

A tale of two standards: A case study of the Fair Trade certified Maluku handline  
yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) fishery

By

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## Abstract

Fishery certification programs and ecolabels have emerged as a method for promoting the sustainability of global fisheries. The Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certification program is considered the largest, most recognized seafood certification program, yet the MSC is criticized for its lack of accessibility to small-scale fisheries in developing countries. New to the seafood industry, and in part filling the accessibility gap, is Fair Trade USA's Capture Fisheries program. This program was developed to provide the benefits of Fair Trade to small-scale fishermen and their communities and offers a mechanism to increase the prominence of certified small-scale fisheries in the developing regions of the world. Sixty percent of internationally traded seafood products originate from developing regions of the world, and thus it is imperative to gain an understanding of how to best utilize seafood certifications in developing countries to promote ecological, economic, and social sustainability. The role of Fair Trade in relation to MSC is not yet understood, and this is particularly the case in Indonesia, a nation with a Fair Trade certified tuna fishery, and one that is also working towards achieving wide-scale MSC certification across tuna fisheries. This research focused on the Fair Trade certified handline caught yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) fishery in Maluku, Indonesia to understand the role of Fair Trade USA in relation to MSC. The relevance and appropriateness of both the Fair Trade and the MSC standards in relation to the FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries was assessed, and focus groups and interviews with key informants were conducted. While Fair Trade USA and MSC may remain two separate certification programs, due the inherent 'continual improvement' element of the Fair Trade USA Capture Fisheries Program, it can be viewed as a pathway to MSC certification.

*Keywords:* certification program; ecolabels; Fair Trade USA; Marine Stewardship Council; fishery improvement projects; small-scale fisheries; sustainability; fisheries management

## Abbreviations

<b>AP2HI</b>	Asosiasi Perikanan Pole & Line dan Handline Indonesia
<b>CAB</b>	Conformity Assessment Body
<b>CoC</b>	Chain of Custody
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organization
<b>ETP</b>	Endangered, Threatened and Protected species
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
<b>FIP</b>	Fishery Improvement Project
<b>FT</b>	Fair Trade
<b>FT CFS</b>	Fair Trade Capture Fisheries standard
<b>FT CFP</b>	Fair Trade Capture Fisheries program
<b>GSSI</b>	Global Sustainability Seafood Initiative
<b>MDPI</b>	Yayasan Masyarakat dan Perikanan Indonesia
<b>MSC</b>	Marine Stewardship Council
<b>MSC FS</b>	Marine Stewardship Council Fisheries standard
<b>RFS</b>	Responsible Fishing Scheme
<b>SSF</b>	Small-scale fishery
<b>WWF</b>	The World Wildlife Fund for Nature

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## 1.0 Introduction

Despite the important role that fisheries serve in global food security and livelihood support, fish stocks are declining on a global scale (Pauly and Zeller, 2014). Predominant causes of the lack of sustainability within the fishery sector include: lack of good governance, inappropriate incentives, high demand for limited resources, poverty and lack of alternatives, complexity and lack of knowledge, and the interactions of the fisheries sector with other sectors and the environment (Hilborn, 2007; Mora et al., 2009). This has resulted in 30% of global fish stocks being identified as overexploited (FAO, 2014). While global catches have peaked, both the global population and demand for seafood have increased (Gutiérrez, 2011). This has led to concern surrounding the sustainability of global fish stocks, eliciting a call to reform marine fisheries management based on scientific, policy, and market-based approaches (Selden et al., 2016).

The sustainable seafood movement, underpinned by social movement activism and consumer concern, was a key driver behind the emergence of market-based management approaches (Gulbrandsen, 2009). In the 1990's, fishery certification programs and ecolabelling initiatives arose as market-based approaches to address the global overexploitation of fishery resources and the degradation of associated ecosystems (Constance & Bonanno, 2000). These programs are often voluntary, and are developed by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in association with industry and value chain actors (Pérez-Ramírez et al., 2012a). Fishery certification programs harness the power of market demand for sustainable seafood products to drive sustainability and incentivize improvement within fisheries production practises (Tlustý, 2012). Fisheries that are

identified as sustainable against a prescriptive standard are visible to consumers through the presence of an ecolabel.

There is increasing global market demand for sustainably certified wild-caught fish and crustaceans (Sampson et al., 2015). This is reflected in the notable increase in the number of private certification schemes, within the last 15 years. There are currently over thirty fishery certification schemes (Parkes et al., 2010), and while it is understood that seafood certification programs can help to promote global food security and meet the growing market demand for sustainable seafood products, to date they have been disproportionately used in developed world fisheries (Gulbrandsen, 2009).

### ***1.1 Fishery certification programs: A developing world context***

On average, the developed world has a higher annual per capita fish consumption rate than the developing world. An increasing proportion of global fish imports coming from developing regions of the world (FAO 2014). While fisheries in the developing world represent a valuable export industry, many of these fisheries lack adequate management and monitoring (Stratoudakis et al., 2016). For example, resource management within Indonesia is typically characterized by poor implementation and enforcement, and supporting development rather than following the precautionary approach to fisheries or ecosystem approach to fisheries management (Duggan & Kochen, 2016; Bailey et al., 2012). This has resulted in sustainability concerns from importing nations (Stratoudakis et al., 2016). In addition, there are growing concerns related to social justice issues in developing world fisheries such as slavery, forced or child labor, and unfair wages (Couper et al., 2015; Marschke & Vandergeest, 2016). Thus, in the developing world, fishery certification programs and private incentives can

offer a mechanism to improve management and social conditions and secure or gain access to major export markets, many of which are located in developed regions of the world (Stratoudakis et al., 2016).

Much of the fishing effort in the developing world comes from the small-scale sector. Often small-scale fisheries (SSFs) are more sustainable over their large-scale fishery counterparts (Jacquet et al., 2008). However, they are frequently disadvantaged because they are typically located in remote regions, lack infrastructure and possess minimal political power. They are further disadvantaged in the market as they compete for fishery resources and access with industrialized fishing fleets (Ponte et al., 2007). As more than half of the internationally traded volume of fish exports by value originate in developing (FAO, 2016b), it is imperative to gain an understanding on how to best utilize certification programs within SSFs in developing countries in order to promote the sustainability of fish stocks and maintain livelihoods.

Of particular interest to this discussion are the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC), and Fair Trade USA's Capture Fisheries certification program (FT CFP). The MSC is the largest, most recognized seafood certification program, with its ecolabel associated with fisheries found all around the world (Christian et al., 2013). Its relatively long history and market pervasiveness have made it a well-studied, and at times criticized, program. On the other hand, the Fair Trade USA program was first implemented in 2014, in part to address concerns over the accessibility of programs like the MSC to developing world fisheries, and as a result is new to the fishery sector.

## ***1.2 The Marine Stewardship Council***

The MSC is a London-based non-profit organization that was founded in 1997 as a joint project between The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and Unilever, one of the largest buyers of seafood products at the time (Gulbrandsen, 2009). The MSC Fisheries standard (MSC FS) is a science-based ecological standard made up of three core principles: 1) Sustainable target fish stocks, 2) Environmental impact of fishing 3) Effective management (MSC, 2014). Each core principle is composed of components that are further divided into principle indicators (Figure 1). The principle indicators are broken down into one or more scoring issue, against which the fishery is assessed. In addition to the Fisheries standard, in order to ensure that the seafood products in stores carrying the MSC ecolabel were in fact harvested from MSC-certified fisheries, each fishery is evaluated against the MSC Chain of Custody (CoC) standard. Third party conformity assessment bodies (CABs) conduct assessments. Following certification, in order to ensure continual compliance, annual audits over the 5-year program period are conducted.

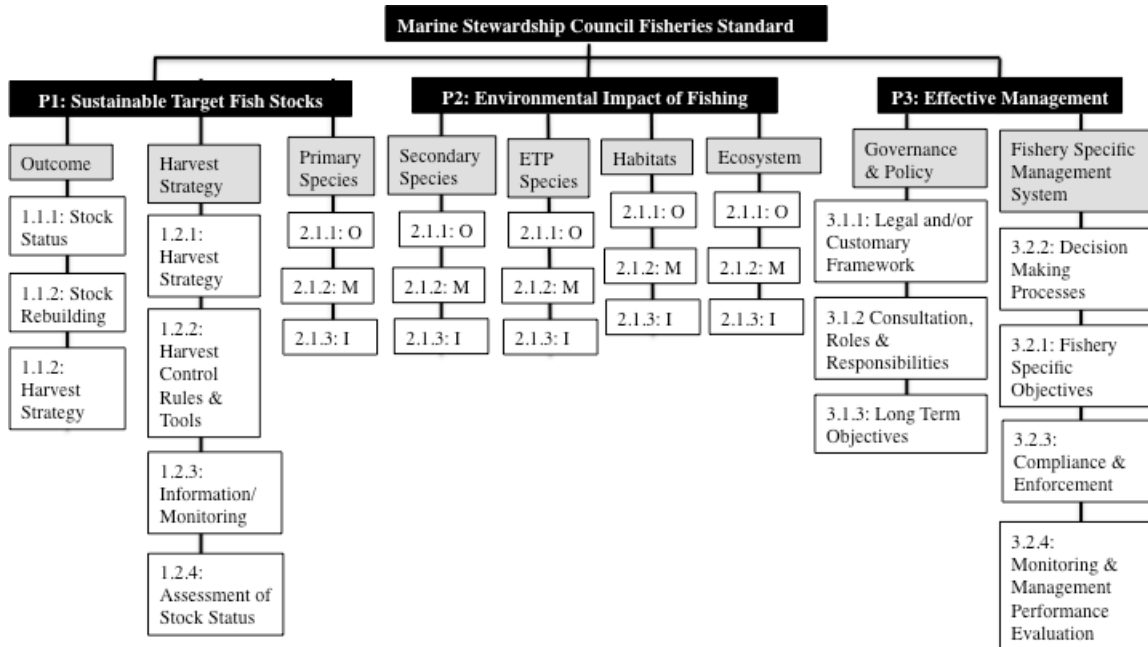


Figure 1. The MSC Fisheries standard is comprised of three principles (black). These principles are further broken down into components (grey). Each component is comprised of principle indicators (white). Under principle one and principle two, O stands for outcomes, M for management and I for information. (Adapted from MSC, 2014).

As of October, of 2016, 306 fisheries in over 36 countries have been certified against the MSC Fisheries Standard. A total of 9.5 million metric tons of MSC seafood is caught annually, which represents close to 10% of global harvest (MSC, 2016). While there is evidence of post-certification economic, ecological, social and governmental benefits (Stratoudakis et al., 2016), MSC has been criticized for the lack of accessibility to small-scale fisheries and bias towards developed countries (Gulbrandsen, 2009; Bush et al., 2013). The high costs associated with improvement towards MSC standard, combined with the costs of assessment and certification makes the certification unattainable to many small-scale fisheries in the developing world. Additionally, the high data needs required to demonstrate sustainability are sometimes unattainable in unregulated or unreported small-scale fisheries (Jacquet & Pauly, 2008; Duggan & Kochen, 2016). The MSC standard is generally accepted as the golden standard to

measure fisheries sustainability, however, it is only used by a small percentage of global fisheries. As a result, its ability to make a global impact has been questioned (Jacquet et al., 2008, Jacquet et al., 2010, Stratoudakis et al., 2016). As previously stated, there has recently been increasing concern surrounding social equity within fisheries, leading some to question if a product can be considered sustainable if the production resulted in social harm (McClenachan et al., 2016). Consequently, MSC can also be criticised for its lack of inclusion of a social standard.

In efforts to reduce these biases, MSC has developed tools such as the Developing World Program, the Capacity Building Toolkit and the Risk-Based Framework for data-poor fisheries. Additional approaches for promoting the inclusion of small-scale developing country fisheries within seafood certification programs have been developed. For example, fishery improvement projects (FIPs) provide a framework for a stepwise improvement process, with the end goal often being MSC certification (Bailey et al., 2016; Sampson et al., 2015). Sampson et al., (2015), however, highlighted that evidence to support the effectiveness of FIPs in promoting environmental, social and economic improvements is lacking. Given the criticisms that MSC has faced in relation to its accessibility and suitability for developing world fisheries, the FT CFP offers an alternative strategy to enhance the prominence of small-scale developing country fisheries in seafood certification programs. The Fair Trade scheme has been previously suggested as a mechanism to provide market benefits to small-scale fisheries predominantly enjoyed by large companies (Jacquet et al., 2010).

### ***1.3 Fair Trade USA Capture Fisheries Standard***

Prior to the development of the Fair Trade USA Capture Fisheries standard (FT CFS), FT USA had focused on terrestrial based commodities. Due to the complexity, lack of branding, and risk of entering a sector dominated by MSC, Fair Trade International chose not to engage with fisheries (Auld, 2014). As a result FT USA developed the FT CFS, outside of Fair Trade International (Bailey et al., 2016). FT USA operates under four central objectives: 1) Empowerment, 2) Economic Development, 3) Social Responsibility, and 4) Environmental Stewardship (Fair Trade USA, 2014a). This program was developed to provide the benefits of Fair Trade to small-scale fishermen and their communities and offers a mechanism to increase the prominence of certified small-scale fisheries in the developing regions of the world (Fair Trade USA, 2016a).

The FT CFS is divided into six requirement categories: 1) Structural Requirements, 2) Empowerment and Community Development, 3) Fundamental Human Rights, 4) Wages, Working Conditions and Access to Services, 5) Resource Management and, 6) Trade Requirements (Fair Trade USA, 2014b). Each requirement is composed of various compliance criteria that are to be achieved at a specific year over the span of the six-year program (Figure 2). To ensure that continuous progress within the core principles is demonstrated, a third party auditing body conducts on-site audits at year zero, one, three, and six. A desk review process is performed during years two, four, and five. In addition, certified FT producers receive a Premium Fund, which is an established percentage of the dock price of the raw material and is provided in addition to the normal product rate (Duggan & Kochen, 2016). The Premium Fund is used to help promote sustainable development in fishing communities.

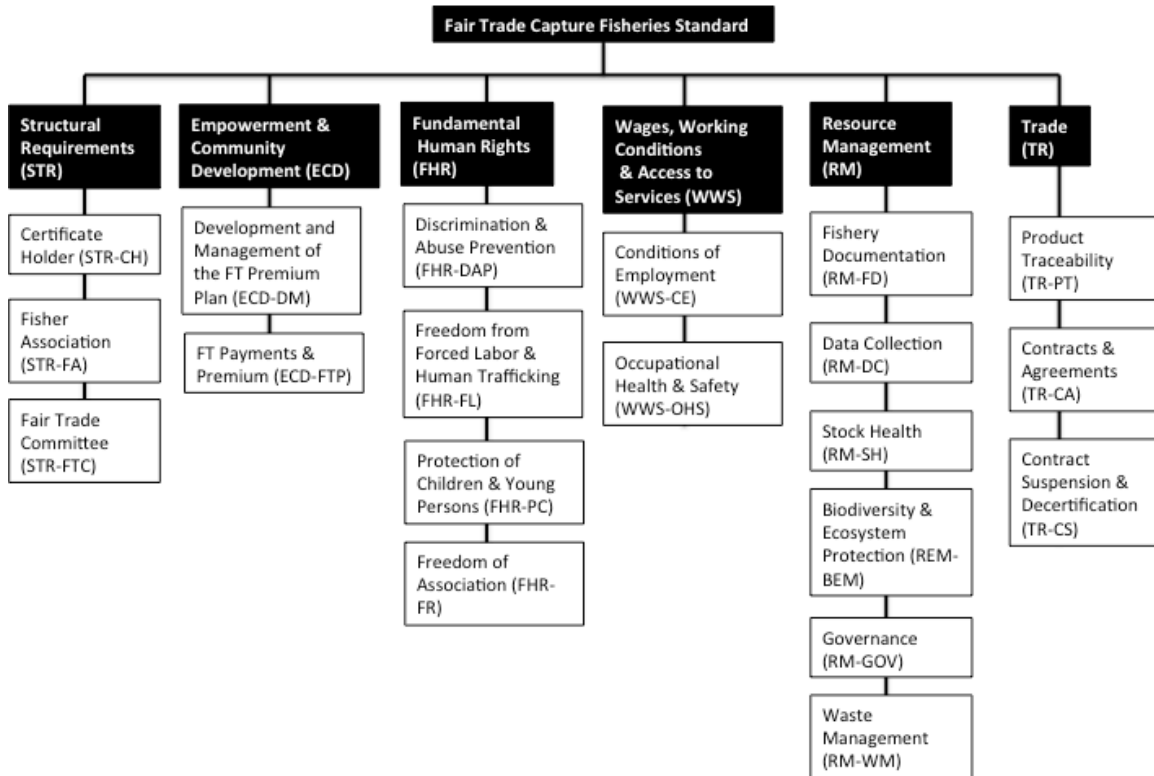


Figure 2. The FT CFS is comprised of six requirement categories (black). Each requirement is made up of compliance criteria related to the sections indicated in white. (Adapted from Fair Trade USA, 2014b).

The FT CFS was first implemented in 2014. The first fishery to become certified was the Indonesian yellowfin tuna handline fishery. The initial certification encompassed approximately 100 fishermen on two islands located in Maluku, Indonesia, but since the initial certification, has expanded to include 600 fishermen on three islands in Maluku and one community in Central Sulawesi. In 2015, eight shrimp cooperatives, located in the Sinaloa region of Mexico were certified. Currently the canned Maldivian skipjack tuna and frozen Maldivian yellowfin tuna supply chains are working towards achieving Fair Trade USA (Fair Trade USA, 2016b). This study focuses on the Fair Trade USA certified handline-caught yellowfin tuna supply chain in Indonesia because, as it was the first certified, it has been in existence the longest.



#### ***1.4 Case Study: Handline-caught Yellowfin Tuna from Maluku, Indonesia***

Although it is understood that implementing certification schemes can promote global food security and assist in meeting market demand for sustainable seafood production (Duggan & Kochen, 2016), as Fair Trade enters a sector dominated by MSC, the role of the FT CFS is not yet understood. As one of the world's leading producers of tuna products, the Indonesian tuna industry makes an important contribution to employment and income. The priority species for the export market are skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) and yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*); with yellowfin being classified as fully exploited. In the Western and Pacific Ocean approximately up to 90 percent of vessels targeting tuna are small-scale (<5 gross tonnage) (Sunoko & Huang 2014; Duggan & Kochen 2016). Although small-scale tuna fisheries represent a small proportion of total catch volume, they represent an important source of livelihood within remote communities throughout Indonesia (Duggan & Kochen, 2016). As countries such as the Maldives and New Zealand obtain increasing MSC tuna certifications, Indonesia risks losing their share in the export market to certified fisheries (Duggan & Kochen, 2016).

The small-scale Indonesian handline tuna fishery was part of two MSC pre-assessments, which took place in 2009 and 2010. The second assessment served as the foundation for establishing the Indonesian National Tuna FIP, led by WWF Indonesia. The FIP is currently still being implemented. During this time Coral Triangle Processors, the FT certification holder, and Yayasan Masyarakat dan Perikanan Indonesia (MDPI), as the local implementation partner, implemented the FT CFS within yellowfin handline tuna fisheries in Maluku (Duggan & Kochen, 2016). These fisheries are also under the

FIP and as a result are seeking MSC certification. Thus, the role of the FT CFP in relation to the MSC fisheries certification is of particular interest in Indonesia where these two programs are operating simultaneously on one fishery.

### ***1.5 FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication***

In contrast to certification programs that develop standards and require behavioural changes and independent verification of compliance (Gulbrandsen, 2009), voluntary codes of conduct are comprised of non-mandatory principles and guidelines. They provide a framework for States to use when developing their own strategies, policies, legislation, programmes and activities (FAO, 2016a). The FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Supporting Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (FAO Voluntary Guidelines) were developed in 2014 to complement the 1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (The Code). The FAO Voluntary Guidelines support the overall principles and provisions of The Code, while emphasizing the important role of small-scale and artisanal fisheries have in security and nutrition, poverty eradication, equitable development, and sustainable resource utilization (FAO, 2015). In addition to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, The Code is the most widely implemented fisheries management instrument (FAO, 2015).

### ***1.6 The potential role for Fair Trade USA in relation to MSC***

This research seeks to answer the question: What is the role of the Fair Trade USA Capture Fisheries program in relation to the MSC fisheries certification program for small-scale fisheries? In order to answer this question this study investigates:

- How, and to what extent do the Fair Trade Capture Fisheries standard (FT CFS) and the MSC fisheries standard (MSC FS) align with the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries?
- What has happened on the ground within the Maluku Fair Trade USA certified handline-caught yellowfin tuna fishery since the arrival of Fair Trade, and how do various actors perceive FT USA and MSC and their role in relation to each other?

Three potential roles for Fair Trade USA in relation to MSC are explored in this research, and serve as an analytic framework (Figure 3). Firstly, the FT CFP and the MSC fisheries certification program may act as two separate credible certification programs that can be utilized by small-scale fisheries in the developing world. Secondly, Fair Trade USA may be understood as a sort of FIP, acting as a pathway for eventual MSC certification.

Lastly, the FT CFS and the MSC FS could be harmonized in order to create one standard that is both environmentally and socially rigorous.

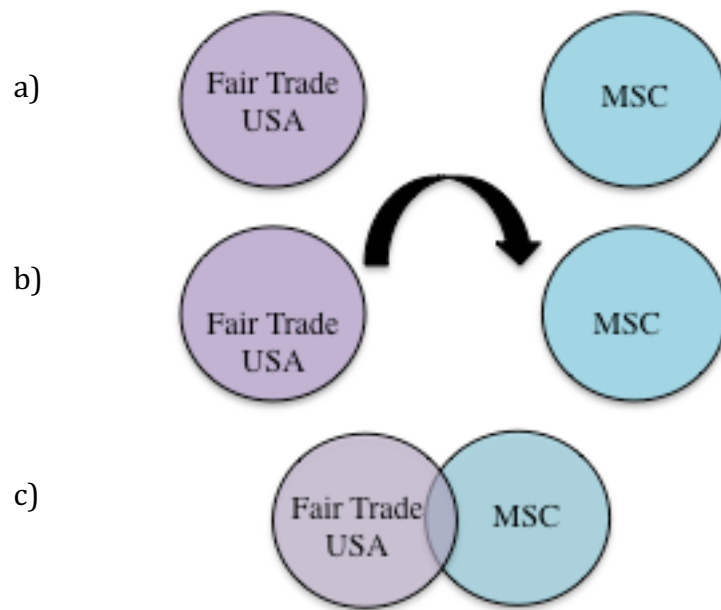


Figure 3. (a) Fair Trade USA’s Capture Fisheries certification program and MSC’s fisheries certification program as two separate credible programs. (b) Fair Trade USA’s Capture Fisheries program as a pathway to MSC certification. (c) Harmonization of the Fair Trade USA Capture Fisheries standard and the MSC Fisheries standard.

### ***1.7 Layout of the Paper***

The remainder of the paper is split into four chapters. Chapter 2 will explore the theoretical component, the first sub-question, in which the FT CFS and the MSC FS were benchmarked against FAO Voluntary Guidelines. This component seeks to address how, and to what extent each standard aligns with these guidelines. Chapter 3 will explore the practical component of the research, the second sub-question, encompassing the focus group discussions and key informant interviews that were conducted. This component of the research aims to understand what improvements have been made in the Maluku FT USA certified hand-line yellowfin tuna fishery since the arrival of FT, and stakeholder’s perception of the role of FT USA in relation to MSC. Based on the results of Chapter 2 and 3, Chapter 4 synthesizes the theoretical and practical component of this research, ultimately to understand the role of the FT CFP in relation to the MSC. Finally Chapter 5 provides a conclusion and future considerations.

## **2.0 Benchmarking of the Fair Trade Capture Fisheries standard and the MSC Fisheries standard against the FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries**

### ***2.1 Methodology***

The Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI) global benchmarking tool was launched in 2015. The Code, the FAO Guidelines for Ecolabelling of Fish and Fishery Products from Marine/Inland Capture Fisheries and the FAO Technical Guidelines for Aquaculture Certification were used as a foundation for developing this tool for seafood certification schemes. In light of the increasing number of seafood certification schemes, GSSI aims to bring transparency to the marketplace (GSSI, 2015). Similar to the GSSI Benchmarking Tool, this research will utilize FAO guidelines to benchmark the FT CFS and MSC. The following benchmarking exercise was used to determine the extent to which the current operational framework for the MSC FS and FT CFS align with the FAO Voluntary Guidelines. Ultimately, this benchmarking exercise is to provide insight on which standard, the FT CFS or the MSC FS, may be the most appropriate for small-scale fisheries.

Both the FT CFS and the MSC FS were benchmarked against Part 2- Responsible fisheries and sustainable development, and Part 3- Ensuring an enabling environment and supporting implementation, of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines. Part 1 of these guidelines represents the introduction to the document. As a result, the benchmarking begins in relation to section 5.2, the first component of Part 2 of the document. Part 2, Responsible fisheries and sustainable development is made up of five components: 5) Governance of tenure in small-scale fisheries and resource management, 6) Social development, employment and decent work, 7) Value-chains, post-harvest and trade, 8) Gender

equality, and 9) Disaster risks and climate change. Part 3, Ensuring an enabling environment and support implementation is comprised of three components: 10) Policy coherence, institutional coordination and collaboration, 11) Information, research and communication, 12) Capacity development, and 13) Implementation support and monitoring (Figure 4). These components are further broken into guidelines. In this study, the guidelines were broken down into sub-guidelines in order to enable for the standards to be benchmarked against the various aspects of each guideline. The study did not benchmark the FT CFS and the MSC FS against component 13) Implementation support and monitoring, as this component pertains to the implementation of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines. There are some guidelines and sub-guidelines that the FT CFS and the MSC FS were not benchmarked against, as they were considered outside the scope of fishery certification programs. A guideline was considered outside the scope of fishery certification programs if it pertained to an action that exceeded the capacity of fishery certification programs (See Appendix A for specific reasoning).

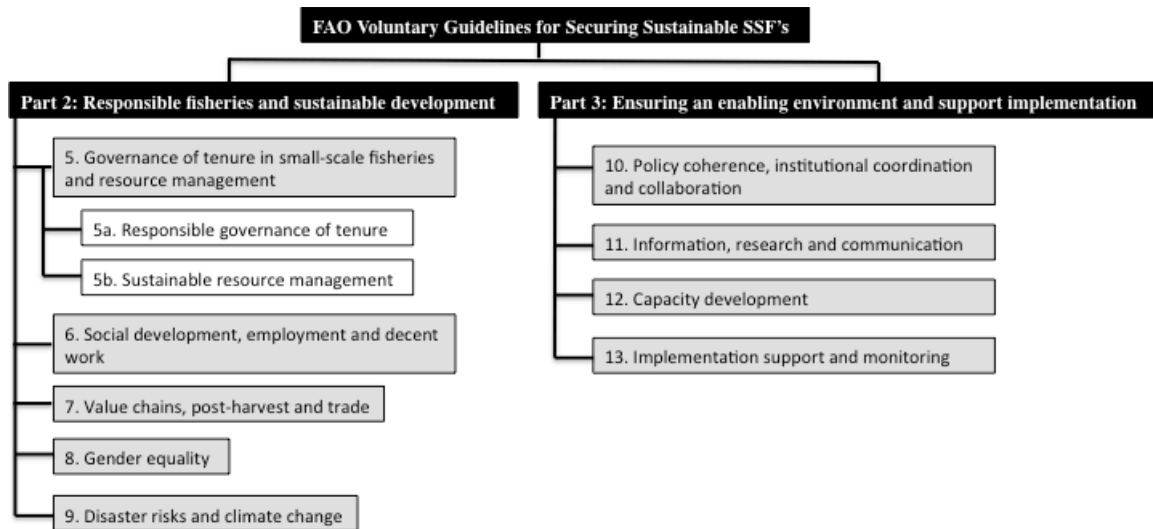


Figure 4. The components that comprise Part 2 and Part 3 of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Small-Scale Fisheries. Each component (5-13) is comprised of various guidelines against which the FT CPS and MSC standard were benchmarked (Adapted from FAO, 2015).

The benchmarking utilized a stoplight methodology. If the standard did not fulfil the guideline it was given red. Yellow indicates implicit alignment or partial fulfilment of the particular guideline. Green indicates explicit alignment and complete fulfilment of the guideline. Some guidelines were further broken down into sub-guidelines. In order to determine the overall colour for each guideline, the cumulative sub-guideline score was divided by the maximum score. The maximum score was calculated based on if each sub-guideline were to receive green alignment. In order to determine the overall score for each component, the score of each guideline was summed and divided by the maximum score for that section. For example, the Gender Equity component of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines is composed of four guidelines. Within this component, the FS CFS, scored a 2 on guideline 8.1, 3 on guideline 8.2, and a 0 on both guideline 8.3 and 8.4. Therefore the overall score for the FT CFS within Gender Equity component of the FAO Voluntary

Guidelines was 5. The maximum score for this component is 16. As a result, the FT CFS achieved an overall alignment of 31.25% within this component.

Table 1. Summary of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries and the two certification programs, the Fair Trade Capture Fisheries standard and the MSC Fisheries Certification standard, that were benchmarked against these guidelines. <sup>1</sup>

	<b>FAO Voluntary Guidelines</b>	<b>FT CFS</b>	<b>MSC FS Standard</b>
<b>Development</b>	Developed through a bottom-up participatory consultative process involving representatives of small-scale fishing communities, civil society organizations, governments, regional organizations and other stakeholders. Developed as a complement to the 1995 FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. Launched in 2015.	Developed through a collaborative approach that included consultation with experts and review of other standards and their compliance criteria (MSC, Fair Fish, Friend of the Sea, and two standards created by Global Trust) Launched in 2014.	Developed following an international consultation with stakeholders. It included 8 regional workshops and two expert drafting sessions and involved more than 300 organizations and individuals around the world. Launched in 1996.

<sup>1</sup> The categories used within Part 1, the Introduction to the FAO Voluntary Guidelines, formed the foundation in which the FAO Voluntary Guidelines, FT CFS and MSC FS are summarized (Table 1).



<b>Objectives</b>	<p>a) Enhance the contribution of small-scale fishing communities to global food security and to support the right to adequate food.</p> <p>b) Contribute to the equitable development of small-scale fishing communities and poverty eradication and improve the socio-economic situation of fishers and fish workers.</p> <p>e) Provide guidance for States and stakeholders</p> <p>f) Enhance public awareness and advancement of knowledge on the culture, role, contribution and potential of small-scale fisheries and their associated knowledge, constraints and opportunities.</p>	<p>a) Support fishers to develop skills to negotiate with those who have influence on the buying, processing and marketing of their products.</p> <p>b) Increase income of fisheries.</p> <p>c) Protect the human rights of those involved in the fishery.</p> <p>d) Support fishers to adopt responsible fishing practices and protect biodiversity. Eventually, reach a level of environmental sustainability consistent with MSC.</p>	Safeguard seafood supplies for the future through sustainable fishing practises.
<b>Nature</b>	Voluntary and especially relevant to subsistence small-scale fisheries and vulnerable fisheries people.	Voluntary	Voluntary
<b>Scope</b>	Global in scope, but focuses on the small-scale fishery sector in developing countries. Recognizes all activities along the supply chain of capture fisheries in both marine and inland waters.	The intended beneficiaries are small scale and artisanal capture fisheries. The entire supply chain must be registered under Fair Trade USA in order to comply with traceability requirements.	Global in scope to capture fisheries irrespective of the scale of the fishing operation. Certifies marine fishery activities up at which the fish is landed, but includes chain of custody certifications for supply chains

<b>Guiding Principles</b>	1) Human rights and dignity 2) Respect of cultures 3) Non-discrimination 4) Gender equality and equity 5) Equity and equality 6) Consultation and participation 7) Rule of law 8) Transparency 9) Accountability 10) Economic, social, and environmental sustainability 11) Holistic and integrated approaches 12) Social responsibility 13) Feasibility and social and economic viability	1) Empowerment 2) Economic development 3) Social responsibility 4) Environmental stewardship	1) Sustainable target fish stocks 2) Environmental Impact of Fishing 3) Effective management
<b>Relationship with International Instruments</b>	- Compliments FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries - Account for technical guidelines related to the Code (Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries No.10), Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests and the Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food - Guidelines are based on international human rights standard and practises - Guidelines are to be interpreted and applied in accordance with national legal systems and their institutions	- Fishery must adhere to national and international law, understanding and agreements - Individual compliance criteria to ensure that specific laws are being followed - FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries - FAO Guidelines for the Ecolabelling of Fish and Fishery Products from Marine Capture Fisheries - Follows International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions (29, 87, 98, 100, 103, 105, 111, 138, 155, 158, 169, 182, 188)	- Fishery must adhere to national and international law, understanding and agreements - FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishing - FAO Guidelines for the Ecolabelling of Fish and Fishery Products from Marine Capture Fisheries - FAO Code of Good Practice for Setting Social and Environmental Standards (ISEAL) - World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement

### **2.3 Results**

Overall the FT CFS exhibits greater alignment with FAO's Voluntary Guidelines (Table 2, but see Appendix A for full assessment). The FT CFS had an average alignment of 55.33% and MSC 26.78%. A common limitation found within each of the guidelines of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines for both the FT CFS and the MSC FS was the absence of special attention to women, recognizing their role in the fishery sector and promoting their participations in decisions related to SSF community. The recognition and participation of women within SSF is emphasized within these guidelines and consequently resulted in both standard standards exhibiting lower overall alignment. In addition, several of the guidelines aim to ensure that all activities along the value chain are recognized. Within the FT CFS, the unit of certification varies. All workers employed by the certificate holder and/or the individual registered fishers both on boats and on shore, as well as the workers in the processing plants are included in the unit of certification. In addition, the first processing facility, if the Fisher Association is not the certificate holder, and if the fish are processed in the same geographic region as they are landed as well as workers employed by the certificate holder are considered part of the unit of certification (Fair Trade USA, 2014a). However, the primary focus of the FT CFS and MSC Fisheries standard is with harvest activities, in comparison to pre-harvest and post-harvest subsector.

Within this chapter the guidelines in which the FT CFS and the MSC FS were benchmarked against are summarized. The guidelines that were considered outside of the scope of the fishery certification programs are excluded from analyses. The reasoning for exclusion can be found in Appendix A. Based on the results of the benchmarking, this

chapter will explore the limitations and opportunities for the FT CFS and the MSC Fisheries standard for each of the ten sections of part 2 and 3 of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines. Content within the guidelines that are not included in the respective standard, contributing to reduced alignment are considered limitations. Considerations for FT USA and MSC if they intend to achieve greater alignment with the FAO Voluntary Guidelines in order to secure SSFs are considered opportunities.

Table 2. Results of benchmarking the FT CFS and the MSC FS against the FAO Voluntary Guideline. The degree of alignment is indicated by a percentage. Red indicates 0-33.33% alignment with the guidelines of that section, yellow indicates 33.34-66.67%, and green 66.68-100%. Black indicates a guideline that was considered outside the scope of fishery certification programs. See Appendix A for full assessment.

<b>Guideline</b>		<b>FT USA</b>	<b>MSC</b>
<i>Part 2: Responsible fisheries and sustainable development</i>		Percent Alignment	
5a.	Responsible governance of tenure	55.00%	35.00%
5b.	Sustainable resource management	76.67%	73.33%
6	Social development, employment and decent work	72.58%	7.61%
7	Value chains, post-harvest and trade	57.14%	23.81
8	Gender equality	31.25%	0%
9	Disaster risk and climate change	10.00%	10.00%
<i>Part 3: Ensuring an enabling environment and supporting implementation</i>			
10	Policy coherence, institutional coordination and collaboration	92.86%	50.00%
11	Information, research and communication	52.50%	22.50%
12	Capacity development	50%	18.75%
13	Implementation support and monitoring		
	Average alignment with guidelines	55.33%	26.78%

### 2.3.1 Responsible governance of tenure

Together with the guidelines pertaining to sustainable resource management, the responsible governance of tenure section of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines comprises section 5: governance of tenure in small-scale fisheries and resource management. The FT CFS and MSC FS were benchmarked against seven of the guidelines within the responsible governance of tenure section. Guidelines 5.3, 5.7, 5.8, 5.10 and sub-

guidelines within 5.4, 5.6, 5.9, and 5.12 were considered outside the scope of fishery certification programs (Table 3, but see Appendix A for full assessment). The guidelines against which the standards were benchmarked recognize the need to respect and protect all forms of legitimate tenure rights, taking into account customary rights to SSF.

Publically owned resources that are collectively used and managed by SSF should be recognized and protected. In addition, local norms and practises, customary or preferential access to fishery resource should be recognized, respected and protected in accordance with international human rights law. Effective mechanisms of resolving disputes over tenure should be accessible and effective remedies should be provided in accordance with national legislation. Finally, the ability of SSF communities and indigenous people to have a role in the restoration, conservation, protection and management of local ecosystems should be recognized. Within responsible governance of tenure section of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines, FT exhibited 55.00% alignment and MSC 35.00% alignment.

*Limitations:*

In comparison to the MSC FS, the FT CFS is limited within this component of the FAO voluntary Guidelines as it does not explicitly acknowledge or recognize customary rights or preferential rights to small-scale fisheries areas. While both the FT CFS and the MSC Fisheries standard require a means to resolve disputes within fisheries governance, the inclusion of effective remedies is not stimulated. Both standards are further limited within these guidelines, as they do not explicitly address tenure rights.

*Opportunities:*

Although through differing mechanisms and to different extents, both the FT CFS and the MSC FS recognize and promote the role of SSF communities in protecting and managing local ecosystems. Both certification programs have the opportunity to promote continual inclusion of SSF communities in related fishery management issues and decisions, consequently maintaining alignment with this aspect of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines.

Table 3. Summary of the guidelines that comprise the responsible governance of tenure section of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines. Overall alignment with a guideline is indicated through a colour. Red indicates 0-33.33% alignment, yellow indicates 33.34-66.67%, and green 66.68-100%. Black indicates a guideline that was considered outside the scope of fishery certification programs.

<b>Responsible governance of tenure</b>		<b>FT USA</b>	<b>MSC</b>
5.2	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.	Green	Yellow
5.3	Ensure that small-scale fishers, fish workers, and their communities have secure, equitable, and socially and culturally appropriate tenure rights to fishery resources and small-scale fishing areas and adjacent land, with a special attention paid to women with respect to tenure rights.	Black	Black
5.4	Recognize, respect and protect all forms of legitimate tenure rights, taking into account customary rights. Take appropriate measures to identify, record and respect legitimate tenure right 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. Where constitutional or legal reforms strengthen the rights of women and place them in conflict with custom, changes in the customary tenure systems should be made.	Red	Yellow
5.5	Recognize the role of small- scale fishing communities and indigenous peoples to restore, conserve, protect and co- manage local aquatic and coastal ecosystems.	Green	Green
5.6	Determine the use and tenure rights of these resources taking into consideration, inter alia, social, economic and environmental objectives. Recognize and safeguard publically owned resources that are collectively used and managed.	Green	Yellow
5.7	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. SSF should be given consideration before agreements on resource accesses are entered into with third countries and third parties.	Black	Black
5.8	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.	Green	Yellow

5.9	Ensure that small-scale fishing communities are not arbitrarily evicted and that their legitimate tenure rights are not otherwise extinguished or infringed. Recognize that competition from other users is increasing within small-scale fisheries areas and that SSF communities, in particular vulnerable and marginalized groups, are often the weaker party in conflicts and may require special support.		
5.10	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 consultation, in accordance with national legislation.		
5.11	Provide small-scale fishing communities and individuals, including vulnerable and marginalized people, access through impartial and competent judicial and administrative bodies to timely, affordable and effective means of resolving disputes over tenure rights in accordance with national legislation, including alternative means of resolving such disputes, and should provide effective remedies. Such remedies should be promptly enforced in accordance with national legislation.		
5.12	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. Establish mechanisms to support fishing communities affected by grave 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.		
		55.00%	35.00%



### *2.3.2 Sustainable resource management*

Within sustainable resource management component of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines, the FT CFS and the MSC FS were benchmarked against seven guidelines. Guideline 5.19 and a sub-guideline within 5.15, was considered out of the scope of fisheries certification programs (Table 4, but see Appendix A for full assessment). The sustainable resource management guidelines recognize the need to adopt management systems and measures to ensure the long-term conservation and sustainable use of fisheries resources in order to secure an ecological foundation for food production. Fishing practises that result in minimal harm to the environment, associated species, and the sustainability of the resource should be employed and policies and financial measures that may contribute to overfishing and overexploitation of the resource should be avoided. Such measures should be consistent with national and international law and voluntary commitments that give recognition to SSFs. Efforts should be made to facilitate train and support SSFs to participate in and take responsible for their legitimate tenure rights and systems and the management of the resource. Co-management is recognized as an appropriate governance system to promote participatory management. Participatory systems should promote the engagement of men and women in the pre-harvest, harvest and post-harvest subsectors and the roles and responsibilities within the co-management framework should be agreed on through a participatory and legally supported process. Special attention should be paid to women, vulnerable and marginalized groups. Finally, monitoring, control and surveillance systems should be utilized and information should be reported to fisheries authorities. Within the resource management section of the FAO

Voluntary Guidelines for Securing SSF, the FT CFS and MSC FS exhibited 73.33% alignment and MSC 76.67% alignment respectively.

*Limitations:*

FT USA takes a systems-approach and addresses both socioeconomic and environmental issues related to SSF. Thus, one may expect the FT CFS to achieve reduced alignment in the resource management component of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines in comparison to the science-based environmental MSC FS. However, the FT CFS exhibits greater alignment than MSC. The MSC certification program is limited within these guidelines, as it does not directly work with fishermen. Consequently, training and support to promote a their participation and stewardship over marine resources is not within the scope of the MSC FS. In addition, a co-management arrangement is not required for MSC certification. Co-management and community based management data collection are recognized within the MSC FS however, they are regarded as having a lower level of verifiability and higher bias than alternative data collection methods such as observer programmes (MSC, 2014). The FT CFS is limited in that the Premium may be considered a financial measure that may contribute to fishing overcapacity. Furthermore, both standards are further limited within these guidelines, as they do not explicitly address tenure rights.

*Opportunities:*

MSC is an environmental standard. In contrast, FT USA takes a more holistic approach to sustainability with one of the four operational objectives being environmental stewardship. As a result, both certification programs have the opportunity to increase alignment with the guidelines that comprise the sustainable resource

management sector of the FAO Guidelines within their current operational framework.

FT USA may consider adopting a mechanism or compliance criteria within their standard to ensure that the program does not contribute to fishing overcapacity through monitoring overexploitation for example, as indicated in the principle one of the MSC FS. Through the expansion of MSC's Capacity Building Toolkit, which is designed specifically for fishery clients, managers, scientists, consultants and other parties working with pre-MSF fisheries, MSC could include an educational and capacity development for fishers to promote knowledge and their involvement in fisheries-related improvements and management measures. This would ultimately encourage the harvest subsector to take responsibility for the conservation of the environment on which they depend.

Table 4. Summary of the guidelines that comprise the sustainable resource management section of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines. Overall alignment with a guideline is indicated through a colour. Red indicates 0-33.33% alignment, yellow indicates 33.34-66.67%, and green 66.68-100%. Black indicates a guideline that was considered outside the scope of fishery certification programs.

<b>Sustainable Resource management</b>		<b>FT USA</b>	<b>MSC</b>
5.13	Adopt measures for conservation and sustainable use of fisheries resources and to secure the ecological foundation for food production. Promote and implement appropriate management systems, consistent with their existing obligations that give recognition to the requirements and opportunities of SSF.	Green	Green
5.14	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. SSF should utilize fishing practices that minimize harm to the aquatic environment and associated species and support the sustainability of the resource.	Green	Green
5.15	States should facilitate, train and support SSF communities to participate in and take responsibility for, taking into consideration their legitimate tenure rights and systems, the management of the resources. Involve SSF communities in the design, planning and implementation of management measures. Participatory management systems, such as co-management, should be promoted.	Green	Yellow
5.16	Ensure the establishment of monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) systems or promote the application of existing ones applicable to and suitable for SSF and provide authorities with the information. Ensure effective monitoring and enforcement mechanisms to deter, prevent and eliminate all forms of illegal and/or destructive fishing practices. Improve registration of the fishing activity.	Green	Green
5.17	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 endeavors should be made so that SSF 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.	Green	Green
5.18	States and small-scale fisheries actors should encourage and support the role and involvement of both men and particularly women, in co-management and in the promotion of responsible fisheries.	Yellow	Yellow
5.19	Where transboundary issues exist ensure that the tenure rights of SSF communities are protected.	Black	Black
5.20	Avoid policies and financial measures that may contribute to fishing overcapacity.	Red	Green
		76.67%	73.33%

### *2.3.3 Social development, employment and decent work*

The FT CFS and MSC FS were benchmarked against seventeen of the guidelines that comprise the social development, employment and decent work component of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines. Guideline 6.18, and sub-guidelines within 6.2, 6.8, 6.9, 6.10 and 6.17 were considered outside of the scope of fishery certification programs (Table 5, but see Appendix A for full assessment). The guidelines in which the FT CFS and MSC FS were benchmarked against state that the role of the SSF sector in both the local and wider economy should be recognized and all actors should benefit equitably from it. Activities within both the pre and post-harvest as well as the formal and informal subsector should be recognized as economic and professional operations, and security schemes should be applied to the entire value chain. Economic policies should be inclusive and non-discriminatory in order to enable SSF communities to earn a fair return from their labour, capital and management. Such policies should encourage conservation and the sustainable management of natural resources.

In order to enable an environment for sustainable development, this section recognizes the need for an integrated, ecosystem and holistic approach to SSF management as well as the inclusion of formal and informal sectors. Attention should be given to social and economic development in order to ensure that SSF communities are empowered and can enjoy their human rights. In addition, fishers and fish workers should receive an adequate standard of living in accordance with national and international human right standards and investment in human resource development should be promoted. Preferential treatment of women, indigenous peoples and vulnerable and

marginalized groups in providing services and giving effect to non-discrimination and other human rights and professional and organizational development should be promoted.

Occupation health issues, including safety at sea, unfair working conditions, forced labour, violence towards women and the importance of children's well being should be addressed through inclusive, non-discriminatory and sound policies with participation from fishers. Such strategies should be integrated into general fisheries management. In addition, conditions for men and women in SSF communities to pursue fisheries-related activities in an environment free of crime, violence, organized crime, piracy, theft, sexual abuse, corruption, and abuse of authority, with the overarching goal to eliminate violence. The role, causes, and consequences of migrant workers in SSF are recognized in this section. Efforts to adequately integrate these workers in fisheries should be promoted and professional and as well as organizational development opportunities should be promoted. Lastly, the causes and consequences of transboundary movement of fishers should be recognized and addressed in order to understand how they affect the sustainability of SSF. Within this section the FT CFS achieved 72.58% alignment and the MSC Fisheries standard 7.61% alignment.

*Limitations:*

The MSC FS is an environmental standard that does not explicitly incorporate social, employment and decent work within SSFs. As a result, MSC experienced reduced alignment in comparison to the FT CFS, which explicitly incorporates compliance criteria related to social development, employment and decent work. Within developing regions of the world, FT USA or MSC certified fishery products end up in international markets, typically in the global North where there is demand for sustainably sourced seafood

(Stratoudakis et al., 2016). Thus, both standards are limited in their capacity to recognize of the role of SSFs in the local economy. Further reducing alignment of both standards is the scope of their current standards, which do not consider all activities along the value chain of the SSF sector. However, doing so would increase the number of principle indicators/compliance criteria to standards that already require large investments of time and human capital within small-scale developing world fisheries.

*Opportunities:*

Within the 1) Empowerment and Community Development, and 2) Wages, Working Conditions and Access to Services components of the FT CFS there are compliance criteria related to social development, employment and decent work. As a result, the current standard provides FT USA with a foundation in which increased alignment with the FAO Voluntary Guidelines could be achieved. Although the MSC FS does not incorporate social development, employment and decent work, the opportunity for dual certification with Seafish's Responsible Fishing Scheme (RFS), a separate certification program, already exists. This approach is being piloted within a fishery in the South of the United Kingdom (Seaman, 2015). The RFS is a voluntary vessel-based programme that operates under five core areas: 1) Safety, health and welfare, 2) Training and professional development, 3) The vessel and its mission, 4) Care of the catch, and 5) Care for the environment (Seafish, 2015). Thus, such dual certification would enable for simultaneous consideration of environment and social issues related to SSFs, enabling a MSC certified fishery to increase alignment with the FAO Voluntary Guidelines.

Table 5. Summary of the guidelines that comprise the social, development, employment and decent work section of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines. Overall alignment with a guideline is indicated through a colour. Red indicates 0-33.33% alignment, yellow indicates 33.34-66.67%, and green 66.68-100%. Black indicates a guideline that was considered outside the scope of fishery certification programs.

<b>Social development, employment and decent work</b>		<b>FT USA</b>	<b>MSC</b>
6.1	Consider integrated, ecosystem and holistic approaches SSF management and development.	Green	Red
6.2	Promote investment in human resource development that generate added value to the fisheries resources as well as awareness raising. Take steps to ensure that members of SSF communities have affordable access to essential service. Preferential treatment of women, indigenous peoples, and vulnerable and marginalized groups to ensure equitable benefits.	Green	Red
6.3	States should promote social security protection for workers in small-scale fisheries. They should take into account the characteristics of SSF and apply security schemes to the entire value chain.	Green	Red
6.4	Support the development of and access to other services that are appropriate for SSF communities (eg. savings, credit and insurance) with special emphasis on ensuring the access of women to such services.	Green	Red
6.5	Recognize as economic and professional operations the full range of activities along the SSF value chain whether 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.	Yellow	Red
6.6	Promote decent work for all SSF workers, including both the formal and informal sectors. Create the appropriate conditions to ensure that fisheries activities in both sectors are considered.	Yellow	Red
6.7	Progressive realization of the right of small-scale fishers and fish workers to an adequate standard of living. Create an enabling environment for sustainable development in SSF communities. Pursue inclusive, non-discriminatory and sound economic policies in order to permit small-scale fishing communities and other food producers, particularly women, to earn a fair return from their labour, capital and management, and encourage conservation and sustainable management of natural resources.	Green	Red
6.8	Support already existing, or the development of complementary and alternative livelihoods. The role of SSF in local economies and the links to the wider economy need to be recognized and benefited from. SSF communities should equitably benefit from community development.	Green	Green
6.9	Create conditions for SSF 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. Take steps to institute measures that aim to eliminate violence and to protect women exposed to such. Ensure access to justice for victims of inter alia violence and abuse.	Green	Red



6.10	Understand, recognize and respect the role of migrant fishers and fish workers in SSF. Create appropriate frameworks to allow for fair and adequate integration of migrants. Recognize the importance of coordinating among their respective national governments. Policies and management measures should be determined in consultation with SSF organizations and institutions.		
6.11	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 SSF.		
6.12	Address occupational health issues and unfair working conditions 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. Strive to ensure that occupational health and safety is an integral part of fisheries management and development.		
6.13	Eradicate forced labour, prevent debt-bondage of women, men and children, and adopt effective measures to protect fishers and fish workers, including migrants.		
6.14	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, regardless of gender.		
6.15	Recognize the importance of children's well-being and education.		
6.16	Recognize complexity of safety-at-sea issues. Ensure the development, enactment and implementation of appropriate national laws and regulations that are consistent with international guidelines.		
6.17	Recognize that improved sea safety will best be achieved through the development and implementation of coherent and integrated national strategies, with the active participation of the fishers and with elements of regional coordination. Safety at sea of SSF should be integrated into the general management of fisheries. Provide support to the maintenance of national accident reporting, provision of sea safety awareness programmes and introduction of appropriate legislation for sea safety. The role of existing institutions and community-based structures should be recognized. Promote access to information and to emergency location systems for rescue at sea for small-scale vessels.		
6.18	Protect the human rights and dignity of SSF stakeholders in armed conflict to allow them to pursue their traditional livelihoods, to have access to customary fishing grounds and to preserve their culture and way of life. Facilitate their effective participation in decision-making on matters that impact them.		
		72.58%	7.61%

#### *2.3.4 Value chains, post-harvest and trade*

The FT CFS and the MSC Fisheries standard were benchmarked against each guideline within the value chains, post-harvest and trade component of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines (Table 6, but see Appendix A for full assessment). These guidelines acknowledge the integral role that the SSF post-harvest subsector and its actors, including women, play in the value chain. Traditional forms of associations of fisheries and professional organization should be recognized and promoted throughout the value chain. The existence of unequal power relationships between value chain actors should be recognized and marginalized and vulnerable groups may require additional support. Within the post-harvest sector itself, amenities and services appropriate to women should be implemented and infrastructure, organizational structure and capacity development should be provided in order to enable the sustainable production of quality fishery products within an ecosystem approach. Effective management and the impact of international trade on fish and fishery products and of vertical integration on SSF, fish workers and communities should be recognized. Access to relevant market and trade information as well as capacity development is required among SSF stakeholders, particularly for women and vulnerable and marginalized groups in order to enable them to adapt to, and equitably benefit from global market trades. Policies and procedures that ensure that adverse social and environmental impact of international trade related to food security should be developed in consultation with stakeholders. Systems should be implemented to prevent overexploitation driven by market demand and that international trade and export do not adversely affect food security. The FT CFS obtained 57.14% alignment and MSC 23.81%.

*Limitations:*

The FT CFS and the MSC FS are both limited in that they do not pay specific attention to the post-harvest sector. The MSC FS is limited with the degree to which it can align with these guidelines because as stated previously, principle indicators related to improvement and involvement are predominately targeted towards the harvest subsector. The trade sector is recognized within MSC Chain of Custody standard. The MSC FS is further limited, as it does not work directly with the fishers or fish workers to foster capacity development. In contrast, the FT CFS promotes capacity building, organizational development, and participation in management decisions through the development of Fisher Associations. However, the FT CFS does not have the same requirements for fish workers in the post-harvest sector.

*Opportunities:*

As stated previously within the FT CFS the degree of inclusion of the post-harvest subsector and subsequent improvement varies depending on the fishery of interest. In order to increase the credibility of their standard, FT USA should consider adopting compliance criteria in which assures that the target stock is not overexploited as a result of increasing market demand. This would provide the opportunity to increase alignment with the FAO Voluntary Guidelines in addition to having potential positive transcending affects on food security and poverty alleviation. MSC has the opportunity to utilize the MSC Global Sustainable Fisheries Fund to encourage and provide funding to research that investigate the adverse social and environmental impacts of international trade, specifically seafood certification programs within developing countries, on SSF communities and the wider sector. With the Premium Fund as a fundamental component

of the FT CFP, this fund could be used as an opportunity to ensure that amenities and services appropriate to women within SSF communities are available hence, enhancing their livelihood.

Table 6. Summary of the guidelines that comprise the value-chains, post-harvest and trade section of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines. Overall alignment with a guideline is indicated through a colour. Red indicates 0-33.33% alignment, yellow indicates 33.34-66.67%, and green 66.68-100%. Black indicates a guideline that was considered outside the scope of fishery certification programs.

<b>Value-chains, post-harvest and trade</b>		<b>FT USA</b>	<b>MSC</b>
7.1	Recognize the central role that the SSF post-harvest subsector and its actors play in the value chain. Ensure that post-harvest actors are part of relevant decision-making processes, recognizing unequal power relationships and that vulnerable and marginalized groups may require special support.		
7.2	Recognize the role women often play in the post-harvest subsector and support improvements to facilitate women's participation in such work. Ensure that amenities and services appropriate for women are available.		
7.3	Foster, provide and enable investments in appropriate infrastructures, organizational structures and capacity development to support the post-harvest subsector in producing good quality and safe fish and fishery products, for both export and domestic markets.		
7.4	Recognize the traditional forms of associations of fishers and fish workers and promote their adequate organizational and capacity development in all stages of the value chain in accordance with national legislation. Should be support for the setting up and the development of cooperatives, professional organizations of the SSF sector and other organizational structures, as well as marketing mechanisms.		
7.5	Avoid post-harvest losses and waste and seek ways to create value addition. Environmentally sustainable practices within an ecosystem approach should be promoted.		
7.6	Facilitate access to local, national, regional and international markets and promote equitable and non-discriminatory trade. Work together to introduce trade regulations and procedures that in particular support regional trade in products from SSF.		
7.7	Give consideration to the impact of international trade in fish and fishery products. Ensure that promotion of international fish trade and export production do not adversely affect nutritional needs.		
7.8	Recognize that benefits from international trade should be fairly distributed. Ensure that effective fisheries management systems are in place to prevent overexploitation driven by market demand. These systems 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.		
7.9	Adopt policies and procedures, including environmental, social and other relevant assessments, to ensure that adverse impacts by international trade on the environment, SSF culture, livelihoods and special needs related to food security are equitably addressed. Consultation with concerned stakeholders should be part of these policies and procedures.		

7.10	<p>Enable access to all relevant market and trade information for stakeholders in the value chain. Stakeholders must be able to access timely and accurate market information to help them adjust to changing market conditions. Capacity development is required so stakeholders and especially women and vulnerable and marginalized groups can adapt to, and benefit equitably from, opportunities of global market trends and local situations.</p>		
		57.14%	22.81%

### *2.3.5 Gender equity*

The four guidelines that comprise the gender equality section of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines focus on the gender equality and equity guiding principle of the guidelines (Table 7, but see Appendix A for full assessment). The standards were not benchmarked against two sub-guidelines within guideline 8.3. The gender equity section of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines indicates that gender mainstreaming should be an integral part of all small-scale fisheries development strategies. Strategies and development within the small-scale fisheries subsector should challenge discrimination against women and encourage their participation in relevant decision-making processes, policies and organizations. Evaluation systems that investigate the impact of legislation, policies and actions for promoting gender equality should be employed. These guidelines should be implemented in consideration with the cultural context of the SSF of interest. International human rights law should be complied with as well as other instruments and documents including the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. The FT CFS exhibits 31.25% alignment and MSC 0% alignment.

#### *Limitations:*

Although the FT CFS addresses discrimination, including towards women, gender mainstreaming is not emphasized in the FT CFS. In addition, while the discrimination of women is addressed, there is no mandatory mechanism for securing women's equal participation in decision-making processes and promoting their organizational development. As an environmental standard, it is not surprising that MSC does not exhibit alignment with the guidelines that comprise the gender equity section of the FAO

Voluntary Guidelines. As a strictly environmental standard it restricted with its ability to address issues within the fisheries sector related to gender equity and equality.

*Opportunities:*

The FT CFS does address equity, however, special emphasis is not placed on it. Being a standard that incorporates elements of social and environmental sustainability, FT USA has the opportunity to develop criteria with the FT CFS that secures women's equal participation in decision-making processes and place emphasis on gender mainstreaming. In light of calls for the incorporation of a social standard into the MSC standard, MSC could use these guidelines as a foundation to develop principle indicators that address gender equity.



Table 7. Summary of the guidelines that comprise the gender equality section of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines. Overall alignment with a guideline is indicated through a colour. Red indicates 0-33.33% alignment, yellow indicates 33.34-66.67%, and green 66.68-100%. Black indicates a guideline that was considered outside the scope of fishery certification programs.

<b>Gender equality</b>		<b>FT USA</b>	<b>MSC</b>
8.1	Recognize that achieving gender equality requires concerted efforts by all and that gender mainstreaming should be an integral part of all development strategies.		
8.2	Endeavour to secure women's equal participation in decision-making processes for policies directed towards SSFs. Adopt specific measures to address discrimination against women, while creating spaces, in particular for women fish workers and their organizations, to participate in monitoring their implementation. Women should be encouraged to participate in fisheries organizations, and relevant organizational development support should be provided.		
8.3	Establish policies and legislation to realize gender equality and, as appropriate, adapt legislation, policies and measures that are not compatible with gender equality. 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. Collaborate to develop functional evaluation systems to assess the impact of legislation, policies and actions for improving women's status and achieving gender equality.		
8.4	Encourage the development of better technologies of importance and appropriate to women's work in SSFs.		
		31.25%	0%

### *2.3.6 Disaster risk and climate change*

The FT CFS and MSC FS were benchmarked against six guidelines within the disaster risk and climate change section of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines for SSSF. Guideline 9.4, 9.5 9.7 and a sub-guideline within 9.3 were considered outside the scope of fishery certification programs (Table 8, but see Appendix A for full assessment). The guidelines within the disaster risk and climate change section recognize the need to consider the impact of natural and human induced disasters and climate change on SSF communities and the entire value chain. Within these guidelines it is indicated that combating climate in the context of SSF requires urgent and ambitious action. The role of SSF in efforts related to climate change should be recognised and special support should be given to SSF communities living on small islands. Measures to address climate change in fisheries in should be development in full consultation with fishing communities, paying specific attention to indigenous peoples, men and women, as well vulnerable and marginalized groups. Energy efficiency throughout the subsector should be supported and new technologies introduction should be flexible and adaptive to future changes in the environment, product and market. Actions towards combating climate should be in relation with the United National Framework on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Both standards demonstrated 10.00% alignment with these guidelines.

#### *Limitations:*

The current operational frameworks of the FT CFS and the MSC FS have restricted alignment with the disaster risk and climate section of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines. The focus of these standards is on the fishery itself not external human and/or natural influences, such as disasters and climate change that have potential to impact

fisheries. Consequently, strategies for adaption, mitigation and building resilience in fisheries with regards to potential future impacts of disasters and climate change are not incorporated into these standards. These standards are further limited in that they do not address the post-harvest and trade sector to the same extent as the harvest subsector, reducing future consideration to the implications of disaster risk and climate change on these subsectors.

*Opportunities:*

While not guaranteed, MSC has proven to have social benefits. For example, the MSC certified red-rock lobster fishery in Mexico received the government's economic support for community development, following MSC certification (Pérez-Ramírez, 2012b). In addition, one interviewee revealed that the FT USA certified fishery in Indonesia received funding from the government for a community-based fisheries monitoring/surveillance program, referred to in Indonesia as POKMASWAs. Certified SSF communities could utilize this funding to develop emergency response and disaster plan to ensure preparedness, ultimately reducing the risk of such events on SSFs. Currently, 30% of the FT USA Premium is required to be used on environmental projects, relating to the sustainability of the fishery or marine ecosystem (Fair Trade USA, 2014b). FT USA could stipulate that an allocated percentage must go towards the development or implementation of projects that will reduce the vulnerability of their community to disaster risks and climate change. Lastly, the MSC FS incorporates the precautionary approach into principle 3. This principle may be beneficial in terms of disaster risk and climate change as it states that management policies are “cautious when information is uncertain, unreliable, or inadequate...” (MSC, 2014) The MSC could

expand the application of the precautionary principle in respect to the uncertain impacts of climate change on the fishery under certification.

Table 8. Summary of the guidelines that comprise the disaster risk and climate change of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines. Overall alignment with a guideline is indicated through a colour. Red indicates 0-33.33% alignment, yellow indicates 33.34-66.67%, and green 66.68-100%. Black indicates a guideline that was considered outside the scope of fishery certification programs.

<b>Disaster risk and climate change</b>		<b>FT USA</b>	<b>MSC</b>
9.1	Recognize that combating climate change requires urgent and ambitious action.		
9.2	Recognize and take into account the differential impact of natural and human-induced disasters and climate change on small-scale fisheries. Develop policies and plans to address climate change in fisheries in full and effective consultation with fishing communities, paying particular attention to vulnerable and marginalized groups. Special support should be given to SSF communities living on small islands.		
9.3	Recognize the need for integrated and holistic approaches, including cross-sectoral collaboration, in order to address disaster risks and climate change in SSF. Take steps to address issues due to human-induced non-fisheries-related factors.		
9.4	Consider assisting and supporting SSF communities affected by climate change or natural and human-induced disasters, including through adaptation, mitigation and aid plans.		
9.5	The responsible party of disasters caused by humans, impacting SSF, should be held accountable.		
9.6	Take into account the impact that climate change and disasters may have on the post-harvest and trade subsector. Provide support to small-scale fisheries stakeholders with regard to adjustment measures in order to reduce negative impacts. When new technologies are introduced, they need to be flexible and adaptive.		
9.7	Understand how emergency response and disaster preparedness are related in SSF and apply the concept of the relief-development continuum. Longer-term development objectives need to be considered throughout the emergency sequence and should include actions to reduce vulnerabilities to potential future threats. The concept of 'building back better' should be applied.		
9.8	Promote the role of small-scale fisheries in efforts related to climate change and should encourage and support energy efficiency in the whole value.		
9.9	Consider making transparent access to adaptation funds, facilities and/or culturally appropriate technologies for climate change adaptation available.		
		10.00%	10.00%

### *2.3.7 Policy coherence, institutional coordination and collaboration*

Within the policy coherence, institutional coordination and collaboration section of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines, the FT CFS and MSC FS were scored against four guidelines. Guideline 10.2 10.3, 10.5, 10.8 and a sub-guideline within 10.1 were considered outside the scope of fishery certification programs (Table 9, but see Appendix A for full assessment). Using an ecosystem approach, these guidelines indicate the need for coherent policies with the long-term vision for sustainable SSFs and the eradication of hunger and poverty, in accordance with national law. These policies should pay particular attention to gender equity and equality as well as vulnerable and marginalized people. Collaboration should be promoted and both networks and platforms are recognized as important mechanisms for the exchange of experiences and information and for facilitating involvement within policy and decision-making processes relevant to SSF communities. Local governance structures should be recognized as a means to promote effective management within SSFs. The FT CFS and MSC FS received achieved 92.86% and 50.00% alignment, respectively.

#### *Limitations:*

Fishery certification schemes are non-governmental programs that are voluntary in nature. As a result, they are limited in their ability to ensure policy coherence, institutional coordination and collaboration. This is reflected in the number of guidelines in which were considered outside the scope of fishery certification programs. Since the MSC FS is a strictly environmental standard, the ability of the current operational framework to take into account an ecosystem approach and directly address the eradication of hunger and poverty is limited. In contrast to the FT CFS, the MSC FS does

not require the formation of fisher associations or related organizational structures. This limits the potential for collaboration among professional associations.

*Opportunities:*

In contrast to MSC, the scope of the FT CFS encompasses compliance criteria related to not only environmental consideration, but also social and economic. As a result, using an ecosystem approach to management, FT USA has the opportunity to institute compliance criteria that promote coherence within the standard. This is evident from the high degree of alignment exhibited by the FT CFS within this component. Principle 3 of the MSC Fisheries is effective management. This principle ensures that the fishery management system respects local, national and international laws and standards and incorporates institutional and operational frameworks that require the use of the resource to be responsible and sustainable. This provides the opportunity to ensure that various laws and the MSC standard are mutually reinforcing, promoting the sustainability of fishery resources.

Table 9. Summary of the guidelines that comprise the policy coherence, institutional coordination and collaboration section of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines. Overall alignment with a guideline is indicated through a colour. Red indicates 0-33.33% alignment, yellow indicates 33.34-66.67%, and green 66.68-100%. Black indicates a guideline that was considered outside the scope of fishery certification programs.

<b>Policy coherence, institutional coordination and collaboration</b>		<b>FT USA</b>	<b>MSC</b>
10.1	Recognize the need for policy coherence in order to promote holistic development in SSF.	Green	Red
10.2	Develop and use spatial planning approaches, which account for SSF interests and role in integrated coastal zone management. Through consultation, participation and publicizing, gender-sensitive policies and laws on regulated spatial planning should be developed. Formal planning systems should consider methods of planning and territorial development used by SSF and other communities with customary tenure systems, and decision-making processes within those communities.	Black	Black
10.3	Adopt specific policy measures to ensure the harmonization of policies affecting the health of marine and inland water bodies and ecosystems and to ensure that natural-resource policies collectively enhance the interrelated livelihoods.	Black	Black
10.4	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.	Green	Yellow
10.5	Establish and promote the institutional structures and linkages necessary for policy coherence, cross-sectoral collaboration and the implementation of holistic ecosystem approaches. Develop clear responsibilities and points of contact in government authorities and agencies for SSF communities.	Black	Black
10.6	SSF stakeholders should promote collaboration among their professional associations. Establish networks and platforms for the exchange of experiences and information and to facilitate their involvement in policy- and decision- making processes relevant to SSF communities.	Green	Yellow
10.7	Recognize and promote 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.	Green	Green
10.8	Promote enhanced international, regional and sub-regional cooperation in securing sustainable SSF. Support capacity development to enhance the understanding of SSF and assist the subsector in matters that require sub-regional, regional or international collaboration.	Black	Black
		92.86%	50.00%



### *2.3.8 Information, research and communication*

Within the information, research and communication component of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines, the FT CFS and MSC were benchmarked against ten guidelines. Guideline 11.7 and a sub-guideline within 11.8 were considered outside the scope of fishery certification programs (Table 10, but see Appendix A for full assessment). The guidelines in which the FT CFS and the MSC FS were benchmarked against indicate the need for the establishment of systems for collecting fisheries data. In accordance with the principle economic, social and environmental sustainability, information should be collected on bio-ecological, social, cultural and economic data. Gender disaggregated data should be collected in order to foster improved understanding and visibility surrounding the importance of SSF, including socio-economic aspects. Information systems with low data requirements should be developed for data poor situations. In addition to SSF research, this data should inform decision-making on sustainable management of SSF.

SSF communities should be recognized as holders, providers, and receivers of knowledge. The establishment or use of existing platforms should promote the information flows throughout the value-chain both horizontally and vertically. Communication and capacity development is recognized as essential for decision-making, providing information on responsible SSF, and sustainable development, assisting SSF communities in coping with existing problems and empowering them to improve their livelihoods. Transparency, holding decision makers accountable, and ensure that impartial decisions are delivered promptly to SSF communities, are recognized as essential to preventing corruption. Knowledge, culture, tradition and

practices of SSF communities should be recognized and supported and incorporated into local governance and sustainability development, including the specific knowledge of women fishers and fish workers and incorporated. Such traditional knowledge and technologies should be investigated and documented in order to access their use in fisheries conservation, management and development.

In addition, SSF research should be conducted through a consultative process utilizing a participatory approach to data collection, analyses and research. In accordance with the gender equality and equity guiding principle of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines, research that seeks to ensure equitable benefits for men and women in fisheries should be promoted in order to mainstream gender and implement gender sensitive interventions. Lastly, the role of SSF in seafood production should be recognized and the consumption of fish and fishery products should be promoted in order to increase awareness of nutritional benefits and how to evaluate the quality of fish and fishery products. Overall, within this section the FT CFS exhibited 52.50% alignment and the MSC Fisheries standard exhibited 22.50% alignment.

*Limitations:*

As mentioned previously, the MSC Fisheries standard is an environmental standard. In contrast to the FT CFS, the scope of the current MSC Fisheries standard is limited in its ability to incorporate and consider social, cultural and economic data and knowledge pertaining to SSFs. Similar to other sections of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines, both the FT CFS and the MSC are limited in their lack of attention or focus on specific knowledge of women fishers and fish workers as well as traditional

knowledge. While it is understood that such knowledge would not necessarily be disregarded or welcome, there is no specific mention of it in either standard.

*Opportunities:*

The current operational framework of both the FT CFS and the MSC FS promote data collection to inform adequate and sustainable resource management. This provides an opportunity to expand existing data collection to support and incorporate local knowledge into management efforts. Research is not the primary objective of fishery certification programs. However, MSC has developed the Global Fisheries Sustainability Fund, which supports fishery science research and projects. The overall objective is to strengthen knowledge and capacity to assist SSF in developing countries to achieve MSC certification (MSC, 2015). To increase alignment with these guidelines, research that encompasses a participatory approach to data collection could be promoted in addition to research surrounding the role of women in SSF. The vast amount of data and information required for obtaining and maintaining FT USA and MSC certification could be utilized for research purposes to further understand SSFs and the how various social, economic and environmental indicators are changing either positively or negatively as a result of the respective certification program. The unintended impacts of sustainability standards on local food security, for example, have been acknowledged in the literature (Oosterveer et al., 2014; Sampson et al., 2015). Ensuring continual stakeholder involvement in relevant decisions related to SSFs in both the FT CFS and MSC FS will assist in promote the flow and exchange of information. Such participatory arrangements provide a space to ensure that knowledge, culture, traditions and practises of SSF communities are recognized and that they inform responsible governance and sustainable development

processes subsequently enhancing the alignment of the standards with the FAO  
Voluntary Guidelines.

Table 10. Summary of the guidelines that comprise the information, research and communication section of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines. Overall alignment with a guideline is indicated through a colour. Red indicates 0-33.33% alignment, yellow indicates 33.34-66.67%, and green 66.68-100%. Black indicates a guideline that was considered outside the scope of fishery certification programs.

<b>Information, research and communication</b>		<b>FT USA</b>	<b>MSC</b>
11.1	Establish systems of collecting fisheries data, including bioecological, social, cultural and economic data relevant for decision-making on sustainable management. Efforts should be made to 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.	Yellow	Red
11.2	All stakeholders should recognize the importance of communication and information.	Green	Green
11.3	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.	Green	Green
11.4	Recognize SSF communities as holders, providers and receivers of knowledge. Understand the need for access to appropriate information by small-scale fishing communities and their organizations in order to help them cope with existing problems and empower them to improve their livelihoods.	Green	Yellow
11.5	Ensure that the information necessary for responsible small-scale fisheries and sustainable development is available, including on illegal, unreported 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.	Yellow	Yellow
11.6	Ensure that the knowledge, culture, traditions and practices of SSF communities, including indigenous peoples, are recognize, 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.	Red	Red
11.7	States and other relevant parties should provide support to small-scale fishing communities, in particular to indigenous peoples, women and those that rely on fishing for subsistence.	Yellow	Red

11.8	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, sub-regional 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.		
11.9	Ensure that funds are available for small-scale fisheries research, collaborative and participatory data collection, analyses and research should be encouraged, and research knowledge should be integrated into 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. Research priorities should be agreed upon through a consultative process.		
11.10	Promote research into the conditions of work, including those of migrant fishers and fish workers and inter alia health, education, decision-making, in the context of gender relations, in order to inform strategies for ensuring equitable benefits for men and women in fisheries. Efforts to mainstream gender should include the use of gender analysis in the design phase of policies, programmes and projects for SSF. Gender-sensitive indicators should be used to monitor and address gender inequalities.		
11.11	Recognizing the role of small-scale fisheries in seafood production. 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 educate on how to assess fish and fishery product quality.		
		52.50%	22.50%

### *2.3.9 Capacity development*

The capacity development section of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines is composed of four guidelines. A sub-guideline within 12.3 was considered outside the scope of fisheries certification programs (Table 11, but see Appendix A for full assessment). These guidelines acknowledge the range and diversity of the SSF subsector along the entire value chain. Various components of the value chain should be represented through the creation of legitimate, democratic and representative structures. This section strives to enhance the capacity of SSF communities and value chain actors through enabling them to participate in decision-making processes, and benefit from market opportunities. A two-way knowledge transfer that builds on the existing knowledge and skills of stakeholders within the SSF sector should be employed within capacity development programs. In line with the gender equality and equity as well as the equity and equality guiding principles of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines, special attention should be paid to ensuring the inclusion and participation of women, vulnerable and marginalized people. Co-management is recognized as a mechanism for promoting capacity development. Within this section of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines, the FT CFS exhibited 50.00% alignment and MSC 18.75% alignment.

#### *Limitations:*

The MSC FS is limited, as the standard does not encompass the activities along the entire supply chain. However, it should be noted that the MSC CoC standard does encompass the entire supply chain. The FT CFS encompasses all workers employed under the certificate holder within the unit of certification however, capacity development occurs primarily within the fishermen under the unit of certification. Consequently, both

standards are limited in the ability to pursue capacity development activities along the entire value chain. In addition, a two-way process of knowledge exchange is not recognized within the standard. While integration of SSF communities with the government is a component of the FT CFS, particular attention towards local government structures is not acknowledged within the standard. In contrast to the FT CFP in which recognizes capacity building is recognized as integral for enabling fisheries to benefit from market opportunity, MSC FS which does not incorporate capacity building among certified fishers. Both certification programs do not directly build on existing skills but do build on existing knowledge pertaining to the fishery.

*Opportunities:*

With the development of the MSC Capacity Building Program, the MSC FS aims to become increasingly accessible to small-scale fisheries, ultimately enabling SSFs to benefit from market opportunity. Maintenance and further development of this program will enable for continued alignment with this aspect of the capacity development section of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines. In contrast to FT USA, in which capacity development of certified fishers is a fundamental aspect, the MSC FS does not aim to directly enhance the capacity of certified fishers. Modifying the Capacity Building Program to include capacity development among fishermen could potentially increase alignment. Changes in the MSC standard to promote the incorporation of traditional management systems and accommodate local or regional conditions was suggested by Pérez-Ramírez et al., (2016) in order to make MSC certification a more sustainable pathway in Latin America and the Caribbean. Based on FAO Voluntary Guidelines, such an addition would likely have further geographical reaching benefits than just in Latin America and the Caribbean.



Table 11. Summary of the guidelines that comprise the capacity development section of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines. Overall alignment with a guideline is indicated through a colour. Red indicates 0-33.33% alignment, yellow indicates 33.34-66.67%, and green 66.68-100%. Black indicates a guideline that was considered outside the scope of fishery certification programs.

<b>Capacity development</b>		<b>FT USA</b>	<b>MSC</b>
12.1	Enhance the capacity of small-scale fishing communities in order to enable them to participate in decision-making processes. Ensure that the range and diversity of the small-scale fisheries subsector along the entire value chain is appropriately represented through the creation of legitimate, democratic and representative structures. Specific attention should be paid to the need to work towards the equitable participation of women in such structures.		
12.2	States and other stakeholders should provide capacity building to allow small-scale fisheries to benefit from market opportunities.		
12.3	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. Capacity development should include building the resilience and adaptive capacity in relation to DRM and CCA.		
12.4	Work to develop knowledge and skills to support sustainable small-scale fisheries development and successful co- management arrangements. Particular attention should be given to decentralized and local government structures directly involved in governance and development processes together with small- scale fishing communities, including the area of research.		
		50.00%	18.75%

## ***2.4 Discussion***

As the results indicate, overall the FT CFS exhibits greater alignment with FAO's Voluntary Guidelines. This suggests that the FT CFS is better suited for securing sustainable SSFs in the context of food security and poverty eradication, particularly in developing regions in the world. Although it is evident that the MSC has opportunities to increase alignment with the FAO Voluntary Guidelines, it would require altering the current operational framework, which is a science-based environmental standard. In contrast, the FT CFS takes a more holistic approach encompassing not only environmental requirements but requirements related to the social and economic systems embedded within SSFs and their associated communities. As a result, the current operational framework of the FT CFS more readily enables the uptake of guidelines that currently hinder alignment with the FAO Voluntary Guidelines.

Developing world SSFs generally exhibit limited technical knowledge, fewer resources and weaker support from governmental institutions to meet standard requirements (Eklof, 2008 and Ponte, 2008). In addition, they often have limited capacity to produce fish products according to the hygiene and traceability requirements of importing countries (Béné et al., 2010). Consequently, adding principle indicators that demand additional improvement and eventual compliance to the current MSC FS may not be feasible when resources, infrastructure and funding are limited. Adding criteria to the existing standard would increase alignment with the FAO Voluntary Guidelines but likely wouldn't increase accessibility. Consequently, the skew towards industrial fisheries in the developed world that the MSC has been heavily criticized for would likely not be reduced. Criteria related to socioeconomic stability would likely not be relevant to the

majority of fisheries, predominately those of large-scale in the developed world, that are successfully pass the MSC assessment.

From the results it is apparent that the FT CFS exhibits greater alignment within the guidelines related to sustainable resource management than the MSC. However, given that MSC is recognized as the best practice model for management and governance (Stratoudakis et al., 2016) one may expect MSC to exceed the alignment of the FT CFS. Thus, the current rigorous approach to environmental sustainability within the MSC does not offer superior alignment compared to the less detailed environmental compliance criteria within the FT CFS. Accounting for that fact that fisheries in the developing world have limited capacity and resources, MSC could consider reducing its environmental criteria in order to accommodate socioeconomic principle indicators making it better suited for SSF. This situation highlights the challenge of maintaining credibility while improving accessibility and fostering continual improvement, titled the “devils triangle” by Bush et al., (2013). The lack of compatibility between the FAO Voluntary Guidelines and the MSC FS was recognized by Stratoudakis et al., (2016) who concluded that using the ecosystem approach to fisheries present within the FAO Voluntary Guidelines could increase the sustainability of a SSF but not necessarily to a level consistent with MSC certification. Although the FAO Voluntary Guidelines and MSC FS may not be compatible, there is an opportunity for a partnership between MSC and FAO. As stated by Bush et al., (2013) the largest gains within fisheries improvement are within the 65% of global fisheries that do not make it through full MSC assessment. Consequently, an opportunity to illicit change and improvement in even un-certifiable fisheries exists through a partnership between MSC and FAO (Stratoudakis et al., 2016). Based on the

results of the benchmarking and the opportunities to increase alignment with the FAO Voluntary Guidelines, it is suggested that the FT CFP is better suited for SSF.

### 3.0 An insider's perspective: interviews and focus group discussions

#### **3.1 Methodology**

Benchmarking of the standards against FAO Voluntary Guidelines shows us on paper which standard may be a better fit for small-scale fishers. But in reality, how do stakeholders view FT USA and MSC and their relation to each other? To address this, key informant interviews (n=12) (REB # 2016-3835) were conducted during June 2016, in person or via Skype. Key informant interviews were conducted with selected value-chain (n=3) and non value-chain actors (n=9) with close ties to the to the fishery and interest in tuna fisheries. Non value-chain actors included NGOs, standard holders, industry members, and auditors. The structure of the value chain for the Maluku handline yellowfin tuna fishery can be viewed in Figure 5. In total, 12 interviews were conducted.



Figure 5. Value-chain actors within the Fair Trade Maluku handline yellowfin tuna fishery.

The interviews consisted of five topics including: (A) their respective role at their organization/company (B) benefits and challenges of seafood certification programs (C) benefits and challenges of each FT CFP and the MSC certification program, (D) what has happened on the ground since the arrival of FT, and (E) the perceived role of Fair Trade USA's Capture Fisheries Program in relation to MSC as it expands within the fishery sector (Table 12).

Focus group discussions were conducted in order to understand what fishers have experienced as a result of the arrival of FT USA. The focus group discussions were conducted in June, of 2016, with the assistance of local Fair Trade implementation

partner staff. Two focus group discussions took place. The focus group discussion in

Waipure consisted of fishermen (n=10). The focus group discussion in Wamlama consisted of fishermen (n=17) and a middleman (n=1). Both villages are located in Buru, located within the Maluku province of Indonesia. A translator was present during the focus group discussion.

The focus groups were comprised of

five topics: (A) their role within the FT program (B) motivations for joining FT (C)

satisfaction of current management of the fishery (D) what has happened on the ground

since the arrival of Fair Trade (E) the perceived role of Fair Trade in relation to MSC as it expands within the fishery sector (Table 12).

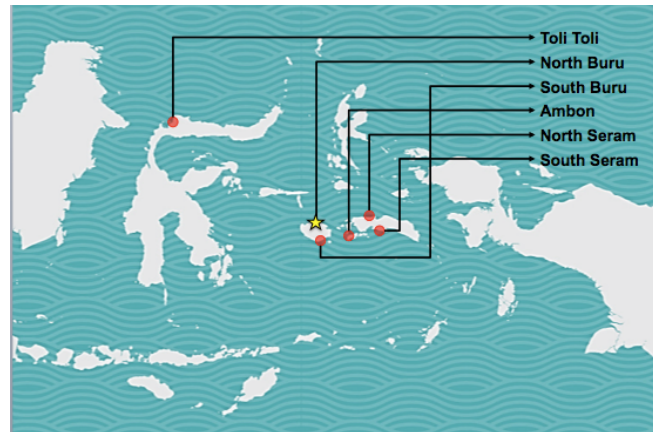


Figure 6. Map of the Fair Trade USA certified sites in Indonesia. The yellow star represents North Buru, the area in which Wamlama and Waipure are located (Created by MDPI).

Table 12: Actors that were interviewed and participants of the focus group discussions in addition to the main topics that were discussed.

<b>Technique</b>	<b>Actors</b>	<b># of subjects</b>	<b>Topic</b>
Interview (n=11)	Value-chain actors	3	A. Role at their organization
	Non value-chain actors	9	B. Benefits and challenges of seafood certification programs for developing countries C. Benefits and challenges of FT CFP and MSC D. What has happened on the ground as a result of FT E. Perceived role FT CFP in relation to MSC
Focus Group Discussion (n=2)	Fishermen	27	A. Role within the FT program
	Supplier	1	B. Motivations for joining C. Satisfaction of current management of the fishery D. What has happened on the ground as a result of FT E. Perceived role of FT CFP in relation to MSC

### *3.1.1 Limitations to Methodology*

Focus groups were conducted in only two villages, Waipure and Wamlama. As a result, this research is limited in its ability to encompass differing experiences both within and outside of Indonesia.

The FT CFS is still relatively new and as a result, no fishery has completed the program in its entirety. The fishery in which forms the case study for this research is currently in year 3 of the program. Consequently, this research only represents experiences encountered throughout the program until June of 2016.

Within the focus group discussions, staff members of the local FT implementation partner (MDPI) were present. As a result, it is possible that their presence could have

skewed responses. Furthermore, although community members and suppliers were invited to the focus group discussions, only fishermen and one supplier were present. Therefore, the opinions and responses and experiences may not accurately reflect the entire community.

Lastly, a language barrier was present and unavoidable. As a result, this research relies on the translation of the focus group discussions and an interview with a processor. With respect to the key informant interviews, due to limited time this research includes a subset of value and non value-chain actors.

### ***3.2 Results of Focus Group Discussions and Interviews***

Earlier in the study, the idea of three different options for the role of FT USA in relation to MSC was hypothesized. These included: a) FT CFP and MSC's fisheries certification program as two separate credible programs, b) the FT CFP as a pathway to MSC certification, and c) the harmonization of the FT CFS and the MSC FS. These three roles will be discussed here in the context of the key informant interviews and focus group discussions that were conducted (See Appendix B for full key informant responses and Appendix C for full focus group discussions response).

#### ***3.2.1 Fair Trade USA and MSC as two separate certification programs***

From the key informant interviews, it is apparent that both FT USA and MSC pose unique strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats for SSFs in developing countries. The differential qualities associated with each respective certification scheme provided evidence for FT USA (Table 13) and MSC (Table 14) as two separate certification programs, with unique differences in their approach to achieving sustainability. Based on the responses of the key informants a Strengths, Weaknesses,



Threats and Opportunities (SWOT) analysis was conducted for each the FT CFP and MSC. Based on this analysis the FT CFP and the MSC Certification program are each described below. The literature was not used to create these descriptions.

*Description of the Fair Trade USA Capture Fisheries Program Based on the Key Informant Interviews*

Fair Trade is recognized for its ability to create change upstream, improving the welfare of fishers by providing social and economic benefits to them and their communities. The premium associated with FT USA is recognized as an important asset to the program. In addition to fostering social and economic improvement, FT USA promotes environmental sustainability. By working directly with fishers, this program has the ability to enrich fishers' knowledge and understanding of fisheries, promoting care for the environment. The mandatory formation of Fisher Associations provides fishers with the opportunity to raise their voices and develop organization skills, ultimately stimulating a sense of community and empowerment.

The FT CFP also has the capacity to make positive impacts within the processing sub-sector of the fishery through the improvement of the quality of fish, processing facilities and increased sanitation and hygiene. FT USA also stimulates loyalty within the supply chain, particularly between fishers and processors. FT USA provides opportunity for companies, such as Anova USA, a seafood trader and distributor, to distinguish their product in the market and receive recognition as a leader in sustainability. The FT CFP improves or requires the implementation of traceability systems. However, the traceability component is audited by FT USA itself, enabling auditors to make

exemptions. Differentiating FT fish from non-FT fish remains a problem within the FT-certified handline-caught yellowfin tuna fishery in Maluku. In addition, the FT CFS requires government involvement, which will hopefully lead to co-management meetings in Indonesia. While there is recognition from local governments in Maluku, central government recognition has yet to have been sought. Despite this, FT is recognized as a link to the government.

The FT CFS is an extremely detailed standard that is both documentation- and administratively-demanding, requiring huge amounts of human resources in order for successful implementation and continuous improvement. In Indonesia, it is thought that without MDPI, certification would not be possible. In practise, some requirements within the FT CFS, such as general assembly meetings, are not feasible in complex SSFs, such as the handline yellowfin tuna fishery in Indonesia that is dispersed geographically. The lack of transparency, rigour, sophistication, and requirements for auditors of the FT CFS was highlighted, as well the high cost associated with certification. In Indonesia, FT USA proved as an easier way of achieving certification than MSC. However, the FT CFS is still in the middle of the pilot so there is no proof of concept yet nor is it known if the criteria are achievable or the objectives clear enough.

Fair Trade is an entirely unknown in the space of seafood ecolabels. However, awareness of FT among USA consumers is higher than MSC. Although not an issue currently, at some point there is likely to be more supply/interest from exporters than the market can absorb.

*Description of the MSC Certification Program Based on the Key Informant Interviews*

The MSC is a well-recognized, transparent process, which provides certified fisheries the opportunity to maintain market share and secure a long-term supply of fish. The MSC has the power to work with large industrial fisheries, theoretically resulting in large conservation gains. However, there has not been proof regarding what has happened in the water as a result of the MSC. In contrast to FT USA, the MSC does not have a social component, which would be necessary if it wanted to spread in the developing world fisheries and local markets. With high data needs, high costs, the institutional arrangement of SSFs, lack of capacity, lack of government compliance and support, and a complicated standard that requires immense awareness and scientific understanding, the MSC does not suit small-scale supply chains. In contrast to FT USA, the MSC has not resulted in many benefits for the fishermen, nor does it foster learning among fishers and processors. The MSC FS has no monetary guarantee and/or incentive. However, fishing communities may be recognized for their responsible stewardship of resources, allowing communities to be considered for the allocation of funds.

Certification requires the involvement of government, which transcends into a high-level policy effect. However, the implementation of central government management plans within smaller districts, such as in Buru, Indonesia, can be difficult. Making MSC difficult to achieve is the constant change in governmental representatives. Furthermore, the MSC standard can provide a framework for defining sustainability and a tool for the government for fishery development and regulations.

Behind the standard itself are highly credible people that are consistently working to improve the standard. However, cost analyses are not undertaken when changes made to the standard. In addition, the MSC certification program requires the fulfilment of the

CoC standard, which often difficult for SSFs in developing countries to meet. Despite the CoC, mixing of MSC-fish from non-MSC fish exists. Although currently markets demand MSC, future changes in the market are unpredictable. No focus group participants were aware of the MSC.

Key informants who stated that MSC should not be the final goal of the FT CFS provided additional evidence for the FT CFP and the MSC certification program remaining two separate schemes. One interviewee stated, “MSC could be the final goal, but should never be required at the end of the program.” Another interviewee stated that “the end goal is a level consistent with MSC, but achieving

*“Social sustainability is valid and critical considering if you want to achieve environmental sustainability you need the social component. However, I am not sure if these two need to be bundled together. They are very different, require very different expertise, different evaluation tools. Trying to lump them together may not be feasible from the execution perspective.”*

*“MSC is not recognized for SSFs, so let Fair Trade and MSC not do the developing world. It doesn’t help to have 7 standards but there is a limit on what a standard can achieve. Environmental is done well by MSC.”*

*“The socio-economic component is important but mostly relevant to SSF and not relevant to other fisheries.”*

MSC itself will never be part of the mandate.” Instead, this interviewee highlighted that that FT aims to get the fishery to a point that is sustainable as possible and “currently, MSC and the green signal from Monterey Bay is recognized as the greatest level of environmental sustainability.” Another individual stated that “in light of improvement, MSC should be the end goal that fisheries are getting to,” indicating that, “from an environmental perspective MSC is more robust and ensures continued sustainability of the resource and there is general acknowledgement that the environmental aspect of FT is

secondary.” Another interviewee stated that it should be up to the industry as to whether MSC is the final goal stating that it the final goal of the FT CFP doesn’t have to be.

In both villages, Waipure and Wamlama, the socioeconomic benefits of the Fair Trade program were discussed over environmental improvements that have resulted since the arrival of the FT program. Environmental benefits were not mentioned until they were prompted by a question pertaining to environmental benefits or improvements that they have experienced since the arrival of FT USA.

*“There is general recognition of the importance of socioeconomic issues. It’s a question of how you do it. There are standards that look at these issues, so if consumers want these products they can do so.”*

*“There needs to be recognition between the two standards. There shouldn’t be a watering down of any standard. Keep them separate. A clear separation already exists.”*

Table 13. SWOT analysis of FT USA based on key informant interviews.

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enriches knowledge and understanding of fisheries</li> <li>• Improves leadership capacity</li> <li>• Promotion of environmental sustainability</li> <li>• Focuses on the fishermen not just business</li> <li>• Encourages environmental care</li> <li>• Premium</li> <li>• Formation of fisher associations</li> <li>• Creates change upstream (social impact and environmental education)</li> <li>• Improves the quality of the fish</li> <li>• Improves or requires the implementation of traceability systems</li> <li>• Improves processing facilities</li> <li>• Increases availability of information to fishermen</li> <li>• Advances fishers' organizational skills</li> <li>• Increased sanitation and hygiene</li> <li>• Increased welfare for fishermen</li> <li>• Protection of sea turtles</li> <li>• Reduces destructive fishing practises</li> <li>• Focus on SSFs</li> <li>• Building the community</li> <li>• Data Management Committee (DMC) meetings, which will hopefully transpire into a co-management meeting</li> <li>• Creates a sense of community and empowerment among fishers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extremely detailed standard that may not be applicable in traditional fisheries</li> <li>• In practise some requirements don't work</li> <li>• Huge documentation/administration process</li> <li>• Cost feasibility</li> <li>• Fair Trade is entirely unknown in the seafood ecolabel space</li> <li>• Requires high level of implementation</li> <li>• Requires large amount of human resources</li> <li>• General assembly meetings not possible in the case of the fishery in Indonesia</li> <li>• Premium calculation causes difficulty</li> <li>• Does not include standards surrounding Fishery Aggregation Devices (FADs) management</li> <li>• Lacks transparency</li> <li>• Lacks rigour</li> <li>• Lacks sophistication and completion</li> <li>• Does not have requirements for auditors</li> <li>• Traceability is audited by FT itself which allows auditors to make exemptions</li> </ul>

Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FT was an easier way of achieving certification in Indonesia</li> <li>• Awareness of FT among USA consumers (higher than MSC)</li> <li>• Fishermen can raise their voices</li> <li>• Pride in Indonesia- previously did not have any fishery certifications</li> <li>• Loyalty in the supply chain</li> <li>• Higher brand recognition in USA than MSC</li> <li>• Increased loyalty between fishermen and processor</li> <li>• Anova is the only importer in the USA who sells FT tuna to the US market</li> <li>• Anova recognized as a leader in sustainability</li> <li>• Link to the government- prior to DMC meetings had never seen government outreach or follow-up by government in Maluku</li> <li>• Fishermen now cooperate and are open to industry</li> <li>• Processor now knows his fishermen</li> <li>• Pride among fishermen</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Still in the middle of the pilot so no proof of concept yet</li> <li>• Complicated fishery in Indonesia</li> <li>• If it weren't for MDPI, wouldn't be possible</li> <li>• Lack of infrastructure and resources in developing country fisheries</li> <li>• Goal of having the fishermen working independently by the end of the program may not be feasible</li> <li>• Unknown if the criteria is achievable</li> <li>• Objectives may not be clear enough</li> <li>• Consumers only think of FT as social standard</li> <li>• May not be economically sustainable for certificate holder in Indonesia due to low catch volume</li> <li>• Within Indonesia, resulted in competition with other processing plants</li> <li>• Distinguishing FT from non FT product in the harvest sub-sector</li> <li>• Market demand is there but finding a house for the product takes time</li> <li>• At some point likely to be more supply/interest from exporter than market can absorb</li> <li>• Indonesia handline fishermen weren't previously exposed to working together</li> <li>• Logistical challenges 1) on the ground 2) within the supply chain</li> <li>• Translation issues</li> <li>• Ecolabel confusion among consumers</li> <li>• Questions surrounding weather FT is suitable for all fisheries, or more vertically integrated fisheries, or certain species</li> </ul>

Table 14. SWOT analysis of MSC based on key informant interviews.

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CoC standard</li> <li>• Comprehensive</li> <li>• Highly credible people behind standard</li> <li>• Auditors cannot make exemptions</li> <li>• Transparent- public scoring is included</li> <li>• Consistently working to improve the standard</li> <li>• High level policy effect</li> <li>• Involvement of government and encouragement to do better management (harvest strategy)</li> <li>• Power working with large industrial fisheries resulting in immense conservation gains</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not many benefits for fishermen</li> <li>• Not a huge amount of learning for the fishermen and suppliers</li> <li>• High costs- traditionally MSC is not good with economic realities</li> <li>• Does not suit small-scale supply chains</li> <li>• Complicated</li> <li>• High data needed</li> <li>• No monetary guarantee and/or incentive</li> <li>• No cost analysis to changes made to the standard</li> <li>• Working on trans-boundary or highly migratory species</li> <li>• Does not have impacts on SSF</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Market benefits</li> <li>• Maintain market share</li> <li>• Long-term sustainability, guaranteed supply of fish if done right</li> <li>• Ensures that processors have fish to sell in the future</li> <li>• Provides a framework for defining sustainability</li> <li>• Well recognized</li> <li>• Potential economic benefits</li> <li>• Tool for the government of fishery development and regulations</li> <li>• Recognition of responsible stewardship of resources allowing communities to be considered for allocation of funds</li> <li>• Potentially higher price per kilo for suppliers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unpredictable market</li> <li>• CoC standard fulfilment</li> <li>• Interpretation of standard requires immense awareness and scientific understanding</li> <li>• Has not proved that change has happened in the water</li> <li>• Lack of infrastructure and resources in developing country fisheries</li> <li>• Acquiring government compliance and support</li> <li>• Distinguishing MSC from non-MSC product in harvest sub-sector</li> <li>• Implementation of central government management plans in smaller districts</li> <li>• Local government recognizes/sees improvement within Indonesia but central government is required for MSC</li> <li>• Institutional arrangements of SSF's</li> <li>• No social component, which would be necessary if MSC wants to spread in developing world and local markets</li> <li>• Requires continuous improvement</li> <li>• Indonesian government keeps changing</li> <li>• Translation issues</li> <li>• Confusions among consumers regarding ecolabels</li> </ul>



### 3.2.2 Fair Trade as a pathway to MSC

While these certification programs may remain two separate, credible standards, the FT CFP as a pathway leading to MSC certification was posed as a potential role for FT USA. Ten out of eleven respondents indicated that the FT CFP is a suitable pathway to eventual MSC certification. Although these interviewees identified the FT CFP as a pathway to MSC, it

*“Start with Fair Trade first. All of these environmental standards ask fishers to do something that they cannot and there is no short-term benefit for them. The fishermen focus on short-term and long-term benefit is not as important to them.”*

*“Fair Trade is one pathway to MSC, or one tool. It is not however necessary to achieve MSC, there can be another outcome.”*

was recognized that FT is just one of many ways to potentially achieving MSC certification. FIPs were mentioned as another method for achieving MSC certification and it was acknowledged that FT has a “hardwired FIP element.” Value-chain actors hoping for MSC certification stated “if they started with MSC it would be hard to get fishermen’s attention because there is no rewards until later in the certification when buying price increases.” Similarly, a key informant stated that fishermen now welcome groups such as MDPI, and are open to cooperating with industry. Such openness to industry may be related to the fact that the benefits of FT have clearly been felt in the communities where the focus group discussions took place. Benefits that were

*“The end goal is a level consistent with MSC. But achieving MSC itself will never be part of the mandate. Get the fishery to a point that it is as sustainable as possible. Right now MSC and green signal from Monterey Bay is recognized as the greatest level of environmental sustainability.”*

*“Fair Trade can be used as the first step to introduce the fishermen to care about the environment and to care for it. Without a reward, I don’t think that a sustainability program would work.”*

highlighted by fishermen included: the Premium fund acting as a saving program renovation of the mosque, ability to speak in a forum, knowledge surrounding fishing practices and techniques, an education plan for their children, utilization of life jackets, and the facilitation of the arrangement of fisher cards.

The majority of interviewees that view FT as a pathway to MSC certification indicated that there was a gap between year six of the FT CFP and MSC certification.

One respondent indicated “it has been said that it will take another three years after the 6 year FT CFP” before MSC could be

attainable. However, it was also stated that it is dependent on the fishery of interest. One NGO actor identified the gap as the wider reaching policy that MSC requires; “MSC

works on a regional basis when it comes to policy but FT works at a community level, making it difficult to mandate region-wide policy when only a community is FT

certified.” Two interviewees identified the threshold of environmental sustainability of MSC being higher than FT USA. One respondent stated that for each of the five

components of the MSC standard: 1) Target stock, 2) Non-target stock, 3) Primary and secondary species, 4) Habitat, 5) Management Systems, the associated outcomes,

management and information are at a higher threshold in the MSC standard than the FT CFS. Another key informant stated the principle indicators within the MSC in general as

*“The relationship between fishermen and company has improved. Fishermen welcome groups such as AP2HI now, and fishermen cooperate and are open to industry.”*

*“There are different ways of getting to MSC, and Fair Trade is a good one, you need improvement from year 1 to year 6, and potentially moving up to MSC.”*

*“Fair Trade creates infrastructure of a FIP- provides a strong base for improvement. There is no guarantee that MSC benefits small-scale fisheries. Fair Trade can be a stepping stone to MSC.”*

having a higher threshold than FT USA. Two interviewees stated the gap between FT and MSC that has enabled tuna fisheries in Indonesia to become FT USA certified and hindered MSC certification is in relation to principle 3, effective management, as there is currently no government involvement. In comparison, data is already being collected pertaining to principle 1, sustainable target fish stocks and principle 2, environmental impact of fishing. Lack of government support was also conveyed in the focus group discussions. When asked if they are happy with the way their fishery is managed, participants of both the focus group discussion in Waipure and Wamlama expressed disappointment towards the government as well as a lack of support and recognition. Within Wamlama, fishermen indicated that recognition has improved, however such recognition was for the supplier but not the Fisher Association. In Waipure a lack of recognition from the government was still felt during the time of the focus group discussion. In the future fishermen hope that the program is sustainable and that government support increases as they expected the FT program to be a connection between them and the government.

### 3.2.3 Harmonization of the standards

*“They need to work closely together to combine their standard. Fair Trade has good points on socio-economic impact. So if combine the 2 standards, more comprehensive.”*

*“Both social and environment are important. Before fishermen care about the environment, they have to improve the social standard.”*

*“Social sustainability is valid and critical considering if you want to achieve environmental sustainability you need the social component.”*

*“Need a social standard but not sure if it needs to be combined with the environmental aspect. There are limits to what standards can achieve. Getting an environmentally sustainable fishery is already a challenge.”*

When interviewees were asked if it would be valuable to harmonize the FT CFS and the MSC FS, all of the stakeholders recognized the MSC FS as being more environmentally rigorous than the FT CFS, and the FT CFS being superior with respect to socioeconomic improvement. Although seven out of eleven respondents identified socioeconomic stability and environmental sustainability as equally importance within the fishery sector, three out of nine respondents explicitly stated that the FT CFS and MSC FS should be harmonized to create

a standard in which is both environmental and socially rigours. Two interviewees recognized that that the socioeconomic component is most relevant to SSFs but not relevant for larger fisheries, one interviewee stating that there could be harmonization in order to strengthen the environmental aspect of the FT CFS. Another interviewee stated,

*“Socio-economic is more important, but environment closely follows. If fishers cannot make enough money, they have two options: 1) Leave the fishery all together (and they wont come back) in which case the local processors loose their supply, 2) Resort to destructive fishing methods. When they make money, it opens up the capacity to think about other things other than just tomorrow, or next week but long-term instead.”*

*“If you are managing fish, you are managing people. Therefore, you are managing social, economic and political interests. Combination of the two aspects is more credible because if you are just focusing on the environment and not fisheries than can't achieve balance for the certification scheme.”*

“one standard would be context heavy but there is opportunity for collaboration and partnerships.” As an alternative to the harmonization of the standards, one interviewee suggested, “harmonize the language, terminology and process so that it looks and feels the same to the users...creating consistency and rigour in process requirements.”

*“Both are important. It is dependant on what you are doing or what you are interested in. In terms of social you have livelihood, food security but the fishery must be sustainable in order to achieve these.”*

*“Cannot harmonize from a performance perspective- there is a huge separation between performance.”*

*“Harmonization may end up happening. But the Fair Trade program is new so don't know what is feasible.”*

## **4.0 Synthesis and Discussion: The Tale of Two Standards**

Based on the results of benchmarking, the responses of the key informant interviews, focus group discussion and existing literature, this section will investigate each of the three proposed roles of FT USA in relation to MSC.

### ***4.1 Fair Trade USA and MSC as two separate certification programs***

Although the FT CFP may act as a pathway to MSC, the final goal of the FT CFP does not have to be MSC. Consequently, FT USA and the MSC, which each have unique associated strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats, may remain two separate certification schemes. Within the environmental stewardship organizational objective, the FT CFS states, “A goal of the Capture Fisheries program is to have fisheries improve over time and eventually reach a level of environmental sustainability consistent with Marine Stewardship Council certification” (Fair Trade USA, 2014a). Consequently, FT USA appears to recognize MSC as a yardstick to measure environmental sustainability against, however, achieving MSC certification is not mandatory. In the case of the handline-caught yellowfin tuna fishery in Maluku, fishers recognized the socioeconomic benefits of the FT CFP over environmental benefits. In developing countries, markets and consumers are more sensitive to price rather than sustainability aspects (Pérez-Ramírez et al., 2012). This is exemplified by Andrew et al., (2007) and Stratoudakis et al., (2016) who stated that in low-income, poor areas, the objectives of short-term fishery management are likely to remain secondary to the need for rapid adaptation to environmental change or immediate survival under social adversity. The FT CFP more adequately addresses the immediate needs and interests of SSF communities in developing countries in comparison to the MSC. Thus, FT USA may be enough for SSFs

and their associated communities, making MSC unnecessary. Furthermore, despite what one may have expected, given that MSC is a science-based environment standard, benchmarking revealed that the FT CFS exhibits greater alignment with the Resource Management component of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines than MSC. As a result, the highly rigorous environmental standard that MSC offers may be unnecessary for securing sustainable SSFs in the developing world.

As stated in the interviews and evident in the literature, the MSC's science-based environmental standard is well recognized and has several attributes such as transparency, consistency and impartiality, which were alluded to in the interviews, consistent with credible forms of environmental governance (Böstrom, 2006). Although one of FT USA's operational objectives is environmental stewardship and it achieved greater alignment with the Resource Management component of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines, as highlighted in the both the interviews and focus group discussions, FT is primarily recognized for addressing social and economic issues. McClenachan et al., (2016) conducted a study that demonstrated that consumers in Maine exhibit an understanding of both ecological sustainable and socio-economic benefit. In addition, consumers expressed a willingness to pay for products with labels, including FT USA and MSC. Social labels had a lower willingness to pay among respondents than environmental. However, this may be attributed the fact that social issues associated with global fisheries are just gaining traction (McClenachan et al., 2016). Although these findings cannot be extrapolated beyond Maine, it provides evidence that there are consumers willing to pay for both an environmentally and socially recognized ecolabel. This suggests potential for the simultaneous presence of FT USA and MSC eco-labels in

markets. Further, they may occupy unique niche spaces; FT USA attracting consumers more concerned with social issues affiliated with global fisheries and MSC for consumers who are more considered with the environmental impact of fisheries.

Research by Tlusty (2012) provides further support for FT USA and MSC remaining two separate certification programs as his research demonstrated that one certification program is not the most effective means to achieving environmental improvement within the fishery sector. Tlusty (2012) determined that environmental improvement was maximized in a three-threshold model. It was recognized that one certification program has limited scope and only targets a small portion of producers (Tlusty, 2012). This is consistent with the pull-threshold model, which assumes that if producers exceed the threshold, there is no incentive to improve. In contrast, if a fishery is too far below, as in the case of most SSF's in developing countries, improvement is likely beyond technical or financial access (Tlusty 2012). This provides evidence that greater sustainability with the fishery sector may be achieved under independent, simultaneous operation of FT USA and MSC. FT USA may also offer an opportunity to achieve greater sustainability by focusing on progress, rather than focusing on fisheries with the shortest and easiest paths to reaching certification. This was exemplified in the Gulf of Mexico reef fish FIP, where the desire to achieve MSC certification created a selection bias for which species were included in the FIP (Deighan & Jenkins 2015). Deighan and Jenkins (2015) highlighted that this does not provide the greatest gains in sustainability. Thus, by certifying fisheries outside the scope of MSC, and requiring incremental improvement within those fisheries, FT USA may offer a mechanism to enhance global gains in conservation and fisheries sustainability.



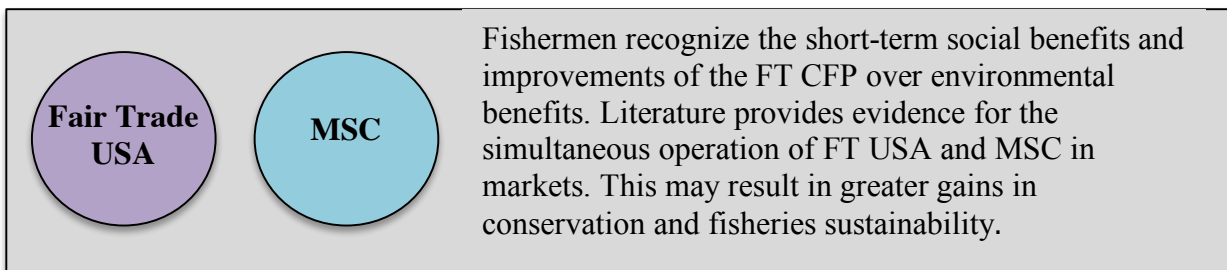
Based on the results of the benchmarking and the potential for a niche for both certification programs in the market, if FT USA and the MSC remain two separate, credible certification schemes, it is suggested that MSC focuses on the fisheries in developed regions of the world, and FT USA small-scale developing world fisheries.

*Future considerations and recommendations:*

- McClenachan et al., (2016) concluded that it was unclear as to whether consumers were able to differentiate seafood initiatives based on their goals. Thus, education and awareness programs surrounding issues with global fisheries, particularly social issues, which exhibited a lower willingness to pay in the study by McClenachan et al., (2016), should be conducted simultaneously with the emergence of FT USA seafood markets. This will ensure that there is a niche in the market for both products. A key informant also highlight the unfamiliarity of Fair Trade products in the seafood market.
- Education and awareness programs would also render useful for providing clarity to the complex landscape of certification programs that was highlighted by an interviewee as well as by McClenachan et al., (2016). Increasing FT awareness and availability, especially in North America was identified as one of the key challenges for FT products reaching the mainstream (Hira and Ferrie, 2006).
- If the FT CFP is the chosen scheme for SSFs, fisher-middlemen dynamics should be considered as a critical component of the value chain structure. Middlemen should be considered within the standard as highlighted by Bailey et al., (2016) who demonstrated that middlemen play a central role in trading fish, providing fishers with access to capital, infrastructure and other essential services. The FAO

Guidelines have provided some best practices for ensuring the inclusion of all activities along the value chain of SSFs.

- If MSC continues to operate in developing countries it is recommend that MSC further investigate the potential for a tiered system. This system was suggested by Pérez-Ramírez et al., (2012a) and Bush et al., (2013), as a method for enabling the participation of more fisheries and encouraging improvement over time and as identified by Bush et al., (2013) dealing with the “devil triangle.” This would also permit a multi-threshold approach to environmental improvement and inform consumers of varying degrees of sustainability.



The diagram consists of two overlapping circles on the left. The left circle is purple and contains the text 'Fair Trade USA'. The right circle is light blue and contains the text 'MSC'. To the right of these circles is a rectangular text box with a light gray background and a black border. The text inside the box reads: 'Fishermen recognize the short-term social benefits and improvements of the FT CFP over environmental benefits. Literature provides evidence for the simultaneous operation of FT USA and MSC in markets. This may result in greater gains in conservation and fisheries sustainability.'

Box 1. Main findings pertaining to the proposed role of Fair Trade USA and MSC as two separate, credible certification programs.

#### ***4.1 Fair Trade Capture Fisheries Program as a pathway to MSC certification***

Developing countries often consider certification and ecolabelling as a strategy for marketing their products in developed countries out of fear that lack of the MSC-ecolabel will become a trade barrier (Pérez-Ramírez & Lluch-Cota, 2010). There is evidence for the demand of MSC products within the market. For example, after certification the sale of Alaska Pollock to Unilever, a buyer of seafood products, rose from 4% to 46% (Gilmore, 2008 from Pérez-Ramírez, 2012a). If demand patterns for MSC remain in the future, fisheries in the developing world are likely to continue to seek certification in order to avoid boycotts and closed markets (Goyert et al., 2010; Pérez-Ramírez et al., 2016). Although it was noted through the focus group discussion that FT USA likely satisfies the short-term needs of the fishermen, the interviews revealed that MSC certification is being actively pursued within tuna fisheries in Indonesia. As a result, although there is evidence for FT USA and MSC to remain separate certification programs, the reality is MSC is being actively sought after in developing country fisheries, including Indonesia. Thus, combined with the results of the benchmarking, the key informant interviews and the focus group discussions, it is worth considering the FT CFP as a pathway to MSC. Similar to FIPs, the FT CFP would not have to be formally part of the MSC certification process and it could reward fisheries market access that may or did perform poorly during the MSC pre-assessment stages market access and the opportunity to improve through a credible stepwise process (Sampson et al., 2015).

The Conservation Alliance for Seafood Solutions outlines key qualities of FIPs, which include: 1) Participation, 2) Public commitment, 3) Objectives, 4) Workplan, and 5) Progress tracking and reporting. The participation requirement states that FIPs must

draw on market forces to motivate fishery improvement projects (Conservation Alliance for Seafood Solutions, 2015). In the case of the handline-caught yellowfin tuna fishery in Maluku, MDPI, the local implementation partner, is actively involved with supporting the activities in the standard. Public commitment recognizes that participants in the FIP must commit to invest in making improvements to the fishery (Conservation Alliance for Seafood Solutions, 2015). Compliance criteria STR-CH 1.5 with the FT CFS states “the registered fishers have basic knowledge of the Fair Trade concept and have indicated their commitment to participating in Fair Trade and to cooperating with the certificate holder through a signed agreement” (Fair Trade USA, 2014b). In addition, compliance criteria STR-CH 1.2 states that, when a third party implementation partner is involved, in the case of the Maluku yellowfin handline tuna fishery, an agreement of responsibility is in place between the certificate holder and the third party that specifies which Fair Trade requirements are to be managed and/or undertaken by which party (Fair Trade USA, 2014b).

Objectives within a FIP represent the scope of the project with timebound objectives (Conservation Alliance for Seafood Solutions, 2015). The FT CFP is based on a stepwise improvement framework, indicating which year, zero, three or six that compliance criteria must be achieved. The workplan aspect of a FIP encompasses the budget and deadlines, and the workplan and deadlines must be made publically available and should be designed to address the deficiencies in the fishery necessary to achieve the objectives. Workplans and associated budgets are not made publically available within FT USA. However, within compliance criteria RM-FD 2, the Fishery Management Plan, which represents a strategy for meeting the resource management compliance criteria,

must be developed to include progress requirements over time and a budget for implementing for process toward year 6 of the certification.

The progress tracking and reporting quality of a FIP recognizes that a FIP program must regularly track work toward the activities and outcomes in the work plan. The progress or lack of progress must be reported and made publically available, in addition to the planned course corrections. SCS Global Services, the auditing body for FT USA, conducts an initial evaluation audit, followed by a re-evaluation audit in each year 0, 3 and 6 of the FT CFP. The evaluation audit assesses baseline conformity with the FT USA standard. The subsequent re-evaluation audits every three years ensure ongoing conformity with the FT USA standard. Non-conformities identified during audits must be addressed through a non-conformity report. A Corrective Action Plan, for each non-conformity must be developed (SCS Global Services, 2014). Aside from the lack of public availability, it is evident that the FT CFP embodies the qualities of FIP, as identified by the Conservation Alliance (Table 14). This demonstrates the inherent FIP element identified in the key informant interviews is in fact present, providing support as the FT CFP as a path to MSC. The FT CFP could be utilized by fisheries wishing to enter MSC pre-assessment or in the case of this case study, to move from pre-assessment to full-assessment.

Table 15. Qualities that a FIP project recognized by the Conservation Alliance must possess and the equivalent requirements within FT CFP.

Conservation Alliance FIP Quality	Fair Trade USA equivalent
Participation	Local implementation partner, MDPI, facilitates the implementation of the FT CFS and its associated compliance criteria.
Public Commitment	Registered FT fishers must have basic knowledge of the Fair Trade concept and have indicated their commitment to participating in FT and to cooperating with the certificate holder through a signed agreement.  Compliance criteria STR-CH 1.2 states that where a third party implementation is involved, in the case of this project, MDPI, an agreement of responsibility is in place between the certificate holder and the third party that specifies which FT requirements are to be managed and/or undertaken by which party.
Objectives	Stepwise improvement framework, indicating which year, zero, three or six, that compliance criteria must be achieved.
Workplan	Fishery Management Plan with a strategy for meeting the resource management section of the FT CFS. Must include progress requirements over time and the budget required (RM-FD 2). *Not made publically available.
Progress and Tracking	Initial evaluation, and re-evaluation (year 0,3,6) audits to ensure ongoing conformity and identify non-conformities. * Not made publically available.

It is important to note the shortcomings and criticisms of FIPs. Sampson et al., (2015) found that almost two-thirds of developing country fisheries enrolled in a FIP have obtained market access but are not yet demonstrating fisheries improvement. This raises concerns as FIPs are effectively competing with MSC (Sampson et al., 2015). As a

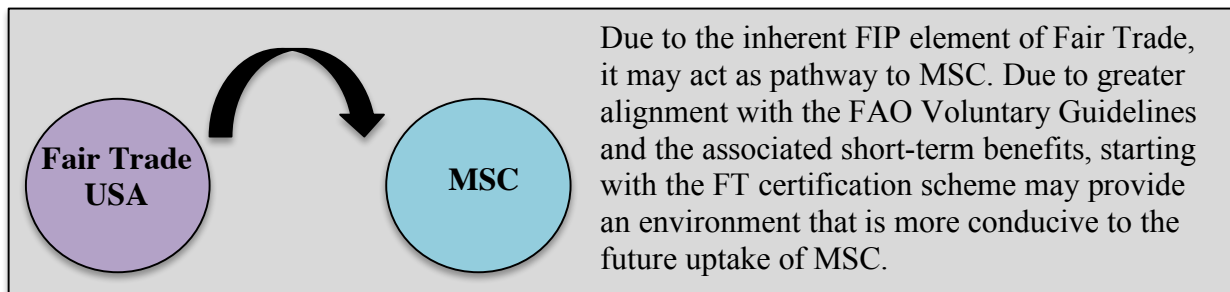
result this may lead to what Sampson et al., (2015) identified as a “race to the bottom” and this will likely not be resolved unless retailers enforce conditional access to the market. The FT CFS may offer a framework or appropriate model for a system that results in conservation and/or policy gains that are not currently being demonstrated through the majority of FIPs.

From benchmarking it is apparent that FT USA exhibits greater alignment with the FAO Voluntary Guidelines, suggesting that the FT CFS is better suited for SSFs in developing regions of the world. The majority of the key informant interviewees stated that socioeconomic stability and environmental sustainability are of equal importance. However, a key message from the fieldwork was that, within fisheries in the developing world, socioeconomic stability must be addressed prior to addressing environmental issues. Thus, starting with FT prior to entering MSC will enable for social improvement, which may create an environment that is more conducive to MSC, more readily enabling its uptake than if MSC were the first certification program that the supply chain was exposed to. Raising awareness and educating fishermen surrounding environmental issues through the FT program will likely transcend into greater acceptance at the introduction of MSC. In addition, the FT CFP provides the opportunity for recognition and support from the government. Such support is required for the development of a harvest strategy and harvest control rules, for example in order to proceed with MSC certification.

*Future considerations and recommendations:*

If the FT CFP is going to be utilized or recognized as a pathway, acting as a FIP, towards MSC, the following recommendations have been developed:

- The majority of the interviewees alluded to the presence of a gap between the FT CFS and the MSC FS. However, what this gap is has yet to be formally determined or quantified. Such analysis would enable for an understanding of what steps are required to get from year 6 of the FT CFP to passing an MSC pre-assessment. From here, it is suggested that a transition document is developed to assist and ensure that fisheries make the appropriate steps and improvements towards MSC following completion of the FT USA program.
- As more MSC products become available in the market, the smaller the distinction will become and any associated price premium may disappear (Bush et al., 2013). This is particularly concerning for SSFs such as the handline-caught yellowfin tuna fishery in Maluku, which are investing immense amounts of money, time, infrastructure, and resources in hopes to achieve MSC certification. Thus, it is recommended that MSC develop ways to ensure long-term in the market.
- It is recommended that the potential for the harmonization of terminology and assessment models be harmonized in order to facilitate an easier transition from FT to MSC.



Box 2. Main findings pertaining to the proposed role of the FT CFP as a pathway to MSC certification.



### ***4.3 Harmonization of the Fair Trade USA and MSC standards***

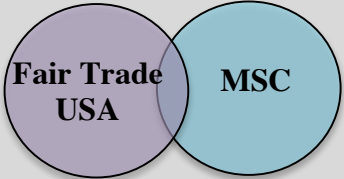
Harmonization of the FT CFS and the MSC FS would respond to calls for a more inclusive view of fisheries sustainability that incorporates not only well-managed fish stocks but fair employment and active engagement of the fishers in managing and conserving marine resources (Micheli et al., 2014). The results provide evidence both supporting and against the harmonization of MSC and FT USA. The majority of interviewees stated that socioeconomic stability and environmental sustainability are of equal importance. Consequently, harmonization of the MSC FS, recognized globally for its environmental rigour (but criticized for its lack of social inclusion), and the FT CFS, recognized for its social standard theoretically could be harmonized to create a standard of high credence that simultaneously addresses environmental sustainability and socioeconomic improvement. However, the results of the benchmarking revealed that the degree of rigour exhibited in the MSC standard does not offer superior alignment to the environmental management standard within FT USA. The SWOT analyses reveal several weaknesses of the standards and challenges that SSFs face with respect to each standard. This suggests, that a harmonized standard may be too context heavy. Thus, while harmonization would address the lack of a social standard within the MSC FS it may not reduce the skew towards developed world fisheries. If in the future these two standards were to become harmonized several recommendations and considerations are posed.

#### *Future considerations and recommendations*

- Both the FT CFP and the MSC certification program may require further proof of concept. As the FT CFP is still in a pilot and consequently, there is not yet a proof of concept. Although the MSC is recognized as the best environmental choice in

seafood, MSC has not yet led to a measurable reduction of fish stock decline (Jacquet & Pauly, 2007; Froese & Proelss, 2012, Gutiérrez et al., 2012). Research by Selden et al., (2016) indicated that MSC-certified fisheries perform better on some sustainability metrics, but are indistinguishable for non-certified fisheries on others. In addition, Christian et al., (2013) reviewed the formal objections to MSC fisheries, which led to questions surrounding whether MSC does protect fish stocks and ecosystems.

- Education and awareness campaigns that provide clarity to the consumers regarding what this ecolabel encompasses would be essential to reducing confusions to an already complex seafood landscape in the market.



A Venn diagram consisting of two overlapping circles. The left circle is purple and labeled "Fair Trade USA". The right circle is light blue and labeled "MSC". The overlapping area in the center is a darker shade of purple.

While the majority of the key informants viewed socioeconomic stability and social responsibility as equally important, harmonization may not reduce the existing skew towards developed country fisheries among MSC certifications.

Box 3. Main findings pertaining to the proposed harmonization of the FT CFS with the MSC FS.

## **5.0 Conclusion and a way forward**

The global demand for sustainable fishery products has yet to be satiated. While certification programs offer a mechanism to feed this demand, it is imperative to understand how to best utilize them to promote environmental sustainability and socioeconomic opportunity, particularly within SSFs, which represent 90% of individuals employed in capture fisheries (FAO, 2016). From this research it is evident that there are several weaknesses and threats associated with implementing fishery certification programs such as MSC and FT USA within small-scale developing world fisheries. However, in general the positive impact that certification has had on improving fisheries sustainability and on fisheries management has been recognized in literature (Gutiérrez et al., 2016). Thus, this research is integral to understanding how these programs can be utilized effectively in Indonesia, and within SSFs in developing countries as a whole.

Overall, this research sought to understand the role the FT CFP in relation to the MSC certification program in SSFs. In order to investigate this, the FT CFS and the MSC FS were benchmarked against the FAO Voluntary Guidelines. In addition, through focus group discussions this research aimed to understand what has happened on the ground within the Maluku FT USA certified fishery. Finally, through key informant interviews with value-chain and non value-chain actors this research determined how these actors perceive the role of FT USA in relation to MSC. It was determined that the FT CFS exhibits greater alignment with the FAO Voluntary Guidelines than the MSC certification program, suggesting that the FT CFP is more suitable for SSFs. Through focus group discussions it became evident that the socioeconomic improvements that have resulted since the arrival of Fair Trade are recognized over environmental or resource

management benefits. While this research provides evidence for FT USA and MSC remaining two separate, credible certification programs with differing strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats, the majority of key informants recognize potential role of the FT CFP as a pathway to MSC.

Although this research focuses on the utilization of seafood certification programs to improve fisheries management, these programs cannot represent the only approach to fisheries management. As indicated by Bailey et al., (2015), the networks of various public and private actors in Indonesia possess different roles in facilitating improved tuna management. Thus, incentive and market-based approaches should not replace state-based management systems but should instead be utilized simultaneously to enhance the management of tuna fisheries (Gutiérrez et al., 2016). It should also be noted that as a transboundary stock, the conservation of tuna requires concerted international efforts. The aforementioned recommendations are specific to this project however, recommendations for future considerations and research surrounding the use of fishery certification programs in SSF within developing countries have been formulated.

- *Unintended Impacts of Seafood Certification Programs*: From the focus group discussion it is evident that fishermen and their associated communities are experiencing social and economic benefits as a result of the FT CFP, primarily a result of the Fair Trade Premium. However, the distribution of benefits and costs of increased seafood trade and the effects on local food security on developing countries is not understood (Sampson et al., 2015). Consequently, it is recommended that future research investigate the impact that these programs have on communities and social relations, as well as on local and domestic markets.

Stratoudakis et al., (2016) suggest evaluating the unintended impacts of seafood certification programs by comparing social and economic indicators before and after certification.

- *Locally or regionally adapted certification programs:* One particularly concerning aspect of seafood certification programs is that standards are based off of western norms of sustainability (Gulbrandsen, 2009). As a result, the Global North is inflicting western management frameworks on the Global South that do not consider local contexts or address domestic and regional demands (Pérez-Ramírez, 2016). This forces producers in the Global South to comply with a standard, which may not be relevant in the country of production. Consistent with a recommendation posed by Stratoudakis et al., (2016), it is suggested that schemes that are more adapted to local and regional contexts and needs are investigated. This may stimulate greater acceptance and increased buy-in from local stakeholders. This could be achieved through a partnership between FAO and local governments in order to develop market initiatives that align with the FAO Voluntary Guidelines. McLeod et al., (2009) suggested that traditional management systems could act as a foundation for modern management practises. For example, in Maluku, traditional management systems utilize harvest strategies, period closures, and gear restrictions based on traditional law (Duggan & Kochen, 2016).
- *Long-term impact of certification programs:* Market-based approaches to fisheries governance are relatively new. Consequently, the viability of these approaches in the long-term is not yet understood. As suggested by Gutiérrez et al., (2016) it is

important to look beyond the direct impacts of certification and investigate institutional, economic and social conditions that will contribute to the long-term impact and subsequently future research should consider these dimensions.

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## Appendix A:

**Table 2.** Benchmarking of the Fair Trade Capture Fisheries program and the MSC certification program against the FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries. Guidelines in which are outside of the scope of fisheries certification programs are coloured black. Red indicates that the certification program does not fulfil that guideline. Yellow indicates implicit alignment or partial fulfil of the particular guideline. Green indicates explicit alignment and complete fulfilment of the guideline.

FAO Guideline		Fair Trade USA	MSC
<b>5. Governance of tenure in small-scale fisheries and resource management</b>			
<b>5a. Responsible Governance of Tenure</b>			
5.2	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, rural and social development.		The standard realizes responsible governance for food security.
5.3	Ensure that small-scale fishers, fish workers and their communities have secure, equitable, and socially and culturally appropriate tenure rights to fishery resources and small-scale fishing areas with special attention paid to women with respect to tenure rights	Certification programs can recognize tenure rights but they cannot ensure them.	
5.4	Respect and protect all forms of legitimate tenure rights, taking into account where appropriate, customary rights to small-scale fishing areas enjoyed by small-scale fishing communities	The FT CFS does not explicitly state that legitimate tenure rights are respected and protected. However, the empowerment element of the standard contributes to fostering a sense of ownership and protection of fishing resources and areas by fishers as well as negotiation skills.	<b>3.1.1:</b> The management system exists within an appropriate and effective legal and/or customary framework which ensures that it: - Is capable of delivering sustainability in the UoA(s) - Observes the legal rights created explicitly or established by custom of people dependent on fishing for food or livelihood; and incorporates an appropriate dispute resolution framework. SI (c): Respect for Rights

	When necessary, legislation should be provided to protect various forms of legitimate tenure rights. States should take appropriate measures to identify, record and respect legitimate tenure right holders and their rights.	Certification programs cannot provide legislation.	
	Local norms and practices, customary or preferential access to fishery resources and land by small-scale fishing communities should be recognized, respected and protected in ways that are consistent with international human rights law. (UN DRIP, Declaration on the Rights of People Belonging to 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 customary tenure systems	Certification programs do not have the power to enact constitutional or legal reforms.	
5.5	Recognize the role of small-scale fishing communities and indigenous peoples to restore, conserve, protect and manage local aquatic and coastal ecosystems	<p><b>STR-FA 1.1:</b> The registered fishers are members of a Fisher Association in order to ensure democratic fisher input into decision-making about changes in the management of the fishery.</p> <p><b>ECD-FTP 3.1:</b> At least 30% of the Premium is used on environmental projects that contribute to the sustainability of the fishery and/or marine ecosystem.</p> <p><b>RM-DC 2.3:</b> Data collectors, including fishers, are regularly trained in data collection, data safety (including backups), and data management.</p> <p><b>RM-GOV 2:</b> The Fisher Association is actively involved in the management of the fishery.</p>	<p><b>3.1.2:</b>The management system has effective consultation processes that are open to interested and affected parties. The roles and responsibilities of organizations and individuals who are involved in the management process are clear and understood by all relevant parties.</p> <p>SI (c): Participation</p> <p><b>3.1.1:</b> The management system exists within an appropriate and effective legal and/or customary framework which ensures that it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Is capable of delivering sustainability in the UoA(s)</li> <li>- Observes the legal rights created explicitly or established by custom of people dependent on fishing for food or livelihood; and incorporates</li> </ul>

			an appropriate dispute resolution framework. SI (a): Compatibility of laws or standards with effective management
5.6	Where states own or control water and land resources, they should determine use and tenure rights of water or land owned by States taking into consideration, inter alia, social, economic, and environmental objectives	Does not pertain to seafood certification programs.	
	Recognize and safeguard publically owned resources that are collectively used and managed, in particular by small-scale fishing communities	→ With respect to fisheries	→ With respect to fisheries Vision: Our vision is of the world's oceans teeming with life, and seafood supplies safeguarded for this and future generations. *Not particularly by small-scale fishing communities
5.7	Preferential access of small-scale fisheries to fish in waters under national jurisdiction with a view of achieving equitable outcomes for different groups of people, in particular vulnerable groups.	Certification programs cannot grant preferential access to SSFs. This falls under the responsibility of the government.	
	Where appropriate, creation and enforcement of EEZ's for small scale fisheries should be considered.	Creation and enforcement of EEZ's for SSFs falls under the jurisdiction of the government.	
	Consider small-scale fisheries prior to agreements on resource access are entered into with third countries and third parties.	Does not pertain to seafood certification programs.	
5.8	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	<b>RM-GOV 2:</b> The Fisher Association is actively involved in the management of the fishery.	<b>3.1.2 3.1.2:</b> The management system has effective consultation processes that are open to interested and affected parties. The role and responsibilities of organizations and individuals who are involved in the management process are clear and understood by all relevant parties. SI (b): Consultation processes  <b>3.2.2:</b> The fishery specific management system includes effective decision-making processes that result in measures and strategies to achieve

			the objectives and has an appropriate approach to actual disputes in the fishery.  * Does not take into account the Voluntary Guidelines
5.9	Ensure that small-scale fishing communities are not arbitrarily evicted and that their legitimate tenure rights are not extinguished or infringed	Certification programs cannot ensure this.	
	Recognition that competition with other users is increasing within small-scale fisheries areas		
	Small-scale fishing communities, in particular vulnerable and marginalized groups are often weaker in conflicts with other sectors and may require special support if their livelihoods are threatened by the development or activities of other sector	These fishery certification programs do not deal with inter-sectoral conflict.	
5.10	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.	This guideline falls outside the scope of fishery certification programs.	
5.11	Provide access through impartial and competent judicial and administrative bodies to timely, affordable and effective means of resolving disputes over tenure in accordance with national legislation	<b>RM-GOV 3:</b> There is a procedure for resolving conflict among the certificate holder, the Fisher Association, and the legally responsible agency regarding management of the fishery and the use of its resources. *Not with specific respect to tenure	<b>3.1.1:</b> The management system exists within an appropriate and effective legal and/or customary framework which ensures that it: - Is capable of delivering sustainability in the UoA(s) - Observes the legal rights created explicitly or established by custom of people dependent on fishing for food or livelihood; and incorporates an appropriate dispute resolution framework. SI (b): Resolution of disputes * Not with specific respect to tenure



	Provide effective remedies. Such remedies should be promptly enforced in accordance with national legislation.		
5.12	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	Certification programs cannot restore access to traditional grounds. This would fall under the jurisdiction of the government.	
	Mechanisms to support fishing communities affected by grave human rights violations to rebuild their lives and livelihoods. Such steps should include the elimination of any form of discrimination against women in tenure practises in case of natural disasters and/or armed conflict	The FT USA CFP can help to rebuild lives and livelihoods. However, the standard does not specifically approach this sub-guideline.  * Addresses discrimination against registered fishers, potential new program participants, or workers but not specific to tenure practise in the case of natural disasters and/or armed conflict	
<b>5b. Sustainable resource management</b>			
5.13	Adopt measures for the long-term conservation and sustainable use of fisheries resources and to secure the ecological foundation for food production	Introduction: Goal and Objective - Environmental Stewardship <b>RM-FD 2.1</b> <b>RM-FD 2.3</b> <b>RM-FD 2.8</b> Resource Management (RM) - Fishery Documentation (RM- FD) - Data Collection (RM- DC) - Stock Health (RM- SH) - Biodiversity and Ecosystem Protection (RM- BEP) - Governance (RM-GOV)	PI's under P1, P2, P3 simultaneously operate to achieve this

	Promote and implement appropriate management systems that, consistent with their existing obligations under national and international law and voluntary commitments, including the Code that give recognition to small-scale fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fishery must adhere to national and international law, understanding and agreements</li> <li>- Individual compliance criteria to ensure that specific laws are being followed</li> <li>- <b>FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries</b></li> <li>- FAO Guidelines for the Ecolabelling of Fish and Fishery Products from Marine Capture Fisheries</li> <li>- Follows International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions (29, 87, 98, 100, 103, 105, 111, 138, 155, 158, 169, 182, 188)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fishery must adhere to national and international law, understanding and agreements</li> <li>- <b>The Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries</b></li> <li>- Guidelines for the Ecolabelling of Fish and Fishery Products from Marine Capture Fisheries</li> <li>- The Code of Good Practice for Setting - Social and Environmental Standards (ISEL)</li> <li>- World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement</li> </ul>
5.14	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	Doesn't explicitly say that tenure rights are balanced by duties. But collectively the criteria in the standards support long-term conservation and sustainable use of resources and the maintenance of the ecological foundation for food production.	Doesn't explicitly say that tenure rights are balanced by duties. But collectively the criteria in the standards support long-term conservation and sustainable use of resources and the maintenance of the ecological foundation for food production.
	Small-scale fisheries should utilize fishing practises that minimize harm to the aquatic environment and associated species and support the sustainability of the resource.	<p><b>RM-SH 1.4:</b> In fisheries where ETP species are unintentionally caught, registered fishers demonstrate that they are using industry recognized best practises and available technology to avoid ETP species. This includes the use of selective fishing gear.</p> <p><b>RM-SH 1.6:</b> There is an analysis that shows the fishery does not pose a risk or serious irreversible harm to the population viability of the ETP species.</p> <p><b>RM-SH 2.4:</b> Overfishing is not occurring for any secondary or bycatch species, as determined through a peer-reviewed and tested assessment method based upon</p>	<p><b>2.1.1:</b> The UoA aims to maintain primary species above the point where recruitment would be impaired (PRI) and does not hinder recovery of primary specifics if they are below the PRI.</p> <p><b>2.2.1:</b> The UoA aims to maintain secondary species above a biologically based limit and does not hinder recovery of secondary species if they are below a biologically based limit.</p> <p><b>2.3.1:</b> The UoA meets national and international requirements for protection of ETP species. The UoA does not hinder the recovery of ETP species.</p> <p><b>2.4.1:</b> The UoA does not cause serious or</p>

		<p>available data.</p> <p><b>RM-BEP 1:</b> The fishing gear used does not cause harm to marine habitat.</p> <p><b>RM-BEP 2.1:</b> An ecosystem monitoring strategy has been developed and implemented. Scientifically-justifiable ecosystem metrics have been identified that can be used as warning signs to changes in the ecosystem at a scale larger than the fishery.</p>	<p>irreversible harm to habitat structure and function, considered on the basis of the area covered by the governance body(s) responsible for fisheries management in the area(s) where the UoA operates.</p> <p><b>2.4.3:</b> Information is adequate to determine the risk posed to the habitat by the UoA and the effectiveness of the strategy to manage impacts on the habitat.</p> <p>(c): Monitoring</p> <p><b>2.5.1:</b> The UoA does not cause serious or irreversible harm to the key elements of ecosystem structure and function.</p>
5.15	<p>Facilitate, train and support small-scale fishing communities to participate 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><b>STR-FA 1:</b> Fishers are empowered through their membership in a Fisher Association.</p> <p><b>RM-GOV 2:</b> The Fisher Association is actively involved in the management of the fishery.</p> <p><b>RM-DC 1.1:</b> A collection system is in place and accessible to all registered fishers and resource managers. This includes effective communication to illiterate members.</p> <p><b>RM-DC 2.3:</b> Data collectors, including fishers, are regularly trained in data collection, data safety (including backups) and data management. Written procedures are provided regarding the above topics.</p> <p>*Doesn't take into consideration their legitimate tenure rights and systems</p>	<p>Perhaps could be considered part of consultation but that's already covered in another section.</p>
	<p>Involve small-scale fishing communities in the design, planning, and as appropriate, implementation of protected areas, affecting their livelihood options.</p>	<p>Fishery certification programs do not design, plan and implement protected areas.</p>	
	<p>Participatory management promoted in accordance with national law.</p>	<p><b>RM-GOV 2:</b> The Fisher Association is actively involved in the management of the fishery.</p>	<p><b>3.1.2:</b> The management system has effective consultation processes that are open to interested and affected parties. The roles and responsibility of organizations and individuals</p>

			who are involved in the management process are clear and understood by all relevant parties.
5.16	Ensure the establishment or promote the application of existing monitoring, control and surveillance systems for small-scale fisheries. Provide support to such systems, involving small-scale fisheries actors as appropriate and promoting participatory arrangements within the context of co-management.	<p><b>STR-CH 5.1:</b> An internal control system has been designed and implemented. The system monitors the implementation of practises and policies mandated by the standard.</p> <p><b>RM- GOV 1.1:</b> There is no evidence that local, national, and international laws regarding fishing practises are being broken by registered fishers, including regulations concerning fishing gear, boats, fishing effort, fishing location, and illegal harvesting of species.</p> <p><b>RM-BEP 2.1:</b> An ecosystem monitoring strategy has been developed and implemented. Scientifically justifiable ecosystem metrics have been identified that can be used as warning signs to changes in the ecosystem at a scale larger than the fishery.</p> <p><b>RM-BEP 2.3:</b> Roles and responsibilities for gathering the data and recording the ecosystem metric(s) selected have been identified, with a goal of obtaining at least 6 months of data within one year. All data collected is shared with the responsible management agency.</p> <p><b>RM-GOV 2.1:</b> There has been at least one meeting in the past year between the fisheries management authorities (or their representatives) about the management regulations.</p> <p><b>RM-GOV 2.2:</b> There is a written co-management commitment signed by the Fair Trade Committee, the certificate holder, and the agency legally responsible for the resource.</p>	<p><b>3.2.3:</b> Monitoring, control and surveillance mechanisms ensure the management measures in the fishery are enforced and complicated with.</p> <p>*Co-management is not required, though participation and consultation is.</p>

	Ensure effective monitoring and enforcement mechanism to deter, prevent and eliminate all forms of illegal and/or destructive fishing practices having a negative effect on marine ecosystems	<p><b>RM- BEP 1:</b> The fishing gear used does not cause harm to marine habitat.</p> <p><b>RM- BEP 2.2:</b> At least one ecosystem metric has been chosen to monitor and track.</p> <p><b>RM-GOV 1:</b> Illegal fishing is monitored and reported. (Includes an enforcement strategy)</p>	<p><b>2.5.3:</b> There is adequate knowledge of the impacts of the UoA on the ecosystem.</p> <p>(e) <b>Monitoring:</b> Information is adequate to support the development of strategies to manage ecosystem impacts.</p> <p>IUU fishing is addressed in principle 3 which respect to compliance with national and international laws and monitoring, control, and surveillance</p> <p><b>3.2.3:</b> Monitoring, control, and surveillance mechanisms ensure the management measures in the fishery are enforced and complied with.</p> <p>(b): Sanctions</p>
	Improve registration of fishing activity	<p><b>STR- CH 1.6:</b> A list of all vessels used by registered fishers to Fair Trade product is kept up to date.</p> <p><b>STR-CH 2.1:</b> Vessels used by registered fishers are legally register and licensed.</p>	In order to comply with <b>CoC standard</b> this is required
	Small-scale fisheries should support the MCS (Management, Control, Surveillance) systems and provide to the State fisheries authorities the information required for the management of the activity	The FT CFS follows an MSC system. However unlike MSC, it is not explicitly stated.	<b>3.2.3:</b> Monitoring, control, and surveillance mechanisms ensure the management measures in the fishery are enforced and complied with.
5.17	Roles and responsibilities within the context of co-management arrangements clarified and agreed through a participatory and legally supported process	<b>RM-GOV 2.4:</b> An action plan has been developed to address the issues identified in the co-management meetings, with responsible parties identified.	<b>3.1.2:</b> The management system has effective consultation processes that are open to interested and affected parties. The role and responsibilities of organizations and individuals who are involved in the management process are clear and understood by all relevant parties. (a) Roles and Responsibilities * Co-management is not a requirement.
	Small-scale fisheries should be represented in relevant local and national professional associations and fisheries bodies and actively take part in relevant decision-making and fisheries policymaking processes	<p><b>STR-FA 1.1:</b> The registered fisher members are members of a FA in order to ensure democratic fisher input into decision-making about the changes in the management of the fishery.</p> <p><b>STR-FA 1.4:</b> All major decisions of the</p>	<b>3.1.2:</b> The management system has effective consultation processes that are open to interested and affected parties. The roles and responsibilities of organisations and individuals who are involved in the management process are clear and understood by all relevant parties

		<p>Fisher Association are discussed and approved by members according to a free, fair and transparent voting procedure.</p> <p><b>FTC</b> (The role of the Fair Trade Committee is to ensure democratic and transparent decisions about Fair Trade issues.</p> <p><b>RM-GOV 2.2:</b> There is a written co-management commitment signed by the Fair Trade Committee, the certificate holder, and the agency legally responsible for the resource.</p>	<p>SI (b) Consultation processes SI (c) Participation</p> <p><b>3.2.2:</b> The fishery specific management system includes effective decision-making processes that result in measures and strategies to achieve the objectives and has an appropriate approach to actual disputes in the fishery.</p> <p>SI (b) Responsiveness of decision-making processes. SI (d) Accountability and transparency of management system and decision.</p>
5.18	<p>Encourage and support the role and involvement of both men and women in all pre-harvest, harvest and post-harvest activities in the context of co-management and in the promotion of responsible fisheries, contributing their particular knowledge, perspectives and needs. Pay specific attention to the need to ensure equitable participation of women, designing special measures to achieve this objective.</p>	<p><b>RM-GOV 2.2:</b> There is a written co-management commitment signed by the Fair Trade Committee, the certificate holder, and the agency legally responsible for the resource.</p> <p>* In the context of co-management all of the subsectors are not included * Doesn't pay specific attention to the need to ensure equitable participation of women, designing special measures to achieve this</p>	<p><b>3.1.2:</b> The management system has effective consultation processes that are open to interested and affected parties. The roles and responsibilities of organizations and individuals who are involved in the management process are clear and understood by all relevant parties.</p> <p>SI (b) Consultation processes SI (c) Participation</p> <p>* Not in the context of co-management * This standard only covers harvest activities * Doesn't pay specific attention to the need to ensure equitable participation of women, designing special measures to achieve this</p>
5.19	<p>Where transboundary and other similar issues exist, work together to ensure that the tenure rights of small-scale fishing communities that are granted are protected.</p>	<p>This is the responsibility of the government.</p>	
5.20	<p>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>		<p>Overexploitation monitored by P1.</p>

6. Social development, employment and decent work			
6.1	Consider an integrated, ecosystem and holistic approaches to approach to management and development that take the complexity of livelihoods into account	<b>Operational objectives:</b> 1) Empowerment 2) Economic Development 3) Social Responsibility 4) Environmental Stewardship *Doesn't explicitly state that it takes the complexity of livelihoods into account	
	Attention to social and economic development may be needed to ensure that small-scale fishing communities are empowered and can enjoy their human rights.	<b>Operational Objectives:</b> 2) Economic Development 3) Social Responsibility	
6.2	Promote investment in human resource development such as health, education, literacy, digital inclusion and other skills of technical nature that generate added value to the fisheries resources as well as awareness raising	Fishers are encouraged to use their Fair Trade Premium to provide greater access to, or improved quality of, health care and education (Fair Trade USA, 2014). <b>RM-DC 2.3:</b> Data collectors, including fishers, are regularly trained in data collection, data safety (including backups) and data management. Written procedures are provided regarding the above topics *No mention of digital inclusion	
	Affordable access to these and other essential services, including adequate housing, basic sanitation, safe drinking water, 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	<b>FHR-DAP 1:</b> There is no discrimination against registered fishers, potential new program participants, or workers. <b>FHR-DAP 1.3:</b> Where applicable, a program has been developed to improve the social and economic position of registered fishers who come from disadvantaged/minority groups.	
6.3	Promote social security protection for workers in small-scale fisheries	<b>WWS- CE 5.1:</b> The employer complies with local law regarding the payment and provision	

		of social services including social security, pension, and health and disability insurance.	
	Take into account the characteristics of small-scale fisheries and apply security schemes to entire value chain to the entire value chain	<b>WWS-CE 5:</b> The employer complies with local law regarding the provision of social security, pension, and health and disability insurance. In cases where permanent workers are not entitled to health insurance benefits, the employer provides equivalent benefits in the form of private health insurance or comparable health services. * Not the entire value chain in all cases	
6.4	Support the development of and access to other services that are appropriate for small-scale fishing communities (savings, credit and insurance schemes)	<b>WWS- CE 5.1:</b> The employer complies with local law regarding the payment and provision of social services including social security, pension, and health and disability insurance. <b>WWS-CE 5.2:</b> In cases where permanent workers are not entitled to health insurance benefits, the employer provides the equivalent benefits in the form of private health insurance or comparable health services. <b>ECD-DM 2.2:</b> The Fair Trade Premium Plan contains a reasonable budget based upon expected Fair Trade Premium income.	
6.5	Recognize as economic and professional operations the full range of activities along the small-scale fisheries value chain- both pre and post-harvest	The unit of certification does not include the entire range of activities. In addition to the fishers and their associated practises that scope of the unit of certification may include the first processing facility, the fisher association is not the certificate holder and if fish are processed in the same geographic location. Workers employed by the certificate holder or the individual registered fishers, as well as workers in the processing facilities included in the unit of certification. - Thus, the degree of inclusivity of activities is case specific.	



	Professional and organizational development opportunities should be promoted	Promoted in the harvest subsector but varies within the post-harvest subsector based on the fishery of interest (as stated in the previous sub-guideline).	
6.6	Promote decent work for all small-scale fisheries workers	<p><b>WWS-CE 1:</b> Workers have clear employment conditions, and all conditions are respected by the employer.</p> <p><b>WWS-CE 2:</b> Salaries and wages are decent, and increasing towards a living wage.</p> <p><b>WWS-CE 3:</b> Salaries and wages are paid directly, on time, and in legal tender.</p> <p><b>WWS-CE 4:</b> If fishers are paid a portion of the market value of the landed catch, the share-catch system and working conditions on board are agreed upon in writing among all parties involved.</p> <p><b>WWS-CE 5:</b> The employer complies with local law regarding the provision of social security, pension, and health and disability insurance. In cases where permanent workers are not entitled to health insurance benefits, the employer provides equivalent benefits in the form of private health insurance or comparable health services.</p> <p><b>WWS-CE 6:</b> Working hours are in line with local law and international standards, and workers receive adequate rest periods.</p> <p><b>WWS-CE 7:</b> Overtime is voluntary and not excessive</p> <p><b>WWS-CE 8:</b> The use of time-limited contracts and subcontractors is limited and justifiable.</p> <p>FHR</p> <p><b>WWS-OH 1:</b> Workplaces risked and minimized and employers take all appropriate measures to ensure they and their employees are safe from harm.</p>	

		<p><b>WWS-OH 2:</b> Individuals have access to drinking water and sanitary facilities.</p> <p><b>WWS-OH 3:</b> Individuals have the training and information they need to keep themselves safe.</p> <p><b>WWS-OH 4:</b> Policies and procedures are in place to promote health and safety in the workplace.</p>	
	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.	*Activities in the informal sector are not included	*Activities in the informal sector are not included
6.7	Realization of the right of small-scale fishers and fish workers to an adequate standard of living and work in accordance with national and international human rights standards. Creation of an enabling environment for sustainable development in small-scale fishing communities.	<p><b>WWS-CE 2:</b> Salaries and wages are decent, and increasing towards a living wage.</p> <p><b>FHR:</b> Fundamental Human Rights</p>	
	Pursue inclusive, non-discriminatory and sound economic policies in order to permit small-scale fishing communities and other producers particularly women, to earn a fair return from their labour, capital and management, and encourage conservation and sustainable management of natural resources	<p><b>FHR-DAP 1.1:</b> There is no discrimination against registered fishers or potential new program participants, particularly on the basis of race, color, sex, gender, sexual orientation, disability, marital status, family obligations, age, religion, political opinion, language, property, nationality, ethnicity or social origin, or any other condition that could give rise to discrimination in relation to: participation, rules for program participation, voting rights, the right to be elected, access to markets, access to training, technical support, or any other benefits the program offers.</p> <p><b>FHR-DAP 1.2:</b> There is no discrimination against workers, particularly on the basis of race, color, sex, gender, sexual orientation,</p>	

		disability, marital status, family obligations, age, religion, political opinion, language, property, nationality, ethnicity or social origin, membership of unions or other workers' representative bodies, or any other condition that could give rise to discrimination in: recruitment, promotion, access to training, remuneration, allocation of work, termination of employment, retirement, or other activities.	
6.8	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.		
	The role of small-scale fisheries in local economies and the links of the subsector to the wider economy need to be recognized and benefited from.	Program developed to be delivered to small-scale fisheries and therefore their link to the wider economy is recognized.	Small-scale fisheries can go through the MSC progress and thus their link to the wider economy is recognized and may be benefited from.
	Small-scale fishing communities should equitably benefit from developments such as community-based tourism and small-scale responsible aquaculture.		
6.9	Create conditions for men and women of small-scale fishing communities to fish and to carry out fisheries-related activities in an environment free of crime, violence, organized crime, piracy, theft, sexual abuse, corruption, and abuse of authority	<b>FHR- DAP 1.1:</b> There is no discrimination against registered fishers or potential new program participants, particularly on the basis of race, color, sex, gender, sexual orientation, disability, marital status, family obligations, age, religion, political opinion, language, property, nationality, ethnicity or social origin, or any other condition that could give rise to discrimination in relation to: participation, rules for program participation, voting rights, the right to be elected, access to markets, access to training, technical support, or any other benefits the program offers.	

		<p><b>FHR-DAP 1.2:</b> There is no discrimination against workers, particularly on the basis of race, color, sex, gender, sexual orientation, disability, marital status, family obligations, age, religion, political opinion, language, property, nationality, ethnicity or social origin, membership of unions or other workers' representative bodies, or any other condition that could give rise to discrimination in: recruitment, promotion, access to training, remuneration, allocation of work, termination of employment, retirement, or other activities.</p> <p><b>FHR-FL 1:</b> Human trafficking and forced, bonded, and compulsory labor does not occur.</p> <p><b>FHR-PC 1:</b> Children below the age of 15 (or below the working age defined by national law, if higher) are not employed anywhere in the operation. The minimum age for employment on fishing vessels is 16 or as defined in law, if higher.</p> <p><b>FHR-FR 1:</b> Freedom of association is respected and workers can freely organize.</p>	
	<p>Take steps to institute measures that aim to eliminate violence in small-scale fishing communities</p>	<p><b>FHR-DAP 2:</b> The use of corporal punishment, mental or physical coercion, verbal abuse, behaviour, including gestures, language, and physical contact, that is sexually intimidating, abusive or exploitative, or any other form of harassment is not supported, engaged in, or tolerated.</p> <p>3.2 Freedom from Forced Labour and Human Trafficking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- FHR-FL 1</li> </ul> <p>Protection of Children and Young Persons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- FHR- PC 3.3</li> </ul>	

	Ensure access to justice for victims of inter alia violence and abuse, including within the household or community		
6.10	<p>Understand and respect the role of migrant fishers and fish workers in small-scale fisheries</p> <p>Create 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><b>ECD- DM 1.1:</b> The certificate holder has conducted or financed a written needs assessment using surveys/input from fishers as the primary data source, identifying the social, economic and environmental development needs of the registered fishers, workers, community, and natural resources.</p> <p>Interpretation Guidance: Surveys or other primary data sources must be representative of the entire population of registered fishers, community members, and workforce, including migrant and/or seasonal workers.</p> <p><b>ECD- DM 1.3:</b> If there are workers under the scope of the certificate, their needs are taken into account in the needs assessment, focusing especially on those groups of workers that form a majority of the workforce.</p> <p>Interpretation Guidance: Clarification: If migrant workers form the majority of the workforce, the needs assessment must focus on their needs.</p> <p><b>ECD- DM 2.9:</b> The Fair Trade Premium Plan includes at least one project or activity intended to benefit workers.</p> <p>Interpretation Guidance: The activity should benefit all workers and focuses on those groups of workers that form majority of the workforce (i.e., if migrant workers form the majority of the work force, the Fair Trade</p>	

		Premium Plan should focus on their needs).	
	Recognize the importance of coordinating among their respective national governments in regard to migration of fishers and fish workers in small-scale fisheries across national borders. Policies and management measures should be determined in consultation with small-scale fisheries organizations and institutions.		
6.11	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		<b>SA4.1.1</b> Teams shall determine and state which jurisdictional category or combination of jurisdictional categories, apply to the management system of the UoA, when assessing performance of UoAs under principle 3. * No specific attention to the underlying causes and consequences.
6.12	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 the state is a contracting party (ICESCR, ILO)	<b>FHR- Fundamental Human Rights (FHR)</b> <b>WWS- Wages, Working Conditions and Access to Services- Occupational Health and Safety</b> <b>Follows ILO</b>  *Not legislation as this is a standard. But not deducted as a result of this.	
	Strive to ensure that occupational health and safety is an integral part of fisheries management and development initiatives	<b>WWS- Wages, Working Conditions and Access to Services- Occupational Health and Safety</b>	
6.13	Eradicate forced labour, prevent debt-bondage of women, men and children, and adopt effective measures to protect fishers and fish workers, with a view to eliminate forced labour in fisheries	<b>FHR-FL 1.1:</b> Human trafficking and forced, bonded, and compulsory labor does not occur. <b>FHR- FL 1.3:</b> The employer does not retain any part of the workers' salary, benefits, property or documents in order to force them to remain. <b>FHR-1.5:</b> Bonded labor caused by debts or	Companies, which have been successfully prosecuted for, faced labour violations in the last two years not eligible for MSC certification (MSC, 2014).

		loans does not occur.	
6.14	Provide and enable access to school 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	Potential investment for the Fair Trade Premium	
6.15	Recognize the importance of children's well-being 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><b>FHR-PC 2.1:</b> If children of the registered fishers below the age of 15 (or below the working age defined by national law, if higher) help their relatives with work after school and/or during holidays, the work does not jeopardize the child's social, moral, or physical development, constitute a hazard to the child's health, jeopardize schooling, and is within reasonable time limits after school or during holidays. A relative or legal guardian supervises and guides the child.</p> <p>*No mention of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.</p>	
6.16	Recognize the complexity of safety at sea issues and the multiple cause behind deficient safety.	<p><b>WWS-OH 1.3:</b> Registered fishers and applicable workers use Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as appropriate to their task. The PPE is functional and properly maintained, and registered fishers and applicable workers have been trained on proper use. PPE is not taken home. Interpretation guidance: PPE includes life jackets.</p> <p><b>WWS- OH 3:</b> Individuals have the training and information they need to keep themselves safe.</p> <p><b>WWS- OH 4:</b> Policies and procedures are in place to promote health and safety in the</p>	

		workplace. * Doesn't explicitly state the multiple causes behind deficient safety	
	Ensure the development, enactment and implementation of appropriate national laws and regulations that are consistent with international guidelines of FAO, the ILO and the IMO for working in fishing and sea safety in small-scale fisheries.	Follows ILO FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries	FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries
6.17	Recognize that improved sea safety, is best achieved through the development and implementation of coherent and integrated national strategies, with active participation of fishers, with elements of regional coordination as appropriate		
	Safety at sea should be integrated into the general management of fisheries	<b>WWS-OH 1:</b> Workplace risks are minimized and employers take all appropriate measures to ensure they and their employees are safe from harm. <b>WWS-OH 3:</b> Individuals have the training and information they need to keep themselves safe. <b>WWS-OH 4:</b> Policies and procedures are in place to promote health and safety in the workplace.	There is no explicit statement of the integration of safety at sea within management plan however, measures for minimizing unwanted catch should not be implemented that adversely affect crew safety.
	Support and maintenance of national reporting provisions of sea safety awareness programmes	<b>WWS-OH 4.5:</b> Incident reports are summarized annually and submitted to relevant authorities to provide notification/statistics on fatalities, injuries and diseases.	
	Introduction of appropriate legislation for sea safety in small-scale fisheries		



	Existing institutions and community-based structures for increasing compliance, data collection, training and awareness and search and rescue operations should be recognized in this process		
	Promote access to information and to emergency location systems for rescue at sea for small-scale vessels	<b>WWS-OH 4.6:</b> An electronic communications network for finding lost vessels for finding lost vessels and coordinating ship to shore communications is in place.	
6.18	Taking into account the Voluntary Guidelines of the Responsible Governance of Tenure, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security including section 25, all parties should protect the human rights and dignity of small-scale fisheries stakeholders in situations of armed conflict in accordance with international humanitarian law to allow them to pursue their traditional livelihoods, to have access to customary fishing grounds and to preserve their culture and way of life.		
<b>Value chains, post-harvest and trade</b>			
7.1	Recognize the central role that the small-scale fisheries post-harvest subsector and its actors play in the value chain	Not explicitly recognized, however the Product Traceability compliance criteria and the degree of inclusivity of activities is case specific to the certification.	Not explicitly recognized however, the CoC recognizes the post-harvest sector.
	Ensure that post-harvest actors are part of relevant decision-making processes, recognizing that there are sometimes unequal power relationship that may exist between value chain actors so vulnerable and marginalized groups may require special support		

7.2	Recognize role that women play in post-harvest subsector and support improvements to facilitate women's participation	<p>If the post-harvest subsector is employed by the certificate holder.</p> <p><b>FHR-DAP 1.1:</b> There is no discrimination against registered fishers or potential new program participants, particularly on the basis of race, color, sex, gender, sexual orientation, disability, marital status, family obligations, age, religion, political opinion, language, property, nationality, ethnicity or social origin, or any other condition that could give rise to discrimination in relation to: participation, rules for program participation, voting rights, the right to be elected, access to markets, access to training, technical support, or any other benefits the program offers.</p> <p><b>FHR-DAP 1.2:</b> There is no discrimination against workers, particularly on the basis of race, color, sex, gender, sexual orientation, disability, marital status, family obligations, age, religion, political opinion, language, property, nationality, ethnicity or social origin, membership of unions or other workers' representative bodies, or any other condition that could give rise to discrimination in: recruitment, promotion, access to training, remuneration, allocation of work, termination of employment, retirement, or other activities.</p> <p>*Not explicitly recognizing women's role but no discrimination in their participation is required.</p>	
	Ensure amenities and services appropriate for women are available in order for women to retain and enhance their livelihoods in the post-harvest subsector	<p>*If the post-harvest subsector is employed by the certificate holder</p> <p><b>WWS-OH 2.4:</b> Where a significant number of workers are employed, sanitary facilities are provided separately for men and women.</p> <p><b>FHR-DAP 1.3:</b> Where applicable, a program has been developed to improve the social and</p>	

		<p>economic position of registered fishers who come from disadvantaged/minority groups.</p> <p>Interpretation Guidance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Encouraging Fair Trade Committee to adopt a constitutional clause requiring that one project per year is designed by traditionally disadvantaged (e.g., women, indigenous, minority) populations for their benefit. This would involve consulting them directly about their own needs.</li> <li>- Focusing on the needs of disadvantaged groups and communities when developing the Fair Trade Premium Plan, for instance mapping access to services or assessing quality of available services.</li> </ul>	
7.3	Foster, provide and enable investments in appropriate infrastructures, organization 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	<p><b>WWS-OH 1.8:</b> A maintenance and repair system is put in place to ensure safe, clean and hygienic environment at all time.</p> <p>Interpretation Criteria: This criterion applies to all workplace sites, e.g., vessels, docks, landing sites, and processing locations.</p>	
7.4	Recognize traditional forms of associations of fishers and fish workers and promote their adequate organizational and capacity development in all stages of the value chain in order to enhance their income and livelihood security in accordance with national legislation		
	Support for the setting up and development of cooperatives, professional organizations of the small-scale fisheries sector and other organization structures and marketing mechanisms	<p>FA: Fisher Association</p> <p>FTC: Fair Trade Committee</p> <p>Fair Trade is a marketing mechanism</p>	Marketing mechanism

7.5	Avoid post-harvest losses and waste and seek ways to create value addition, building also on existing traditional and local cost-efficient technologies, local innovations and culturally appropriate technology transfers		
	Environmentally sustainable practices within an ecosystem approach should be promoted in small-scale fisheries handling and processing	<b>RM-WM 1:</b> Waste disposal does not threaten human health or the environment.	
7.6	Facilitate access to local, national, regional and international markets	Access to international markets <b>STR- CH 4.6:</b> The certificate holder and Fisher Association take measures to improve the registered fishers' understanding of financial management and to increase their knowledge on pricing and international market mechanisms.	Access to international markets
	Promote equitable and non-discriminatory trade for small-scale fisheries products	<b>FHR –DAP 1:</b> There is no discrimination against registered fishers, potential new program participants, or workers.	The MSC certification program is open to all fisheries, regardless of the size of the fishery
7.7	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	The FT CFP brings benefits to SSF and the associated communities.	
	Ensure that promotion of international fish trade and export production do not adversely affect the nutritional needs of the 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		
7.8	Benefits from international trade should be fairly distributed	Fishermen receive direct benefits from international trade through the Fair Trade premium.	

	Ensure that effective fisheries management systems that prevent overexploitation driven by market demand that can threaten the sustainability of fisheries resources, food security and nutrition	<p><b>RM- SH 2:</b> If overfishing is occurring, there is a strategy in place, and clear progress is being made to eliminate overfishing.</p> <p><b>RM- SH 3:</b> Fish stocks are assessed.</p> <p>*Not as robust as MSC</p>	<p>Principle 1: Sustainable Target Fish Stocks</p> <p>Principle 3: Effective Management</p>
	Management systems 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><b>RM-WM 1.1:</b> The processing facilities' procedures for handling waste are in line with applicable laws and regulations.</p> <p><b>RM-WM 1.4:</b> Waste water from processing facilities is handled in a manner that does not have a negative impact on water quality, the environment, and/or human health.</p> <p>* The FT CFP ensures that income benefits the small-scale fisheries.</p>	
7.9	Adopt policies and procedures, including environmental and social to ensure that adverse impacts of international trade on the environment, small-scale fisheries culture, livelihoods and special need related to food security are equitably addressed		<p>Certification intends to reduce the negative impacts of fisheries on the environment.</p> <p>* Does not consider the social, cultural and livelihood impacts of international trade.</p>
	Consultation with concerned stakeholders should be part of these policies and procedures	<p><b>STR-FTC 2.2:</b> The minutes of Fair Trade Committee meetings clearly record all decisions made, as well as the consultation with registered fishers that took place prior to decision-making.</p> <p><b>STR-CH 4.2:</b> There are regular meetings between the certificate holder and the Fisher Association(s) concerning the Fair Trade program and management of the fishery. Issues and concerns of the registered fishers and applicable workers are solicited and discussed. These meetings are documented.</p> <p><b>STR-FA 1.1:</b> The registered fishers are members of a Fisher Association in order to ensure democratic fisher input into decision-making about changes in the management of</p>	<p><b>3.1.2:</b> The management system has effective consultation processes that are open to interested and affected parties. The roles and responsibilities of organizations and individuals who are involved in the management process are clear and understood by all relevant parties.</p> <p>SI (b) Consultation processes SI (c) Participation</p> <p><b>3.2.2</b> The fishery- specific management system includes effective decision- making processes that result in measures and strategies to achieve the objectives and has an appropriate approach to actual disputes in the fishery.</p> <p>SI (b) Responsiveness of decision-making process</p>

		<p>the fishery.</p> <p><b>STR-FA 1.3:</b> The internal rules of the Fisher Association (i.e., statutes, constitution, or by-laws) mandate that all members have decision-making voting rights.</p> <p><b>STR-FA 1.4:</b> All major decisions of the Fisher Association are discussed and approved by members according to a free, fair, and transparent voting procedure.</p> <p><b>RM-GOV 2.1:</b> There has been at least one meeting in the past year between the fisheries management authorities and registered fishers (or their representatives) about the main management regulations.</p> <p><b>RM-GOV 2.2:</b> There is a written co-management commitment signed by the Fair Trade Committee, the certificate holder, and the agency legally responsible for the resource articulating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) A shared commitment to undertake resource management efforts necessary for Fair Trade certification.</li> <li>b) A commitment to undertake collaborative management of the fishery. The fisheries management authorities will i) inform stakeholders of changes in political directives, ii) consult stakeholders prior to making decisions regarding management changes, and iii) commit to providing fair feedback to the core issues raised by stakeholders.</li> <li>c) A commitment by all parties to attend at least one yearly co-management meeting aimed at collaborative discussion of management improvements, particularly those with the potential to be implemented at the scale of the fishery.</li> </ul> <p>*Consultation but not specifically related to</p>	<p>SI (d) Accountability and transparency of management system and decision making process</p> <p>*Consultation but not specifically related to the adverse effects of international trade</p>
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		the adverse effects of international trade	
7.10	Enable access to all relevant market and trade information for stakeholders in the small-scale fisheries value chain	<p><b>STR-CH 4.6</b> The certificate holder and Fisher Association take measures to improve the registered fishers' understanding of financial management and to increase their knowledge on pricing and international market mechanisms.</p> <p><b>ECD-FTP 4:</b> Communication about Fair Trade sales and use of the Fair Trade Premium is thorough and consistent.</p>	
	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, especially women and vulnerable and marginalized groups can adapt to, and benefit equitably from opportunities of global market trends and local situations while minimizing potential negative impacts	<p><b>STR-CH 4.3:</b> If the Fisher Association wants to take on additional responsibilities for the production and commercialization of the product and wants to become certified against the Capture Fishery Standard independent of the certificate holder, the certificate holder does not prevent this development.</p> <p><b>STR-CH 4.6</b> The certificate holder and Fisher Association take measures to improve the registered fishers' understanding of financial management and to increase their knowledge on pricing and international market mechanisms.</p> <p><b>STR-FA 2.3:</b> Members are informed of when meetings will take place at least two weeks in advance. This includes effective communication to illiterate members.</p> <p><b>STR-FA 2.6:</b> All records, books, and documentation are accessible to members of the Fisher Association. This includes effective communication to illiterate members.</p> <p><b>ECD-DM 1:</b> There is a written needs assessment that outlines the needs of the</p>	MSC Capacity Building Program which includes the MSC Capacity Building Toolkit *Not an emphasis on women, and vulnerable and marginalized groups

		<p>fishers, works, community, and the environment.</p> <p><b>ECD-DM 2:</b> There is a Fair Trade Premium Plan which details how the Fair Trade Premium will be used to address the needs of registered fishers, workers, community, and/or environment</p> <p><b>FHR-DAP 1.3:</b> Where applicable, a program has been developed to improve the social and economic position of registered fishers who came from disadvantaged/minority groups.</p>	
<b>Gender Equity</b>			
<b>8.1</b>	Gender mainstreaming should be an integral part of small-scale fisheries development strategies		
	Challenge practises that are discriminatory against women	<p><b>FHR-DAP 1.1:</b> There is no discrimination against registered fishers or potential new program participants, particularly on the basis of race, color, sex, gender, sexual orientation, disability, marital status, family obligations, age, religion, political opinion, language, property, nationality, ethnicity or social origin, or any other condition that could give rise to discrimination in relation to: participation, rules for program participation, voting rights, the right to be elected, access to markets, access to training, technical support, or any other benefits the program offers.</p> <p><b>FHR-DAP 1.2:</b> There is no discrimination against workers, particularly on the basis of race, color, sex, gender, sexual orientation, disability, marital status, family obligations, age, religion, political opinion, language, property, nationality, ethnicity or social origin, membership of unions or other workers' representative bodies, or any other condition that could give rise to discrimination in:</p>	



		recruitment, promotion, access to training, remuneration, allocation of work, termination of employment, retirement, or other activities.	
8.2	Comply with their obligations under international human rights law and implement the relevant instruments to which they are a party including, inter alia, CEDAW, and should bear in mind the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action	<p>Fundamental Human Rights (FHR)  “Where international, national, or local legislation goes beyond the Standard, legal compliance is required.”</p> <p>*No mention of CEDAW and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action</p>	
	Secure women’s equal participation in decision-making processes for policies directed towards small-scale fisheries	<p><b>FHR-DAP 1.1:</b> There is no discrimination against registered fishers or potential new program participants, particularly on the basis of race, color, sex, gender, sexual orientation, disability, marital status, family obligations, age, religion, political opinion, language, property, nationality, ethnicity or social origin, or any other condition that could give rise to discrimination in relation to: participation, rules for program participation, voting rights, the right to be elected, access to markets, access to training, technical support, or any other benefits the program offers.</p> <p>* Does not secure, but does not permit discrimination</p>	
	Adopt measures to address discrimination against women while creating spaces for CSOs (Civil Society Organizations), in particular for women fish workers and their organizations, to participate in their implementation	<p><b>FHR-DAP 1.1:</b> There is no discrimination against registered fishers or potential new program participants, particularly on the basis of race, color, sex, gender, sexual orientation, disability, marital status, family obligations, age, religion, political opinion, language, property, nationality, ethnicity or social origin, or any other condition that could give rise to discrimination in relation to: participation, rules for program participation, voting rights, the right to be elected, access to markets, access to training, technical support, or any</p>	

		<p>other benefits the program offers.</p> <p><b>FHR-DAP 1.2:</b> There is no discrimination against workers, particularly on the basis of race, color, sex, gender, sexual orientation, disability, marital status, family obligations, age, religion, political opinion, language, property, nationality, ethnicity or social origin, membership of unions or other workers' representative bodies, or any other condition that could give rise to discrimination in: recruitment, promotion, access to training, remuneration, allocation of work, termination of employment, retirement, or other activities</p> <p>*No explicit mention of the creation of CSO's, in particular for women fish workers and their organizations, to participate in their implementation (Aside from Fisher Associations)</p>	
	Encourage women to be apart of fisheries organizations relevant organizational development should be provided	.	
8.3	Establish policies and legislation to realize gender equalities	Fishery certification programs do not have the authority to establish policies and legislation. This is the responsibility of the government.	
	Adapt legislation, policies and measures that are not compatible with gender equality taking into account social, economic and cultural aspects	Fishery certification programs do not have the authority to adapt legislation, policies and meausres. This is the responsibility of the government.	
	Develop functional evaluation systems to assess the impact of legislation, policies and actions for improving women's status and achieving gender equality		
8.4	Encourage development of better technologies of importance and appropriate to women's work in small-scale fisheries		

9. Disaster risks and climate change			
9.1	Combating climate change, including in the context of small-scale fisheries requires urgent and ambitious action in accordance with UNFCCC, taking into account RIO+20 output document “The Future We Want”		
9.2	Recognize and take into account the differential impact of natural and human-induced disasters and climate change on small-scale fisheries		<p><b>2.5.3:</b> There is adequate knowledge of the impacts of the UoA on the ecosystem.  SI (b): Investigation of UoA impacts  SA3.18.1.2 Focus on the “main interactions between the UoA and these ecosystem elements” at the SG100 level. At this level: UoAs should be capable of adapting management to environmental changes as well as managing the effect of the UoA on the ecosystem.  Monitoring the effects of environmental change on the natural productivity of the UoAs should be considered best practice and should include recognition of the increasing importance of climate change.  <b>GSA2.2.7:</b> MSC recognizes that the productivity of fisheries is affected by a range of environmental factors, as much as by the levels of fishing and the management of the fishery. The actual values of reference points may thus change over time as reflected in stock assessments, and these changes may be allowed for in scoring the status of the stock in PI 1.1.1. In situations where there is evidence that productivity changes are related to the impacts of long-term climate change, CABs should that appropriate adjustments need to be made to reference points and indicators used to determine stock status.</p>

			<p><b>SA2.2.7.1:</b> If changes in fishery productivity are due to natural environmental fluctuations, teams shall accept adjustments to the reference points consistent with such natural environmental fluctuations. (Climate change is considered as a natural environmental fluctuation as it is not a human-induced impact that can be easily resolved)</p> <p><b>1.2.2:</b> There are well defined and effective harvest control rules (HCRs) in place. SI (b): HCRs robustness to uncertainty</p>
	Develop plans and policies to address climate change in fisheries, particularly strategies for adaptation and mitigation and building resilience, in full and effective consultation with fishing communities including indigenous peoples, men and women and 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.		
9.3	Recognize the need for integrated and holistic approaches, including cross-sectoral collaboration in order to address disaster risks and climate change in small-scale fisheries	Fishery certification programs do not address the wider impacts of disaster risks and climate change.	
	Take steps to address issues such as pollution, coastal erosion and destruction of coastal habitats due to human-induced non-fisheries-related factors	<p><b>ECD-FTP 3.1:</b> At least 30% of the Premium is used on environmental projects (sustainability of the fishery and/or the marine ecosystem).</p>	

9.4	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.	Fishery certification programs do not address wider climate change and disasters. Thus, the development of mitigation and aid plans outside the scope of fishery certification programs.	
9.5	In case of disasters caused by humans impacting small-scale fisheries, the responsible party should be held accountable.	Outside the scope and capacity of certification programs.	
9.6	Take into account the impact that climate change and disasters may have on the post-harvest and trade subsector in the form of changes in fish species and quantities, fish quality and shelf life, and implications with regard to market outlets.		
	Introduced technologies need to be flexible and adaptive to future changes in species, products and markets and climate variability		
9.7	Understand how emergency response and disaster preparedness are related in small-scale fisheries and apply the concept of the relief-development continuum	Beyond the scope of activities that fishery certification programs encompass.	
	Longer-term development objectives need to be considered throughout the emergency sequence	These fishery certification programs do not consider developments outside of the fishery sector.	
	Concept of “building back better” should be applied in disaster response and rehabilitation		
9.8	Promote role of small-scale fisheries in efforts related to climate change		
	Encourage energy efficiency in subsector throughout entire value chain		

9.9	Consider making transparent access to adaptation fund, facilities and/or culturally appropriate technologies for climate change adaptation		
<b>10. Policy Coherence, institutional organization and collaboration</b>			
10.1	Recognize the need for and work towards policy coherence to promote holistic development in small-scale fishing communities.	Fishery certification programs do not have the ability to work towards achieving policy coherence.	
	Special attention to ensuring gender equity and equality	<p><b>FHR-DAP 1.1:</b> There is no discrimination against registered fishers or potential new program participants, particularly on the basis of race, color, sex, gender, sexual orientation, disability, marital status, family obligations, age, religion, political opinion, language, property, nationality, ethnicity or social origin, or any other condition that could give rise to discrimination in relation to: participation, rules for program participation, voting rights, the right to be elected, access to markets, access to training, technical support, or any other benefits the program offers.</p> <p><b>FHR-DAP 1.2:</b> There is no discrimination against workers, particularly on the basis of race, color, sex, gender, sexual orientation, disability, marital status, family obligations, age, religion, political opinion, language, property, nationality, ethnicity or social origin, membership of unions or other workers' representative bodies, or any other condition that could give rise to discrimination in: recruitment, promotion, access to training, remuneration, allocation of work, termination of employment, retirement, or other activities</p> <p><b>ECD-DM 1:</b> There is a written assessment that outlines the needs of the fishers, workers, community, and the environment</p>	

10.2	<p>Develop and use spatial planning processes which take into account the interests and role of small-scale fisheries in integrated coastal zone management</p> <p>Through consultation, participation and publicising, gender sensitive policies and laws on regulated spatial planning should be developed where appropriate</p> <p>Utilize/consider planning and territorial development methods used by small-scale fishing and other communities with customary tenure systems, and decision-making processes within those communities</p>		
10.3	<p>Adopt policy to ensure the harmonization of policies affecting the health of marine waterbodies and ecosystems and to ensure that fisheries, agriculture and other natural-resource policies collectively enhance the interrelated livelihoods derived from these sectors</p>		
10.4	<p>Ensure that fishery policy provides a long-term vision for sustainable small-scale fisheries and the eradication of hunger and poverty using an ecosystem approach</p>	<p><b>ECD-DM 2.1:</b> The certificate holder and the Fair Trade Committee together develop a written Fair Trade Premium Plan based upon the needs assessment, with the objective to meet the needs of the registered fishers, workers, community, and/or environment. It includes both short-term and long-term goals for the use of the Premium.</p> <p><b>RM-FD 2.3:</b> The Fishery Management Plan includes a data collection strategy that: a) Incorporates both short-term and long-term data collection goals</p> <p><b>EDC-DM 1.2:</b> The needs assessment analyzes how Fair Trade may help to address those needs and any potential obstacles. Interpretation Guidance: Where food security is a concern, the needs assessment should</p>	<p><b>Vision:</b> Our vision is of the world's oceans teeming with life, and seafood supplies safeguarded for this and future generations.</p> <p><b>SA3.3.2:</b> Teams shall interpret the SG100 level relating to "information adequate to support a strategy" to include information provided by a strategic research plan, that addresses the information needs of management. This information shall go beyond the immediate short-term management needs to create a strategic body of research relevant to the long-term fishery-specific management system.</p> <p><b>3.1.3:</b> The management policy has clear long-term objectives to guide decision-making that are consistent with MSC Fisheries Standard, and incorporates the precautionary approach.</p> <p><b>3.2.1:</b> The fishery-specific management</p>

		include an assessment of how Fair Trade can promote food security. <b>WWS-CE 2:</b> Salaries and wages are decent, and increasing towards a living wage.	system has clear, specific objectives designed to achieve the outcomes expressed by MSC's Principles 1 and 2. *Does not provide a framework for promoting the eradication of hunger and poverty
	Policies 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	<b>Fundamental Human Rights (FHR)</b> <b>RM-FD 2.3:</b> The Fishery Management Plan includes a data collection strategy that: a) Incorporates both short-term and long-term data collection goals. * Don't pay particular attention to vulnerable and marginalized people.	<b>3.1.3:</b> The management policy has clear long-term objectives to guide decision-making that are consistent with MSC Fisheries Standard, and incorporates the precautionary approach. <b>3.2.1:</b> The fishery-specific management system has clear, specific objectives designed to achieve the outcomes expressed by MSC's Principles 1 and 2. * No particular attention to vulnerable and marginalized people and human rights.
10.5	Establish and promote the institutional structures and linkages necessary for achieving policy coherence, cross-sectoral collaboration and the implementation of holistic and inclusive ecosystem approaches in the fisheries sector. Define clear responsibilities and well defined points of contact in government authorities and agencies for small-scale fishing communities.		
10.6	Promote collaboration among their professional associations, including fisheries cooperatives and CSOs	<b>FA: Fisher Associations</b> <b>FTC: Fair Trade Committee</b> <b>STR-FTC 3.1:</b> Each Fair Trade Committee holds a General Assembly meeting at least once a year.	
	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	<b>STR-CH 4.2:</b> There are regular meetings between the certificate holder and the Fisher Association(s) concerning the Fair Trade program and management of the fishery. Issues and concerns of the registered fishers and applicable workers are solicited and discussed. These meetings are documented.	<b>3.1.2 :</b> The management system has effective consultation processes that are open to interested and affected parties. The roles and responsibilities of organizations and individuals who are involved in the management process are clear and understood by all relevant parties.



		<p><b>STR-CH 4.5:</b> At least one representative of the Fisher Association is present during meetings about corrective actions required by the Certification Body that relate to the management of the fishery.</p> <p><b>RM-GOV 2.2:</b> There is a written co-management commitment signed by the Fair Trade Committee, the certificate holder, and the agency legally responsible for the resource articulating:</p> <p>a) A shared commitment to undertake resource management efforts necessary for Fair Trade certification.</p> <p>b) A commitment to undertake collaborative management of the fishery. The fisheries management authorities will i) inform stakeholders of changes in political directives, ii) consult stakeholders prior to making decisions regarding management changes, and iii) commit to providing fair feedback to the core issues raised by stakeholders.</p> <p>c) A commitment by all parties to attend at least one yearly co-management meeting aimed at collaborative discussion of management improvements, particularly those with the potential to be implemented at the scale of the fishery.</p>	<p>SI (b): Consultation processes  SI (c): Participation  <b>3.2.2:</b> The fishery- specific management system includes effective decision- making processes that result in measures and strategies to achieve the objectives and has an appropriate approach to actual disputes in the fishery.  SI (b): Responsiveness of decision-making processes  SI (d): Accountability and transparency of management system and decision making process</p>
10.7	Recognize and promote that local governance structures may contribute to effective management of small-scale fisheries	<p><b>STR-FA 1.1:</b> The registered fishers are members of a Fisher Association in order to ensure democratic fisher input into decision-making about changes in the management of the fishery.</p>	<p><b>3.1.2:</b> The management system has effective consultation processes that are open to interested and affected parties. The roles and responsibilities of organizations and individuals who are involved in the management process are clear and understood by all relevant parties.</p>

	Taking into account the ecosystem approach and in accordance with national law	Introduction: Goal and Objective 1) Empowerment 2) Economic Development 3) Social Responsibility 4) Environmental Stewardship	SI (c): Participation * Ecosystem approach isn't taken but this program is implemented in accordance with national law
10.8	Promote enhanced international, regional and subregional cooperation in securing sustainable small-scale fisheries 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		
<b>11. Information, research and communication</b>			
11.1	Establish systems for collecting fisheries data including bioecological, social, cultural, and economic data relevant for decision-making on sustainable management of small-scale fisheries with a view of ensuring sustainability of ecosystems, including fish stocks in a transparent manner Efforts should be made to produce gender-disaggregated data in official statistics, as well as data allowing for an improved understanding and visibility of the important of small-scale fisheries and its different components including socioeconomics	RM- DC 1: There is a system in place to collect fishery data necessary to comply with this standard.	Systems for collecting data related to bioecological parameters 1.2.3: Relevant information is collected to support the harvest strategy. * The standard does not have a system for collecting data on social, cultural and economic data
11.2	All stakeholders and small-scale fisheries communities should recognize the importance of communication and information, which are important for effective decision making	STR-CH 4.2: There are regular meetings between the certificate holder and the Fisher Association(s) concerning the Fair Trade program and management of the fishery. Issues and concerns of registered fishers and applicable workers are solicited and discussed. These meetings are documented. STR-CH 4.5: At least one representative of	3.1.2: The management system has effective consultation processes that are open to interested and affected parties. The roles and responsibilities of organizations and individuals who are involved in the management process are clear and understood by all relevant parties. SI (b): Consultation processes

		<p>the Fisher Association is present during meetings about corrective actions required by the Certification Body that relate to the management of the fishery.</p> <p><b>STR-FA 1.4:</b> All major decisions of the Fisher Association are discussed and approved by members according to a free, fair, and transparent voting procedure.</p> <p><b>STR-FA 2.3:</b> Members are informed of when meetings will take place at least two weeks in advance. This includes effective communication to illiterate members</p> <p><b>STR-FA 2.6:</b> All records, books, and documentation are accessible to members of the Fisher Association. This includes effective communication to illiterate members.</p> <p><b>STR-FTC 2.4:</b> The minutes of Fair Trade Committee meetings are shared with the registered fishers. This includes effective communication to illiterate members.</p> <p><b>STR-FTC 3.1:</b> Each Fair Trade Committee holds a General Assembly meeting at least once a year.</p> <p><b>ECD-FTP 4.3:</b> The Fair Trade Committee or Fisher Association is responsible for communicating information on sales and the Fair Trade Premium to the registered fishers. This includes effective communication to illiterate members.</p> <p><b>ECD-FTP 4.4:</b> Applicable one year after the Premium Plan has been implemented: The progress of the Fair Trade Premium Plan is documented and shared with the registered</p>	<p>SI (c): Participation</p> <p><b>3.2.2:</b> The fishery specific management system includes effective decision-making processes that result in measures and strategies to achieve the objectives and has an appropriate approach to actual disputes in the fishery.</p> <p>SI (b): Responsiveness of decision-making processes</p> <p>SI (d): Accountability and transparency of management system and making process</p>
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		<p>fishers in an annual progress report. This includes effective communication to illiterate members. The written report includes measurements of the success against the intended outcome of all actions, and the Fair Trade Committee/board of the Fisher Association answers the following questions: • Were the projects proposed in the Fair Trade Premium Plan carried out? If not, why? • When were the projects carried out? • At what cost? • Was the objective achieved or is further action needed?</p>	
11.3	<p>Prevent corruption, particularly through increasing transparency, holding decision makers accountable and ensuring that impartial decisions are delivered promptly and through appropriate communication with small-scale fishing communities</p>	<p><b>STR-CH 4.2:</b> There are regular meetings between the certificate holder and the Fisher Association(s) concerning the Fair Trade program and management of the fishery. Issues and concerns of the registered fishers and applicable workers are solicited and discussed. These meetings are documented.</p> <p><b>STR-CH 4.4:</b> Cost break downs of inputs and services are available, transparent, and coherent. Charges for inputs and services are agreed upon in advance. Costs of inputs and services are not higher than normal market prices.</p> <p><b>STR- CH 4.5:</b> At least one representative of the Fisher Association is present during meetings about corrective actions required by the Certification Body that relate to the management of the fishery.</p> <p><b>STR- FA 1.1:</b> The registered fishers are members of a Fisher Association in order to ensure democratic fisher input into decision-making about changes in the management of the fishery.</p> <p><b>STR- FA 1.4:</b> All major decisions of the</p>	<p><b>3.2.2:</b> The fishery specific management system includes effective decision-making processes that result in measures and strategies to achieve the objectives and has an appropriate approach to actual disputes in the fishery.</p> <p>SI (d): Accountability and transparency of management system and making process</p>

		<p>Fisher Association are discussed and approved by members according to a free, fair, and transparent voting procedure.</p> <p><b>STR-FA 2:</b> Fisher Association meetings adhere to agreed-upon rules, and communication and management of those meetings is effective.</p> <p>The Fair Trade Committee</p> <p><b>STR- FTC 1.2:</b> The Fair Trade Committee is chosen in free, fair, and transparent elections and this election process is documented.</p> <p><b>STR-FTC 1.7:</b> The internal rules of the Fair Trade Committee (i.e., statutes, constitution, or by-laws) mandate all members have decision-making voting rights.</p> <p><b>STR-FTC 1.8:</b> Where delegate/representation systems are applied, these are clearly defined and offer equitable representation to all members of the organization.</p> <p><b>STR- FTC 3.5:</b> All major decisions of the Fair Trade Committee are discussed and approved at a General Assembly meeting according to a free, fair, and transparent voting procedure.</p> <p><b>RM-GOV 2.2:</b> There is a written co-management commitment signed by the Fair Trade Committee, the certificate holder, and the agency legally responsible for the resource articulating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) A shared commitment to undertake resource management efforts necessary for Fair Trade certification.</li> <li>b) A commitment to undertake collaborative management of the fishery. The fisheries management authorities will i) inform stakeholders of changes in political directives,</li> </ul>	
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		<p>ii) consult stakeholders prior to making decisions regarding management changes, and  iii) commit to providing fair feedback to the core issues raised by stakeholders. c) A commitment by all parties to attend at least one yearly co-management meeting aimed at collaborative discussion of management improvements, particularly those with the potential to be implemented at the scale of the fishery.</p>	
11.4	<p>Recognize small-scale fishing communities as holders, providers and receivers of knowledge. Understand the need for access to appropriate information by small-scale fishing communities and their organizations in order to help them cope with existing problems and empower them to improve their livelihoods.</p>	<p><b> Holders and Providers</b>  <b>RM-FD 2.4:</b> The following are discussed during a General Assembly meeting and included in the Fishery Management Plan: a) <b>Incentives:</b> Historical and current incentives that contribute to problematic fishing patterns to better understand the fishery. b) <b>Behavioural solutions:</b> Fishers suggest acceptable methods for improving fishery management. c) <b>Innovations:</b> Fishers propose innovations for improving fishery management. d) <b>Examples:</b> Alternative solutions from similar fisheries are researched if no suggestions are made on b or c. e) <b>Action Plan:</b> An action plan with timelines, activities and personnel assigned to each activity is created. Assignees agree to activities assigned. Numeric targets are identified.  <b>RM-FD 2.7:</b> A map depicting the fishing range of registered fishers has been developed using available information from local or national agencies and local fishers' knowledge. The map includes:  a) The fishing range of registered fishers  b) The spatial distribution of different habitat types, both inside and outside fishing areas  c) Benthic information, such as bathymetry</p>	<p><b> Holders and Providers</b>  <b>3.1.2:</b> The management system has effective consultation processes that are open to interested and affected parties. The roles and responsibilities of organizations and individuals who are involved in the management process are clear and understood by all relevant parties.  SI (b) Consultation</p>

		<p><u>Receivers</u>  <b>STR-CH 4.6:</b> The Certificate holder and Fisher Association take measures to improve the registered fishers' understanding of financial management and to increase their knowledge on pricing and international market mechanisms.  <b>WWS-OH 3:</b> Individuals have the training and information they need to keep themselves safe.  <b>RM-DC 2.3:</b> Data collectors, including fishers, are regularly trained in data collection, data safety, and data management. Written procedures are provided regarding these topics.  <b>STR-CH 4.1:</b> Corporate social responsibility and the empowerment of registered fishers is an integral part of the certificate holder's written mission or policy statement(s).</p>	
11.5	<p>Ensure that the information necessary for responsible small-scale fisheries and sustainable development is available including on IUU fishing</p> <p>Should relate to inter alia, disaster risks, climate change, livelihoods and food security with particular attention to vulnerable and marginalized groups</p>	<p><b>RM-GOV 1:</b> Illegal fishing is monitored and reported.</p> <p><b>ECD-DM 1:</b> There is a written assessment that outlines the needs of the fishers, workers, community and the environment.  * Doesn't consider climate change, disaster risks</p>	<p>Principle 1: The stocks that are the source of P1 certified fish should have only minimal fishing.  3.1.1  3.2.2  3.2.3  CoC standard requires that neither chain of custody certificate holders nor certified UoAs should use vessels that are listed on IUU blacklists to catch or transport fish (MSC, 2015).</p>

	Information systems with low data requirements should be developed for data-poor situations	Appendix B: Data-Limited Stock Assessment Decision Tree * Related to responsible small-scale fisheries but not to the other specific categories outlined in 11.5	<b>Risk-Based Management Framework</b>  * Related to responsible small-scale fisheries but not to the other specific categories outlined in 11.5
11.6	Ensure that the knowledge, culture, traditions and practices of small-scale fishing communities are recognized and that they inform responsible local governance and sustainable development processes	<b>RM-FD 2.4:</b> The following are discussed during a General Assembly meeting and included in the Fishery Management Plan: a) Incentives: Historical and current incentives that contribute to problematic fishing patterns to better understand the fishery. b) Behavioural solutions: Fishers suggest acceptable methods for improving fishery management. c) Innovations: Fishers propose innovations for improving fishery management. d) Examples: Alternative solutions from similar fisheries are researched if no suggestions are made on b or c. e) Action Plan: An action plan with timelines, activities and personnel assigned to each activity is created. Assignees agree to activities assigned. Numeric targets are identified. <b>RM-FD 2.7:</b> A map depicting the fishing range of registered fishers has been developed using available information from local or national agencies and local fishers' knowledge. The map includes: a) The fishing range of registered fishers b) The spatial distribution of different habitat types, both inside and outside fishing areas c) Benthic information, such as bathymetry  * Knowledge of local fishers informs responsible local governance and sustainable development processes but culture, traditions and practises are not mentioned	<b>3.1.2:</b> The management system has effective consultation processes that are open to interested and affected parties. The roles and responsibilities of organizations and individuals who are involved in the management process are clear and understood by all relevant parties. SI (b) Consultation  * Does not explicitly recognize the culture, traditions and practices of small-scale fishing communities



	<p>Specific knowledge of women fishers and fish workers must be supported</p>	<p><b>FHR-DAP 1.1:</b> There is no discrimination against registered fishers or potential new program participants, particularly on the basis of race, color, sex, gender, sexual orientation, disability, marital status, family obligations, age, religion, political opinion, language, property, nationality, ethnicity or social origin, or any other condition that could give rise to discrimination in relation to: participation, rules for program participation, voting rights, the right to be elected, access to markets, access to training, technical support, or any other benefits the program offers.  * There cannot be discrimination against the sex of a program participant however, no specific mention of knowledge</p>	
	<p>Investigate and document traditional fisheries knowledge and technologies in order to assess their application to sustainable fisheries conservation, management and development</p>		
<p>11.7</p>	<p>Provide support to small-scale fishing communities, particularly indigenous peoples, women and those that rely on fishing for subsistence and as appropriate providing 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>* Not particularly for indigenous peoples, or women. Does not address subsistence. Upgrades knowledge on aquatic system through fishery documentation, but not specific to traditional knowledge.</p>	

11.8	<p>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, sub-regional, and regional level, including both horizontal and vertical two-way information flows</p> <p>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>	These actions fall under the responsibility of the government.	
11.9	Ensure that funds are available for SSF research and collaborative and participatory data collection, analyses and research should be encouraged	<p><b>RM-DC 1.1:</b> A data collection system is in place and accessible to all registered fishes and resource managers. This includes effective communication to illiterate members.</p> <p><b>RM-DC 1.3:</b> Vessels record fishing trip data with crew lists for each voyage. Records shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Date of trip</li> <li>b) Fishing location</li> <li>c) Time out/time in</li> <li>d) Port/Landing site</li> <li>e) Vessel name</li> <li>f) Captain(s)/skipper name(s)</li> <li>g) Crew names, ages, and titles if relevant</li> <li>h) Fishing licenses held by fishers in crew</li> <li>i) Whether fishing by share-catch agreement</li> <li>j) Type of gear used</li> </ul> <p><b>RM-DC 1.4:</b> Fishing trips record catch data on primary and secondary species by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Species</li> <li>b) Cumulative landed weight for each species</li> <li>c) The total length of individuals of each species</li> </ul>	<p><b>Global Fisheries Sustainability Fund (MSC, 2015)</b></p> <p>* Doesn't explicitly state that participatory data collection and analyses are encouraged</p>

		<p>d) ETP classification of each species, where appropriate  Fishing trips record catch data on bycatch species by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Species</li> <li>b) Number of individuals of each species</li> <li>c) ETP classification for each species, where appropriate</li> </ul> <p><b>RM-DC 1.6:</b> Catch data are reviewed every six months for accuracy. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the data collection strategy (both collection of data and data entry) to ensure the data are accurate.  Interpretation Guidance: Such adjustments may include additional educational training for fishers on data collection and documentation.</p> <p>* No funds for research</p>	
	Integrate this knowledge into decision-making process	The data collected informs the fisheries management plan	
	Research organizations and institutions should support capacity development to allow small-scale fisheries communities to participate in research and in the utilization of research findings		<p>The <b>Global Fisheries Sustainability Fund</b> is aimed at strengthening knowledge and global capacity to assist small-scale and developing world fisheries in their journey to achieving MSC certification (MSC, 2015).  *Utilization of the research in the sense that it will increase ability to become MSC certified. Not explicit mention of their participation in this research.</p>

	Research priorities should be agreed upon through a consultative process focusing on the role of SSF in sustainable resource utilization, food security and nutrition, poverty eradication, and equitable development (DRM and CCA considerations)		
11.10	Promote research into the conditions of work, including of migrant fishers and fish workers, and inter alia health, education, decision-making, in the context of gender relations in order to inform strategies of ensuring equitable benefits for men and women in fisheries. Efforts to mainstream gender should include the use of gender analysis should be used in the design of policies, programmes and projects for small-scale fisheries in order to design gender sensitive interventions. Gender-sensitive indicators should be used to monitor and address gender inequalities and to capture how interventions have led to social change		
11.11	Recognize the role of small-scale fisheries in seafood production	Standard developed for small-scale fisheries, so they are recognized.	Small-scale fisheries can participate in the MSC certification program.
	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 impact knowledge on how to access the fish and fishery product quality	Fair Trade ecolabel in international markets, but not locally.	MSC ecolabel in international markets, but not locally.
<b>12. Capacity Development</b>			
12.1	Enhance the capacity of small-scale fishing communities in order to enable them to participate in decision-making processes.	<u>The Fishery Association</u> <b>STR-FA 1.1:</b> The registered fishers are members of a Fisher Association in order to ensure democratic fisher input into decision-	

		<p>making about changes in the management of the fishery.</p> <p><b>STR-FA 1.3:</b> The internal rules of the Fisher Association (i.e., statutes, constitution, or by-laws) mandate that all members have decision-making voting rights.</p> <p><b>STR-FA 1.4:</b> All major decisions of the Fisher Association are discussed and approved by members according to a free, fair, and transparent voting procedure.</p> <p><b>The Fair Trade Committee</b></p> <p><b>STR-FTC 3.5:</b> All major decisions of the Fair Trade Committee are discussed and approved at a General Assembly meeting according to free, fair and transparent voting procedure.</p> <p><b>RM- GOV 2:</b> The Fisher Association is actively involved in the management of the fishery.</p>	
	Ensure that the range and diversity of the small-scale fisheries subsector along the entire value chain is appropriately represented through the creation of legitimate, democratic and representative structures.		
	Specific attention towards equitable participation of women. Separate spaces (where appropriate) and necessary mechanisms should be provided to enable women to organize autonomously at various levels on issues of particular relevance to them.		
12.2	Provide capacity building to allow small-scales fisheries to benefit from market opportunity	<b>STR-CH 4.6:</b> The certificate holder and Fisher Association take measures to improve the registered fishers' understanding of financial management and to increase their	MSC Capacity Building Program which includes: - Fishery improvement tools - Capacity building toolkit

		<p>knowledge on pricing and international market mechanisms.</p> <p><b>ECD-FTP 4:</b> Communication about Fair Trade sales and use of the Fair Trade Premium is thorough and consistent.</p> <p><b>ECD-FTP 5.4:</b> The certificate holder provides trainings to the Fair Trade Committee covering administrative and organizational capacity-building and management of the Fair Trade Premium, including the accounting system. All trainings are documented. Records are kept on file.</p>	<p>- Capacity building training workshop</p> <p>- Risk-based framework</p>
12.3	Recognize that capacity development should build on existing knowledge and skills	<p><b>RM-DC 1.6:</b> Catch data are reviewed every six months for accuracy. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the data collection strategy (both collection of data and data entry) to ensure the data are accurate. Interpretation Guidance: Information is assumed to be either available through local knowledge, or through existing gray, white or primary literature publications.</p> <p>* Knowledge not skills</p>	<p>The MSC standard builds off of existing knowledge of the fishery.</p> <p>* Knowledge not skills</p>
	Two-way process of knowledge transfer, providing for flexible and sustainable learning pathways to meet the needs of individuals, including both men and women and vulnerable and marginalized groups	<p><b>RM- GOV 2:</b> The Fisher Association is actively involved in the management of the fishery.</p>	
	Capacity development should include building the resilience and adaptive capacity of small-scale fishing communities in relation to disaster relief management (DRM) and climate change adaptation (CCA)	<p>Beyond the scope of fishery certification programs.</p>	

12.4	Government authorities and agencies at all levels should work to develop knowledge and skills to support sustainable small-scale fisheries development and successful co-management relationships		
	Particular attention given to decentralized and local government structures directly involved in governance and development processes together with SSF communities, including area of research	<b>Fisher Association</b> <b>Fair Trade Committee</b> * Doesn't include research.	
<b>13. Implementation Support and Monitoring</b>			

**Appendix B:** Interview questions and responses. Key informants (KI) have been coded from KI1-KI11.

### **1. Motivations for Joining Fair Trade**

KI1: Loved the concept. Enriching knowledge and understanding of fisheries. Caring for the environment. Business mixed with fishermen.

KI2: Loves working with communities. Promote community development. Has previous experience working with small communities on marine/coastal programs.

KI6: Main reason for choosing Fair Trade was because MSC is very difficult to achieve because it requires governmental support. Fair Trade was an easier way of achieving certification in Indonesia because gaining government support would take a long time. Other reasons include; better image in supply chain and commitment from fishermen to sell to KI4 (otherwise they will not get the premium), benefits for Anova as they are the only importer in the USA who sells FT yellowfin tuna to the US market.

KI3: Fishing and Living already had a program in Maluku (South Sulawesi) where they first tried the FT program, so FT could piggy-back onto this monitoring program. They needed a pilot site. Fair Trade has higher brand recognition in the USA than MSC, therefore MSC may not be the appropriate marketing tool, so more strategic to focus on Fair Trade, brand recognition. The concepts of Fishing & Living and MDPI match Fair Trade.

KI4: Thought that FT sounded like a good program, so K14 would give it a try. K14 thinks that it is good because it would promote sustainability and there was a reward for the fishermen (premium). K14 sees this program as most beneficial for the fishermen. At the beginning it was not too beneficial for the processing plant because it was additional work but now there are benefits: more loyalty from the fishermen and it's good for marketing.

KI5: At first K15 thought that Fair Trade would make things more complicated. But once K15 started to learn more about the program, K15 realized that it was very important because it would increase knowledge about fish (age, month, when to fish) and also to improve the quality of the fish.

*Are you happy with the way that your tuna fishery is managed? (why/why not?).*

KI4: Happy with the current management of the tuna fishery (Fair Trade doesn't serve a role here expect for purchases from the premium fund that will improve sanitation). Issue related to sanitation is gradually decreasing.



*Is management now, after Fair Trade arriving, better or worse than it was before, or is there no difference (why/ why not?).*

KI5: The management is better now. Thinks that they are on the right track.

KI11: Better because of safety (best part)- tracking devices that MDPI implemented. Awareness of ETP species as well.

*Are there any problems associated with the management of the Pacific yellowfin handline tuna fishery are now?*

KI5: Identified no problems with the fishery. They follow government rules for labour. Price that they pay the fishermen is right.

KI11: The way that the fish is transported is a problem. In the process the fish may be swapped or changed (Fair Trade and non Fair Trade mix up). Manipulating the slip. Issues with vessel license but at the moment MDPI is trying to register. Hard to register PVR without license.

*Has processing in your plant changed as a result of the arrival of the Fair Trade program?*

KI4: No significant changes. Before traceability was for a supplier but not it's per group (site). So now you know which village that it comes from not just who the supplier is. This is required for the premium fund. This has quality improvement because by knowing what village it came from you can address the problems. Fishermen can also use the premium to buy equipment. Prior to Fair Trade the fishermen would ask him to borrow money or ask for equipment for free. Now they can purchase it themselves.

KI5: Clean loin and traceability records.

*Do people say that this fishery still needs to improve?*

KI4: Identified sanitation.

## **2. Seafood Certification Programs as a Whole**

*2a. Are there benefits associated with seafood certification programs for small-scale fisheries in developing countries?*

KI3

- Usually communities are far removed from education, cities, international market and environmental conservation- and aren't entered into an improvement process. Strong benefit for bringing knowledge and understanding and maybe even change over time to these communities
- Knowledge related to sustainability

- Money and market access
- Creating change

KI9:

- Social certifications
  - Community cohesion
  - Empowerment
  - Improved leadership capacity
- Ecological certifications
  - Increase access to market
  - Doesn't always lead to increased prices and income
  - Can lead to better commitment from buyers and stability

KI11:

- Many benefits
- Main ones are environmental and market benefits
- Better price hopefully
  - For all members of the supply chain
- Market access
  - Access to a distinct market
  - Increased competitiveness
- If fishing practises are sustainable than it will be good for the long-term
  - Fish population
  - In the end less effort for the fishermen to catch due to increased size
    - 2-3 instead of 10 small ones

KI10

- Absolutely if a fishery can achieve it
- There benefits are determined and are specific to the fishery as well as the commodity and scheme

*2b. Are there challenges associated with seafood certification programs for small-scale fisheries in developing countries?*

KI3:

- Knowledge is very low in these communities and therefore acceptance isn't hugely high
- If there are advancements usually it's in more downstream activity and to create change it requires change on the upstream (fishermen) end. Often times, fishermen don't get the benefit
- Cost, time and investment challenges- big process, heavy work load, huge staff effort and fishermen still forget
- Government in Indonesian say that seafood certification programs are a western concept. The government wants an Indonesian solution- dealing with people, supply chains that are too far separated from the market.

KI9:

- Depends on the type
- In Latin America they form cooperatives
  - Tend to be very robust
    - Corruption
    - Leadership issues
  - Used to working together
    - Collaboration
    - This means that they are used to working together
  - In Indonesia they are independent, don't often function in a group and therefore aren't used to collaboration.
- Resource management
  - Policy
  - Data
- Access to capital (easier for co-ops)
  - Paying for audits
  - Training needed
  - Changing gear types
  - Knowledge

KI11:

- The government has so many programs (training)
  - But no changes as a result of these trainings
  - So when you introduce ecolabel the fishermen and middlemen see it as useless (seems like only another training from the government)
    - Resistance from fishermen and middlemen
    - Processors recognize that they need certification- that's why they joined AP2HI (market demands this)

KI10:

- Cost is the number one challenge
- Capacity and resources
  - Paying for certification is just the tip of the iceberg
- Translation issues
- Infrastructure issues
- Even in emergent counties (if considered developing, emergent and developed) still major problems in policy and governance
  - Don't make sense
  - Mutually exclusive
  - Require to do have two different black and white thing simultaneously
  - Cannot comply with framework

KI8:

- Money- the funding to do it
  - For a pilot it is okay to run on donor funding but in order to copy and paste the program you need to find ways in the value chain to pay for the certification
- Certification for the domestic market
  - Difficult to find the money- who is willing to pay?
  - In the international market is easier because you can create synergies and efficiency that save money eventually (barcode for example)
- The more certification schemes, the more unclear the situation becomes
  - To consumers (target market) it's confusing as to what each particular ecolabel does and what it stands for
  - For local processors there is no way of knowing all of the certification schemes
- Difficult to justify why a consumer should pay more for certification, so certification programs should be clear about what they are doing and how its beneficial to be different from others
- A lot of overlap among certification schemes
  - Fair Trade is different because they address the 3 pillars of sustainability and there is a premium

*2c. Is either environmental sustainability or socio-economic stability more important over the other?*

KI3: Need a social standard but not sure if it needs to be combined with the environmental aspect. There are limits to what standards can achieve. Getting an environmentally sustainable fishery is already a challenge. Sees the benefits of combining a social and environmental standard – combining create incentives to support sustainability (eg. bringing health programs as an incentive in the case of Blue Ventures in Madagascar).

KI4: Both social and environment are important. Before fishermen care about the environment, they have to improve the social standard.

KI6: Both important.

KI9: You need both. The movement has focused on ecological sustainability but if you don't have strong fishing community you don't have a strong supply chain.

KI1 and KI2: Socio-economic is more important to this fishery. MSC has no premium and no social impact.

KI7: Both are important. It is dependant on what you are doing or what you are interested in. In terms of social you have livelihood, food security but the fishery must be sustainable in order to achieve these. It is important to ensure that.

KI12: If you are managing fish, you are managing people. Therefore, you are managing social, economic and political interests. Combination of the two aspects is more credible because if you are just focusing on the environment and not fisheries than can't achieve balance for the certification scheme.

KI11: Both important. If they get benefits from the whole process it's easier to drive them in a sustainable way.

KI10: Social sustainability is valid and critical considering if you want to achieve environmental sustainability you need the social component.

KI8: Socio-economic is more important, but environment closely follows. If fishes cannot make enough money, they have two options: 1) Leave the fishery all together (and they wont come back) in which case the local processors loose their supply, 2) Resort to destructive fishing methods. When they make money, open up capacity to think about other things other than just tomorrow, or next week but long-term instead. The importance varies within fisheries (example: shrimp trawler → environment more important)

### 3. Fair Trade

#### *3a. What do you see as the strengths and/or benefits of Fair Trade USA's Capture Fisheries program for small-scale fisheries?*

KI3

- Premium
- Had working in communities for a while- work uptake and their presence (MDPI) wasn't widely accepted by fishermen; having something to give back now whereas previously they were just taking their time and data. Now it is more of a give and take program.
- Fisher Association formation- Concept that had a history in Indonesia but hasn't seen it previously. It is valuable to work together.
- Processors and Suppliers
  - Creates more loyalty in the supply chain
- More stability
  - Not in waves as tuna usually is
  - Difficult for businesses to make business decision, new investments and employment of staff
    - But with stability you can guarantee a supply
- Fair Trade involves community and fishers in an environmental aspect
  - Therefore you are creating change upstream compared to MSC where fishermen don't even know they are in the program because they aren't changing their processes to understand
- Anova
  - First company in the world to have Fair Trade products
  - Leader in sustainability

- Pride in Indonesia
  - Previously had no fishery certifications

KI11:

- Social impact
- Give fishermen more pride
- They feel proud when they are fishing in the Fair Trade scheme
- Get money for family and build the community

KI4:

- Overall FT is beneficial
- They can buy a knife, a good uniform and cleaner boat → Increases sanitation
- If they started with MSC it would be hard to get fishermen's attention because there is no reward (but he says that there is a reward later because the buying price increases)

KI5:

- The quality improves because of traceability from fishermen and along the process. Also improvement in quality because the fishermen are no longer giving loins that are clean. They are now dirty, which improves the quality of the fish. When it comes clean it can be contaminated because it wasn't cleaned in proper facilities. Prior to Fair Trade he was receiving clean loins
  - quality was the main point he highlighted
- For his business the benefit is price increase. Better quality → Better price
- Welfare for fishermen
  - They get information from data which is presented to them every 3 months
    - What month catch small fish
    - What month catch big fish
- Community benefits through the Mosque building, road improvements and trash bins
- He didn't mention the environment until I asked
  - Protecting the sea turtles: Prior to FT they were caught for meat and eggs. But now they know that by doing this there is a negative impact on tuna.
  - Before they were using bombs to catch fish, now they are not

KI6:

- Greatest strength- Improvement of traceability
  - In the market this is important
  - Guarantees that it was handline caught
- Money into the community
- Organization
  - Raise their voices
  - Prior to FT they didn't have organized groups
  - Talk to government

KI9:

- There aren't any other certification programs aside from Fair Trade that focus on small-scale fisheries
- Premium
- For individual fishermen
  - Trainings required to help empower fishermen
  - Fishermen becoming leaders of their community, creating change themselves
- Visibility (Market awareness)
  - 59% awareness among general consumers in the USA recognition of the FT label
  - This is higher than MSC and ASC

KI2 and KI1:

- Beneficial for many people
- Fishermen
  - Knowledge
  - Advancement of organizational skills
  - Availability of information
    - Prior to because they were in a remote location no one cared
  - Link to government
    - Some of the local government understands the program, whereas others don't
    - The government has been invited to DMC and they aren't interested- took reports to get their attention
    - With sessions with government they can voice their concerns
- Anova, CTP and HarSam
  - New line of product
  - KI4 didn't know his fishermen but now he does
- Supplier benefits
  - Since HarSam and SLI support the FT standard there have been improvements in the mini plant (landing site)
  - Support the supply chain
- Quality of fish has improved with FT
  - Prior to FT some of Pak KI4's fish were rejected and he didn't know why, now he knows why so he can ensure that they will make it to the market
- FT initiated improvements in plants (tables are metal and not wood)
- Improved hygiene
- Some fishermen have bought GPS with premium
- Fair Trade takes time to teach people in the village

KI12:

- Market incentive for fishermen directly
- Premium fund is very good for fishers because they need to develop their communities

- Attention from local government is low but with the premium fund can improve the livelihood and social aspect and increase recognition from the government

#### KI11:

- APH2I's relationship with the fishermen has improved as a result of Fair Trade
  - AP2HI gets access through MDPI
  - Fishermen welcome these groups now
  - Fishermen cooperate and are open to the industry
- Improved relationship between fishermen and company
- Benefits of Fair Trade are felt by the fishermen

#### KI10

- It does have a hardwired FIP element
- Monetary benefit
  - To reward themselves or drive improvement themselves
- Fair Trade has a myriad of benefits but didn't want to discuss them because she doesn't know where they are going (Fair Trade USA)

#### KI8

- Fishing are talking more to each other
  - Sense of community and empowerment
- DMC meetings
  - Hopefully this will transpire into a co-management meeting
  - Prior to these meetings never seen government outreach in Maluku
    - There was no follow up by the government prior to
  - The interaction between the government and fishermen was good when he went to the meeting
    - Didn't perceive any different (didn't dumb things down for the fishermen)
      - Really liked this about the meeting
- Premium (Greatest strength and benefit)
  - Tool for empowerment
  - Generates interest
  - Binds the people

### *3b. What do you see as the greatest weakness and/or challenge of Fair Trade USA's Capture Fisheries program for small-scale fisheries?*

#### KI3

- Extremely detailed
- Thinking of a generic supply chain when they made it but in practise some things don't work
- Huge documentation process (fishermen running the meetings may be far fetched)
- Still in the middle of a pilot- isn't sure if there a proof of concept yet



- Objectives may not be clear enough
- People just think of a social standard when they hear Fair Trade, but it involves community and fishers in an environmental aspect
- Cost feasibility
- Complicated fishery in Indonesia
  - Transboundary migratory fish
  - 2 RFMOs
  - Supply change composed of 700 or 800 vessels
  - Huge scale- spread out and disaggregated (high cost)
- Suitability of FT for every kind of fishery, or more for vertically integrated fisheries? Or certain species?
- Acceptance in the market
  - Consumers don't expect to see it
  - Marketing and promotion for FT hasn't been amazing
- After an audit there are many non-compliances but then MDPI is also told they are shooting too high
  - Needs to be a balance between costs, implementation and ensuring regulation of the standard
- Requires high level of implementation

#### KI4

- It was difficult at the beginning. Fishermen complained about the data collection, but during the road show the fishermen were shown what is being done with the data. Difficult at first, but not they can see the results.
- The cost for FT certification is increasing
  - If cost keeps increasing move to MSC because FT more expensive

#### KI6:

- So many people are required to be in the field
- MDPI needs to be there to get them organized for the next audit
- Goal is have groups (associations) working independently at the end of the 6 years
- Fishermen showing up the meetings
  - Doesn't require that everyone attends
- Biggest challenge that they are facing is that there are more than 300 groups and as a result fish are landed at different sites
  - Fishery groups are fragmented along islands
  - Costly
- If the volume of catch stays little with all the cost involved the program is not sustainable
  - May be sustainable for fishing, but not economically sustainable
- Another processing plant in Ambon has increased the price they buy their fish for so fishermen may sell their fish to him (then they get an individual monetary benefits- likely more important than the community premium)

- But now the fishermen are paid an additional 1500 rupiah/kilo (dirty loin weight)- not going to other processors
- Anova gave money to KI4 under the condition that 75% goes to fishermen and 25% to the supplier. It is good that there is money going to the supplier so there is an incentive for them to care about labelling
  - Some don't see the advantage of FT, so sometimes labelling goes wrong and FT fish isn't labelled as FT
- In comparison to coffee and terrestrial based Fair Trade programs there is no guarantee on return of investment
  - In coffee usually the prediction is close to actual production, might be off by a bit

#### KI9:

- Program is new so haven't had a fishery that has gone through the 6 years entirely
  - Don't know if the criteria is achievable (Both a weakness and an opportunity)
- Fair Trade is well recognized in other commodities but in seafood space is unknown entirely
  - So have to do a lot of education with companies

#### KI1 and KI2:

- Human resources
  - Sometimes not easy to explain to fishermen
  - Writing
    - The fishermen haven't touched a pen in years
- Standard
  - Too complicated to be applied in traditional fisheries
- Came into the program with no training and had to learn by doing- have to interpret the standard yourself
  - Pilot project, no one to learn from
  - Not sure if its applicable
- Most of the FT fishermen are 35+ so it's hard to change their ways
- Easier to teach something that they can see
  - But admin or writing is something that they don't do (different concept)
    - Logging
- Some companies don't know what FT is and the government doesn't know what it is
- Premium is linked to HarSam
  - Attack from other companies
- Price competition
  - Other companies paying more for the fish so the fishermen there because don't care about the premium if they get more money
- General assembly meetings
  - Requires all fisheries (this is no possible in this specific case)
- Terrestrial vs. Land
  - Can't compare with land standard

- Environment is not stable
  - So sometimes fishermen get down and don't want to come to the meetings
- Premium calculation
- If not for MDPI this standard would have been impossible (piggy backed onto existing programs)

KI12:

- The fishermen are demanding FADs because catch more than more premium
  - Don't have management for FADs
  - Fair Trade doesn't stipulate on standard FAD allowed in Indonesia but must register
    - But FT doesn't manage that
- Need good scientific proof FT to prove

KI11:

- Hard to differentiate between Fair Trade and non Fair Trade
  - When AP2HI interviewed in the field the people said that they were FT but actually, they weren't
- Involvement of fishermen
  - Many fishermen want to join
  - But buyers can't buy because the market for Fair Trade is limited, so they don't need more product
- To the outside the Fair Trade program is more about the fishermen and the community. If wasn't getting data from these fisheries than he would think that Fair Trade was all about the social component, but he sees the data so he understands that Fair Trade is about the environment too.

KI10:

- Doesn't have credibility, rigour and technical competition and sophistication
- Capacity- from the standard holder side
- Isn't transparent
- FT is moving towards multiple certification bodies (transition to a competitive CAB model)
  - FT doesn't have requirements for the auditors (as opposed to MSC)
  - Right now KI10 can control who is going to do the audits, people that are qualified but once there is competition among the auditors then this cannot be controlled (lower cost is who they will go with)
- Traceability is audited by FT itself
  - This is problematic
- FT will allow the auditors to make exemptions on a case by case basis (this subverts the standard)
  - MSC does not do this
- In Maluku FT fisheries
  - Complexity of staff
  - Huge fishery
  - Controlling data (enumerators)

KI8:

- Logistics 1) On the ground, 2) Within the supply chain
  - On the ground
    - Fisher associations
    - Difficulty engaging fishers with logistics
    - Resources on the ground
    - Communities are far apart in Indonesia
    - Organization
      - General Assembly and being able to attend
  - Within supply chain
    - A bottleneck will occur at some point (bottleneck is not the challenge)
      - At one point more potential supplies/interest from exporters than the markets can absorb
    - Market demand is there but finding the right way to do it is difficult
      - Finding house for the product and it takes time to get it in the line of product
      - Right now the low volume is easy, but with a large volume it is difficult

*Are there any problems associated with the management of the Pacific yellowfin handline tuna fishery?*

KI6:

- Lacking management from the government
- Registration of vessels
  - Under 5GT doesn't need to be registered
  - With traceability it is therefore fisher group not the individual fisher
- NOAA now requires that traceability is to each vessel
  - Weren't keeping in mind small-scale fisheries

*Is management now, after Fair Trade arriving, better or worse than it was before, or is there no difference?*

KI3: Not sure if it has translated into change but approaches are changing so it likely a transition period.

- No government improvements as a result of Fair Trade
- Management is better but a lot is to do with the new minister (no transshipment for example)
- The data which feeds into management has improved
- Requirement for co-management
  - It has given fishers, suppliers, and industry a voice
- Government and industry recognize as something to manage together
- Fishermen are starting to think about protecting resource and have a sense of ownership- changed mindset to protect the resources

- Example of Buru and Assilulu fishermen \*see the interview with KI3
- Through premium and forming fisher associations
  - Supported development of POKMIWAS community-based monitoring program
  - Government has some funding to support POKMISWAS
  - Local surveillance unit
    - Protect and patrol fishing ground
    - Can do because they have FA groups

KI6:

- DMC meetings
- But cant really comment on this

KI12:

- Management on a national level
  - Not making it to a national level
  - Fair Trade is not recognized on the national level
- Buru District
  - Fair Trade is well known
  - Feel that Fair Trade program is being accepted and doesn't have denials
  - Fair Trade is addressing fishery needs
- Provincial Maluku
  - Still doesn't recognize FT as a partner
  - Difficult on how to explain the program to Maluku
- Government support hasn't improved
  - There has been collaboration in DMC and development of community based surveillance (from MSC Principle 3)

KI10:

- Maluku FT fishery is doing it right
- System is serving the intent of the standard and improvement is seen
- System has been put in place to make change

#### 4. MSC

*4a. What do you see as the greatest strengths and/or benefits of MSC's certification program for small-scale fisheries?*

KI3:

- Market access (main benefit)
- Recognition for implementation of a sustainability program
- Chain of Custody, Traceability
  - In order to comply, would require supply chain to operate on a whole new level
- Started MDPI initiatives because of MSC requirements
  - Harvest strategy development

- Working with government to improve harvest strategy
- MSC and concepts require the government, NGOs and the industry to work together
- HarSam (processing plant) would be delighted

#### KI4

- Marketing (main reason for MSC)
- If well managed, supply in the ocean can be sustained, so there is a secure supply
  - Long-term sustainability
- This is required both for fishermen and the long term sustainability of KI4's business

KI5: Didn't know what MSC is.

#### KI6:

- Interest in MSC in the USA market (especially in the last 1 or 2 years)
  - Likely partially a result of European supermarkets opening in the US. These supermarkets want to sell sustainable seafood and there is also pressure from NGOs.
    - Green peace makes a list of the best sustainable supermarkets
- Maintain market share
  - PNA countries are obtaining MSC certification
  - Somoa fishery got MSC certification too

#### KI7:

- Comprehensiveness
- Provides a framework for defining where sustainability is and gives people some direction and an end point
  - Where are we now?
  - Where are the gaps?
  - What do we need to do for ensuring the fishery is sustainable for our generation and for the future?
- Well recognized
  - Companies have made commitments to sourcing MSC products
  - Means that when they attain MSC there are economic benefits
- MSC was established to improve the sustainability of global fisheries
  - Well managed, stocks healthy, livelihood preserved, and global security
- Economic benefits
  - Having an ecolabel on the market
    - Cannot guarantee that there will be market benefits but there are examples of a premium

#### KI12:

- All of the supply chain benefits because good standard for environment and traceability
- Government

- Tool for good fishery development and for industry to change their fishing practices or compliance with regulations
- Fishermen
  - Guarantee fish not overfished → Long term sustainability
- More sustainable populations
- Government can easily control industry and tuna resource
- MSC can hopefully increase price for fishermen
- The data and government say that capture fisheries production is decreasing
  - There is no good management in place (not managing the inputs, # of vessels, or the outputs- quota doesn't exist)

KI11:

- Views MSC as the most credible seafood certification program
- We need to involve the government, other ecolabels just address principle 1 and 2
  - MSC is the only certification program, as far as he knows that addresses this
    - This is also the hardest part
  - With P3, push and encourage the government to do better management
    - Harvest strategy
  - If the government is closely involved they will know sustainable SSF= increased acknowledgment

KI10:

- It works
- Power with working with:
  - Large industrial fisheries
  - Immense conservation gains by doing this
  - The client plans are great
- High level policy effect
- Transparency
  - Public scoring
- Attention to due process essential to credibility
  - Takes 3 years
  - But only way to get international standard with multiple perspectives, different perspectives weighing in
- Highly credible people
- Consistently working to improve standard
- Recognition of responsible stewardship of resources by communities allowing them to be considered for allocation of funds (road work projects, etc)

KI8:

- Market recognition- it's a broadly recognized standard
- For the fishery
  - Long-term
  - Guaranteed supply of fish if done right

- Processors
  - No benefits
  - Potential higher price per kilo

*4b. Are there weaknesses and/or challenges associated with MSC's certification program for small-scale fisheries?*

KI3:

- Not many benefits for fishermen
  - Don't think that it would reach the community level
- Fishers and suppliers, not a huge amount of learning
  - Weakness in a developing country
- Cost
- Market unpredictable
- Market could be flooded with yellowfin, so you don't always have the benefits but with Fair Trade you always have the benefits
- Government
  - Embracing MSC and moving forward
  - Complying with MSC regulation should be obvious because the goal is to have a sustainable fishery- but it's not clicking
- Working on trans-boundary or a highly migratory species
- Doesn't suit small-scale supply chains
  - Written for large scale and doesn't take SSF into account
  - Out of reach for small-scale fishery supply chains
- Chain of custody
- It's too complicated: Need hardcore fisheries science background to understand the standard
- MSC hasn't done a good job at showing what change has happened in the water (are we sure that it is creating change?)

KI4

- Government support (currently the main challenge for Indonesia)
- Even with FT they are not supportive
  - Local government has given recognition but support from the central government is required.
- Local government sees improvements on the ground in the fisheries but the central government doesn't

KI6:

- Fair Trade can guarantee money, MSC cannot
- Traceability (Chain of Custody)
  - How to separate MSC product from non MSC product with small vessels
  - Many fishermen are landing fish at the same beach, some are MSC certified some are not
  - Selling fish at sea



- If central government in Jakarta is making management plans how to implement this in districts
  - Districts often don't get proper instructions or have frequent meetings

KI9:

- MSC is so expensive
- Resources needed for fishery management are more than what small scale artisanal fisheries can handle

KI7:

- Many fisheries cannot reach the standard and need to make improvements
  - Improvement may be improving the status of the fishery or improvement of the management of the fishery
- Accessing the standard
  - Interpretation of the standard
- Lacking data- a fishery may be sustainable but if there isn't data to show this it's problematic
- Many SSF do not have viable management systems (Eg. Stock below MSY)
  - Difficult to meet the requirements because in order to become MSC certified the fishery must be managed sustainably
- Availability of the data
  - Addressed through strategies for data limited fisheries (many different ways to evaluate a fishery)
- Cost
  - MSC has introduced initiatives but there is still complexity
- Awareness and understanding
  - Deep appreciation of what is needed in order to become MSC certified
- Capacity to implement the improvements required for achieving MSC
- Institutional Arrangement
  - Large number of people in SSF
  - Difficult to manage the situation
    - Thousands to tens of thousands of boats in comparison to a hundred, for example

KI12:

- For tuna especially, the development has been going on from 2009-2016
- WWF has worked hard to push MSC in Indonesia but WWF cannot coordinate FIP stakeholders so it seems like competing towards achieving MSC certification
- Government is very slow
  - New ministry
  - New position → Changes policy for MSC and FIP initiative so need to start from scratch
  - Government changeover 3 times over 3 years
- Problems for industry
  - At first were not aware and didn't care

- Anova pushes the supply chain to become more involved with FIP but other companies lack interests and don't want to invest because they don't have demand from buyers
- The MMAF needs to work harder
  - Development of a harvest strategy but this is already in progress
  - The harvest control rules are still in the red category (under 60) so need to improve
  - The Indonesian government thinks that archipelagic waters include Maluku not WCPTC
    - But need to make sure the government aligns with NTMP
    - RFMO harvest strategy and control rules
- Poor data
  - Indonesia is data poor or lacking region
  - 70% of Indonesian fisheries are classified under the small scale category and small-scale fishermen don't have the obligation to share their data and usually landing catch in a village where data is not recorded
    - Need good data in order for good fisheries policies
- Problem is in the government sector
  - If the government doesn't have policy statement for eco-labels and doesn't enable the conditions to achieve the requirements
    - If industries unite than the push from the industry

#### KI11

- Principle 3
  - Harvest strategy
  - Government sees it as a push from foreign nations- Why are you letting foreign nations push us?
- There are no direct benefits for MSC instead they benefit from improvements (use bait more efficiently because the bait must be sustainable so costs less). But fishermen may not care about this because they don't pay for it.
- No guaranteed incentive

#### KI10:

- Slow, lumbering
- Traditionally not good with economic realities
  - Changes made on paper not by people who understand business realities
- No cost analysis of changes in the standard
  - Non-stop changing standard
  - Economic burden is on the clients
  - No disincentive to making changes
  - Not saying industry should control the standard

#### KI8:

- Once certified, requires continuous efforts
- A lot of effort is needed for continued improvement
- In Indonesia the government keeps changing
- Data collection

*4c. Do you see the need for the incorporation of a social standard with the current MSC standard?*

KI4: At the end of 6 years (length of the FT program) he believes that a social standard wont be required because it will part of their habitats and they will have changed.

KI9: What is needed is for Fair Trade and MSC to work together.

- Partnership
  - Still trying to figure out what this will look like
  - Discussion to improve audit efficiency
    - 1 audit instead of 2
    - If already MSC certified what does this mean for FT certification
    - May reduce audit costs
- Social certification is not MSC's strong point
  - Don't think that MSC needs to get into this
  - Partner with Fair Trade to incorporate the social standard

KI6: No problem if social standard isn't included.

KI7: There is general recognition of the importance of socioeconomic issues. It's a question of how you do it. There are standards that look at these issues, so if consumers want these products they can do so. Additional challenges are that developing countries may not be able to meet these social conditions (Community or organization related). MSC does have a policy on forced labour; fisheries that have done this are excluded and cannot be certified.

KI12: Yes, for Indonesian fishery because if fishermen don't get social or economic benefit- they need a reward. In MSC there is no recognition to ensure fishermen safety and ETP control. If MSC wants to raise standard they need to include the social aspect. MSC is the best standard but need to improve social and economic aspect.

KI11: Yes.

- RFS (Responsible Fishing Scheme)
  - Fishermen welfare and safety
  - How industry can provide first aid
  - Fishermen need a contract
    - Right now there is no contract → A contract would lead to social rights improvement
    - Contract between the fishermen and boat owner for handline fishery for example

KI10: Social sustainability is valid and critical considering if you want to achieve environmental sustainability you need the social component. However, not sure if these two need to be bundled together. They are very different, require very different expertise, different evaluation tools. Trying to lump them together may not be feasible from the execution perspective.

- Maintain currency of the training for both requires cross training of auditors and may actually only be 2 fisheries with social problems.
  - Additional costs now added

KI8:

- No they are good at what they are doing and are recognized for it
  - Environmental sustainability is what is important to them
- If you want to spread MSC to the developing world and the domestic market, there need to be a social component (need to work with the fishery directly)
- If the target was the domestic developing capture fisheries than add the socio-economic component

*5. Do you hope that this fishery receives MSC certification?*

KI3: Yes.

Pak KI4: Yes.

KI12: Yes

- Anticipate MSC certification in 2020.

KI11 Yes. For the handline yellowfin fishery and pole and line skipjack. MSC requires 1 species and 1 fishing gear.

## **6. Fair Trade and MSC**

*As the government of Indonesia aims to achieve wide scale MSC certification of tuna fisheries, do you view Fair Trade as a path towards MSC certification?*

KI3: Yes. It is good because of the benefits discussed and creates infrastructure of a FIP- provides a strong base for improvement. There is no guarantee that MSC benefits small-scale fisheries. Fair Trade can be a stepping-stone to MSC.

KI4: Yes. Fair Trade as the first step to introduce the fishermen to care about the environment and to care for it. Without reward, doesn't think that a sustainability program would work. If there is no reward for the fishermen KI4 is a little worried but with MSC K14 says that he can sell his tuna for a better price, so K14 can buy the tuna for a greater price and the fishermen will make more money.

KI6: Yes, because fishermen are in groups, which is also required for MSC. Data collection helps the government. Great way of moving forward to MSC.

KI9: Yes. There are still gaps after year 6 but can still get on a path to MSC from FT. Different goals so different criteria.

KI2 and KI1: Fair Trade is a path to MSC, information on the stock and environment. Start with Fair Trade first. All of these environmental standards ask them to do something that they cannot and there is no short-term benefit for them. The fishermen focus on short-term and long-term benefit is not as important to them.

KI7: There are different ways of getting to MSC and Fair Trade is a good one, you need improvement from year 1 to year 6, and potentially moving up to MSC. Another way to get there is through a FIP.

KI12: After 6 years FT can review MSC but not sure if it's a procedure- can consider receiving MSC. If FT does more marketing and more robust standard of resource management.

KI11: Yes. When approach HarSam to make improvements its hard because they have already improved. The relationship between fishermen and company has improved. Fishermen welcome groups such as AP2HI now, and fishermen cooperate and are open to industry.

KI10: Fair Trade can be a path to MSC. If collaboration and incentive structure has been since the beginning then they would have already heard about MSC, making it an easier transition. KI10 thought and saw a role for FT as a means to MSC. In MSC there was a gap that fisheries couldn't cross- where they couldn't even begin to contemplate principle indicators. So Fair Trade could act as a transition for the lower portion of performance so that it is a feasible step not a massive chasm they cannot get over.

KI8: It is one pathway to MSC, or one tool. It is not however necessary to achieve MSC, there can be another outcome. Getting Fair Trade certification on the way to MSC through a FIP is easy. Data collection and data management required for Fair Trade is beneficial. Workers in factories are not covered in the MSC standard. This is not a problem in Eastern Indonesia because there aren't migrant workers but it in Thailand it would be. It's in the interest of MSC to work with other NGOS to address these issues, that aren't included in the MSC standard.

*Should MSC be the final goal for the Fair Trade USA's capture fisheries standard?*

KI3: No. Could be but should never be required at the end of the program.

KI4: They are two different programs. Each year the FT standard increases, so one day they may match with MSC. Every annual audit the standard increases.

KI6: No. Would be great if eventually Fair Trade is at the same level.

KI9: The end goal (don't know if will actually achieve it) is a level consistent with MSC. But achieving MSC itself will never be part of the mandate. Get the fishery to a point that it is as sustainable as possible. Right now MSC and green signal from Monterey Bay is recognized as the greatest level of environmental sustainability.

KI7: Yes. Because from an environmental perspective MSC is more robust and ensures continued sustainability of the resource. General acknowledgement that environmental aspect of FT is secondary. In light of improvement, MSC should be the end goal that fisheries are getting to.

KI12: Yes. If FT is compatible to achieving MSC than MSC certification can follow FT.

KI11: It is up to the industry. Doesn't think that the final of FT has to be MSC. At the moment the industry sees MSC for market access.

KI8: Not necessary, but could be.

*Do you think that a gap exists between year 6 of the Capture Fisheries Program and becoming MSC certified?*

KI3: Don't know what the gap is.

KI4: Easy to get to MSC from FT expect for the lack of governmental support. Environmental policy and data is no problem.

KI9: Yes.

KI7: Yes.

KI12: Yes, because FT has PI's but they are not as deep as MSC PI's.

KI11. Yes.

KI10: Don't know

KI8: Hasn't looked into the details

*Can you identify what you believe this gap to be?*

KI3: Right now the fisheries in Indonesia are in year 3 of the FT program. It has been said that it will take another 3 years after year 6 of the FT program. Relates to the fishery of interest and is dependant on that.

KI9: MSC works on a regional basis when it comes to policy but Fair Trade works at a community level. Difficult to mandate region wide policy when only certified community. So the gap is the wider reaching policy that MSC requires.

KI7: MSC standard has 5 components (target stock, non-target stock, primary and secondary species, habitat, management systems). For each of these outcomes,

management and information and where MSC puts the threshold is higher than in the FT standard.

KI11: In MSC there is principle 3. Right now there is no government involvement. Data is already being collected from P1 and P2.

*Do you think that this gap should be addressed?*

KI7: Positive development would be see what is needed for a fishery to transition from FT to MSC.

KI10: If there is a gap there are people that are willing to help address this if that is what is going to be done.

*Do you think that it would be valuable to harmonize these standards?*

KI3: No. The socio-economic component is important but mostly relevant to SSF and not relevant to other fisheries. In a small-scale fishery you could combine, strengthening the environmental aspect of FT.

- MSC is not recognized for SSF, so let Fair Trade and MSC not do the developing world. It doesn't help to have 7 standards but there is a limit on what a standard can achieve. Environmental is done well by MSC.

KI4: Yes they should be. Same purpose, but you have to do it 2 times so it's more work.

KI6: Yes. If MSC would give premium to community that would be good. But for big fisheries it wouldn't be needed.

KI9: Harmonization may end up happening. But the Fair Trade program is new so don't know what is feasible.

KI7: Yes, collaboration. When you work together collectively there is a positive result which gives everyone efficiency and leads to outcomes that improve social and environmental condition.

- 1 standard- context heavy. There is opportunity for collaboration and partnerships.
- Dual certification- 2 parties with different strengths, aim towards a complex of social and environmental conditions.

KI12: They need to work closely together to combine their standard. Fair Trade has good points on socio-economic impact. So if combine the 2 standards, more comprehensive.

KI11: Yes. MSC only focuses on the environment but to make the environment more sustainable you must increase the quality of the fishermen. With Fair Trade the issue is addressed. Not so keen for FT because of the market. So instead, combine FT with RSF.

KI10: Harmonize the language, terminology, process so that it looks and feels the same to users. This would have benefits to everyone in the system- practitioners, funders, users. There would be cost, function and training efficiencies. Cannot harmonize from a performance perspective- there is a huge separation between performance. Fine to have standards at different bars and moving through a spectrum, but consistence and rigour in process requirements (exemptions and auditors).

KI8: There needs to be recognition between the two standard. Shouldn't be a watering down of any standard. Keep separate. A clear separation already exists. Right now if a fishery is MSC certified than completed the environmental section of the Fair Trade, except for co-management and waste management. Still working on if they comply with SA 8000 then wave the working conditions section but Fair Trade currently doesn't recognize this.



**Appendix C:** Responses to the questions of the focus group discussion in both Wamlama (WL) and Waipure (WP).

*Is there anyone here who travels to different fishing locations throughout the year outside of this community?*

WP: Yes. They go to Namlea, Passaputi and Sanana to either fish or farm. If they farm they are usually gone for 3 months. When outside of the village fishing they still get the premium.

WL: These fishermen travel to Waplau, most spending a month. Aside from fishing their activity depends on the weather. If it's bad weather they go farming. Some do farm in Wamlama but some have a farm in Waplau. When they fish elsewhere they still sell their fish to Pak Saldin so they get the premium. 8-9 months a year there are fishing. If in Waplau and there is an invitation in Wamlama they try to come back and still attend the Fair Trade meeting because they know that they are very important. If only half attend the meeting they won't fill the quota so they recognize the importance of attending.

## **1. Motivations**

*Why did you choose to become a Fair Trade fishermen? And what benefits did you expect?*

WP:

- Been a member since the beginning of the program and he is thankful because things are better now
- Before he doubted the program, so he was late to join the program. His friend motivated him. He needed proof. If he saw that it succeeded than he would join. These groups didn't succeed because there was no system and they needed a strong person to negotiate. His friend said that if he joined Fair Trade he would see the benefits himself.
- Prior to joining FT, he thought but what are the benefits? So he observed for 2 weeks.
- Before joining FT didn't know the meaning but once he learned the meaning he saw the benefits and motivated to join "if you join it will be better"
  - Was explained the premium fund and he liked that

WL:

- To get to know each other (other fishermen) and he likes being part of an organization
- Supplier joined because he wanted to support his fishermen. It supports them because many activities to use the premium for. Improves the quality of fishermen (building of the mosque)

*What benefits did you think that it would have for you, your family, the fishery and/or community?*

WP:

- Being part of an organization
- Premium
- Didn't mention the environment until prompted
- 

WL:

- It is a saving program. Benefits are seen directly by the community but mostly for the welfare of the members and their families. There is now a greater sense of community because they can help each other.
- Fair Trade facilitates to arrange the fisher card and other legal issues. Before FT they didn't recognize the importance of identification but now they realize (fisher card, insurance, family card)
- He sees the benefits of the premium. From premium they can have a plan for education for their children and the renovation of the mosque
- Fair trade also allows them to gain knowledge about fishing techniques and practises. He has learned about how to the maximum catch and has experience coordination among fishermen. This cooperation is support by the government. Prior to Fair Trade he couldn't speak in a forum like this. And most didn't know anything about administrative work but now he has confidence to speak and to do simple admin activities (like the logs)
- Didn't mention the environment until prompted
- The program is very good. However, there is no safety insurance with Fair Trade, which they need. Joined Fair Trade because they can help each other. Before there was no coordination of fishermen. Fair Trade is a good organization
- After joining Fair Trade they were well informed
  - Life jacket and stainless steel handline

*What benefits does the Fair Trade program have for the environment?*

WP:

- Benefits for the sea turtles
- Handline is good for the environment
- Garbage
  - Learned about it through FT and they support no polluting
- They now have trash bins in their community (used money from the premium to purchase)
- A fishermen caught a bird (showed me a photo) and stated that it was released
- Also release turtles and mantas
- They are trying to make a turtle conservation program with the premium
- Gained information on ETP

- Because of FT they have data that they can show and report to the government

WL:

- Information from FT about marine mammals that need to be protected and how they can make a green environment

*Are you happy with the way that your tuna fishery is managed? (why/why not?).*

WP:

- Not happy with the way the government manages because the government makes long boat donations however, doesn't ensure that they make it to the right recipient (so it just sits there or the recipient sells it for more)
- Happy with MDPI activities (data collection and sharing this information)

WL:

- Not enough attention from the government
  - They only came to the village once or twice to socialize but they weren't recognized
- Since the FT program they feel that recognition has improved
  - They feel that the government recognizes the supplier but not the committee
- There is already more coordination with the government and FT because they had to get a fisher card
  - One of the fishermen met a government member, so they do recognize
- According to the head of the fishery department they have obstacles to support Fair Trade because FT is working with NGO's but if FT worked directly with companies (HarSam, SLI) then maybe easier for government to initiate support
  - They see FT as a company and MDPI as a local NGO
- Head of the fishery department said that government doesn't know exactly what FT is doing in Buru
  - But KI2 says in Ambon at DMC meeting the government (from Buru subdistrict) is invited but they don't come
  - First FT certified fish went to Susi

*Is management now, after Fair Trade arriving, better or worse than it was before, or is there no difference (why/ why not?).*

WP:

- Before they were never guided personally, or in groups (neither by the private sector or the government)
- Now with Fair Trade they feel very supported
- Lack of recognition from the government still
- They expected the government to come to their village to see their achievement
  - From there they could propose funding because they see proof
  - If the government doesn't come to see their progress they won't be aware of what is going on as a result of FT
- At the FT meetings they were given information on regulations
  - They can help the government monitor IUU
  - Know that the net that was set up was wrong, so they reported it

WL:

- Current issues are being addressed through the FT program
  - Social problems
  - Mosque wasn't finished but the premium they were able to finish it
  - Getting a fisher card
    - Felt lazy to arrange alone but through FA collectively can get them

*Has fishing changed? If yes- In what ways?*

WP:

- Now they know what time to start
- Everyday they have to come back and give information for data collection purposes (fisher and ETP log)
  - Time that they left, time back, tools used, how many fish, how many kg
  - They are now getting premium incentives to fill out of the form, they can use this money when they don't have much
- They now know how many ice blocks they need based on previous data collection
- Now they use GPS

WL:

- If they find garbage they pick it up and bring it home
- Before marked fishing grounds using geographical landmarks but now they have GPS
  - Managed to buy because of the information they learned from the safety department of the government. They were invited by Fair Trade to go to the meetings conducted by the safety department which was coordinated by MDPI. They realize this is very important:
    - For how to calculate how much fuel they need- save fuel because now they know the location of the fish
    - Weather
    - Find their way home easily using coordinates
- Spot Trace
- More awareness about the quality of fish
  - Before they didn't care
- Administration work

*Do people say that this fishery still needs to improve?*

WL:

- No
- Other fishermen from different groups are asking what FT is

*Have there been improvements within your community?*

WP:

- The community is happy with the program

- It has resulted in a water tank for the mosque and trash bins and the community is thankful
- Benefits of the medicine kit
- Some complaints from community because they want to be apart of the program
  - To join FT associations (this one) you need certain documents (fisher card for eg)
  - But these people didn't want to join before and now that they see they can have money they want to join
    - Can't just come and go

WL:

- Fence of mosque
- Helping family members when they die
  - Donate money to the family
- If a fishermens' wife has to go to the hospital then they donate some money
- They have appointed someone in the community to do the turtle conservation program
  - If you do this you will get 5000 rupiah for every turtle you save (non FT member)
  - They gave this individual a flashlight, but there has been no followup
- In the future they want tools for students and they want to make a wall along the shore so they don't loose the beach
- Other community members haven't expressed any complaints

*What do you hope that Fair Trade will improve within the fishery or your community in the future?*

WP:

- Hope that the program will be sustainable in the long term
- Want more people to join but don't have the facilities to do so
- Hope for government support
- Expected Fair Trade to be the connection between them and the government

*Do you know if what a seafood certification program is?*

WP:

- One fishermen says that you need a certificate to send the fish to the market
- Says that FT is one
- Don't know what MSC is

WL:

- Don't know what seafood certification programs are...They say that they are certificates for land ownership not for sea.