© Ryan “Chachi” Craig

COMMUNITY FISHERY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (CFIP) MANUAL

by Conservation International, Ocean Outcomes, and Wildlife Conservation Society

CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL

OCEAN OUTCOMES

Wildlife Conservation Society

COMMUNITY FISHERY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (CFIP) MANUAL

This CFIP manual aims to provide all the basic information needed to implement a CFIP. The goal of this guide is to be concise, while covering all the important bases. Throughout this guide, there will be links to resources where more information can be found for a deeper dive. Additional resources are attached in the appendix.

Table of Contents

Definitions and Acronyms

Small-Scale Fisheries –

According to the Food and Agricultural Organization, "artisanal, or small-scale fisheries, are traditional fisheries involving fishing households (as opposed to commercial companies), using relatively small amount of capital and energy, relatively small fishing vessels (if any), making short fishing trips, close to shore, and mainly for local consumption. They can be for subsistence or commercial." However, there is no single definition that is able to capture the diversity and complexity of what constitutes small-scale fisheries. In this document, however, we refer to small-scale fisheries in the way that they are defined by the FAO's guidance on small-scale fisheries.

Blue Economy –

The "blue economy" refers to all economic activities related to oceans, seas, and coasts, covering a wide range of interlinked established and emerging sectors. It also refers to the sustainable use of ocean resources for economic growth, improved livelihoods, and jobs while preserving the health of the ocean ecosystem.

FIP (Fishery Improvement Project) –

A Fishery Improvement Project is a multi-stakeholder effort, originally designed to address environmental challenges in a fishery by harnessing the power of the private sector to incentivize positive changes toward sustainability. Suppliers, retailers, and food service companies can support the efforts of their source fisheries by participating in or buying products from FIPs. Through FIPs, the sustainable seafood movement has and continues to drive environmental improvement of upwards of 30% of global seafood production.

CFIP (Community Fishery Improvement Project) –

A Community Fishery Improvement Project is CI's innovation on the traditional FIP model to address limitations and refocus on:

1. Bottom-up efforts led by local fishing communities themselves
2. The fortification of domestic and local market linkages
3. The integration of social and economic dimensions for triple impact outcomes.

ERA (Environmental Rapid Assessment) –

The Environmental Rapid Assessment is a publicly available tool for rapidly and affordably evaluating the environmental sustainability of wild capture fisheries. Its goal is to provide a low-cost method to developing a science-based understanding of a fishery's sustainability needs and opportunities. The ERA evaluates indicators within the following three principles: (1) status of target stocks, (2) ecosystem impacts, (3) management system.

SRA (Social Responsibility Assessment) –

The Social Responsibility Assessment is a risk-assessment or benchmarking tool for the seafood sector for conducting human rights due diligence in seafood supply chains. It is intended to be applied to assess social risks, uncover critical information gaps, identify areas for improvement, and inform the development of fishery improvement project plans.

FRA (Financial Rapid Assessment) –

The Financial Rapid Assessment is a globally applicable tool designed to rapidly assess the business capacity of seafood enterprises. The FRA provides insights about the ability of a fishing organization to perform as a fishing or seafood business and about their position relative to their competitors.

Fishworker –

As used in this document, fishworker is an inclusive term for fishers, workers, processors, community members, and a catch-all term for any laborer in the fishing industry from all parts of the supply chain.

Introduction

The Global Importance of Small-Scale Fisheries

Globally, fish and seafood are a primary source of protein for 3 out of 7 people, but only 25% of global seafood production is currently certified as sustainable or assessed for sustainability status. Fisheries around the world face myriad threats, including depleted and overfished fish stocks, climate-induced changes in fish production and distribution, and the accumulation of plastics and other pollutants in marine food webs. Not only do environmental issues plague the sector, the people employed in fisheries also face numerous threats, including chronic poverty, inequality, and human rights and labor abuses. These challenges limit and undermine sustainable fisheries management.

The need for sustainable and equitable solutions to fisheries issues is particularly acute within the small-scale fisheries (SSF) sector. SSF tend to be firmly rooted in local communities, traditions, and values, and they serve as vital economic and social engines for riparian and coastal communities–ensuring food and nutrition security, providing employment, and underpinning livelihoods. SSF thus have a disproportionately large impact on the food and livelihood security, social equity, and climate resiliency of many coastal communities. Many of these communities are also at the frontlines of impacts from global threats like climate change, despite having contributed the least to the problem compared to more developed communities with larger climate footprints. As sea-level rise and increasing climate-related emergencies threaten the future of small island countries and coastal fisheries-dependent communities around the globe, these communities simultaneously experience threats to their livelihoods, infrastructure, health, and safety. Furthermore, many SSF are located in highly biodiverse regions of the world and are thus important for conserving global biodiversity.

Small-Scale Fisheries (SSF) Facts

- The Blue Economy is the 7th largest economic sector, worth an estimated USD 2.5 trillion annually - and small-scale fisheries are a critical yet overlooked component.
- SSF catch 2/3 of global fish volume destined for direct human consumption
- SSF employ 90% of fishworkers globally (providing jobs for around 60 million people)
- 492 million people depend on engagement in SSF for their livelihoods
- Gender inequality persists in fisheries, despite women representing 40% of workers in the sector, because men and women often perform different tasks within fish value chains and have differential access, ownership, assets, skills, experience, knowledge, and decision-making roles
- An estimated 5.8 million fishers in the world earn less than 1 USD per day
- SSF often exist in very biodiverse regions of the world and thus have important impacts on conservation and biodiversity
- SSF could potentially provide 987 million women globally with 50% of the recommended daily intake of omega-3 fatty acids and 477 million women with 20% of the recommended daily intake of calcium, selenium and zinc

© Ryan "Chachi" Craig

Despite their importance and the challenges they face, SSF are often overlooked in global sustainable development initiatives and the blue economy. However, to succeed in driving sustainability forward and ensuring food security for billions, we must refocus attention on SSF. Furthermore, given the importance of SSF for food security, livelihoods, culture, biodiversity, conservation, and resilience, effective solutions for fisheries sustainability cannot ignore the closely interconnected elements of a fishery. Thus, we need to reimagine solutions to address the complexity of the issues SSF face and drive environmental, economic, and social solutions simultaneously. Additionally, to be effective and just, solutions must be tailored to meet the local needs and specific conditions of each geography and community as well as co-developed with local fishery stakeholders following a human rights-based approach.

Solution space for fishery improvements

Tidal flooding in Kiribati, demonstrating the projected impacts of climate change, sea-level rise, and increasing coastal storms in low-lying coastal communities that rely on small-scale fisheries | Photo: Josh Haner / New York Times

Introduction to the Community Fisheries Improvement Project (CFIP) Model

To address the need for more holistic solutions, Conservation International's (CI's) Coastal Fisheries Program is dedicated to developing innovative tools and solutions for assessing and improving 'triple-impact' objectives and performance in small-scale fisheries. Triple-impact refers to environmental sustainability, social responsibility, and economic viability (see Box 1 in the Extra Resources section). In addition to developing these tools, CI works to integrate science with diverse stakeholder knowledge and values to co-develop action plans for fisheries improvement activities. We are also building internal and external communities of practice to drive collaboration and alignment across diverse geographies and contexts.

CI and partner organizations–including Ocean Outcomes, Wilderness Markets, Wildlife Conservation Society, Smartfish AC, and ABALOBI–are leading the charge within the larger seafood sustainability movement to reimagine and redesign Fishery Improvement Projects (FIPs) to embrace a triple-impact approach. A FIP is a multi-stakeholder effort, originally designed to address environmental challenges in a fishery by harnessing the power of the private sector to incentivize positive changes toward sustainability. Suppliers, retailers, and food service companies can support the efforts of their source fisheries by participating in or buying products from FIPs. Through FIPs, the sustainable seafood movement has and continues to drive environmental improvement of upwards of 30% of global seafood production. Unfortunately, despite the successes achieved to date, accumulating research identifies several limitations to the traditional FIP model.

Limitations to the traditional FIP model include:

- Tendency to stall[1]
- Lack of suitability for developing world and small-scale fisheries[2]
- Failure to accommodate social performance, representing important risk for stakeholders and the movement[3]
- Disproportionate allocation of the costs of improvement down supply chains to fishers[4]

CFIPs refocus the traditional FIP model on:

- Bottom-up efforts led by local fishing communities themselves
- Fortification of domestic and local market linkages
- Integration of social and economic dimensions for triple impact outcomes

To address the limitations of traditional FIPs, CI and partner organizations are innovating on the traditional FIP model to refocus on bottom-up efforts, fortification of market linkages, and integration of triple-impact outcomes. At CI, we refer to this innovation as the Community Fisheries Improvement Project (CFIP) model. Also critical to our adapted model is a focus on using a human rights-based approach. This means ensuring communities' basic human rights and socio-economic needs are met prior to engaging them in effective sustainable resource governance, which is in-turn a pre-condition for their integration into global seafood markets (see Box 2 in the Extra Resources section). We also strongly recommend implementing the CFIP model in consultation with the FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Alleviation (see Box 3 in the Extra Resources section), as these guidelines were consulted heavily in the creation of this model. In this manual, we highlight a few case study examples of these specific innovations and the CFIP model in action.

1. Sampson et al. 2015; CEA 2020
2. Sampson et al. 2015; Bailey et al. 2016; Barr et al. 2019
3. Kittinger et al. 2017; Barr et al 2019
4. Bellchambers et al. 2016; Roheim et al. 2018; Barr et al. 2019; Stoll et al. 2019

Extra Resources

Box 1: A Look Inside the Triple-Impact Framework

There is strong precedent for triple-impact approaches in the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs) and across production sectors–including agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Following this trend, triple-impact FIPs better align fishery improvement efforts with UN SDGs, international human rights frameworks like the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, and other international instruments like the FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries.

The triple-impact framework has been developed to evaluate needs, plan improvements, and monitor and publicly report progress against the environmental, economic, and social dimensions of sustainability. The CFIP model builds upon and expands on the fundamental strengths of the traditional FIP model, including its multi-stakeholder and public approaches. It should, therefore, be a familiar model for current FIP stakeholders and implementers.

The rationale for broadening the traditional environmentally focused FIP model is simple: seafood markets provide some of the strongest and most accessible leverage in marine systems and are thus attractive for effecting change. FIPs were designed to apply this leverage to improve fisheries' environmental performance. However, because fisheries are complex socio-ecological systems, efforts to improve environmental performance alone can have social and economic consequences that have caused FIPs to stall, backslide, and even fail. Thus, reducing social risk and maximizing economic viability are essential to ensuring the environmental improvements that many FIP implementers seek.

Of course, assessing and improving two additional dimensions–social and economic–adds up-front costs to the improvement process. This can be offset, however, by the reduced likelihood that FIPs will stall or fail and the improved durability of FIPs which reach implementation stages.

Click here for more information.

© Ryan "Chachi" Craig

Extra Resources Continued

Box 2: Unpacking a Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA)

The table below summarizes key actors and the actions they might take to help implement, standardize, and institutionalize a human rights-based approach in all fisheries and fishery improvement projects.

Actors	Action
Fishers, fish workers, fishing communities, and civil society organizations	• Pay attention to procedural equity and the prioritization of vulnerable and marginalized groups and individuals • Embed Participation, Accountability, Non-discrimination, Transparency, Human Dignity, Empowerment, and Rule of Law (PANTHER) principles within all stages of conservation and management processes • Implement human rights evaluations (i.e., HRBA situational analysis, human rights risk assessments) • Use Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities • Use grievance and conflict resolution mechanisms during conservation and management processes • Build capacity of rights holders by training fishers, workers, and communities on their rights and facilitating access to mechanisms for claiming their rights • Elevate voices of fishers, workers, and communities in international policy circles and within seafood supply chains, acting as interlocutors bridging power differentials • Use guiding human rights frameworks in conservation and management (i.e., SSF guidelines) that prioritize the realization of human rights as part of the process and as objectives/outcomes
Governments and policy-makers	• Encourage policy coherence between development and labour agencies with fisheries and environmental agencies • Engage in watchdog and whistle-blowing activity for advocacy-oriented NGOs • Lobby governments to ratify treaties and conventions; embed these standards in domestic law (i.e., ratify ILO Conventions), embed SSF Guidelines in national law, amend constitutions and legislation to include human rights standards
Businesses and supply chain actors	• Acknowledge full suite of human rights as equally important to protect and provide specific guidance on the protection of economic, social, and cultural rights when sourcing from SSF or indirectly impacting SSF • Build capacity of businesses for full supply chain human rights due diligence • Engage in watchdog and whistle-blowing activity for advocacy-oriented NGOs
Funders	• Earmark funds specifically for HRBA situational analysis and human rights due diligence • Encourage funders and funding agencies to require safeguards (i.e., GCF, GEF)

Extra Resources Continued

Box 3: FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Alleviation

In 2014, the 31st Session of the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) adopted the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries (SSF Guidelines) establishing the legal scaffolding for human rights protection and fulfillment in the small-scale fisheries sector. The SSF Guidelines were designed in consultation with more than 4,000 fisheries stakeholders and provide the first global voluntary agreement that considers international human rights-based standards in the context of fisheries management.

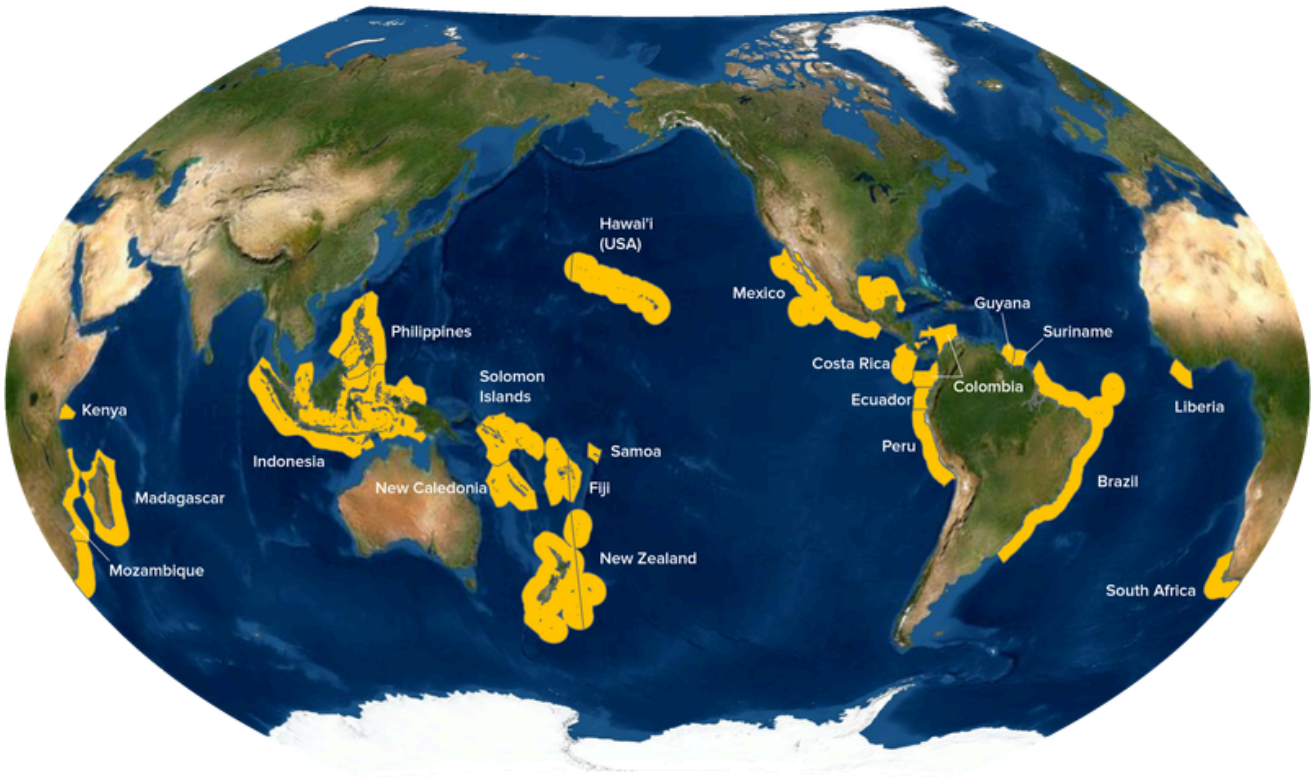
Specifically, the SSF Guidelines provide guidance tailored to member states (but applicable more broadly) on how six focal areas i) resource management, ii) governance of tenure, iii) value chains and trade, iv) social development and decent work, v) disaster risks and climate change, and vi) gender equality, can be realized in a manner that respects, protects and fulfills human rights for fishers specifically. The human rights of fishers outlined in SSF Guidelines include the economic, social, and cultural rights intrinsic to a human rights based approach to governing fisheries (Allison 2011). The SSF Guidelines denote fishers' rights to basic services, participatory governance, equality and non-discrimination, decent work and standards of living, access to avenues of justice, and additional fishing access rights for indigenous peoples.

International conservation NGOs are particularly well poised to aid in the implementation of the voluntary guidelines given their extensive geographic reach and relationships with government, industry, and communities, but will need to fully lean into using a HRBA (Singleton et al. 2017).

© Ryan "Chachi" Craig

Part I – Case Studies of CFIPs in Practice

We are scaling the CFIP model and applying this approach across our field divisions, leveraging Conservation International's impressive portfolio of country programs, representing years of engagement with coastal fisheries across diverse geographies. We refer to our internal community of practice as the "Hui Pono Pesca," where 'hui' is Hawaiian for group of people, 'pono' is Hawaiian for moral action or a balanced state of being, and 'pesca' is Spanish for fishery or the act of fishing. The purpose of this group is to support environmental, economic, and social improvements in fishing communities around the world, while promoting the spirit of collective learning and driving alignment across coastal community fishery initiatives in diverse contexts and geographies. We provide several examples of these programs and collaborations below.



Map of Hui Pono Pesca participant countries' EEZs.

ABALOBI – A Bottom-Up Fisher-Driven Approach

In South Africa, our partner organization, ABALOBI, is leading the implementation of the first ever CFIP in Africa. ABALOBI, meaning 'fisher' in the Isixhosa language, is a social enterprise that seeks to directly empower small-scale fishing communities who hold vast local knowledge and customs, but face significant social, ecological, and economic challenges. These traditional line-fishing communities continue to be marginalized even post-Apartheid due to differential access to the coast, fishing gear and license limitations, and inequitable access to markets and fair prices. ABALOBI works with the communities to co-design and implement technology to drive sustainable and equitable fisheries management, enabling small-scale fishers to lead the design and development of interventions that ultimately help them and their environment. Empowering the fishers and communities as leaders and owners of the process is an innovative and effective approach. Through this partnership with ABALOBI, we are looking into best practices and lessons learned around fisher-driven processes for meaningful and bottom-up stakeholder engagement and longer-term fisheries improvement actions.

ABALOBI's 2021 Impact Report **Watch: What is ABALOBI?**

Octopus fishers and community monitors trial the ABALOBI monitor app | Photo: ABALOBI

EcoGourmet – Tapping into Regional and Domestic Markets

EcoGourmet is a program that seeks to strengthen the value chain of artisanal fishing in regional and domestic markets by connecting groups of artisanal fishers who are committed to responsible fishing practices directly with strategic commercial partners (i.e., chefs and restaurants) committed to responsible sourcing and paying fair and equitable prices.

Through a conservation agreement with CI Colombia, fishing communities are committing to targeting healthy stocks with appropriate size limits, fishing with sustainable and regulated gear types, improving their processing, handling, and cold-chain practices, and participating in biological monitoring. At the same time, the commercial partners are committed to having a responsible sourcing policy, paying fair and equitable prices directly to fishers, providing information for commercial monitoring, diversifying the seafood options they have on their menu, and raising awareness among clientele about seafood sustainability and about the program. This approach is helping to improve sustainability of fish stocks while ensuring social responsibility and improved economic livelihoods for fishers. The EcoGourmet program is now being replicated and implemented by CI Costa Rica.

Visit EcoGourmet's Website

Watch: About EcoGourmet

EcoGourmet in action | Photos: EcoGourmet

Costa Rica – Integrating Social and Economic Dimensions to Fisheries Improvements

CI Costa Rica is a leading example of the integration of social and economic improvements in fisheries reform and has a deep history working with coastal fishing communities along the Nicoya Peninsula. With the help of CI Costa Rica and other partners, two small-scale fishing associations co-developed their own responsible fishing areas, presenting a great opportunity for CFIP implementation. Early in 2019, CI Costa Rica and CI Center for Oceans piloted our triple impact CFIP methodology for the first time, by conducting all three of the environmental, economic, and social needs assessments and integrating our findings in collaboration with the two fishing associations. This work culminated in the creation of our first ever triple-impact CFIP work plans, addressing environmental, economic, and social needs. Thus, Costa Rica is paving the way and setting an example for future triple-impact CFIPs.

Visit CI Costa Rica's Website

San Juanillo Fisherman | Photo: Ryan “Chachi” Craig

Human Rights – The Monterey Framework and Social Responsibility Assessment Tool

Protecting human rights in fisheries and coastal communities is a critical part of our approach. We have had a great impact in this area on the broader seafood movement. CI has led on the co-development of a shared definition of ‘socially responsible seafood’, with input and backing from over two-dozen environmental and human rights organizations and voluntary commitments from an equal number of seafood businesses. Referred to as the "Monterey Framework" (published in Science), this definition is now integrated with the Conservation Alliance for Seafood Solutions' Common Vision for Sustainable Seafood and the Seafood Certification and Ratings Collaboration's Framework for Social Responsibility. The Monterey Framework consists of three pillars–protecting human rights, dignity, and access to resources, ensuring equality and equitable opportunity to benefit, and improving food and livelihood security. The framework addresses civil, political, ecological, social, and cultural human rights and represents a broad approach to sustainable seafood–one that encompasses both environmental and social responsibility.

To move this framework from principles to practice, we also led the development of the Social Responsibility Assessment tool (SRA) for the Seafood Sector, which is described in Section II as part of the CFIP theory of change and methods. The indicators and scoring guideposts used to build this tool are a compilation of all the existing schemes addressing social issues in seafood, and the tool also integrates all relevant International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions and international protocols and standards.

As a human rights risk assessment tool, the purpose of the SRA is ultimately to improve fishworker welfare and well-being, but there are also benefits for businesses, governments, and other stakeholders. Chief among these are:

- Diversifying investment opportunities
- Reducing risk of supply chain disruptions, litigation, and reputational harm
- Aligning with and meeting global social responsibility standards and evolving consumer demands
- Ensuring continuity of seafood production to meet global food security needs into the future.

Read the Article in Science **Click here to learn more!**

PRINCIPLES OF THE MONTEREY FRAMEWORK

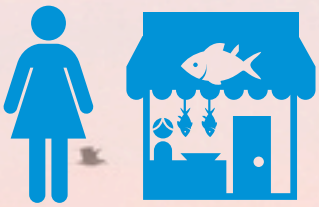
1.

PROTECT HUMAN RIGHTS, DIGNITY, ACCESS TO RESOURCES

Component 1.1: Fundamental human rights are respected, labor rights are protected, and decent living and working conditions are provided, particularly for vulnerable and at-risk groups

Component 1.2: Rights and access to resources are respected and fairly allocated and respectful of collective and indigenous rights

2.

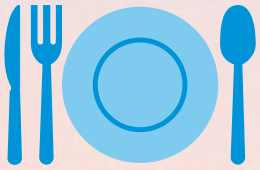


EQUALITY & EQUITABLE OPPORTUNITY TO BENEFIT

Component 2.1: Recognition, voice, and respectful engagement for all groups, irrespective of gender, ethnicity, culture, political, or socioeconomic status

Component 2.2: Equitable opportunities to benefit are ensured to all, through the entire supply chain

3.



FOOD, NUTRITION, & LIVELIHOOD SECURITY

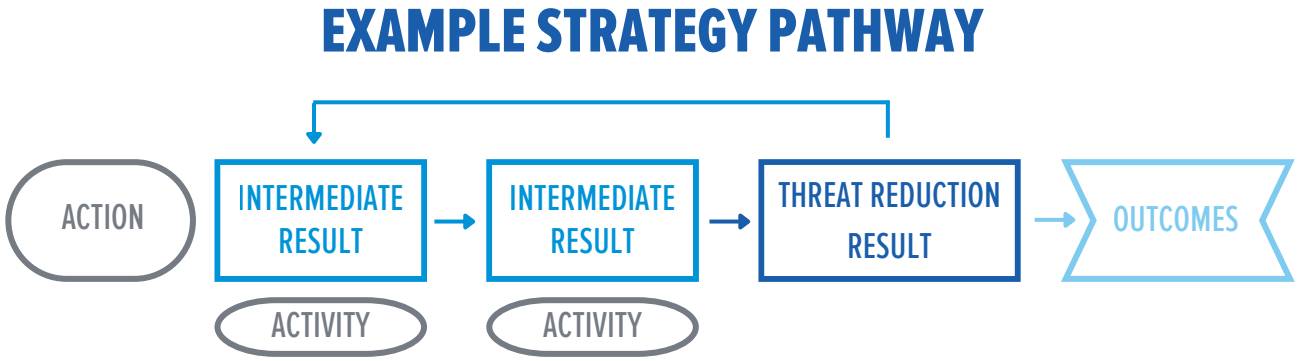
Component 3.1: Nutritional and sustenance needs of resource-dependent communities are maintained or improved

Component 3.2: Livelihood opportunities are secured or improved, including fair access to markets and capabilities to maintain income generation

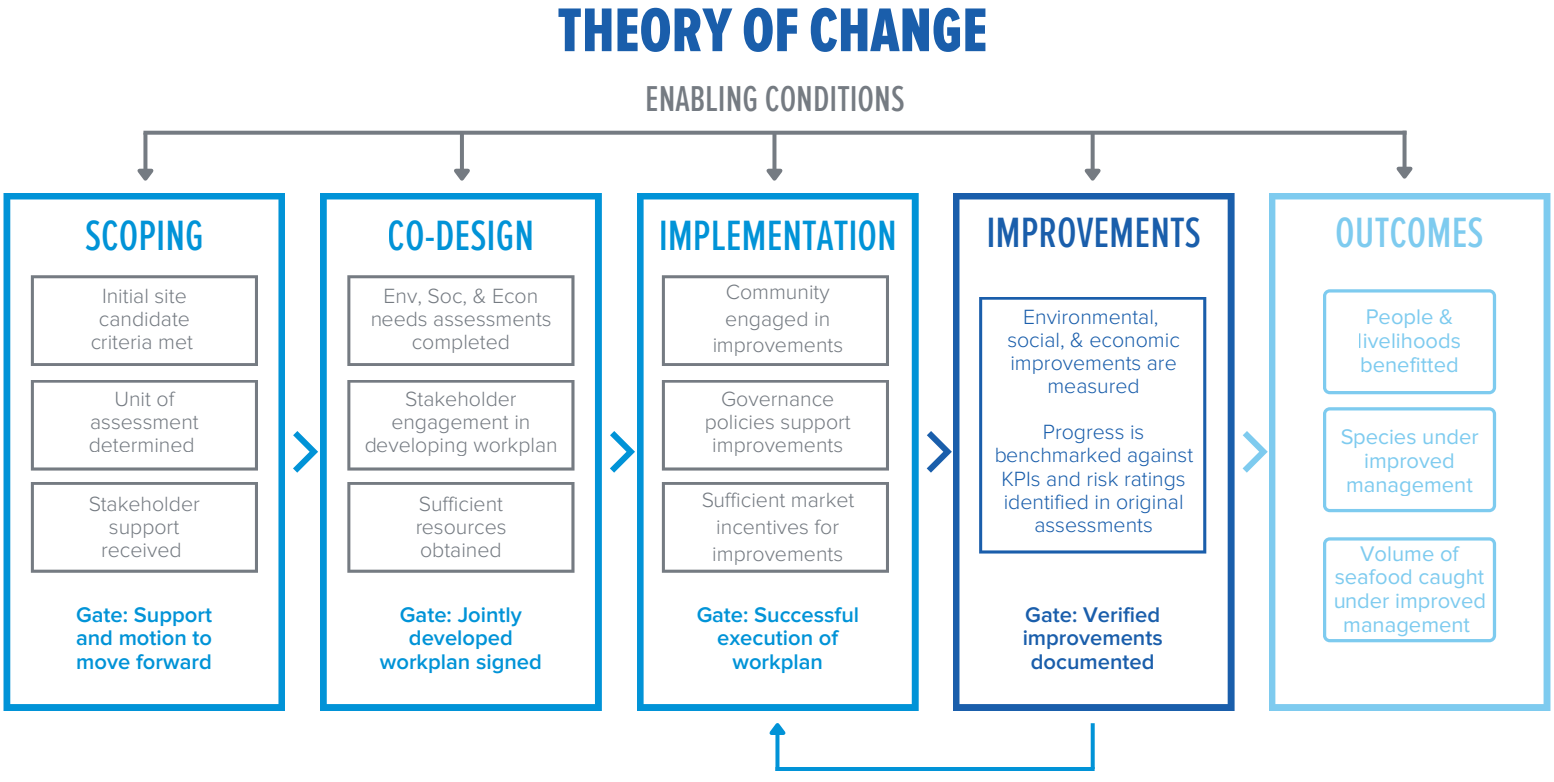
Part II – The CFIP Theory of Change and Methods

Intro to the Theory of Change

As a contribution to Conservation International's global goals, CI's Coastal Community Fisheries program is aiming to achieve measurable environmental, economic, and social improvements in 15 coastal community fisheries globally by 2025. In an effort to better understand and communicate the process and strategy for implementing successful CFIPs and achieving this goal, we worked with Foundations of Success (FOS), an organization established to accelerate and amplify the impact of the global conservation community, to develop a refined theory of change for our program. Our theory of change describes our strategic pathway for implementing CFIPs and reporting on impact outcomes.



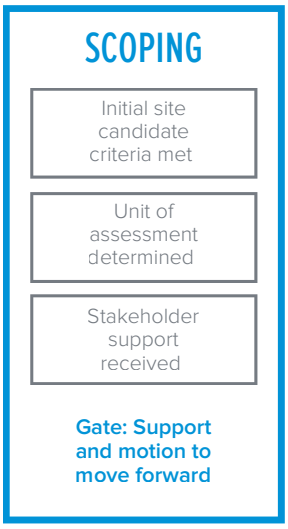
Our theory of change, or pathway to impact, is to drive small-scale fisheries improvements by combining good governance, community capacity, and market incentives. We deliver this through the development of tools and solutions for assessing and improving environmental, economic, and social performance in fisheries, integrating science with stakeholder knowledge and values, and through building internal and external communities of practice to drive collaboration and alignment across diverse geographies and contexts. Our theory of change, shown in Figure 7 below, is broken up into 4 main phases: scoping, co-design, implementation, and improvements, which are then linked to outcomes. These 4 phases are broken down in more detail in the following sections.



Scoping Phase

Scoping Phase Objectives / Requirements:

1. Initial CFIP site selection criteria are met
2. Unit of Assessment (UoA) is determined
3. Support is received from fishing communities and other key stakeholders
4. Agreement & motion to move forward signed



The first phase of our Theory of Change is the scoping phase–in which a prospective site is preliminarily assessed for the potential to implement a CFIP, and support is garnered from key stakeholders in the local community. Without strong support from local stakeholders, the project cannot advance.

In order to select a site for creating a CFIP, the geography will need to be assessed against site selection criteria, which will vary depending on the specific geography and context.

Some example site selection criteria include:

- Community/fishery need
- Community interest in and capacity for engaging
- Alignment with local/national fishery authority priorities
- CI engagement will have discrete value add
- Community has a history of trust with CI
- Logistical feasibility/accessibility

The Unit of Assessment (UoA) will also need to be defined, as it will vary by project. For CFIPs, it is recommended to define a fundamental UoA based on economic/social elements (e.g., social levels or scales of organization relevant to the fishery or supply chain under consideration), and then characterize the UoA further based on the fishery or fisheries of interest (incorporating elements like target stock, fishing method/gear, fishing area, etc.).

Thus, the UoA will be based on some combination of the following factors:

- Seafood enterprise or investable business entity, such as a fishery association or cooperative, that is at least notionally competent and authorized to conduct business activities on behalf of itself, its members and/or participants;
- Community that depends on the fishery for livelihoods;
- Fishery target species (may be multiple);
- Fishing area and/or exclusive economic zone (EEZ);
- Gear type (may be multiple);
- Vessel type and size, number thereof; and,
- Management authority (the regulatory authority with fishing management responsibilities).

During this stage, it is also recommended that a value-chain analysis be conducted (instead of a supply-chain analysis) to understand not just who trades and manages the fishery but also who is affected by the fishery and how.

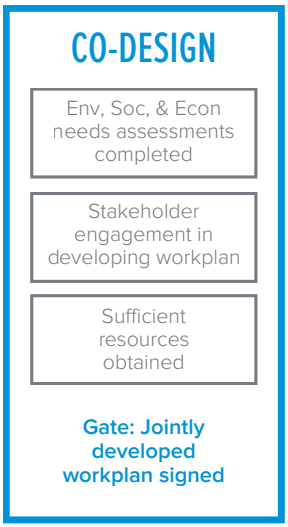
Discrepancies in UoAs could arise. For example, one seafood enterprise may simultaneously participate in multiple fisheries, or conversely, a single fish stock may be pursued by numerous fisheries (i.e. fishing gears) and/or by many different seafood enterprises. Thus, some expert judgment, particularly from local stakeholders, will likely be needed to define the UoA. Additional sources of information, such as a stakeholder mapping exercise, may also be helpful.

Recognizing that the UoA may need to be bounded for feasibility and practical reasons, it is still important to consider the CFIP UoA in the context of the larger social and ecological system, where other issues may occur. As such, it should be noted that the environmental, economic, and social assessments can only elucidate risks for the specific UoA within its respective supply chain, unless the entire social-ecological system is assessed. Once the site selection criteria have been met and the UoA has been identified, support from the fishing communities and key stakeholders must be received before moving to the next phase. The motion to move forward is usually formalized in a signed conservation agreement, as it is crucial that CFIPs are community-driven and co-created.

Co-Design Phase

Co-design phase objectives/requirements:

- CFIP needs assessments and integrated assessment report completed
  - Environmental Rapid Assessment (ERA)
  - Social Responsibility Assessment (SRA)
  - Financial Rapid Assessment (FRA)
- Integrated work plan is co-created, agreed upon, and signed by all relevant parties, containing
  - Time-bound activities
  - Clearly defined roles and responsibilities
- Sufficient financial resources obtained for workplan execution

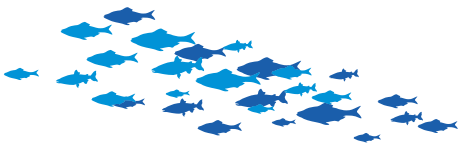


Once the scoping phase is complete, the project can then move to the co-design phase, in which the official environmental, economic, and social needs assessments are conducted and an integrated assessment report and workplan are co-developed.

During the co-design phase, rapid needs assessments are conducted utilizing the best available science, in addition to local and/or indigenous knowledge. These assessments identify information gaps, risks, opportunities, or areas for improvement across environmental, economic, and social domains of the fishery. The tools used include an Environmental Rapid Assessment (ERA), Social Responsibility Assessment (SRA), and a Financial Rapid Assessment (FRA). Each is highlighted briefly below.

PRINCIPLES OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL RAPID ASSESSMENT

1.



SUSTAINABILITY OF THE STOCK

Fishing must be at a level that ensures it can continue indefinitely and the fish population can remain productive and healthy.

2.

ECOSYSTEM IMPACTS

Fishing activity must be managed carefully so that other species and habitats within the ecosystem remain healthy.

3.

EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT

Fisheries must comply with relevant laws and be able to adapt to changing environmental circumstances.

The Environmental Rapid Assessment:

There are a variety of tools available to the seafood sector for evaluating environmental sustainability of fisheries. Many tools use assessment methodologies based on the Performance Indicators (PIs) of the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) standard, but each tool's approach is different, which makes it difficult for stakeholders to compare methodologies and determine which tool best suits their needs. To address this issue, the Environmental Rapid Assessment tool (ERA) was co-developed by Ocean Outcomes, Sustainable Fisheries Partnership, and World Wildlife Fund US in 2017. The ERA aims to streamline the fisheries improvement process, motivate more fisheries to join Fishery Improvement Projects (FIPs), and facilitate the reporting of basic and prospective FIPs on FisheryProgress.org, the global platform for publicly tracking FIPs.

The ERA methodology was developed to efficiently identify major deficiencies in a fishery's environmental sustainability, for general scoping and to evaluate baseline performance. It is intended to be used by sustainable seafood organizations as the needs assessment in the FIP development process and to provide fishery stakeholders and FIP implementers with an efficient method to develop science-based guidance on how the fishery can move forward into an improvement project, particularly in early stages when funding and information may be limited.

This methodology is designed to be applicable across a broad range of performance for wild capture fisheries. Assessors evaluate indicators under the three main principles: (1) Status of Target Stock(s), (2) Ecosystem Impacts, and (3) Management. To streamline the scoring process, this methodology uses decision trees and questions to determine if a PI has sufficient information to be scored. In cases where information is lacking, the PI will either be skipped, or a default scoring category will be suggested. We expect that information will mostly be gathered through desktop research. While desktop research is seemingly unaligned with our bottom-up approach, in order to effectively engage with a community or a business, we must do our due diligence and background research and set ourselves up to be aware of the culture, context, enabling conditions, and regulatory environment through desk-based research in order to gain understanding that will guide interactions with that community. Time and resources permitting, interviews with fishers and other relevant fishery stakeholders may also be conducted to gather information. However, it is up to the assessor to determine the approach used for data collection.

Assessors are expected to have education or training in fisheries science. Experience in evaluating fisheries against sustainability standards, particularly the MSC Fisheries Standard, is also extremely helpful. It is recommended that any assessors with limited MSC experience attend an MSC Capacity Building Training Workshop, or secondarily, use the MSC Online Training platform. Additionally, assessors are expected to be objective when scoring, especially if they are not completely independent of the assessed fishery. If scores are overly positive, the resulting FIP is at risk of being considered non-credible.

PRINCIPLES OF THE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ASSESSMENT

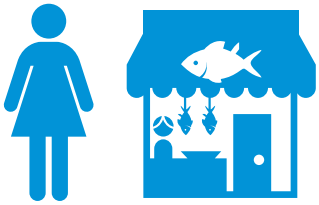
1.

PROTECT HUMAN RIGHTS, DIGNITY, ACCESS TO RESOURCES

Component 1.1: Fundamental human rights are respected, labor rights are protected, and decent living and working conditions are provided, particularly for vulnerable and at-risk groups

Component 1.2: Rights and access to resources are respected and fairly allocated and respectful of collective and indigenous rights

2.

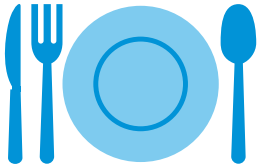


EQUALITY & EQUITABLE OPPORTUNITY TO BENEFIT

Component 2.1: Recognition, voice, and respectful engagement for all groups, irrespective of gender, ethnicity, culture, political, or socioeconomic status

Component 2.2: Equitable opportunities to benefit are ensured to all, through the entire supply chain

3.



FOOD, NUTRITION, & LIVELIHOOD SECURITY

Component 3.1: Nutritional and sustenance needs of resource-dependent communities are maintained or improved

Component 3.2: Livelihood opportunities are secured or improved, including fair access to markets and capabilities to maintain income generation

The Social Responsibility Assessment:

The Social Responsibility Assessment tool (SRA) was co-developed as a collaborative resource by more than two-dozen organizations, led by CI. It is useful as a social or human rights risk assessment (HRRA) in seafood supply chains, as part of a holistic human rights due diligence process. It is intended to be applied to assess risks of social issues, uncover critical information gaps, identify areas in need of improvement, and inform the development of a CFIP workplan containing a social element. The SRA is not a certification, but it incorporates existing social responsibility schemes, in case the FIP implementer wants to proceed towards a social certification. The SRA protocol is salient across a diversity of contexts, from community oriented small-scale fisheries to industrial fleets recruiting third party nationals and migrant workers.

The SRA is built on the Monterey Framework, the UN FAO's Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries, and other relevant, existing protocols and conventions. The SRA tool includes the three principles of the Monterey Framework, shown in the figure above, and each principle has a set of components, performance indicators (PIs), and scoring guideposts (SGs). The hierarchy of Principles, Components, Performance Indicators and Scoring Guideposts is known as the "Default Assessment Tree," which is used as the basis for assessment of the fishery or farm.

Recognizing that industrial and small-scale fisheries and farms face different social issues, some PIs and related SGs will not be relevant to certain fisheries and contexts. Thus, this protocol is intended to be flexible and adaptable for a diversity of situations.

Each of the PIs of the SRA must be scored following the guidance provided in the SRA and the SRA: A guide to data collection. Additional resources for implementing the SRA are found here. The assessment should be undertaken by an evaluation team with research experience in the social sciences, including human-rights and wellbeing protocols. The evaluation team should also strive to use a fishworker-driven approach to assessing human rights and labor conditions—workers/fishers/farmers and their representative organizations should be involved in the evaluation themselves and subsequently thereafter in the design of the FIP workplan.

After the evaluation team has compiled and analyzed the relevant information available (including primary and secondary sources), they should score the Unit of Assessment (UoA) against the Performance Indicator Scoring Guideposts (PISGs) in the linked template.

PRINCIPLES OF THE FINANCIAL RAPID ASSESSMENT

1.

ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY

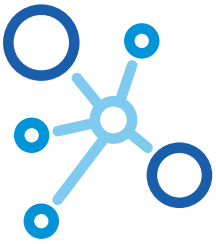
The Seafood Enterprise is established as a legal entity and ensures harvests are taken in compliance with regulations. The enterprise has proficient leadership and relationships. The performance history demonstrates a record of profitable operation, successful history of funding, fulfillment of market commitments, and a commitment to quality. The enterprise has clear objectives, a business plan, and an accounting system. The enterprise keeps appropriate records, commits to transparency and fair distribution of costs and benefits, and conducts market research for decision-making.

2.

OPERATIONAL CAPACITY

The Seafood Enterprise ensures product quality and safety and has access to adequate and reliable infrastructure and facilities, reasonable access to funding, an operating strategy that maximizes commercial value of the product, and a cold chain established to ensure the quality and safety of the target product.

3.



CURRENT MARKET POSITION

The Seafood Enterprise has analyzed its current market position and found potential for expansion. The enterprise has diversified its buyers and identified and evaluated its competitors to understand its own competitive advantages. Production is relatively predictable and markets show a preference for the product.

The Financial Rapid Assessment:

In order for CFIPs to truly be "triple-impact", a financial assessment should also be completed in addition to the environmental and social assessments. Ensuring that seafood enterprises have support from civil society, access to good logistics and infrastructure for market access, and strong partnerships with local businesses will reduce the risks associated with FIP implementation and contribute to the durability of improvement.

As described previously, a variety of systems have been developed to assess the environmental and social performance of FIP fisheries. However, evaluation of current and potential economic performance of fisheries has yet to be undertaken systematically. To better understand the performance capacity of fisheries and seafood enterprises, Wilderness Markets and SmartFish AC have developed protocols for assessing fisheries' investment potential and organizational and operational performance. In 2020, a team of authors from Ocean Outcomes, Wilderness Markets, SmartFish AC, and Assurance Pathways combined and refined these protocols to produce a Financial Rapid Assessment (FRA). This FRA is a globally applicable tool for rapidly assessing the business capacity of seafood enterprises. For this tool to get traction, it must be cost-effective, so the methodology was designed to be used in conjunction with the ERA and SRA tools mentioned above in order to reduce assessment time and costs. The goal of developing the FRA was to create a tool that provides an objective way to rapidly and efficiently quantify the key business attributes (organizational capacity, operational capacity, and market position) of a Seafood Enterprise.

This rapid assessment tool was developed with the following specific objectives in mind:

- To develop capacity indicators suitable for assessing risk in key areas of business activity;
- To establish reliable benchmarks against which future improvements can be measured; and
- To provide a means to rapidly diagnose where improvements are possible or necessary.

This methodology can be used to rapidly assess any entity engaged in commercial fishing or processing. Although it was initially developed for small to medium-sized seafood enterprises, the tool should be suitable for assessing enterprises of any size. This tool is applicable to both FIP and non-FIP fisheries. However, the tool is not intended for use with recreational fisheries, subsistence fisheries, or aquaculture operations, which are all considered to be out of scope.

Assessors should have relevant education or training in business or fisheries science and at least two years of experience in evaluation of the creditworthiness of enterprises. It is also desirable for assessors to be familiar with seafood supply chains. Assessors should be knowledgeable about techniques for auditing quality management systems and should be competent at conducting document reviews. The FRA methodology relies heavily on the accuracy of responses obtained during one-on-one interviews, so assessors must have formal training in interview methods and appropriate communication skills and cultural knowledge relevant to the local context of the fishery. Objectivity is also a critical aspect of the methodology and assessors must remain independent and impartial throughout the assessment process. Therefore, it is important to identify and, if necessary, take steps to mitigate the potential for a conflict of interest to arise in the assessment process. Assessors are expected to behave ethically and with honesty, professionalism, and respect throughout the process. Assessors should also review documents as part of a 'desk study' that is initiated prior to conducting interviews. The purpose of the desk study is twofold: to familiarize the assessor with general aspects of the fishery and local seafood sector as well as providing a means to confirm/cross-check information obtained during assessment. Documents for the desk study may be solicited directly from the Seafood Enterprise or through other relevant entities (e.g. government agencies) as appropriate.

It is intended that this survey will be complementary to the ERA and SRA and if possible, it should be conducted in a time period that maximizes the time and cost efficiencies for interviewees, assessors, and FIP developers. This may be before, at the same time, or after the other assessments, depending on the fishery.

Similarly to the other rapid assessment tools, the FRA is structured as a hierarchy. The highest level is a set of three Principles: Organizational Capacity, Operational Capacity, and Current Market Position. The next lower level is the 'capacity indicators', which are comprised of one or more 'scoring attributes'. Scoring attributes provide the finest level of resolution and are linked closely to survey questions and responses. Scoring is meant to occur at the level of scoring attributes, but scores may also be aggregated at the level of the capacity indicators.

Summary of Performance Indicators

Table 3 below contains a summary of the performance indicators evaluated by all three types of rapid risk assessments–the ERA, SRA, and FRA.

ERA PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Principle	Component	Indicator # and Description
1. Status of target stock(s)	1.1 Outcome	1.1.1 - Stock status outcome 1.1.2 - Stock rebuilding outcome
	1.2 Management	1.2.1 - Harvest strategy 1.2.2 - Harvest control rules 1.2.3 - Information and monitoring 1.2.4 - Assessment of stock status
2. Ecosystem impacts	2.1 Other species	2.1.1 Other species outcome 2.1.2 Other species management 2.1.3 Other species information
	2.2 ETP species	2.2.1 ETP species outcome 2.2.2 ETP species management 2.2.3 ETP species information
	2.3 Habitats	2.3.1 Habitats outcome 2.3.2 Habitats management 2.3.3 Habitats information
	2.4 Ecosystem	2.4.1 Ecosystem outcome 2.4.2 Ecosystem management 2.4.3 Ecosystem information
3. Management	3.1 Governance & policy	3.1.1 Legal and customary framework 3.1.2 Consultation, roles and responsibilities 3.1.3 Long term objectives
	3.2 Fishery specific management system	3.2.1 Fishery-specific objectives 3.2.2 Decision-making processes 3.2.3 Compliance and enforcement 3.2.4 Management performance evaluation

SRA PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Principle	Component	Indicator # and Description
1. Protect human rights, dignity, and access to resources	1.1 Human and labor rights	1.1.1 Abuse and harassment 1.1.2 Human trafficking and forced labor, debt bondage 1.1.3 Child labor 1.1.4 Freedom of association and collective bargaining 1.1.5 Earnings and benefits 1.1.6 Adequate rest 1.1.7 Access to basic services 1.1.8 Occupational safety 1.1.9 Medical response
	1.2 Access Rights	1.2.1 Customary resource use rights 1.2.2 Corporate responsibility and transparency
2. Ensure equality and equitable opportunity to benefit	2.1 Equality	2.1.1 Grievance reporting and access to remedy 2.1.2 Stakeholder participation and collaborative management
	2.2 Equity	2.2.1 Equitable opportunity to benefit 2.2.2 Discrimination
3. Improve food, nutrition, and livelihood security	3.1 Food and nutrition security	3.1.1 Foodand nutrition security 3.1.2 Healthcare 3.1.3 Education
	3.2 Livelihood security	3.2.1 Benefits to and within community 3.2.2 Economic value retention 3.2.3 Long term profitability and future workforce 3.2.4 Economic flexibility and autonomy 3.2.5 Livelihood security 3.2.6 Fuel resource efficiency

FRA PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Principle	Indicator # and Description
1. Organizational capacity	1.1 Legal establishment 1.2 Regulatory compliance 1.3 Organizational structure 1.4 Performance history 1.5 Business planning 1.6 Revenue model 1.7 Accounting 1.8 Production records 1.9 Distribution of costs and benefits 1.10 Market research
2. Operational capacity	2.1 Infrastructure 2.2 Funding 2.3 Processing 2.4 Product quality and safety 2.5 Cold chain
3. Current market position	3.1 Market analysis 3.2 Competition 3.3 Key product attributes

After all three needs assessments have been completed, an Integrated Assessment Report should be developed to summarize and present the results. These results will help guide workplan development and also serve as a baseline assessment against which to compare improvements and progress.

CFIP Integrated Workplan and Budget

Once the needs assessments are complete and an integrated assessment report is created, the next step is to co-develop an Integrated Fishery Improvement Project Workplan together with local fisheries partners and communities. The workplan should contain clearly defined roles and responsibilities and should outline time-bound activities for driving environmental, economic, and social improvements, ensuring that activities are grounded in local context, expertise, and capacity. This workplan should be a living document, subject to ongoing adaptation.

The first step in this process is to validate the results of the needs assessments with stakeholders and identify improvement objectives that aim to address deficiencies identified in the assessments. After determining objectives for the CFIP, a workplan should be developed in collaboration with key stakeholders, including the seafood enterprise, other relevant industry groups within the supply chain, government management bodies, and non-profit organizations. Working together with key stakeholders at this step is a key success factor for ensuring stakeholder ownership of the improvement objectives and workplan.

Workplan activities should integrate actions across the three dimensions of environmental sustainability, social responsibility, and economic viability. Because there is some overlap in the categories that assessment indicators address, it is possible to develop action items that address issues across more than one domain, allowing for efficient execution of the triple-impact FIP. Table 4 below lists broad improvement categories across triple impact areas and references the potential overlap with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These improvement categories are also used in the budget template and the indicators mapping worksheets.

IMPROVEMENTS AND ACTIONS

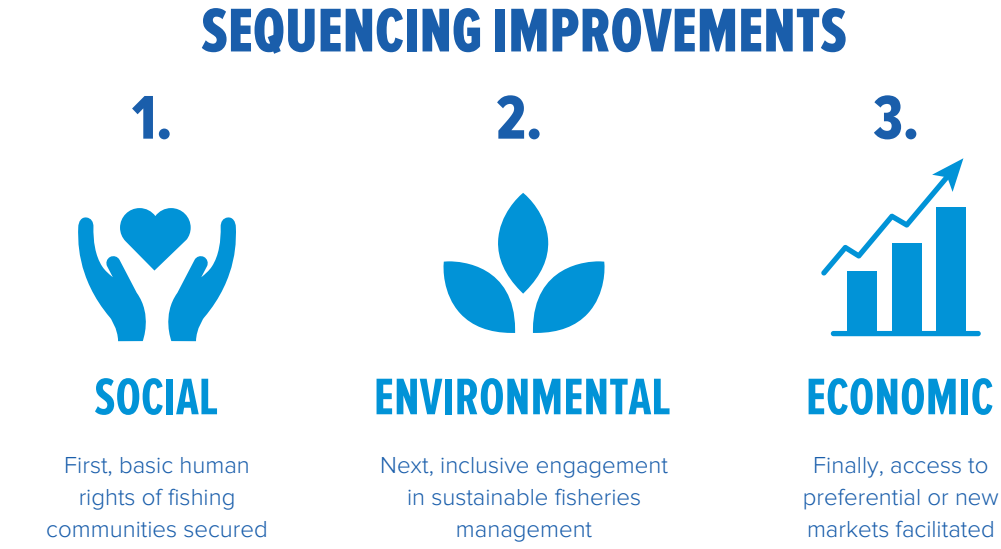
Improvement category	Actions for addressing
Information and monitoring	• Build technical capacity • Build administrative/operational capacity • Purchase equipment • Collaborate with authorities • Conduct research/analysis
Policy development and governance	• Build technical capacity • Build administrative/operational capacity • Collaborate with authorities • Conduct research/analysis • Develop policies and procedures • Strengthen local leadership
Outcomes – environmental and social	• Conduct research/analysis • Collaborate with authorities • Develop policies and procedures • Increase access to services
Seafood enterprise sustainability	• Build administrative/operational capacity • Strengthen local leadership • Collaborate with authorities • Develop policies and procedures • Increase access to services

From the Triple Impact Fisheries Evaluation Framework: Improvement categories and types of actions that can be taken to address deficiencies

A thorough budget should also be developed at the outset of the project to ensure transparency and understanding amongst stakeholders regarding the costs involved. A budget template is available based on pilots that implementers can use or adapt according to their needs.

Sequencing and Prioritization Within the Workplan

Within the CFIP model, sequencing and prioritization of improvement actions is very important. For example, fishing effort and harvests should be effectively managed (or on a clear pathway to effectiveness) before implementation of business improvements that increase catch value because this almost universally triggers increased fishing effort. Otherwise, there is a high risk that overfishing will occur. Accordingly, we recommend that a certain base level of environmental and social performance be met before developing and implementing private sector, return-generating investments. This may mean that some environmental and social improvements will need to be carried out in parallel with, if not prior to, certain financial performance improvements.



As with all FIPs, engagement with stakeholders, including government, should be a priority as it is critical for achieving lasting project outcomes. For triple-impact projects, one of the key stakeholders is the seafood enterprise, as the enterprise will play a critical role in executing the recommended strategies and improvements. Identification of a suitable enterprise, and supporting local leadership within that enterprise, will be an important part of the process.

If business-related improvements are implemented in an appropriately structured manner, along with recommended environmental and social interventions, they should result in higher operational efficiencies and improved market pricing. The goal of this triple impact evaluation framework is to produce a holistic assessment that will serve as the basis for developing a robust improvement project that will foster the long-term viability of the fishery by protecting fish stocks and ecosystem health, as well as human rights and livelihoods, while positively impacting the incomes of participating fishers.

Key elements of a workplan may include:

1. Actions
2. Completion dates
3. Prioritization
4. Estimated cost
5. Responsible parties
6. Performance indicators addressed by action (from ERA, SRA, and FRA)
7. Tasks that break down actions into specific steps

Implementation Phase

Implementation phase objectives/requirements:

- Fishing community steps into role as a collaborative executing partner
- Governance policies are created to reflect workplan and support improvements
- Sufficient market incentives or benefits are established

Once the ERA, SRA, and FRA are complete and the integrated workplan is co-developed and signed, the project can move to the implementation phase. In this phase, it is important that the fishing community is engaged as a collaborative partner and shares responsibility in moving the CFIP forward.

One concrete objective of the implementation phase is to develop governance policies that reflect the CFIP workplan and objectives and support improvements through either formal (i.e., legislation) or informal (i.e., cooperative by-laws) platforms.

Another objective of this phase is to establish sufficient market incentives or benefits (at international, domestic, or local levels) for improvements that are recognized by CFIP leads and participants.

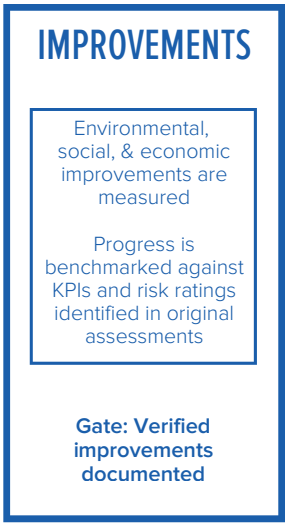
Throughout this phase, it is important to benchmark environmental, economic, and social improvements over time, and adjust action plan activities accordingly, together with local fisheries partners and communities.

Improvement / Impact Phase

Improvement / Impact phase objectives/requirements:

- Verified environmental, social, and economic improvements are documented
- Improvements are benchmarked to their workplan and to internationally recognized standards

Once the project workplan has been implemented, CFIP leads and the fishing community should start tracking progress against the baseline assessments, looking for evidence of improvements and impact. The goal of the improvement phase is to measure, evaluate, and document the environmental, economic, and social improvements. Improvements will be benchmarked against the initial assessments of the fishery (ERA, FRA, and SRA), the workplan, and internationally recognized standards and performance indicators. Improvements should be reported to the appropriate entities and stakeholders on a regular basis throughout the course of CFIP implementation (including to FisheryProgress.org, Conservation International, and relevant local community stakeholders) to ensure transparency and accountability.



How We Measure Improvement

What counts as improved management? This is a question that our team has wrangled with to better understand how to track the impact of CFIPs. Our coastal fisheries goal under the CI Ocean Star is to achieve measurable social, environmental, and economic improvement in 15 coastal fisheries by 2025. To measure progress towards this goal accurately, we need to define clear criteria for what counts as “improvement” for coastal fisheries.

At a general level, “improvement” includes documented adoption of best practices that are identified in established standards, norms, and guidance for social, environmental, and economic performance in a fishery. This might be shown by significant improvements in scoring on the indicators listed in the ERA, SRA, and FRA. In some cases, a conservation outcome could also be achieved by preventing “backsliding” or deterioration of production practices in certified or rated fisheries or with respect to a specific set of standards and practices that are either prescribed by regulatory or policy requirement. This means that in some contexts, maintaining the same scoring on the ERA, SRA, and FRA indicators still might be considered a success, if the specific geography was predicted to have otherwise scored lower over time if it were not for CFIP interventions. Conservation outcomes could also be achieved via voluntary supply-chain commitments, in alignment with agreed upon best practices from credible authorities.

WHAT COUNTS AS IMPROVEMENT?

1.

ADOPTION OF BEST PRACTICES

Verified adoption of best practices as identified in established standards, norms, and guidance

2.

VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS

Voluntary commitments in alignment with best practices from credible authorities

3.

PREVENTION OF "BACKSLIDING"

Prevention of “backsliding” or deterioration of good practices (needs assessment scoring stays the same instead of dropping)

With respect to established standards, norms, and guidance for triple bottom line performance, the sector has broadly established a set of core environmental, social, and economic standards and associated criteria and key performance indicators. The tools we use to benchmark our initiatives and measure improvements are the same tools we used to assess risk in the scoping phase of projects.

This means that progress will be shown by improvements in the key performance indicators (KPIs) and results of assessments on the fishery.

- Environmental improvements are measured by benchmarking progress against the KPIs and associated risk ratings identified in the ERA (Environmental Rapid Assessment) tool.
- Social improvements are measured by benchmarking progress against the KPIs and associated risk ratings identified in the SRA (Social Responsibility Assessment) tool
- Economic improvements are measured by benchmarking progress against the KPIs identified in the FRA (Financial Rapid Assessment) tool

Linking Improvement to Impact Reporting

In the context of CFIPs with CI’s involvement, there is also a set of impact indicators that CI tracks for engagements across the institution. For the coastal fisheries program, these include: total area under improved

fisheries or aquaculture management, number of species benefiting under improved management, number of people receiving direct and indirect socio-economic benefits, and production volume of target species landed under improved management.

These indicators are an important part of CI's impact reporting, and they help link fishery improvements to tangible impacts and conservation outcomes. The threshold for inclusion of these indicator metrics in our reporting is when a CI action initiative or direct partner is responsible for improved fisheries or aquaculture management and the improvement occurs in a fishery/farm where either CI country staff or Blue Production team members are involved.

In order to get these numbers, CI's Monitoring and Evaluation team collects two main things from CI's country programs each fiscal year:

- GIS shapefiles/polygons with attribution tables – outlining on-the-ground intervention sites
- A "manual" data collection form – to report these two indicators:
  - (1) directly targeted species
  - (2) direct socioeconomic beneficiaries

With the shapefiles provided, all the indirect indicators are derived from coded analyses that the Moore Center for Science runs on the shapefiles after receiving them from country programs. This means that area conserved, indirect socioeconomic beneficiaries, indirect species benefitted, and carbon sequestered are all calculated in ArcGIS utilizing global dataset maps that they overlay with the pixels from the shapefiles. Because they run analyses on the individual pixel level, it is very granular and helps them aggregate and disaggregate data without double counting when polygons/shapefiles overlap. The country programs and the Center for Oceans teams like ours are then responsible for vetting the results of the GIS analyses and identifying or correcting any gaps or issues to address.

Shapefiles from CFIP projects will only be included in this CI reporting process when the CFIP reaches the improvements stage. CFIP implementers can aid this process by reporting accurate shapefiles to CI and helping vet and cross-check the data to ensure accuracy.

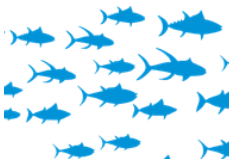
IMPACT INDICATORS

1.

AREA CONSERVED

Hectares of total area under improved fisheries management

2.



SPECIES CONSERVED

Number of species benefitting under improved fisheries management

3.

PEOPLE BENEFITTED

Number of people receiving direct and indirect socio-economic benefits from fishery

4.

SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION

Production volume of species landed under improved fisheries management

Part III – Conclusion and Looking Forward

Current and Future Innovations to the CFIP Model

The triple-impact CFIP model is an innovative approach to fisheries sustainability, and we are dedicated to continuing to push the seafood sector to innovate on solutions for small-scale fisheries in the following areas:

COVID-19 Resilient Markets –

We need to pay attention to the lessons we've learned from COVID-19 market disruptions. Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, we saw the resilience, strengthening and emergence of local seafood supply chains. How can the seafood market space pivot to be more supportive and inclusive of local and domestic seafood markets?

Read more in this paper

Food Security and Social Safeguards –

We need better guidance for businesses sourcing from small-scale fisheries. Social safeguards in the seafood sector to-date have been primarily focused on protecting labor rights of workers onboard industrial vessels. Much less attention and resources have been focused on other important but less elevated rights such as the right to food in coastal fishing communities.

Read more in this paper

Gender Equity and Women's Roles in Fisheries –

With so much focus on protecting human rights offshore on vessels, this has led to gender-blind interventions and the inadvertent exclusion of women's roles and rights in fisheries, who are primarily working nearshore and onshore, but face serious human rights violations, exacerbated by the pandemic.

Read more in this paper

Climate Resilience and Justice –

We need to think through how market interventions in seafood can better account for climate resilience and climate justice issues.

Sources & Appendices

Sources

- Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries, 2015
- Environmental Rapid Assessment Version 2.0, 2021
- Social Responsibility Assessment Tool for the Seafood Sector, 2021
- Social Responsibility Assessment Tool for the Seafood Sector: A Guide to Data Collection, 2021
- A Tool for Rapid Assessment of the Business Capacity of Seafood Enterprises Version 4.5, 2020
- Triple Impact Fisheries Evaluation Framework, 2020

Appendices

- CFIP Activities Framework spreadsheet
- SRA methodology / template / example
- ERA methodology / template / example
- FRA methodology / template /example
- Scoping document template / example
- Integrated work plan template / example