

VITAL FISHERIES

Setting pathways for the implementation of International Guidelines for Small-Scale Fisheries in Brazil



Final Report of the National Seminar on Capacity-building for the
Implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Small-scale Fisheries
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List of Abbreviations

ANP	National Articulation of Fisherwomen
CPG	Permanent Management Committees
CCDRUs	Contrato de Concessão de Direito Real de Uso
CONAMA	Conselho Nacional de Meio Ambiente
CONAPE	National Council for Aquaculture and Fisheries
CNS	National Health Council
CNRH	National Water Resources Council
CNE	National Education Council
CNAS	National Council of Social Assistance
CNC	National Council of Cities
CNPq	National Council of Technological and Scientific Development
COFI	Committee on Fisheries
CIC	Centro Internazionale Crocevia
CPP	Fishers' Pastoral Council
CNPF	National Confederation of Fisheries and Aquaculture
CONFREM	Comissão Nacional de Fortalecimento das Reservas Extrativistas Marinhas
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GAP	Global Action Plan
ICSF	International Collective in Support of Fishworkers
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
IBGE	Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística
INCRA	Instituto Nacional de Colonização e Reforma Agrária
ILO	International Labour Organization
MMA	Ministry of Environment
MAPA	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food Supply
MDS	Ministry of Social Development
MPP	National Fishers' Movement
MPF	Federal Public Ministry
PBA	Basic Environmental Plans
PAA	Food Acquisition Program
PainelBio	Brazilian Biodiversity Panel
RDS	Sustainable Development Reserves
RESEX	Extractive Reserves
SSF	Small-scale fisheries
SSF Guidelines	Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication
SSF	Small-Scale Fisheries
SPU	Secretaria do Patrimônio da União
SINPESQ	Sistema Nacional de Informação da Pesca e Aquicultura
TBTI	Too Big to Ignore
TeiaPesca	Brazilian Artisanal Fishing Web
WFF	World Forum of Fish Harvesters & Fish Workers
WFFP	World Forum of Fisher Peoples

Preface

In June 2014 the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) approved the “Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication – SSF Guidelines”, after a long and collaborative process of consultation involving more than 4,000 agents from over 120 countries.

The approval of the SSF Guidelines was really a milestone, whose challenges, inputs and capacities of implementing them can vary amongst countries and regions, as well as due to national fisheries governance policies and strategies. There are no reason to suppose the implementation process will be simple, that SSF Guidelines will promote immediate response, and that results will show in short term. However, in first place, national and regional efforts will be primordial to collect, document and analyze the implementation processes.

The “National Seminar on Capacity-building for the Implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Small-scale Fisheries” (hereby Brazilian SSF Seminar - Centro Cultural de Brasília – 13-17th June 2016, Brasilia city, Federal District, Brazil) had the objective of disclosing and stimulating the discussions and lessons learned about values, norms and principles contained therein and to enable support for its implementation in Brazil. Its appropriation, with an autonomous perspective, requires the stimulus of spaces for capacity formation and experience exchange to disseminate local knowledge, through a broad and participative process of dialogue with the fishing territories.

We adopted the methodology of dividing participants in five Working Groups, each one being responsible to analyse deliberations and outcomes of former events held in Brazil with a direct or indirect linkage to the SSF Guidelines. These recommendations were synthesized to enable better visualization in the context of the current legal regime and public policies existent within each topic defined by the SSF Guidelines.

Far from an exhaustive assessment, the topics were not entirely covered despite multiple and diverse contributions. On the contrary, the original documents were preserved and are kept in the organizational memory of the event, to be part of later work considering its consolidation and later correspondence with international organisms. The groups have made the effort to identify the legal basis and public policies that, in principle, would have positive or negative impact in actions of implementation of the SSF Guidelines. We consider, therefore, that it was possible to produce a summary that depicts the worries emanated from the synthesized recommendations, as well as those inserted during group work by participant representatives of civil society. The goal is to, evidently, finish the compilation of legislation and policies considering the upcoming challenges, especially on how to take the SSF Guidelines to remote communities, to facilitate this process of appropriation and which strategies of internalization are needed in Brazil.

Therefore, we depart from the principle that SSF Guidelines can guide the search for political coherence in the national scenario, becoming an instrument enabler of reforms in the operating complex legal and institutional framework. There is a need for the current regime to become compatible with the international agreements Brazil has signed, allowing for full ratification and implementation in the country. Such actions must be strengthened due to the current political context, with the extinction of the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture and with the preoccupations about the loss of social and economic rights and attacks in the field of environmental rights. We are living threats to natural ecosystems and the maintenance of population levels of main fishing stocks, which supports the dynamic and sustainable fisheries. Thus, it is imperative the adoption of actions towards full implementation of the SSF Guidelines in Brazil.

Planning and Production

Setting the stage for collaboration

The Brazilian SSF Seminar (13-17th June 2016; Centro Cultural de Brasília - <http://bit.ly/CentroCulturalBSB>) was executed by the International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF) with financial support of the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) – an UN specialized agency – in partnership with the World Forum of Fisher Peoples – WFFP), the World Forum of Fish Harvesters & Fish Workers (WFF), and the Centro Internazionale Crocevia (CIC from Italy) to disseminate the Small Scale Fisheries (SSF) Guidelines and mobilize support for its implementation in Brazil. The Brazilian SSF Seminar was coproduced by Instituto Maramar and Ombudsperson of the Sea; and co-financed by ICSF and Too Big to Ignore (TBTI), a global scientific partnership in support of small-scale fisheries.

During the preparatory phase, ICSF Brazil associate members recognized that the Brazilian SSF Seminar could be planned and produced in an integrative and synergistic fashion with a co-occurring civil society seminar, namely the *1 National Seminar of Brazilian Coastal and Marine Networks*. This event, in turn, was organized by volunteers of the *Ombudsperson of the Sea* (portuguese: Ouvidoria do Mar) (hereafter *OS Seminar*) and co-financed by Casa-Caixa Fund and Linha D Agua Institute. The joint approach for the seminars was regarded as a great opportunity for strengthening policy making on small-scale fisheries at a national level while leveraging political influence and support for Brazilian ocean affairs. The *OS Seminar* was the final activity of project *Ombudsperson of the Sea: Building potential in interactions between Brazilian coastal and marine networks for transformation towards sustainability*. The *OS Seminar*'s general purpose was to finalize the co-production of a self-diagnostics report, whereby existing Brazilian coastal and marine networks

were invited to participate in an in depth assessment of how they currently operate and interact with each other, their current political demands and how to improve joint policy action aiming the health of coastal and marine aquatic ecosystems. The self-diagnostics final document is available in the following link: <http://bit.ly/1oAutodiagnosticoRedesCOSTMAR> and brings key additional guidance for the implementation of the recommendations provided herein.

Members of the Brazilian SSF Seminar partner organizations and volunteers of the *Ombudsperson of the Sea* were granted access to preparatory planning documents available online (*Google Docs* were used extensively) and intensely collaborated to the overall and specific design of preparatory seminar materials, development of the program and list of invitations. Formal invitations to attend the integrated seminars were sent to **94 individuals** working with small-scale fisheries and related policy affairs from civil society and governments (for list of invited participants see <http://bit.ly/SeminarInvitations>). The selection of participants for the SSF Guidelines Seminar was based on a set of indicators and priorities, like gender equality and broad geographical distribution, inland, marine and coastal fishers, fishworkers, fishing communities, as well as traditional and indigenous fishing communities. Stakeholders involved in the construction of the SSF Guidelines in the past, including the participation of previous Seminars in Brazil prior to its adoption by FAO, were prioritized.

Digital Portuguese versions of the original, full text of the SSF Guidelines as well as a summary of this document (the former translated by OCEANA NGO and the later produced by ICSF) were made available in early June 2016 (a week prior the event) to all those invited to the Brazilian SSF Seminar. Furthermore, a policy synthesis seminar discussion paper was drafted (also following the methodology of the OS self-diagnostics) to be inclusive of major outcomes of previous national SSFs workshops and seminars over the last 5 years, including: the Brazilian Workshop for the SSF Guidelines held at Prainha do Canto Verde in 2011; the Regional Conference on SSF in Costa Rica in 2012; the National Fishers Conference organized by the MPP (Fishermen and Fisherwomen Brazilian Movement) in 2012; the MangueMar Network's Seminar on Fisheries held in 2014; the TeiaPesca 2015 national encounter (also in Prainha do Canto Verde) and; the Fisheries Management Conference in Brasilia in 2015 (also organized by the MPP). In this synthesis, the main set of outcomes of each cited event was organized within each one of the SSF Guidelines themes. This document also enlisted the suggested methodology for the Brazilian SSF Seminar interactive sessions, and a drafted bill for the implementation of the guidelines in Brazil based upon the Federal Decree recently published by the government of Costa Rica for such purpose. This document encompassed 23-pages; printed copies were handed to each participant upon his or her arrival at the seminar venue.

Next, we will present the collectively defined set of specific and general objectives of the integrated seminars.

Objectives of the Integrated Seminars

Common objectives or synergy field

- Analyze the conjuncture of the field of coastal-marine governance and conservation and small-scale fisheries: evaluate discussion status and patterns of technical-political articulation-connectivity of networks acting in such themes, based on the self-diagnostics and contributions from seminar participants;
- Disseminate the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on Small Scale Fisheries in the context of both civil society and government;
- Acknowledge multi-lateral data to enhance the self-diagnostics process of organizations acting with coastal-marine issues, with a focus on small-scale fisheries;
- Forward policy and advocacy activities on demands related to small-scale fisheries.

Objectives of the Ombudsperson of the Sea

- Strategic planning for the Ombudsperson of the Sea;
- Discuss and critically assess the functioning and articulation status of coastal and marine networks and other Brazilian organizations acting with coastal and marine issue, in order to refine the self-diagnostics data;
- Develop synthesis documents and support to interactions amongst networks;
- Policy and advocacy activities of thematic groups set during the seminar;
- Develop the executive summary of future projects and delineate schedule of funding calls and potential donors (fundraising plan).

Objectives of the SSF's Seminar

- Promote awareness about the SSF Guidelines among small scale fish workers, their communities and organizations, researchers, policy-makers and to mobilize support for their implementation through a methodological, analytical and descriptive approach (at the grass-roots level to national and international level and among all participants including government and civil society organizations through an inclusive process);
- Mobilize support for the implementation of the SSF Guidelines through methodological, analytical and descriptive methodologies (from local to national and amongst all participants including governmental and civil society organizations in an inclusive process);
- Build capacity to implement the SSF Guidelines in Brazil, especially by fishers' organizations and to position them as key actors in the implementation process;
- Initiate studies to document existing governance practices of tenure and resource management, highlighting what is good practice, to enhance SSF rights to resources (marine, coastal and inland fisheries) and territories.

Seminar evolution¹

Throughout the week, the integrated Seminars had a total of 63 participants (Annex 2), including representatives of national and international coastal and marine organizations, small-scale fisheries researchers and extension agents and, most importantly, small-scale fishers representatives of organizations that participated in past years events related to artisanal fisheries in Brazil (Table I). Media and audio-visual production consultants were contracted to support the communication of the Brazilian SSF Seminar with the society. A short video of the workshop was produced and a number of publications in the media was prepared and distributed (Box 1).

Box 1: Outreach media and publications

'Pesca Vital' video

<https://www.facebook.com/memoriasdomar/videos/843576595787196>

Pre-event press release

<http://correiadolitoral.com/13352/noticias/noticiario/pesca/pesca-artesanal-quer-mais-controle-social-sobre-politicas>

<http://peloterritoriopesqueiro.blogspot.com.br/2016/06/pescadores-cientistas-e-ongs-se-reunem.html>

News about women in fisheries

<http://azmina.com.br/2016/06/a-luta-das-pescadoras-contr-a-invisibilidade>

Media coverage with emphasis on the Seminar and the absence of data for fisheries management in Brazil

<http://tvterraviva.band.uol.com.br/noticia.aspx?n=776998>

The integrated seminars started in a joint session on Monday 13th of June, where participants were welcomed and asked to present themselves and learn about the housing rules and proceedings and general program and preliminary planning of parallel advocacy activities expected to occur during the week in the city of Brasilia. Participants were invited to assess the proposed methodology for both Seminars and informed about their individual and shared objectives. A late-night meeting was set with the objective of further refining the methodology for group work related to the Brazilian SSF Seminar, to start on Tuesday afternoon. During this meeting, the participants defined that the plenary would be divided in five groups clustering the topics of the SSF Guidelines (1-10 – Table II). Each group would then discuss and work on the preparation of a synthesis of the preparatory material prepared and made available by ICSF Brazil - whereby a more extensive list of priority policy actions were summarized from several recent SSF workshops. Each group was assigned a moderator entitled with the responsibility of helping to address two main questions: i) what are the principal existing national policies related to the

¹ Reporting documents with textual record of plenary debates are available in the link: <http://bit.ly/RelatoriaSeminarDPA>

topic at hand and; ii) what are the main results to be pursued in the next two years in relation to each topic in the SSF Guidelines implementation phase. It was also expected that each group would present their achievements at a later stage, so every participant of the seminar would have the opportunity to contribute to improve the outcomes of every topic. The last expected step was the joint preparation of a global view of the seminar recommendations and its presentation to invited authorities on Thursday afternoon.

On Tuesday morning, participants of the Brazilian SSF Seminar gathered with the objective of learning and sharing knowledge about the history of SSF Guidelines and the international political conjuncture. Therefore, a series of speakers brought their key contributions. The participants were also invited to indicate who would be interviewed and filmed for the production of the Seminar video, which was produced by the Sea Memories Collective.

Initially, a series of presentations brought the memory of the early developments of the SSF Guidelines since it was initially idealized in the international forums. Several participants who were directly involved in this process shared their experience and perspectives with the plenary. International examples of the legal framework for fisheries (the Magnusson Stevens Act of the United States and the process of implementing the SSF Guidelines in Costa Rica) were presented to the participants with the possibility of interaction with key people in the process. In the case of Costa Rica, it was demonstrated how a Federal Decree now acts as the official executive mandate of the SSF Guidelines in that country. Not only has this created an interministerial discussion agenda regarding SSF, but it has also targeted implementation strategies. There is great potential for exchange of experiences between Brazil and Central America during the implementation process of the Global Action Plan for the SSF Guidelines.

At this stage, the Seminar participants critically evaluated the draft of a law proposal regarding the application of SSF Guidelines in Brazil, which was made available in the preparatory material prior to the Seminar. The group was looking forward to advance the legal basis in Brazil, but because of the current barriers of dialogue and strong claims of illegitimacy of the current government, it was common sense to postpone this approach to a more timely political moment. Finally, before opening the Seminar for the interactive group sessions, an overview of the Too Big To Ignore research network, its projects and main current activities (Table I) was presented. The group felt that the proposal for a bill was premature without a greater appropriation of the content of the SSF Guidelines by the political actors involved, and this construction should be conducted with greater participation of these actors.

After the expected methodology and steps foreseen for group work was explained to seminar participants, these were formed by their self-identification with the range of issues assigned to each group (Table II). Groups were given the respective materials and a working place. The interactive session started halfway through Tuesday afternoon and went through to Wednesday morning

and late afternoon. Moderators decided to expand the time of separate group work because of the complexity of the task and the natural dynamics of each team. Thus, by Wednesday late afternoon, there was not much time for a final plenary discussion so the Brazilian SSF Seminar participants decided to form a group of representatives of each team to continue the integration of all materials into one cohesive document to be presented next day on the plenary.

On Wednesday afternoon OS volunteers were coordinating several external advocacy activities with technical government staff and authorities of the Ministry of Environment, the Intergovernmental Council for Marine Affairs and with Federal Attorneys of the Federal Public Ministry (in Portuguese: Ministério Público Federal - MPF). Representatives of small-scale fisheries were invited to take part of such activities to take their claims and messages directly. After plenary assessment, it was decided that they would only participate of the meeting with MPF, because many of the participants did not wanted to establish formal dialogue with the current Government. Therefore, while Brazilian SSF Seminar participants advanced with the group work, some representatives went to an audition with the MPF (both Environment and Traditional People’s chambers, 4th and 6th respectively). Amongst the most important outcomes of this external agenda was the mutual interest to prospect ways of establishing more regular and consistent routines for collaboration between the OS regular self-diagnostics process in closer communication with the MPF. Furthermore, the possibility of additional meetings in every coastal state with the participation of regional Federal Prosecutors of MPF and regional representatives of coastal-marine networks and local organizations was elicited.

Table I: Key Brazilian Small-Scale Fisheries (SSF) Seminar participating organizations and summaries of their profile.

SSF Organization	Summary of profile
National Fishers’ Movement (MPP)	Its main goal is a new bill for securing fishing territories, but argues that the fight for the rights of the fishing territories must continue independently of new legal advances. The MPP is an important organization increasingly playing a more critical role in pushing SSF policies forward. MPP is co-organizing workshops to discuss and advance specific fisheries management issues.
Fishers’ Pastoral Council (CPP)	The Fishers’ Pastoral Council is a social pastoral linked to the Episcopal Commission for the Service of Solidarity Charity, Justice and Peace of the National Conference of Bishops of Brazil. The CPP consists of pastoral agents, technicians, religious, members and priests committed to serving fishermen and artisanal fishers in building a just society. CPP has been an important support for artisanal fishermen over the years, particularly in MPP campaigns. It contributes to the reflection on the Socio-Political and Environmental Constitution that affects fishermen and fishermen in Brazil. It contributes with processes of Political formation and Training on specific themes in the various subjects, contributes with the process of claim and political incidence, aid in the support to the processes of resistance. It supports and helps denounce the processes of criminalization and violation of the rights of leaders and fishing communities. Produces materials and information on artisanal fishing in Brazil. It supports the construction of

initiatives for income generation and solidarity economy that value the way of life of artisanal fishing.

National Confederation of Fisheries and Aquaculture (CNPA)	This organization claims constitutional representation of fishers in Brazil through its state level federations and over 2,000 associated fishing colonies throughout Brazil. Several representatives of local fishing colonies were also present at the Brazilian SSF Seminar.
Sea Memories Collective	This is a multi-institutional and self-governed collective (or network) that enables transdisciplinary initiatives integrating scientific and artistic activities related to marine biodiversity, culture and conservation along the Brazilian coastline. The members of this network are pretty much concerned and engaged in mobilizing and coalescing fishers in the defense of fishing territories, collaborating closely with the Fishers' movement (MPP) and other SSFs-related orgs.
Brazilian Artisanal Fishing Web (TeiaPesca)	This network aims to improve communication and articulation amongst those dedicated to artisanal fisheries in Brazil. TeiaPesca enables creative solutions to small-scale fisheries problems and opportunities through increasing the self-governance and learning capacity of fishers. In 2015, TeiaPesca has designed an agenda of priority tasks and launched its entry-form management system. This network has a huge potential for coordinating national and sub-national level processes hence they will be important players in finding out regional solutions and policies in the implementation phase of the SSF guidelines.
Comissão Nacional de Fortalecimento das Reservas Extrativistas Marinhas (CONFREM)	This organization represents the families of beneficiaries of Marine Extractive Reserves, a community-based protected area category in Brazil. CONFREM maintains enduring collaborations with the governmental <i>Centre for Traditional Populations</i> (CNPT), nested in the Ministry of Environment, to improve the livelihoods of Brazilian fishers.
Too Big To Ignore (TBTI)	This is a research network and knowledge mobilization partnership established to elevate the profile of small-scale fisheries (SSF), to argue against their marginalization in national and international policies, and to develop research and governance capacity to address global fisheries challenges. TBTI is moving into a new phase with the organization of activities around twelve 'research clusters', inviting people to find out what each cluster is planning to do and sign up to be part of this exciting work, and joining as many clusters as desirable. One of the most active is the SSF Guidelines cluster that aims to support the implementation process through a methodological, analytical and descriptive approach by documenting and analysing experiences of implementation currently taking place and by providing inputs to facilitate implementation.
National Articulation of Fisherwomen (ANP)	Founded in 2005, the National Articulation of Fisherwomen in Brazil (ANP) is a women's rights social movement. In opposition to the prevailing patriarchal logics of Brazilian society, fisherwomen realized the necessity to collectively organize and stand for their rights. Despite women in fisheries are usually seen as "helpers" of their husbands, in fact ANP fights to ensure justice to their real status of key players of fishing cultures and economies. They fight to ensure policies that meet the fisherwomen needs and rights that are inclusive of fisherwomen.

On Thursday morning (June 16th), participants of the OS Seminar presented and discussed with Brazilian SSF Seminar colleagues the major outcomes of the on-going self-diagnostics process. During the session, it was

explained that a total of 40 organizations from 10 states had engaged with the initiative. They informed the plenary about the political and institutional nature sought for the OS; details about the self-diagnostics production methodology; an overall picture of what the spectrum of civil society networks dealing with coastal and marine affairs looks like; where they are located; the profile of their members; governance and communication structures; their priority policy demands and; gaps and opportunities for knowledge-exchange amongst networks. Detailed information is available in the final version of the self-diagnostics (<http://bit.ly/1oAutodiagnosticoRedesCOSTMAR>).

During this session, there was also an opportunity to reflect on the MPF's (the Federal Public Ministry) role in defending common resources and the rights of traditional peoples. The importance of this bottom-up initiative was highlighted in order to create an autonomous civil society such as the Ombudsman's Office, taking concrete examples of those achieved on Wednesday afternoon (June 15), in which members of OM and Artisanal fishermen held a meeting to discuss the emerging problems and measures with the MPF.

Several participants highlighted the importance of small-scale fisheries issues be considered in the dynamics and operation of the OS, also demonstrating their concerns about what importance this organization would place in other sensitive issues such as aquaculture, port development and industrial fisheries policy issues. Furthermore, some participants highlighted their concerns with political representation aspects of the OS, fearing that small-scale fisheries issues could be misrepresented in discussions with government and other state departments. Members of the OS Seminar explained that what has been sought since the 1st Ombudsperson of the Sea event during the Peoples' Summit (2012) is a horizontal organization that does not entitle its constituent volunteers with political representation roles.

In other words, the OS will not represent and negotiate on policy issues, but simply act in ways to strengthen the calls of coastal and marine networks and their linkages. OS actions must nurture the political nature of freedom from corporations and independence from governments. To its volunteers rests the role of fostering channels of communication in support of the needs and demands of Brazilian networks. The OS acts in an existing political field, but a dynamic one that is subject to learning. Therefore, OS volunteers should act as agents in the evolution of a renewed political culture and the ethical sanitization of the Brazilian democratic institutions. Their purpose is to facilitate and create links amongst societal and state actors, enabling mutual political capacities of influencing on policy issues affecting the health of marine and coastal regions and their citizens. With this explanation, the concerns and ideas of small-scale fishers and other participants of the integrated seminars were harmonized and a collective sense of mutual support to the relevance of the OS emerged. The links established between the self-reporting processes driven by the OS to the MPF was a major outcome of the session and one that may foster more clearly

focalized points for monitoring the implementation of the SSF Guidelines in Brazil.

After the presentation and discussion about the OS, the plenary was opened for the results of the Brazilian SSF Seminar interactive sessions to be presented and validated by all. The summary of group discussions and a draft general statement of the Brazilian SSF Seminar were then debated, edited and approved by participants.

Thursday afternoon's session was held in a larger auditorium, with the objective to give publicity to the general outcomes of the integrated seminars. Several governmental authorities (e.g., Costa Rica Ambassador, Minister of the Switzerland Embassy, representative of FAO in Brazil, representatives of Federal Public Ministry, GIZ German Bank, National Social Security Institute, Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Agriculture) and representatives of non-governmental organizations (Instituto Preserva, Rare and Oceana) were present in this session. The film "Vital Fisheries" (Pesca Vital), which was produced during the Brazilian SSF Seminar, was launched and discussions were held on the overall strategy and information presented on the OS self-diagnostics and SSF Guidelines implementation in Brazil. The day finished with a cocktail (kindly offered by Oceana) to participants of both integrated seminars.

On Friday morning (17th June), participants gathered for a final overall evaluation of the Brazilian SSF Seminar and to outline the next steps for implementation of the SSF Guidelines in Brazil. A Working Group was created in the auspices of the "Brazilian Artisanal Fishing Web" ([TeiaPesca – teiapesca@gmail.com](mailto:teiapesca@gmail.com)), as a focal hub of contribution from fishers and researchers/extensionists to enhance the strategy of implementing the guidelines offered herein. This group would be responsible for preparing the final Seminar's policy brief, and subsequently work on a workplan on how to disseminate the SSF Guidelines to the most remote fishing communities, including the methods, strategies and capacity building to facilitate this process of appropriation by local communities. The continuity of work should be independent of additional FAO resource contributions. The final guidelines for the continuity of the work of the Pro-Guidelines WG include:

1. Submission of the English version of this report to the FAO Secretariat of Fisheries and Aquaculture, on behalf of the Committee on Fisheries - COFI;
2. Meeting of the members of the Pro-Guidelines WG to improve the strategy for making referrals;
3. Elaboration of a project to facilitate the construction of materials such as booklets, folders, pamphlets, posters and videos, with the aim of disseminating the guidelines in the communities/bases;
4. Organize regional meetings in the next six months up to one year, to allow greater ownership of the Guidelines at the grassroots level;
5. After a year, meeting with representatives of artisanal fishing to build the adaptation of the guidelines for Brazil in a solid and participatory way.

Table II: Thematic groups formed to discuss SSF Guidelines implementation in Brazil.

Group	Set of issues in small-scale fisheries	Contributors
A	1) Relationship with other international instruments 7) Policy coherence, institutional co-ordination and collaboration	Sergio Mattos, Ivo da Silva, Natália Tavares de Azevedo, Paulo Garreta, Erina Gomes
B	2) Governance of tenure in small-scale fisheries and resource management 9) Capacity development	Maria du Céu, Adrian Ribaric, Maria Martilene Rodrigues de Lima, Alberto Cantanhede Lopes, Sandra Regina Pereira Gonçalves, René Scharer
C	8) Information, research and communication 10) Implementation support and monitoring	Verônica Pereira Vasques, Luis Vinhote, Katia Regina Aroucha Barros, Maria José, Raimundo Queiroz, Beatrice Padovani, Priscila Malafaia, Jocemar Tomasino
D	3) Social development, employment and decent work 6) Disaster risks and climate change	Marcos Luis de Souza, Flavio Lontro, Caio R.M.Miranda, Miranda, Nilmar Silva da Conceição, Paula Chamy, Fabrício Gandini
E	4) Value chains, post-harvest and trade 5) Gender equality	Josana Serrão Pinto, Luiz Vinhote Ferreira, Raimundo Nonato, Adriana de Souza de Lima



Figure 1: Group and plenary discussions at the Brazilian Small-Scale Fisheries Seminar (Brasilia, June 2016).

Core policy actions for the implementation of the Artisanal Fisheries Guidelines in Brazil

The recommendations enlisted below highlights the fundamental and pressing policy actions recommended by Brazilian SSF Seminar participants to small-fisheries organizations representatives, governmental authorities and all Brazilian citizens engaged in the implementation of the SSF Guidelines in Brazil.

1 - Relationship with other international instruments

- a. Ratify International agreements signed by State;
- b. Internalize such international agreements ratified by Brazil, similar to what is occurring in other member countries of the SSF Guidelines;
- c. Establish implementation mechanisms and charges, such as the National Aichi Targets (CONABIO) with indicators from PainelBio, ODS targets with indicators from IBGE;
- d. Apply the SSF Guidelines in relation to Convention 169, the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security, and the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of the National Food Security.

2 - Governance of tenure in small-scale fisheries and resource management

A. Responsible governance of tenure

- a. Recognize and guarantee the Traditional Fishing Territory as historical, cultural, symbolic, identity contexts and as territories for common use, ensuring their sustainability;
- b. Recognize artisanal fishing as a fundamental activity for sustainable use in protected areas;
- c. Pay special attention to coastal and marine areas affected by potentially impacting large projects (urban expansion and land speculation, mining, energy and aquaculture), which creates conflicts and violence on traditional fishing communities;
- d. Recognize the artisanal Fishermen and Fisherwomen as collective subjects with rights, with full expression of singularities and subjectivities;
- e. Speed up the regulating process of the territories for artisanal fishworkers, through ongoing dialogue with social movements, making use of collaborative mapping methodologies (social cartography / thematic maps) and interinstitutional actions involving prosecutors, INCRA, the SPU, among others;

- f. Disclose to all Brazilian fishing communities, information on the instruments guaranteeing fishing territories, including the National Campaign for the Legalization of Territories of Traditional Fishing Communities, Extractive Reserves (RESEX), CCDRUs, Terms for Sustainable Use Permits and other territorial zoning instruments;
- g. Create strategies that allow the strengthening of interventions with government entities, aiming to enhance the implementation of RESEX and Sustainable Development Reserves (RDS) (eg., Management Agreement, Management Plan, etc.) as the way for managing and planning both the territory and the resource production;
- h. Create mechanisms to enable greater visibility to traditional fishing communities and other communities, in face of large-scale projects, for example, by using maps indicating multiple-stakeholder use, land-marine conflicts and pressure vectors associated with large enterprises that may threaten the environmental quality fishing territories;
- i. Create mechanisms to foster the communication and dissemination of complaints contrary to the privatization of public water;
- j. Diagnose and debate, with the communities, the settlement experiences of fishing territories and their definitions and legal aspects;
- k. To support the discussion/implementation of fishing territories in each region/state, promoting the collection of signatures for the National Campaign for the Legalization of Territories of Traditional Fishing Communities;
- l. Contribute to the discussions with CONFREM aiming at better coordination between all Coastal and Marine RESEX, as one form of management and to guarantee artisanal fishing territories;
- m. Recognize the need to create networks that ensure support to fellow fishworkers in a state of threats against life.

B. Sustainable resource management

- a. Disseminate Management Plans of Protected Areas for Sustainable Use of Fisheries Resources that are successful, as well as the lessons learned from where case studies were not successful;
- b. Arrange and disseminate successful experiences of co-management (such as fisheries agreements, fishing forums, etc.) as well as lessons learned from the unsuccessful cases;
- c. Demand the implementation and operation of Permanent Management Committees (CPGs) under the Co-Management System for the Sustainable Use of Fishing Resources of MMA and MAPA (Federal Governmental Agencies), as well as the development of management plans;
- d. Propose decentralization mechanisms to allow civil society participation in CPGs, considering smaller regions with the participation of communities at the local level;
- e. Train members of the CPGs from all segments regarding Co-Management, Representativity, Legitimacy, Management Plans, etc.;
- f. Qualify and empower artisanal fishworkers for the environmental monitoring of fishing territories, providing information for the evaluation of environmental impacts resulting from works of great environmental impact, as a result of the

non-internalization of the instruments recommended by Law 7.661 - National Plan of Coastal Management - PNGC, in relation to coastal environmental monitoring, an issue that receives less and less attention in a minimum state framework that is currently being sought to be implemented in Brazil.

- g. Support the organization of fishing communities to ensure their participation in collegiate spaces such as CONAMA, state and municipal councils;
- h. Review and propose changes/adjustments on the Co-Management System for the Sustainable Use of Fishing Resources of MMA and MAPA (Decree No. 6981 of 13/10/2009);
- i. Review and propose changes/adjustments and include sustainability criteria to subsidies to fishing activity in the legislation listed in Box 2.

Box 2: Regulatory framework on which changes are suggested.

The Subsidy program for Diesel – it was created by Law No. 9,445, of 14/03/1997, it is regulated by Decree No. 7,077, of 26/01/2010, and the Normative Instructions SEAP/PR No. 18 of 25/08/2006 and MPA No 2 of 27/01/2010 and its Adjustment, on 29/01/2010;

Revitalization Program for Artisanal Fishing Fleets - REVITAZA - PRONAF Resolution 3731 of 17/06/2009; Ordinance No. 5 of 13/04/2010 – REVITALIZA WG; IN MPA 7 of 19/05/2010;

National Program for Financing the Expansion and Modernization of the National Fishing Fleet (Profrota Pesqueira) - MP 140, converted into Law No. 10,849, of March 23, 2004, and its respective regulation through Decree No. 5,474, of 22/06/2005; Joint Interministerial Ordinance, the Special Secretariat of Aquaculture and Fisheries (SEAP) and the Ministry of Finance No 2 of 15 July 2005, and paragraph 1, 23/08/2006; Decree No. 5,818, of 26/06/2006; Decree No. 6,746, 2009; Normative Instructions and Ordinances of SEAP, former Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (MPA); Bank Resolution No. 3,293;

Credit: Support of the Development of Aquaculture and Fisheries - Credit Lines - Resolution Condel/ FCO No. 225, of December 17, 2004 (Programme Condel / FCO 2005); Resolutions Bacen - MCR - Resolution No. 3151 of November 28, 2003; Resolution No. 3552 of March 27, 2008; Resolution No. 3559 of March 28, 2008; Resolution No. 3,731 of June 17, 2009; Resolution No. 3713 of 16 April 2009; Resolution No. 3458 of July 11, 2007; Resolution No. 3,740 of June 22, 2008; Resolution No. 3595 of July 31, 2008; Resolution No. 3,575, of May 29, 2008; Resolution No. 3663 of 17 December 2008; Resolution No. 3664 of 17 December 2008; Resolution No. 3670 of 17 December 2008; Resolution No. 3,868 of June 17, 2010; Resolution No. 3,873 of June 22, 2010; Resolution No. 3864 of 07 June 2010; Instruction MPA No. 03, 2009; Instruction MPA No. 07, 2010;

The Food Acquisition Program (PAA), established by Law No. 10,696, 2003, coordinated by Sesan/MDS and operated by Conab, in partnership with states and municipalities.

3 - Social development, employment and decent work

- a. Support and promote the recognition and appreciation of local practices and demonstrations, to foster the dissemination of the fishing crafts and fishing culture;
- b. Respect the dignity and human rights of artisanal fishworkers;

- c. Support and promote the recognition of the right to health through risk assessment of occupational diseases related to artisanal fisheries, for the implementation of policies and preventive measures through campaigns in fishing communities;
- d. Recognize traditional local knowledge regarding alternative health practices such as the use of medicinal plants;
- e. Promote incentives to encourage the adoption of practices related to working safety;
- f. Ensure the safety of shipping in general, especially in view of risks to which the fishing boats are exposed to vessel traffic areas;
- g. Acknowledge the existence of vulnerable groups before the progressive invasion of drugs, sexual violence and forced labour along the fishing communities and propose actions to raise awareness for awareness and reporting;
- h. Foster the creation of local arrangements among associations;
- i. Establish spaces for discussion and decision with fishermen and fisherwomen and other traditional communities, before licensing ventures that would affect fishing practices and the existence of fishing territories, with legitimacy of representations, ensuring mandatory and planned hearings on ILO 169;
- j. Recognize the specificities of each region and the artisanal fishing interest projects in the formulation of regional development policies;
- k. Review and propose changes/adjustments and include sustainability criteria to subsidies to the fishing activity in the regulatory part listed in Box 3.

Box 3: Regulatory framework on which changes are suggested.

The Unemployment Insurance Policy in Brazil was established by Decree Law No. 2284 of March 10, 1986 the Federal Government and by Decree No. 92608 of 30.4.1986 and Law 10,779 of November 25, 2003.

4 - Value chains, post-harvest and trade

- a. Promote visibility, recognition and appreciation of artisanal fishing not only as an economic activity, but also as a defining cultural practice of identity for a significant portion of the Brazilian population, being relevant for the promotion of food security and nutrition;
- b. Fisheries management should be based on the binomial traditional and scientific knowledge and consider the entire production chain;
- c. Promote the recognition and appreciation of the management of artisanal fisheries in Indigenous Lands;
- d. Adapt and disseminate standards of health surveillance to ensure the processing and marketing of artisanal fishing products without risk to consumers, to build up differential quality and price to producers;
- e. Promote and support cooperatives and associations;
- f. Promote increased fish consumption in the country in school feeding and other government programs;
- g. The Food Acquisition Program (PAA), established by Law No. 10,696, 2003, coordinated by Sesan/MDS and operated by Conab;

- h. Foster the allocation of artisanal fishing communities with basic infrastructure for wharves, supply, processing and warehousing, through participatory diagnostic and economic feasibility studies;
- i. Promote community-based tourism activities and other socio economic activities that complement fishing activities as a plural and integrated activity;
- j. Review the law on subsidies for the fishing industry to include criteria for tax exemptions for equipment used by artisanal fishermen;
- k. Strengthen the competitiveness of the produce from artisanal fisheries in the face of competition from imports;
- l. Strengthen the actions planned for artisanal fishing in the National Plan of Agroecology and Organic Production;
- m. Encourage the establishment and improvement of structures in public fairs and markets equipped with cooling systems and adequacy according to the rules of health surveillance for the marketing of products derived from fishing;
- n. Foster the structuring of food transport systems, construction and/or revitalization of roads and routes for transportation of family production from indigenous peoples, quilombolas, traditional peoples and communities to urban centers;
- o. Measure the productive chain of artisanal fisheries in each location where it is present, to properly value the economic and social importance of fishing resources captured, the positive impact of artisanal fishing activities in the economic indicators at local and regional level as well as to assess the risk to economy in the event of technological, environmental and social accidents, in the need of due compensation;
- p. Review and propose changes/adjustments and include sustainability criteria to subsidies for the fishing industry, as well as create procedures to facilitate access to the regulatory part listed in Box 4.

Box 4: Regulatory framework on which changes are suggested.

Support for the Development of Aquaculture and Fisheries - Credit Lines - Resolution Condel / FCO No. 225, of December 17, 2004 (Programme Condel/FCO 2005); Resolutions Bacen - MCR - Resolution No. 3151 of November 28, 2003; Resolution No. 3552 of March 27, 2008; Resolution No. 3559 of March 28, 2008; Resolution No. 3,731 of June 17, 2009; Resolution No. 3713 of 16 April 2009; Resolution No. 3458 of July 11, 2007; Resolution No. 3,740 of June 22, 2008; Resolution No. 3595 of July 31, 2008; Resolution No. 3,575, of May 29, 2008; Resolution No. 3663 of 17 December 2008; Resolution No. 3664 of 17 December 2008; Resolution No. 3670 of 17 December 2008; Resolution No. 3,868 of June 17, 2010; Resolution No. 3,873 of June 22, 2010; Resolution No. 3864 of 07 June 2010; Instruction MPA No. 03, 2009; Instruction MPA No. 07, 2010.

5 – Gender equality

- a. Recognize the strategic role of artisanal fishers in ensuring food sovereignty, conservation and sustainable management of natural resources and the recognition of the productive role of women in fishing activities through the whole beneficiation process;
- b. Ensure access of artisanal fisherwomen to public policies in order to contribute to the affirmation of citizenship and its political and economic autonomy,

- ensuring access to DAP (Aptitude Statement to PRONAF) and the General Fisheries Registry (RGP);
- c. Review Law 11,950 of 29/06/2009 and adapt the concepts of Artisanal Fishing, Fishing and Artisanal Fisherwomen covering the identity, diversity, ancestry, traditionalism, cultural particularities, territorial and fishery systems;
 - d. Enhance and diversify the representation of artisanal and craft fisherwomen in the National Council for Aquaculture and Fisheries - CONAPE and National Environment Council - CONAMA, the National Health Council - CNS, National Water Resources Council - CNRH, National Education Council - CNE, National Council of Social Assistance - CNAS, National Council of Cities - CNC, etc .;
 - e. Combat prejudice, discrimination and violence against artisanal fishermen and fisherwomen because of race, sex, religion etc., by government agencies, banks, NGOs and others;
 - f. Intensify actions to ensure the implementation of sustainable development policies of traditional fishing communities in an intersectoral, integrated, coordinated manner, and with attention to the ethnic, race, gender, age, religion and ancestry aspects;
 - g. Set a fish production report format for evidence of activity, to allocate a specific field to craft fisherwomen can demonstrate activity not only of poaching but also of processing, manufacturing and repairing fishing supplies, etc;
 - h. Review the regulatory part listed in Box 5, in order to adapt the policies of Social Security to the reality of fishing, especially to guarantee the recognition of occupational diseases related to fishing activities, seeking special protection to fisherwomen.

Box 5: Regulatory framework on which changes are suggested.

Complementary Law No. 11 of 25/05/71, as amended by Complementary Law No. 16 of 30/10/73, for rural workers and their dependents; Law No. 6,195, of 12/19/74 Benefits for Work Accidents for Rural Worker; Law No. 6,179, of 12/11/74 Social Security Support for Old Age and Disability; Law No. 7,604, of 01/04/1987, creates the aid-disease and aid-seclusion and extends pension to the dependents of deceased rural workers before 05/25/1971; Decree No. 71498 of 05/12/1972, includes the fisherman, small farmers working alone or in a household system in Complementary Law No. 11/71; Law No. 7,356, of 30/08/1985, option to remain contributing to the INSS as autonomous (Law No. 3,807 - LOPS of 08.26.1960).

6 - Disaster risks and climate change

- a. Create a fund for damage repair for the artisanal fishworkers affected by climate-related events and/or natural and/or man-made disasters that may affect fish production, governed by the government, but with social participation and control by management council;
- b. Repair environmental damage in a immediate and emergencial mode, as a mitigation mechanism, considering the knowledge of the affected fisherfolk;
- c. Repair (considering lost profits) directly the affected by environmental disasters, as well as restructuring infrastructure, with broad participation and assistance plans with the role of the artisanal fisheries sector;
- d. Investigate causality (natural or anthropogenic) of geomorphological changes in jetty and any access channels suffering erosion/sedimentation, important areas

that secure artisanal fishing activity. Seek proper accountability and measurements to repair any damage on fishing areas as well as the maintenance of the characteristics which promote biological diversity and productivity of affected ecosystems;

- e. Promote corrective measures after assuring the causes of erosion/sedimentation in wetlands, rivers, dams, lakes, etc. (including the prevention of recurring accidents);
- f. Perform/foster research on the consumption of contaminated fish by communities who use these resources as a food supplement, in order to support the preparation of technical reports required for actions to compensate individual damages and its social and environmental consequences, as in the case of contamination by heavy metals, organic substances and pollution from domestic sewage;
- g. Review the regulatory framework listed in Box 6, to include criteria that allow access to harvest insurance or financing mechanisms to overcome the shortage resulting from declines due to the effects of natural and/or man-made disasters, as well as those caused by climate change.

Box 6: Regulatory framework on which changes are suggested.

Law establishing the unemployment insurance policy in Brazil was established by Decree Law No. 2284 of March 10, 1986 by the Federal Government and by Decree No. 92608 of 30.4.1986 and Law 10,779 of November 25, 2003; as well as the Credit Lines to Support the Development of Aquaculture and Fisheries - Resolution Condell/FCO No. 225, of December 17, 2004 (Programme Condell/FCO 2005); Resolutions Bacen - MCR - Resolution No. 3151 of November 28, 2003; Resolution No. 3552 of March 27, 2008; Resolution No. 3559 of March 28, 2008; Resolution No. 3,731 of June 17, 2009; Resolution No. 3713 of 16 April 2009; Resolution No. 3458 of July 11, 2007; Resolution No. 3,740 of June 22, 2008; Resolution No. 3595 of July 31, 2008; Resolution No. 3,575, of May 29, 2008; Resolution No. 3663 of 17 December 2008; Resolution No. 3664 of 17 December 2008; Resolution No. 3670 of 17 December 2008; Resolution No. 3,868 of June 17, 2010; Resolution No. 3,873 of June 22, 2010; Resolution No. 3864 of 07 June 2010; Instruction MPA No. 03, 2009; Instruction MPA No. 07, 2010.

7 - Policy coherence, institutional co-ordination and collaboration

- a. Review for consistency the Law No. 11,959, where it deals with the definition of artisanal fisheries, following the definition built together with SSF organizations;
- b. Ensure the participation of artisanal fishing communities in environmental licensing process from the very beginning (as in the preparation of Terms of Reference, evaluation studies and formulation of Basic Environmental Plans - PBAs) of enterprises with potential impact to the aquatic environment;
- c. Ensure in territorial planning policies (Ecological-Economic Zoning, National Coastal Management Plan, the City Statute and Municipal Master Plans, etc.) instruments and mechanisms that address the participation and consultation of the interests of artisanal fishermen in terms of ensuring the territory needed for the performance of the way of life of these communities;

- d. Develop legal instruments to ensure the participation of the artisanal fishing sector in forums, boards, councils for both decision-making and the formulation of public policies that are directly or indirectly related to fishing activities;
- e. Establish bodies and mechanisms to monitor, support and strengthen the SSF Guidelines implementation with institutions that have interface with the theme, such as the Federal Public Ministry;
- f. Intercede with the Directorate of Ports and Coasts of the Brazil's Navy and their Port Authorities and police stations to ensure the necessary support to fishermen regarding the regularization of vessels, through the ordinances and other regulatory instruments consistent to the reality of artisanal fishworkers in activities using coastal navigation;
- g. Intercede with the environmental police and military guards, or local equivalent, for the proper observance of the legal instruments that have the possibility of dubious interpretation, in many situations interpreted contrary to the interests of artisanal fishworkers, as in the INI MPA / MMA 10/2011 in Art. 8, Paragraph 1, which stipulates fishing vessels to be powered with engines not exceeding 18 HP, and mandating that fisherfolk working on exposed beaches and subjected to waves using outboards with 15 HP which poses risks to life, vessels and fishing supplies, in situations like that the engine should be at least 25 HP because it is not an engine for trawling, especially in locations not encompassed by Protected Areas for Sustainable Use, where the Management Board has the authority to discuss and propose technical recommendations to support instruments to better regulate this theme.

8 - Information, research and communication

- a. Foster scientific research induced by CNPq research calls, in order to support the Permanent Management Committees in the preparation, implementation and monitoring of management plans under the Co-Management System for the Sustainable Use of Fishing Resources of MMA and MAPA;
- b. Review Decree 1694 of 13/11/1995 and develop implementation mechanisms for SINPESQ, through the creation of a Development Fund that includes the legitimate interest of fishermen and fisherwomen in their production environments, as well as governmental and non-governmental institutions;
- c. Request the IBGE that the 2020 census includes research targeting fishing communities;
- d. Survey and organize research collected by agencies and research institutes on statistics and subsidies for fisheries development;
- e. Produce material that is accessible and culturally appropriate to the various target groups (fishworkers, indigenous peoples, etc.) with practical examples of application of Convention 169, the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security, and the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of the National Food Security.

9 - Capacity development

- a. Guarantee the right to contextualized education in fishing communities that favors autonomy and considers the local/regional distinctiveness and needs;
- b. Promote internet access and digital inclusion in artisanal fishing communities;
- c. Foster the training of fishermen as Community Environmental Agents to provide services in their communities;
- d. Promote the qualification of public environmental workers responsible for the management and control of fisheries for the co-management in traditional communities;
- e. Foster collaboration between movements of artisanal fishermen and fisherwomen with universities and research centres to conduct extension courses and training in various areas.

10 – Implementation support and monitoring

- a. Promote the dissemination and discussion of the SSF Guidelines with the fishing communities and the civil society;
- b. Promote the uptake of financial resources from various fronts: e.g., Global Assistance Programme of FAO; Crowd funding - proceeds from the civil society to support the implementation of the SSF Guidelines;
- c. Promote the systematization and dissemination of good practice and actions for the implementation of the SSF Guidelines;
- d. Encourage the development of educational products from the experience of fishing communities: books, videos, etc;
- e. Conduct strategic planning with definition of actions, responsibilities, goals and monitoring mechanisms towards the implementation of the SSF Guidelines;
- f. Hold meetings and hearings with the Federal Public Ministry to monitor the Attorney General (4th and 6th Chambers of the Environment and Traditional Populations, respectively) in the states and territories, so as to reap the demands and complaints of the communities to support the monitoring of implementation of the SSF Guidelines in Brazil.

Final Considerations

The Brazilian SSF Seminar gathered Brazilian stewards of aquatic life in an intense and collaborative planning agenda and, amidst the on-going political and institutional crisis, was able to set important milestones for SSF Guidelines implementation in the country. The evolution of the seminar was bottom-up and self-organized, and required adaptations in the methodology and a shift away from the macro directions of major outcomes suggested at the opening session, e.g., preparation of a draft national bill setting executive mandate for the implementation of SSF Guidelines in Brazil.

Beyond the outcomes of the Brazilian SSF Seminar was the synergy created by the Ombudsperson of the Sea self-diagnostics document preparation. This document and associated process will be important for the organization of small-scale fisheries and the overall monitoring of the

implementation of the SSF Guidelines in Brazil. Indeed, the National OS Seminar contributed directly to improve the outcomes of the Brazilian SSF Seminar, for instance, in terms of the methodology applied for the self-diagnostics process which warranted robustness and legitimacy to the recommendations of the present report; as well as for opening opportunities for making and fostering policy bridges between SSF organizations and others civil society networks and governmental authorities.

Overall, the integrated seminars allowed for increased awareness on SSF Guidelines among small-scale fishery workers, their communities and organizations, researchers, policy-makers. It also mobilized support for its implementation whilst anchoring fisher's organizations as core agents and drivers of policy change. The biggest challenge now lies in the current political crisis in the federal government and congress, which hinders state capacity to improve the livelihoods of small-scale fishers. It is a general consensus that the SSF Guidelines need to be embedded in territorial realities and fishers themselves needs to be the drivers of transformations towards sustainability and development of the sector. Thus, the internalization of the SSF Guidelines will need to be a bottom-up process to some extent independent from the government. Therefore, perhaps one of the greatest challenges for Brazilian fishers is to unify themselves and their organizations into a strong political voice when negotiating at the national and international levels. For instance, Brazilian fishers are not yet engaged with their global constituencies such as the Fisher Forums WFF or WFFP, and thus does not have easy access to events and discussions organized by FAO and other UN Agencies like UNEP, ILO and others.

In order to the SSF Guidelines becomes a key instrument in Brazil, reforms in the current complex legal and institutional framework for artisanal fisheries needs to be taken forward, and also there is an urgent need for the Congress to ratify two important international agreements, namely, the International Labour Organization – ILO Convention #188 and the FAO agreement on illegal fishing (State Board Measures). Small-scale fishers livelihoods are currently threatened by the extinction of the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (since September 2015) and measures taken by the current President Michel Temer, altogether posing greater challenges for dialogue between social movements and governmental structures. Meanwhile, the lack of data and monitoring of small-scale fisheries jeopardizes its management and could lead to further depletion of important fish stocks.

Finally, we expect that the recommendations presented herein will eventually feed the strategy being designed for the Global Action Plan – GAP with the purpose of implementing the SSF Guidelines around the globe. Therefore, this report will be submitted to the Secretariat of Fisheries and Aquaculture of FAO on behalf of the Committee of Fisheries – COFI (preliminary outcomes were already presented to the Ministers Meeting which took place in Rome from July 11 to 15, 2016).

Annex 1: Seminar Programme

Integrated Seminars

I National Seminar of Brazilian Coastal and Marine Networks

National Seminar on Capacity-building for the Implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for Small-scale Fisheries

Place: Centro Cultural de Brasília ([map](http://bit.ly/CentroCulturalBSB) - <http://bit.ly/CentroCulturalBSB>)
Brasília, 13-17th June 2016

Programme

13/06 (Monday)

Integrated Seminar

Morning

- Arrival of Ombudsperson of the Sea participants
- Arrival of SSF Seminar participants

Afternoon

Time: 15hs

- Integrated opening
- Presentation of programme and integration of participants
- Presentation of self-diagnostics and planning of advocacy activities
- Closing of the day and dinner

14/06 (Tuesday)

SSF Voluntary Guidelines Seminar

Morning

Time: 8:30-12:30hs

- Opening
- Historical evolution of SSF Guidelines 2005 – 2014
- Revisiting proposals from the I Seminar on SSF Guidelines and TeiaPesca Seminar (2011/2015)
- Evolution of TBTI project
- Demands of the field for collaborative management of small-scale fisheries resources
- Experience of Costa Rica in implementing SSFs VGs
- Fisheries legislation of EUA ("Magnusson Stevens Act") and Costa Rica: a model for Brazil?
- Introduction of SSF Guidelines based upon the Seminar's working paper

Afternoon

Time: 14:00-18:00hs

- Thematic working groups for planning the implementation of SSF Guidelines in Brazil (interactive methodology)

National Seminar on Coastal and Marine Networks

Morning/Afternoon

- Policy/advocacy activities in Brasilia city (meetings, visits, auditions)
- Ombudsperson of the Sea Strategic planning meeting

Night

Time: 21hs

- Videos and happy-hour

15/06 (Wednesday)

SSF Voluntary Guidelines Seminar

Morning

Time: 8:30-12:30:hs

- Thematic working groups for planning the implementation of SSF Guidelines in Brazil (interactive methodology)

Afternoon

Time: 14:00-18:00hs

- Presentation of results from working groups to allow for a global vision of the SSF Guidelines implementation process in Brazil
- Preparation for presenting the Seminar outcomes for governmental and non-governmental partners
- Finalization of the working paper for dissemination to the public and media
- Next steps

National Seminar on Coastal and Marine Networks

Morning/Afternoon

- Policy/advocacy activities in Brasilia city (meetings, visits, auditions)
- Ombudsperson of the Sea Strategic planning meeting

16/06 (Thursday)

Integrated Seminar

Morning

Time: 8:30-12:00:hs

- INTER-NETWORK session to co-produce the self-diagnostics: the message of the Ombudsperson of the Sea to Brazil

Afternoon

Time: 13:30-17:30hs

- Reception and announcement of public servers, authorities and other guests
- Symbolic delivery of the Brazilian Coastal and Marine Networks Self-Diagnostics
- Launching of Campaign for the implementation of the SSF Guidelines in Brazil
- Closing of meeting and final photo of participants
Media press

Night

Time: 21hs

- Launching of the Campaign Video
- Happy-hour and music

17/06 (Friday)

Integrated Seminar

Morning

Time: 8:30-12:00:hs

- Collective design of social communication material
- Final policy/advocacy activities in Brasilia city
- Final discussion about technical and financial reporting

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