

Mechanistic models of human decision-making and ecological dynamics in small-scale fisheries

BY

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2 TABLE OF CONTENTS

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3 ABSTRACT

Small scale fisheries are essential to the livelihoods of 40 million people worldwide. They are key sources of nutrients and income for these communities that rely on them. However, due to their abundance, understanding the status of these fisheries requires in-depth data collection, often in remote areas. Further, each small scale fishery is very individualized, and external groups attempting to impose fishing restrictions are often met with low compliance or are unsuccessful in their efforts to conserve fish stocks due to a lack of understanding of either fishing culture or the ecology of the harvested species. In this thesis, I employ various mechanistic models to small scale fisheries in order to better understand their underlying dynamics. In Chapter 1, I fit a Lefkovitch matrix model to blue octopus data in the small scale fishery of Southwestern Madagascar in order to assess their life history and population health. In Chapter 2, I create a socio-ecological model with replicator dynamics and incorporated social hierarchy and space. Here, we found that collaboration between groups of people will be ineffective if only the financial gain of fishing is communicated, not the fishing strategies used to achieve high yields. Further, we found that fish movement was an extremely important parameter in these models. This work serves to exemplify the mathematical tools available when assessing small scale fisheries and highlight the need for a more substantive understanding of the status of the world's small scale fisheries.

4 Introduction

The definition of small scale fisheries is an evolving concept, but is characterized by subsistence fishing, community management, and traditional technologies (Smith 2019). 40 million people worldwide make their living off small-scale fisheries, which employs about 90% of all fishers globally. (Mills et al. 2011; FAO 2020) This metric does not include the 200-300 million people who are estimated to be employed in the processing chain of small scale fisheries, often informally (Mills et al. 2011). As many of these systems have transformed into industrial and recreational fishing, small scale fisheries are becoming increasingly associated with developing countries (Misund, Kolding, and Fréon 2002). These systems are an essential source of nutrition for these groups (“Hidden Harvest-The Global Contribution of Capture Fisheries” 2012; Chuenpagdee and Jentoft 2018; FAO 2020). Small scale fisheries have been shown to be a significant avenue of poverty alleviation through food security (Chuenpagdee and Jentoft 2018; FAO 2020). The number of fishers employed in small scale fisheries is rapidly increasing, indicating their growing importance (Jentoft and Eide 2011).

Despite the prominence of small-scale fisheries and their importance to the people who rely on them, they face many threats as they are highly susceptible to climate change (Allison et al. 2009), coastal urbanization (Kadefors and Knutsson 2017), and overfishing (Cinner et al. 2018). Because fishers are more directly reliant on these subsistence fisheries, people are more directly affected by these challenges than in large industrial fishing (Allison et al. 2009; Jentoft and Eide 2011). The issue of overfishing is also often exacerbated by large-scale industrial fishing occurring in places near small scale fisheries (Bavinck 2011). Governance of small scale fisheries is also typically difficult as different small scale fisheries often require different management styles in order to be successful (Gutiérrez, Hilborn, and Defeo 2011). Further, they are typically characterized by a close connection between the ecology of the fishery and the culture of those who fish there. This means that each small scale fishery is very individualized and so there exists no “one size fits all” conservation strategy for small scale fisheries. Instead, a deep understanding of both the biology of the fish being harvested and the socio-economic factors that affect fishing activity is required in order to institute effective and equitable conservation in small scale fisheries (“Saving Fish and Fishers: Toward Sustainable and Equitable Governance of the Global Fishing Sector” 2004; Kosamu 2015).

However, this in depth understanding is difficult to achieve as small scale fisheries are drastically understudied (Misund, Kolding, and Fréon 2002; Mills et al. 2011; FAO 2020). This can be partially attributed to the fact that small scale fisheries employ a large number of people over a large spatial distribution, and governments are often financially limited when surveying these sectors (Misund, Kolding, and Fréon 2002; Gutiérrez,

Hilborn, and Defeo 2011). Because a lot of employment in small scale fisheries is informal, it's difficult to understand exactly how many people are reliant on small scale fisheries, and existing metrics are likely to be underestimations (Mills et al. 2011). Data collection in small scale fisheries can be difficult and resource consuming as they often exist in remote places (Chuenpagdee et al. 2019). Also, effective conservation requires an understanding of the practices and culture of fishers. Fishers in certain areas can sometimes come from different ethnicities and speak different languages (Pomeroy et al. 2007; Barnes-Mauthe et al. 2013; Sari et al. 2021), making cross-cultural cooperation difficult. Further, conservationists have often ignored social hierarchies in small scale fisheries, and by doing so, have actually further entrench these inequalities (Baker-Médard 2017). The existence of social structures is extremely prevalent in human societies and this has been shown to alter how people interact with the environment.

Community management of fisheries has been shown to be one of the most effective forms of small scale fishery conservation while utilizing traditional knowledge and empowering local communities Gelcich and Donlan (2015). Small scale fisheries are typically characterized by tight social structures and strong reliance on the environment, therefore the intersection of culture and environment is extremely important in maintaining small scale (Grafton 2005; Thampi, Anand, and Bauch 2018; Barnes et al. 2019). Community management allows for reaching ecological goals while simultaneously maintaining the livelihood and economic and cultural goals of fishers (Govan 2010; Barnes-Mauthe et al. 2013). On the other hand, outsider institutions have typically ignored these cultural components to fisheries and either further entrenched inequalities in the community or conservation efforts have been met with low compliance (Bodin and Crona 2009; Katikiro, Macusi, and Ashoka Deepananda 2015; Kosamu 2015; Salas, Barragán-Paladines, and Chuenpagdee 2019; Prince et al. 2021).

Mechanistic models are one way in which we can study small scale fisheries despite challenges in data collection. Mechanistic models mathematically describe the underlying biological and physical processes that make up an ecological system (Grimm et al. 2005; André, Haddon, and Pecl 2010; Briggs-Gonzalez et al. 2016). Therefore, they do not require the extensive data collection needed to construct a statistical model (Crouse, Crowder, and Caswell 1987; Nowlis 2000; Gharouni et al. 2015). Mechanistic models are a prominent tool in fishery assessments (Lee et al. 2018; Free et al. 2020). In the following chapters, we utilize mechanistic models to better understand small scale fisheries and what social and ecological challenges they face.

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