

## **20 QUESTIONS ABOUT SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES**

Below are the key questions about small-scale fisheries (SSF) that we would like to capture as part of the SSF Profile in the Too Big To Ignore (TBTI) Information System on Small-scale Fisheries (ISSF). Anyone with knowledge and familiarity with SSF or contributing case studies about SSF to TBTI research clusters is encouraged to provide answer to these 20 questions. If you have knowledge about different SSFs at different geographic scopes (for instance, local versus national), please complete a separate questionnaire for each. Estimates based on local and expert knowledge are acceptable, but this should be indicated in the information source(s) at the end of the questionnaire. Information collected through this questionnaire will be entered into ISSF and made available to anyone interested in SSF free of charge. Contributors of the information will be properly acknowledged.

Note: If data is at national level, please complete a separate questionnaire for each SSF type if possible.

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INFORMATION	RESPONSE			
(1) Name and type of SSF	A. SSF name: Pontal do Paraná, Brazil  B. SSF type(s): (select ALL that apply)			
	☐ Aquaculture ☐ Recreational			
	☑ Commercial ☑ Subsistence			
	☐ Indigenous			
	Others (specify):			
(2) Location, geographic scope and timeframe	A. Location: Pontal do Paraná municipality, Paraná State			
	Geographic scope: (select ONE only)			
	☑ Local			
	Sub-national			
	☐ National			
	Regional (multiple countries)			
	Country(ies): Brazil			
	B. Information timeframe: (indicate year associated with the information, or a range of years) $_{2006-2014}$			

(3) Dominant ecosystems in the	A. Ecosystem type(s): (select ALL that apply)			
location	☑ Marine			
	☐ Freshwater			
	☑ Brackish			
	B. Ecosystem detailed type(s): (select ALL that apply)			
	☑ Archipelago ☐ Intertidal			
	☑ Beach ☐ Lagoon			
	☑ Coastal ☐ Lake			
	☐ Coral reef ☐ Mangrove			
	☐ Deep sea ☐ Open ocean			
	☑ Estuary ☐ River			
	☐ Fjord ☐ Salt marsh			
	Others (specify):			
(4) SSF term and definition	A. Term(s) used to refer to SSF: (select ALL that apply)			
	☑ Artisanal			
	☑ Coastal			
	☐ Inland			
	☐ Inshore			
	☐ Small-boat			
	☑ Small-scale			
	☐ Subsistence			
	☑ Traditional			
	Others (specify):			
	D. Ann annually and a Cabanian de Carania (Andreas ONE and A			
	B. Are small-scale fisheries defined? (select ONE only)			
	☑ Yes			
	□ No			
	☐ Not explicitly			
	Provide SSF definition, if applicable:			
	"A marine artisanal fishermen is defined as an independent fish			
	harvester whose livelihood is based on fishing, on a part or full time			
	basis, using labour and knowledge-intensive techniques, employing family community labour on a share basis for harvesting in coastal			
	habitats. The fish catch is usually sold in the market, usually through middlemen, although part of the production is directed to household			
	consumption." (Diegues, 2006)			

(5) Main gears type(s)	Select ALL that apply:						
	☐ Dred		☐ Lift net				
	☐ Cast net			☐ Poison/explosive			
	☑ Gillnet			☐ Recreational fishing			
	☐ Glea	ning		gears			
	☑ Harp	oon		Seine	☑ Seine net		
	☐ Harv	esting		✓ Surro	✓ Surrounding net		
		hines			☐ Traps		
	☑ Hoo	k and line	е	☑ Trawls			
	☐ Othe	ers (speci	fy):				
(6) Type(s) and number(s) of	Main SSF	#	Ave.	Typical	# crew	# days	
vessels (select ALL that apply and	vessel type(s)	vessels	length (metres)	engine		fishing	
provide information for each			(metres)	size (HP)		/year	
type)	☐ Raft						
	☑ Canoe	98	6 - 10	11 - 24	1 - 2	There is no information	
	☐ Outrigger					about this, but about	
	☐ Dory ☐ Piroque					the	
	<b>☑</b> Wooden					autonomy of the boat,	
	☑ Fiberglass					which means the	
	☐ Row boat ☐ Sail boat					number of days they	
	☐ Decked					can stay	
	☐ Undecked					out fishing without	
	☐ Others:					going back to the	
						shore. In	
						this case, vessels	
						have to return	
(7) Number of SS fishers	A. Total num	ber of SS	fishers	= 400			
	B. % of full-time		=				
	C. % of fisher women			=			
	3. 75 31 1151161	_					
(8) Number of all households	A. Total number of			= 5000			
and SS fishing households in the location	households i	n the loc	ation	5000			
location	B. % of hous	eholds		=			
	participating	in SSF		100			

(9) Main species caught and	Main species caught Landings (metric tons) / y			
landing amount for each species	Sea bob shrimp (Xiphopenaeus kroyeri) White shrimp (Litopenaeus shimiti) Hake (Macrodon ancylodon;Cynoscion leiarchus;Cynoscion microlepidotu Cynoscion acoupa) Mullet (Mugil liza; Mugil platanus) Flounder (Paralichthys spp) Mackerel (Scomberomorus brasiliensis; Scomberomorus cavalla) Croaker (Micropogonias furnieri) Castin leatherjacket (Oligoplites saliens) Common snook (Centropomus undecimalis)			
(10) Percentage of household income coming from SSF (harvest and post-harvest) and types of post-harvest activities	A. % of household income from SSF (harvest and post-harvest) = 100%  B. Post-harvest activities in location: (select ALL that apply)  Processing (cooking, drying, salting, smoking, etc.)  Marketing/trading  Transportation  Others (specify): filleting fish and peeling shrimp  C. % of women in post-harvest = majority  D. % of children in post-harvest =			
(11) Percentage of total income, or GDP, in the location coming from SSF	% income = % GDP =			
(12) Other 'non-fishing' livelihood activities that SS fishing people participate in (Indicate approximate percentage of women involved)	Select ALL that apply:  Farming/cultivation (rice, cassava, corn, vegetables, etc.)  Animal/livestock husbandry  Small trade  Small own-business  Tourism-related activities  Wage/hired labour  Others (specify):	% of women involved: = = = = = = = = = = = =		

(13) SSF market and distribution channel(s)	A. % of catch retained for household consumption and given to family/friends			
	B. % of catch sold in local markets	= 90%		
	C. % of catch sold to outside markets	=		
	D. % of catch going to non-food uses	0%		
	E. % of catch going to other uses	= 0%		
	TOTAL	100%		
(14) Number of years SSF have	Select ONE only:			
existed in this location	Less than 10 years			
	☐ About 30 years			
	☐ About 50 years			
	☐ About 100 years			
	☑ More than 100 years			
(15) SS fishers' status in the	A. SS fishers are: (Select ONE only)			
society and whether fishing is an	☐ Highly regarded by other people in the society			
occupation of the last resort	☐ Moderately regarded by other people in the			
	society			
	Poorly regarded by other people in the society			
	B. Fishing is considered by SS fishers as an occupation of the last resort: (Select ONE only)			
	□ No			
	✓ Somewhat			
	☐ Yes			
(16) Governance mode(s) in SSF	Select ALL that apply:			
	☐ Co-management/co-governance			
	Community-based management			
	☐ Self governance			
	Hierarchical/top-down governance			
	Others (specify):			

(17) Property and access rights held by SS fishers	A. Property rights held by SS fishers: (select ONE only)  Individual Collective/communal None  B. Access held by SS fishers: (select ONE only) Secured Not secured			
(18) Key rules, regulations, instruments and measures used to manage SSF	Select ALL that apply:  License/permit  Buy-back  Catch limit  Seasonal closure  Area closure  Gear restriction  Vessel restriction  Fishing effort restriction  Community-based rights	areas  Quot  Taxes renta  Territ rights  Trans	a allocation s and resource I charges corial user	
(19) Relevant organization(s) involved in SSF governance in the location	MPA MMA ICMBio IBAMA  CEPSUL IAP Environmental Police  Fisher's guilds ("colônia") MOPEAR	Type (e.g. State/gov. department, market organization, fishers local action group, co-op/society, etc.)  Government Department  Government Department  Fisher's organization and movement	Geographic Scope (e.g. local, sub-national, national, regional, global) National Sub-national	

(20) Major concerns/issues	Select A	Select All that apply:			
currently affecting SSF (which make them vulnerable or threaten their viability)		Ecosystem health degradation, byca etc.) Social justice (accordisplacement, power livelihoods (viabil Food security (avaetc.) Markets (access, processed for the construction of the const	ess, rights, fairnes wer, etc.) ity, wellbeing, head ilability, accessibility, ac	shing practices, s, equity, alth, etc.) elity, safety, etc.) on mes oility, erent resource	

## **Information Source(s):**

Andriguetto-Filho, J.M. A mudança técnica e o processo de diferenciação dos sistemas de produção pesqueira do Litoral do Paraná, Brasil. Desenvolvimento e Meio Ambiente, n. 8, 43-58, 2003. Diegues AC. Artisanal fisheries in Brazil. Chennai: SAMUDRA monograph. International collective in support of fishworkers; 2006. CALDEIRA, G.A. Diagnóstico socioecológico da pesca no município de Pontal do Paraná (PR): Subsídios para a gestão compartilhada da atividade. Dissertação (Mestrado em Sistemas Costeiros e Oceânicos) Universidade Federal do Paraná. 279p. 2009. Caldeira, G.A., Pierri, N. 2014. Economic Relations and the Co-management of common-resources: The case of marine fisheries in Pontal do Paraná, Southern Brazil. Desenvolvimento e Meio Ambiente. v.32, pp.119-137.

## **Other Comments:**