

Fisheries and Aquaculture Green Reconstruction Policy Guidelines

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(Adapted from WWF-Indonesia 2005)

1 Green Reconstruction Policy: Implementation

1.1 Coastal and Marine Natural Resources

1.1.1 Rebuilding well managed small-scale coastal fisheries

Goal

A small-scale fisheries sector is re-established that is sustainably managed, equipped with appropriate gears, does not exceed carrying capacity, and promotes poverty reduction through incentives for best practices.

Reconstruction Strategy

- Develop a sustainable fisheries reconstruction plan that focuses on creating an overarching sustainable fisheries management framework, sustaining target fish populations, conserving sites critical for replenishment, rebuilding boats, gears, supporting infrastructure and markets, strengthening local institutions involved in small-scale fisheries, and strengthening small scale fisheries governance;
- Where possible, promote community led reconstruction efforts, including investing in local industries and local capacity for rebuilding boats and infrastructure, taking care to ensure that capacity limits are not exceeded;
- Where possible, promote the use of recycled or sustainably sourced materials in the rebuilding of boats and supporting infrastructure, and re-equip with appropriate gears according to national and local management frameworks, working within an overarching sustainable fisheries management plan;
- Avoid the introduction of inappropriate technologies (e.g. steel boats), and critically evaluate donor or national government driven initiatives to provide substantially different boats or gears; and
- Invest in the reconstruction of strong local formal and informal institutions and human capacity for management, including monitoring and enforcement, coupled with efforts to rebuild infrastructure.

Indicators of Success

- There is a reduction in the use of unsustainable and destructive fishing gears, and a reduction in illegal fishing activities;
- The marine trophic structure of target ecosystems is maintained or improved, and there are positive trends in population indicators such as size / frequency distribution of indicator species, and abundance and population structure of target species;
- Management frameworks integrate traditional fisheries knowledge and management mechanisms, including the maintenance of traditional fishing grounds, and access rights;
- Management frameworks support the effective participation of local institutions representing fisher communities in the governance process;
- Product sold to markets meets best practice criteria; and
- Fishing households engage in enterprise schemes.

1.1.2 Rebuilding a well managed commercial fisheries sector

Goal

The commercial fisheries sector is sustainably managed, operates according to best practices within a precautionary framework, uses appropriate gears and capacity, is supported by efficient post-harvesting technology and infrastructure, and does not compromise subsistence and small-scale fisheries.

Reconstruction Strategy

- Develop a sustainable fisheries reconstruction plan, focusing on creating an overarching sustainable fisheries management framework, building capacity for effective management, sustaining target fish populations, and conserving sites critical for replenishment;
- Develop a sustainable fisheries infrastructure reconstruction plan, involving rebuilding boats, gears, supporting infrastructure and markets, and strengthening local institutions involved in small scale fisheries, and strengthening fisheries governance;
- Ensure effective surveillance, enforcement and compliance mechanisms are in place to prevent over-exploitation of fish populations and other targeted components of the ecosystems, and to prevent other activities from having a significantly damaging impact on the health of the ecosystems; and
- Provide incentives and access to markets for product of a certification standard to encourage best practice, and if appropriate, develop infrastructure and trade networks and seek markets to support such ventures.

Indicators of Success

- There is a reduction in the use of unsustainable and destructive fishing gears, and a reduction in the incidence of illegal fishing activities;
- The marine trophic structure of target ecosystems is maintained or improves, and there are positive trends in population indicators such as size / frequency distribution of indicator species, and abundance and population structure of target species; and
- Fisheries management plan are developed under an ecosystem based management framework with clear catch limits, and are supported by local stakeholders.

1.1.3 Rebuilding a sustainably managed aquaculture sector

Goal

The aquaculture sector is sustainably managed, operates according to best practices within a coastal zone management framework, with minimum negative impacts on marine and coastal ecosystems, and promotes poverty reduction through incentives for best practices.

Reconstruction Strategy

- As far as possible, provide alternative livelihoods and compensation while the aquaculture sector is reviewed for environmental and economic sustainability, infrastructure needs assessed and a sector specific reconstruction plan developed;
- Ensure that reconstruction is framed within a larger coastal zone management and spatial planning framework, and that there is effective participation of local communities in issues of land tenure, reclamation and zoning;
- Ensure that reconstruction follows best practice guidelines for aquaculture, including minimising impact on other ecosystems, and provision of incentives and access to markets for product of a certification standard; and
- Use the reconstruction of the aquaculture sector as a means of promoting local level enterprise opportunities, coupled to the implementation of best practice, such as providing individuals with equity in a larger enterprise.

Indicators of Success

- Aquaculture operations meet better practice standards;
- Water quality in adjacent rivers and watersheds is maintained or improved;
- Aquaculture operations are in compliance with integrated coastal management recommendations for location and type of operation;
- The sourcing of broodstock for shrimp aquaculture has no negative impact on the environment;
- Product sold to markets meets best practice criteria; and
- Aquaculture households engage in enterprise schemes.