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Judul Karya Ilmiah/Artikel : Fisheries certification in the developing world: Locks and keys or square pegs in round holes?

Jumlah Penulis : 9 (sembilan)

Status Pengusul : ~~Penulis pertama~~/ penulis ke 4/ ~~penulis korespondensi**~~

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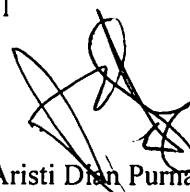
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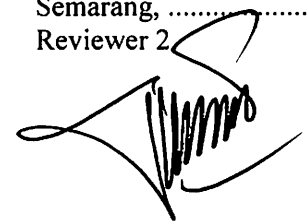
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Fisheries certification in the developing world: Locks and keys or square pegs in round holes?

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Abstract

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Abstract

The Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) is the frontrunner in fisheries certification, receiving both extensive support and strong criticisms. The increasing uptake by fisheries and markets (almost 10% of world fisheries tonnage engaged by the end of 2014) has been followed by a widening pool of stakeholders interacting with the MSC. However, the applicability of the MSC approach for fisheries in the developing world (DW) remains doubtful, reinforced by a worldwide uptake skewed towards developed world fisheries. Here, a group of MSC stakeholders, with the aid of an ad-hoc questionnaire survey, reviews constraints to MSC certification in DW fisheries, evaluates solutions put forward by the MSC, and recommends actions to improve MSC uptake by DW fisheries. Recommendations to the MSC include researching and benchmarking suitable data-limited assessment methods, systematizing and making readily available the experiences of certified fisheries worldwide and constructing specific fisheries capacity-building for regional leaders. The MSC can further review the certification cost, especially for small-scale fisheries and, in partnership with other institutions, mobilize a fund to support specific DW fishery types. This fund could also support the development of market opportunities and infrastructures likely to satisfy local conditions and needs. For wider market intervention, the MSC should consider embarking on some form of vertical differentiation. Finally, for fisheries that may never move towards certification, the group identifies tools and experiences available at MSC that can improve environmental performance and governance bearing. © 2015 Elsevier B.V.

Author keywords

Environmental standard; Market; MSC; Sustainable development; Transnational governance

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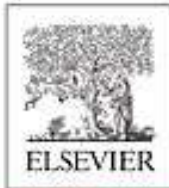
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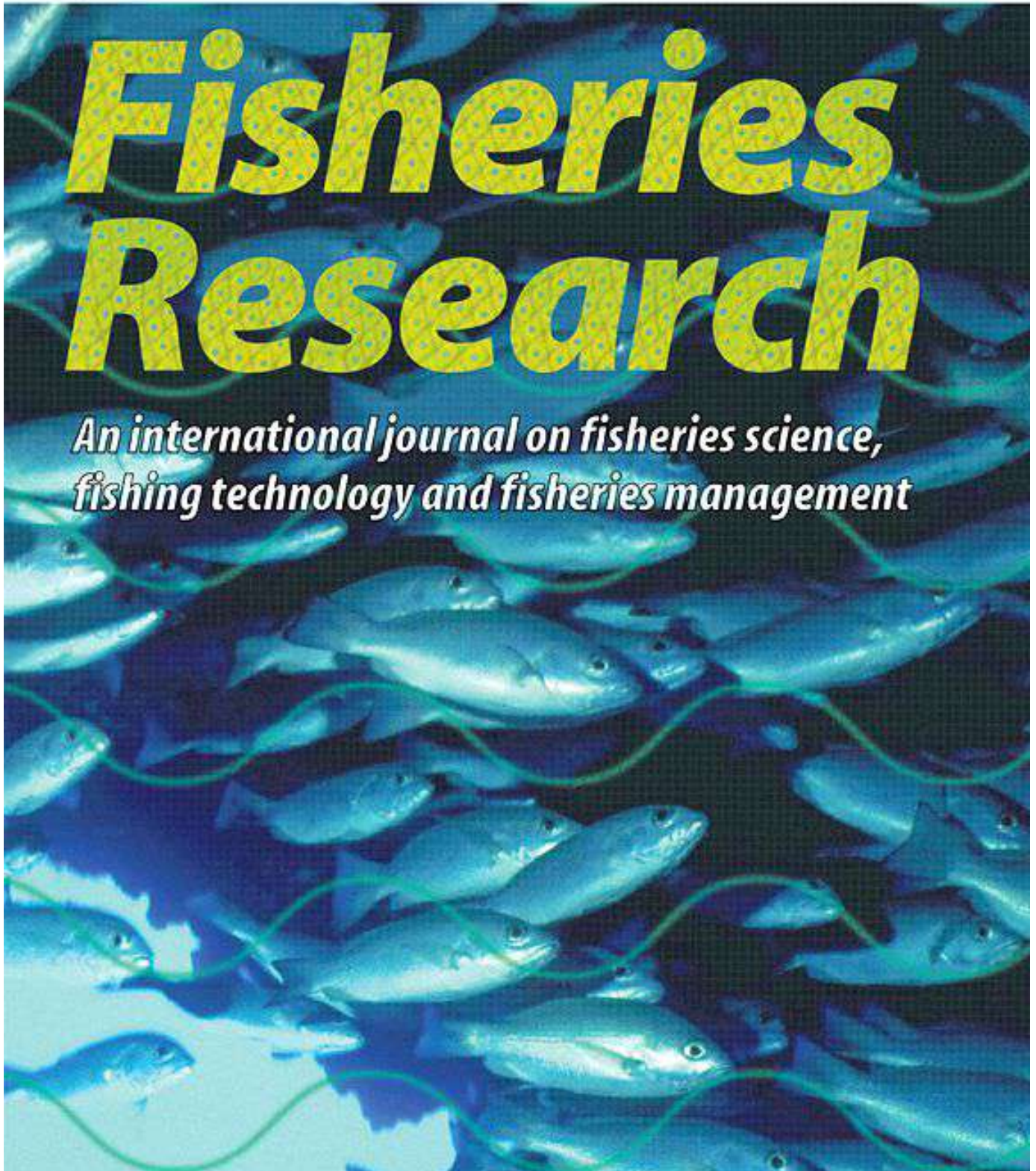


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1. The current situation and prospects of fisheries certification and ecolabelling
Nicolas L. Gutierrez, Omar Defeo, Simon R. Bush, Doug S. Butterworth, ... Andre E. Punt
Pages 1-6
2. Identifying and mitigating potential risks for Marine Stewardship Council assessment and certification
Lynda M. Bellchambers, Emily A. Fisher, Alastair V. Harry, Kendra L. Travaille
Pages 7-17
3. The effects of catch share management on MSC certification scores
Graeme Parkes, Jill H. Swasey, Fiona M. Underwood, Timothy P. Fitzgerald, ... David J. Agnew
Pages 18-27
4. Building Bayesian Belief Networks to investigate how fishery performance responds to management interventions
Fiona M. Underwood, Graeme Parkes, Jill H. Swasey
Pages 28-38
5. Fisheries certification in the developing world: Locks and keys or square pegs in round holes?
Yorgos Stratoudakis, Patrick McConney, John Duncan, Abdul Ghofar, ... Luis Bourillon
Pages 39-49
6. The Marine Stewardship Council certification in Latin America and the Caribbean: A review of experiences, potentials and pitfalls
Mónica Pérez-Ramírez, Mauricio Castrejón, Nicolás L. Gutiérrez, Omar Defeo
Pages 50-58
7. Fishers, Fair Trade, and finding middle ground
Megan Bailey, Simon Bush, Peter Oosterveer, Laksmi Larastiti
Pages 59-68
8. Promoting selective fisheries through certification? An analysis of the PNA unassociated-sets purse seine fishery
Rolf A. Groeneveld, Martin F. Quaas
Pages 69-78
9. Reinserting state agency in global value chains: The case of MSC certified skipjack tuna
Steven Adolf, Simon R. Bush, Sietze Vellema
Pages 79-87
10. From certification to recertification the benefits and challenges of the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC): A case study using lobsters
Lynda M. Bellchambers, Bruce F. Phillips, Mónica Pérez-Ramírez
Pages 88-97

11. Estimating the economic benefits of MSC certification for the South African hake trawl fishery
Philippe Lallemand, Mike Bergh, Margaret Hansen, Martin Purves
Pages 98-115
12. Have dockside prices improved after MSC certification? analysis of multiple fisheries
Adam Stemle, Hirotugu Uchida, Cathy A. Roheim
Pages 116-123
13. The South African experience with MSC certification: A perspective
Doug S. Butterworth
Pages 124-127
14. Private informational governance in Post-Soviet waters: Implications of the Marine Stewardship Council certification in the Russian Barents Sea region
Alexey O. Pristupa, Machiel Lamers, Bas Amelung
Pages 128-135
15. On the road to fisheries certification: The value of the Objections Procedure in achieving the MSC sustainability standard
Simon Brown, David J. Agnew, Will Martin
Pages 136-148
16. Translating sustainable seafood frameworks to assess the implementation of ecosystem-based fisheries management
Lucie Hazen, Elodie Le Cornu, Amanda Zerbe, Rebecca Martone, ... Larry B. Crowder
Pages 149-157
17. VALDUVIS: An innovative approach to assess the sustainability of fishing activities
Arne Kinds, Kim Sys, Laura Schotte, Koen Mondelaers, Hans Polet
Pages 158-171
18. Statistical tools to assess the breadth and depth of shrimp aquaculture certification schemes
Michael F. Tlusty, Matthew Thompson, Heather Tausig
Pages 172-176



Promoting selective fisheries through certification? An analysis of the PNA unassociated-sets purse seine fishery



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ABSTRACT

The certification by the Marine Stewardship Council of the unassociated-sets purse seine fishery of the Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA) has the potential to improve stocks of the fishery's main three tuna species, as well as to allow the PNA to extract more resource rents from the fishery. In this paper we analyze the economic and biological effects of this certification with a tractable bioeconomic model. We find that under plausible assumptions certification of tuna from the PNA unassociated-sets purse seine fishery can enhance stock size of skipjack tuna and bigeye tuna, but is likely to reduce stocks of yellowfin tuna due to the unassociated-sets fishery's high catch rate for this stock. The PNA's access fee declines in most scenarios considered.

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1. Introduction

The 2011 certification under the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) of the unassociated-sets purse seine fishery of the Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA) (Banks et al., 2011) has the potential to enhance management of tuna resources in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO), as well as the resource rents accruing to PNA signatories. Harvesting almost 1.9 million metric tons of tuna, at a value of US\$3.9 billion, in 2013 (about 72% and 64% of the total tuna harvest weight and value in the WCPO, respectively) (Williams and Terawasi, 2014), the purse seine fishery is a major player in the WCPO fishery and ecosystem. The widespread use of Fish Aggregation Devices (FADs) in the purse seine fishery, however, has a considerable impact on tuna stocks as well as the wider marine ecosystem (Dagorn et al., 2013; Leroy et al., 2013). Certification of tuna caught by purse seine sets on free-swimming schools (also referred to as unassociated sets), in order to distinguish it from tuna caught by means of FADs, can contribute to sustainable fisheries management in the WCPO. Moreover, MSC certification may enhance resource rents accruing to PNA signatories through the price premium of certified tuna.

Whether eco-certification will have the desired economic and ecological effects, however, is subject to considerable debate in the scientific literature. As the most prolific seafood label, the MSC has been criticized for perceived leniency of requirements and poor representation of developing countries (Gulbrandsen, 2009; Jacquet et al., 2010). Moreover, Froese and Proelss (2012) argue that a number of fisheries certified under MSC or Friend of the Sea (FOS) are nevertheless being overfished, although these results are subject to considerable debate (Agnew et al., 2013; Froese and Proelss, 2013). On the other hand, Gutiérrez et al. (2012) demonstrate that MSC certified seafood is more likely to be sustainably managed, implying that the label does indeed facilitate consumers in choosing more sustainable seafood products. It has also been argued that certification of fisheries that are not yet sustainably managed, but on their way to becoming so, can also stimulate sustainable fisheries management. Many such fisheries, however, appear to remain in the early stage of Fisheries Improvement Projects (FIPs), rather than move on to fully well-managed fisheries as envisaged by the MSC (Sampson et al., 2015).

A more theoretical concern is that eco-certification may fail to achieve sustainability goals, even if some consumers are willing to pay a price premium for the certified product (Mattoo and Singh, 1994; Gudmundsson and Wessells, 2000; Sedjo and Swallow, 2002). The rationale behind these concerns is that promotion of the sustainable product can enhance overall demand for both the sustainable and the unsustainable product, with the

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From certification to recertification the benefits and challenges of the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC): A case study using lobsters



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ABSTRACT

This paper compares two lobster fisheries, the Western Australian rock lobster (*Panulirus cygnus*) and the Mexico Baja California red rock lobster (*Panulirus interruptus*) that have been certified and re-certified by the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC), and compares the benefits and challenges associated with the certification process. Both fisheries have had similar conditions imposed to address deficiencies identified in the assessment process. The conditions included a better understanding of target stock status, improving monitoring and reporting of bycatch and Endangered Threatened and Protected species (ETPs), improving the understanding of the potential impacts of fishing on the ecosystem and implementing research plans. Providing the data to address these conditions was both expensive and time consuming but improved the understanding of these fisheries. Currently, MSC certified lobster accounts for approximately 20% of global lobster harvest. However, there is no evidence of a price premium for either Western Australian or Mexican Baja California lobster. At present, the vast majority of both lobster species sold are not tagged with the MSC logo due to the additional cost associated with its use. Despite the differences in species, landings and value, the Western Australian rock lobster and Mexican Baja California red rock lobster fisheries have had similar experiences in the benefits and challenges of the MSC process. In the case of the two lobster fisheries examined here, and undoubtedly in a number of other fisheries around the world where domestic or international market recognition of MSC is not high, the social and political benefits of certification far outweigh any economic incentive.

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1. Introduction

Ecolabels are market based mechanisms designed to influence the purchasing decisions of consumers and the procurement policies of retailers (Ward and Phillips, 2008, 2013; Roheim et al., 2011) particularly in countries such as Germany, the Netherlands, UK and USA (MSC, 2014a). Growing consumer awareness regarding the sustainability of marine resources and fishing practices has meant that ecolabels are now a common component of seafood marketing strategies (UNEP, 2009; Goyert et al., 2010). While there is debate as to whether there is evidence of price premiums for ecolabelled seafood products (Roheim et al., 2011; Sogn-Grundvåg et al., 2013), the procurement policies of a number of international retailers, e.g., Waitrose, Sainsbury's, Aldi and Carrefour, ensure market access

for only certified seafood (UNEP, 2009; MSC, 2014a). However, the rapid increase in seafood certification programs and associated ecolabels in the last ten years is not solely due to market mechanisms, but rather a complex combination of social, economic and political drivers that vary from fishery to fishery (Bush et al., 2013; Ward and Phillips, 2013).

Ecolabels are also an independent mechanism for implementing continuous improvement of environmental issues associated with fishing practices, e.g., interactions with Endangered, Threatened and Protected species (ETPs), and as such are viewed as one mechanism to alleviate the pressure on commercial fishing from environmental Non-Government Organisations (eNGOs) (Leadbitter, 2008; Ponte, 2012; Kvalvik et al., 2014). In some countries, ecolabels are viewed as political tools to validate government processes and independently demonstrate good management of marine resources (UNEP, 2009; Washington and Ababouch, 2011; Kvalvik et al., 2014).

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The Marine Stewardship Council certification in Latin America and the Caribbean: A review of experiences, potentials and pitfalls



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ABSTRACT

The Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certification program is a market-based instrument aimed at recognizing sustainable fishing practices. Although there are 10 MSC-certified fisheries in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), this proportion is low (4%) compared to the total number of certified fisheries globally. Therefore, implementation of MSC certification in LAC fisheries is examined by considering: (1) fishing industry drivers for certification and (2) certified fisheries performance against the MSC standard. The MSC certification was suitable for large multi-national enterprises with export-oriented markets and for small-scale fisheries with exclusive access rights harvesting high-value resources. Maintaining or increasing market-share was a main motivation to pursue certification. Most LAC certified fisheries showed high performance in terms of stock status, governance and management systems. However, the expansion of the MSC certification in LAC remains limited by: (1) intrinsic weaknesses of fisheries in the region (shortage of information and instability in governance systems); and (2) high costs associated to certification and extrinsic market conditions (price shocks and demand retractions). Innovative strategies to encourage the development of domestic certified seafood markets, and a major inclusiveness of small-scale fisheries with traditional management arrangements at the local level, could constitute significant steps toward a more sustainable pathway on a regional scale.

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1. Introduction

Fishery certification and seafood eco-labeling emerged as a voluntary and private instrument aimed at promoting a sustainable global seafood market. The Marine Stewardship Council (MSC), a non-profit organization, is considered the most widespread fisheries certification program (Bush et al., 2013; Agnew et al., 2013). By March 2015, 255 fisheries were, and further 121 were at different stages of the assessment process, together accounting for about 10% of the global wild-caught seafood (MSC, 2015). The MSC's fishery certification process is an assessment to determine whether a fishery meets MSC's environmental standard for sustainable fishing (hereafter the standard; MSC, 2015). The MSC standard is comprised of three core principles and a set of performance indicators

(PIs) and scoring guidelines (SGs), known as the “default assessment tree” (MSC, 2014a). Such principles are: (1) sustainable target fish stocks, (2) environmental impact of fishing, and (3) effective management. The PIs are grouped under each of the three MSC's principles. The certification process has two stages: a confidential pre-assessment that identifies the characteristics and limitations of the fishery in question and a complete public assessment in which a third-party certification body, known as certifier or Conformity Assessment Body (CAB), evaluate whether a fishery meets the standard.

Gutiérrez et al. (2012) provide evidence that MSC-certification is a pathway to move fisheries toward sustainability more quickly than non-MSC fisheries. Additional studies suggest that the MSC certification attracts price premiums (Roheim et al., 2011; Asche et al., 2015; Sogn-Grundvåg et al., 2015), incentivizes environmental improvements (Martin et al., 2012; MSC, 2014b; Bellchambers et al., 2014) and promotes community development and stakeholder engagement (Pérez-Ramírez et al., 2012a; Field et al., 2013). Nevertheless, concerns about MSC's market-driven approach to

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