

# Planning and policies with people in mind, land and sea

An interdisciplinary conversation

Igor d'Angelis and Iva Pires  
Carlos Alberto Marcal Gonzaga  
Alison Laurie Neilson and Rita São Marcos

## Planejamento e políticas com pessoas em mente, terra e mar

Uma conversa interdisciplinar

*International Seminar on Environment & Society, Lisbon, March 2-3 2020*

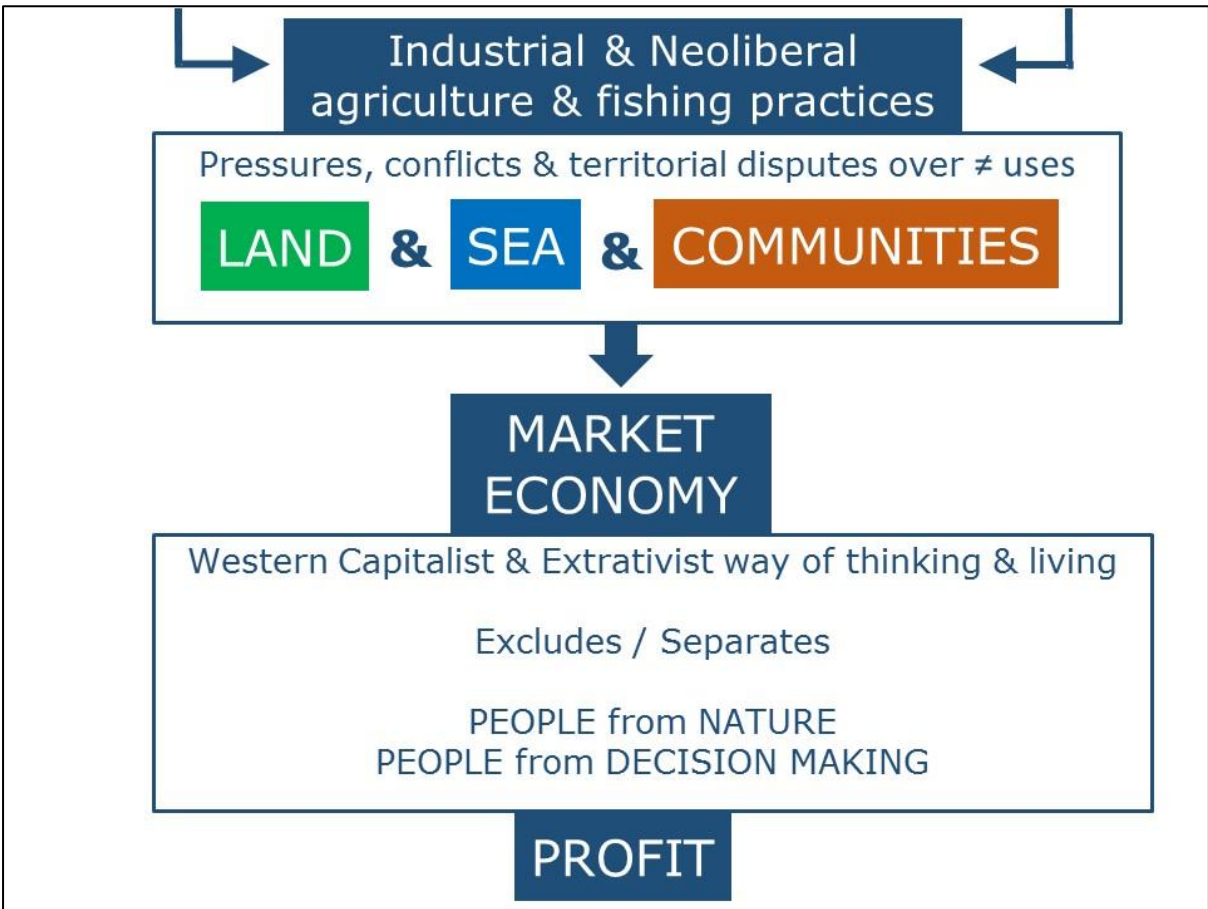
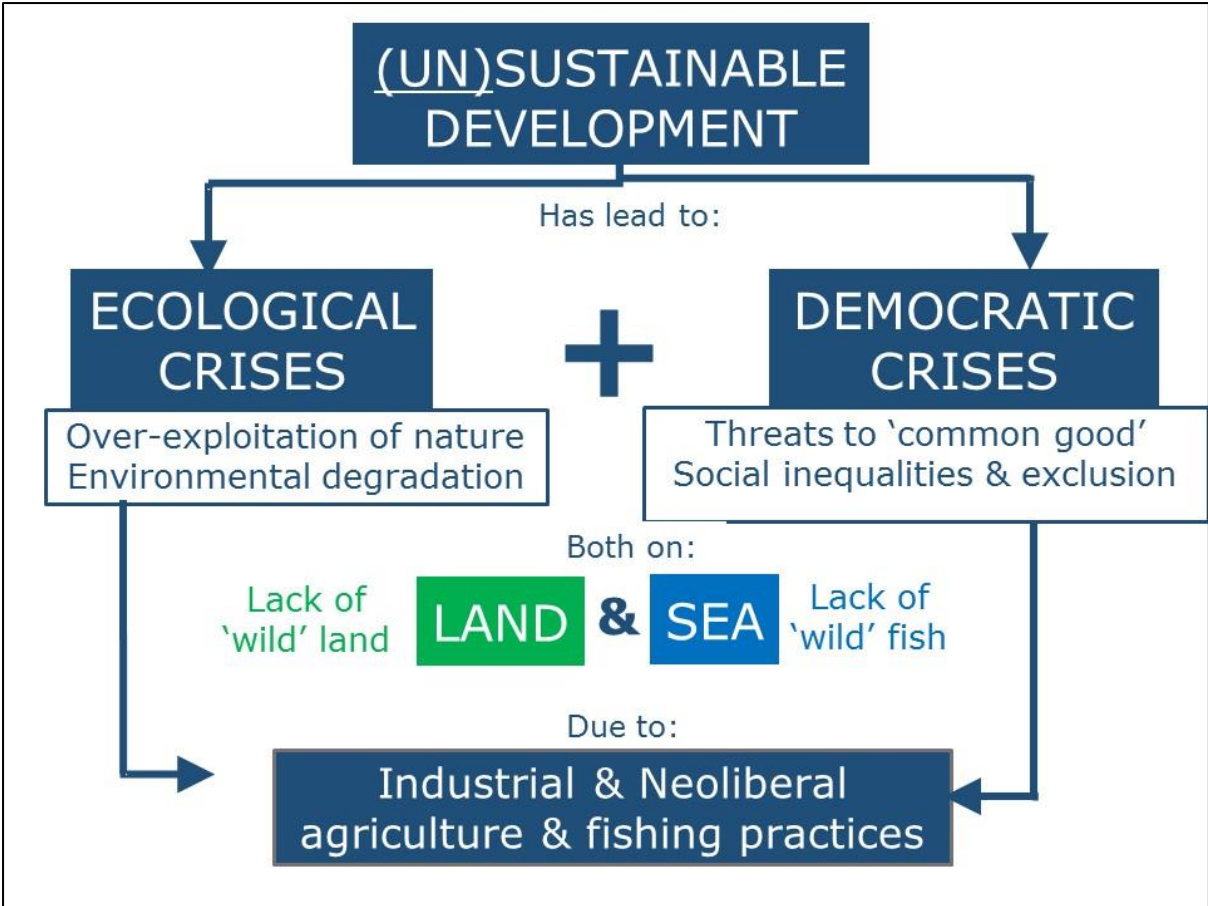
Publication: ***Conversation between Researchers***



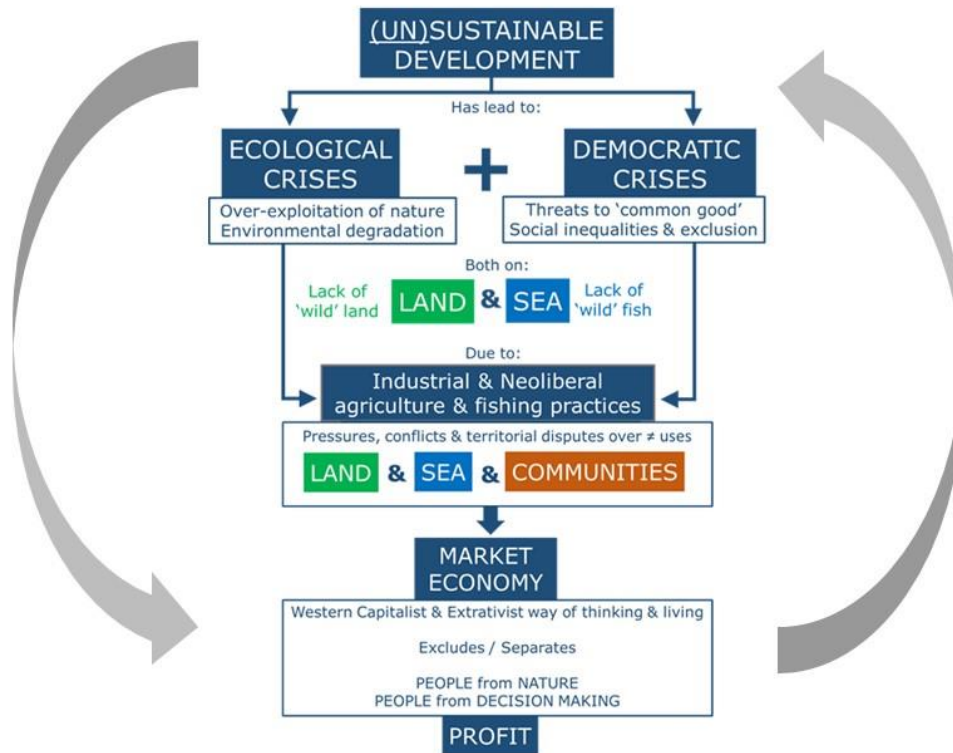
*Audience engagement*



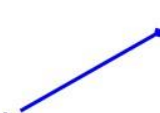
Initiating premise: People and the environment are cut out of each other - metaphoric, physical and metaphysical



Draft mapping of the growing discussion between the panelists



Fisherman's knowledge, perception and behavior in the face of fisheries collapse

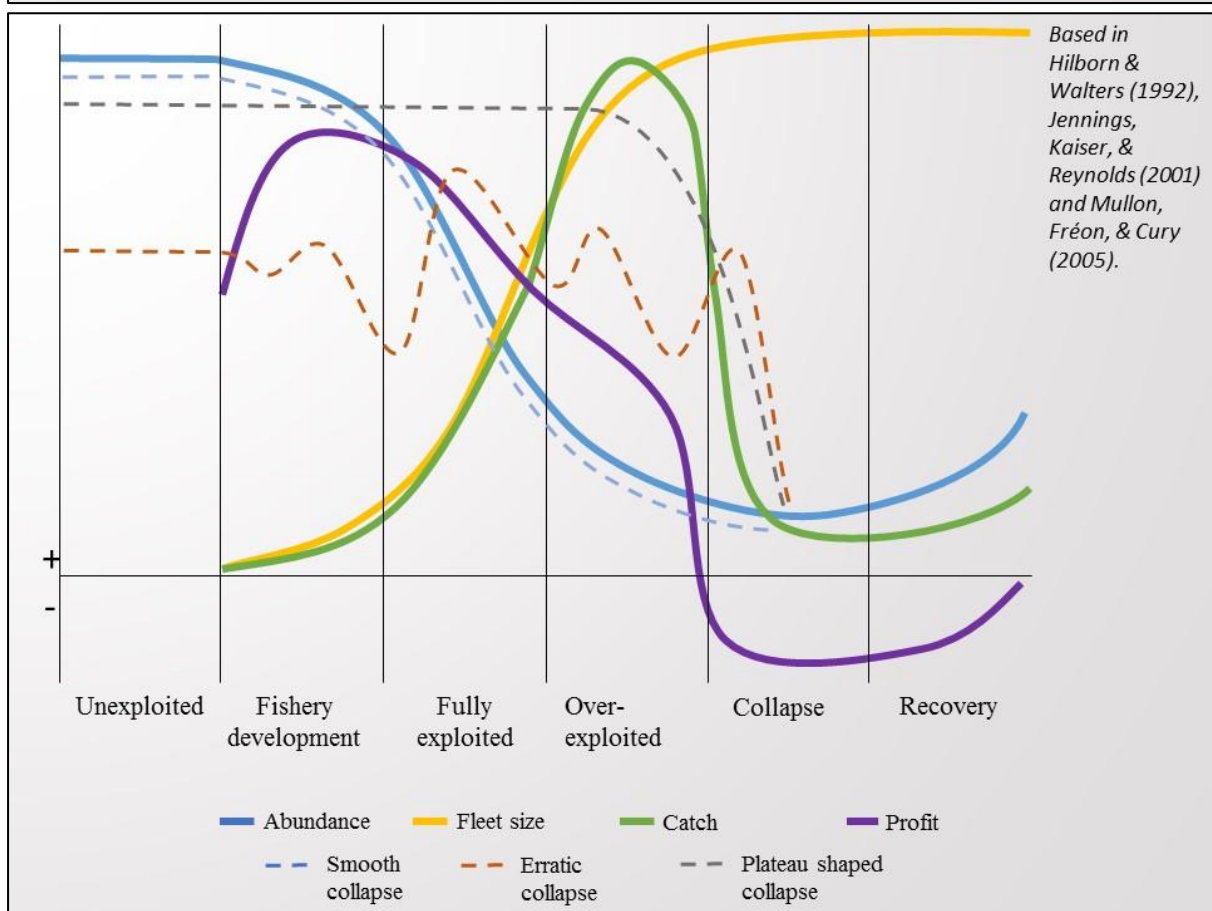


# Fisherman's knowledge, perception and behavior in the face of fisheries collapse

Igor d'Angelis – PhD Student (Human Ecology),  
CICS.NOVA, FCSH-UNL / CAPES Foundation

Iva Miranda Pires – CICS.NOVA, FCSH-UNL

Yorgos Stratoudakis – IPMA





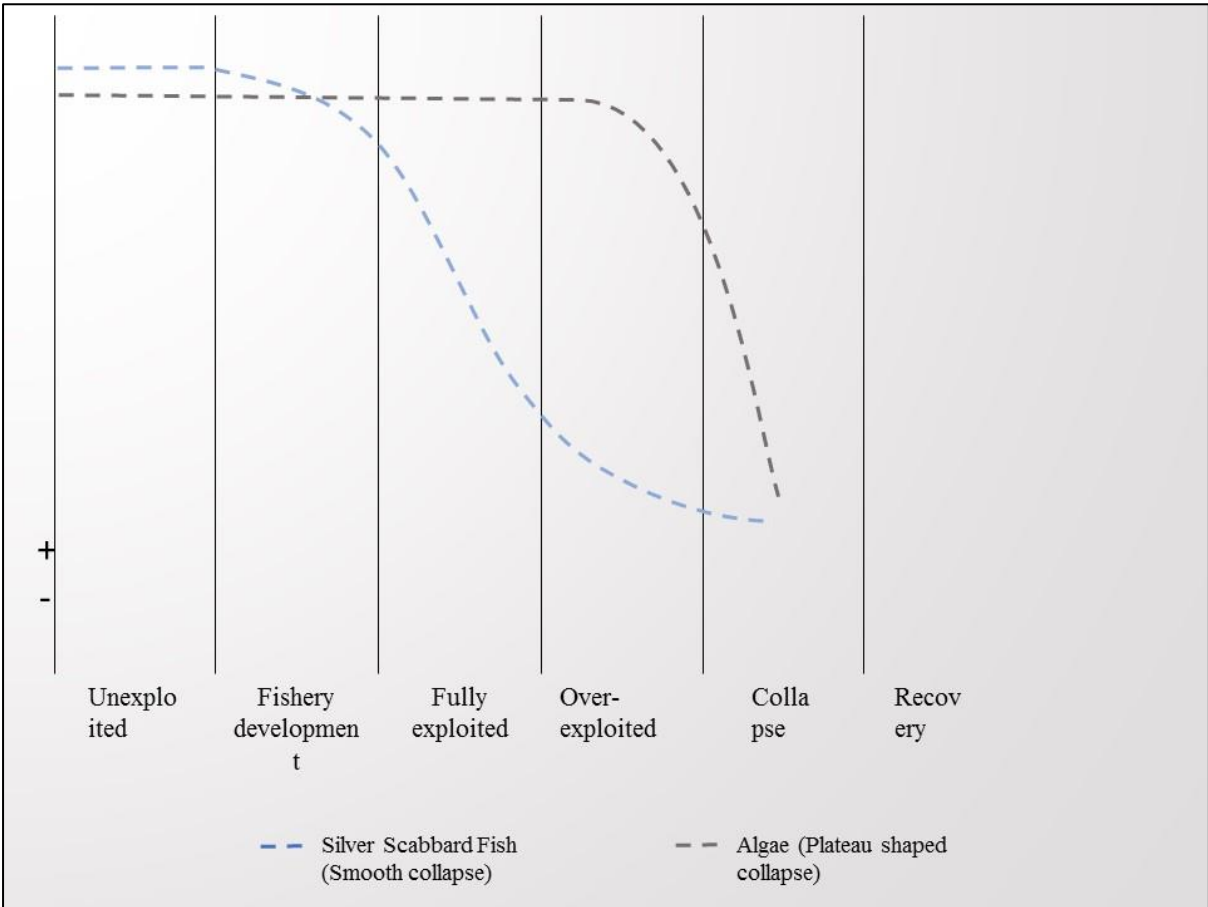
# Guiding Questions

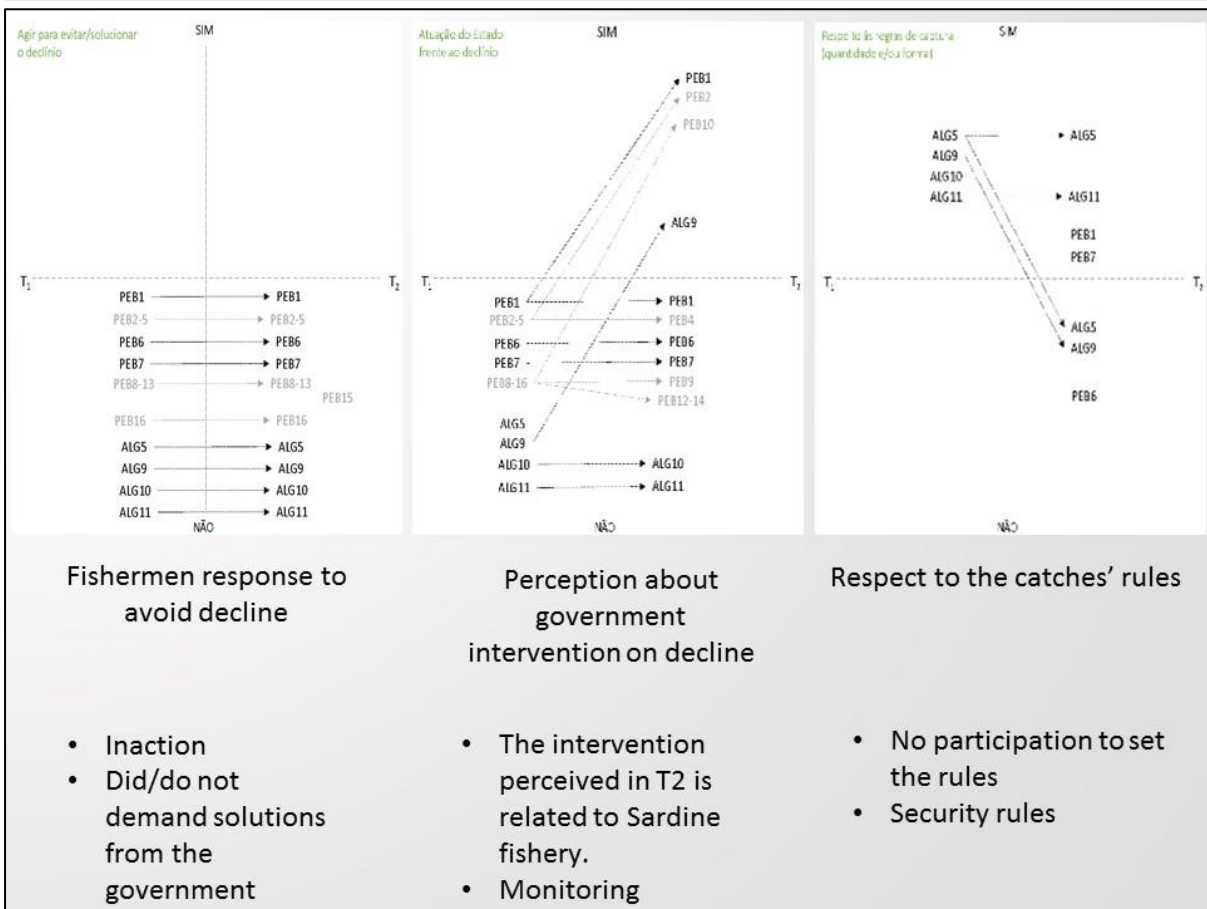
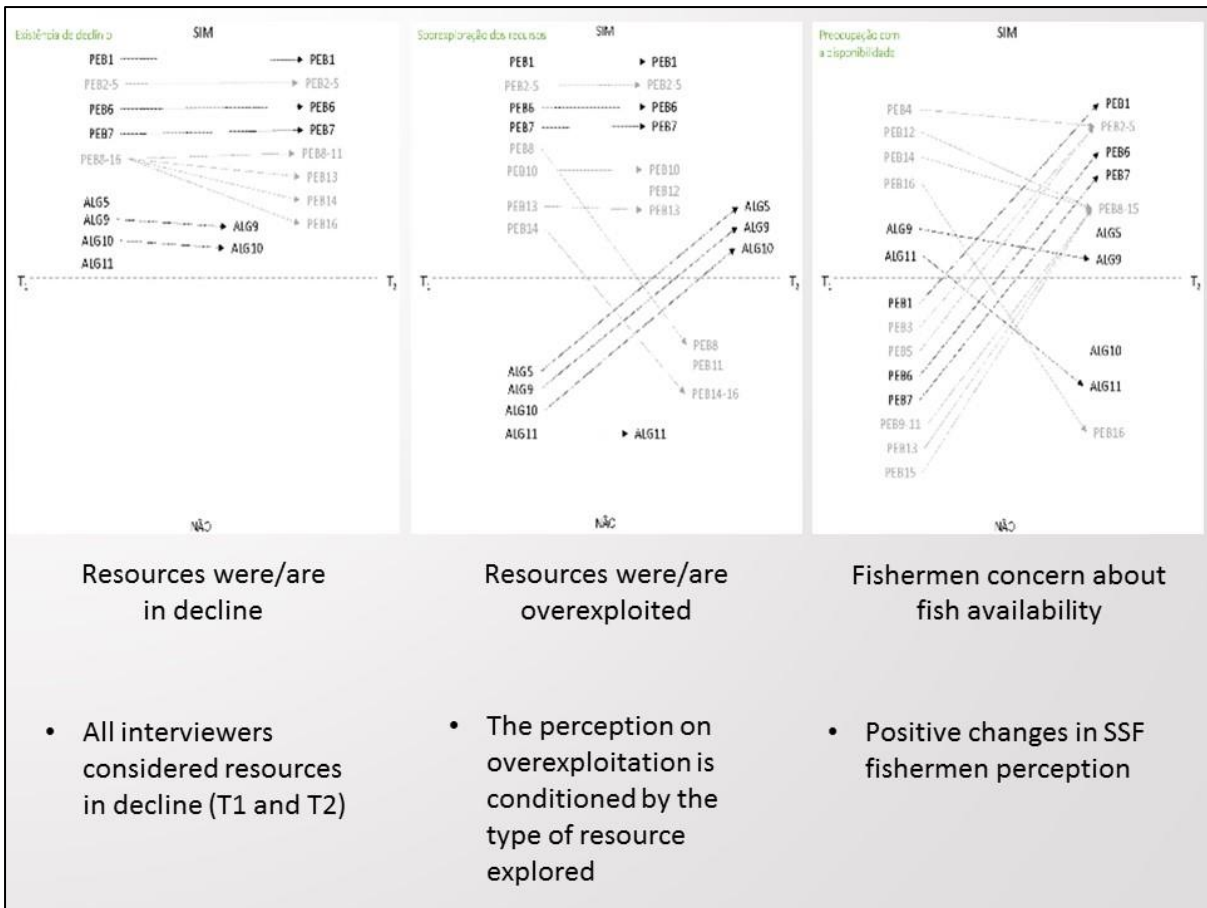
- Why fishing activities decline/collapse?
- Does the way the activities collapsed lead to changes in the perception and behaviour of fishermen in their current fishing activity?
- Is there a relationship between local ecological knowledge or perceptions about the decline/collapse and the behaviour of fishermen in fishing?
- Was there a change in their behaviour or perception after experiencing the decline/collapse of a previous fishing activity?
- What other aspects can influence fishermen's knowledge, perception and behaviour in the context of the decline/collapse of fisheries?

## Aim

**To understand the processes of decline/collapse of fishing activities and how it influences the perceptions and behaviours of fishermen in their current fishing practices**

- **Sesimbra**
- **Silver Scabbardfish fishing**
  - Collapsed on Portuguese sea in late 80s (two phases)
- **Algae extraction**
  - Collapsed on Sesimbra coast in early 90s





## Discussion

- Algae harvesters have changed their perception about the decline. However, it is not possible to affirm that it resulted from the experience of a previous situation of collapse but rather experiencing the decline or not.
- Whether they experience decline or not, they maintain a behaviour of inaction regarding the present situation of decline.
- Despite presenting knowledge about the decline process and realizing it, they still do not act accordingly.
  - environmental knowledge alone does not consistently lead to pro-environmental behaviour (Kollmuss & Agyeman, 2002)
- Lack of inclusion of fishermen in the definitions of rules is often reported in literature as one of the reasons for not following them
- “Each person’s motivation to behave stems from a complex mix of individual differences, cognitions, and situational constraints” (Scott, Amel, Koger, & Manning, 2016).
  - Better purchasing power after the April 25th revolution.
  - Growth of environmental concern.
  - Individual issues

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## Audience interaction 5 MINUTES

Discuss this with the person sitting beside you

How do the communities you study understand or perceive fisheries declines?

Have a question for Igor and Iva?

*Write it onto a Sticky Note*

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Un-participatory  
governance  
practices and  
conflict in Brazil





# **Governance and spatial conflicts:**

## **The Commons and the land use change in Brazil**

**Carlos A. M. Gonzaga**

*Universidade Estadual do Centro-Oeste - UNICENTRO (Brazil)*

*Universidade Nova de Lisboa - CICS.NOVA (Portugal)*



# **Governança e conflitos territoriais:**

## **Commons e mudança do uso da terra no Brazil**

**Carlos A. M. Gonzaga**

*Universidade Estadual do Centro-Oeste - UNICENTRO (Brazil)*

*Universidade Nova de Lisboa - CICS.NOVA (Portugal)*

Basic Concepts:

## Commons, traditional community and cultural territoriality

- To talk about spatial planning (land or maritime) is about the access and use of common-pool resources (CPR)
  - natural or man-made resource from which it is difficult, or costly, to exclude or limit potential users from obtaining benefits using it - (Ostrom, 1990)
- The main feature set of a traditional community is its rationality bounded to territorial pertaining (cultural territoriality)
- Cultural territoriality concerns on cultural identity to a locality and the collective meaning of its landscape and resources

## Research on two types of Brazilian traditional communities

### ***Faxinal* tradition: peasant Commons (in land)**

Features: small private properties, common land for animals breeding, family agriculture, shared extraction of native wood

Origin: cultural mix of Portuguese, native Guarany, an African.

(the model was later assimilated by new immigrants from German, Ukraine, Poland, Italy and others)

Geographic locus: Southern states of Brazil (Parana, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul)

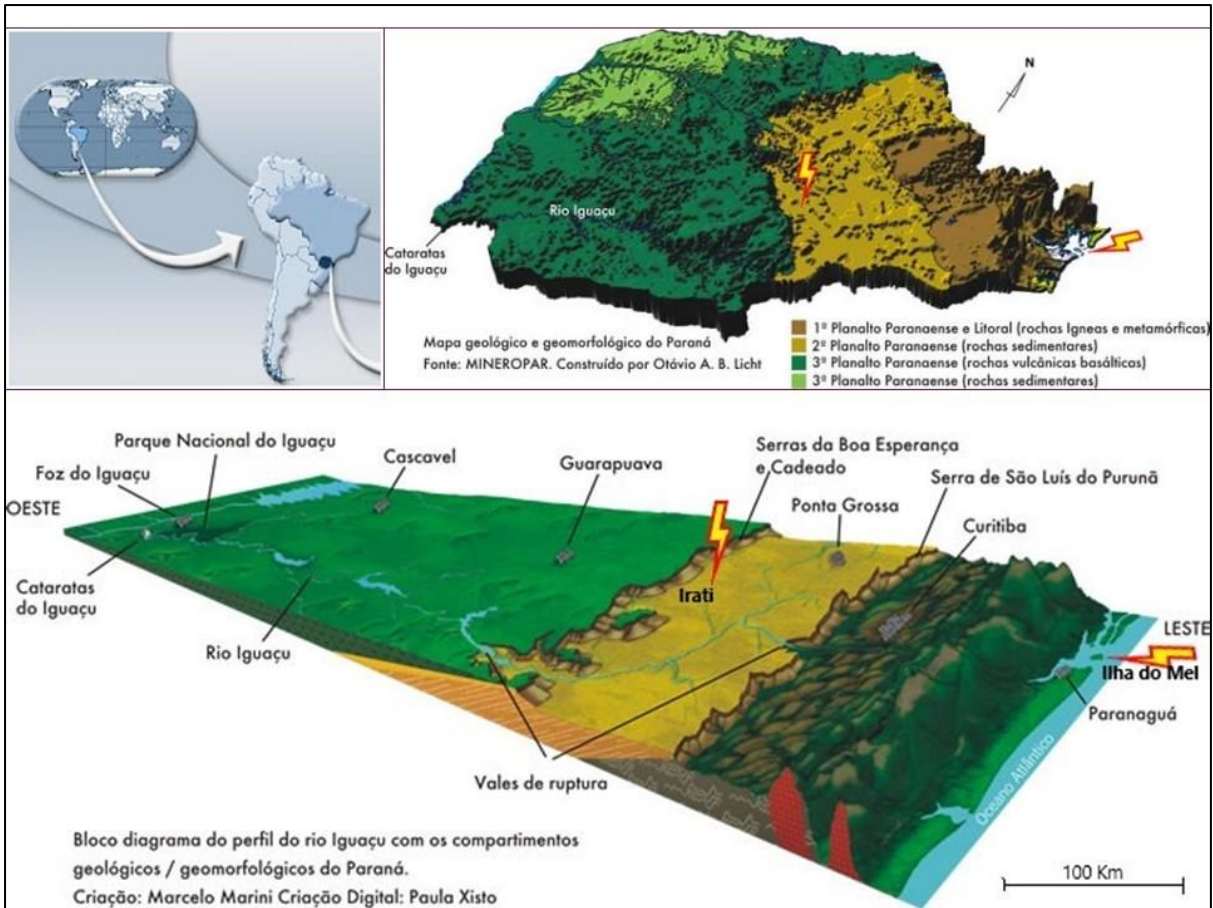
### ***Caiçara* tradition: fisherman Commons (on coast or island)**

Features: private right for small land use, subsistence agriculture, small scale fishing for market

Origin: cultural identity for mixed families of Portuguese and native Guarany

Geographic locus: coastal lands of Santa Catarina, Parana and Sao Paulo





## What do these communities have in common?

1. Life supporting dependence on collective use and sustainable management of natural resources
1. Cultural anchorage ground toward the surrounding nature and its material, symbolic and spiritual meanings
1. Behaviors based on local community institutionalised rules and traditions, out of market driven way of life



**Commons  
protection**

**X**

**Environmental protection  
&  
Sectorial policies**

- Brazil's Constitution protects specific rights of Traditional Communities and their Commons.
- There are laws that established ancestral land right and cultural autonomy at the recognized territories
- Top down public policies of environmental protection and sectoral economic policies have been threaten the material support of life of traditional communities

**State policies**

**X**

**Government policies**

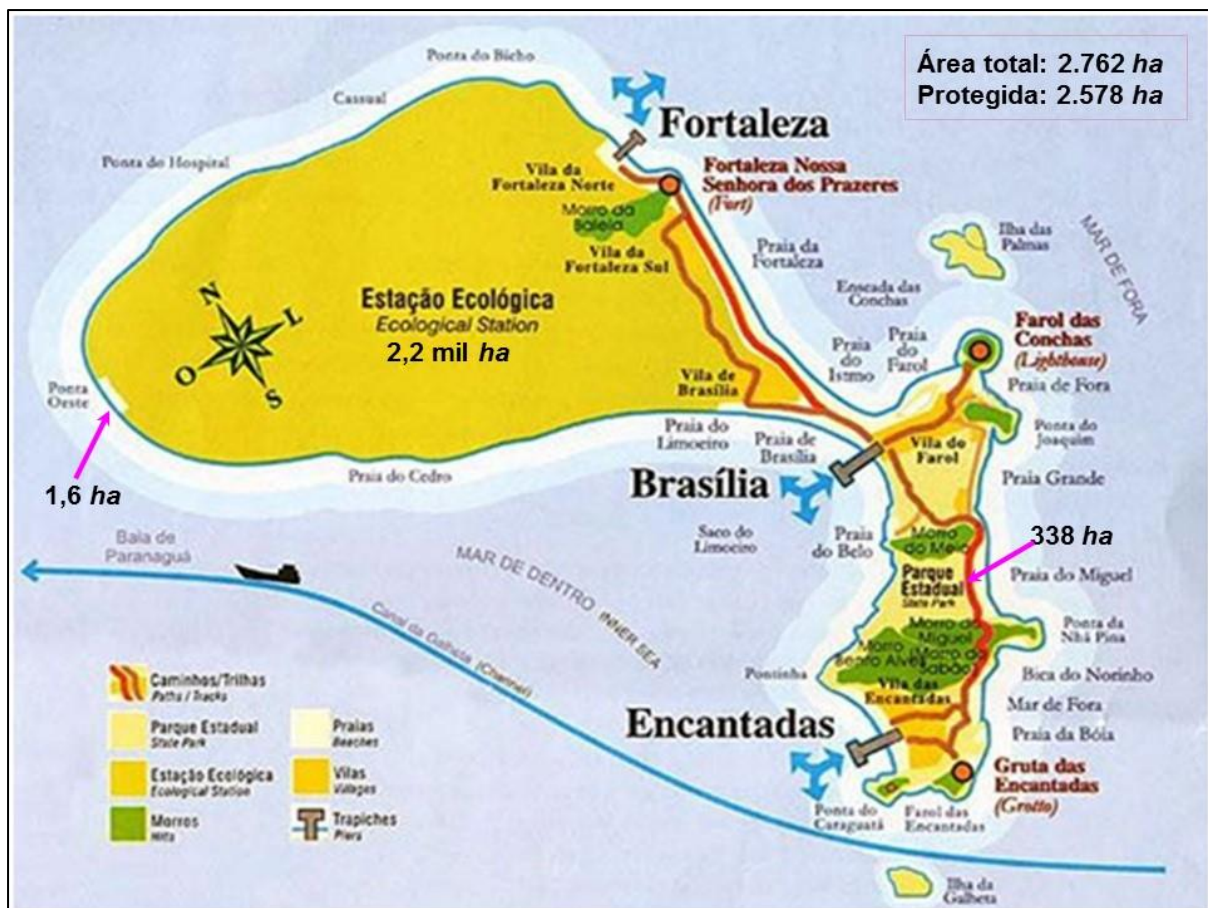
- **Constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil (1988)**
  - Art. 5<sup>th</sup>: guarantee of the right to property; property must meet social function
  - Art. 215 and 216: guarantee of pluri-ethnic and pluricultural country; there should be no ethnic or cultural supremacy
- **National Policy for Sustainable Development of Traditional Peoples and Communities (Federal Decree 6.040/2007)**
  - Traditional Communities: culturally differentiated groups, which recognize themselves as such, have their own forms of social organization, occupy and use territories and natural resources as a condition for their cultural, social, religious, ancestral and economic reproduction
  - Traditional Territories: spaces necessary for the cultural, social and economic reproduction of traditional peoples and communities, whether used permanently or temporarily

## The *Faxinal* Commons: rural land transition

- Growth of families
- Limited access to new lands and financing
- Government social, territorial and agricultural policies
- Economic pressure of neighbouring large scale commodities producers (monoculture of soy, corn, *pinus*, eucalyptus)

## The *Caiçara* Commons: coastal land transition

- Expansion of environmental protected areas
- Government land use planning
- Valuation of land by tourism industry
- New neighbors, surge of service job market, gentrification
- Intergenerational cultural conflicts



## Considerações finais

- Brazilian "green modernization" policies, since the years 1960's , continuously disarticulated the support for small scale family agriculture
- This contributed to the unsustainability of several rural commons and the mass migration of peasants to urban centers
- The fast increase of urban population and the consolidation of large scale fishing and tourism industry resulted in radical changing of coastal land occupation
- This contributed to the unsustainability of the coastal commons based on small scale fishing
- The growing environmental concerns results in public policies that unfairly treats big business and artisanal activities as equal

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## Audience interaction 5 MINUTES

Discuss this with the person sitting beside you

How do the communities that you study relate to the land and ocean?...or fit into industrialized or post-industrialized society?

Have a question for Carlos?

*Write it onto a Sticky Note*

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Azorean fishers  
and policy  
decisions



# Azorean Fishers Policy Decisions

*Science and public discourses  
People of the ocean*



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# Small-scale and artisanal fishing in the Azores



People as part of the ocean ecosystem  
need continued existence of wild fish

Pessoas como parte do ecossistema oceânico  
precisa da existência continuada de peixe selvagem

Dominant assumptions One-World world view  
being in relation”

A framework of empathy for diverse scientists and fishers to  
appreciate their commonalities across ways of knowing

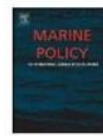
Marine Policy 105 (2019) 30–37

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Marine Policy

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/marpol](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/marpol)



Reframing marine resource management with relational ontologies and  
hybrid entanglements: Fishing for empathy between Azorean fishers and  
scientists



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## ARTICLE INFO

**Keywords:**  
Nature/culture divide  
Ontology  
Hybridity  
Fisheries  
Governance  
Azores

## ABSTRACT

Springing from research on the knowledge regimes that affect small-scale fishers and scientists who engage in fisheries governance, in the Azores Islands, Portugal, this article explores how knowledge and communication practices are related to our understandings of the ocean world. It uses diverse social sciences to reframe the marine ecological crisis and re-imagine a broad mix of world views co-existing. It discusses the limitations of the ontology and epistemology born from a hegemonic way of understanding The World, which grew out of the grand narrative of modernity and the colonial power that established Europe as the centre of World History, and condemned Nature to be merely resources whose sole purpose is to serve the dominant economic system. In contrast, Southern world views acknowledge the world's ontological multivocality, showing us the relationality.

	Regional Fisheries Congress, 8–10 September 2005	
2006	Project: Women in fisheries in the Azores 2006–2008	← Which people?
2007	Regional Fisheries Congress 3–4 November 2007	
2008	AMPA created 2007 Ilhas em Rede created 2008 University of the Azores Research 2008–2014	
2009		← Fisherwomen
2010	Regional Fisheries Congress 23–24 September 2010	
2011	Sea of the Azores Scientific Forum for Decision Making I, 19–20 January 2011 Exploring the wealth of coastal fisheries: Listening to community voices 21–24 October 2011	← Whose knowledge?
2012	Sea of the Azores Scientific Forum for Decision Making II, 9–10 July 2012	
2013	Sea of the Azores Scientific Forum for Decision Making III, 19–20 September 2013	← Whose knowledge?
2014	Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra Research 2014–2019	
2015	Conversations with Women, 4–5 May 2015 Creation of Regional Fisheries Council (Regional Regulatory Decree No 8/2015/A of 22 April 2015)	
2016	Casting nets for social inclusion: Weaving partnerships across the sea, 5–12 March 2016	
2017	One-by-One Tuna Fisheries Conference, 16–17 October 2017	← Whose knowledge?
2018	1st International Forum for Socioeconomics of Fisheries, 22–23 March 2018 3 Azorean FLAGs established	

'Helpers' becoming visible  
 Safe harbours: women's associations  
 A powerful storm: economic and environmental crisis  
 Powerful waves capsize too narrow expertise  
 All hands on deck to weather the storm

**Domination of "expertise"**  
**Fish as resources**  
**Cultural values? People (women) in relation to the sea?**

Maritime Studies (2019) 18:385–397  
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s40152-019-00155-0>

RESEARCH



**A vision at sea: women in fisheries in the Azores Islands, Portugal**

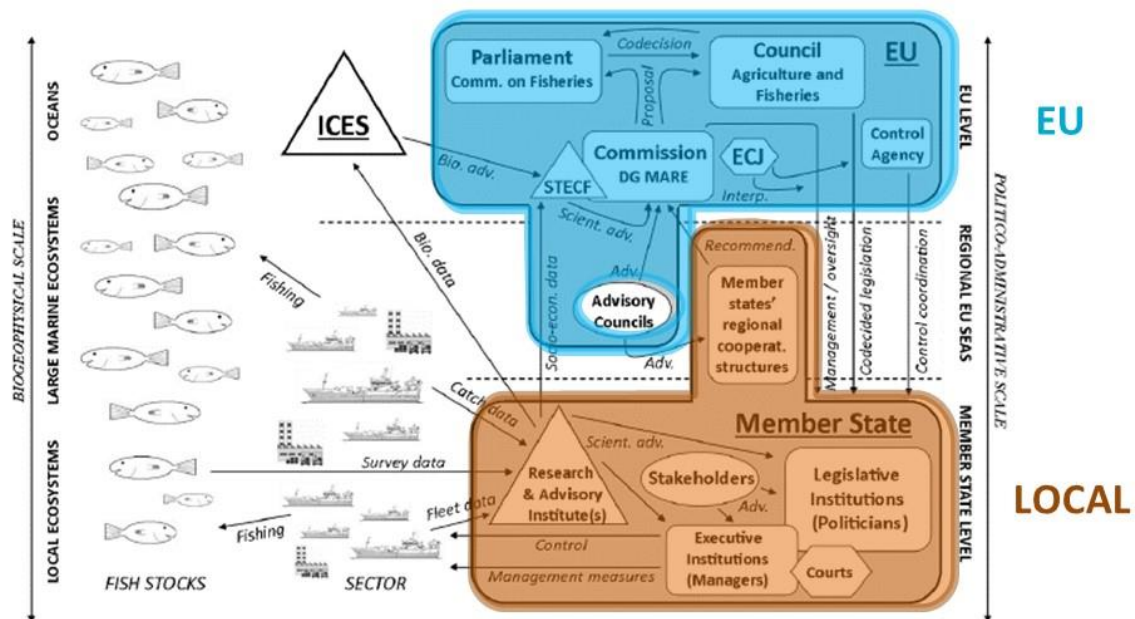
Alison Laurie Neilson<sup>1</sup> · Rita São Marcos<sup>1</sup> · Kas Sempere<sup>2</sup> · Laurinda Sousa<sup>3</sup> · Clarisse Canha<sup>3</sup>

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**Abstract**

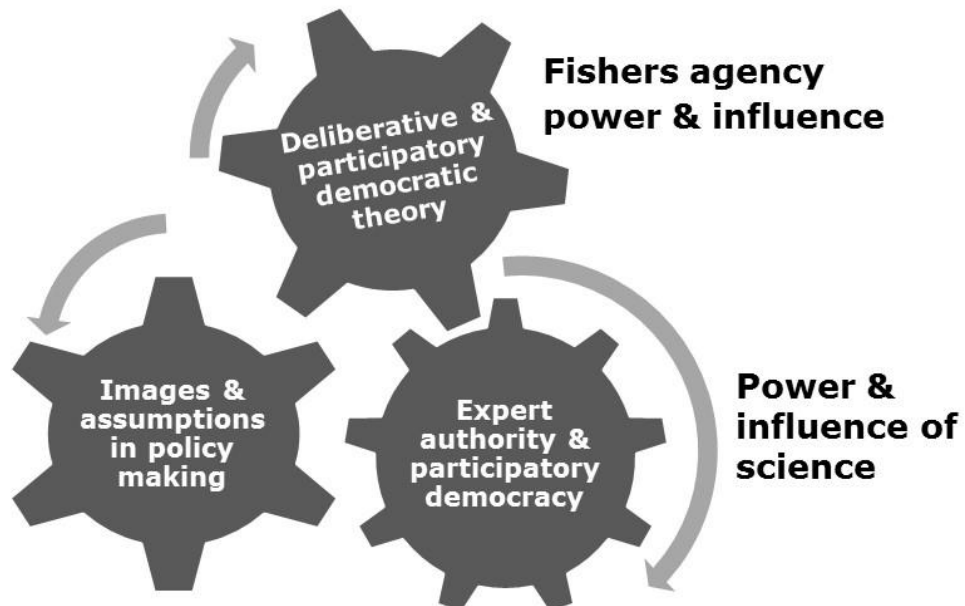
In the Azores, the work of women in fisheries has been invisible and undervalued for decades. This article presents a historical review of the hidden roles of these women and how they gained a place within the fishing community through the creation of associations and participatory research collaborations. This article reviews the relationships between scientists, government and





EU fisheries governance system: institutions & relations between bodies (Hegland, 2012)

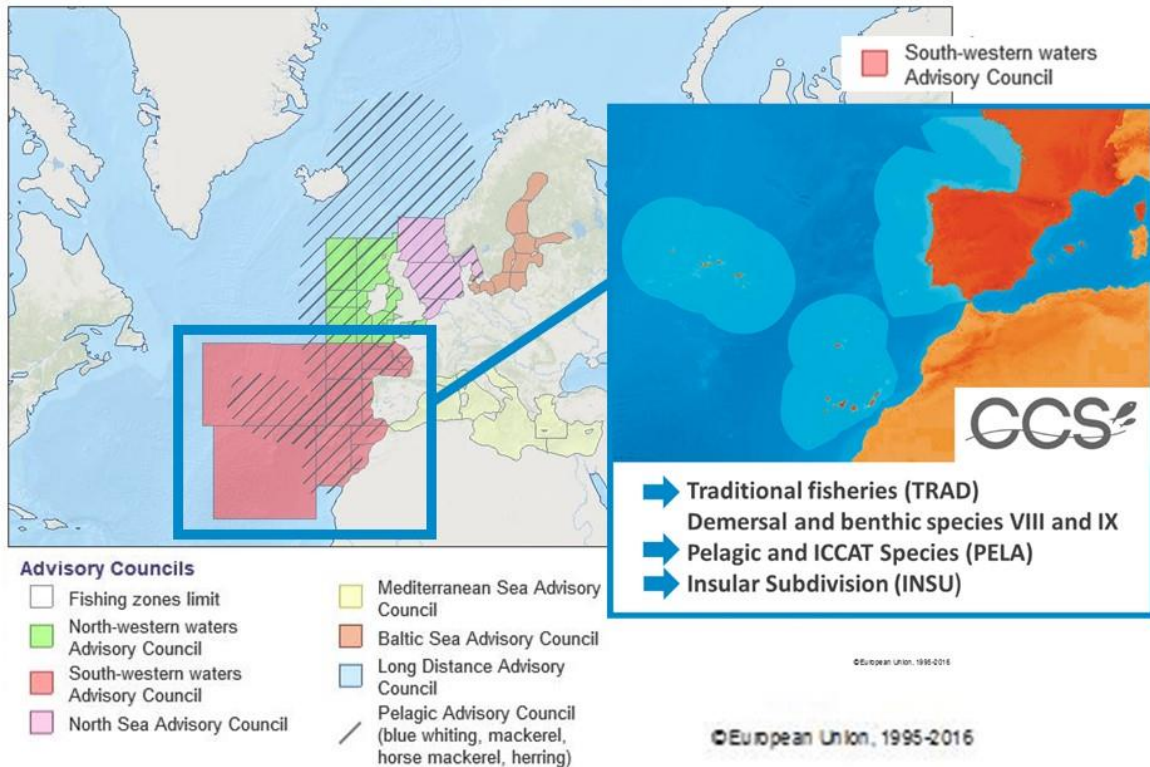
## Stakeholder participation in decision making



**Narratives & discourses**  
**Directing policy & research agenda**



EUROPEAN ATLAS OF THE SEAS



Audience interaction 5 MINUTES

How are your communities of study involved in policy-making?

What are the main challenges?

Have a question for Alison & Rita?

*Write it onto a Sticky Note*

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# DISCUSSION

Collect sticky notes with questions

Organize the questions to pose to the panel