

SOCIAL CAPITAL FOR ARTISANAL FISHERIES GOVERNANCE IN COASTAL URUGUAY AND PARATY



Micaela Trimble

PhD Candidate
Natural Resources Institute
University of Manitoba
Canada



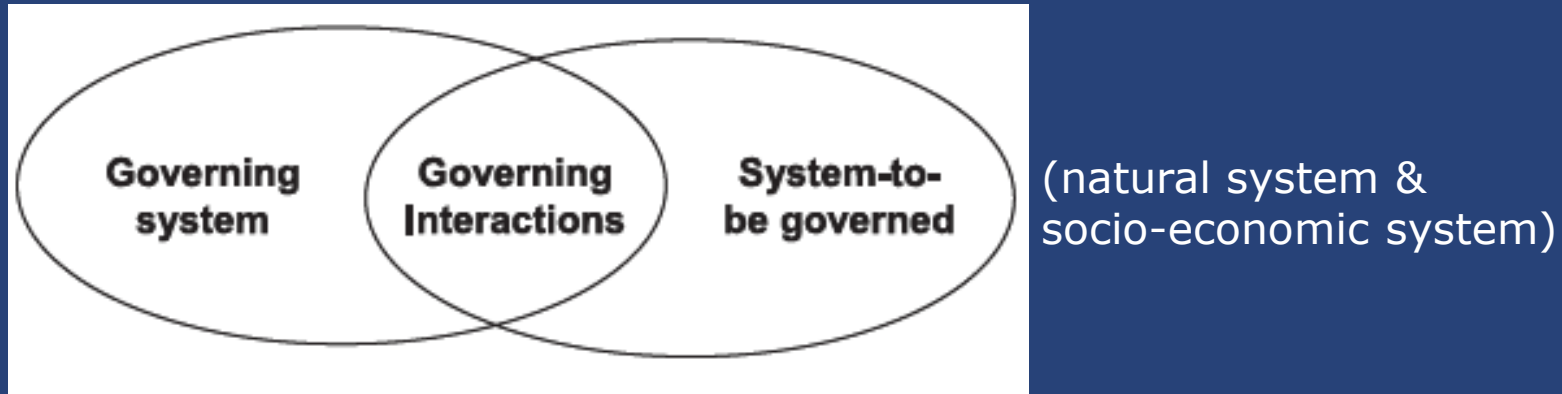
Social Capital (SC)

- Growing interest in SC in diverse disciplines (including NRM)
- Relationship between SC, wellbeing and resource management (e.g. Pretty & Ward 2001, Grafton 2005, Plummer & FitzGibbon 2007)
- Numerous definitions (“interactions among individuals”)
- SC: networks, norms, and trust that facilitate cooperation (Putnam 1993)

- Two components of social capital (Uphoff & Wijayaratna 2000)
 - * Structural SC (i.e. objective): rules and social networks - bonding, bridging, linking (Grafton 2005)
 - * Cognitive SC (i.e. subjective): norms and values (trust, respect, reciprocity, solidarity)
- The two components are mutually reinforcing.
- Most studies have focused on community social capital (i.e. local connections).
- Other connections have not been investigated (Pretty & Ward 2001)
 - . between and within government agencies
 - . between the community and government agencies

Interactive Governance Theory

- “Governance” in fisheries - Kooiman et al. (2005)
- Three systems:



Modified from Jentoft & Chuenpagdee (2009)

- Governability: overall capacity for governance
- Assessing governability = first step in fisheries governance

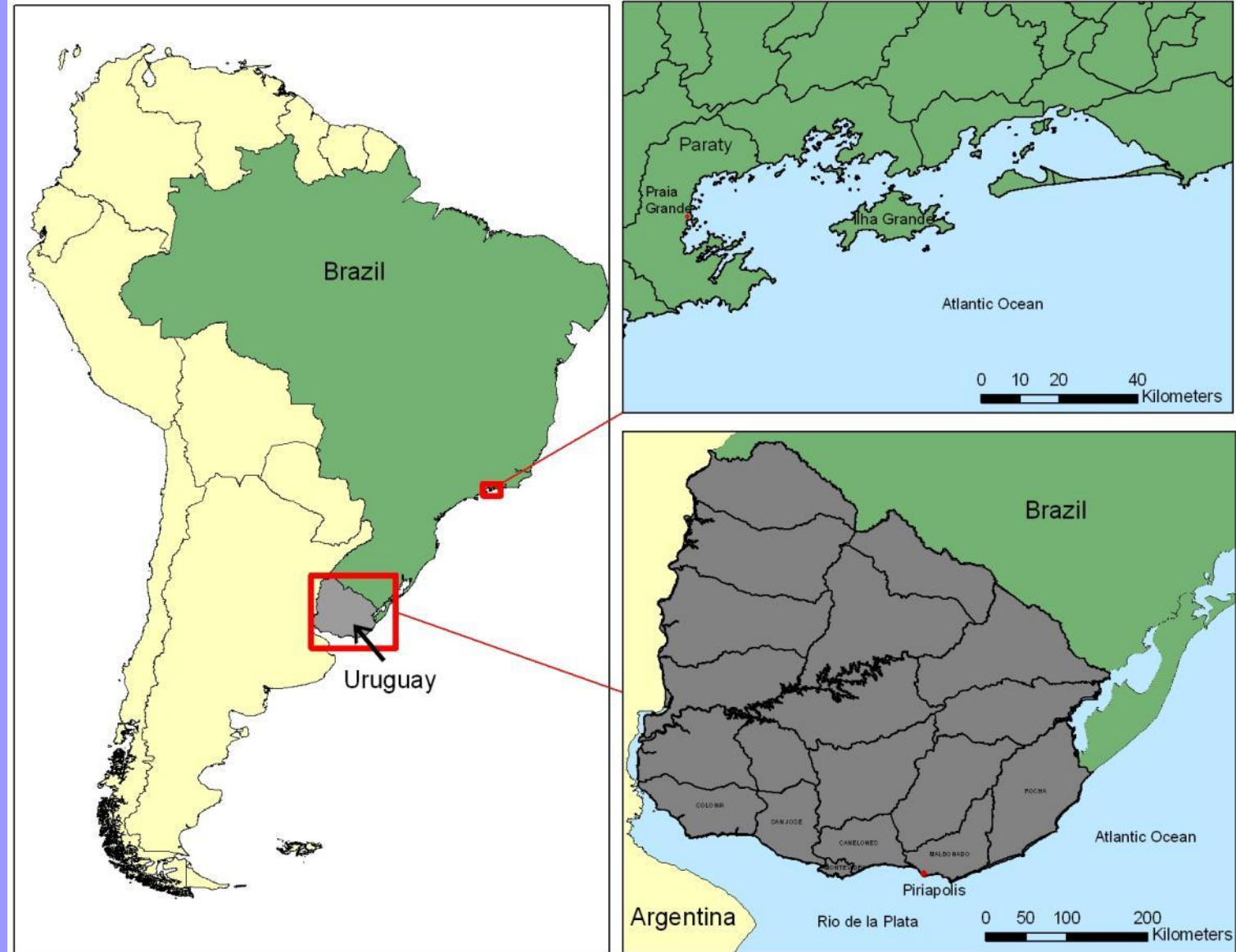
OBJECTIVE

To investigate the relationships among fishery stakeholders in Piriápolis (Uruguay) and Paraty (Brazil), using a social capital framework that can contribute to the governability assessment of those fisheries.



Study area

Trend of moving from top-down management (i.e. hierarchical governance) towards co-management (i.e. participatory governance)



A PROPOSED SOCIAL CAPITAL FRAMEWORK

Among fishers from the
same community
(Bonding SC – local level)

Between fishers from
neighbouring communities
(Bridging SC – local level)



Within government
agencies (Bonding SC –
external level)

Between fishers and external
stakeholders (Linking SC)

Between stakeholders from
different government
agencies (Bridging SC –
external level)

Bonding & Bridging Social Capital - Local level

RELATIONSHIPS AMONG FISHERS FROM THE SAME COMMUNITY AND BETWEEN NEIGHBOURING COMMUNITIES

- Trust, respect, reciprocity, solidarity
- Exchange of fishery knowledge, gear, fish
- Local rules
- Fisher associations
- Power relations

Example: relationships between fishers from Praia Grande and Ilha do Araújo



Linking Social Capital (Local-External)

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN FISHERS AND EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS

- Communication
- Trust
- Knowledge exchange
- Power relations

	URUGUAY	PARATY
MANAGEMENT AGENCY	DINARA	IBAMA
NAVY	PNN	CAPITANIA (MARINHA)
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT	ALCALDÍA	PREFEITURA
UNION	SUNTMA	COLÔNIA
UNIVERSITIES	UDELAR	UFRJ, UNICAMP
FISH BUYERS		

* RELATIONSHIPS WITHIN GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Example: relationships within DINARA (fisheries agency)

* RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN STAKEHOLDERS FROM DIFFERENT AGENCIES

Example: relationship between DINARA and the Navy

- Information exchange
- Trust
- Shared views of co-management
- Power relations

How to uncover these relationships?

- Interviews
- Participant observation:
 - . in landing sites and fish markets
 - . during fishing trips
 - . during fishers' meetings, government meetings



Contributions of the Social Capital framework

- 1)** It proposes a way to study stakeholder interactions combining structural and cognitive components of SC.
- 2)** It enables to uncover differing stakeholder views about their relationships.
- 3)** It looks at stakeholder interactions within governing system, system to be governed and system of governing interactions, contributing to governability assessment.



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