Slow Food®

Slow Fish

Fishing For Alternatives: The Blue Commons

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The Slow Fish network is a global network within Slow Food comprising small-scale fisherpeople, representatives from fisher organizations, fishmongers, cooks and restaurant owners, marine biologists, anthropologists, journalists, filmmakers, teachers, researchers, students, consultants and environmentalists, artists, concerned citizens, and many others. This variety of perspectives enriches the level of the dialogue that Slow Fish promotes, and the network is not afraid to tackle complexity, contradictions, and uncertainties. Slow Fish is dedicated to a better future for coastal and inland fisheries, and is a valuable source of information for anybody who wants to broaden their knowledge and understanding of sustainable fisheries.

The international network met most recently at Slow Fish 2019 in Genoa, Italy. Organized by Slow Food and the Region of Liguria, Slow Fish 2019 gathered more than 100 delegates from over 20 countries to come up with a framework for practical action toward much-needed reform in fisheries, based on the idea of the oceans as a common good. It is increasingly clear that, for artisanal fishing communities to survive and for the oceans to fully recover their role as food providers, the dominant narrative of the fishing sector needs to change, and so do our seafood consumption patterns. Slow Fish's goal is to be a lighthouse in this cultural shift. Terra Madre 2012 and Slow Fish 2013 focused on the privatization of fishing rights and forage fishing; in 2015, the Slow Fish Space at Terra Madre identified the linkages between a misleading dominant narrative and the dispossession of fishing communities worldwide, a phenomenon known as "ocean grabbing"; Terra Madre 2014 hosted a Slow Fish gathering devoted to rallying the voices of its members toward a new vision of fisheries, a mission carried out also during gatherings in New Orleans in 2016 and at Terra Madre 2018. Slow Fish 2019 was dedicated to building and articulating a common strategy and narrative around a vision of fisheries and coastal development that opposes the dominant discourse of the "blue economy," which currently translates into the industrialization of the oceans. Fundamental to the Slow Fish mission is the idea that the ocean and its resources are a common good for all humankind. As such, these resources must be protected and restored as a shared commons. We must change our approach from the privatization inherent in the blue growth model, to a collectivization of the "blue commons" that is fair and sustainable, and that makes this commons accessible for small-scale communities. Equally important is the concept that a diversity of healthy small-scale fishing communities is key for the success of a sustainable seafood system that can feed the world's population. For Slow Fish, this means recovering and promoting the traditions of resilient coastal cultures in order to improve the commons and guarantee access for future generations, rather than prioritizing the profits of a few private interests in the short term. Slow Fish actively fights for intergenerational equity, both now and in the future.

This booklet is a summary of the meetings that took place in the Fishers' House arena at Slow Fish 2019. The program, designed with the participants to guarantee an equal and open platform for all visions and network members, included presentations, workshops, and open discussions. A fluid structure allowed the delegates to determine the course of the discussion: After developing an understanding of the blue economy (its current agenda, qualities, and flaws), the participants worked on creating a new vision for systemic reform and strategized about how to communicate the stories and struggles of the small-scale fishing communities and stewards of the oceans who are fighting for sustainability in global fisheries.

Between the Devil and the Deep Blue Growth

The first day of meetings opened with a keynote presentation from **Andre Standing**, researcher member of the Coalition for Fair Fisheries Arrangements (CFFA-CAPE). He analyzed the main issues around the phenomenon known either as "blue growth" or "blue economy," which has become the dominant trend in the last decade. He deconstructed blue growth's objectives, illustrating that they are based on three rational considerations: The first element is that seas and oceans are still unexplored, and far from being developed and explored to their full potential. Second, the blue growth paradigm embraces such development, advocating that every coastal state should foster environmentally friendly economic growth that does not deplete resources. And third, economic growth means increased wealth for a given state, and such wealth can be reinvested to address social inequality and therefore achieve inclusive growth. The targets set by the blue growth strategy are therefore virtuous and modeled on the three-pillar structure for sustainable development as defined in the Johannesburg Declaration during the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development: environmental protection, social equality, and economic growth. But how does blue growth plan to achieve these objectives? Again, Standing outlines three methods: Allow billions of dollars from private investment to finance blue growth; introduce market-based mechanisms for pricing ecosystem services (mainly carbon pricing mechanisms and blue bonds); and rely on deeply interrelated multistakeholder consultation so that every interest is fully represented. Though this approach looks simplistic, the most fervent supporters of the blue economy reply, "Why not?" Andre Standing agrees, at least to a degree. The FAO's Blue Growth Initiative (BGI) does have remarkable merits: It has drawn attention to plastic waste in the oceans and persuaded big corporations to engage in a full transition toward renewable energies. Moreover, BGI is building a narrative around fisheries, greatly overlooked in the mainstream debate over sustainable development. Still, there are some "fishy" elements, so to speak, and Standing raised three critiques about the ecological, social, and political implications of what blue growth proposes for the oceans and coastal communities: On the environmental side, we can legitimately ask ourselves how much the concept of economic growth is still sustainable for the planet we live in. The same concern was raised regarding the so-called "green capitalism" and the related "green economy." As Standing argued, "If we keep growing we are going to contribute more and more to carbon emissions, and this is going to be a disaster for fishing communities. Can this economic growth model possibly be sustainable? I don't think it can be." Despite a rich literature that ranges from Serge Latouche's "Degrowth Economics" to Amartya Sen's critique to the standard GDP approach, the BGI does not question whether growth is the best way to measure sustainable economic policies. Additionally, the blue economy depoliticizes climate change issues: As Standing said, the BGI, in its official documents, "frames climate change as a common enemy that we all have to fight in order for every country to benefit," but fails to mention climate justice. "There are some actors", in fact, "who are hugely benefitting from harming the environment, and this issue is totally ignored by saying that we are all on the same side." In the end, rather than blue growth, we are witnessing blue washing.

On the social side, it is assumed that blue growth will benefit communities by creating jobs and improving governance. But the distribution of wealth and overall inequality are scarcely addressed, despite their relevance for so many. First of all, job creation must imply new employment opportunities for those who have been displaced from their jobs due to changing markets or requirements regarding background and qualifications. The number of fishers is declining because of the increasing difficulty of the conditions in which they must operate, as witnessed by **Ismail Ben Moussa**, a

Tunisian fisher from the Kerkennah Islands. It is crucial that jobs be created for this category of people if their original livelihoods cannot continue. What happens to a coastal community when the state invests more in mining or tourism than in fishing? "The most vulnerable members of society lose out," as Standing argues, and as representatives of small-scale fishing communities in the Maghreb, like **Yassine Skandrine** from Tunisia, reported directly. As for the vaguely addressed transition to blue growth, according to the BGI, the billions of dollars of investments will be provided by private partners. Yet private investment is always based on viable economic returns, and is therefore nothing more than a fancy word for loans and debts, to be paid back with interest. Small-scale fishing communities, which have an abundant workforce but scarcely any capital to invest, cannot be expected to sustainably repay debts in the long term.

Finally, on the strictly political side, the element of multistakeholderism, as interesting as it can be, has some practical problems: Because actors have different statuses and hold different amounts of power in the international arena, it is likely that the powerless will go unheard. On this point, **Michael Walsh**, one of the last wild salmon fishers in Ireland, argues that, "If you are going to fight against multi-million dollar people with no dollars on your side, I'm not sure about the impact you will be able to make at a roundtable." Lobbying and conflicts of interest are therefore superficially ignored in the blue economy's agenda, and without policy justice there will always be big fish swimming in small ponds. These big fish can be industrial players, like the Chinese fleets that are threatening the traditional fishing techniques of the Congolese community of which **Victor Yemba** is a member; or they can be businesses like industrial fish farms, which are excluding the Canadian fleets from their grounds, as witnessed by **John Crofts**, a fishmonger from British Columbia.

In troubled waters: Evaluating aquaculture

The role of aquaculture in the framework of the blue economy was straightforwardly addressed in the discussions at Slow Fish 2019. **Yassine Skandrine** described how aquaculture is driving local Tunisian communities away from their fishing grounds, and greatly exacerbating climate change in the region. The FAO, a main proponent the blue economy paradigm, defined aquaculture as a way to supplement fishing, as fisheries alone cannot solve the issue of world food security. What is often forgotten is that industrial aquaculture primarily supplies the Western market at the expense of local markets, therefore contributing to local food insecurity. Aquaculture also introduces alien species to the areas where it is based, altering local ecosystems in unpredictable and often disastrous ways. Unfortunately, aquaculture is still attracting major investment, for example in Colombia, as noted by **Dr. Ana Isabel Márquez Pérez**, anthropologist from National University of Colombia, Caribbean Headquarters.

So, who needs aquaculture, right? According to **Standing**, it's not that simple: We should consider the bigger picture when it comes to aquaculture rather than dismissing it out of hand. This extremely diverse sector holds potential for achieving sustainable fish consumption. **Simon R. Bush**, Professor and Chair of the Environmental Policy Group at Wageningen University, thinks that there is much to be gained from small-scale aquaculture. Unfortunately, it is normally industrial aquaculture that gets all the attention, but promoting a small-scale, ecologically conscious fish farming model designed to supply local markets and feed local communities should be a shared goal, and should be prioritized over international trade and profits. As Standing made clear in the conclusion of his keynote speech, we need to start by shifting the narrative from blue growth to a more holistic model that is not based solely on profit.

Fishing for alternatives: The blue commons

Some of the implicit shared values that underlie the formulation of alternatives to blue growth are found in current definitions for sustainable development. Unlike the BGI, sustainable development does not only revolve around the three pillars of sustainability. It involves two key elements, defined in the 1987 report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, *Our Common Future* (commonly known as the Brundtland Report), which seems to have been forgotten: intergenerational and intragenerational equity. Intergenerational equity implies the "ability to ensure that development meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"[1]. For example, to draw on **Noboyuki Yagi**, Professor in fishery economics at the University of Tokyo, the irreversible damages suffered by coastal environments worldwide due to industrial aquaculture will likely translate in intergenerational inequity, as the potentials of unaltered ecosystems will be gone for future generations. At the same time, intragenerational equity is based on the idea that, "It is futile to attempt to deal with environmental problems without a broader perspective that encompasses the factors underlying world poverty and international inequality."[2] In other words, sustainable development can only be commonly achieved, in an inclusive and collective way. The Slow Fish network therefore embraces the concept of the blue commons, identifying a strong element of collective responsibility in safeguarding the role of oceans as food providers. The second half of the first day of Slow Fish 2019 was devoted to jointly defining the blue commons based on the personal stories and (sometimes conflicting) perspectives of the network's members.

The blue commons is about "trying to re-establish the image of natu
ral resources as something that has to be shared, rather than privatized," according to Standing. If you consider a public beach, for example, you could hardly quantify how it contributes to a country's GDP, but it is still undeniably valuable for its users. Conversely, someone could massively profit from privatizing access to the beach, and the common benefits coming from the resource would inevitably decrease. While the blue economy perspective argues that ownership involves accountability, the blue commons moves from the idea of ownership to a sense of belonging to nature, a concept that Michèle Mesmain**,** former coordinator of the Slow Fish campaign, explicitly borrowed from indigenous knowledge. So, how do we define sustainable fisheries within the context of a blue commons? In the vision of oceans as food, sustainability in fisheries can only be achieved through local production and community relations. Community relations underline the element of social cohesion of a blue commons narrative in which unhealthy competition for resources is banned, and practices of effective social cohesion are highly encouraged. For example, the Slow Fish delegates from Tunisia shared their experience of creating a small-scale fishers collective in 2011, together with Sicilian fisherpeople: The Association Club Bleu Artisanal. The association was created to gain political status in the face of influential unions and players unwilling to discuss the price of fish landings, as well as to defend ancient traditional fishing techniques against climate change and economic pressures. On other shores, Moroccan members of Slow Fish Tigri are coordinating fishing cooperatives and are trying to establish a fund to insure

1 World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED), Our Common Future, New York: Oxford University Press, 1987.
2 WCED, Ibidem, 1987.

small-scale fisherpeople to address the very pragmatic concern of inconsistent revenues from fishing activities. Their association, Association de Gestion Intégrée de Ressources (AGIR), is a vivid example of the collective approach to fisheries resources. In fact, by collecting small contributions based on what each fisher has landed, the fund can afford to briefly support those who come back empty handed. The program, which is attracting numerous donors in the region, might represent an effective financial alternative to the mainstream model of individualizing economic conditions, paired with the neoliberal misconception of *Homo economicus*, or humans only motivated by self-interest.

Life is not a tragedy of the commons

This same concept is at the core of the so-called "tragedy of the commons," an (unfortunately) popular theory analyzed in the Slow Fish report on Terra Madre 2014, "Towards a New Vision of Fisheries"[3]. This scenario, theorized by Garrett Hardin, highlights how selfish behaviors can undermine common pool resources by encouraging competition over resources, consequent overexploitation, and, ultimately, depletion. The BGI solved the problem through privatization of common pool resources, for example, through fishing quotas. The blue commons model, despite still being aware of possible self-interested actors, also believes in cooperation, and therefore promotes a model of core governance.

There was lively discussion about the structure of such governance, and, as any good negotiation, a middle ground was reached between a bottom-up approach and a top-down approach. Commons cannot exist unless they are enforced from the bottom. Benefiting from a commons involves sharing and participating: It is not about what is good for you individually, but rather about what is good for your community. But at the same time, a common resource needs to be administered, either representatively or directly. Interestingly, the idea to administer such resources through a governmental actor was widely rejected by the participants in the discussion. In theory, the government should include, among others, representatives fishing communities; the consensus among the participants here raises the issues of corruption and misrepresentation, which need to be addressed. Surely the blue commons philosophy hopes to inspire the creation of self-regulated communities of common resource users, and yet the healthy participation of states and other institutions could also be beneficial for the whole governance structure. Nevertheless, the network seems aware of a recent history of institutions promoting the interests of influential private actors instead of representing a wider constituency. Testimonies from Mauritania and Ireland referenced, for example, leasing contracts to industrial Chinese fleets, the construction of wind power systems in coastal areas, and the enclosure of natural habitats in natural parks: The fact that all of these things can be detrimental to fisheries resources as well as the communities depending on those resources is often goes unconsidered.

Whenever a state engages in privatization without properly considering the consequences, artisanal fishing communities see their seas stolen and feel more antagonized than represented by their own governments.

Through a blue commons narrative, co-management could replace privatization. Privatization is perhaps the most fundamental cause of illegal and unregulated fishing, as it displaces entire communities of fisherpeople and forces them to resort to unlawful fishing practices. On the other hand, co-management, which was further discussed on the second day of meetings in the Fishers' House, empowers both states and communities, as the government can rely on local expertise to motivate the proper management of resources, and communities can rely on the state for legal and political legitimacy.

3 Ranicki, "Slow Fish: Towards a New Vision of Fisheries", Carla Ranicki, November 2014.

Just as the blue commons narrative rejects the polarized definition of fisheries stakeholders as either producers or consumers, Slow Fish also recognizes the complexity of food production and consumption systems, the spillovers that these systems can generate in local communities, and the important relationships that such systems can encourage around all three pillars of sustainable development, as well as with respect to intergenerational and intragenerational equity.

Governance

On the second day the network addressed the topic of governance and the possible forms of cohesion and management that the blue commons model should encourage. As **Mesmain** underlined, cohesion as a goal is rarely encountered; it is "an element that is always implicit, but rarely explicit." The discussion revolved around the personal experiences of the fisherpeople involved, and was enriched by the presence of guests from academia, institutions, and the Slow Food network itself. Delegates from the academic think tank IPES-Food illustrated their vision and their struggle in building a discourse around a common food policy for the European Union. Their studies highlight virtuous practices and condemn supply chains that are focused on providing quantity at the expense of both the environment and society. In their report, based on a 3-year research project involving more than 400 actors from civil society and institutions, they call for an integrated approach to governance that should be able to bridge what the policies try to achieve and what the citizens would like to see achieved, reconciling these two sides of the equation. Their experience stimulated a necessary discussion on the value of cohesion and integration in designing effective structures of governance for the blue commons. In fact, as evidenced during the IPES-Food presentation, we are living in a positive time for sustainability: Thanks to a strong will for sustainability coming from civil society, the European Union has strong political momentum that can ignite change in current food policies. Yet only a governance shift will enable changes in policies and tackling the issue of sustainable food production and consumption might give back legitimacy to a political establishment that is deeply fractured on issues like migration and defense.

Nevertheless, divisions must be mended even in the current food governance system, and such divisions were eloquently discussed in the context of designing a blue commons agenda. For example, on the issue of labeling and certifications, a blue commons approach should work on promoting effective sustainable labels, as well as identifying and banning labels that further complicate market access for small-scale communities that are already at a disadvantage. Positive examples came from representatives of the organization Mucho Colombia, a platform that is effectively joining small-scale food producers with average consumers who are used to all the comforts of a globalized market. Poor performers are often excluded from the main resale channels due to very simple and pragmatic problems like lack of infrastructure, including cold chains that allow fish to reach the market. Such assets are often only available to big, profit-oriented suppliers focused on urban and generally wealthy markets. **Octavio Perlaza,** Colombian fishing technician specialized in best practices at the catch and post-capture level, said, "We depend on market distribution, so right now we catch fish for rich people," and therefore, "nobody catch fish for the poor."

Specialization vs. versatility: Plenty of fish (species) in the sea

When we compare the market that supplies fish to big cities with the markets in small-scale fishing communities, we find striking differences, starting with the fish species that are caught and sold. The globalized market has imposed a simplified and highly specialized culture of fish consumption that leads to the overexploitation of commercial fish species and impoverishment of communities that interact more consciously with marine ecosystems.

Slow Food strongly advocates for food diversity, and this is especially apparent in the context of Slow Fish. The average consumer knows only about five fish species, even though more than 250 species are fished worldwide. Good fishmongers don't throw anything away: They have recipes that make artful use of neglected species, and some have opened restaurants that feature these species, with the support of the Slow Food community. Their struggle is brave and important, but it will not be enough unless average consumers change the way they shop and eat. To address this, the participants in the discussions at the Fishers' House talked about the idea of a "fish facilitator," a person devoted to making neglected species better known to the general public. Such a person should highlight how a highly specialized market based on the commodification of fish does not value diversity and versatility in food consumption, values that are integral to the blue commons approach.

Thinking about fish as food, rather than only as a traded good, it becomes easy to see that there are many fish in the sea, and that the overconsumption of a few species is not only harmful for the marine ecosystem, but also an irrational limitation imposed by the market. **Jan and Barbara Geertsema-Rodenburg** are Dutch fishers who are promoting sustainable practices in the Wadden Sea, in part with a cafeteria that they opened on the Dutch coast to sell and promote local fish and other local products. They are deeply involved in the Wadden Sea Traditional Fishers Slow Food Presidia, and their daily work is helping to forge a new narrative more in line with the blue commons; a narrative in which specialization does not come at the cost of diversity, where "quantity is not the order of the day," and where the knowledge of food artisans and small-scale fishing communities is shared personally with every consumer.

Without culture, there can be no blue commons

Slow Fish is a diverse network, each member of which is an ambassador for the particular traditional knowledge of his or her community. These people are practical experts in meteorology, habitat geography, craftsmanship, and so on. The blue commons is built upon this knowledge and these cultures, and without them there would be no blue commons to protect and fight for. But how can traditional knowledge be brought to a wider audience? How can it be narrated? These are the questions that the members of the network present at the Fishers' House discussed on the third morning of the conferences. First, the participants gave practical examples of the kinds of knowledge that need to be transmitted, and then the conversation addressed possible media that could help the spread of this knowledge. Video-makers, journalists, and scholars also provided input.

An ocean of traditional knowledge

The Turkish Slow Fish delegation explained how, just a few weeks before Slow Fish 2019, they had received news that the government was issuing licenses for big industrial players to take over the Mediterranean Sea, within the blue economy model. In their view, storytelling about the daily struggles of fishers and other working people could create a bond with the general public; this bond could take the form of photographic exhibitions, conferences, and other

artistic initiatives. A collective narrative around fisherpeople could empower small-scale fisheries in a host of ways. For example, there is worldwide concern about endangered marine species, like turtles, while the plight of fisherpeople is widely unknown. According to Skandrine, "Artisanal fishers are stewards of the seas, but too often they are isolated," and this has to change.

Miriam Montero, secretary of the **Lonxanet Foundation for Sustainable Fishing** in Galicia, lightened the discussion with a positive example from her own experience: In Galicia, the deep traditional knowledge of artisanal fishers, keenly aware of the species and habitats present in their fishing grounds, was used by local institutions to design a sanctuary for some of the endangered species in the area. This way, fishers were not only included in the marine reserve, but became the designers of the reserve. In a joint project involving scientists, university students, and fishers, they created an extremely detailed cartography of the habitat.

There is also the story of **Cornelia Nauen**, marine biologist and president of **Mundus Maris**, an organization that addressed biological and cultural diversity, provides relevant scientific and indigenous knowledge, and encourages artistic expression about the sea in order to promote its restoration. Mundus Maris recently launched an academy for small-scale fisheries in Senegal, in order to collect the tremendous local traditional knowledge and try to connect it to scientific knowledge. For example, women in the fishing communities of Senegal, who handle and clean the catch, have complex knowledge about the fertility stages of fish, aspects of which are still obscure to biology. In fact, they are able to assess the stage of development of a fish simply by touch; the equivalent scientific assessment is very expensive.

Indigenous knowledge is not only valuable on a cultural basis, but also on an economic one, and this value has been internationally recognized by organizations like the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), through publications and workshops on local and indigenous knowledge of the natural world[4]. Such knowledge is often safeguarded as intangible cultural heritage, and the blue commons approach goes further, underlining the need to actively use and recover traditional skills and practical knowledge and combine it with current mainstream fishing practices. Of course, scientific knowledge has an important role to play as well, and could greatly improve living and working conditions for small-scale communities that are often isolated from technological advances. This reality, provocatively described as "scientific apartheid" by Dr. **Abdol Majid Cheraghali**[5], is strikingly evident in the stories of the Colombian delegates to the Slow Fish meeting. One of their most immediate struggles is to establish and maintain a cold chain for their catches, from the boats to the consumer. The proper technological developments are often too expensive for an average fisher, and so much of the catch is lost--now only 30% of it reaches the closest markets. Numerous NGOs have provided donations to address this, but investments must be managed on a community level and with respect for the dignity of fishers. The above-mentioned organization, MUCHO, together with the interested communities and the relevant infrastructure, have developed a form of microcredit that can finance new technologies in remote areas of the country.

4 United Nations DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS Division for Social Policy and Development Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, International Workshop on Traditional Knowledge: an Overview of Programmes and Projects, Panama City, 21-23 September 2005,
5 Cherangali, Scientific Apartheid, University of Baqiyatallah Medical Sciences, Tehran, IR Iran, 2012.

Communication: Beyond the message in a bottle

Plenty of knowledge and numerous struggles emerged in just a few hours of discussion, as well as ideas about how to convey this knowledge and these stories to the public. There was general consensus that social media can be a powerful tool for spreading stories from fishing cultures and communities through animations, drawings, pictures, etc., in order to provide a platform for traditional ecological knowledge and connect it with scientific knowledge. It was also suggested that there should be channels dedicated to storing all of the material collected. Writer and photographer **Max Jones** stressed how important it is to create a funding mechanism so that these materials can remain independent and freely accessible. He also proposed the possibility of a blue commons festival, while Dr**. Márquez Pérez** emphasized the educational value of such contents and the fact that they should be transmitted to academia through blue commons academies, where you can become informed about the full scope of the blue economy's impacts. Though the potentials are infinite, **Cornelia Nauen** stressed that, whatever method is adopted for spreading and sharing knowledge, it should be available and accessible worldwide, including in the most remote areas. The Mundus Maris website is a practical example of a "low-data" design, and widely used apps like WhatsApp could also be useful tools.

In any case, fisherpeople should be considered experts and should be able to express themselves in their own traditional language, not necessarily scientific language. It is critical that we appreciate the inherently empirical character of traditional knowledge and the fact that it can be helpful to scientists, communities, and future generations. Slow Fish is already a pioneer in this field, as the Slow Food Youth Academy (SFYN) is teaching classes about blue commons, having reached more than a thousand students to date. Projects and institutions like SFYN and the small-scale fisheries academy of Mundus Maris can surely be replicated and implemented more widely.

Collective action as a goal: The value of cohesion

Generally speaking, the more complex the challenges at hand, the more people need to come together to address them, and the blue commons is no exception. In fact, even though we are bombarded with messages urging individuals to create change by changing consumption patterns, Slow Fish believes that collective action is the most powerful driver of change, and that it should start with communities. Such collective, community-based efforts are numerous, but global coordination is necessary to take on the Blue Growth Initiative. For this reason **Marielle Kleinlandhorst**, a graduate in marine governance, organized a captivating workshop on collective action for the delegates present in the Fishers' House. Grouping delegates from different backgrounds and different countries, the workshop highlighted common problems by identifying communities of stakeholders who shared the same challenge. Then the groups designed shared solutions to be implemented at a wide level. The outcome is a fascinating example of how a global network can effectively tackle local complexities with an interdisciplinary attitude. Among the shared issues, the depletion of fish stocks is one of the best known among experts, yet still too often ignored by the wider public. Rather than blaming single scapegoats, a simplistic tactic often adopted by politicians, awareness raising mechanisms should be activated to expose the myriad causes that lead to "ocean desertification," and Slow Fish could be the right springboard to launch this agenda. Another shared problem is the false separation of the four main fields of our discussion: fisheries, fish, fishers, and fish consumers (FFFF). We often forget (or choose to ignore) how intertwined and interdependent these four pillars are. Slow Fish, and the blue commons movement overall, should encourage multisectoral alliances throughout the whole value-chain.

The exclusion from decision-making mechanisms that many stakeholders face was addressed, as well as the fact that many fisheries

policies are still perceived as imposed by an unhealthy top-down approach. Educational tools could help instill the values of cohesion and cooperation in future generations and empower them to resist and defeat unfair practices. Such disconnection between the political establishment, the fishers communities and the consumers emerges also when we address some perspectives that need to be changed for this field to become really sustainable: For example, consumers worldwide are unaware of the full range of different species that they could potentially consume, thus enabling fishers to sell more of their catch. Artisanal fishers will not likely survive only by selling whatever species happen to be popular at the moment, especially because current prices are unsustainable low due to industrial intensive fishing practices. This issue can be addressed partially through effective co-management of fishing areas, but the real focus should be on promoting an appreciation and expectation for diversity through education over the long term. As eloquently explained by **John Crofts**, in the future we want to build, "you don't go the fisher and say, 'Go catch salmon' or this particular species; you go to the fisher and ask 'what do you have today?'."

Finally, the group represented by **Luis Rodríguez**, president of the Spanish Association of Artisanal Fishers Cabo de Gata-Níjar Natural Park and representative of a five-generation fishing family, raised the extremely important issue that fishing as a profession is declining around the world. The fisheries sector is aging out; young people might know how to sail, but they do not know how to fish, and don't view working in fisheries as a viable livelihood. The only people who crave a life at sea are those already tied to the fishing environment. But even these people are becoming harder to find, because fisherpeople are increasingly concerned that they will not be able to pass their work down to their children. As **Rodríguez** said, "The species most at risk of extinction is the artisanal fisher," and for this reason part of the blue commons approach must be educating younger generations about the possibilities and rewards of a life at sea--and there are plenty of examples to draw on. Rodriguez hopes that, in the future, "a youngster will wish to become a fisher more than an astronaut."

The consensus that arose from this intense day of discussion was that education and culture have a fundamental role in the blue commons narrative. The Slow Fish network is powerful and far reaching in this regard, and should therefore be taken full advantage of, even to spread very simple message about a new vision for fisheries.

Everything is interconnected

On the fourth and final day of meetings, the delegates took a step back from the overall discussion to examine how fisheries are embedded in a broader context. Fisheries are just one piece of a complex food system, all parts of which are affected by shared issues of ecological degradation and social injustice. As Slow Fish itself is one branch in the wider Slow Food movement, we should see potential for even wider collective actions, in a world where everything is interconnected.

All about the fish and the bees...

The discussion of interconnections began on the insect scale with a presentation from **Fabrizio Zagni**, an Italian beekeeper who lives close to the sea in Liguria, near the French border. During his pre-

sentation, numerous similarities between the world of bees and the world of fisheries spontaneously emerged. He explained how he works with native bees that interact with the local ecosystem, land, and sea. He also spoke about the ever-increasing number of people who are breeding hybrid bees, which are more profitable and better suited to the standardized industrialization of the honey business. These hybrids cannot sting, and although this alteration helps the beekeepers, it is unnatural and it alters the hive's natural behavior, such that the bees often need to be treated with chemicals to stay alive. The overall issue of crossbreeding and genetically modified organisms (GMOs), though not explicitly tackled in the previous days, emerged as an urgent matter for artisanal apiculturists, farmers, and fishers as well.

Further, bees are threatened by a number of parasites and pests, and for this reason treated with antibiotics. This practice has two consequences: On the one hand, the pests are developing a strong resistance to the antibiotics, meaning that beekeepers have to continually increase doses in an endless race; on the other hand, the antibiotics end up in the final products that we consume and therefore in our bodies, meaning that we have already lost that race. The exact same problem exists in aquaculture, as well as intensive cattle breeding.

On the economic side, honey making, just like fisheries, is part of a ruthless system in which the value of the work of a farmer or fisher is decided by the market, not the quality of production. Today honey is produced, shipped, and sold on a huge scale, and the average consumer buys it without considering things like seasonality. And, of course, the product is often not local, and certain kind of honey are ignored just because the market has not made them mainstream. This cycle has an impact on pricing, and therefore production: Small-scale farmers were decimated by mass distribution. How did this happen? Nowadays, less than 5% of the population in rich countries is employed in food production[6]. The bottom line is that we are so disconnected from our own food systems that we no longer know what it would look like to eat naturally. This is a systemic struggle too big to ignore, and too big to be addressed by beekeepers alone. Or farmers. Or fishers. The point of this presentation was to illustrate that taking action together as one on these big issues is the only way to change the systems that "are poisoning the Earth and us."

Plankton, silent guardian of the oceans

From the micro-world of bees, the themes of the discussion grew even smaller, but no less important in terms of the complexity of the world ecosystem. **Pierre Mollo**, researcher and professor of biology, gave a lecture about the underestimated role of plankton as an indicator of healthy ecosystems. Thanks to more than 20 years of research conducted with fishers, he affirmed how "Plankton should not be the concern only of scientists, but of everybody." Plankton, in fact, are the best indicators of the quality of oceans. **Mollo** set up plankton observatories all around the world to document ongoing transformations in the condition of plankton, and has helped to raise awareness about plankton in schools. Plankton are the basis of the marine food chain, which means that their health affects all of the organisms higher up in the food chain: If plankton become contaminated, the small fish that eat them will become contaminated and then pass this contamination on to their predators, etc., such that concentrations of contaminating substances in top predators (including

6 https://ourworldindata.org/employment-in-agriculture

many of the fish that we eat) can become very high. Even more fundamentally, phytoplankton produce most of the oxygen that we breathe, along with other gasses, and are responsible for gaseous exchange between the atmosphere and the oceans, thus influencing the concentrations of various gasses in the upper ocean (where they photosynthesize) and the air on a local and global level. They are even responsible for cloud formation. Wherever you are on this planet, you are interacting in some way with plankton or with their effect on the ecosystem.

Slow Fish frames its next steps

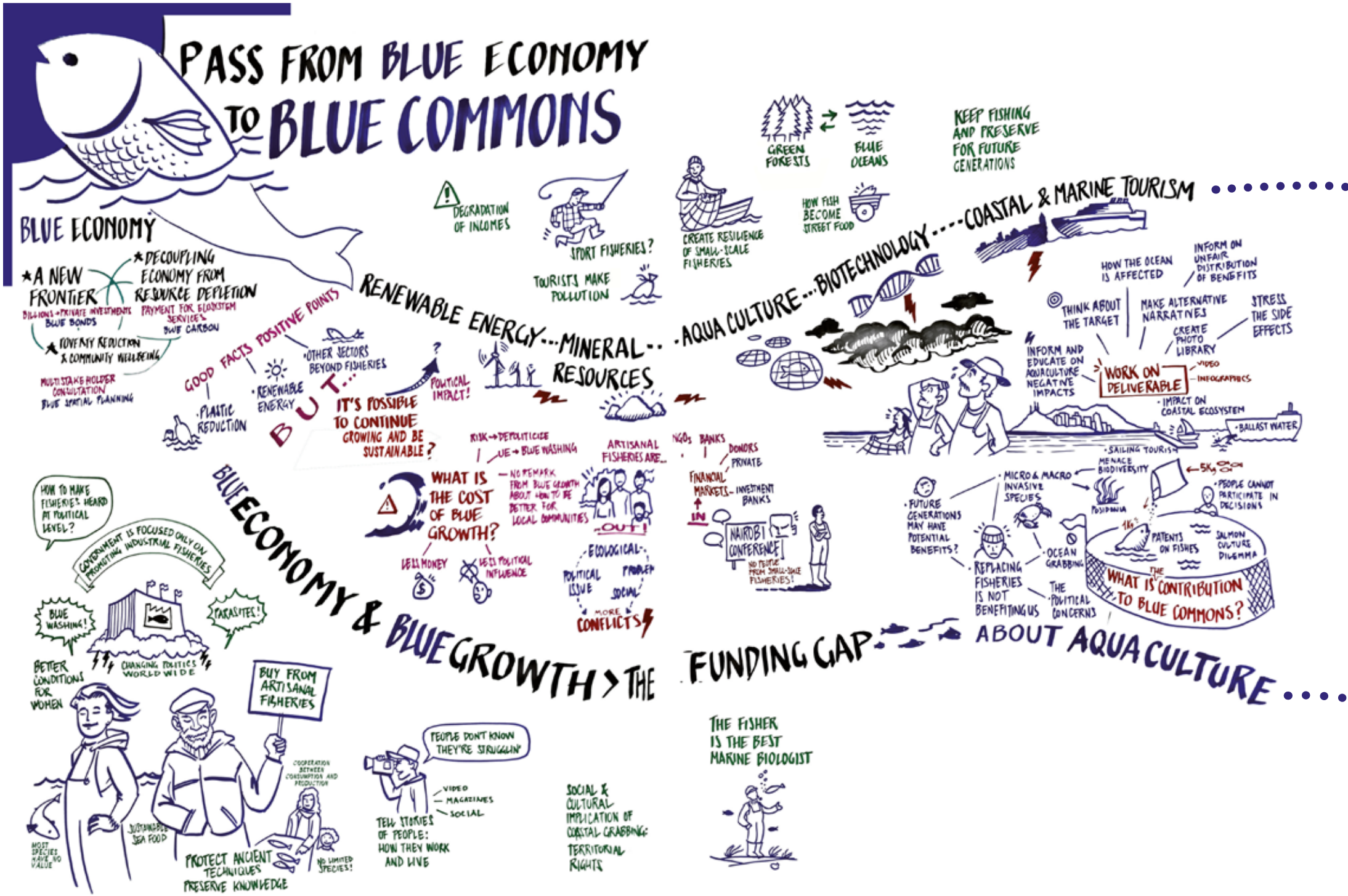
At the end of the four days of discussion, participants had time to reflect and give feedback, and it was evident that the meetings had provided an eye-opening opportunity for the delegates to discuss local problems on a world level. Slow Fish, the event, creates an environment for members of the network to identify and discuss common challenges as well as shared passions, and is a crucial moment for face-to-face exchange.

The blue economy approach posits that the only way to feed the global population in 2050 will be to develop aquaculture everywhere in the ocean. The blue commons approach, fully embraced in the Slow Fish vision, believes that it is possible to transfer knowledge, skills, technology, and infrastructure to feed everyone now. Food inequality is not the result of inadequate production: It is the result of a political and economic system that is more interested in feeding the market than in feeding people (and enabling them to feed themselves).

There are many persuasive spokespeople for the blue economy, and it is high time that we develop and disseminate an equally persuasive counter-discourse. **Jens Ambsdorf**, CEO of the Lighthouse Foundation, has called for a “Blue Commons Manifesto” to be issued.

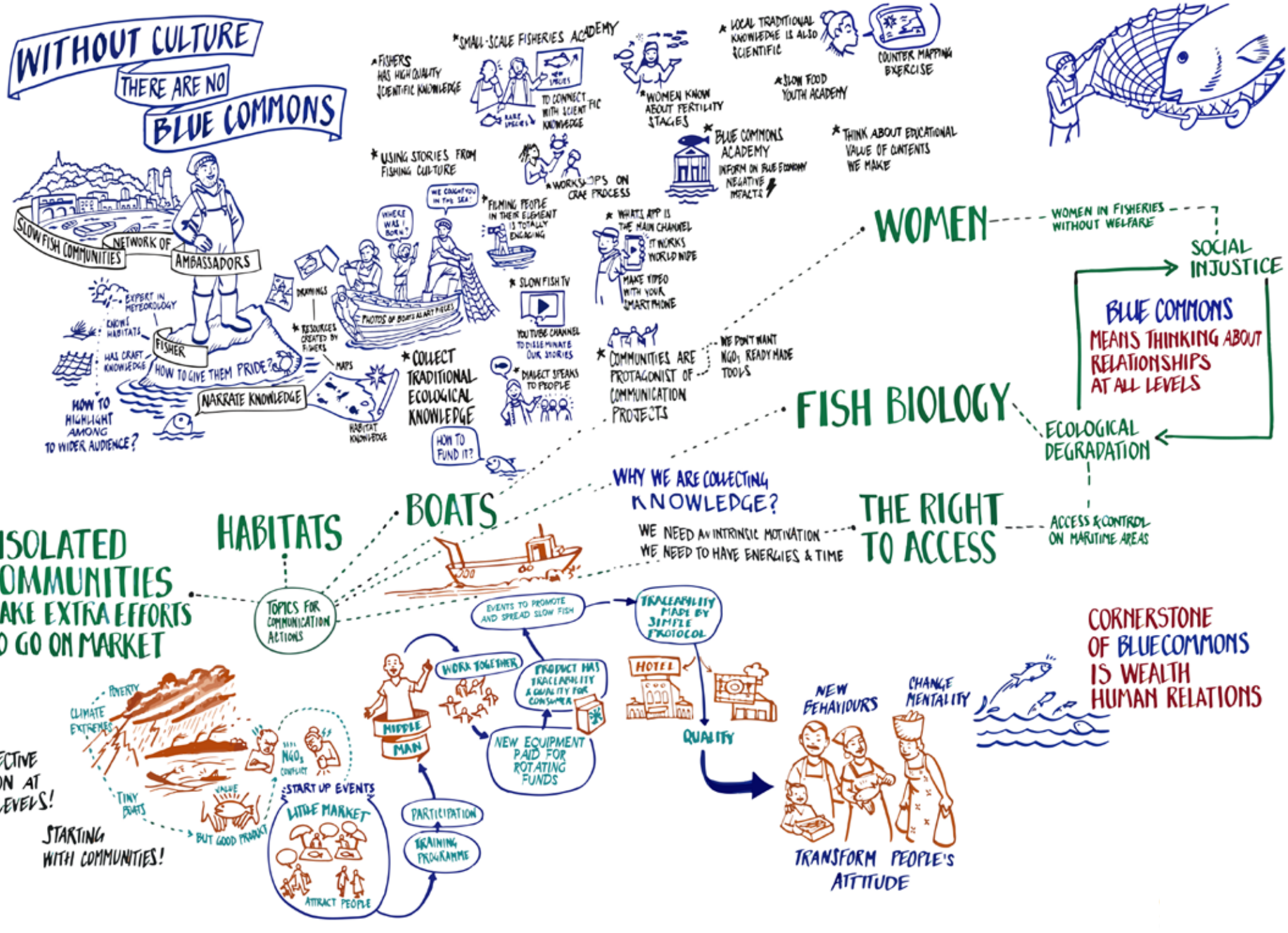
This much is clear: Slow Fish will always be on the front line in voicing a new vision of fisheries, based on social equity, healthy food systems, and the sustainable management of ecosystems and the environment.

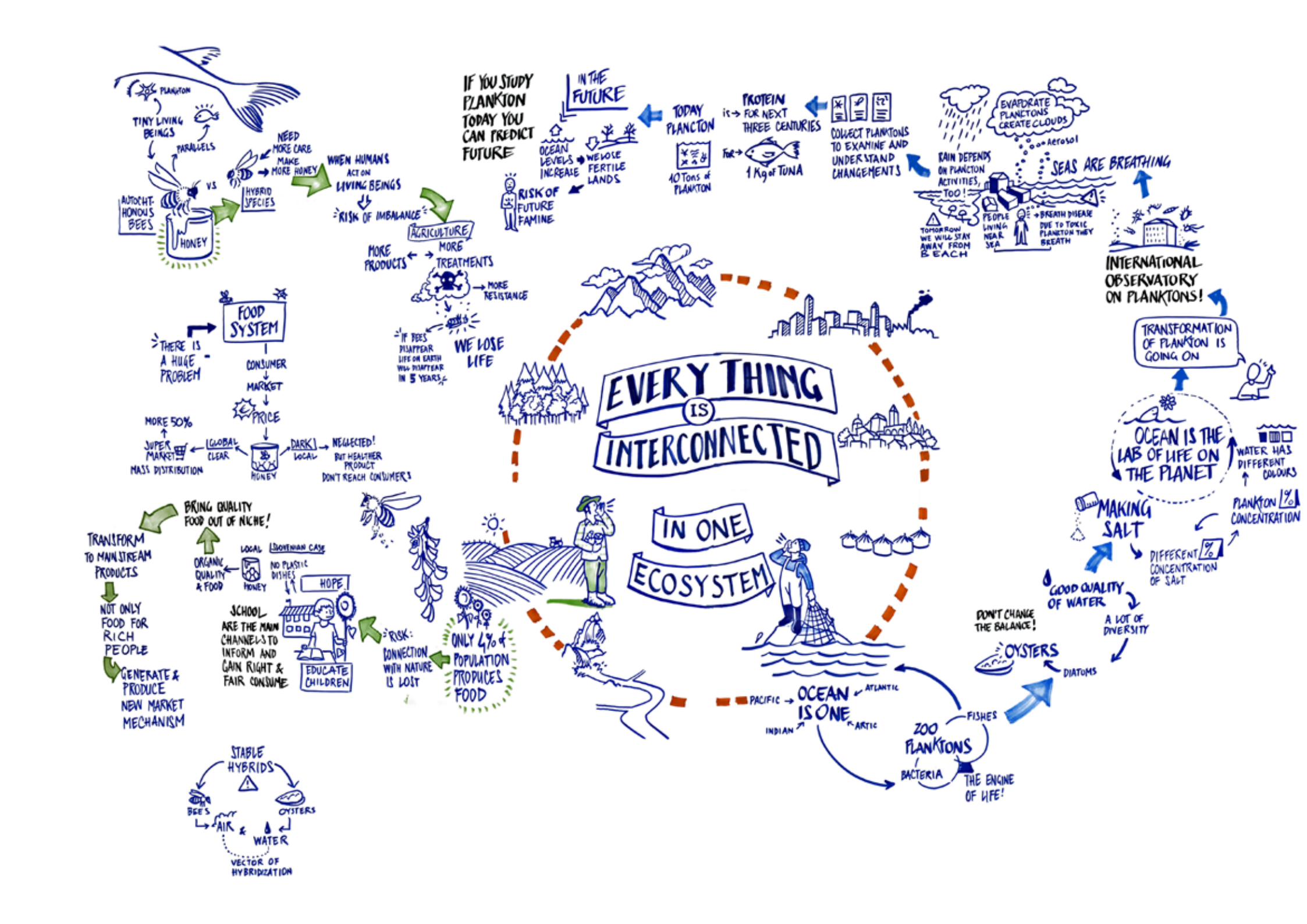
Slow Fish
The Blue Commons in Graphics


PASS FROM BLUE ECONOMY TO BLUE COMMONS
BLUE ECONOMY
A NEW FRONTIER
DECOUPLING ECONOMY FROM RESOURCE DEPLETION
BILLIONS → PRIVATE INVESTMENTS
BLUE BONDS
PAYMENT FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICES
BLUE CARBON
POVERTY REDUCTION & COMMUNITY WELLBEING
MULTI STAKE HOLDER CONSULTATION
BLUE SPATIAL PLANNING
GOOD FACTS POSITIVE POINTS
PLASTIC REDUCTION
RENEWABLE ENERGY
OTHER SECTORS BEYOND FISHERIES
BUT...
IT'S POSSIBLE TO CONTINUE GROWING AND BE SUSTAINABLE?
POLITICAL IMPACT!
DEGRADATION OF INCOMES
SPORT FISHERIES?
TOURISTS MAKE POLLUTION
GREEN FORESTS
BLUE OCEANS
KEEP FISHING AND PRESERVE FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS
CREATE RESILIENCE OF SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES
HOW FISH BECOME STREET FOOD
RENEWABLE ENERGY...MINERAL...
AQUA CULTURE...BIOTECHNOLOGY....COASTAL & MARINE TOURISM
HOW THE OCEAN IS AFFECTED
INFORM ON UNFAIR DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFITS
THINK ABOUT THE TARGET
MAKE ALTERNATIVE NARRATIVES
STRESS THE SIDE EFFECTS
CREATE PHOTO LIBRARY
INFORM AND EDUCATE ON AQUACULTURE NEGATIVE IMPACTS
WORK ON DELIVERABLE
VIDEO
INFOGRAPHICS
IMPACT ON COASTAL ECOSYSTEM
BALLAST WATER
SAILING TOURISM
MENACE BIODIVERSITY
MICRO & MACRO INVASIVE SPECIES
PEOPLE CANNOT PARTICIPATE IN DECISIONS
POSIDONIA
PATENTS ON FISHES
SALMON CULTURE DILEMMA
FUTURE GENERATIONS MAY HAVE POTENTIAL BENEFITS?
REPLACING FISHERIES IS NOT BENEFITING US
OCEAN GRABBING
THE POLITICAL CONCERNS
WHAT IS CONTRIBUTION TO BLUE COMMONS?
RISK → DEPOLITICIZE
UE → BLUE WASHING
WHAT IS THE COST OF BLUE GROWTH?
NO REMARK FROM BLUE GROWTH ABOUT HOW TO BE BETTER FOR LOCAL COMMUNITIES
ARTISANAL FISHERIES ARE...
OUT!
TELL MONEY
TELL POLITICAL INFLUENCE
ECOLOGICAL PROBLEM
POLITICAL ISSUE
SOCIAL
MORE CONFLICTS
NGOs
BANKS
DONORS
PRIVATE
FINANCIAL MARKETS
INVESTMENT BANKS
IN
NAIROBI CONFERENCE
NO TESTIMONY FROM SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES!
BLUE ECONOMY & BLUE GROWTH > THE FUNDING GAP
ABOUT AQUA CULTURE....
HOW TO MAKE FISHERIES HEARD AT POLITICAL LEVEL?
GOVERNMENT IS FOCUSED ONLY ON PROMOTING INDUSTRIAL FISHERIES
BLUE WASHING!
PARASITES!
CHANGING POLITICS WORLD WIDE
BETTER CONDITIONS FOR WOMEN
BUY FROM ARTISANAL FISHERIES
COOPERATION BETWEEN CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
SUSTAINABLE SEA FOOD
MOST SPECIES HAVE NO VALUE
PROTECT ANCIENT TECHNIQUES
PRESERVE KNOWLEDGE
NO LIMITED SPECIES!
PEOPLE DON'T KNOWN THEY'RE STRUGGLIN'
VIDEO
MAGAZINES
SOCIAL
TELL STORIES OF PEOPLE: HOW THEY WORK AND LIVE
SOCIAL & CULTURAL IMPLICATION OF COASTAL GRABBING: TERRITORIAL RIGHTS
THE FISHER IS THE BEST MARINE BIOLOGIST


SHARED VISION BASED ON COMMONS
FAIR GOVERNANCE
FOR STRATEGY ON
ALTERNATIVE NARRATIVE TO IMPROVE BLUE COMMONS
FISHERIES AS A PART OF FOOD SYSTEM
FOOD POLICY COUNCILS
"Food Democracy now"
60 INITIATIVES IN GERMANY
FOOD COUNCIL
30 seats
WORKING COMMITEES
ALL INGREDIENTS OF WHAT SYSTEM LOOKS LIKE!
PEOPLE REALIZE MASSIVE PROBLEMS ABOUT FOOD
LOCAL & REGIONAL Foodshed
RECONNECT PARTS OF LOCAL FOOD SYSTEM
ACTION PLAN → OPENING SPACE
AWARENESS RAISING
LOCAL MEDIA
BUS CAMPAIGN
MAKE VISIONING PROCESS
explain how the system works positively!
THINKING OF FISH AS FOOD
YOU SEE AS FRAGMENTED TOPIC IN EU GOVERNANCE AND POLICIES
FISHERIES IS NOT ONLY AN ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE IT IS FOOD
HOW TO FRAME FISHERIES IN THE FOOD SYSTEM?
WHY IS SOCIAL COHESION NEVER A GOAL?
IT HAS EXPLICIT RECOMMENDATION
CREATE A MOVEMENT
GUARANTEE A FOLLOW UP
MAKE POLITICAL PRESSURE
CASE
TOWARDS A COMMON FOOD POLICY FOR THE EU
MANY AMBITIOUS PROPOSALS
UNLOCK & CHANGE FOOD SYSTEM
CITIZENS CLAIM FOR FAIR & SUSTAINABLE SYSTEM
FOOD IS LEVERAGE FOR NEW EU CHANGEMENTS
PROBLEMATIC FOR ALL SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES
FOOD PRODUCTION
COMMUNITIES
ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE
BLUE GROWTH
ACT LOCALLY and MAKE PLATFORM FOR FISHERY REPRESENTATION
BE MORE RELEVANT ON STAKEHOLDERS TABLE
POSITIVE STORIES THAT REINFORCE BLUE COMMONS
PROMOTING ACTIVITY ON TRADITIONAL FISHING TECHNIQUES
BECOME INFLUENTIAL means also JUMP OVER UNIONS
CONSTITUTE FUNDS AND TRANSFORM IN SOFT LOANS TO BE INDIPENDENT
AQUACULTURE: IS IT SUSTAINABLE?
IT'S AN EXTREMELY DIVERSE SECTOR
IS IT SUSTAINABLE? YES!
WE TALK ABOUT INDUSTRIAL VS SMALL SCALE
ABSOLUTE CONTRARY COULD BE A RISK
SPECIFY WHAT KIND OF AQUACULTURE IS GOOD/BAD
CRITICIZE INDUSTRIAL
BE AWARE NOT TO DUPLICATE OTHERS
ALSO LOW SCALE MAKE CONTAMINATION
FISH PRODUCTION FOR WHOM?
WHAT ROLE IN FOOD CHAIN?
I BELIEVE IT'S NOT SUSTAINABLE!
ARE THOSE WHO EAT OR WHO IS EATEN?
IN THE PAST...
LANDS IN COMMONS
TODAY COMMONS
internet
wikipedia
AIR · WATER · FISH
Natural resources are part of COMMON WEALTH
To be part of COMMONS means BE PART OF OTHERS
RECIPROCITY
COLLECTIVE
SHARING
USE THE RESOURCES EQUALLY...
BLUE GROWTH TRANSFORMS COMMONS IN PRIVATE
WE DID NOT OWN COMMONS!
COMMUNITY OF USERS HAVE THE COMMITMENT TO ENSURE COMMONS FOR NEXT 1000 GENERATIONS
* COMMONS → i
make money
IS IT A FINANCIAL MODEL FOR FISHERY?
BLUE COMMONS
vs
BLUE GROWTH
COMPETITION
IMPERSONAL
ACCELERATE PROFIT
SLOW FISH
FOOD
LOCAL PRODUCTION
COMMUNITY RELATIONS
self regulated by communities
DON'T EXCLUDE
MARKET
& PARTICIPATION OF STATES AND INSTITUTIONS
← DON'T LOSE IT!
GOVERNMENT LOST THE COMMONS
NOW IT'S OWNED BY 2 or 3 PRIVATES
LINK TO RESPONSIBILITY
BENEFITS FOR ALL
COMMONS FUNDS
MANAGE
SELF GOVERNMENT
CO-MNGMNT
NEW THINKING ABOUT FINANCING
INCOMES FROM USING COMMONS ARE USED TO FINANCE COMMONS!


COLLECTIVE ACTIONS AND BACKBONE OF RELATIONS AMONG DIVERSE AUTHORITIES AND FISHER COMMUNITIES
CO-MANAGEMENT
THE PROPERTY
THE CONTEXT
-ECONOMIC CRISIS
-UNFAIR COMPETITION
-SOCIAL CONFLICTS
BLUE GROWTH PUTS FISHERIES OUT OF THE SEAS
CHALLENGES
-COMMODIFICATION
-PRIVATIZATION
-ECOCENTRIC CONSERVATION VISION
-CLIMATE CHANGE
-LACK OF LAWS
-INDUSTRIALIZATION
HUMAN RIGHTS APPROACH
CENTERED ON FAIRNESS
COLLABORATION
CO-RESPONSIBILITY
LEGITIMACY
COMMON RESOURCES
-DEMOCRATIC REPRESENTATION
-ADAPTIVE GOVERNANCE
-LOCAL SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITIES
-SANCTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS
-LOCAL/NATIONAL AUTHORITIES
-CAPABILITY TO SOLVE CONFLICTS
-CROSSING INDIVIDUALS TO COVER FULL DIMENSIONS OF SUSTAINABILITY
NOT CO-MINGMNT
MARINE PROTECTED AREAS
LOCALLY MANAGED FISHING GROUNDS
FORMS OF CO-MANGMNT
LONG ESTABLISHED
EMERGING
CURRENT: LEGAL VOID
SLOW FISH BELIEVE IT HAS A CRUCIAL ROLE TO PLAY!
LACK OF DEMOCRACY
ONLY CONSULTIVE ROLE
MEETINGS WITH NO INFLUENCE
RISK FOR CO-MANAGEMENT
WE ARE
TOO SMALL
TOO MANY
ASSOCIATIONS ARE ESSENTIAL TO RAISE OUR VOICE TO EU LEVEL
PERFORMATIVE & GENTLEMEN AGREEMENTS
RECOGNITION MAKE THESE MORE VALUABLE, INDEED!
BE RELEVANT IN DECISION MAKIN PROCESS
GOVERNANCE
BLUE COMMONS
GOVERNING SUSTAINABLE SEAFOOD
FISH I CATCH IS SUSTAINABLE!
SUSTAINABLE IS ALSO NOT ONLY ONE CERTIFICATION
MULTIPLE METHODS
HOW PLAYERS ORGANIZE THEMSELVES
SLOWFISH'S POSITION AMONG OTHER ORGANISATION
SLOWFISH+SLOWFOOD HAS A KEY ROLE
PUSH THE AGENDA
SMALL SCALE FISHERIES WITHOUT A NETWORK
MAKE SYNERGIES REINFORCE
DOMESTIC MARKET
IT'S DOMINANT BUT IS NOT ENGAGE IN SUSTAINABLE SEA-FOOD!
AQUACULTURE IS DOMESTIC MARKET
TRENDS
FOCUS ON SOCIAL KNOWLEDGE TO SHAPE CONDITION FOR SUSTAINABILITY
ACTIONS TO COMMUNICATE BEYOND TECHNICAL SUSTAINABILITY
MULTIPLE DEFINITIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE SEAFOOD
LIMITS TO CERTIFICATION
1. MARKET DEMAND IS NOT GLOBAL
2. HIGH COST
3. EXCLUSION OF POOR PERFORMERS
4. DEPENDANCE ON PUBLIC/PRIVATE INTERMEDIARY
BE AWARE OF ALL THESE LIMITS
SAVING OCEANS
SAVE FISHING COMMUNITIES
SAVE BIODIVERSITY
.....and more
COMPLEX ECOSYSTEM
HOW TO ENGAGE OTHERS SUSTAINABLE MOVEMENTS?
WE ARE "FOOD" PEOPLE! AND WE ENJOY SMALL-SCALE AND FISHERIES COMMUNITY
OTHER ORGANIZATIONS DO NOT CONSIDER FISH AS FOOD!
MSC A GLOBAL BRAND, DON'T OFFER US SOLUTIONS... IT'S ONLY PROPAGANDA!
OTHER ORGANIZATIONS REINFORCE THE STATUS QUO
CONNECT TO OTHER CLIMATE CHANGE MOVEMENTS?
TAKE IN ACCOUNT ROLE OF FISHERIES IN SMALL COMMUNITIES
PROMOTE KNOWLEDGE AND CULTURE OF SMALL SCALE FISHERIES
WHAT ROLE FOR CAPTURED & FARMED FISH IN SLOWFISH?
SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEFINITION OF A LOT OF PRINCIPLES
COOPERATE WITH CIVIL SOCIETY TO REFINE KPI INDEX FOR SUSTAINABILITY
TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY IS ESSENTIAL TO STANDARDS RIGHT INDICATORS
QUANTITY IS NOT THE TODAY ISSUE, WE GO BEYOND QUANTITY!
SPECIALIZATION VS VERSATILITY
FISH FOR RICH AND FISH FOR POOR
FIGHT FOR DIVERSITY!
DIVERSITY
VERSATILITY
FISH INDUSTRIES
LABOR OF LOVE
PASSION IS NEEDED
ON THE MARKET SPECIES HAVE:
-LOW VALUE
-SIZE NOT CORRECT
-FISH INDUSTRY
WE HAVE 250 SPECIES IN MEDITERRANEAN
PEOPLE CONSUME ONLY 5!
SO NEED TO HELP VERSATILITY
SAME SPECIES
DIFFERENT PLACES
DIFFERENT VALUE
MAKE CONNECTIONS!
WE DEPEND ON MARKET DISTRIBUTION WE CATCH FISHES FOR RICH PEOPLE
-FRANCE
NOBODY CATCHES FISH FOR POOR!
LIST OF RESTAURANTS THAT USE NEGLECTED SPECIES
WE DON'T THROUGH ANYTHING AWAY
RECIPES WITH NEGLECTED SPECIES
FISH WITH ART
SELECTIVE FISH EQUIPMENT
QUOTA FOR SPECIES IS NECESSARY TO PROMOTE DIVERSIFICATION
QUOTA MIX A QUOTA MIX
THE ONLY CERTIFICATION I NEED IS SLOW FOOD
WE ALSO NEED DENOMINATION OF ORIGIN FOR SPECIES


WITHOUT CULTURE
THERE ARE NO
BLUE COMMONS
SLOW FISH COMMUNITIES
NETWORK OF
AMBASSADORS
FISHER
EXPERT IN METEOROLOGY
KNOW HABITATS
HAS CRAFT KNOWLEDGE
HOW TO GIVE THEM PRIDE?
HOW TO HIGHLIGHT AMONG TO WIDER AUDIENCE?
NARRATE KNOWLEDGE
DRAWINGS
RESOURCES CREATED BY FISHERS
MAPS
HABITAT KNOWLEDGE
PHOTOS OF BOATS AT ART PIECES
WHERE WAS I BORN?
WE CAUGHT YOU IN THE SEA
USING STORIES FROM FISHING CULTURE
COLLECT TRADITIONAL ECOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE
HOW TO FUND IT?
FILMING PEOPLE IN THEIR ELEMENT IS TOTALLY ENGAGING
SLOW FISH TV
YOUTUBE CHANNEL TO DISSEMINATE OUR STORIES
DIALECT SPEAKS TO PEOPLE
WHAT'S APP IS THE MAIN CHANNEL IT WORKS WORLD WIDE
MAKE VIDEO WITH YOUR SMARTPHONE
COMMUNITIES ARE PROTAGONIST OF COMMUNICATION PROJECTS
WE DON'T WANT NGO; READY MADE TOOLS
SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES ACADEMY
FISHERS HAS HIGH QUALITY SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE
TO CONNECT WITH SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE
WOMEN KNOW ABOUT FERTILITY STAGES
WORKSHOPS ON CRAFT PROCESS
BLUE COMMONS ACADEMY
INFORM ON BLUE ECONOMY NEGATIVE IMPACTS
LOCAL TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE IS ALSO SCIENTIFIC
COUNTER MAPPING EXERCISE
SLOW FOOD YOUTH ACADEMY
THINK ABOUT EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF CONTENTS WE MAKE
WOMEN
WOMEN IN FISHERIES WITHOUT WELFARE
SOCIAL INJUSTICE
BLUE COMMONS MEANS THINKING ABOUT RELATIONSHIPS AT ALL LEVELS
FISH BIOLOGY
ECOLOGICAL DEGRADATION
THE RIGHT TO ACCESS
ACCESS & CONTROL ON MARITIME AREAS
WHY WE ARE COLLECTING KNOWLEDGE?
WE NEED AN INTRINSIC MOTIVATION
WE NEED TO HAVE ENERGIES & TIME
BOATS
HABITATS
ISOLATED COMMUNITIES MAKE EXTRA EFFORTS TO GO ON MARKET
TOPICS FOR COMMUNICATION ACTIONS
EVENTS TO PROMOTE AND SPREAD SLOW FISH
TRACEABILITY MADE BY SIMPLE PROTOCOL
HOTEL
QUALITY
PRODUCT HAS TRACEABILITY & QUALITY FOR CONSUMER
WORK TOGETHER
MIDDLE MAN
NEW EQUIPMENT PAID FOR ROTATING FUNDS
PARTICIPATION
TRAINING PROGRAMME
START UP EVENTS
LITTLE MARKET
ATTRACT PEOPLE
POVERTY
CLIMATE EXTREMES
NGO'S
CONFLICT
TINY BOATS
VALUE
BUT GOOD PRODUCT
COLLECTIVE ACTION AT ALL LEVELS!
STARTING WITH COMMUNITIES!
NEW BEHAVIOURS
CHANGE MENTALITY
TRANSFORM PEOPLE'S ATTITUDE
CORNERSTONE OF BLUECOMMONS IS WEALTH HUMAN RELATIONS


EVERY THING
IS
INTERCONNECTED
IN ONE
ECOSYSTEM
PLANKTON
TINY LIVING BEINGS
PARALLELS
NEED MORE CARE
MAKE MORE HONEY
VS
AUTOCHTHONOUS BEES
HYBRID SPECIES
HONEY
WHEN HUMANS ACT ON LIVING BEINGS
RISK OF IMBALANCE
AGRICULTURE
MORE PRODUCTS
MORE TREATMENTS
MORE RESISTANCE
IF BEES DISAPPEAR LIFE ON EARTH WILL DISAPPEAR IN 5 YEARS
WE LOSE LIFE
IF YOU STUDY PLANKTON TODAY YOU CAN PREDICT FUTURE
IN THE FUTURE
OCEAN LEVELS INCREASE
WE LOSE FERTILE LANDS
RISK OF FUTURE FAMINE
TODAY PLANCTON
10 Tons of PLANKTON
PROTEIN is FOR NEXT THREE CENTURIES
for 1 Kg of TUNA
COLLECT PLANKTONS TO EXAMINE AND UNDERSTAND CHANGEMENTS
EVAPORATE PLANCTONS CREATE CLOUDS
Aerosol
RAIN DEPENDS ON PLANCTON ACTIVITIES, TOO!
SEAS ARE BREATHING
TOMORROW WE WILL STAY AWAY FROM BEACH
PEOPLE LIVING NEAR SEA
BREATH DISEASE DUE TO TOXIC PLANCTON THEY BREATH
INTERNATIONAL OBSERVATORY ON PLANKTONS!
TRANSFORMATION OF PLANKTON IS GOING ON
OCEAN IS THE LAB OF LIFE ON THE PLANET
WATER HAS DIFFERENT COLOURS
PLANKTON % CONCENTRATION
MAKING SALT
DIFFERENT % CONCENTRATION OF SALT
GOOD QUALITY OF WATER
A LOT OF DIVERSITY
DON'T CHANGE THE BALANCE!
OYSTERS
DIATOMS
FISHES
ZOO PLANKTONS
BACTERIA
THE ENGINE OF LIFE!
PACIFIC
ATLANTIC
INDIAN
ARTIC
OCEAN IS ONE
ONLY 4% of POPULATION PRODUCES FOOD
RISK: CONNECTION WITH NATURE IS LOST
SCHOOL ARE THE MAIN CHANNELS TO INFORM AND GAIN RIGHT & FAIR CONSUME
EDUCATE CHILDREN
HOPE
NO PLASTIC DISHES
SLOVENIAN CASE
LOCAL
ORGANIC QUALITY & FOOD
HONEY
BRING QUALITY FOOD OUT OF NICHE!
TRANSFORM TO MAINSTREAM PRODUCTS
NOT ONLY FOOD FOR RICH PEOPLE
GENERATE & PRODUCE NEW MARKET MECHANISM
FOOD SYSTEM
THERE IS A HUGE PROBLEM
CONSUMER
MARKET
PRICE
MORE 50%
SUPER MARKET
MASS DISTRIBUTION
GLOBAL CLEAR
DARK LOCAL
NEGLECTED! BUT HEALTHIER PRODUCT DON'T REACH CONSUMERS
HONEY
STABLE HYBRIDS
BEES
OYSTERS
AIR &
WATER
VECTOR OF HYBRIDIZATION

www.slowfood.com/slowfish