### Economics outside the box:

# Social-ecological perspectives on human security and Indigenous fisheries









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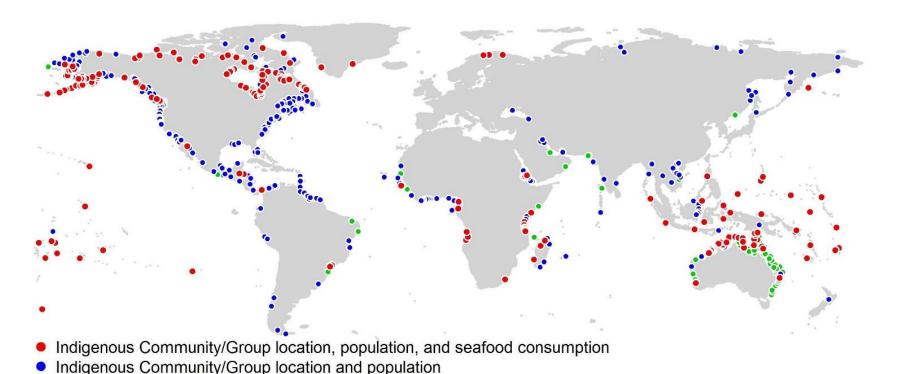
### Outline

Indigenous seafood consumption

Ecosystem health and human security

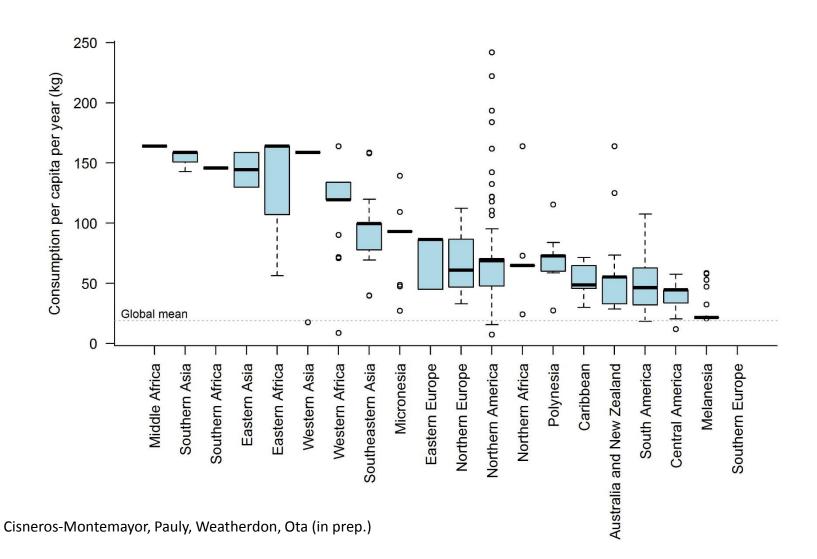
Climate change within a social-ecological system

- A total of 1,900 individual communities and 600 groups are represented in the database, representing 27 million people;
- These span all 5 global regions, 20 subregions, and 87 maritime states.

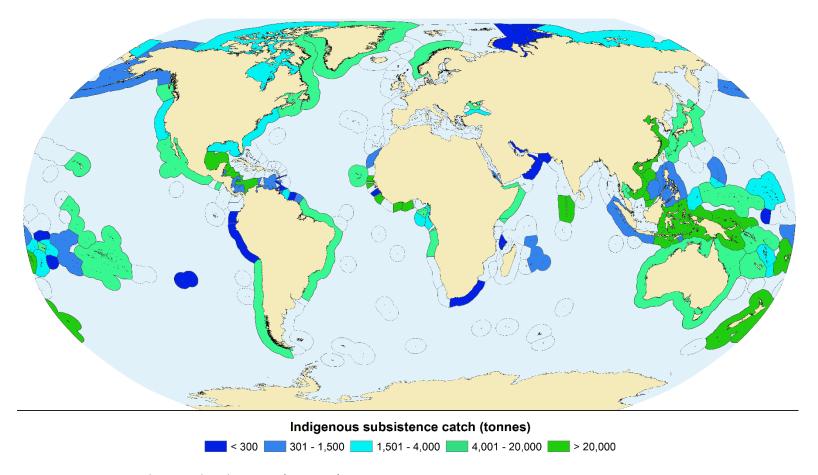


Indigenous Community/Group location only

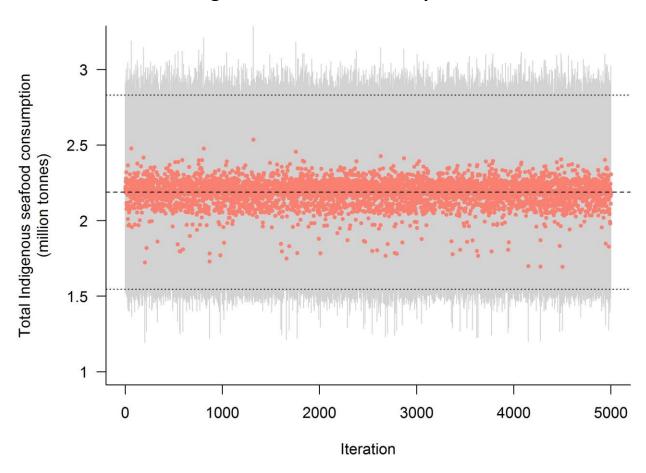
 Per capita consumption of seafood is an average of 15 times higher than corresponding countries.



- An estimated total of ~2 million metric tonnes of seafood are consumed annually by coastal Indigenous groups;
- This is equal to 2-3% of global fisheries catch.



#### **Indigenous seafood consumption estimates**

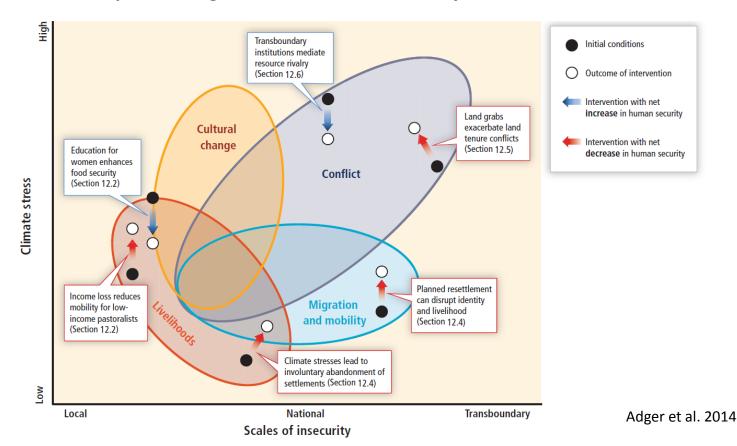


#### Implications for policy

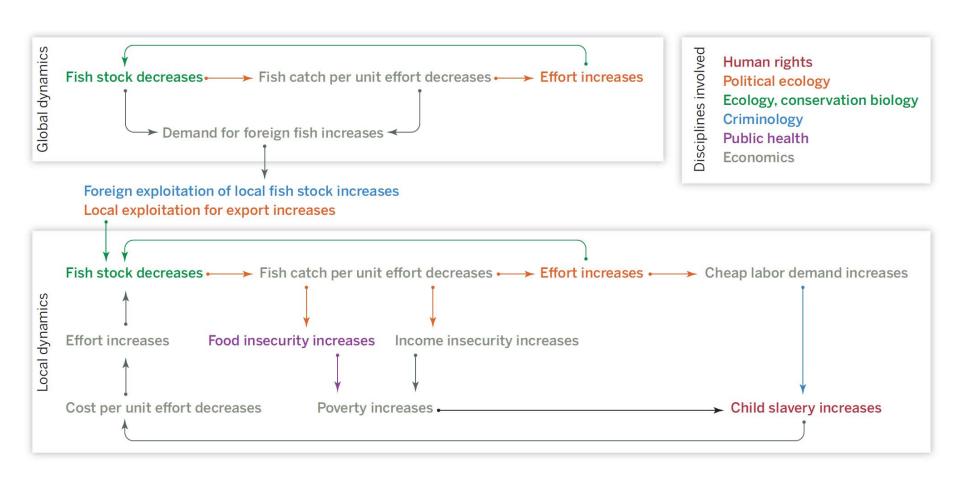
- First quantitative picture of Indigenous fisheries;
- Highlights key gaps in (qualitative and quantitative) research, but also policy;
- How do we incorporate this information into resource management?
- How does resource use/scarcity influence wider social conflicts?

- Coastal Indigenous case studies reflect underlying serious issues related to social and ecological system components;
- These are prevalent in, but not limited to, Indigenous communities.

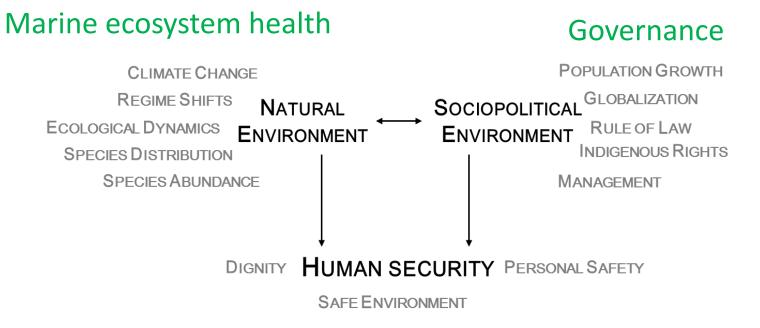
#### Conceptual linkages between human security and climate stress



#### Linking mechanisms between human security and marine ecosystem health



- Can we see evidence of social-ecological links influencing human security?
- Is ecosystem status a key causal factor in human conflict?



**Human conflicts** 



Melissa Marschke a,\*, Peter Vandergeest b

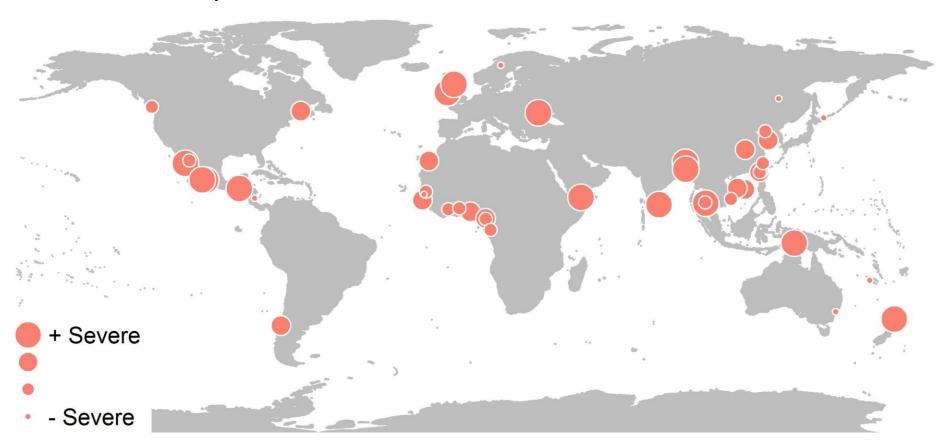
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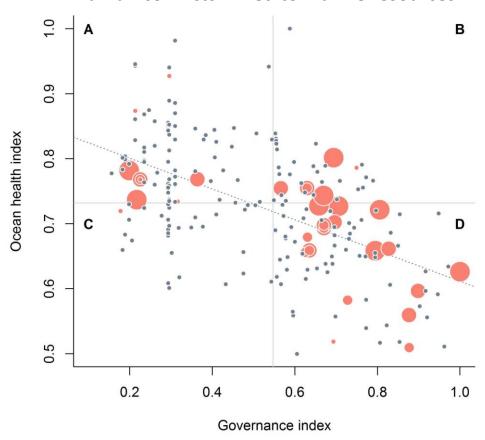


#### Reported cases of human conflict linked with marine resources



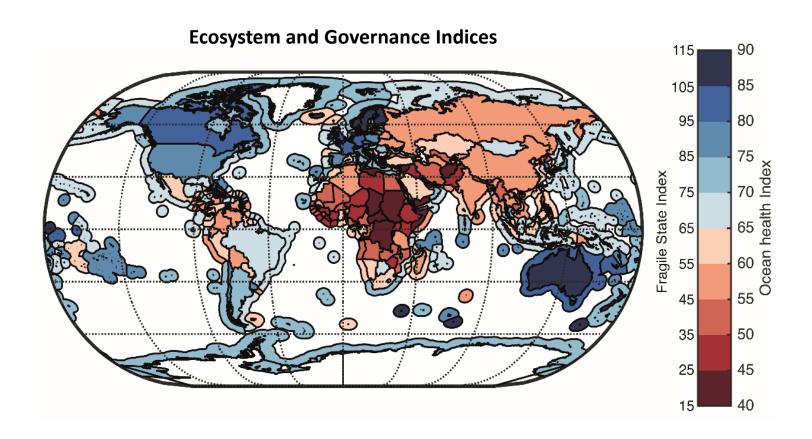
- There is evidence for links between marine ecosystem health, governance, and human security, but with complex mechanisms;
- The crucial factor is not ecological status, but overarching governance.

#### **Human conflicts linked to marine resources**



Cisneros-Montemayor, Reygondeau, Lam, Swartz, Ota (in prep.)

- Mapping out factors contributing to environmentally-triggered conflict;
- Once key mechanisms are clarified, we can project risk of increased conflict and identify vulnerable geographic areas.



#### Questions that lead to more questions...

- What are the mechanisms shaping social-ecological dynamics?
- What social/ecological issues are we missing?
- How are data, concepts, and analyses biased?
- What can we do to decrease risk and severity of environmentally-triggered conflict?

### Oceans as social-ecological systems

• Ecosystems are complex. Humans are *really* complex.



El Zancudo, Panama



Kyuquot, BC

Golfito, Costa Rica











## Thank you!

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