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**Life in "Paradise" a social psychological and anthropological study of nature conservation in the Caribbean Netherlands**

Mac Donald, S.

**Citation**

Mac Donald, S. (2022, May 17). *Life in "Paradise": a social psychological and anthropological study of nature conservation in the Caribbean Netherlands*. Retrieved from <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/3304059>

Version: Publisher's Version

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**Note:** To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).

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## Appendix A: Overview of personal and social drivers influencing pro-environmental behavior by Gifford & Nilsson (2014).

Type	Factor	How does this affect pro-environmental behavior?
<b>Personal</b>	Childhood experience	Specific childhood experiences are strong predictors for environmental concern and behavior; for example, the number of outdoor experiences or nature films watched.
	Knowledge & education	Understanding environmental problems and higher education levels tend to lead to higher levels of environmental concern and behavior.
	Personality and self-construal	Certain personality factors (openness, agreeableness, conscientious), having a personal relationship with the environment, and how people relate with others (interdependence or interconnectedness) tend to lead to greater environmental concern and behavior.
	Sense of control	The extent to which people attribute control over life events to themselves or external sources affects their pro-environmental behavior. The more control people attribute to themselves or the more they believe they can address the problem, the more likely they engage in pro-environmental behaviors.
	Values, political views, and worldviews	People with stronger biospheric, post material, liberal values and worldviews tend to have greater environmental concerns and display more pro-environmental behavior.
	Goals	Those who hold a goal to engage in environmental behavior are more likely to do so. A distinction can be made between hedonic, gain, and normative goals.
	Felt responsibility	Feeling responsible for what happens to or with the environment affects one's level of environmental concern.
	Cognitive biases	Certain biases strongly affect felt responsibility for environmental problems.
	Place attachment	How people are attached to a place affects pro-environmental behavior in that place—especially natural and physical place attachment.
	Age	Older people tend to be more engaged in pro-environmental behavior. However, there seems to be a time change in that nowadays, more and more the younger generation is concerned with the environment.
	Gender	Women tend to report more definite pro-environmental tendencies than men.
	Chosen activities	Certain activities are related to higher levels of environmental concern and behaviors (e.g., non-consumptive outdoor recreation, ecological restoration, reading newspapers, watching science shows, or documentaries).

Type	Factor	How does this affect pro-environmental behavior?
<b>Social</b>	Religion	While empirical research remains inconclusive about the exact impact or role of religion on environmental concerns, attitudes, and values, the general hypothesis is that religious beliefs and values lie at the root of environmental concern.
	Norms	Norms, also known as the things we believe are the usual or appropriate thing to do, affect our behavior. Hence, if one believes recycling is the normal thing to do, the likelihood of doing so is significant. The effect of norms is especially strong if different norms (personal, social, injunctive, descriptive, local) are aligned.
	Urban versus rural residence	Again, the evidence is somewhat conflicting, but one finding has been that residents of rural areas have different experiences of the environment than residents of urban environments. Here, the tendency is that rural residents have more definite pro-environmental tendencies than urban residents.
	Social class	While empirical evidence is somewhat conflicting, the general belief is that people in the middle- or upper-middle class have stronger (global) pro-environmental values and concerns, attitudes.
	Proximity to problem sites	People who live close to problem sites or believe environmental issues threaten their well-being are more likely to be concerned about that particular issue.
	Cultural and ethnic variations	While environmental concern is an important issue for many people worldwide, there exist cultural and ethnic differences in the levels of concern and the ways people think about the environment.

**Appendix B: Overview of conservation actor informants.**

<b>Informant no.</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Island</b>	<b>Local / Non-local</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Age</b>
P1	Female	Bonaire	Semi-local	NGO	30+
P2	Male	Bonaire	Local	Private	60+
P3	Female	Bonaire	Non-local	Private	40+
P4	Female	Bonaire	Semi-local	NGO	40+
P5	Female	Bonaire	Non-local	Private	40+
P6	Female	Bonaire	Local	n/a	60+
P7	Male	Bonaire	Non-local	NGO	40+
P8a/b	M /F	Bonaire	Non-local	Private	50+
P9	Male	Bonaire	Semi-local	Public	40+
P10	Male	Bonaire	Local	NGO	60+
P11	Female	Bonaire	Non-local	NGO	30+
P12	Female	Bonaire	Non-local	NGO	30+
P13	Male	Bonaire	Local	NGO	20+
P14	Female	Bonaire	Semi-local	Private	60+
P15	Male	Bonaire	Semi-local	Public	60+
P16a/b	M /F	Bonaire	Non-local	NGO	50+
P17	Male	Bonaire	Semi-local	Public	30+
P18	Female	Bonaire	Non-local	NGO	50+
P19	Male	Bonaire	Local	Private	40 +
P20	Male	Saba	Non-local	Public	30+
P21	Female	Saba	Non-local	Private	40+
P22	Male	Saba	Non-local	Private	30+
P23	Male	Saba	Local	Public	40+
P24	Male	Saba	Local	Public	40+
P25	Female	Saba	Non-local	Private	40+
P26	Male	Saba	Semi-local	Public	50+
P27	Male	Saba	Local	Public	40+
P28	Male	St. Eustatius	Non-local	Private	40+
P29	Male	St. Eustatius	Local	Public	50+
P30	Female	St. Eustatius	Local	NGO	40+
P31	Male	St. Eustatius	Local	n/a	60+
P32	Female	St. Eustatius	Non-local	Private	40+
P33	Female	St. Eustatius	Non-local	NGO	50+
P34	Female	St. Eustatius	Non-local	NGO	40+
P35	Female	St. Eustatius	Non-local	NGO	60+

## Appendix C: Disadvantages of islands summarized by Briguglio (1995).

	Disadvantage / challenge
<b>Small size</b>	<p>Limited natural resource endowments and high import content, creating high dependence on foreign exchange earnings.</p> <p>Limitations on import-substitution possibilities, leading to an inferior quality of products at high prices.</p> <p>Small domestic market and dependence on export markets, creating dependence on global economic conditions.</p> <p>Dependence on a narrow range of products as the small-scale limits diversifying and thus intensifying dependence on international trade.</p> <p>Limited ability to influence domestic prices due to lower volume of export and import of goods compared to large countries.</p> <p>Limited ability to exploit economies of scale.</p> <p>Limitations on domestic competition, creating oligopolistic and monopolistic island economies (e.g., only having one utility supplier creating high energy &amp; water costs).</p> <p>Problems of public administration, due to small human resources base, high expenses (per capita) tied to public services, and people knowing each other too well, which can lead to impartiality and inefficiency in services.</p>
<b>Insularity and remoteness</b>	<p>High per-unit transport costs as islands are constrained to air and sea transport for the movement of goods and people.</p> <p>Uncertainties of supply due to time delays or unreliable transport services.</p> <p>Large stocks must be maintained if the transport is infrequent, which carries additional costs for storage.</p>
<b>Disaster proneness</b>	<p>The impact and damage of natural disasters on islands are larger than those of non-island countries due to the islands' small size. It can threaten the existence of islands and creates large disruption for local economies.</p>
<b>Environmental fragility</b>	<p>Pressures arising from economic development, i.e., growing tourism and demands for housing, rapidly deplete natural resources, leading to land loss and generate large amounts of waste for which processing facilities are absent.</p> <p>Environmental characteristics of SIDS, namely unique ecosystems due to insularity and thus greatly contributing to global biodiversity, large (low lying) coastal areas make islands particularly vulnerable to global warming, rising sea level, and erosion.</p>
<b>Other</b>	<p>Dependence on foreign sources of finance, i.e., remittances from emigrants and development assistance<sup>6</sup> from donor countries. It can permit SIDS to attain high standards of living and to offset the trade deficit.</p> <p>Demographic factors (i.e., the emigration can lead to brain drain and social upheaval).</p>



**Appendix D: Interview questions.**

1. For how long have you been actively protecting the natural environment of [island]?
2. In what way(s) do you actively protect the natural environment of [island]? Please give some specific examples of your actions.
3. Who is your target group when it comes to your active protection of the natural environment of [island]? Who do you hope to reach with your actions?
4. What do you hope to achieve with your active protection of the natural environment of [island]?
5. Are you a member of one or more natural environment organizations?
6. Does your active protection have to do with your bond with the local community?
7. Do you feel your active protection reflects the bond you have with the island?
8. Do you earn money with your active protection?
9. Have you been actively involved with protecting natural environment other Dutch Caribbean islands? If so, which one(s)? What have you done for these islands?
10. Have you actively protected natural environment in a country outside of the Dutch Caribbean? If so, could you state which country? What have you done there?
11. Are there any environmental groups or organizations on [island] who's action you do not support your actions? If so, which ones and why?
12. Are there any environmental groups or organizations who do not support your actions?
13. Why do you find it important to protect? How did you get started? What made you start protecting? What are your personal reasons for doing this?
14. Do you feel a personal obligation to protect?
15. Do you feel it's your responsibility to protect?
16. Would you feel guilty if you did not actively protect?
17. How does your protection affect your bond with the local community?
18. Do you think enough people are involved? If not, why do you think this is the case?
19. What do you see as your (dis)advantages of your active protection? What are your reasons for doing this?
20. When it comes to your active protection of the natural environment, there might be individuals or groups who think you should or should not do this. Which individuals or groups would approve of your work for the natural environment of the Dutch Caribbean?
21. Which individuals or groups would disapprove of your work for the natural environment of the Dutch Caribbean?
22. Can you mention individuals or groups that have discouraged your work for the natural environment?
23. Please list any factors or circumstances that make it easy for you or enable you to actively protect the natural environment of the Dutch Caribbean.
24. Please list any factors or circumstances that make it difficult for you or prevent you from actively protecting the natural environment of the Dutch Caribbean.

## Appendix E: Online Survey

By clicking the button below, you acknowledge that your participation in the survey is voluntary, you are 18 years or older, and that you are aware that you may choose to terminate your participation in the study at any time and for any reason. Please note that this survey is displayed best on a laptop or desktop computer. Some features may be less compatible for use on a mobile device.

1. Do you wish to continue with the survey?
  - Yes, I accept these conditions and wish to continue.
  - No, I do not accept and do not want to continue.

We will now start with the questionnaire. First, we want to ask some questions about your personal information.

2. Please enter your Prolific ID here:
3. Where do you live? (Place type the name of your town, village, or hamlet).
4. What is your gender?
  - Male
  - Female
  - Other, namely \_\_\_\_\_
  - I'd rather not say
5. What is your age? Years \_\_\_\_\_
6. What is your highest level of education that you have completed?
  - None / No formal qualifications
  - Primary school
  - Secondary school / GCSE
  - College / A Levels
  - Undergraduate degree (BA / BSc / Other)
  - Graduate degree (MA / MSc / MPhil / Other)
  - Doctorate degree (PhD / MD / Other)
  - I would rather not say
  - I don't know
7. What is your net household income, on average per month?
  - Less than £1000
  - £1001 - £2000
  - £2001 - £3000
  - £3001 - £4000
  - £4001 - £5000
  - £5001 - £10,000
  - £10,001 or more
  - I would rather not say
  - I don't know
8. For how long have you lived in [place of residence]?  
Years \_\_\_\_\_

Now we would like to ask some questions about the ways you take the environment into consideration around your household, during the past six months. Please answer according to what first comes to mind when reading the following questions. There are no right or wrong answers, we are merely interested in your personal reasons and opinions. Please rate the following items in response to the following question:

9. In the past six months, how often, if at all, have you engaged in the following activities?  
Scale: 0 (never) 1 (once in a while) 2 (sometimes) 3 (quite frequently) 4 (all the time)
  - a) I educated myself about environmental issues (e.g., through media, television, Internet, blogs, etc.)

- b) I separate paper and cardboard from the rest of my waste.
  - c) I separate glass from the rest of my waste.
  - d) I separate plastic from the rest of my waste.
  - e) In my house no lights are turned on in rooms where nobody is present.
  - f) I turn off the faucet while brushing my teeth
  - g) I took my own coffee cup or water bottle to work or school.
  - h) I use biodegradable cleaning products.
10. On average I eat a vegetarian dinner \_\_\_\_ day(s) a week.
- o 0 (never)
  - o 2-3
  - o 4-6
  - o 7 (every day)

Before we continue with the questions, we will explain what is meant by "active protection" of the natural environment. With this we mean the things that you do to preserve nature and to prevent nature's destruction or disappearance are clearly visible to other people. This also includes promoting and informing others about environmental issues. Some examples are taking part in or organizing events such as neighborhood (beach) clean-up action, a protest against climate change, an extinction rebellion protest, action against over consumption, attending meetings about nature conservation. Thus, we do not refer to the personal actions that you take in your household and that we asked about earlier, such as recycling paper and the like.

Now we would like to ask you if you have in any way been involved in actively protecting the natural environment of [place of residence], even if only for a small part of your time.

11. I consider my efforts to actively protect the natural environment of [place of residence] to be \_\_\_\_
- o Totally unimportant
  - o Unimportant
  - o Not unimportant, nor important
  - o Important
  - o Extremely important
12. I experience actively protecting the natural environment of [place of residence] as \_\_\_\_
- o Not enjoyable at all
  - o Not enjoyable
  - o Not unenjoyable, not enjoyable
  - o Enjoyable
  - o Extremely enjoyable
13. Have you engaged in any of the following nature related activities in the past six months? Please rate the following activities in response to the following question:
- Scale: 0 (never) - 1 - 2 (sometimes) - 3 - 4 (frequently)
- In the past six months, I have....
- a) Participated in an educational event (e.g., workshop or lecture) related to the environment.
  - b) Helped to organize an educational event (for example a lecture) related to environmental issues.
  - c) Talked with others about environmental issues (e.g., spouse, partner, parent(s), children, or friends).
  - d) Used on-line tools (e.g., YouTube, Facebook, Wikipedia, Blogs) to raise awareness about environmental issues.
  - e) among the community of [place of residence].
  - f) Used traditional methods (e.g., letters to the editor, articles) to raise awareness about environmental issues among
  - g) the community of [place of residence].
  - h) Personally wrote to or called a politician/government official about an environmental issue.
  - i) Became involved with an environmental group or political party (e.g., volunteer).
  - j) Financially supported an environmental cause.
  - k) Took part in a protest/rally about an environmental issue.
  - l) Helped to organize an environmental protest/rally.

- m) Helped to organize a boycott against a company or government engaging in environmentally harmful practices.
- n) Helped to organize a petition (including on-line petitions) for an environmental cause.
- o) Consciously freed up my time to be able to work on environmental issues (e.g., working part time to allow time for environmental pursuits, working in an environmental job, or choosing environmental activities over other activities).
- p) Participated in a community event that focused on environmental awareness.
- q) Helped to organize a community event that focused on environmental awareness.
- r) Participated in nature conservation efforts (e.g., planting trees, cleaning up public spaces).
- s) Spent time working with a group/organization that deals with the connection of the environment to other societal issues such as justice or poverty.

14. How did you actively protect the natural environment in [place of residence] in the past six months? Please describe the things you have done.

We are also curious to learn about your motives to actively protect the natural environment of [place of residence]. Regardless of how intensively you have done so thus far. Please indicate which answer best describes your opinion in regard to the following statements. Try to answer spontaneously.  
Scale: Strongly disagree - Somewhat disagree - Neither agree nor disagree - Somewhat agree - Strongly agree

- 15. By actively protecting the natural environment of [place of residence], you get to interact with the community of [place of residence].
- 16. Actively protecting the natural environment of [place of residence] helps to build social relationships with others from [place of residence].
- 17. Actively protecting the natural environment of [place of residence] makes you feel included in the community of [place of residence].
- 18. Actively protecting the natural environment of [place of residence] makes you feel more closely connected to the community of [place of residence].
- 19. Actively protecting the natural environment of [place of residence] gives you the feeling you are part of [place of residence].
- 20. People actively protect the natural environment of [place of residence] because they are concerned about the environment.
- 21. By actively protecting the nature of [place of residence], improvements to the environment become visible.
- 22. By actively protecting the natural environment of [place of residence], you make sure this environment can also be relished in the future.
- 23. By actively protecting the natural environment of [place of residence], you make sure future generations can also enjoy this nature.
- 24. I get to enjoy my surroundings when I actively protect the natural environment of [place of residence].
- 25. I feel good whenever I actively protect the natural environment of [place of residence].
- 26. Are there any other things that come to mind when you think about your active protection of the natural environment of [place of residence]?
  - o No
  - o Yes, namely \_\_\_\_\_

We've almost reached the end of the survey. First, we would also like to know how you think about yourself as a resident of [place of residence]. In the following statements we ask if and how important it is to you to be part of the local community of [place of residence]. When we refer to the "local community", we mean the people who live in [place of residence].

Please answer each of the following questions by selecting the answer choice that best matches your opinion. Some questions might seem similar to each other, but they assess something slightly different.

- 27. Do you consider yourself to be a local of [place of residence]?
  - o Not at all
  - o A little bit
  - o Somewhat
  - o Quite strongly
  - o Very strongly

28. How much do you want to be member of the local community of [place of residence]?
- Not at all
  - A little
  - A moderate amount
  - A lot
  - A great deal
29. How important or unimportant is it to you that the local community of [place of residence] accepts you?
- Not at all important
  - Slightly important
  - Moderately important
  - Very important
  - Extremely important
30. How often do you think about being a member of the local community of [place of residence]?
- Never
  - Very rarely
  - Sometimes
  - Quite often
  - Very often
31. How important or unimportant is it to you that the local community of [place of residence] has a positive evaluation about you?
- Not at all important
  - Slightly important
  - Moderately important
  - Very important
  - Extremely important
32. How difficult or easy is it for you to form a bond with other members of the local community of [place of residence]?
- Very difficult
  - Slightly difficult
  - Neither difficult nor easy
  - Slightly easy
  - Very easy
33. Do you think it is possible for you to be(come) a member of the local community of [place of residence] by actively protecting the natural environment of [place of residence]?
- Not at all
  - A little bit
  - Somewhat
  - Quite strongly
  - Very strongly

Please indicate to what extent you agree or disagree with each of the following statements. Try to answer spontaneously.

Scale: Strongly disagree - Somewhat disagree - Neither agree nor disagree - Somewhat agree - Strongly agree

34. I think the local community of [place of residence] is a good community.
35. I am not planning on leaving this local community of [place of residence].
36. For me, the local community of [place of residence] is a good fit.
37. Residents of [place of residence] can depend on each other in this local community.
38. Residents of [place of residence] can count on receiving help from other residents if they need it.
39. Residents of [place of residence] can safely share their opinions or ask for advice.
40. The local community of [place of residence] is important to me.
41. I have friends in the local community of [place of residence].

42. I feel good helping the local community of [place of residence] and the residents.

Lastly, we would like to ask a couple of questions about possible concerns you may have related to your active protection of the natural environment of [place of residence].

43. Does the local community generally approve or disapprove of efforts to actively protect the natural environment of [place of residence]? These efforts are generally \_\_\_\_\_
- Completely disapproved
  - Somewhat disapproved
  - Not approved nor disapproved
  - Somewhat approved
  - Completely approved
44. Do you take into consideration what the local community thinks about you, when you are actively protecting the natural environment of [place of residence]?
- Not at all
  - A little
  - A moderate amount
  - A lot
  - A great deal
45. How likely or unlikely do you think it is that the local community will talk behind your back when you are actively protecting the environment of [place of residence]?
- Extremely unlikely
  - Unlikely
  - Neither likely nor unlikely
  - likely
  - Extremely likely
46. Do you take into consideration what the local community of [place of residence] might say about you when you are actively protecting the natural environment of [place of residence]?
- Not at all
  - A little
  - A moderate amount
  - A lot
  - A great deal



## Appendix F: PCA factor loadings PSOC and Desire to Belong.

**Table F1.** PCA factor loadings for items of PSOC and Desire to Belong measure in Study One.

Item	Factor 1	Factor 2
PSOC 1	<b>.77</b>	-.26
PSOC 2	<b>.70</b>	.01
PSOC 3	<b>.81</b>	-.15
PSOC 4	<b>.81</b>	-.33
PSOC 5	<b>.82</b>	-.26
PSOC 6	<b>.64</b>	-.32
PSOC 7	<b>.81</b>	-.04
PSOC 8	<b>.69</b>	-.14
PSOC 9	<b>.69</b>	.17
Desire to belong 1	.42	<b>.60</b>
Desire to belong 2	.55	<b>.59</b>
Desire to belong 3	.52	<b>.50</b>
Desire to belong 4	.23	<b>.76</b>

**Table F2.** PCA factor loadings for items of PSOC and Desire to Belong measure in Study Two.

Item	Factor 1	Factor 2
PSOC 1	<b>.75</b>	.35
PSOC 2	<b>.66</b>	.11
PSOC 3	<b>.80</b>	.29
PSOC 4	<b>.78</b>	.30
PSOC 5	<b>.79</b>	.29
PSOC 6	<b>.64</b>	.28
PSOC 7	<b>.64</b>	.58
PSOC 8	<b>.58</b>	.19
PSOC 9	<b>.57</b>	.49
Desire to belong 1	.43	<b>.76</b>
Desire to belong 2	.24	<b>.87</b>
Desire to belong 3	.26	<b>.80</b>
Desire to belong 4	.21	<b>.84</b>

**Appendix G: Ostrom's Common Resource Pool Design Principles adapted to the context of fisheries by Pomeroy & Williams (1994) and complimented with principles from Wiederkehr, Berghofer and Otsuki (2019).**

<b>Design Principle</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>1. Clearly defined boundaries</b>	Pomeroy & Williams (1994)	The physical boundaries of the area to be managed should be distinct so that the fishers group can have accurate knowledge of them. The boundaries should be based on an ecosystem that fishers can easily observe and understand. It should also be of a size that allows for management with available technologies i.e., transportation and communication.
<b>2. Membership is clearly defined</b>	Pomeroy & Williams (1994)	The individual fishers or households with rights to fish in the bounded fishing area and participate in area management should be clearly defined. The number of fishers or households should not be too large so as to restrict effective communication and decision-making.
<b>3. Group cohesion</b>	Pomeroy & Williams (1994)	The fisher group or organization permanently resided near the are to be managed/ there is a high degree of homogeneity, in terms of kinship, ethnicity, religion, or fishing gear types, among the group. Local ideology, customs and belief systems create a willingness to deal with collective problems. There is a common understand of the problem and of alternative strategies and outcomes.
<b>4. Existing organization</b>	Pomeroy & Williams (1994)	The fishers have some prior experience with traditional community-based systems and with organizations, where they are representative of all resource users and stakeholders intersected in fisheries management.
<b>5. Participation by those affected</b>	Pomeroy & Williams (1994)	Most individuals affected by the management arrangements are included in the group that makes and can change the arrangements. Divisions about management arrangements are made by the same people that collect information on the fisheries.
<b>6. Management rules enforced</b>	Pomeroy & Williams (1994)	The management rules are simple. Monitoring and enforcement are able to be affected and shared by all fishers.
<b>7. Legal rights to organize</b>	Pomeroy & Williams (1994)	The fisher group or organization has the legal right to organize and make arrangements related to its needs. There is enabling legislation from the government defining and clarifying local responsibility and authority.
<b>8. Cooperation and leadership and community level</b>	Pomeroy & Williams (1994)	There is an incentive and willingness on the part of the fishers to actively participate, with time, effort and money, in fisheries management. There is an individual or core group who takes leadership responsibility for the management process.
<b>9. Decentralization and delegation of authority</b>	Pomeroy & Williams (1994)	The government has established formal policy and/or laws for decentralization of administrative functions and delegation of management responsibility and/or authority to local government and local group organization levels.

<b>Design Principle</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>10. Coordination between government and community</b>	Pomeroy & Williams (1994)	A coordinating body is established, external to the local group or organization and with representation from the fisher group or organization and government, to monitor the local management arrangement, resolve conflicts and reinforce local rule enforcement.
<b>11. Benefits exceeding costs</b>	Pomeroy & Williams (1994)	Individuals have an expectation that the benefits to be derived from participation and in compliance with community-based management will exceed the costs of investments in such activities
<b>12. Adequate financing</b>	Wiederkehr et al (2019)	Transparency about the financing; Adequate source of funding; Fair distribution of costs and benefits.

## Appendix H: Historic overview of the management of Bonaire's fishery sector.

Note: (ED = Economic development; L = Legislation; P = Policy; FC = Fishery Cooperative.

Year (- end)	Activity	Type	Description
1918	Arrival Shell Dutch Caribbean	ED	The arrival of Shell in led to a neglect of and created a labor shortage in Bonaire fishery sector – inhibiting the industrial development of the sector.
1949 (- 1982)	Bonaire Vis Industry	ED	First and largest attempt to professionalize and industrialize Bonaire's fishery.
1950	Synthetic fish lines introduced	ED	Technological development – easier access to fishing practice.
1951	Ban Venezuelan market	ED	Loss of the fishing grounds near the coast of Venezuela and the Venezuelan market – affected the size of the sector.
1961	Minimum catch size for lobster & regulation protecting sea turtles (incl. eggs and nesting sites)	L	
1963	Regulation on the use of dragging nets	L	
1967	Environment and monument protection ordinance A.B. 1967, no. 7	L	Repealed. The nature protection and monuments ordinance is in place to protect and conserve designated natural areas and monuments on and around Bonaire.
1971	Ban on spearfishing	L	
1975	Harvesting of corals banned	L	
1979	Establishment Bonaire National Marine Park	L	
1985	Conch legally protected	L	
1986	SPAW - Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife protocol	L	The objective of SPAW is to protect rare and fragile ecosystems and species. The SPAW - protocol has several legally binding implications for fisheries in the Caribbean Netherlands. Namely, a reporting obligation on status and trends of whales and dolphins, status and quality of coral reef ecosystem, Queen conch and the Caribbean Spiny lobster. In addition, the SPAW protocol prohibits the catch of certain species and requires that certain species must have management plans.
1987 (- 1994)	Marcultura	ED	Second large attempt to professionalize and industrialize Bonaire's fishery sector.
1991	Fishery Act of the Netherlands Antilles / Visserijlandsverordening	L	Fishery legislation for the former Netherlands Antilles – repealed.

Year (- end)	Activity	Type	Description
1991	Island Ordinance Marine Environment Bonaire A.B. 1991 nr 8	L	The ordinance establishes the Bonaire Marine Park and provides for the protection of the island of Klein Bonaire. All activities damaging or potentially damaging the marine environment, or the nature of Klein Bonaire are prohibited. This Ordinance regulates the use of the Marine Park by divers, fishers and other users.
1991	Mandate STCB	L	STCB receives the legal mandate to conserve and protect all sea turtles on Bonaire at all life stages.
1991	Mandate to STINAPA to manage MPs	L	STINAPA receives the legal mandate to manage the national, legally established marine park of Bonaire
1991	Sea turtle protection at all life stages	L	
1992	CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) conch	L	CITES is an international agreement between governments. Its aim is to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. For fisheries in the Caribbean Netherlands, it creates a reporting obligation on trade in Queen Conch, status and trends on Queen conch population and its fishery to determine quotas. It also prohibits the export of conch and certain shark species off-island or importing them from elsewhere without a permit. Permits are only allowed to be distributed based on a non-detriment finding.
1993	Installment EFZ & TS	L	The prescriptions of the UNCLOS led to the declaration of an Exclusive Fishery Zone (EFZ) and Territorial Sea (TS) of for all Dutch Caribbean islands in 1993.
1998	Regeling visserijproducten 1998 BES	L	Series of regulations regarding the handling of fish products in the Caribbean Netherlands.
1999	Besluit visserijproducten 1999 BES	L	Series of regulations regarding the handling of fish products in the Caribbean Netherlands.
1999 (-2004)	Milieubeleidsplan Bonaire 1999 - 2004	P	First environmental policy plan of Bonaire
1999 (-2004)	Natuurbeleidsplan Bonaire 1999 -2004	P	First nature policy plan of Bonaire
2000	Kopibon	FC	First formal attempt to establish a registered fishery cooperative on Bonaire.
2000	Natuurbeleidsplan van de Nederlandse Antillen 2000-2005	P	
2001	BNMP responsible for management of Klein Bonaire	L	STINAPA receives the mandate to manage the waters surrounding Klein Bonaire

Year (- end)	Activity	Type	Description
2001	Visserijbeleidsplan Eilandgebied Curaçao 2001	P	The fishery policy plan for Curaçao which to some extent integrated the fishery sector of Bonaire.
2003	F.A.D. placement 1	ED	LVV Bonaire places the first set of F.A.D.s in the ocean.
2004	F.A.D. placement 2	ED	LVV Bonaire places the second set of F.A.D.s in the ocean.
2004	St. Lucia exchange	ED	Initiated by STINAPA and the island government, the exchange centered around topics on fishery facilities, involvement of fishery in the tourism sector, the establishment of marine protected areas (again) through the establishment of a fishery cooperative.
2004	Kopibon	FC	Second formal attempt to establish a registered fishery cooperative on Bonaire.
2004	Korte inventarisatie visserijsector Bonaire	P	Rapid assessment of Bonaire's fishery sector to determine scale, issues, and potential.
2005	Enforcement of conch increased in collaboration with fishers	L	
2008	Establishment two Fish Protection Areas and two No-Diving Zones	L	
2008	Instalment fish reserves	L	
2008	Island Ordinance Nature Management Bonaire A.B. 2008, no 15	L	The National Nature Conservation Ordinance (PB 1998, no. 49) provides integrated legislation in the area of nature conservation and protection of flora and fauna at the national level. The national ordinance also implements several treaties that the Netherlands Antilles wishes to be, or already is, party to.
2009 (- 2014)	Elijah Fish Farm	ED	Fish farm with the aim to sustainably increase the availability of fish (circa 100 ton per year). The attempt failed, due to power failure and a sequent loss in stock. Moreover, it was debated that the market deemed to be too small after all to make fish farming a profitable industry.
2009	Herstructureringsadvies voor de Dienst LVV op Bonaire	P	Report stipulating restructurings advise for the LVV department on Bonaire
2009 (- 2025)	Masterplan strategische ontwikkeling Bonaire 2009- 2025	P	Entails the vision, guidelines and strategic actions from the Public entity of Bonaire for the development of the island.
2010	Conch moratorium put in place	L	

Year (- end)	Activity	Type	Description
2010	Fisheries Act BES (FABES)	L	The main legal instrument for the fisheries sector of the Caribbean Netherlands is the Fisheries Act BES (FABES). This Act also provides for the division of roles and responsibilities between the National Government and the islands' governing bodies. The Act stipulates that by Decree certain roles of the Act must be elaborated (see Fisheries Decree BES-FDBES and the Decree on tasks and procedures for Fisheries). The FABES also provides for a legal basis to limit a fishing license to a specific period.
2010	Fisheries Decree BES (FDBES)	L	This decree gives specific regulations for fishing gear, including nets. Secondly, it prohibits fishing certain species, whereas other species are subject to restrictions. The FDBES elaborates the articles in the FABES regarding the Fisheries Commission.
2010	Decree on tasks and procedures for Fisheries Commission BES	L	See FDBES
2010	Installment EEZ & TS	L	The Exclusive Fishery Zone (EFZ) of the Dutch Caribbean was declared an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).
2010	Harvesting of Parrotfish banned; harvesting of all sharks, manta ray, southern sting ray and spotted eagle ray banned; fish trap licenses phased out; new permit system for nets	L	
2010	Island Decree Marine Park Bonaire A.B. 2010, no 14	L	The ordinance establishes the Bonaire Marine Park and provides for the protection of the island of Klein Bonaire. All activities damaging or potentially damaging the marine environment or the nature of Klein Bonaire are prohibited. This Ordinance regulates the use of the Marine Park by divers, fishers and other users.
2010	Island Decree Nature Management A.B. 2010	L	This decree has two main purposes. It gives rules for the establishment of protected natural areas and it designates protected species of animals and plants. The decree also provides for management measures (delegated).
2010	Regeling gezondheidscontroles visserijproducten BES	L	Series of regulations regarding the handling of fish products in the Caribbean Netherlands.
2010	Regeling identificatie van visserijproducten BES	L	Series of regulations regarding the handling of fish products in the Caribbean Netherlands.



Year (- end)	Activity	Type	Description
2010	Regeling invoer vis of visserijproducten uit derde landen BES	L	Series of regulations regarding the shipping and handling of fish products in the Caribbean Netherlands.
2010	Regeling residuen van genees- en bestrijdingsmiddelen in visserijproducten BES	L	Series of regulations regarding the handling of fish products in the Caribbean Netherlands.
2010	Regeling verpakking visserijproducten BES	L	Series of regulations regarding the handling of fish products in the Caribbean Netherlands.
2010	Vessel registration Act BES	L	Regulations stipulating the registration of vessels in the Caribbean Netherlands.
2010	Wet grondslagen natuurbeheer en bescherming BES	L	Regulations on nature protection in the Caribbean Netherlands.
2010	Wet mariem beheer BES	L	Legislation regarding maritime management in the Caribbean Netherlands.
2010	Constitutional reform	L	
2010	Conch restoration project: what if we change?	P	
2010	EEZ Management Plan	P	In 2010, the EEZ management plan was developed to ensure proper management of the EEZ waters in the Dutch Caribbean
2010	Evaluatie Natuurbeleidsplan Bonaire 1999 -2004	P	Evaluation report of the previous nature policy plan of Bonaire, in preparation of the new nature policy plan which was to be developed.
2010	Sin kosecha no tin Simadan: cultuurelbeleidsplan Bonaire	P	Cultural policy plan of Bonaire. The plan also mentions fishery as one of Bonaire's traditional and culturally relevant professions.
2011	Educating fishers (GCFI)	ED	Fishers joined the regional fisheries conference with government representatives.
2011	Kopibon (idle until establishment of PISKABON)	FC	Third formal attempt to establish a registered fishery cooperative on Bonaire. Failure due to inability to form a Board.
2013 (- 2017)	Nature policy plan Caribbean Netherlands 2013 - 2017	P	The nature policy plan was based on the evaluation of the nature policy plan of the Netherlands Antilles. Reasoning economic importance of nature (i.e., from the perspective of eco-system services), the policy plan was designed as an instrument to promote socio-economic and human well-being and encourages the integration of nature conservation in public and socio-economic sectors, ensuring that nature conservation gets into the mainstream of society.

Year (- end)	Activity	Type	Description
2014 (- 2029)	Beleidsvisie LVV Bonaire 2014 -2029	P	A policy plan at the level of the public entity of Bonaire formulating a general vision and a series of ambitions and corresponding actions for the three areas of livestock, agriculture, and fishery.
2014	Nos ta biba di Naturalesa campaign launch	P	An extensive communication campaign towards nature conservation and environmental management set up within the public entity.
2015	Establishment Yàrari Shark and Marine Mammal sanctuary	P	Considering the important ecological role of marine mammals, sharks, and rays to maintain the health of coral reefs and open ocean ecosystems, the Yàrari Marine Mammal and Shark Sanctuary was established on September 1, 2015. The Yàrari Sanctuary encompasses all the waters of the Caribbean Netherlands
2017	Restoration old-fashioned fishing vessels regatta	ED	
2017	Establishment fishery co-op PISKABON	FC	
2017	Evaluation of fishery legislation Caribbean Netherlands	P	Evaluation of the fishery legislation executed by consultancy EcoVision in assignment of the Ministry of LNV.
2019	IHS -19	P	International shark strategy formulated by the Ministry of LNV.
2020	Nature Policy Plan Caribbean Netherlands	P	In preparation.
2020	Sustainable Fisheries Plan Caribbean Netherlands	P	In preparation.