



FARNET TRANSNATIONAL SEMINAR FOR FLAGS
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FLAGS and local resource management

Developing & setting up co- management at local level

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Main issues to be dealt with

- Broad picture of fisheries management
- What is co-management ?
- Why co-management offers a solution ?
- The different degrees of co-management
- What are the main stakeholders involved in co-management ?
- How far co-management is being considered with the EU CFP ?
- What concrete examples do we have in EU ?
- Pitfalls and key factors for co-management



The broad picture of fisheries management

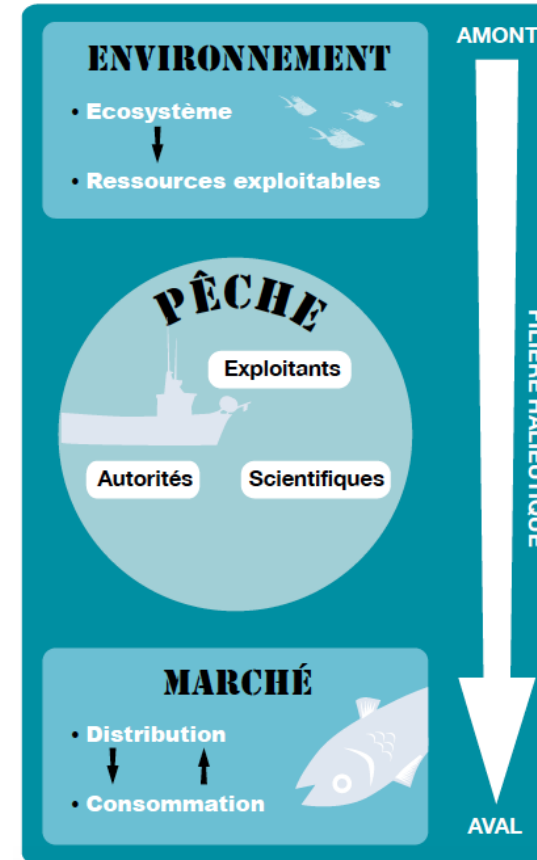
The fishing activity = link between

- market/consumer demand and
- marine environment

Fishing is not a production but a harvesting activity dependent on natural productivity.

The aim :

- maximize earnings from a certain amount of available resources.



The broad picture of fisheries management

- **how and how much to fish** to preserve the stock (cf ecological objective of fishing at MSY)
- AND**
- **who and how many fishing vessels** will be authorized to fish (otherwise, open access uses lead to overfishing).
 - Different tools, **2 main categories** :
 - managing the activity through the fishing effort (through number of days, licensing, authorized gear, spatial management, ...), or
 - through the quantity (TAC and ITQs).

Fisheries Management

Technical Measures :

Preserving the productive and reproductive capacity of the stocks

Access regulation :

Sharing the harvesting activity

Catches' selectivity

Limiting total catches

Selecting authorized fishing vessels

Setting individual shares

What is co-management ?

« Co-management allows to **involve directly and formally the resource users** (fishing industry and recreational fishing) in the management and decision-making process » (JENTOFT, 2000)

It usually associates **three main group of players** :

- Resource users : fishers and the fishing industry
- Scientists
- Managers and authorities
- ...NGOs representing civil society may also integrate the process

Why co-management offers a solution?

Fits to local realities and practices (need to define the adequate scale...),

Simplify and shorten the decision-making process

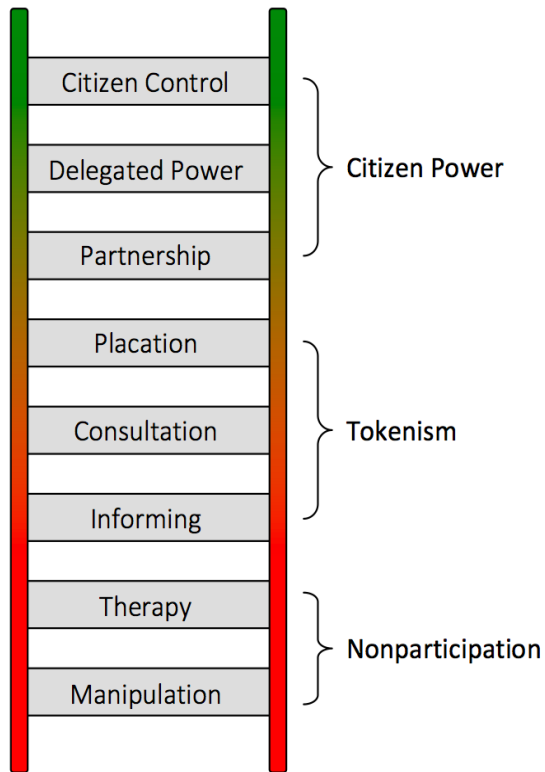
Improves compliance to jointly decided rules



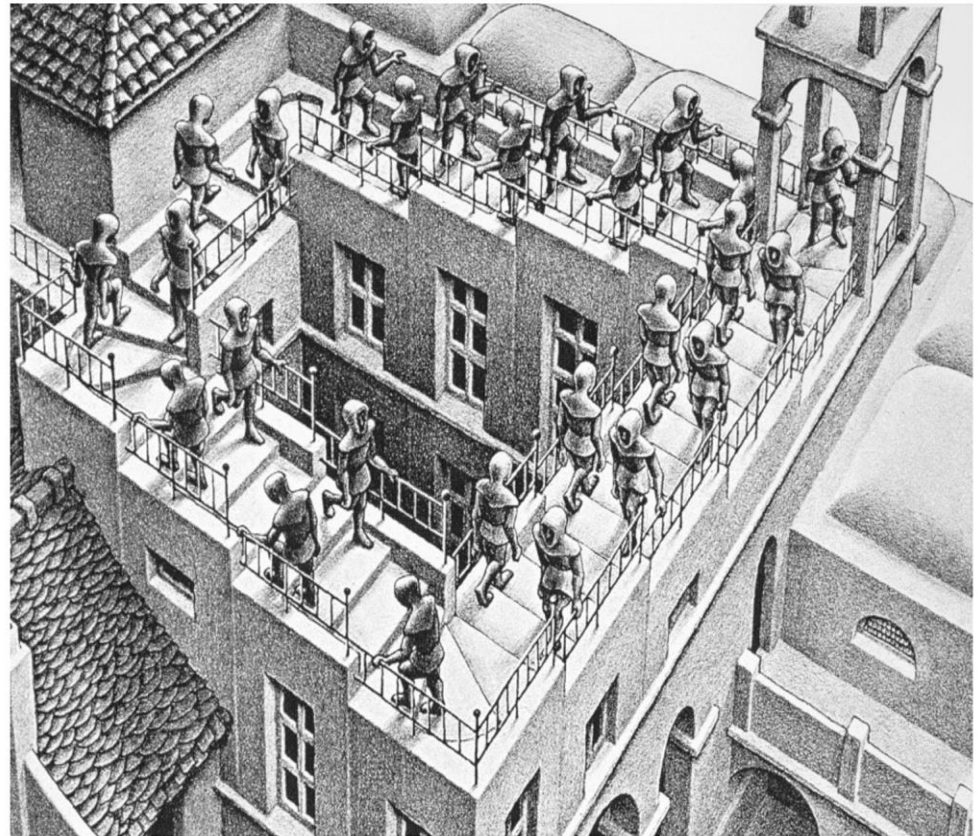
The different degrees of co-management

Beyond normativity: from Arnstein's ladder to...

Democracy heaven?



Escher: "Ascending and Descending"



“experimenting with what democracy can mean is an essential part of democracy itself” Dryzek, 2000, 135

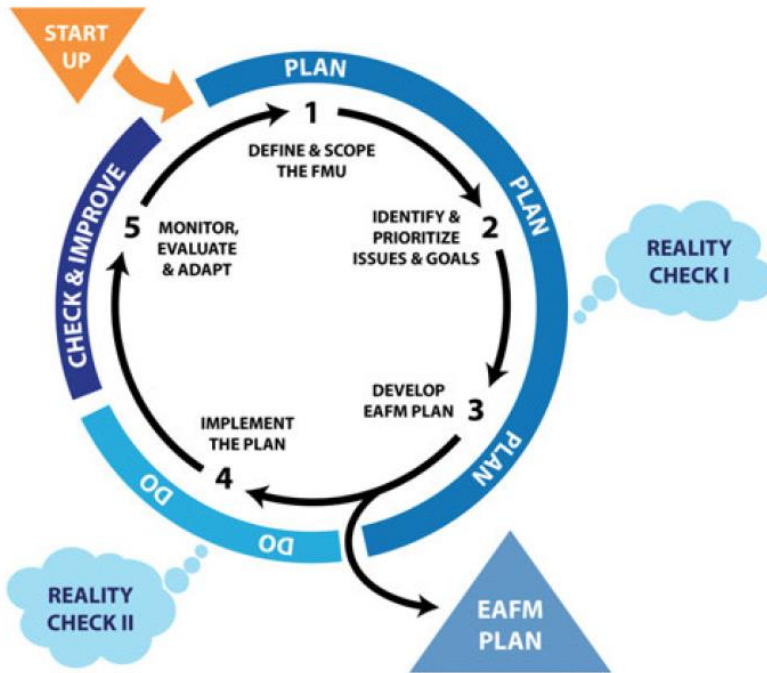
What are the main players involved in co-management ?

Characteristics	Fishers	Fishing organizations	Buyers	Scientists	Public administrations	eNGOs
Objectives	<p>Profitability</p> <p><i>Alternatively :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Generation renewal -Environmental protection - lifestyle ... 	<p>Championing fishers' cause</p> <p><i>Alternatively :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Organization economic profitability - Specific recognition by the law ... 	<p>Profitability</p> <p><i>Alternatively :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintaining competitive position - developing new products, new markets ... 	<p>Delivering scientific advice</p> <p><i>Alternatively :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - peer review publications - setting up projects or survey campaigns 	<p>Delivering sound-based laws' proposals</p> <p><i>Alternatively :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Delivering political priorities -Maintaining existing balances 	<p>Protecting the marine environment</p> <p><i>Alternatively :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Organization economic profitability - Maintaining competitive position ...
Activities	<p>Fishing</p> <p>Marketing</p> <p>Diversification</p> <p>...</p>	<p>Information</p> <p>Social negotiations</p> <p>Fisheries' management</p> <p>Selling & marketing</p> <p>Lobbying</p> <p>Communication ...</p>	<p>Marketing</p> <p>Negotiations on prices</p> <p>...</p>	<p>Data analysis</p> <p>Scientific campaigns</p> <p>Modelling</p> <p>Project coordination</p> <p>Peer review publications</p> <p>...</p>	<p>Consultation</p> <p>Analyzing & synthesising various advices</p> <p>Law proposals</p> <p>Funding mechanisms</p> <p>...</p>	<p>Communication</p> <p>Lobbying</p> <p>Partnerships</p> <p>Project coordination</p> <p>Policy proposals</p> <p>...</p>
Types	<p>Small-scale, larger scale, ...</p> <p>Various fishing gears : trawl, long-lining, nets, pots, ...</p>	<p>Unions</p> <p>Producers' Organisations</p> <p>Committees, cofradias, associations, ...</p>	<p>Local, large companies</p> <p>Reselling , processing seafood, ...</p>	<p>Biological, economic or social sciences</p> <p>Advice procurements or fundamental research</p>	<p>Local, national, international</p> <p>Fisheries, environment, trade, ...</p>	<p>Local, national, international</p> <p>Various modes : campaigns, partnerships, lobbying, ...</p>

Co-management and the ecosystem

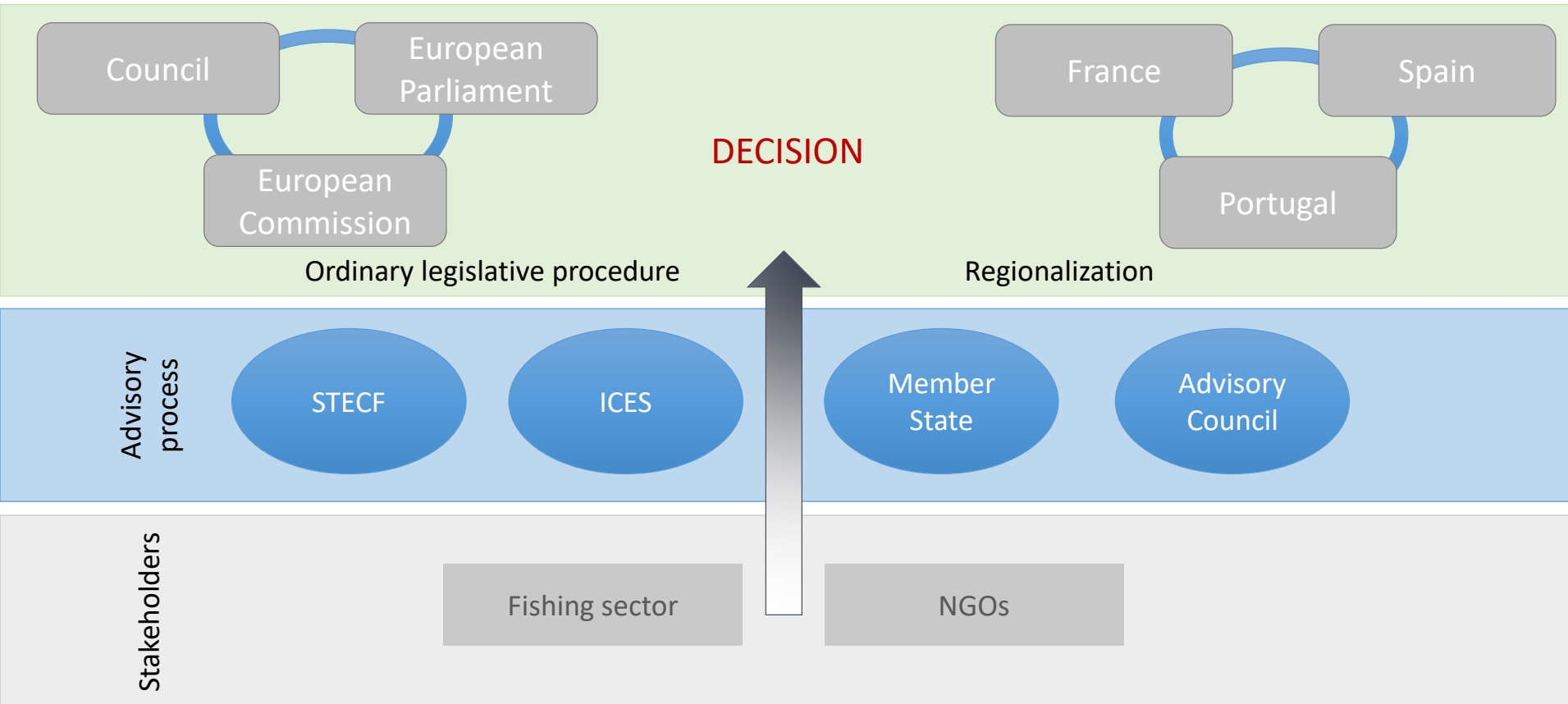
The 5 steps of Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM)

Potential EAFM stakeholders and the linkages in cooperation and coordination



Source : FAO, 2014

How far co-management is being considered in the EU CFP ?



➤ **Consultation only**

➤ **Regionalization** should have brought the Advisory Councils closer to the decision-making process but still without formal power

Local resource co-management is however the responsibility of Member States under the CFP

Legal possibilities of co-management depend on each national institutional set-up :

- England > Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authorities
- France > Comité Régional des Pêches
- Spain > delegation to autonomous regions for internal waters only
- Portugal > pilot co-managed fisheries under national policy
- Sweden > Swedish Agency for Water and Marine Management (SwAM)

However possible difficulties to integrate Local Ecological Knowledge (LEK) within existing quota management system

Which concrete examples do we have in Europe ?

Key factors for successful co-management

- Fishing organisation corresponding to the geographic extent of the fishery
- Local initiative and will to participate
- Integrating scientific advice
- Openness to advice coming from outside
- Limiting access to the fishery and sharing same fishing means
- Decentralising the management in close cooperation between authorities and local communities