Strengthening the role of stakeholders in the context of management and co-management schemes – case studies from Croatia

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TELASCICA

LASTOVO ISLANDS
Telascica MPA / Lastovo Islands MPA

- 1988: Telascica Nature Park
  45 km² MPA (64%)
- No historical use of the area for fishing
- Local SSF fleet
  10 Fishing Vessel (< 8 m)
- Industrial fleet
  30-36 FV ( > 20 m)
- Additional work to supply their living costs

- 2006: Lastovo Nature Park
  143 km² MPA (73%)
- Long tradition of fishing
- Professional SSF fleet
  45 FV (< 10 m)
- Fishermen’s organisation
General context and co-management issues

- Both CS in pre-implementation process

- 2 objectives:
  - Designing fisheries rules within the MPA
  - Developing no-take-zones within the MPA
Experience in setting co-management schemes (National Level)

- Historically: Top-down approach
- Until 2010: Ministry of Environment
- 2010: Change in the National Law on Nature Park - legal loophole
- Since 2010: Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
- 2013: EU Member, Consultative process
- 2015: Ad hoc Regulation Committee (Ministries of Env./Agr., Fishermen, Scientists, NGOs, and MPA authority)
Experience in setting co-management schemes (Local Level - Telascica)

- Until 2010: Rules Book under Min. Env
- 2009-2012: Development of the Management Plan
  - Start consultative and cooperation approach
- 2013: Rules Book drafted by Min. Agr
- 2014: Bottom up approach
- 2015: Approval of the new Rules Book by the Ad hoc Committee
Experience in setting co-management schemes (Local Level - Lastovo)

- 2006: 90% of the fishing community in favor of the Nature Park – Strong leadership
- 1st Rules Book designed by fishermen only
- 2009: Approval from Min and Adoption of the 1st Rules Book by the MPA authority
- 2013: Rules Book declared unconstitutional
- 2015: Lost of trust in institutions/MPA authority, internal conflict
Lessons learnt – institutional and legislative needs

- Need for clear Jurisdictions between fisheries and environment sector
- Political will is essential
- Combination of bottom-up and top-down approach is usually necessary
- Enforcement is key!
Lessons learnt – Capacity Building needs

• Use every opportunity for CB, necessary at all levels
• Education and awareness raising forever 😊
• Exchange visits – good feedback from fishermen
• Encouraging fishermen to join international associations & networking among fishermen
• Participatory planning, learning by doing – brings ownership of the process
Conclusions

• Path towards co-management takes time
• Open communication and trust are prerequisites and it is worthwhile to work on them continuously
• Cooperation at national and local level
• Protection of resources and successful management can only be achieved jointly
• Be persistent with stakeholders!
Thank you

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The role of fishermen stakeholders - Telascica

Designing fisheries rules with fishermen

ZONACIJA PARKA PRIRODE TELAŠĆICA
The role of fishermen stakeholders – Lastovo Islands

Developing no-take zones with fishermen