Building a future for sustainable small-scale fisheries in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea Regional Conference (7–9 March 2016, Algiers, Algeria)

Panel 3
Panel 3

Improve the efficiency of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) as fisheries management tools and highlight benefits of involving the small scale fisheries sector

Moderators:

- Purificacio Canals – Chairwoman of MedPAN (the network of MPA managers in the Mediterranean)
- Nadia Ramdane – Direction de la Pêche et des Ressources Halieuthiques (Wilaya Jijel)
What are Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)

- The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) defines an MPA as:

"Any **defined area** within or adjacent to the marine environment, together with its overlying water and **associated flora, fauna, historical and cultural features**, which has been reserved by **legislation** or other effective means, including custom, with the effect that its **marine and/or coastal biodiversity enjoys a higher level of protection than its surroundings."

- Based on the IUCN definition
- Clearly ‘conservation driven’
Panel 3: "Improve the efficiency of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) as fisheries management tools and benefits from involving the small scale fisheries sector"
Objectives

- Present key issues to be solved
- Propose solutions on concrete action that can be implemented
- Illustrate proposals with case studies
- Invite participants to contribute solutions from their different viewpoints
- Provide recommendations

Panel 3: "Improve the efficiency of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) as fisheries management tools and benefits from involving the small scale fisheries sector"
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Speakers

Introduction:

- Toni Font (& Josep Lloret) – University of Girona
- Chloë Webster – MedPAN (The network of MPA managers in the Med)

Presentations to begin answering key questions & prompt discussions:

- Cahterine Piante – WWF France, MedPAN & Golfe du Lion MPA (France)
- Vahdet Ünal – Ege University & Gokova MPA (Turkey)
- Jamila Elbiyad – AGIR (Morocco)
- Silvia Revenga – MAGRAMA (Spain)
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Panel 3: "Improve the efficiency of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) as fisheries management tools and benefits from involving the small scale fisheries sector"

Improve the efficiency of MPAs as fisheries management tools and highlight benefits of involving the small scale fisheries sector

Panel 3

By Toni Font & Josep Lloret

University of Girona
Considerations

- Impacts and key points
- Scarce attention, lack of information and weak management
- Actions to undertake have been considered for each issue
  - To discuss the viability of these actions in order to improve the management efficiency
  - To suggest additional actions to undertake
Panel 3: "Improve the efficiency of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) as fisheries management tools and benefits from involving the small scale fisheries sector"

IMPACTS / KEY ISSUES
In and Around Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)
Panel 3: "Improve the efficiency of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) as fisheries management tools and benefits from involving the small scale fisheries sector"

Vulnerable target species

Vulnerable species

- International conventions for the protection of biodiversity
- High Intrinsic Vulnerability Index (IV)

Actions to undertake

1. Studies and monitoring
2. Regulations for artisanal fishermen in MPAs
3. To establish minimum and maximum landing sizes
4. To ensure the "Reserve effect" for these species
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Selectivity

- **Selectivity**: the relative probability of a fish of a given length to be captured when contacting to a given fishing gear

  - To avoid the excessive pressure on one sex or another
  - To adjust minimum landing size > size at maturity
  - To establish maximum landing sizes
  - Seasonal closures during the spawning season
  - Balanced approach

**Actions to undertake**

- Balanced approach: distributing a moderate mortality from fishing across the widest possible range of species and sizes in an ecosystem
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Lost fishing gear (ghost fishing)

Actions to undertake

1. To develop a GIS tool focused on the lost fishing gear
2. To consider meteorology before deployment
3. To develop biodegradable fishing gears/components
4. To promote best fishing practices
5. To reduce the number of fishing gears deployed in the same site in a season
6. To promote the regular mending of fishing nets
7. To promote initiatives to remove the lost fishing gear
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The decline of artisanal fisheries

Decline of...
- Cultural heritage
- Fishing gear
- TEK
- Weak renewal
- Aging
- Demographic loss
- Community divide

Actions to undertake
1. To recover and protect the species, biomass and ecosystems
2. To engage fishermen in co-managing MPAs
3. To give importance and undertake studies focused on the TEK
4. To make things easier for young fishermen
5. To make more understandable the importance of artisanal fishing to the rest of the users
6. Public awareness messages
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Lack of co-management

- **Co-management**: a partnership in which local stakeholders share power, responsibility, and authority with governmental bodies for the purposes of resources management.

Actions to undertake:

1. To incorporate the fishermen’s knowledge and views in the design, zoning decisions, creation and development of MPAs management plans
2. To include Prud’hommes in the management plans
3. To consider partnership charters
4. To increase no-take zones both in numbers and coverage
5. Territorial User Rights For Fishing (TURFs)
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Thank you
Merci
شكرا جزيلا
Gracias
Panel 3: "Improve the efficiency of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) as fisheries management tools and benefits from involving the small scale fisheries sector"

Webinar

- Legal framework & political will/leadership for implementation/enforcement
- Adequate science based & TEK based management plans (& monitoring)
- NTZ -> biological & socio-economic benefits
- Involving fishermen in management & using Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK)
- Trawling (Trammel nets – Gill nets) -> not in MPAs
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Webinar

- Faireness of regulations (recreational & SSF)
- Making the profession attractive in the eyes of the public / tourists / administratively (communication – territorial integrated political leadership)
- Making SSF responsibly fished products more attractive commercially (market opportunities – public/private partnerships – provide marrket edge for fishers communities that fish responsibly and respect MPA regulations)
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Questions

Question 1: Can fishers’ engagement, also using traditional knowledge, help tackle the biological challenge of sustaining the resource and the environment in MPAs while raising the economic benefits to small-scale fisheries?

Question 2: How can different types of MPAs be used for managing fisheries?

Question 3: What are the emerging concerns of MPA managers and small-scale fishers with regard to recreational fisheries?

Question 4: On Institutional configurations, MPA regulations, management processes and communication: what are the best options for building a future for fishers?
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