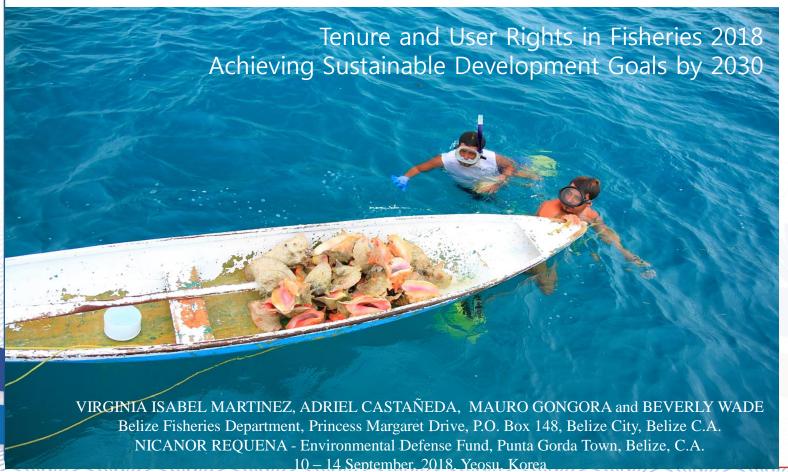


## Managed Access: A Rights-Based Approach to Managing Small Scale Fisheries in Belize





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- Belize Fishing Industry Profile
- Fisheries Sector Stakeholders
- Fisheries Management Principles and Goals
- National Fishery Framework
- Industry Challenges
- The Way Forward

## Belize

- Independent Commonwealth nation on the eastern coast of Central Ameri ca
- Belize has an area of 22,800 Km2 (8,8 67 sq mi) and a population of 387,87 9 (2017)





#### **Belize Fishing Industry Profile**

- Small-scale/artisanal fisheries
- Employ 2,716 licensed fishers
- 770 licensed artisanal vessels
- 15,000 Belizeans direct beneficiaries
- Fishermen are highly organized in fishing cooperatives.



- 9 Fishing Zones established in terr itorial waters.
- Fishing is done in shallow waters of the barrier lagoon and 3 offshor e atolls (20m).
- Fishing is done exclusively by fre e diving (use of SCUBA prohibite d) and use of traps and handlines.
- Focused primarily on reef species: lobster, conch, finfish, sea cucum ber, sharks.

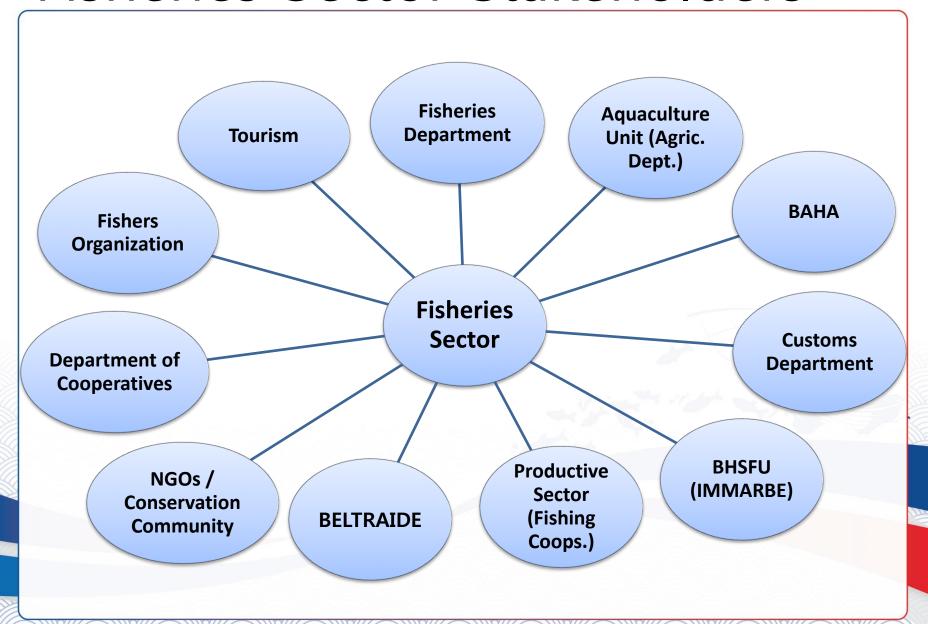


#### Performance of the Fisheries Sector

- Capture fisheries contribution to GDP a verage 3% in 2017 with total **export va lue** of **US\$15.3 million**.
- Main export commodities include Cari bbean Spiny Lobster and Queen Conch
- Lobster export values representing 74.
  8%
- Conch export values representing 24
   %
- Other 1.2% include: King Crab, whole fish, aquarium fish, sharks
- Total export volume: 1.62 million poun ds



## Fisheries Sector Stakeholders



#### Belize Fisheries Management Principles & Goals

- Empower fishermen to ste ward resources, comply wit h regulations, and grow th eir businesses
- 2. Promote sustainability of fi sh stocks and support dev elopment for job creation, revenue generation and fo reign exchange
- 3. Protect the coral reef syste m

- 4. Build national capacity as a global leader in oceans ma nagement
- 5. Support the national intere st by protecting maritime t erritory and ensuring food security



## Sustainable Management and Growth Driven!

Managed sustainably, the value of Belize fisheries could increase and ensure the security of fishing jobs.



#### **People Focused!**

Empower fishermen and managers to collaborate to steward and protect our resources for the benefit of Belizeans.

**National Fishery** Framework

> **INSTITUTIONAL LEGAL & POLICY FRAMEWORK**

- Model framework for innovative fisheries management
- **Policy & Management Plan**
- Modern Law (under revision) consistent with international principles

**CONSERVATION** AND **MANAGEMENT** 

**MANAGING ACCESS** 

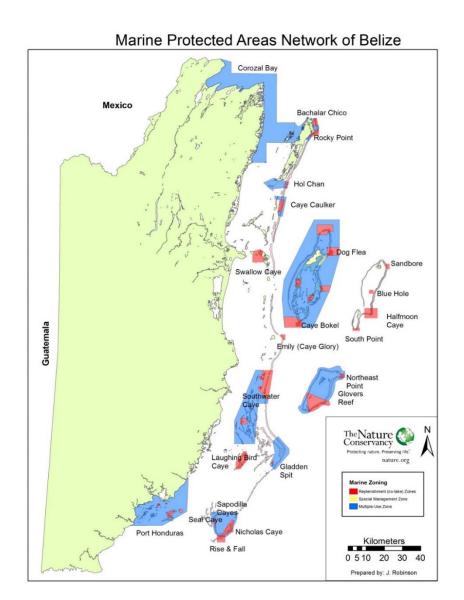
- **Protect important habitats**
- Support biodiversity
- Rebuild fisheries
- Resilience to climate change
- Replenishment zones/MR network

- **Manage Catch and Effort**
- Area-based Management & Licensing
- Incentives for fishermen to steward resources

	Where we are today?	What is the goal?
New Fisheries Act	Draft developed	Act legislated in 2018
Managed Access (since 2011)	National roll-out to all territorial waters in 2017, including licensing system and fisherman committees	Accountability of catch per area from fishers logbooks and data incorporated into science to manage fisheries and turfs sustainably
Replenishment Zones and Marine Reserves	<ul><li>3.1% of territorial waters and</li><li>21% of territorial waters</li></ul>	Expansion to 10% of territorial water
Community Empowerment	Fisherman organizations formed	Fisherman organizations. progressively have capacity to help manage fisheries
<b>Business Development</b>	Potential revenue and financing opportunities for fishermen	Business plan development and implementation for new revenue opportunities for the seafood industry
Adaptive Management framework	Fishery management plans (FMPs) to prevent overfishing and rebuild stocks for Conch and Lobster	2019 management plan for finfish and adaptive management framework employed in all main fisheries.

## **Ecosystems Approach to Fisheries Management**

- Marines Reserves and Rep lenishment Zones Manage ment (21% territorial wate rs)
- Ecosystems health monito ring (mangroves, coral ree f, fish, sea grass)
- Endangered Species Mana gement (turtles, West Indi an Manatee, marine mam mals, Groupers, spawning aggregations)
- Invasive species Managem ent (lion fish)



### Fisheries Enforcement

#### Goal

To prevent, deter and eliminate il legal fishing within Belize's national waters

#### Primary Objectives

- To ensure the effective manageme nt of the Marine resources thoroug h compliance with the Fisheries law s
- To increase the rate of conviction of fisheries offenders
- To maintain an effective enforceme nt information system
- To promote stakeholder engageme nt for voluntary compliance with th e fisheries regulations

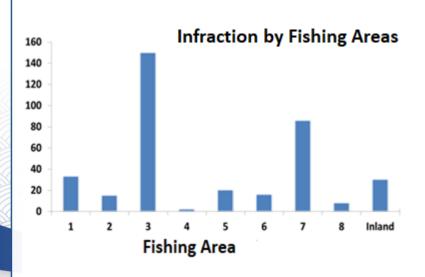


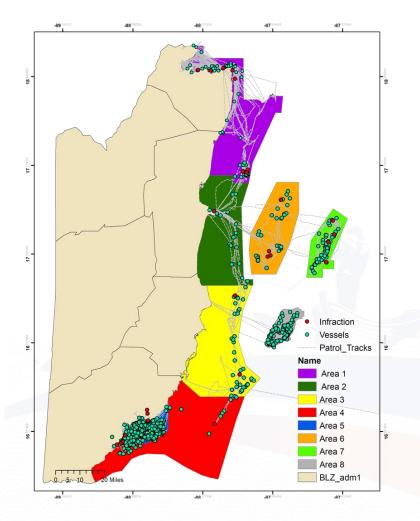
**Innovation with Modern Enforcement** 

**Technologies** 

• SMART Tool

Conservation Drones







**Innovating Fisheries Management in Belize** 



## What is Managed Access?

- Fisheries management tool which seeks to protect the rights of customary fis hers by giving them exclusive access to f ish certain areas.
- Think about it as a turf system.
- Ends open access.

## Belize's Managed Access Strategy

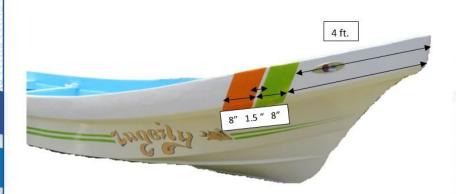
- Strengthen management through a national system of secure te nure for fishermen to fish in designated fishing areas,
- <u>Empower fishermen</u> and <u>improve livelihoods</u> through community-based management and diversified, higher value markets
- Science-based catch limits would allow the most important commercial and biological species to recover.
- Use a national, <u>multi-stakeholder collaboration</u> including govern ment, fishermen and NGOs to analyze and recommend policies

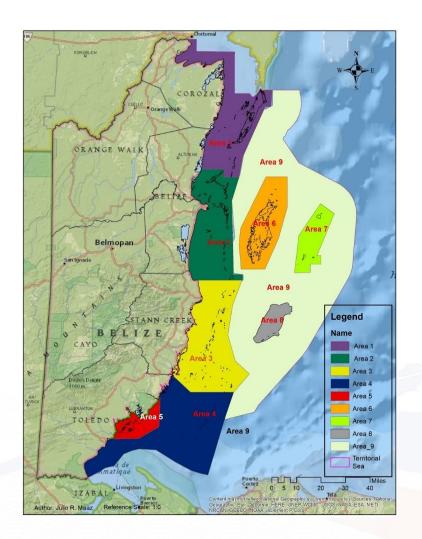
# All the Components of Managed Access Work Together to Achieve Sustainable Small Scale Fisheries.



## **Manage Access**

- 2017 all fishers licensed according to 9 designated fishing areas
- Areas were legislation for implem entation and management
- Main components: vessel coding, catch data submission, enforceme nt, license conditions





#### Cont'd

#### **Manage Access Committees:**

- Representation of each community that fish es in the Managed Access area-(Association s, Non-Affiliated)
- Elected to two-year terms, eligible for reelection
  - Alternates will also be elected
- Members responsible to attend meetings, re present fishers, and report back to communit y

## Local Fishermen Exchange Program

Collaboration with the fishermen associations

#### **Outreach**

 Reef Fair, Lobster fest, knowledge fair, Sc ience Fair, boat to boat outreach and for ums

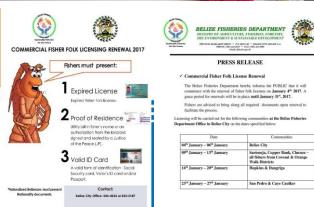




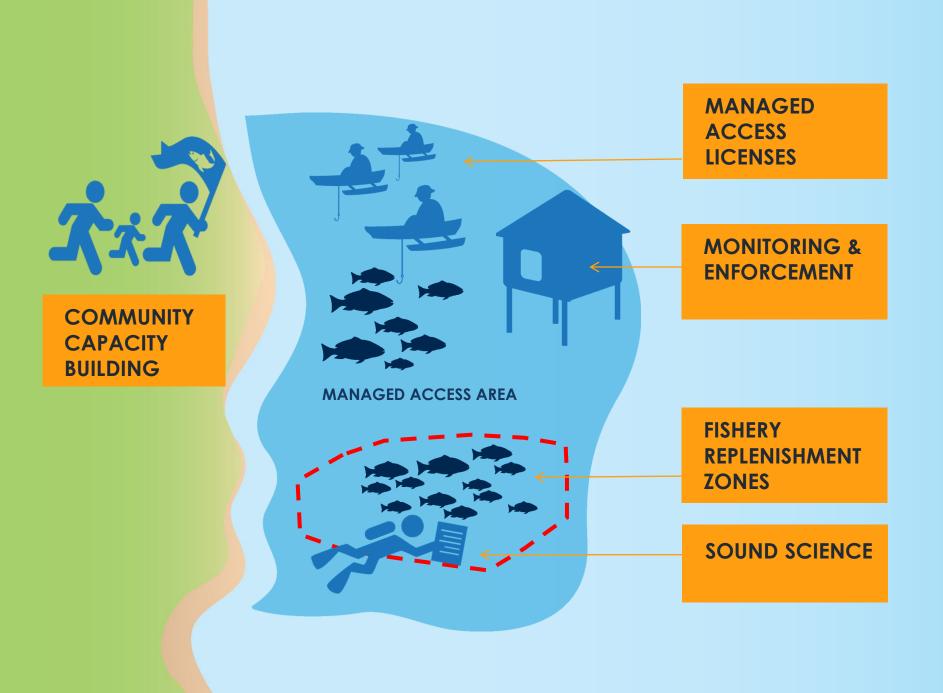
## Licensing

- Upgrade licensing system to lic ense fishers (95%) and vessels (98%) by fishing area
- Improved efficiency of licensin g same day issuance
- Updated the database to collec t all demographic, socio-econo mic, catch and gear informatio n
- Database also linked to enforc ement data including arrests, c onvictions and SMART applicat ion
- Better support system for fishe rs during licensing periods



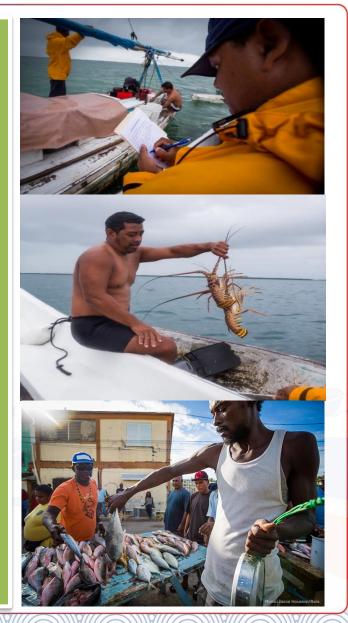






#### Industry Challenges ...

- Illegal fishing by fishers from neighboring countries pose significant challenges to the sus tainability of the fishery resources.
- Insufficient budgetary support does not allo w for effective law enforcement.
- Initial resistance from fishermen for impleme ntation of Managed Access.
- Skepticism from Fisher Organizations (Coope ratives & Associations).
- Availability to meet and influence key decisi on makers.
- Initial minimal participation of fishers.
- Initial lack of organization and limited capacity of fishing communities.
- Limited human and financial resources.
- Limited legal framework for national expansi on.
- Institutionalization of the management tool



## The Way Forward...into the future!

- Sustainable use of fishery resources in Belize depends on continued and greater commit ment and action from decision-makers; increased funding for data collection, research and law enforcement activities supported by government and external sources.
- Lack of effective fisheries law enforcement may discourage good fishers from continuin g to respect fisheries regulations when they witness illegal fishing activities in "their" fishing areas and law enforcement is minimal.
- Increased institutional support to maintain fishers' participation and ownership of the management tool is extremely important. Fishers need to be fully convinced that "their fishing areas" are secure and that they will continue to have access to the fishery resources and management decisions for these areas are based on sound science and not just hypothetical scenarios.
- Field research is badly needed to gather sufficient fish biomass data to support the esta blishment of appropriate fishing effort in each fishing area. In the absence of such information, management may not be necessarily justified in blocking additional fishing effort in a particular fishing area.
- Fishers' participation in the fisheries management decision-making process need to be further strengthened so that the Manage Access community committees truly represent the interests and wishes of fishers.

