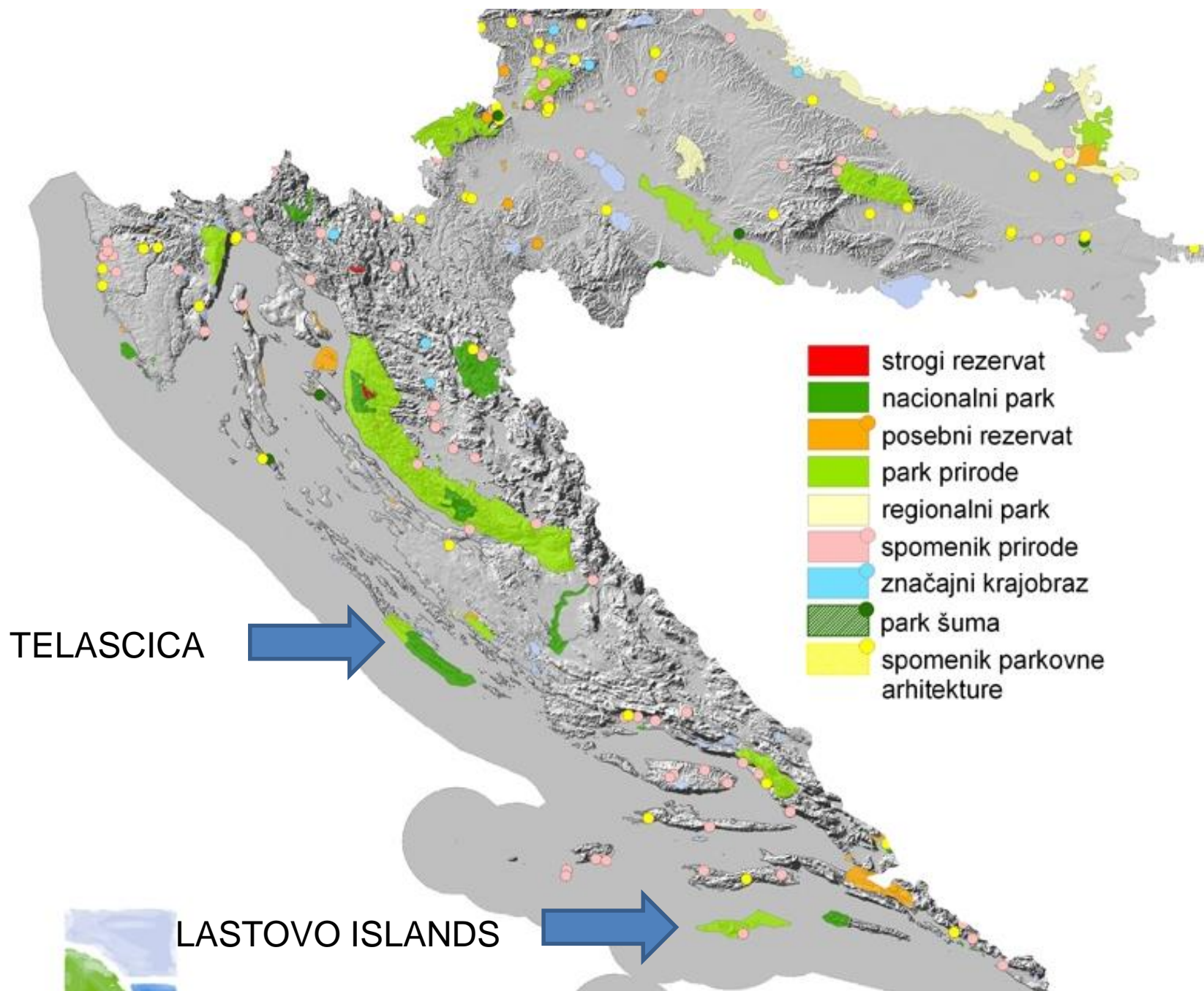


## Strengthening the role of stakeholders in the context of management and co-management schemes – case studies from Croatia

Zeljka Rajkovic / Marie-Emilie Guélé  
WWF Adria  
7 March 2016





## Telascica MPA

## / Lastovo Islands MPA

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- 1988 :Telascica Nature Park

45 km<sup>2</sup> 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  
143km<sup>2</sup> MPA (73%)

- Long tradition of fishing

- Professional SSF fleet  
45 FV (< 10 m)

- Fishermen's organisation



# General context and co-management issues

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- 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)

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- 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)

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- 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)

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- 2006 :90% of the fishing community in favor of the 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

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- 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

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- 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

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- 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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100 countries, on  
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**1961**

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WWF was founded  
In 1961



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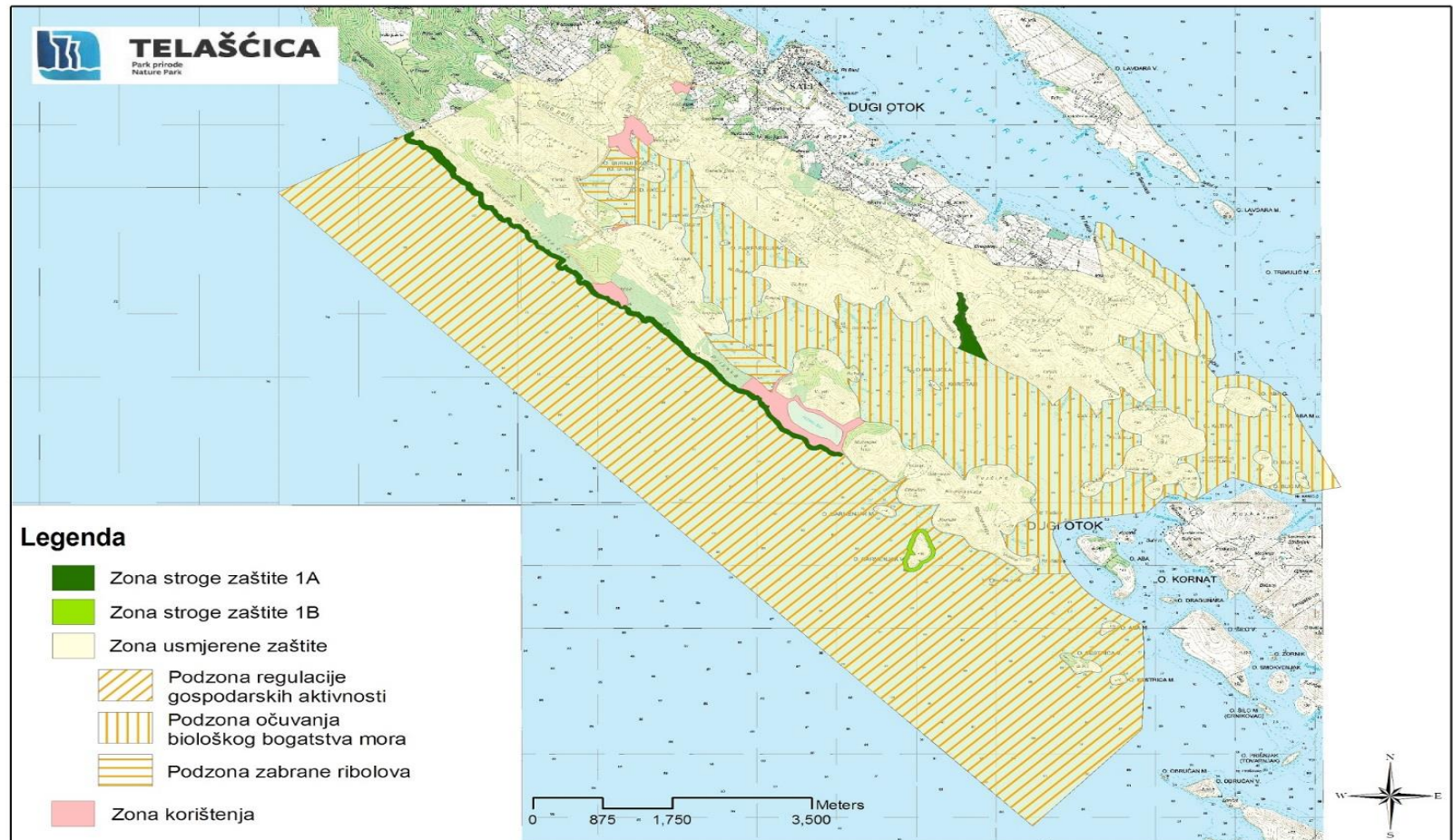
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# The role of fishermen stakeholders -Telascica

## Designing fisheries rules with fishermen

### ZONACIJA PARKA PRIRODE TELAŠĆICA



# The role of fishermen stakeholders – Lastovo Islands

## Developing no-take zones with fishermen

Ribolovne zone - Park prirode Lastovsko otočje

