



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



General Fisheries Commission  
for the Mediterranean  
Commission générale des pêches  
pour la Méditerranée



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

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# **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)



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

## What are Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)

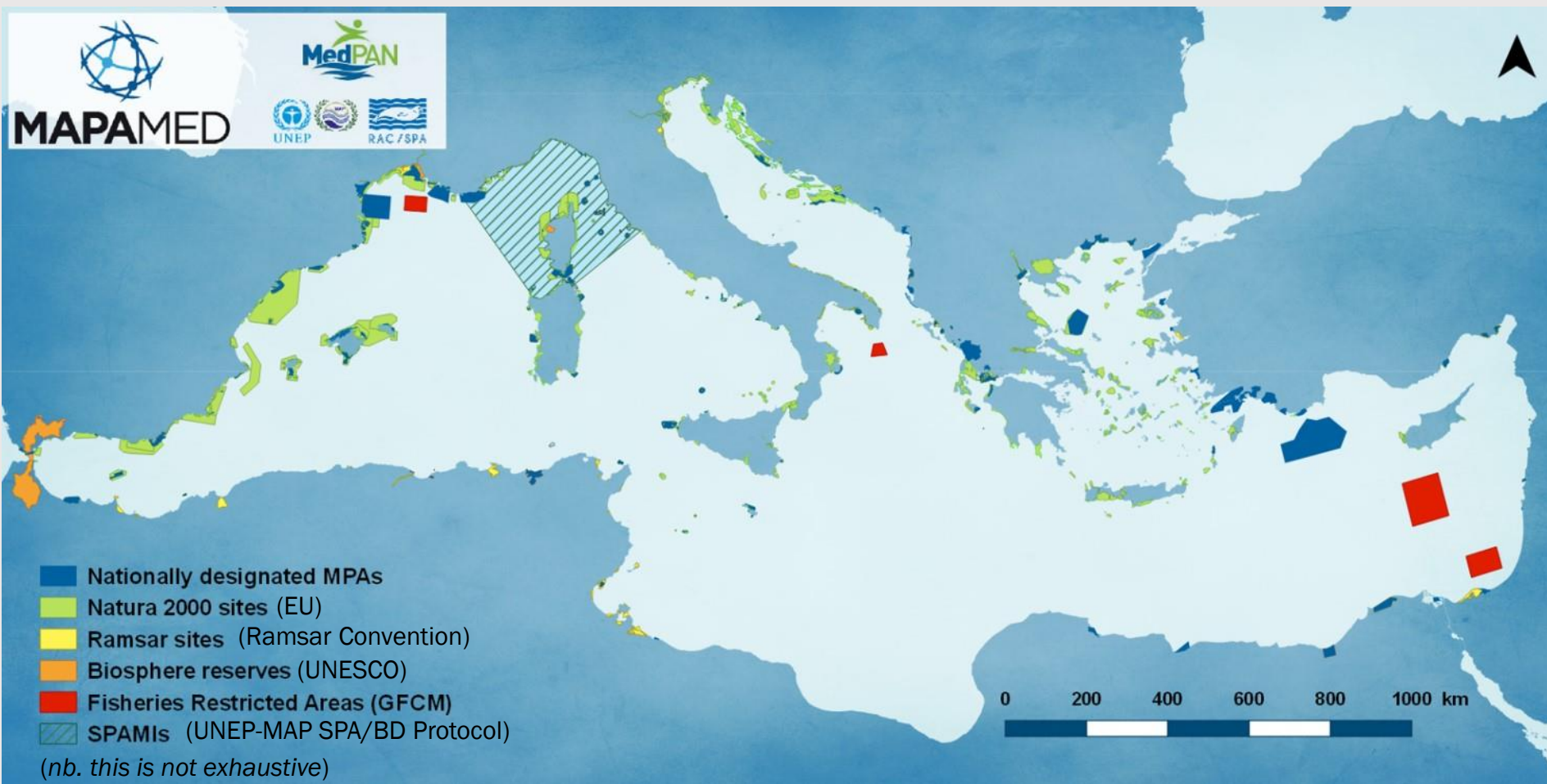
- The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) defines an MPA as:

"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'



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### 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



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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:

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

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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

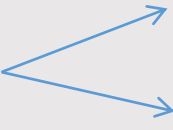
# **IMPACTS / KEY ISSUES**

## **In and Around**

## **Marine Protected Areas**


## **(MPAs)**

## 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



# Selectivity

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



Actions to  
undertake

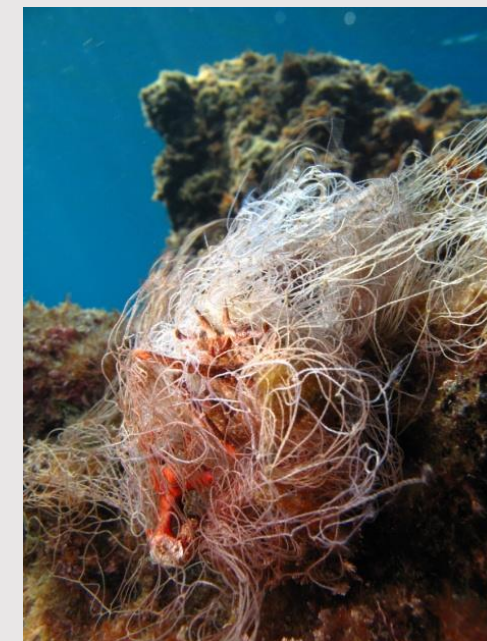
1. To avoid the excessive pressure on one sex or another
2. To adjust minimum landing size > size at maturity
3. To establish maximum landing sizes
4. Seasonal closures during the spawning season
5. Balanced approach

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

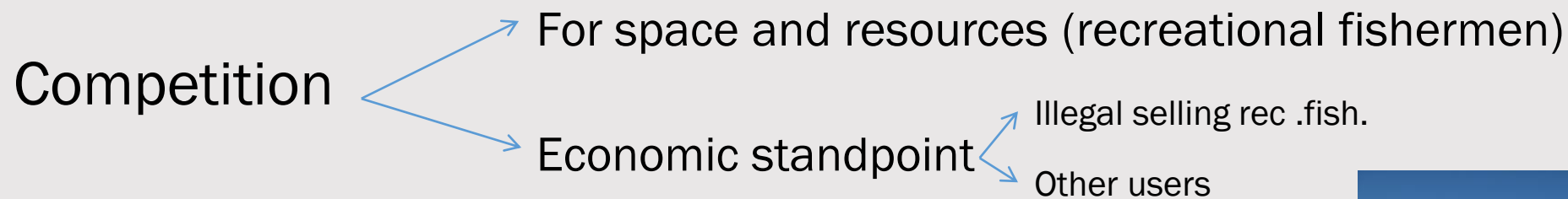
## Lost fishing gear (ghost fishing)

### 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



## Competition with recreational fishers and other users



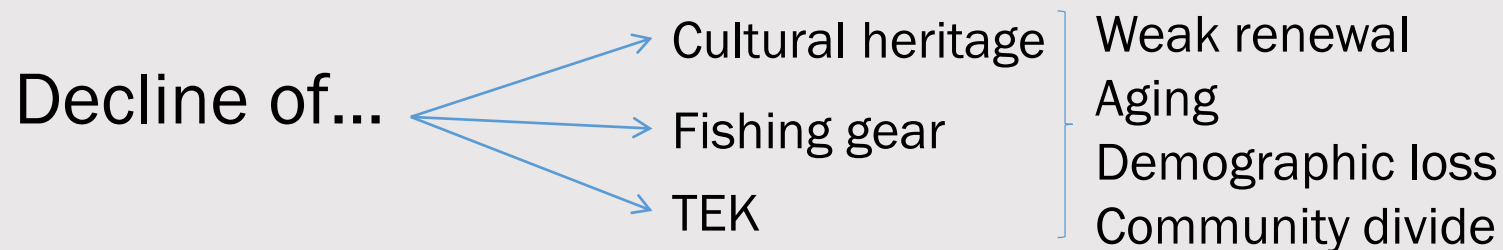
Actions to undertake

1. Regulations controlling recreational fisheries
2. Surveillance and effective enforcement
3. Check sustainability of fished stocks by both sectors
4. Discuss the problems with both categories
5. Educate the consumer markets
6. To ban fishing on certain vulnerable species
7. How recreational fishing affects artisanal fishing (economic standpoint)
8. Economic impact rec. fish compared art. fish





### The decline of artisanal fisheries



- 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'hommies 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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### Other impacts

- There are other exiting impacts that have been better monitored or better managed, such as:
  - Discards & bycatch
  - Poaching
  - Food security
  - Importance for the local economy
  - Changing value of catches
  - Direct selling
  - Use of non-marine baits







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**Thank you**

**Merci**

**شكرا جزيلاً**

**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

- Fairness 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 market 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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**Gracias**

