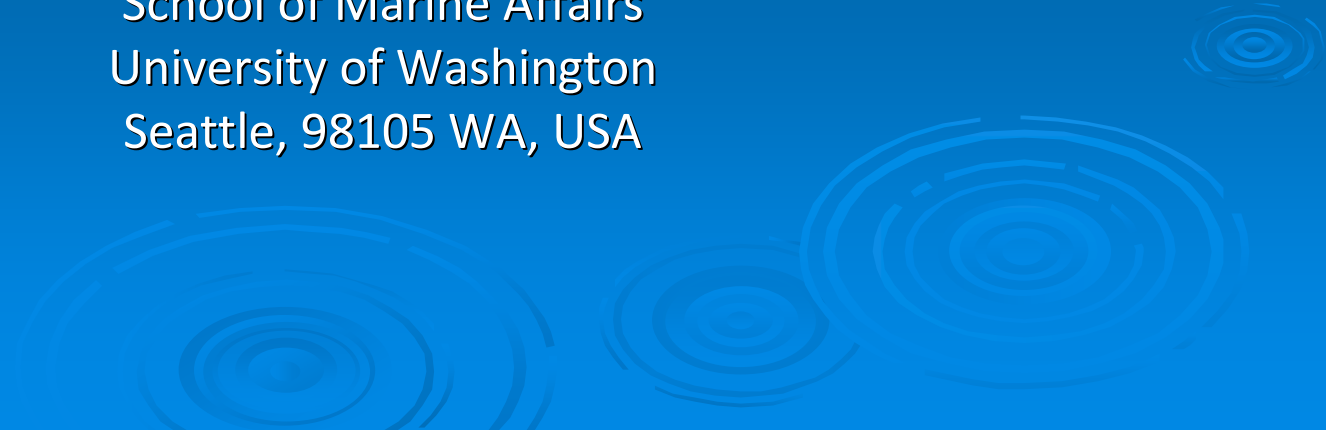


# Management of Fisheries on Shared Resources

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# Examples of Past Efforts

- Workshop on the Management of Shared Small Pelagic Fishery Resources (Banjul, April/May 2002)
- Technical Workshop on the analysis of data relevant to the Management of shared stocks (Banjul, March 2005)

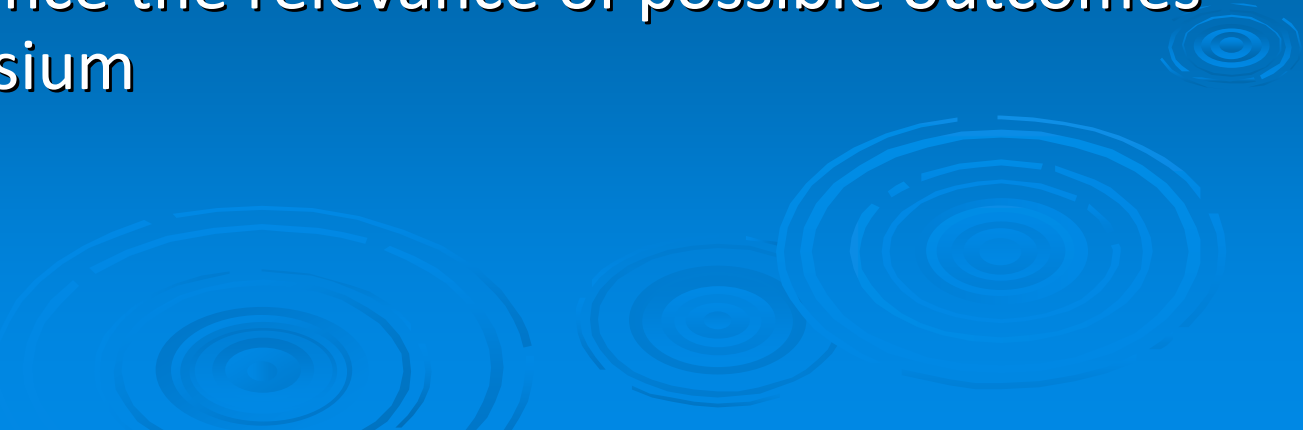
# Central theme of Message

*'All countries in the sub-region and all other stakeholders should cooperate to ensure the small pelagic fish stocks of Northwest Africa are managed on a sustainable basis.'*


# Tenets of central theme

- Countries need to recognize the importance of, and agree to manage these fisheries on a cooperative basis.
- Uncertainty and limited scientific knowledge should not be an excuse to not cooperate or to postpone cooperation.
- Put in place robust and stable research and management approaches & strategies.

## Tenets of central theme (continued)

- Put in place an effective institutional/administrative arrangement
  - Elaborate and implement an Action Plan and eventually a Sub-regional Fishery Management Plan
  - Work to enhance the relevance of possible outcomes of the Symposium
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# Emphasis in Presentation

- To create awareness of the importance of cooperative management.
  - Better appreciation of the processes involved in creating an enabling environment for the management of fisheries on shared resources.
  - Cooperative management is interactive.
- 

# 1. Need for Cooperation

## ➤ Absence of cooperation results in:

- Loss of resource rents (Hake fishery)
- Conflicts and threaten future of stocks (Pacific Salmon)
- Depletion of stocks (Norwegian Spring Spawning Herring)

## ➤ Cooperation results in:

- Better returns
- Viable fisheries
- Improvements in livelihoods
- Improved knowledge of the sector and ecosystem

## Cooperative Management would yield benefits for all Countries in the Sub-Region

- Avoid over-fishing, possible collapse and depletion of stocks (WSSD 2002)
- Optimization of economic, social and nutritional contribution of fishery to the countries and neighbouring countries (MDGs)
- Improved knowledge of fishery and associated ecosystem (WSSD 2002)

# Success Factors in FFA Arrangement

- Countries share common interests and objectives
- Objective is explicit, Strengthen their capabilities in dealing with DWFNs
- Countries provide clear policy and administrative guidance to work programmes
- Strong links between FFA and Forum
- Flexibility of roles and functions of FFA

# Legal and Voluntary Basis for Cooperation

## ➤ Binding instruments

- UNCLOS Articles 63 and 64
- 1995 UN Fish Stocks Agreement

## ➤ Non-Binding

- FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (Articles 6.4, 7.1.3, 7.3.2, 12.17)

## 2. Uncertainty and Limited Scientific Knowledge

### **Application of Precautionary Principle to the fishery**

*“States should apply the precautionary approach widely to conservation, management and exploitation of living aquatic resources in order to protect them and preserve the aquatic environment. The absence of adequate scientific information should not be used as a reason for postponing or failing to take conservation and management measures”*

FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries

# What it means for the Sub-Region

- Better data/information is needed
- Uncertainty should be systematically investigated
- Outputs should be identified corresponding to objectives
- Target and limit reference points should be established
- Methods used for assessments need to be reviewed
- Robustness of management regime to over-fishing and environmental changes should be assessed
- Contingency plans should be developed

### 3. Stable and Robust Research and Management Approaches/Strategies

#### ➤ Essential Elements in Negotiations:

- Bargaining capabilities
- Availability of information and data
- Numbers
- Communication
- Compliance
- Elimination of “free riders”

# Requirements for stable and robust research and management approaches


- It is the “best” of all alternatives.
- All countries are better off with the approach than without it.
- The approach should be resilient through time or is “time consistent.”
- There are effective implementation and enforcement measures.

# How to meet requirements of stability and robustness

## ➤ Two possible approaches:

- Classical Approach: With Primary (research) and Secondary (management) Levels; distinct and separate with little or no interaction.
- Progressive step-wise approach: Interactive between scientists, managers and other stakeholders and consisting of 7 possible levels.

# Short-comings of Classical Approach

- Heavily science-driven and of limited focus
  - Looks at the resources but not the fishery and could ignore other issues related to the fishery
  - Tends to exclude other stakeholders
  - Absence of close and continuous interaction between science and others
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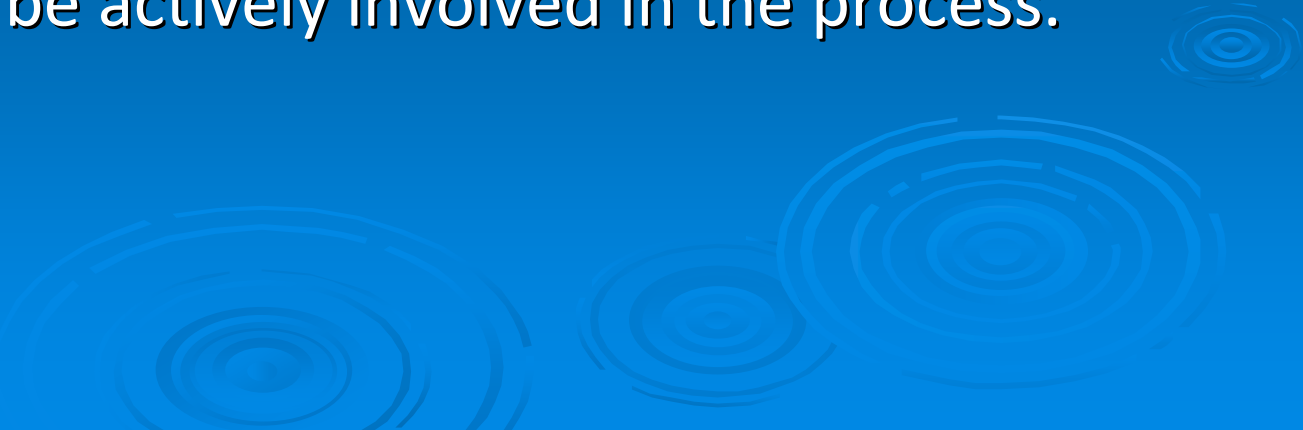
# Potential Advantages of Progressive Approach

- Involvement of all stakeholder groups in the entire process
- Progressive accumulation of experience
- Building of trust and know-how
- Emphasizes partnership and stewardship
- Importance placed on capacity-building
- Emphasizes sound science hand-in hand with management
- Institutional arrangements early in the process ensure stability, robustness & effectiveness

# Step One

**Countries must agree or recognize that the fisheries are shared resources**

Scientists agree the fisheries are shared resources but we need to make managers, policy and decision-makers aware and also convince them of this fact so that they can be actively involved in the process.

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# Step Two


## **Gather/Collect and manage information**

Initiated at the 2002 Workshop, processes strengthened at the 2005 Technical Workshop

1. Need to standardize data collection
2. Identify and prioritize information needs
3. Manage available information/data


# Step Three

## Establish Joint Database

- Share information
  - Information openly available to all participating countries
  - Respect confidentiality of sources
  - Agree on operational aspects of the database
- 

# Step Four

## Put in Place Cooperative Research Programmes

- Align research to management
  - Harmonize research methods
  - Agree on common standards
  - Prioritize research programmes/themes
  - Promote capacity building
- 

# Step Five

## Establish Joint Scientific Working Group

- Elaborate cooperative research programmes
- Coordinate activities
- Analyze research findings
- Make management recommendations
- Formulate further research
- Consider to involve scientists out-side the sub-region

# Step Six


## Choice of Options for Cooperative Management

Either country-specific or Joint management, facilitated by Management Committee, through:

- Allocation of harvest shares,
- Determination of optimal management strategies,
- Implementation and enforcement,
- Costs sharing,
- Effort limitation,
- Other management measures, elaboration of Joint Management Plan with Joint Scientific Working Group and other stake-holders

# Step Seven

## Implementation, Compliance and Enforcement


- Issues of costs sharing
  - Considerations for effective enforcement
  - Functioning of MCS apparatus
  - Review of management plans
  - Take steps to enhance the management regime
- 

## 4. Institutional Arrangements to facilitate Cooperation and Implementation

### **Joint Scientific Working Group**

- Profile and composition of Members
- Meeting Arrangements (frequency, convening, place, financing)
- Participation (Stakeholders, outsiders etc)
- Number per country
- Terms of Reference

# Management Coordination Unit

- Rationale, profile and composition
  - Meeting arrangements (frequency, convening, place, financing)
  - Participation (Other stakeholders)
  - Terms of Reference
- 

# National Focal Point


- Senior government official
- Hands-on fisheries expert/economist
- Excellent public relations skills
- Good leadership qualities
- Good negotiator
- Good communicator
- Computer literate
- Should be appointed by Government

# Potential role of international organizations and others

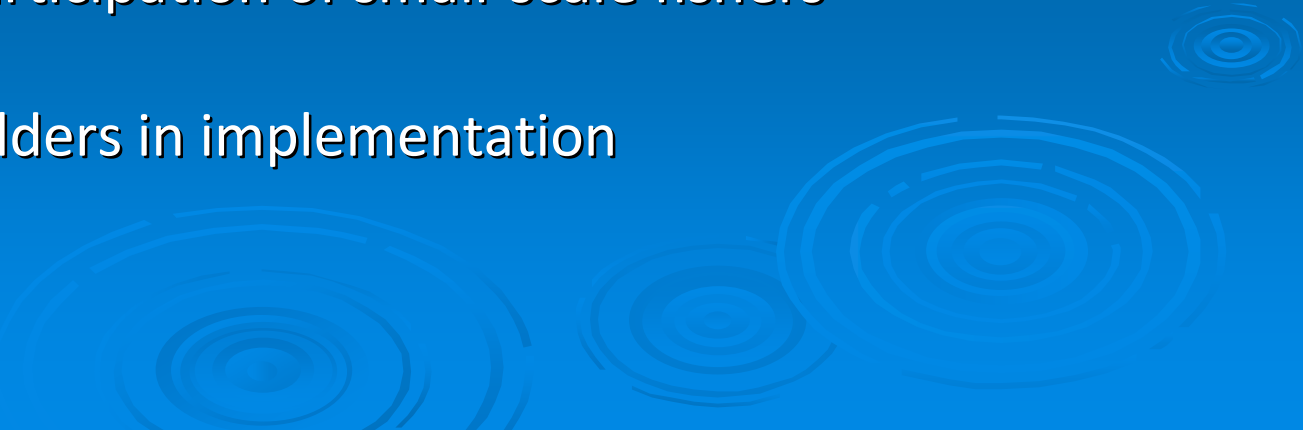
- Ministry of Finance – financing of CMA
- FAO as UN Agency for fisheries issues
- CECAF and its Scientific Sub-Committee
- CCLME in view of its involvement with the fisheries and broader ecosystem
- ATLAFCO/SRFC – political recognition
- SOCU – Enforcement and combating of IUU fishing
- Friendly countries and their institutions- technical assistance, capacity building, etc
- NGOs e.g WWF, RAMPAAO, etc

## 5. Prepare and Implement a Management Plan

An instrument that provides a clear vision, realistic and measurable management objectives and a road map for moving a fishery forward on an agreed schedule of shared responsibilities among the participating States and stake-holders within each State and within the Sub-region.



# Processes for developing and executing plans

- Developed in partnership with stakeholders
  - Identify and quantify stakeholder groups
  - Respect mandates of others
  - Empower resource users in operational decisions
  - Facilitate the participation of small-scale fishers
  - Involve stakeholders in implementation
- 

## 6. Enhancing the Relevance of Possible Outcomes of Symposium

It will be useful during your discussion of the present presentation to identify ways by which we can enhance the relevance of the outcomes of this Symposium



# Summary and Conclusion

Thank You

