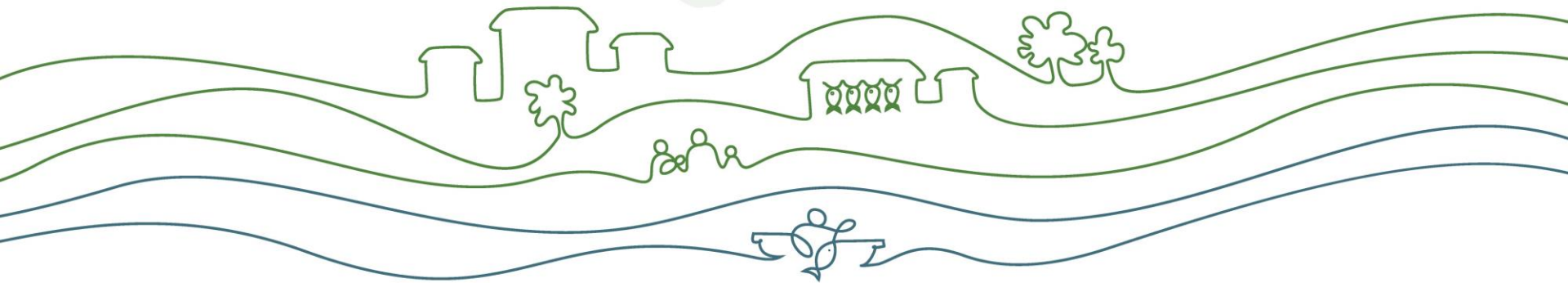




Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

The impact of fisheries co-management on small-scale fisheries



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'Co-management of EU fisheries'
26 January 2021 – Virtual meeting



Overview

1. Brief history of fisheries management
2. Continuum of co-management
3. Impact of co-management on small-scale fisheries
4. Key challenges of co-management
5. Opportunities for co-management in the EU

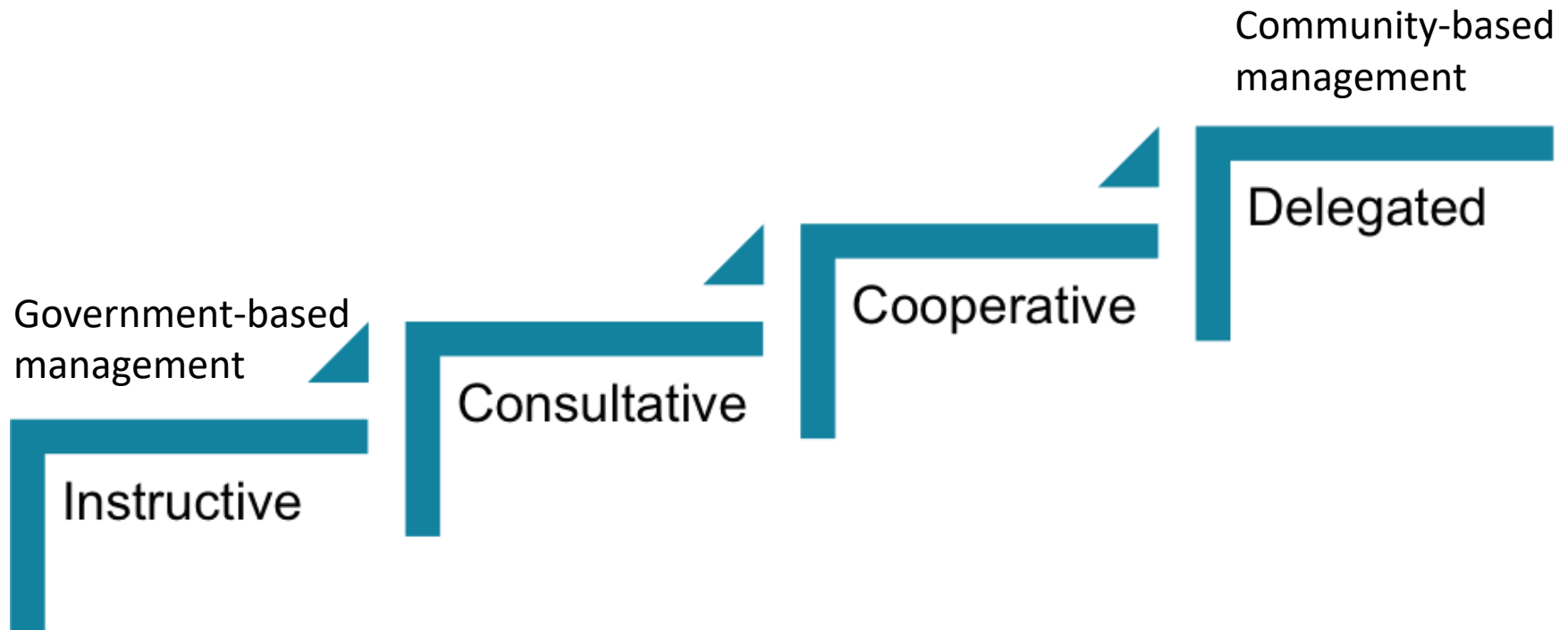


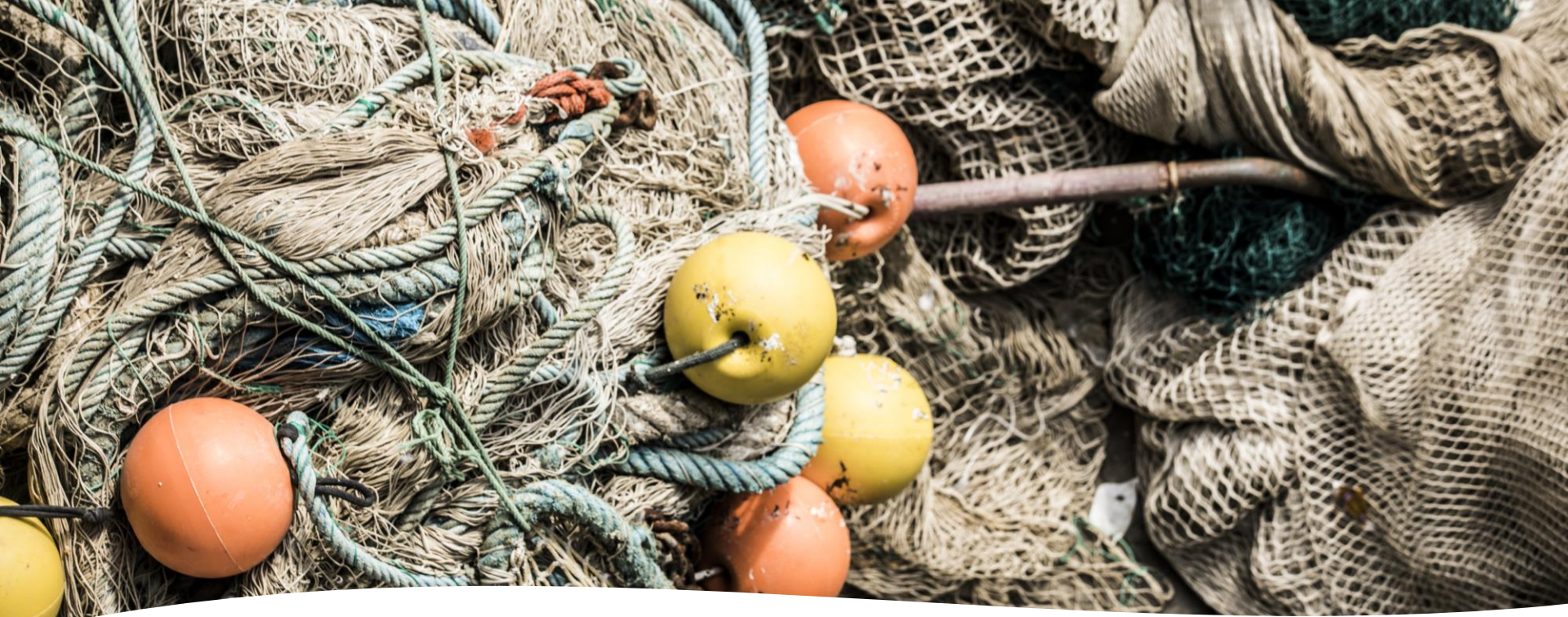
Brief history of fisheries management

- Top-down, state-centered approach
 - Focus on
 - Large scale fisheries
 - Economic efficiency
 - Environmental sustainability
 - Marine biology science-driven
- Management sole duty of the state

Continuum of co-management

- Suite of arrangements with different degrees of power sharing between the state and user groups about resources/an area
- Entails institutional arrangements for user participation in management and decision making





Impact of co-management on small-scale fisheries



Environmental



Economic



Social



Impact of co-management on small-scale fisheries



Environmental

- Recognition of traditional knowledge of ecosystems
- Resource users and resource stewards
- Incentives for sustainable resource use
- Example: Pacific Coast/Mexico: lobster fishery
 - Territorial fishing concessions for cooperatives
 - Led to eco-labelling certification



Picture: Blue Ventures

Impact of co-management on small-scale fisheries



Economic

- Fish less, earn more
 - Better control over supply
 - Improved power imbalances in value chains and market access
- Engine of growth for local economy
 - Integration with other sectors
 - Livelihood diversification
- Example: Mud crab fishery in Madagascar
 - Closed seasons, minimum size
 - Reduced post-harvest losses
 - Better products for export markets
 - Development of local market



Picture: John Kurien

Impact of co-management on small scale fisheries



Social

- Increased social cohesion
- Better community participation
- Preservation of traditional and cultural values
- Example: Reviving the Panglima Laot in Aceh/Indonesia
 - Customary system for resource use
 - Threatened by military emergency and Tsunami
 - Revived and modernized to include youth and women
 - Integrated in official fisheries management system for Aceh Province

Challenges for co-management

1. Enabling policy environment
 - Political will
 - Implementation: from words to action
2. Capacity of local actors
 - Small-scale fisheries organizations
 - Decentralized administration
3. Adequate resources
 - Financial, human, technical
 - Currently mostly through NGOs/projects



Opportunities

- Growing body of knowledge and guidance on co-management available
- Fisheries Local Action Groups as FLAGs and FARNET - European Fisheries Areas Network
- Enabling policy environment
 - SSF Guidelines
 - SDG 14.b
 - National regulations
 - EMFF 2021-2027 - Action plan for the development of small-scale fisheries



‘Promote participative management systems, such as co-management bodies....’ (para 32)

‘Integrate small-scale fishers in a participative approach to the designation and management of marine protected areas...’ (para 30)



THANK YOU



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