

FISHING FOR DEVELOPMENT

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ROYAL NORWEGIAN MINISTRY OF
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SESSION PRESENTATION

Marine protected areas and fisheries
management in the least-developed
countries

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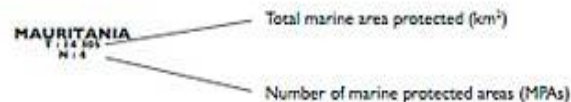
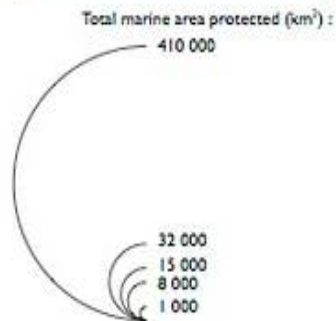
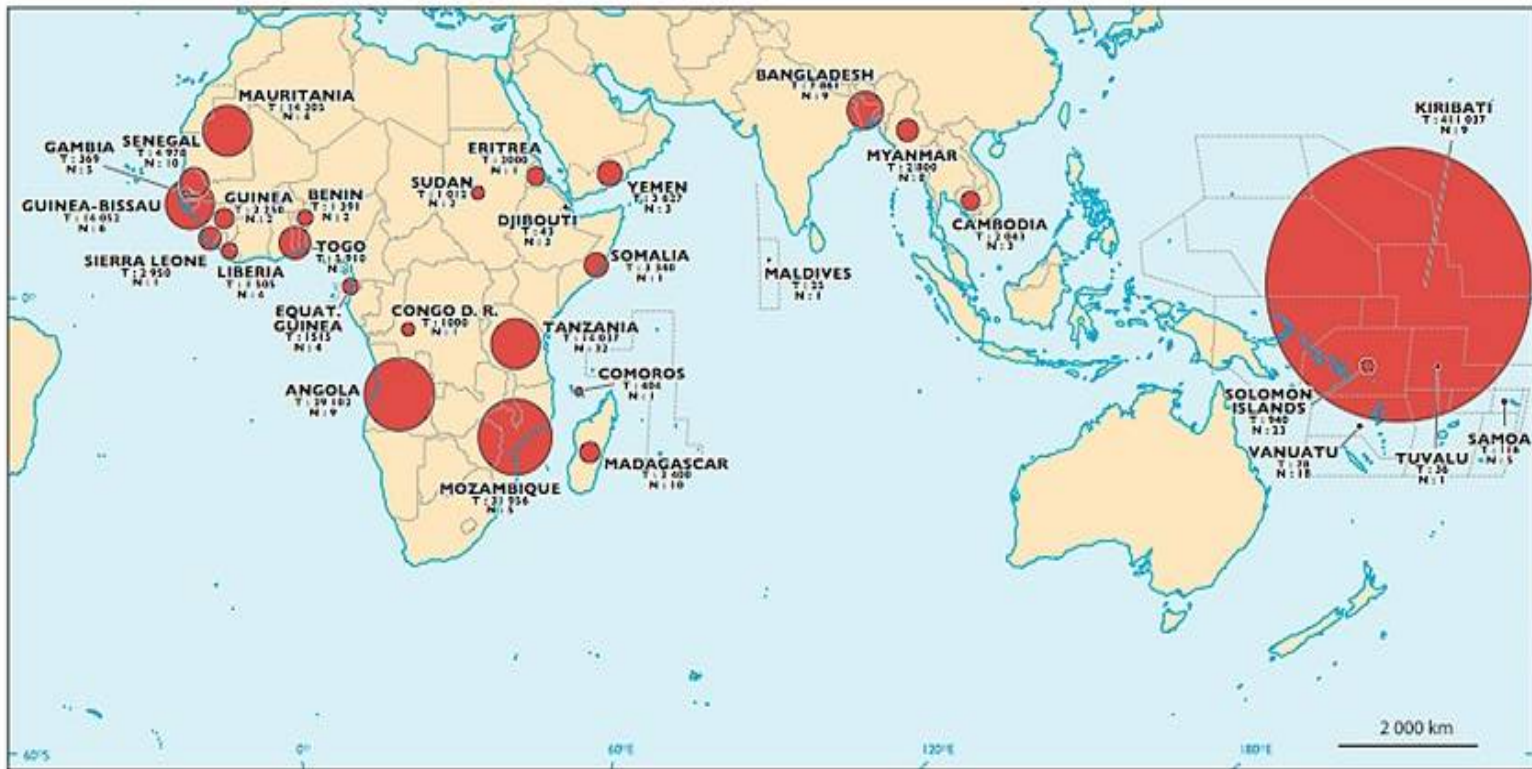
- A lack of integration between fisheries management and marine protected areas (MPAs) as a conservation policy is quite often pointed out

- The challenge of a better integration should be regarded in reference to the territorial stakes of LDCs'EEZ: 53% of the global EEZ (15,123,000 sq.km / 27,578,000 sq.km) and 7% of the total of MPAs (563,000 sq.km / 8,000,000 sq.km). See Map.

- The broader context of fisheries management and marine conservation is marked by a beginning of convergence toward common goals and perspectives from the both sides: fishery managers and conservationists (Salomon et al, 2011)

- Some proposals for contributing to bridge the divide between fisheries management and MPAs in LDCs can be done

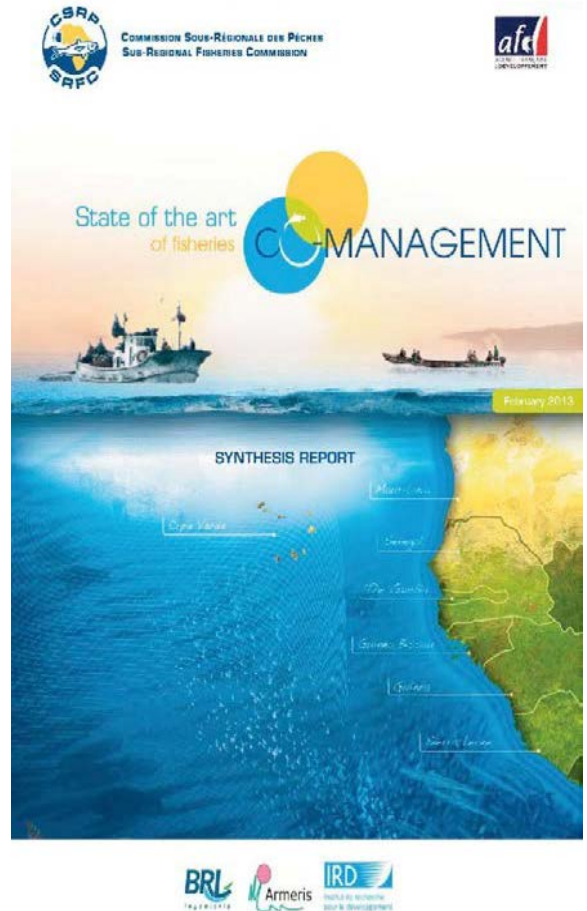
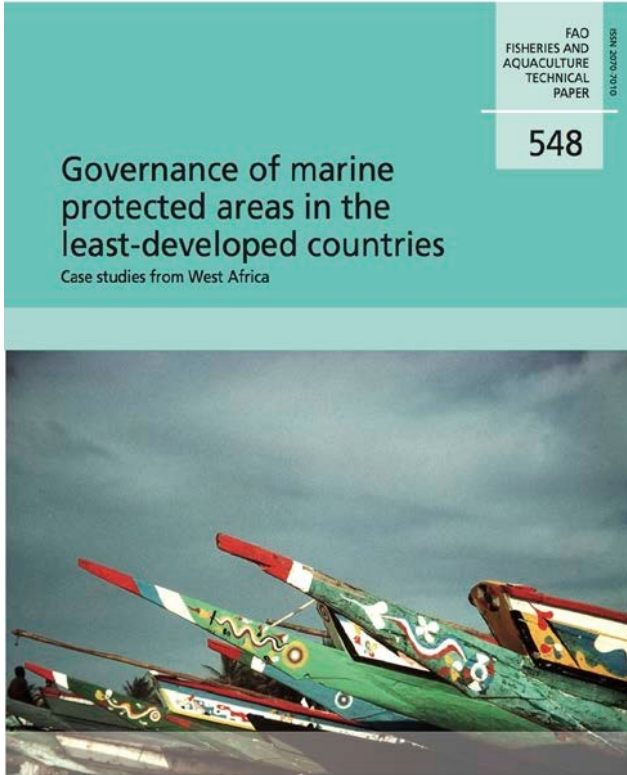
Total area and number of marine protected areas in least-developed countries



Note: The representation in this map (and the preceding maps) predates the recent UN General Assembly decision to admit South Sudan as a new recognized State (see Resolution 1999 (2011) Adopted by the Security Council at its 6582nd meeting, on 13 July 2011)

Sources: MPA Global Database; WDPA Database; PRCM.

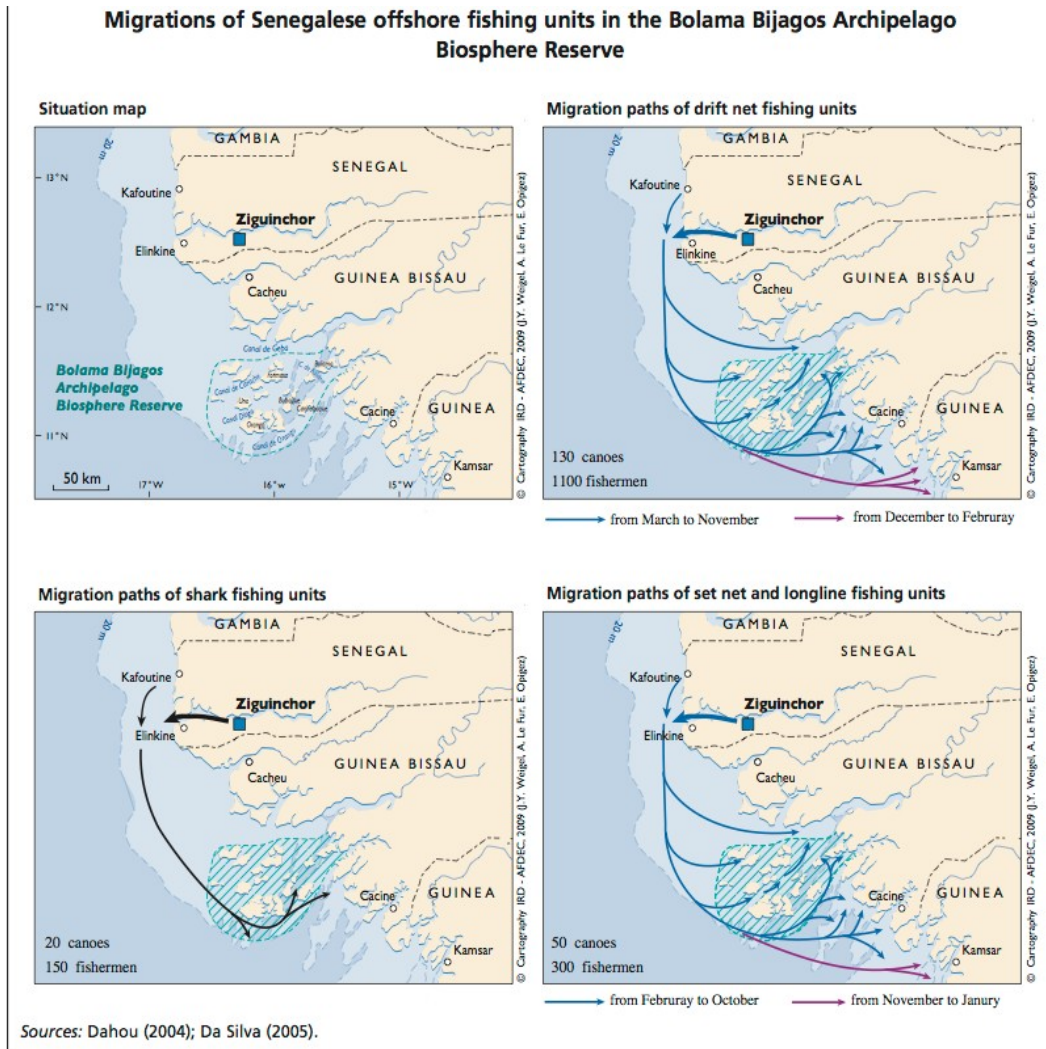
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These proposals have been partly published in a FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Technical Paper N°548 and in a Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (West Africa) Synthesis Report

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1. The specific context of fisheries management and MPAs in LDCs



1.1 The population densification and the increased mobility of small-scale fishers: for instance the West African coastal states have a population growth rate estimated at 3.5% and an annual migratory balance at 6%.

1.2. The uncontrolled development of small-scale commercial fisheries and of illegal large-scale fisheries



Small-scale boats in the vicinity of the Tristao Islands MPA
Copyright : J.Y. Weigel



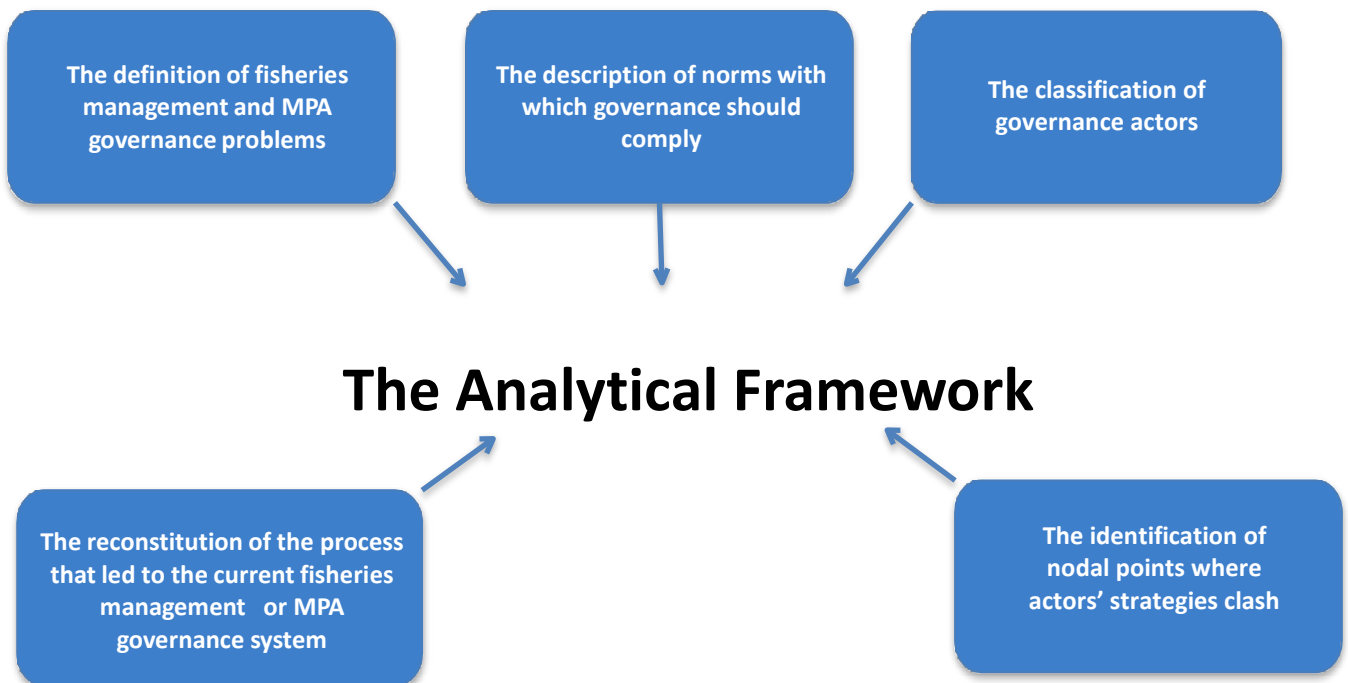
A trawler photographed off Bissau, later arrested by Senegalese authorities for illegal fishing
Copyright : J.Y. Weigel

1.3. The multiplicity of informal or formal micro-institutions and an overlapping and intertwining of management structures

1.4. The tolerance of human and fishery activities in almost all LDC MPAs

2. Some conditions to bridge the divide between fisheries management and MPAs in LDCs

2.1. The application of a same analytical framework to characterize the fisheries management and the MPA governance systems. This analytical framework must be able to capture the complexity of interactions stemming from multiple and intertwined social and institutional organizations and the sociocultural governance norms. This analytical framework could be composed of five main components:



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2.2. Think beyond the limits of the conventional fishery management to pay sufficient attention to the complex practices of numerous stakeholders in the LDCs', their power struggles or decision processes, to enlarge from a narrowly sectoral approach to a social ecosystem approach

2.3. Ensure a financial sustainability to deal with chronic and interannual instability. Guarantors of some longer-term funding could be international assistance agencies, debt swaps and trust funds. But several studies have also shown that the potential of fishing licences and permits or entrance fees to MPAs are often underestimated and that they could make a significant contribution to management costs.

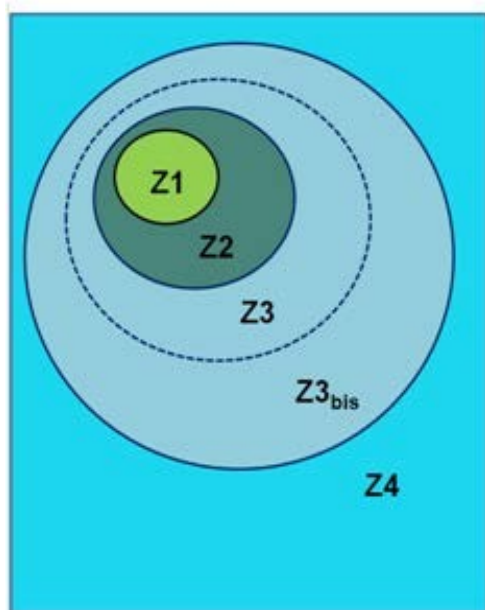
2.4. Resize the role of international NGOs and institutions to strengthen government-based management. While international NGOs and institutions are strengthening community organizations, government is the only one capable of exercising public authority (regulation of conflicts) and, above all, of supporting a wider vision of sustainable development (mitigation and compensation of restrictions)

2.5. Complete the decentralization and deconcentration processes by delegating, inter alia, fiscal powers to management authorities, and **reduce the fragmentation of civil society** by intensifying the coordination among local NGOs and associations involved in fisheries or conservation.

3. Proposals for a better integration between fisheries management and marine protected areas

3.1. A synergy developed at the local level around consultative forums gathering all community stakeholders and decentralized authorities to reach a collective agreement relating to access rights and permitted fishing techniques. For instance, in Guinea Bissau, this agreement has resulted in a comprehensive zoning scheme (five zones) which takes into account the diversity of all types of fishing and fishermen

Urok Islands Community Protected Area Zoning (Tinguena)



Z1: fully protected sanctuary

Z2: restricted zone for MPA's residents

Z3: authorized zone for commercial small-scale fishery with technical restrictions

Z3bis: authorized zone for commercial small-scale fishery in compliance with national regulations

Z4: fishing zone for all types of fishing in compliance with national regulations

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3.2. A synergy at the institutional level with coordination between agencies and the integration of fisheries and MPAs management. For instance in Guinea Bissau again, there is a taking into account of MPAs' zoning for issuing fishing licences which falls under the authority of the Ministry of Fisheries, the conduct of surveillance missions joining the Fisheries Monitoring Service (FISCAP) in charge of compliance with national regulations and IBAP in charge of management of protected areas, the participation of the organisation in charge of MPAs (IBAP) in the negotiations for fisheries agreements and its financial components.

3.3. The promotion of the participatory governance which can strengthen public support and involvement under certain conditions: restrictions about who should be involved in fisheries and MPAs management and about the space for negotiation, assumptions about what the issue at stake is, and expectations about what the outcome of participation should be and how the participants are expected to behave. Participatory governance can reinforce the fishers' citizenship being constituted in interaction.