



FARNET TRANSNATIONAL SEMINAR FOR FLAGS  
**VIGO (GALICIA), SPAIN 13 - 15 MARCH 2018**  
**FLAGS and local resource management**

## Ecosystem based management & the human factor

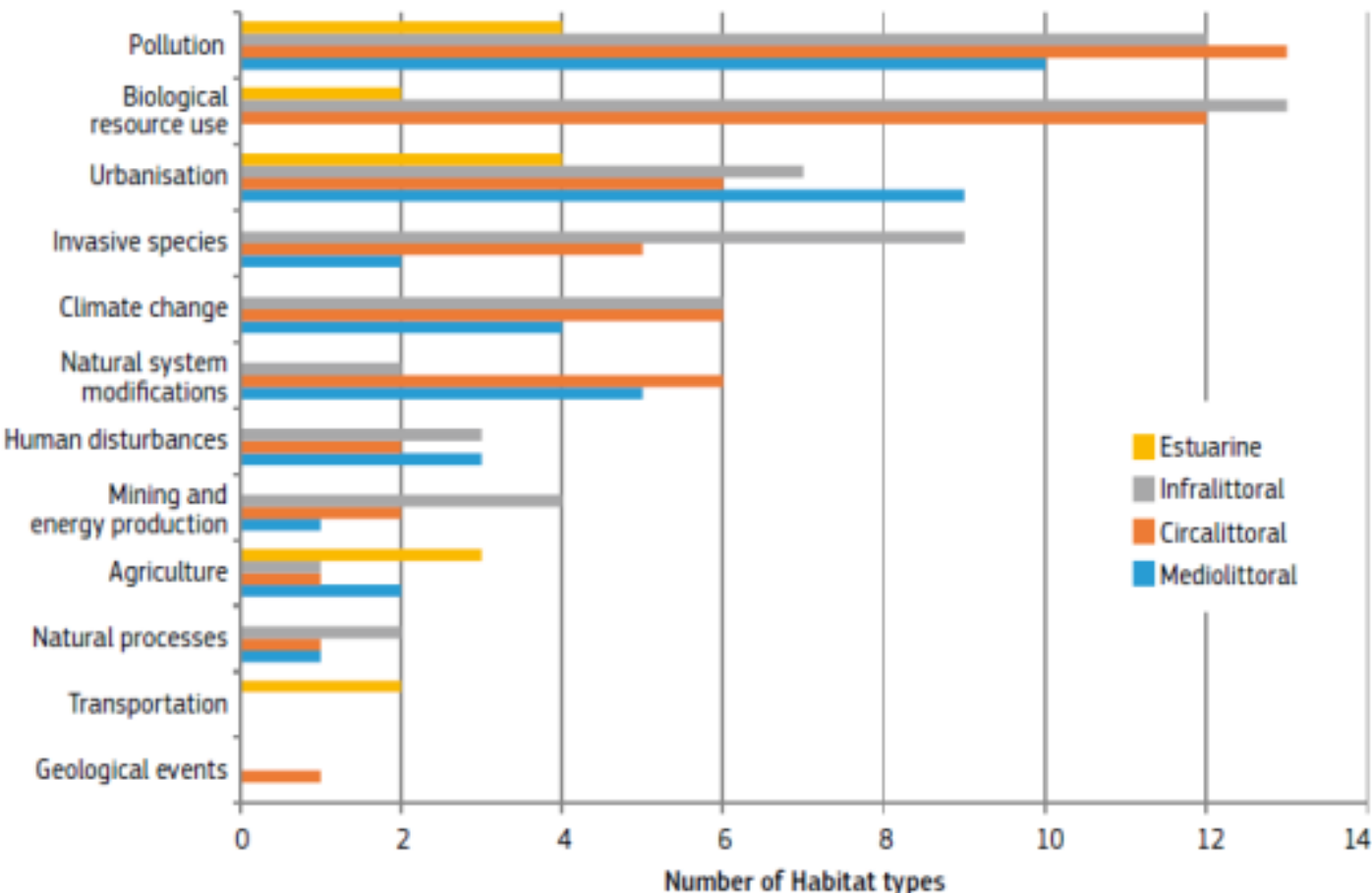
Science, transparency, participation, accountability for good governance

WWF SPAIN

# WHY fishers must contribute to ecosystem conservation?

Healthy stocks depend on a healthy ecosystem.

Pollution and fishing are top 2 threats for marine habitats and species



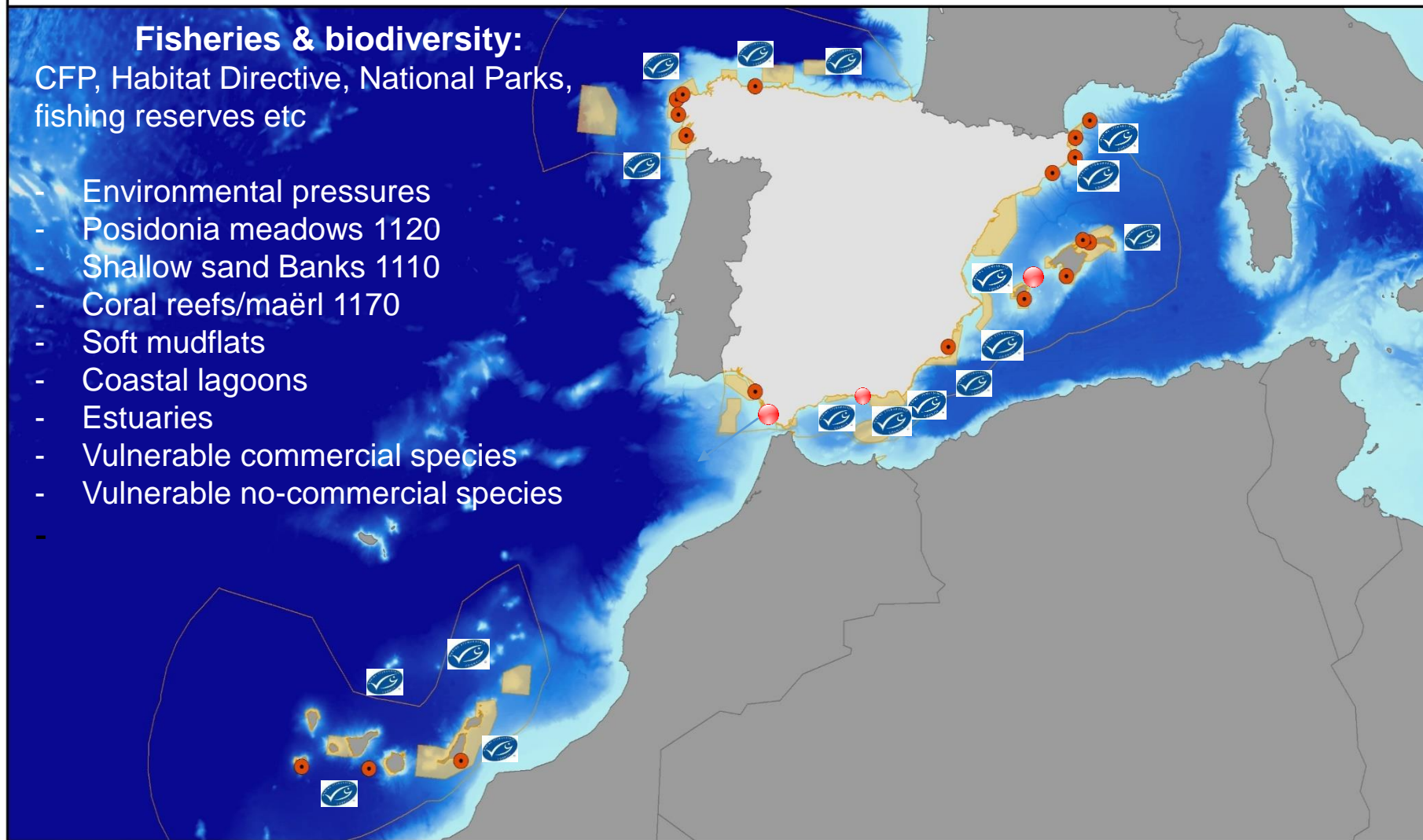
**Figure 3.4.5** Most frequently cited pressures across different Mediterranean Sea habitat types in the EU28. Full titles, taken from Habitats Directive Article 17 reporting are: Pollution; Biological resource use other than agriculture and forestry; Urbanisation, residential and commercial development; Invasive, other problematic species and genes; Climate change; Natural system modification; Human intrusions and disturbances; Mining, extraction of minerals and energy production; Agriculture; Natural biotic and abiotic processes (without catastrophes); Transportation and service corridors; Geological events, natural catastrophes.

CFP & Environmental integration. Example Art.11:conservation measures that are necessary for compliance with Union environmental legislation – Birds and Habitat Directives and MSFD

# Fisheries & biodiversity:




CFP, Habitat Directive, National Parks, fishing reserves etc

- Environmental pressures
- Posidonia meadows 1120
- Shallow sand Banks 1110
- Coral reefs/maërl 1170
- Soft mudflats
- Coastal lagoons
- Estuaries
- Vulnerable commercial species
- Vulnerable no-commercial species



## WWF initiatives & Current MPAs


### Legend (updated 2016)

-   WWF Initiatives
-  Current MPAs (designated)
-  MSC/MedFish project

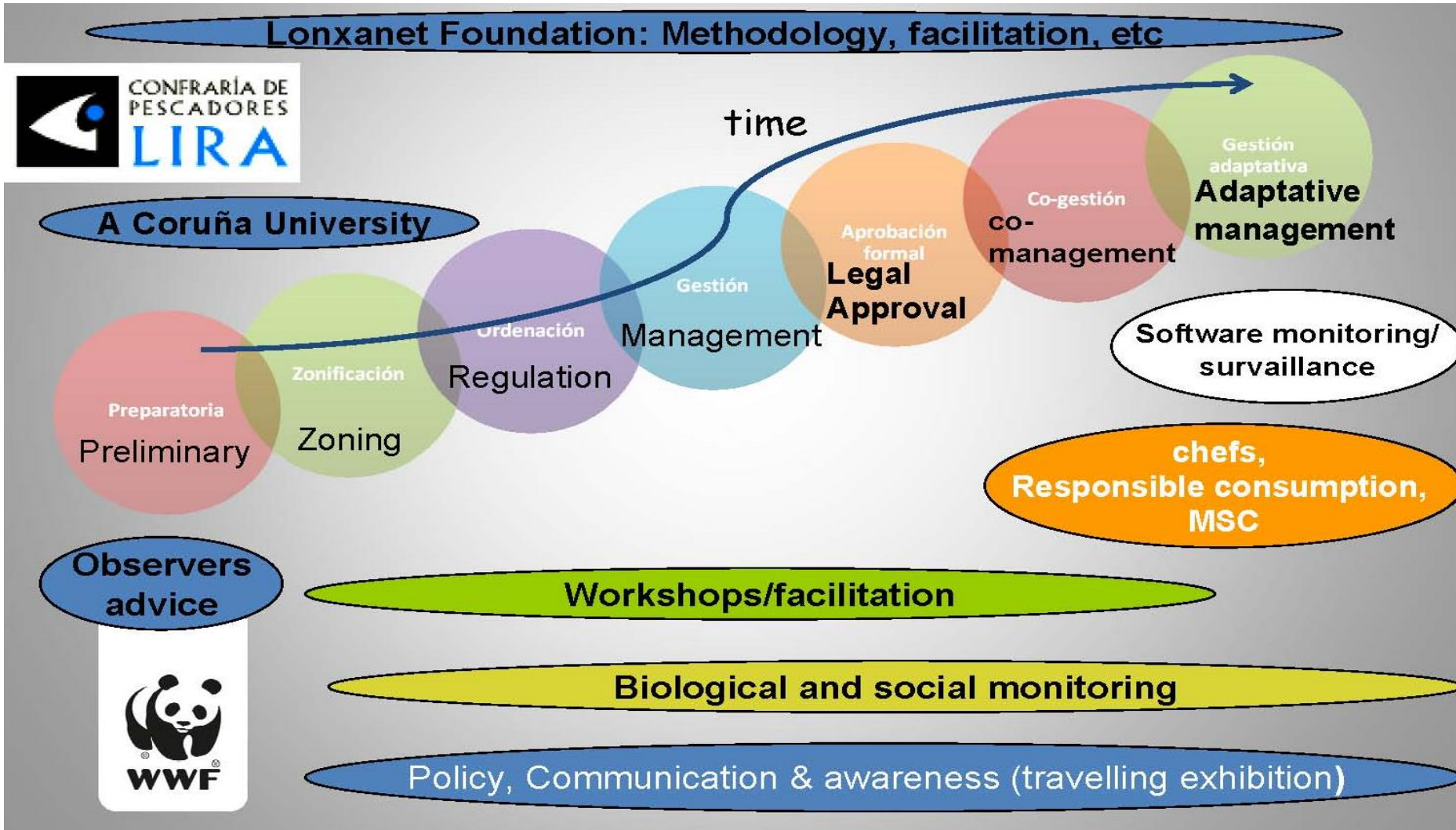
Data source: WWF (2016)  
 Design and production: WWF-Spain  
 Coordinate system-Projection: WGS84



# key definitions (according to FAO)

- **Ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAFM):** EAFM is a more holistic approach to management that represents a move away from fisheries management systems that focus only on the sustainable harvest of target species, towards systems and decision-making processes that balance ecological well-being with human and societal well-being, within improved governance frameworks
- **Precautionary approach** (or principle): An underlying element of the broader framework of sustainable development. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation (UNCED, 1992).
- **Good governance:** Governance that includes (i) consensus, (ii) participation, (iii) accountability, (iv) transparency and (v) follows the rule of law and is (vi) responsive, (vii) equitable and inclusive and (viii) efficient and effective.
- **Adaptive management:** A systematic process for continually improving management policies and practices by learning from the outcomes of previously employed policies and practices.
- **Co-management:** Partnership arrangements between key stakeholders and government to share the responsibility and authority for the management of the fisheries and coastal resources, with various degrees of power sharing  **KEY ELEMENT FOR EAFM**
- **Ecosystem goods and services:** The benefits people obtain from ecosystems.
- **Integrated management:** The process of simultaneously and synergistically working towards multiple objectives and goals, rather than undertaking separate activities in parallel or sequentially.
- **Resilience:** The ability of an ecosystem to maintain key functions and processes in the face of (human or natural) stresses or pressures, either by resisting or adapting to change (Nystrom and Folke, 2001).
- **Traditional ecological knowledge (TEK)** describes local fishers and other forms of traditional knowledges regarding sustainability of local resources

# PIONEER INITIATIVE OS MIÑARZOS CO-MANAGED FISHING RESERVE-GALICIA



**2007-2009. 87% satisfaction in fishing sector. Poaching almost disappeared. Only port in province did not lose fleet. Clear improvements in goose barnacle, sea urchin, velvet crab, octopus etc**

**TOOLS** Currently there are numerous tools that help to identify weakness and opportunities faced by fisheries which facilitate the design, implementation and evaluation of fisheries management

**SOCIAL**

- Participatory processes/workshops
- Interviews & questionnaires
- Step Zero,
- traditional ecological knowledge
- Participatory data collection programs/apps
- Capacity building & exchanges
- Fishing communities social networks analysis

**MANAGEMENT**

- co-management
- FISHE
- TURF
- Governance gap analysis
- MSC (standard/gaps + structure of action plan)

**BIOLOGICAL/ECOLOGICAL**

- CARE/Ecosystem Risk Assessments
- Productivity Susceptibility Analysis (PSA)
- Data-poor fisheries assessments

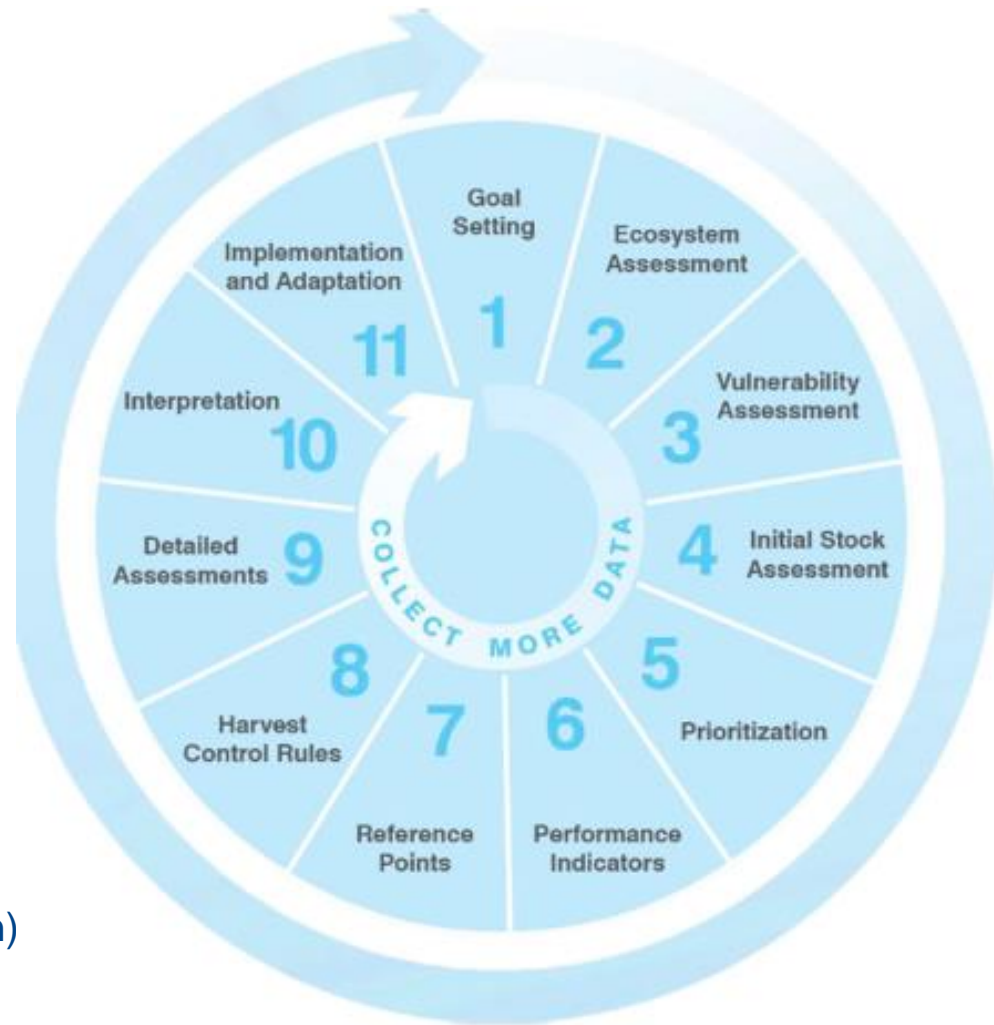
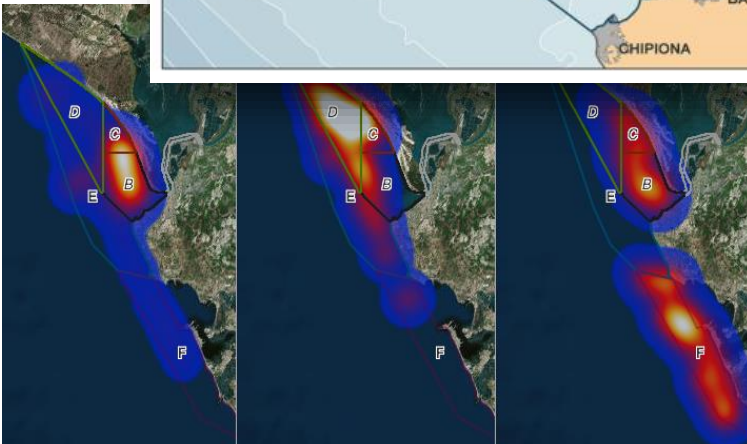


Diagrama con los pasos de FISHE

# Some keys for success

- **Common vision** of the situation & goals: **participative-diagnosis**
- **Endorsement** by fishers & other key stakeholders, formalise agreements
- **Objective tools**: planning, measure progress etc show a mature fishing sector



## Resultados del proceso para UN DIAGNÓSTICO PARTICIPADO DE LA ACTIVIDAD PESQUERA EN LA RESERVA PESQUERA DE LA DESEMBOCADURA DEL GUADALQUIVIR

FASE FINAL DE EXPOSICIÓN PÚBLICA



EQUIPO DE FACILITACIÓN Y REDACCIÓN

DAVID FLORIDO DEL CORRAL

JORGE SÁEZ JIMÉNEZ

INMACULADA MARTÍNEZ ALBA

OCTUBRE 2016

# Observed benefits for fishers of participation and co-management for Ecosystem Based Management

- Change in mentality and culture of collaboration in fishing sector and other
- More holistic approach to bio-social systems. Deal with complexity/uncertainties
- Commitment, transparency, accountability and culture of compliance
- Real-time information facilitates adaptive management
- Ad oc technical measures in a consistent way with production strategies
- Visibility, institutional strength of fishing sector, empowerment and trust building
- Strong collaboration between fishers/users and scientists. Participation in monitoring
- Facilitate R+D+I innovation!. Use of new technologies and app





# Challengers in EU for EBM through co-management

- Lack of legal basis in most cases for co-management
- Administrations reluctant to share power & responsibilities, lack of understanding of the scheme, lack of skills and resources to encourage/join participation.
- Poor technical capacity & support at local level to encourage participative processes
- Challenging conditions to access EMFF at local level
- Administrations to respect fishers and other local stakeholders role in FLAGs

**FLAGs to collaborate**




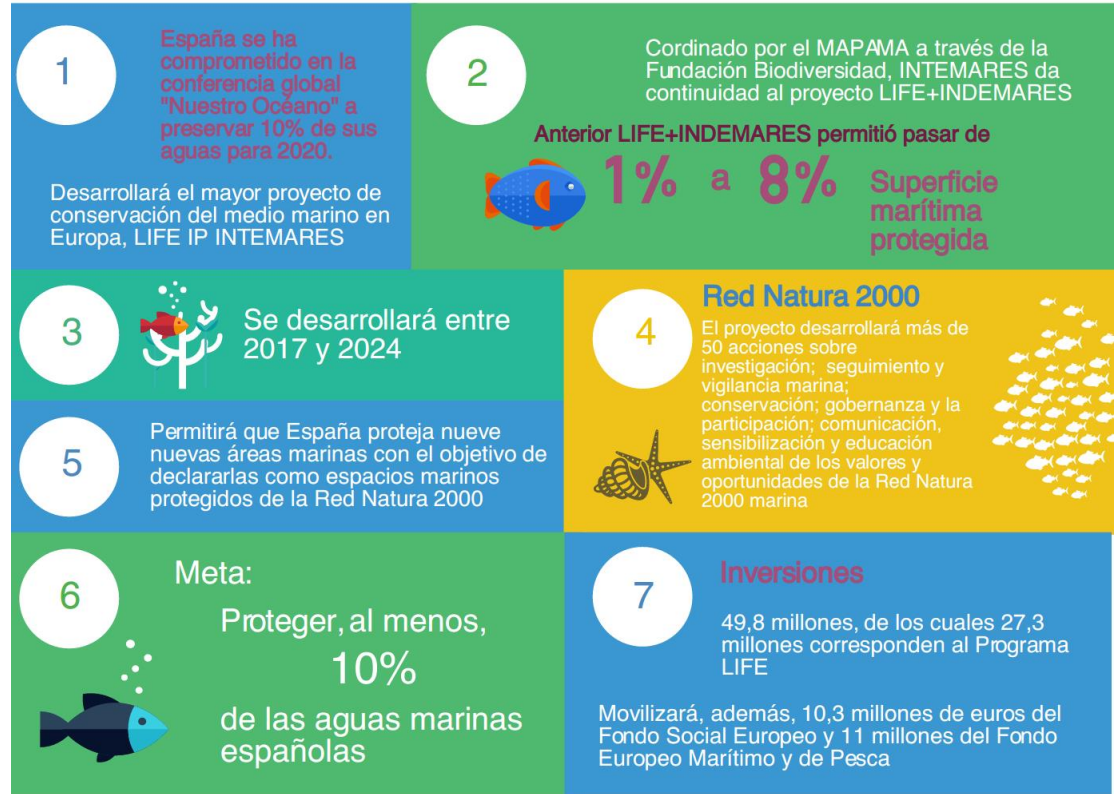
**within a common vision for a sea basin**



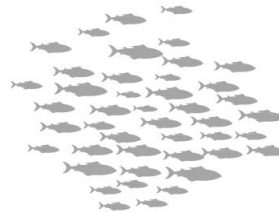
# scaling-up multi-stakeholders participation in design of MPAs management plans

## LIFE IP INTEMARES

INTEMARES, la punta de lanza ambiental de España para la salvaguarda del patrimonio marino 



El proyecto ejecutará también otro de los compromisos registrados por España en "Nuestro Océano", el de "impulsar la sostenibilidad de la economía azul a través del emprendimiento y la sensibilización ambiental"



Infografía de #Larena sobre texto de Katy Arevalo para [www.efeverde.com](http://www.efeverde.com)

@deunvistazo  
@efeverde

# INTEMARES LIFE IP

## DESIGN OF PARTICIPATORY PROCESS-TEMPORAL

### LIFE IP – INTEMARES

Design of participatory process: Temporal sequence

- Extend spaces for participation
- Build the process together

OUTSET OF PROCEDURE FOR ELABORATION AND APPROVAL OF MINISTERIAL ORDER / ROYAL DECREE

UPDATING MANAGEMENT PLANS

Art. 133, 39/2015 Act.

Art. 26.6 40/2015+27/2006 Act.

PRELIMINARY CONSULTATION

Informativ e dossier

PARTICIPATION WORKSHOPS

Participation report

Draft MO/RD

PUBLIC INFORMATION

Approval MO/RD

INFORMATION SESSIONS

PARTICIPATION WORKSHOPS

online participation

face-to-face and online participation

other enquiries to admin. online participation

Information

Deliberation and agreements

Feedback or return

Evaluation and monitoring

- Start of **communication** to the stakeholders of the beginning

- Gather **points of view from all participants**
- Make **new interactions possible**

- Participants **receive detailed** feedback documents

- **Indicators**
- Inclusion of **improvements to the process**
- **Efficient communication** to local population and society as a whole

....Before

- Programs
- Maps of actors (stakeholders)
- Participation kit
- Facilitation guide

“PAPERS FOR PARTICIPATION”

During the workshops...

- Speaker presentations
- Agendas and facilitation kit
- Support cards, cartographies and photos

After...

- Online questionnaire
- Participation report
- Internal evaluation and improvement proposals



- Video Sonso (sand-eel) co-management <https://vimeo.com/65907836>
- Video Netgains/Os Miñarzos co-managed fishing reserve <https://vimeo.com/8842475>
- MAY 2018 Tools & case studies WWF+partners <https://comprometidosconelmar>
- Example maps using Green Box + other (traditional ecological knowledge)  
[http://soldecocos.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=26&Itemid=291](http://soldecocos.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=26&Itemid=291)  
<http://franciscosobrado.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapJournal/index.html?appid=ad1c2496c68e4234b9e866822e1a806e>

MINOUW, multi-stakeholders discards mitigation <http://minouw.icm.csic.es/>

INTEMARES LIFE IP

# THANK YOU!

follow us on



*The content and views expressed in this presentation are those of the FARNET Support Unit and not those of the European Commission.*