

### MARE2014/04

ENHANCING SMALL SCALE FISHING SECTOR'S PARTICIPATION IN DECISION-MAKING



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#### ENHANCING SMALL SCALE FISHING SECTOR'S PARTICIPATION IN DECISION-MAKING

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### **General objective of the project**



The project aims to enhance small scale fisheries (SSFs) participation in decision-making at local, regional, national and European levels

The culture or philosophy of developing a more participatory (including all the stakeholders) in the decision making process could conduct to a new governance of the *South Western Waters area*, which is especially relevant in the case of the SSF

#### **Geographical area**





The scope of this work is limited to the geographical area of *South Western Waters area (ICES zones VIII, IX and X (waters around the Azores)), and CECAF zones 34.1.1, 34.1.2 AND 34.2.0 (waters around Madeira* 

#### Western Waters case studies selected



Table. Western Waters area: case studies selected

	Case study	Area	Country	NUTS*
1	Aquitaine	ICES zone	France	FR61
2	Basque Country	ICES zone	Spain	ES21
3	Canary Islands	CECAF zone	Spain	ES70
4	Galicia	ICES zone	Spain	ES11
5	North of Portugal (continental Portugal)	ICES zone	Portugal	PT11
6	European decision level Special focus on the CCS Advisory Council	European level, ICES and CECAF zones	Spain, France, and Portugal	

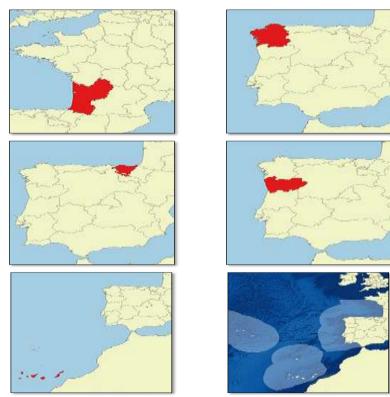


Figure. Western Waters area: case studies selected (in red)

<sup>(\*)</sup> Nomenclature of Territorial Units of Statistics





#### **On-line Access Database site**







- Almost 400 bodies representing SSFs (SP:261, PT:94, FR:15)
- 20% represent SSF exclusively
- Different governance model across countries which implies different SSFs representativeness







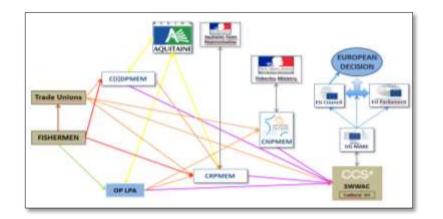
1. This work uses **governance structure diagrams** reflecting the flow of fishery information/communication (artisan and industrial)

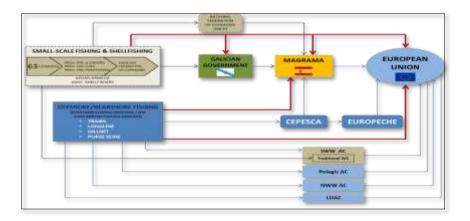
-It is measured the **goodness of that governance models** 

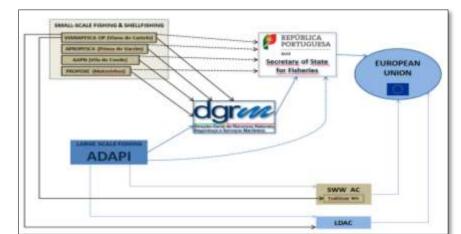
- -Good governance analysis: **effectiveness** of the involvement of stakeholders in the decision-making process.
- -The objective is to find out whether the necessary **governance principles are satisfied**

### **Gobernance structure diagrams**









### **Governance Principles**









### 1. Legitimacy

A legitimate SSFs representation BUT internal legitimacy –
mechanisms of internal participation within each organization – can
give rise to different degrees of legitimacy

# 2. Transparency

Transparency exists but should be improved:Limited top-down transfer of the knowledge about European

- issues

  Moderate to high ton down transfer on daily issues
- Moderate-to-high top-down transfer on daily issues
- Scarce-to-moderate bottom-up knowledge transfer on the SSF activity. The local-level representatives usually know little or nothing about the SSF vessel activity

### 3. Accountability

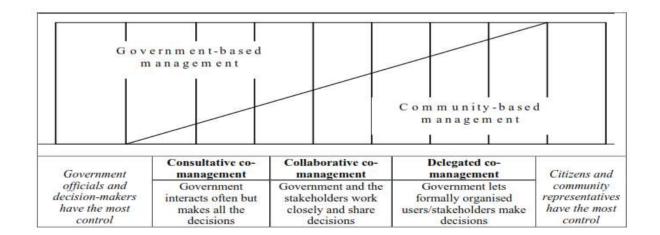
- A good structure in place – creating the ways and conditions

- Weak responsability, commitment, and willingness to improve the sector and the sustainability of fishing resources



#### 4. Inclusiveness

- Good passive participation in decision-making but insufficient to influence the decisions. Participation implies mere presence.
- Low active participation and low degree of influence.
  - ✓ Important issue: the usually adopted co-management model type is a consultative co-management
  - ✓ A Government based model







### 5. Fairness

- Low level of fairness: SSF vs. LSF representativeness
- The SSF heterogeneity and lack of bottom-up transparency makes its representation more difficult
- The LSF has higher lobbying capacity based on their abundant economic and management resources

## 6. Connectivity

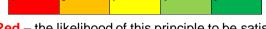
- Good connectivity between stakeholders has been established, but it is sometimes broken
- The higher/lower atomization of the sector produce the fragmentation of the SSFs interests
- Weak connectivity at the European level

### 7. Resilience

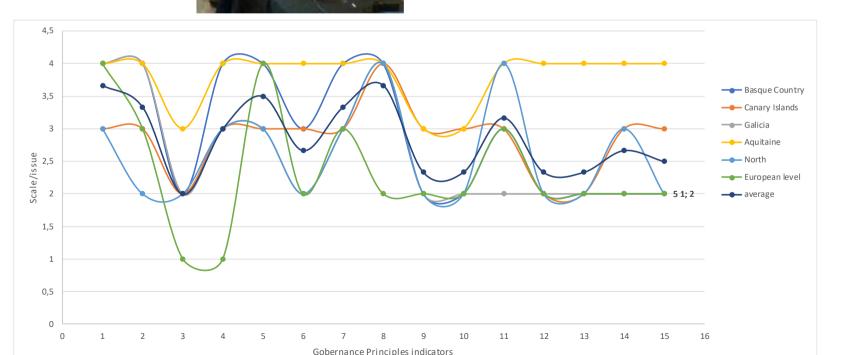
- The problems that cofradías are currently facing (especially those of small and medium size) is their economic viability
  - The procedures and governance structures are very rigid; the introduction of alternative proposals is difficult and complex





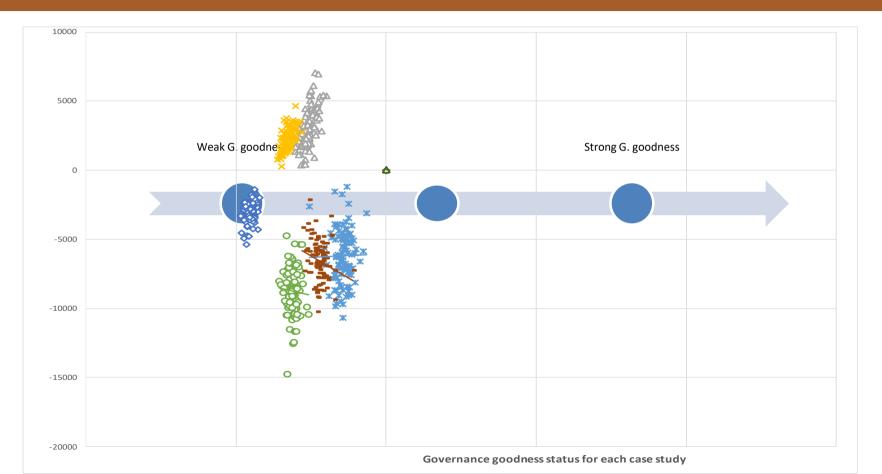


- •Red the likelihood of this principle to be satisfied is rare
- •Orange the likelihood of this principle to be satisfied is unlikely
- •Yellow the likelihood of this principle to be satisfied is possible
- •Green the likelihood of this principle to be satisfied is likely
- Dark **Green** the likelihood of this principle to be satisfied is completely certain



#### **Governance Goodness Multicriteria Index**





### http://mare.azti.es/

# Thanks! Comments are welcoming!



