

FarFish MPR Kick-off meeting Vigo June 26-27

WP4 – Development of Management Plan Recommendations
Nina Mikkelsen and Kåre Nolde Nielsen- UiT



Stakeholders Generic needs



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|--------------|--|--|
| Authorities | Sustainability, transparency, employment, income | |



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Engaging stakeholders in developing Management Plan Recommendations(MPRs)

Responsive Fisheries Managament System (RFMS):

- Co-management
- Results Based Management
- Top down (specific objectives) and bottom up (measures to reach objectives)
- Flexibility within defined and monitored limits
- Incentive based



Main roles in RFMS

Authorities define specific and measurable requirements: "Outcome Targets"

FarFish: WP3 (Matis)

Operators find ways to achieve requirements and provide documentation: Management Plan Recommendations

FarFish: WP1 (CETMAR) and WP4 (UiT)

Auditors check if requirements are met

FarFish: WP5 (Syntesa)



Outcome Targets

Specific requirements set by authorities to make objectives operational:

- Measurable and auditable
- Possible to achieve by operators

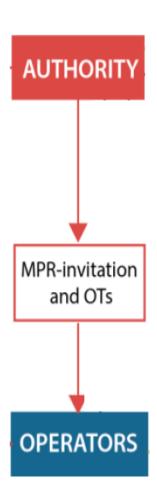
Example from Cabo Verde protocol (2014-2018):

Objective: Promote employment of Cabo Verde personel

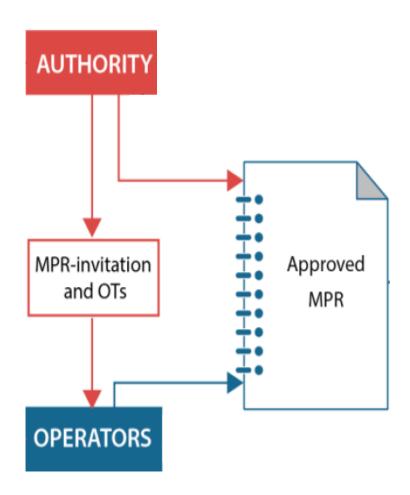
Indicator: # employed

OTs: Tuna fleet: > 6; Pole & line > 2; Surface longliners > 5

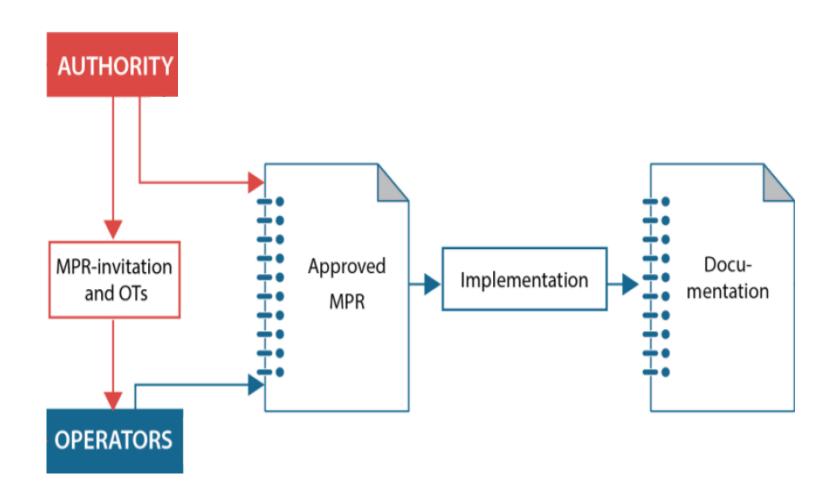




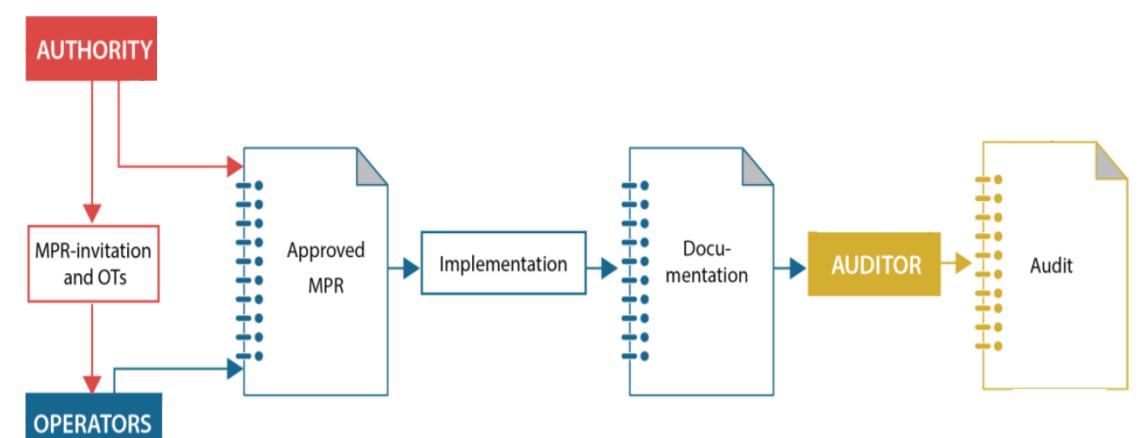




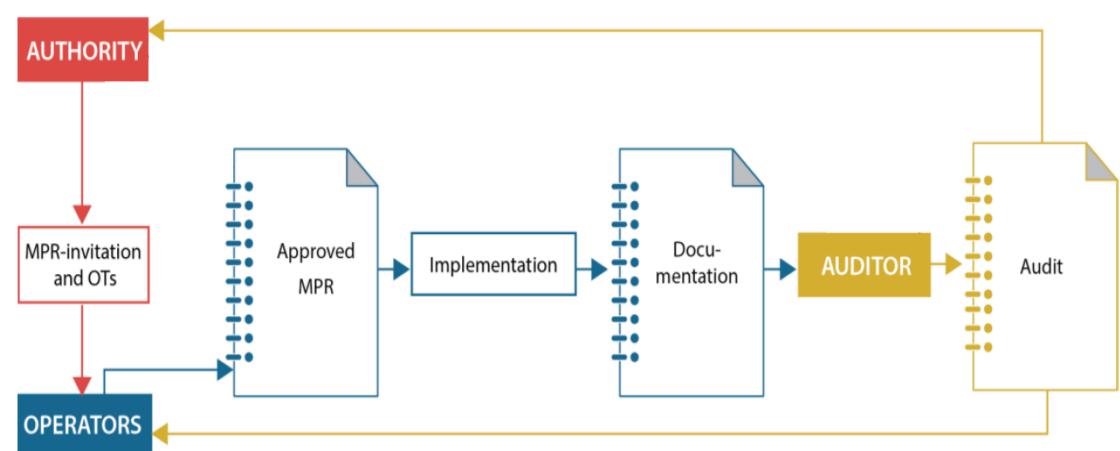








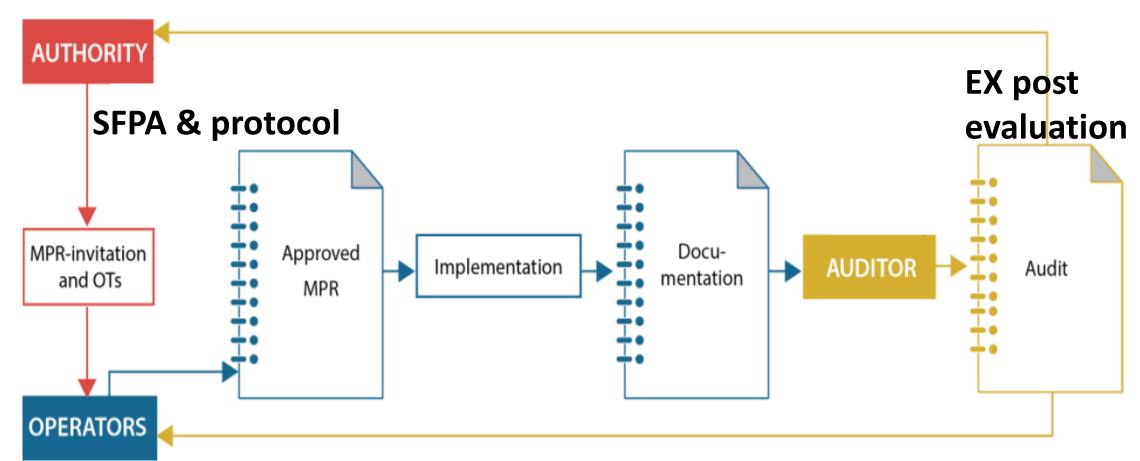




The SFPAs in terms of RFMS



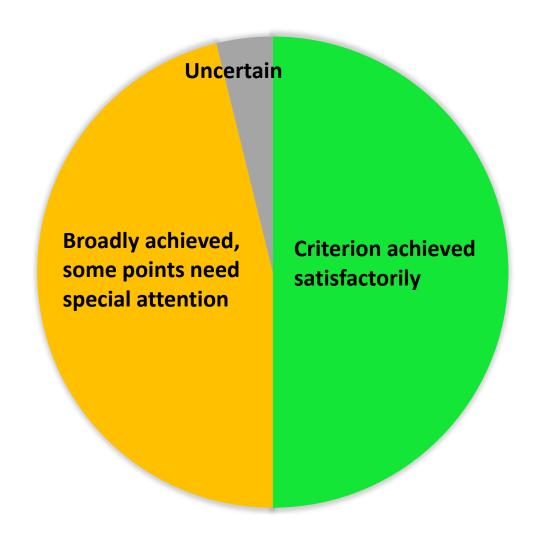
EU (DG MARE) and coastal state



EU fishing vessels

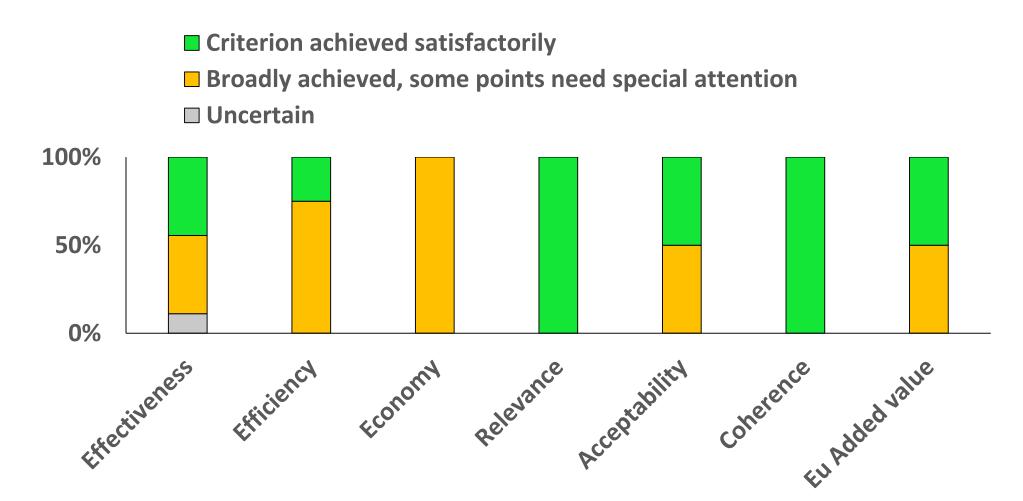
Audit example: Evaluation of the SFPA agreement between EU and Cape Verde (February 2018)





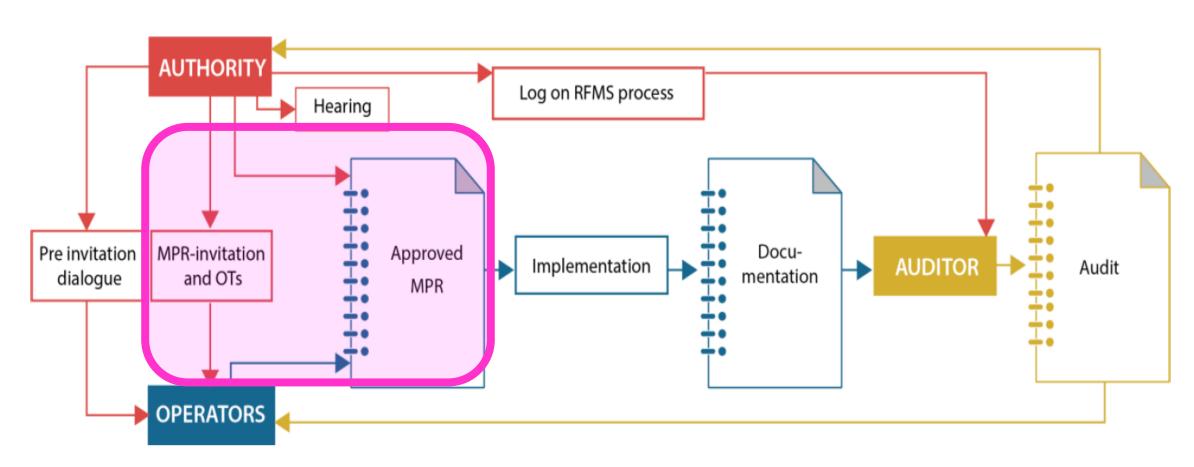
Audit example SFPA, evaluations by categories





Where are we now?







Example 1. Stakeholder needs (Cabo Verde)

Needs based on SFPA evaluation (Feb.2018)

Authorities
EU: Stock sustainability, tr

J: Stock sustainability, transparency, consistency with

international law and CFP

Cabo Verde: Maximize national resource benefits, strengthen

governance and control systems

Operators



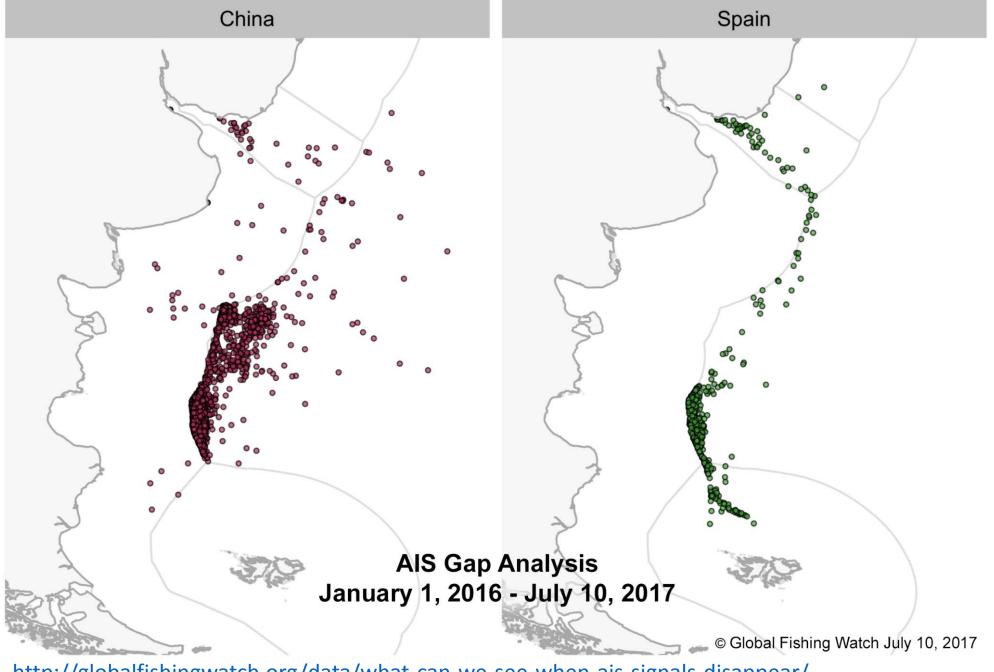
Example 2. Stakeholder needs (Senegal)

| Needs based on Management Plan 0 | | |
|----------------------------------|---|--|
| Authorities | Stock identification of the two species of black hake | |
| Operators | Fleet need access to fishing area | |
| Scientists | Data collection, self sampling protocols for stock identification, separate assessment for the two black hake species | |



How to achieve the OTs and thereby ensure sustainability?

| Outcome target | How to include in MPR? |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Transmission of VMS/AIS | Development of tool by WP6 |
| signals by all EU vessels | |
| operating in the area | |



http://globalfishingwatch.org/data/what-can-we-see-when-ais-signals-disappear/

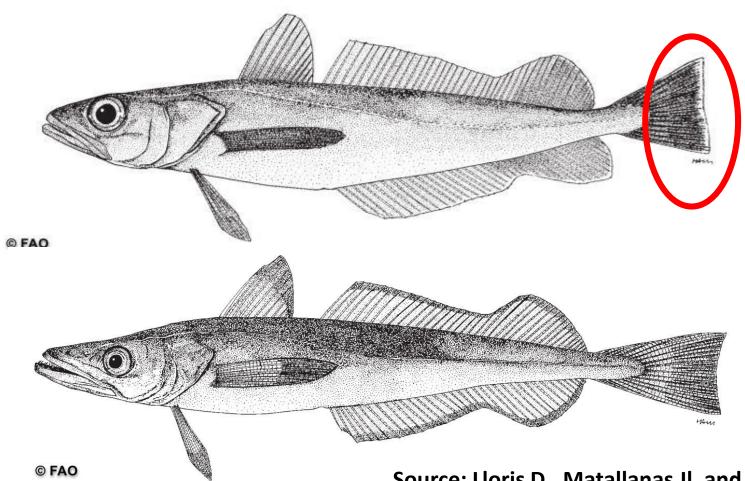


How to achieve the OTs and thereby ensure sustainability?

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| Transmission of VMS/AIS signals by all EU vessels operating in the area | Development of tool by WP6 |
| On-board self-sampling for black hake in Senegalese EEZ | Establish self-sampling protocols, training of observers |

How to separate the Black hakes *M.polli* and *M. Senegalensis*





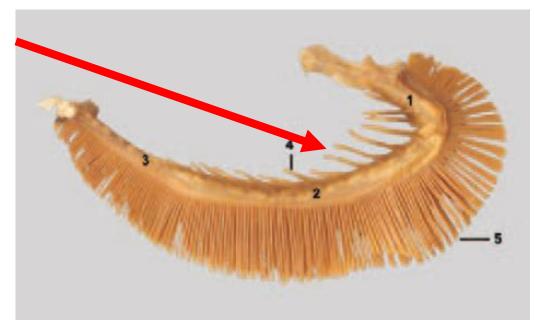
Characteristics

- 1. Mouth position
- 2. White stripe on caudal fin (*M.polli*)
- 3. Number of gill rakers

Source: Lloris D., Matallanas Jl, and P.Oliver (2009) Hakes of the world. FAO



Gill rakers



Merluccius brancial arch.

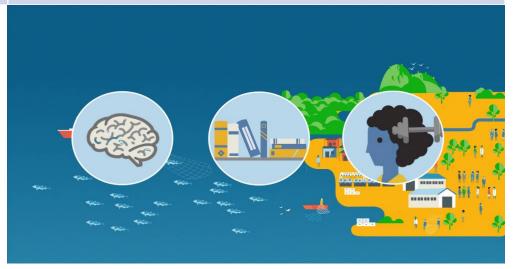
M.polli: 8-12, M.senegalensis: 13-18

Source: Lloris D., Matallanas Jl, and P.Oliver (2009) Hakes of the world. FAO



How to achieve the OTs and thereby ensure sustainability?

| Outcome target | How to include in MPR? |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Foster the use of mandatory | Training personnel in data treatment |
| e-logbooks | |





Define and compare alternative management strategies to achieve OTs

| ОТ | Reduce bycatch by 50% |
|------------|-----------------------|
| Scenario 1 | Status Quo |
| Scenario 2 | Seasonal fishing ban |
| Scenario 3 | Gear restrictions |



Development of MPRs addressing stakeholders needs

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