

EAP

Notes sur l'implémentation

Quel niveau de complexité?

- Quel niveau de complexité?
 - Dans les composantes / fonctions
 - Dans le modèle conceptuel / modèle décisionnel
 - Dans le niveau de participation
 - Dans les processus

Quelles échelles d'analyse?

- L'échelle où le apparait n'est pas forcément celle où il prend sa source (spéléologie)
- Les conclusions à une échelle pourraient être non-pertinentes à une autre échelle
- Clarifier la différence entre echelle et niveau (scale and level)

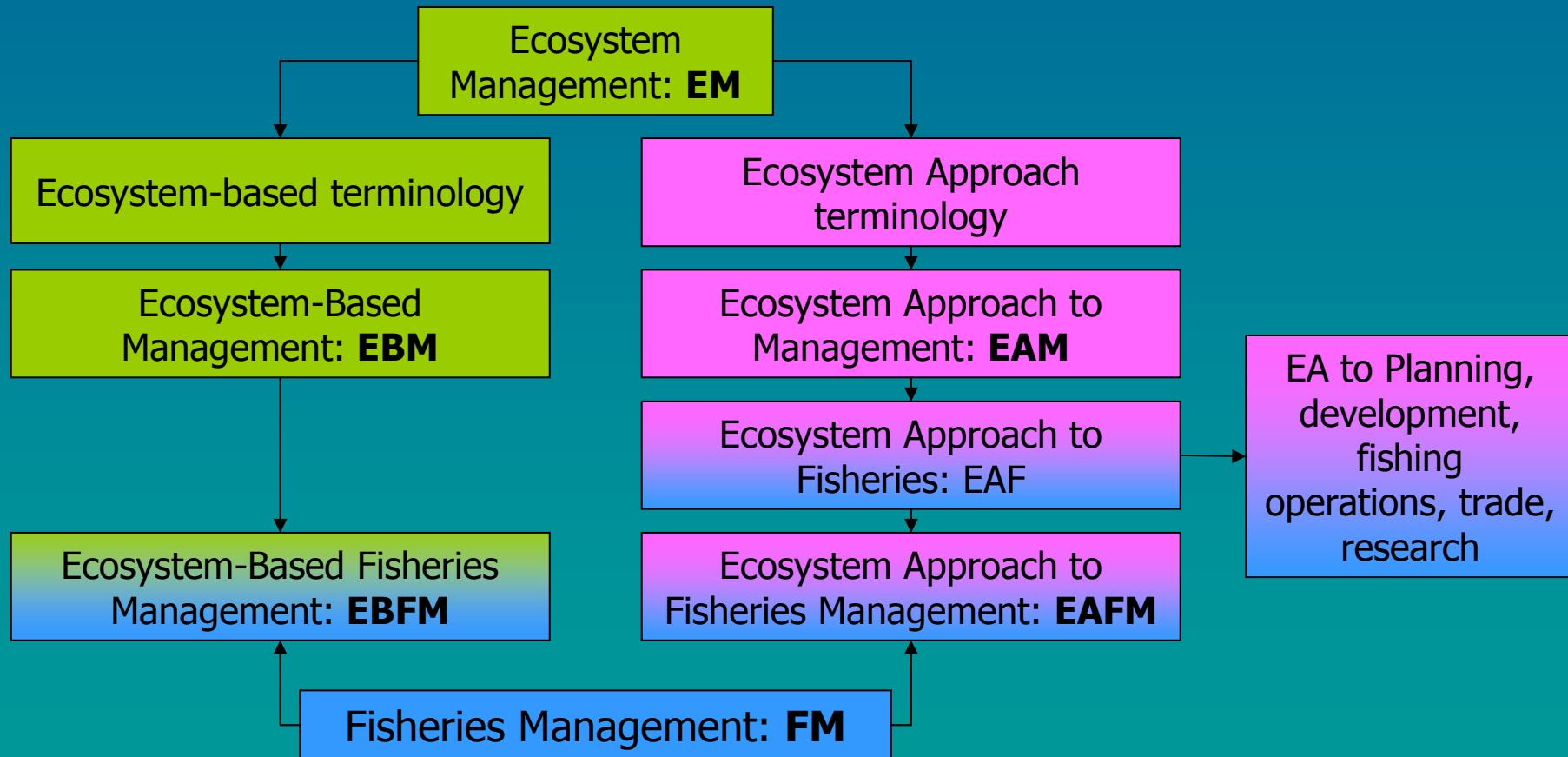
Vous avez dit «interdisciplinarité » ?

- Ad hoc (à chaud) ou planifiée (stratégique)?
- Thématique ou fonctionnelle?
- Juxtaposition ou intégration?

Participation / partenariats

- Role des scientifiques vs du gestionnaire
- Impact européen (RACs)
- Vertical: filière

Terminologie



Questions

- Quelles leçons pour la gestion?
 - Considérations scientifiques
 - Bases de données
 - Expérience de gestion de crises?
 - Considérations institutionnelles
 - Mémoires institutionnelles
 - Collaborations intersectorielles
 - Considérations opérationnelles
 - Echelle des temps (réactivité)
 - Financement?
- Comment passer en vraie grandeur?

- Restitutions ciblées
 - Ministère des pêches
 - Communauté Européenne
 - Secteur (PA et PI)

What needed to be done?

National level:

Adopt
Adopt
Fight
Adjust
Adjust
Strengthen
Establish
Improve

Industry:

Accept responsibility
Improve
Request
Reduce costs
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
Organise
Increase
Provide
Contribute

Public:

Get informed
Get involved
Get organized
Change consumption patterns
VOTE

Flags and snags:

Social costs and stress
Optimal pathways
Optimal mix of measures
Active probing
Social learning
Participation
Inter-sectoral equity
Small-scale fisheries

Science:

Assess performance

Management:

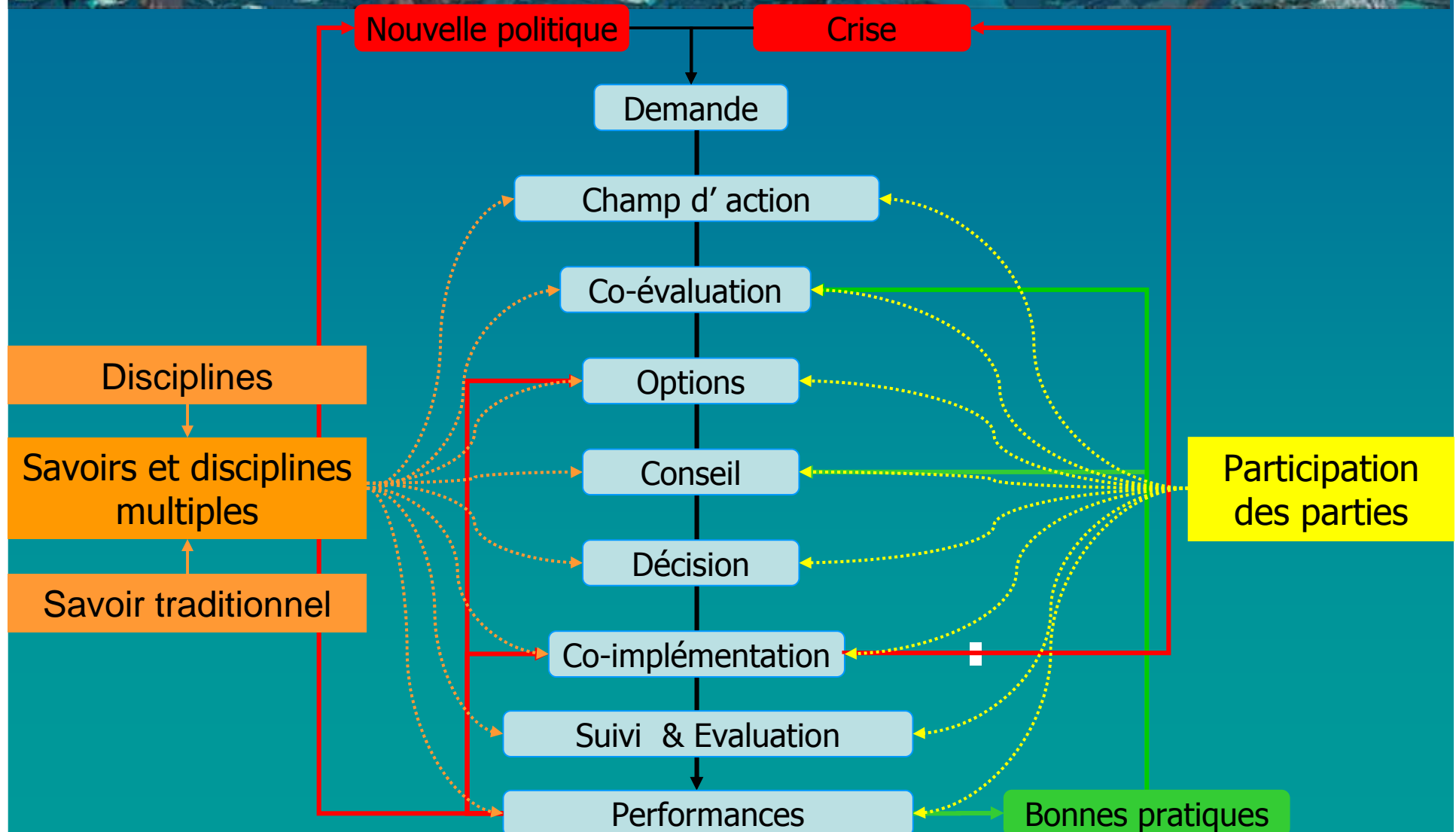
Address system issues
Decision making
Plans
Institutional arrangements
Technology

Gouvernance sous AEP

La reconnaissance de la complexité et de l'incertitude impose:

- De mieux identifier objectifs, enjeux et contraintes
- D'impliquer un plus grand nombre d'acteurs
- De mobiliser plus de disciplines
- De coordonner plus d'institutions
- De planifier à plus long terme (plans stratégiques)
- De fixer les niveaux de précaution (analyse des risques)
- Un relèvement des coûts (de la recherche et la gestion)
- Arbitrage entre moyens disponibles et risques encourus
- D'adapter l'approche à la valeur de la ressource
- De déterminer la juste combinaison de mesures
- D'accepter les méthodes et les avis qualitatifs
- D'évaluer formellement les formes de gouvernance existantes
- De prêter attention à la distribution des pouvoirs et des richesses

Diagnostic intégré

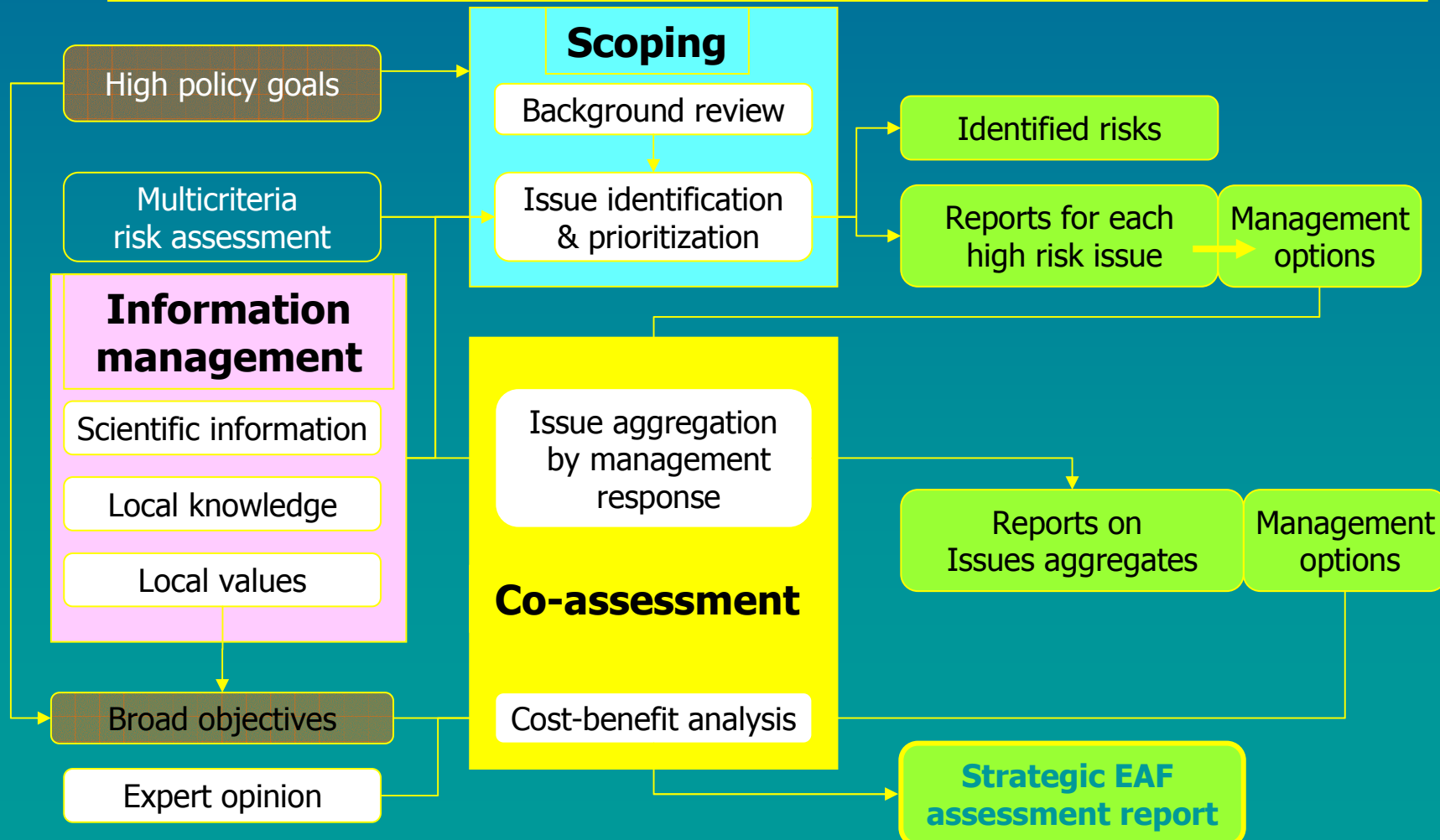


Evaluations stratégiques

INPUTS

STAGES

OUTPUTS



Social benefits and costs

Benefits

- Long term food supplies improve (quantity/value)
- Positive synergies at fisheries or LME level
- Greater resilience of empowered communities
- Reduced conflicts by participation

Costs

- Short term food supply / availability worsens
- Inequity: redistribution to high-tech owners and political friends
- Increased poverty: reduced opportunities and detrimental trade offs
- Increased interaction costs

Human factors

Local factors

- Level of formal education
- Other knowledge available
- Administrative capacity
- Level of empowerment
- Level of organization
- Level of poverty
- Alternative to fishing?
- Traditional rights ?
- Socio-cultural values
- Attitude to risk & change

context

- Political system
- Level of democracy
- Degree of autonomy
- National policies
- National legal frames
- NGOs development

Integration of approaches

SUSTAINABLE USE

SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

Precautionary
approach

Sustainability
indicators

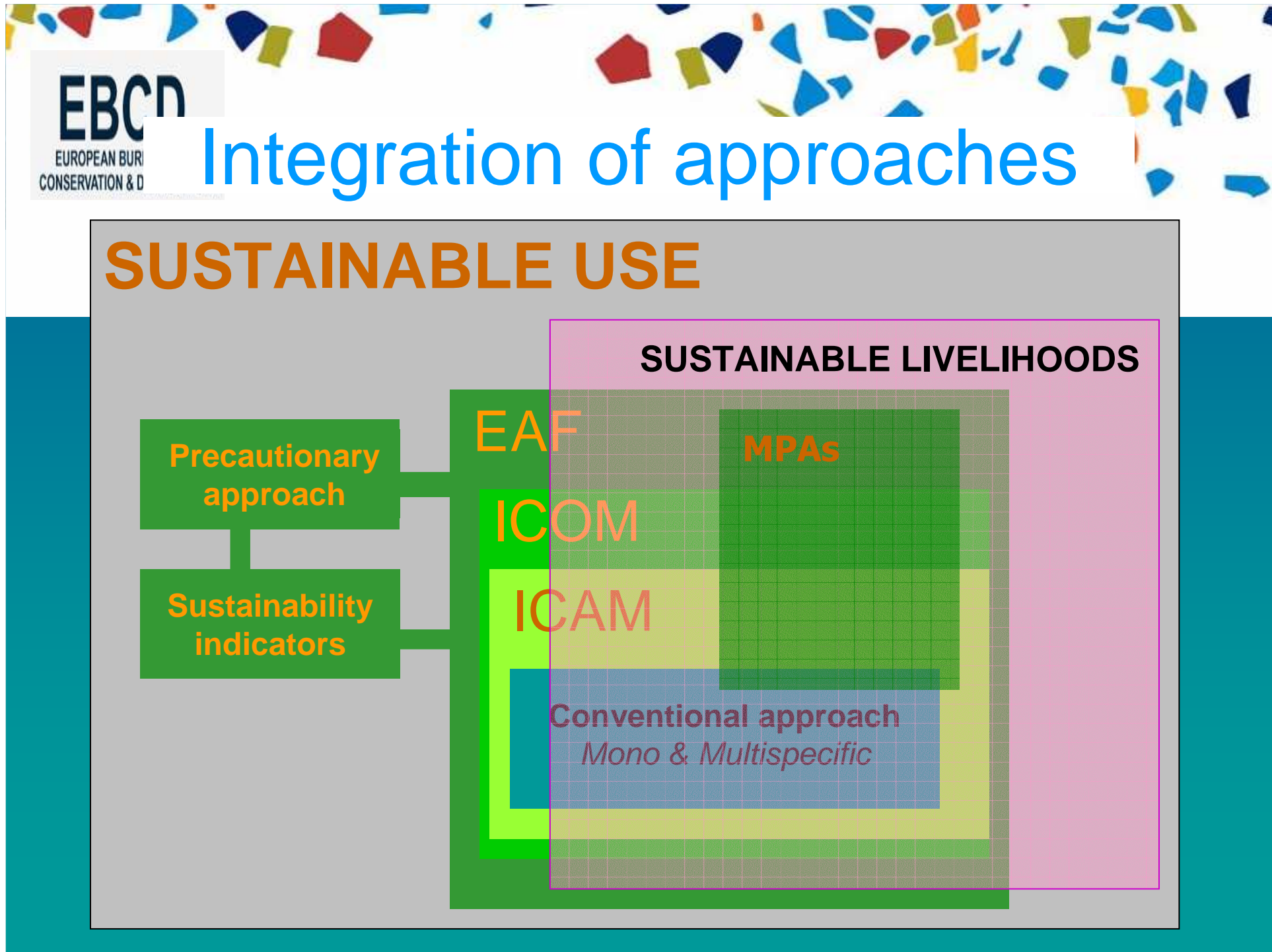
EAF

ICOM

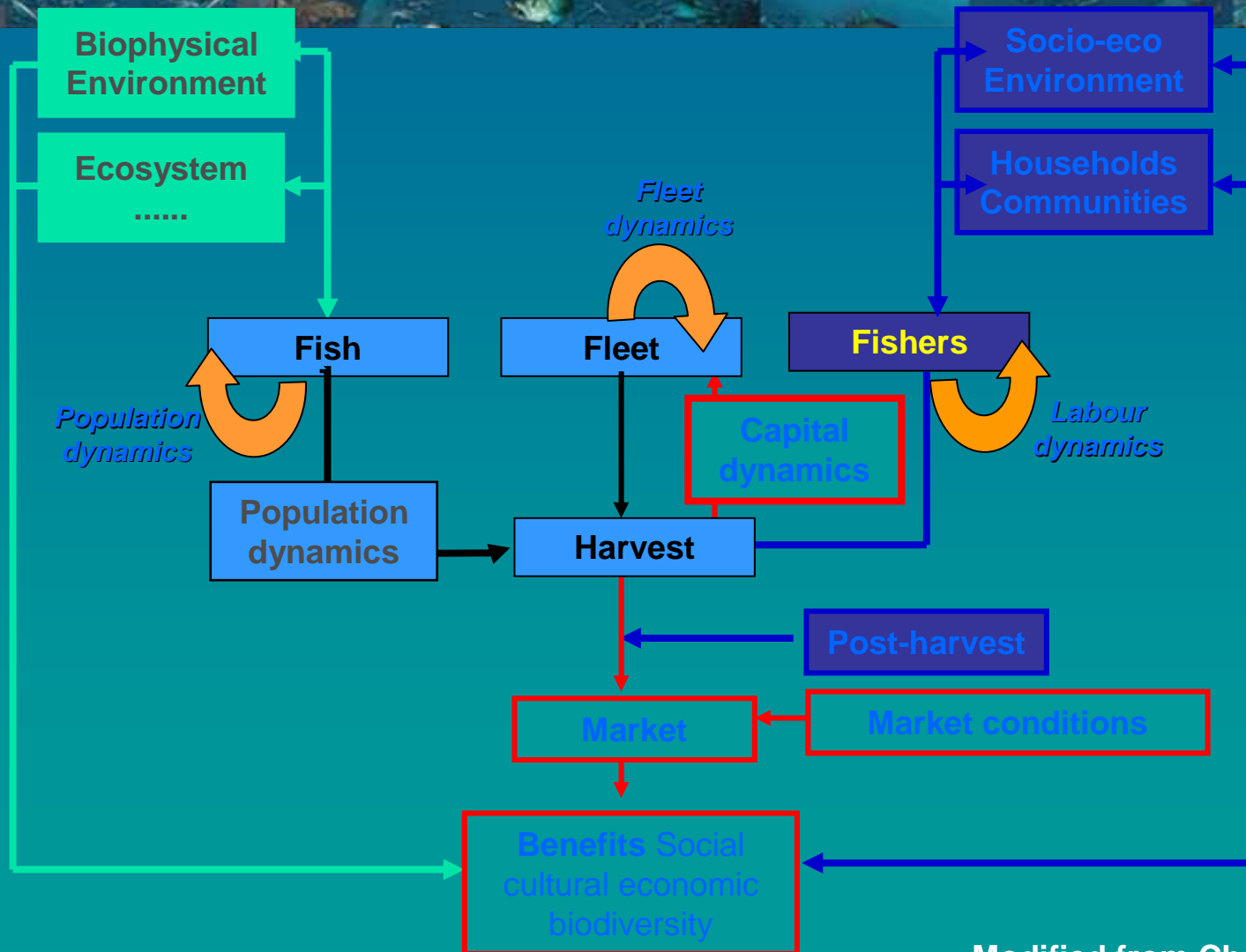
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MPAs

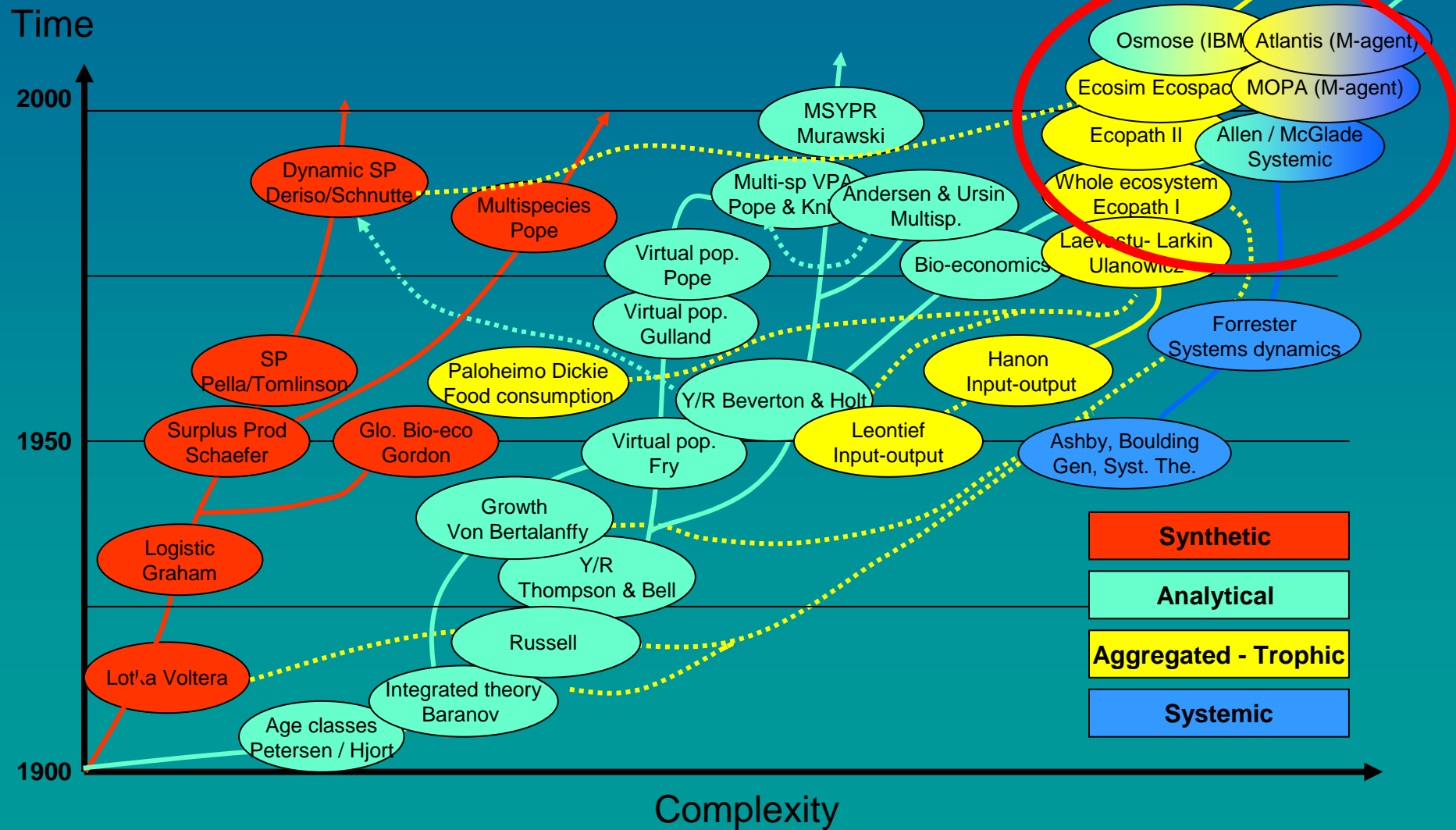
Conventional approach
Mono & Multispecific



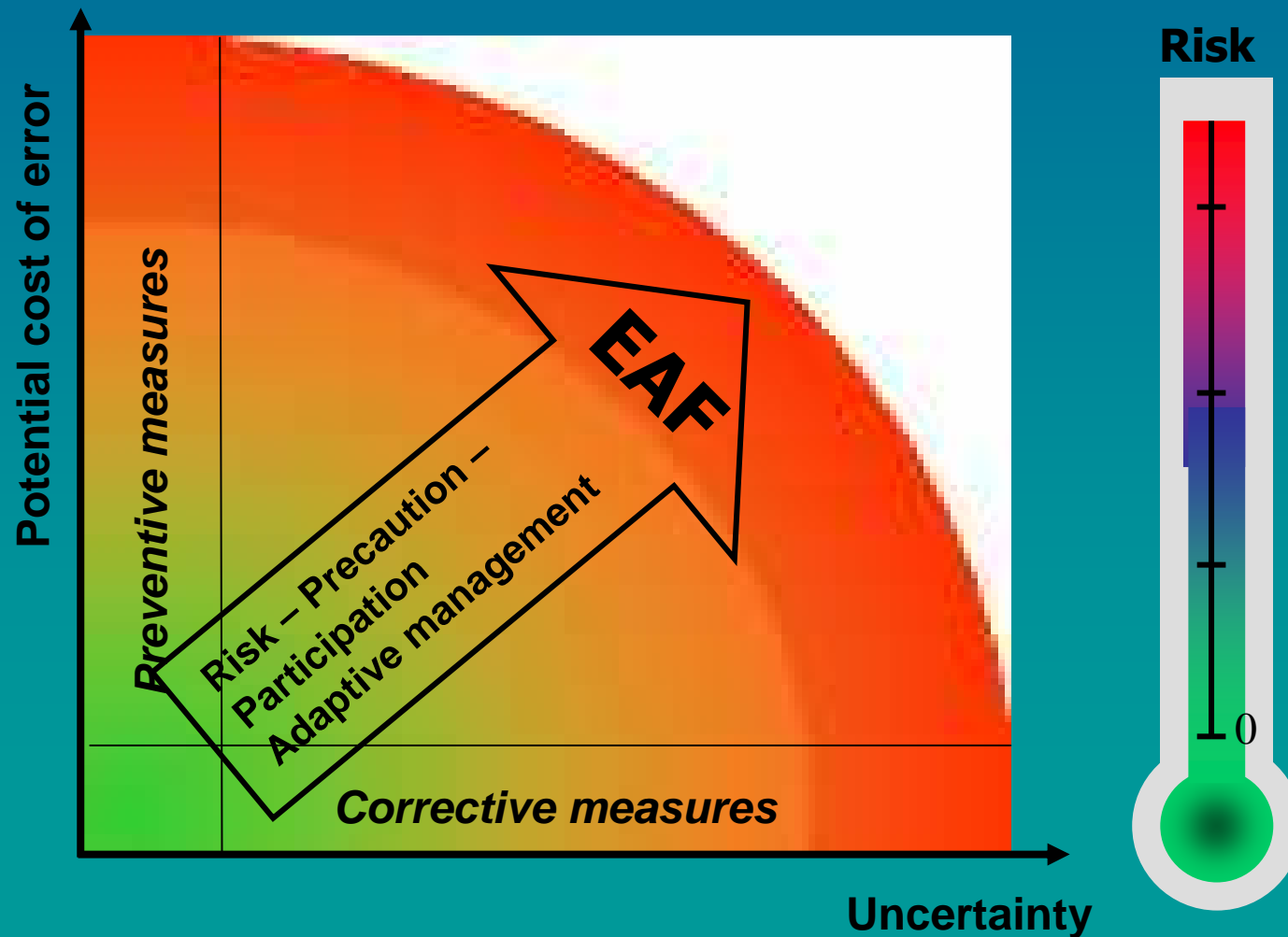
Modeling



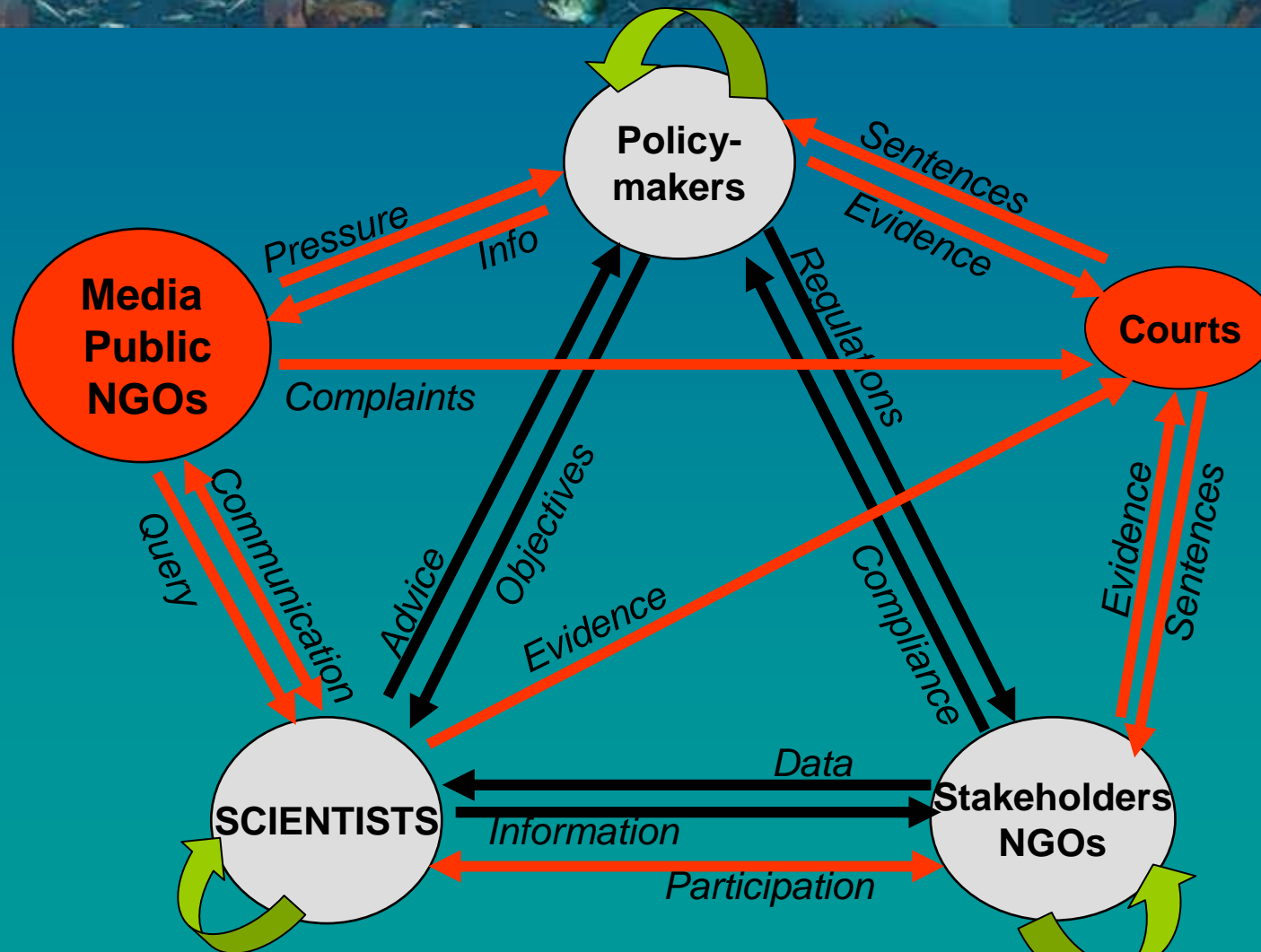
Modelling complex systems



Precautionary approach



New communication channels



MSC certified fisheries



Key viability factors

Economic factors

- Incentives
- Identification of cost/benefit
- self-financing

Social factors

- Alternative livelihoods
- Conflict resolution
- Communication
- Education programs
- Participation
- Equity

• Political factors

- Objective ranking
- Political and public support
- Nesting in national policy
- Success stories
- Shared vision
- Foresight capacity.

• Governance factors

- Administrative capacity
- Government coordination
- Clear legal framework
- Credible enforcement
- Adaptive Management
- Defendable use rights
- Decentralization

Some of the action taken

Management measures

- More selectivity, less bycatch
- Decreased gear impact
- Habitat protection (MPAs)
- Quotas for predators
- Les subsidies
- Capacity reductions
- ITQs, TURFs
- VMS

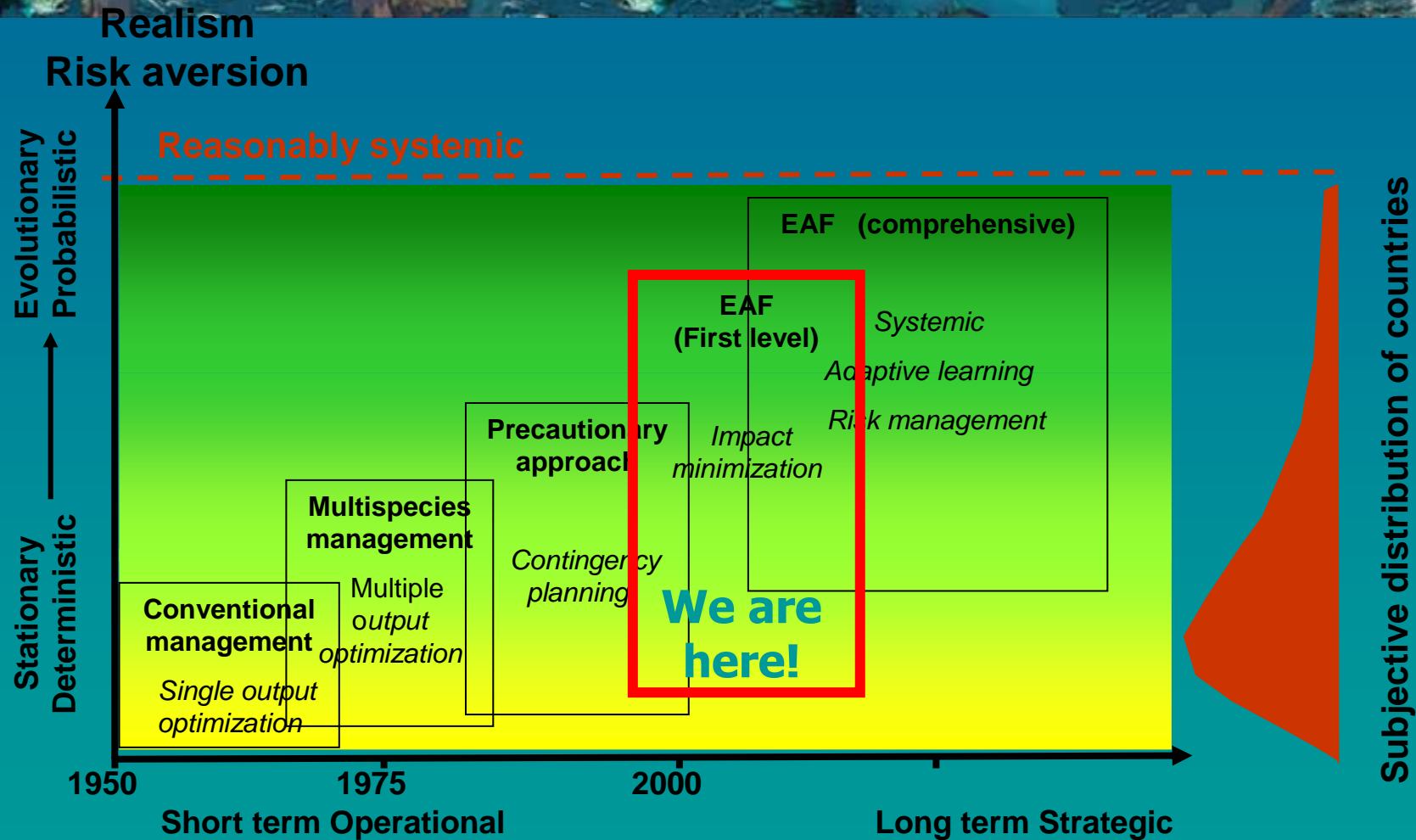
Institutional change

- Updated legislation
- EAF/PA in fishery policy
- Increase stakeholder involvement
- Community-based management
- interdisciplinary advisory groups

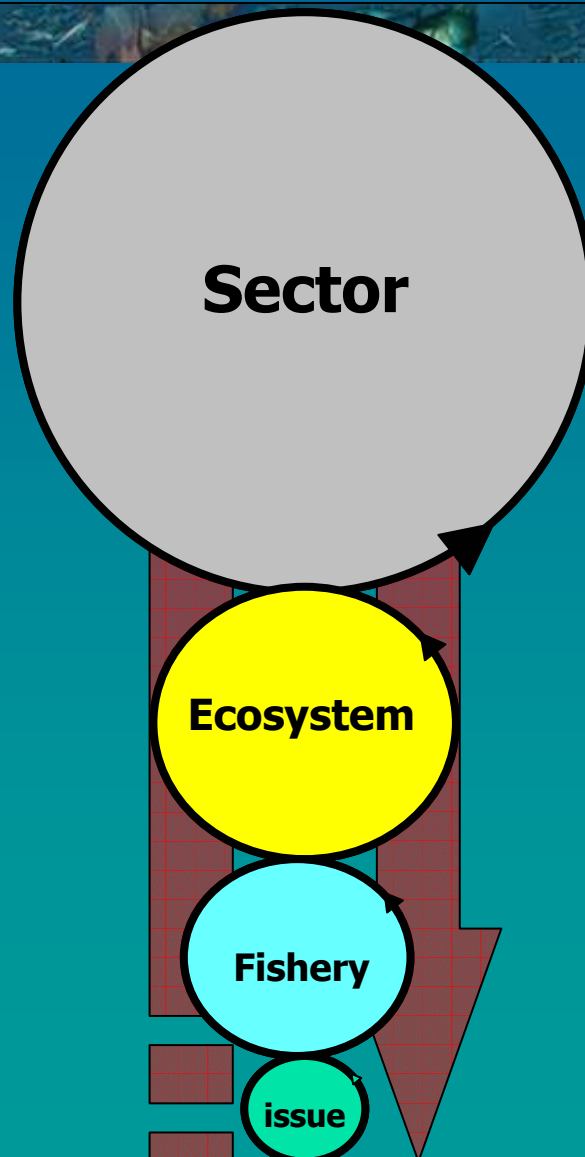
Science

- Integrated information systems
- Modelling complex systems
- Risk assessment
- Cost benefit analyses
- Social sciences
- Traditional knowledge
- Indicators
- Participatory processes
- Impact assessment (MPA)
- Policy analysis

Slowly coming to speed



Implementation strategy



The EAF approach spreads progressively through top-down and bottom-up adaptive processes

Where do we stand?

EAF is well g
and expands
conventi

A Body... science is
lly in many

ry
slowly

A new alliance is
urgently needed to
a more integrative
interface between
science, governan
society and identi
context-sensitive
implementation

1. Undertake urgently a strategic EAF planning in each country or RFMO
2. Harmonize and bridge the implementation of similar approaches