



## State of overexploitation of the seas

### OUR SEAS AND OCEANS ARE OVEREXPLOITED

- 85% of **world** fisheries are fully exploited, overexploited or depleted (FAO)
- 95% of fish stocks in the **Mediterranean and Black Sea** are overfished (STECF, of the EC)
- 1% of the world's fisheries seem to recover from overexploitation

### Its consequences...

- Food crisis
- Crisis of the fishing sector
  - Abandoning of the fishing activity
  - No generational replacement
- Impact to social and economic fabric of the fishing and coastal communities
  - Impoverishment
  - Increased migration



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### Production logic aimed at maximising catches

Logic that prevails in the world scenario, pushing producers to keep on **increasing** and **intensifying fishing catches**...



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## Production logic aimed at maximising catches

...and increasing **bad practices**



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## Factors that lead to overfishing

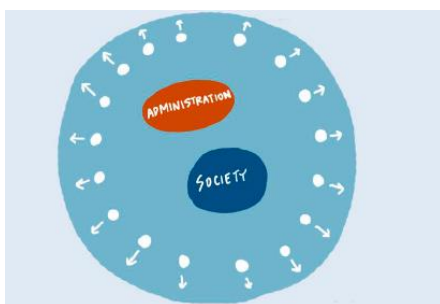
- ❑ Influence of **market forces**
  - ✓ Fragile regulations and lack of transparency.
  - ✓ Countries, given their growth targets, implement policies based on consumption.
  
- ❑ **Increased competition for resources that are becoming scarcer**
  - ✓ Individualism. Fragmentation of the fishing sector. Difficulty to reach collective solutions inspired by the general interest.

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## Factors that lead to overfishing

❑ **Centralized models**, its architecture and dynamics from which fisheries are managed.

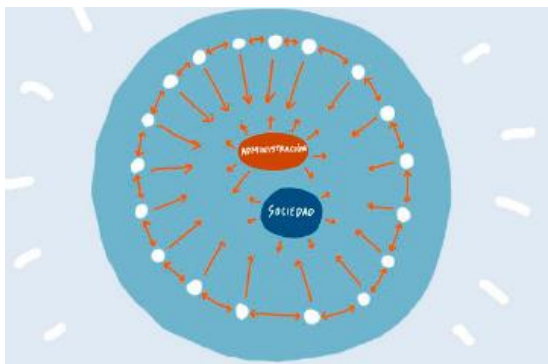
- ✓ Up-down approach
- ✓ Rely on an expensive system of control of fishing activities
- ✓ **Dissociation between States and civil society. Mistrust**



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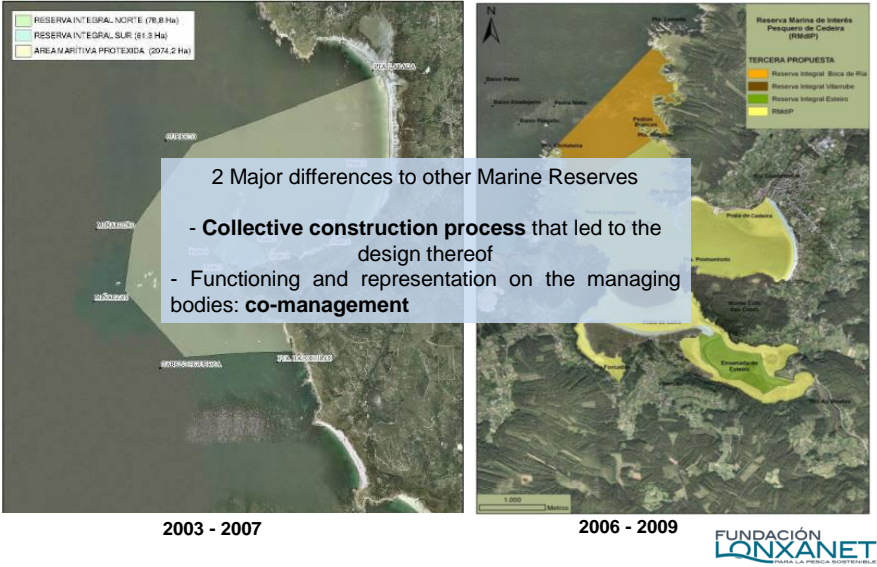
## A new model of management and governance is possible and necessary

**Restore trust** in the fishing sector itself and between the sector and the State.  
Build up a culture of dialogue

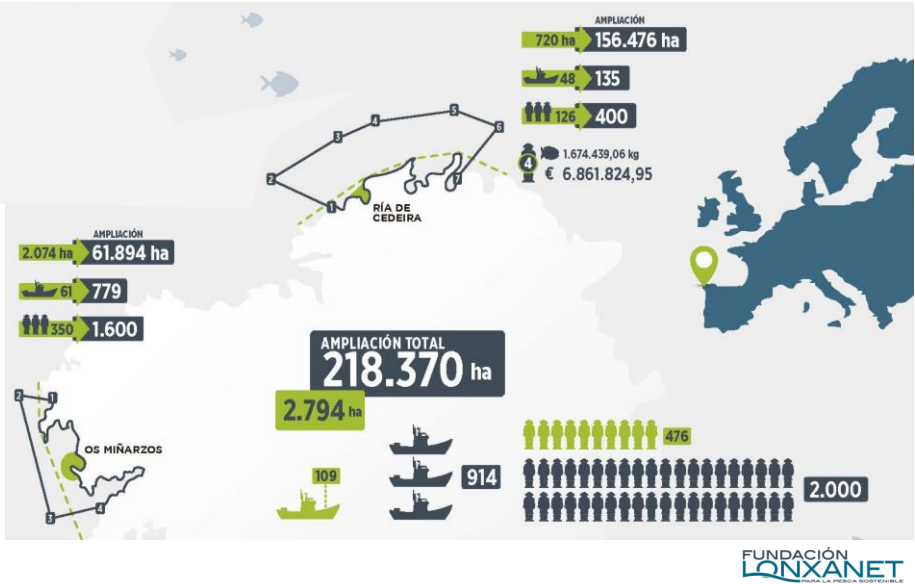


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“Os Miñarzos” and “Ría de Cedeira” Marine Reserves



Need for a new model of governance and fisheries management





## The importance of collective construction process and methodology to address it



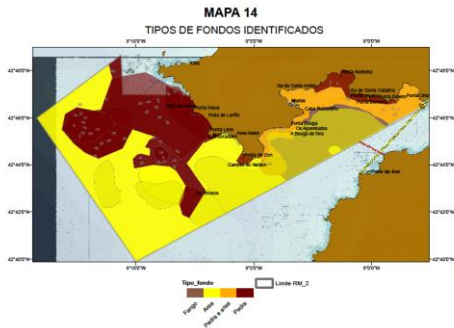
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HASTA LA PRUEBA SIGUIENDO



- Construct a **common expectation** for the future
- Encourage **communication**
- Awaken **collective awareness**
- Generate a spirit of **social entrepreneurship** and autonomy
- Base it on **general**, rather than individual **interest**

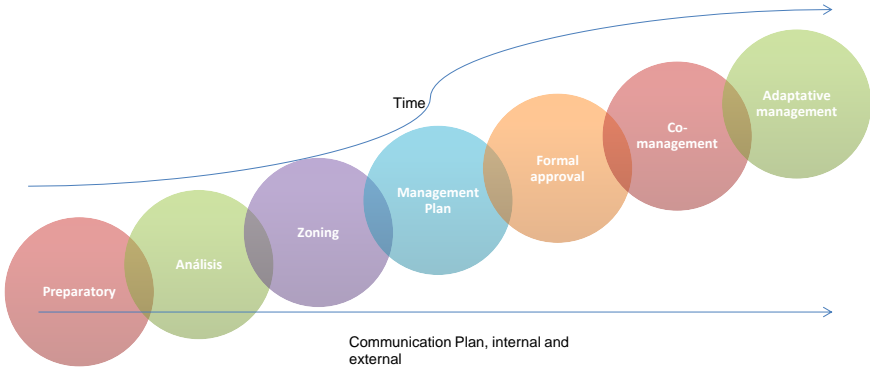
The importance of collective construction process and methodology to address it

Integrating **Local Ecological Knowledge** into scientific knowledge ensures more coherent and realistic management measures were guaranteed

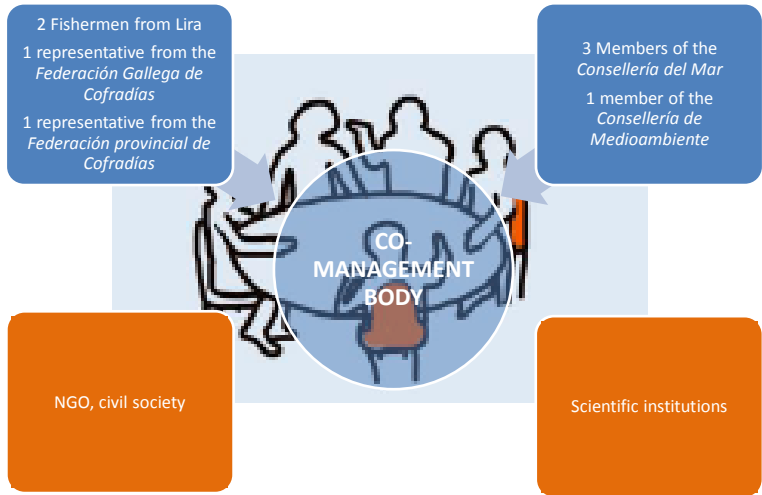


The importance of collective construction process and methodology to address it

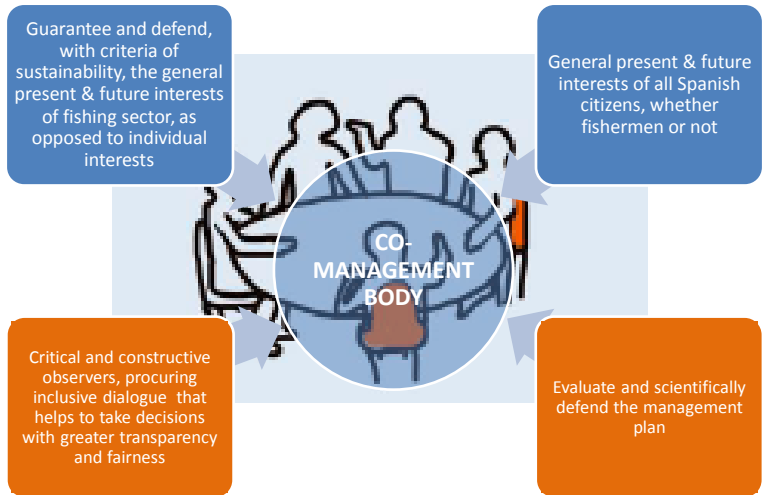
- Slow and complicated... but it is **necessary**
- ✓ To achieve **consensus and commitment** to it.
  - ✓ To promote **a change of mind** from a more competitive mentality to a more cooperative one
  - ✓ To keep on **defending the new values** in the future despite all the difficulties



Co-management as a fundamental tool for opening up dialogue and collaboration



Co-management as a fundamental tool for opening up dialogue and collaboration





### Some benefits of co-management

- ✓ Fundamental tool for **opening up dialogue and collaboration** between State and fishing sector
- ✓ **Shared responsibility has been favored**
- ✓ **Compliance and acceptance** of the standards fishing sector has been **improved**. The number of penalties has dropped significantly, as has social conflict
- ✓ **Collaboration among users has been promoted** (as well as scientific organizations and NGOs) in surveillance and monitoring, resulting in **more realistic and reliable data**
- ✓ Co-management body enables a **more flexible, adaptive and efficient management**



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### Main obstacles solved in the case of “Os Miñarzos” Marine Reserve

- ✓ Neither the representatives from the public authorities nor the fishermen share the same **cultural matrix**. Language used, intrinsic position of power, strategic handling of meetings
- ✓ No clear devices for establishing **communication** between the fishing sector and its representatives on the Co-management Body
- ✓ **Lack of a political vision** among our politicians for the value of this management tool as an opportunity to change the management model when it has been internationally recognised



All these insufficiencies are reparable

The model requires learning and time to improve its efficiency

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**Shared responsibility** in the management of the commons goods is a fundamental key to the collective achievement of sustainability

Only through the **generation of trust** as the main driving force is it possible to take on global and complex problems and to build the world and a **better future** that we all want and need



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