

Ensuring policy coherence between fisheries management and biodiversity conservation in ORs and OCTs

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1) The CFP in the ORs does not fully support biodiversity objectives

- Despite specificities, no particular provision except compensation for some ORs
- No MSY targets or multi-annual management plan as species are not under quotas (except Guyana's shrimps)
- No scientific advice required for OR stocks
- No Regional Advisory Council for OR prevents from communication among stakeholders

Recommendations




- Consider OR specificities in CFP reform (e.g. Fishing Aggregating Devices)
- Ensure sound stock evaluation prior to fisheries development

2) The external dimension of CFP threatens regional biodiversity

- Fisheries Partnership Agreements support development of fisheries in ACP countries (+ Greenland) and better national scientific advice
- Contribute to full (if not over-)exploitation of fish stocks (question of surplus)
- Competition with neighbouring OCTs for exploitation of shared resources (e.g. tuna)
- Impacts regional status of marine biodiversity

Recommendations

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- Support regional scientific advice for shared resources by FPA (through Regional Fisheries Management Organizations)
 - Review FPA exploitation levels in accordance with regional status of stocks
 - Add high level of conditionality to FPAs for sustainable national management of fisheries

3) In-between status of OCTs for fisheries is a major threat to marine biodiversity

- No EU requirements for sustainable fisheries management in OCT: not part of CFP and no FPA concluded (except Greenland)
- Only EDF applies to OCTs but no specific fisheries or marine resources management objectives

Recommendations

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- Support sustainable fisheries management in OCTs through development policy
 - Support OR/OCT cooperation within cohesion policy (new programming period)

4) Overseas biodiversity initiatives do not specifically target fisheries management

- Small number of EU-funded projects target sustainable fisheries management in ORs and OCTs (Framework Project by DG Research, Net-Biome, BEST)
- Biodiversity issues are also fisheries issues: - (invasive species, pollution, etc.), but fisheries stakeholders not part to biodiversity projects

Recommendations

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- Include fisheries management within biodiversity conservation initiatives and policies: status of fish stocks, management of data-deficient fisheries, environmental impacts of FADs, etc.
 - Consider fisheries within future biodiversity conservation policies

BEST project: CARIPES

- Key objective is to integrate fishers within biodiversity conservation
- Activities revolve around development of Payment to Ecosystem Services in Marine Protected Areas in BVI, Saba and Martinique
- PES consist in the compensation for introduction of good fishing practices in MPA



Example of integration of fisheries management within biodiversity-oriented project

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