

Fishery Co-management institutional, economics and contract issues

Vers des politiques régionales pour une pêche durable des petits pélagiques en Afrique nord Ouest: mise en place d'un
mecanisme d'aménagement concerté en Afrique nord ouest, Dakar, Hotel les Almadies 15 -17 avril 2009.

Definition of Co- management



Bits of History...

- John Kerney (1984). « Co-management » of Herring in the Bay of Fundy, Canada
 - Pinkerton (1989). Co-management of various fisheries with the involvement of non-governmental organisations in the management process in Canada and US
- ... all the time started with the willingness of a fishing entity (community, producer organisation, etc.) to get involve in the management process of marine resources

Definition

- Many definitions....
- One to keep in mind:

Co-management is the share of responsibilities

And share of the costs.....

Co-management: from the top to the bottom...

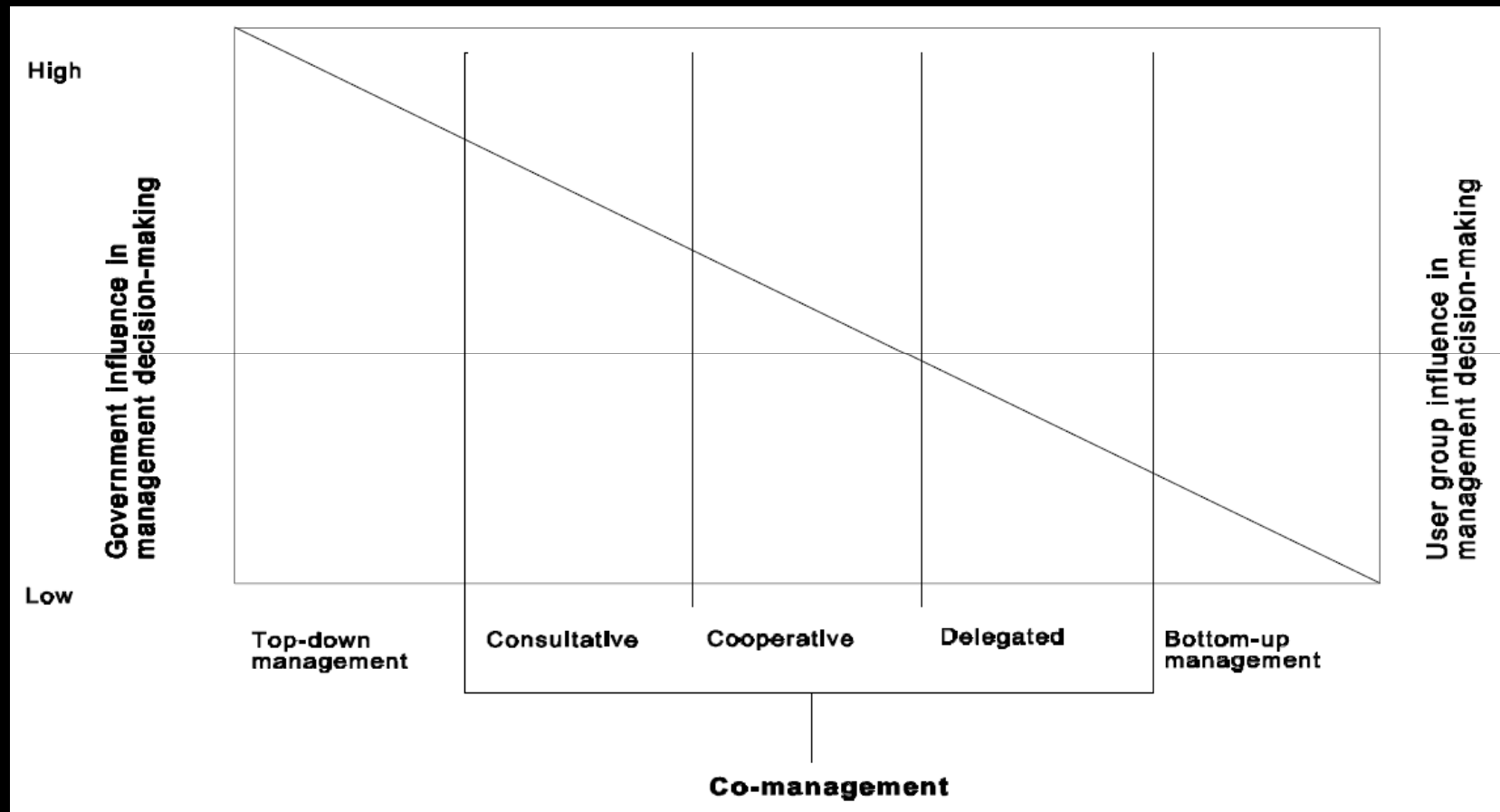


Figure 1: Spectrum of co-management arrangements

ICLARM, 1998

Aim of co-management system

- Changing comparative advantage in decision-making
- Minimise effects of uncertainty (internal and external)
- Controlling negative behaviour
- In summary : Maximise efficiency and effectiveness of marine resource uses = improve net benefit (or societal costs of fishing activities and fishery policies, www.ecostproject.org)



... at a certain cost!

Co-management = institutional process

- Implication of firms and government as a conscious acts of resources (work and money) allocation
- Efficiency of the system can be addressed
- Address the failure of market mechanisms
- Co-management = shift in decision-making efficiency
- → re-contracting rights and responsibilities

Co-management from an institutional perspective

- Should look at:
 - 1) The role of transactions costs environments in shaping what is done in a market and what is left to the planning or “rationalist” part of the economy, and
 - 2) The structure and function of contracts that organize much of the exchange in the fishery sector, national, regional and world economies.

Costs....

- Share of the management costs!
- First, costs are associated with defining the performance criteria of the parties
- Second, costs are incurred in performing according to the contract
- Third, costs are associated with verifying performance.



Implicit or
explicit
contract?

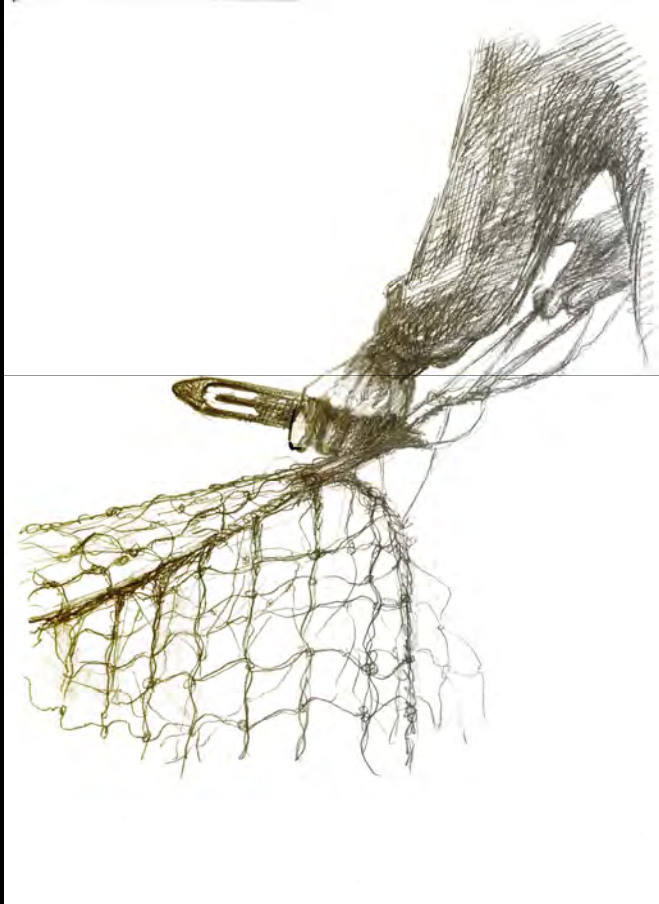


Co-management as an implicit contract

- Failed or missing State
- No regulation → self regulated system (West African artisanal fisheries)



Explicit contract...



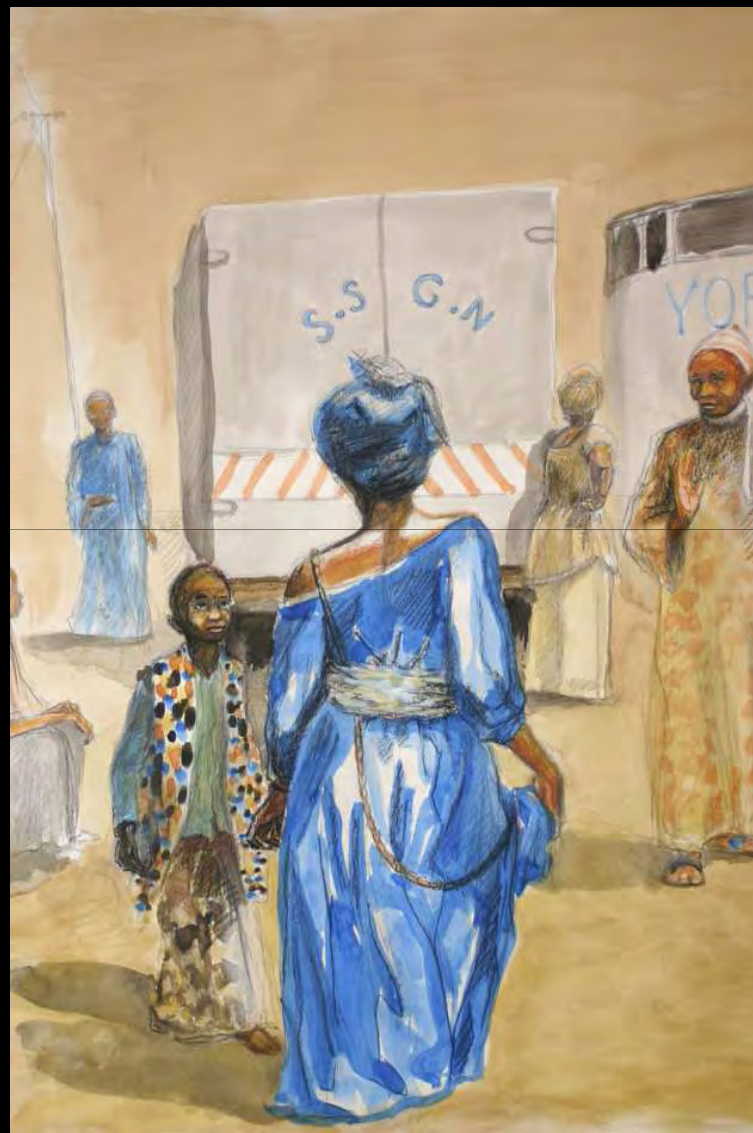
- Rights exchange
- Responsibility sharing
- Agents (actors) perception : win-win situation
- Agreements between co-equals or
- Share of benefits from marine ecosystem services that will might otherwise not be produced.

Characteristics of co-management contracts: likelihood of being successful

- 1) Frontiers well-defined;
- 2) Well-defined membership criteria;
- 3) Feasible scale size of management units;
- 4) Well defined rules on incidental catch and poaching;
- 5) Local management committees;
- 6) Regional management committees;
- 7) System for financing the activities of local committees;
- 8) An active volunteer program;
- 9) Local autonomy;
- 10) A legislative mandate.



Conclusion



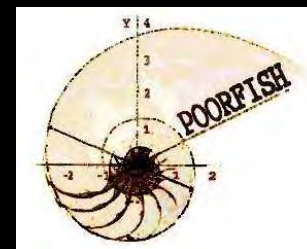
- Co-management is a long term process
- Time, willingness and energy
- Definition of contracts : rights and responsibilities
- Flexibility of the contracts



Something missing?

- 1. Pré-identification d'un niveau de stock potentiel en temps et lieu à partir des données d'indices combinées représentant la qualité de l'upwelling ;
- 2. Confirmation et validation des indices d'upwelling par une série d'indices d'abondance biologiques (en rapprochant progressivement le pas de temps) ;
- 3. Définition d'un niveau potentiel de captures
- 4. Allocation du potentiel de captures entre les acteurs régionaux de la pêche
- 5. Ajustement continu au cours de la saison de l'effort de pêche au potentiel de capture.





www.ecostproject.org and www.poorfish.eu