Basic Competence Needs in Fisheries Management

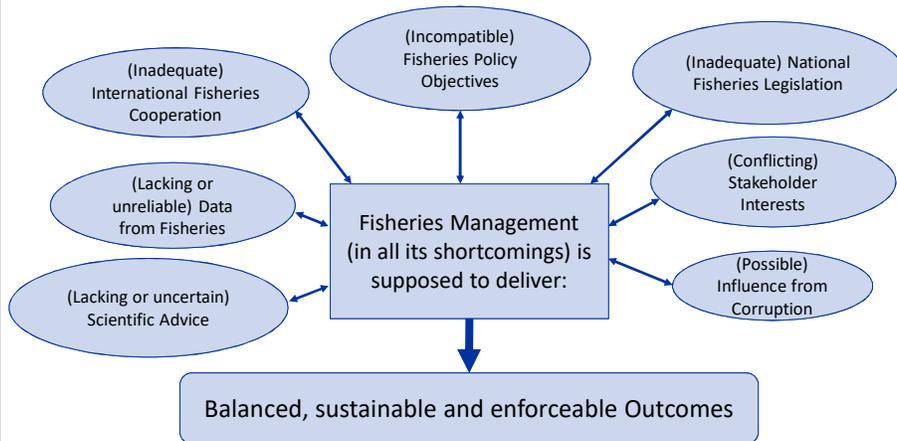DIRECTORATE OF FISHERIES

by
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FFF seminar 2019

Bergen,
13-14 March 2019

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Fisheries Management –
challenging framework conditions

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(Incompatible) Fisheries Policy Objectives

(Inadequate) International Fisheries Cooperation

(Inadequate) National Fisheries Legislation

(Lacking or unreliable) Data from Fisheries

Fisheries Management (in all its shortcomings) is supposed to deliver:

(Conflicting) Stakeholder Interests

(Lacking or uncertain) Scientific Advice

(Possible) Influence from Corruption

Balanced, sustainable and enforceable Outcomes

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Modern Fisheries Management – main issues and tasks

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1. Managing structure and capacity of fishing fleet – reduction of excess capasity
2. Improving exploitation patterns and reduction of unwanted fishing mortality and waste
3. Implementation of sustainable and precautionary harvest levels (quotas) – Harvest Control Rules
4. The sharing of limited resources – internationally and nationally
5. Effective monitoring, control and enforcement (MCS) of management measures – sanctions
6. Moving from single species to an ecosystem based fisheries management
7. Cross sectoral challenges: environmental, aquaculture, oil and gas etc.

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Marine life – our *common* responsibility

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The management regime – the main elements

Fishing capacity – Structural policy measures

| Scientific Research | Data from fisheries | Regulatory measures:
-Sharing of resources
-Exploitation pattern
-Exploitation level | Control and Sanctions |

International cooperation

Stakeholder participation
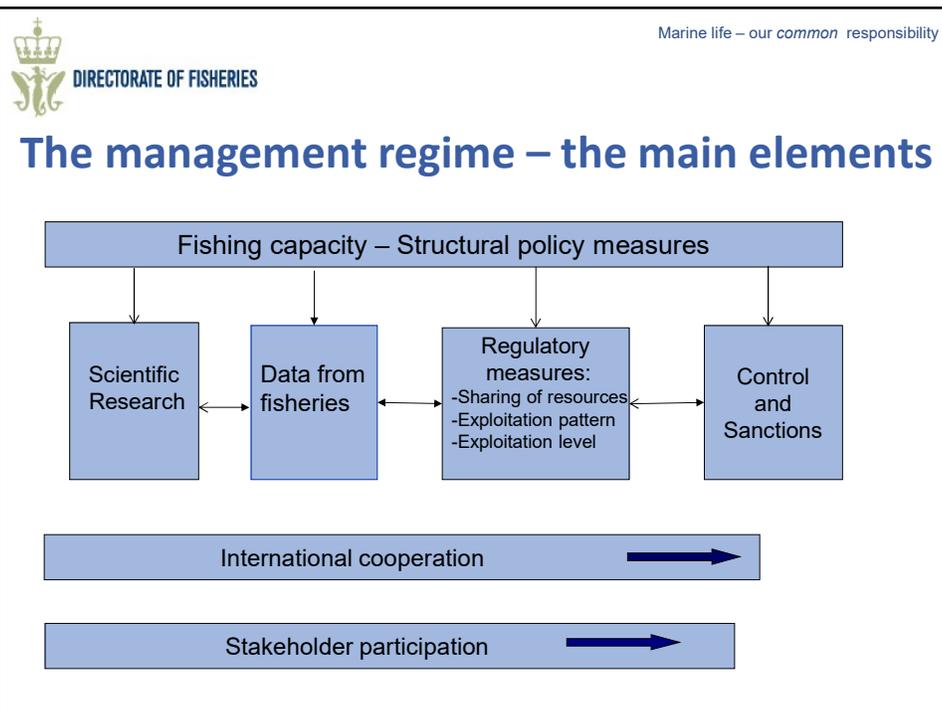
Fisheries management is a complex, multidisciplinary business:

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- Marine sciences (biology, oceanography, ecology etc.)
- Statistics, IT and GIS
- Economics (social, resource, business)
- Fisheries technology and knowledge
- Sociology, antrophology, psychology
- Negotiation capabilities, diplomacy
- Political science, history, jurisprudence
- Lawmaking and regulations
- Law enforcement and sanctions
- Communication
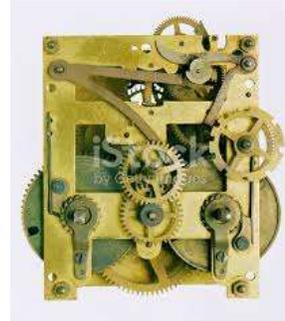
And importantly – as cogs in a clockwork– the disciplines must work together!

Conclusion

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- Knowledge and advice from marine science is of course vital input to fisheries management. But it is far from enough in achieving good governance. It is simply the first step.

- The biggest challenge in achieving good governance is the development and financing of robust and incorrupt management institutions, comprised of competent staff in a number of disciplines, able to transform scientific advice and other input into viable fisheries management.

Thank you for listening