

Split – October 2014

Technical Guidelines on Responsible Recreational Fisheries

Introduction

- Background:
 - 1995: Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (the Code).
 - Other published technical guidelines: MPA, sustainable aquaculture, small-scale fisheries...
- 2012: Technical Guidelines Recreational Fisheries.
- Objective: Sustainable recreational fisheries.

How

- Describing **ethical and managerial framework, best fisheries practice and management principles.**
- Guiding in establishing **institutional and policy frameworks.**
- Promoting **exchange of knowledge.**
- Promoting **cooperation.**
- Facilitating **best practices.**
- Promoting **research.**

Tailored to...

- Managers
- Policy makers
- Recreational fishers
- Other stakeholders (environmental organizations...)
- Scientists, academic institutions, research...
- Human activities that support recreational fisheries (tourism, manufactures...)

Overview

An overview of the Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries: Recreational Fisheries, including chapter titles, major content of each chapter and target audience

| Chapter | Content | Audience |
|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| Ethical Framework | Introduces aquatic stewardship as normative framework for sustainable recreational fisheries | All |
| Management Philosophy | Introduces adaptive management and structured decision-making as managerial philosophy | Managers |
| Policy/Institutional Frameworks | Discusses important elements of a functioning policy framework | Policy makers |
| Recreational Fisheries Management | Outlines decision-frameworks to operational fisheries management | Managers |
| Recreational Fisheries Practices | Gives recommendation for responsible recreational-fishing practices , including those related to addressing fish welfare issues | Fishers |
| Information and Research | Provides guidance how to generate new knowledge to direct sustainable recreational fisheries | Researchers & managers |
| Developing countries | Special guidance for developing countries is provided | Policy makers |
| Implementation | Provides guidance how to implement the Guidelines | All |

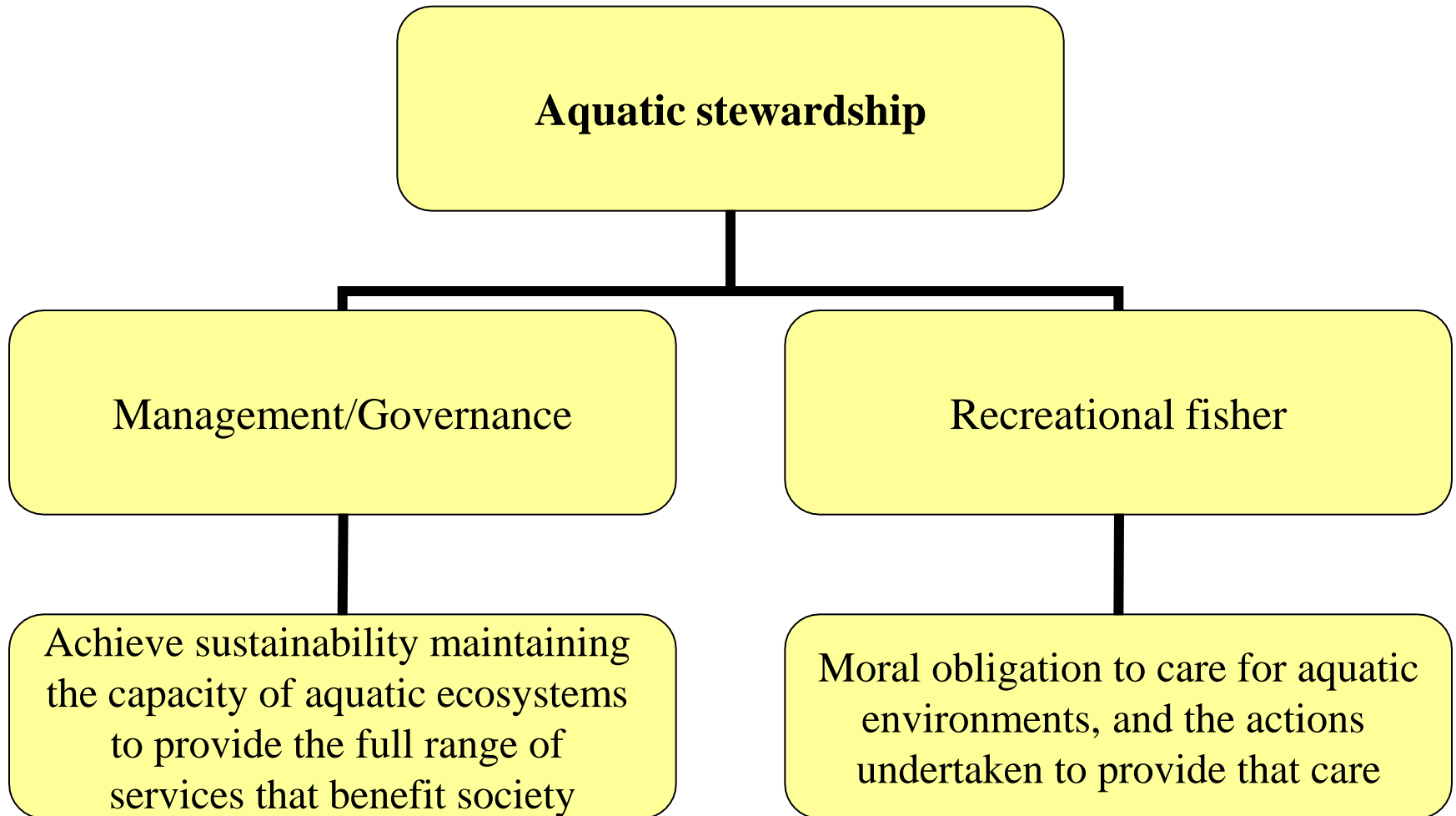
Ethical/Normative framework

- Society values and rules are not static.
- The Code principles:
 - Right to fish, but fish responsible.
 - Management should guarantee quality, diverse and available fisheries for this and future generations.
 - Transparency of decision-making processes and achieve timely solutions to urgent matters. Facilitation of consultation and effective participation.

Ethical/Normative framework

- All decision-makers and managers should disclose their normative framework.
 - Common: biologic sustainability.
 - Context-dependent: economical and social criteria.
- Normative framework: Base for goals, management objectives and management measures.
- Recreational fisheries: Dual system (socio-ecological).
- Dual systems normative (ethical) framework: principle of aquatic stewardship.

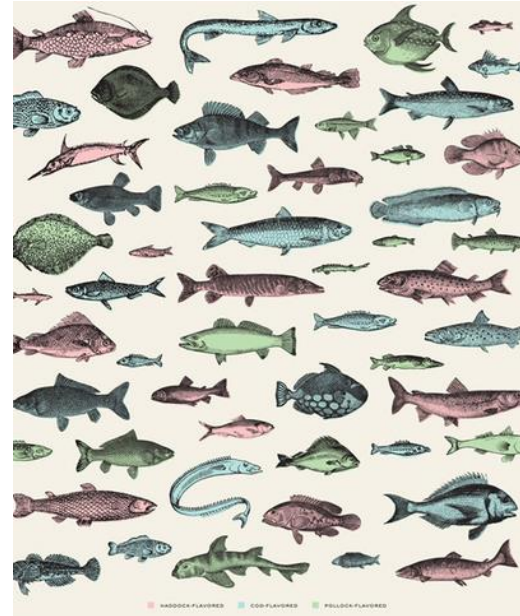
Ethical/Normative framework



Management philosophy



Getting a Street Beat



- Pervasive uncertainties.
- Management process: Adaptive management and structured decision making.
- Overarching fisheries principles: ecosystem approach and precautionary approach.

Management philosophy

Adaptive management of recreational fisheries

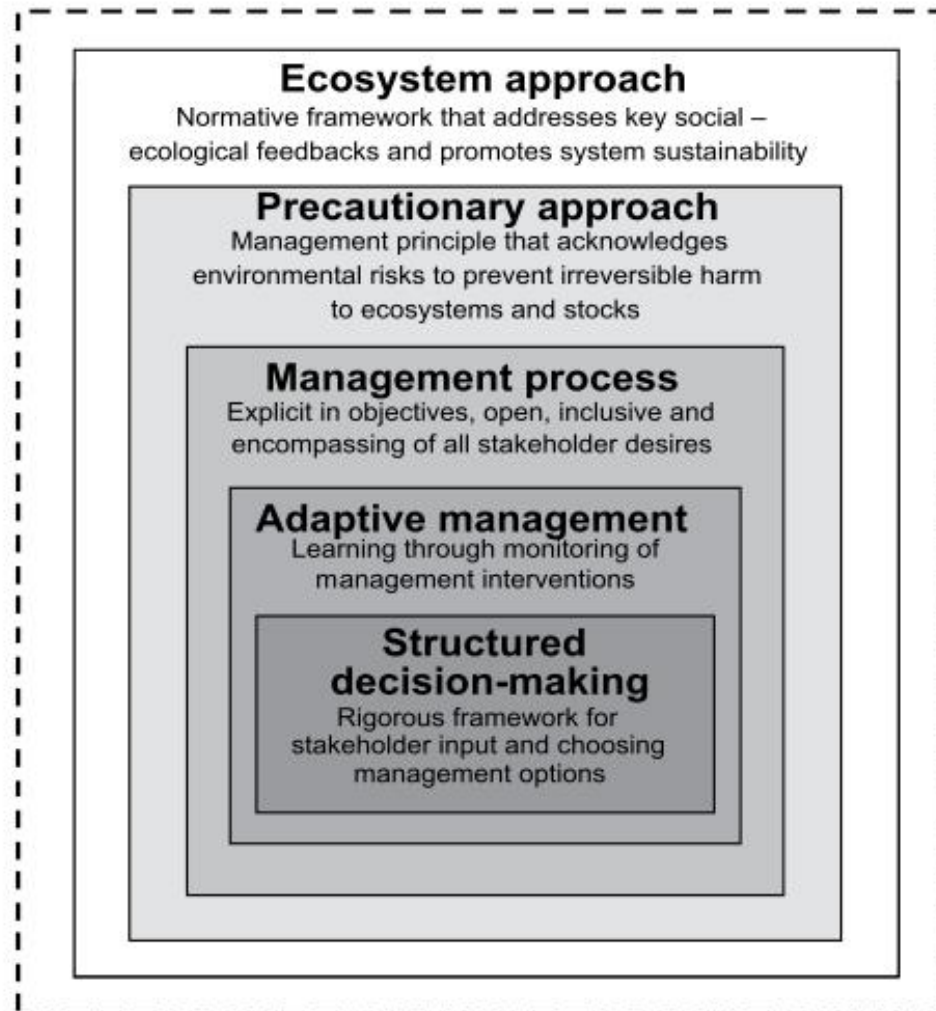


Management philosophy

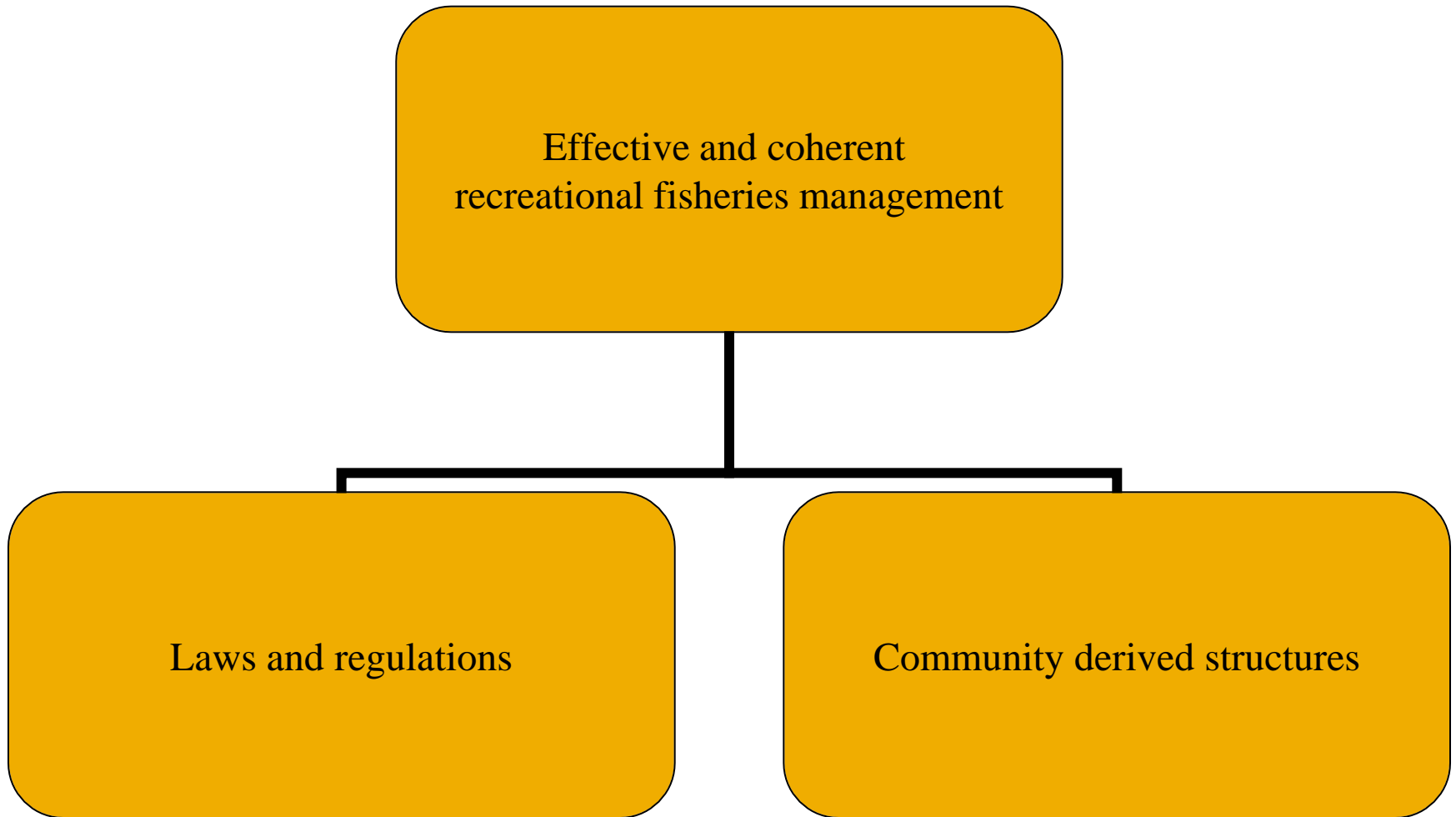
- Adaptive management:
 - Flexible (uncertainties).
 - Improves system knowledge (monitoring, experiences exchange and objectives update).
- Structured decision making:
 - Organized.
 - Transparent.
 - Guarantees participation.
 - Facilitates decisions acceptance.

Management philosophy

The nested structure of management principles affecting the core management process of adaptive management



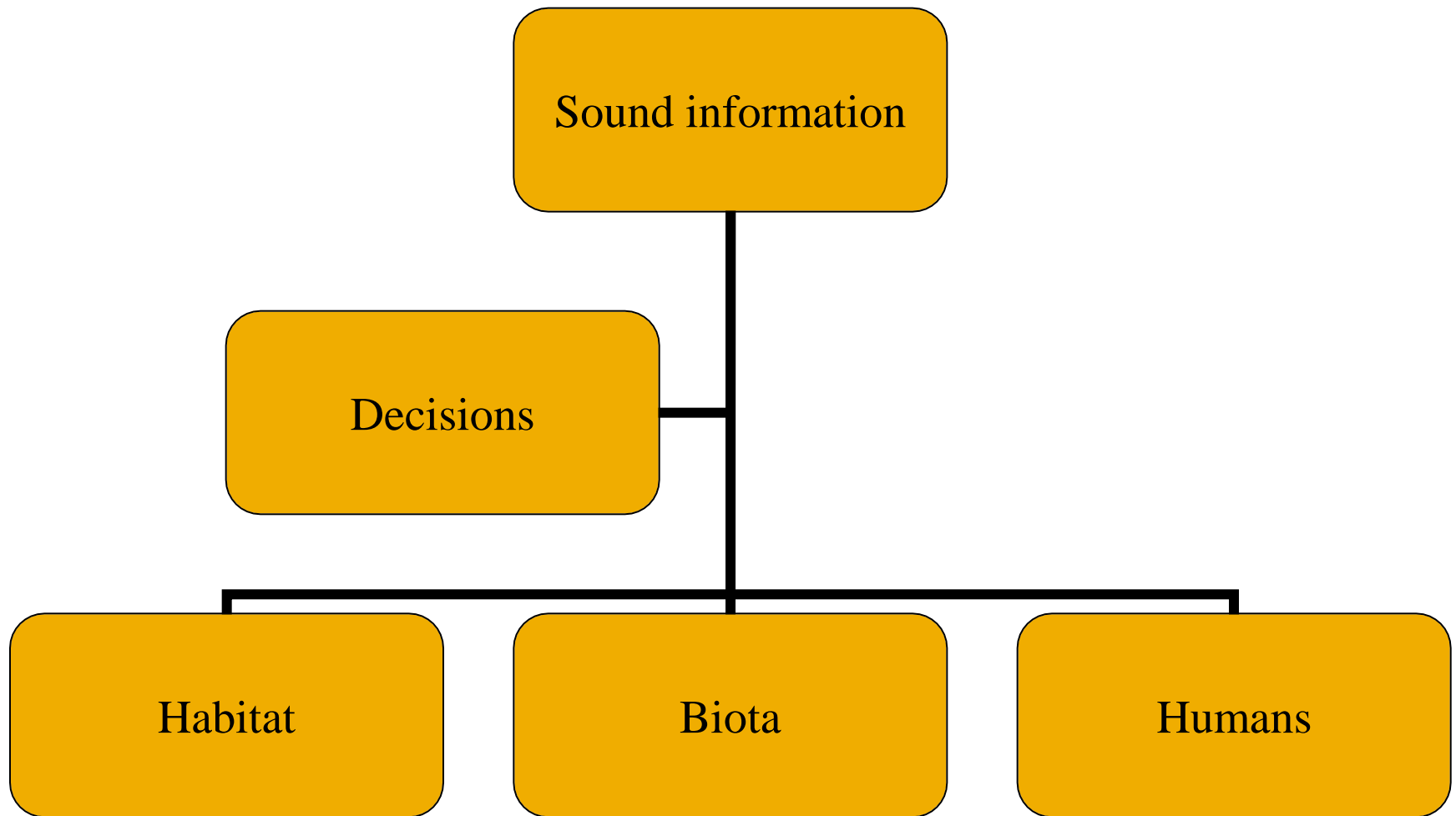
Policy/Institutional frameworks



Policy/Institutional frameworks

- Governance framework.
- Legal framework.
- Management institutions.
- Achieving fundamental management goals.
- Promulgation and enforcement of regulations.
- Stakeholders' role when developing regulations.
- Conflict managing.
- Internal policies and procedures (develop and revision).
- Funding mechanisms.

Recreational fisheries management



Recreational fisheries management

- Directed at the fisheries manager and fisheries management.
- Establishment of:
 - How recreational fisheries management should be focused (ecosystem approach vs. single-species).
 - Management process (adaptive management and structured decision making).
 - How match the management with the objectives (several actors, several objectives).

Recreational fisheries management

General elements of a recreational fishery management plan

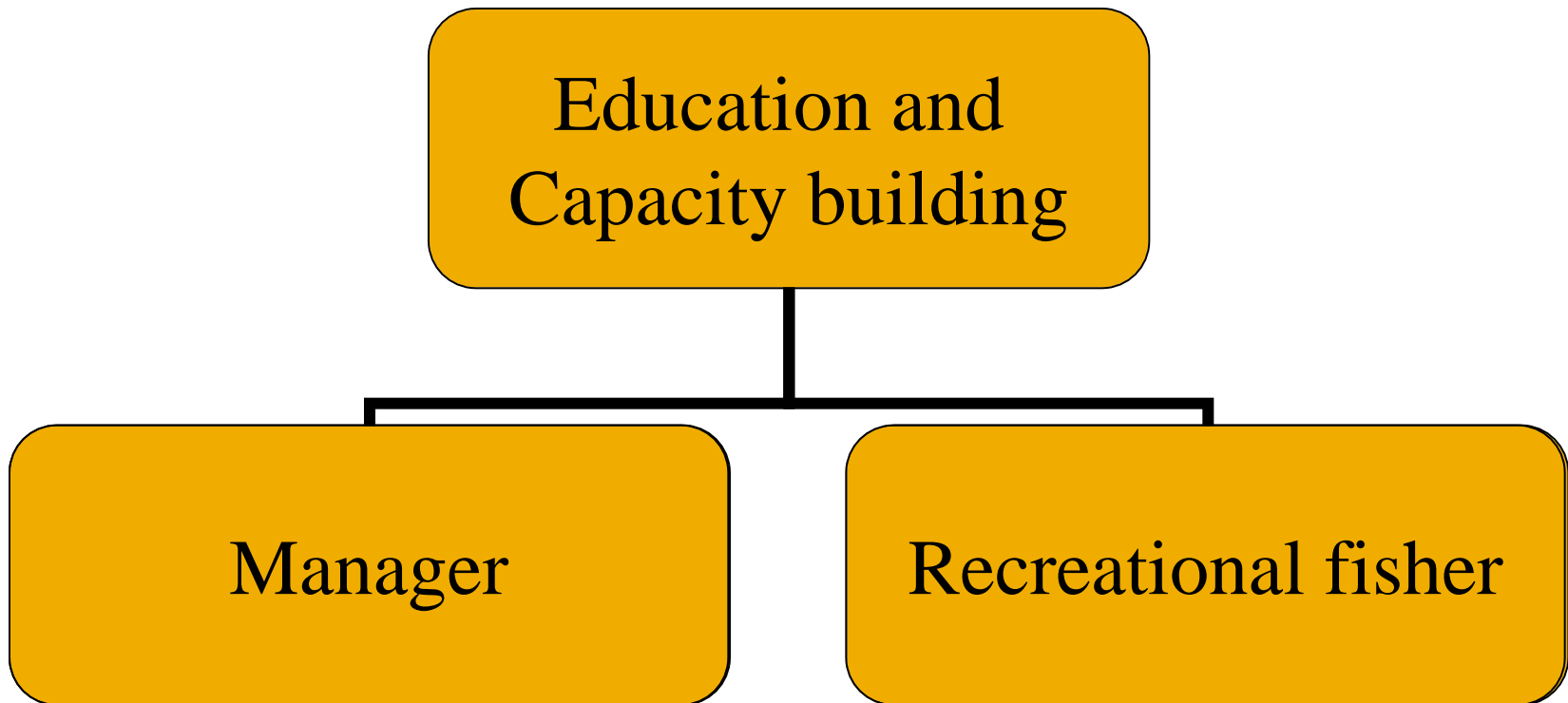
| Plan element | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Characterize the system | Characterize: (i) the fishery : background, history, status, types of fishers and their preferences; (ii) the geographic and legal setting : environmental characteristics, socio-economic and political factors, laws; and (iii) the ecosystem – food web, sensitive species, system productivity. Identify threats to fishery and potential for habitat modification that has impacts on stocks. Identify potential limiting factors (biological, physicochemical). |
| 2. Goals and objectives | Gather stakeholder input, resolve conflicts, and set measurable objectives, including establishment of reference points and performance indicators, and indicators of ecosystem status. |
| 3. Strategies | Define the management actions necessary to achieve goals and objectives and set a timeline for implementation. Predict outcomes for the fishery and indirect effects on the ecosystem. |
| 4. Monitoring | Monitoring required and reference points, performance indicators. Enforcement and outreach plan. |
| 5. Financial responsibilities | The cost of implementing the plan, including monitoring and enforcement. Methods for having users and beneficiaries pay a portion of management costs. |

Recreational fisheries practices



Information and research

- Information, knowledge transference and research are essential elements of fisheries management.



Information and research

- Needs and challenges in information and knowledge transference.
 - Reduce conflict.
 - Promote sustainable fishing practices.
 - Obtain interdisciplinary information.
 - Stakeholder and traditional knowledge.
- Needs in recreational fisheries research.
 - Identify elements and dynamics of fish stocks
 - Identify dynamics of socio-ecological systems.

Developing countries

- Economies in transition
 - Important growth
 - Sustainable
- Developing countries
 - Tourism
 - Local commercial and subsistence
- Needs to an effective implantation of recreational fisheries
 - Objectives (recreational vs commercial/subsistence)
 - Allocation

Implementation

- Social, cultural, political, economical and governance diversity.
- Flexibility
- Local, national and international adoption (recreational fishers).