



# The Galician Barefoot Ecologists model: co-management of artisanal shellfisheries with local fishers

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### Galicia (NW Spain)



### Relevance of the fishing activity in Galicia



1,200 km of coastline
 The rias (estuary upwelling system)

 Galicia / Spain fisheries sector: ~43% of the vessels ~40% of the jobs.

Artisanal coastal fisheries:
~87% (4,840 boats) of the boats
~75% (~15,000) of the fishers

62 fisher's guilds "Cofradías" (1 every 20 km)
~60 auction markets (1 every 20 km)
Marketing ~220 species of fishes and shellfish

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### What does S-fisheries means?

S-fisheries sensu Lobo Orensanz et al. (2005) - Small Scale - Sedentary resources - Spatially Structured Metapop.

S-fisheries in Galicia targeting ~45 species
Bivalves (23): clams, cockle, oyster, scallops,...
Crustacean (1): gooseneck barnacle
Equinoderms (1): sea urchin
Gastropods (4): limpet, periwinkles, bucinum
Annelids (4): lugworm, ragworm,...
Anemones (1)
Algae (11)



### **S**-fisheries



# Managed under Territorial User Rights for Fishing (TURF) granted to the local community

# Problem for managing artisanal S-fisheries with a Classical top-down approach

Global stock assessment  $\rightarrow$  TAC (Total Allowable Catch  $\rightarrow$  Enforcement



From Macho et al 2010\_Barefoot ecologists model review\_1st World Small-Scale Fisheries Congress, Bangkok

# Problem for managing artisanal S-fisheries with a Classical top-down approach

Global stock assessment → TAC (Total Allowable Catch → Enforcement

- 1. Multiplicity of micro-stocks Tyranny of scale
- MISMATCH between the scale of the management, the data collection and the biology of the stocks
- 2. Multiplicity of fishing communities and landing points
- 3. Stock assessment and big modeling are too expensive.
- 4. Top-down enforcement is expensive and ineffective (fishers' compliance is low)
- → MISMATCH between the cost of the advice & enforcement & the economic capacity of the S-Fisheries

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#### Jeremy Prince 2003

### Solution: Barefoot Ecologists ?

# **The Solution ?**

Many Micro-stocks & Fishers - Local Experts & Scientific Fishing





### The Technical Assistants (Barefoot Ecologists - name taken from Prince 2003)

- Biology/Marine Science graduates or Aquaculture Technicians who works as a S-fisheries management assistant

 Not mandatory program but promoted and financially supported (~1 million € in 2008) by Galician Government (plan started in middle 1990s)

Hired by Cofradías 
 → works for/committed with the Cofradía, not for the government

- They are inserted in the fisher's community on a daily basis

- Linking fishers with managers and scientists (Building trust & Translating Knowledge) and with other local/regional Administration bodies (Councils, Coastal Authority, Galician Sea Port Authority, ...)

- Main Role: Provide technical support for managing the S-fisheries

- They have natural sciences skills but not trained in social sciences skills



Mariculture failed but ... "As we worked together with women harvesters we:

Observed the traditional management and the environment (ecological and social)

- We shared activities and difficulties and learned about the fisher's point of view.

- We tied a knot linking the traditional management and the scientific knowledge, and also linking the fishers with the Fishery Administration
- We realized women were able to talk about their everyday activities and make decisions (where, what, how and when to catch the clams) and look after the natural populations"

#### Brief History of the ATs OPEN ACCESS **New Galician Fisheries Act:** Co-management introduced for S-Fisheries TURFs PERMEX E&MP 1992 Institutional arrangement PLAN 1993 ROLES Pilot Research Regional research institute (CIMA) Project and Seeding and Mariculture 1996 **PLAN 10 Fisheries** 1997 Mariculture techniques and empowering Administration of women harvesters associations PLAN Transition GALICIA 2000 80 % Cofradias with a TA ABORATI EMENTS Total nº of TAs in Galicia 60 GREE C.A Confrarías 40 ◢ S-Fishenes Management 2007 20 PROJECTS 2010 C.A. 09 13 93 97 99 01 03 05 07 11 95

### **Galician TAs Roles & Duties**

#### • Monitoring of the Fishery (in charge of the Exploitation Plan)

- Collect fishery information (catch, effort, landing size composition,...)
- Collect local knowledge
- Sampling survey (abundance, size structure,...)
- Database management
- Resource assessment (direct and indirect)
- Economic indicators (sales prices, fisher's earnings,...)
- Supply samples for sanitary monitoring (reed tides, pollution,...)
- Stock enhancement initiatives (seeding, predators-algae removal,...)

#### • Help fishers organize themselves

- Organize meetings (facilitator)
- Stimulate fishers' participation and catalyze processes
- Collect fishers' opinion
- Show the information to fishers
- Back fishers at meetings with the Administration

This is what the Fisheries Administration wants from the TAs

### Galician TAs Roles & Duties (cont.)

#### Assistance in co-management\_Translator

- Build social capital promoting learning communities which involve fishers, managers, scientists and other stakeholders
- Support in decision making and formulation of management plans
- Help to organize surveillance service (but not do it!!!!)
- Involved in the daily management decisions

#### Assistance with marketing & certifications

- Water quality, sanitary, and sustainability
- Marketing strategies for improving sales prices

#### Promotion of special projects (seek external support, partners, funding...)

- Social empowering (capacity building,...), Socioeconomic studies, Stock assessment and state of the fishery analysis, Stock enhancing techniques, Marketing strategies and fish products (processing), Environmental issues (fishery residues, pollution, energy saving,...)

### After almost 20 years running: Achievements and Needs

#### Achievements

- TAs has become a trustful reference and respected person for stakeholders
- Creates trustful environments for building social capital (fishers, managers, scientists)
- Facilitates & Support decision making process
- Provides good quality (spatially and temporally) data, and not only landings and sales, but "in situ" catch data (based on the local surveillance guards).
- It has brought science to artisanal fisheries and vice versa

#### • Needs / Uncertainties / Future perspectives

- A sense of not moving situation has been established  $\rightarrow$  It is necessary to "think about" the future TA model
- Weak support from Administration/Researching (Toolbox !!)
- What are exactly the TAs task?
- What do we need to know or to learn for those tasks
- Coordination with other TAs and Administration
- Administration takes final decisions  $\rightarrow$  fishers exempted from responsibility
- Still a lack of trust between different stakeholders

### **Final thoughts**

• To be accepted by the fishers is a must to generate confidence and respect, both personally and professionally, based on:

- Daily contact
- Seriousness: constant and well grounded line when making proposals
- Actively support and defend the fishers
- Make proposals fishers find interesting
- Assist in solving small problems

#### • How do TAs work?

- Being patient and calm
- Adapting to the circumstances of each Fishers' Guild
- Repeating concepts over and over
- Allowing time for changes of mentality to happen
- Looking for points of agreement
- Establishing a way of working

...With more patience and calm



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