

MPA's and stakeholder involvement

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Outline

- Why do stakeholders *want* to be involved?
- Why *should* stakeholders be involved?
- *How* should stakeholders be involved?

Why do stakeholders want to be involved?

- Emotional reasons:
 - Feeling of not being involved
 - Feeling of being affected directly
- Management reasons:
 - Influence the decision-making

Why should stakeholders be involved?

- Management reasons:
 - Involvement increases the chance of success and commitment
 - Keep the measures feasible and affordable
 - need to assess socio-economic impacts
 - Already a lot of restrictions for fisheries
- Scientific reasons:
 - Use their knowledge

How should stakeholders be involved?

- As early as possible
- At all levels of reflections
- Combine (input from) different stakeholders
- Communicate
- Look beyond the borders

The EMPAS-project: an example

- Natura 2000 – sites for the German EEZ
 - represent fishing activities threat to Natura 2000-objejectives?
 - what measures should be taken?
- advice by ICES, plans for fisheries management
- stakeholder contribution:
 - information about fishing gear
 - information about spatial distribution

Conclusion

- Stakeholders want to be involved and involvement increases commitment
- Lessons can be learned from each other
- The more effective the stakeholder-involvement, the better an MPA will work