

New Modes of Governance and Trust in Dutch Fisheries

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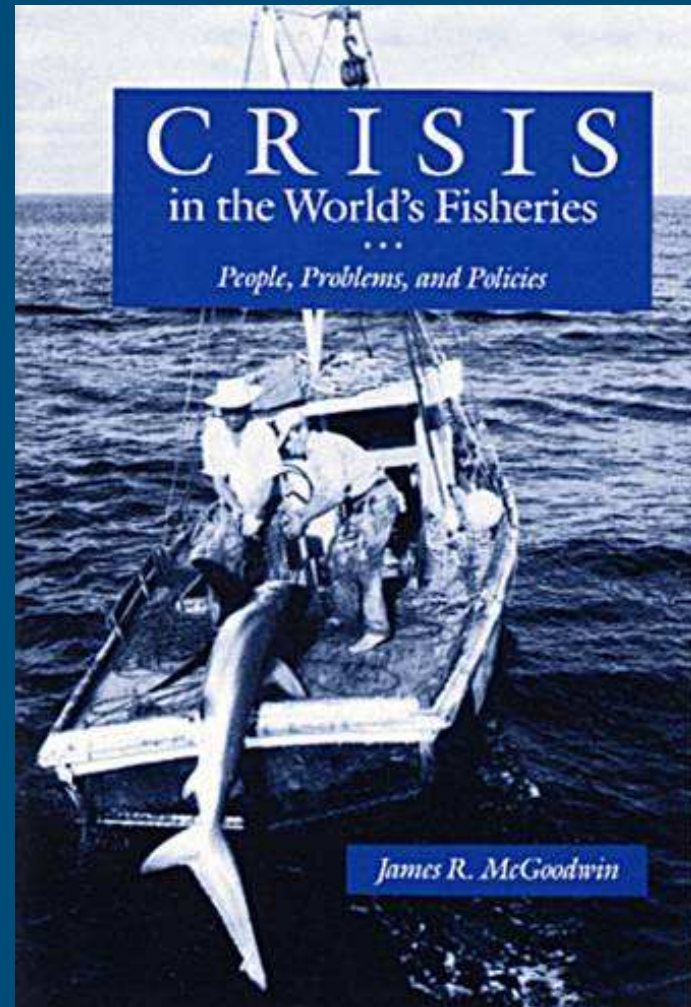
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Fisheries in crisis

Today many fisheries in the world face a number of problems that endanger the sustainability of their business: low profits, a decline in stocks, inadequate management, ecosystem damages and related public concerns.



Fisheries in crisis - solutions

In facing such problems, both public (state) and private actors (non-state) are looking for ways to solve them.



Developments in the Dutch Fishing Industry since the 1970s

- (International) regulations:
 - 1975: Introduction of Total Allowable Catch by NEAFC
 - 1976: Introduction of Individual Quotas by Dutch government
 - 1983: Introduction of the Common Fisheries Policy

- Lack of legitimacy and compliance
- Power of the state diminished, not possible to solve all problems, involvement private actors
 - 1993: The Co-Management System
 - 1996: Market and Civil Society introduced sustainability certification (MSC)
 - 2004: 'Good Fish Guide'
 - 2002: World Summit on Sustainable development, commitment for MSY

- New Role for State: facilitation of innovation and reform
 - 2006: Establishment of Fisheries Innovation Platform
 - 2007: Cooperation between fishermen and fishery biologists
 - 2008: Social Covenant between NGOs, industry and government
 - 2008: Study Groups of fishermen and scientists
 - 2009: 1 million € subsidy for certification processes

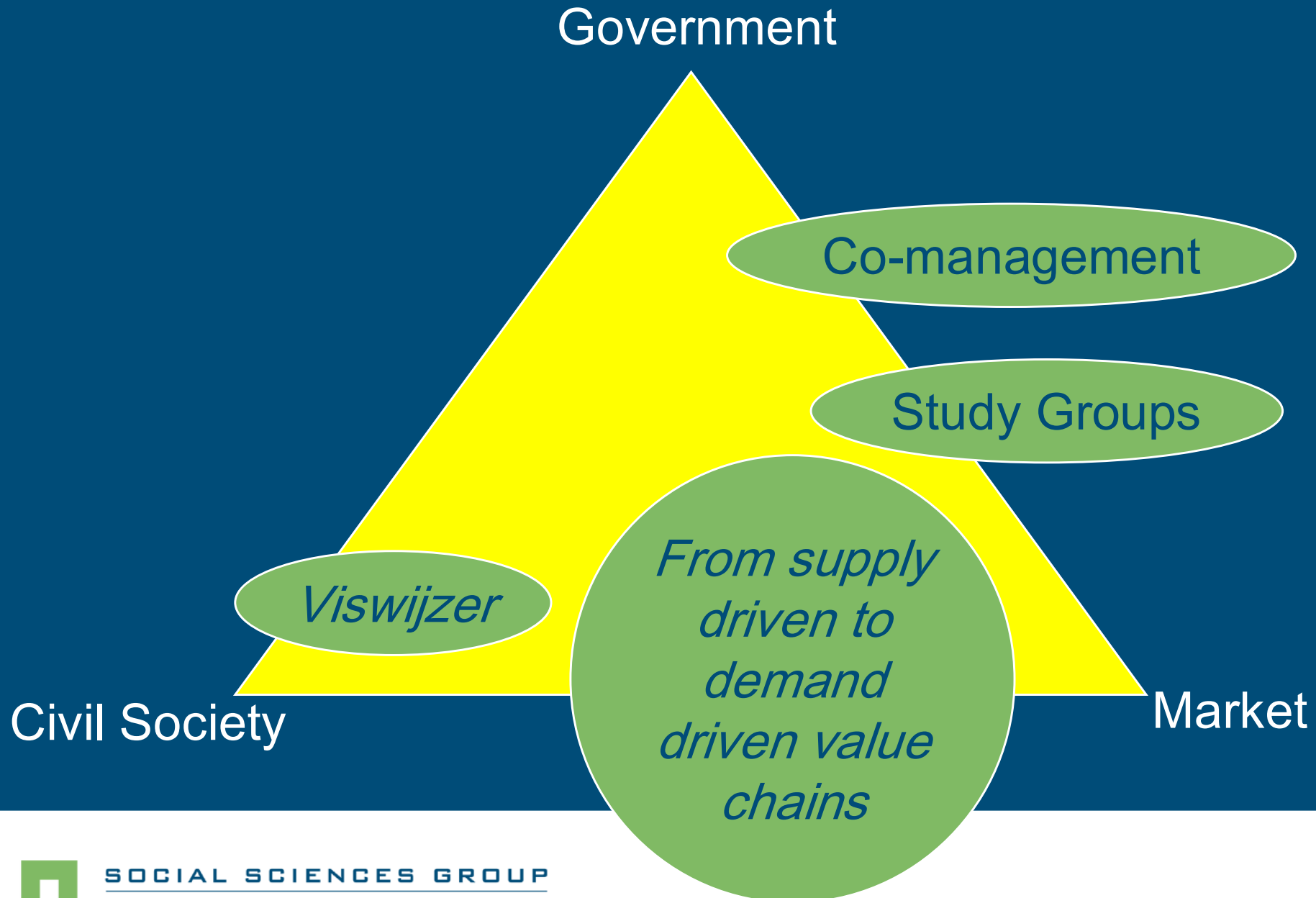
- Governance: New ways of cooperation between state, market and civil society. Cooperation requires trust



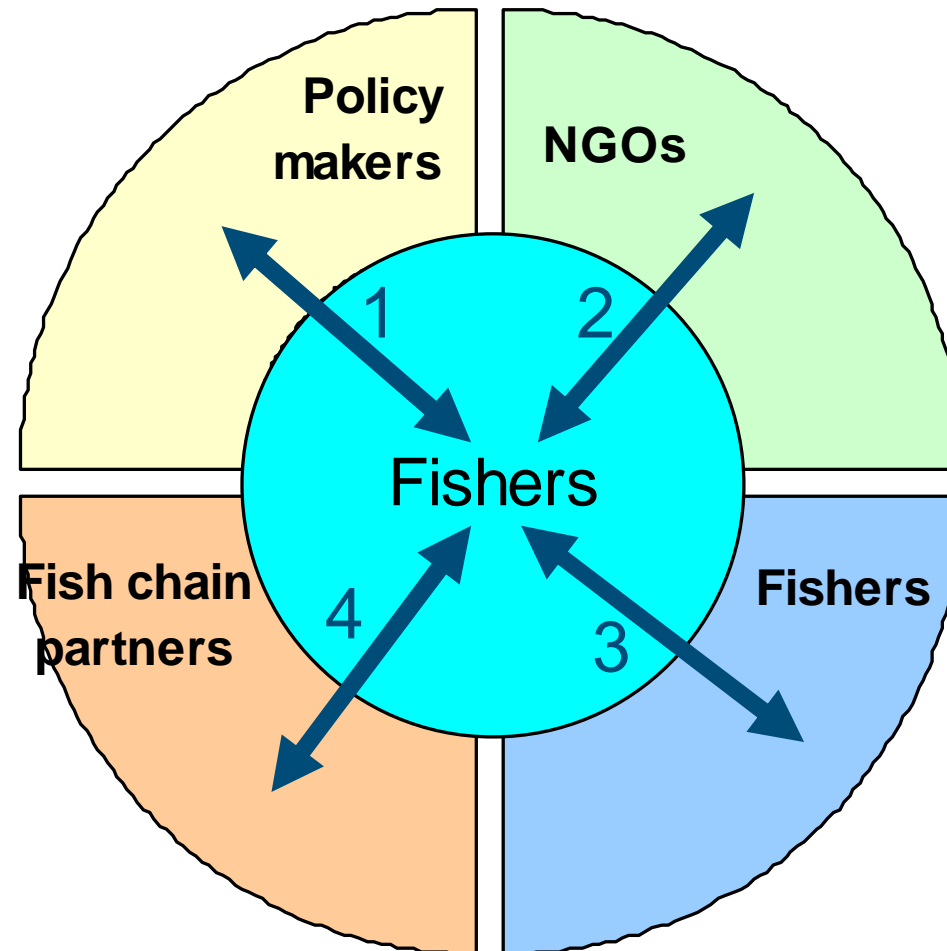
Problem definition



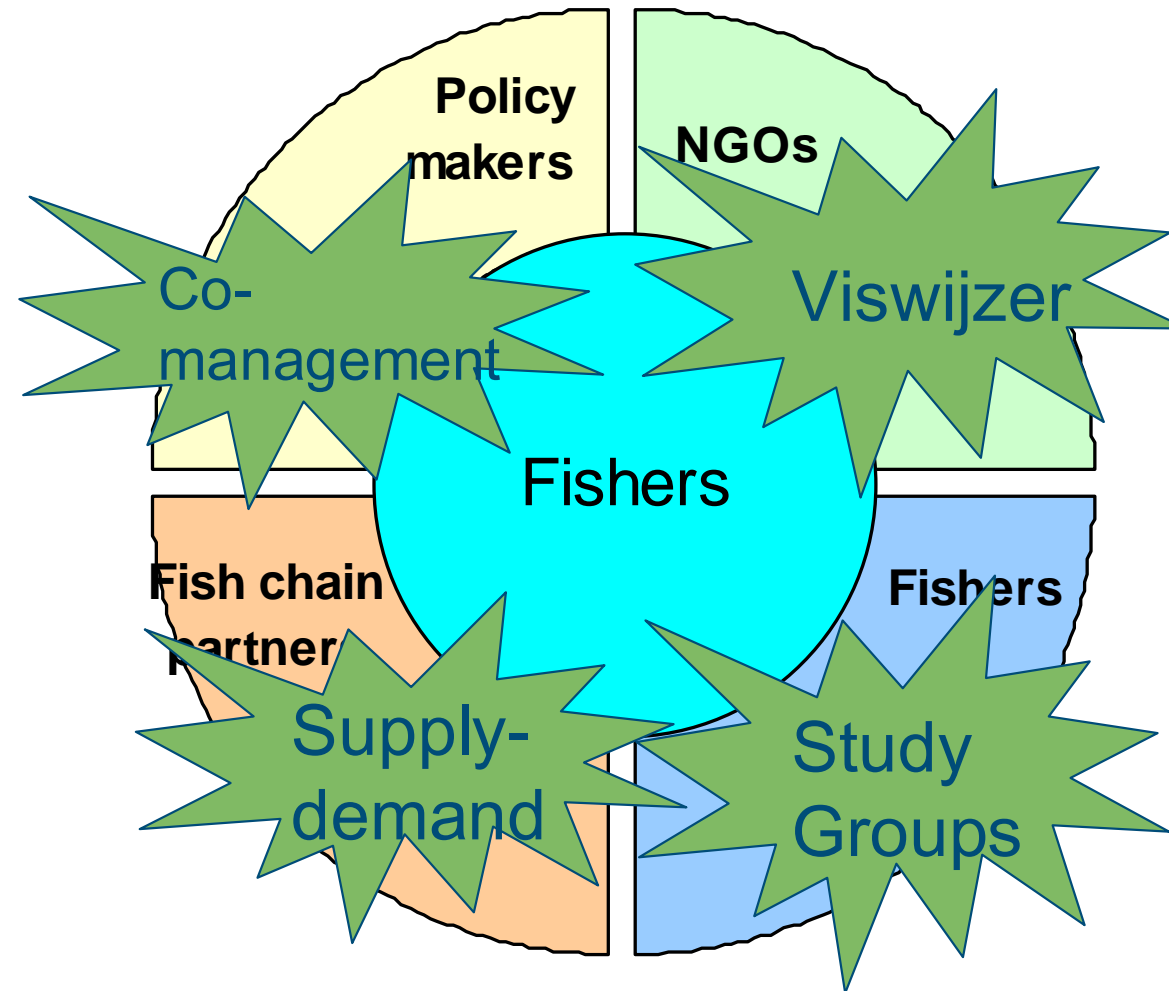
Case Study of 4 new Governance Arrangements



Four Trust Relations:



Four Trust Relations: 4 Case Studies



Output

- 2008
 - Mansholt research proposal
 - Two presentations at international conferences
- 2009
 - Submitted two papers to scientific journals
 - One paper published in Marine Policy
 - One presentation at international conference
- 2010
 - Submit third paper in May
 - Presentation at PhD Day
 - Start and finish fourth paper in September
 - Completion Training and Supervision Plan
- Beginning 2011
 - Dissertation
 - Presentation stakeholders



Results so far: Co-management

- The neo-corporatist fisheries arrangement (1975 – 1983)
 - Close relationships between Fish Product Board and government
 - Passive and institutionalized trust, similar interests, legitimacy
- The fragmentation of the neo-corporatist arrangement (1983 – 1992)
 - New institution: Common Fisheries Policy, forced implementation of quota
 - Lack of legitimacy, harsh enforcement measures
 - Lack of trust, Minister resigned
- Installation of the co-management system (1992 – 2002)
 - More responsibilities for fishermen
 - Fishermen had to work together in regional groups – active trust
 - Trust institutionalized, however more output than input legitimacy
- New challenges (2002 – 2010)
 - Sustainability and innovation
 - Cracks in co-management system, lack of input legitimacy, social control and higher costs for industry
 - More cooperation with outsiders required, and extension of tasks (cooperatives)



Results so far: Study Groups (2008-2011)

- 2008 start with Study Groups for fishermen, facilitated by scientists
- Groups of 5-15 fishermen from different regions organized by fishing technique (gill net), species (sea bass) or theme (entrepreneurship)
- 14 groups in total
- Working together on innovations and sustainability
 - Reduce discards and disturbance of seabed
 - Sustainability certification and creation of more added value
 - Policy advice



Results so far: Study Groups (2008-2011)

- The establishment of Study Groups, where fishermen from **different localities** have to cooperate on sustainability innovations in order to receive subsidies, lead to **more diversity** within the industry, more collaborations across localities and new forms of **'thin' trust**. As such, these Study Groups can be understood as **successful experiments** in further **opening up** of the fisheries community.



Results so far: *Viswijzer* (Good Fish Guide)

Market based tool

Traffic light system of red (items to avoid), yellow (good alternatives), and green (best choices)

The impact of the *Viswijzer* on fishing practices is difficult if not impossible to assess

However, it appears to have fostered novel forms of cooperation between NGOs, industry representatives and the state



Results so far: *Viswijzer* (Good Fish Guide)

Because it resulted in a social covenant in which NGOs, industry and government are working together on many themes, such as certification, education, MPAs and stock management

And fishermen and NGOs deliberate on sustainable fishing practices by phone and in person (basis for active trust)



Thank you for your attention.



Are there any questions

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