



MAREMED

**MARITIME REGIONS
COOPERATION FOR THE
MEDITERRANEAN**



FISHING QUESTIONNAIRE

COMPONENT 2: DIAGNOSTIC PHASE

STATE OF APPLICATION OF THE PRINCIPAL MARITIME POLICIES IN THE PARTNERSHIP

MARCHE REGION

*We thank each partner to answer to this questionnaire in function of its reality and
explain the situation in its coastal zone.*

*We will organize a meeting in April for this working group to valorize your answers and
prepare our future actions.*

DIAGNOSIS OF THE REGIONAL FISHERIES DIMENSION:

- a. MAPS OF COASTAL COMMUNITIES DEPENDENT ON FISHERIES ACTIVITIES. Please provide information about:

We have no fishing areas identified as dependent on fishing. (cf. (1) paper on regional fisheries attached + maps 2 and 3)

- The type of area (islands; sparsely populated area; remote small-scale fishing port or adjoining main regional ports; inland; etc...)
- number of inhabitants;
- surface;
- Size and type of the fleet;
- Employment per sector: fishing; aquaculture (shellfish aquaculture), processing/marketing;
- Type of Employment: % of young/male/women
- Is any regional/local indicator on fishing activities dependency available?
- Data on scrapping

In 1990: 929 ships representing 69 809 KW and 5828 GT

In 2010: 674 ships representing 50 469 KW and 4728 GT

A decrease of - 27.5% in the number of ships over the past 20 years.

This decrease is partly due to natural work stoppages (retirement of fisherman chief) and to scrapping plans that mainly involved the segment of trawlers (about 35 ships in 1991, there remain 17 in 2010) and more recently on sensitive fisheries: tuna seiners and « thonailleurs » (= tuna fishing to driftnet).

- Main data and size of the local fishing market (how sale is managed; any input available on volume of sales)

The only auction in the region closed in early 2010, following to the reduction of inputs (low resource) and to the number of ships (trawlers in particular). The declarations of catches of professional fishermen (logbooks) are not treated by the administration for lack of human resources.

- Direct selling (where available)

Almost all sales are made through direct sale to dock in the direction of consumers, restaurateurs and some fishmongers.

- b. MAPS OF MAIN FISHERIES AREAS. Please provide information about:

- The type of area (Natura 2000; close to marine reserve or park; etc...)
- Surface;

(see attached map 4) Nearly 60% of the area's coastal region is subject to environmental protection in different forms: Marine Park (national or regional), Natura 2000, Marine Protected Area, reserve or cantonment fishing ...

For information on all of the PACA region

Types of Marine Protected Area	Number of zones	Area of zone (hectarees)
Natura 2000 in sea	18	315 825
National park with maritime zone	1 (+1*)	1 288 (+ non specified)
Regional park with maritime zone	1	34 300
Natural reserve with maritime zone -national -régional	1	Non specified

	1	
Maritime public domain affected or secured at the Conservatory of the coastal area and Lakeshore	31	Non specified
Cantonment area	8	21 819
Marine sanctuary	1	87 500 000
Marine park	1	18 928
		Total specified : 87 892 160**

* future Creeks National Park, with areas of non-sampling.

** This figure is the sum of all areas listed, with sometimes overlapping them.

Natura 2000 in the Sea Habitats Directive

1. Cap Martin
2. Cap Ferrat
3. Baie et Cap d'Antibes - Iles de Lenins
4. Esterel
5. Corniche Varoise / Les 3 Caps
6. Rade d'Hyères
7. Brusc Lagoon
8. Cap Sicié - Six Fours
9. Embiez -Cap Sicié
10. La pointe Fauconnière
11. La Ciotat bay
12. Calanques and marseillaises island
13. Côte Bleue marine
14. Camargue

Natura 2000 in the sea Birds Directive

1. Hyères island
2. Salins d'Hyères et des Pesquiers
3. Marseilles island
4. Camargue

- Volume of catches for the most representative species;
- Volume of catches for the most representative species in % of European/national/regional average (where available);

The detail on the species fished is included in the table below:

	Top 3 (tonnage)	Top 3 (value)
PACA	Common anchovy (30 %) Common sardine (23 %) Commun hake (7 %)	Common sardine (62 %) Common anchovy (20 %) Common hake (3 %)
Méditerranæen (except Corse)	Common anchovy (17 %) Common sardine (15 %) Commoun hake (12 %)	Common sardine (49 %) Common anchovy (15 %) Common mackerel (6 %)
Métropolitæan France	Anglerfish (12 %) Common sole (10 %) Saint-Jacquesshell (7 %)	Saint-Jacques shell (7 %) Anglerfish (5 %) Various cuttlefish (4 %)

Table 2: Comparison of the compositions of the landings in France in 2008

Although it is logical that different species are identified throughout the French coast, the PACA region has targeted a significant species such as anchovy or sardine common. For the latter, this represents most (62%) of sales.

In 2007, total sale of fishery products in Region Paca represented 4599 tons in amounts with a value of 10.7 M € (Languedoc-Roussillon: 22 338 tonnes with a value of 54.3 M €)

c. GATHERING DATA ON REGIONAL PLANS. Please provide information about:

We have no regional management plans. The management plan for the French Mediterranean (Region LR, PACA and Corsica) has been forwarded to the European Commission for approval (it has already been rejected once).

It covers the various activities of fishing: trawl nets, dredges (Ganguise), small businesses, seiners.

Regions have no powers in regulation (development or control) which remain the responsibility of the state.

- legal framework covering regional management plans for the sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources (hierarchy and links with national and European legislation; any possible legal problem etc...); English version
- how to make compulsory the management plans for everybody (interregional & transnational dimension)?
- any regional plans already implemented at regional level (duration of the plan; areas covered; procedure for selecting area; targeted resources; etc...);
- type of consultation established with private sector and scientific world;
- any documents or guide dealing with procedure for setting up, idea development and implementation of the plans in your region (if they are available);
- please indicate if any idea of interregional management plan is being explored. If it so, could you go through details about:
 - ✓ if any public consultation has been made to involve the private sector and scientific world before the launch of the management plans;
 - ✓ which joint methods allowed for selection of the fisheries areas (if this was the case);
 - ✓ who is responsible for management and follow-up of the plans (e.g. new interregional bodies; regional developments agencies; private organisation; etc...)

d. TOWARDS A NEW CONCEPTION OF FISHING ACTIVITIES AT REGIONAL LEVEL.

Please provide information about:

- any ex ante evaluation or study made to figure out how to better link fishing to ICZM and the local economy; NO
- any possible legal problems affecting coordination between fishing activities and all other activities playing a role in the coastal economy (e.g. tourism; energy production; environmental protection; marine transport; etc...)

Not really up right now because the fishermen are generally consulted in the various steps (Natura 2000, wind parks, reserves, ... But it may signal the beginning of a new conflict through the creation of a new Marine Park (Calanques GIP) where the lack of dialogue between the different users of the sea and the wish of managers to be in a

hurry (have completed by the end of the year) is currently causing a blockage of the project.

- any experimentation underway of ICZM taking also into account fishing activities (please add further information about strategies and main objectives expected); NO
- any Pilot action developed in your region to better link fishing to the local tourist economy;

The project PESCACTOURISME in the Province of Var.

The objective of the project "Pescatourisme 83" is to transfer in the Provence-Alpes-Cote d'Azur, the Italian experience in the field of

tourism with the fishermen, specifically to determine and

achieve the conditions for its implementation in the Var which has been chosen

as pilot area. Based on the findings of this experimental process, this practice will

aim to be extended in the coming years, to the entire regional coastline and even national levels.

The project was scheduled to take place over a period of three years: 2009-2011. The implementation of the Action Programme 2011 will help to determine the final frame of the exercise of pescatourisme and make an independent running with professional fishermen. To do this, it has been divided into five sub-objectives:

- * Make a final testing of pescatourism during summer 2011, from mid-May to mid-October,

- * Strengthen communication about pescatourism to the general public,

- * Determine the final framework for the exercise of pescatourisme (adoption of a charter, recognition of the activity at the national level)

- * Identify and initiate complementary activities pescatourism: the Ittitourisme (hinterland)

- * Determine the procedure and the business model of promoting pescatourisme

fisheries data collected in your GIS system if you have, or in a special database NO

- e. TERRITORIAL STRAND OF THE CFP: A NEW SCENARIO FOR FISHING. Please provide information about:

- system at the basis of the implementation of Axis 4 in your country/region (who is responsible for what) how your region could improve its role in the implementation of the EFF/Axis 4;

The State is responsible for selecting and monitoring EFF groups at the national level (11 groups selected for a budget of € 5 million from the EFF).

The Region has intervened in support for the realization of the application and it is an important financial partner in some projects under the group EFF.

- to what extent and how do regional and/or local government and their development strategy take into account Axis 4 and its eligible actions;

Regional strategy for the sea and coastline is under development in the

Region. Taking into account the axis 4 in terms of territorial development strategy and in consultation with the various users of the sea and land (coast and hinterland)

- any aspects you would like to change in Axis 4 management and eligible actions;

Governance. The procedures of the state are too heavy. Regions would have to be a leader in this area (development, monitoring and payments)

- what is your opinion about the current role played by Axis 4: should Axis 4 cover broader areas on 2014-2020? If it so, which criteria should be at the basis of their selection?
- any coordination done between the territorial strand of the CFP and the other European policies (namely relationships between ERDF/ESF/EARDF/EFF (Axis 4). Please provide concrete examples or make reference to debates/reflections developed in your region on this. NO

- adding value to fisheries and aquaculture/shellfish products and diversification activities (e.g. pescaturism; ittiturismo; etc). Please specifically focus on:
 - ✓ any specific national or local regulation supporting adding value and diversification;
 - ✓ local systems to adding value to fisheries and aquaculture and shellfish products: direct selling; marketing; participation in fisheries fairs; etc...
 - ✓ budget and the share of regional, national and European co-financing. If the activity is run under Axis 4 of the EFF, please add further information about:
 - nature of the partnership (role played by the FLAGs; level of involvement of the private sector etc...)
 - any project supporting Inter-Flags cooperation;

f. FINANCIAL ASPECTS. Please provide information about:

- Volume of public aid:
 - o regional, 1.5M
 - o national 0.2M
 - o European aids

The regional allocation for Paca amounts to € 3.6M for the duration of the EFF (off-axis 4). Halfway through the programmed amounts are as follows: € 0,159 million (18 cases) on measures 1.3 (Investment in ships) and 3.1 (collective actions). Programming a rate of 4.5%.

For measurements 1.1/1.2 (adjustment of fishing effort /temporary cessation) whose envelope credits EFF is managed by the state, there is a programmed amount for the ships of the PACA region of 2.1 million €. This includes outputs fleet of tuna seiners and trawlers (fishing experiencing difficulties because of the state of the resource and operating costs).

Note 1.9M € funding EFF programmed by the state measure 3.2 (protection and development of wildlife and aquatic vegetation) for the PACA region, corresponding mainly to finance the case « Coral Prado » (artificial reefs in Rade of Marseilles).

- Could you quote a couple of best practises of EFF implementation in your Region?
Group projects or pilot implemented by professional organizations that have lack of funds

- To what extent is EFF a value added for your region?

Finally very little value added. Professionals rarely use it because of administrative difficulties and too long delays in payments (up to two years). For their investment projects on land or operating professionals they solliitate more the local governments like the Region, the Province... groupments of Municipalities, . To modernize the fishing fleet only the Region operates. It is often national counterpart to solicit additional EU aid. It is a competency (for ships under 18 meters) transferred to the regions by the French state.

- Which main pillars or axis should be expected from EFF after 2013?

* Development of groups EFF (axis 4) with regional management of European funds. On the basis of a territory development strategy g, the goal is to implement measures to promote sustainable fishing to support collective actions to better manage fishing areas, to protect resources and reduce the impact of nets on the ecosystem

* Maintain the extent investments on board for fishing ships and selectivity for coastal fishing, emphasizing adaptation to new constraints: the renewal of obsolete ships (42% of vessels over 25 years), the integration of security measures , improve the workspaces and living aboard, wrapping fish (especially if, as desired by the European Commission, we are moving soon to a prohibition of any release, it will need more space on board and this will also

require additional work to fishermen), processes to reduce energy costs, knowing that every innovation is costing the place on board. At such a question; use the gauge as a measure of fishing effort is problematic and cut any possibility of evolution and adaptation especially for young skippers who wish to enter the profession.

(1) Note on Regional Fisheries:

Fishing on the French Mediterranean coast is mainly characterized by an east-west divide. On the one hand, the ports along the Gulf of Lions, including the continental shelf is the largest in the Mediterranean, and the activity of trawlers is often decisive. In contrast, east of Marseilles, the virtual absence of continental shelf reduces the activity of coastal fisheries to "small businesses", scattered all along the coast of Provence. Mediterranean fisheries (PACA, Languedoc Roussillon) represents only 8% of the French fishing catches. Essentially artisanal fisheries in Provence-Alpes-Cote d'Azur (PACA hereafter) is mainly a fishing near the coast with day trips. The boats are small, small crews, many fishermen are their own boss and have no employees. The numbers of fishermen having fallen sharply, as in France, and continue. They were about 1100 in the PACA in 2010 (source SDSA). This stabilization is mainly due to the small fishing activity on the catching shellfish and finfish, crustaceans, molluscs.. The seasons affect the activity of fishermen due to biological rhythms and patterns. The trawler fleet has greatly reduced over the past decade because of regional economic and structural reasons. Therefore, producer organizations and auctions are not very present in the region: 2 producer organizations in 2009: OPCOPEMART in Port de Bouc and GIE PROCACO the fishing port of Saumaty (Marseille). The auction of Port de Bouc having closed in 2010, there is just one fish market in Saumaty (Marseille).

The organization of professional representation traditionally includes three levels of intervention: the National Committee on Marine Fisheries and Aquaculture Sea, Regional Committee for Sea Fisheries and Local Committees of Marine Fisheries, plus a fourth level in the Mediterranean: Prud'homies of the fishing.

The PACA region has 17 prud'homies (see attached map).

The prud'homies Fisheries: Issue from old corporations of the ancien regime, the prud'homie has been devoted to the legal level in the mid 19th century. Today, 33 prud'homies are distributed on the French Mediterranean coast of the Languedoc Roussillon (11 prud'homies), region Provence Alpes Cote d'Azur (18 prud'homies) and Corsica (4 prud'homies).

The skippers who hold a crew, which operate for more than a year in the territorial waters of the spring of probity, may ask a member of this prud'homie. The activity of prud'homies is placed directly under the administrative supervision of maritime affairs offices of the State.

Prud'homie skills are currently defined by state with a decree of November 18, 1859 which regulates fishing in the Mediterranean. The decisions resulting from prud'homies fit into the regulatory process from Europe and the State and these can only be more stringent than the European and national regulations. These institutions have proved particularly effective in resolving conflicts among fishermen. Skills prud'homies are:

- The regulatory powers;
- The judicial police powers;
- The judicial powers;

- The disciplinary powers;
- The social role.

The aquaculture and shellfish are represented by marine farms that are breeding wolffish and sea bream, and production sites of mussels and clams.

- For aquaculture, a couple of sites of farms is spread on three coastal departments with a production that exceeds a thousand tons. The Provence-Alpes-Cote d'Azur is the first French region for marine fish farming in open sea. The market for seafood is very large deficit in the region and requires an important importation. The aquaculture production are in this sense complementary to those of fishing and both activities are conducted in close consultation. The regional aquaculture development is hampered, however, the high occupation of the coastal area and potential conflicts of use for its occupation. It therefore relies on both political development and management of the coastal area and on diversification of farming techniques allowing this activity to expand in other areas, onshore or offshore. Moreover, the internationalization of markets and the rapid development of aquaculture in the Mediterranean require on the part of producers to develop programs for the identification and certification of quality of their products.

The regional companies have been at the forefront in this area, particularly to distinguish himself from imported products and to show the seriousness of their productions, and the region hosts the only certified farms wolffish "red label" and the two first breeding of wolffish and sea bream have obtained the label "organic."

For the mussels, the mussels have two sites of production; one on the Bay of Toulon and Lazaret, the other in Carteau in Port St. Louis du Rhone.

* In Lazaret bay, there are 7 professional operating fifteen concessions spread over 10 hectares. Annual production is about 100 150 tonnes but the potential of the site are much higher since it is 1500 tonnes of mussels were produced in the 60s. Professionals in the area are being installed in shops and conditioning treatment to European standards in order to expand production in the years to come.

* Port-Saint-Louis-du-Rhone, fifty growers are grouped within a cooperative, COOPAPORT, and operate hundreds of tables. Most of these professionals are equipped workshops. Between 2500 and 3000 tonnes of mussels are produced annually at the site. About 150 families live directly or indirectly from this activity.

DIAGNOSIS

- Artisanal fisheries activities

Regional fisheries have a traditional character which the fisher is usually embedded or co-owner of the vessel with a limited crew number. Trips are on a regulatory level within 24 hours (no tides), but in fact less than ten hours of output per boat and per day to about less than 200 days at sea per year.

The multiplicity of exploited species, the existence of a reduced continental shelf, the presence of the Rhone River, ponds and lagoons within which the fish come and go depending on their life cycle, have led fishermen to implement activities and diverse fishing techniques, often seasonal. Regional fishing is based on versatility activities (nets, traps, longlines, seines) grouped under the term "Small business".

These are vessels under 18 meters for 91% of the fleet, and are distributed in different ports along the coastline. Their fishing zone is primarily the band of three nautical miles and mainly engaged in direct sales platform.

- Staff

The number of vessels fishing in Provence-Alpes-Cote d'Azur was 674 in 2010 (source SDSI). The breakdown by department is 49% for the Bouches-du-Rhone, 35% for Var and 16% for the Alpes-Maritimes.

The majority of the fleet consists of small trades, the rest of the fleet consists of trawlers (17) and tuna seiners (6) in 2010, are larger units that operate outside the three-mile strip on targeted species (especially sardines, anchovies and tuna red).

The number of sailors was 1100 in Provence-Alpes-Cote d'Azur in 2010 (source SDSI).

The distribution of professional fishermen in the region shows that the Bouches du Rhone has more than half the workforce (58%), followed by the Var (26%) and Alpes Maritimes (16%).

The jobs generated by the fishery is estimated between 3500 and 4000 people (packaging, transportation, marketing, ship maintenance, repair and hardware).

The production of Mediterranean fisheries is about 8% of national production.

The PACA region is only 19.5% of the tonnage French Mediterranean fishing and 16% of the value. A direct consequence of The Composition of The Fleet With A number of Vessels over 12 m More Than Twice as large in Languedoc-Roussillon (132 Against 56 in 2007).