



2014 Marine Aggregation

INNOVATE | COLLABORATE | CELEBRATE

February 10 – 13 | Monterey, CA

“3-2-1 Star” Knowledge Capture Form

Session ID: FISH 1: How Can Fishery Stock Assessments Help Improve the Management of Data Poor Fisheries?

Session Reporter: Cara Byington

What are **3 main messages** that you heard in this session (during presentation, discussion, or report out)?

- Fisheries with good data tend to be well managed, but the majority of the world’s fisheries are categorized as “data poor” where little is known about the true status of the stock. [Fisheries that have stock assessments are meeting their management targets – so we need to find ways to assess stocks in accurate, usable ways that don’t necessarily rely on cost-, labor- and time-intensive surveys]
- Several methods for Data Poor Stock Assessments (don’t rely on one method), and three key elements: target reference points, performance indicators, performance measures [you want your indicators to be coming from different data sets]
- What Data Poor Stock Assessments can do: set a baseline, rally support for management intervention, and inform management interventions.

What are **2 important** opportunities or challenges that you heard presented in this session?

- Single species assessments often fail to account for the species’ role in the wider food web (ex: the role of parrotfish in the health of a reef). How do we account for that?
- Many times problems that are viewed as created by fishing actually begin on the land – with the loss of habitat that fish need for part of their life stages

What is **1 lingering question** that you heard presented in this session?

- What is the utility? How many performance indicators do you need for a good data poor stock assessment?
- Can these types of data poor stock assessments be linked? (Valdivia, Chile is working on it.)
- Is there any difference in bringing these data poor stock assessments to countries with well-developed management structures/abilities? Can these types of assessments be useful for fisheries that are ostensibly data rich? (ex: New England?)
- What to do about Hyperstability in Catch Data – since it can complicate fisheries management.

AND

Provide a “gold star” example (if given during in this session) of where **multiple programs or teams are effectively working together** to achieve greater conservation results.

- The three case studies were very good examples – Belize near-shore fisheries, role of local knowledge in fisheries management (Solomons), Using DPAs to help restore near-shore fish species in Palau



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Session ID: FISH 2: Identifying and Filling Science Needs for Sustainable Fishery Interventions through Engagement and Collaboration. Session Reporter: Andrea Moreno

What are **3 main messages** that you heard in this session (during presentation, discussion, or report out)?

- Cultivating trust with the fishermen takes time, we need to be patient, perseverant and transparent with them in order to build a strong relationship and ensure long-lasting 1) engagement from them and 2) tangible results.
- It is important to pair scientific data (collected using technology, surveys, etc.) with fisher’s knowledge, especially in those places where the technology is hardly available. Fishers should always be part of monitoring and data collection efforts, and it’s important to find a way to compensate their work and involvement in our projects.
- It is important to find good partners to strengthen and complement our conservation efforts. There are a lot of things to be done and we (TNC) have limited resources. Working to build strong relationships with partners is a good strategy to fulfill our conservation goals. Although there’s not always a perfect partner. Each partner has its own interest, and in some cases partnering with specific organizations or companies may give a wrong impression to donors or other stakeholders, but sometimes these somewhat risky partnerships are the way to really make a difference.

What are **2 important** opportunities or challenges that you heard presented in this session?

Opportunities

- In those underdeveloped projects there’s a huge opportunity to do things right from the beginning and transfer lessons learned from more developed projects. Especially when there aren’t many other organizations doing marine conservation in the area (e.g. Cabo Rojo, Puerto Rico).
- When you get the fishers to trust you, you can become an active stakeholder of the fishery and new conservation opportunities are likely to arise (especially when governments also see you as a trustworthy stakeholder).

Challenges

- After collecting data and engaging the fishermen successfully, moving ahead with management decisions is always hard and time-consuming.
- The lack of information in underdeveloped projects makes it more difficult to make management decisions.

What is **1 lingering question** that you heard presented in this session?

- *What’s the role of the government in the project?*

Provide a “gold **star**” example (if given during in this session) of where **multiple programs or teams are effectively working together** to achieve greater conservation results.

There are no collaborative projects: everybody is working on their own! As mentioned during the session: we should definitely have a knowledge/experience sharing platform within TNC.



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Session ID: FISH3: Murky Waters: When Will Private Capital Invest in Fisheries Reform?

Session Reporter: Jay Udelhoven

What are **3 main messages** that you heard in this session (during presentation, discussion, or report out)?

- Small scale fisheries reform impact capital investing is very small right now because of high risks, low returns, new entities with ambitious agendas, low credibility, unproven complicated plans and not much data to support projected performance.
- Biggest need is upfront design cost; one-time need; Smaller need; annual mgmt. costs and private investments (boats ,etc); financial wins are in stock recovery, price increases; and harvest efficiencies.
- We need 5-10 bright spots (successful models/projects) and we will get traction and reach impact investment inflection point.

What are **2 important** opportunities or challenges that you heard presented in this session?

- Belize Reefs for Life is a first of its kind debt-for-adaptation project using private capital involving 10% of GDP.
- Palau tuna project is also a brewing first of its kind “fisheries buy-in” wherein TNC would help transform the tuna fishery and serve as a model for other countries.

What is **1 lingering question** that you heard presented in this session?

- There is a tremendous opportunity here but it is developing slowly; the question remains how to put this together in a systematic, standardized way so that investors are connected to ripe opportunities.

Provide a “gold star” example (if given during in this session) of where **multiple programs or teams are effectively working together** to achieve greater conservation results.

- Both of the projects under important opportunities would probably qualify for this.



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Session ID: FISH 4: Strategies for Fisheries-led Reform

Session Reporter: Seth Blich

What are **3 main messages** that you heard in this session (during presentation, discussion, or report out)?

- TNC's engagement in fisheries reform where there is local will from fishermen can create stewardship and ownership of those fishermen for the resource.
- There is no panacea, or single tool or methodology for all fisheries reform tasks.
- Collaboration can be truly valuable when it is among fishermen, government and NGO's.

What are **2 important** opportunities or challenges that you heard presented in this session?

- TNC could do well be creating/improving a format to communicate our experiences in fisheries reform form around the globe - there is no single place to go to determine who's working on what.
- Communicating the benefits of MPA's to fishermen is often a challenge - reconciling the immediate needs of fishermen with the long-term benefits of conservation.

What is **1 lingering question** that you heard presented in this session?

- What exactly is TNC's role with helping fishermen access markets? How and when is it (or not) appropriate, and how do we ensure our efforts don't direct fishermen to healthy stocks which then become depleted?

AND

Provide a “gold star” example (if given during in this session) of where **multiple programs or teams are effectively working together** to achieve greater conservation results.