4 captures	- ◀	20		f 🗾
20 May 2007 - 29 Jun 2009	2006	2007	2008	▼ About this capture

Welcome to the Fishery Management Assessment Project and thanks for participating in our survey

The Fishery Management Assessment Project is part of an initiative to assess the effectiveness of conservation strategies worldwide (visit www.fmap.ca for a copy of the first report on the effectiveness of coral reef Marine Protected Areas). The Fishery Management Assessment Project seeks to evaluate the effectiveness of fishery management in countries worldwide and quantify the extent of limitations for achieving sustainable and ecosystem-friendly fisheries.

Data are being gathered through a survey designed to assess the effectiveness of national marine fisheries in general and not for specific fisheries; therefore, our survey should be answered in general terms and can be completed by anyone with moderate understanding of his/her country fisheries. These results will be part of a report that will be publicly available. The survey contains 22 multiple-choice questions and a space at the end of the questionnaire if you like to provide any feedback. After you have completed the survey click the "Submit" button. Leave in blank the questions for which you do not know the answers. Even if you know the answers for only few of the questions please do not hesitate to submit; others may provide the remaining answers. Please suggest other people to fill out the survey; duplicate reports allow us to quantify the error associated with our results. If you have questions please contact me at cmora@dal.ca

Once again thank you very much for your participation in our survey,

Camilo Mora, Ph.D. Dalhousie University cmora@dal.ca

Contact information

We ask your contact information for internal validation of the data but all your responses will be completely confidential

*	Name:			
	rvaine:			
	Institution, if applicable	:		
*	Your e-mail address:			
	Your expertise of the loc	cal fisheries comes from (ch	oose more than one	if needed):
	•	cal fisheries comes from (ch	oose more than one	if needed):
	•	☐ Governmental research	oose more than one	if needed):
	Academic research	Governmental researchFishing	oose more than one	if needed):
	Academic researchFishery management	Governmental researchFishing	oose more than one	if needed):
	Academic researchFishery managementPolicy making	Governmental researchFishingConsulting	oose more than one	if needed):

Coverage of the fishing regulations

d discard species ma	v not be included and	because some species are grou		d because by- ies".
	<i>y</i>	grounds some species are ground		
n FAO database:				
Number of species)			▼	
	n FAO database: Number of species) Decies harvested com	Number of species)	Number of species)	

Quality of the fishing regulations (only for commercial fishing)

2. What percentage of the regulated species uses the following data as source of information to generate their regulations:

	Percentage of the species regulated				
	0%	<25%	<50%	<75%	<100%
Landings				\bigcirc	
By-catch and discards					
Mortality as landings plus by-catch and discards					
Population size					
Recruitment					
Age structure					
Fish movement					
Environmental variables					
Ecosystem linkages (e.g. ecological interactions, food-web links, trophic cascades)	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\circ	\bigcirc	\circ
What percentage of the regulated species includes all the above data in their regulations?	\bigcirc	\bigcirc	\circ	\bigcirc	\circ

3	Ara	rogulations	undated	and	changed	periodically?
J.	Are	regulations	ubuateu	anu	CHAHPEU	Deriouicany:

- There are no regulations
- Regulations are never changed (fixed)
- Regulations are changed only under symptoms of collapse
- For few species assessment of regulations is carried out every year (e.g. through stock assessments)
- For most species assessment of regulations is carried out every year
- 4. What are the skills and training in fishery science of personnel carrying out the assessment of the fisheries [e.g. education level (e.g. Ph.D. Masters, etc), participation in training courses, access to relevant literature, participation in congresses]?
 - There is no scientific personnel
 - O Scientific personnel exist but there are no efforts for their capacitation
 - Scientific personnel exist and there are some efforts for their capacitation

	O
accu	re

- No plan exist
- Plans exist for at least some species but are slow to implement
- Plans exist for at least some species and are quick to implement
- O Plans exist for at least some species and are quickly implemented, monitored and adjusted

Enforcement and compliance

- 6. How is funding and equipment of the fishing authority (i.e. a body or institution in charge of monitoring, patrolling and enforcing regulations)?
 - There is not a fishing authority
 - There is a fishing authority but its funding and equipment is precarious
 - The funding and equipment of the fishing authority is partial
 - The funding and equipment of the fishing authority optimum
- 7. What is the frequency of patrolling fishing grounds and of catch inspections?
 - Non-existent
 - Patrols and inspections are infrequent and restricted to few areas
 - O Patrols and inspections are frequent and restricted to few areas
 - Officers could be expected anywhere at anytime
- 8. Poaching (referred as illegal fishing and misreporting) is:
 - Non-existent
 - Occasional
 - Frequent
 - Very common
- 9. Penalties upon violators are:
 - Non-existent
 - Lenient
 - Tough but unlikely to deter
 - Stiff and likely to deter
- 10. Are corruption and bribery:
 - Non-existent
 - Occasional
 - Frequent
 - Very common

Policymaking

- 11. Is participation in decision-making of stakeholders, local communities and managers open and transparent?
 - No, decisions are made behind closed doors
 - Some or all parties are informed but not considered (i.e. they do not have a vote)
 - O Some or all parties are consulted (i.e. they give their opinion) but are not considered
 - All parties are consulted and considered
- 12. Are there pressures, from any source (e.g. economical, political), to increase catches or to implement regulations

○ Very commonly					
13. Is scientific advice followed in decision-ma	ıking?				
There are not scientists	C 11	1			
There are scientists but their advice is newThere are scientists and their advice is oc					
There are scientists and their advice is alv	-				
Other aspects					
Overcapacity 14. Is the present fishing fleet quantified and a No Quantified but not regulated An optimum fleet size to prevent overfish An optimum fleet size to prevent overfish No A small portion of the fleet may be doing About half of the fleet may be doing so Nearly the entire fleet uses state of the arm	ning has been ing has been me	en defined and	d it is being	implemented	
16. In general, overall catches have: Increased for most species Remained constant for most species Reduced for most species 	Ū	o,			
Fishing methods 17. How common are the following fishing me	thods:				
	Non- existent	Occasional	Frequent	Very common	
(1) Mid-water trawls or purse seines					
(2) Bottom or pelagic longlines					
(3) Bottom trawls or dredges					
(4) Bottom or mid-water gill nets					
(5) Pots or traps					
(6) Hook and line					

If there are other methods commonly used in commercial fishing, please specify:

(7) Spear or bow fishing

(8) Toxins or explosives



18. Are there efforts to	implement gear	modifications or	new gears that	minimize by-	catch of existent	fishing
methods?			_			

No

Rebuilding 19. Are depleted stocks being rebuilt (e.g. by complete closure of the fishery, populations by hatcheries)? No Some attempts have been made for a few species but remain largely unsuc		
 Some attempts have been made for a few species but remain largely unsuc Attempts have been successful but several stocks remain to be rebuilt Almost all overexploited stocks have been or are in process of rebuilding 	ccosiul	
Subsidies 20. Are subsidies provided to support the fishery (subsidies refer to any aid o to facilitate its sustainability even if the sector is not economically profitation No Only minimally		ource given to the fishery sector
Large subsidiesAlmost completely reliant on subsidies		
Could you specify what sorts of subsidies are given to the fishery sector (echeap operating costs, fuel subsidies, etc)?	e.g. hid	den subsidies, tax cuts, loans,
Recreational and Artisanal fishing 21. Recreational fishing in the area is: Non-existent Occasional Frequent A great deal		
If recreational fishing exists to any extent, which of the following apply to		N.
Are recreational fishermen obligated to have a fishing license?	Yes	No
Are recreational fishermen obligated to have a fishing license? Are there regulations to the size of fish caught?	0	0
Are there regulations to the number of fish caught per boat or per bag?	0	0
Are there regulations to the number of fishermen that are permitted to fish?	0	0
Are there statistics being collected for this sort of fishing?	\circ	0
22. Artisanal fishing in the area is: (artisanal fishing is defined as the fishing communities usually using small boats and not very sophisticated fishing own consumption or for sale in local markets as a small income source) Non-existent Occasional Frequent A great deal		
If artisanal fishing exists to any extent, which of the following apply to it:		
	Yes	No
Are there regulations to the size of fish caught?		0
Are there regulations to the number of fish caught per boat or per bag? Are there regulations to the number of fishermen that are permitted to		0
Are there regulations to the number of fishermen that are permitted to		\circ

fish?

Submit