# PES and Fisheries Co-Management in Brazil

Published paper

| | |
|---|---|
| **Keywords** | **Brazil**, REDES, WP2, challenges, context and gaps, **institutional fit**, **PES**, co-management, coastal protected areas, private use rights over fisheries |

## Main research question

A policymix made up of public PES to compensate for coastal resource co-management by artisanal (small-scale) fishers would be less costly, more effective and more equitable than just or only ? no-catch restrictions to protect stocks and conserve protected biodiversity.

## Research finding in brief

Artisanal fishers could be able to ?protect threatened coastal resources against overfishing if given co-management roles.

## Policymix approach

The study analyzes potential for joint PES and co-management schemes, given the context of conflict between coastal resource protection and fisheries production.

Canoes of artisanal fishers in the municipality of Paraty, Ilha Grande Bay, SE Brazil.


Summary

Artisanal (small-scale) fisheries in Brazil respond for more than 50% of national fish production. Taking into consideration the occurrence of conflicts between protected areas and artisanal fishers, as well as between artisanal and industrial fishers, suggestions involving policimix approaches are given based on payment for environmental services. We show, that in SE Brazil, at Ilha Grande Bay, after 413 interviews with artisanal fishers in 34 artisanal fishing communities, as well as 5 meetings in 2009, that fishers´ current use of the marine space is threatened by both protected areas and industrial fisheries. In that sense co-management processes, such as fishing agreements (FAs) associated to co-management, based on payment for environmental services (PES) could be a policimix strategy. This approach could be, at least partially, operationalized through the already existent 'defeso system' (a system in which government pays for fishermen to stop fishing during certain periods) making a step forward to fishers towards fishery management, stimulating and rewarding fishermen within conservation processes.



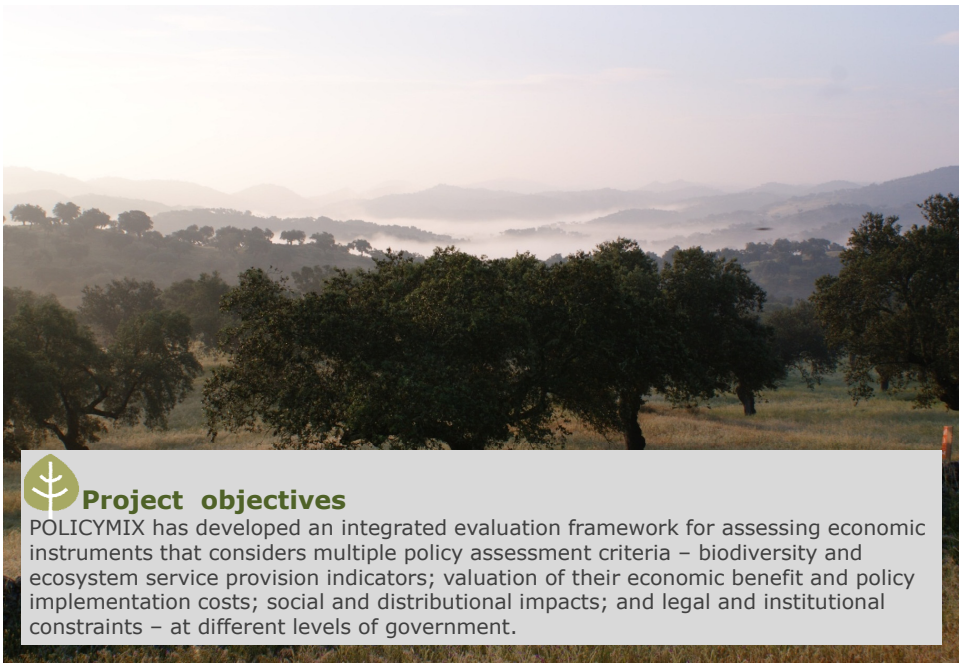
**Reference:**
Begossi, A., May, P. H., Lopes, P. F., Oliveira, L.E.C., Vinha, V. and Silvano, R.A.M. 2011. Compensation for environmental services from artisanal fisheries in SE Brazil: Policy and technical strategies. Ecological Economics, 71:25-32.

**Website:**
doi:10.1016/j.ecolecon.2011.09.008



**Contact:**
alpinab@uol.com.br

# ASSESSING THE ROLE OF ECONOMIC INSTRUMENTS IN POLICYMIXES FOR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES PROVISION



## Project objectives

POLICYMIX has developed an integrated evaluation framework for assessing economic instruments that considers multiple policy assessment criteria – biodiversity and ecosystem service provision indicators; valuation of their economic benefit and policy implementation costs; social and distributional impacts; and legal and institutional constraints – at different levels of government.

## Methodology

POLICYMIX focuses on the role of economic instruments for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services provided by forest ecosystems. The cost-effectiveness and benefits of a range of economic versus regulatory instruments are being evaluated in selected POLICYMIX case studies in Norway, Finland, Germany, Portugal, Brazil and Costa Rica. Comparative analysis evaluates the possibilities for transfer of policy success stories between Europe and Latin America, and promoting learning from policy failures.

## Training and dissemination

POLICYMIX actively used advisory boards including land users, local managers and national policy-makers, who collaborated with our researchers in the feasibility assessments of economic instruments. A web-based POLICYMIX TOOL encompassing policy impact assessment guidelines, case stories and demonstrations of policy assessment methods is aimed at supporting dissemination and learning.

## Results

POLICYMIX research discusses improvements in the design, targeting and implementation of economic instruments for biodiversity conservation through better understanding of (i) the linkages and complementarities between impact assessment tools, (ii) complementarities between different policy instruments in a policy mix, and (iii) trade-offs in design of a policy mix between economic, environmental and social impact criteria.

**EC Contribution**:
3 458 312 €

**Duration**:
2010-2014

**Consortium:**
9 partners from 8 countries

**Project Coordinator:**
Norwegian Institute for Nature Research (NINA) (Norway)

**Project Web Site:**
**http://policymix.nina.no**

**Key Words**:
Biodiversity, ecosystem services, policy mix, social ecological systems, economic instruments, payments for environmental services, ecological fiscal transfers

**Partners:**

- Norwegian Institute for Nature Research (NINA), Norway
- Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research (UFZ), Germany
- Foundation of the Faculty of Sciences and Technology, New University of Lisbon (FFCT-UNL CENSE), Portugal
- Institute for Environmental Studies, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (IVM), Netherlands
- International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), UK
- Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE), Finland
- Rede de Desenvolvimento, Ensino e Sociedade (REDES), Brazil
- Fundação de Apoio a Pesquisa Agricola (FUNDAG), Brazil
- Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Center (CATIE), Costa Rica

**Contact:**
**David N. Barton, coordinator**
**david.barton@nina.no**