



## *Inshore fisheries and governance (France)*

### *The case of the lobster fishery in the Bay of Granville*

GIFS project • Action 1



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# Inshore fisheries and governance

*The case of the lobster fishery in the Bay of Granville  
(Lower Normandy)*

Action 1 – GIFS Project

2014



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## PRESENTATION OF THE STUDY

The GIFS (Geography of Inshore Fishing and Sustainability) Project brings English, French, Belgian and Dutch partners together. It was selected under the framework of the European Programme of cross-border cooperation INTERREG IV A 2 Seas, co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF).

The GIFS Project, which this study fits into, began in 2012 and is the successor to the Anglo-French CHARM (CHannel integrated Approach for marine Resource Management) Project (<http://www.charm-project.org>). The objective of the GIFS Project is to study the overall socio-economic and cultural importance of inshore fishing so as to integrate these dimensions in fisheries policies, maritime policy, coastal strategies of urban regeneration and, more broadly, in the sustainable development of coastal areas.

The work of the GIFS Project covers the English Channel and the southern North Sea by involving six partners. All actions are implemented jointly between these various partners so that the project takes on a true cross-border nature.



**Geographical location of the project's various partners**

The actions carried out within this project are split into three main themes:

- ✓ Governance of coastal areas and maritime fisheries;
- ✓ Fishing grounds and communities;
- ✓ Economy and regeneration of fishing communities.

This report is part of the GIFS Project Activity 1 "Governance of coastal zones and maritime fisheries", the objectives of which are:

- ✓ To understand the different modes of coastal governance of the study area and identify management practices.
- ✓ To inventory and understand the approaches and existing management frameworks throughout the study area, as well as to identify the place held by maritime fishing in the latter.

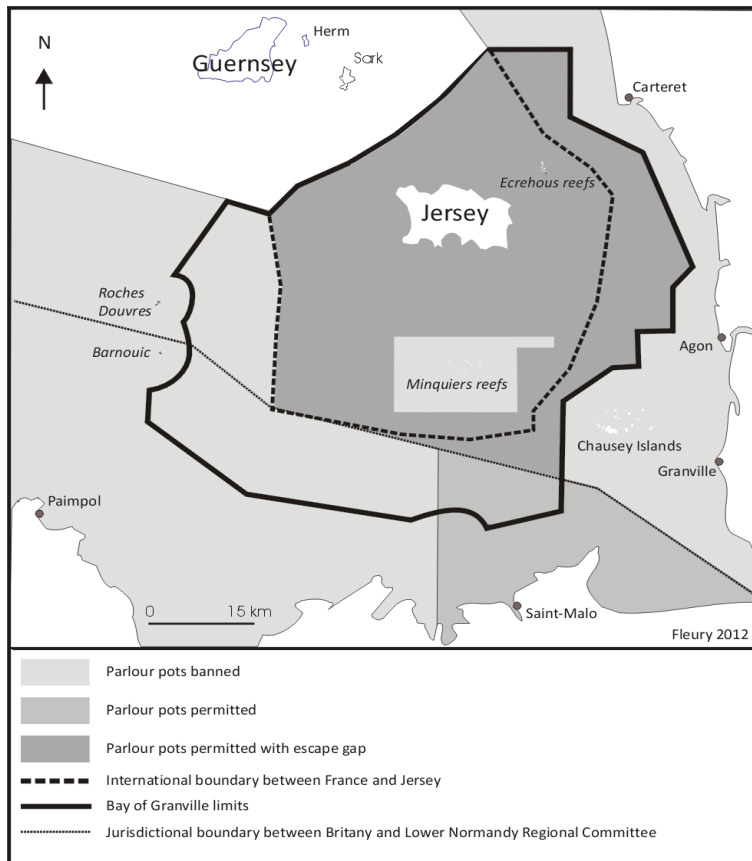
## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank the stakeholders met for their great availability and interest in the study. The objective of this report being to conduct a study on the governance of inshore fishing along the French coastline of the English Channel and the southern North Sea, discussions were very rewarding and helped open new avenues for thought.



## INTRODUCTION

The lobster (*Homarus gammarus*) is of particular importance for the Granville Bay fisheries. It is an iconic and very present species due to the numerous island groups and rocky shore platforms that provide shelter to one of the largest French lobster nursery habitats (Delayat, 2011). 220 professional fishing licences<sup>1</sup> for large crustaceans are allocated each year in Lower Normandy. Only about sixty specialised lobster fishermen from the western part of the Cotentin navigate to the Norman and Anglo-Norman island groups for fishing. In addition to these Norman fishermen, Breton ships (from the departments of Ille-et-Vilaine and Côtes d'Armor) and ships from Jersey fish in the Granville Bay (**Figure 1**). In all, 239 ships practise trap pot fishing in this bay (Leblond, 2013a; Leblond, 2013b). It is unusual due to its cross-border positioning, as community fishermen have fishing rights in the area of Jersey and vice versa. Lobster fishing is carried out using lobster pots (passive fishing gears that have very little impact on the environment). Moreover, this fishery is MSC certified with regard to its sound management and its healthy lobster stock. 130 ships from Lower Normandy and Jersey are participating<sup>2</sup>. This fishery is composed for the most part of ships that are less than 12 meters in length and target lobsters mainly between March and November. Fishermen mostly catch lobsters and spider crabs but also, incidentally, velvet swimming crabs and common littoral crabs. The most important port in terms of lobsters is Granville with 44 tonnes landed in 2013 (France Agrimer, 2014).



**Figure 1: Bay of Granville limits (source: FLEURY, 2013)**

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.crpbn.fr/comite-regional-peche-licence.html>.

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.comite-peches.fr/site/index.php?page=g66>.

The lobster fishery in the Bay of Granville is based on a collectively managed regulatory system, with an involvement of the fishermen. The fishermen community has recognised the importance of managing the resource, which resulted in the creation of a system of governance based on co-management, involving occupational structures and the authorities, with scientific support.

## 1 METHODOLOGY

Under the GIFS Project, the team from AGROCAMPUS OUEST was in charge of the study of the governance of coastal areas and maritime fisheries (in France, with the analysis of the governance methods for inshore fishing activities through five case studies. The methodology used was common to all partners regardless of the country.

### 1.1 Selection of the five case studies

The second case study was carried out on the lobster (*Homarus gammarus*) in the Bay of Granville. This is an iconic species of western France with great added value. It is caught by a fleet of small trap setters from western Cotentin. The first selection criterion was the geographical location of this fishery. The Bay of Granville is an area that takes on a special significance because of its situation. Indeed, it is a maritime cross-border area shared between England (Jersey) and France (regions of Normandy and Brittany), which required an adjustment of the governance and the management of fishing for this species. The study of the agreements between different nations on the sharing of a resource can provide lines of thought for a good governance. In addition, many projects, notably of promotion of the products, involve fishermen and can have an impact on governance.

### 1.2 Details of the method used

We will now discuss the framework of the case study, the sampling strategy, the gathering process, and the analysis of the data used for this research. A pilot case study was conducted in Hastings (England) to provide a first glimpse of the dominant themes of governance of fishing, but also to help develop and refine the methodology. The data from this pilot project was used to produce the interview guide and to identify the themes to be investigated, the participant sampling criteria, and the analytical framework. The structures involved in the governance as well as the stakeholders were identified through discussions with fisheries professionals. A reasoned sample of persons to be interviewed was chosen on the basis of the following criteria:

1. Stakeholders from various private and public sectors directly involved in each fishery, including the downstream sector (marketing, processing) to better understand the nature of their participation and interactions in the governance of fisheries
2. Stakeholders directly involved in governance at different scales. Local, regional, national and international to understand how and why the fishery is committed/participates, or not, in the decision-making system.

It should be noted that the specificity of the case studies influences the exact nature of the sample of stakeholders. Thus, the list of participants varies for each case study, especially when stakeholders “wear several hats” and can provide a perspective on governance at the local, regional and/or national level. In addition, in some cases, participants withdrew due to lack of time or interests. The table of participants for each of the five case studies is detailed in the introduction of each corresponding chapter. Not all the names of the participants were disclosed.

The method of the semi-structured interview was chosen because it enables to focus the discourse of respondents around different themes that are predefined by the surveyors. This method has the advantage of giving the opportunity to clarify certain points raised (May, 2001) during the face-to-face. A thematic interview guide consisting of open-ended questions was produced and the opportunity to expand or introduce new themes was taken into account. The interview guide was produced after discussions between all project partners and adjusted after the pilot case study at Hastings in 2012. The topics addressed in the interviews cover the following themes: the governance of the fishery (evolution, history, relationship between the various actors), the involvement of the State and of the fishermen in the governance of the fisheries; obstacles and levers of currently ongoing fishery projects; the socio-economic impact of this fishery (on tourism, local economy); the interactions between the community of fishermen and the local/regional/national or European organisms. These semi-structured interviews give the researcher the opportunity to better understand the complex processes (such as governance) with the help of a more interactive process (Dunn, 2001).

For the case of the lobster fishery in the Bay of Granville (France) are concerned, 11 semi-structured interviews were conducted between October and December 2013 (**Table 1**). Most interviews were conducted in person in the workplace of the respondent or in a public place to ensure the convenience, comfort and privacy of the participants. Some interviews were conducted by telephone and the majority was recorded digitally to improve the accuracy of the data gathered. Notes were taken when the participant did not wish to be recorded.

**Table 1:** Interviewee Sample

Interviewee	Sector/Role	Date	Length
<b>1. Participant A</b>	Regional fisheries organisation	5th Nov.	61mins
<b>2. Participant B</b>	Regional fisheries organisation	13th Nov.	123mins
<b>3. Participant C</b>	Academic stakeholder	4th Nov.	85 mins
<b>4. Participant D</b>	Scientific	6th Nov.	94 mins
<b>5. Participant E</b>	Local administration	2nd Dec.	79 mins
<b>6. Participant F</b>	Scientific	25th Nov.	62 mins
<b>7. Participant G</b>	Fishery certification	4th Nov.	55 mins
<b>8. Participant H</b>	Quality organisation of fishermen	4th Nov.	108 mins
<b>9. Participant I</b>	Fisherman	19th Nov.	74 mins
<b>10. Participant J</b>	Fisherman	13th Nov.	63 mins
<b>11. Participant K</b>	Public institution (development of aquaculture and fisheries)	22nd Nov.	93 mins

A thematic analysis was adopted for the study of the raw data (Brewer, 2000). The minutes of the interviews were analysed using this approach to identify common themes, contradictions between different stakeholders, but also to identify problems, needs, and necessary improvements to the governance of the fishery. The reports of the five case studies are supported by quotations emanating from the interviews in order to illustrate the comments.

The Bay of Granville (**Figure 1**), a shared maritime border area between England (Jersey) and France (regions of Lower Normandy and Brittany), takes on a special significance because of its geographical situation. Accordingly, the governance of fisheries within this specific maritime space involves a co-management system between the French government and the French fishermen that takes into account the cross-border nature of the fishing ground. However, the study of the governance of this fishery focuses mainly on that of Lower Normandy.

### 2.1 A governance based on co-management

There are two main players of fisheries management for the lobster in Lower Normandy: the State with a regional administrative representation and the Regional Committee for Maritime Fisheries and Marine Fish Farms of Lower Normandy (Comité Régional des Pêches Maritimes et des Élevages Marins de Basse-Normandie - CRPMEM BN).

#### 2.1.1 The authorities and the CRPMEM, players of the governance

In Lower Normandy, a true co-management system prevails between administrative and occupational structures for the lobster fishery. In this system (Picault et al., 2014a), the lobster resource management initiative originates mainly from the local users. The latter are represented here by the CRPMEM BN, an professional organisation representing fishermen in this region, and its offices. The participatory decision-making thus provides all stakeholders with the opportunity to voice their positions. Fishermen thereby enjoy a degree of autonomy because they hold some control over the management of the fishery (Ferracci, 2011). However, the regulatory decision-making falls to the national or regional authorities. At the regional scale of Lower Normandy, the fisheries authority is represented by the Interregional Directorate for the Sea Eastern English Channel–North Sea (Direction InterRégionales de la Mer (DIRM) Manche Est - Mer du Nord) and the region prefect. At the local scale (department of Manche), it is the Departmental Directorate for the Territories and the Sea (Direction Départementale des Territoires et de la Mer - DDTM) and the prefect of the department that officiate.

In this context of co-management, the French authorities give the CRPMEM BN missions of representation and defence of the interests of the trade<sup>3</sup> in all areas pertaining to the sector (production, marketing, social, training, environment, ...). *“It gives the opportunity to participate in the development of regulations pertaining to fisheries management and the harvesting of marine plants for species that are not subject to TACs [Total Allowable Catches] or catch quotas in application of a European Union (EU) regulation in territorial waters, to participate in the development of regulations governing the use of gears and the coexistence of maritime trades, to participate in the implementation of economic and social actions in favour of their members, to participate in regional public policy for the protection and valuation of the environment, so as, notably, to promote the sustainable management of marine fishing and marine farming, to provide scientific and technical support to their members as well as where safety, training and promotion of marine trades are concerned”* (CRPMEM of Brittany, 5 Nov. 2013).

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<sup>3</sup> Law n°2010-874 of 27 July 2010 on the modernisation of agriculture and fishing - LMAP – French Republic Official Journal of 28 July 2010 pages 3 to 90.

The community of lobster fishermen relies on this co-management system for the development of the regulation specific to their trade and to the region, which is then validated by the State. Within this system, the fisherman is a source of proposals. The governance of this fishery remains based on local and regional structures that have a crucial role in terms of representation of the fishermen, which, nevertheless, is common to a large number of inshore fisheries in France such as that of the Great Atlantic scallop in the Bay of Saint-Brieuc (Picault *et al.*, 2014b).

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### **2.1.2 The role of the fisheries committees – occupational structures – in the management of the fishery**

The lobstermen community of the Granville Bay in Lower Normandy is directly represented in terms of governance by the intermediary of the CRPMEM BN and its local offices (notably that of Granville for lobster)<sup>4</sup>. Although a first institution had been created in Lower Normandy as early as 1980, the CRPMEM BN was officially founded in 1991, at the same time as all other regional committees of France. This structure represents the fishermen before the State, before its decentralised services and local as well as regional authorities, so as to defend their interests and the sustainability of the fishery on a national, regional and local scale: *“We represent 500 ships from different fisheries and 2 000 sailors along 500km of coastline! Our role is to manage the resource, the licences and raise funds to finance actions for the sustainability of our fisheries and the preservation of jobs within the fishing communities”* (CRPMEM, 13 Nov. 2013). Its President, elected by fishermen of the Region of Lower Normandy, is supported by permanent employees for technical issues. This professional organisation, prescribed by Law<sup>4</sup>, enables it to benefit from State prerogatives (compulsory accession, deduction of a professional contribution, ability to establish resource management rules that are enforceable by law, capacity to put in place juror-guards (gardes jurés), etc.).

From the interviews, the CRPMEM BN positions itself as a preferred interlocutor at the level of the authorities and of the politicians: *“All fishermen may vote for the President of the Regional Committee and the offices that will represent them. We place all our trust in them because the team is very good”* (Fisherman, 19 Nov. 2013). Through this system, the CRPMEM BN and the community of lobstermen wish to make their voices heard at the national and European level as in, for example, the framework of the reform of the CFP: *“It is necessary to get new impetus on the dawn of the CFP because the coastal belt is oversaturated and has reached its development limit, the pressure on it is increasing. It is necessary to focus on inshore fishing (including lobster fishing) more than on offshore fishing”* (CRPMEM BN, 13 Nov 2013).

On a more local level, for the lobster, the CRPMEM BN offices (also with an elected President), enable a representation “at source”, close to the field. The Granville office, being the most significant for crustaceans on a regional scale, positions itself as the voice of the lobstermen community.

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<sup>4</sup> In this region, there are no departmental committees as in Brittany for example (Picault *et al.*, 2014b) but there are, however, CRPMEM antennas.

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### 2.1.3 The role of scientists

Scientists are an important link for the governance of the inshore lobster fishery. One of the objectives of this management is to ensure the sustainability of fisheries resources and this cannot be done without scientific knowledge of the exploited stocks. It is Ifremer that is intervening in France on this aspect, and more particularly on the lobster. Founded in 1984, Ifremer is a public body with industrial and commercial functions (Établissement Public à caractère Industriel et Commercial - EPIC) under the joint authority of the Ministry of Higher Education and Research and that of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy. It indirectly intervenes in the co-management as scientists do not have the power to vote in the decision-making system but merely have an advisory role. Another structure also intervenes at the scientific and economic level: the Joint Syndicate for the equipment of the coastal zone (Syndicat Mixte pour l'Équipement du Littoral – SMEL). Being a public body whose mission is to promote the expansion of economic activities linked to marine living resources, the SMEL may intervene in the English Channel at all stages of the seafood value chain: from natural riches to production and operations, to their value enhancement<sup>5</sup>. This structure, funded by the General Council of the Manche department (Conseil Général de la Manche) is positioned at the interface between professionals, elected officials and researchers, thus contributing to the reconciliation of these different players within the management process.

According to those surveyed, the different players working on the lobster fishery are in very good terms, this is notably true for the CRPMEM BN and its local offices, Ifremer, and the SMEL. *“There are close links with the Regional Committee and its offices, the SMEL, and IFREMER to carry out the sampling and data retrieval work. In this fishery, there are good management rules with numerous exchanges between all the players of the sector.”* (Scientist, 6 Nov. 2013).

The fisherman has his place in this system where all necessary competences are pooled together for an optimal management of the fishery and to promote these ideas. These good terms are one of the strengths of this governance and have led to the development of relations with other players (such as those from Jersey) who also coexist within this Bay of Granville.

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### 2.1.4 The lobster co-management decision-making system

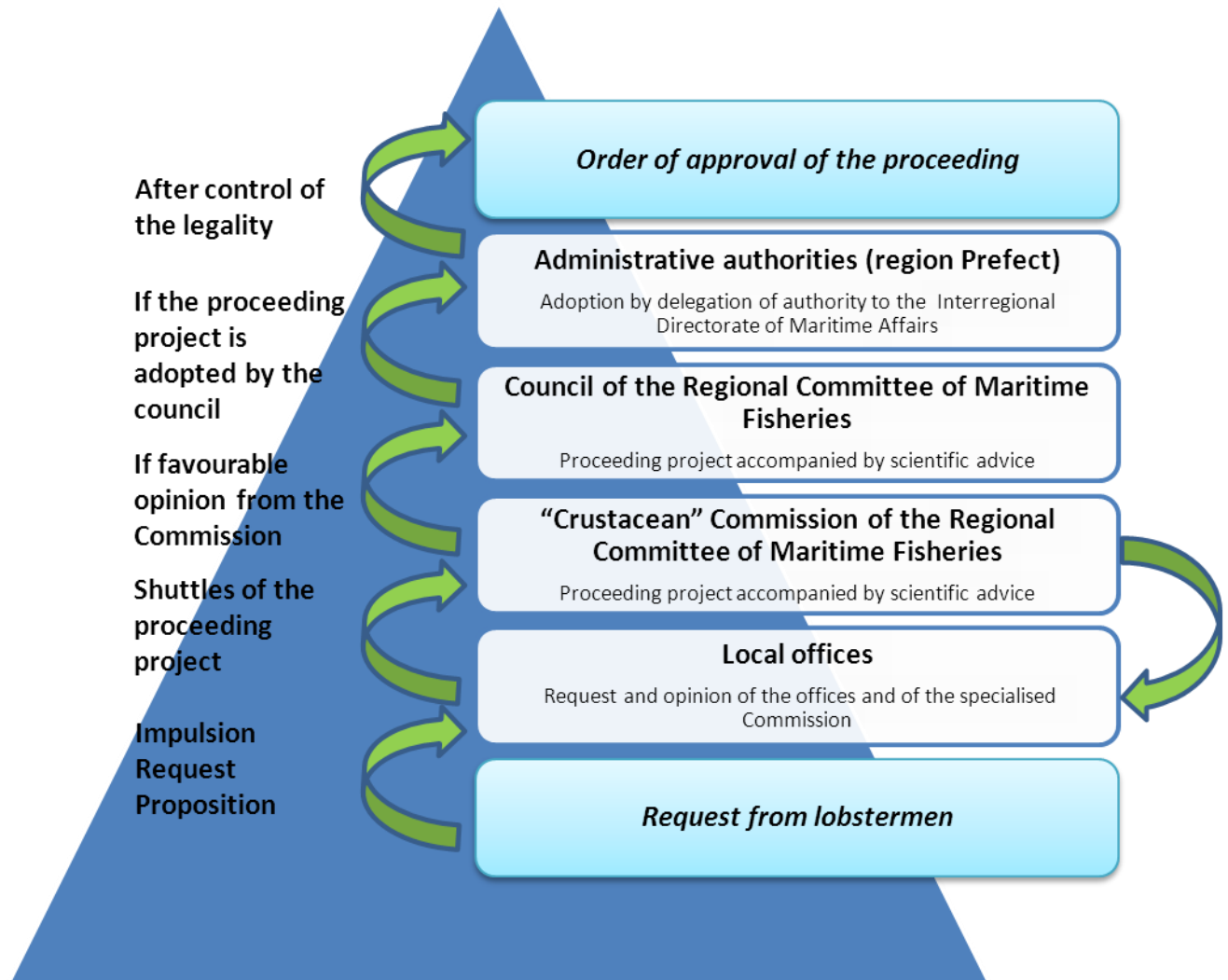
The co-management system directly takes into account the fisherman or group of fishermen. The latter will be able to influence regulations by raising up their request to the CRPMEM. This request, recorded at the level of the local offices of the CRPMEM of Lower Normandy is then discussed within a specific CRPMEM commission, the “Crustacean” Commission, chaired by a fisherman. The objective of this commission is to form an opinion about the demands of local offices pertaining to new elements of regional regulation.

It must relay this opinion up to the board of the CRPMEM BN for validation. Place of exchange between specialised fishermen, it involves scientists who provide opinions on the issues addressed. Although this committee does not have any decision-making power, it has, however, a key role of proposal, such as for example the limitation of the number of trap pots per boat in Lower Normandy. In the end, this “Crustacean” Commission proposes one or several proceeding projects which are then submitted to the board (composed of elected representatives) of the CRPMEM BN. If the latter gives a favourable opinion, the project is forwarded to the administrative authority at the regional level (the DIRM) who may adopt it by delegated authority from the region prefect of Lower Normandy (Picault *et al.*, 2014a). After verification of its legality, it is translated into a prefectoral

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<sup>5</sup> <http://www.smel.fr/>

order. The scheme of adoption of the proceedings is summarised in **figure 2**. This decision-making scheme of the co-management of the lobster is very close to that of the Great Atlantic scallop in the Bay of Saint-Brieuc, with the exception that in the department of Manche, there are no departmental committees but rather local offices of the CRPMEM BN (Picault *et al.*, 2014b).



**Figure 2: Lobster co-management decision-making system in the Bay of Granville**

There also exists a “Crustacean” Commission at the national level, chaired by a professional. In the framework of participation to the balanced management of resources, it may develop and propose draft proceedings to the board of the CNPMEM BN pertaining to the general working conditions of the profession. These proceedings may be made mandatory by the Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy. Other national commissions, such as the “Commercially gathered shellfish” Commission, also exist at the French national scale and along the same modes of operation (Picault *et al.*, 2014b).



### 2.1.5 The establishment of a licencing system as a management measure

The management of lobster fishing in the Bay of Granville (which is not a species under European quota) is based on a system of national (*via* the CNPMEM) and regional (*via* the CRPMEM) licences. *“This system aims to maintain social and economic equilibriums by the sharing of resources and a balanced resolution of cohabitation or market disputes. It differs, in this, from the Common Fisheries Policy which favours the reduction of production tools to limit fishing effort”* (CRPMEM, 5 Nov. 2013).

Since 1993, vessels desiring to fish for lobster must hold a national licence, which is mandatory for any ship wishing to fish for crustaceans in French waters (Corre, 2010). This licence sets out the attribution conditions.

In the case of the Bay of Granville, this licence is issued to Norman ships by CRPMEM BN. This structure fixes allotted shares, attribution criteria, the practical arrangements for the campaign as well as the specific technical measures while ensuring compliance with national proceedings. Assigned to the pair owner/ship, the licence is neither assignable nor transferable. The terms of attribution are subject to necessarily strict rules and procedures. This system allows the lobstermen community to limit access to the resource and protect it. Fishermen thereby have the opportunity to act on the economic orientations of the sector in order to optimise the balance between fishing effort and the resource. The choice which was made for this fishery is to have a significant number of small boats (therefore jobs) instead of a limited number of large ships, even if possibly more profitable.

The licences attribution criteria are the following:

- ✓ The fishing anteriority (proof of fishing for the concerned species/practice of concerned trade during the years preceding the request),
- ✓ market orientations (definition of the number of licences or limitation of the applicant ships according to the market so as to obtain a correlation between supply and demand),
- ✓ the socio-economic equilibriums (for example by a sharing of resources between various small units so as to increase the number of businesses and preserve jobs in a port).

The interviewees underline the effectiveness and the successful adjustment of this system towards sustainably maintaining the community's fishing activity within a working environment where everyone has a place.

## 2.2 A cross-border management of the lobster fishery

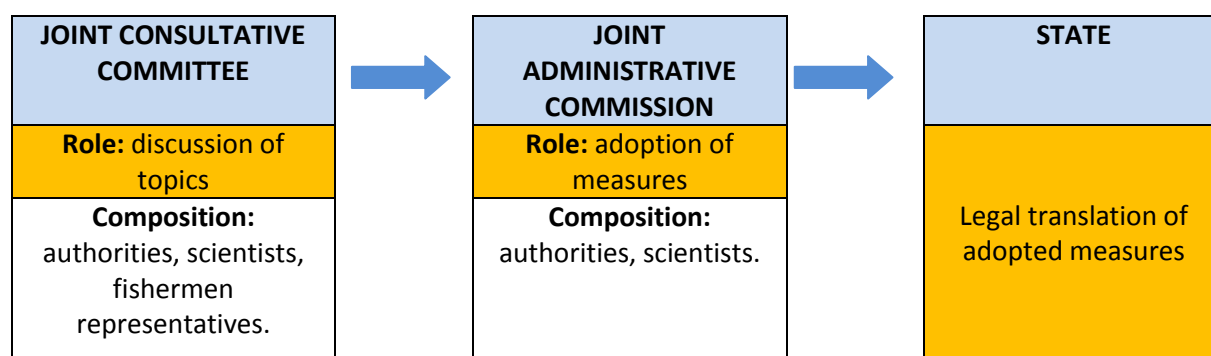
The Bay of Granville has a rich history in terms of maritime law. Agreements in this area started in 1839 and aim to define the maritime boundaries between the two bordering countries (France and England), agreements which resulted notably in the breakdown of three fishing grounds amidst the Bay. In 1959, the British obtained sovereignty over the Minquiers by decision of the International Court of Justice in The Hague. Following recurring exchanges between the French and the British since 1992 (Fleury, 2011), the “Granville Bay Agreements” were signed in July 2000 and delineate a marine border between France and Jersey. They also define a fisheries agreement taking into account both the boundaries and historical fishing rights (Fleury, 2006). Relations have been tense, nevertheless, during negotiations between Jersey and France, notably on the side of the French fishermen, who, feeling excluded from discussions between the two governments, exert a great deal of pressure. Indeed, the stakes were high for French fishermen, as part of their fleet exercises within the territorial waters of Jersey: *“The negotiations from 1992 to 2000 have been felt as a compromise with a loss of fishing ground. Spirits were not high on the side of Granville. There was a tendency to forget the fishermen. Fishermen exerted pressure. The problem came from the fact that the mode of*



*fisheries management is not the same between Jersey and France*” (CRPMEM 13 Nov. 2013). With hindsight, the fishermen still able to preserve their fishing grounds and close the Bay with a protective “curtain” against foreign ships. Today, these agreements are not challenged and lobster fishermen can work peacefully, even in the territorial waters of Jersey.

From these agreements also emerged the creation of a Granville Bay Joint Consultative Management Committee (Comité Consultatif Conjoint de Gestion de la Baie de Granville - CCCBG), a pioneering example of cross-border fisheries management: *“The CCCBG enables discussion between the stakeholders of the sector. Its role is to build a maritime area with barriers and an internal management consistency.”* (Researcher, 4 Nov. 2013). The function of the CCCBG is to ensure the effective conservation and management of the fishery resources of the sector governed by these agreements. This cross-border structure involves two States with a representation of the professionals of the fishing industry (Brittany and Normandy for France), the authorities, and scientists. Fishermen therefore have a forum where they can exchange on different topics to find management consensus between Jersey and France for a given resource. For example, an agreement on the sharing of certain zones by gillnetters and pot setters was reached; these fishermen agree to exploit the same resource on the same zone but at different times.

There are two organisational levels for the Granville Bay Agreements (see **Figure 3**): the Joint Consultative Committee (Comité Consultatif Conjoint) which recommends the measures necessary for the conservation of resources to the Joint Administrative Commission (Commission Administrative Mixte - CAM) and the CAM which has a decision-making role. *“The CAM consists of government representatives and scientific advisors. It examines the results of scientific investigations, receives the reports, observations and recommendations of the Joint Consultative Committee. It is also attentive to the evolution of fishing regulations in the sector, since it must not be forgotten that the citizens of the Bay of Granville are at a minimum subject to European regulations in Community waters. Based on these factors, the CAM decides whether or not to implement the recommendations.”* (Scientist, 6 Nov. 2013).



**Figure 3: Decision-making process of the Granville Bay Agreements (Fleury, 2011)**

According to those surveyed, in addition to developing new rules of management and the great involvement of the fishermen, notably for lobsters, three positive developments pertaining to the governance of the fishery can be identified: *“(1) A true consensus for a match between the resource and the number of operators with a limitation of the number of operators authorised to intervene in the area of the agreement. (2) Several management measures adopted progressively over 10 years mainly for large crustaceans with relatively successful results globally in terms of stock management. (3) A significant improvement in the status of the stock of large crustaceans (cf. studies undertaken in Paimpol and in the cantonments of West Cotentin, but also Jersey)”* (Scientist, 6 Nov. 2013).

Beyond the involvement of the fishermen in the management of the resource, they are also players in various projects to make their voices heard. These projects may directly or indirectly have impacts on the management of the lobster fishery in the Bay of Granville.

## 2.3 Participation of fishermen to joint projects

Various projects are carried out or directly involve the community of lobster fishermen in the Bay of Granville, and at different scales. It is the fishermen's occupational structures that will carry their voices in different meetings or negotiations during the elaboration of projects. They can be environmental or come from the industrial sector (activities related to energy: wind or water turbine installation sites). These projects are discussed within the CCCBG or amidst regional committees and offices when they are outside the scope of the Granville Bay Agreements. The fishing community can thereby give its opinion *via the intermediary* of these structures. However, the multiplication of projects in recent years is not without posing some problems: *"There is a lack of staff, as many topics and projects arrive at the same time! There are many requests from all sides"* (CRPMEM, 13 Nov. 2013).

### 2.3.1 Projects pertaining to the environment and the resource

Beyond the management of the fishery, fishermen participated in various projects related to the marine environment such as the establishment of marine protected areas or of no-take zones for lobster.

- **Marine protected areas: consultation and debate**

Member States of the European Union must take the necessary measures to reduce the impacts of activities on this habitat in order to achieve or maintain a good environmental status of the marine environment. To meet EU commitments, France must, by 2020, achieve the target of 20 % of marine protected areas in French waters (Grenelle de la Mer, 2009) under the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD<sup>6</sup>). The establishment of marine protected areas is a mode of action and governance of marine areas which contributes to any comprehensive strategy for the management of the marine space. They target areas delineated on the basis of the value of the natural heritage, the importance of ecological functions and nature of uses. They are dedicated to the objective of protecting the habitat, often associated with an objective of sustainable usage, and provide it with a governance framework and suitable means. There are mainly two types of MPAs for marine habitats that may have an impact on the management of inshore fishing:

- ✓ **The Marine Nature Parks (MNP)** have multiple objectives: healthy ecosystems, patrimonial or ordinary species and habitats, the good condition of marine waters, sustainable uses and activities and the preservation of the cultural maritime heritage (Khayati, 2011). MNPs already exist in France, including the Iroise Nature Park in which fishermen are stakeholders. Their impacts on the ecosystem are taken into account in the park's management decisions (establishment of no-take zones, monitoring of the no-take zone, limitation of certain fishing gears, ...).

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<sup>6</sup> Within the framework of Directive 2008/56/CE of the European parliament and the Council of 17 June 2008 called "Marine Strategy framework Directive"

- ✓ **The Natura2000 sites** that have a marine part have objectives of conservation or restoration of natural habitats and populations of species of fauna and flora. In case of non-negligible impacts of fishing on natural resources, measures may be taken by the Natura 2000 site Committee (establishment of no-take zones, limitation of certain fishing gears, ...).

Since 2009, a project to create a marine park in the Norman-Breton Gulf is under study (Grenelle de la Mer, 2009). It should enable to bring together all the stakeholders of the sea, including fishermen, to work on the sustainability of the area. With regard to the fishing community, there is a real debate around this project, especially during consultation or information meetings, with fishermen using local structures to communicate on their position and arguments for or against this project.

*“There is a fairly strong refusal of fishermen, notably in the Côtes d'Armor and within the Regional Fisheries Committee of Brittany because they have retained only the negative aspects of this project and think the park will manage their affairs”* (Scientist, 6 Nov. 2013).

*“This park will make it possible to regulate recreational fishing more easily, because in Chausey, in the summer, it is so crowded that you cannot fish. In addition, we are a bit like clowns that everyone goes to watch, we are unable to work”* (Fisherman, 19 Nov. 2013).

- **Establishment of no-take zones for lobster**

For the purpose of preservation of the marine environment, scientific approaches have also been initiated, such as the establishment of no-take zones for lobster. These are zones delineated at sea and within which lobster fishing is prohibited in order to protect the resource. The CRPMEM BN and the SMEL work jointly on these no-take zones, which are mostly located in the West Cotentin, and promote what has already been undertaken in the past (the first no-take zone was established in 1964; Delayat *et al*, 2011). The main objective of this approach is to study the conditions for successful management of a no-take zone, in collaboration with the fishing professionals, players in their environment.

- **Scientific works on knowledge of the stock**

Lobstermen have a keen interest towards the resource and its preservation. Every year, a sampling campaign is carried out to assess the stock in close cooperation with the fishermen. The MSC certification on lobsters has enabled an improvement in research with Ifremer and the SMEL, who perform sampling campaigns to assess the stock in very close contact with the fishermen: *“Fishermen collaborate with self-sampling and the validation of their logbook data to avoid errors. They are integrated into the research process on their fishery. The data transparency of the various structures facilitates the management of the fishery”* (Scientist, 25 Nov. 2013). Fishermen participate to the sampling campaign by performing measures on their own or by accompanying scientists in the field. They are also seeking feedback: *“I am very interested in the return of surveys or scientific publications on the fishery but we have a very low feedback from Ifremer”* (Fisherman, 19 Nov. 2013).

In addition to sampling, many other scientific projects are ongoing and have been initiated by fishermen:

- ✓ a study on the movement of lobsters using tagging, conducted by the Departmental Committee of Paimpol.
- ✓ the protection of spawners to ensure the reproduction of the species. Egg-bearing females are automatically discarded back in the water and some are tagged with a prohibition to be kept if caught again in the future.

- ✓ experiments on lobster survival in different types of trap pots<sup>7</sup> in the no-take zone of Chausey.

Some projects are drawn from the “Lobster” working group that was created with Jersey to address the scientific specificities of this species and which brings together fishermen and scientists outside of the CCCBG.

Therefore there is a respect from the community of lobstermen for their resource, which is confirmed by the low number of offenses related to fishing: *“There are very few offenses on lobsters: for example, in 2013, there was only one offense (on size).”* (Local authority, 2 Dec. 2013).

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### 2.3.2 Projects pertaining to enhancing the value of the lobster

To enhance the value of lobsters, the fishermen have implemented marketing and communication projects around their product.

- **The Marine Stewardship Council eco-label**

“Quality” approaches began with Normandie Fraîcheur Mer (NFM) which is a quality group comprising fishermen, fish auctions and wholesalers of Lower Normandy. This structure has considerable experience in certification as it has developed the red label on the Great Atlantic scallop “nut” (adductor muscle) and, especially, on this fishery, a collective mark “lobster of Cotentin”<sup>8</sup>. It has a great strength of communication with the public.

One of the flagship projects of the lobster fishery is the establishment of the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) eco-label on lobsters from the Cotentin and Jersey in 2011. This approach, which was developed jointly between fishermen of Jersey and those of Lower Normandy underlines the good terms in place between these two communities. According to interviews, the Bretons did not want to be associated with the process because they saw no economic interest in it, and would have preferred for the French State to establish a public eco-label.

As early as 2001, the Jersey Fishermen Association suggested the establishment of an MSC ecolabel. The joint approach came to be in 2011 with the recognition of the sustainability of the fishery by the MSC. It is the CRPMEM BN who took the decision to start the certification with the help of Normandie Fraîcheur Mer. The latter has provided technical assistance due to his experience in quality and communication processes to promote the products. The fishing community has adhered to the process for several reasons: *“The MSC is regarded by fishermen as recognition in terms of management of their stock of lobsters”* (Quality Group, 4 Nov. 2013). *“The MSC will, I hope, cause the regulation of Jersey to evolve towards that of France”* (Fisherman, 13 Nov. 2013).

The MSC approach has been implemented following the reduction of the selling price of lobsters in France, due to massive landings of these crustaceans from English ships. The fishing community thought it could stand out with the MSC to obtain better prices and counter this competition. But today, these same fishermen perceive less and less economic interest in this MSC label and therefore many of them do not MSC-label their lobsters anymore, due to the lack of impact on the selling price. This problem of motivation from a lack of economic interest remains perceptible among the producers interviewed: *“The wholesalers do not play the game of MSC, they do not buy at a higher price and there is no dialogue between fishermen and wholesalers”* (Fisherman, 19 Nov. 2013).

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<sup>7</sup> Double-chamber pot (“parlour” pot or trap pots) and common pot.

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.normandiefraicheurmer.fr/les-produits-stars/entry-21-homard-du-cotentin-msc.html>

Despite this, the stakeholders that were met nevertheless agree on the fact that MSC has enabled an increase in exchanges between the French scientists and those from Jersey. Before, the monitoring of the stocks was done in a day-to-day manner, in the short term with little exchange between the two countries. Now this monitoring it is much more supervised and exchanges more numerous, thanks in part to the growing involvement of Ifremer in observation works of this fishery.

- **Value enhancement of products through communication**

In a general manner, the fishing community is willing to communicate on its trade and the sustainability of its activity. They notably do this through the organisation of festivals, the best known one being that of Granville, “the sea on a plate”, where lobsters are thus promoted since 2012. The objective of this event is to present seafood to the public by focusing on one species per year. To answer to people demanding information on the fishing methods, the biology, the resource, etc., the community organises itself: *“The SMEL has a joint stand with NFM and the Regional Fisheries Committee to propose activities of discovery of fishing and of the products with quiz games, the public loves it and it sparks their interest”* (Joint Syndicate, development of aquaculture and fisheries, 22 Nov. 2013). The SMEL also organises visits for primary classes to help them discover the marine environment and fishing trades.

Communication about the trade and the species is also done through direct sales (market, associations, restaurants, ...). The lobster is a product that is not under an obligation of sale at fish auctions and which, in most cases, therefore is traded on local markets. During these sales, the fishermen communicate a lot and explain to customers how their fishing activity is carried out: *“People are often curious about the fishing, notably about fishing on the Minquiers. They often want to accompany me but I cannot”* (Fisherman, 19 Nov. 2013). Through this direct selling, fishermen can expect up to 5 € / kg of added value on the lobster which represents an increase of approximately 24 % compared to the average price (Petre, 2011).

Another way to enhance the value of fishery products remains communication *via* the medias. Thereby, the MSC certification has managed to increase the interest of journalists for the lobster: *“The MSC on the lobster of the Granville Bay also helps attract people to get interested to this fishery such as for example the Thalassa television broadcast that did a piece”* (Researcher, 4 Nov. 2013). Numerous videos, recipes ideas, and other press articles were thereby emitted, notably under the leadership of NFM who organises this communication campaign (cf. its website). On the other hand, this fishery which has little impact on the environment, is also put forward as an example of an exemplary fishery by NGOs (notably the WWF<sup>9</sup>).

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<sup>9</sup> <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xMvFPsqejWo>

### 3 THE LIMITATIONS TO THE GOVERNANCE OF THIS FISHERY

In the Granville Bay, the governance of the lobster based on co-management enables the strengthening of the sustainability of this fishery, atypical due to its cross-border nature. Many initiatives are thereby established by the fishermen and the sector as to ensure the future. But despite all this, there are some limitations to this governance that will be detailed below.

#### 3.1 The weak points at the scale of the fishery

The community of lobstermen is directly involved in the management of this species at the local level. The persons surveyed have nevertheless raised some points to be improved at this scale to enable better governance.

##### 3.1.1 The limitations of a three-way management: Jersey/Brittany/Lower Normandy

Although the trends are in the right direction in terms of relations between the parties from France and from Jersey, several points were identified for management improvement. Indeed, if the management approach gives priority to consensus, the decision process is thereby rather slow. Differences in terms of resource management, language difficulties, and very different political, legislative and legal systems require a lot of time for the adoption of a regulation. On the other hand, there is a historical conflict between Bretons and Normans which does not facilitate the taking of positions by France.

The fact that regulatory differences remain between Jersey fishermen and their French counterparts annoys the latter, notable on having the right to more trap pots on board, which increases fishing capacity (maximum of 1 500 trap pots per ship for Jersey and 1 000 per ship for Lower Normandy according to different criteria) (Macalister Elliott and Partners Ltd, 2011): *"The greater number of trap pots for Jersey is a bit of an injustice, they undercut prices when they land at auction in France"* (Fisherman, 19 Nov. 2013).

Finally, representatives of the French authorities who chair at the CCCBG are often not the same from one year to another, in contrast to those of Jersey. This regular renewal may involve a lesser knowledge of the issues at hand; lobster fishermen notably fear that they will be less effective during negotiations.

##### 3.1.2 The issue of renewal and of involvement at the level of the occupational structures

The spokespersons of the fishing community within the CRPMEM BN and local offices have been in office for many years. They are very familiar with the issues and know how to present them to be heard. Questions arise pertaining to their renewal. At each election of fishermen representatives (Regional Committee, offices, ...), the few registered lists limits the choice of fishermen. What is worrying, in the future, is when they no longer want to stand for re-election. *"A large part of fishermen do not enter the game. There is therefore little succession. They do not want to be drowning in the administrative paperwork"* (Fisherman, 19 Nov. 2013). *"The governance is a story about men, young fishermen are in an individualistic movement and are not/little involved in governance and therefore there is a lack of succession!"* (CRPMEM, 13 Nov. 2013).

This movement within the fishing community is felt during the "Crustacean" Commission meetings or at information meetings about less sensitive issues. According to the respondents, less and less fishermen are present at meetings: *"There are increasingly less people at commissions!"* (Fisherman, 19 Nov. 2013).



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### 3.1.3 A support deemed insufficient?

A point that is often mentioned during interviews with the lobstermen community is the distance of elected officials from their fishery. Elected representatives of the Manche department communities do not come from the maritime world and sometimes have difficulty understanding it and taking initiatives for the development of this sector. *“Maritime politics are not very present in the political sphere, they have no maritime awareness. We must therefore communicate!”* (Joint Syndicate, 22 Nov. 2013). *“We do not do enough communication because politicians of Normandy forget the marine side, there is not enough maritime culture in the department, unlike Breton people. There is a need for a political leader that is turned towards the sea”* (CRPMEM, 13 Nov. 2013). The fishermen community is aware of the lack of communication towards politicians, and of the fact that their situation contrasts with that of Brittany where the maritime aspect is very present within political spheres.

In addition to this lack of maritime sensitivity, there has recently been a reorganisation of the State services which was accompanied by a decrease in staff dedicated to the control and the management of fisheries at the local level: *“There was a decrease in the staff of the Delegations to the Sea and the Coastal Zone, which complicates things and gives professionals the feeling to have lost some degree of contact with the authorities. In addition, there have been changes in the organisational system of state services, which generates small confusions with professionals, but nothing serious”* (Local authority, 2 Dec. 2013).

Finally, with respect to information exchange, the central authority has access to all logbook<sup>10</sup> data; fishermen regret not having access to it, even in an aggregated form. This data could be very useful in terms of management for the fishermen community because it would give a better picture of what is caught in the area.

## 3.2 Make its voice heard beyond the fishery, a real difficulty

Even if it is managed at the local level, it is forced to comply with certain regulatory constraints of the European Union (EU), notably through the CFP. Indeed, the EU benefits from an exclusive competence in terms of the conservation of the biological marine resources by defining fishing rules to control and limit the harvesting of fishery stocks (Picault *et al.*, 2014a). Due to the small size of this fishery, fishermen are struggling to make their voices heard beyond the fishery.

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### 3.2.1 Failure to listen at the national and European level

This fishery is not listened to because of its small size (60 vessels in the West Cotentin) and the fact that the lobster is not a species under quota. So there are few relationships between Europe and the fishing community, and even less lobbying for continued support to new fishing business creation or renewal of the fleet during the next EMFF for example. To pass messages at the European level, it is necessary that the local structure passes through all levels (regional, national and European), which is long and not always successful. Some fishermen use related structures dedicated to the defence of inshore fisheries for lobbying at the European level, for example by integrating the “small scale

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<sup>10</sup> Official register of the activities of a fishing vessel (including positioning and time of capture, configuration of fishing gears, volume of catches).

inshore fishing” platform. This association consists of fishermen (mostly small inshore units) who feel poorly represented in their occupational structures or who think that they have little impact at the European level. This European movement, which allows lobbying on a larger scale, asks decision makers of the European Union to protect their way of life, their communities and their heritage. For them, it is essential that the new CFP puts an end to unsustainable practices and puts the players of an artisanal and small impact fishing model at the heart of future European decisions. There is, indeed, a certain disconnect between the inshore lobster fishery (the field) and Europe (bureaucracy): *“About Europe, there is a certain disgust because decisions are often not adequate. There is a lack of consultation”* (Fisherman, 19 Nov. 2013).

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### 3.2.2 Difficult to be heard in an increasingly saturated space

According to survey respondents, the community of fishermen suffered the brunt of the transformation of the maritime space with the arrival of new users (boaters, recreational fishermen, water sports, energy, ...). The maritime space is becoming saturated. Inshore fishing is forced to adapt to be preserved, in order to maintain a sustainable and annual activity for the maintenance of the local community, the primary goal of these fishermen being to catch fish for human consumption. The expansion of tourism, and the profits that are looming, must therefore be able to coexist with the fishing: *“We need tourism to also benefit fishermen, we must maintain as many jobs as possible in inshore fishing. We do not want to be Indians in a reservation”* (Fisherman, 13 Nov 2013). But, for the moment local authorities tend more to want to develop the recreational boating sector than that of fishing, as is the case for example in the port of Granville: *“Granville has been evolving in recent years and recreational boating is taking a more important place than fishing because there are many tourists”* (Joint Syndicat, 22 Nov. 2013). We must therefore bank on the development of tourism around, and with fishing in the English Channel which historically has been present for a long time: *“A city like Barfleur has a great historical heritage turned towards fishing. The fishing entity is not emphasized in the Manche department although there is a great history of fishing in Normandy”* (CRPMEM, 13 Nov. 2013).



## 4 CONCLUSION AND KEY POINTS

The following table lists all the stakeholders involved in the governance of the lobster fishery in the Bay of Granville and briefly summarises their respective roles. Fishermen are positioned at the heart of the local and regional governance through the “Crustacean” Commission of the CRPMEM BN, which is a force of proposal. In addition, professional organisations are key players in the management of the fishery with the introduction of licences for the lobster, being a system which is also used for other species (Picault *et al.*, 2014b). The government plays its commanding role at the national, regional and local level by controlling the correct implementation of the fisheries policy. Therefore, this pattern of governance reflects a strong cohesion and collaboration between players but also a true willingness from fishermen to ensure the sustainable development of their trade. Scientific research plays a role within this sector, notably on management aspects (biological) of the resource. This governance of the lobster also involves players (administrative and professional) from Jersey who exchange with French structures within the framework of the Joint Consultative Committee of the Bay of Granville.

**Table 2: Organisations directly involved in the governance of the lobster fishery**

LEVEL	ORGANISATION	ROLE
FRANCE		
	PROFESSIONAL ORGANISATIONS	
National	National Committee for Maritime Fisheries and Marine Fish Farms of Lower Normandy (Comité National des Pêches Maritimes et des Élevages Marins - CNPMMEM)  “Crustacean” Commission of the CNPMMEM	Regulatory measures and recommendations for crustacean licences at the national level  Stakeholder group that provides advice and guidance on fishing for crustaceans at the national level
Régional	Regional Committee for Maritime Fisheries and Marine Fish Farms of Lower Normandy (Comité Régional des Pêches Maritimes et des Élevages Marins Basse-Normandie - CRPMEM BN)  “Crustacean” Commission of the CRPMEM BN	Licence management at the regional level and force of proposal for the regulation and implementation of projects  Stakeholder group that provides advice and guidance on fishing for crustaceans at the regional level
Local	CRPMEM BN Offices of the CRPMEM BN	Force of proposal for the regulation
	AUTHORITIES	
National	Directorate for Marine Fisheries and Aquaculture (Direction des Pêches Maritimes et de l’Aquaculture - DPMA)	Translation and implementation of EU legislation at the national level
Régional	Interregional Directorates for the Sea Eastern English Channel–North Sea (Directions Interrégionales de la Mer (DIRM) Manche Est-mer du Nord)	Conduct of State policies with regard to fisheries at the regional level
Local	Delegation to the Sea and the Coastal Zone of Lower Normandy – Manche (Délégation à la Mer et au Littoral de Basse-Normandie - DML DDTM Manche)	Law enforcement dock-side and at sea as well as controls

	OTHER STRUCTURES	
National	French Research Institute for Exploitation of the Sea (Institut Français de Recherche pour l'Exploitation de la Mer - Ifremer)	Scientific research and stock assessments
Régional	Joint Syndicate for the equipment of the coastal zone (Syndicat Mixte pour l'Équipement du Littoral - SMEL)  Normandie Fraîcheur Mer (NMF)	Local partner for scientific research  Implementing value enhancement processes for fishery products production in Normandy
JERSEY		
	PROFESSIONAL ORGANISATIONS	
Local	Jersey Fishermen Association	Represents the offshore fishermen of Jersey
	Jersey Inshore Fishermen's Association	Represents the inshore fishermen of Jersey
	AUTHORITIES	
National	Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources	Implementation of fisheries management, enforcement, scientific research; represents the administering in the CAM
Local	Fisheries and Marine Resource Advisory Panel FM RAP	Decision-making body for the management of fisheries in Jersey - includes the stakeholders and politicians
JOINT CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BAY OF GRANVILLE (COMITÉ CONSULTATIF CONJOINT DE LA BAIE DE GRANVILLE).		
Cross-border	Joint Administrative Commission (Commission Administrative Mixte - CAM)	Committee composed of the managing authorities of Jersey, Lower Normandy and Brittany. Decisions at the level of the Granville Bay Treaty
	Joint Consultative Committee (Comité Consultatif Conjoint - CCCM)	Committee that debates and proposes management measures to the CAM

The lobster fishery is a fishery that has managed to evolve in recent years. It can now be considered as a sustainable fishery in which all stakeholders work together. The governance that has been established is an example of co-management where professionals work together with the authorities with the support of scientists.

The surveys conducted within the framework of the GIFS Project allowed to summarise the principal means by which the existing structures contribute to the environmental, socio-cultural and economic sustainability of the fishery (**cf. Table 3**).

**Table 3: Synthesis of the key aspects of the fishery**

<b>Sustainability of the environment</b>
Establishment of a <i>Marine Stewardship Council</i> (MSC) ecolabel for lobsters in the Bay of Granville
Participation to scientific works: collaboration with Ifremer and the SMEL for the gathering of scientific data; establishment of scientific programs on the biology of lobsters and the effects of no-take zones
Creation of a scientific working group on the lobster with Jersey
Selective fishing
Healthy stocks
<b>Social sustainability</b>
Healthy working environment between numerous players that appreciate and know each other
Increasing interaction of the community of fishermen with the tourists
Efforts of communication of the community of fishermen on their trade
Implementation and participation in numerous projects
<b>Economic sustainability</b>
Economic diversification (direct sales, participation in festivals)
Participation of occupational structures to training (in fishing schools, aquaculture, ...)
Project of value enhancement of the product (collective mark, label, short-cycle)
<b>Governance based on co-management</b>
Concerted management with the involvement of the fishermen
Integration of the fishermen's ideas during decision-making
Organised occupational structures integrating fishermen
Existence of local authority structures to support the sector (SMEL)
A well-established licencing system to protect the resource
Positive evolution in relations with Jersey

The environmental dimension, first item of the sustainable development triptych, is one of the pillars of this fishery and its governance. The fishery exploits a healthy stock which has also led to the MSC certification of the fishery. In addition, fishermen show respect for the resource, resulting in a better understanding of the latter and a communication of information on their best practices. An analysis conducted on this fishery in 2011 (Petre, 2011) pointed out a lack of scientific data to monitor the stock. Since then, the MSC certification has allowed players to improve on this aspect by creating a specific working group on knowledge of the lobster resource by increasing, for example, the gathering of scientific data. The socio-cultural aspect, another key element of sustainable development, is present within the fishing community and is underlined by the existence of a healthy working environment with many interactions with other sectors, other communities.

There is a strong will from fishermen to develop the economy of their trade by advertising the fact that this fishery is managed in a reasoned manner with quality and eco-labelled products. The means used by the lobster fishermen community are, for example, staging festivals enabling them to communicate on the trade, the fishing methods, and enhance the value of lobsters caught in the Granville Bay. Finally, the economic dimension, last pillar of sustainable development, is essential for fishing businesses that exploit this resource. The fishermen's income comes from the sale of the catch on the basis of two factors: the quantity and the selling prices. The quantity that is landed partly depends on the resource which, through effective local management, is preserved. The price, however, is a function of supply and demand at the time of the sale. Certain fishermen, to increase the selling price, and thereby their income, sell their catch directly on the markets or to restaurants, which also enables them to communicate on their trade. At the level of the lobster fishermen community, valuation approaches were put in place to sell at a better price, such as the MSC eco-label or the collective mark "lobster of Cotentin" (homard du Cotentin).

These different dimensions of sustainable development are an integral part of the local management of this fishery. Members of the community of lobster fishermen and various associated stakeholders are attempting to secure the future of the fleet on the basis of co-management. This governance allows fishermen to benefit from local regulations that are pertinent to their needs and to the sustainability of the fishery, notably with the development of management tools such as licences for example. The management of this fishery is atypical because the Granville Bay is a cross-border area within which French and Jersey fishermen cohabit. Both communities have established a shared resource management with the creation of the Granville Bay Joint Management Committee (Comité Consultatif Conjoint de Gestion de la baie de Granville), which is a pioneering example of cross-border fisheries management. Relationships and partnerships that are maintained between all players are a solid foundation for the future of the fishery. Despite all this and according to the survey respondents, there are some limitations to this governance.

- **At the fishery level**

Despite the efforts made over the past five years, the management system of the fishery at the Granville Bay level has not allowed a full harmonisation of regulations between Jersey and France. Between the two countries still linger regulatory disparities that discriminate against some fishermen in terms of fishing capacity. It is therefore important for the representatives of fishermen to be involved in the management committees so as to defend their views. Currently, these appointed representatives are fulfilling their role perfectly. However, according to those surveyed, few people wish to represent the community of lobster fishermen in the future, or to get involved in occupational structures. There is a certain neglect of key representation positions of the sector, which will be problematical in the medium term to defend and make the voice of fishermen heard at the local as well as national level. Finally, according to the fishermen, elected officials of the Manche department are not sufficiently invested in maritime activities. Fishermen do not always feel supported politically.

- **At the national and European level**

At the national and European level, this small scale fishery and its representatives are struggling to make their voice heard. Yet, even if it is managed at the local level, it is forced to comply with the regulatory constraints of the European Union, in particular through the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP). In addition, fishermen operate in a space where uses are increasingly diversified and where conflicts of use are multiplying. As a result, they fear a loss of support from political bodies in favour of other sectors.

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

<b>AMP</b>	<b>Aire Marine Protégée</b>
<b>CFP</b>	<b>Common fisheries policy</b>
<b>CNPMEM</b>	<b>National Committee for Maritime Fisheries and Marine Fish Farms (Comité National des Pêches Maritimes et des Élevages Marins)</b>
<b>CRPMEM</b>	<b>Regional Committee for Maritime Fisheries and Marine Fish Farms (Comité Régional des Pêches Maritimes et des Élevages Marins)</b>
<b>MSFD</b>	<b>Marine Strategy Framework DirectiveDDTM Direction Départementale des Territoire et de la Mer</b>
<b>DIRM NAMO</b>	<b>Interregional Directorate for the Sea North Atlantic Western English Channel (Direction Interrégionale de la Mer Nord-Atlantique Manche Ouest)</b>
<b>DML</b>	<b>Directorate to the Sea and the Coastal Zone (Direction Mer et Littoral)</b>
<b>EFF</b>	<b>European fisheries fund</b>
<b>EMFF</b>	<b>European Maritime and Fisheries Fund</b>
<b>EPIC</b>	<b>Etablissement Public à Caractère Industriel et Commercial</b>
<b>GIFS</b>	<b>Geography of Inshore Fishery and Sustainability</b>
<b>Ifremer</b>	<b>French research Institute for the exploitation of the sea (Institut français de recherche d'exploitation de la mer)</b>
<b>MNP</b>	<b>Marine nature parks</b>
<b>MPA</b>	<b>Marine protected area</b>
<b>MSC</b>	<b>Marine Stewardship Council</b>
<b>NFM</b>	<b>Normandie Fraicheur Mer</b>
<b>NGO</b>	<b>Non-governmental organisation</b>
<b>PO</b>	<b>Producer organisation</b>
<b>SIH</b>	<b>Système d'Information Halieutique</b>
<b>SMEL</b>	<b>Syndicat Mixte pour l'équipement du Littoral</b>
<b>SSN</b>	<b>Système de Surveillance des Navires par satellite</b>
<b>TAC</b>	<b>Total allowable catch</b>
<b>EU</b>	<b>European Union</b>
<b>WWF</b>	<b>World Wildlife Fund</b>

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This report presents the results of the study on the governance of inshore fisheries, undertaken on the lobster in the Bay of Granville. The objective is to better understand the different modes of governance of inshore fishing and to identify the role of fishing in the selected areas. The results of the study provide an overview of the way in which fishing communities interact with sovereign bodies and the main decision makers at different levels of governance (local, national and European). AGROCAMPUS OUEST examined how, and to what extent, the fishermen are engaged in the governance structures to maintain the economic and social viability of their community. These results provide the context of governance in France, supplemented under the GIFS Project by other case studies in England, Belgium and the Netherlands, in order to better define the role of inshore fishing within the framework of the sustainable development of the coastal zone.

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