IN COLLABORATION WITH

UNDERSTANDING AND ADDRESSING BYCATCH:
KEY STEPS FOR SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES
The term ‘bycatch’ is widely used to refer to that part of the catch unintentionally captured during a fishing operation, in addition to target species, and consisting both of other commercial or non-commercial fish species (also known as discards) and incidental catches of vulnerable species (namely sea turtles, seabirds, elasmobranchs and marine mammals).

Bycatch is considered one of the main threats to the profitability and sustainability of fisheries, as well as to wider marine biodiversity and the conservation and welfare of marine species. Though some fishing methods are more harmful than others, researchers, fisheries managers and conservationists all agree that bycatch (as a combination of discards and incidental catch of vulnerable species) is highest in trawl, longline and gillnet fisheries. Fishers truly don’t want to haul in bycatch—it wastes their time and damages their gear. Gear modifications, closed areas, and more selective fishing methods can help reduce the impact of fisheries on vulnerable species.

WHAT IS BYCATCH?

The Med bycatch project works on improving knowledge, providing skills, tools and means towards the reduction of incidental catch of vulnerable species in the Mediterranean, with particular focus in Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey. The on-the-ground activities aim at implementing standardised data collection and testing mitigation measures towards effectively reducing single and multi-taxon bycatch, through a collaboration approach between national fisheries institutes, local NGOs and fishers and fishing associations. The project plans to leverage change within all of the coastal Mediterranean countries on the issue of incidental catch of vulnerable species, including through communication and advocacy activities with the fishing industries and decision makers.

THE PROJECT

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