

"Imagine all the people"

FDI Conference, Rome

March 6, 2014 Marloes Kraan



Imagine all the people

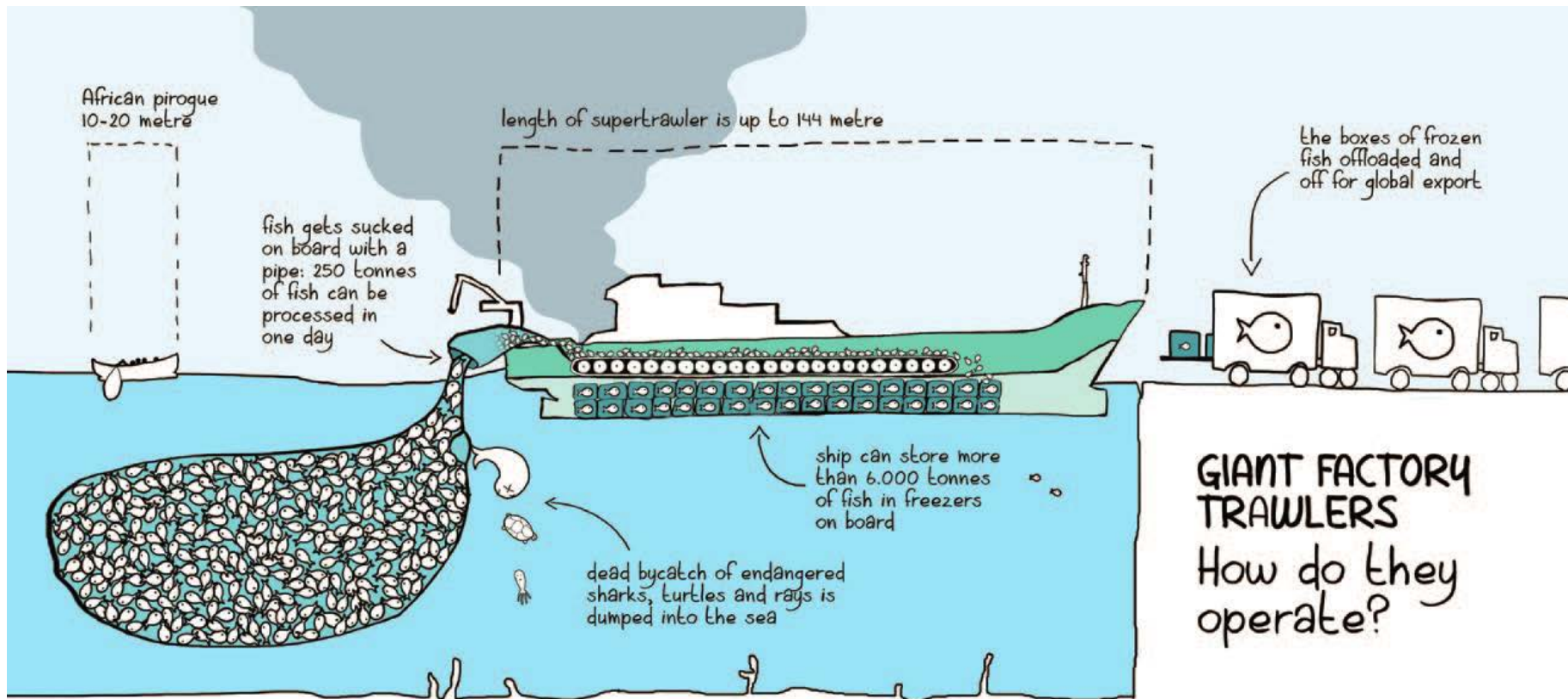


A little image exercise

- The inclusion of stakeholders in governance is a must
- The beach seine is a destructive fishing gear
- Fishermen operate economically rational
- Fishing is a last-resort activity
- We need more data to manage fisheries
- If you don't eat fish, you are not a stakeholder



The imaging of small-scale fisheries vs large scale



Thomas theorem

- “If men define situations as real, they are real in their consequences”



Stakeholder participation

- In research & governance
- WHY ✓
- HOW ...

Managing fisheries is not managing fish, but **managing people**



Why should it be organised?



How should it be organised?

...the power of images



Hardin has been criticized

- Commons \neq open access

- > If people depend on fisheries for the livelihood, it is likely that they will manage the activity (Bavinck)

- Individuals?

- > How about fisher' cultures, norms and values?

- Rationality?

- > If fishers would be so rational...; many would have stepped out of business



Stakeholder participation

- In research & governance
- WHY ✓
- HOW ...

Managing fisheries is not managing fish, but **managing people**



If people depend on fisheries for the livelihood, it is **likely** that they will manage the activity

Best practice of stakeholder participation

- Clear about level of participation
- Able to
- 2 way learning process
- Involve as early as possible
- Who?
- Objectives for process?
- Facilitation
- Integrate knowledge



Who is in & who is out

■ Representation

- Is everyone represented?
- Stakeholder knowledge: representatives vs active fishers
- Cooperation
- Capacity to participate?

■ Some want to stay out

- Affects those in!

I don't agree



Typologies of participation

- Ladder of participation

Arnstein 1969

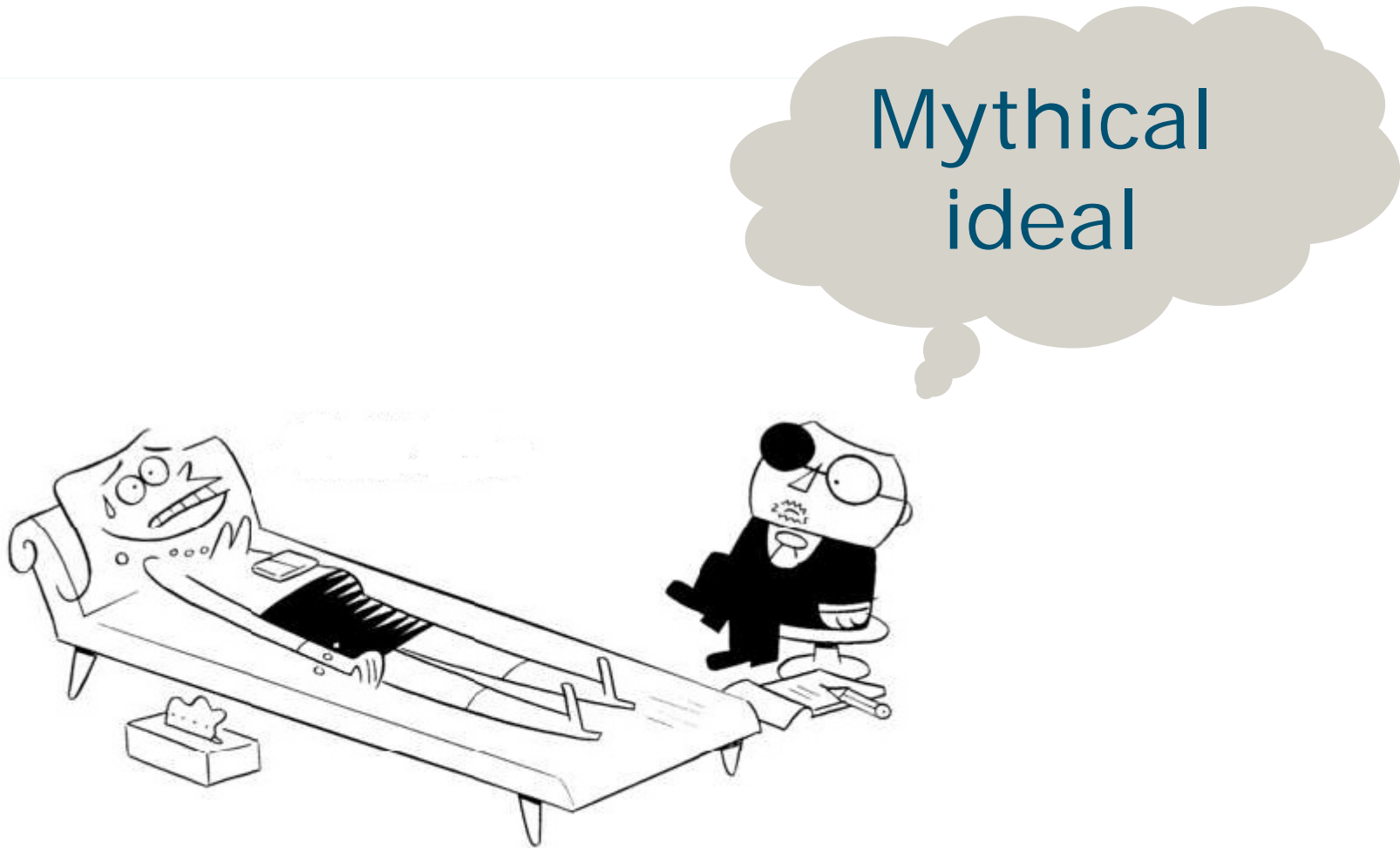


Beware....

- Participation doesn't take place in a power vacuum
 - Consultation fatigue
 - Bad led processes
 - Too many
 - No real influence
 - "participation washing"
 - > cynicism
- > The quality of a decision is strongly dependant on the quality of the process that leads to it.
- > Need to replace the toolkit approach to participation with an approach that views participation as a process

RADICAL CHANGE OF THE SYSTEM

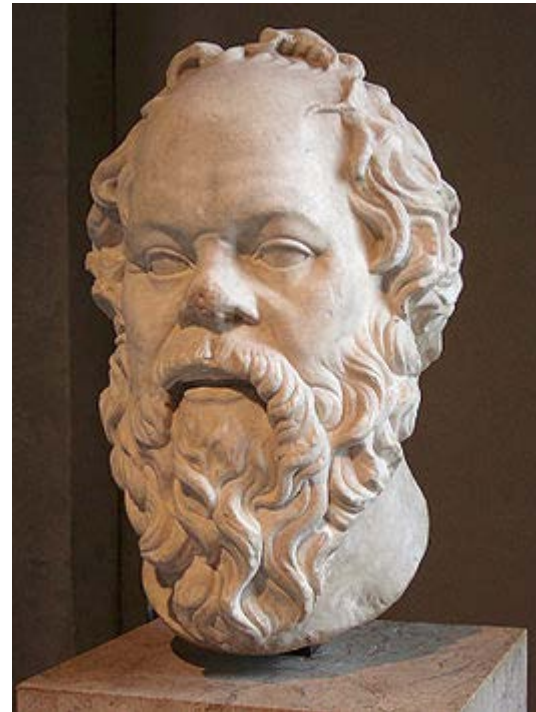
The problem of buzzwords...



How???

Be inspired by Socrates: ask questions!

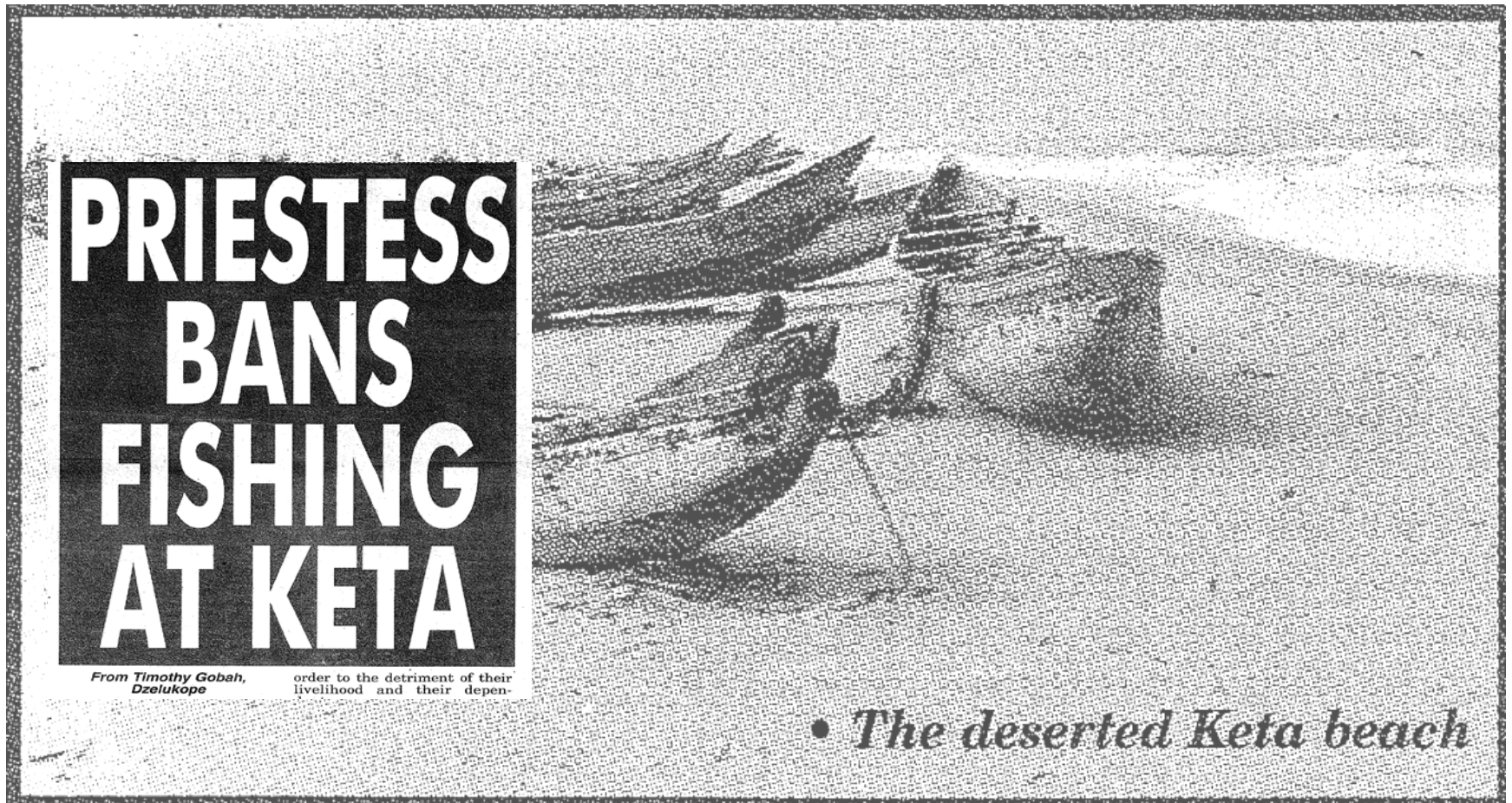
- In stead of telling them, ask them
- By asking a question: you make the other **able to respond** = responsible.



Understand the context

- We often talk about including socio-economic data
- Why data?
- Why not talk about understanding the system?
 - Institutions
 - Actors
 - culture





PRIESTESS BANS FISHING AT KETA

From Timothy Gobah,
Dzelukope

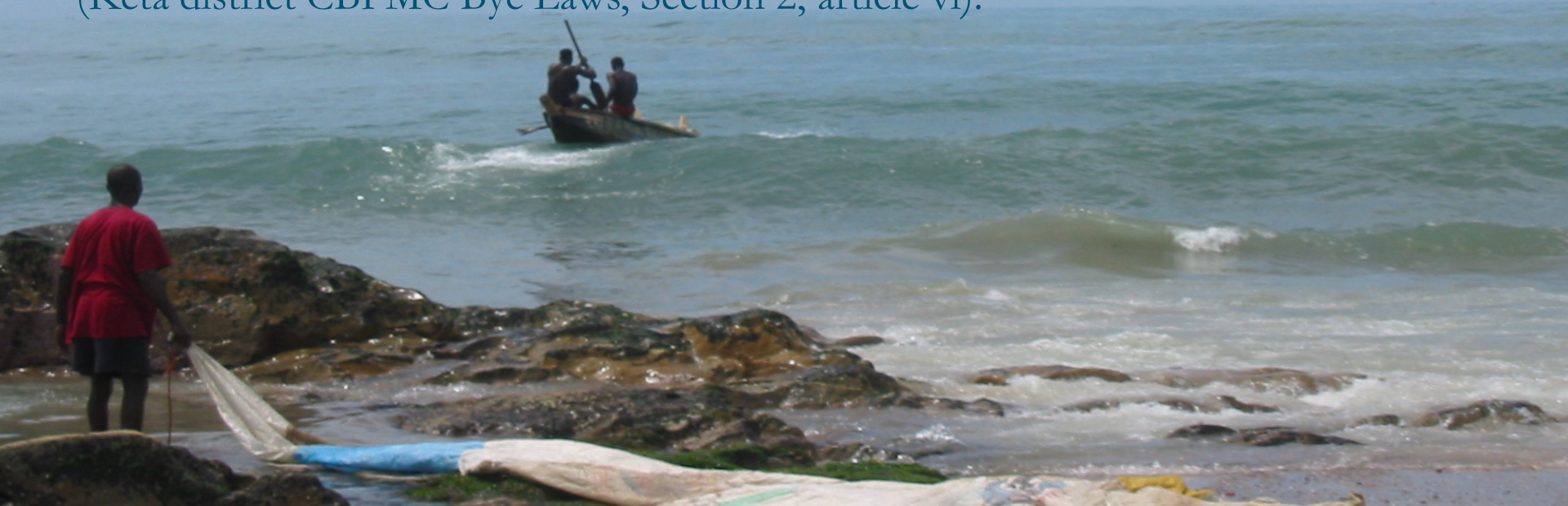
order to the detriment of their
livelihood and their depen-

• *The deserted Keta beach*



Any person or a group of persons who curse by the gods or invokes the wrath of gods in one way or the other on another person or a group of persons shall be liable to an offence punishable to a fine of fifty thousand to two hundred thousand Cedis in addition to two crates of schnapps, one gallon of akpeteshie, two sheep and one goat

(Keta district CBFMC Bye Laws, Section 2, article vi).



Fishing is a livelihood



Livelihood space: Understanding Fisher migration West Africa



Livelihood space: Dutch flyshooters in the Channel & Flag vessels



Photo: Schuttevaer



Photo: Schuitemaker

Perceptions differ

- Perception differences -> interests
- But also:
 1. Differences in information environment
 2. Worldview
 - Formed through life histories (indiv. & coll.)
 - Education
 - Experience
 - Beliefs
 - culture

Perceptions in Ghana on declining catches



1. Information environment

- Literally: physical surrounding
- Availability, accessibility and adequacy of information
 - Different sources of information
 - Fisher: day-to-day catch
 - Policy maker: aggregated info whole fleet



2. Life histories; education & experience

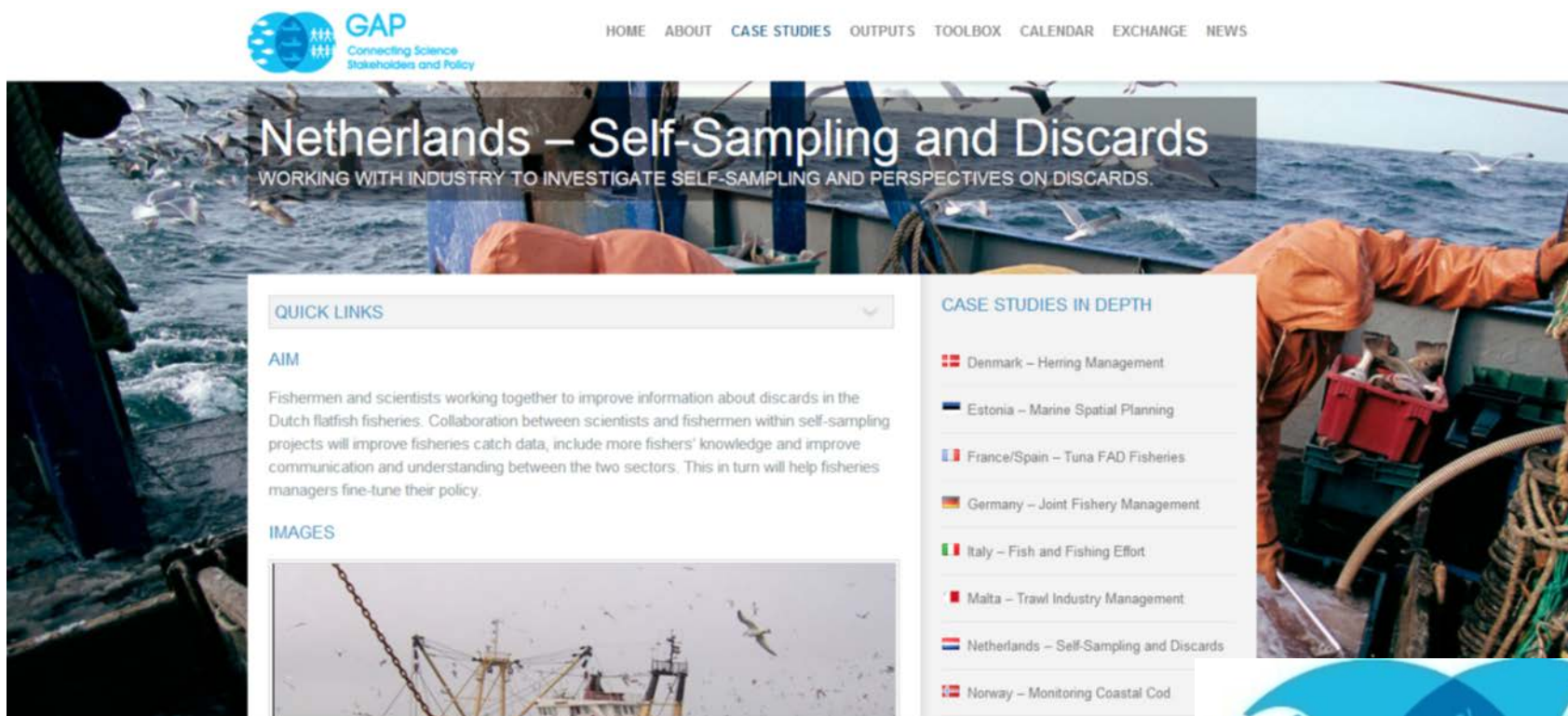
- Processing information leads to knowledge
- Capacities to handle certain formats of information
 - text, table, graph, format
 - Scientists used to read graphs
 - Read the sea -> current / max plotter
 - Interviews <-> "anecdotal information"

Cognitive dissonance & resonance

- New information ->
 - Fit into a frame as set of current beliefs
 - Shape existing perceptions
 - Cognitive resonance
 - Contradicts one's belief system
 - Feelings of tension
 - Cognitive dissonance
 - -> minimise, devalue, disregard

In the meantime in Europe...

...the landing obligation



The screenshot shows the GAP website interface. At the top, the GAP logo is on the left, and navigation links (HOME, ABOUT, CASE STUDIES, OUTPUTS, TOOLBOX, CALENDAR, EXCHANGE, NEWS) are on the right. The main banner features a photograph of a fishing boat deck with seagulls and the title 'Netherlands – Self-Sampling and Discards' with the subtitle 'WORKING WITH INDUSTRY TO INVESTIGATE SELF-SAMPLING AND PERSPECTIVES ON DISCARDS.' Below the banner, there are two columns: 'QUICK LINKS' on the left and 'CASE STUDIES IN DEPTH' on the right. The 'QUICK LINKS' section includes an 'AIM' section with text about collaboration between fishermen and scientists, and an 'IMAGES' section with a small photo of a fishing vessel. The 'CASE STUDIES IN DEPTH' section lists several other case studies with their respective country flags.

GAP
Connecting Science
Stakeholders and Policy

HOME ABOUT CASE STUDIES OUTPUTS TOOLBOX CALENDAR EXCHANGE NEWS

Netherlands – Self-Sampling and Discards

WORKING WITH INDUSTRY TO INVESTIGATE SELF-SAMPLING AND PERSPECTIVES ON DISCARDS.

QUICK LINKS

AIM

Fishermen and scientists working together to improve information about discards in the Dutch flatfish fisheries. Collaboration between scientists and fishermen within self-sampling projects will improve fisheries catch data, include more fishers' knowledge and improve communication and understanding between the two sectors. This in turn will help fisheries managers fine-tune their policy.

IMAGES

CASE STUDIES IN DEPTH

- Denmark – Herring Management
- Estonia – Marine Spatial Planning
- France/Spain – Tuna FAD Fisheries
- Germany – Joint Fishery Management
- Italy – Fish and Fishing Effort
- Malta – Trawl Industry Management
- Netherlands – Self-Sampling and Discards
- Norway – Monitoring Coastal Cod

Dutch case study in the GAP2 project



Arguments of fishers brought forward in the debate

William @Willwieringen 4h
Zo is het ! Niet anders ! #spreadthewords
#zegneetegendediscardban pic.twitter.com/G20MbB8Yuh
View photo Reply Retweet Favorite More

Visserij Noordwest @Vis_Noordwest 4h
RT @willwieringen: Zo is het en niet anders !!! #discards
pic.twitter.com/DGILe03I9w #visserij #aanlandplichtNEE
Hide photo Reply Retweet Favorite More



1 RETWEET

You shouldn't take along young fish
As it should be in the sea.

Support us!

- 0% discards = no fishing
- "If I see 400% discards in my catch, I am happy as it is a sign of a lot of new young fish in the sea".
- If the stock is doing well, why should discarding then be a problem?
- Compare to other industries; on chicken farms all males get killed; with seedlings on a farm, many are not used.

Discards are age old...



Then they sat down and
collected the good fish
in baskets,
but threw the bad away

Discourse analysis



The gap between ministry and fishers



■ Fishers

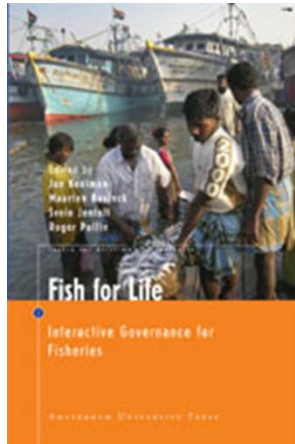
1. 'the discardban is impossible'
2. Let's discuss the principles

■ Ministry

1. 'the discardban is a fact'
2. We will not have a discussion on the principles

Fisher representative: *'we need to make the impossible, possible'* 27-9-2013

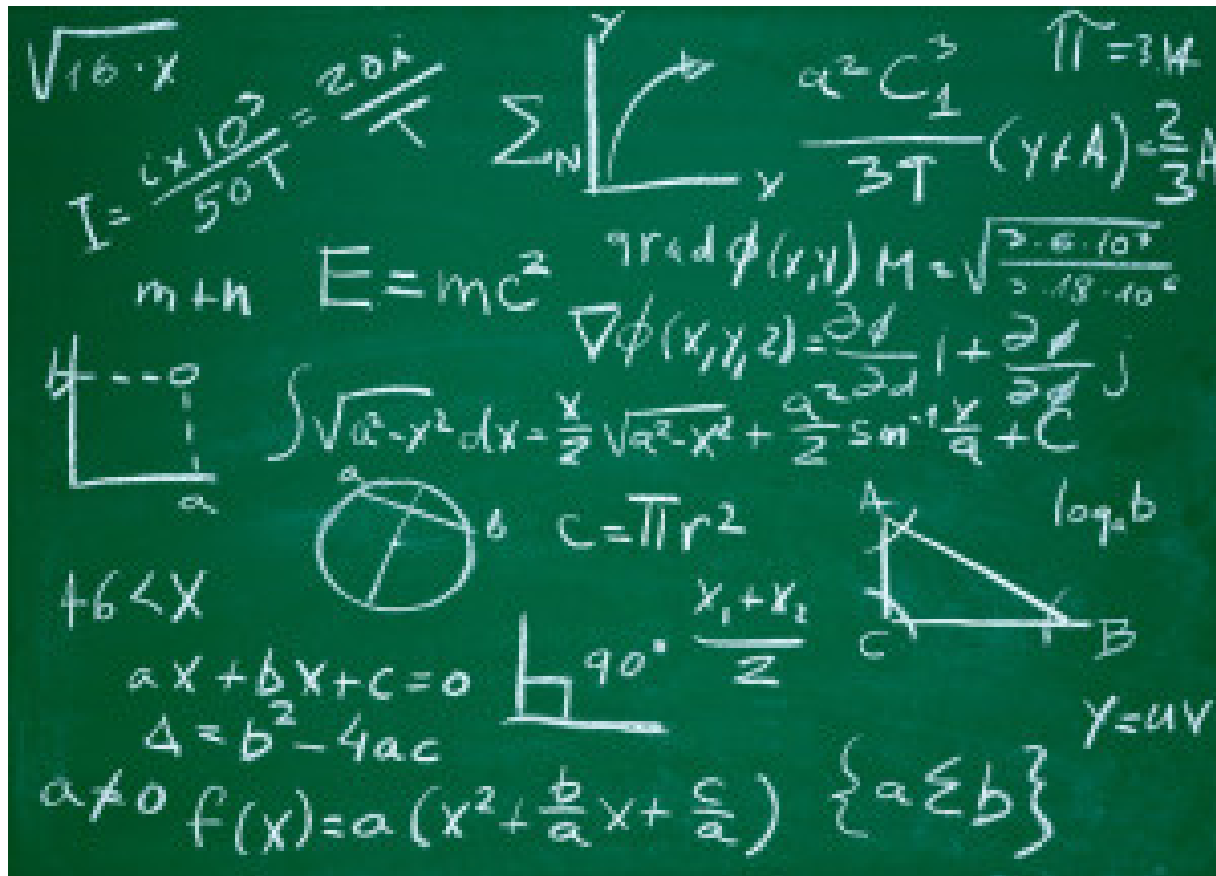
We need a shift to systems thinking



Facts don't solve problems



Facts don't solve problems



Lessons from the IPCC process for politicians

- Even with certainty, people can oppose your decisions as they can have another worldview
- Governance = making hard choices!
- Good politics? Trial and error
- Don't over ask science!

Lessons from the IPCC process for scientists

- Boundaries between policy and science have faded; beware “schoenmaker houdt je bij je leest”
- Science does not solve problems
- Science contains different disciplines; so if you have a problem and you ask an anthropologist which research is needed, you will get another answer than if you would ask an ecologist. Both are valuable perspectives to the problem but point to other directions for solutions.

Best available knowledge



Best available knowledge



IMARES

WAGENINGEN UR

Best **available** knowledge



IMARES

WAGENINGEN UR

Best available knowledge

- What is **best**?
 - And best for who?
- What is **available**?
 - Available for who?
 - Why is it available, and how has that been framed by the question ---→ will frame the answer
- What is **knowledge**?
 - Scientific?
 - Social / economic / biological?
 - Stakeholder knowledge
- **So... 'best available knowledge'.... Who decides?**

Measuring = knowing

- But do we understand?



Who's knowledge counts?

- As Hirsch (2003) points out, if knowledge is **power**, then knowledge is political and knowledge about fisheries is no exception'.
- In this light, the issues of ownership and the ends to which knowledge is put, become central.
- This highlights that knowledge is **not neutral**, and in fact, in the context of framing problems, solutions and legitimising actors and actions, management and policy of resources is highly politicised and highly contested.
- From this perspective, **whose knowledge counts** and for what ends is at the very heart of the politics of fisheries policy and management.

Best available knowledge

- Can't know all; and then decide
 - Too complex, diverse & dynamic
 - Costs
 - Inherent uncertainty
- As it is not neutral -> need a good process to take decisions
- And need to evaluate!
- "Learning by doing" process <-> **adaptive management**
- Clear objectives & if possible set up in such a way that it can be monitored

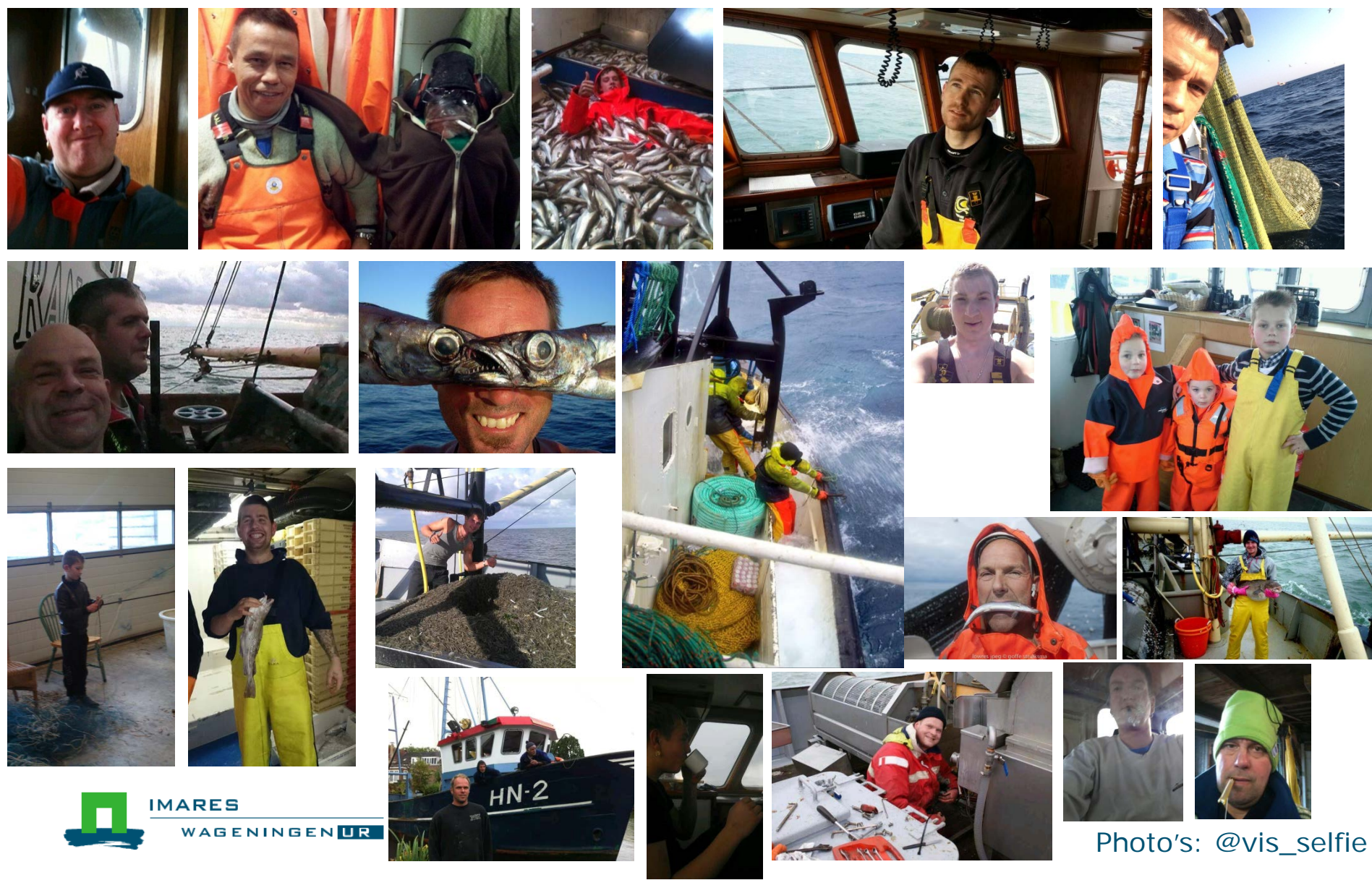


Decision makers 'have the balls' to turn back decisions

The issue of trust...



Concluding



TRAINING COURSES

- Introduction to Bayesian Inference in Fisheries Science
- Communicating Science and Advice
- How to Lead an Effective Technical Meeting
- AD Model Builder and Stock Assessment
- Design and Analysis of Statistically Sound Catch Sampling Programmes
- Stock Assessment (Introduction)
- Stock Assessment (Advanced)

Social Science Methods for Natural Scientists

13th - 16th October 2014,
ICES, Copenhagen, Denmark

Application Deadline: 1st September 2014

Research projects are increasingly interdisciplinary enterprises, with stakeholder processes and engagement with SMEs considered a priority. In this changing professional context, gaining relevant research skills is becoming a necessity.

Increasingly, natural scientists are faced with the need to work with people, in our case, fishers; collaborating, communicating, and participating together to increase the knowledge base and policy relevance of our work. A

 Print it  Send to    Share it



Instructor

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Thanks for your attention!

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