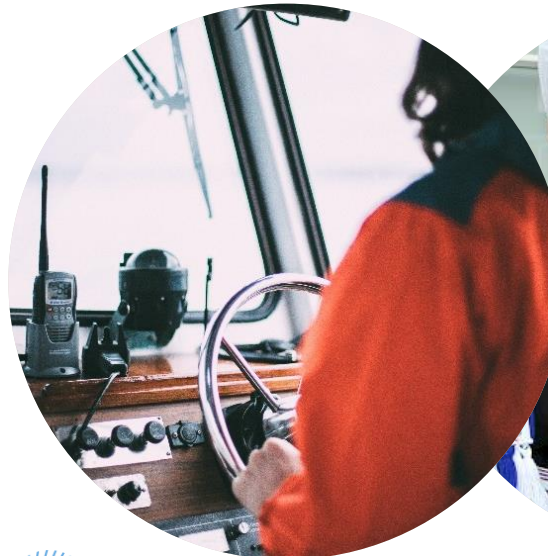


Social science and the CFP

How can social science findings strengthen social dimension CFP?

29-3-2019 Marloes Kraan, presentation @ DGMARE





Social science and the CFP: 2 approaches possible



Social science and the CFP: 2 approaches possible



1A: What are the objectives?



1A: What are the objectives?

Report of the SIHD Workshop on Balancing Economic, Social, and Institutional Objectives in Integrated Assessments (WKSIED-BESIO)

| 21

	DRAFT objectives categories	Objective: quotes and/or topics	Candidate indicators	Source	Scale
econ, soc	Sustaining communities	encouraging coastal and maritime tourism -IMP	# of tourists at EU coasts; # of tourists on cruise ships/ sailboats. # recreational fisher	IMP	EU
soc	Sustaining communities	"thriving coastal communities" (CFP, COM(2011) 417 final)	Population and economic activity in coastal areas etc.	CFP	EU
soc	Sustaining communities	developing the maritime potential of the EU's outermost regions and islands -IMP	Measures of fishing related businesses in outermost regions	IMP	EU
Econ, soc, inst	Sustainability	"enabling the sustainable use of marine goods and services by present and future generations" MSFD art. 1.3	Sustainable use has many different and poorly specified ESI definitions; E.g., is catch > advised level? Or catch > MEY? Also, fishing impacts; availability of ocean resources to different user groups (e.g. recreational users).	MSFD	EU
soc	Food security	"Availability of food supplies... at reasonable prices" (CFP Preamble par 4)	Retail price index for seafood products	CFP	EU
soc	Food security	"a diverse supply of fishery and aquaculture products" CFP, reg 1380/2013 art. 35	Sales of seafood products by product category	CFP	
soc	Food security	"contributing to the availability of food supplies" (CFP, reg 1380/2013 art. 2.1)	seafood kg per capita produced in the EU	CFP	EU
soc	Food security	"contribute to the supplying of highly nutritional food" (CFP, reg 1380/2013 preamble para 12)	seafood kg per capita; measures of food safety; compliance with EU safety standards; specific consumption of more nutritious species	CFP	
soc	Food security	"reducing the Union market's dependence on food imports" (CFP, reg 1380/2013 preamble para 12)	Domestic seafood production and seafood imports	CFP	
soc	Quality of life/wellbeing, health	"the improvement of safety and working conditions for fishing operators." (CFP, reg 1380/2013 preamble para 15)	Accidents in the seafood industry	CFP	
soc	Quality of life/wellbeing, health	"satisfying the real needs of informed consumers (CFP, COM(2011) 417 final)	Percentage of seafood certified under different systems; food labeling requirements	CFP	EU

REPORT 2017

ITS STEERING GROUP

2017/SSGIEA:15

OM AND SCICOM

balancing
Objectives
SIHD-BESIO)

December 2017

Netherlands

International Council for
Exploration of the Sea

Conseil International pour
l'Exploration de la Mer

Developing indicators



WGSOCIAL

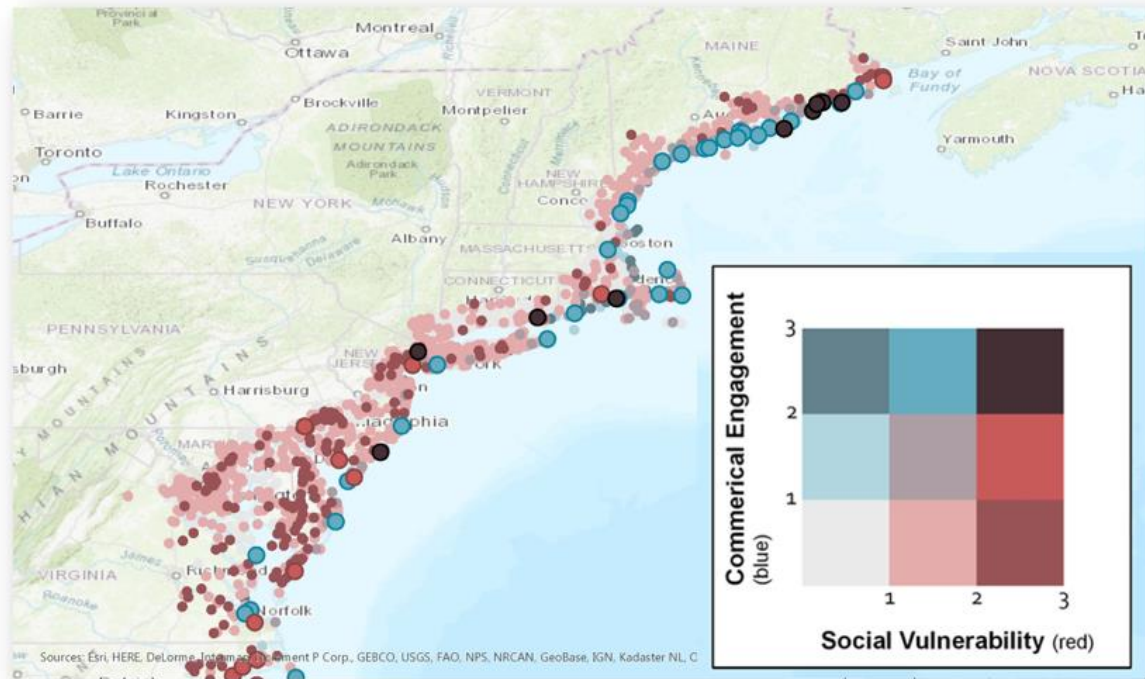
PGECON - EUMAP



Bas Kohler – from Thebaud *et al* 2017

Example – work in the US

Where are socially vulnerable fishing communities?



NOAA FISHERIES

U.S. Department of Commerce | National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration | NOAA Fisheries | 8

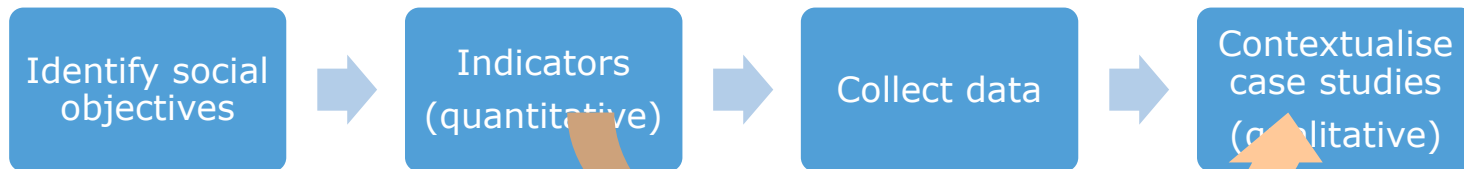


WAGENINGEN
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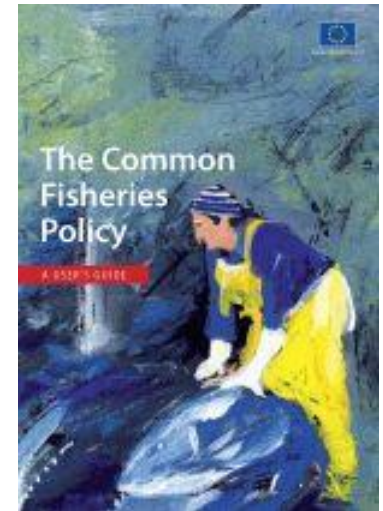
Lisa Colburn et al

Make use of mixed methods



1B - What are key concepts?

- The CFP aims to ensure that fishing and aquaculture are environmentally, economically and **socially sustainable** and that they provide a source of **healthy food for EU citizens**. Its goal is to foster a **dynamic** fishing industry and ensure a **fair standard of living for fishing communities**.
- **Stakeholder involvement** -> ref AC's
- CFP Essentials:
 - **Sustainability in depth**
 - International dimension
 - EMFF
 - Sustainable tools of seafood market



Key concepts related to social aspects



Socially sustainable



Healthy food (EU citizens)



Dynamic fishing industry



Fair standard of living fishing communities



Stakeholder involvement



Sustainability in depth
How?
Human behavior.

Sustainability in depth: rules based on fish stocks...

'human behaviour **key source of uncertainty**' & 'Resource users behave in a manner that is often **unintended** by the designers of the management system' (Fulton et al 2011).

Rules

Because fishing that exploits common resources, it needs to safeguard fair access, sustainability and profitability for all.

'Many collapses result of **misunderstanding behaviour** instead of stocks' (Hillborn 1985).

Fisheries science

Scientific advice is the basis for good policy making, setting fishing opportunities according to the state and productivity of **fish stocks**.

Fisher behavior!



What drives fishermen' behaviour?



Able?

Willing?

Do we **understand**
why fishermen do what
they do?

How do we (in applied fisheries science) deal with fisher's making choices?

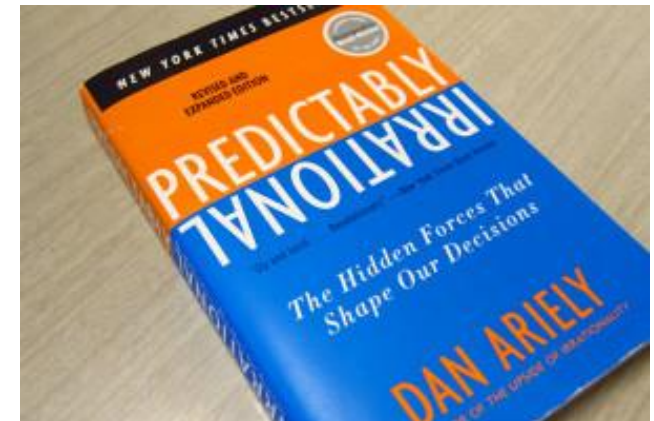
- “In many studies on fishers behaviour **economics are used as the main driver for the choices of individuals** (Gordon, 1953, Gillis et al., 1995b, Babcock and Pikitch, 2000, Poos et al., 2010, Dowling et al., 2012). It is **assumed** fishers will adapt their behaviour and **trade-off cost and benefits** in order to **maximize their profits**”.



J.Batsleer 2017

Yet....

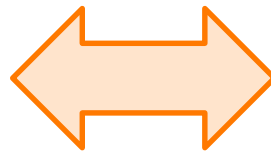
- What we know from social science & behavioural economics is that people are not rational operating individuals.
- In fact people are 'predictably irrational'
- In fact people are also very social
- There are rules, there are outcomes, but not in sight what happens; compliance?



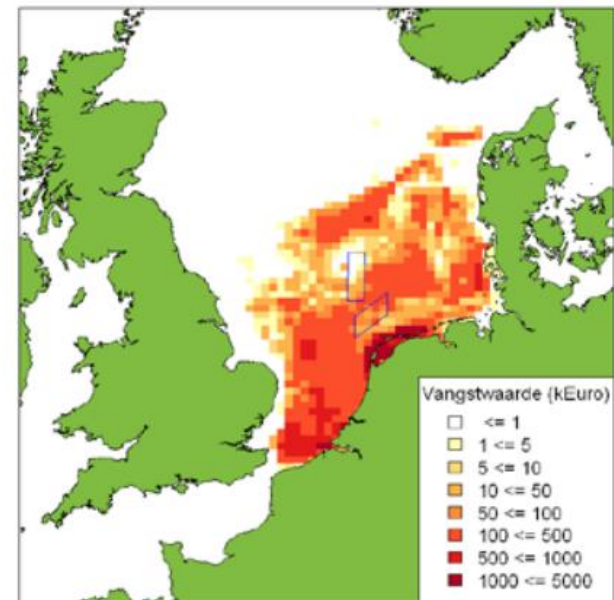
(How) Can we make a better link?

Current common representation
of fishers' behaviour in
fisheries science

Fisher behaviour in
fishing practice



Traditionele boomkor 2013

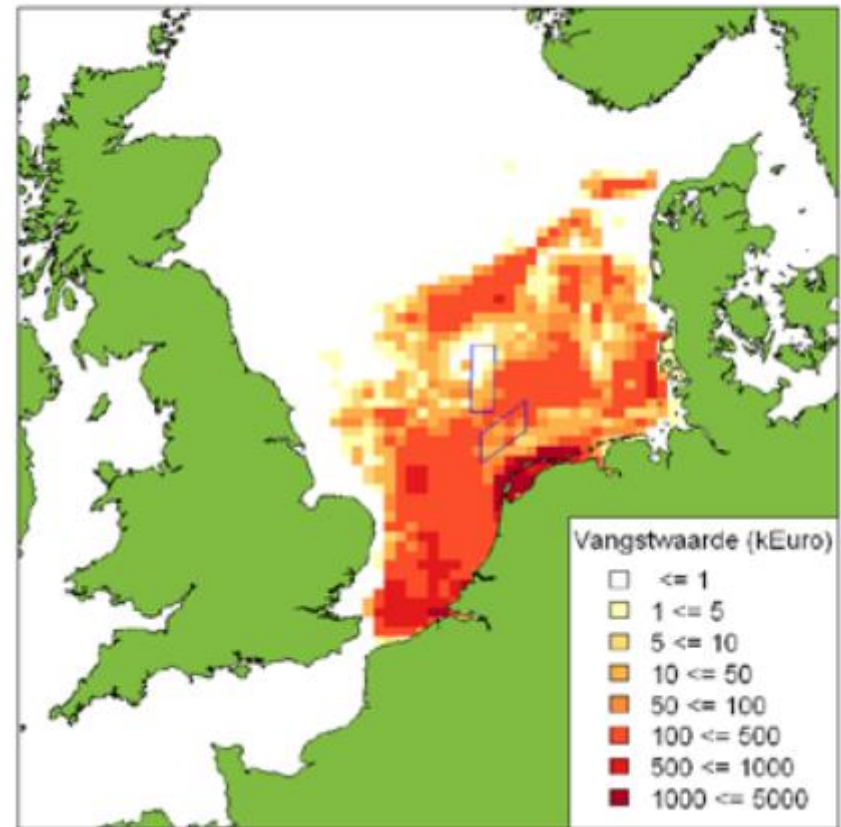


Traditional beamtrawl 2013,
catchvalue

Why do we want to do this? (1)

- Our image of fishers' behaviour:
- We only rationalise about the *result / effect* of behaviour, without *understanding* what causes the behaviour.
- This is quite fine (I guess) for understanding fleet behaviour at aggregate level.

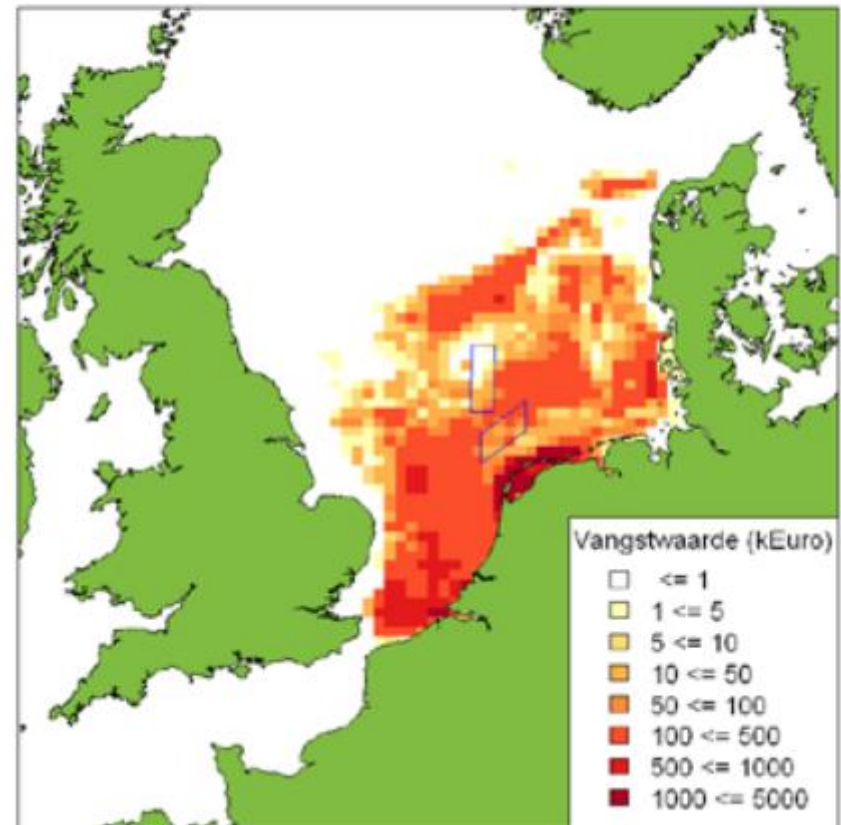
Traditionele boomkor 2013



Why do we want to do this? (2)

- Not sufficient to understand diversity
 - Within métiers
 - i.e. fishermen operate in different métiers
- Nor to predict how (big) **changes** will work out.
 - i.e. the landing obligation in Europe or revision technical measures

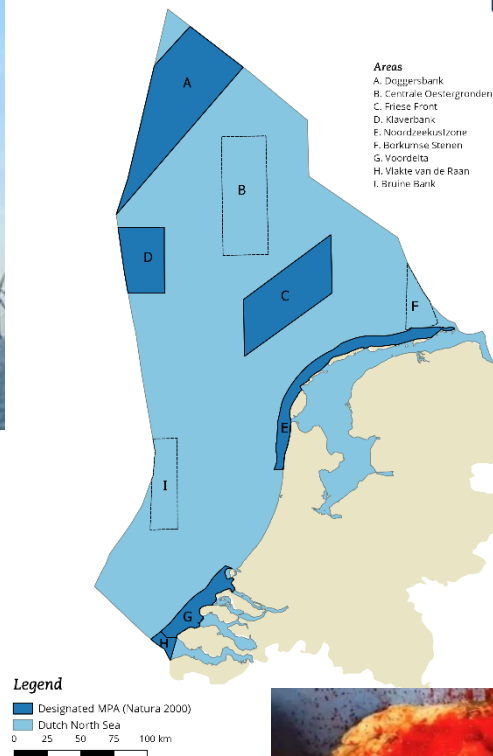
Traditionele boomkor 2013



Change is coming in the Dutch fishery



Legally designated MPA's 2017



European parliament votes to end electric pulse fishing

Campaigners hail movement towards prohibiting the controversial practice but warn other measures will leave European waters in a worse state



▲ MEP Philippe Lamberts holds a placard to stop electric pulse fishing, next to German co-president of the Greens parliamentary group, Ska Keller, before a voting session at the European parliament in Strasbourg on 16 January. Photograph: Frederick Florin/AFP/Getty Images

The European Union's parliament has voted to prohibit the controversial practice of **electrical pulse fishing** within EU waters, to the approval of some groups of small-scale fishermen and green campaigners.

However, a series of other measures designed to prevent overfishing and preserve the marine environment were voted down. Campaigners say the rejection will have a damaging effect on Europe's fisheries for many years.



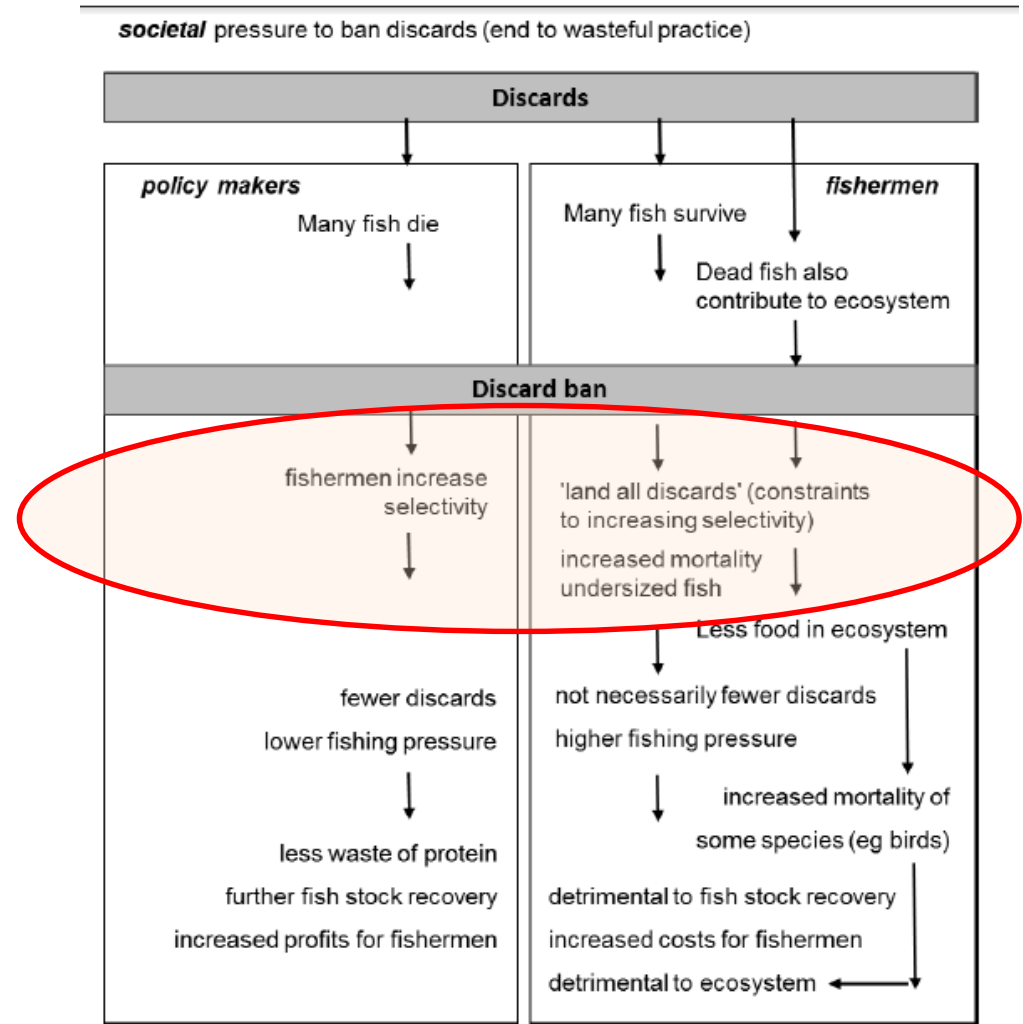
Example: Landing obligation (1)

- “It (the landing obligation) is designed to trigger **behavioural change** and encourage fishermen to **improve selectivity** voluntarily to **avoid** catching small low value fish that will now have to be landed and counted against quota’s.” [EU Commission impact assessment new TM 2016]

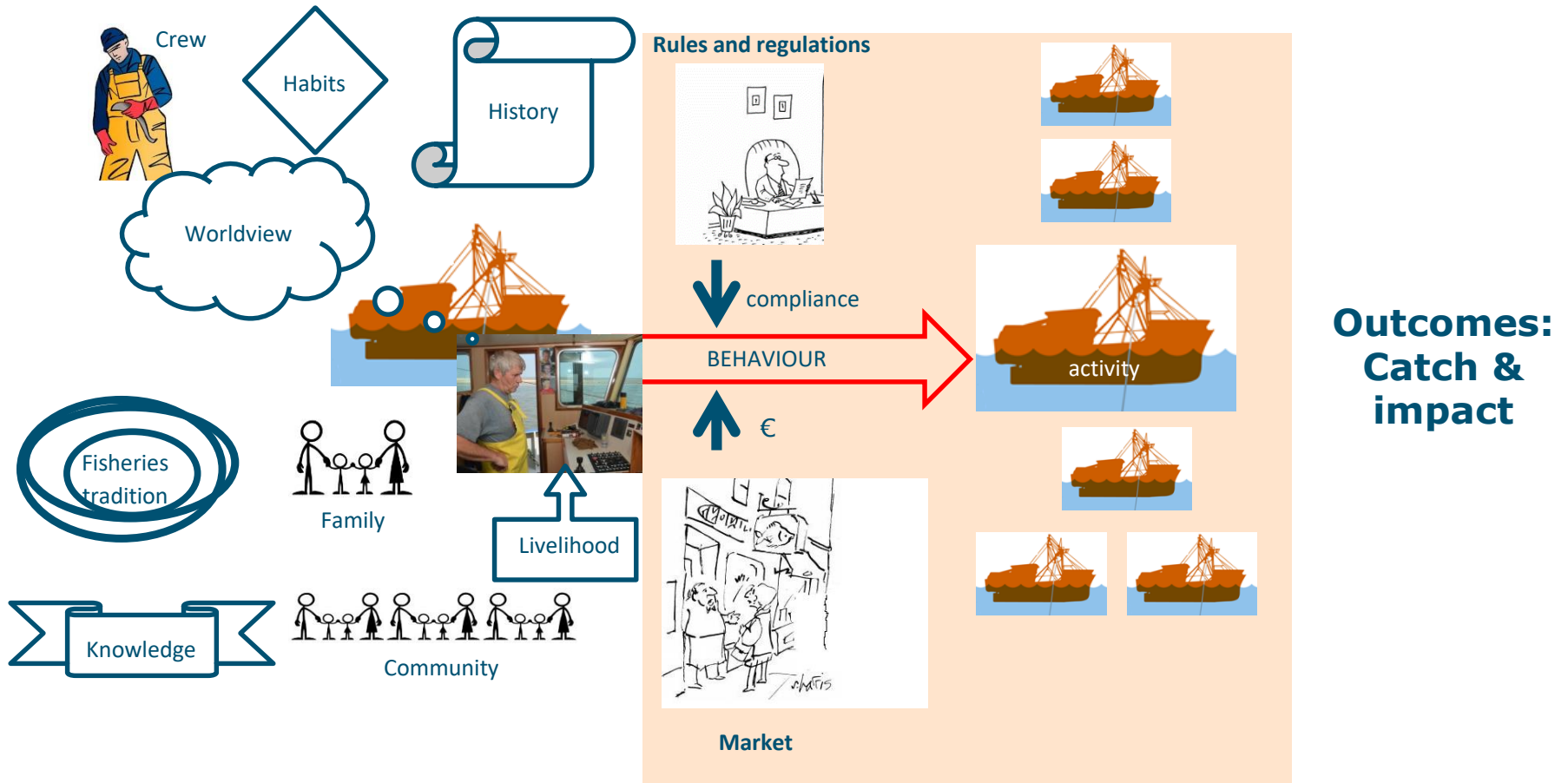


Example: Landing obligation (2)

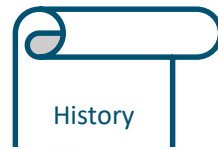
- It is expected that the landing obligation will stimulate fishermen to fish more selective.
- Are they **able**?
 - Technical / rules
 - To what point?
- Are they **willing**?
 - Do they support the goal and mean of the landing obligation?



Understanding fisher behaviour



Understanding fisher behaviour: replication of Boonstra study in Dutch context



Rules and regulations



FISH and FISHERIES



Original Article

Classifying fishers' behaviour. An invitation to fishing styles

Wiebren J Boonstra ✉, Jonas Hentati-Sundberg

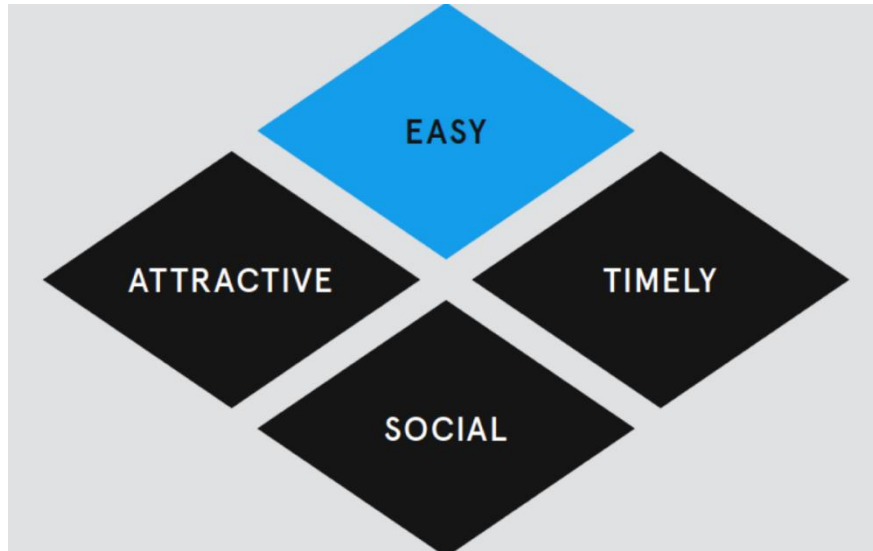
First published: 21 August 2014 | <https://doi.org/10.1111/faf.12092> | Cited by: 17

Market

How to (best) steer behaviour?



New ways of steering behaviour?



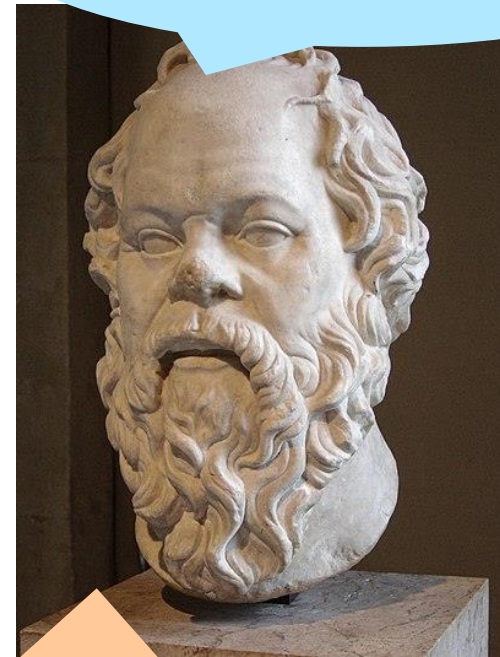
Nudging

And old ways, but now really 😊

- Stakeholder participation
- Co-management
- Challenge multi-level governance

How can we get the industry to take more responsibility?

If you ask people questions, you make them **respons** **able**...

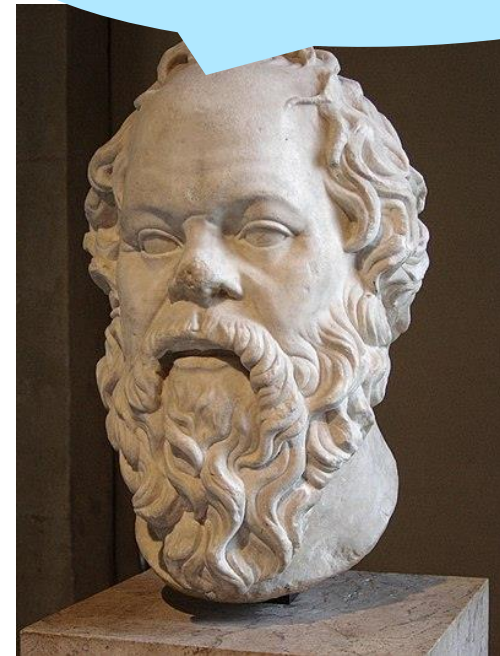
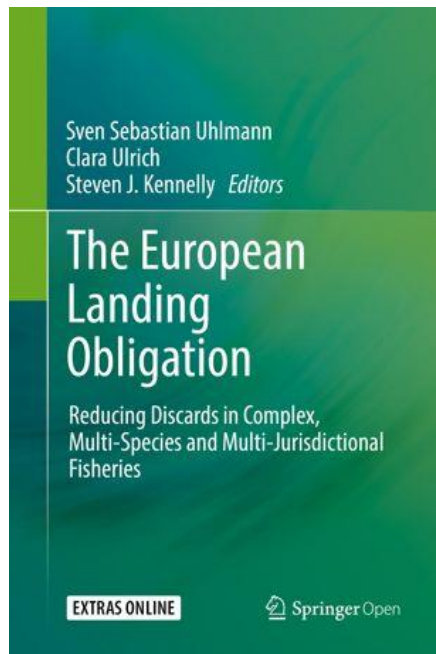


And old ways, but now really 😊

How can we get the industry to take more responsibility?

- Stakeholder p
- Co-management
- Challenge multi-level governance

If you ask people questions, you make them **respons** able...



And old ways, but now really 😊

How can we get the industry to take more responsibility?

- Stakeholder p
- Co-management
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If you ask people questions, you make them **respons** able...




[The European Landing Obligation](#) pp 179-196 | [Cite as](#)

Muddying the Waters of the Landing Obligation: How Multi-level Governance Structures Can Obscure Policy Implementation

Authors

Authors and affiliations

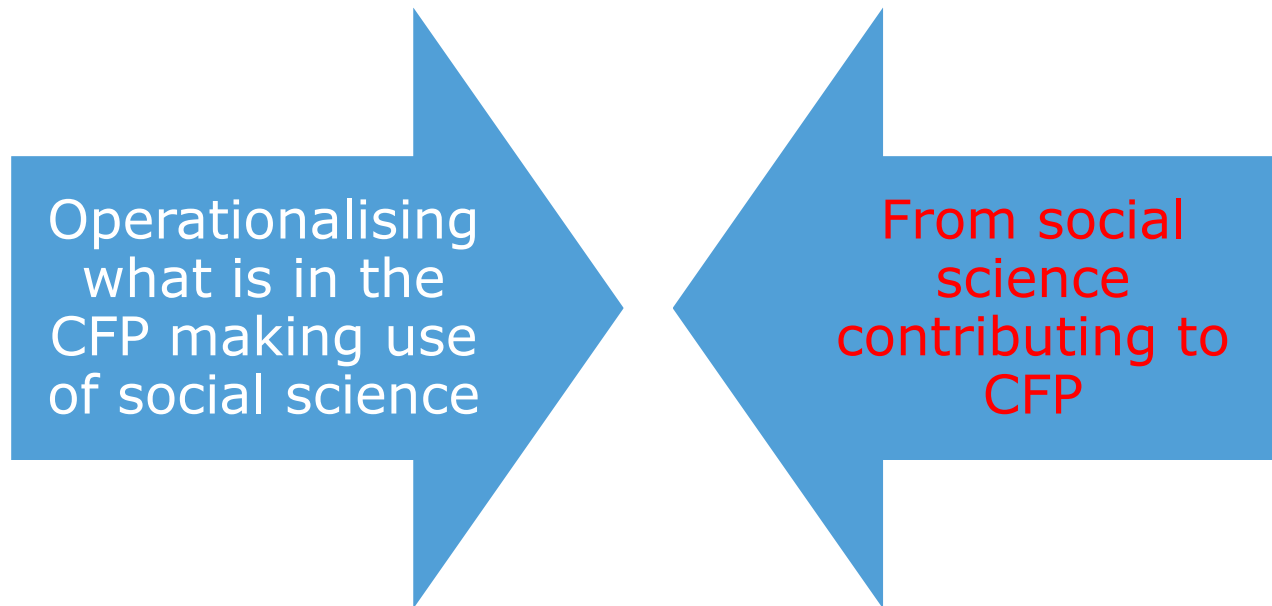
Luc van Hoof, Marloes Kraan , Noor M. Visser, Emma Avoyan, Jurgen Batsleer, Brita Trapman



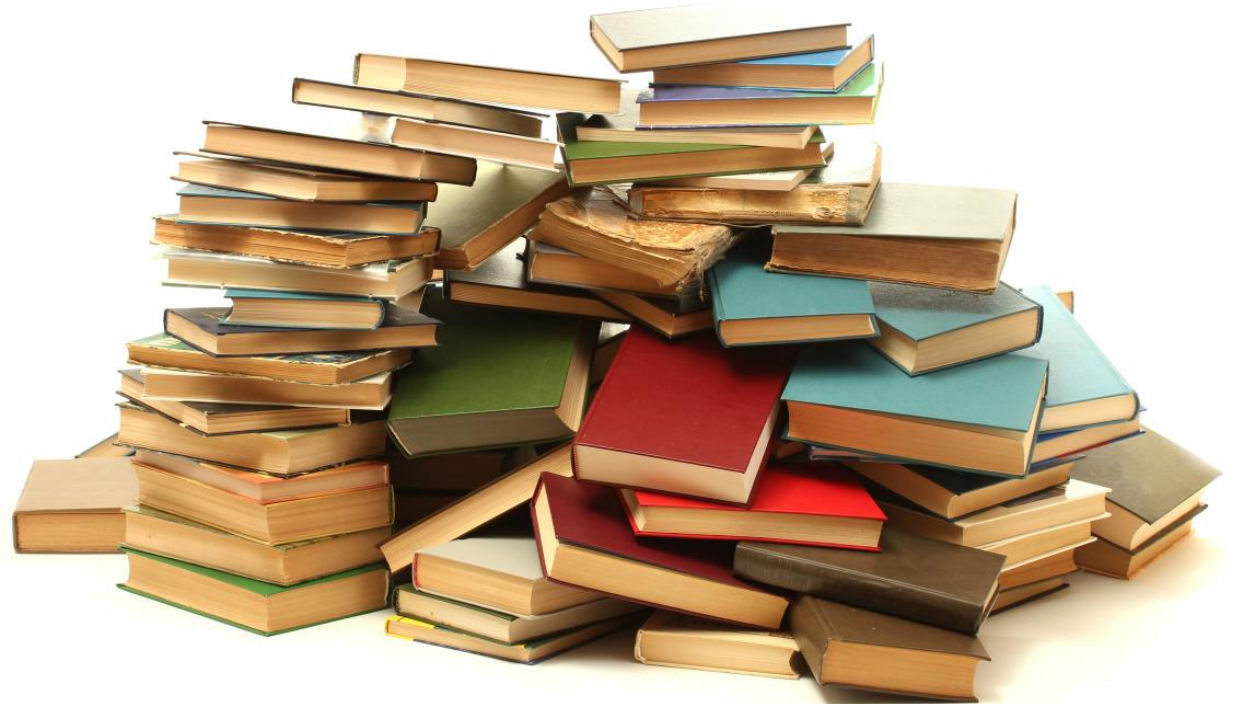
UNIVERSITY & RESEARCH



Social science and the CFP: 2 approaches possible



There is a whole lot of marine social science out there!



There is a whole lot of marine social science out there!



There is a whole lot of marine social science out there!

ICES Journal of Marine Science



ICES Journal of Marine Science (2017), doi:10.1093/icesjms/fsx057

Food for Thought

Practical steps toward integrating economic, social and institutional elements in fisheries policy and management

Robert L. Stephenson^{1,2*}, Ashleen J. Benson^{1,3}, Kate Brooks^{4,5}, Anthony Charles⁶, Poul Degnbol⁷, Catherine M. Dichmont^{8,9}, Marloes Kraan¹⁰, Sean Pascoe^{11,12}, Stacey D. Paul¹³, Anna Rindorf¹⁴, and Melanie Wiber¹⁵

Social science research agenda

■ Literature: a couple of articles written with a research agenda

- Symes & Hoefnagel 2010
- Urquhart et al 2011
- Bavinck, Jentoft, Scholtens 2018
- Arbo et al 2018

■ Coming up:

MARE: research agenda 2019 (P&S)



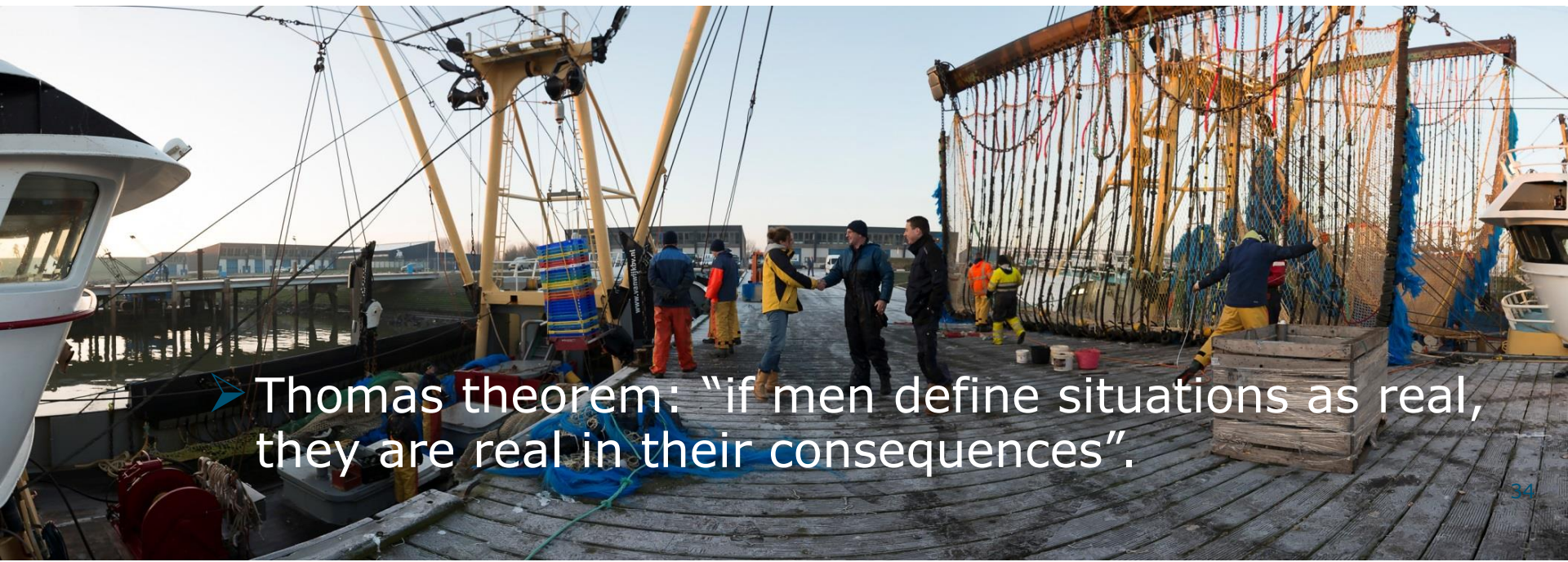
C e n t r e f o r M a r i t i m e



R e s e a r c h

In general about social science

- Main generalization: context matters!
- Main questions:
 - Why do people do what they do? (agency)
 - How have they organized it? (structure)
- Key aspect: understand this *from their perspective*.



➤ Thomas theorem: "if men define situations as real, they are real in their consequences".

Social science research agenda

Key concepts

- Fisher communities
- Wellbeing
- Identity
- Heritage
- Fishers knowledge
- Governance
- Social struggle
- Socio-cultural value of fishing: contribution fishing to local culture, sense of place

To do

- Make social and cultural attributes more relevant to fisheries policy makers (mapping, develop indicators)
- Skills of social scientists useful
- Critical social science (winners and losers, role of science, policy)
- Also study other users than fisheries
- New governance frameworks

Concluding

1. There are social objectives in the CFP, yet not all clearly defined, many not yet operationalised.
2. That is a pity; if not operationalised there are no yardsticks to measure social impact of policy; unintended consequences; dealt with *ad hoc* in politics. [science based policy??]
3. Social sciences have a lot to offer.
4. First steps to operationalise are taken.
5. Process to get there can be strengthened -> for instance by asking for *applied* social science research & interdisciplinary research.
6. Key for all policy: human behaviour. How can we better understand them? How can policy be more effective?

Thanks!

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@MarloesKraan

- Wageningen Marine Research
- Environmental Policy Group – Wageningen University
- MARE – Centre for Maritime research www.marecentre.nl



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- WGSOCIAL:
<http://www.ices.dk/community/groups/Pages/WGSOCIAL.aspx>
- *(forthcoming) **Marloes Kraan** and Marieke Verweij.
Implementing the landing obligation in the Netherlands; an analysis of the gap between fishery and the ministry.
In: P. Holm, M. Hadjimichael and S. Mackinson, (eds)
Bridging the gap: Collaborative research practices in the fisheries. MARE Publication Series. Springer.

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- *2018 Luc van Hoof, **Marloes Kraan**, Noor Visser, Emma Avoyan, Jurgen Batsleer, Brita Trapman, Muddying the waters of the landing obligation: How multi-level governance structures can obscure policy implementation. In: Uhlmann S., Ulrich C., Kennelly S. (eds) The European Landing Obligation. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-03308-8_9
- *2017 Robert L. Stephenson, Ashleen J. Benson, Kate Brooks, Anthony Charles, Poul Degnbol, Catherine M. Dichmont, **Marloes Kraan**, Sean Pascoe, Stacey D. Paul, Anna Rindorf, and Melanie Wiber. Practical steps toward integrating economic, social and institutional elements in fisheries policy and management. ICES Journal of Marine Science; Food for thought.

Research papers with a social science agenda:

- Symes & Hoefnagel (2010). Fisheries policy, research and the social sciences in Europe: Challenges for the 21st century. Marine Policy 34: 268-275. doi:10.1016/j.marpol.2009.07.006
- Urquhart et al (2011). Setting an agenda for social science research in fisheries policy in Northern Europe. Fisheries Research 108: 240-247. doi: 10.1016/j.fishres.2010.12.026
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- Arbo et al (2018). The transformation of the oceans and the future of marine social science. Maritime Studies. doi: 10.1007/s40152-018-0117-5