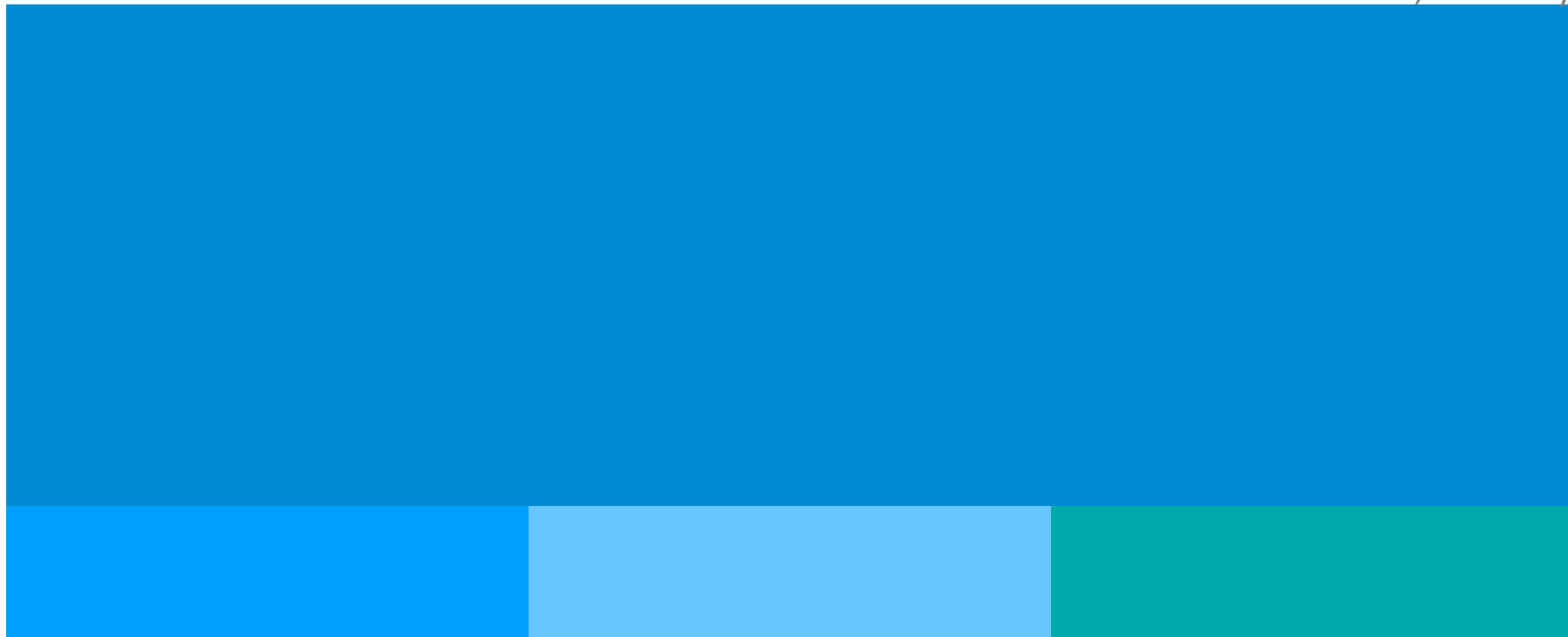


Social assessments for sustainable management – example of a “conflict management plan fisheries-seals Baltic Sea”

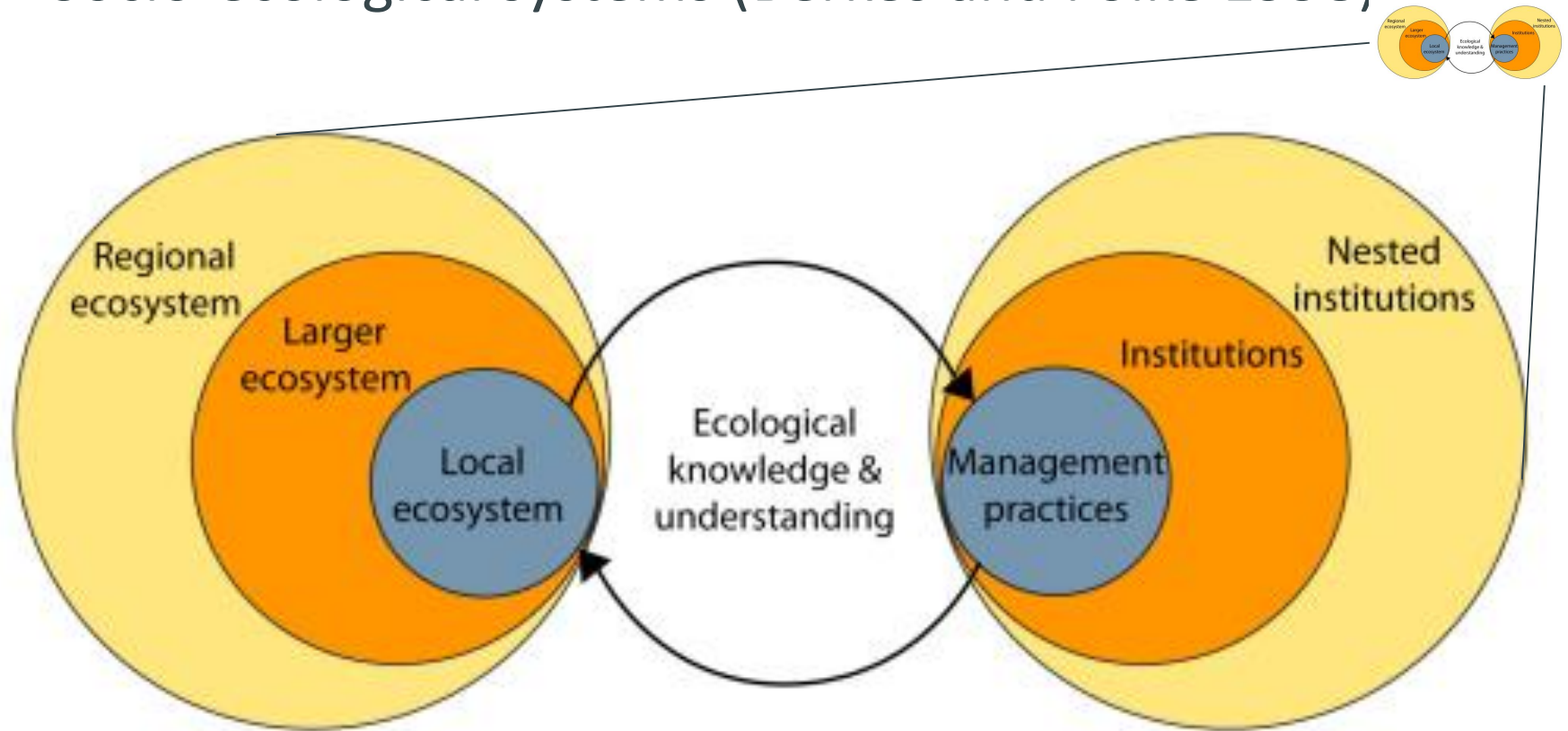
Johanna Ferretti

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Why social (impact) assessments?

- Socio-ecological systems (Berkes and Folke 1998)



(Colding & Barthel, 2019)

Why social (impact) assessments?

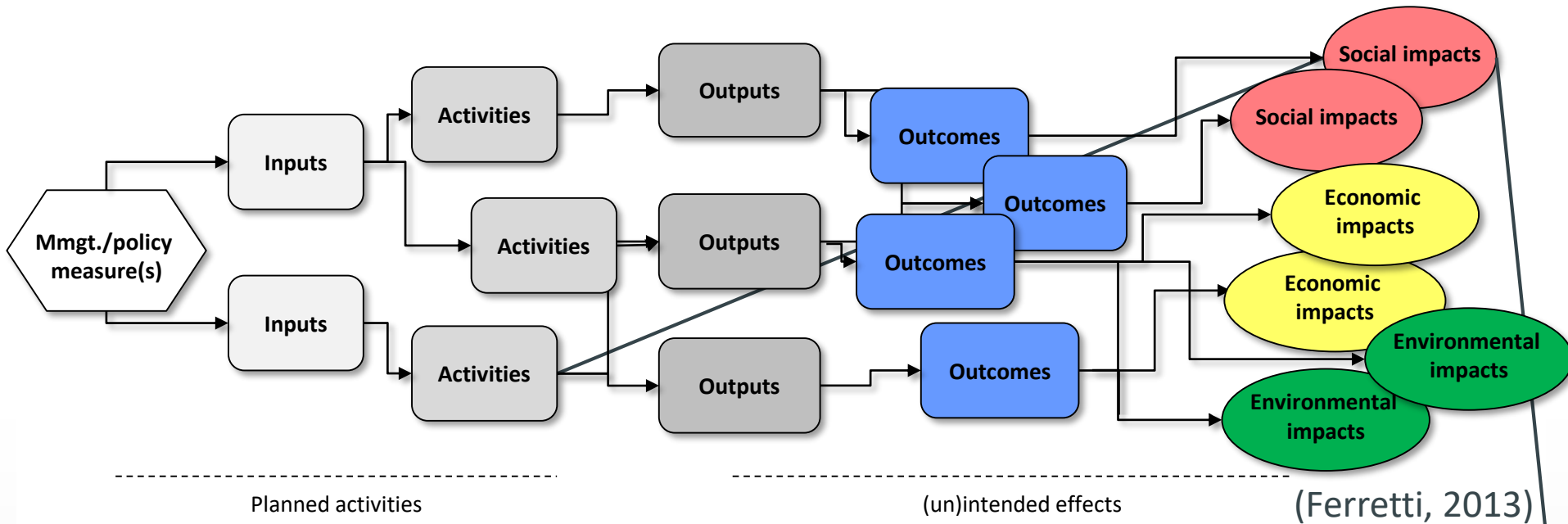
- “CFP shall ensure that fishing [...] activities are environmentally sustainable in the long-term and are managed [...] consistent with the objectives of achieving economic, **social** and employment benefits...” (Art. 2.1, Basic Regulation)
 - for multi-annual plans (Art. 9)
 - allocation of fishing opportunities (Art. 17)
 - adjusting and managing fishing capacity (Art. 22)



Definition Social Impact Assessments (SIA)

- SIA is a process of assessing the social and cultural impacts of fisheries management (or policy options) to inform decision-making
- Assessing options → BAU | Option 1 | Option 2 | ...

Impact chains

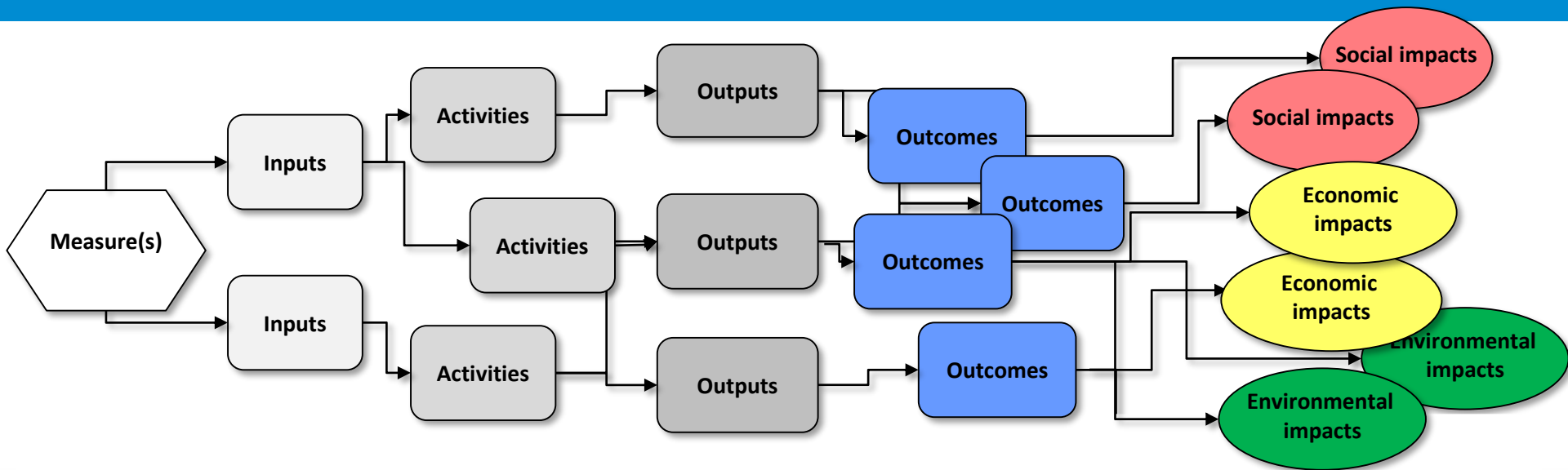


- **Distributional equity** → **distribution of costs & benefits**
 - for different fisheries actors (e.g. LSF/SSF; community & individual, recreational, family members, etc.)
 - in different regions
 - over time (short, medium, long-term)

Social impact areas (e.g. Charles 2001, NOAA 2007)

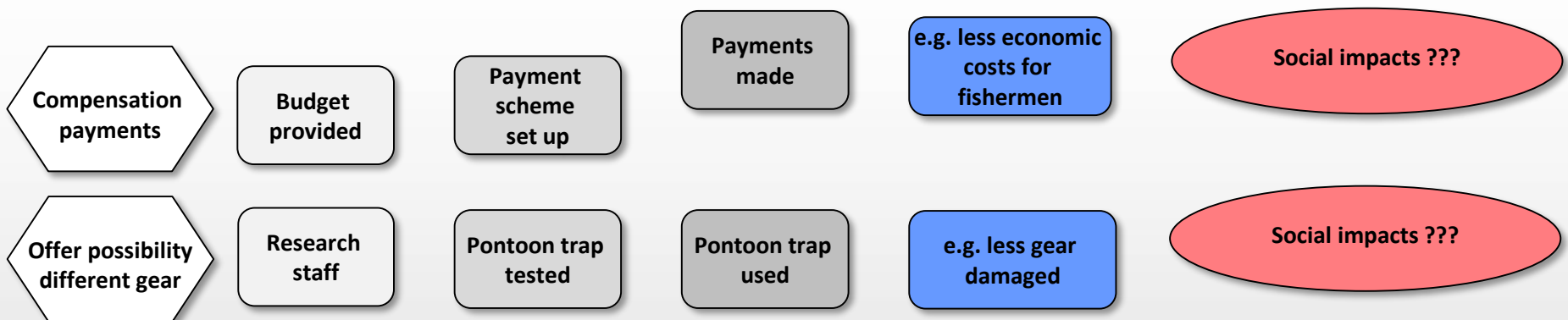
Impact areas	Operationalisation
Fishery-related work force	Size, demographic characteristics (income etc)
Cultural issues	Attitudes, beliefs, values
Social structure & organisation	fishery's ability to provide social support and services to families & communities
non-economic social aspects of proposed action	life-style, health and safety issues; non-consumptive and recreational uses of resources and habitats
Historic dependence on & participation in fishery	structure of fishing practices, income distribution and rights

Analytical steps of SIAs – Example of „conflict management plan fisheries-seals Eastern German BS“



Planned activities

(un)intended effects



Social impact areas (e.g. Charles 2001, NOAA 2007)

Impact areas	Operationalisation	Example: reducing damage & bycatch
Fishery-related work force	Size, demographic characteristics (income etc)	Many close to retirement (X % fishermen)
Cultural issues	Attitudes, beliefs, values	Cute vs. should be shot Lack of trust in NP Agency (xxx?)
Social structure & organisation	fishery's ability to provide social support and services to families & communities	Selected communities: relevant for social fabric (xxx?)
non-economic social aspects of proposed action	life-style, health and safety issues; non-consumptive and recreational uses of resources and habitats	Tourists → seal watching boat tours (x €/season/boat)
Historic dependence on & participation in fishery	structure of fishing practices, income distribution and rights	Use of gillnets Small vs. larger trawlers

Conclusion & challenges (I)

- **SIAs can contribute to better informed (holistic) management/ regulations**
 - More targeted
 - Likelihood of uptake of evidence by policy-makers dependent on problem structure of the policy (Ferretti 2017)
- **Challenges in doing S(I)A**
 - Unclear policy objectives → maintain SSF
 - data → limited, relative to biological & economic
 - Methodological
 - tackling „the social dimension“
 - integration with other dimensions (qualitative, quantitative, valuated impacts)

Conclusion & challenges (II)

- **Structural challenges**
 - Social data & information not yet systematically collected and integrated into management/policy development
 - Resources → limited scientific expertise
- **Further research**
 - Uptake of innovations
 - Increased participatory/transdisciplinary research → legitimate (e.g. Cash et al. 2003)
- **Recent developments to include social dimension**
 - DCF, ICES → WG Social, IEA work