

**GENERAL FISHERIES COMMISSION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN
(GFCM)**

**SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE
(SAC)**

**SUB-COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
(SCESS)**

WORKING GROUP ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Barcelona, Spain, 3-4 mars 2003

1. OPENING OF THE SESSION

Mr. Malouli Idrissi, the coordinator, welcomed the participants of the Working Group (WG) (for a list of participants, see Annex 1) and officially opened the session. The coordinator of the Sub-Committee on Economic and Social Sciences (SCESS) thanked GEM of the University of Barcelona for its role as the local organizer and recognized the support of the COPEMED (co-organizer) and ADRIAMED projects for their support of the SCESS work.

The coordinator provided the new participants to the working group (WG) with a brief description of the evolution of the work of the subgroup: this WG was founded by the GFCM with the goal of developing a set of economic indicators useful in fisheries management. A first step was to establish a set of indicators and demonstrate the feasibility of the related data collection. The second step was to develop a sampling methodology (based on preceding studies and IREPA work) for proper representation of the analyzed population and to extend the first study (in the Alboran Sea (Morocco-Spain)) to the Gulf of Gabes (Tunisia). At the time of this meeting, preparations were underway to implement new studies in Algeria, Albania, and Italy and to approve a common methodology for sampling distribution.

The coordinator noted that one of the most important challenges facing the WG was the effective communication to the SAC of a common approach to fleet segmentation definition and its role in socioeconomic analyses. Such an approach would assure the cross-country comparability of the collected indicators and enable a concerted effort on the part of the socio-economists when contributing to the Statistics Subcommittee's data base formulation. The WG noted their concern that the previous SAC was not provided with sufficient arguments to accept the WG's fleet segmentation definition of operational units.

2. ADOPTION OF AGENDA AND ORGANIZATION OF THE MEETING

The agenda was adopted (Annex 2) and the work-plan distributed to assure the timely development of the session. Mr. Franquesa was proposed as meeting rapporteur.

3. PRESENTATION OF STUDIES

Mr. Aleksander Flloko, the coordinator of the ADRIAMED Survey on Socio-economic Data in Albania, gave an oral presentation on the development of this work. Three sociological

surveys had been completed: 1) Personal Data, 2) Maritime district characteristics and relations, and 3) Crew working conditions and fishing strategies and they were in the process of compiling and analyzing the data. The group expected to provide its preliminary conclusions to the next session of the SAC.

For technical reasons, IFREMER was unable to participate in the reunion and, therefore, the WG awaits the presentation of their results in the near future.

Vincenzo Placenti, IREPA, provided an oral presentation on the development of IREPA's work in Italy, specifically noting that the quantitative analyses developed by IREPA confirmed that any analysis of Operational Units needs a clearly defined fleet segmentation as its starting point.

Due to visa problems, Mr. M. M. Hachemane, Director of the CNDPA of Algeria, was unable to participate in the WG. In his stead, Ramon Franquesa, GEM, presented some information on the status of the Algerian Case Study. He noted that the methodology adopted was the same as that in the previous cases studies of Spain, Morocco and Tunisia; however, some additional data were collected to provide for the calculation of new sociological indicators. At the time of the WG, the data collection was in progress. The work has established the need for, in the case of sociological analyses, a separate but linked database on crew members, as apposed to vessel owners, based on individual enquiries.

Mr. Scander Ben Salem, INSTM, presented their work on extending the Tunisian Case Study to the rest of Tunisia, specifically to Northern and Eastern Tunisia. In addition, the INSTM was also implementing a follow-up study of the Gulf of Gabes in order to analyze the state of the art and trends of the fisheries sector since 2000. Mr. Salem reminded the WG that the objective of this work was to provide economic advice to resource managers.

Ms. H el ene Rey-Valette (Universit e de Montpellier) informed the WG of the existence of her work being performed under the auspices of the European commission and in collaboration with Steve Cunningham (IDDRA), concerning the evaluation of social impacts of fisheries management tools. The results of this work will be presented during the 2-3 April, 2003 meetings in Brussels at which point, Ms. Rey-Valette shall provide the WG with a synthesis for the next SCESS working group meeting.

Ms. Clotilde Bodiguel (IDDRA) informed the WG on an ongoing EU program developed in France, Denmark, UK, Norway, Netherlands, and Spain concerning opportunities of sharing responsibilities in fisheries management in EU and national contexts. One of the focuses of this work is to identify and analyze relationships between national institutional and historical particularities and EU policy making processes toward better governance. Ms. Bodiguel is open to present results pertaining WG debates on socio-economic indicators after completion of this program.

Briefly, the analyses presented above showed that, in many cases, desegregation to the local level enabled the explanation of important differences inside each fleet segment. The Working Group on Socio-economic indicators, on behalf the Sub-Committee on Economic and Social Sciences, reported on the activities held during the intersession period highlighting the increasing number of studies and scientific activities carried out by GFCM participants, namely by the national focus points from Spain, Tunisia, and Morocco (under the COPEMED umbrella) and from Italy (under the ADRIAMED and IREPA umbrellas). The French Mediterranean case study, as well as the Algerian case study (under the COPEMED umbrella)

and the Albanian and Croatian cases studies (under the ADRIAMED umbrella), are expected to be presented at the next WG reunion.

The WG on Social and Economic indicators expressed its concern about the often uncertain and unbalanced, in terms of representation of members, involvement of scientists and national focus points at its meetings, and noted, in particular, the scarce participation of experts from the Eastern Mediterranean (i.e. mentioning the desire for Greek national and Black Sea Sub-regions case studies). Participants invited the WG coordinator, within the aegis of the GFCM, to encourage other national institutions to participate in the WG of the SCESS.

4. DISCUSSION ON THE FINAL VERSION OF THE MANUAL ON SAMPLING METHODOLOGIES FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Representatives from IREPA and GEM presented the final draft of the Manual on Sampling Methodologies for Socio-economic Indicators. The main objective of this manual was to present a sampling and data collection methodology for use within the Mediterranean Fisheries. The final document is to be presented to the next SCESS.

The working group suggested the inclusion of an introduction to the document that would explain clearly the methodologies included within the manual to a broader audience, as well as a section describing the training necessary to complete such exercises.

The WG recommended a second phase of this work comprising the training elements to be implemented by the respective administrations. The group noted, as an example, the possibility of including a data sampling and collection module into the “Master’s on Economy and Management of Fishing Activities” provided by GEM, University of Barcelona, COPEMED, and CIHEAM as part of the pedagogic focus of this working group.

The possibility of including a chapter on sampling methodologies into the GFCM/COPEMED publication, “Indicateurs Economique des Pêcheries du Méditerranée Occidentale”, was raised and accepted. It was stressed that this inclusion would in no way supplant the publication of the Manual in its complete form under a GFCM/FAO label.

5. POTENTIAL INTRODUCTION OF NEW SOCIOLOGICAL INDICATORS

Complementary information was provided to the WG-SCESS by Mr. Flloko on the procedures and methodology being used to derive additional sociological indicators applicable to the whole of the Mediterranean basin (see point 3 of the minutes). Also some information on a new database on sociological information was presented through the Algerian Case Study (annex 3). Moreover, while waiting for future results, the participants of the WG noted that the process of identifying appropriate sociological indicators had been well advanced during the previous intersession and that the WG had identified and recommended the following sociological indicators: age, number of years of active fishing, capital share, education attainment, household structure, social background, and professional experience. It was recommended that these sociological indicators be added to the existing list of basic economic indicators and be considered part of the fundamental information to be compiled in the common SAC database, promoted by the SCSI.

Participants also underlined that, in adopting the above mentioned sociological indicators, would allow for comparisons and increased flexibility at the country, regional and

international levels and recommended the collection of such data by the fleet segments currently present within each GFCM Geographical SubAreas.

Based on the information provided in this WG, a call was made to researchers to complete and comment upon this first list of sociological data requirements. In the next few months the WG expects the outcomes of the current studies and the commencement of new case studies to aid in establishing a complete list of sociological indicators. The WG proposed to delimit a new common minimal list of sociological data in the next session of SCESS.

6. ECONOMIC PARAMETERS AND OPERATIONAL UNITS DEFINITION

During the inter-session period, the WG reviewed the studies undertaken by participants and national focus points. In this respect, the WG reiterated the importance of defining operational units on the GFCM Geographical Sub-areas and recommended the formal acceptance of the concept being a proxy for fleet segmentation. The case studies presented had allowed for the identification of the fleet segments on the basis of the selected socio-economic indicators for all local operational units. Major findings of the WG were the homogeneity of the bio-socio-economic social indicators within each fleet segment, meaning that each fleet segment represents a typology of the representative fisheries.

Additional information was presented orally by IREPA, highlighting local geographical performance differences by fleet segments. Results and suggestions reported reinforced the recommendation for the use of socio-economic indicators as useful statistical information for management purposes. A written report will be presented by IREPA at the next WG, presenting quantitative analyses for identifying local operational units (LOUs) in the GFCM Geographical Subareas no. 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18 and 19, areas representing a large part of the Western Mediterranean Sea.

Taking into account results of the newly presented case studies, the WG reinforced its conviction of the necessity to link fleet segments and operational units (major arguments are reported at point 7) and stressed that fisheries management should be in terms of boat/fleet segments rather than in terms of main target species or groups of species. Therefore, the WG suggested the adoption of this criterion, allowing for flexibility according to the Geographical Subareas.

7. IDENTIFICATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE POTENTIAL MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

An output-based management system using catch or landings controls requires a good deal of biological information, albeit not necessarily at the fleet level as restrictions are generally distributed in a straightforward manner amongst the fleet. An input-based management system using effort controls, on the other hand, implies a distribution of restrictions over heterogeneous enterprises, producing politically difficult choices between reducing the effort of one segment more than another or reducing the effort equally across all segments, independent of the heterogeneity of the segments.

Therefore, decision makers (DM) are in need not only of scientific bases for effort reduction but also sociological and economic justifications for such decisions; hence the need for fleet-level information.

Given the complexity of the information needed for effort control management systems, economic and sociological indicators can provide useful and concise information to resource managers and DM. In particular, the information provided through such indicators includes, but is not limited to, for each segment or local unit:

- Information on the financial situation and distribution of the fleets
- Evaluation of the total costs of investments made in the sector
- Knowledge of the movement trends of fishers into and out of the fisheries
- Knowledge of the food contribution to local populations by fishery
- Information on the price structures of the various fisheries

From this information, and in combination with the relevant biological information, resource managers can develop efficient and appropriate regulations. In the cases where effort restrictions are deemed necessary, these indicators will help to minimize the negative economic impacts on the fishing societies and to evaluate the adequate levels of compensation, if appropriate.

In terms of data collection, the more detailed the fleet subdivision, the more expensive the task at hand. Therefore, the WG recommended the adoption of a general classification of indicators and, when necessary, additional nation-specific fleet disaggregating could be performed.

In addition, the WG noted the following:

- The need to establish a common methodology and fleet segmentation among the GFCM member states
- The need to consider the individual vessel as the unit for economic analyses. From the economic information of each fleet segment, it would be possible to estimate the effort levels in different fisheries and to evaluate the impacts of different fleet segments in the various fishing grounds
- The data collection unit for the sociological analysis is the individual: each person working in different fleet segments or in different fishing grounds, as function of wages and their professional capacities. Given a data base developed on the scale of the individual, it would then be possible to estimate the social characteristics (at the household, community, and regional levels) of each fleet segment.

Furthermore, the WG suggested that additional sociological indicators could be applied to the management of effort in terms of capacity control regimes as well as for use in modeling simulation of various management options.

8. WORK PROGRAM AND NEXT YEAR ACTIVITIES

The WG proposed the following suggestions for inclusion into the work program of the SCESS:

- The new “Masters on Economy and Management of Fishing Activities”, coordinated by the GEM-University of Barcelona (UB), and supported by COPEMED and the CIHEAM will take place in 2003. This Masters programme is addressed to the managers and researchers of the Mediterranean area and provides an official UB and CIHEAM degree. The UB invited IREPA to participate in a module on field of sampling methodologies. The WG supported this initiative and requested that the GFCM Secretariat facilitate the participation of member state representation in this course.
- The WG took note of the value of a progressive enlargement of the scope of the indicators, in particular the sociological indicators. Keeping in mind that such indicators would reflect not only the fishers, the crews, and the wives of fishers, but also the capacity of the fisher communities to participate in the various fisheries-related institutions. Included in this concept are the governance and social capital of the communities.
- In addition, the WG wished the progressive inclusion of fisheries management into the coastal management including the analysis of 1) the degree of interaction between the fishery and other sectors, 2) the degree of ecosystem vulnerability relative to other human activities, 3) the fisher’s perception of the fishery and the isolation of the fisher, relative to other coastal activities.
- The new EU regulations on data collection provide the means for researchers to produce economic indicators on a regular basis. For the EU members and candidates this programme offers the possibility to develop and finance a standardised data collection, providing a common methodology and standardised data collection useful for non-EU members to follow. Given the common character of the Mediterranean fisheries, the SCESS considered that in the context of the framework of the GCFM, full support is warranted in the development of common criteria and data collection methodology to produce homogeneous economic and social indicators throughout the Mediterranean basin. To assure the objective of developing common instruments, the aid of the European Commission is necessary to provide the co-operation mechanisms to develop compatible data collection schema in non-EU Mediterranean countries. In this direction the WG recommended :
- To solicit the European Commission to provide a definition of the character, timetable, method and publication criteria of the data collection program in the next session.
- To analyse the points wherein the co-operation of non-EU members is necessary to assure a harmonised development of data collection activities.
- To provide paths of co-operation at all levels to assure these objectives.¹

¹A new EU program on data collection, including the MEDIFSIS, AdriaMed, COPEMED programmes is beginning in 2003 (e.g. a test collection on economic data in Spain was begun at the beginning of 2003). The EU data and the fleet segmentation are coherent with the economic indicators proposed by the SAC. In the medium term this programme allows for EU countries to dispose of resources to developing research enquiries and will provide consistent perennial economic indicators. The GFCM cooperation programs can contribute to assure this work can be initiated and regularized on annual bases by national administrations in non-EU countries.

9. COMPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

The coordinator presented the provisional agenda of the fourth session on the SCESS/SAC (see annex 4).

The GEM presented a publication entitled “Economic Indicators of Western Mediterranean Fisheries”, to be published in the near future, with financial support from COPEMED. This publication was coordinated by Ramon Franquesa and is a collection of the various case studies on economic indicators presented in this WG, including discussions on methodological frameworks and comparative analyses.

Also presented was the recent apparition of the multidisciplinary book “El mar Mediterraneo: recursos vivos y explotación” written by the emeritus professor Carles Bas. COPEMED is evaluating the possibility of translating and publishing the text in English.

The WG noted that the EU project BEMMFISH to elaborate a new bio-economic model adequate to the Mediterranean basin management needs, was in the development process. COPEMED stated the intention to support the participation of non-EU national researchers in this work through case studies within the COPEMED area.

10. ADOPTION OF THE MINUTES

This minutes were adopted at the close of the meeting

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Name	Adress	Email
Malouli Idrissi Mohammed	INRH- Nador, BP 493 Nador Maroc	malouli.idrissi@inrh.nador.gov.ma
Ramon Franquesa	GEM - Fac Economiques. Espai Recerca 310 Diagonal 690 Barcelona 08034 Spain	ramon@gemub.com
Jordi Guillen	GEM -Fac Economiques. Espai Recerca 310 Diagonal 690 Barcelona 08034 Spain	jordi@gemub.com
Vincenzo Placenti	Irepa Onlus, Istituto di Ricerche economiche per la Pesca e l'Acquacoltura Via S.Leonardo, Trav. Migliaro, 84131 Salerno, ITALIA	placenti@irepa.org
Ben Salem Scander	INSTM – Port de peche LaGoulette 2060 TUNISIA	Scander.bensalem@instm.rnrt.tn
Cassandra De Young	Fishery Policy and Planning Division (FIPP) FAO Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Roma, Italia	cassandra.deyoung@fao.org
Rafael Robles	COPEMED, MAPA P. Castellana, 112 20046 Madrid, Spain	Rafael.Robles@fao.org
Aleksander Filloko	Fishery Development Project RRuga Zenel Baboci, 3 Tirana, Albania	aflloko@abissnet.com.al
Hélène Rey-Valette,	Faculte de Sciences Economiques BP 9606 34054 Montpellier Cedex 1	fvhr@wanadoo.fr
Clotilde Bodiguel	IDDRA - 135 rue Nivose les terrasses de Marianne 34000 Montpellier, France	bodiguel@iddra.org

AGENDA

1. Ouverture de la session.
2. Adoption de l'ordre du jour et arrangement pour la réunion.
3. Présentation des études réalisées dans l'intersession
4. Discussion de la version finale du manuel de travail sur les indicateurs socio-économiques.
5. Possibilité d'introduire des nouveau indicateurs d'ordre social
6. Réflexion sur les paramètres de base de la structure économiques des unités opérationnelles
7. Identification et développement des applications potentielles des indicateurs, dans les problématiques de l'aménagement.
8. Programme de travail et activités pour l'année prochaine.
9. Autres questions.
10. Adoption du rapport.

ALGERIAN CASE STUDY: SOCIAL DATA

- Name
- Vessel
- Nationality
- Formation: none, primary, secondary, labour formation, others
- Place of work: Crew, skipper, mechanic,
- Qualification: Crew, skipper, mechanic
- Age
- Time in the fishery, experience
- Family subvention
- Family situation: married without sons, married with sons, alone
- Family dependents
- Distance in time to work from home

**QUATRIÈME SESSION DU SOUS COMITÉ DES SCIENCES ECONOMIQUES
ET SOCIALES**

(CHYPRE, MAI 2003)

AGENDA PROVISOIRE

1. Ouverture de la session
 2. Adoption de l'ordre du jour et arrangement
 3. Rappel des recommandations des dernières sessions de la CGPM et du CSC
 4. Travaux d'intersession
 - a) GT indicateurs socio- économiques
 - b) Réflexion sur les indicateurs sociaux (Etudes de cas Algérie, Italie et Albanie)
 - c) GT UO
 - d) Présentation du rapport intermédiaire sur la prochaine publication CGPM COPEMED sur les indicateurs économiques de la pêche en Méditerranée occidentale et le manuel d'échantillonnage.
 - e) Glossaire
 5. Rapports nationaux
 6. Recommandations en matière de recherche et Développement
 7. Programme de travail et activité pour l'année prochaine
 8. Autres questions
- * Etat d'avancement des bases de données du SCSES
9. Adoption du rapport