European Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture Advisory Commission (EIFAAC)

EIFAAC PROJECT

TITLE[1]: Workshop on Citizen Science in Fisheries

PRELIMINARY	
a. Owner	Dr. Ciara O'Leary, Inland Fisheries Ireland
b. Role of EIFAAC[2]	Dissemination and collaboration with members
1. OBJECTIVE AND EXPECTED OUTCOME	
1.1 Purpose	Protection and restoration of the environment and species.
1.2 Objectives[3]	- To incorporate citizen science into fisheries management and monitoring programmes by holding a workshop with presentations on how citizen science is being used in fisheries to date and what the potential uses are. - The workshop would be divided into different categories/stages to encompass the different aspects of carrying out citizen science programmes. For example questions that are outstanding: 1. Hold discussions on how to incorporate citizen science into fishery management, outline the potential benefits and limitations to such a programme. 2. Outline data types that can be collected using the citizen science format, and the value of the qualitative and quantitative data collected. 3. Discussions on how to engage with citizens so they volunteer their time and energy. Climate change and fisheries is an area that would engage stakeholders enough to volunteer time and effort. 4. How can technology be used to capture data for example the development of applications, use of websites, text messaging etc. 5. Discuss methods to evaluate citizen science projects, i.e. at the start is it worth doing intended project and at the end did we succeed in obtaining

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[1] Please use Annex 1 to list all acronyms used in this template

[2] [2] Explain what is the specific, unique role of EIFAAC compared to other groups/organisations that may deal with this subject, too? Has EIFAAC the role of being "lead agency", "participant" or other role?

[3] Statement of the objective(s) (PLEASE NOTE: objectives need to be **SMART**: **S**pecific, **M**easurable, **A**ttainable, **R**elevant and **T**ime-bound).

		objectives of the project.
		• 6. There is a need for a depository for the data so after a citizen science project ends the data isn't lost, there is a need for longevity, reproducibility and reusability, along with synergy with the wider European community.
		• 7. Importance of mentoring citizen volunteers by fishery scientist –as a form of giving back to the community and improved data quality i.e. through workshops
		• All discussions and sections from the work shop would be collated into a guideline document to encourage institutes to use citizen science projects in fisheries management.
1.3	**Rationale**[4]	Citizen science has many benefits to both the general public and the organisation involved in fisheries management including raising awareness of the state of our fish populations, gathering required information to help manage fish stocks, assess the quality of our waters, encourage collaboration between agencies and invested stakeholders such as anglers, commercial fishermen, general water users – kayaker's etc. The type of data being collected already under citizen science include water quality, marine debris, invasive species and biodiversity surveys. Fishery scientists cannot monitor every stretch of river, every lake and transitional water in our jurisdiction but by using citizen scientists we can get baseline data recorded for a greater number of sites. Combining the fishery scientist's data with citizen science data to extrapolate from the data rich areas to the data poor areas.
1.4	**Benefits**	The guideline document should result in increased number of citizen science projects targeted at fisheries. In turn this will • raise awareness & understanding with fishery stakeholders, • Improve understanding of policy decisions • Improve relations with stakeholders, strengthen communities • Result in new or additional information available for fisheries management • Build on the JRC Citizen Science and Smart Cities document https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/publication/eur-scientific-and-technical-research-reports/citizen-science-and-smart-cities

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[4] Reason for the project; why the project is important and key outcomes and stakeholders.

2. PROJECT MANAGEMENT	
2.1 Project Manager or Chair	Dr. Ciara O'Leary, Inland Fisheries Ireland
2.1.1 Management responsibilities[5]	Coordinate workshop and creation of a guidelines document
2.2 Participants[6] and stakeholders	
2.2.1 Identify potential participants	- Christian Skov – Technical University of Denmark - Joe Pecorelli - Zoological Society of London, runs the elver monitoring programmes on the Thames - Colin Bean – Scottish Natural Heritage have an active citizen science programme - Elasmobranch tagging programme - Coastwatch and other environmental groups - The European Citizen Science Association (ECSA) - Centre for Ecology and Hydrology - Plymouth University- Sechi disc programme - European Marine Board
2.2.2. Identify stakeholders concerned and involved (answer not immediately needed but think about it and address it in the course of the project)	
2.3 Time frame[7]	Approx. 18 months
2.4 Expected deliverables[8]	- Guideline document - Recommendations
2.5 Outline of Working Methodology[9]	Workshop
3. BUDGET	
3.1 Budget[10]	

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[5] e.g., serve as chair, report to appropriate bodies, set agenda and work plan, coordinate country reports and running of the meeting, edit report, edit draft advice.

[6] Identify potential participants; include details of relevance of the participant to the project and the capacity in which participation is carried out.

[7] Expected/intended duration of the project

[8] List potential project deliverables; e.g. Policy guidelines; best-practice guidelines; recommendations; scientific report; project report; etc

[9] How the project work to be is conducted e.g. meetings, workshops, literature review, research. A methodology should be provided for and closely linked with each of the objectives.

3.1.1 available	No
3.1.2 possible	No
3.1.3 required	Yes

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[10] In relation to budget, answer each of the three categories with "yes" or "no", and provide details if appropriate/needed

EIFAAC STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Select one of below list:

I. **Management-related issues and principles for inland fisheries and aquaculture**	
II. **Interactions and avoidance or resolution of conflicts in inland fisheries and aquaculture**	
III. **Harmonization of cross-border and cross-sectoral governance and legal aspects of inland fisheries and aquaculture**	
IV. **Protection and restoration of the environment and species**	
V. **Trade and economic aspects of inland fisheries and aquaculture**	
VI. **Development of databases on inland fisheries and aquaculture**	
VII. **Climate change**	

Annex 1

Please list ACRONYMS used in the above template