



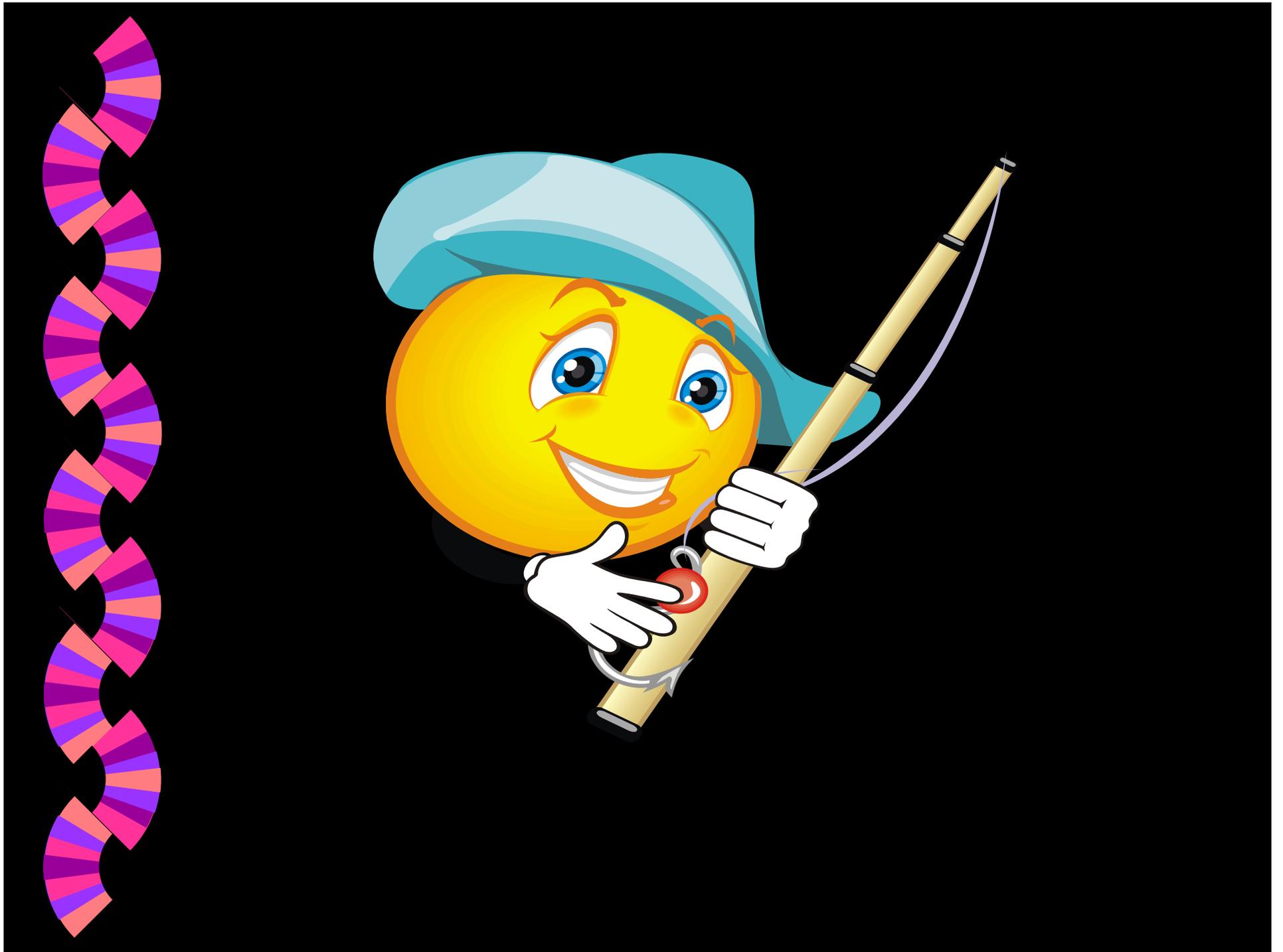
*Assessing Social and Community
Impacts of Fishery Management
Actions:*

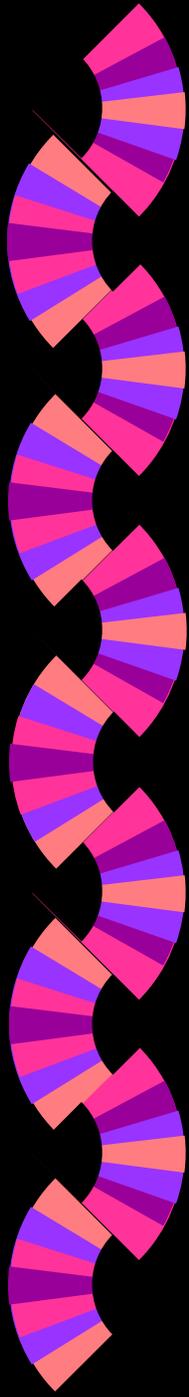
Meeting the Requirements of the
Magnuson-Stevens Reauthorization Act



Why include Social Science if we are managing fish?

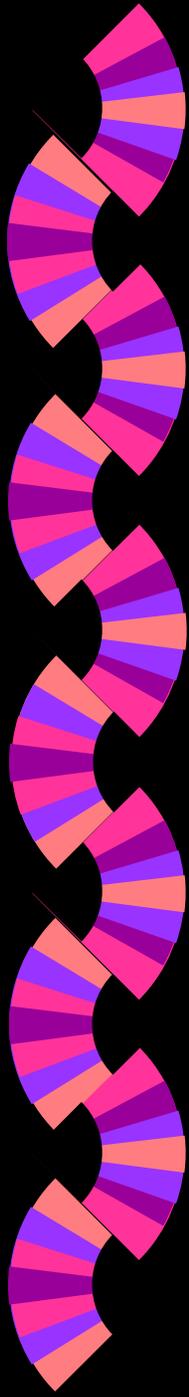
- ◆ **Humans are the highest order predator in the marine ecosystem**
- ◆ **Fishery managers don't manage fish; they manage people's access to fish ...**
- ◆ **Allocation decisions involve and affect cultural, sociological and economic patterns in society ...**
- ◆ **Conflict management requires the use of social science information and analysis...**





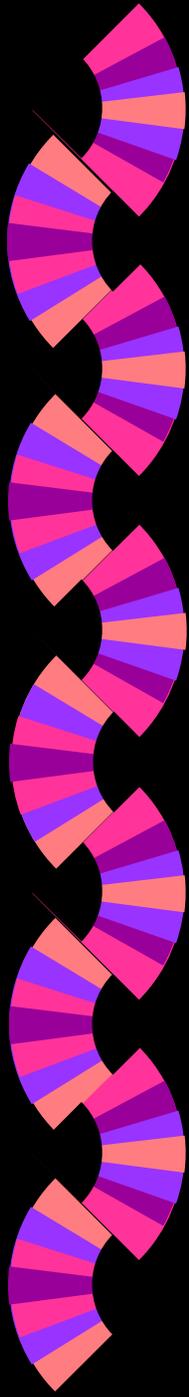
Magnuson-Stevens Act Requirements

- ◆ **Fishery Impact Statement [Sec. 303(a)(9)]**
- ◆ **Mitigation of Impacts on Fishing Communities [NS-8; Sec. 301(a)(8)]**
- ◆ **Limited Access [Sec. 303(b)(6) & 303A]**



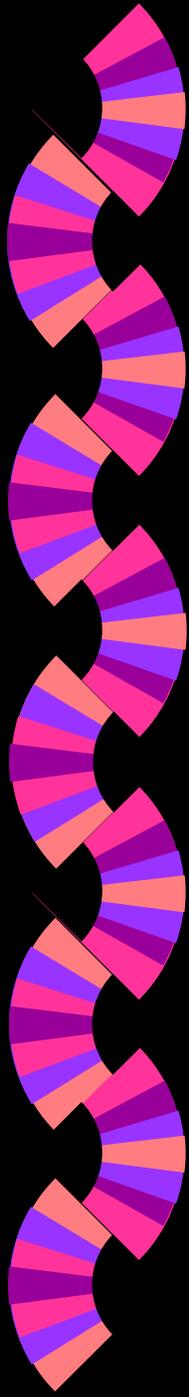
Entities Involved in a Fishery

- ◆ **Commercial, Recreational, and Subsistence Fishery Participants including Treaty Tribes**
 - **Fishing Vessel Owners**
 - **Operators (skippers)**
 - **Crew**
 - **United States Fish Processors**
- ◆ **Fishing Communities**
- ◆ **Fishery-Dependent Service Industries**



Fishing Community

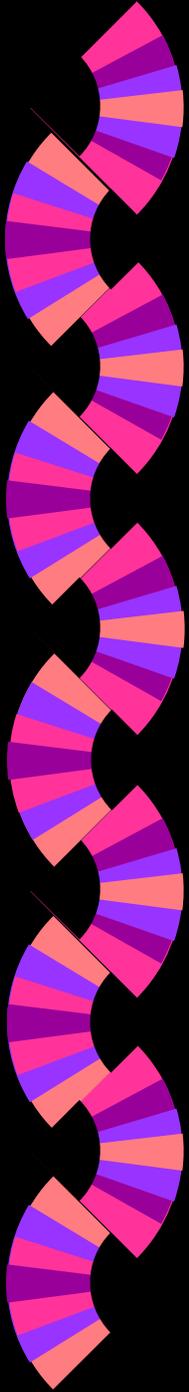
- ◆ **A fishing community is a geographic place**
- ◆ **A fishing community includes some or all of the participants described above**
- ◆ **Is substantially dependent on fishery resources, and/or**
- ◆ **Is substantially engaged in the harvest and/or processing of fishery resources to meet community social and economic needs**



Not Fishing Communities as Defined by MSA

- ◆ **Communities not substantially engaged in or dependent on fishery resources to meet community social and economic needs**
- ◆ **An avocational group, such as sport fishermen in general**
- ◆ **An occupational or professional group, such as gillnetters in general**

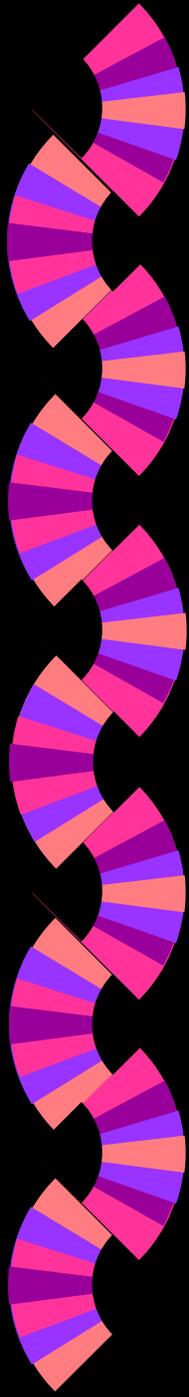
Not everyone will be satisfied by a collective decision





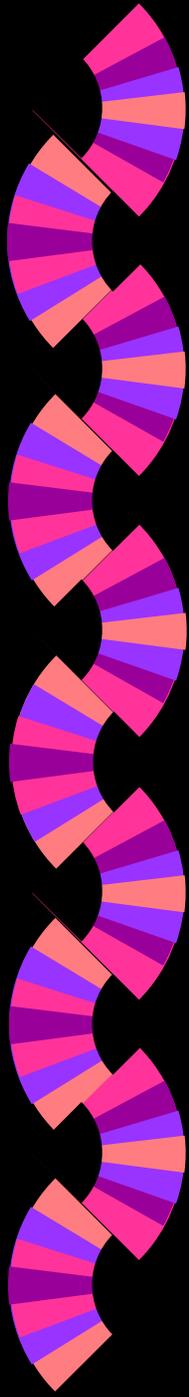
Identification of Communities

- ◆ Landings of fish and/or processing of fish
- ◆ Home community of vessel owner or fish processor
- ◆ Home port of vessel (*not* hail port)
- ◆ Fishery-dependent services and industries



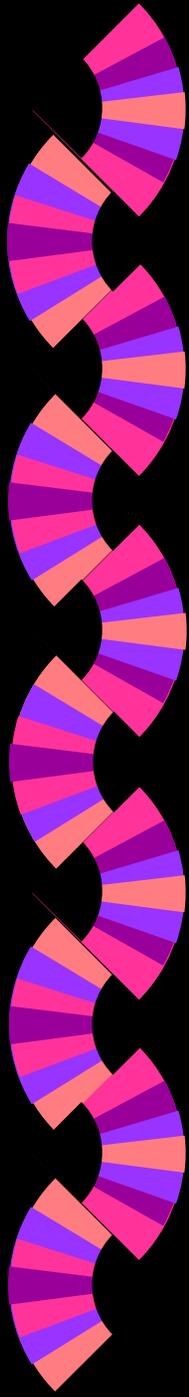
Fishery Dependence Assessment Information

- ◆ **All Census “place” demographic, income and employment data for community**
- ◆ **Weight and value of landings/product from particular fishery versus all fishery landings/product in that port**
- ◆ **Number of vessels, fishermen, processors and other participants based in that port**
- ◆ **Social and cultural importance of fishery**



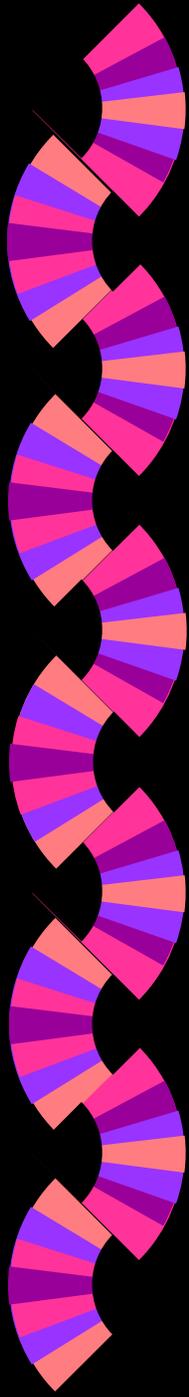
Rules of Thumb for Community Dependence or Involvement

- ◆ **Cultural identity as a “fishtown”**
- ◆ **Community has significant public investment in fishing industry services**
- ◆ **More than 5 percent of business capital in community is invested in fisheries**
- ◆ **Of employed population, more than 15 percent work directly in fishing industry**



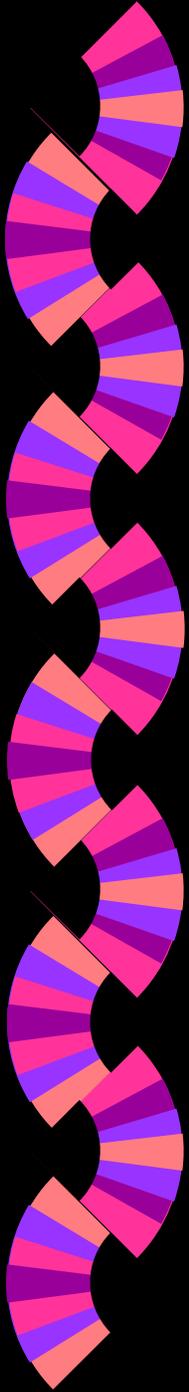
Assessment of Social and Community Impacts

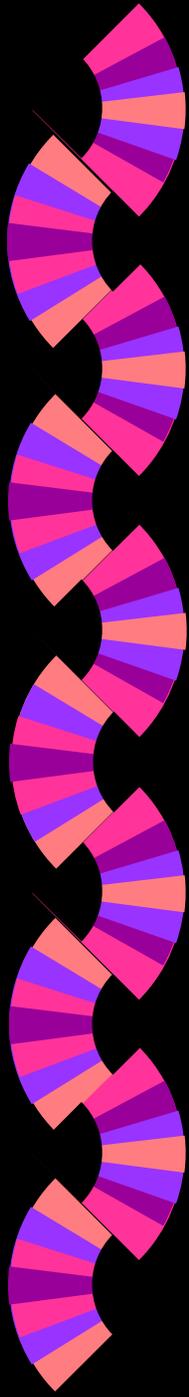
- ◆ Probable positive and negative social and economic impacts of fishery management actions on communities are assessed
 - Baseline social data (“profile”) for community
 - Current social data for community
 - Changes in community sustainability relative to the baseline are discussed for each alternative
- ◆ FMP contains a discussion of alternatives that minimize social and economic impacts within conservation and management goals
- ◆ Devise other alternatives that minimize impacts if needed



Information Needed for A Social Impact Assessment

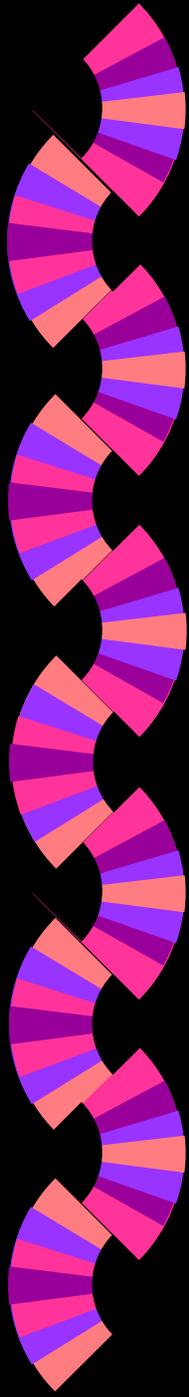
- ◆ Identification of the participants and communities involved in the fishery
- ◆ Demographic data for participants and communities
- ◆ Economic, Employment and Social Institutional Data for Communities
- ◆ Cultural and Social Data for Participants and Communities





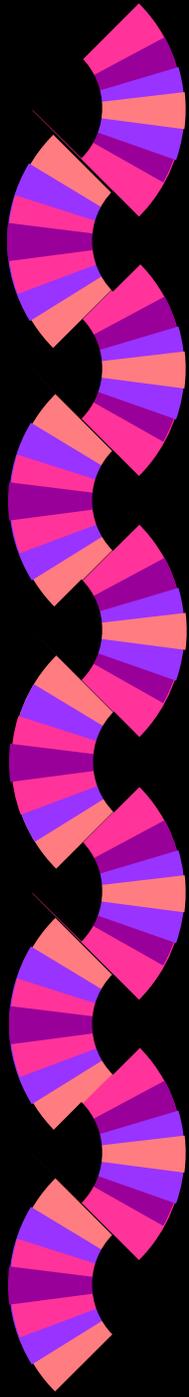
Environmental Justice

- ◆ **Interests of minority populations and poor populations may not be presented to Council or agency**
- ◆ **Regional Council perspective of fishery issues is often not the perspective of local fishermen and communities**
- ◆ **“Traditional” and “scientific” knowledge require interpretation by managers and public before their complementarity is recognized**



The conflicts that bite you...

- ◆ **Conservation needs are often seen as incompatible with social or economic needs of the fishermen and community**
- ◆ **Community fisheries are often diverse and there may be no community-wide agreement or acceptance of a particular action**
- ◆ **Economic benefits/costs are not often the same as social benefits/costs**



Problems in Undertaking Social Impact Assessments

- ◆ **No Councils have sociologists on staff**
- ◆ **Historic lack of focus on social and cultural aspects of fisheries as a management issue, so no coherent databases compiled**
- ◆ **NMFS has only 11 sociologist/anthropologist positions**
- ◆ **Minimal research funds available**



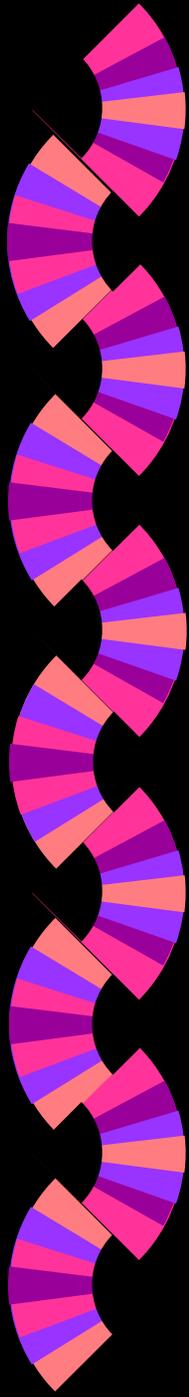
Resolving Social Impact Assessment Problems

- ◆ NMFS continues to provide social impact assessment guidance to Councils
- ◆ Councils are developing social science advisory panels
- ◆ ACCSP will provide social and economic data to E. Coast fishery managers
- ◆ NMFS is testing GIS and rapid social and community assessment strategies



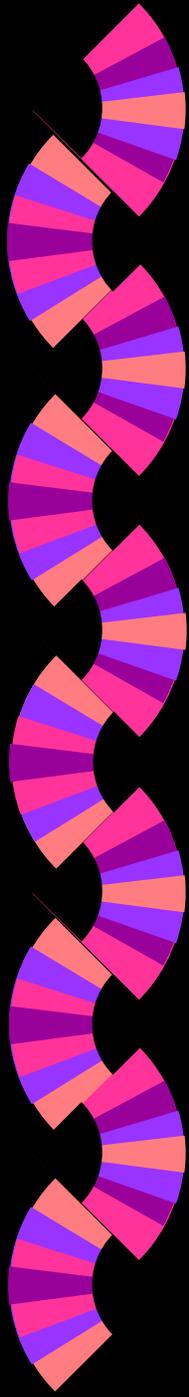
2009 Nobel Prize in Economics

- ◆ **The winner: Elinor Ostrom**
- ◆ **Governance of common pool resources**
- ◆ **Shows that Hardin's theory of tragedy of the commons does not apply when the users of the resource create rules of access**
- ◆ **Users interact repeatedly, enabling social sanctions to enforce compliance**



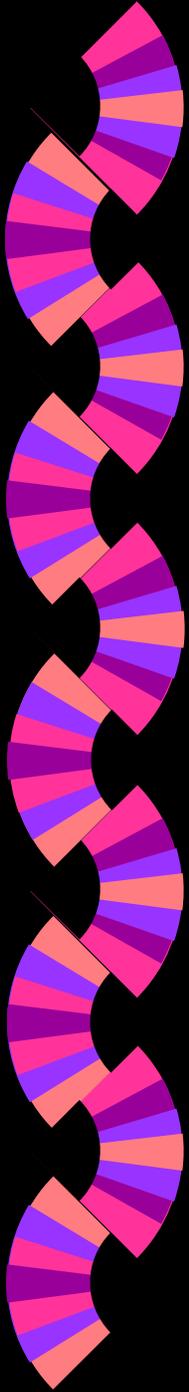
Common Property

- ◆ **A defined property (resource) or set of privileges held in common by a defined group of users.**
- ◆ **The property has boundaries and is used for a common purpose.**
- ◆ **The user group has responsibility to sustain the resource.**



LAPPs by any other name

- ◆ **TURFS ~ Territorial use rights in fisheries; assigned fishing privileges**
- ◆ **Co-management ~ Shared governance; licensed to fish by co-management entity**
- ◆ **Co-operatives ~ Shared governance; allocation among members; overall TAC; individual TAC optional**
- ◆ **IFQ/ITQ ~ State governance; fishing privilege; individual TAC or share**
- ◆ **Limited entry ~ licensed to fish; no individual TACs**



Presentation prepared by:

Peter H. Fricke, PhD

Sociologist

Office of Sustainable Fisheries

NOAA/National Marine Fisheries Service

Silver Spring, MD 20910