

ICES WKAPSIHD REPORT 2016

SCICOM STEERING GROUP ON ECOSYSTEM PRESSURES AND IMPACTS

ICES CM 2016/SSGEPI:01

REF. ACOM, SCICOM

Report of the Workshop on Activity Planning of SIHD (WKAPSIHD)

12–13 January 2016

Ijmuiden, the Netherlands



ICES
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International Council for
the Exploration of the Sea

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Recommended format for purposes of citation:

ICES. 2016. Report of the Workshop on Activity Planning of SIHD (WKAPSIHD), 12–13 January 2016, Ijmuiden, the Netherlands. ICES CM 2016/SSGEPI:01. 11 pp.

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<https://doi.org/10.17895/ices.pub.8551>

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Executive summary

The Workshop on Activity Planning of SIHD (WKAPSIHD) had two objectives:

- a) Scope and decide on concrete tasks for the Strategic Initiative on the Human Dimension in Integrated Ecosystem Assessments;
- b) Define a timeline for these tasks and form subgroups responsible for these tasks.

The participants of the workshop are a subset of the people who expressed interest in actively contributing to the strategic initiative. Therefore the discussion, which took place, was meant to be a start to identify how the strategic initiative could proceed with its work. The discussion was stimulated by three presentations, i) an introduction to the current Integrated Ecosystem Assessment (IEA) activities in ICES; ii) an introduction of the IEA work of the National Ocean and Atmosphere Administration (NOAA); and iii) the case of the Working Group of North American Regional Seas (WGNARS). A brainstorm activity was done on the following four questions:

- 1) Which participatory processes are available or need to be established to engage across disciplines and involve the wider civil society?
- 2) How could an integrated, interdisciplinary discourse in support of an effective communication between human, social and natural science look like?
- 3) What are key components of IEAs and how can the IEA work benefit from the involvement of the humanities and social sciences?
- 4) Which social, cultural and economic indicators and models are available or need to be developed and how could the use of empirical quantitative and qualitative methods to characterize the state of and changes in the human dimension of ecosystem-based management be extended?

A key conclusion is that it needs to be recognized that social sciences and humanities are as broad in their disciplines as natural sciences. Thus it is important to identify which expertise is necessary for a given research question. Interdisciplinary and trans-disciplinary research is complex and time demanding. Communication between scientists and between scientists and non-scientists is key.

The participants of the workshop identified a series of activities, including a thorough analysis of work that already takes place in ICES, the scientific landscape outside ICES and means of additional funding to support the initiative.

1 Administrative details

Working Group name

Workshop on Activity Planning of SIHD (WKAPSIHD)

Year of Appointment

2015

Chair(s)

Eva-Lotta Sundblad (Sweden)

David Goldsborough (Netherlands)

Jörn Schmidt (Germany)

Meeting venue

IMARES Ijmuiden, the Netherlands

Meeting dates

12–13 January 2016

2 Result of brainstorm activity (post-its)

A brainstorm and discussion was organized regarding how to develop ways to integrate the humanities and social sciences within Integrated Ecosystem Assessment groups. The four topics were driven from the SIHD ToRs:

- 1) Which participatory processes are available or need to be established to engage across disciplines and involve the wider civil society?
- 2) How could an integrated, interdisciplinary discourse in support of an effective communication between human, social and natural science look like?
- 3) What are key components of IEAs and how can the IEA work benefit from the involvement of the humanities and social sciences?
- 4) Which social, cultural and economic indicators and models are available or need to be developed and how could the use of empirical quantitative and qualitative methods to characterize the state of and changes in the human dimension of ecosystem-based management be extended?

The identified ideas were collected on post-its and clustered in groups (Annex 3).

It needs to be recognized that the social sciences have a similar breadth in disciplines as the natural sciences and the expertise needed depends on the topic addressed (and not to state: ‘we need someone from the social sciences’). Interdisciplinary cooperation needs time as scientists from different disciplines need to learn and understand each other’s language, concepts and way of working. The same is even truer in trans-disciplinary works, where the scientists need to understand the view of the stakeholders and the

stakeholders the way science is working. Visualization and role-play might be a way of communication here, but certainly communication and the fora in which discussion takes place is important. Social science disciplines and also the humanities offer a lot of insight into how humans act in a given system. These insights are gained with the help of a large variety of different methods, some quantitative, but some also qualitative.

3 Concrete tasks

If anyone wants to join one of the tasks and support the activities, please contact one of the below people (please find the email addresses under participants).

Systematically contact all ICES EGs (chairs) to explore where there is already context for SIHD.	Eva-Lotta, Jörn	
Understand current needs and demand of 'human' disciplines		
Understand how the integration of social scientists can happen or work		
How could we better link those social scientists, who already are engaged within ICES		
Explore further opportunities for funding, e.g. COST action	Jörn, Jan Jaap, David, Andreas, Christine	
Demonstrate to SCICOM/ACOM/Council/us the development of an IEA using WGNARS as a case study; use graphics, simple language to communicate efficiently with the target groups	David, Christine	Geret,
Outreach to other organisations/venues/conferences: MSEAS, MARE, IIFET, PICES, IMBER	Olivier, Marloes, Jörn	Doug,
Produce outreach material, poster, leaflet, etc.	Nathalie, Christine, Jörn	Katell,
Interact with groups like STECF to understand what the issues in integrating the Human Dimension are	Sarah, David, Katell	
How could advice on Human Dimension issues (or within the ecosystem approach) could look like (e.g. produce demonstration advice)	Marloes, Jan Jaap, Eva-Lotta	

4 Further steps

- The SIHD co-chairs organize that minutes are distributed by mail to all participants of the meeting, and other people that has joined or expressed interest in joining SIHD-activities, in addition to the regular processes to inform the ICES community.
- The SIHD convener will also call upon other to join the existing groups.
- Each action chair will take responsibility for organize their activity.
- Organize a meeting at MSEAS in BREST (June 2016) to check the status of the activities and discussing the processes.
- Similarly, organize a meeting to check the status of decided activities and their need for assistance or other relevant issues during ASC 2016.

Annex 1: List of participants

Name	Address	Email
Eva-Lotta Sundblad (Co-Chair)	Swedish Institute for the Marine Environment, Seminariegatan 1 F, Box 260, SE 405 30 Göteborg, Sweden	eva-lotta.sundblad@havsmiljoinstitutet.se
David Goldsborough (Co-Chair)	Van Hall Larenstein, University of Applied Sciences, Netherlands	david.goldsborough@hvhl.nl
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Andreas Kannen	Helmholtz-Zentrum Geesthacht, Centre for Materials and Coastal Research, Human Dimensions of Coastal Areas, Max-Planck-Straße, Geesthacht, Germany	Andreas.Kannen@hzg.de
Martin Pastoors (day 1)	Pelagic Freezer-trawler Association (PFA)	mpastoors@pelagicfish.eu
Olivier Thebaud (day 2)	Ifremer, Unité d'Economie Maritime, UMR AMURE BP 70, F-29280 Plouzane Cedex, France	Olivier.Thebaud@ifremer.fr

Annex 2: Agenda

Tuesday, 12th January

12:00 Greeting and Lunch

13:00 Short introduction by chairs, scope and structure of the meeting

13:15 Presentation of NOAA experience / IEA work in ICES (three slots á 15 minutes)

14:00 World Cafe (4 tables a 4-5 people)

- 1) Which participatory processes are available or need to be established to engage across disciplines and involve the wider civil society?
- 2) How could an integrated, interdisciplinary discourse in support of an effective communication between human, social and natural science look like?
- 3) What are key components of IEAs and how can the IEA work benefit from the involvement of the humanities and social sciences?
- 4) Which social, cultural and economic indicators and models are available or need to be developed and how could the use of empirical quantitative and qualitative methods to characterize the state of and changes in the human dimension of ecosystem-based management be extended?

14:50 Health Break, time for the moderators to summarize World Cafe

15:30 Presentation of World Cafe results and discussion

16:30 Health Break

17:00 Remind on the SIHD ToRs and brainstorm on tasks

18:00 time to digest the day and go for dinner

Wednesday, 13th January

08:30 Reflection of the last day; collecting new (overnight) input

09:00 Finalising the task list and forming subgroups

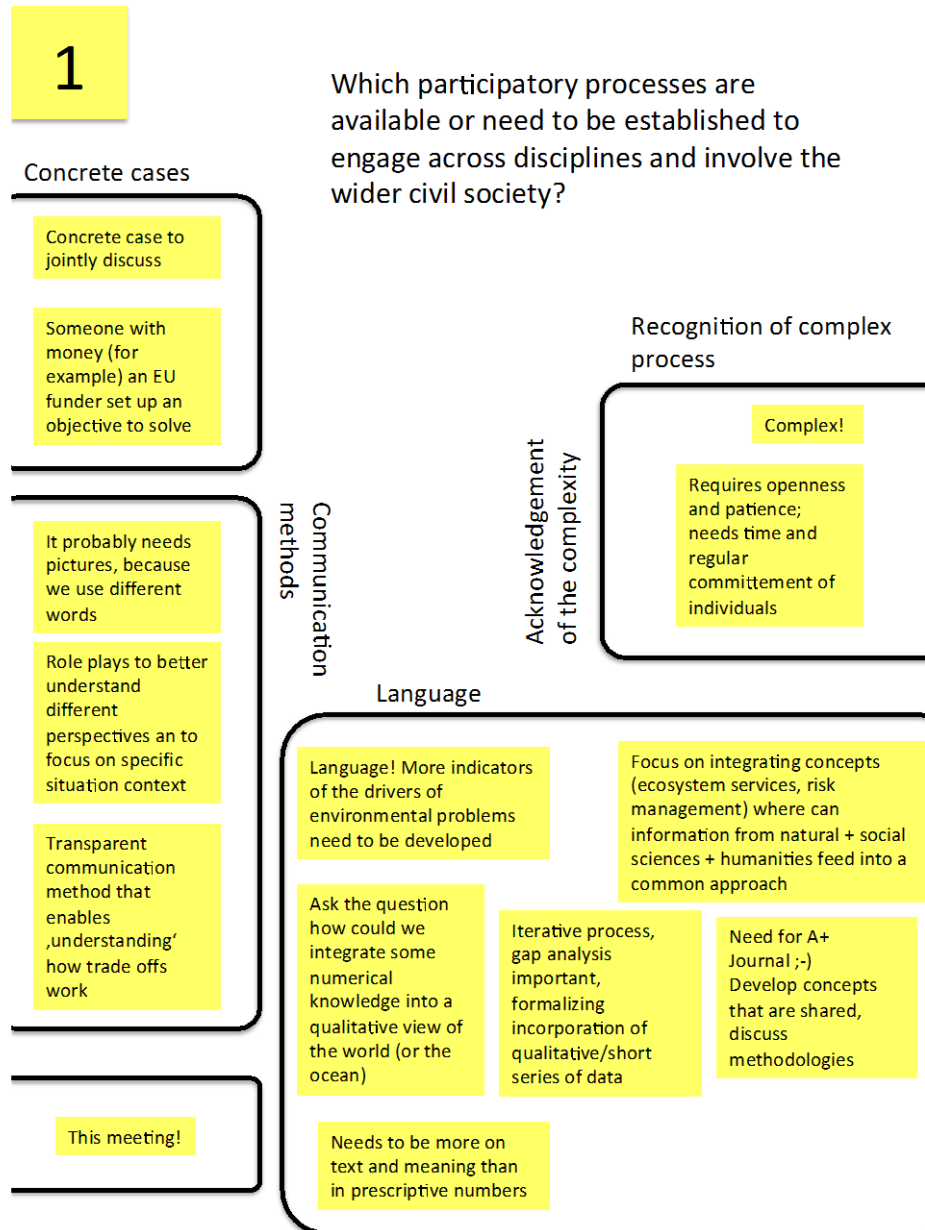
10:00 Health break

10:30 Subgroup time to discuss ways forward

11:30 Feedback from subgroups and final wrap up

12:00 Lunch and Good Bye

Annex3: Post-its



2

How could an integrated, interdisciplinary discourse in support of an effective communication between human, social and natural science look like?

Have a concrete issue to work on; also develop the case/project together

Involve ,relevant' stakeholders in the process, but how and when?

The words ,wider society' triggered in me the engagement of fish consumers

Modelling
Objective setting
scoping;
weighing of objectives

Transdisciplinary dialogue with authorities, NGOs industry,
Defining questions for IEA
Role of IEAs in advisory process
Defining boundaries and scale
Relate to management risks – political, socio-economic, socio-cultural, ecological

Communication with stakeholders

Separate the participatory process for 1) managers, 2) science

Communication between disciplines

Professional communicators need to be involved in communication with non scientists

Visualization techniques to simplify presentation of complex interactions (e.g. DST approach in MYFISH) Rudi Voss paper to illustrate trade-offs between ecol. Econ. Social objectives)

The process needs to be triggered by a question ideally decision makers want; involve stakeholders and the wider society

Methodology of communication

Scientists and more systematic collaboration between disciplines should be improved (not ask the social scientist or the economist to join a meeting)

Interdisciplinary discourse (natural-social sciences)
Paradigms, quantitative plus qualitative information, approaches for integration (e.g. DPSIR, ecosystem services, risk management)

Collaborative Learning Processes

Use conferences as a method of engaging between disciplines

You need a balance of expertise and experts, max. nr. of natural scientists, min. nr. of social scientists?

ICES is part of the process, acknowledge the role and interest of ICES in IEAs

Let us also consider that there are different disciplines of social scientist: anthropology, sociology, psychology, economics, philosophy perhaps too? ethics

3

What are key components of IEAs and how can the IEA work benefit from the involvement of the humanities and social sciences?

Philosophy

Learn that everything (even ecosystems) is an anthropocentric concept

benefits

Benefit from social sciences: socio-cultural context; socio-economic context; social acceptance (level of...) understanding evolution of social/ economic/ governance systems; identify management risks

Benefit: To have a complete picture

IEAs would benefit because policies based on them would have more success in being fully implemented if the human dimension has been taken into account

Benefits due to decisions that have a greater benefit to society

Social science expertise to understand different perspectives; knowledge about transformation process to use IEA outcomes to integrate societal changes

A realization that managers are interested in benefits, however they are defined; IEA work benefits from drawing an expertise associated to human systems; behaviour to generate realism and relevance

Key components

Measuring indicators is the essential part of IEAs

All actors and elements in a given ecosystem relevant for a given question

Humans Natural, economic and social systems

Stories about links between human use and environment

Involve/include all relevant elements of marine systems related to humans use of resources and therefore benefit from the system

quantitative

qualitative

objectives

Scoping → actors, problems, resources
Objectives (ecological, economic, social, institutional)
indicators, evaluation

Stakeholder objectives

Scoping of objectives or given set of objectives

methods

Management strategy evaluation

Risk Analysis

4

Which social, cultural and economic indicators and models are available or need to be developed and how could the use of empirical quantitative and qualitative methods to characterize the state of and changes in the human dimension of ecosystem-based management be extended?

Indicators

Revenue, profits, diversity level, employment, food, recreational trips, fleet diversity, port diversity, community vulnerability

MSFD work done in MEFPO on social and economic descriptors and indicators for GES related to fisheries;
Econ: efficiency - \rightarrow € stability \rightarrow TAC (development per vessel over time)
Social: community stability \rightarrow # working places, # of inhabitants over time
job attractiveness \rightarrow accident rate
recruits to fishing sector
Food security

Concept of culturally significant areas (ICES WKCES); risk profiles from Bow Tie analysis (conceptual diagram); evolutionary baselines/profiles (timeline)

Consumption of specific products of relevance for the sea

Project 1.1 (CFRN) on institutions; understand human behaviour, why do people do what they do from their perspective

Need to develop understanding of psychological processes, e.g. of 'regime shifts' in collective thinking (or collective values and models)

methods

Economic models as part of ecosystem models, Atlantis, Ecopath w Ecosim

Econometric (statistical) models or approaches, e.g. portfolio

Computable General Equilibrium Models

Life Cycle analysis of products

Scenarios, storylines (qualitative)

Substance analysis (e.g. contaminants)

Network Analysis

Decision Support Tools (to be developed)

Agent Based Models

Other information

concepts

Joint assessments need common concepts from the beginning

In the same way that biological (and probably economic) data is collected routinely, social data and descriptors need to be gathered regularly in order to monitor evolution

Annex 4: WKAPSIHD Terms of Reference

The **Workshop on Activity Planning of SIHD** (WKAPSIHD), chaired by Eva-Lotta Sundblad, Sweden; David Goldsborough, Netherlands; and Jörn Schmidt, Germany will meet in Ijmuiden, Netherlands, 12–13 January 2016, to:

- a) Scope and decide on concrete tasks for the Strategic Initiative on the Human Dimension in Integrated Ecosystem Assessments;
- b) Define a timeline for these tasks and form subgroups responsible for these tasks.

WKAPSIHD will report by 15 February 2016 for the attention of the SCICOM and ACOM.

Supporting information

Priority	This workshop will define the concrete tasks of the Strategic Initiative on the Human Dimension in Integrated Ecosystem Assessments. .
Scientific justification	The Human Dimension encompasses the social, cultural, economic and governance aspects of the Ecosystem Based Approach to Management (EBM). For an integrated understanding of marine socio-ecological systems, methodologies from the natural and the social sciences need to be applied as well as methodologies integrating across disciplines to be developed. Whereas the natural sciences are strongly developed within ICES, social sciences are considerably less well developed and not used to their full extent. Further, if the understanding is to be translated into advice and management, the interface between science and policy, including the involvement of wider civil society, needs to be taken into account.
Resource requirements	No specific resource requirements
Participants	10–15 core members
Secretariat facilities	None
Financial	To inform the group, key people from the US IEA work will be invited. For this the funding for SIHD will be used. See category 4 resolution, 2011/4/SCICOM01
Linkages to advisory committees	There are links to ACOM and the BSG.
Linkages to other committees or groups	There are working relationships to SSGIEA, SSGEPD, SSGEPI, WGMARS, WGIMM, WGSEDA, WGRMES, WGMPCZM.
Linkages to other organizations	PICES, EC, EEA, Regional Seas Conventions, FAO, World Bank, large marine science programs (e. g., IMBER, Too Big To Ignore), International Institute of Fisheries Economics and Trade (IIFET), EAFE, IPBES, STECF, JRC, IASC (International Association of the Study of the Commons), MARE.