

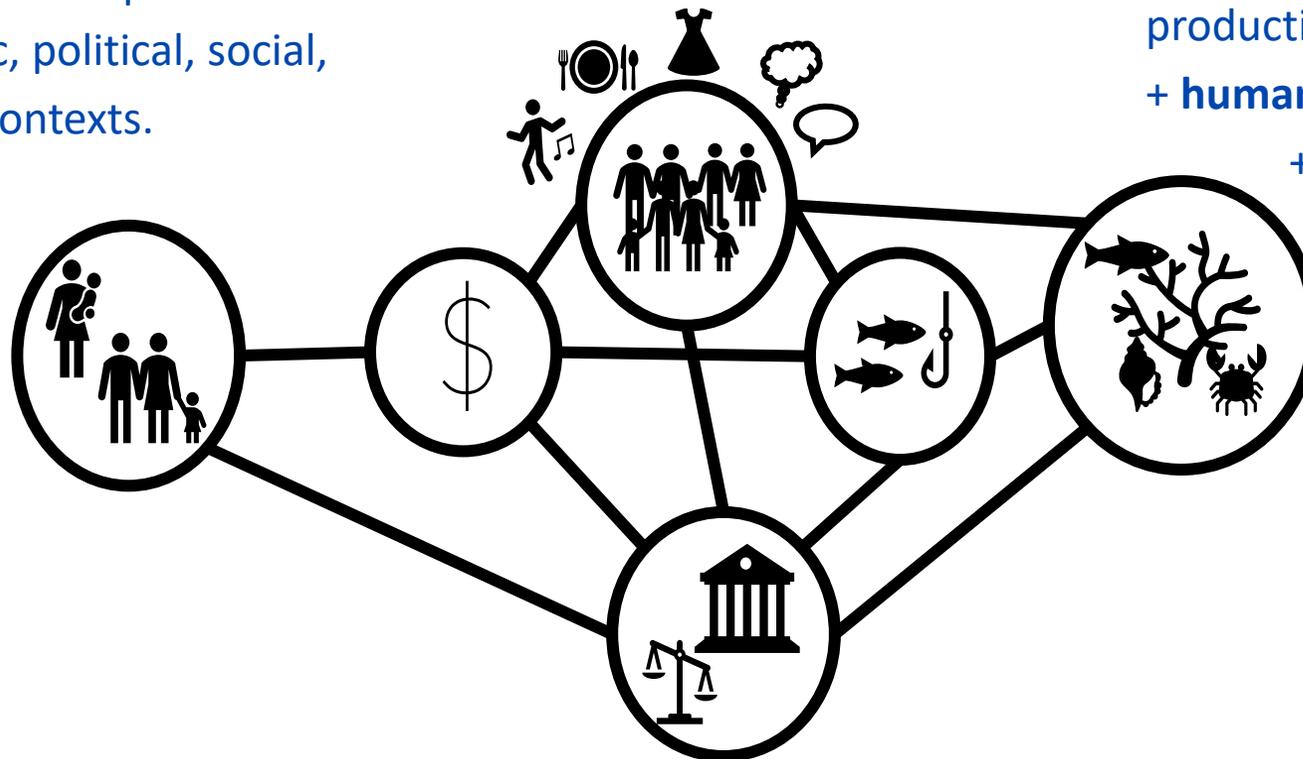
Value of understanding economics and socioeconomics in coastal fisheries and aquaculture

Working paper 8
Information paper 11

A holistic approach for evidence-based management

Why economics and socioeconomics are necessary for coastal fisheries and aquaculture management?

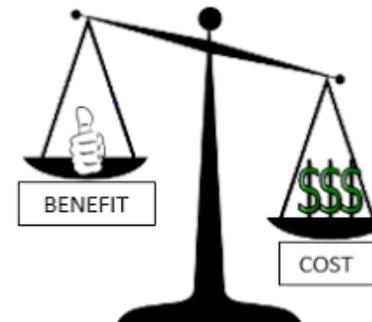
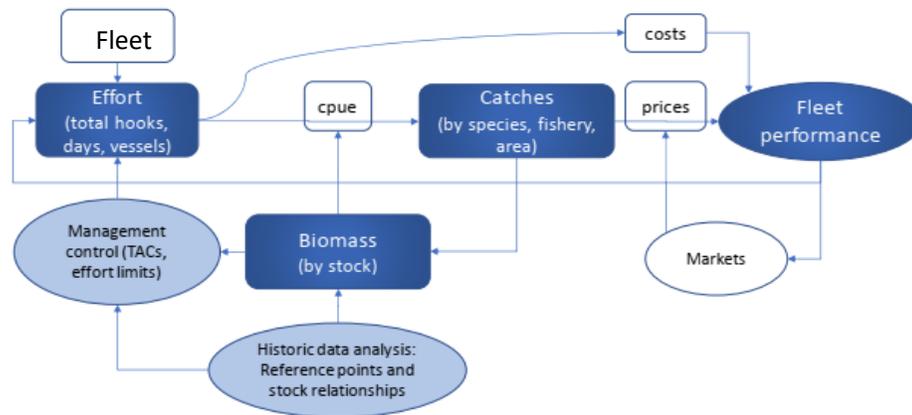
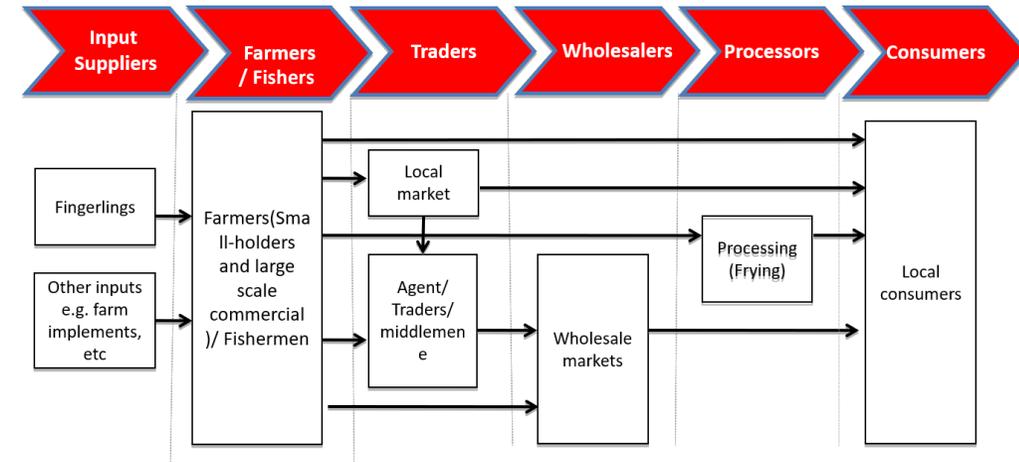
- We manage **PEOPLE** more than resources or ecosystems
- Fisheries and aquaculture embedded in economic, political, social, cultural contexts.
- Different factors for evidence-based decisions:
 - environmental** (stocks, ecosystem productivity, threats) + **economic** (revenue, production costs, employment, market, prices) + **human** (behaviour, norms, culture) + **governance** (rules, decision makers).



- Help for the **design**, the **implementation** and the **evaluation** of a project or a decision

Some economic studies to guide decisions

- Cost-benefit analysis
- Value-chain analysis
- (Bio)Economic modelling
- Market analysis
- Economic impact analysis
- Statistical trend analysis and forecasting (contribution / performance of a sector)



Some social and socio-economic studies to guide decisions

- Characterisation of a population of interest (a village, fishers in a region, a women's group, a cooperative, a multi-stakeholder system)
- Identification of issues, potential solutions, SWOT analysis
- Analysis of impacts/potential impacts (of management decisions, regulations, awareness campaign, new projects)
- Monitoring of change
- Social network analysis (social capital in a multi-stakeholder system)
- Community mapping (geo-localisation of activities and management zoning)

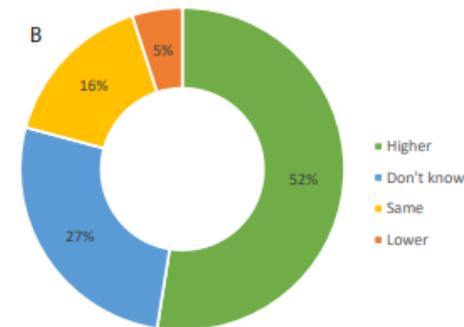
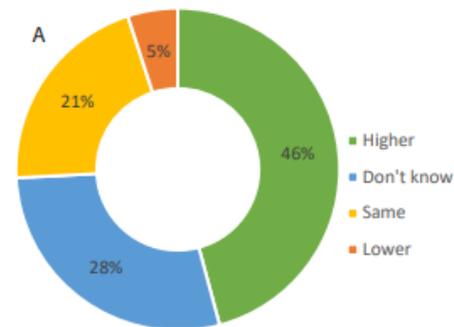
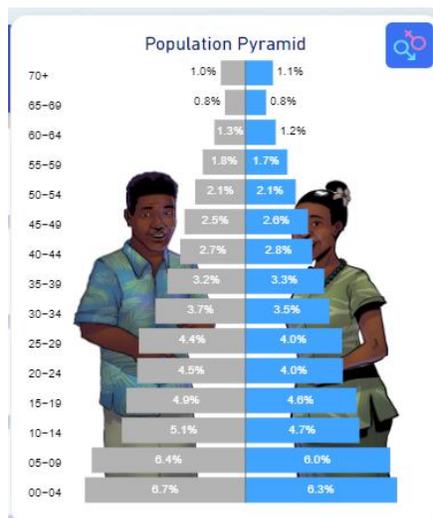
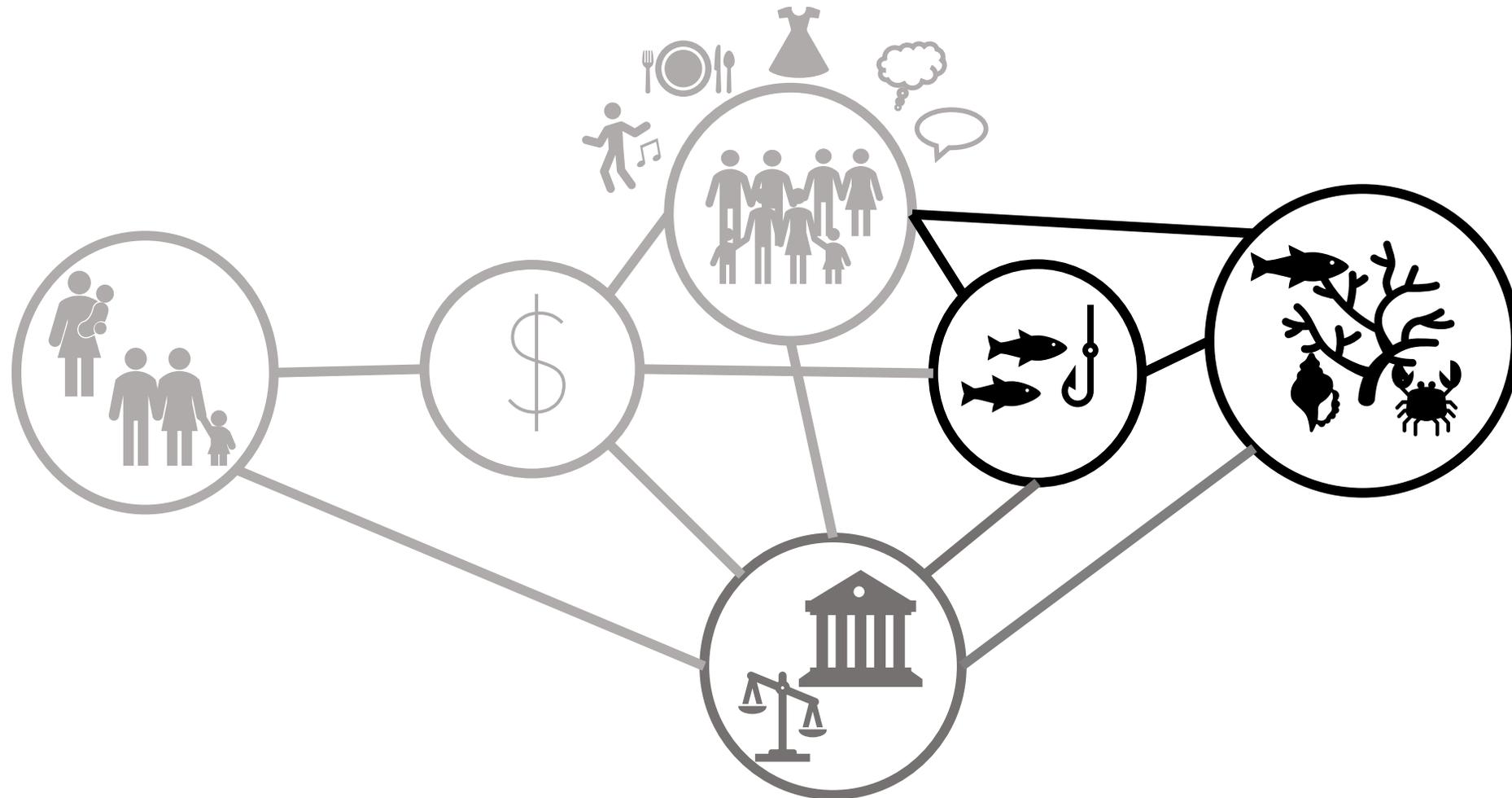


Figure 23. Perceived changes in the number (A) and size (B) of pelagic and bottom fish since the establishment of the SMA programme. Total number of respondents is 120.

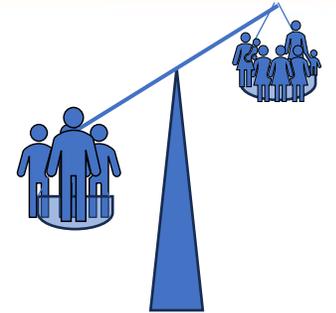


What happens if we ignore the social and economic aspects?



What happens if we ignore the social and economic aspects?

- Management decisions might affect some members of the community disproportionately
- Investments in new livelihoods/aquaculture can be lost
- Decisions are not accepted by the community – not enforced
- Impossible to identify the causes of failure of a project or a management decision
- Public funds can be misused
- Value adding or development opportunities can be missed



Different ways to collect data

- One-off assessments / Monitoring / Baseline
- Surveys (individual, household)
- Participatory techniques (focus group discussions, action research)
- Key informant interviews and observations
- Informal discussions
- IKASAVEA and other apps
- Standardised / tailored tools



Socioeconomic Community of Practice

What is it?

Experts and non-experts contributing to the understanding of social and economic factors to improve development decisions in the region

Who should join?

- Researchers
- Natural resource managers
- National and local governments
- NGOs and community organisations

Why should people/organisations join?

- Connecting to peers and other stakeholders
- Access to resources and training
- Sharing experiences

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Use and collection of economic and social data for fisheries and aquaculture management

Break-out group questions

1. What kind of data, methods and tools have been used or are currently used to improve fisheries and aquaculture management in your country or territory?
2. What are your needs regarding the inclusion of social and economic considerations in fisheries and aquaculture management?
3. How can the Socioeconomic Community of Practice support your work?