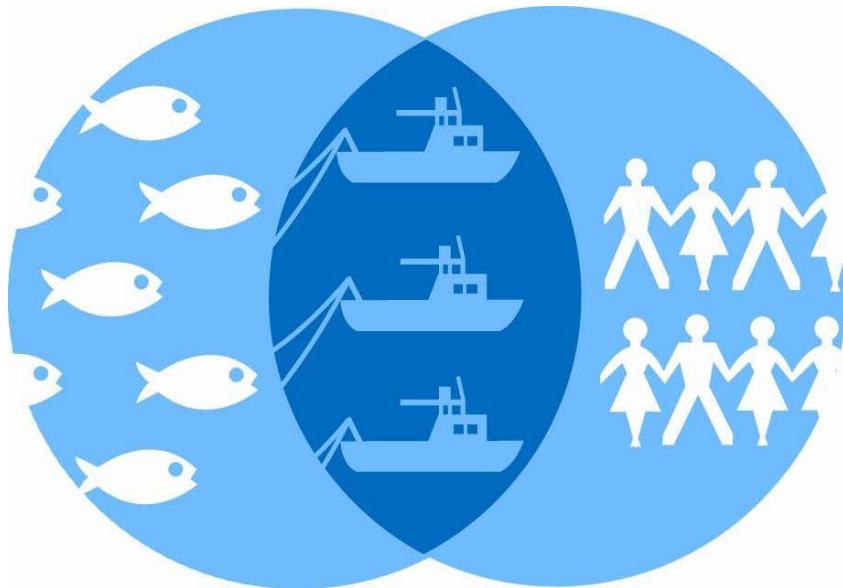


Bridging the gap between science, stakeholders and policy makers

*Phase 2 – Integration of evidence-based knowledge
and its application to science and management of
fisheries and the marine environment (GAP2)*



GAP

**Connecting Science
Stakeholders and Policy**

Orientation - GAP2 Project

Duration: 4 years

EU Contribution: €5,916,775

Value: € 7.6 million

Start date: 1st April 2011

End date: 31st March 2015

EU Seventh Framework programme, Science in Society

Action Line – A more dynamic governance of the science and society relationship
SiS-2010-1.0-1 Mobilisation and Mutual Learning Actions

Grant type: Co-ordination and support action (Supporting): # 266544



What's it all about?



“Mobilisation and mutual learning”



*"What I hear I forget,
what I see I remember,
what I do I understand"*

Xunzi (340-245 BC)



Who's involved?

**OPERATIONAL
SCIENCE-
STAKEHOLDER
PARTNERSHIPS**

STEERING

Logos in the Steering circle include: LDRAC, Baltic Sea RAC, NSRAC, Pelagic RAC, RACMED, BirdLife International, and Ocean2012 Transforming European Fisheries.

Logos in the Coordination circle include: Cefas, CAPACITIES, and the European Union flag.

COORDINATION

Logos in the Operational Science-Stakeholder Partnerships circle include: WWF, Anabac, IRD (Institut de recherche pour le développement), Orthongel, azti, tecnalia, CSIC, RMAP (Recursos Marinos y Pesqueras), KOPERATTIVI MALTA, FISKERIVERKET SWEDISH BOARD OF FISHERIES, SeaWeb, Vätternvårdsförbundet, NOROES FISKERIHOGSKOLE UNIVERSITETET I TRONDH, WWF, FICP, UNIVERSIDADE DA CORUÑA, Institut de Biologia i Pesca, Productschap VIS, University of Leicester, AWI, IFM, DTU, FTCPG, TARTU, IMARES, WAGENINGEN UR, and GAP.

How does it work?



Influence



Demonstration

GAP aims & objectives delivered through WPs

AIMS

Promote & enable participation of stakeholders in systems of research and governance

Demonstrate the role & value of participatory research to evidence-based policy

OBJECTIVES AND ASSOCIATED SUPPORT ACTIONS

Objective 1 (WP1) – Promote & enhance stakeholder involvement at regional & EU level

Objective 5 (WP5) – Engage society with science and vice versa

Objective 2 (WP2) – Enable & demonstrate two-way interaction and mutual learning among scientists, stakeholders and policy makers on defined local and regional issues

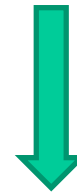
Objective 3 (WP3) – Develop and demonstrate methods that bridge the research knowledge to policy making gap at the EU level

Objective 4 (WP4) – Evaluate the sociological conditions that influence whether, when and how participatory approaches make a difference

Where is it happening?



National

















Regional
Advisory
Councils
(RACs)

Influence



European

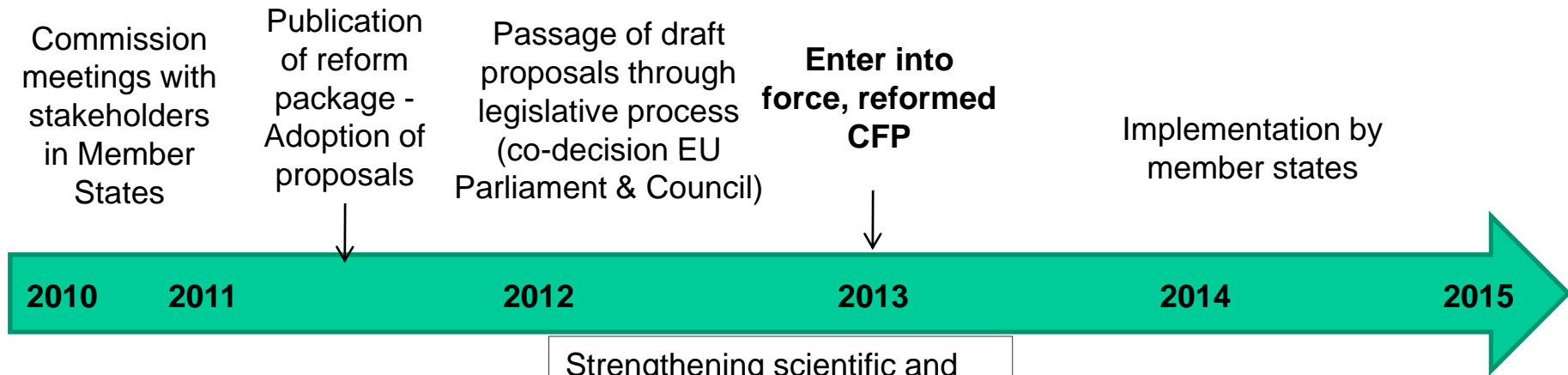
Learning by doing - 13 Case studies

Country		Proposed case study
UK		Sustainability of brown crab stocks
Spain		Mapping habitats and fishing grounds in Galicia
Germany		Climate change and Wadden Sea brown shrimp
Denmark		Management plans for herring in ICES IIIa
Norway		A fisheries-based monitoring system for Norwegian coastal cod
Sweden		Selective fisheries on whitefish in Lake Vattern
France		Conservation and management of FAD tuna fisheries
Spain		Conservation and management of FAD tuna fisheries
Italy		Fishing effort and fish habitats in the Northern Adriatic Sea
Malta		Implications of the 25 nm Maltese Fisheries Management Zone
Spain		Ecology and fisheries impacts on NW Mediterranean red shrimp
Estonia		Mapping Baltic Fisheries in support of Marine Spatial Planning
Netherlands		Collaborative discard sampling in the Dutch flatfish fisheries
UK		Long Term Management Plans and EAF in the North Sea



Aligning with policy at a sensitive time

CFP Reform timeline



Strengthening scientific and multi-stakeholder engagement in regional CFP decision making and implementation

Applied research in context of integration of the MSFD & CFP

GAP₂ timeline

Regional case studies – participatory research actions and evaluation of participatory processes



How can GAP and the RACs help each other?

Improving stakeholder participation

Promoting integration of knowledge & know-how

Making sure science is fit for purpose





GAP2 and RACs on 'Regionalisation' in CFP reform



GAP2 Leadership



Steven Mackinson

WP1 – Stakeholders role in research and governance.



Kristian Teleki & Rosie Shute

WP5 – Effective outreach: connecting with society.



Sasa Raicevich & Juan Freire,

WP2 – Involving stakeholders in research



Michael Clarke, Tracy Maxwell

WP6 – Design, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation of GAP2



Martin Pastoors

WP3 – Making a difference: enabling participatory research knowledge and stakeholder know-how.



Sue Bramford, & Jane Medler,

Financial and contract management and advice



Doug Wilson & Petter Holm, WP4 – Knowledge, social processes and the success of participatory research



International Innovation
Disseminating science, research and technology



We need a cross-sectoral, coherent approach

MARIA DAMANAKI
Commissioner for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries

Innovative fisheries management research
GAP2
JAKFISH

Bridging knowledge between fishermen and science

Dr Steven Mackinson describes the objectives and outcomes of the GAP projects and explains how they are helping to achieve a sustainable future for fisheries



One objective of the project was to communicate and disseminate the concepts, plans and outcomes of GAP2 at the national and European level. What methods have you used to publicise your results?

We used targeted press releases and reports, and always tried to ensure the accessibility of results by making it brief and attractive to read. The openness and trust that developed among the partners allowed us to overcome any reservations about communication of the research plans, with everything being made publicly available on the (new) gap2.eu.

The programme is now moving second phase. What do you hope to achieve in GAP2 and what is its duration? How will it differ from GAP1?

GAP2 is a 4 year project and the second phase is all about implementation. Having developed clear plans, the focus will be to put these plans and coordinate participation on problems of shared interest. Co effort will also go into ensuring the implementation and processes, this involves observing how much together to do a successful job, an approach that works and what it communicates to the national and international level. The participative role is different. The participative role has also been extended considerably from a range of its previous links to policy making.

Current fisheries management are often criticised for their top down exclusionary approaches. How do you differ from previous initiatives?

Could you provide a short introduction to the original GAP1 project and outline its objectives?

The overall aim of GAP1 was to develop working collaborations between scientists and stakeholders, combining their knowledge and skills to enhance the understanding and management of fisheries and the marine environment. GAP1 helped build the capacity for stakeholders to get involved in science. Working within the Science in Society topic of the EU Seventh Framework Programme, the main focus was bringing together scientific institutions and fisheries stakeholders interested in working in collaboration for the first time. The whole project was really about developing the capacity for cooperative research working together to identify shared issues and to define specific plans for participatory research. There was heavy emphasis on dialogue and creating the right opportunities for people to come together and develop relationships.



Participatory modelling

The JAKFISH project offers opportunities for stakeholders and scientists to work together flexibly and transparently. Project coordinator Dr Martin Pastoor, along with leading contributors Dr Doug Wilson, Dr Christine Röckmann, and Dr Marion Dreyer explain the project's aims



Can you outline the main objectives of the JAKFISH project?

MP: The main objective of JAKFISH is to establish real collaborations between stakeholders and scientists in the development of long term plans for different fisheries in Europe. In JAKFISH the stakeholders comprise representatives of the fishing industry (or fishers themselves), managers, and other stakeholders. At the same time we study the institutional and social contexts in which these collaborations take place and hopefully learn from practical participation.

In what ways does participatory modelling differ from other means of facilitating dialogue between scientists and stakeholders?

CR: Basically participatory modelling means opening up to practitioners what has traditionally been the exclusive domain of scientific experts contributing to the procedures around the generation of knowledge. Many observers in the field believe that in order to be successful, the Common Fisheries Policy needs to address the often-overlooked 'grey' knowledge. This is the tacitness of the knowledge base and the ways in which it has been presented to industry and other stakeholders. Participatory modelling is a means of creating more transparency and broadening the knowledge base by including stakeholder knowledge.

MP: In this sense, participatory modelling goes much further than a dialogue around appropriate management measures, for instance. It involves jointly formulating the research and policy questions, jointly deciding the approach to solving these issues, and jointly contributing knowledge and information to implementing this approach.

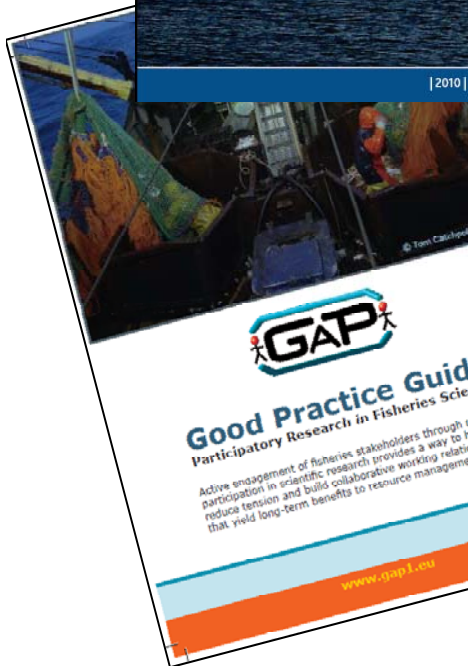
It also means jointly deciding on the way to treat different uncertainties in the problem-solving phase.

Can you provide an overview of the progress made at last summer's workshop at Hainburg Castle, Germany? From this, to what extent is participatory modelling now considered compatible with fisheries governance, and in what ways have the discussions at said workshop influenced the project's current focus and goals?

MP: A basic lesson from the workshop was that participatory modelling in natural resource management is generally a new approach in Europe. It is foremost an object of research, not an approved method. From another pioneering project in the fisheries field (the UK's Invest in Fish South West project) we learned how important it is that technical matters are 'translated' throughout the modelling processes so that they become comprehensible to the non-experts in modelling. For the JAKFISH case study leads this means: keep the modelling tools as simple as possible and focus on non-technical issues. At least the basic technicalities. Another message that we took home was that the practitioners' trust in the scientific advice base is likely to be higher, when they are involved not only in model use but also at the initial problem framing stage and in the processes of model construction.

What has been gleaned from the decision-making strategies employed in Australia and the U.S. as well as organisations such as the International Committee for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT)?

DW: One important insight here has been the importance of differentiating among strategic



Good Practice Guide
Participatory Research in Fisheries Science

Active engagement of fisheries stakeholders through their participation in scientific research provides a way to help reduce tension and build collaborative working relationships that yield long-term benefits to resource management.

www.gap2.eu

More information

www.gap2.eu

info@gap2.eu

www.facebook.com/GAP2Project

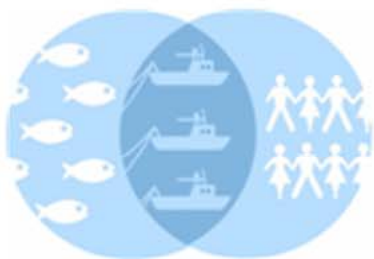
[@GAP2_Project](https://twitter.com/GAP2_Project)



“The Participatory Leadership paradigm...”

...is based on respect and engagement. It constructively focuses energy in every human to human encounter. A more advanced, more democratic and more effective model of leadership, it harnesses diversity, builds community, and creates shared responsibility for action. It deepens individual and collective learning yielding real development and growth.”

Briefing note



GAP
Connecting Science
Stakeholders and Policy



EU Framework 7, Science in Society
Grant agreement no.:266544



Briefing note for Regional Advisory Councils on GAP2 workshops in 2012

***Strengthening stakeholder engagement in the evidence-base
and governance of European fisheries***

www.gap2.eu



GAP2 and RACs on 'Regionalisation' in CFP reform



Awareness of difficult issues

1. Administrative burden
2. Better trust among member states is required for co-management
3. Small MS fear that they will be squeezed out –need for equitable decision making system.
4. Concern that regionalisation will open the door to nationalisation



GAP2 facilitating the dialogue

1. Clarity on the intention of regionalisation
2. Exploring fears and expectations
3. Understanding the role of the RAC
4. The role of science

