

# SOCIOEC

Socio-economic effects of management measures of the future CFP

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Programme details

## Deliverable D7.2 STAKEHOLDER DATABASE

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Dissemination Level	
<b>PU</b> Public	
<b>PP</b> Restricted to other programme participants (including the Commission Services)	
<b>RE</b> Restricted to a group specified by the consortium (including the Commission Services)	X
<b>CO</b> Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)	

## Table of Contents

Glossary.....	3
Summary .....	4
1. Introduction to the Stakeholder Database .....	5
2. Identification and Classification of Stakeholders relevant to SOCIOEC.....	5
3. Management of the SOCIOEC Stakeholder Database .....	7
4. Access policy for the SOCIOEC Stakeholder Database.....	8

## Glossary

**Confidential:** Only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services).

**Data controller:** The Data Controller is a person who (either alone or jointly or in common with other persons) determines the purposes for which and the manner in which any personal data are, or are to be, processed.

**Functional region:** A region that has a defined core that retains specific characteristics that diminishes outwards.

**Internal to the project:** Involving the SOCIOEC consortium.

**Personal data:** Means data relating to a living individual who is or can be identified either from the data or from the data in conjunction with other information that is in, or is likely to come into, the possession of the data controller.

**Stakeholder:** Stakeholders are groups and/or individuals that are affected by and/or have an interest in the operations and results of the project.

**Unrestricted dissemination:** Include (i) the posting of data on an unrestricted web site or hyperlinks from an unrestricted web site to information that would be a free writing prospectus or (ii) issuing a press release that constitutes a free writing prospectus regarding the issuer or the associated offering.

## Summary

### Rationale

SOCIOEC aims to provide a mechanism for developing management measures that are consistent with the overarching sustainability objectives of the EU. For this project to be successful, it will require buy-in and consensus to be achieved among all relevant stakeholders. Their involvement is of crucial importance in order to achieve broad acceptance, ownership and support for implementation of SOCIOEC outcomes. To ensure stakeholders' participation throughout the project it is important to involve all stakeholders early, continuously and actively. The Stakeholder Database is the tool that will facilitate the communication with all the stakeholders involved in SOCIOEC by centralizing their contact details and classifying them according to their level of engagement with the project.

### Objectives

The first step in involving stakeholders is to identify and catalogue them, hence the need for the Stakeholder Database.

#### Objectives:

- Identify relevant stakeholders and catalogue their details
- Categorize/map stakeholders by their level, category, field and interest in the project
- Facilitate dialogue and stakeholder input
- Ensure stakeholder engagement occurs at the right level, at the right time and in the right way
- Enable effective and targeted knowledge transfer

The stakeholder database has been developed at the start of the project and will be maintained for the duration of the project.

**Teams involved in deliverable writing:** AquaTT

## 1. Introduction to the Stakeholder Database

The SOCIOEC consortium comprises of 25 different partners. There needs to be effective interaction between the consortium and different stakeholders. The Stakeholder Database is a baseline tool that will enable partners and stakeholders to access consistent data. The SOCIOEC Stakeholder Database is being populated with contact details from relevant stakeholder organisations from each of the 11 countries participating in SOCIOEC as well as other organisations at European or international level.

Stakeholders are organized by their area of influence (local, regional, national or international), their nationality, category (i.e. scientific community, managers, industry etc.), field or area of influence (i.e. fisheries, aquaculture, environments etc.) or the main case study in which they are related. This will allow the partnership to gain easy access to the stakeholders' data and to save time organizing the SOCIOEC stakeholder records.

The Stakeholder Database aims to facilitate dialogue, relationship building and process generation that will take place between the SOCIOEC consortium and other organisations involved in the project. It will be maintained and updated for the duration of the project.

## 2. Identification and Classification of Stakeholders relevant to SOCIOEC

Identification and selection of relevant stakeholders has initially been carried out by the Project Coordinator and Work Package leader of WP7 (Outreach, Dissemination of Results and Stakeholder Management) based on their own databases, preliminary stakeholder identification at proposal stage (section B3.3) and knowledge of the sector. The database will be extended and updated for the duration of the project, with input from all project partners.

The fields of the stakeholder database include:

### Contact details

Stakeholders may refer to persons, groups or organizations (i.e. SMEs, NGOs, associations etc.). The stakeholder database will provide, when possible, details of both the organization and a contact person in order to facilitate the communication between the partnership and all the stakeholders.

- Institutional details: name, postal and e-mail address, and website of the institution.
- Contact person details: name, position in the organization, telephone of contact and e-mail address.

### Level of engagement

To ensure SOCIOEC builds and maintains the right level of engagement with stakeholders, stakeholders will be classified according to the level of engagement required.

- Inform: Stakeholders who require a broad level of awareness of the project. These stakeholders may also be influential/important conduits of information to other stakeholders.
- Consult: Stakeholders who need to have a good understanding of the project. These stakeholders will be invited to provide input at critical points.
- Involve: Stakeholders who have a high-level of engagement with the project and are involved in the decision-making process.
- Collaborate: With stakeholders that are responsible for driving the project.

### Means of communication

- Preferred language to communicate with the stakeholder contact point.
- Preferred communication method (ordinary mail, e-mail, skype, telephone, other).

### State-level influence and categorization

This is a drop-down list in the database that categorizes stakeholders in terms of state-level influence. These levels depend on the area of influence stakeholders have within an individual country or across several countries.

- Local refers to those stakeholders who operate with low administrative clearance within a given state.
- Regional refers to those stakeholders who act within a functional region, whether it involves one or more than one state.
- National refers to those stakeholders who exist and have influence within a given state.
- European refers to those stakeholders who act within more than one European state.
- International refers to those stakeholders who act within more than one country, including at least one non-European country.

### SOCIOEC stakeholders

Stakeholders in the SOCIOEC database are categorised in a dropdown list according to six different types:

- Decision and Policy Makers
  - At European level these are the European Commission and its Directorates General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (DG Mare), Environment (DG ENV), Research & Innovation (DG RTD) and Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion (EMPL), and any other relevant organisation at European level.
  - At national level European countries also develop their own fisheries policies which are developed at national or regional level depending on the country and the area of influence relating to a specific fishery or fleet.
- Advisory bodies
  - Advisory Committee on Fisheries and Aquaculture (ACFA): The committees' 21 members are drawn from organisations representing not only the production sector, the processing industry and trade in fishery and aquaculture products, but also the interest of consumers, the environment and development.
  - Regional Advisory Councils (RACs): The establishment of RACs, a mainstay of the reform of the common fisheries policy (CFP), will involve stakeholders in the fisheries sector more closely in the decision-making process. Through these ongoing forums, all the parties concerned are able to maintain a dialogue and cooperate in the development and implementation of the CFP.
  - International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES): ICES is the prime source of scientific advice to the governments and regional organisations responsible for managing fisheries in the North Atlantic and adjacent areas (including the North Sea and the Baltic Sea).
  - European Commission's Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (STEFEC): The STEFEC plays a leading role in helping the Commission to formulate policies by providing an authoritative and highly

targeted scientific opinion which goes well beyond the purely biological dimension by also providing extensive economic and social advice. The STEFC provides a second opinion on advice received from the ICES, and often gives a dissenting opinion on either the analysis proposed by the ICES, or the conclusions drawn from the analysis.

- National / regional advisory boards
- Scientific community: The scientific community includes scientists, and any type of scientific entity such as research centres, universities and other scientific bodies.
- Fishing industry (SMEs / Fishermen): Small scale enterprises as well as individuals involved in the activity of catching fish and other seafood from wild fisheries for commercial profit. Specific management measures or impacts of general regulations on small scale fisheries can affect these stakeholders severely. This is why industry partners are such an important and integral part of the project. These stakeholders are directly involved in SOCIOEC and will be participants in the stakeholder workshops for each case study. The SOCIOEC partnership will recommend relevant parties (SMEs and fishermen representatives) at national, regional and local level.
- Other industries related to fisheries: The fishing industry includes any industry or activity concerned with taking, culturing, processing, preserving, storing, transporting, marketing or selling fish or fish products and so includes the harvesting, processing and marketing sectors. In this sense, commercial and recreational fishing associations, aquaculture producers, producer's organisations, food processors, fish trade or fish marketing organizations as well as consumer associations will be included in this group.
- Other stakeholders: Any other stakeholder with an interest in SOCIOEC and its outcomes (e.g. NGO's, environmental organisations and groups, aquaculture producers, consumers, etc).

### **Main related case study**

SOCIOEC draws on six case studies organized following a regional approach by four defined RAC areas. The case studies were selected to be able to analyse the whole range of fisheries management measures in the EU and include Baltic and North Sea demersal fisheries, Western Waters and Mediterranean & Black Sea fisheries, Pelagic Fisheries and Non-EU fisheries.

### **3. Management of the SOCIOEC Stakeholder Database**

Identification and selection of relevant stakeholders has initially been carried out by the Project Coordinator and Work Package leader of WP7 (Outreach, Dissemination of Results and Stakeholder Management) based on their own databases, preliminary stakeholder identification at proposal stage (section B3.3) and knowledge of the sector. The database will be extended and updated for the duration of the project, with input from all project partners.

The Stakeholder Database will be uploaded to the online project management system Basecamp (WP7 – Outreach, dissemination of results and stakeholder management / Upload files) and all partners are invited to:

- a. Update the online database at any time, giving notice to the WP7 leader, who is the data controller of the SOCIOEC stakeholder database; or
- b. Send their own stakeholder databases (in whatever format) to the WP7 leader who will update the online master Stakeholder Database.

#### **4. Access policy for the SOCIOEC Stakeholder Database**

All the data and information collated by the SOCIOEC Stakeholder Database are made available online (on the workspace). The database is internal to the project and although it will be accessible to project partners, it is not intended for unrestricted dissemination.

The following specific provisions will apply.

- The database will contain personal data, which shall not be disclosed to the public in any case. Only aggregated information without any personal data could potentially be published.
- When necessary, to ensure accuracy of the information produced, agreements may be made with other database owners/managers to exchange data. These agreements will have to be validated by the Steering Committee.
- Where data concerns personal data of individuals, these shall only be collected and processed where the individual concerned has unambiguously given his or her consent, after being adequately informed (Article 7 of the Data Protection Directive).

Protection of personal data will be guided by the European rules and regulations ([http://ec.europa.eu/justice/data-protection/law/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/justice/data-protection/law/index_en.htm))

For any questions concerning this policy, please contact the AquaTT project officer.