Geography of Inshore Fishing and Sustainability

Activity 3.
Economy and Regeneration in fishing communities

UMR-AMURE / UNIVERSITE DE BREST

AGROCAMPUS OUEST

UNIVERSITY OF BRIGHTON

MUNICIPALITY OF MIDDELBURG

2 Mers Seas Zeeën INTERREG IV A FRANCE - ENGLAND - VLAANDEREN - NEDERLAND

"Investing in your future"

Crossborder cooperation programme

2007-2013 Part-financed by the European Union

(European Regional Development Fund)

Activity 3.
Economy and Regeneration in fishing communities

Aim

To assess direct and indirect economic benefits

of inshore fisheries and non-market values of inshore fisherires

Different activites that can be linked to the general framework :

The Total Economic Value

Distinguishing use and non-use values

Completed by two case studies on fishing, tourism and regeneration: Hastings and Arnemuiden

Activity 3.
Economy and Regeneration in fishing communities

The Total Economic Value

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Use value</th><th colspan="2">Non-use value</th></tr>
<tr><th>Direct use value</th><th>Indirect use value</th><th>Option value</th><th>Existence value</th><th>Bequest value</th></tr>
<tr><td>Food production</td><td>Maintain of “local” up- and down-stream fishing sector</td><td rowspan="8">Keeping a fishing fleet (and the know-how) to have the possibility to use it in the future</td><td rowspan="8">Satisfaction to know that there are fishing vessels in the territory</td><td>Preservation of the cultural heritage</td></tr>
<tr><td>Education support</td><td>Tourists attractiveness</td><td rowspan="2">Maintaining a social link in fishing communities</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pescatourism</td><td>Guided tours</td></tr>
<tr><td>Collect of marine debris</td><td>Artistic activities (painting, pictures,…)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Safety at sea</td><td rowspan="3">Values associated to the spending of the incomes generated by direct and indirect fishing activities within the local economy

Education support</td><td rowspan="3">Image of the territory</td></tr>
<tr><td>Information on the marine environment</td></tr>
</table>

Activity 3.
Economy and Regeneration in fishing communities

The structure of the presentation

3.1 Direct, Indirect and Induced Beneficits of Marine Fishing (Brest)

Direct and indirect use values

3.2 Analysis of Regional and Local Budgets spent on fishing and marine heritage (Brest)

3.3 Non-market value of inshore fishing (Agrocampus)

Indirect use value

3.4 Case Study : Hastings (Brighton)

3.5 Case Study : Arnemuiden (Middelburg)

Direct indirect use values and Bequest value

Activity 3.1.1
Economic importance of professional fishing activities in the GIFS area

Objectives

* Which elements can explain differences between fleet economic performances?

- Descriptive statistics on **Channel fishing fleets economic performances** : gross value-added, employment FTE, turnover…

- Study on **average fish prices** by gear, season, landing location… **Which territorial specific elements add value on the fishing production?** (marketing channels, local demand, territorial branding…)

Next Steps

Completion of the report with various database (AER and national reports…)

Activities 3.1.2 & 3.1.3
Economic importance of recreational fishing activities in the GIFS area / Indirect benefits of marine fishing

Objectives

* Are professional and recreational fishing activities complementary in terms of local economic impact ?

* How the upstream sector is organised?

Results and Next Steps

Case study on bass fishing in the Channel in France (Brest area)

→Higher spending of the recreational bass fishing activity maintaining local suppliers' network

Activities 3.1.2 & 3.1.3
Economic importance of recreational fishing activities in the GIFS area / Indirect benefits of marine fishing

Results and Next Steps

Case study on bass fishing in UK : Weymouth/Portland

Methodology :

- Surveys face-to-face in Portland and Weymouth with fishermen and fishers suppliers (16-20 December)

- Online survey to recreational fishers

Activity 3.1.4
Induced economic effects of fishing activities to the tourism sector

Aim

To assess expenditures from people coming in an area because of the coastal fishing identity

in order to measure the positive externality :

« If coastal fishing activity disappears in an area, how much would be the economic losses to the local economy ? "

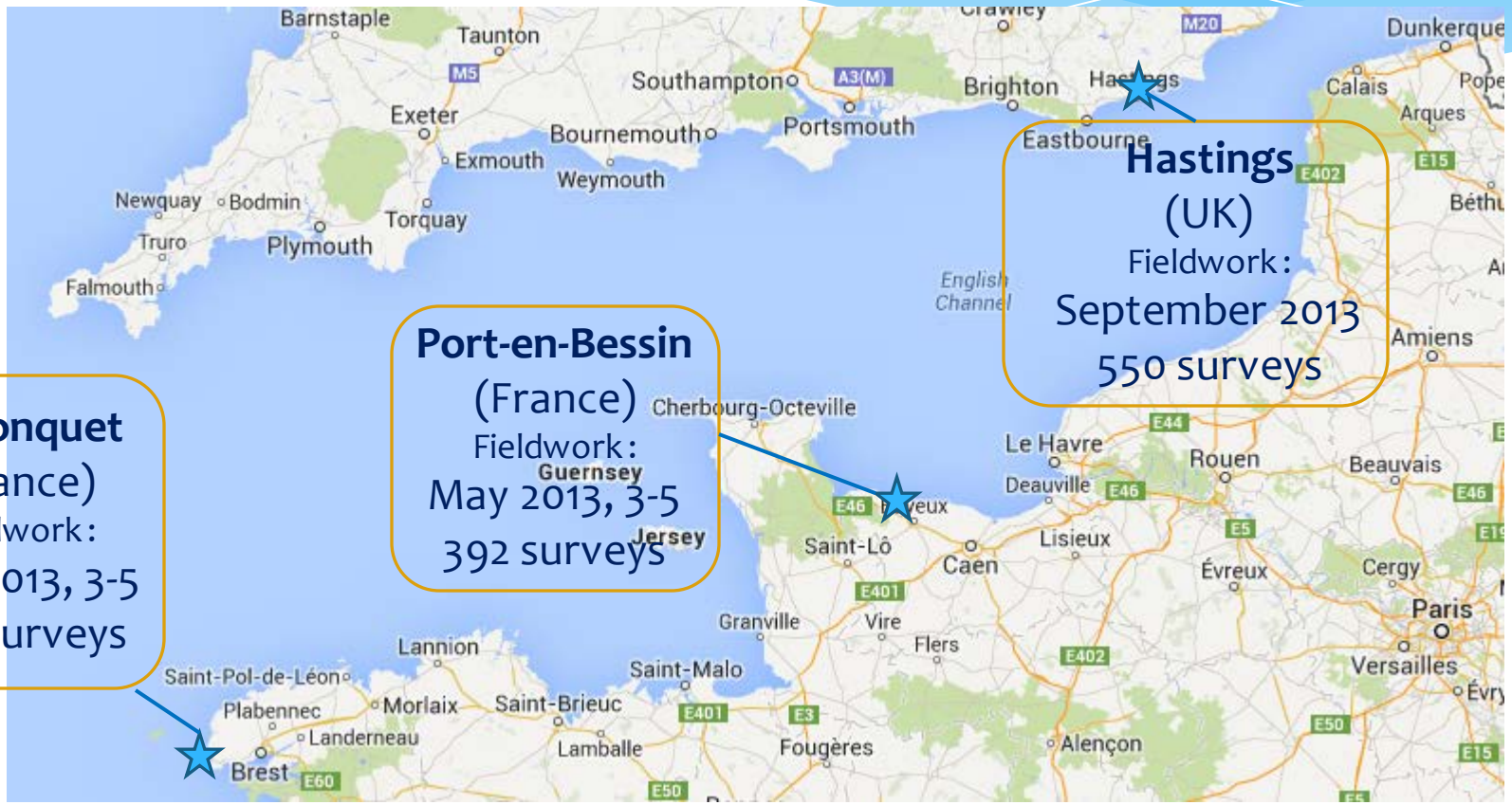
Methodology

DGCIS methodology fitted to our research issue

« Measure of the economic effect of tourist event », April 2012

Activity 3.1.4
Induced economic effects of fishing activities to the tourism sector

Case Studies



Hastings (UK)
Fieldwork:
September 2013
550 surveys

Port-en-Bessin (France)
Fieldwork:
May 2013, 3-5
392 surveys

Le Conquet (France)
Fieldwork:
May 2013, 3-5
385 surveys

Additionnal study in Belgium ?

Activity 3.1.4
Induced economic effects of fishing activities to the tourism sector

Results – Port-en-Bessin

Externality assessment

	Restrictive scenario 85 questionnaires	Lax scenario 122 Questionnaires
Daily expenditures per tourist	22.61	25.7
Number of staying days	1.76	1.72
% of tourist coming because of the fishing identity	21.68 %	31.12 %
Annual number of tourists	24 900	24 900
Economic losses to the tourism sector	**214 818 €**	**342 531 €**

Activity 3.2
Analysis of regional and local budgets spent on Fishing and Marine Heritage

Initial research issue

* **Subsidies** are **allocated** to the catching sector **because** it reflects **an interest for the society**

New research issue

Could a full assessment of the values generated by a fishing fleet could help understanding the subsidies policies?

Proposition of an analytical framework :

the **Total Economic Value** (TEV)

which distinguishes the use and non-use values

Activity 3.3
Non-market values of inshore fisheries

Methodology

* Chosen methodology: **contingent valuation** (choice experiment)
  * Face-to-face interviews
  * Each respondent has to choose between visiting the places proposed or not visiting
  * Each place is described by 7 characteristics.
  * Some of these characteristics are linked to inshore fishing

* Additional questions

  related to perception of fishing by individuals

Activity 3.3
Non-market values of inshore fisheries

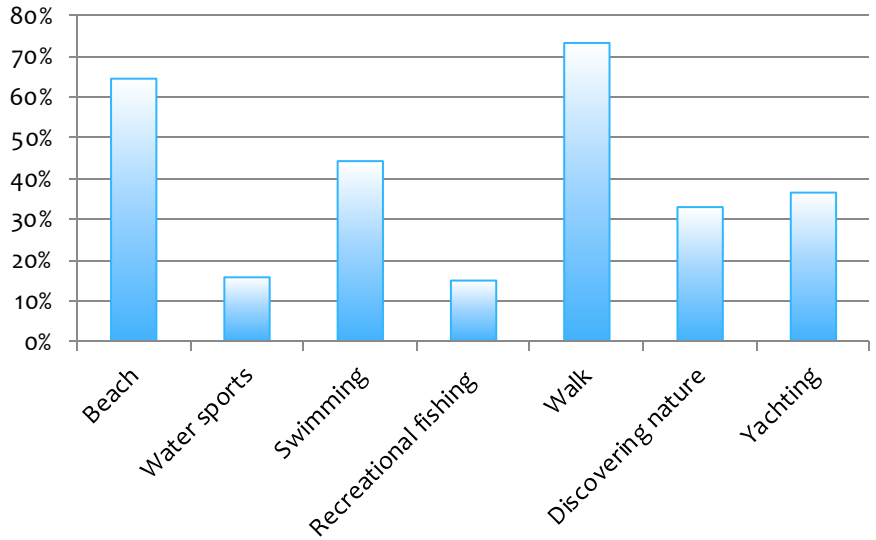
* The survey was conducted during the summer and the autumn 2013

* Number of questionnaires
    * France: 1005
    * Netherlands: 139
    * Belgium: 491
    * United Kingdom: 520 (data have not been treated yet)

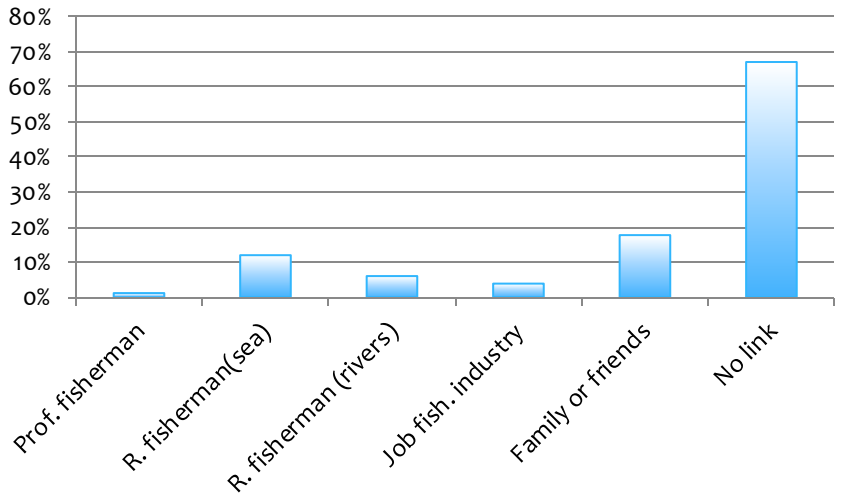
Activity 3.3
Non-market values of inshore fisheries

First Results (French, Belgium, Netherlands)

* What are your main activities on coast?



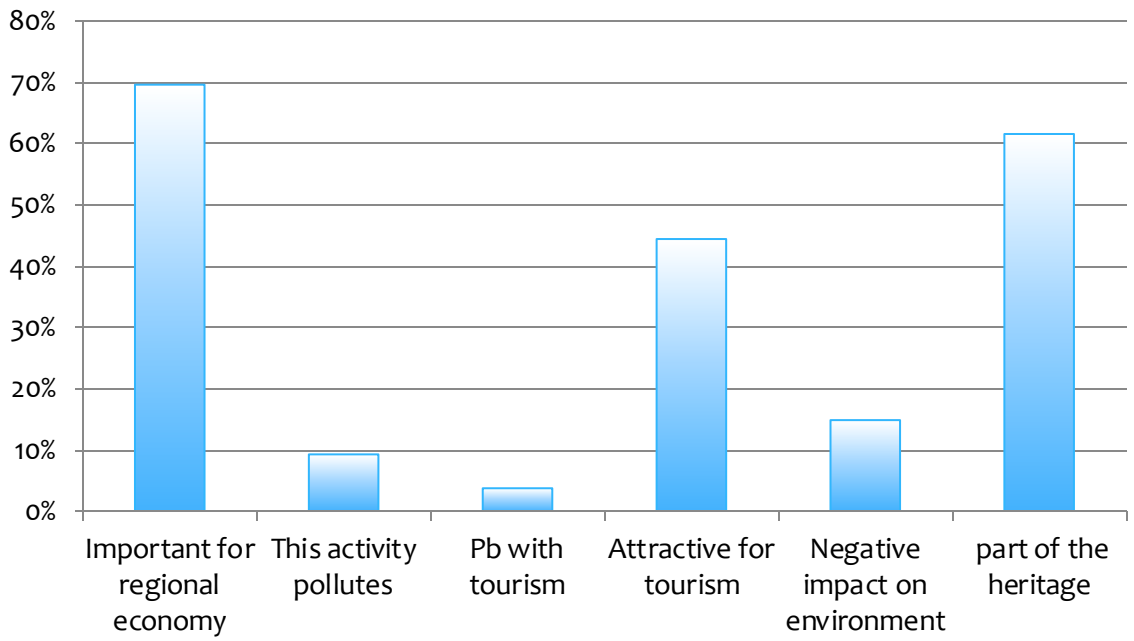
* What is your relationship with fishing?



Activity 3.3
Non-market values of inshore fisheries

First Results (France, Belgium, Netherlands)

* Views about fishing



Activity 3.3
Non-market values of inshore fisheries

First Results of the CE survey (France)

* In average, the willingness to pay to visit a proposed site is 6,74€
* WTP to visit a site with all the attributes and distant from 20 km : 13,87 €

	Fishing boats	Coastal walks	Fresh fish/seafood	Beach	Marina	Architectural history
WTP	2,27€	3,26€	1,50€	4,75€	1,50€	2,66€

* The presence of fishing boats increases the WTP to visit a site of 2,27 €

  → An individual is willing to pay 2,27€ more to visit a site with fishing boats than to visit a similar site without fishing boats

* There are some differences between countries

Activity 3.3
Non-market values of inshore fisheries

First Results of the CE survey (France)

* Ability to introduce some interactions between attributes and individual variables
  * Some examples:
    * The WTP for boats is lower for individuals who has no link with fishing
    * The WTP for boats is lower for individuals who has children less than 18 years old
    * The WTP for boats is higher for individuals who has a high income (>5 000 euros)
  * To be continued…

Activity 3.3
Non-market values of inshore fisheries

Next steps

* To continue the estimations (with UK) and to test interactions with variables on individual characteristics of interviewed people

* To build a toolkit to help public decisions about management of tourism on fishing places

Activity 3.4 : Tourism and Regeneration in Hastings

Education support packs for fisher-led alternative education provision

Overview - Update

* **Project aim:** "Supporting the development of a model of delivery and creation of materials for a fisheries based & fisher-led alternative education provision in Classroom on the Coast, Hastings".
* **Step 1:** Scoping Meeting (Aug/ 2013) with IF representative, educationalist and University of Brighton
* **Step 2:** Scoping Report (Sept/ 2013)

University of Brighton

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Education Scoping Meeting Report - Aug 21st 2013

Contents

A. Introduction/ context

1. Project objective
2. Aim/ purpose of scoping meeting

B. Findings from the scoping meeting

1. Informal audit of HFPS education delivery to date
2. Experiences (positive and negative) – challenges and successes
3. The marketplace for this AP (Alternative Education Provision):
   a) Experiences of other case studies - scoping visit and desk-based research
   b) Costing model in other examples of non-classroom cased AP

4. Developing the Classroom on the Coast model
   a) Key principles
   b) Model of delivery
   c) Demand – possible users
   d) Possible partners
   e) Product/offer – menu of lessons
   f) Risks to mitigate against
   g) Indicators of success

C. Considerations for mainstreaming this model of education provision

   a) Mapping the national curriculum to identify a need for this offer
   b) Calculation of costs
   c) Resource packs – content and development
   d) Pilot – outline and timing
   e) Second scoping meeting & workshop with fishers testing out draft resources

For more information on this report please contact:

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J.Orchard-Webb@brighton.ac.uk

↲ Step 2 : Scoping meeting Report (Aug 2013)

Key principles/ values

"Equity of fisher knowledge"

"Fisher ownership and leadership"

"Focus on contemporary and living inshore fishing (IF) industry and marine issues"

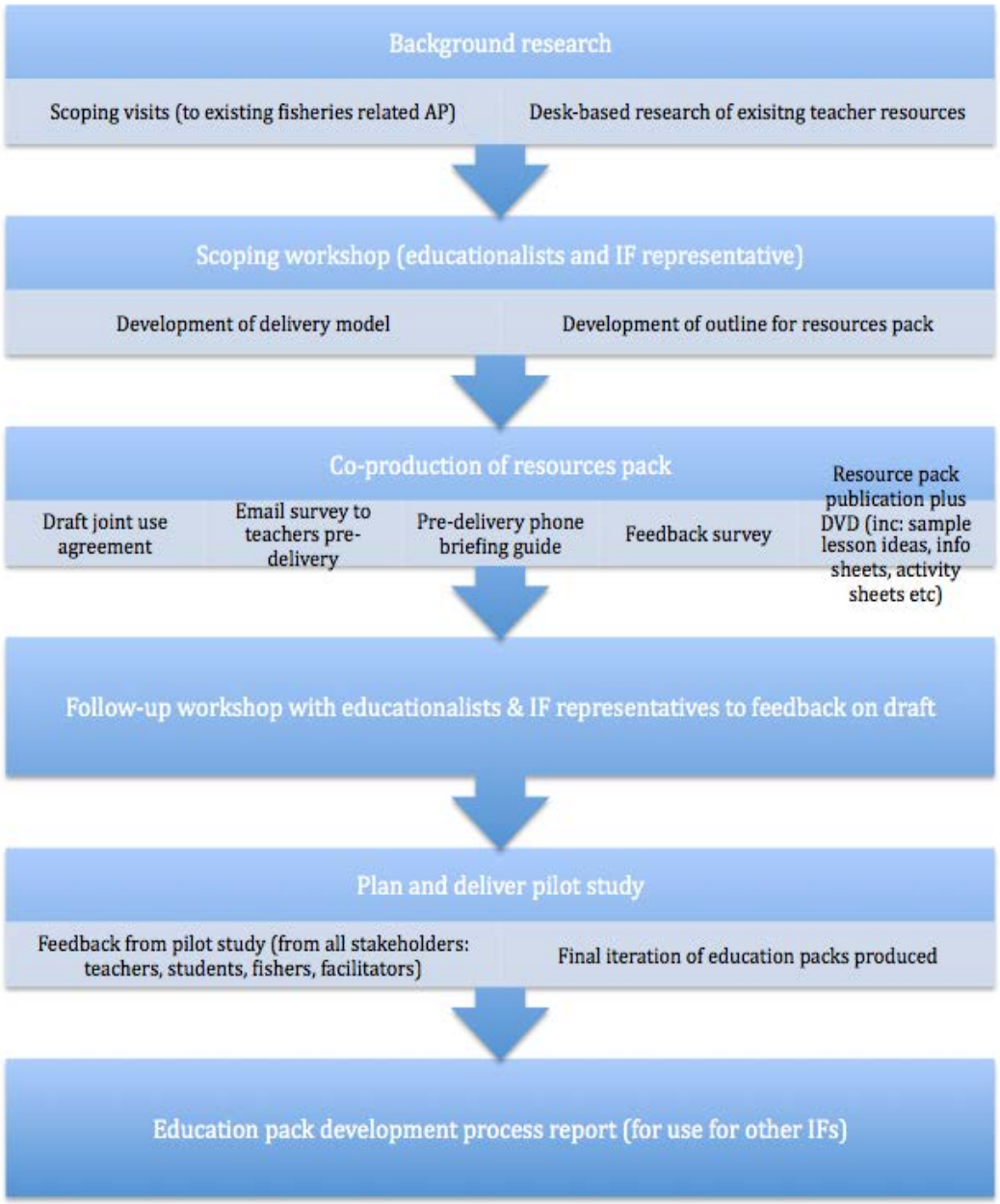
Activity 3.4 : Tourism and Regeneration in Hastings

Education support packs for fisher-led alternative education provision

* **Step 3:** Detailed mapping of the provision using a matrix (co-produced with IF representatives) includes consideration of:
  * Lesson type offered: how this maps onto the local area based curriculum
  * Student type: 1ery, 2ndry, Higher Education, adult education
  * Where it is delivered: e.g. in the classroom, on a boat, the beach
  * What resources are needed: e.g. sea bed footage, sample navigation charts, local catch, microscopes
  * Which member of the local Hastings fleet/ IF industry will deliver the lesson

* **Step 4**: Partnership and collaboration with Municipality of Middleburg to share best practices and resources

Education Pack Development Project Process Diagram



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Nov-Dec 2013

Jan 2014

Jan-Mar 2014

Mar 2014

Activity 3.4 : Tourism and Regeneration in Hastings

Education support packs for fisher-led alternative education provision

Indirect Use Value

* Engagement of fishers directly with the local community to share their cultural identity, traditions and values
* Reconnection of students (from local community and further afield) to the nature of IF, a fishers life and the value of buying locally caught seasonal fresh fish
* Education around the importance of sustainably caught fish/ fishing methods and the communities that provide them
* Equity of fisher knowledge / expertise helps inform cultural changes around co-management approaches IF management
* Education for life focus (i.e. all ages and education backgrounds welcomed) may lead to students seeking to join the industry directly/indirectly
* Recruitment of the next generation to the fleet

Activity 3.5 : Tourism and Regeneration in Arnemuiden