

2009 UPDATING THE SAC GLOSSARY

**Intermediate report
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FAO. COPEMED II

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The GFCM Glossary has remained untouched since 2003. It contains 693 words and 841 definitions. This unbalance is due to the presence of 115 words with more than one (actually 2 to 7) definition. A number of words correspond to the ordinary language, the jargon of some other specialized discipline not directly related to Mediterranean fisheries (i.e. statistics, general ecology or economy, etc.), not relevant to GFCM, or simply obsolete. It is advisable to remove those words that do not belong to the specific tasks of GFCM.

On the other hand multiple definitions for a single word usually mislead the reader. Usually they are redundant. They say the same thing (or similar) with different words and level of precision.

These problems were identified by the SAC and led it to promote the refinement of the glossary. That means to reduce the GFCM Glossary to the words really significant for the normal scientific work and provide a single clear definition in order to allow the people working on GFCM issues to exactly understand the meaning of the key words in the GFCM context.

A first phase of analysis of the glossary gave the following proposals: to remove: 253 definitions, to modify 359 definitions and to accept as they are 215.

A second phase including consultations with GFCM Secretariat and SCESS coordinator and another analysis (not yet finished at the date of this report) the proposals are the following: 224 definitions to be accepted, 76 new words (with definition) to be added, 36 definitions already modified, 175 definitions to be analyzed and 398 definitions (involving 307 words) proposed for deletion.

INTRODUCTION

Since the inception of SAC (Scientific Advisory committee) in 1999, a glossary, collecting the technical and scientific terms and their definitions for use of the GFCM, was prepared. An important task, lead by Ms P. Pereda in collaboration with Mr. J.L. Alegret, Mr. A. Abella, Mr. F. Biagi and Mr. J. Lleonart was developed and collected up to 652 words, symbols, acronyms or expressions and 841 definitions. However the task was interrupted and the last update of the glossary was made in 2003. In the document was written “this glossary is in draft until the SAC finalises it”. Since then several improvements on the methods and approaches to assess and manage fisheries, and some problems arising with regards to definitions and understanding of technical and scientific words.

The 10th session of SAC (to reiterate the importance of the glossary and the need to update it.

The ToRs for this consultancy are presented in the annex 1.

THE 2003 GLOSSARY

Words and definitions

The glossary has a number of entries. If only different words (including symbols, acronyms or expressions) are considered the number of entries are 652. However 115 words have more than one single definition (from 2 to 7), as a result the number of definitions included in the glossary is 841.

The 2003 Glossary has the following quantitative features:

Number of words with	1	definition	537
Number of words with	2	definitions	74
Number of words with	3	definitions	26
Number of words with	4	definitions	3
Number of words with	5	definitions	7
Number of words with	6	definitions	4
Number of words with	7	definitions	1
Number of words			652
Number of definitions			841

Subcommittees role.

The definitions were, in most of the cases, associated to a Subcommittee. It is supposed to correspond to be the Subcommittee that originated the definition, although the defined word is not, or not only, matter of that subcommittee.

SCESS is the subcommittee responsible for most of the definitions. The following table shows these figures.

Subcommittee	Number of definitions	%
SAC	1	0.12%
SCESS	571	67.90%
SCMEE	80	9.51%
SCSA	173	20.57%
SCSI	1	0.12%
blank	15	1.78%
Total	841	

METHODOLOGY

Preparatory work

1st step. Convert the pdf glossary to a word file with the following structure

<i>code</i>	<i>term</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>def</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>source</i>
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being

- *code*. A symbol representing the result of the evaluation of the definition (delete, modify, add)
- *term*: the word entry
- *n*: ordinal of the definition when more than one
- *def*: definition
- *SC*: Subcommittee responsible of the definition
- *source*: bibliographic source of the definition

the fields *code* and *n* are new. *code* was used to indicate the result of the evaluation of the definition and *n* to the ordinal of the definition when there were more than one

2nd step Acronyms

A list of acronyms present o to be included in the glossary was elaborated (annex 2).

3rd step other considerations

Identify some general aspects of the glossary and how to manage plurals, expressions, symbols, and acronyms.

Analysis of the glossary

So far the analysis of the glossary and the proposals for improvement has follow the following steps

A first lecture with the aim to evaluate words and definitions were done using the following criteria for coding:

OK	Keeping term and definition
A	Adding terms
	A1. Usually employed in GFCM
	A2. Relevant for GFGM
D	Deleting terms:
	D1. Belonging to the general language
	D2. Belonging to other specialized language or jargon non directly related with the normal GFCM work (i.e. general mathematical, statistical, biological, ecological or economic terms)
	D3. Not relevant to the GFCM (although they may be very relevant in other fisheries)
M	Modifying definitions
	M1. Eliminate redundant definition
	M2. Changing definition
	M3. To be revised
	Comments by Leonart
	? Leonart doesn't know what to do with this word. Please advice

The result of the first lecture (before receiving any advice) was:

code	Number of definitions
?	14
D1	116
D2	60
D3	77
M1	279
M2	5
M3	75
OK	215
Total	841

That means an initial proposal to delete 253 definitions, modify 359 and accept as they are 215.

A second revision after consultations with GFCM Secretariat and SCESS coordinator (and not yet finished) gives the following figures (at November, 26th, 2009):

Status	Number of definitions
OK	224
Additions	76
Already modified	36
To be modified	175
Deletions	398

Criteria for adding/removing/modifying entries

According to the point 2 of the ToRs:

Whenever possible, a single definition will be kept, otherwise alternative definitions (indicating sources and context) will be presented. "Where a suitable definition can be found in the FAO Fisheries Glossary (http://www.fao.org/fishery/collection/glossary_fisheries/en or for alternative languages), it should be used unless there are good reasons not to do so".

After a first analysis of the glossary more precise criteria was developed for both words and definitions

- **Words**
 - **Adding.** There were some words used in the GFCM works that were not included in the old glossary. Some of them come from the development of Task1, activity that has defined a number of words. Other
 - **Removing.** Many words of the old glossary belong to the general language (marine pollution, programme, etc.), to other specialties (bayesian, data base, etc.) or to aspects of fisheries not relevant to GFCM (pulse fishing, brood stock, etc.). This words have been removed.
 - **Modifying.**

- Singular vs plural. Many words are presented in plural. In many cases both, singular and plural are present. The case of “fishery” vs “fisheries” is quite abundant (i.e. “fisheries management plan” vs “fishery management plan” and also “fisheries planning”).
 - Acronym vs full name.
- Definitions
 - Adding.
 - Removing. Many words (115) have more than one definition. Following the mandate of the ToR only one single definition is retained. The definition retained is usually that of the FAO glossary, except in the cases in which the expert recommends another definition.
 - Modifying

Collaboration with the Sub-Committee Coordinators and the GFCM Secretariat,

Finished the preparatory work, according to the ToRs, the complete file with the instructions, was send on October 26th, 2009, to the following addresses:

- GFCM Secretariat
- GFCM Executive Secretary a.i.
- Coordinators of SCSA, SCESS, SCSi and SCMEE

With copy to

- SAC president
- COPEMED II coordinator

The following inputs have been received

- October 29th. From the bio-statistician officer of the GFCM Secretariat. The suggestions were incorporated to the glossary
- The days 9, 11 and 19 of November, working meetings with the SCESS coordinator

Families of concepts and especially important words

There are some clusters of related words that must be defined taking into account the other words of the group. Some of such groups are the following:

- MPA types. There is a number of protection types defined in the Mediterranean. In the Mediterranean are defined about 50 figures of protection (including GFCM FRAs, UNEP RAC/SPA SPAMIs) being most of them of national character¹. In the Mediterranean there are currently about 280 MPAs including all types.
- Levels of exploitation. Adopted those included in the SCSA assessment sheet D.

¹ See the webs <http://www.medpan.org/> and <http://www.mpaglobal.org/> but also some national, as the French “Agence des aires marines protégées” <http://www.aires-marines.fr/>

- Undersea features. There are about 35 types of features in some cases relevant to fisheries (the most common, seamounts, canyons, ridges, plains, etc.). Should they be included in the GFCM glossary?
- Jurisdictions. Legal aspects are sensitive issues and quite complex in the Mediterranean. Expressions as “high seas”, “historical bay”, among others are relevant in the Mediterranean.
- Accessibility, availability, vulnerability and efficiency are considered components of the catchability. There are a lot of different contradictory definitions. In that case the definitions provided by Laurec and Le Guen (1981) have been taken, being aware that these are not better or worse than other published definitions.

A number of words are especially important for the GFCM issues and require special attention by the part of the subcommittee coordinators and GFCM secretariat. Some of them were already analysed in Leonart *et al.* (2007). Are the following

- Fishery.
- Deep sea. Although a discussion has been done in two different subcommittees (SCSA and SCMEE) it is not clear what definition must contain the GFCM glossary. This is a term widely used in fisheries (FAO, 2005; Shotton, 2005) and in the Mediterranean (Sardà *et al.* [eds.] 2004). The expression “deep sea” came up in the meeting on MPAs (GFCM & RAC/SPA, 2007), and many participants provided different definitions.
- Artisanal fishery, small scale fishery and industrial fishery. Artisanal fisheries and related words are often used in GFCM context, and deserve some clear definition. FAO and GFCM have produced documents regarding “artisanal fisheries” including identification criteria (Coppola, 2006; Griffiths *et al.*, 2007)

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ANNEX 1. TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR A REVISION OF THE GFCM GLOSSARY

2009 Updating the SAC glossary

Since the inception, a glossary, collecting the technical and scientific terms and their definitions for use of the GFCM, was prepared. However the last update of the glossary was made in 2003. The progress of the methods and approaches to assess and manage fisheries, and some problems arising with regards to definitions and understanding of technical and scientific words led the 10th session of SAC to reiterate the importance of the glossary and the need to update it.

In collaboration with the Sub-Committee Coordinators and the GFCM Secretariat, the consultant will carry out the following tasks:

1. Review the old glossary, and propose deletions and modifications on the list of words and definitions.
2. Whenever possible, a single definition will be kept, otherwise alternative definitions (indicating sources and context) will be presented. "Where a suitable definition can be found in the FAO Fisheries Glossary (http://www.fao.org/fishery/collection/glossary_fisheries/en or for alternative languages), it should be used unless there are good reasons not to do so".
3. Prepare a list of new words to be incorporated into the glossary with relevant definitions from different sources. This action should be performed in consultation with the Sub-Committee Coordinators and the GFCM Secretariat.
4. Circulate the new proposals among the Sub-Committee Coordinators and the GFCM Secretariat in order to check both the list of words and the definitions. Whenever possible, a single definition will be kept, otherwise alternative definitions (indicating sources and context) will be presented.
5. The Consultant will prepare a Final SAC Revised Glossary document with the proposed deleted words, new words, deleted definitions and proposed (new) definitions, with the necessary explanations and origins.

To carry out this revision the Consultant will use the official GFCM Glossary (GFCM Web page) and it should be done in consults with the GFCM Sub Committees Coordinators and the GFCM Secretariat. The progress of the work will be reviewed during the Sub-Committees meeting scheduled in 2009 (30 November- 3 December).

The language of the glossary will remain English.

The consultant will proceed with these tasks upon signature of the PSA with FAO and during the period included in the aforementioned PSA. The Final document will be send to the CopeMed II Project Coordinator between the previous 5 days before the 10 of January 2010 for clearance. The CopeMed II Coordinator should submit the draft glossary to the GFCM Secretariat by 10 January 2010.

ANNEX 2. ACRONYMS

ABNJ	Area Beyond National Jurisdiction
ACCOBAMS	Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans in the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and contiguous Atlantic area
ADAPT	
ADRIAMED	FAO regional project “Scientific Cooperation to Support Responsible Fisheries in the Adriatic Sea”
ALK	Age-length key
ASPIC	
ASPM	
CAA	Catch at age
CAS	Catch at size
CBD	1992 Convention on Biological Diversity
CIESM	Commission Internationale pour l’Exploration de la mer Méditerranée
CIHEAM	International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies
CMS	Convention of Migratory Species (UNEP)
COPEMED	FAO regional project: “Coordination to Support Fisheries Management in the Western and Central Mediterranean”.
CPUE	Catch per unit effort
DBMS	Data base management system
DEPM	Daily egg production method
E	Fishing effort
EAF	Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries
EASTMED	FAO regional project: “Sustainable Fisheries Policies and Strategies in the Eastern Mediterranean”
EBFM	Ecosystem Based Fisheries Management
EBSA	Ecologically and Biologically Significant Area
EEZ	Economic Exclusive Zone
EC	European Commission
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESD	Ecologically Sustainable Development
EU	European Union
f	Fishing Effort
F	Fishing mortality
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

FIFG	Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance
FL	Fork length
FMP	Fishery management plan
FRA	Fishery Restricted Area (GFCM protection figure)
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GES	Good ecological status
GFCM	General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean
GLM	Generalized Linear Model
GMO	Genetically Modified Organism
GRT	Gross Registered Tonnage
GSA	Geographical Sub Area (GFCM)
GT	Gross Tonnage
HDI	Human Development Index
HMPA	High Seas Marine Protected Area
ICA	Integrated Catch at Age
ICCAT	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
ICFM	Integrated Coastal Fisheries Management
ITQ	Individual Transferable Quota
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IUU	Illegal, unreported and unregulated
LME	Large Marine Ecosystem
LRP	Limit Reference Point
M	Natural Mortality
MAGP	Multi-Annual Guidance Programme
MAP	Mediterranean Action Plan
MCS	Monitor, control and surveillance
MEDFISIS	FAO regional project: “Mediterranean Fishery Statistics and Information System”
MEDITS	An international bottom trawl survey in the Mediterranean
MEDSUDMED	FAO regional project: “Assessment and Monitoring of the Fishery Resources and the Ecosystems in the Straits of Sicily”
MEY	Maximum Economic Yield
MLS	Maximum Landing Size
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MSP	Maximum Sawning Potential of a stock
MSY	Maximum Sustainable Yield

NEI	Not Elsewhere Included
NGO	
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OU	Operational Unit
PPR	Primary Production Required (usually expressed as %: %PPR)
PRP	Precautionary Reference Point
q	Catchability
RAC/SPA	Regional Activity Center for Specially Protected Areas
RDBMS	Relational Database Management System
RFB	Regional Fisheries Body
RFMO	Regional Fisheries Management Organization
RP	Reference Point
RRA	Rapid Rural Appraisal
SAC	Scientific Advisory Committee (GFCM body)
SAP	Strategic Action Plan
SBL	Safe biological limit
SCESS	Subcommittee on Economics and Social Sciences (GFCM body)
SCI	Site of Community Importance
SCMEE	Subcommittee on Marine Environment and Ecosystems (GFCM body)
SCSA	Subcommittee on Stock Assessment (GFCM body)
SCSI	Subcommittee on Statistics and Information (GFCM body)
SCRS	Standing Committee of Research and Statistics (ICCAT)
SH	Sensitive Habitat
SPAMI	Specially Protected Area of Mediterranean Importance
SSB	Spawning Stock Biomass
STECF	Scientific, Technical and Economic Committee for Fisheries (EC body)
SURBA	
TAC	Total allowable catch
ThRP	Threshold Reference Point
TROM	Target Resource-Orientated Management
TURF	Territorial Use Right Fisheries
UNCLOS	United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
VME	Vulnerable Marine Ecosystem

VMS	Vessel Monitoring System
WPC	World Parks Congress
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WWF	World Wide Fund For Nature
XSA	
YOY	Young of the year
Z	Total mortality

