

UPDATE ON MSEP

- **BLUE NEW DEAL Action Plan** – 'Turning back to the sea' <http://neweconomics.org/turning-back-to-the-sea/> and summary document: http://neweconomics.org/wpcontent/uploads/2016/11/BND_BULLETIN_E.pdf
- **MSEP legacy: A marine economics handbook for NGOs**
- All the freely available creative commons resources from the last 3 years of the MSEP project are available for download here: http://b.3cdn.net/nefoundation/fd13ca36cea4cb53b7_xhm6b9tzq.pdf
- **The Infographic Impact Assessment for MCZs** <http://www.mseproject.net/infographic-ia>
The purpose of our this Infographic Impact Assessment (IIA) is to present trade-offs in a visual way and lay out a much more holistic range of criteria to be considered.
- **MCZ summary & Methodology**

RELEVANT INFO

- **EU Court of Auditors report: EU fisheries controls- more efforts needed**
This report examines the effectiveness of the EU's fisheries control system – a key element in safeguarding the sustainability in the long term of fish stocks and the fishing sector. We found that the Member States were not yet carrying out all the required controls, and that the control system itself needed to be updated. There were weaknesses with the verification of the accuracy of their fleets' capacity, with the control of small vessels, with the reliability of reported catch data and with the equal treatment of fishing operators in the application of sanctions. We make a number of recommendations both to the European Commission and to the Member States to improve fisheries controls.
<http://publications.europa.eu/webpub/eca/special-reports/fisheries-08-2017/en/>
- **Poole Rocks MCZ-** a partnership project between Southern IFCA, NEF, DWT and MCS to promote local marine life (screened at the PHSG marine protected area conference in May) at Poole Rocks MCZ.
www.poolerocksmcz.uk and youtube link <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=68dly3ofgMU>
The project partners are all committed to conserving the MCZ and ensuring that the various life on the rocks and surrounding seabed thrives in perpetuity.
- Perspective: When is fishing allowed in an MPA?
<https://mpanews.openchannels.org/news/mpa-news/perspective-when-fishing-allowed-mpa>
- **WFF and WFFP Statement on the SDGs and the UN's Ocean Conference. 4 June 2017**
We call upon the UN member-states to work with the small-scale fisher peoples movements towards the implementation of the SSF guidelines. The SSF guidelines are the result of a bottom-up participatory development process, where we, as representatives of over 20 million fisher peoples globally, played a key role in their development. The SSF guidelines are grounded in the international human rights standards and principles and together with the Tenure Guidelines are key tools to ensure the progressive realization of the right to adequate food and related rights; to guarantee the human rights of fishers and fishing communities; and to protect the natural environment. In other words: truly sustainable development. The process of implementing the

SSF-guidelines is already underway through the *Global Strategic Framework* (GSF) of the UN Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) and we call upon governments to focus their efforts on this process.



- **Creating a Theory of Change**, 19 September. Learn what a Theory of Change is, how to construct one and best practice in conducting robust qualitative research. Find out more and book here http://www.nef-consulting.co.uk/training-capacity-building/creating-a-theory-of-change/?dm_i=2HRL,12A4A,2EZME8,365UN,1
- **SROI Training** Counts towards accreditation as an assured practitioner and covers all the methodology and practice needed to carry out an SROI analysis. This is the only accredited course that incorporates building an SROI model on a spreadsheet. Find out more and book here. http://www.nef-consulting.co.uk/training-capacity-building/sroi-training/?dm_i=2HRL,12A4A,2EZME8,365UN,1

- **COURSE: Become ResponSEAbLe! Protecting our oceans: moving from knowledge to behavioral change**

World oceans cover more than 72% of the planet surface. But as citizens, local authorities, economic sectors and civil society, what do we know about the oceans, the state of their ecosystems or the services they deliver to society? Do we (individually and collectively) know enough for us to act responsibly, so the pressures on marine ecosystems are reduced and opportunities offered by the oceans duly seized?

Evidence suggests that knowledge is not sufficient to promote widespread behavioural change. A first barrier might reside in the fact that this knowledge, although available, is currently scattered and not sufficiently structured and organized. As a second challenge, it might be difficult for the public and other economic actors to understand a complex system such as the ocean. Thirdly, knowledge might not be effectively conveyed to citizens and to the specific actors involved in the ocean-human interactions. And this is where ocean literacy comes into place.

This MOOC explores effective ways to move from knowledge to behavioral change through ocean literacy. In particular, during the course we will look for answers to the following questions:

- What do we know about the human-ocean relationships?
- Which opportunities for changing behavior of sea-connected socio-economic actors?
- How do (ocean) knowledge systems function?
- How can we establish conditions that enable individuals or organised groups to develop their knowledge and potential, so they can take their role and responsibility in society?

The course is offered by ResponSEAbLe, a research project supported by the Horizon 2020 Programme of the European Commission. The project involves 24 leading institutions from all over Europe, including marine biologists, ecologists, economists, social scientists, communication experts and ocean literacy experts. The MOOC will be taught by some ResponSEAbLe scientists and experts, as well as by some external European experts which participated to project activities.

https://platform.europeanmoocs.eu/course_become_responseable?utm_content=buffera2f13&utm_medium=social&utm_source=twitter.com&utm_campaign=buffer

PUBLICATIONS

- **The potential for blue growth in marine fish yield, profit and abundance of fish in the ocean**
The oceans provide food, employment and income for billions of people. We analyzed data from scientific stock assessments, and from a statistical model for other fish stocks, to summarize the past and present status, and the potential catch, abundance and profit for 4713 fish stocks constituting 78% of global fisheries. Three major scenarios of future trends are considered; business as usual (BAU) in which largely unmanaged fisheries move towards bioeconomic equilibrium but where well-managed fisheries maintain their management, maximum sustainable yield (MSY) in which fisheries are managed to maximize yield, and fisheries reform (REF) where the competitive race to fish is eliminated and fisheries are managed to maximize profit. The future prospects differ greatly based on region of the world and product type. This analysis forecasts that yield in major tuna and forage fish species will remain roughly the same as current levels under all three scenarios, while there does appear to be potential for increased yield of whitefish. There is considerable room for increased profit in most of these fisheries from better management. Increased yield will come from rebuilding overexploited stocks, reducing fishing mortality on stocks that are still abundant but fished at high rates, and surprisingly from fishing some stocks harder. Indeed in Europe and North America the primary potential for increased yield comes from fully exploiting stocks that are now lightly exploited. Asia provides the greatest opportunity for increased fish abundance and increased profit by fisheries reform that would lead to reduced fishing pressure.
<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308597X1730074X>
- **REPORT – Oceans and Sustainable Development Goals: Co-Benefits, Climate Change and Social Equity**
A healthy ocean will benefit global sustainable development in a number of ways, finds a new report published today by the Nippon Foundation-Nereus Program. With climate change and social inequity addressed, restoring the ocean will help alleviate poverty, provide livelihoods, and improve the health of millions around the world.
<http://www.nereusprogram.org/sdg-report/>
- **Coherent assessments of Europe’s marine fishes show regional divergence and megafauna loss**
Europe has a long tradition of exploiting marine fishes and is promoting marine economic activity through its Blue Growth strategy. This increase in anthropogenic pressure, along with climate change, threatens the biodiversity of fishes and food security. Here, we examine the conservation status of 1,020 species of European marine fishes and identify factors that contribute to their extinction risk. Large fish species (greater than 1.5 m total length) are most at risk; half of these are threatened with extinction, predominantly sharks, rays and sturgeons. This analysis was based on the latest International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) European regional Red List of marine fishes, which was coherent with assessments of the status of fish stocks carried out independently by fisheries management agencies: no species classified by IUCN as threatened were considered sustainable by these agencies. A remarkable geographic divergence in stock status was also evident: in northern Europe, most stocks were not overfished, whereas in the Mediterranean Sea, almost all stocks were overfished. As Europe proceeds with its sustainable Blue Growth agenda, two main issues stand out as needing priority actions in relation to its marine fishes: the conservation of marine fish megafauna and the sustainability of Mediterranean fish stocks.
<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41559-017-0170>
- **Practical steps toward integrating economic, social and institutional elements in fisheries policy and management**
While international agreements and legislation call for incorporation of four pillars of sustainability, the social (including cultural), economic and institutional aspects (the ‘human dimension’) have been relatively neglected to date. Three key impediments have been identified: a relative lack of explicit social, economic and institutional objectives; a general lack of process (frameworks, governance) for routine integration of all four pillars of sustainability; and a bias towards biological considerations. Practical integration requires a ‘systems’ approach with explicit consideration of strategic and operational aspects of management; multidisciplinary or transdisciplinary evaluations; practical objectives for the four pillars of sustainability; appropriate participation; and

a governance system that is able to integrate these diverse considerations in management. We challenge all involved in fisheries to immediately take five practical steps toward integrating ecological, economic, social and institutional aspects: (1) Adopt the perspective of the fishery as a 'system' with interacting natural, human and management elements; (2) Be aware of both strategic and operational aspects of fisheries assessment and management; (3) Articulate overarching objectives that incorporate all four pillars of sustainability; (4) Encourage appropriate (and diverse) disciplinary participation in all aspects of research, evaluation and management; and (5) Encourage development of (or emulate) participatory governance.

<https://academic.oup.com/icesjms/article/doi/10.1093/icesjms/fsx057/3787887/Practical-steps-toward-integrating-economic-social>

- **An appeal for a code of conduct for marine conservation**

Marine conservation actions are promoted to conserve natural values and support human wellbeing. Yet the quality of governance processes and the social consequences of some marine conservation initiatives have been the subject of critique and even human rights complaints. These types of governance and social issues may jeopardize the legitimacy of, support for and long-term effectiveness of marine conservation. Thus, we argue that a clearly articulated and comprehensive set of social standards - a code of conduct - is needed to guide marine conservation. In this paper, we draw on the results of an expert meeting and scoping review to present key principles that might be taken into account in a code of conduct, to propose a draft set of foundational elements for inclusion in a code of conduct, to discuss the benefits and challenges of such a document, and to propose next steps to develop and facilitate the uptake of a broadly applicable code of conduct within the marine conservation community. The objectives of developing such a code of conduct are to promote fair conservation governance and decision-making, socially just conservation actions and outcomes, and accountable conservation practitioners and organizations. The uptake and implementation of a code of conduct would enable marine conservation to be both socially acceptable and ecologically effective, thereby contributing to a truly sustainable ocean.

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308597X17300672>

- **Contributions by Women to Fisheries Economies: Insights from Five Maritime Countries**

The contribution by women to fisheries economies globally continues to be overlooked, in part, because "fishing" is often narrowly defined as catching fish at sea, from a vessel, using specialized gears. Both men and women are involved in fisheries, but often in different roles and activities. Fisheries research, management, and policy have traditionally focused on direct, formal, and paid fishing activities—that are often dominated by men, ignoring those that are indirect, informal, and/or unpaid—where women are concentrated. This has led to a situation where men's and women's contributions to fisheries are not equally valued or even recognized and has resulted in women being largely excluded from fisheries decision-making processes. Here, we examine the contributions by women in the fisheries sector of five globally significant marine fishing countries—Mexico, Peru, Senegal, South Africa, and Vietnam. These countries each have strong links between livelihoods and marine capture fisheries, yet represent different geographic, socioeconomic, and governance contexts. Through a synthesis of existing data, case studies, and consultation with local experts, we found that the contribution by women to the fisheries of these five countries is substantial. However, this investigation also revealed major gaps in understanding of gender inequalities in the fisheries sector and the need for better gender-disaggregated data to inform fisheries policy.

http://www.tandfonline.com/eprint/TchZ8F4WrYZyuZy6zCHs/full?utm_content=buffer7f0b2&utm_medium=social&utm_source=twitter.com&utm_campaign=buffer&



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Thanks, Chris @ NEF