

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**
- **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>

RELEVANT INFO

- **UK – Brexit and Fisheries** <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-takes-key-step-towards-fair-new-fishing-policy-after-brex> It was announced in the Queen's Speech that the government intends to bring forward a new Fisheries Bill, which should now happen within two years. There are many areas of fisheries which will be uncertain because of the implications of Brexit and thus many decisions need to be taken. Some of the areas of uncertainty are;
 - The UK could exert its right to exclusive national fishing rights out to 200 nautical miles, but it could also negotiate access for other EU countries in return for concessions elsewhere.
 - There will need to be a new system for negotiating fishing quota between the EU and the UK.
 - A new system for fisheries management and enforcement will be needed for the UK, although the existing system may be adopted at least at first, it will need to be adapted.
 - There will be uncertainty around public support and environmental legislation which will need to be resolved.The full report can be accessed here;
<http://researchbriefings.parliament.uk/ResearchBriefing/Summary/CBP-7669#fullreport>
- **EU – Common Fisheries Policy and Brexit – Paper and Workshop**
On the 21st June the EU held a workshop where several experts who had contributed to the recently published paper on CFP and Brexit were invited to explain and discuss their views. The paper is divided into three parts, legal framework, trade and resources. The study identifies the main parts of the CFP which may be affected by Brexit, it then assesses the framework for governance between the UK and the remaining 27 Member States, and it takes a look at other preferential agreements which exist between the EU and other countries. The paper which underpinned the workshop can be found here;
[http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2017/601981/IPOL_STU\(2017\)601981_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2017/601981/IPOL_STU(2017)601981_EN.pdf)
- **CFOOD New Paper Shows Participatory Adaptive Management Leads to Environmental Learning Outcomes**

Successful natural resource management is dependent on good science (to inform policy) coupled with stakeholder compliance. One without the other creates conflict, causes stress, and can lead to depletion or misuse of the resource. Often in fisheries management, science and stakeholder interests are seen as two separate entities fighting to an eventual, dissatisfying policy arrangement for one of the involved parties. However, when stakeholders are involved in the policy-making process, the resulting arrangement is typically better liked, better complied with, and more satisfying than if the stakeholders are not involved <http://cfooduw.org/new-paper-shows-participatory-adaptive-management-leads-to-environmental-learning-outcomes/>

- **A review of the impacts of fisheries on open-ocean ecosystems**

Due to the expansion of fishing practices, fish catches have become stagnant while global fishing efforts continue to grow, ultimately leading to major stresses on marine resources. Fisheries impacts on both coastal and deep-sea ecosystems are well understood and documented; however, the biological and ecological impacts of fishing on open-ocean systems are not well studied or documented. A new article co-authored by Nereus Program Fellows Guillermo Ortuño Crespo and Daniel Dunn in ICES Journal of Marine Science addresses the knowledge gap of the ecological impacts of fishing practices in coastal & deep-sea ecosystems and open-ocean systems. Understanding the biological impacts of fishing on open-ocean systems will provide insights towards open-ocean management strategies, which will have implications on marine ecosystem services and food security. Failing to take action for high seas governance and management will pose significant risks to open ocean ecosystem services and integrity.

<http://www.nereusprogram.org/a-review-of-the-impacts-of-fisheries-on-open-ocean-ecosystems/>

Consultations

- **Wales – Sustainable Management of Natural Resources**

The Welsh Government has published a consultation on better managing its natural resources which has implications for both fisheries and water management. The closing date for responses is 13th September, and the full consultation can be found here;

<https://consultations.gov.wales/consultations/taking-forward-wales-sustainable-management-natural-resources>

- **Wales – Proposed Sustainable Management of Whelk Fisheries**

Wales is currently running a consultation on proposals for sustainable management of whelk fisheries. The proposals include a closed season, licensing measures and an increase in minimum landing size. The consultation runs until 14th July and can be found here;

<https://consultations.gov.wales/consultations/proposed-sustainable-management-measures-welsh-whelk-fishery>

- **EU – Interim Evaluation of the Sustainable Development of Aquaculture**

The Commission has published a working document on the success of the CFP initiative to promote sustainable aquaculture across the Member States. It is open for comment for the next 3 – 4 weeks and can be found here; http://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/initiatives/ares-2017-3110514_en

- **EU – Consultation on Microbeads**

The Commission has released a questionnaire consultation on the release into the environment of microplastics. It can be accessed here; <https://ec.europa.eu/eusurvey/runner/IORREMSurvey>



- **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?
https://platform.europeanmoocs.eu/course_become_responseable_?utm_content=buffera2f113&utm_medium=social&utm_source=twitter.com&utm_campaign=buffer
- 26 September Seminar "State of Fish Stocks and the Economics of Fishing Fleets" – DG MARE Brussels, Belgium

PUBLICATIONS

- **Marine reserves can mitigate and promote adaptation to climate change**
Strong decreases in greenhouse gas emissions are required to meet the reduction trajectory resolved within the 2015 Paris Agreement. However, even these decreases will not avert serious stress and damage to life on Earth, and additional steps are needed to boost the resilience of ecosystems, safeguard their wildlife, and protect their capacity to supply vital goods and services. We discuss how well-managed marine reserves may help marine ecosystems and people adapt to five prominent impacts of climate change: acidification, sea-level rise, intensification of storms, shifts in species distribution, and decreased productivity and oxygen availability, as well as their cumulative effects. We explore the role of managed ecosystems in mitigating climate change by promoting carbon sequestration and storage and by buffering against uncertainty in management, environmental fluctuations, directional change, and extreme events. We highlight both strengths and limitations and conclude that marine reserves are a viable low-tech, cost-effective adaptation strategy that would yield multiple cobenefits from local to global scales, improving the outlook for the environment and people into the future.
<http://m.pnas.org/content/114/24/6167.abstract>
- **Dozens of threatened species at risk due to flawed EU network of marine protected areas**
Oceana's analysis conducted on 16 EU Member States' plans for measures, has revealed a widespread lack of ambition to effectively use networks of MPAs to contribute to the EU's objective of achieving healthy, clean and productive seas by 2020, as required under the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD). The current EU network of MPAs is severely flawed, as protection of deep-sea ecosystems is scarce and there is no fisheries management in many of the sites. The network of marine protected areas is far from reaching the target to protect 10% of marine and coastal ecosystems by 2020, at the latest.
http://eu.oceana.org/sites/default/files/msfd_report_2017.pdf
- **ScotMap: Participatory mapping of inshore fishing activity to inform marine spatial planning in Scotland**
A detailed understanding of fishing activity in Scottish waters is required to inform marine spatial

planning. Larger fishing vessels are fitted with Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS) offering spatial information on fishing activity. VMS does not cover smaller vessels (under 15 m), which fish predominantly in inshore waters where the competition for space is often greatest. To improve knowledge of the distribution of fishing activity and value of fisheries in Scotland's inshore waters, Marine Scotland conducted a participatory fisheries mapping project, known as ScotMap. The data were collected during face-to-face interviews with 1090 fishermen of Scottish registered commercial fishing vessels under 15 m in overall length and relate to fishing activity for the period 2007–2011. Interviewees were asked to identify the areas in which they fish, estimate the contribution these areas make to vessel earnings, and to provide associated information. The majority of interviews relate to creel fishing. The data collected were aggregated to provide mapped outputs of the monetary value, relative importance to fishermen and the usage of the seas around Scotland (number of fishing vessels and number of crew). ScotMap outputs provide information on the locations of inshore fishing activities and the economic importance of different sea areas at a much higher spatial resolution than was previously possible. Outputs have informed marine policy development, provide a valuable resource for marine spatial planning in Scotland and illustrate how participatory mapping can generate useful resources on the location and importance of inshore fishing areas.

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308597X16305097>

- **Untying the Mediterranean Gordian Knot: A Twenty First Century Challenge for Fisheries Management**

Management of fisheries in the Mediterranean basin has often been described as a unique and complex challenge, due to their multi-specificity, the diversity of gear-types, and the number of nations involved. This perspective has gone hand-in-hand for decades with a lack of strong political will from decision-makers, who have been unwilling to put Mediterranean fisheries management high on their agendas. Over time, exploitation rates of demersal stocks have increased and in 2016, 97% of shared stocks assessed in the Mediterranean were reported to be overfished. An alarm bell about the chronic overfishing of Mediterranean fish stocks was rung by European policy makers in 2015, exactly 20 years after the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries adopted by the Food and Agriculture Organization mandated that states should ensure the sustainable use of fishery resources. In this perspective, we: (i) review the context of fisheries management in the Mediterranean; (ii) identify the potential factors that may have hindered management and; (iii) discuss how the reformed European Union Common Fisheries Policy and the binding commitments laid down in its text may lead to knock-on effects for fisheries management in the international Mediterranean context, if properly implemented. In this line, we also present the example of demersal fisheries management in the Strait of Sicily, which may represent a starting point for science-based management in the Mediterranean.

<http://journal.frontiersin.org/article/10.3389/fmars.2017.00195/full>



- **Follow the MSEP on twitter @MarineEconomics**
- National survey to give a voice to fishing communities <http://www.seafarers.uk/news/national-survey-to-give-a-voice-to-fishing-communities/>
- [EU Blue Hub interactive website including fishing pressure / protected areas etc](#)
- If you have any research, articles or information that relates to socio-economic studies in the marine environment please share them with the network

Thanks, Chris @ NEF