RELEVANT INFO

- **The 2018 Annual Economic Report on the EU Blue Economy. European Comission**
  https://ec.europa.eu/maritimeaffairs/sites/maritimeaffairs/files/2018-annual-economic-report-on-blue-economy_en.pdf

- **Crab and Lobster stock assessment 2017**
  Lobster
  https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/722748/2017_Lobster_assessments.pdf
  Crab
  https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/722904/Cefas_Crab_Stock_Assessment_2017.pdf

- **Loss of marine habitats is threatening the global fishing industry – new research on seagrass**
  https://theconversation.com/amp/loss-of-marine-habitats-is-threatening-the-global-fishing-industry-new-research-96561?__twitter_impression=true

- **DG MARE consultation: EU marketing standards for fishery and aquaculture.**
  This EU Public Consultation aims to gather input from all relevant stakeholders, including consumers. EU marketing standards define specific quality requirements for EU and non-EU fishery products that are placed on the EU internal market. It provides the opportunity to evaluate and gather feedback to ensure supply of sustainable products to the EU market, fair competition among operators and improved profitability of the fishery sector, as well as a level-playing field between EU and imported products. https://ec.europa.eu/info/consultations/public-consultation-eu-marketing-standards-fishery-and-aquaculture-products_en?_cldee=Y2hyaXMud2lsbGlhbXNAbmV3ZWNvbm9taWNzLm9yZw%3d%3d&recipientid=contact-cdfc1cdbb05de71180e700505684117c-1ca4e8fc7ec24c36821fa3633ac4874c&esid=dfcc5b05-b991-e811-80f7-00505684117c&urlid=7

- **Scottish aquaculture framework to tackle biological challenges, transparency.**
  Scotland has released its new ten-year farmed fish health framework, to coincide with Aquaculture UK, held in Aviemore. The framework has identified a number of work streams namely: information flow and transparency; gill health; sea lice; cleaner fish; production cycle and on-farm management; licensing regime and medicine use; climate change and ocean acidification. For each key work stream, a sub-group will be established within three months of publication of the framework to take forward the key initial priority objectives, determining milestones and long term work streams to help meet the objectives of the framework.
  https://bit.ly/2PvMRN8

- **Sea Bass Fisheries Conservation UK** is launching four collaborative workshops between the 25th September - 2nd October 2018 to help gather regional data on seasonal movements and distribution of bass. We hope to share current knowledge, latest scientific research and propose opportunities for new fisher-led data collection and tagging schemes for sea bass. The workshops also aim to strengthen collaborative partnerships with fishery scientists, local Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authorities (IFCAs), national government and other interested parties.
  - 25th Sept – Plymouth; 27th Sept – Carnforth; 1st Oct – Walton on the Naze; 2nd Oct – Lowestoft
  - To book your place please email **sbfc@cefas.co.uk**

- **Measuring Social Impact,** 2-3 October
  This 2-day course is focused on finding the right type and level of evaluation for your specific project. Packed with methods and principles it provides a practical introduction to social impact measurement.

- **SROI Training,** 9-10 October
  This 2-day course 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 rather than as a paper and pen based exercise. https://nefconsulting.com/training-capacity-building/training-calendar/?dm_i=2HRL,19FAQ,2EZME8,41HZ6,1

- **Coastal Futures 2019 – January 23rd 24th at the RGS.**
  http://coastal-futures.net/

- **Does size matter? Assessing the use of vessel length to manage fisheries in England**
  Recent European Union policy objectives have committed to support small-scale coastal fisheries (SSCF), but the characteristics and sustainability of SSCF in Europe are poorly understood. In the UK, there is no clear definition of 'small-scale' beyond a 10-m length threshold used for fishing vessel administration. This paper examines the consequences of length-based management of English fisheries, and explores future management possibilities. The 15 highest-value species for the English under-10 m fishing fleet were evaluated according to Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) pre-assessment criteria. Based on the information collected through Project Inshore, very few of the key under-10 m fisheries, the majority of which are shellfish, would be suitable for MSC certification due to poor stock health and/or stock uncertainty. The current structure of the under-10 m fleet was examined by vessel length class. Policy measures based on the under-10 m/over-10 m vessel classification have led to an increase in high-catching capacity 'super-under-10s', which contribute disproportionately to total landings by under-10 m vessels, and may have fishing patterns more representative of larger vessels. In a survey of English fishers (n = 41), fisheries managers (n = 12) and other stakeholders (n = 8), the majority (91%) supported a distinction between small-scale/inshore and large-scale/offshore vessels. Most (65%) viewed the current classification (based on vessel length alone) as inappropriate. Length remained the most popular criterion for future management, but several alternatives scored highly, including fishing gear type. In the UK, post-'Brexit' fisheries policy reform will require further examination of the meaning of 'small-scale', to ensure that support for SSCF is directed appropriately.
  https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0308597X1830068X?via%3Dihub

- **Contribution of Fisheries to Food and Nutrition Security: Current Knowledge, Policy, and Research**
  In the context of the recently agreed-on United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes the goal to end hunger, achieve food security, and improve nutrition, this report synthesizes current understanding of capture fisheries' contributions to food and nutrition security and explores drivers of those contributions. Capture fisheries produce more than 90 million metric tons of fish per year, providing the world's growing population with a crucial source of food. Due to the particular nutritional characteristics of fish, fisheries represent far more than a source of protein. They provide essential micronutrients— vitamins and minerals—and omega-3 fatty acids, which are necessary to end malnutrition and reduce the burden of communicable and non-communicable disease around the world. Yet the contributions of fisheries may be undermined by threats such as overfishing, climate change, pollution, and competing uses for freshwater. To support the food and nutrition security contributions of capture fisheries, policies must be developed both to ensure the sustainability of resources and to

recognize trade-offs and synergies between conservation and food security objectives. A growing body of data and research focused specifically at the intersection of fisheries, nutrition, and food security can inform such efforts by improving understanding of fisheries' production and distributional dimensions, consumption patterns, and nutritional aspects of fish in the context of healthy diets and sustainable food systems. This expanding body of knowledge can provide a basis for more directly considering fisheries in the food and nutrition security policy dialogue. This report serves as a contribution to the World Bank's regional flagship report on ending malnutrition in South Asia, scheduled for release in October 2018.
https://nicholasinstitute.duke.edu/sites/default/files/publications/contribution_of_fisheries_to_food_and_nutrition_security_0.pdf

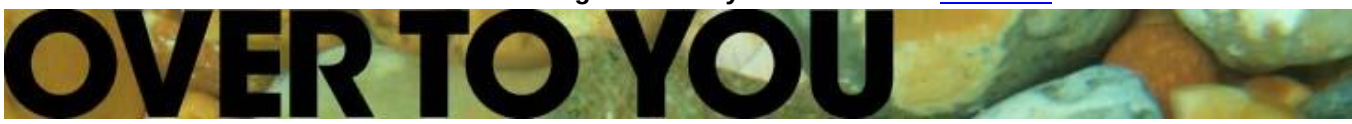
- **The Use of Aquatic Mammals for Bait in Global Fisheries**
  The use of aquatic mammals as bait to enhance the harvest of fisheries species has garnered little attention by the scientific and conservation communities, often receiving only brief mention in reports focused on the human consumption or bycatch of aquatic mammals. A number of studies, however, highlight the negative impact of this practice on affected mammal populations. A systematic review of relevant literature published since 1970 yields new insight into the scope of the issue. Findings indicate that the practice of using aquatic mammals for bait has been and continues to be geographically widespread, has affected at least 42 species, and often involves deliberate killing for the express purpose of securing bait. The nature of the fisheries involved is diverse, encompassing a wide range of target species and gear types; however, shark fisheries that employ longlines appear to be the most widely engaged in using aquatic mammals as bait. This practice appears to be most common in Latin America and Asia. It is evident, based on our review, that there is little information on the impact of the direct take on most targeted mammal populations, commonly small cetaceans, and increased monitoring efforts are needed in many locales. In most instances, the ecology and population dynamics of the targeted fishery species is poorly understood and in some cases the species is classified as threatened, suggesting a fishery sustainability issue that cannot be fully addressed with a substitute for the aquatic mammal bait. It is essential that natural resource managers implement mitigation approaches that consider the socio-economic, cultural, political, and ecological circumstances leading to the use of aquatic mammal bait in each fishery.
  https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fmars.2018.00191/full?utm_source=F-AAE&utm_medium=EMLF&utm_campaign=MRK_672220_45_Marine_20180612_arts_A

- **Scientists on Twitter: Preaching to the choir or singing from the rooftops?**
  There have been strong calls for scientists to share their discoveries with society. Some scientists have heeded these calls through social media platforms such as Twitter. Here, we ask whether Twitter allows scientists to promote their findings primarily to other scientists ("inreach"), or whether it can help them reach broader, non-scientific audiences ("outreach"). We analyzed the Twitter followers of more than 100 faculty members in ecology and evolutionary biology and found that their followers are, on average, predominantly (~55%) other scientists. However, beyond a threshold of ~1000 followers, the range of follower types became more diverse and included research and educational organizations, media, members of the public with no stated association with science, and a small number of decision-makers. This varied audience was, in turn, followed by more people, resulting in an exponential increase in the social media reach of tweeting academic scientists. Tweeting, therefore, has the potential to disseminate scientific information widely after initial efforts to gain followers. These results should encourage scientists to invest in building a social media presence for
  http://www.facetsjournal.com/doi/10.1139/facets-2018-0002#toc-supplementary-material-2

- **Exploring Britain's Hidden World – A natural history of seabed habitats**
  Britain's shallow seas are a mysterious domain. They remain largely unseen and unexplored

except by marine scientists and divers, who have been documenting their wondrous discoveries over many years. Now, a wealth of information about what lives on and in the seabed has been brought together in one sumptuously illustrated volume.
https://wildnaturepress.com/our-titles/exploring-britains-hidden-world/

- **BLUE NEW DEAL Action Plan** – 'Turning back to the sea'
- **MSEP legacy:** A marine economics handbook for NGOs
- **The Infographic Impact Assessment for MCZs** http://www.mseproject.net/infographic-ia
- **Poole Rocks MCZ-** www.poolerocksmcz.uk https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=68dly3ofgMU
- **NEF Economics in policy making briefings**
- **NEF 'A fair fishing deal'** http://neweconomics.org/2017/09/fish/?_sft_latest=research
- Find out more about **NEFs work with the fishing community in Eastbourne.** Film here



- The science of sustainable seafood, explained http://sustainablefisheries-uw.org/
- **Follow the MSEP on twitter @MarineEconomics**
- **Report: Communicating Environmental and Sustainability Science**
  In the latest of our Science Communication resources, we summarise and synthesise key trends, themes and findings in the field of environmental science communication. The report introduces the key organisations involved in international science communication, discussing their changing role in a period characterised by political polarisation and lost faith in expertise. It also explores and provides insight into progress that has been achieved, challenges that remain, and gaps and opportunities for further research.This new report, originally commissioned by Swedish environmental research foundation Mistra, complements our three existing practical resources for better climate science communication: one designed for IPCC scientists, one for early career researchers, and one focused on how to better communicate climate science uncertainty.
  https://climateoutreach.org/resources/communicating-environmental-sustainability-science/
- **Fisheries Visualizations** https://databyou.com/
  The visualizations presented on the left, are part of the research "Public Engagement through Fisheries Visualization". Their purpose is to study public engagement with different types of visualizations, using fisheries data. They were designed in D3.js, and were created at Manchester Metropolitan University, in the Centre for Policy Modeling.
    - Fishing areas and species https://databyou.com/ICES/faos/faos.html
    - Fish trade flows (2004-2015) https://databyou.com/chord/chorda/chorda.html
    - EU Fleet capacity changes (GT) since 2005 https://databyou.com/fleet/fleeti/Boatsi.html
- 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**