Well managed MPAs in the UK- what does this mean and how do we achieve it?



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ukseasproject.org.uk/





Key messages

- 1. MPAs can help protect key benefits but only when they are well-managed
- 2. WWF's UK SEAS project is working to improve the way that MPAs are managed
- 3. The compass evaluates how well MPAs are being managed
- 4. This can be used to identify areas of good practice and aspects of management which need improving





MPAs in the UK



- 24% of UK waters designated as MPAs, committed to 30% target by 2030
- But 59% of MPAs in Europe are commercially trawled and trawling is actually higher inside than outside MPAs (Dureuil et al, Science, Dec 2018)
- At EAC Sustainable Seas inquiry, Defra chief scientist Ian Boyd said 'we're not evaluating whether MPAs are working'





UK SEAS Project

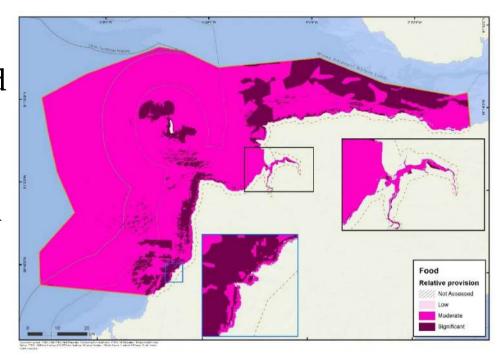
- 5 year programme of work led by WWF
- Aim: improve management of MPAs in case study areas, and develop tools and approaches for sharing
- Work areas:
 - Marine governance structures
 - Sustainable funding for MPAs
 - Engaging local communities



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Benefits at risk

- Benefits include seafood, flood protection, recreation and tourism, healthy climate
- 45% of all habitats in N Devon exposed to pressures that are likely to reduce provision of benefits
- Coastal saltmarsh provides
 highest contribution but only
 1/3 in MPAs has management
 measures



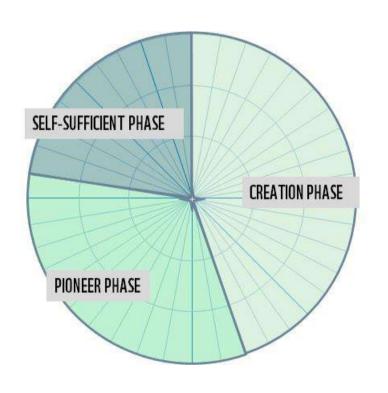
Siân Rees, Matthew Ashley, Andrew Cameron







The Compass



- Three phases
- 38 criteria including: have the pressures been identified? Is there a management plan? Is the MPA achieving its objectives?
- Identify areas of good practice and aspects which need improving
- Can be used to track MPA progress over time

North Devon pilot



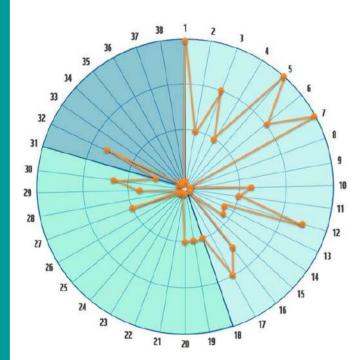
- Online stakeholder survey in Summer 2018
- 5 marine and coastal protected areas in North Devon
- Full report on website: ukseasproject.org.uk/

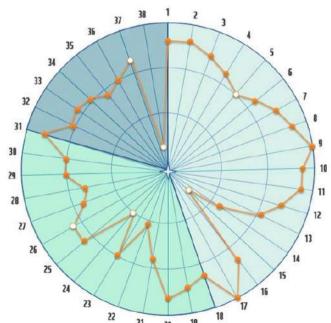


Results

Bristol Channel Approaches SAC

Lundy SAC and MCZ







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Conclusions

- Good scores in creation phase but not in self-sufficient, reflects focus on designation and need to move onto active management
- Lack of public knowledge and understanding of MPAs
- Concerns over enforcement and long-term funding for MPAs





Next steps



 Address areas of weakness at local and national scales to improve management effectiveness scores (e.g. developing sustainable finance mechanisms)

• Refine tool based on learning from pilots in UK and Europe



Thanks for listening!



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