

Delivering effective inshore fisheries and conservation management in the Southern IFCA District

Coastal Futures 2020

Robert Clark
Southern Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority.



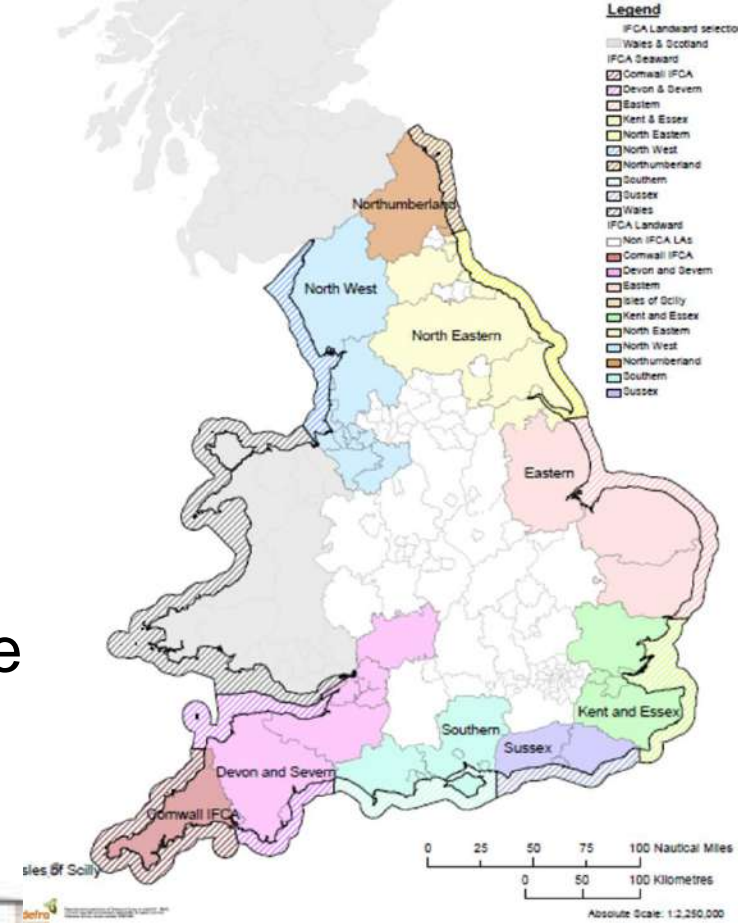
Overview

- The duties and responsibilities of IFCAs
- The Southern IFCA District
- The MPAs in the Southern IFCA District and their management
- Southern IFCAs strategy to implement management in MPAs
- The transformation of Poole Harbour
- Compliance and MPA management
- IFCA resourcing



The IFCA Vision

IFCAs lead, champion and manage a sustainable marine environment and inshore fisheries, by successfully securing the right balance between social, environmental and economic benefits to ensure healthy seas, sustainable fisheries and a viable industry

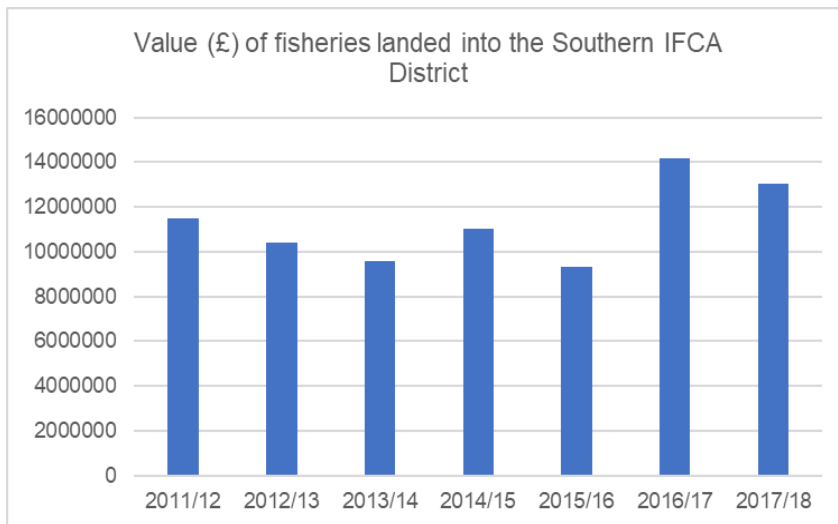
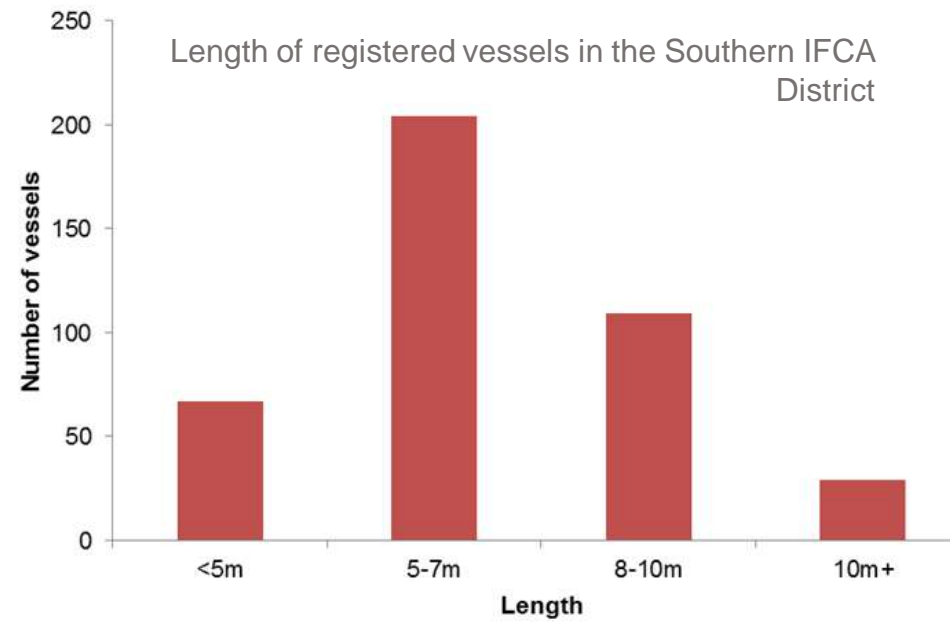
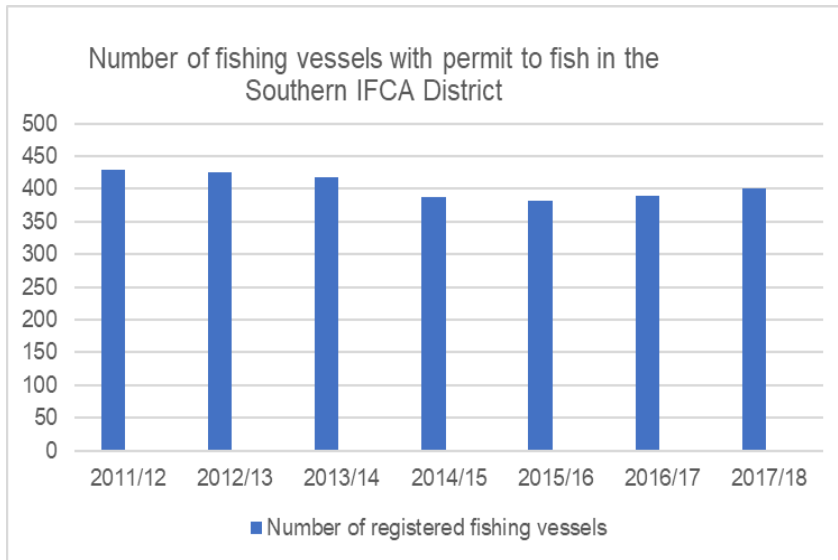


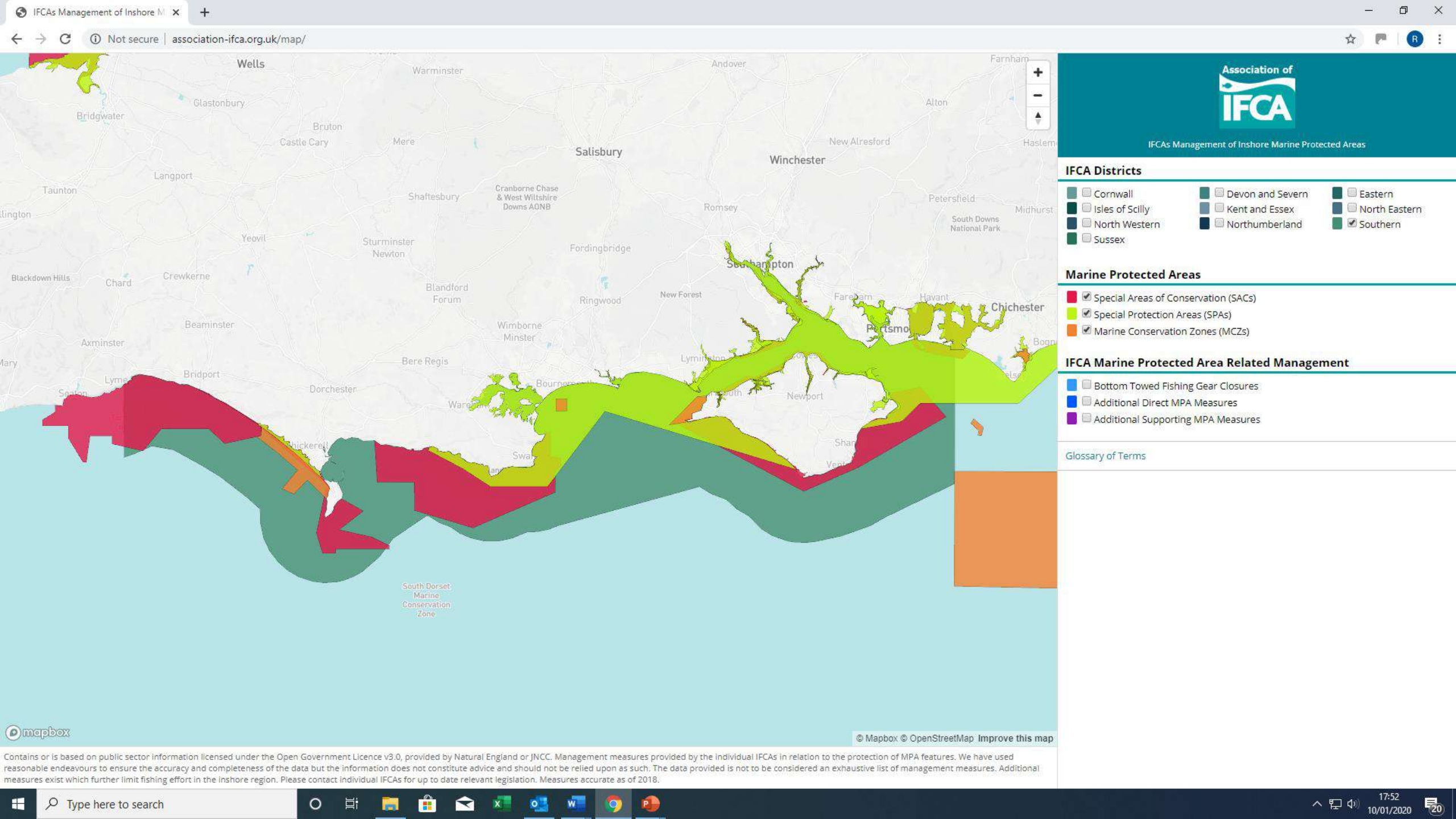
Management of inshore fisheries

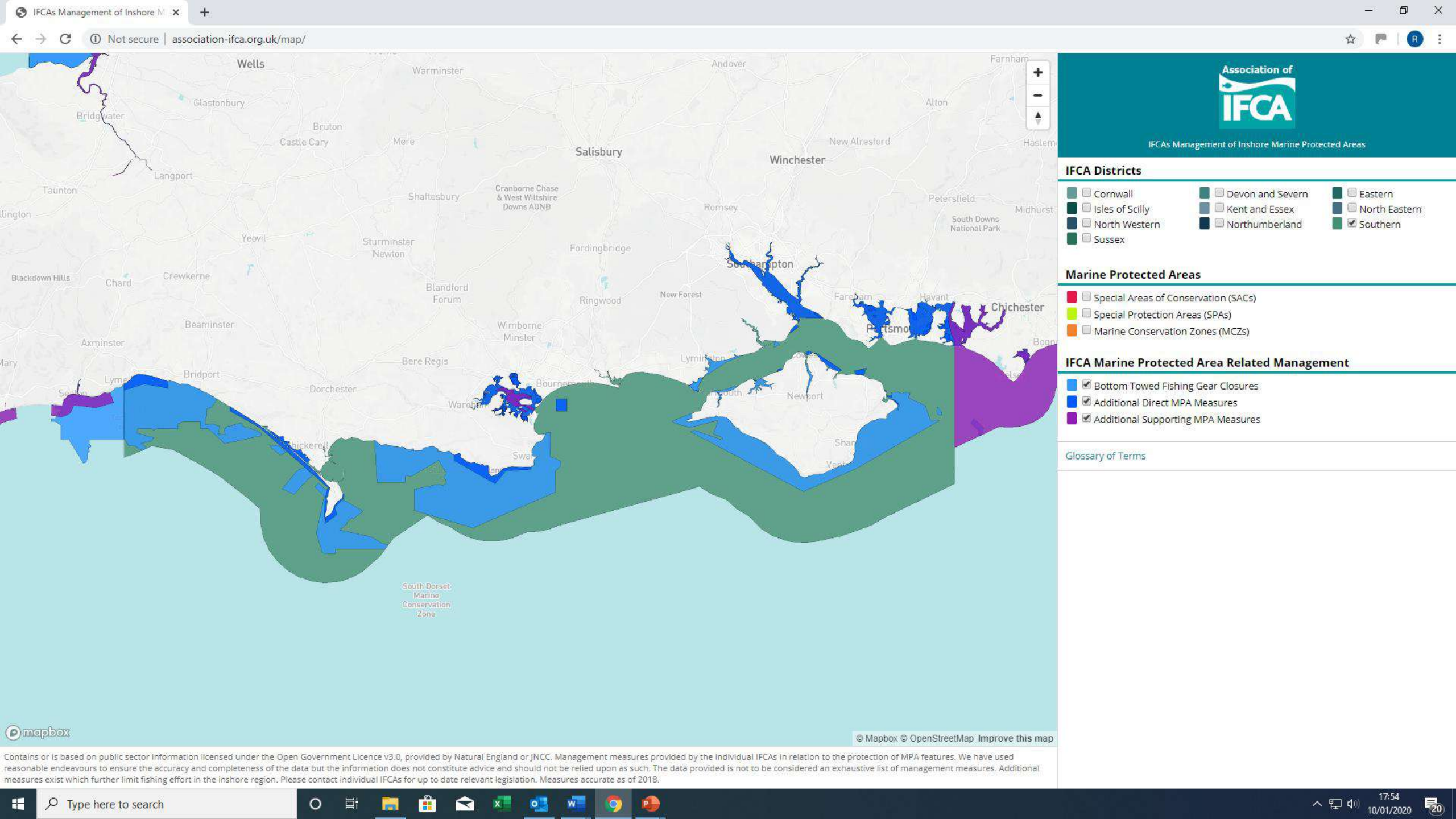
- Powers and Duties derived from the Marine and Coastal Access Act, 2009.
- IFCAs must manage the exploitation of sea fisheries resources in that district.
- IFCA must;
 - (a) seek to ensure that the exploitation of sea fisheries resources is carried out in a sustainable way,
 - (b) seek to balance the social and economic benefits of exploiting the sea fisheries resources of the district with the need to protect the marine environment from, or promote its recovery from, the effects of such exploitation,
 - (c) take any other steps which in the authority's opinion are necessary or expedient for the purpose of making a contribution to the achievement of sustainable development, and
 - (d) seek to balance the different needs of persons engaged in the exploitation of sea fisheries resources in the district.

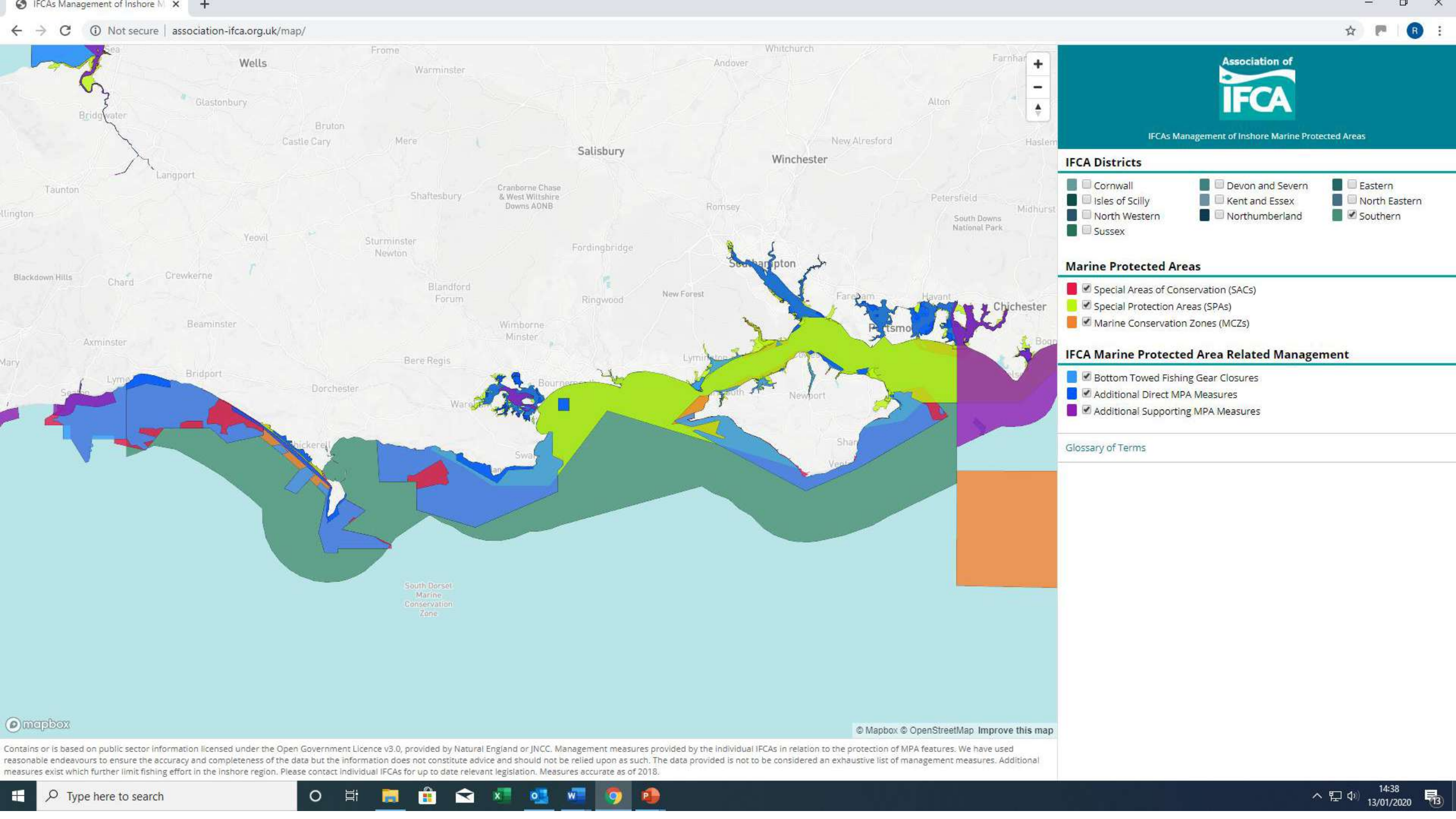
The Southern IFCA District









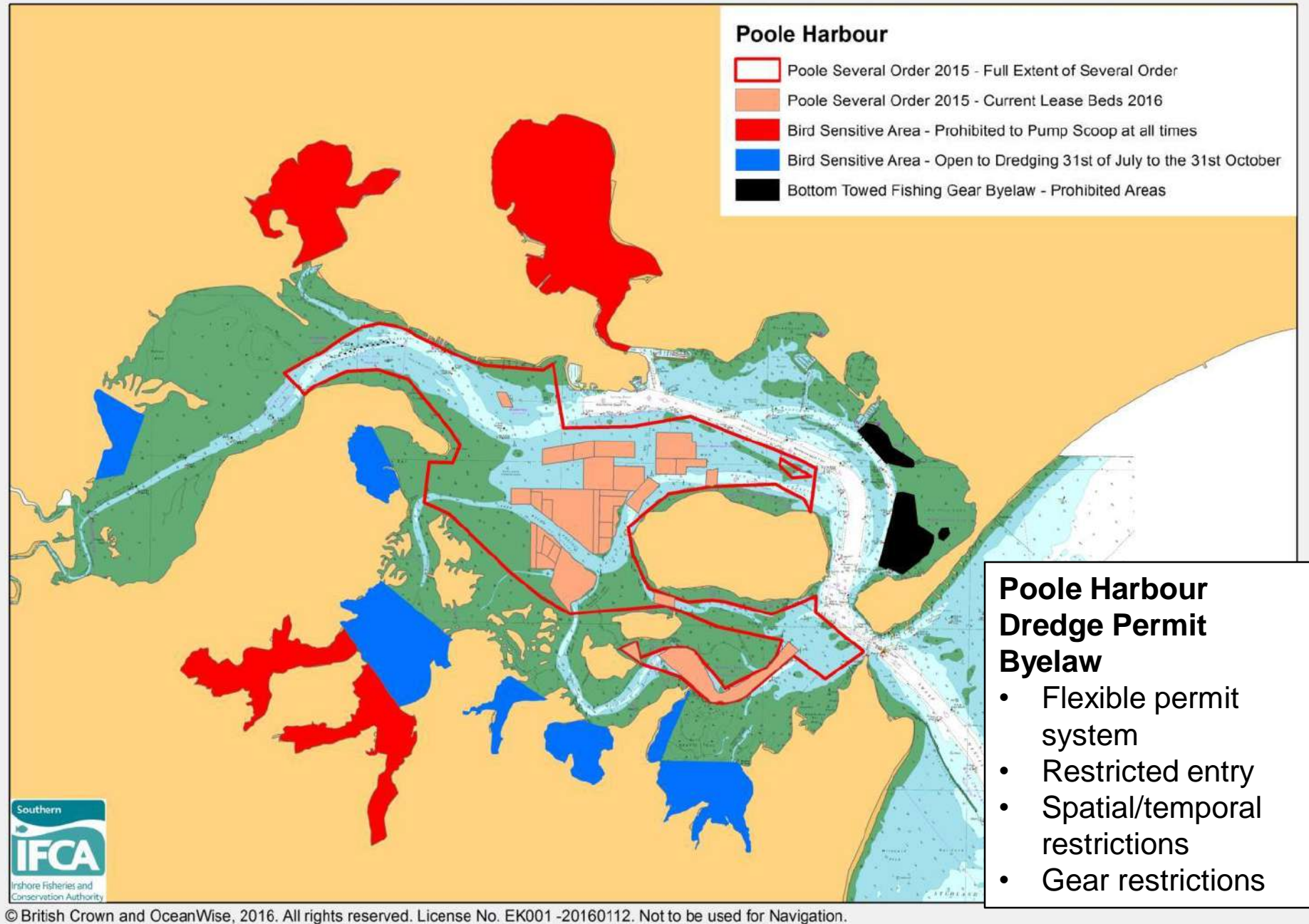


Strategy

- Establish effective two way communication with stakeholders.
- Develop, through systems of co-management, evidence based management.
- Implement management, monitor performance and support compliance.



Managing shellfisheries in Poole Harbour

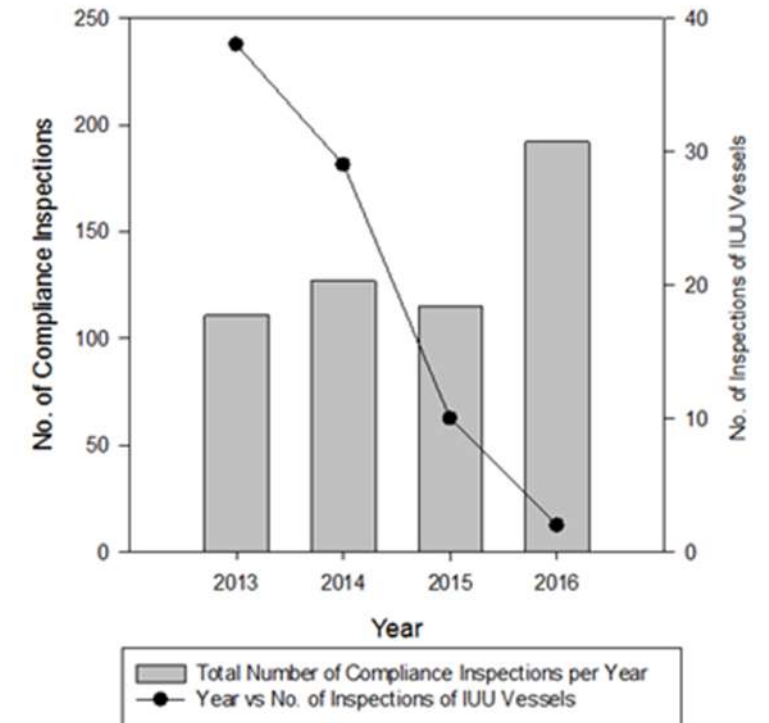


Improvements from new management:

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- Improved protection of habitats and species
 - Reduced impact during sensitive periods
 - Development of annual stock survey; demonstrates improvements in the stock structure
 - Increase in value (2014 £2-3kg – 2018 £5kg).
 - Quantified catch return data and estimate of fishery in relation to MSY, linked to effort limitation
 - Clear process for regular review
 - Frequent consultation with feedback mechanism
 - Reduced tension between socio, economic and environmental components of the fishery.
 - Large decline in IUU fishing, 95% since 2015

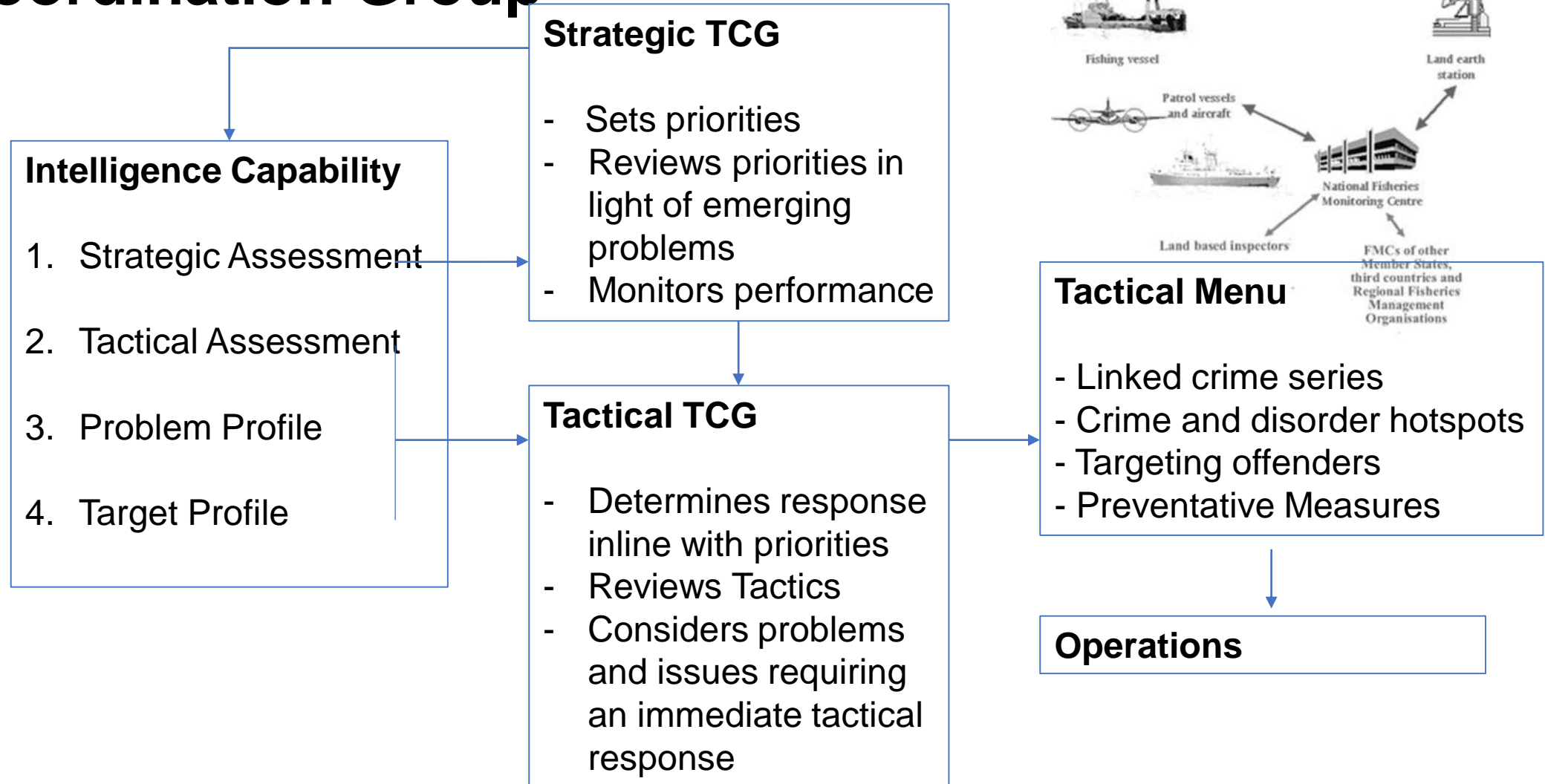




Compliance

- Management of MPAs requires effective compliance.
- Effective fisheries compliance protects habitats and species and legitimate fishing operations.
- According to the general deterrence theory, compliance can be expected to be influenced by three key factors;
 - Potential economic gains from illegal fishing
 - Perceived risk of detection
 - Severity of sanctions

Implementation of the National Intelligence Model and Tactical Coordination Group



IFCA Resourcing

- In common with the majority of IFCA Southern IFCA receives a Defra grant of approx. 1/3 of costs, paid to the local authorities which fund the IFCA to support what is known as the 'New Burdens'.
- 'New Burdens' have not been agreed post 2020.
- The cost of these 'New Burdens' was capped at outset at roughly 3/5th of the Impact Assessment Costs. Even before the full extent of the MPA management was foreseen.
- No announcement has been made on the replacement for the enforcement funds previously provided by way of the EU to support fisheries enforcement measures.





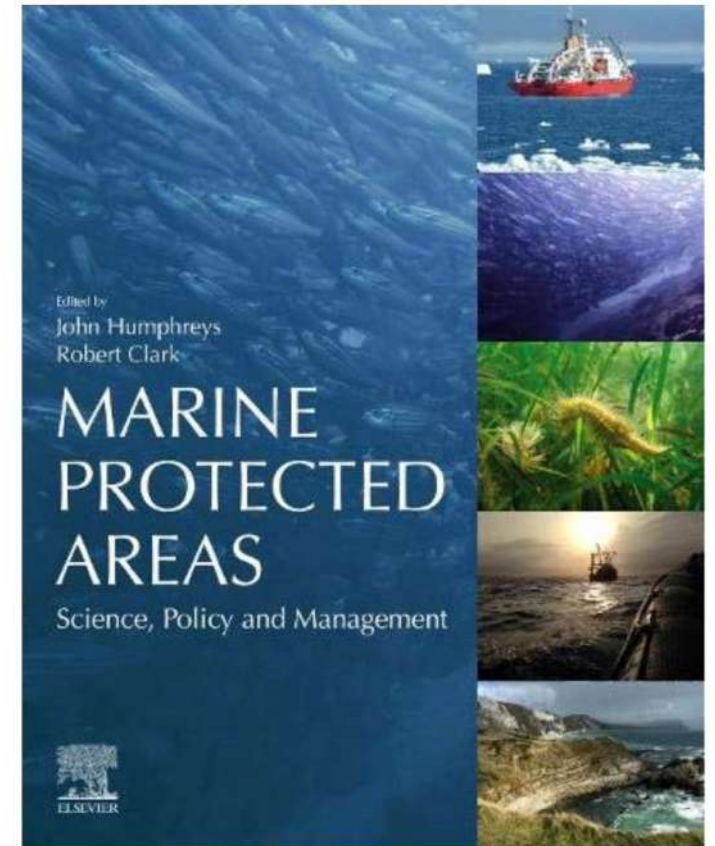
Conclusions

- In the Southern IFCA District, fisheries management in Marine Protected Areas has made very significant progress.
- The emergent process of management in MPAs has resulted in challenges and opportunities.
- These opportunities are exemplified by integrated management approaches (by which I mean strategy to reconcile economic and environmental protection).
- As the 'designation phase' of the MPA network concludes, increased attention is focussed upon active management.
- Effective management includes integrated compliance strategies and biological monitoring.
- These components of management require an effective resourcing strategy.

References & further information

Humphreys, J. and Clark, RWE., (eds.)
Marine Protected Areas. Science, policy
and management. Elsevier, Oxford.

<http://www.dorsetmpas.uk/>



<http://www.association-ifca.org.uk/marine-protected-areas>