



1. Requirement overview:

Requirements	Innovative and novel approaches to wildlife enforcement
Requirement detail	Active enforcement of wildlife licensing through traditional enforcement methods requires significant resource. Exploration of innovative approaches to enact wildlife legislation, for example education or outcome focused compliance, would benefit the efficiency of marine management work. Such innovative approaches may also have application within other MMO functions where regulatory enforcement is required, including licensing and fisheries. It is important that any novel approaches proposed are practical and cost-effective to implement. Therefore, approaches should also consider appropriate feasibility testing or parallel work in other enforcement fields and any implementation considerations.
MMO use	Marine Conservation: Reduce the need for, or improve the effectiveness of, approaches for compliance and associated enforcement in respect to wildlife licensing.
External interest	Natural England, Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science
Delivery target	Ongoing

2. Aims and objectives

Aim:

To identify, test and support implementation of innovative and novel approaches to wildlife licence enforcement.

Objectives:

Objectives to deliver this requirement include to:

- identify innovative and novel approaches to enforcement of wildlife licences
- test the feasibility of such approaches
- provide necessary support to guide implementation

3. Existing evidence

MMO	The MMO has not directly produced any evidence concerning wildlife licensing enforcement. The MMO has undertaken exploration of innovative compliance and enforcement tools in other functions for example, trialling Inshore Vessel Monitoring Systems and Automatic Identification Systems as technical solutions that inform on vessel based activity.
Academic	<p>Read et al (2015) reviewed enforcement actions from 2007 to 2013 from five New South Wales Marine Parks including enforcement action rates, reoffending rates, local community offence rates and proportions of young offenders that represent general deterrence, specific deterrence levels of local support and education compliance strategies respectively. While there was some evidence of education leading to reduced young offenders there was no discernible improvement over time in other strategies highlighting the value of collecting and analysing information on enforcement activities.</p> <p>Lancaster et al (2017) used shore-based remote camera monitoring to quantify recreational fisher non-compliance in Canadian near-shore protected areas for rockfish. Levels of fishing were similar inside and outside protected areas in 79% of the protected areas assessed. This estimate was comparable to estimates from over-flight data, suggesting that camera monitoring may be an accurate and affordable alternative monitoring method and could have parallels in English waters for example, when considering compliance with MPA byelaws.</p>
Other	<p>Inman et al (2016) review five voluntary codes of practice for marine wildlife watching, highlighting that while they contain commonalities there are also inconsistencies leading to confusion and challenges to compliance, especially where justifications for guidance is not clear or where underpinning science is limited.</p>

4. Current activity

The MMO has focused on [voluntary measures](#) for example working with partner organisations to develop the [Cornwall Marine and Coastal Code guidelines](#) that tackle marine wildlife disturbance and raise protection of coastal wildlife.

5. Associated evidence requirements

Ref	Title
R085	Novel management strategies to support management of mobile/ephemeral species
R109	Novel technologies to reduce risk to marine protected areas

More information on these evidence requirements is available [here](#)

6. Potential delivery route

The MMO will undertake **knowledge exchange** to encourage identification and transfer of potential novel but practical and implementable solutions to compliance and enforcement challenges in other fields. This is likely to include the Maritime and Coastguard Agency and police forces where successful initiatives elsewhere that may be reapplied. The MMO will also **partner** with other organisations addressing wildlife crime including Natural England or through groups like the [Partnership For Action Against Wildlife Crime](#).

7. Contact

For more information or to add further research to the existing evidence list please email evidence@marinemanagement.org.uk

Table 1: Delivery timescales 2017 to 2020

Delivery Route	2017				2018				2019				2020			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Knowledge Exchange																
Partnering																