

MPA Management Capacity Building Training



Module 1:

WELCOME & INTRODUCTION



Participants — Distinguished Guests

Welcome

- Site Overviews of MPAs represented
- Overview of Training Program

What are Today's Objectives?

- To welcome and introduce course participants and cover the workshop objectives and workshop format
- To provide an understanding of the scope of the concept of marine protected areas (MPAs) and their relevance to the management of coastal and marine environments
- To introduce coastal management techniques that are compatible with MPAs

MPA

MANAGEMENT
CAPACITY

TRAINING

Overview of Presentation

PART 1: TRAINING OVERVIEW

- What are we doing here?

Busy Schedule!

- An Overview of MPAs
- Zonal Management
- Community-based Management
- MPA Management Planning (3 days)
- MPAs and Enforcement (2 days with field site)
- MPAs and Fisheries in SE Asia
- Sustainable Tourism
- Media and Communications (2 days)
- Closing Session

Overview of Presentation

PART 2:

INTRODUCTION TO MPAs

- Why MPAs?
- Definitions of and categories for MPAs
- Objectives and meeting criteria

Introduction to MPAs

A Marine Protected Area (MPA) is

Any area of intertidal or subtidal terrain, together with its overlying water and associated flora, fauna, historical and cultural features, which has been reserved by law or other effective means to protect part or all of the enclosed environment.

-IUCN 1988

Why MPAs?!?

- Biodiversity = biological + diversity
- A term that refers to the variability among and between living organisms and the ecosystems of which they are a part

Importance of Biodiversity

- Ecosystem functions
- Ecosystem or ecological integrity
- Ecosystem health
- Ecosystem services

Importance of Biodiversity

- Conserving biodiversity helps maintain ecosystem health
- Needed for ecosystem services

Definitions and Names

“Marine Protected Area” – generic term

- Sanctuary
- Reserve
- National park
- Heritage area
- Marine park
- Etc.

Biosphere Reserves

- **Biosphere Reserves can be MPAs, or included in MPAs**

Definition:

Protected area of representative terrestrial and coastal environments which has been internationally recognized under the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme for its value in conservation and in providing the scientific knowledge, skills and human values to support sustainable development.

6 Categories of Protected Areas

- I. Strict protection (i.e. Nature Reserve/
Wilderness Area)
 - Ia – managed mainly for science
 - Ib – managed mainly for wilderness conservation

- II. Ecosystem conservation and recreation
(i.e. National Park)

6 Categories of Protected Areas

- III. Conservation of natural features (i.e. Natural Monument)

- IV. Conservation through active management (i.e. Habitat/Species Management Area)

6 Categories of Protected Areas

- V. Landscape/ seascape conservation and recreation (i.e. Protected Seascape); or
- VI. Sustainable use of natural ecosystems (i.e. Managed Resource Protected Area)

Objectives of MPAs

- MANY, but almost always include conservation of biodiversity
- Objectives can be categorized by:
 - Scientific research
 - Wilderness protection
 - Species preservation/ genetic diversity
 - Maintenance of environmental services
 - Protection of specific natural/ cultural features
 - Tourism and recreation
 - Education
 - Sustainable use of resources from natural ecosystems
 - Maintenance of cultural/ traditional attributes

Objectives of MPAs – Which IUCN Category?

<i>Management objective</i>	<i>Ia</i>	<i>Ib</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>VI</i>
Scientific research	1	3	2	2	2	2	3
Wilderness protection	2	1	2	3	3	-	2
Species preservation/ genetic diversity	1	2	1	1	1	2	1
Maintenance of environmental services	2	1	1	-	1	2	1
Protection of specific natural/ cultural features	-	-	2	1	3	1	3
Tourism and recreation	-	2	1	1	3	1	3
Education	-	-	2	2	2	2	3
Sustainable use of resources from natural ecosystems	-	3	3	-	2	2	1
Maintenance of cultural/ traditional attributes	-	-	-	-	-	1	2

Key

- 1 Primary objective
- 2 Secondary objective
- 3 Potentially applicable objective
- Not applicable

How to Make a MPA

- *The needs and abilities of the country define the goal and scope of the MPA program*
- *The goal of the MPA program is the foundation of the selection process*
- *The scope of the MPA program in a certain country will define the site selection process*
- *Because each nation has different social, political, economic and environmental parameters, there can be no one definitive model for site selection*

Criteria

Short list of selection criteria

Relative naturalness

Representative

Biodiversity

Vulnerability

Fisheries value

Tourism value

Social acceptance

Practicality of management

MPA Designation Processes

PANEL DISCUSSION

- Great Barrier Reef Marine Park (GBRMP)
- Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS)
- Hon Mun MPA

Overview of Presentation

PART 3:

MPAs AND COASTAL MANAGEMENT

- General management techniques
- Integrated Coastal Management (ICM)
- ICM and MPAs
- Voluntary MPAs

General Management Techniques for MPAs

Prohibition

- *Absolute prohibition of access*
- *Prohibition of certain activities*

General Management Techniques for MPAs

Limitations

- *Limitation by spatial control*
- *Limitation by temporal control*
- *Limitation by equipment restriction*
- *Limitation by quotas*
- *Limitation by license or permit*

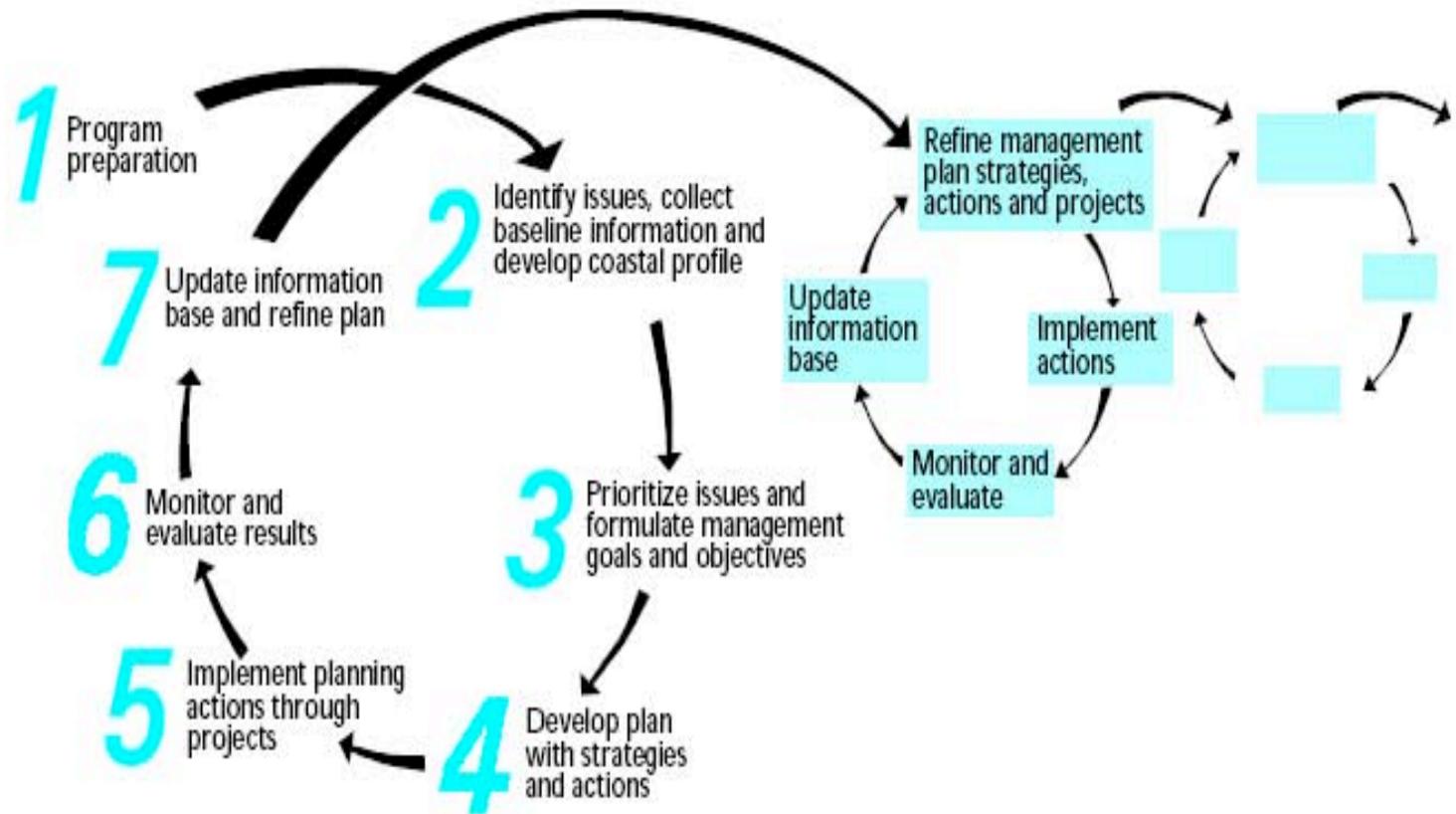
Integrated Coastal Management (ICM)

- Framework and process for coastal resource management
- Stresses integration across ecosystems
 - academic institutions
 - levels of government
 - policies

Integrated Coastal Management (ICM)

- **Key principle:**
Collaborative or CO-management

ICM Process

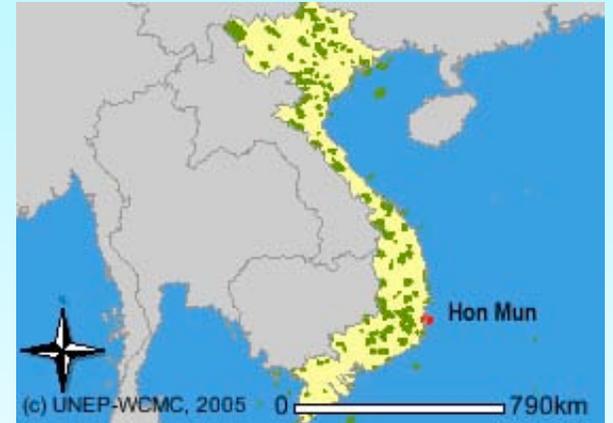


Cyclical ICM data collection, planning, implementation, and monitoring process (White 1997).

ICM and MPAs

ICM

- Integrated process involving many stakeholders



MPA

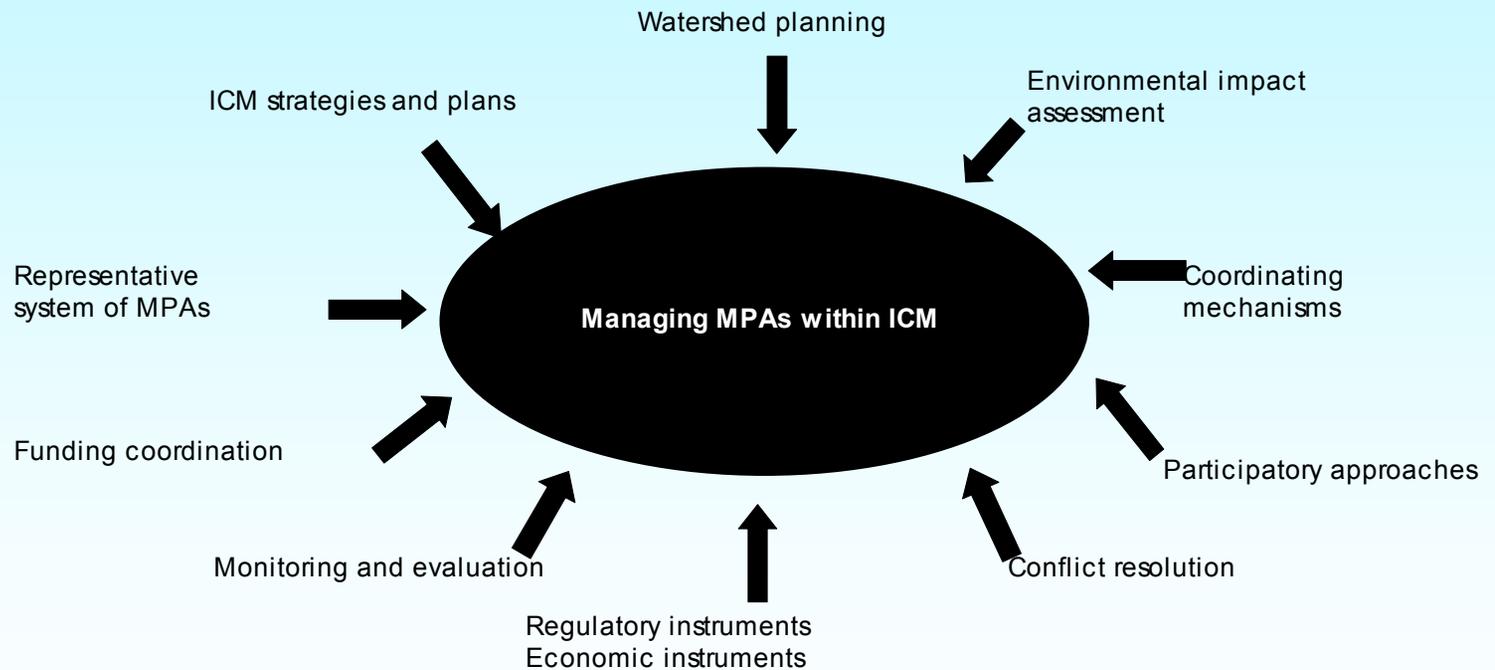
- Spatial area with boundaries
- One of the stakeholders of ICM

MPA

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ICM and MPAs



Tools to manage MPAs in the context of ICM

Case Study: ICM and Fisheries Management

Vietnam



Voluntary MPAs

- Promoting voluntary cooperation by the local public and visitors to support conservation at a specific site
- Requires patience
- Depends on effective education and outreach program

Overview of Presentation

PART 4: MPA NETWORKS

- Why networks?
- Attributes of MPA networks

MPA Networks

MPA Network = Two or more MPAs that complement each other

Two main objectives

1. Biodiversity conservation
2. Biodiversity conservation and fisheries enhancement

MPA Networks: Advantages

Ecological

- Ensures adequate habitat space
- Ensures that the most valuable marine habitats are at least partially protected
- Enhances fisheries production

Social

- Builds capacity
- Share information base
- Share experiences
- Possibility of financial and administrative partnering

MPA Networks: Globally Recommended

- A core network of fully protected MPAs
- A larger network of multiple-use MPAs
- An overall national MPA system embedded within a national ICM program

MPA Networks

**CASE STUDY: Moving From
Individual MPAs to Networks of
MPAs in the Philippines**