

MPA Management Capacity Building Training



Module 2:

ZONAL MANAGEMENT



Overview of Presentation

PART 1:

ZONING FOR MPAs

- What is zoning and what is its purpose?
- Goals and objectives in zoning

What Are Today's Objectives?

- To understand **functions of zoning** through spatial or temporal allocation of uses and activities within an MPA
- To understand **how zoning can be used as a tool** to address resource use conflicts
- To understand how **priorities** determine spatial and temporal distribution of no take zones
- To understand the stages in the development of an **MPA zoning plan**

Zoning

- The *spatial* or *temporal* allocation of specific uses and activities to well-defined areas
- For MPAs – marine zoning

Zoning Overview

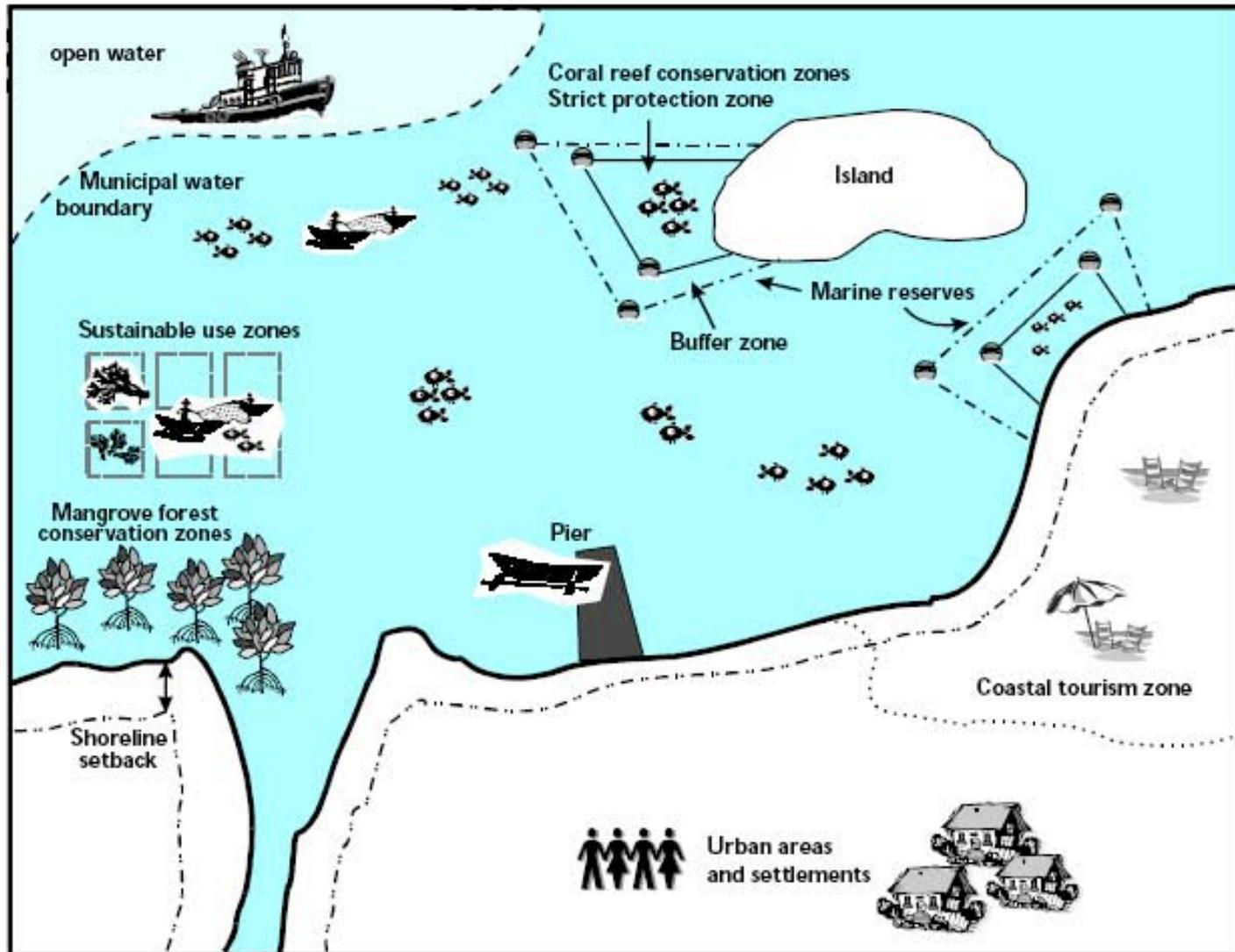
- Zoning can be used within the MPA
- An MPA can be included in a broader coastal zoning scheme

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Sample of Zoning – Illustration



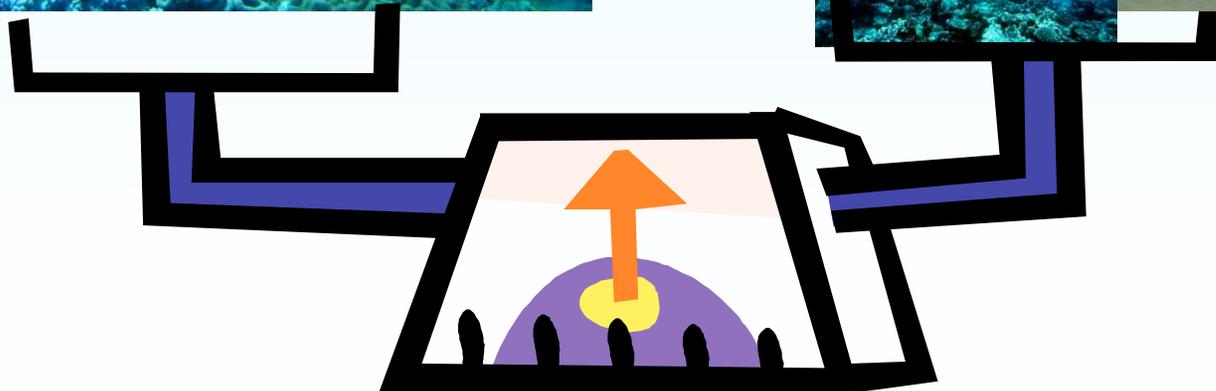
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But Why Zone? Purpose of Zonation

A balancing act...



Purpose of Zoning

- The use of zoning in MPAs can often reduce competition or conflict between human uses of the area while still allowing for conservation purposes.

Common Objectives of Zoning in MPAs

- Protect the ecosystem, species, or habitat critical to the survival of species
- Reduce or eliminate conflict between resource users
- Manage resource users

Common Objectives of Zoning in MPAs

- Provide a buffer between managed and unmanaged areas
- Reserve suitable areas for particular human uses while minimizing adverse impacts
- Reserve areas for specific purposes such as research and education

Types of Zones to Meet Objectives

- Preservation or conservation zone
- Scientific research zone
- Limited use zone
- Seasonal closures
- Replenishing area
- Tourist/ marine park zone

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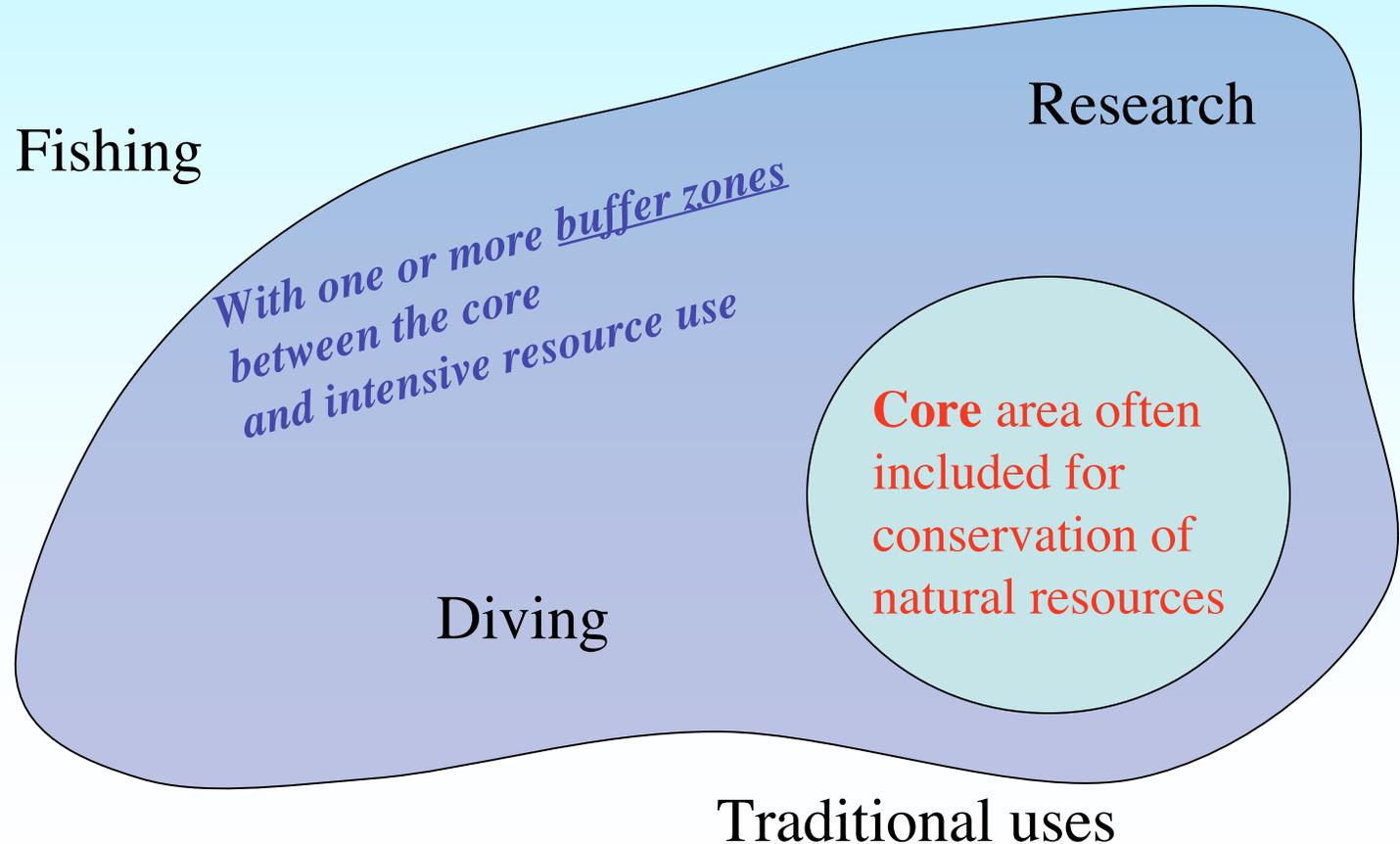
PART 2:

MULTIPLE-USE ZONING DESIGN

- What are some examples of multiple-use zoning schemes?
- How to design for many uses in one area?

Multiple-use Zoning

- Designed to accommodate various uses by people, such as:



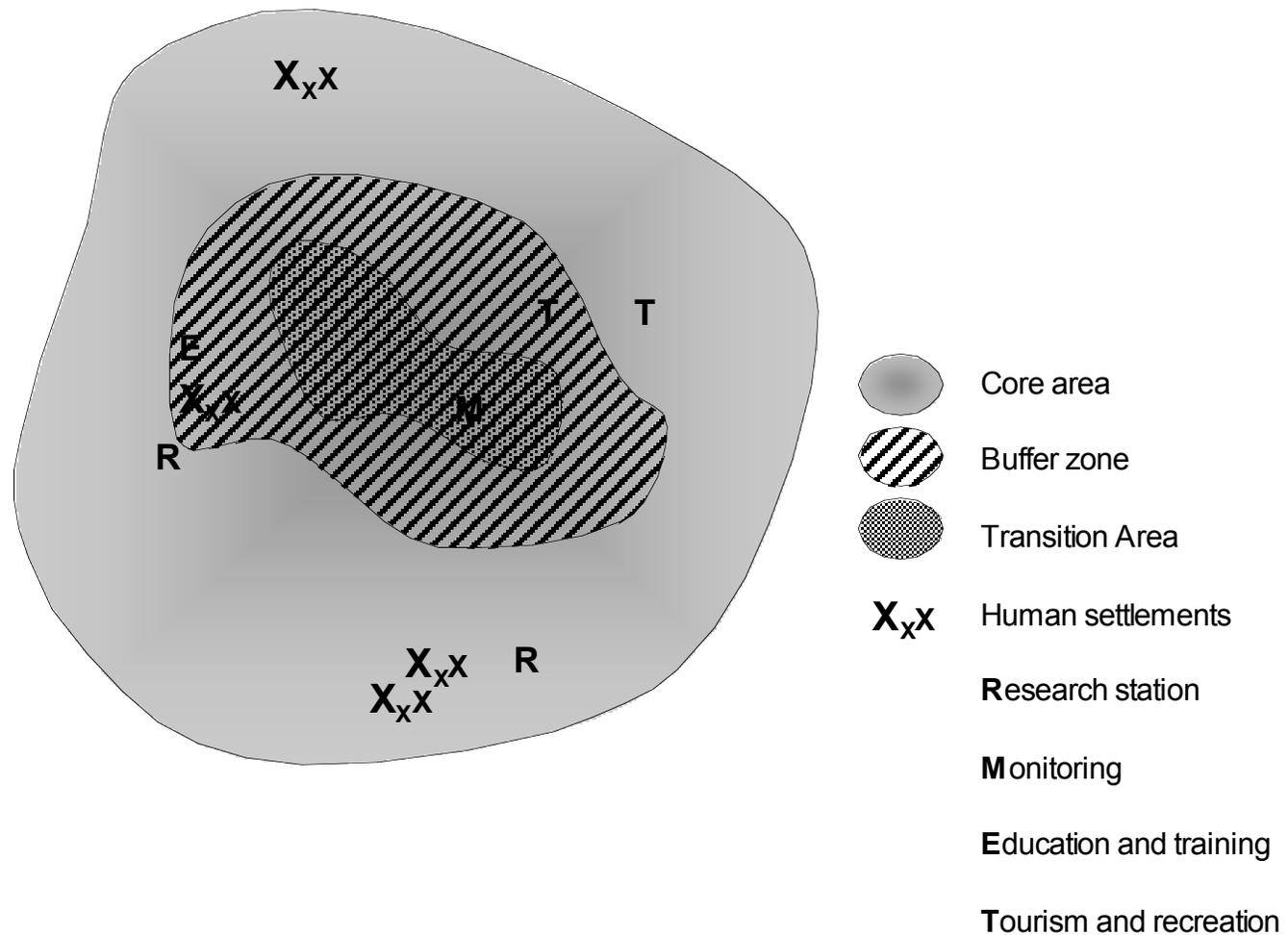
Buffers for Zoning

Buffers provide a transition space

- between highly protected area such as a no-take area and surrounding zones where heavier activity is allowed
- between MPA and areas outside the MPA that are less managed.

Case Study: Biosphere Reserve Model

Schematic zonation of a biosphere reserve. (After Laffoley 1995)



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Case Study: Biosphere Reserve Model

*Hon Mun MPA
Vietnam*

Zone Names

Similar types of zones can go by different names...

- Core, conservation, biodiversity
- Buffer, limited use
- Transition, limited use, recreation, water sports

Zone Names and Clear Markings

- ...so when planning for multiple-use MPAs it is important to specify what a zone name means
- ...along with its boundaries, which need to be well-marked on a map and if possible, on the water.

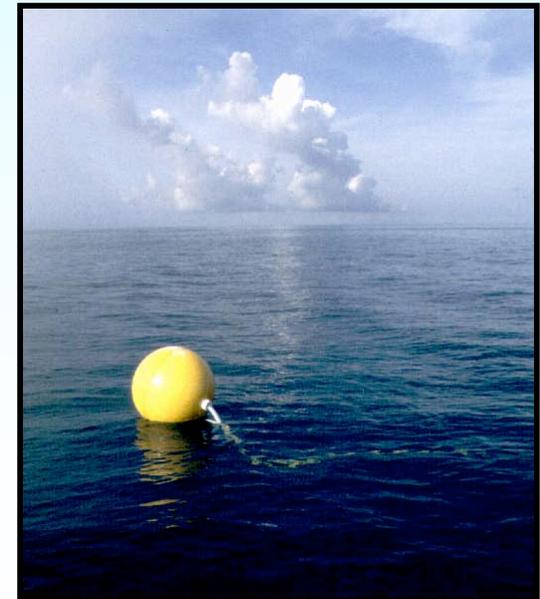
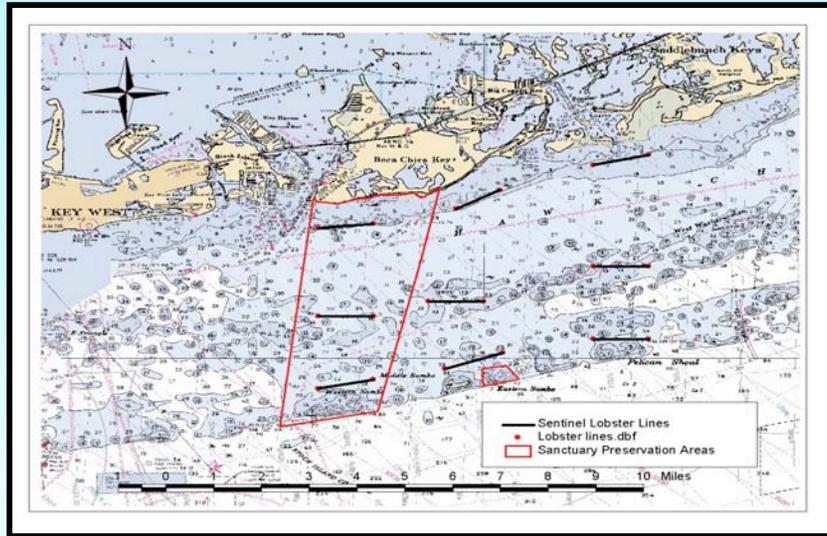
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Case Study

FKNMS Marking Buoy Program



Overview of Presentation

PART 3:

NO-TAKE ZONING DESIGN

- What are no-take areas?
- What are some design principles for no-take areas?

No-Take = Take Nothing

- Areas closed to **all** forms of extraction
- Often called reserves or sanctuaries*

*but it depends on the MPA and its home country!

Why No-Take Areas?

- Protecting biodiversity



Why No-Take Areas?

- Enhancing fisheries



No-Take Design Criteria

- 1. Stakeholder consultation
and**
- 2. Community involvement**

No-Take Design Criteria: Ecological

- Size
- Shape
- Location
- Habitats
- Species
- Currents

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Case Study: FKNMS – Dry Tortugas

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Case Study: Philippines

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PART 4:

ZONAL PLANNING PROCESS

- Why is a zoning plan useful?
- What are the stages of the planning process?
- What are some helpful guidelines?

The Zonal Plan

- Provides guidance whenever there is more than one allowable use of an area
- Does not replace but is one part of the general management plan for an MPA
- Identifies the boundaries of the different zones and explains how each zone can be used

Zonal Planning Stages

1. Initial information gathering and preparation
- 2. Public participation and consultation**
3. Draft plan
- 4. Public participation**
5. Zoning plan finalization

Zoning Plan: Key Requirements

- Complies with legislation
- Based on adequate data
- Incorporates monitoring and enforcement
- Balances public interests and private options

Zoning Plan: Guidelines

1. Keep the zoning scheme as simple and understandable as possible
2. Use natural attributes such as a reef or an island to delineate zones
3. Try to minimize interfering with customary uses and rights

Zoning Plan: Guidelines

4. Avoid sudden transitions of use in adjacent zones
5. Incorporate a range of linked habitats in resource protection zones

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Case Study: Planning Process for GBRMP