Lessons in regional cooperation and stakeholder coordination in MPA management

Purificació Canals, PhD
Chairman of the Mediterranean Network of Marine Protected Areas Managers
pcanals@tinet.org

CBD SOI Workshop for South America
Lima, February 2015
Lessons in regional cooperation and stakeholder coordination in MPA management

- Approaches and experiences in MPA management. Current status of MPAs
- Integrating MPAs into broader MSP approaches
- Regional cooperation on MPAs in the Mediterranean
The Status of MPAs in the Mediterranean

4.56% Surface covered by a protection status in the Mediterranean
1.08% without the Pelagos Sanctuary for marine mammals


10% International objective of the Convention for Biological Diversity

www.mapamed.org
Where do we stand in the Med?

- 170 designated MPAs
- 507 Natura 2000 sites
- 4 Fisheries Restricted Areas (FRAs/GFCM)
- Another FRA: 1000m Zone of deep-sea trawling ban (GFCM)

4.56% of the Mediterranean sea total area

5.26% in Total
170 declared MPAs
507 Natura 2000

+ 55 MPAs in project
Ecological coherence analysis of the system of MPAs

- Uneven distribution of MPAs (84% in the Northern basin)
- Lack of MPAs in the open sea (majority are coastal)
- Weak representativity of habitats and species
- Uneven proximity
- Weak connectivity (based on modelling)
Management effort analysis

• Management is not sufficient

(sample = 80 MPAs)

- 42% have a management structure
- 66% have a management plan
- 84% have permanent staff
- MPAs in EU countries undertake monitoring the most (EU: 76% / Non EU: 47%)
Management effort analysis

- Only 25% of MPAs have sworn in personnel; weak enforcement of regulations
- Weak financial resources to cover recurring costs
- Need for capacity-building
- Need for socio-economic studies
Lessons in regional cooperation and stakeholder coordination in MPA management

• Approaches and experiences in MPA management. Current status of MPAs

• Integrating MPAs into broader MSP approaches

• Regional cooperation on MPAs in the Mediterranean
The Integrated Maritime Policy of EU

OBJECTIVE: to support the sustainable development of seas and oceans and to develop coordinated, coherent and transparent decision-making in relation to the Union’s sectoral policies affecting the oceans, seas, islands, coastal and outermost regions and maritime sectors, including through sea-basin strategies or macro-regional strategies, whilst achieving Good Environmental Status.

The IMP identifies Maritime Spatial Planning as a cross-cutting policy tool enabling public authorities and stakeholders to apply a coordinated, integrated and trans-boundary approach. The application of an ecosystem-based approach will contribute to promoting the sustainable development and growth of the maritime and coastal economies and the sustainable use of marine and coastal resources.

Picture: WWF / Baltic Sea
HOW MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING CAN SUPPORT BIODIVERSITY

1. The ecosystem-based approach to planning means that Good Environmental Status should be the **overarching objective** of the MSP Directive.

2. Recognize that sustainable development implies **limits** to blue growth and should apply the precautionary principle.

3. The establishment of a coherent and well-managed network of coastal and **marine protected areas** is crucial to assure GES.

4. Good coordination with, and support to the objectives of the **international and regional sea conventions** applying in the Mediterranean and its Protocols (CBD, Barcelona Convention, ICZM, SPA/BIO, etc).
Geographical Sub-Areas in the GFCM
Areas of special importance for cetacean conservation
Integrating pelagic and coastal MPAs into large-scale ecosystem-wide management
Integrating MPAs and IMO Traffic Separation Scheme in the Alboran Sea
CBD Ecologically and Biologically Significant Areas & BCN Convention Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean interest
Implementation

The "Management model of coastal, insular and marine areas in the Mediterranean" partnership

New proposals

CONNECT-MED

Connectivity between MPAs as a tool for MSP

Governance models in High Seas and EBSAs
Lessons in regional cooperation and stakeholder coordination in MPA management

• Approaches and experiences in MPA management
• Integrating MPAs into broader MSP approaches
• Regional cooperation on MPAs in the Mediterranean
Cooperation
THE 2012 FORUM of Marine Protected Areas in the Mediterranean

MARINE PROTECTED AREAS: Everyone’s Business.

Boosting the Marine Protected Areas network for the benefits of the Mediterranean society.

www.medmpaforum2012.org
MPA Forum main objective

Bridging the gap between field actions / political commitments / science

Unique opportunity for dialogue/partnerships among all MPA stakeholders (scientists, decision-makers, private sector, managers, civil society...)

To contribute elaboration of better informed decisions and provide for efficient implementation at all levels

ROADMAP TO 2020 and Antalya Declaration calling for urgent action to achieve, by 2020, International, Mediterranean and European commitments
Objectives of the roadmap

• not legally binding,

• aims to define steps that Mediterranean States and relevant organisations could undertake to achieve the Aichi targets

• addressed to local, national, European, Mediterranean and International stakeholders

New mandate from Parties of the Barcelona Convention COP 18 Istanbul 2013
“To achieve by 2020 a connected, ecologically representative, effectively managed and monitored network of Marine Protected Areas which ensures the long term conservation of the key components of the marine biodiversity and gives solid support to the sustainable development of the region.”
FOUR STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES OF THE ROADMAP FOR 2020

1. **Strategic objective**
   Establish an ecological network of MPAs which is representative and connected.

2. **Strategic objective**
   Establish in Mediterranean MPAs an effective, efficient and sustainable management as well as a good governance.

3. **Strategic objective**
   Develop a Mediterranean MPAs governance which is integrated on a territorial level and with other sectors while promoting the sharing of environmental and socio-economic benefits.

4. **Strategic objective**
   Increase the allocation of financial resources to establish and maintain an ecological network of effectively managed MPAs.
Mediterranean context:

Ongoing changes in the availability of resources and the cost of energy has lead to a growing variety of pressures and makes spatial planning more difficult for stakeholders interested in the area (desalination, wind/tidal …) or in the deep sea resources (aggregates, oil, gas, rare minerals, biotechnology). This reduces the surface area available for MPAs or traditional stakeholders (artisanal fishing) and affects the required connectivity or representativeness of the network of MPAs.
• Establish, through consultation processes, adequate zoning systems for MPAs, to improve the conciliation between habitat conservation requirements and the need for maintaining and/or developing human activities.

• The involvement of key stakeholders in areas located beyond MPAs boundaries will reinforce the MPAs position in marine spatial planning processes and facilitate the implementation of ecosystem based approaches.
• Take into account the issues of representativeness and connectivity of MPAs and the MPA network in an ecosystem based approach, associated with the marine spatial planning process.

• Promote the implementation and development of tools, better policies, guidelines and exchanges of experience and information linked to the integration of policies and an improved co-management at local, national and transnational levels (associated with MSP, EBM and ICZM). Particularly through promoting the establishment of alliances and synergies between «fishing» and «MPA» governance systems, ecosystem management, integration of MPAs in spatial planning policies, clarification of legal and institutional frameworks, etc.
Thanks for your attention

www.medpan.org
medpan@medpan.org
pcanals@tinet.org