

Marine Protected Areas in the Caribbean: Considerations for NBSAP Planning

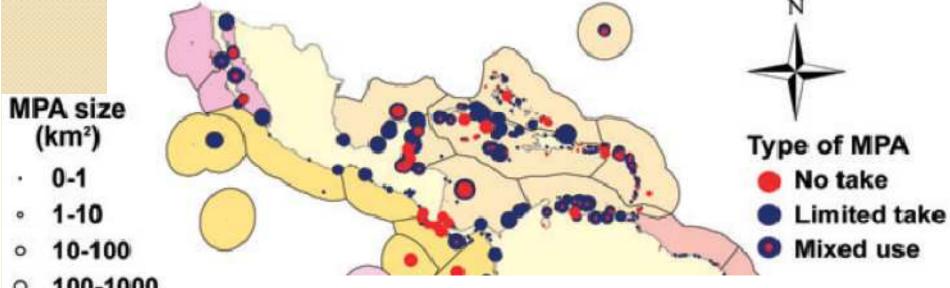
Regional Workshop for Caribbean Countries on Updating National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

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Regional MPAs: Status

- Extent and Coverage of Regional MPAs
- Approximately 482 MPAs in the Caribbean Region
 - 84 No take; 341 Limited take; 87 Mixed use



100-10001000-10000

O 10000-100000

O >100000

Source: Guaderas et al. 2008

Regional MPAs: Status

Extent and Coverage of Regional MPAs

•Geoghegan et al. 2001 on 75 MPAs in the Lesser Antilles and Central Caribbean



81% includes coral reefs



39% includes mangroves



35% includes seagrass beds



71% includes terrestrial component

MPA Objectives (Intended Impacts)

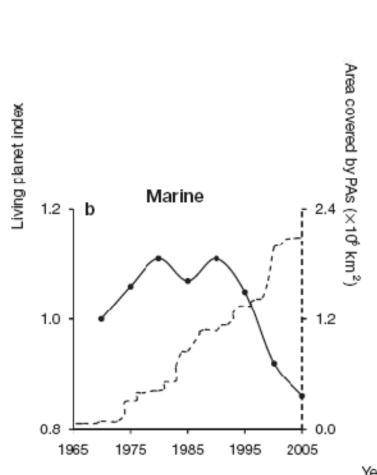
- Ecosystem based management tool for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity
- Help maintain ecosystem function and provide ecosystem services
- Halt key threats, overexploitation, habitat degradation, pollution and invasive alien species
- Protect natural resources, unique habitats, threatened
 species and representative examples of marine biodiversity

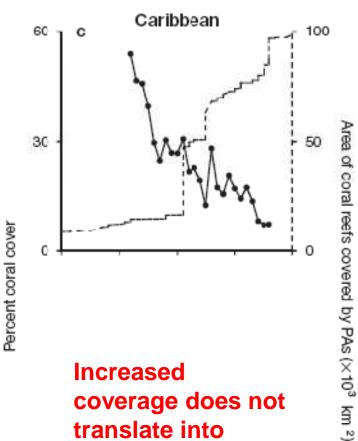
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- Case I: Mora and Sale (2011) assessed the extent to which PAs are preventing the loss of biodiversity by comparing the living planet index to the global temporal trend of the area covered by PAs.

The Living Planet Index reflects changes in the planet's ecosystems by tracking population trends of over 2500 vertebrate species.







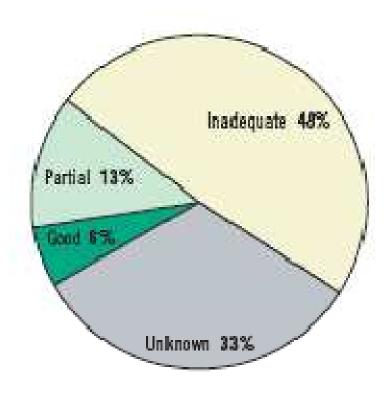
Increased coverage does not translate into success of the **MPA**

Limited success of MPAs

- Management
 - Generally ineffective c science to support man
 - Lack of/ minimal enforce

Reefs at Risk Project,
Burke and Maidens, 2004

Management Effectiveness of Caribbean MPAs



Number of MPAs in the region is approximately 285.

Limited success of MPAs

- Management
 - Generally ineffective capacity, priority, funding, lack of science to support management plans
 - Lack of/ minimal enforcement of regulation

Extent and Coverage

Rarely of adequate size to conserve a representative sample of regional biodiversity or provide adequate protection for species or populations with complex life histories and large area requirements

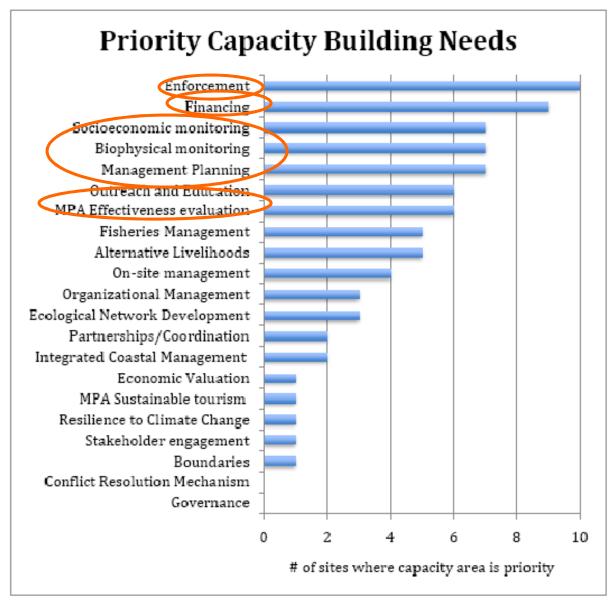
Limited success of MPAs

- Connectivity
 - Marine organisms utilize a variety of habitat types and locations during their life cycle.
 - Protection for migrating species often non-existent outside of protected area
 - Options: Establish very large MPAs with nested marine reserves or Network of MPAs

Unmitigated drivers

- Warming due to increased SST
- Pollutants that originate outside borders of the MPA
- Solution: Reduce anthropogenic stressors the things we can control

- Case 2: Assessment of capacity building needs for management in the Caribbean Region (Gombos et al, 2011)
- Project led by NOAA Coral Reef Conservation in partnership with Caribbean Marine Protected Area Management Network and Forum (CaMPAM)
- Gap analysis using information from 27 MPA sites in 10 Caribbean countries and territories



Regional MPAs: Planning the NBSAP

Enforcement

Technical Support

Budget – where will the funds come from?

Financing

Training/ Higher education

Research – BACI studies – who will undertake?

Mgt. planning; biophysical monitoring; socioeconomic

More staff

Collaboration with other ministries/ institutions

monitoring and Evaluation

MPA Effectiveness evaluation; outreach and education

Regional MPAs: Planning the NBSAP

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References

- Burke, Lauretta and Jonathon Maidens, 2004. Reefs at Risk in the Caribbean. World Resources Institute, Washington DC
- Geoghegan, Tighe, Allan H. Smith, and Katy Thacker, 2001. CHARACTERIZATION OF CARIBBEAN MARINE PROTECTED AREAS: AN ANALYSIS OF ECOLOGICAL, ORGANIZATIONAL, AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS. CANARI Technical Report N. 287
- Gombos, M., A. Arrivillaga, D. Wusinich-Mendez, B. Glazer, S. Frew, G. Bustamante, E. Doyle, A. Vanzella-Khouri, A. Acosta, and B. Causey. 2011. A Management Capacity Assessment of Selected Coral Reef Marine Protected Areas in the Caribbean. Commissioned by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Coral Reef Conservation Program (CRCP), the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute (GCFI) and by the UNEP-CEP Caribbean Marine Protected Area Management Network and Forum (CaMPAM). 269 pp.
- Guaderas, Paulina, Sally D. Hacker, and Jane Lubchenco, 2008. Current Status of Marine Protected Areas in Latin America and the Caribbean. Conservation Biology, 22 (6): 1630-1640.
- Mora, Camilo and Peter F. Sale, 2011. Ongoing global biodiversity loss and the need to move beyond protected areas:

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