

TOWARDS A COHERENT NETWORK OF MARINE PROTECTED AREAS



**PRIORITY ACTIONS NEEDED TO  
ACHIEVE OUR MPA TARGETS**

The need to establish networks of Marine Protected Areas to conserve ecosystems and biodiversity is enshrined in a number of international conventions and agreements including:

- the Convention on Biological Diversity,
- the World Summit on Sustainable Development
- Annex V of the OSPAR Convention.

The UK is committed to establish “an ecologically coherent network of well managed Marine Protected Areas by 2010”[\[1\]](#).

**51**

**27 months to go!**

[\[1\]](#) Defra (2002) Safeguarding our Seas



**EUROPEAN SYMPOSIUM ON MPAs  
AS A TOOL FOR  
FISHERIES MANAGEMENT &  
ECOSYSTEM CONSERVATION**

Emerging science and interdisciplinary  
approaches

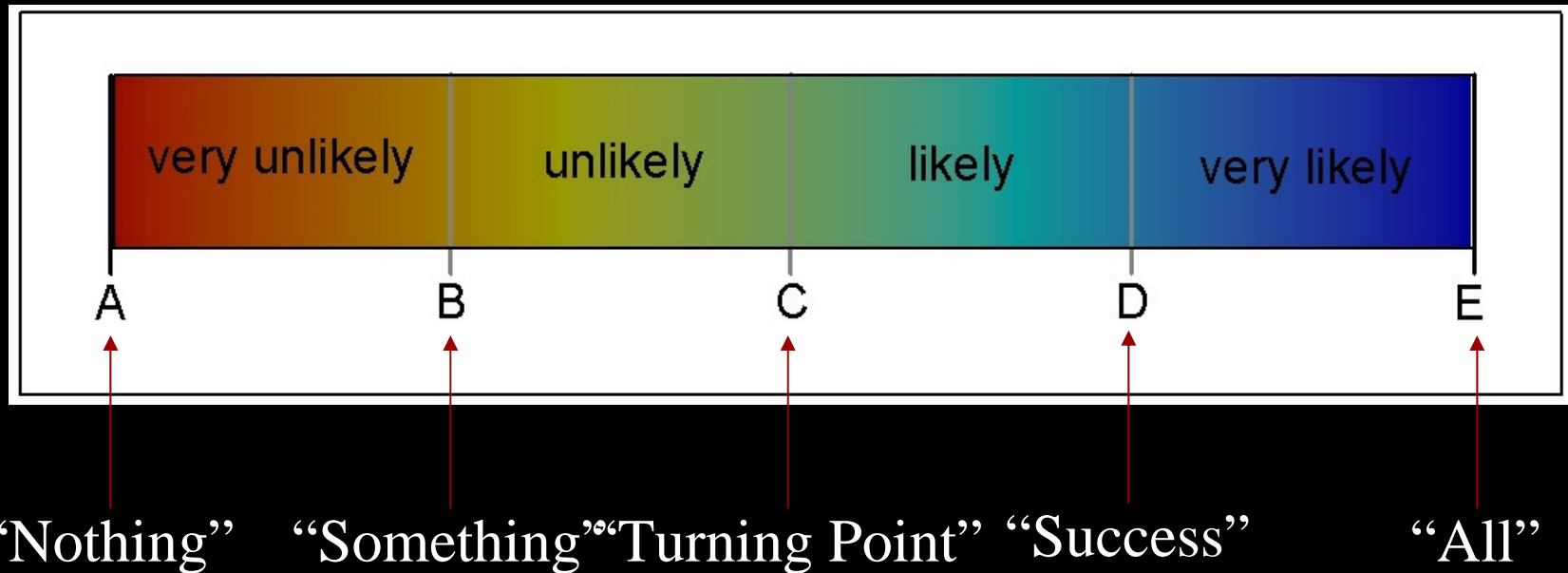


**PROGRAMME**



- Scientific studies on effects of MPAs well established
- Approaches to management
- Wider implications
- Building networks
  - defining/assessing
  - modelling
  - stakeholders
  - developing science

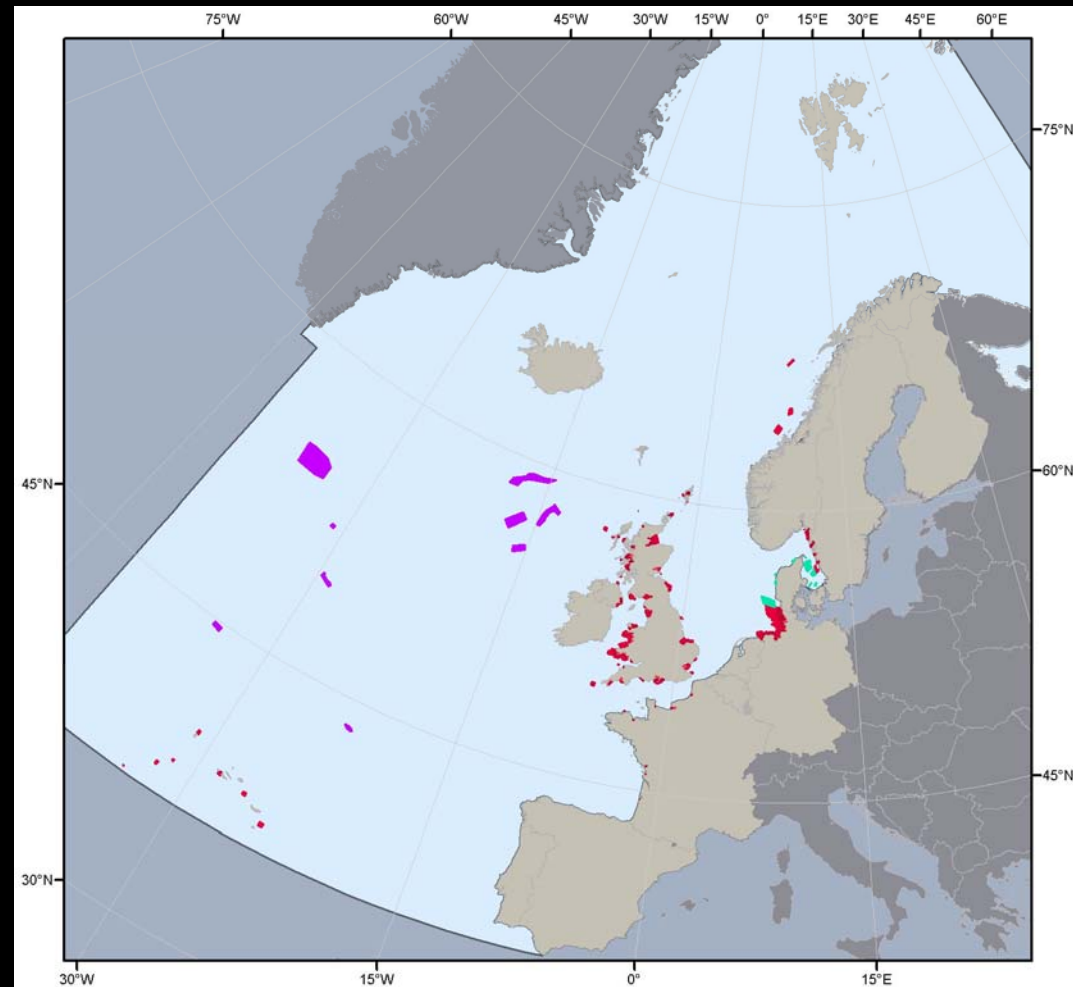
# Eco-Coherence is a likelihood of several combined ecosystem attributes



With thanks to Jeff Ardron, German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation.

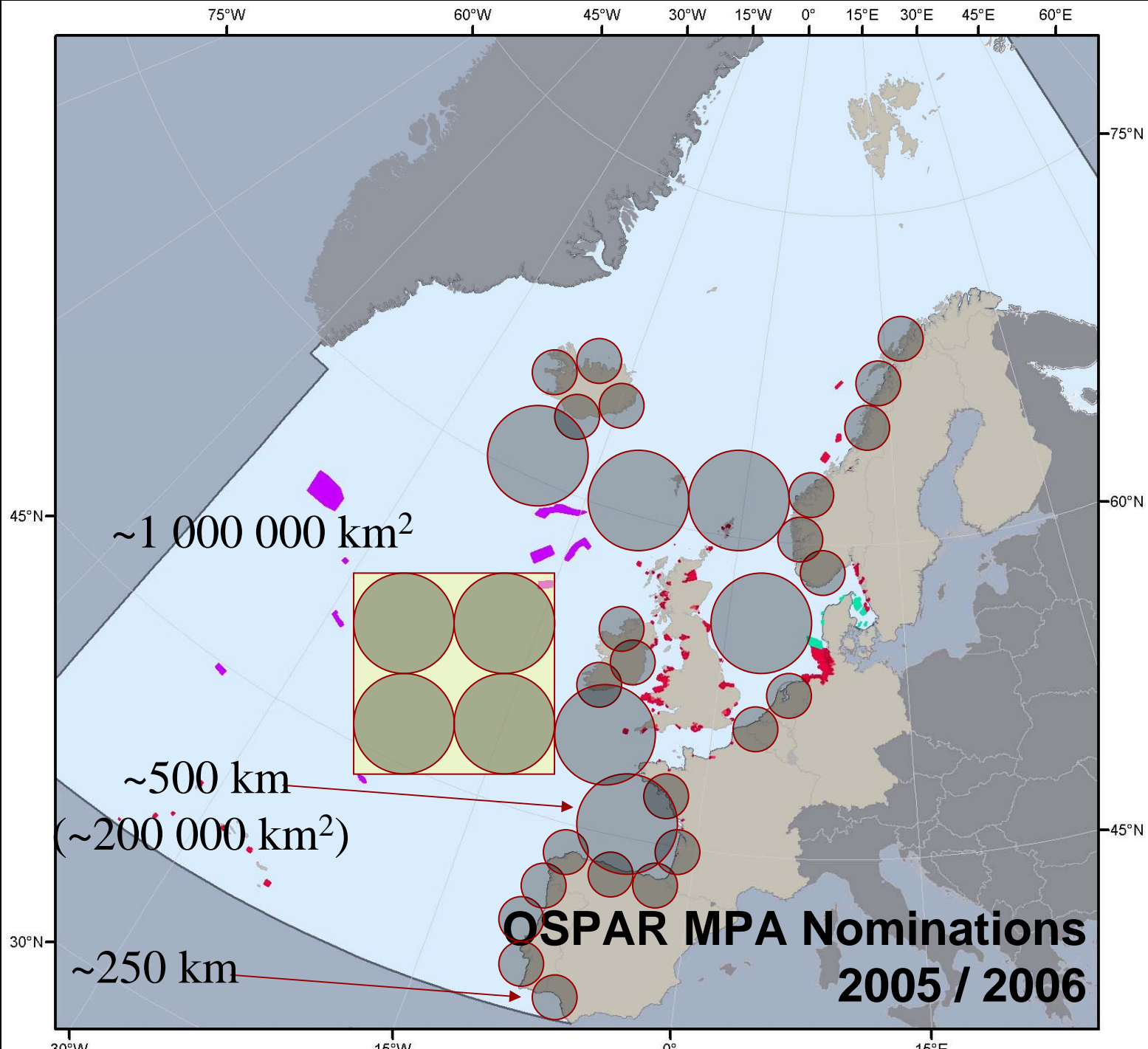
# Ecologically coherent network OSPAR NETWORK ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

1. Representativity
2. Adequacy
3. Replication
4. Connectivity





With thanks  
to Jeff  
Ardron,  
German  
Federal  
Agency for  
Nature  
Conservation



# WELL MANAGED MPAs

- Self assessment
- Specific issues

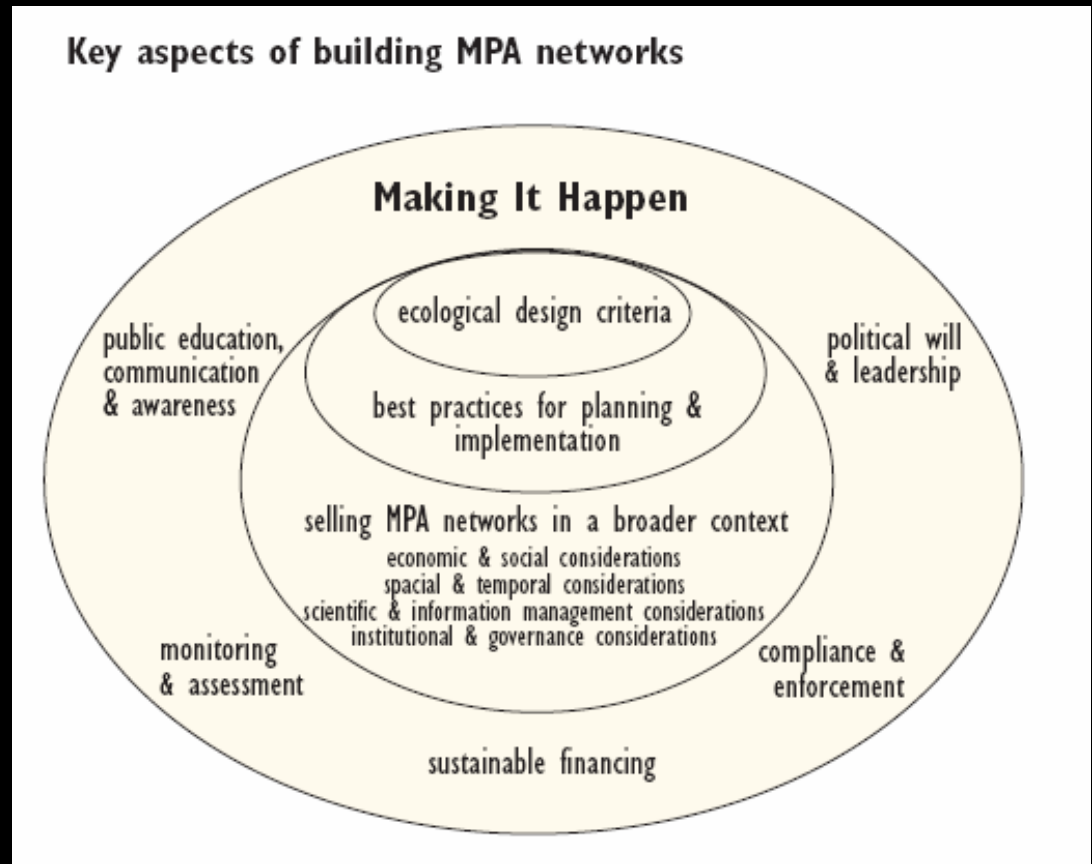
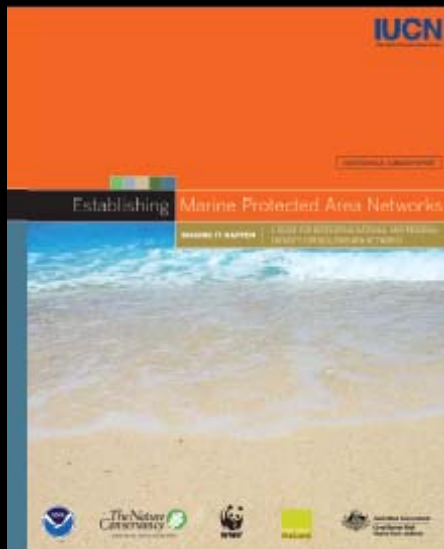


# NETWORK DESIGN



- How are we doing this?
- Double badging
- Gap analysis

# WCPA guide for developing national and regional capacity for building MPA networks



Day, J.C. & Laffoley, D.d'A (2006) Self-assessment checklist for building networks of MPAs. WCPA/IUCN. <http://www.iucn.org/themes/wcpa/biome/marine/checklist.html>

# WCPA Checklist

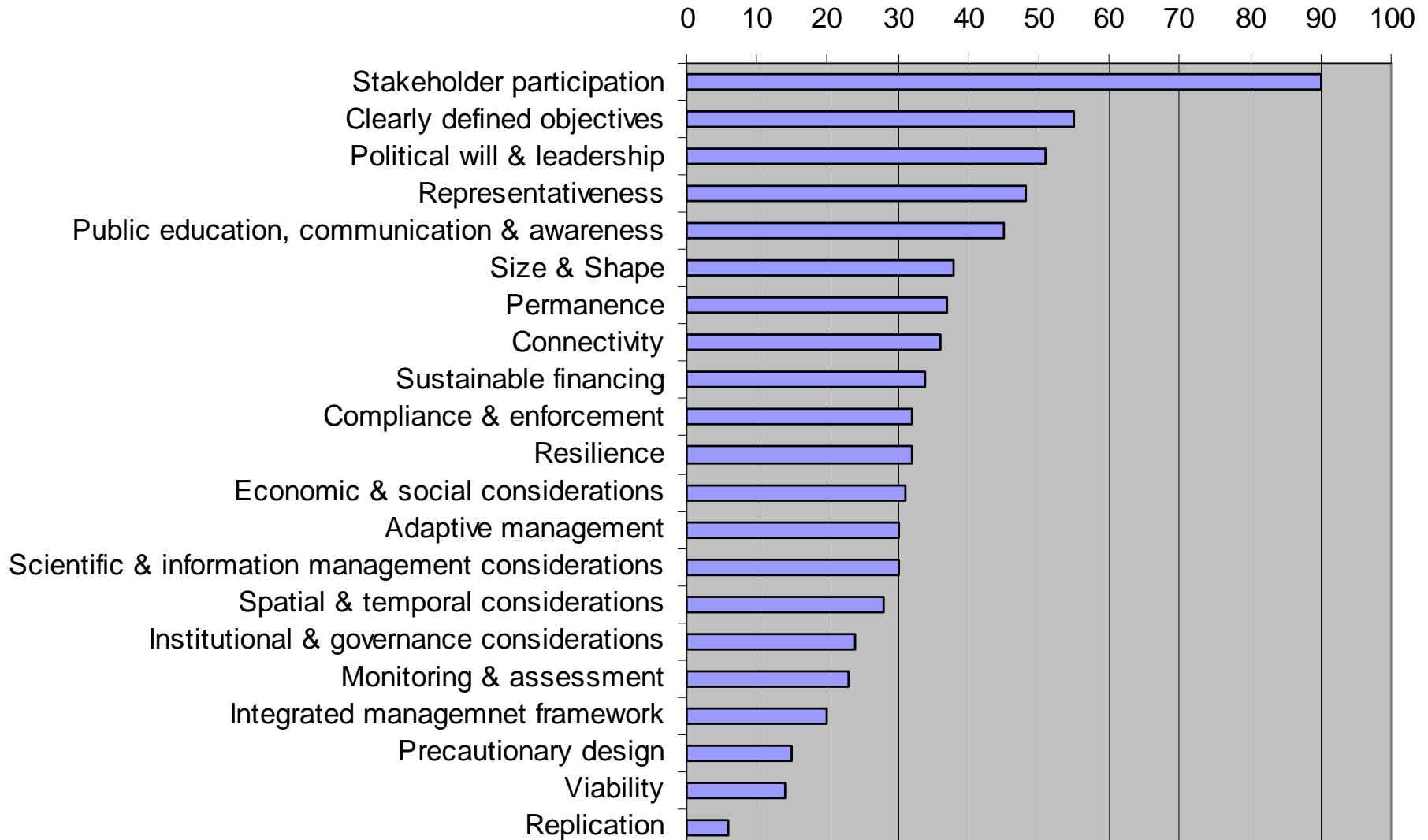
Audience

Stage in process

Overlapping issues

		Topic	your choice
ecological design	1	Representativeness (representative examples of known marine habitats and/or ecological processes)	
	2	Replication (spatially separate replicates of no-take areas)	
	3	Viability (includes self-sustaining viable no-take areas)	
	4	Precautionary design	
	5	Permanence (backing by efficient combination of legislative instruments which provide long-term protection)	
	6	Connectivity (maximise known ecological processes)	
	7	Resilience (% free from extractive or habitat altering activities or other significant human-induced stresses)	
	8	Size & shape (design and implement to maximise effectiveness to achieve ecological objectives)	
best practice	9	Clearly defined objectives	
	10	Stakeholder participation	
	11	Integrated management framework (planning & management at national to local scales)	
	12	Adaptive management	
broader considerations	13	Economic & social considerations	
	14	Spatial & temporal considerations (design includes consideration of ecological processes, connectivity and external influences)	
	15	Scientific & information management considerations	
	16	Institutional & governance considerations (vertical and horizontal integration amongst agencies, regional and local groups)	
key elements	17	Political will & leadership	
	18	Public education, communication & awareness	
	19	Monitoring & Assessment	
	20	Sustainable financing	
	21	Compliance & enforcement	

# Delegates priorities



# Comments on priorities

## STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION

“Essential to ensure equitability, compliance and pragmatic management arrangements”

## PUBLIC EDUCATION & AWARENESS

“People need to know why these things are happening”

## CLEAR OBJECTIVES

The polarisation and stalemate over further implementation is linked in most cases to “fuzzy” objectives.

## POLITICAL WILL

Ministers are the ones who sign the orders – all the “proof” in the world wont persuade them if they thing there is a big lobby opposed

## GOVERNANCE

Without good governance particularly transparency an coherence between stakeholders

## REPRESENTATIVENESS

Key tenet of a coherent network. Opens up the possibility of using available information (rather than resource intensive survey) ensuring all habitats covered, and flexibility to take account of socio-economic interests in a creative way.

WHAT NEXT?

Alexander the Great was reputed to have been the first person to have gone to the ocean “merely to study the fish”



