



8th June 2022 – Stakeholder engagement in the marine environment- Corriente XXI



Stakeholder engagement in the marine environment

8th June 2022, Brussels, Belgium





OCEANOGAMI
Build your Ocean Responsibility
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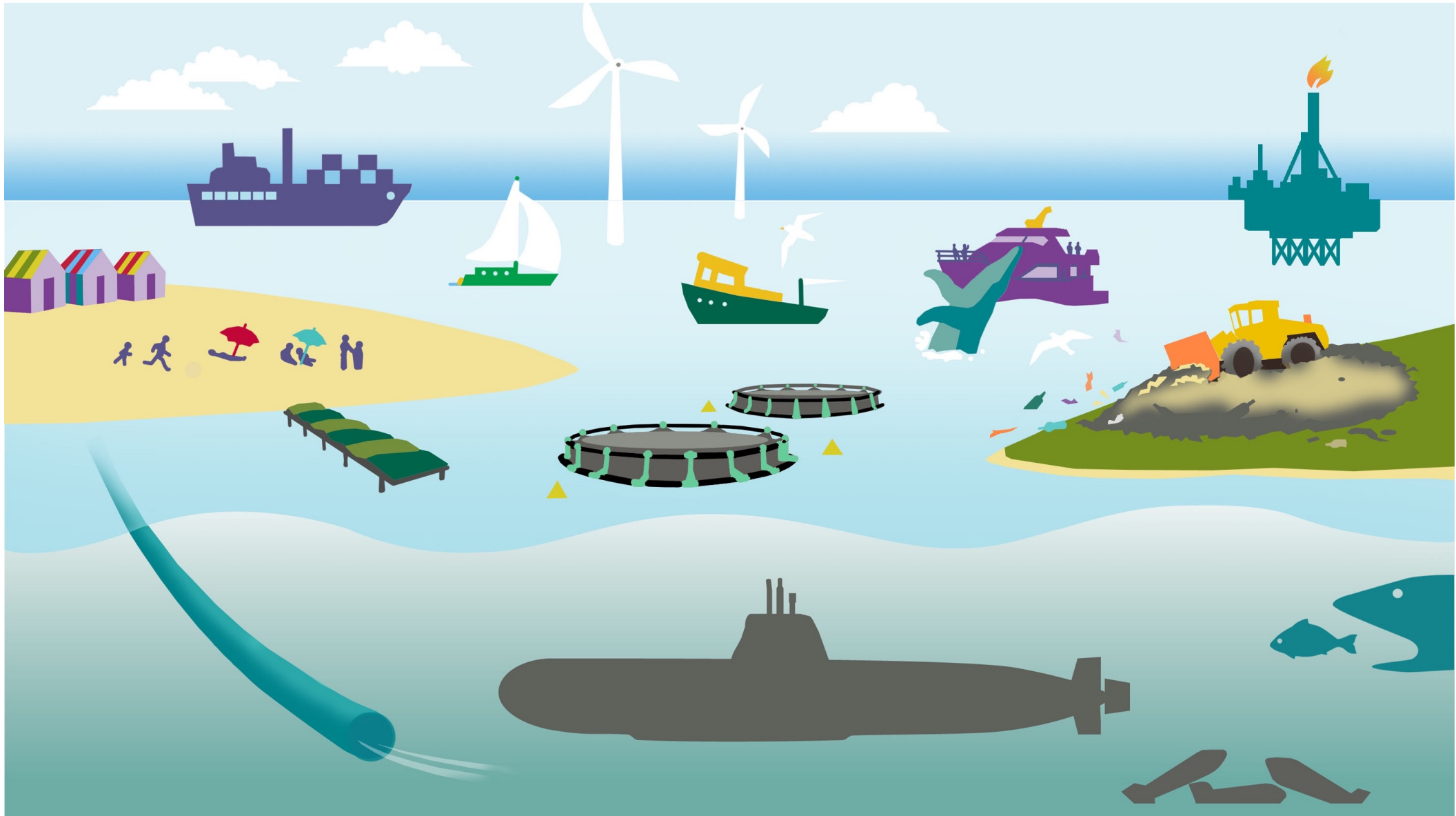
Founder of Ocean Raye
1st Class Honours Team
Entrepreneurship



- 
- A large, cartoonish orange fish with white stripes and round glasses is swimming in a vibrant coral reef. The fish is looking towards the right. The background is filled with various colorful corals in shades of pink, yellow, and orange, set against a light blue-green water background.
- Ask anytime
 - Be participative and with a learner attitude!



Marine Protected Areas and the mapping challenge





Marine Protected Areas and the mapping challenge



Marine Protection by Country

6.1 %

of national marine areas
are in implemented and fully /
highly protected zones

84 %

of global fully / highly protected
area
is within national marine areas

7 countries

have protected at least 10% of
their marine areas in implemented
and fully / highly protected zones



CBD (2010)

Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems.

Source: mpatlas.org



Marine Protected Areas and the mapping challenge



Hope Spots






Undefined MPA Campaigns



MPA Campaigns

BY STATUS:

-  UNIMPLEMENTED MPA
-  PROPOSED MPA
-  CAMPAIGN AREA

Globally Important Marine Areas

IDENTIFIED BY:

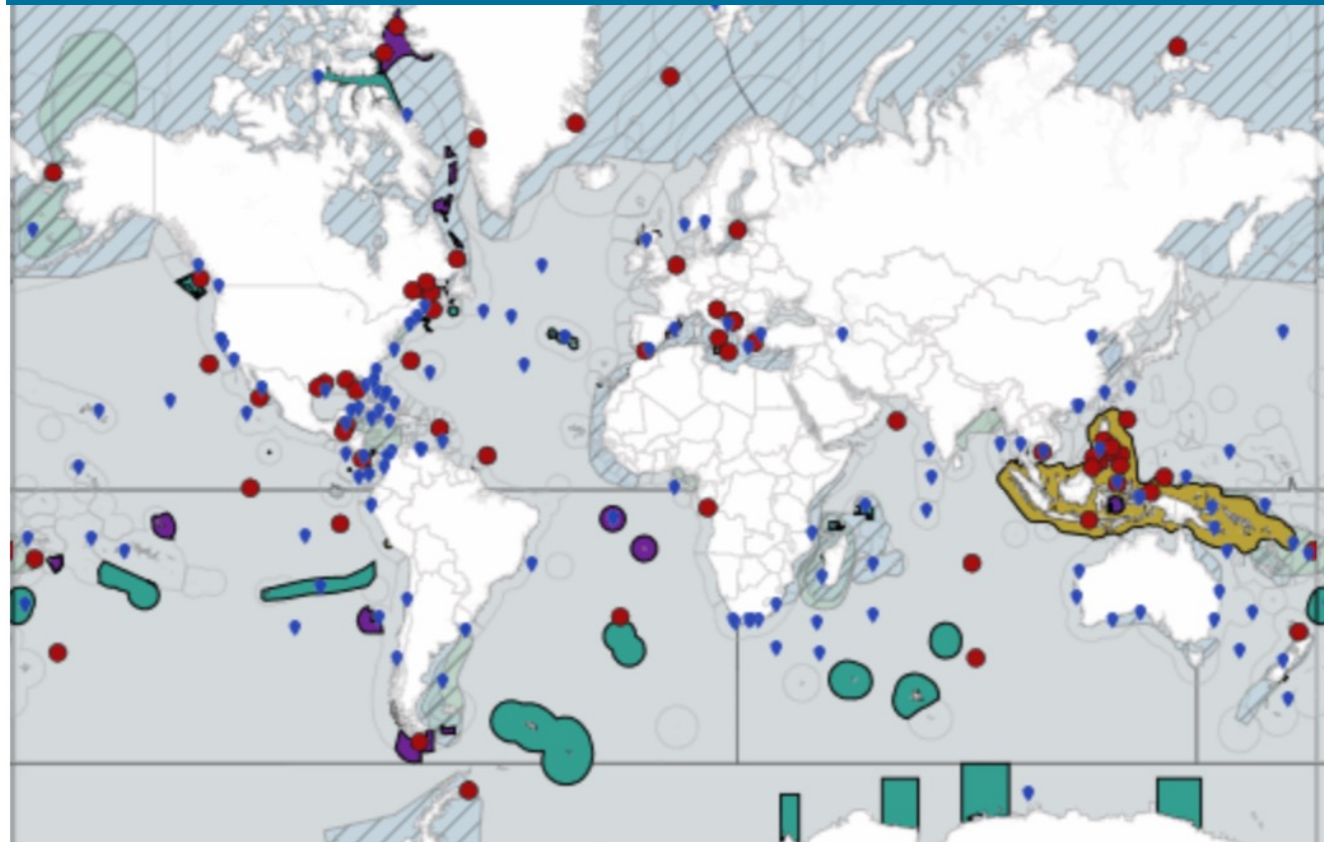
-  CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL
-  WWF
-  WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Exclusive Economic Zones



Ocean Basins

In 2014: The World Parks Congress increased their recommendation for 30% of the oceans to be highly protected by 2030.



Source: mpatlas.org



Marine Protected Areas and the mapping challenge



Features of Marine Protected Areas Worldwide

No-Use Zone

No activities permitted.

No-Take Zone

Measures are taken to protect species whose populations may be affected in other zones/areas. Examples include spawning and nursery grounds.

Non-extractive activities are permitted, such as diving and mooring.

Buffer Zone

Transitional zones from no-take zones to multiple-use zones.

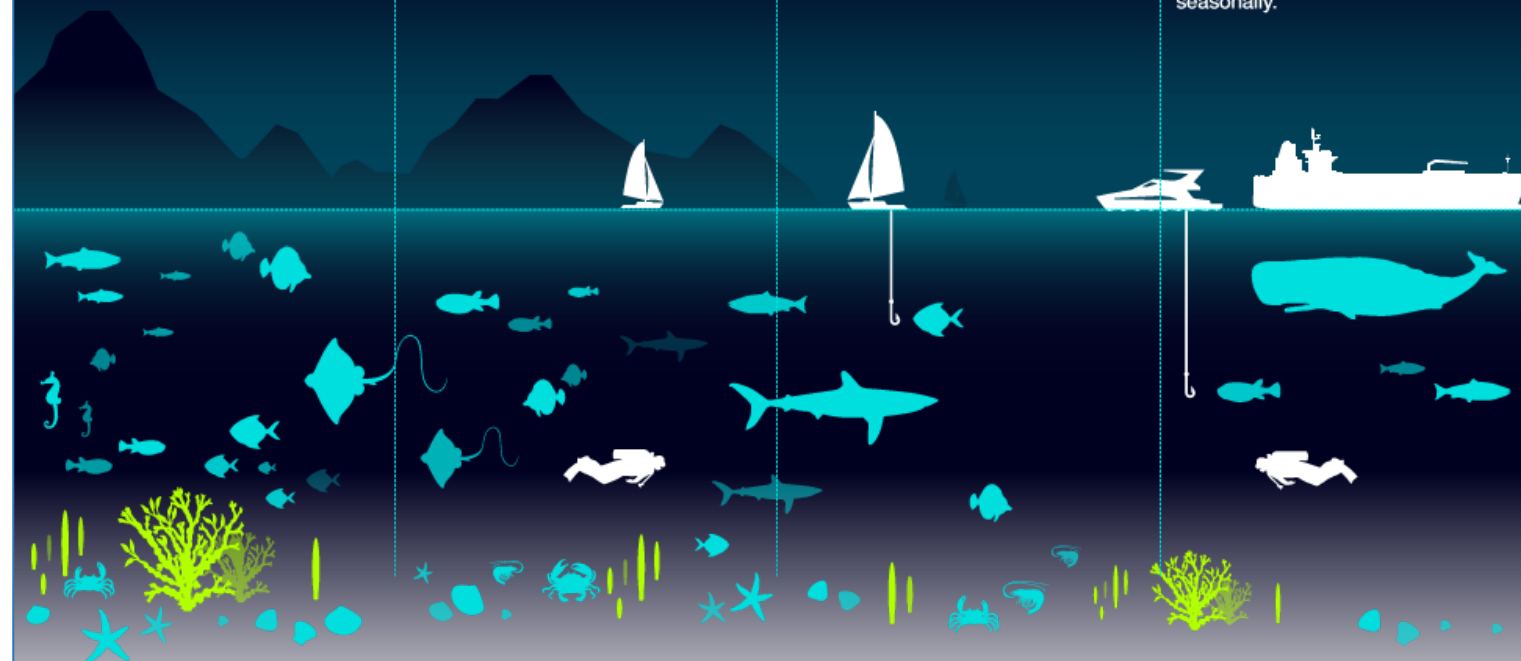
Moderate activities, such as hook-and-line fishing, limited aquaculture, and limited tourism are permitted.

Multi-Use Zone

All tourism, fishing and aquaculture activities permitted.

Permitted activities include diving and snorkeling, artisanal fishing, large-scale commercial fishing, and aquaculture.

Activities may be restricted seasonally.



SOURCE:
Marine Managed Areas: What, Why, and Where, Science to Action

Legal Framework for MPAs



Marine Protected Areas and the mapping challenge



What do we mean by stakeholders?





Marine Protected Areas and the mapping challenge



- Can you mention some stakeholders?



Marine Protected Areas and the mapping challenge



Discussion points

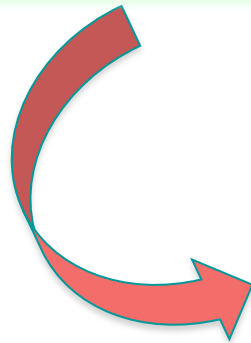
- *What kind of stakeholders have you been engaged with?*
- *Is it informal or formal engagement?*
- *Level of engagement?*
- *What have the benefits been?*
- *What are some of the challenges?*



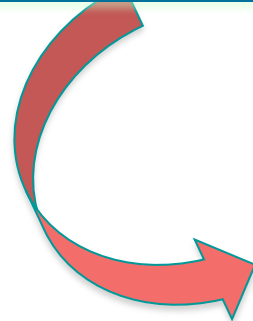
Marine Protected Areas and the mapping challenge

DEVELOPING PARTNERSHIPS WITH STAKEHOLDERS

1. Most MPAs are finding that their greatest successes are grounded in their ability to work with stakeholders.



2. With few exceptions, stakeholder engagement has become an integral part of marine resource management.



3. Many MPAs pay particular attention to viewing “communities” as their primary stakeholder group.



Marine Protected Areas and the mapping challenge



STAKEHOLDERS MAY INCLUDE

- **Local communities**
- ***Subsistence-level fishers***
- **Commercial fishers**
- ***Mariculture industry***
- **MPA management authority**
- ***Local municipal government***
- **Regional government**
- ***National government***
- **Tourism industry**
- **Local conservation groups**
- ***International conservation groups***
- **Community development organizations**
- ***Indigenous people's organizations***
- **Women's groups**
- ***Scientists***
- **Educators**
- ***Nongovernmental Organizations***



THE MAPPING CHALLENGE!

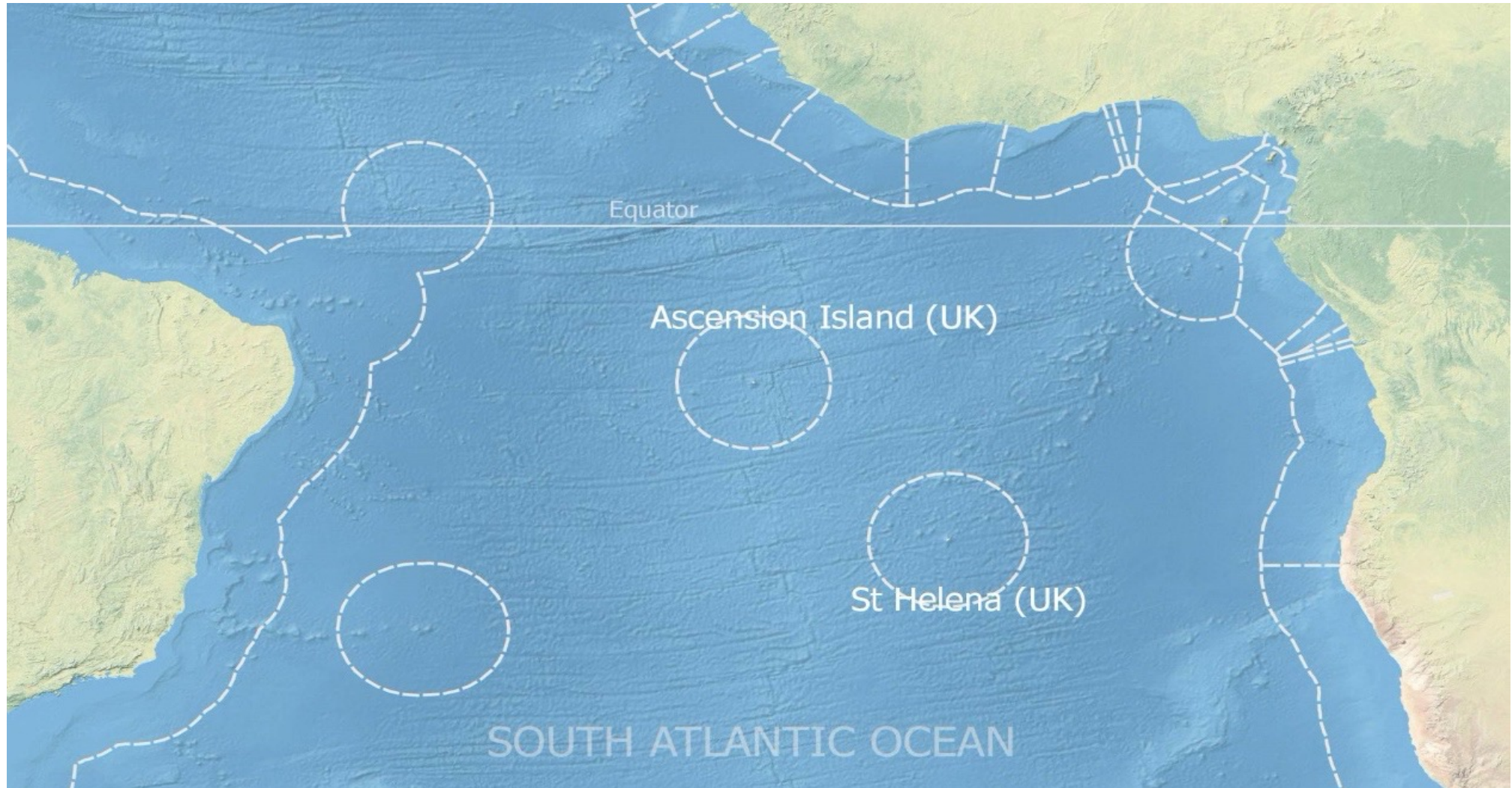
ASCENCION ISLAND MPA





THE MAPPING CHALLENGE!

ASCENSION ISLAND MPA





THE MAPPING CHALLENGE!

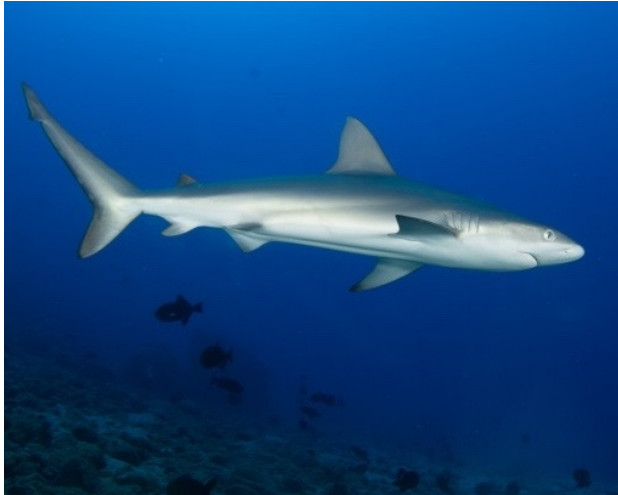
ASCENCION ISLAND MPA





THE MAPPING CHALLENGE!

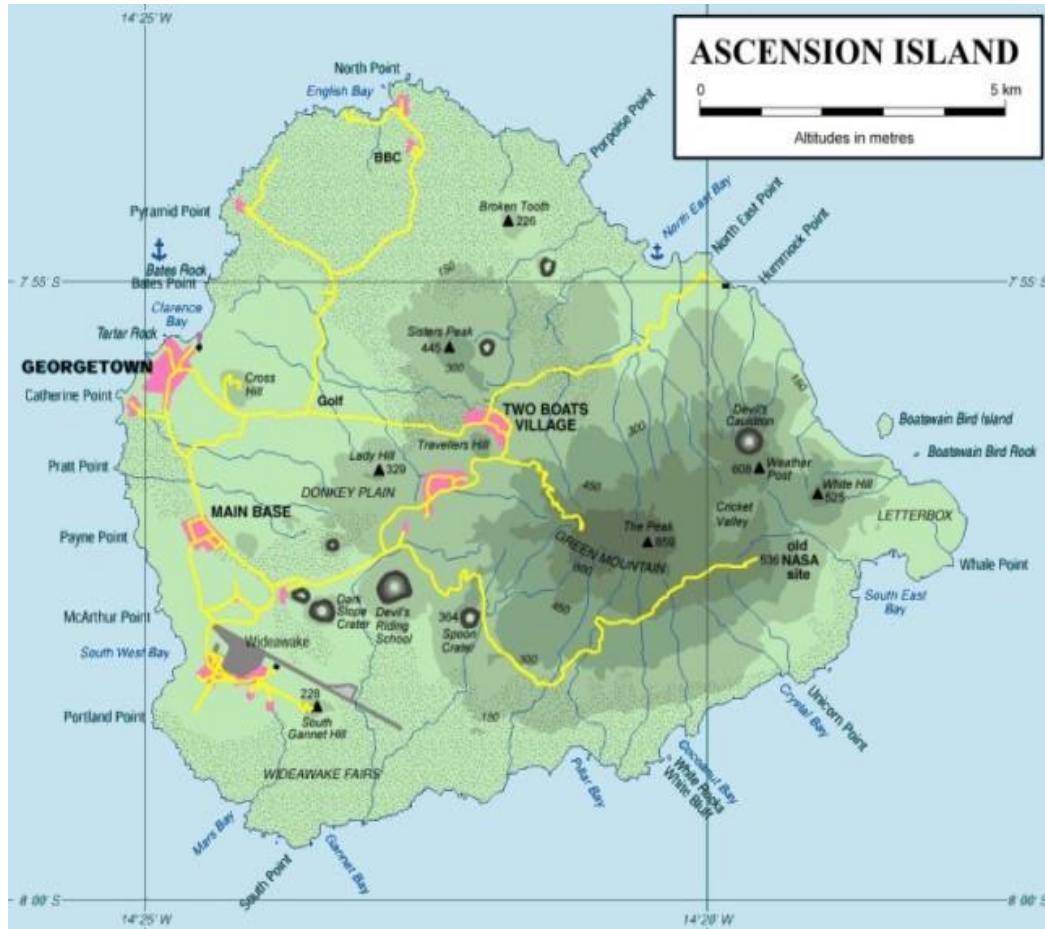
ASCENCION ISLAND MPA





THE MAPPING CHALLENGE!

ASCENSION ISLAND MPA



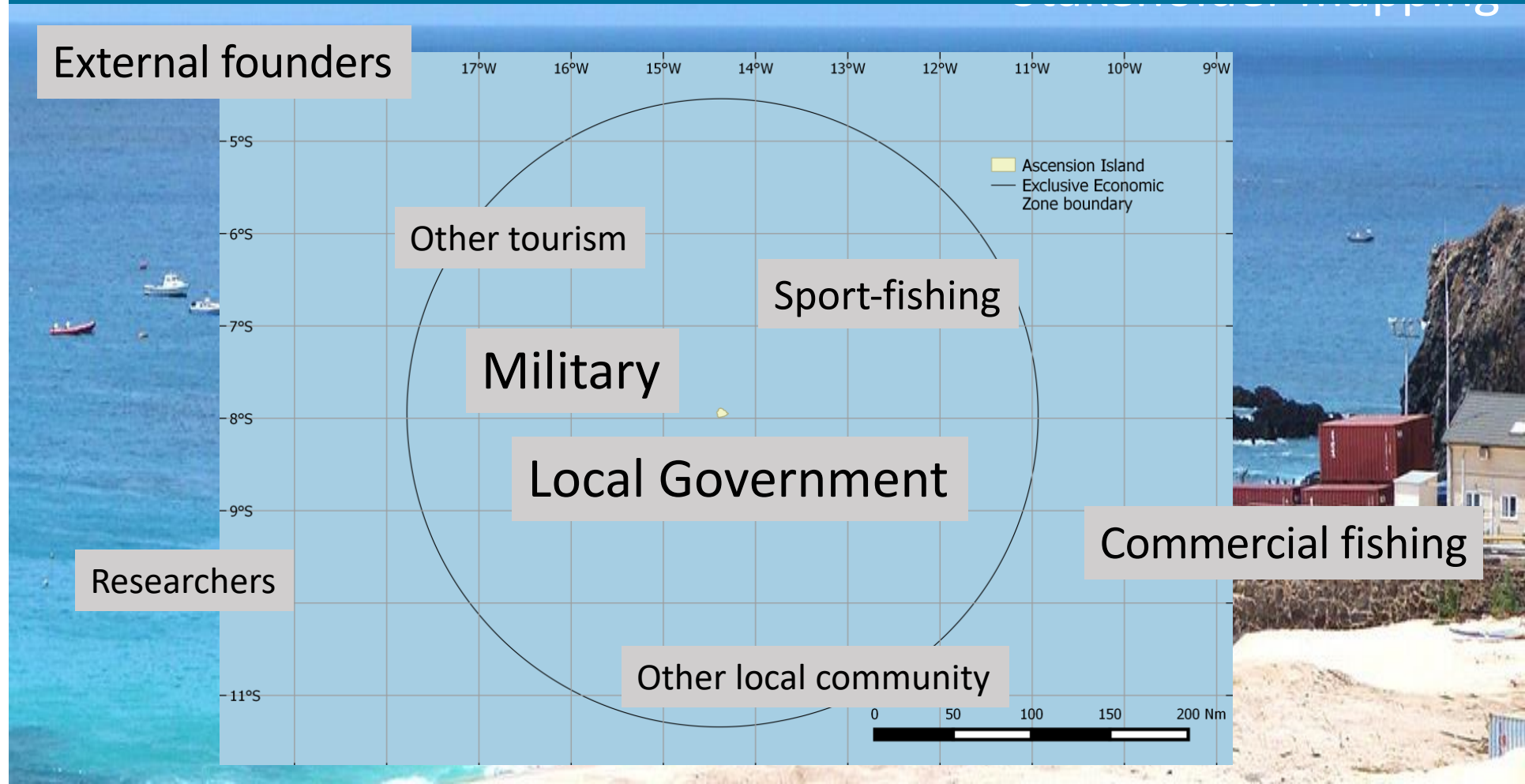
- UK overseas territory
- One of the biggest MPAs in the Atlantic with 445.390 km² (2019)
- Commercial fishing and mineral extraction banned
- 800 residents, only military or government
- Very limited tourism
- Sport-fishing main tourism activity
- Recreational fisheries

91 km²



THE MAPPING CHALLENGE!

ASCENSION ISLAND MPA





THE MAPPING CHALLENGE!

ASCENCION ISLAND MPA



Source: <https://globalfishingwatch.org/>

Commercial fishing



THE MAPPING CHALLENGE!

ASCENCION ISLAND MPA



Cultural heritage



Natural heritage



THE MAPPING CHALLENGE!

ASCENSION ISLAND MPA



Tourism- sport fishing

Sport fishing (tourism operators)



THE MAPPING CHALLENGE!

ASCENCION ISLAND MPA



The Inshore Fisheries Advisory Council (IFAC) help to increase public engagement and define monitoring and management strategies for inshore species



Sport-fishing (local community)



THE MAPPING CHALLENGE!

ASCENCION ISLAND MPA



Engagement and enforcement with local communities to avoid unsustainable practices, such as sub-aquatic spear-fishing

Sport-fishing (local community)- Illegal



THE MAPPING CHALLENGE!

ASCENCION ISLAND MPA



Investing in education aids to promote future environmental advocates

Local community



Imagine a marine or coastal area that you would like to protect!
Map the area and share them afterwards in the main room

- Divide in 3-4 groups and establish the specific area of focus
- Identify features of importance
- Identify other uses in and around the MPA
- Identify the stakeholders and map them (try to think about their values and interests)
- Identify a problem from the morning exercise
- TIME: 45 MINUTES



The ocean is yours!

MAP YOUR MARINE OR COASTAL AREA AND STAKEHOLDERS

Site Characterization

***MPA Jurisdictional
Boundaries***



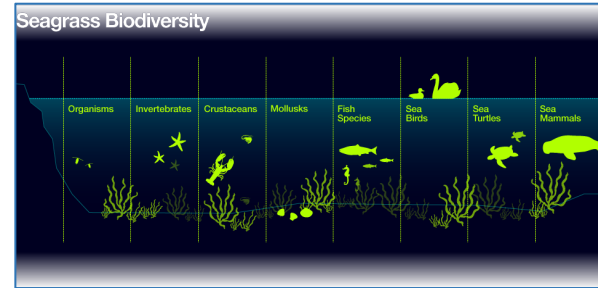
Site Characterization

Key Infrastructure



Site Characterization

Biogeographic Setting



Site Characterization

Land-based Human Uses



Site Characterization

Water-based Human Uses





The ocean is yours!

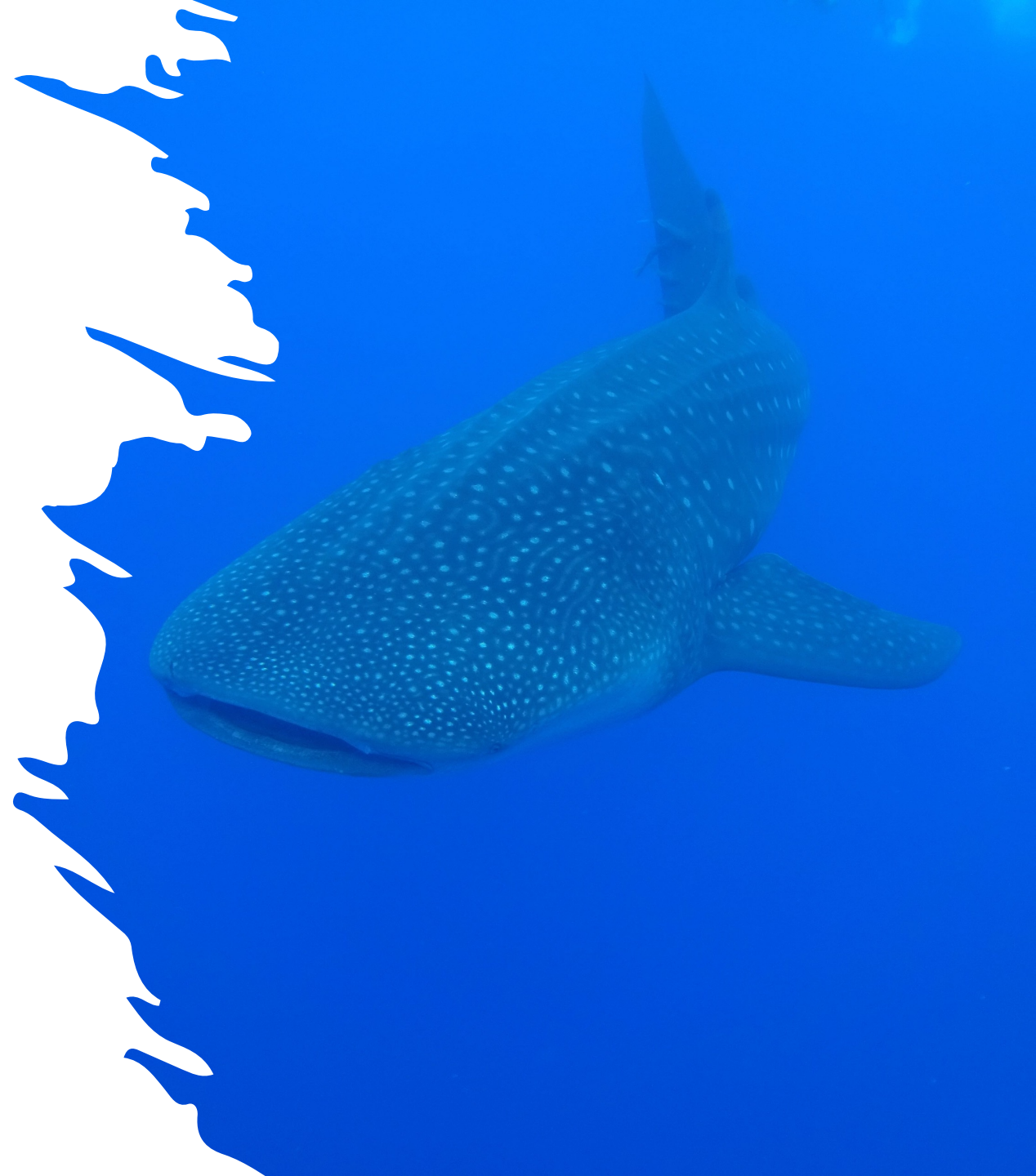
MAP YOUR MARINE OR COASTAL AREA AND STAKEHOLDERS





*SHARING IS
CARING!*

*The ocean is yours!
5 min per group!*





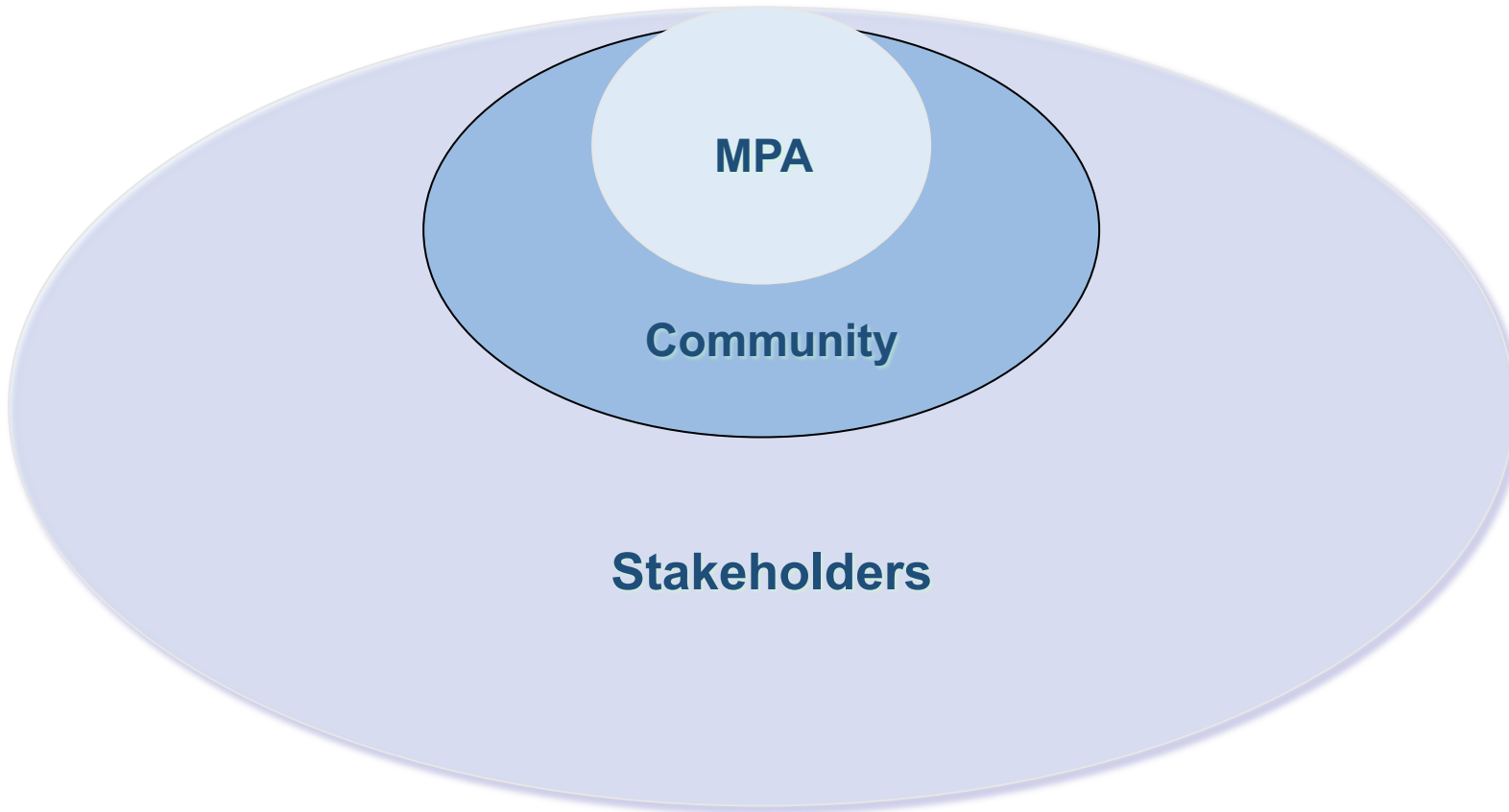
**BREAK
TIME!**





Stakeholder engagement and the common vision challenge

LOCAL COMMUNITIES



- often live in or adjacent to MPAs
- may have long standing economic, social, cultural, or historic ties to both the coastal and marine environment that is now a MPA

COMMUNITIES VS. STAKEHOLDERS



Stakeholder engagement and the common vision challenge

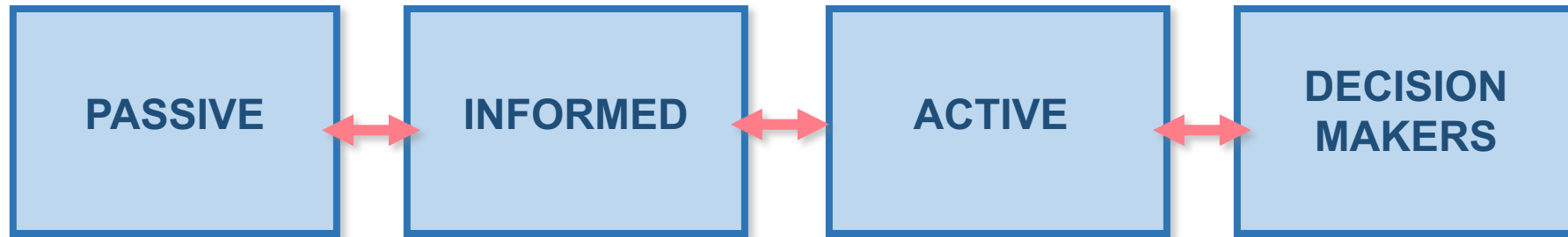
LOCAL COMMUNITIES

- In regards to communities, stakeholders as a whole are not a homogenous group
- not all community members have the same interest
- through strong partnerships with the communities we find ways to accommodate this plurality
 - women's groups or unions
 - students
 - religious groups
 - social groups
 - families
 - clubs or organizations
 - user groups directly dependent on the resources (which contain sub-groups such as tourism operators, fishers)
 - secondary user groups such as marina owners, fish processors, restaurants



Stakeholder engagement and the common vision challenge

LEVELS OF ENGAGEMENT



Empowerment: is the process of discovering that you have the power to make a difference. Once stakeholders realize they have power, they are more likely to become engaged.



THE COMMON VISION CHALLENGE!

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE MPAs





THE COMMON VISION CHALLENGE!

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE MPAs





THE COMMON VISION CHALLENGE!

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE MPAs





THE COMMON VISION CHALLENGE!

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE MPAs

LOCAL COMMUNITIES: Gender & MPAs

MPA management needs to be responsive to gender issues in terms of ensuring women's participation at the stakeholder level.

- The role of women in coastal and marine resource management tends to be overlooked,
- Recognition of gender differences and their integration into MPA planning increases the chance of both men and women participating in the benefits from MPAs.





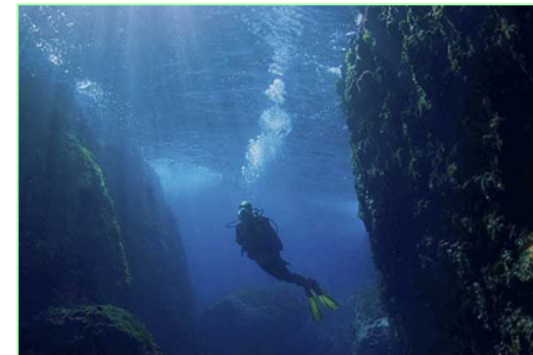
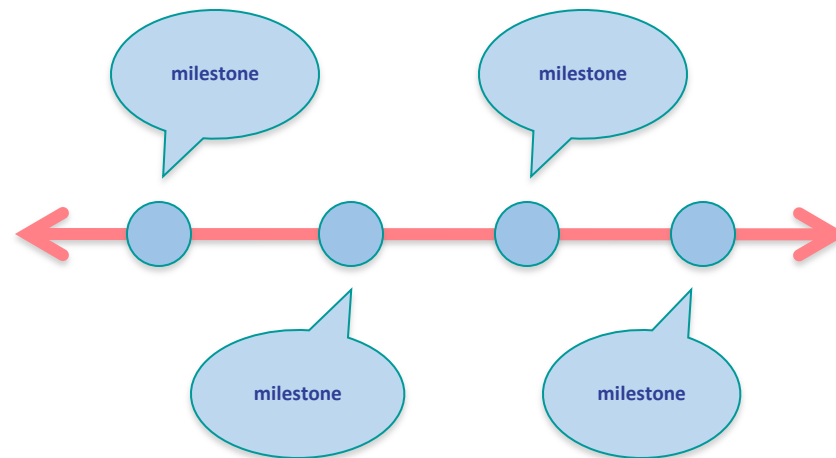
BUILDING A COMMON VISION WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES





←
*Where
we are*

→
*Where
we want
to be*





STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT FOR A FUTURE VISION

The ocean is yours!

How do you see the future of your MPA?
Role play as one of your identified stakeholders!



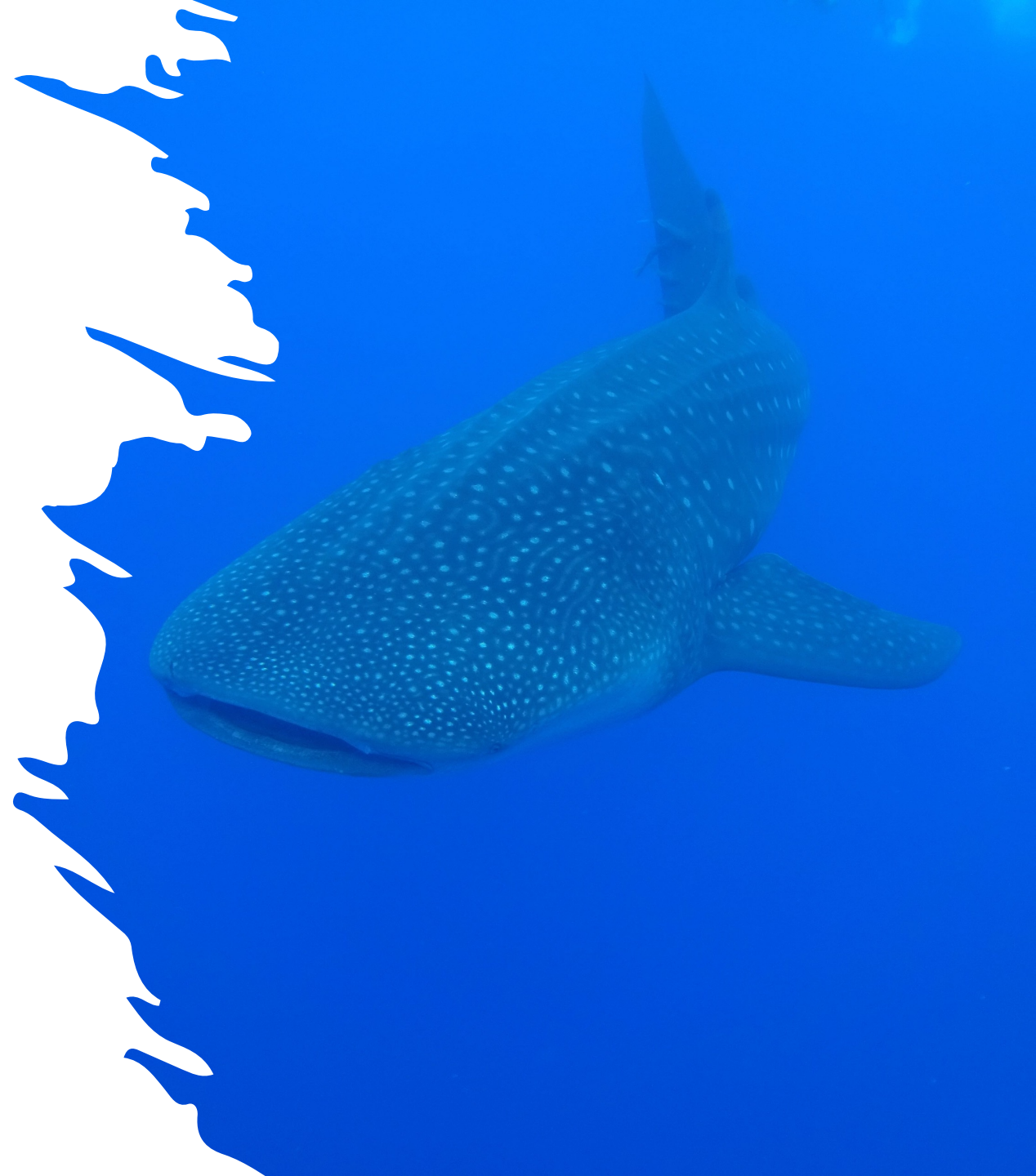
- 1) In each of the 3-4 groups, each person will represent a different stakeholder**
- 2) Together you will describe the condition of your MPA in its present state**
- 3) for each one of these attributes, describe what you would like that to look like 10 years from now**
- 4) develop a timeline with milestones and determine what has to incrementally change for you to realize the “vision”.**

TIME: 30 minutes



*SHARING IS
CARING!*

*The ocean is yours!
5 min per group!*



WRAP-UP!




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