

Regional Workshop Priority Coastal and Marine Protected Areas - MAR



Methodology steps – 2015 process

Methodology design

1. Components
 - 1.1 Factors-parameters
2. Criteria
3. (Questionnaire – Coastal Marine Protected Areas situation)

Component 1.→	Factor	Parameter 1.1→	Criteria (depending on the national priorities) 2. →	Question 3.
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2015 Methodology steps

Component	Weighted score (1-100%)
A. BIOPHYSICAL / BIODIVERSITY	
B. THREATS	
C. SOCIAL AND CULTURAL	
D. INSTITUTIONAL /MANAGEMENT	
E. FINANCING	
Sum	100%

2015 Methodology steps – Factors-parameters

Factor

Parameter

B. THREATS

B.1 Unsustainable fishing

Trends in key commercial fish density (g/100 m²)

B.2 Coastal and tourism development

Trends in unregulated - inappropriate coastal and tourism development

Loss of coastal habitat (mangrove/coastal vegetation)

B.3 Increased occurrence of natural disturbances

Frequency of natural disturbances (eg hurricanes)

B.4 Level of water pollution

Level of physical-chemical water pollution

B.5 Climate threats

Scope of climate threats (water acidification / increase in water temperature, resulting: coral bleaching) in % of CMPA

B.6 Other threats

Number of threats significantly affecting the CMPA (eg. lionfish, tigerfish, oil extraction)

2015 Methodology – Criteria

Factor	Parameter	Criteria based on the priorities of each country	
		A Option	B Option
A.1 Extent of the protected area	Extent (number of hectares)*	The larger the CMPA, the higher the priority	The smaller the CMPA, the higher the priority
A.2 Connectivity (proximity to other CMPA)	Proximity and flow to other protected areas, fish refuges and other management mechanisms	The higher the connectivity/proximity of the CMPA to other CMPA, the higher the priority	The lower the connectivity/proximity of the CMPA to other CMPA, the higher the priority
A.3 Resilience	Ability/time of coral reefs to recover from natural and human disturbances	The greater the ability/time of coral reefs to recover, the higher the priority	The smaller the ability/time of coral reefs to recover, the higher the priority
A.4 Presence and status of ecosystems	Reef Health Index (especies/key ecosystems: coral reefs, fleshy macroalgae, herbivorous and commercial fish)	The smaller the presence (%) of key ecosystems, the higher the priority	The greater presence (%) of key ecosystems, the higher the priority

2015 Methodology

[CMPA questionnaire](#)

Methodology 2015

Main changes 2007 -2015 methodology:

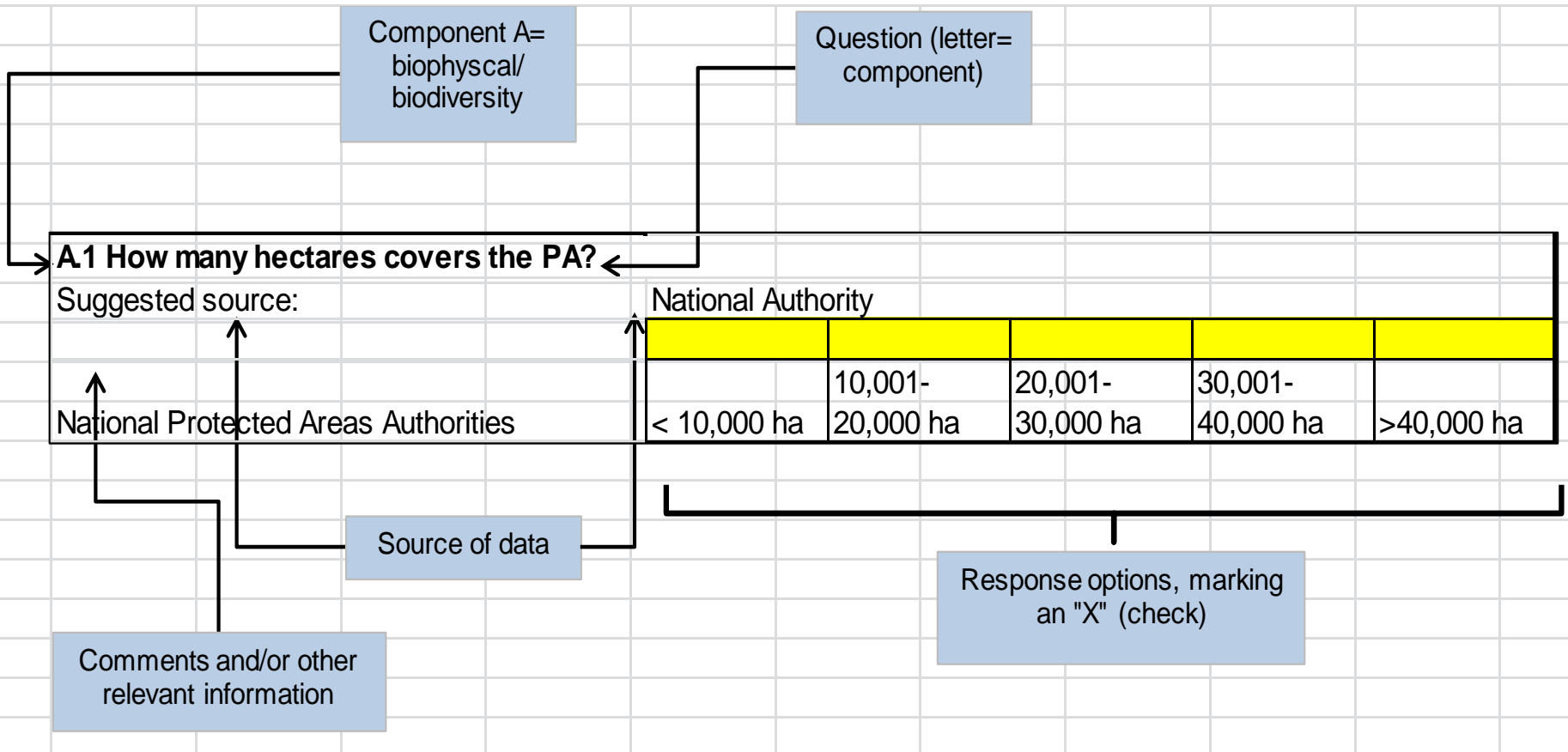
- Climate change issues (IPCC 2014 global & regional reports) and Red Ecosystems List incorporation
- More detail in ecosystem situation (> data available)
- More accurate list of threats
- Socioeconomic factors grouping
- disaggregation management effectiveness

Methodology steps: Before the workshop

- CMPA & Participants list elaboration (National authorities consultation)
- Call, questionnaires and filling guide distribution

Filling Scheme

CMPA Questionnaire



Metodology Steps At the Workshop

1. Review the CMPA and inclusion of others in the analysis → Questionnaire filled
2. Plenary discussion: Components weighing

Component	Weighted score (1-100%)
A. BIOPHYSICAL / BIODIVERSITY	
B. THREATS	
C. SOCIAL AND CULTURAL	
D. INSTITUTIONAL /MANAGEMENT	
E. FINANCING	
Sum	100%

Methodology Steps: At the workshop

3. Plenary discussion: Weighting factors-parameters

B. THREATS	B.1 Unsustainable fishing	Trends in key commercial fish density (g/100 m ²)
	B.2 Coastal and tourism development	Trends in unregulated - inappropriate coastal and tourism development
		Loss of coastal habitat (mangrove/coastal vegetation)
	B.3 Increased occurrence of natural disturbances	Frequency of natural disturbances (eg hurricanes)
	B.4 Level of water pollution	Level of physical-chemical water pollution
	B.5 Climate threats	Scope of climate threats (water acidification / increase in water temperature, resulting: coral bleaching) in % of CMPA
	B.6 Other threats	Number of threats significantly affecting the CMPA (eg. lionfish, tigerfish, oil extraction)

Methodology steps: At the workshop

4. Plenary discussion: Criteria selection

Factor	Parameter	Criteria based on the priorities of each country	
		A Option	B Option
A.1 Extent of the protected area	Extent (number of hectares)*	The larger the CMPA, the higher the priority	The smaller the CMPA, the higher the priority
A.2 Connectivity (proximity to other CMPA)	Proximity and flow to other protected areas, fish refuges and other management mechanisms	The higher the connectivity/proximity of the CMPA to other CMPA, the higher the priority	The lower the connectivity/proximity of the CMPA to other CMPA, the higher the priority
A.3 Resilience	Ability/time of coral reefs to recover from natural and human disturbances	The greater the ability/time of coral reefs to recover, the higher the priority	The smaller the ability/time of coral reefs to recover, the higher the priority
A.4 Presence and status of ecosystems	Reef Health Index (species/key ecosystems: coral reefs, fleshy macroalgae, herbivorous and commercial fish)	The smaller the presence (%) of key ecosystems, the higher the priority	The greater presence (%) of key ecosystems, the higher the priority

Methodology steps: At the workshop

5. Rating questionnaires according to valuation table generated in the workshop

Criteria A: The larger CMPA the higher priority

1	2	3	4	5
< 10,000 ha	10,001- 20,000 ha	20,001- 30,000 ha	30,001- 40,000 ha	>40,000 ha

Criteria B: The smaller CMPA the higher priority

5	4	3	2	1
< 10,000 ha	10,001- 20,000 ha	20,001- 30,000 ha	30,001- 40,000 ha	>40,000 ha

Methodology steps: At the workshop

6. Tabulation and results presentation

CMPA prioritizing order - National Belize Workshop 2015						
	Component Score					
CMPA	A. BIOPHYSICAL / BIODIVERSITY	B. THREATS	C. SOCIAL AND CULTURAL	D. INSTITUTIONAL /MANAGEMENT	E. FINANCING	TOTAL
Priority One						
Priority Two						

Methodology Steps: At the workshop

7. Identifying investment needs

Methodology 2015

Questions

2015 NATIONAL WORKSHOPS RESULTS

México Results

Higher weight Biodiversity and Threats (60%) components, under the criteria biological diversity conservation and to contribute to the threats reduction.

APMC en orden de prioridad Taller Regional México

Isla de Cozumel: Parque Nacional Arrecifes de Cozumel / Área de Protección de Flora y Fauna Arrecifes de Cozumel/ Reserva Estatal Selvas y Humedales de Cozumel/ Parque Ecológico Estatal Laguna Colombia

Parque Nacional Arrecife de Puerto Morelos

Parque Nacional Isla Contoy

Parque Nacional Tulum

Belize Results

Higher weight Social, Institutional y Financing components (75%, 25% each component), under the criteria: invest in CMPA that made a mayor local economy contribution; CMPA with less staff capacities and resources; and with higher execution capacities and financial strategy.

CMPA prioritizing order - National Belize Workshop 2015

Priority One

Gladden Spit & Silk Cayes Marine Reserve

Turneffe Atoll Marine Reserve

Glover's Reef Marine Reserve

Bacalar Chico Marine Reserve

Guatemala Results

Higher weight: Social & Biodiversity components (50.6%), Threats (20%), under the criteria: support the CMPA with higher socio-economic importance, greater social participation, and more threatened

APMC en orden de prioridad Taller Nacional Guatemala 2015

Prioridad uno

Refugio de Vida Silvestre Bocas del Polochic

Reserva Protectora de Manantiales Cerro San Gil /Bahía de Santo Tomás

Honduras Results

Higher weight: Biodiversity (30%), under the criteria higher score to the better conservation state; Social (25%), under the criteria: support CMPA with greater contribution to the economy and te most threatened (20%).

APMC priorizadas Taller Nacional Honduras/regional

Monumento Natural Marino Archipiélago de Cayos Cochinos

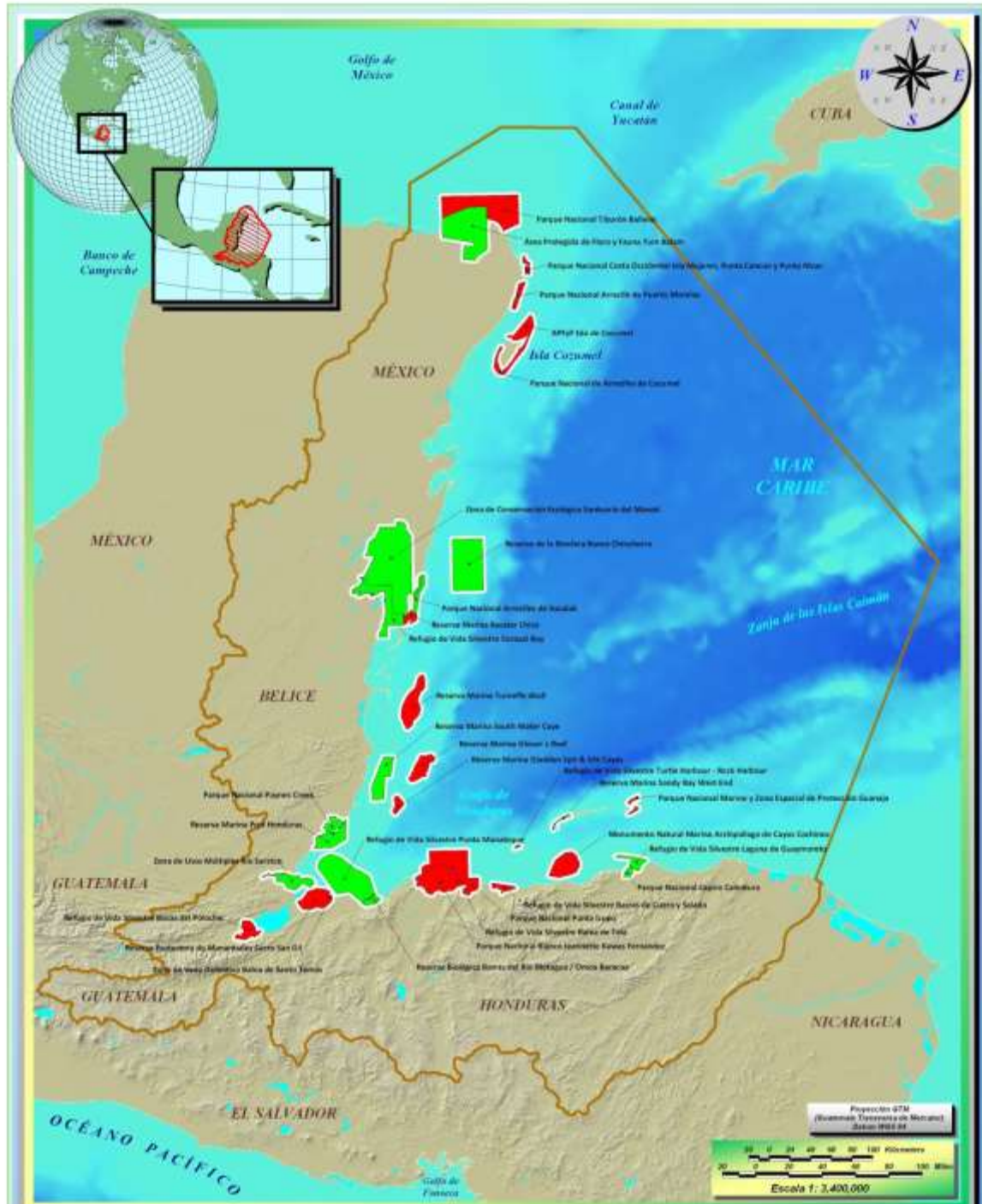
Refugio de Vida Silvestre Barras de Cuero y Salado

Zona de Protección Especial Marina Michael Rock

Refugio de Vida Silvestre Marino Bahía de Tela

Prioritary CMPA

-Preliminary
Map-
(2007 y 2015)



Needs Identified

Strategic investments (regional workshop)

- Law Enforcement outside the CMPA: (influence zone and under regional approach –coordinated-)
- Coordination - Governance - Community participation: importance of strengthening legislation, boost to high-impact projects; emphasize the aspects of the relationship with communities.
- Expand the scope of livelihood not only focus it to fishing, but other economic activities that can support communities, under local development agendas community (outsourcing services to community groups, such as tourism services)
- Community fisheries management
- Promote the use of platforms Directors CMPA for the design of terrestrial land use plans and advocacy

Strategic investments (regional workshop)

- Long term scope in issues as share cost (MAR Fund), food and nutritional security, poverty alleviation.
- New funding sources
- Threats high impact that can not be addressed by the administrator of a CMPA (for example african oil palm, mining, which could be as MAR greater impact)
- Need for regional strategy
- Ignorance and / or release of public opinion about APMC
- Impact on markets
- Coastal and marine goods and ecosystem services

Next steps

Thank you very much