



2014

WWF & MedPan:

- **Marine protected Areas (MPAs) and sustaining small scale fisheries**
- **Making MPAs work: lessons learned from the Mediterranean**

Sidney, Australia

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Mediterranean Initiative



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The WWF Mediterranean Initiative

1 - Mobilize the public, build political will

By 2025, the Mediterranean Initiative has induced a **transformational change in the public perception** of the value of the marine and coastal environment, **mobilized millions of people and key constituencies**, and **generated the political will and economic incentives** to achieve an EBM of marine resources.

2 - Create solutions, promote innovation & multiplication

By 2025, a **network** of coastal and marine areas, their communities and economic actors **have generated innovative solutions** for protecting biodiversity features to secure benefits **through blue/green economies**. These solutions are multiplied by the MI and mainstreamed into policies and economic practices.

WWF supports MPAs

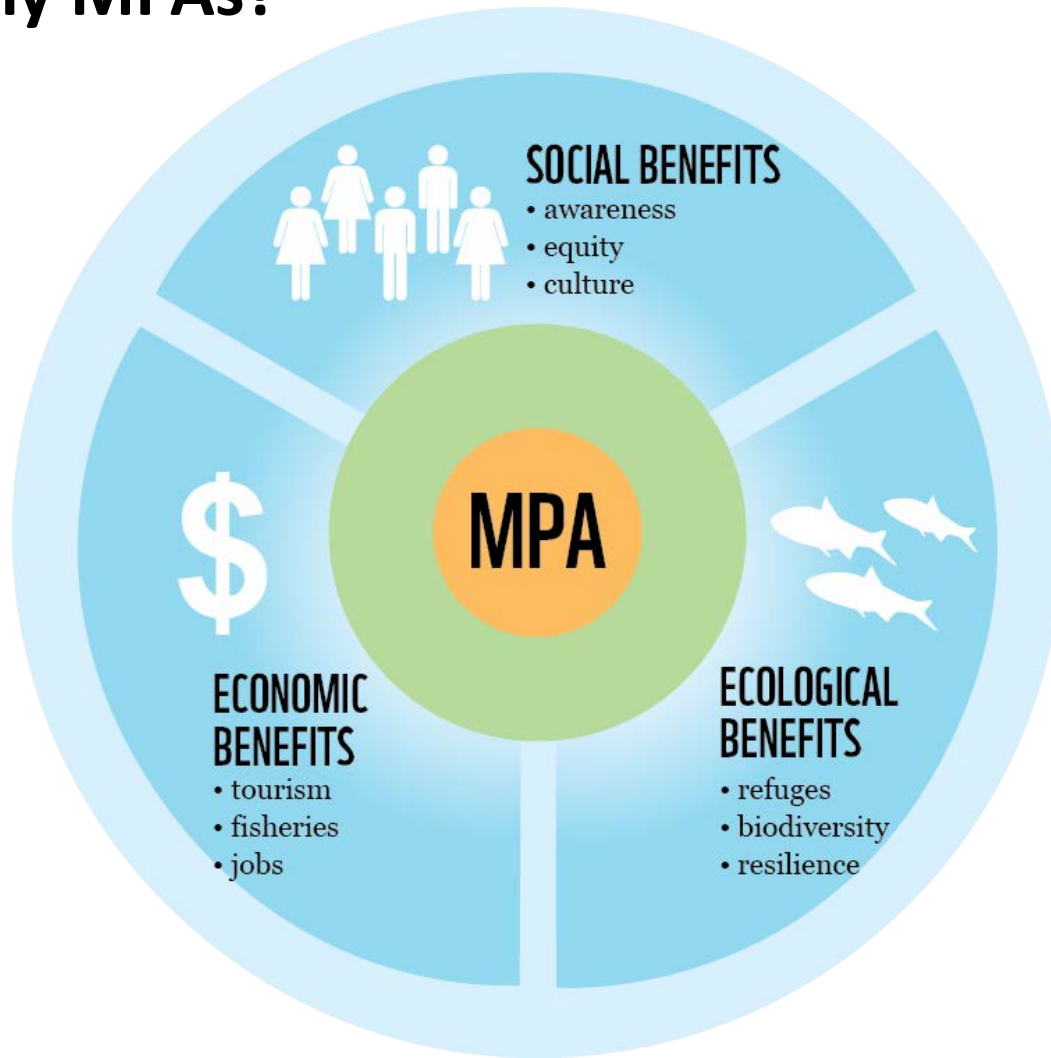


“... the best available tool to protect biodiversity and to promote livelihood”



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Why MPAs?



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Network of marine protected area managers in the Mediterranean

MedPan is an organization that brings together 58 members who manage over 90 MPAs and 36 partners from 18 Mediterranean countries.



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WWF supported MPAs and MedPan

Objective: By 2012, the network of MPAs managers, practitioners and relevant authorities in the Mediterranean (MedPAN) confirmed as an effective delivery mechanism for the Mediterranean countries to meet the 2012 CBD Goal, the EU B & H Directive and the Marine Strategy.

The objective was reached by supporting MedPan with regional and national projects:

- **MedPan North** (www.medpan.org/mnp)
- **MedPan South**
(mediterranean.panda.org/about/marine/marine_protected_area/the_medpan_south_project/)
- e.g. **ISEA** in Italy (www.progettoisea.it/eng)



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MedPan South Project (2008-2012)

- ✧ It was aimed at improving the management effectiveness of MPAs in the south and east of the Mediterranean and supporting the creation of new ones;
- ✧ The Project specifically engaged 5 countries (Algeria, Croatia, Libya, Tunisia, and Turkey) to ensure that their MPAs were transformed from a dormant state into an operational state, with trained and equipped staff, standardized management plans, scientifically sound monitoring, and approved zoning plans;
- ✧ The real strength was the adoption of a **participatory approach**, where stakeholder engagement in MPA 'business' was key to securing buy-in from local communities, stakeholders and governments.



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MedPan North Project (2010-2013)

✧ It was a Transnational Cooperation Project to Enhance Management Effectiveness of Marine Protected Areas in the Northern Mediterranean, aimed to improve MPA management effectiveness, including in the marine Natura 2000 sites and to contribute to the establishment of a network of MPAs, as part of the international commitments, and particularly the European commitments in this area;

✧ This aim will be reached through various activities in 5 different components: Innovative aspects of MPA management; **Sustainable management of fisheries in MPAs; Sustainable management of tourism in MPAs;** Communication; Project management;

✧ It brought together 12 key actors from 6 European countries bordering the Mediterranean: Spain, France, Greece, Italy, Malta and Slovenia.



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ISEA Project (2010-2012)

- ✧ It was carried in collaboration with the Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea;
- ✧ It implemented interventions aimed at supporting and strengthening the management of Italian MPAs;
- ✧ It standardized the MPA management plans by creating a conceptual map that allows to visualize what is under protection in an area, what are the environmental threats facing it, what **strategies are put in place in order to improve conservation, reduce human impacts and promote livelihoods**;
- ✧ ISEA created working groups aimed at sharing strategies, reducing common threats, harmonizing expenses and reducing costs.





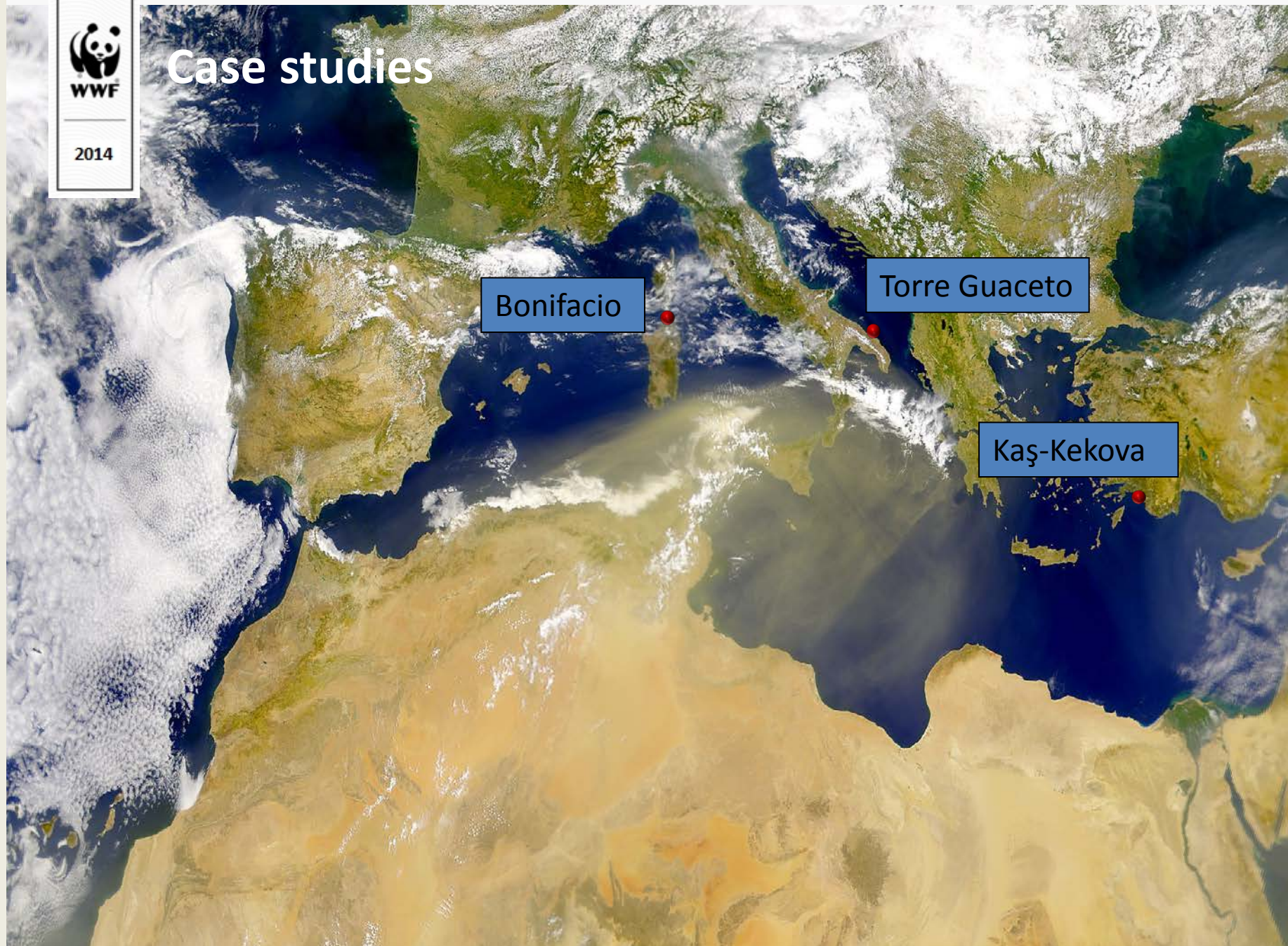
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Case studies

Bonifacio

Torre Guaceto

Kaş-Kekova

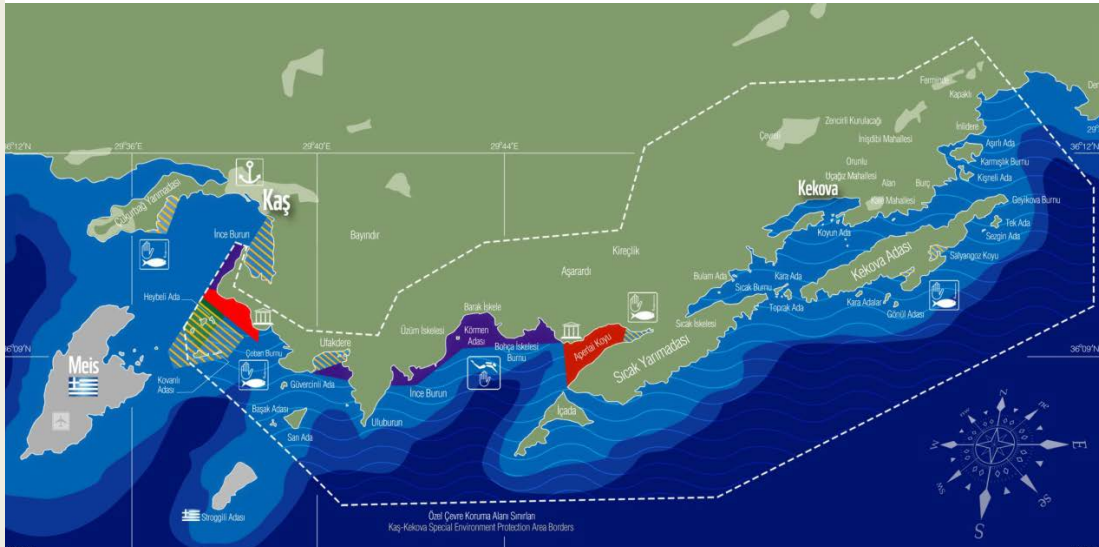




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Kaş-Kekova MPA in Turkey

- Local diving centers fully involved in the development of the Management plan and in the implementation of the Monitoring plan with the University.
- Partnerships with eco-tourism operators.
- Voluntary spatial and temporal regulation of diving activities agreed with fishermen and other sectors.



Kaş-Kekova MPA in Turkey

The partnership contributed to identify MPA sustainable financing mechanisms.
Tourist voluntary financing contribution to management activities

Dalıcılar Kaş-Kekova'yı Koruyor Divers protect Kaş-Kekova

LÜTFEN KAŞ-KEKOVA'NIN EŞSİZ SÜLTANIN VE
DOĞASININ SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR ŞEKİLDE KULLANILMASINA
DESTEK VE GÖZ-KULAK OLALIM!

BİR DALICI OLARAK NELERE DİKKAT EDİYORUM?

- Dalış noktası, dalış planı ve grup büyüklüğü tecrübeme uygun
- Dalıştan önce dalış noktasının yapısı ve görebileceğim deniz canlıları hakkında tam olarak bilgilendirildim
- Üzerimdeki ağırlık yüzerlilik kontrolü için uygun
- Dalış sırasında kontrollü yüzüş kurallarını dikkatle uyguluyorum
- Dalışta kırılğan ortamlar ve deniz çayırları ile temas etmiyorum
- Palet vuruşlarımla kum kaldırmıyorum
- Sesli uyarı cihazlarının sınırlı kullanıyorum ve havalı cihaz kullanmıyorum
- Sualtı canlılarını beslemiyorum ve onlara dokunmuyorum
- Üstü kapalı ya da dik mekânlara hava kabarcıklarından hasar görmüyor
- Akdeniz foku mağaralarına girmiyorum
- Sualtından canlı cansız hiçbir şey çıkartmıyorum ve yerlerini değiştirmiyorum
- Sualtında kabarcıktan başka hiçbir şey bırakmıyorum
- Alternatifler olduğunda deniz çayırlarının üzerine çapa atılmadığına ve teknelerin mevcut şamandıraları kullandığına dikkat ediyorum (şamandıralama projesinin bitiminden itibaren mecburi olacaktır)
- Fotoğraf çekerken çevremle temasım çok az veya hiç yok
- Kurallara uymayan dalıcıları uyarıyor ve uymayanlara yardım ediyorum
- Tüm bu kuralları uygulamakla sorumlu dalış liderlerine yardımcı oluyorum

TURKUAZ MAVİSİ TEŞEKKÜRLERİMİZLE!

PLEASE HELP US ENJOY KAŞ-KEKOVA'S PRISTINE
UNDERWATER AND NATURE IN A SUSTAINABLE MANNER,
WITH YOUR SUPPORT AND WATCHFUL EYE...

AS A DIVER, WHAT SHOULD I BE CAREFUL ABOUT?

- The dive site, dive plan and group size are suitable with my experience level
- I have been fully informed in the pre-dive briefing about the dive site and about sea creatures that I may encounter
- My weighting is suitable for proper buoyancy control
- I apply controlled swimming and buoyancy rules properly during the dive
- I have no contact with fragile environments and sea-grass meadows
- I do not move any sand with improper fin kicks
- My use of sound making devices is very limited and I do not use air horns
- I do not touch nor feed underwater creatures
- Covered or steep environments are not affected by my bubbles
- I do not enter monk seal caves
- I do not take live or inanimate items from underwater nor do I move them
- I leave nothing but bubbles behind
- I watch that no boat anchors are not dropped on sea-grass meadows when alternatives are present and that boats use available buoys (this will be compulsory when the buoy project is finished)
- I use the minimum- or no-contact rule when I take photos
- I warn divers that do not follow these rules, and I help those that are unable
- I help dive leaders responsible with the application of these rules

WITH OUR TURQUOISE-BLUE THANKS!

Lütfen Her Yıl Bağış Rozetinizi Alınız

Bağışlarınız resmi dalış ücretlerinin ödenmesinde
ve Kaş Sualtı Derneği KASAD tarafından icra edilen yerel
koruma çalışmalarının finansmanında kullanılmaktadır

Please Buy Your Donation Tag Every Year
Your contribution pays for administrative diving fees
and helps finance local protection efforts by the
Kaş Underwater Association KASAD





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Torre Guaceto MPA in Italy

- In Torre Guaceto MPA (Italy), fishing was forbidden in the entire protected zone for 5 years from when a management body was put into place.
- This caused much anger within the traditional fishing community until they were invited to take part in an experimental fishing activity in the MPA.





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Torre Guaceto MPA in Italy

- Data on catches are recorded collaboratively between **fishermen, scientists and MPA staff**;
- A **catch protocol** is defined.
- **Fishermen proposed solutions.**
- Yearly **adaptive management** takes place following monitoring results.
- **MPA is supporting the commercial enhancement of usually low-value species.**
- **Illegal fishing has plummeted**, fish biomass is higher inside the MPA than outside, spill-over occurs and for some commercial species, the **egg/larvae production is 15 times higher inside than outside the MPA**, with export.
- This **co-management** of the MPA has proven its efficiency at benefiting both parties.





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Straight of Bonifacio Natural Reserve in France

- In response to growing concern regarding the resource, **fishermen** from Bonifacio (Corsica, France) **set up a prud'homie** (official consortium) in 1982 **with specific gear regulations**.
- Ten years later, **they took part in the long process to establish the Strait of Bonifacio Natural Reserve** and are still regularly **involved in consultative meetings**.
- Most **fishing regulations** inside the reserve **are decided in collaboration with fishermen** who asked to undertake research on some species they were worried about.
- To monitor effects of the adopted measures, **fishermen take part in scientific studies** on a voluntary basis for which they are fully compensated.



Straight of Bonifacio Natural Reserve in France

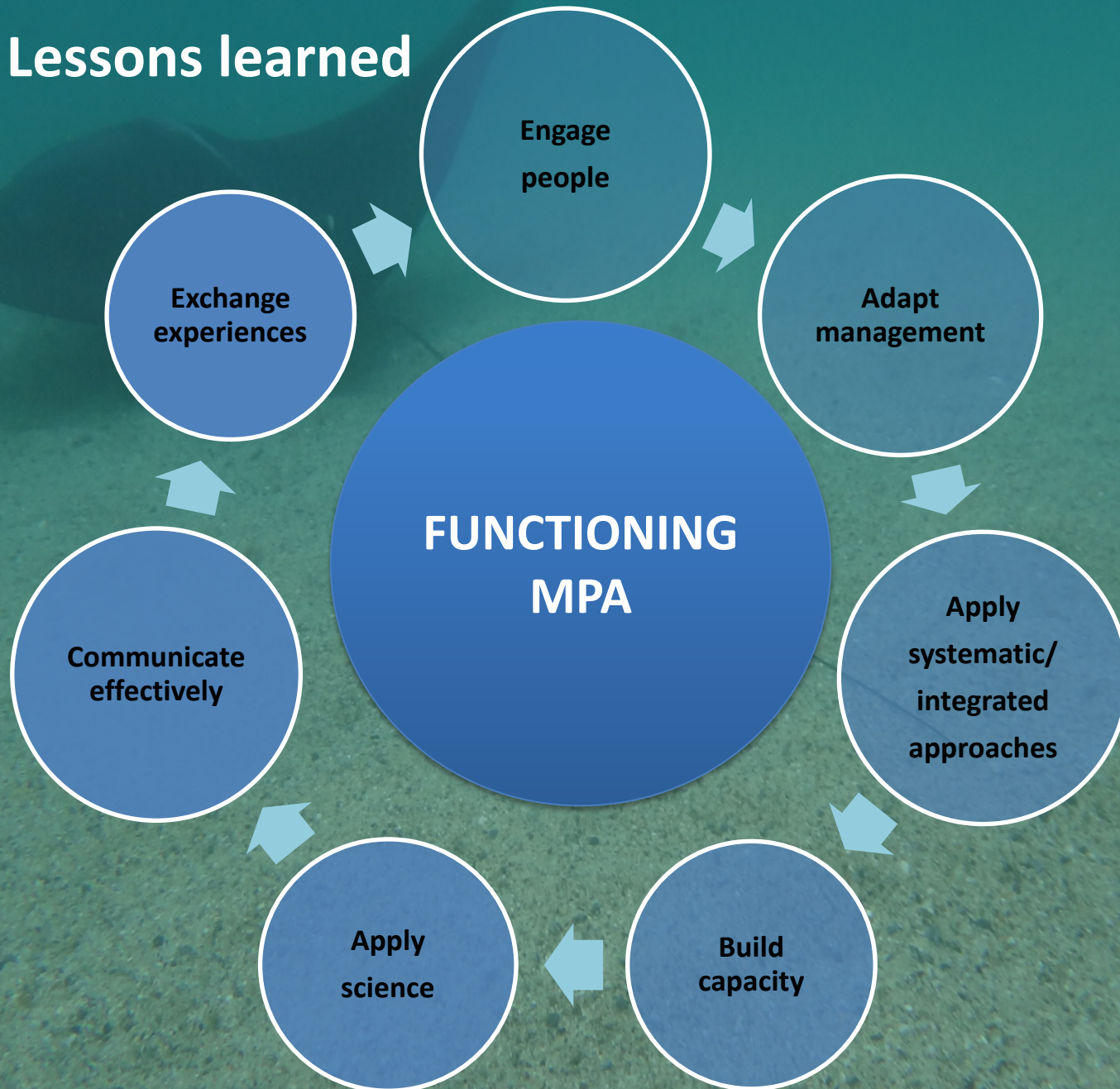
- This long-lasting **partnership has led to better communication** and fishermen frequently inform the MPA managers when encountering surveillance problems.
- They are also sworn in to make sure the **regulations are respected in the areas under the prud'homie's responsibility**.
- Benefits of the MPA are showing with a **stabilized biomass and a spill-over effect while fishermen's livelihood can now be considered safeguarded**.





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Lessons learned





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- MPAs establishment and involvement of artisanal fishermen have bridged fishing and conservation interests in the Mediterranean.
- In several MPAs, conservation efforts have resulted in stabilized or even increasing fisheries yields, as confirmed by long-term scientific data series.
- This approach (stakeholders engagement, co -managment, ...) now needs to be applied



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A photograph of a dolphin leaping from the surface of the ocean. The dolphin is captured mid-air, its body arched as it moves from left to right. A splash of white water is visible behind its tail. The dolphin's reflection is clearly visible on the calm, deep blue surface of the water below. The background is a vast expanse of blue water with gentle ripples.

Thank you

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