

MPAs and Sustainable Livelihoods

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Key Lessons for MPA Design

1. Find Suitable 'Entry Points'
2. Get the Rights Right
3. Costs Matter as much as Benefits
4. Support Local Communities
5. Deal with Displacement
6. See MPAs in the Bigger Picture
7. Knowledge has a 'People Side'
8. Effective Governance is Critical
9. Make Participation Meaningful
10. Shift Underlying Attitudes

Charles, A. and L. Wilson (2009) Human dimensions of Marine Protected Areas.
ICES Journal of Marine Science 66: 6-15.

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Livelihood
Related

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Benefits & Costs of MPAs

Potential benefits:

- *Direct resource use & non-consumptive* benefits (e.g. eco-tourism)
- *Other ecosystem services* (e.g. oxygen production from the sea)
- *Existence & option value* (maintaining ecosystem for future use)
- *Management benefits* (e.g. conflict resolution framework)
- *'Spin-off' benefits* to coastal economy (diversifying livelihoods).

Potential costs:

- *Opportunity costs* (foregone catches, etc., due to MPA restrictions)
- *Management costs* (additional costs incurred to manage the MPA)
- *Operating costs* (e.g., extra travel costs, crowding externalities)
- *'Spin-off' costs* (e.g. added conflict/pressure to other fishing areas).

Sumaila, U.R. and A. Charles (2002) Economic Models of Marine Protected Areas: An Introduction. *Natural Resource Modeling* 15:261-272.

Distributional Impacts on Livelihoods

- Who receives the benefits? Who suffers the costs?
- How are the benefits and costs distributed over time?
- How are the benefits and costs distributed spatially?
- Are livelihoods affected by the MPA?
 - compensate for loss of livelihood
 - provide alternative employment
 - allow continued fishing inside
 - provide access to fishing outside MPA.

De Young, C., A. Charles and A. Hjort (2008) *Human Dimensions of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries: An Overview of Context, Concepts, Tools and Methods*. Fisheries Technical Paper 489. FAO, Rome Italy. 152p.

Charles, A. (2010) Fisheries and Marine Protected Areas: A Spatial Bioeconomic Analysis of Distributional Impacts. *Natural Resource Modeling* 23:218-252.

MPAs & Livelihoods in SSF Guidelines

- Governance of Tenure & Resource Management
- Social Development, Employment & Decent Work
- Value Chains, Post-Harvest & Trade
- Gender Equality
- Disaster Risks & Climate Change
- Policy, Institutions & Collaboration
- Information, Research & Communication
- Capacity Development



MPAs & Livelihoods: A Few Thoughts

- MPAs can jointly meet livelihood and ecological goals
- MPAs can fit into poverty and food security policies
- Assess benefits, costs and their distribution for MPAs
- May need compensation: consider sustainability, access limits
- Coordinate management between MPAs and fisheries
- Local governance can balance livelihoods & conservation
- Multi-use/zoned MPAs can balance livelihoods & conservation
- Link MPAs and livelihoods through the SSF Guidelines.

