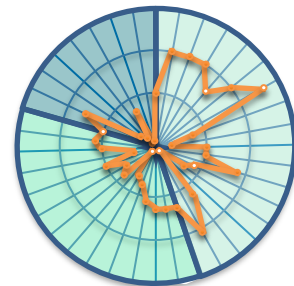


# Marine Protected Area Management Planning

## Best practice workshop – 11&12<sup>th</sup> March 2019



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# Workshop Programme

## Monday 11<sup>th</sup> March 2019

Market Place

## Tuesday 12<sup>th</sup> March 2019

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Welcome and opening remarks	Katie Gillham (SNH)
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Introductions from MARPAMM project officers	Amie Williams, Amy Garbett, Charlie Main
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MPA management effectiveness	Jenny Oates & Penny Nelson (WWF)
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Activity – MPA management frameworks	
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MPA management plans for Rathlin Island and Strangford Lough - Northern Ireland	Colin Armstrong (DAERA)
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Regional Marine Planning in the Clyde Scotland	Sinead Sheridan (Clyde Marine Planning Partnership)
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Co-management - Shared learning from Zanzibar	Kerri Whiteside (Fauna and Flora International)
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Development of MPA fisheries management measures in Scotland.	David Donnan (SNH)
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Panel Q & A	
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Activity : Place based approach to plan development	
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Wrap up	Sarah Cunningham
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## Delegate list

<b>Amie Williams</b>	Scottish Natural Heritage
<b>Amy Garbett</b>	AFBI
<b>Annabel Lawrence</b>	CAOLAS Coastal Community Network
<b>Anuschka Miller</b>	SAMS
<b>Charlie Main</b>	SNH
<b>Charlotte Hopkins</b>	University of Glasgow
<b>Caire McSorley</b>	SNH
<b>Clare Greathead</b>	Marine Scotland Science
<b>Colin Armstrong</b>	DAERA
<b>David Bailey</b>	University of Glasgow
<b>David Donnan</b>	SNH
<b>Ellen MacMahon</b>	Northern Ireland Marine Task Force
<b>Esther Brooker</b>	SE LINK
<b>Finlay Bennet</b>	Marine Scotland
<b>Gary Burrows</b>	DAERA Marine & Fisheries Division
<b>Isla Macarthur</b>	Comhairle nan Eilean Siar
<b>Jane Dodd</b>	Scottish Natural Heritage
<b>Jenny Oates</b>	WWF UK
<b>Joe Breen</b>	DAERA Marine & Fisheries Division
<b>Judith Caldwell</b>	Strangford Lough and Lecale Partnership
<b>Katie Gillham</b>	Scottish Natural Heritage
<b>Kerri Whiteside</b>	Fauna & Flora International
<b>Laura Steel</b>	SNH
<b>Madlaina Michelotti</b>	Clyde Marine Planning Partnership
<b>Matthew Service</b>	AFBI
<b>Owen McGrath</b>	SNH
<b>Paul Whitelaw</b>	BirdWatch Ireland
<b>Peadar O'Connell</b>	RSPB Scotland
<b>Penny Nelson</b>	WWF
<b>Pete Middleton</b>	Comhairle nan Eilean Siar
<b>Richard Wilson</b>	Marine Scotland
<b>Roddy MacMinn</b>	SNH
<b>Sarah Cunningham</b>	SNH
<b>Sinead Sheridan</b>	Clyde Marine Planning Partnership

## **Presentations**

See **Annex A** for copies of all presentation slides:

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<b>Katie Gillham (SNH)</b>	Welcome and opening remarks
<b>Jenny Oates (WWF)</b>	MPA management effectiveness
<b>Colin Armstrong (DAERA)</b>	MPA management plans for Rathlin Island and Strangford Lough - Northern Ireland
<b>Sinead Sheridan (Clyde Marine Planning Partnership)</b>	Regional Marine Planning – Clyde Scotland
<b>Kerri Whiteside (Fauna and Flora International)</b>	Co-management - Shared learning from Zanzibar
<b>David Donnan (SNH)</b>	Development of MPA fisheries management measures in Scotland.

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## MPA management frameworks – activity output

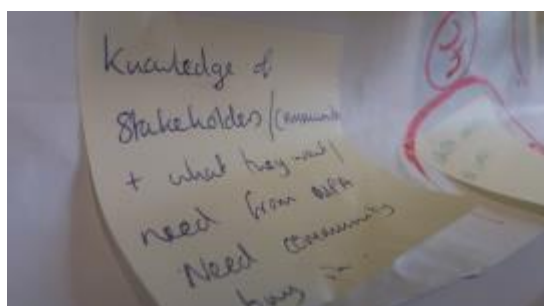
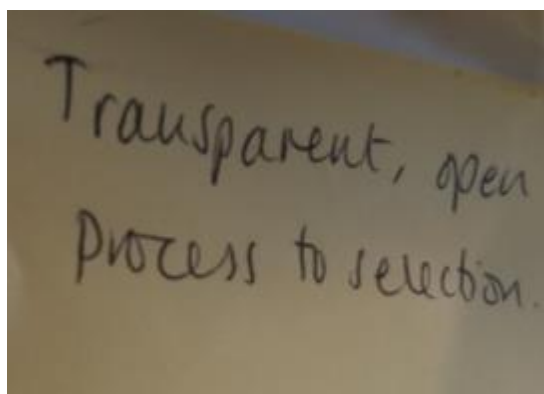
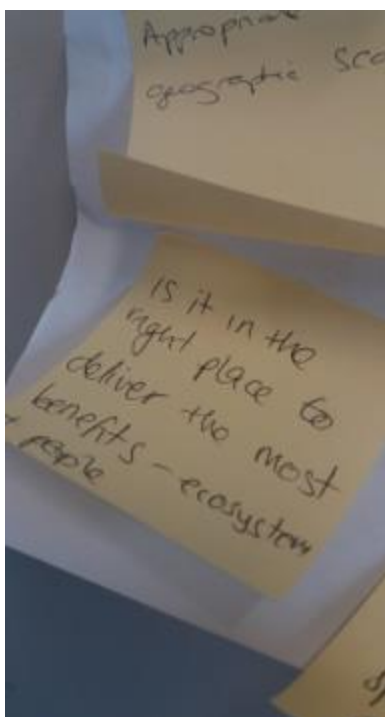
**Lead by: Jenny Oates & Penny Nelson (WWF)**

The activity explored the context of national and global aspirations for effectively managed MPAs. We split the room into four and asked workshop participants to discuss the elements of effective MPA management and set out their ideas on what is needed within different themes covering the identification of MPAs, management planning & resources, involving people, and monitoring & outcomes.

The results from the four tables are shown below:

### 1. Identifying MPA Areas

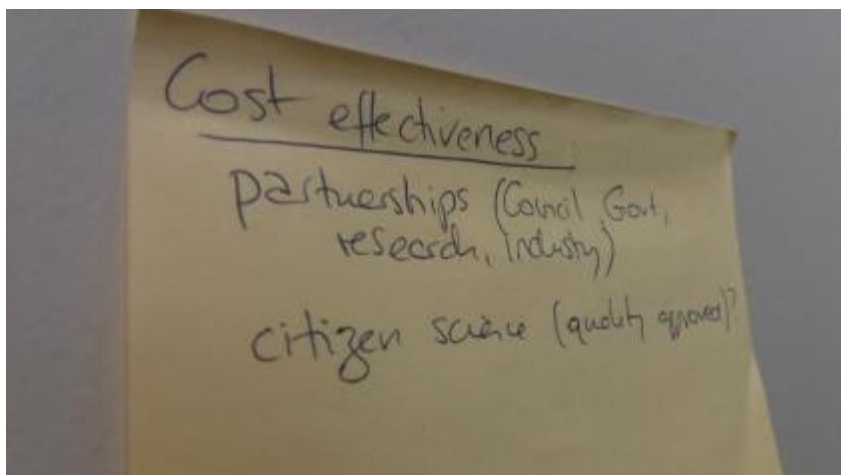
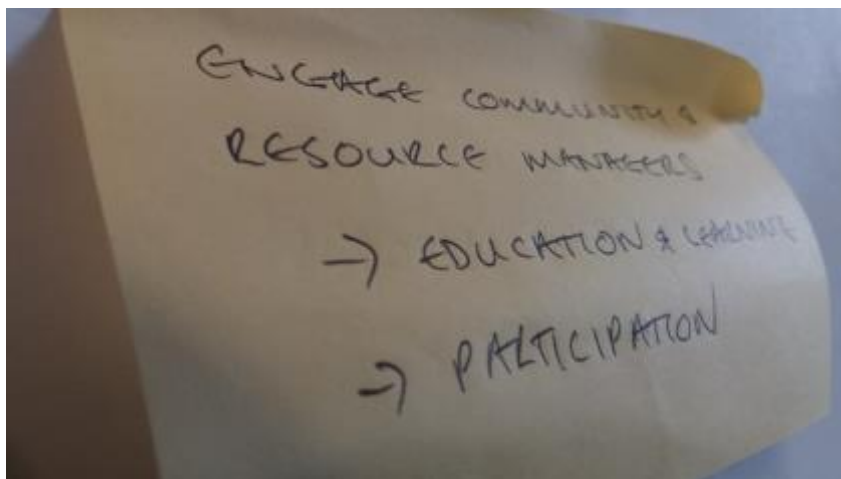
- Gap analysis of existing sites
- Develop strategy for designating/identifying MPAs
- Clear guidelines (balancing an evidence based approach v involving stakeholders in decisions)
- Be open and transparent about the strategy and guidelines, recognising you won't please everyone
- Formalise the designation through a statutory process.
- Consultation with stakeholders – setting up the conversation for management
- Understanding stakeholder concerns
- Recognise diversity of stakeholders – not just the 'usual suspects'. Tailor the consultation to meet the stakeholder needs
- Make sure resources are in place
- Compile robust evidence base – existing and new evidence, scientific and socio-economic
- Communicate evidence to stakeholders



## 2. Management planning and resources

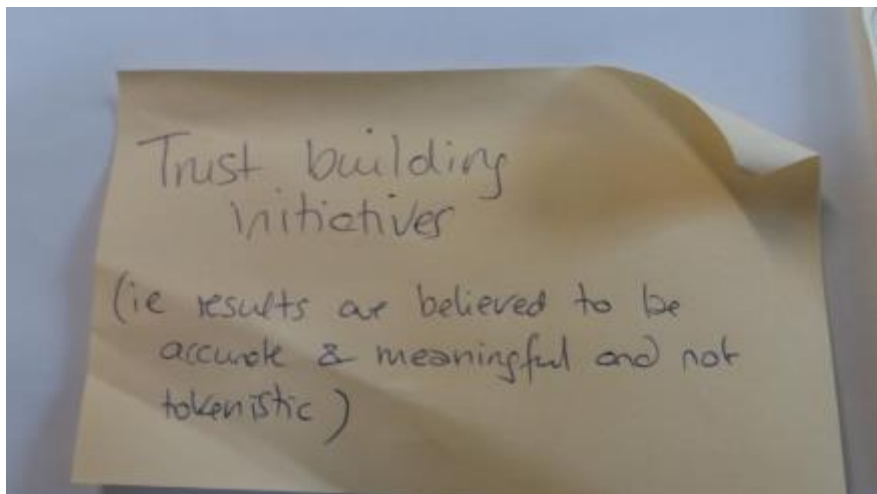
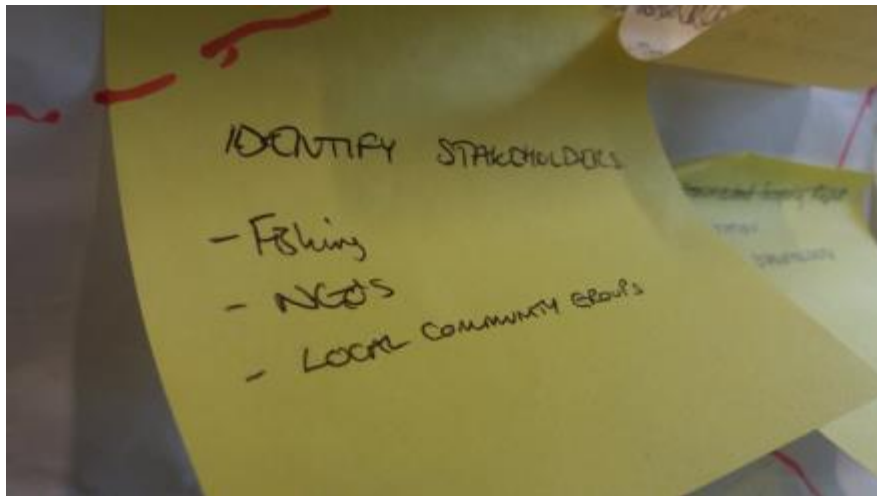
Note- the actions below are not necessarily stepwise and could involve feedback loops.

1. Political will
2. Funding promise
- 3a. Baseline information (environmental)
- 3b. Impact/ activity baseline (including cumulative)
- 4a. Prioritising management action (risk assessment)
- 4b. Socio-economic assessment/ecosystem services
- 4c. Stakeholder identification and engagement/participation
- 4d. Identifying indicators for change
5. Identifying management measures
6. Resourcing monitoring and enforcement
7. Monitoring programme – measuring effectiveness



### 3. Involving people and decision-making/ responsibilities

- Define scope
- Agree on level and type of engagement/participation we are seeking<sup>1</sup>
- Publicise aims, objectives, scope
- Obvious point of contact
- Develop shared stewardship
- Identify stakeholders and strategy
- Listen and build trust
- Ongoing process with feedback
- Rules of engagement



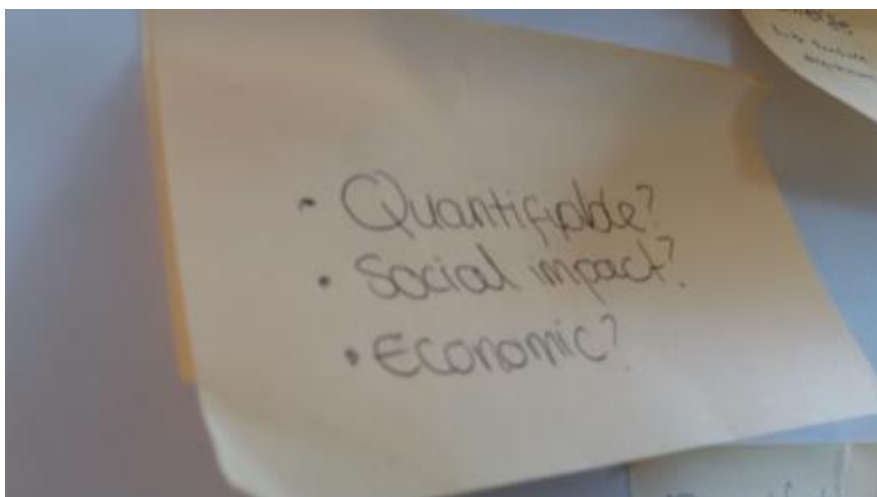
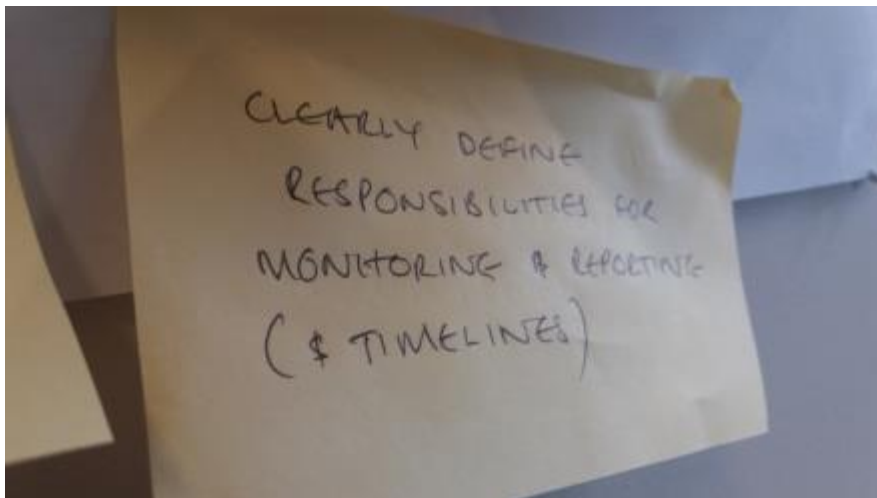
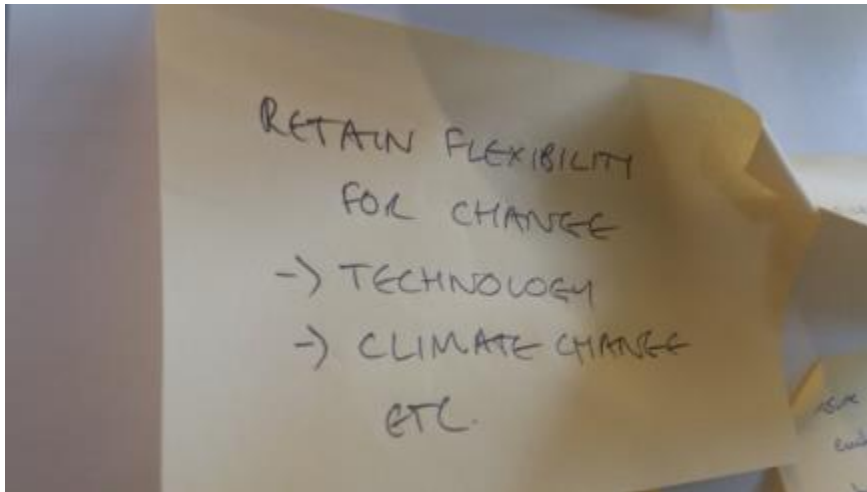
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<sup>1</sup> Added post workshop



#### 4. Monitoring and outcomes

- Define objectives
  - What are the costs?
  - What resources are available?
- Broader marine monitoring commitments
- Robustness/ methodology
- Community engagement
- Regular review



## Compass tool

WWF introduced the Compass, a tool developed by WWF for evaluating MPA management effectiveness. It contains 38 criteria which investigate different aspects of MPA management.

The compass is divided into three phases:

**The creation phase** – this is really about setting up the MPA and making sure you have the right information and processes in place as well as the legal basis for the MPA.

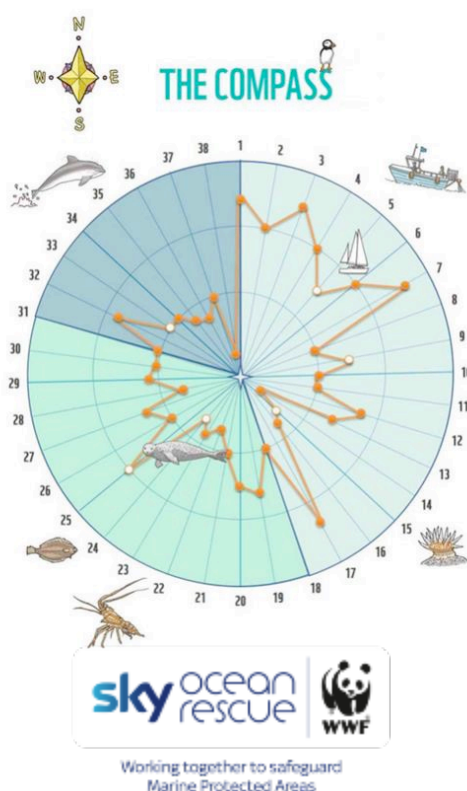
**The pioneer phase** – is when the MPA begins to become operational and the management team starts to build a programme to deliver against the MPA objectives

**The Self-Sufficiency phase** – by this point the MPA is on its way to technical, organisational and financial self-sufficiency and the outputs of the MPA can start to be recognised and reported back to the community.

Compass criteria can also be grouped into seven themes representing different facets of management: “set up”, “plans and management”, “involving people”, “decision making”, “resources”, “monitoring” and “results”.

The Compass is also being piloted by WWF offices in Italy, Germany and Spain as part of their international partnership with Sky Ocean Rescue.

[https://ukseasproject.org.uk/cms-data/reports/Final%20Compass%20Report\\_1.pdf](https://ukseasproject.org.uk/cms-data/reports/Final%20Compass%20Report_1.pdf)



## Place based approach to plan development – activity output

### Activity - Setting the scene

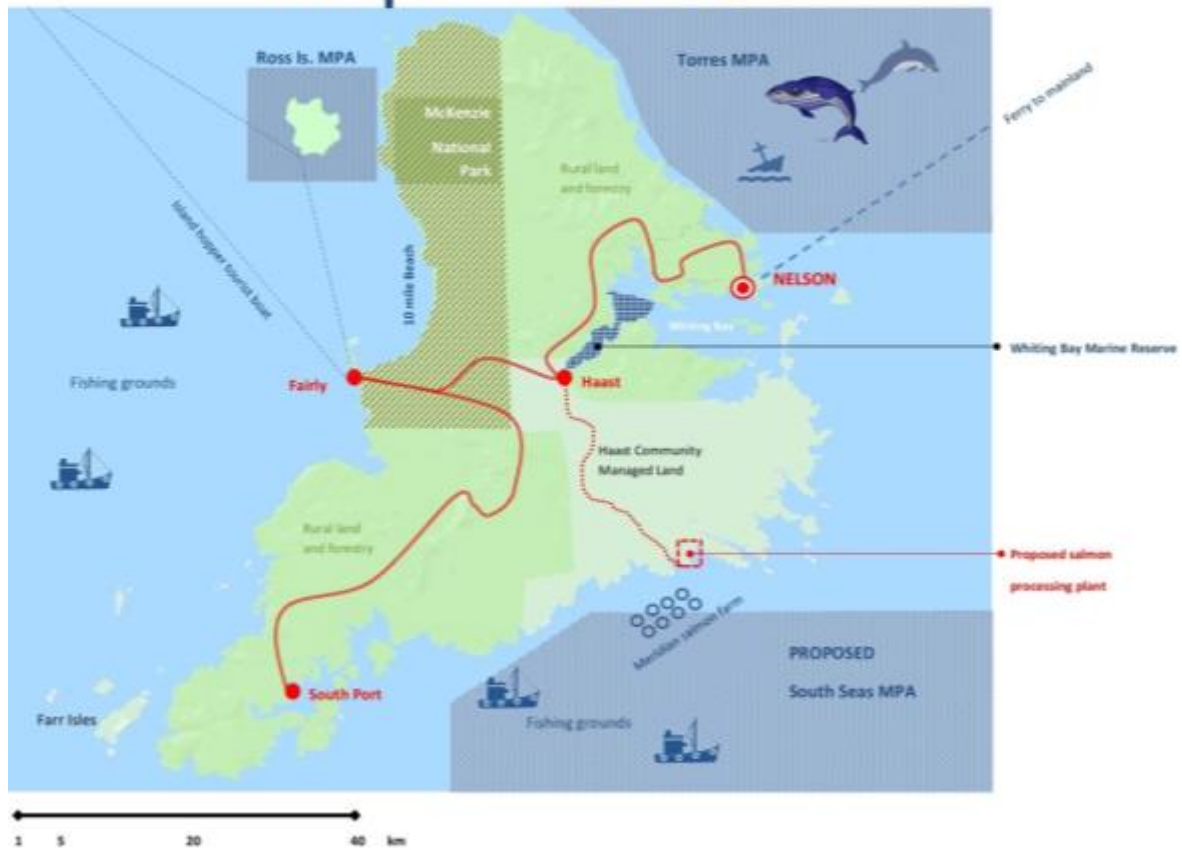
Hope Island is located in the Celtic sea, between Scotland and Northern Ireland. You are all members of the community coming together in a first workshop to help start the development of Hope Island MPA management plan. You may role play a community character if you want but not necessary.

#### Task:

1. Assign one scribe and one speaker for the group
2. Please note down any assumptions as you move through the task (please do this all the way through the exercise)
3. Agree on the boundary of your 'place' or 'area' considering both land and sea and how they might interact. If a single boundary cannot be agreed then draft two options with rationale behind each.
4. List down what you think are the current and potential activities on or in the water, any conflicting activities?
5. Identify potential issues and areas of focus for the plan - marine and non-marine issues.
6. What do you see might be the benefits of the MPA or how the community could benefit from it?
7. Who should be involved in the community discussion?
8. Agree a vision – example themes given below
  - achieving a sustainable marine economy
  - ensuring a strong, healthy and just society
  - living within environmental limits
  - promoting good governance
  - using sound science responsibly

## Workshop materials

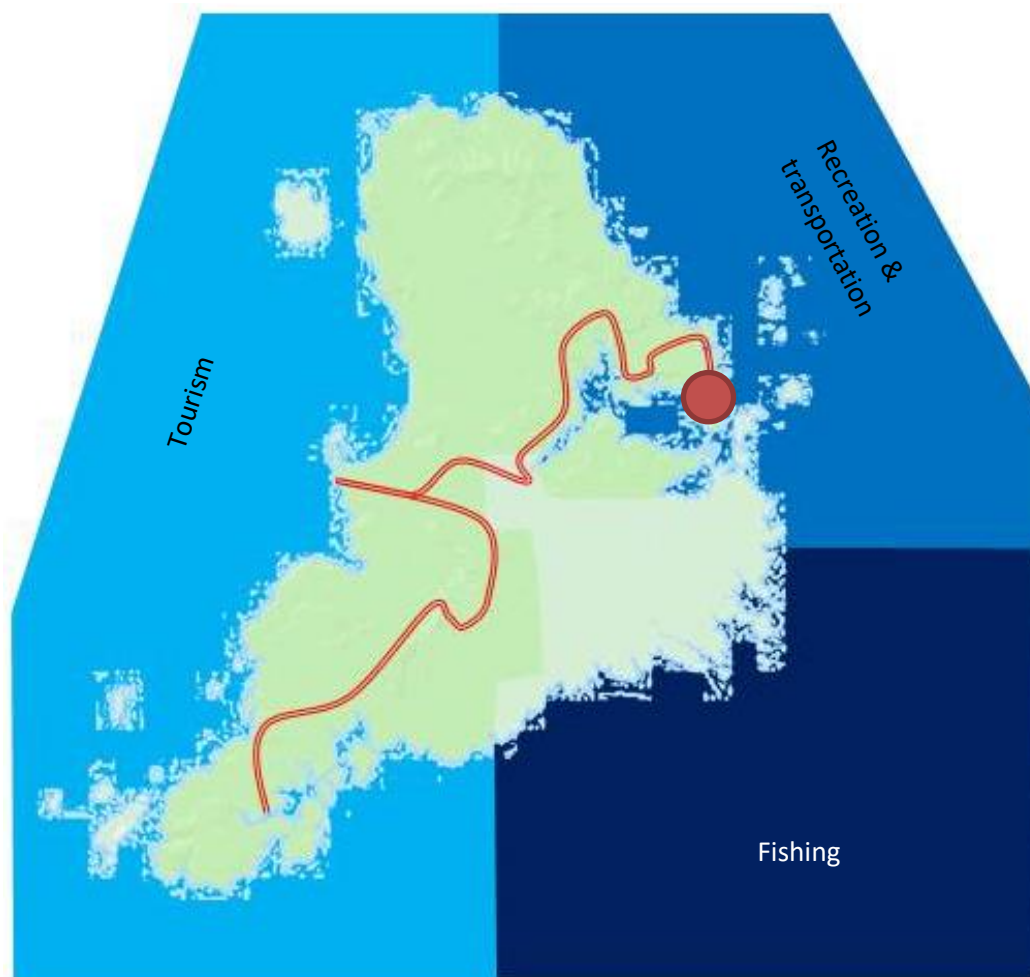
# Hope Island



## Activity outputs

### Nelson community

The role of Nelson was assumed as the 'capital' for the island. This group did experience some difficulty in identifying or aligning itself with a particular focus as the population is likely to include a broader demographic and set of views than the three regional centres. This was perhaps reflected in a more holistic approach taken to identify the land/seas area associated with Nelson, and taking an island wide approach. Those in the Nelson community concluded that some form of regional limit around the island should be put into place. Into that they incorporated a zoned approach to the marine area to reflect the different focus of activities around the island and its regional centres.

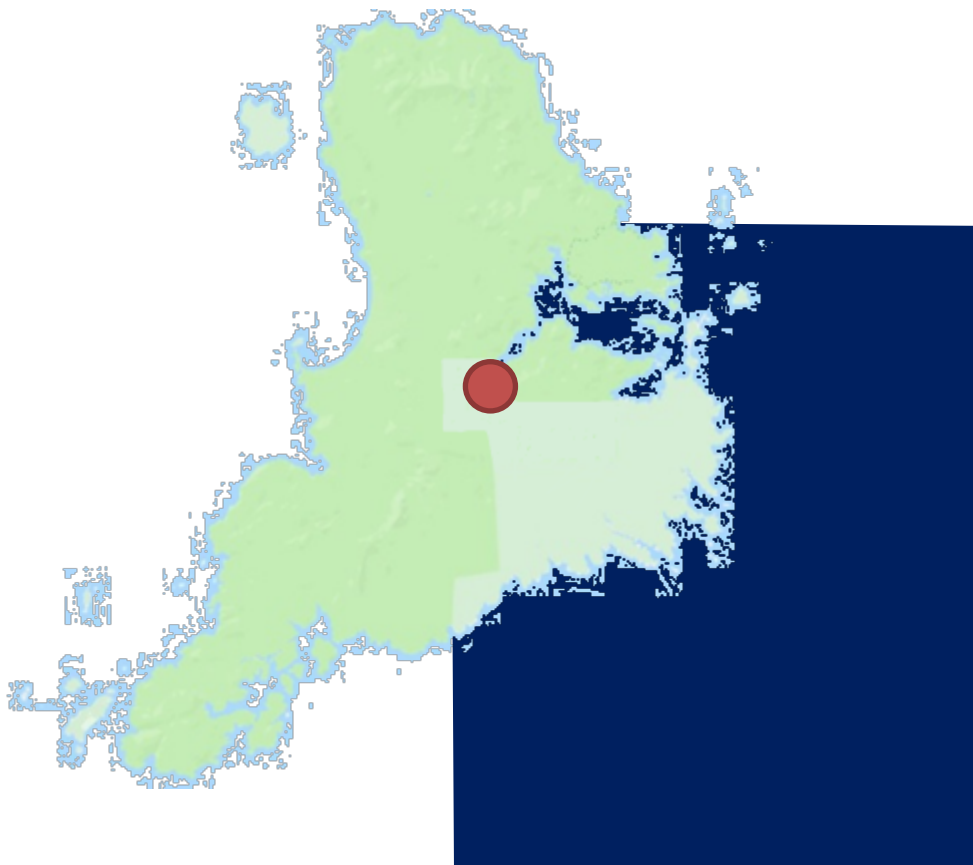




## Haast community

The interests of the people of Haast was assumed to extend beyond their immediate sea loch, taking in the bays around Nelson and the seas adjacent to their community-owned land in the SE of the island, including the whole of the proposed South Seas MPA. It was decided that community discussions should also include the communities of Nelson and South Port. Interestingly a large portion of the sea that they relate to is actually not physically connected to the community, in contrast to the no take zone within their sea loch which they had pushed for. This demonstrates the communities of place/ communities of interest concept whereby communities may or may not be geographically located adjacent to the waters being considered, and there may be a group of stakeholders with interest in the area under consideration that are driven by other factors other than geographical relationship.

As a fairly homogenous population, the views expressed by Haast community were based around living within environmental limits while supporting a sustainable economy located in the right place. The group explored the benefits and challenges associated with different activities, particularly those associated with the proposed salmon production facility. They also recognised the need to raise awareness around the connections between land and sea.



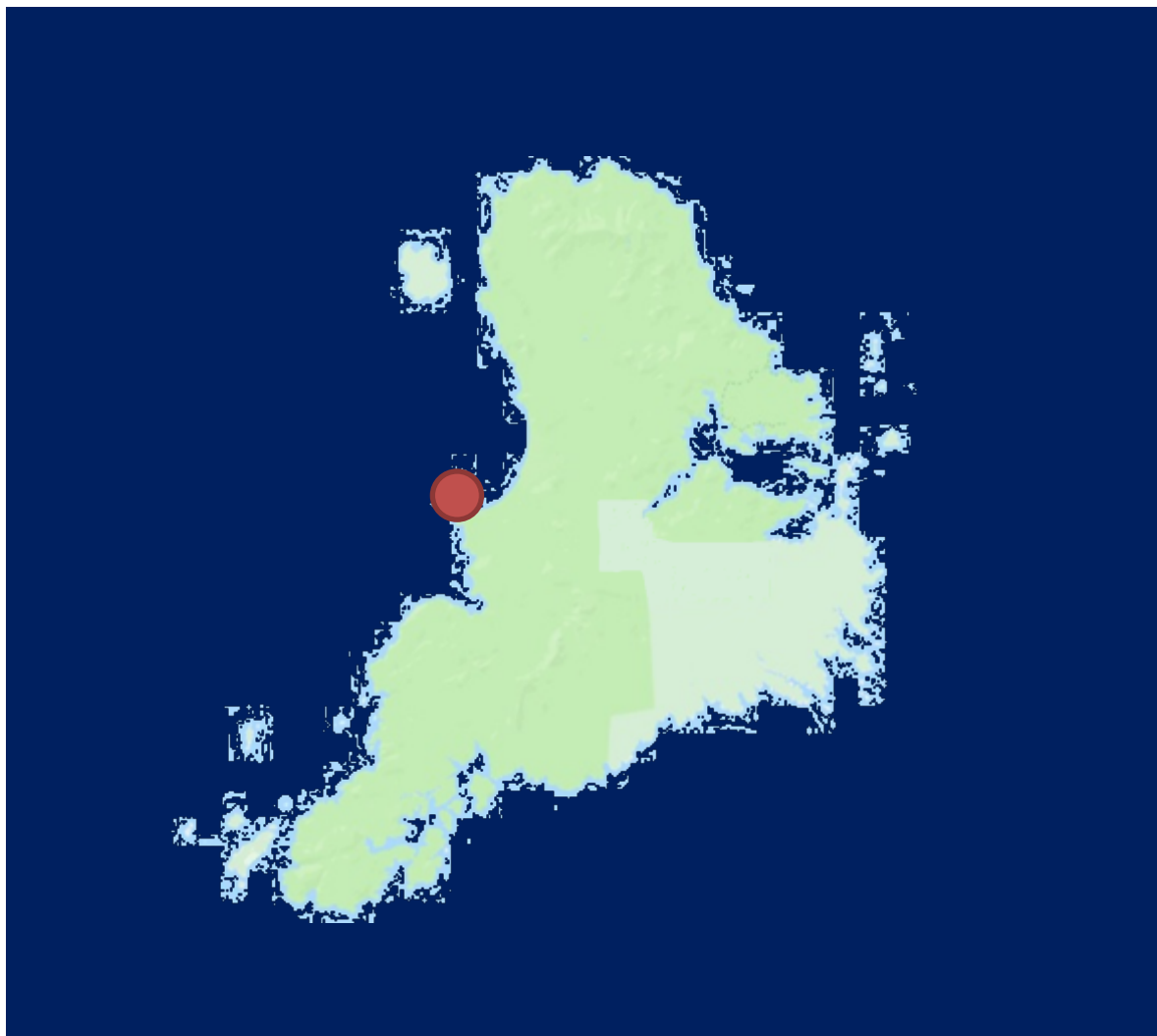
## Fairly community

Fairly community considered itself as benefiting economically from the marine environment. It is a community that is reliant on the burgeoning marine tourism industry and attracting people to the area from the mainland as well as from on the island, particularly Nelson. The Fairly group arrived at two options.

### Option 1:

The island should be considered as a whole where management decisions should be taken jointly with the whole island population involved.

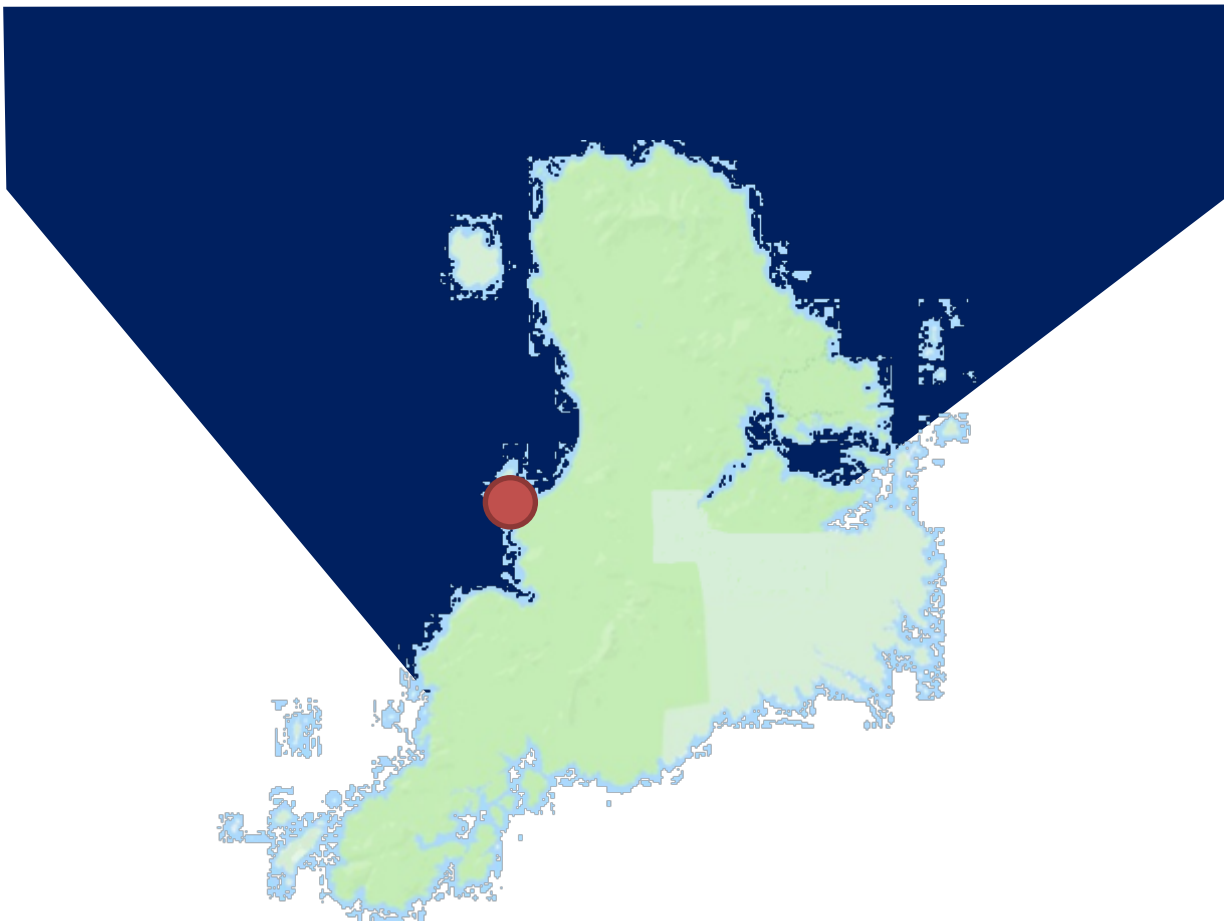
Given this holistic outlook the group suggested a range of management measures should be considered for the various MPAs including restricting trawling in the proposed South Seas MPA (on the assumption it was a nursery area). The group also considered the potential to restrict aquaculture activities within the proposed South Seas MPA. They also considered some areas of focus, salmon farming within MPAs, potential disturbance to birds and cetaceans and impacts of increased tourism pressure to the North of Fairly in the National Park. The group identified marine tourism, ecosystem protection and potential carbon capture as the primary benefits associated with better management of the wider sea and MPA network.



## Options 2

The second option that was identified involved a discreet area which promoted protection of wildlife to support recreation and tourism industry and operators, through guidance & best practice and enforcement if required. This option focussed on the Northern part of the island encompassing the Torres MPA, Ross Is MPA and the National Park. The Fairly community are interested in working with other population centres for the purposes of promoting the tourism industry on the island.

For this option the group also felt it necessary to consider what was happening outside the northern part. In particular, the potential for displacement of fishing activity from South Seas MPA may impact on the level of activity in waters on the west side of Hope Island.

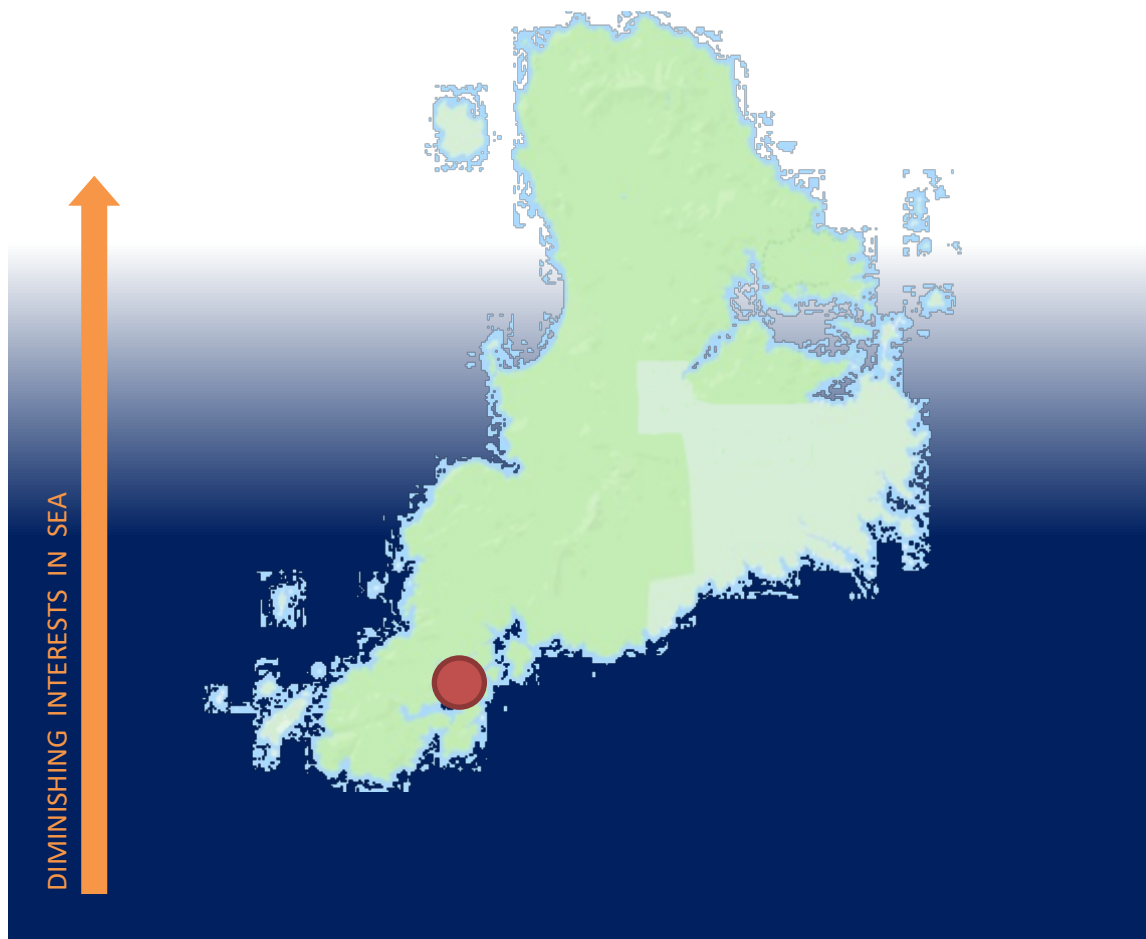




## South Port community

The community of South Port is primarily a fishing port. As a community they are most interested in the proposed South Seas MPA and seas to the west of Hope Island. The boundary of their interests is determined by the extent to which their community fishers actively fish. As a fishing community it was assumed that the different types of fishing were generally in harmony with each other but may have the potential to conflict with the objectives of the MPAs. It was assumed they do not fish all the way to the north of the island due to the distances involved. They would however like to be consulted on matters that affect Ross Island and potentially other designations to the North. They would like to see MPAs working for the communities and involvement in discussions would happen through established groups or mechanisms.

With any discussions on MPA management, the community would expect fisheries management measures to be a priority. Discussions would need to be informed by a wide range of information including where potential conflicts might be, not just with fishing activity but also new activities, along with the evidence base behind the issues. They would also like the process to recognise the aspirations associated with new activities e.g. marine renewables. The group recognised that there may be benefits associated with the designation of the South Seas MPA. Most notable was the potential to look at diversification of fishing activities with the support of government. Other benefits included recreational uses, land based activities (coastal trail), additional marketing for salmon produce and that the features of the MPA would be conserved.



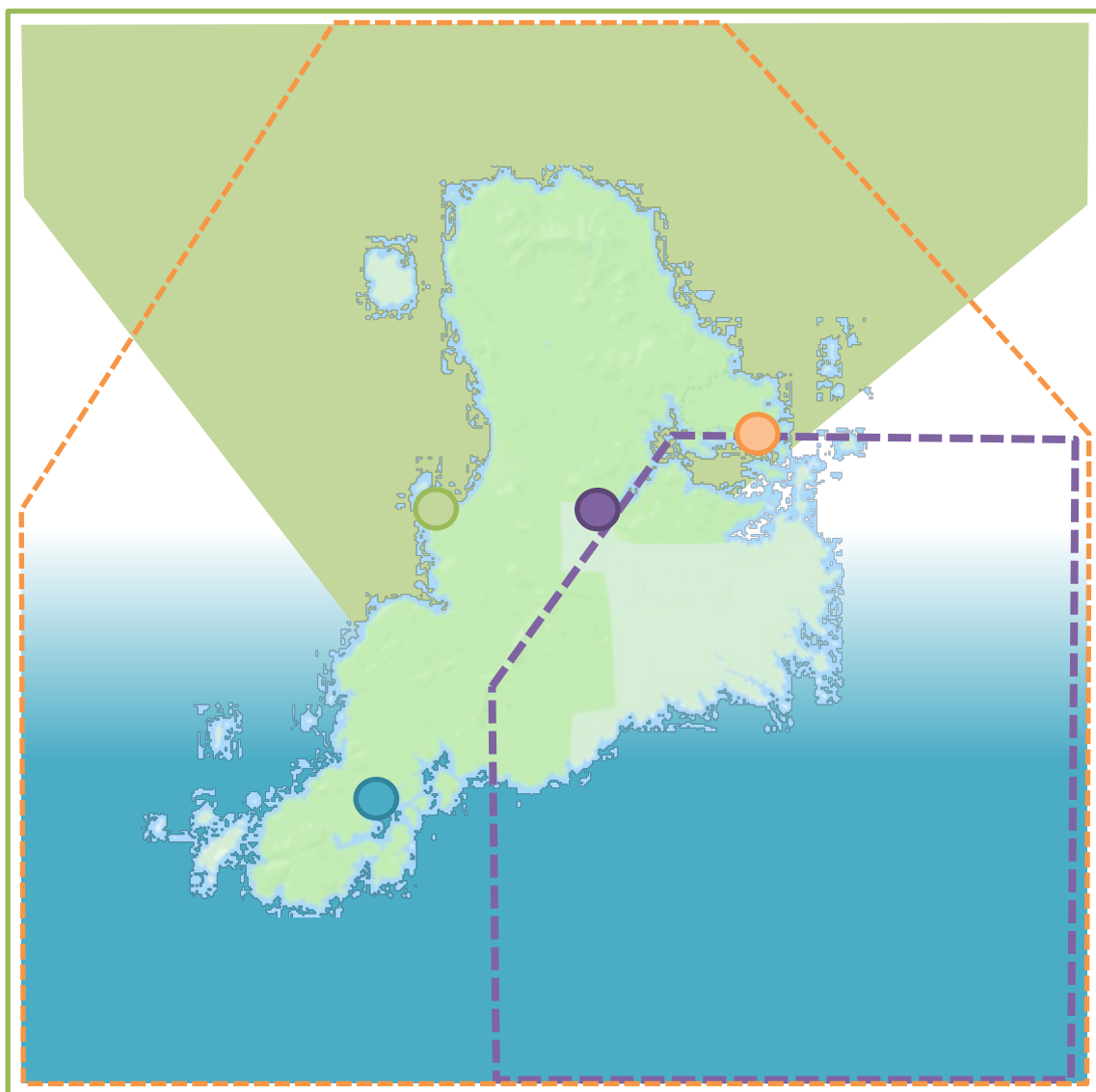
## Activity wrap up

The exercise was designed to facilitate exploration of how different communities might define themselves, their 'place', their relationship to sea, and the issues within the marine environment that might impact them.

The outputs from each community were different, reflecting the demographics of their population and focus of individual communities. Groups explored their communities' relationships to sea, and the difference in scale of this was apparent (see diagram 1 below). This suggests that location adjacent to an area of sea is not necessarily a prerequisite for connection, and within plan development we may be required to consider both communities of place (adjacent to an area) and communities of interest (based on interest in a place rather than proximity).

The different priorities across the economic, social, environmental and cultural spectrum were also apparent in the outcomes. Some communities took a more holistic approach which encompassed the whole island, other options looked to deliver more localised priorities.

**Diagram 1 - Overlap of community interests**



## Workshop activity knowledge sharing

The materials developed for this activity were used by Kerri Whiteside from Fauna and Flora International the day after our Glasgow workshop to engage with a group of students from the University of Highlands and Islands – Scotland. For this engagement the initial instructions were modified slightly and participants were asked to adopt a 'community profile' to bring out potential aspects of conflict and negotiation that may take place within a community discussion around the topic of marine management or MPAs.

The instructions developed by Kerri were as follows:

### **Group Work:**

You live on Hope Island where several new MPAs have been designated.

1. You will be divided into 4 groups based on where you live in Hope Island.
2. Pick a profile, e.g. tour boat operator, fisherman, salmon farm employee, B&B owner.
3. Pick a scribe & speaker to feed back to the wider group.
4. Note down any assumptions you make as you move through the task.
5. List down what you think are the current and potential activities on or in the water, any conflicting activities?
6. Note down any benefits you might see that the MPA could bring to your community.
7. Identify the specific issues you would like your community to focus on.
8. Who should be involved in the community discussions?
9. Agree a vision – examples:
  - Achieving a sustainable marine economy
  - Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society
    - Living within environmental limits
    - Promoting good governance
    - Using sound science responsibly

## Wrap up

Perspectives on the day by Sarah Cunningham – MPA manager Scottish Natural Heritage

- We aren't starting from scratch. Even though we haven't done regional MPA management plans in the UK before we have a wealth of experience to draw upon from individuals and within organisations that we can utilise and build on. We have experience in setting up MPAs and in management of various activities that stand us in good stead going forward with this project.
- Importance and the role of stakeholders/communities. The mechanisms of how we engage may vary depending on location and who we want to engage with. The key thing is that we build positive relationships that are based on a shared understanding of the MPAs, their features, the issues and what we all want to achieve. It is important that stakeholders/communities feel valued and we have a shared stewardship of the MPAs with them. They must feel and see the benefits of being involved. Throughout the whole process we must ensure that processes are open and transparent and that the roles and responsibilities of those involved are clear.
- Prioritisation/achieving goals – In order to achieve our objectives we need to make sure we are clear on what features, MPAs and issues the plans will cover and what level we engage – there may be various approaches. This all needs to be considered within the context of the resources available to us and the best way of using those to deliver our objectives.
- Enthusiasm and will – It was good to see the enthusiasm of the new project officers alongside the dedication of colleagues who have been involved in MPA designation and management for several years. We have had positive support and engagement from stakeholders/communities too. It is important we maintain this as getting positive support from stakeholders is critical to provide the confidence to officials and politicians, to take decision and to build the levels political will to support and promote what we are trying to achieve.
- Finally, all of these points are aspects that are relevant at all of the stages of the MPA life cycle and that we need to keep at the forefront of our work in the project moving forward.



