

## MPA Characterization Data Form

Country: Antigua and Barbuda

Name of MPA: Cades Bay Marine Park

Basic Information	
Management status:	Marine Park
Size (marine and terrestrial):	Not certain yet
Biogeographic description:	Southwest coast of Antigua, includes beaches, shallow reefs, seagrass beds and mangroves
Information on Legal Status:	
When was the MPA legally established?	1999
What legislative instruments created the MPA and govern its management?	Fisheries Acts (1978, 1983) and Regulations (1990); Development and Control Act (1977); Marine Areas Act (1982) and Regulations (1973); National Parks Act (1984)
Do these legislative instruments include management regulations?	Yes, for fisheries
Information on Institutional Arrangements:	
What agency or organization is responsible for day-to-day management of the MPA? If more than one, note the role of each	Fisheries Division
What other agencies or organizations have active roles in management? What are these roles?	None officially. However, the local dive operators provide some management of the sites they use, and a local NGO, the Environmental Awareness Group, assists with a mangrove monitoring programme for Cades Bay
What Ministry or branch of government has overall authority over management?	Ministry of Agriculture
If management responsibility has been delegated to a non-governmental entity, what mechanisms or instruments were used to do so?	No delegation
Do any mechanisms exist for regular stakeholder consultation and input? If so, what are these?	No formal mechanisms; however the Fisheries Division has held consultations with fishermen and dive operators
Do the existing management arrangements appear to be reasonably efficient?	Not yet

<b>Information on Management:</b>	
Are there stated management objectives? What are they?	Not yet
Is there a management plan? Include citation.	The management plan is being developed but is not yet complete
What are the major activities carried out within the MPA?	Fishing (including conch diving) and recreational diving
What, if any, conflicts exist between these activities?	Conflicts mainly related to development of the area, with local communities and environmental interests opposing various hotel developments. Also occasional conflicts between fishers and dive operators.
Does the MPA have active management? If not, skip the rest of the questions in this section	No
How is the MPA funded?	
Briefly list existing management programmes	
What staff positions currently exist?	
If regulations are in place, are they actively enforced? If so, by whom?	
What are the major types of regulation?	
Is zoning used as a tool for management? If so, describe zones	
So any management programmes address livelihood issues of local communities? If so, describe	
<b>Socio-economic information</b>	
Are there any communities within or adjacent to the MPA=s boundaries? If so, name and give rough estimate of population size	Old Road, Johnson=s Point, Crab Hill, Urlings; total population between 2,500 and 5,000
Are persons from these communities or elsewhere dependent on resources in the MPA for their livelihoods? If so, note the level of dependency and relative number of persons involved (e.g., a substantial portion of the population moderately dependent)	Moderately dependent for fishing and tourism
If so, what list resources and related occupation (e.g., coral reefs: fishers, dive operators)?	Reefs for fishing, and diving/snorkeling
What are the major socio-economic activities of the areas surrounding the MPA, in order of importance?	Fishing, tourism, agriculture

How important are activities dependent on MPA resources relative to other activities, e.g. farming?	Very important
Roughly what portion of the population of adjacent communities can be considered to be living in poverty or at risk?	Low

References:

James, personal communication

Key contact:

Philmore James

Fisheries Division

Nevis and Temple Streets

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## MPA Characterization Data Form

Country: Antigua and Barbuda

Name of MPA: Diamond Reef Marine Park (also known as Salt Fish Tail Marine Park)

Basic Information	
Management status:	Marine Park
Size (marine and terrestrial):	2,000 ha. marine
Biogeographic description:	Shallow reef banks with extensive patch reefs, off north coast of Antigua
Information on Legal Status:	
When was the MPA legally established?	1973
What legislative instruments created the MPA and govern its management?	Marine Areas, Preservation and Enhancement Act (No. 5 of 1972) and Regulations (1973)
Do these legislative instruments include management regulations?	No
Information on Institutional Arrangements:	
What agency or organization is responsible for day-to-day management of the MPA? If more than one, note the role of each	Fisheries Division
What other agencies or organizations have active roles in management? What are these roles?	None
What Ministry or branch of government has overall authority over management?	Ministry of Agriculture
If management responsibility has been delegated to a non-governmental entity, what mechanisms or instruments were used to do so?	No
Do any mechanisms exist for regular stakeholder consultation and input? If so, what are these?	No
Do the existing management arrangements appear to be reasonably efficient?	No
Information on Management:	

Are there stated management objectives? What are they?	No
Is there a management plan? Include citation.	No
What are the major activities carried out within the MPA?	Fishing, conch, and lobster harvesting
What, if any, conflicts exist between these activities?	Apparently none
Does the MPA have active management? If not, skip the rest of the questions in this section	No
How is the MPA funded?	
Briefly list existing management programmes	
What staff positions currently exist?	
If regulations are in place, are they actively enforced? If so, by whom?	
What are the major types of regulation?	
Is zoning used as a tool for management? If so, describe zones	
So any management programmes address livelihood issues of local communities? If so, describe	
<b>Socio-economic information</b>	
Are there any communities within or adjacent to the MPA=s boundaries? If so, name and give rough estimate of population size	No, MPA is well off shore
Are persons from these communities or elsewhere dependent on resources in the MPA for their livelihoods? If so, note the level of dependency and relative number of persons involved (e.g., a substantial portion of the population moderately dependent)	
If so, what list resources and related occupation (e.g., coral reefs: fishers, dive operators)?	
What are the major socio-economic activities of the areas surrounding the MPA, in order of importance?	

How important are activities dependent on MPA resources relative to other activities, e.g. farming?	
Roughly what portion of the population of adjacent communities can be considered to be living in poverty or at risk?	

References:

IUCN n.d.

OAS 1988

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## MPA Characterization Data Form

Country: Antigua and Barbuda

Name of MPA: Palaster Reef Marine Park

<b>Basic Information</b>	
Management status:	Marine Park
Size (marine and terrestrial):	500 ha. marine
Biogeographic description:	Shallow patch reef, off south coast of Barbuda; hawksbill, green, and leatherback turtle nesting on adjacent beaches
<b>Information on Legal Status:</b>	
When was the MPA legally established?	1973
What legislative instruments created the MPA and govern its management?	Marine Areas, Preservation and Enhancement Act (No. 5 of 1972) and Regulations (1973);
Do these legislative instruments include management regulations?	No.
<b>Information on Institutional Arrangements:</b>	
What agency or organization is responsible for day-to-day management of the MPA? If more than one, note the role of each	Fisheries Division
What other agencies or organizations have active roles in management? What are these roles?	None
What Ministry or branch of government has overall authority over management?	Ministry of Agriculture
If management responsibility has been delegated to a non-governmental entity, what mechanisms or instruments were used to do so?	No delegation
Do any mechanisms exist for regular stakeholder consultation and input? If so, what are these?	No
Do the existing management arrangements appear to be reasonably efficient?	No
<b>Information on Management:</b>	

Are there stated management objectives? What are they?	No
Is there a management plan? Include citation if available.	No
What are the major activities carried out within the MPA?	Fishing, reef and wreck diving
What, if any, conflicts exist between these activities?	Main conflict is between tourism development and environmental concerns; apparently none among resource users
Does the MPA have active management? If not, skip the rest of the questions in this section	No
How is the MPA funded?	
Briefly list existing management programmes	
What staff positions currently exist?	
If regulations are in place, are they actively enforced? If so, by whom?	
What are the major types of regulation?	
Is zoning used as a tool for management? If so, describe zones	
So any management programmes address livelihood issues of local communities? If so, describe	
<b>Socio-economic information</b>	
Are there any communities within or adjacent to the MPA=s boundaries? If so, name and give rough estimate of population size	Old Road, Johnson=s Point, Crab Hill, Urlings; total of 2,500 – 5,000 people living nearby
Are persons from these communities or elsewhere dependent on resources in the MPA for their livelihoods? If so, note the level of dependency and relative number of persons involved (e.g., a substantial portion of the population moderately dependent)	Fishing and tourism are moderately important to these communities; fishing is also important to people from outside communities
If so, what list resources and related occupation (e.g., coral reefs: fishers, dive operators)?	Reefs for fishing and diving
What are the major socio-economic activities of the areas surrounding the MPA, in order of importance?	Tourism, fishing, small-scale agriculture

How important are activities dependent on MPA resources relative to other activities, e.g. farming?	
Roughly what portion of the population of adjacent communities can be considered to be living in poverty or at risk?	Low

References:

IUCN, n.d.

OAS 1988

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## MPA Characterization Data Form

Country: Barbados

Name of MPA: Folkestone Park and Marine Reserve

Basic Information	
Management status:	Protected area
Size (marine and terrestrial):	2.1 square km; 1.9 ha land component
Biogeographic description:	A 2.2 km stretch of inshore waters, to a distance of approximately 750m from shore along the west central coast of Barbados. Fringing, patch, and bank reefs, sandy beaches, coastal vegetation, disturbed mangrove lagoon. Low fish abundance partially due to historic overfishing.
Information on Legal Status:	
When was the MPA legally established?	1981
What legislative instruments created the MPA and govern its management?	Designation of Restricted Areas Order 1981 and Marine Areas (Preservation and Enhancement)(Barbados Marine Reserve) Regulations 1981
Do these legislative instruments include management regulations?	Yes. See above.
Information on Institutional Arrangements:	
What agency or organization is responsible for day-to-day management of the MPA? If more than one, note the role of each	National Conservation Commission
What other agencies or organizations have active roles in management? What are these roles?	Coast Guard and Marine Police - enforcement support
What Ministry or branch of government has overall authority over management?	Ministry of Environment, Energy and Natural Resources (including its Coastal Zone Management Unit and Environment Division)
If management responsibility has been delegated to a non-governmental entity, what mechanisms or instruments were used to do so?	
Do any mechanisms exist for regular stakeholder consultation and input? If so, what are these?	Extensive stakeholder consultations carried out between 1998 and 1999 as part of a project to review park management
Do the existing management arrangements appear to be reasonably efficient?	Management inadequate to deal with high level of conflict

<b>Information on Management:</b>	
Are there stated management objectives? What are they?	"To provide high quality recreational activities for Barbadians and visitors that will educate and entertain them@ (from Park=s mission statement)
Is there a management plan? Include citation if available	No
What are the major activities carried out within the MPA?	Beach recreation Tourism (adjacent hotels) Watersports Scuba diving and snorkeling Beach vending Marine scientific research Fishing for bait (illegal but tolerated)
What, if any, conflicts exist between these activities?	Conflicts between jet skiers and all other users Conflicts between hoteliers and park managers regarding demarcation of swim areas Conflicts between unlicensed beach vendors and park management, hotels, and watersports operators Conflicts between divers and fishers
Does the MPA have active management? If not, skip the rest of the questions in this section	Yes, but it is constrained by inadequate resources given high levels of use
How is the MPA funded?	By government through the NCC overall budget
Briefly list existing management programmes	Extensive recreational programme (picnic, tennis, basket ball facilities, etc.) Interpretive programme (Visitor Centre with Marine Interpretive Centre) Enforcement of regulations
What staff positions currently exist?	Park manager, naturalists, and rangers
If regulations are in place, are they actively enforced? If so, by whom?	Enforcement has been inconsistent and ineffective. Park Rangers lack training and resources; Coast Guard and Police Force unable to provide much assistance.
What are the major types of regulation?	Fishing prohibited. Proposed new regulations will make bait fishing legal in specified areas at specified times Regulation of watercraft operations Regulation of vendors
Is zoning used as a tool for management? If so, describe zones	<i>Scientific zone:</i> marine research, no recreational power craft permitted <i>Northern and southern watersports zones:</i> watercraft use permitted but regulated <i>Recreational zone:</i> designated for swimming and snorkeling; watercraft use regulated
Do any management programmes address livelihood issues of local communities? If so, describe	Stakeholder consultations have addressed livelihood issues in detail.
<b>Socio-economic information</b>	
Are there any communities within or adjacent to the MPA=s boundaries? If so, name and give rough estimate of population size	Yes: Small communities of Fitts Village, Carlton, Weston, Paynes Bay, Porters Tourism and residential areas along extent of MPA

<p>Are persons from these communities or elsewhere dependent on resources in the MPA for their livelihoods? If so, note the level of dependency and relative number of persons involved (e.g., a substantial portion of the population moderately dependent)</p>	<p>Hotel and watersports sectors substantially dependent on MPA Local fishers had used area until Park was established Beach vendors heavily dependent on Park=s visitors</p>
<p>What are the major socio-economic activities of the areas surrounding the MPA, in order of importance?</p>	<p>Tourism Fishing</p>
<p>How important are activities dependent on MPA resources relative to other activities, e.g. farming?</p>	<p>Tourism is primary sector within the area</p>
<p>Roughly what portion of the population of adjacent communities can be considered to be living in poverty or at risk?</p>	<p>Small portion</p>

References:

Cumberbatch 2000  
ESI 1997  
OAS 1988

Key Contact:

John Nicholls  
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Folkestone Marine Park  
BARBADOS  
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## MPA Characterization Data Form

Country: Belize

Name of MPA: Bacalar Chico Marine Reserve and National Park

Basic Information	
Management status:	Marine Reserve and National Park/World Heritage Site
Size (marine and terrestrial):	10,700 ha, approximately 55% marine
Biogeographic description:	Northernmost section of the Belize Barrier Reef World Heritage Site. Includes the northernmost part of Ambergris Cay and an area of Chetumal Bay. Intra-island lagoons, mud flats, sink holes, salt marsh mangroves, mixed mangrove formations and coastal beach scrubs which harbour Yucatan endemics. Only place where barrier reef touches mainland (Rocky Point). Also includes green and loggerhead turtle nesting areas and important Mayan archaeological sites.
Information on Legal Status	
When was the MPA legally established?	1996
What legislative instruments created the MPA and govern its management?	Fisheries (Amendment) Act Number 1 of 1983 National Parks Act 1981 (terrestrial component) SI 88 of 1996
Do these legislative instruments include management regulations?	Yes
Information on Institutional Arrangements	
What agency or organization is responsible for day-to-day management of the MPA? If more than one, note the role of each	Fisheries Department and ITCF
What other agencies or organizations have active roles in management? What are these roles?	Marine Advisory Committee Each reserve has a marine advisory committee made up of representatives from the village councils, any NGO that may be co managing, any other relevant NGOs, area representative appointees, fishing cooperatives, where they exist, local tour guide association reps, relevant land owners, and the reserve manager. The composition is generalized here and is tailored to each area. The purpose of the committee is to review current management activities, review current management plans and make recommendations for management policy.
What Ministry or branch of government has overall authority over management?	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forest Department
If management responsibility has been delegated to a non-governmental entity, what mechanisms or instruments were used to do so?	N/A

Do any mechanisms exist for regular stakeholder consultation and input? If so, what are these?	Advisory Committee Meetings held bimonthly.
Do the existing management arrangements appear to be reasonably efficient?	Yes
<b>Information on Management</b>	
Are there stated management objectives? What are they?	To ensure the health of the fishery stock, regulate water sports, conduct monitoring and assist in research, provide job opportunities to tour guides and a venue for recreational activities, prohibit illegal fishing and deter other illegal activities which may be detrimental to the health of the flora and fauna
Is there a management plan? Include citation if available	Yes. Dotherow, M., S. Wells, and E. Young. 1995. Bacalar Chico Marine Reserve and Wildlife Sanctuary, preliminary draft management plan. Fisheries Department and Forest Department, Government of Belize.
What are the major activities carried out within the MPA?	Tourism, fishing
What, if any, conflicts exist between these activities?	Illegal fishing
Does the MPA have active management? If not, skip the rest of the questions in this section	Yes
How is the MPA funded?	Through the Coastal Zone Management Institute and Authority established through the UNDP/GEF Coastal Zone Management Project
Briefly list existing management programmes	Fisheries management, ecological monitoring, ecotourism, education and awareness
What staff positions currently exist?	Manager, biologists
If regulations are in place, are they actively enforced? If so, by whom?	Yes, by park staff with support of Fisheries Department
What are the major types of regulation?	Fishing
Is zoning used as a tool for management? If so, describe zones	Yes. There are "No Take" areas that contain Conservation and Preservation Zones. Anchoring is allowed in the "No Take" zone only on provided moorings. Scuba diving is allowed in the conservation zones by tourists and tour guides; and in the Preservation Zone by researchers and Reserve staff.
Do any management programmes address livelihood issues of local communities? If so, describe	Ecotourism project training and involving local guides
<b>Socio-economic information</b>	
Are there any communities within or adjacent to the MPA's boundaries? If so, name and give rough estimate of population size	San Pedro, Ambergris Cay

Are persons from these communities or elsewhere dependent on resources in the MPA for their livelihoods? If so, note the level of dependency and relative number of persons involved (e.g., a substantial portion of the population moderately dependent)	Yes, the communities are traditionally dependent on fisheries and are increasingly dependent on tourism
What are the major socio-economic activities of the areas surrounding the MPA, in order of importance?	Tourism, fisheries
How important are activities dependent on MPA resources relative to other activities, e.g. farming?	Very important
Roughly what portion of the population of adjacent communities can be considered to be living in poverty or "at risk"?	High percentage

References:

Advantage Information Management 1998  
 ESI 1997  
 PACT 2001  
 WCMC 1996

Key Contact:

Mr. Victor Alegria  
 Manager  
 Bacalar Chico Marine Reserve and National Park  
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## MPA Characterization Data Form

Country: Belize

Name of MPA: Blue Hole Natural Monument

Basic Information	
Management status:	Natural Monument/World Heritage Site
Size (marine and terrestrial):	4,100 ha
Biogeographic description:	Centre of Lighthouse Reef, along the Belize Barrier Reef World Heritage Site; most important feature is its "blue hole" sinkhole
Information on Legal Status	
When was the MPA legally established?	1996
What legislative instruments created the MPA and govern its management?	Fisheries (Amendment) Act 1983 SI 109 of 1996
Do these legislative instruments include management regulations?	
Information on Institutional Arrangements	
What agency or organization is responsible for day-to-day management of the MPA? If more than one, note the role of each	Belize Audobon Society
What other agencies or organizations have active roles in management? What are these roles?	Marine Advisory Committee Each reserve has a marine advisory committee made up of representatives from the village councils, any NGO that may be co managing, any other relevant NGOs, area representative appointees, fishing cooperatives, where they exist, local tour guide association reps, relevant land owners, and the reserve manager. The composition is generalized here and is tailored to each area. The purpose of the committee is to review current management activities, review current management plans and make recommendations for management policy.
What Ministry or branch of government has overall authority over management?	Ministry of Agriculture, Forest Department
If management responsibility has been delegated to a non-governmental entity, what mechanisms or instruments were used to do so?	
Do any mechanisms exist for regular stakeholder consultation and input? If so, what are these?	Advisory Committee Meetings held bimonthly.

Do the existing management arrangements appear to be reasonably efficient?	Yes
<b>Information on Management</b>	
Are there stated management objectives? What are they?	
Is there a management plan? Include citation if available	In preparation.
What are the major activities carried out within the MPA?	
What, if any, conflicts exist between these activities?	
Does the MPA have active management? If not, skip the rest of the questions in this section	Yes
How is the MPA funded?	Through the Coastal Zone Management Institute and Authority established through the UNDP/GEF Coastal Zone Management Project.
Briefly list existing management programmes	
What staff positions currently exist?	
If regulations are in place, are they actively enforced? If so, by whom?	
What are the major types of regulation?	
Is zoning used as a tool for management? If so, describe zones	Yes. There are "No Take" areas that contain Conservation and Preservation Zones. Anchoring is allowed in the "No Take" zone only on provided moorings. Scuba diving is allowed in the conservation zones by tourists and tour guides; and in the Preservation Zone by researchers and Reserve staff.
Do any management programmes address livelihood issues of local communities? If so, describe	
<b>Socio-economic information</b>	
Are there any communities within or adjacent to the MPA's boundaries? If so, name and give rough estimate of population size	No
Are persons from these communities or elsewhere dependent on resources in the MPA for their livelihoods? If so, note the level of dependency and relative number of persons involved (e.g., a substantial portion of the population moderately dependent)	

What are the major socio-economic activities of the areas surrounding the MPA, in order of importance?	
How important are activities dependent on MPA resources relative to other activities, e.g. farming?	
Roughly what portion of the population of adjacent communities can be considered to be living in poverty or "at risk"?	

References:

PACT 2001  
WCMC 1996

Key Contact:

Ms Julie Robinson  
Belize Audobon Society  
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Belize City  
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## MPA Characterization Data Form

Country: Belize

Name of MPA: Gladden Spit/Silk Cayes Marine Reserve

Basic Information	
Management status:	Marine Reserve
Size (marine and terrestrial):	25,600 ha
Biogeographic description:	Outer barrier reef, due east of the town of Placencia on Belize's southern coast. Spawning site for groupers and various species of snappers. Only place where whale sharks congregate.
Information on Legal Status	
When was the MPA legally established?	2000
What legislative instruments created the MPA and govern its management?	SI 68 of 2000
Do these legislative instruments include management regulations?	
Information on Institutional Arrangements	
What agency or organization is responsible for day-to-day management of the MPA? If more than one, note the role of each	Fisheries Department and Friends of Laughing Bird Caye Committee
What other agencies or organizations have active roles in management? What are these roles?	Marine Advisory Committee Each reserve has a marine advisory committee made up of representatives from the village councils, any NGO that may be co managing, any other relevant NGOs, area representative appointees, fishing cooperatives, where they exist, local tour guide association reps, relevant land owners, and the reserve manager. The composition is generalized here and is tailored to each area. The purpose of the committee is to review current management activities, review current management plans and make recommendations for management policy.
What Ministry or branch of government has overall authority over management?	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries Department
If management responsibility has been delegated to a non-governmental entity, what mechanisms or instruments were used to do so?	N/A
Do any mechanisms exist for regular stakeholder consultation and input? If so, what are these?	Advisory Committee Meetings held bimonthly.

Do the existing management arrangements appear to be reasonably efficient?	Yes
<b>Information on Management</b>	
Are there stated management objectives? What are they?	
Is there a management plan? Include citation if available	In preparation.
What are the major activities carried out within the MPA?	Tourism and fishing.
What, if any, conflicts exist between these activities?	Overfishing, illegal fishing (fishers from outside area fishing on snapper aggregations), conflicts between fishing and tourism sectors.
Does the MPA have active management? If not, skip the rest of the questions in this section	Minimal
How is the MPA funded?	World Wildlife Fund support
Briefly list existing management programmes	
What staff positions currently exist?	
If regulations are in place, are they actively enforced? If so, by whom?	
What are the major types of regulation?	
Is zoning used as a tool for management? If so, describe zones	Yes. There are "No Take" areas that contain Conservation and Preservation Zones. Anchoring is allowed in the "No Take" zone only on provided moorings. Scuba diving is allowed in the conservation zones by tourists and tour guides; and in the Preservation Zone by researchers and Reserve staff.
Do any management programmes address livelihood issues of local communities? If so, describe	
<b>Socio-economic information</b>	
Are there any communities within or adjacent to the MPA's boundaries? If so, name and give rough estimate of population size	Small communities including Placencia, Monkey River, and Punta Gorda along the coast, with a total population of around 5,200
Are persons from these communities or elsewhere dependent on resources in the MPA for their livelihoods? If so, note the level of dependency and relative number of persons involved (e.g., a substantial portion of the population moderately dependent)	High level of dependency on the barrier reef, including this MPA by most of the population
What are the major socio-economic activities of the areas surrounding the MPA, in order of importance?	Fishing, agriculture, aquaculture, tourism

How important are activities dependent on MPA resources relative to other activities, e.g. farming?	More important
Roughly what portion of the population of adjacent communities can be considered to be living in poverty or "at risk"?	Economy has been improving, but poverty continues and most of the population remains at risk

References:

PACT 2001  
Palacio 2001

Key Contact:

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## MPA Characterization Data Form

Country: Belize

Name of MPA: Glover's Reef Marine Reserve

Basic Information	
Management status:	Marine Reserve/World Heritage Site
Size (marine and terrestrial):	Approximately 32,900 ha marine
Biogeographic description:	Well-developed atoll, the southernmost along the Belize Barrier Reef, with diversity of reef types. Important grouper spawning bank
Information on Legal Status:	
When was the MPA legally established?	1993
What legislative instruments created the MPA and govern its management?	Fisheries (Glovers Reef Marine Reserve) Order (SI 38)
Do these legislative instruments include management regulations?	Yes
Information on Institutional Arrangements:	
What agency or organization is responsible for day-to-day management of the MPA? If more than one, note the role of each	Fisheries Department
What other agencies or organizations have active roles in management? What are these roles?	<p>Marine Reserve Advisory Committee</p> <p>Each reserve has an advisory committee, which is composed of similar representation from each area respectively. The composition is as follows: 1 representative from each Village councils and/or Town Board; 1 NGO that is co-managing; 1 Other relevant conservation NGOs; 2 area representative appointees; 1 fishing cooperative(s), where there is a cooperative; local tour guide association representatives; local Tourism Industry Association representative; relevant land owners; the reserve manager.</p> <p>The purpose of the advisory committee is to review current management activities and management plans, make recommendations for management of the reserves and advise the Minister on relevant management policies.</p>
What Ministry or branch of government has overall authority over management?	Fisheries Department, Ministry of Agriculture
If management responsibility has been delegated to a non-governmental entity, what mechanisms or instruments were used to do so?	N/A

Do any mechanisms exist for regular stakeholder consultation and input? If so, what are these?	Stakeholders were consulted on design of zoning system. Marine Reserve Advisory Committee meets bimonthly.
Do the existing management arrangements appear to be reasonably efficient?	Yes
<b>Information on Management:</b>	
Are there stated management objectives? What are they?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* To provide for the long-term conservation of Glover's Reef Atoll.</li> <li>* Development of a coordinated research and management program.</li> <li>* Provide economic and social benefits from tourism and recreation.</li> </ul>
Is there a management plan? Include citation if available	Yes
What are the major activities carried out within the MPA?	<p>Fishing for lobster, conch, and fin fish</p> <p>Recreational diving, snorkeling, and kayaking</p> <p>Tourism</p> <p>Research (field station on site since 1972)</p>
What, if any, conflicts exist between these activities?	Conflicts between fishing and recreational diving.
Does the MPA have active management? If not, skip the rest of the questions in this section	Yes
How is the MPA funded?	Through the Coastal Zone Management Institute and Authority established through the UNDP/GEF Coastal Zone Management Project.
Briefly list existing management programmes	Zoning, enforcement.
What staff positions currently exist?	Park Manager/Biologist, two Park Rangers
What are the major types of regulation?	<p>Regulations on fishing (fishing is permitted, with some restrictions) in 70% of the MPA</p> <p>Zoning of all uses</p>
If regulations are in place, are they actively enforced? If so, by whom?	Rangers
Is zoning used as a tool for management? If so, describe zones	Yes: Conservation Zone, commercial fishing prohibited. Wilderness Zone, all extractive uses prohibited. Seasonal Closure Area to protect spawning Nassau Grouper. General Use Zone, fishing permitted but regulated.
Do any management programmes address livelihood issues of local communities? If so, describe	
<b>Socio-economic information</b>	
Are there any communities within or adjacent to the MPA's boundaries? If so, name and give rough estimate of population size	Some small tourism operations and fishing camps exist on the cays within the Park

Are persons from these communities or elsewhere dependent on resources in the MPA for their livelihoods? If so, note the level of dependency and relative number of persons involved (e.g., a substantial portion of the population moderately dependent)	Yes, highly dependent
What are the major socio-economic activities of the areas surrounding the MPA, in order of importance?	Fishing, tourism.
How important are activities dependent on MPA resources relative to other activities, e.g. farming?	These activities are heavily dependent on the marine reserve's resources.
Roughly what portion of the population of adjacent communities can be considered to be living in poverty or "at risk"?	Unknown

References:

Cascado Internet Group  
ESI 1997  
PACT 2001  
WCMC 1996

Key Contacts:

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## MPA Characterization Data Form

Country: Belize

Name of MPA: Half Moon Caye Natural Monument

Basic Information	
Management status:	Natural Monument/World Heritage Site
Size (marine and terrestrial):	3,954 ha total; 3,921 ha marine
Biogeographic description:	Fringing reef, seagrass beds, beaches, coastal vegetation on cay located at the southeast corner of Lighthouse Reef; important nesting site for Red-Footed Boobies. The area is part of the Belize Barrier Reef World Heritage Site.
Information on Legal Status:	
When was the MPA legally established?	1982 (terrestrial portion established in 1928 and regazetted in 1979) Established as a World Heritage Site in 1996.
What legislative instruments created the MPA and govern its management?	National Park System Act 1981 SI 30 of 1982
Do these legislative instruments include management regulations?	Yes
Information on Institutional Arrangements:	
What agency or organization is responsible for day-to-day management of the MPA? If more than one, note the role of each	Belize Audubon Society and Forestry Department Marine Reserve Advisory Committee: Each reserve has an advisory committee, which is composed of similar representation from each area respectively. The composition is as follows: 1 representative from each Village councils and/or Town Board; 1 NGO that is co-managing; 1 Other relevant conservation NGOs; 2 area representative appointees; 1 fishing cooperative(s), where there is a cooperative; local tour guide association representatives; local Tourism Industry Association representative; relevant land owners; the reserve manager.  The purpose of the advisory committee is to review current management activities and management plans, make recommendations for management of the reserves and advise the Minister on relevant management policies. elize Audubon Society
What other agencies or organizations have active roles in management? What are these roles?	Forestry Department has legislative authority
What Ministry or branch of government has overall authority over management?	Forestry Department

If management responsibility has been delegated to a non-governmental entity, what mechanisms or instruments were used to do so?	
Do any mechanisms exist for regular stakeholder consultation and input? If so, what are these?	Bimonthly Marine Reserve Advisory Committee meetings.
Do the existing management arrangements appear to be reasonably efficient?	Yes
<b>Information on Management:</b>	
Are there stated management objectives? What are they?	To protect and preserve the park's unique features, and to provide an opportunity for interpretation, education, research, and public appreciation.
Is there a management plan? Include citation if available	Belize Audubon Society. 1996. Half Moon Caye National Park Management Plan. Belize Audubon Society, Placencia Chapter.
What are the major activities carried out within the MPA?	Tourism, recreation, and camping
What, if any, conflicts exist between these activities?	Conflicts between fishermen and park management over poaching of nesting birds. Conflict between tourism development and protection of the natural resources.
Does the MPA have active management? If not, skip the rest of the questions in this section	Yes.
How is the MPA funded?	Park entry fee, grants from European and U.S. foundations and funding agencies
Briefly list existing management programmes	Interpretation (visitor centre, trails), recreation (camping and picnic facilities), public awareness, enforcement
What staff positions currently exist?	One full-time warden and occasional volunteers.
If regulations are in place, are they actively enforced? If so, by whom?	Warden
What are the major types of regulation?	Fishing prohibited within one mile of Park boundary
Is zoning used as a tool for management? If so, describe zones	Yes. Anchoring is allowed within the No-take area (Conservation and Preservation zones) of the Marine reserves, most of the reserves are equipped with mooring buoys to accommodate for this activity.  Scuba Diving is allowed within these areas, mainly by tourist and tour guides in the conservation zones and by researchers and reserves' staff in the preservation zones.
Do any management programmes address livelihood issues of local communities? If so, describe	
<b>Socio-economic information</b>	

Are there any communities within or adjacent to the MPA's boundaries? If so, name and give rough estimate of population size	A very small number of people live part-time on the cay and engage in fishing and coconut farming
Are persons from these communities or elsewhere dependent on resources in the MPA for their livelihoods? If so, note the level of dependency and relative number of persons involved (e.g., a substantial portion of the population moderately dependent)	Yes. A substantial portion of the population is dependent on the resources within the reserve for their livelihoods.
What are the major socio-economic activities of the areas surrounding the MPA, in order of importance?	
How important are activities dependent on MPA resources relative to other activities, e.g. farming?	
Roughly what portion of the population of adjacent communities can be considered to be living in poverty or "at risk"?	

References:

Belize Audubon Society 1997  
 Cascado Internet Group  
 ESI 1997  
 National Park Service 1999  
 OAS 1988  
 PACT 2001  
 WCMC 1996

Key Contact:

Ms. Julie Robinson  
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## MPA Characterization Data Form

Country: Belize

Name of MPA: Hol Chan Marine Reserve

Basic Information	
Management status:	Marine Reserve
Size (marine and terrestrial):	1,545 ha marine
Biogeographic description:	Portion of Belize Barrier Reef, sea grass beds, mangroves, abundant and diverse fish populations
Information on Legal Status:	
When was the MPA legally established?	1987
What legislative instruments created the MPA and govern its management?	Fisheries (Hol Chan Marine Reserve) Order (SI 57)
Do these legislative instruments include management regulations?	SI 107 of December 1998 SI 113 of October 1989
Information on Institutional Arrangements:	
What agency or organization is responsible for day-to-day management of the MPA? If more than one, note the role of each	Fisheries Department and the Hol Chan Trust Fund
What other agencies or organizations have active roles in management? What are these roles?	<p>Marine Reserve Advisory Committee</p> <p>Each reserve has an advisory committee, which is composed of similar representation from each area respectively. The composition is as follows: 1 representative from each Village councils and/or Town Board; 1 NGO that is co-managing; 1 Other relevant conservation NGOs; 2 area representative appointees; 1 fishing cooperative(s), where there is a cooperative; local tour guide association representatives; local Tourism Industry Association representative; relevant land owners; the reserve manager.</p> <p>The purpose of the advisory committee is to review current management activities and management plans, make recommendations for management of the reserves and advise the Minister on relevant management policies.</p>
What Ministry or branch of government has overall authority over management?	Ministry of Agriculture/Fisheries
If management responsibility has been delegated to a non-governmental entity, what mechanisms or instruments were used to do so?	N/A

Do any mechanisms exist for regular stakeholder consultation and input? If so, what are these?	Yes, Marine Reserve Advisory Committee Meetings held bimonthly.
Do the existing management arrangements appear to be reasonably efficient?	Yes
<b>Information on Management:</b>	
Are there stated management objectives? What are they?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To maintain a sample reef ecosystem in its natural state</li> <li>2. To preserve recreation and tourism services and preserve the value of the area for fisheries</li> <li>3. To provide an area for education and research</li> <li>4. To conserve genetic resources</li> </ol>
Is there a management plan? Include citation if available	Yes.
What are the major activities carried out within the MPA?	Recreational diving Commercial fishing
What, if any, conflicts exist between these activities?	Conflicts exist between diving and fishing activities occasionally.
Does the MPA have active management? If not, skip the rest of the questions in this section	Yes
How is the MPA funded?	Dive fees, grants from funding agencies.
Briefly list existing management programmes	Enforcement, education, zoning, user fees and sale of souvenir items for income generation.
What staff positions currently exist?	Manager, assistant manager, three rangers.
If regulations are in place, are they actively enforced? If so, by whom?	Yes, by the Marine Park staff
What are the major types of regulation?	Regulations and restrictions on fishing and collecting
Is zoning used as a tool for management? If so, describe zones	Yes. Reef zone, fishing and collecting prohibited, other activities regulated. Seagrass and mangrove zones, fishing regulated and restricted, collecting prohibited. Zone D (Shark Ray Alley) recreational zone for feeding sharks and rays.
Do any management programmes address livelihood issues of local communities? If so, describe	Yes, because the main livelihood is tourism and the diving industry, both of which depend on the effective management of the Reserve for their success.
<b>Socio-economic information</b>	
Are there any communities within or adjacent to the MPA's boundaries? If so, name and give rough estimate of population size	Yes, several on Ambergris Cay, largest is San Pedro Town

<p>Are persons from these communities or elsewhere dependent on resources in the MPA for their livelihoods? If so, note the level of dependency and relative number of persons involved (e.g., a substantial portion of the population moderately dependent)</p>	<p>A substantial number of people are highly dependent.</p>
<p>What are the major socio-economic activities of the areas surrounding the MPA, in order of importance?</p>	<p>Tourism Fishing</p>
<p>How important are activities dependent on MPA resources relative to other activities, e.g. farming?</p>	<p>Tourism within the Park dominates the local economy</p>
<p>Roughly what portion of the population of adjacent communities can be considered to be living in poverty or "at risk"?</p>	<p>Significant</p>

References:

Cascado Internet Group  
ESI 1997  
OAS 1988

Key Contact:

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## MPA Characterization Data Form

Country: Belize

Name of MPA: Laughing Bird Caye National Park

Basic Information	
Management status:	National Park/World Heritage Site
Size (marine and terrestrial):	4,095 ha; 4,077 ha marine
Biogeographic description:	Caye on the western side of Victoria Channel, the southernmost island in the central lagoon of the Belize Barrier Reef; laughing gulls breeding site, faroe reef formation.
Information on Legal Status	
When was the MPA legally established?	1996
What legislative instruments created the MPA and govern its management?	National Parks System Act 1981
Do these legislative instruments include management regulations?	SI 94 of 1996
Information on Institutional Arrangements	
What agency or organization is responsible for day-to-day management of the MPA? If more than one, note the role of each	Forest Department Friends of Laughing Bird Caye Committee Toledo Institute for Development and Environment (TIDE)
What other agencies or organizations have active roles in management? What are these roles?	Marine Advisory Committee Each reserve has a marine advisory committee made up of representatives from the village councils, any NGO that may be co managing, any other relevant NGOs, area representative appointees, fishing cooperatives, where they exist, local tour guide association reps, relevant land owners, and the reserve manager. The composition is generalized here and is tailored to each area. The purpose of the committee is to review current management activities, review current management plans and make recommendations for management policy.
What Ministry or branch of government has overall authority over management?	Ministry of Agriculture, Forest Department
If management responsibility has been delegated to a non-governmental entity, what mechanisms or instruments were used to do so?	N/A
Do any mechanisms exist for regular stakeholder consultation and input? If so, what are these?	Advisory Committee Meetings held bimonthly.

Do the existing management arrangements appear to be reasonably efficient?	Yes
<b>Information on Management</b>	
Are there stated management objectives? What are they?	
Is there a management plan? Include citation if available	Yes
What are the major activities carried out within the MPA?	Fishing, recreational diving
What, if any, conflicts exist between these activities?	Decline in fish stocks
Does the MPA have active management? If not, skip the rest of the questions in this section	Yes
How is the MPA funded?	
Briefly list existing management programmes	
What staff positions currently exist?	
If regulations are in place, are they actively enforced? If so, by whom?	
What are the major types of regulation?	
Is zoning used as a tool for management? If so, describe zones	Yes. There are "No Take" areas that contain Conservation and Preservation Zones. Anchoring is allowed in the "No Take" zone only on provided moorings. Scuba diving is allowed in the conservation zones by tourists and tour guides; and in the Preservation Zone by researchers and Reserve staff.
Do any management programmes address livelihood issues of local communities? If so, describe	
<b>Socio-economic information</b>	
Are there any communities within or adjacent to the MPA's boundaries? If so, name and give rough estimate of population size	Small communities including Placencia, Monkey River, and Punta Gorda along the coast, with a total population of around 5,200
Are persons from these communities or elsewhere dependent on resources in the MPA for their livelihoods? If so, note the level of dependency and relative number of persons involved (e.g., a substantial portion of the population moderately dependent)	High level of dependency on the barrier reef, including this MPA by most of the population
What are the major socio-economic activities of the areas surrounding the MPA, in order of importance?	Fishing, agriculture, aquaculture, tourism

How important are activities dependent on MPA resources relative to other activities, e.g. farming?	More important
Roughly what portion of the population of adjacent communities can be considered to be living in poverty or "at risk"?	Economy has been improving, but poverty remains significant and most of the population is at risk

References:

Naturalight Productions 2001  
PACT 2001  
Palacio 2001  
WCMC 1996

Key Contact:

Miss Adina Velloso  
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## MPA Characterization Data Form

Country: Belize

Name of MPA: Port Honduras Marine Reserve

Basic Information	
Management status:	Marine Reserve
Size (marine and terrestrial):	40,640 ha
Biogeographic description:	Mangrove lagoon, with seven major rivers draining Maya mountains. Fisheries, mangroves, birds, manatees, sea turtles, reef at Snake Cayes.
Information on Legal Status	
When was the MPA legally established?	2000
What legislative instruments created the MPA and govern its management?	SI 9 of 2000
Do these legislative instruments include management regulations?	
Information on Institutional Arrangements	
What agency or organization is responsible for day-to-day management of the MPA? If more than one, note the role of each	Fisheries Department Toledo Institute for Development and Environment (TIDE)
What other agencies or organizations have active roles in management? What are these roles?	Marine Advisory Committee Each reserve has a marine advisory committee made up of representatives from the village councils, any NGO that may be co managing, any other relevant NGOs, area representative appointees, fishing cooperatives, where they exist, local tour guide association reps, relevant land owners, and the reserve manager. The composition is generalized here and is tailored to each area. The purpose of the committee is to review current management activities, review current management plans and make recommendations for management policy.
What Ministry or branch of government has overall authority over management?	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries Department
If management responsibility has been delegated to a non-governmental entity, what mechanisms or instruments were used to do so?	N/A
Do any mechanisms exist for regular stakeholder consultation and input? If so, what are these?	Advisory Committee Meetings held bimonthly.

Do the existing management arrangements appear to be reasonably efficient?	Yes
<b>Information on Management</b>	
Are there stated management objectives? What are they?	
Is there a management plan? Include citation if available	
What are the major activities carried out within the MPA?	Tourism, fishing
What, if any, conflicts exist between these activities?	Conflicts between fishing and tourism
Does the MPA have active management? If not, skip the rest of the questions in this section	Yes
How is the MPA funded?	
Briefly list existing management programmes	
What staff positions currently exist?	
If regulations are in place, are they actively enforced? If so, by whom?	
What are the major types of regulation?	
Is zoning used as a tool for management? If so, describe zones	Yes. There are "No Take" areas that contain Conservation and Preservation Zones. Anchoring is allowed in the "No Take" zone only on provided moorings. Scuba diving is allowed in the conservation zones by tourists and tour guides; and in the Preservation Zone by researchers and Reserve staff.
Do any management programmes address livelihood issues of local communities? If so, describe	
<b>Socio-economic information</b>	
Are there any communities within or adjacent to the MPA's boundaries? If so, name and give rough estimate of population size	Small communities including Punta Negra, Placencia, Monkey River, and Punta Gorda along the coast, with a total population of around 5,200
Are persons from these communities or elsewhere dependent on resources in the MPA for their livelihoods? If so, note the level of dependency and relative number of persons involved (e.g., a substantial portion of the population moderately dependent)	High level of dependency on the barrier reef, including this MPA by most of the population
What are the major socio-economic activities of the areas surrounding the MPA, in order of importance?	Fishing, agriculture, aquaculture, tourism

How important are activities dependent on MPA resources relative to other activities, e.g. farming?	More important
Roughly what portion of the population of adjacent communities can be considered to be living in poverty or "at risk"?	Significant

References:

PACT 2001  
Palacio 2001

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## MPA Characterization Data Form

Country: Belize

Name of MPA: Sapodilla Cayes Marine Reserve

Basic Information	
Management status:	Marine Reserve/World Heritage Site
Size (marine and terrestrial):	12,700 ha
Biogeographic description:	Southernmost piece of Belize Barrier Reef World Heritage Site; hawksbill nesting site.
Information on Legal Status	
When was the MPA legally established?	1996
What legislative instruments created the MPA and govern its management?	Fisheries (Amendment) Act 1983 SI 117 of 1996
Do these legislative instruments include management regulations?	
Information on Institutional Arrangements	
What agency or organization is responsible for day-to-day management of the MPA? If more than one, note the role of each	Fisheries Department Toledo Association for Sustainable Tourism and Empowerment (TASTE)
What other agencies or organizations have active roles in management? What are these roles?	Marine Advisory Committee Each reserve has a marine advisory committee made up of representatives from the village councils, any NGO that may be co managing, any other relevant NGOs, area representative appointees, fishing cooperatives, where they exist, local tour guide association reps, relevant land owners, and the reserve manager. The composition is generalized here and is tailored to each area. The purpose of the committee is to review current management activities, review current management plans and make recommendations for management policy.
What Ministry or branch of government has overall authority over management?	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries Department
If management responsibility has been delegated to a non-governmental entity, what mechanisms or instruments were used to do so?	N/A
Do any mechanisms exist for regular stakeholder consultation and input? If so, what are these?	Advisory Committee Meetings held bimonthly.

Do the existing management arrangements appear to be reasonably efficient?	Yes
<b>Information on Management</b>	
Are there stated management objectives? What are they?	Yes
Is there a management plan? Include citation if available	Young, E. 1994. Sapodilla Cays Marine Reserve Draft Management Plan. Fisheries Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and Coral Cay Conservation Ltd.
What are the major activities carried out within the MPA?	Tourism Fishing
What, if any, conflicts exist between these activities?	Overfishing and illegal fishing Excessive visitor use
Does the MPA have active management? If not, skip the rest of the questions in this section	Yes
How is the MPA funded?	Through the Coastal Zone Management Institute and Authority from UNDP/GEF
Briefly list existing management programmes	
What staff positions currently exist?	
If regulations are in place, are they actively enforced? If so, by whom?	
What are the major types of regulation?	
Is zoning used as a tool for management? If so, describe zones	Yes. There are "No Take" areas that contain Conservation and Preservation Zones. Anchoring is allowed in the "No Take" zone only on provided moorings. Scuba diving is allowed in the conservation zones by tourists and tour guides; and in the Preservation Zone by researchers and Reserve staff.
Do any management programmes address livelihood issues of local communities? If so, describe	
<b>Socio-economic information</b>	
Are there any communities within or adjacent to the MPA's boundaries? If so, name and give rough estimate of population size	Small communities including Punta Gorda, Punta Negra, Placentia, and Monkey River, and along the coast, with a total population of around 5,200
Are persons from these communities or elsewhere dependent on resources in the MPA for their livelihoods? If so, note the level of dependency and relative number of persons involved (e.g., a substantial portion of the population moderately dependent)	High level of dependency on the barrier reef, including this MPA by most of the population

What are the major socio-economic activities of the areas surrounding the MPA, in order of importance?	Fishing, agriculture, aquaculture, tourism
How important are activities dependent on MPA resources relative to other activities, e.g. farming?	More important
Roughly what portion of the population of adjacent communities can be considered to be living in poverty or "at risk"?	Economy has been improving, but poverty continues and most of the population remains at risk

References:

PACT 2001  
Palacio 2001  
WCMC 1996

Key Contact:

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## MPA Characterization Data Form

Country: Belize

Name of MPA: South Water Caye Marine Reserve

Basic Information	
Management status:	Marine Reserve/World Heritage Site
Size (marine and terrestrial):	47,703 ha; 46,833 ha marine
Biogeographic description:	Southern portion of Belize Barrier Reef. Diverse habitats and resources, sessile lagoonal communities.
Information on Legal Status	
When was the MPA legally established?	1996
What legislative instruments created the MPA and govern its management?	SI 118 of 1996
Do these legislative instruments include management regulations?	
Information on Institutional Arrangements	
What agency or organization is responsible for day-to-day management of the MPA? If more than one, note the role of each	Fisheries Department
What other agencies or organizations have active roles in management? What are these roles?	Marine Advisory Committee Each reserve has a marine advisory committee made up of representatives from the village councils, any NGO that may be co managing, any other relevant NGOs, area representative appointees, fishing cooperatives, where they exist, local tour guide association reps, relevant land owners, and the reserve manager. The composition is generalized here and is tailored to each area. The purpose of the committee is to review current management activities, review current management plans and make recommendations for management policy.
What Ministry or branch of government has overall authority over management?	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries Department
If management responsibility has been delegated to a non-governmental entity, what mechanisms or instruments were used to do so?	N/A
Do any mechanisms exist for regular stakeholder consultation and input? If so, what are these?	Advisory Committee Meetings held bimonthly.

Do the existing management arrangements appear to be reasonably efficient?	Yes
<b>Information on Management</b>	
Are there stated management objectives? What are they?	
Is there a management plan? Include citation if available	McCorry, D., P. Mumby, P. Raines, Ridley. 1995. South Water Cay Marine Reserve Draft Management Plan. Coastal Zone Management Unit, Coral Cay Conservation Ltd.
What are the major activities carried out within the MPA?	
What, if any, conflicts exist between these activities?	Conflicts between user groups
Does the MPA have active management? If not, skip the rest of the questions in this section	Minimal at present
How is the MPA funded?	Through the Coastal Zone Management Institute and Authority from UNDP/GEF
Briefly list existing management programmes	
What staff positions currently exist?	
If regulations are in place, are they actively enforced? If so, by whom?	
What are the major types of regulation?	
Is zoning used as a tool for management? If so, describe zones	Yes. There are "No Take" areas that contain Conservation and Preservation Zones. Anchoring is allowed in the "No Take" zone only on provided moorings. Scuba diving is allowed in the conservation zones by tourists and tour guides; and in the Preservation Zone by researchers and Reserve staff.
Do any management programmes address livelihood issues of local communities? If so, describe	
<b>Socio-economic information</b>	
Are there any communities within or adjacent to the MPA's boundaries? If so, name and give rough estimate of population size	Small communities including Placentia, Monkey River, and Punta Gorda along the coast, with a total population of around 5,200
Are persons from these communities or elsewhere dependent on resources in the MPA for their livelihoods? If so, note the level of dependency and relative number of persons involved (e.g., a substantial portion of the population moderately dependent)	High level of dependency on the barrier reef, including this MPA by most of the population

What are the major socio-economic activities of the areas surrounding the MPA, in order of importance?	Fishing, agriculture, tourism
How important are activities dependent on MPA resources relative to other activities, e.g. farming?	More important
Roughly what portion of the population of adjacent communities can be considered to be living in poverty or "at risk"?	The area is considered generally impoverished

References:

PACT 2001  
Palacio 2001  
WCMC 1996

Key Contacts:

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## MPA Characterization Data Form

Country: British Virgin Islands

Name of MPA: Wreck of the RMS Rhone Marine Park

Basic Information	
Management status:	Marine Park
Size (marine and terrestrial):	310 ha marine; 14 ha terrestrial
Biogeographic description:	Fringing reef and sea grass beds surrounding Dead Chest Cay and abutting Salt Island. Terrestrial component cactus scrub. Seabird nesting.
Information on Legal Status:	
When was the MPA legally established?	1980
What legislative instruments created the MPA and govern its management?	Marine Parks and Protected Areas Ordinance 1979 National Parks Ordinance, 1961 Wild Birds Protection Ordinance, 1959 (protects birds within the Marine Park or Protected Area)
Do these legislative instruments include management regulations?	Marine Parks and Protected Areas Regulations 1991.
Information on Institutional Arrangements:	
What agency or organization is responsible for day-to-day management of the MPA? If more than one, note the role of each	British Virgin Islands National Parks Trust (NPT)
What other agencies or organizations have active roles in management? What are these roles?	BVI Dive Operators Association members advise on management, assist with monitoring and maintenance. Conservation and Fisheries Department assists with liaison between fishermen and the NPT regarding the marine park boundary, to prevent fishing within the Park.
What Ministry or branch of government has overall authority over management?	Ministry of Natural Resources and Labour
If management responsibility has been delegated to a non-governmental entity, what mechanisms or instruments were used to do so?	Marine Parks and Protected Areas Ordinance 1979 National Parks Ordinance, 1961 These instruments give the NPT management jurisdiction over the Marine Conservation Programme that consists of a system of mooring buoys in seven sites throughout the territory that are recognized as Marine Managed Areas (MMAs), although only the Wreck of the Rhone is legally established.
Do any mechanisms exist for regular stakeholder consultation and input? If so, what are these?	Ongoing consultation with marine tourism industry (yacht charter and dive operators) in both the British and U.S. Virgin Islands
Do the existing management arrangements appear to be reasonably efficient?	Yes

<b>Information on Management:</b>	
Are there stated management objectives? What are they?	The management objectives are based on the Marine Conservation Programme and relate to all existing and proposed marine protected areas in the Territory. Objectives include protection of endangered species and native wildlife and flora, conservation of representative habitats, legal protection of critical marine areas, and management of fisheries resources. Objectives are largely in response to heavy recreational use of marine resources in the Territory.
Is there a management plan? Include citation if available	Geoghegan 1989. A new management plan based on the Conservation Management System database developed by the Countryside Council for Wales is now being prepared.
What are the major activities carried out within the MPA?	Diving and snorkeling; yachting
What, if any, conflicts exist between these activities?	Overcrowding is a problem in the high season
Does the MPA have active management? If not, skip the rest of the questions in this section	Yes
How is the MPA funded?	Conservation fees for use of moorings
Briefly list existing management programmes	Marine Conservation Programme (mooring system in place in the Marine Park and MMAs) Future programmes: coral reef monitoring, Wreck of the Rhone structural analysis.
What staff positions currently exist?	One Marine Programme Coordinator, one Senior Marine Warden, four Marine Wardens are responsible for the WRMP and the seven <i>de facto</i> Marine Managed Areas that comprise the Marine Conservation Programme.
If regulations are in place, are they actively enforced? If so, by whom?	Enforcement is primarily carried out by the Marine Wardens, with Customs and the Marine Police assisting minimally. The Conservation and Fisheries Department assists with informing the fisherman on boundary regulations.
What are the major types of regulation?	All fishing is prohibited within the Park (see exception for local resident below). Anchoring prohibited. Conservation permits required for use of moorings. Removal or damage of marine flora and fauna or historical artifacts is prohibited.
Is zoning used as a tool for management? If so, describe zones	No. In the proposed MMAs zoning is proposed so that vessels not using a mooring buoy cannot anchor within a proposed distance of 250 yards of a mooring buoy. This would also include vessels over 60ft that are too large to use the mooring buoys. Therefore anchoring would be permitted but in a specific zone. No fishing is permitted from a mooring buoy; so fishing zones in MMAs would also be established.
Do any management programmes address livelihood issues of local communities? If so, describe	An exception to the prohibition on fishing is made for one fisherman on Salt Island who is permitted to subsistence fish.
<b>Socio-economic information</b>	

Are there any communities within or adjacent to the MPA=s boundaries? If so, name and give rough estimate of population size	Very small community on Salt Island
Are persons from these communities or elsewhere dependent on resources in the MPA for their livelihoods? If so, note the level of dependency and relative number of persons involved (e.g., a substantial portion of the population moderately dependent)	The main economic use is by the dive and yacht industries, which are based on the islands of Tortola, Virgin Gorda and Peter Island. These sectors also make use of a number of other sites in the Territory, but the WRMP is the most popular dive site, particularly with day visitors (cruise passengers). Almost all tourism businesses using the Park are expatriate owned, and local employment is low. There are many indirect linkages with local businesses, however, such as maintaining charter vessels, provisioning vessels and other support services. One person from Salt Island fishes in the Park at a subsistence level.
What are the major socio-economic activities of the areas surrounding the MPA, in order of importance?	Marine-based tourism
How important are activities dependent on MPA resources relative to other activities, e.g. farming?	Marine-based tourism is the Territory's major industry, and the Park is the prime destination for divers in the BVI and the main location for underwater videos to be shot. The wreck is very well known amongst international divers and there is high demand to visit the site. However, the Park is one of many marine areas that receive high visitation.
Roughly what portion of the population of adjacent communities can be considered to be living in poverty or "at risk@?	Virtually none

References:

British Virgin Islands National Parks Trust 2000  
ESI 1997  
Geoghegan 1989  
OAS 1988  
Woodfield 1998

Key contact:

Joseph Smith-Abbott  
Director  
BVI National Parks Trust  
P.O. Box 860  
Road Town, Tortola  
British Virgin Islands  
Tel: 284 494-3904  
Fax: 284 494-6383  
E-mail: bvinpt@caribsurf.com

## MPA Characterization Data Form

Country: Cayman Islands

Name of MPA: National system of marine parks

Basic Information	
Management status:	Marine protected areas
Size (marine and terrestrial):	Marine: Marine Park, 1,488 ha; Replenishment Zone, 5,214.79 ha, Environmental Zone, 1,687.14 ha Terrestrial mangroves of Environmental Zone, 576.25 ha
Biogeographic description:	Marine areas of greatest environmental importance or stress surrounding the islands of Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman
Information on Legal Status	
When was the MPA legally established?	1986
What legislative instruments created the MPA and govern its management?	Marine Conservation Law 1978
Do these legislative instruments include management regulations?	Marine Parks Regulations 1986
Information on Institutional Arrangements	
What agency or organization is responsible for day-to-day management of the MPA? If more than one, note the role of each	Department of the Environment
What other agencies or organizations have active roles in management? What are these roles?	Marine Conservation Board (established by Marine Conservation Law) responsible for general administration of the law (new legislation/regulations etc.), control of volunteer Fisheries Officers, issue of licenses (speargun, seine nets, turtle fishing). Marine Police and Customs Officers of the Royal Cayman Islands Police and Customs Drugs Task Force assist with enforcement.
What Ministry or branch of government has overall authority over management?	Ministry for Tourism, Environment and Transport under whose ambit the Marine Conservation Board and the Dept of Environment fall.
If management responsibility has been delegated to a non-governmental entity, what mechanisms or instruments were used to do so?	N/A
Do any mechanisms exist for regular stakeholder consultation and input? If so, what are these?	Policy of public consultation (general and interest group meetings, radio/TV polling, etc) for input to any proposed changes prior to implementation.

Do the existing management arrangements appear to be reasonably efficient?	Improvements are needed. Certain amendments to the law are now proposed (e.g. regulations to control the use of fish traps, grouper aggregation fishing, and amendments to catch limits/open seasons of certain species are now being proposed). Also, the Dept. of Environment is now in the preliminary stages of conducting a marine parks review.
<b>Information on Management</b>	
Are there stated management objectives? What are they?	Marine resource conservation objectives appear to be predominant. Year 2000 National Strategic Plan Strategy XI: "...to protect our natural environment, particularly the Central Mangrove Swamp and other wetlands, the North Sound, and coral reefs from further degradation".
Is there a management plan? Include citation if available	No written management plan completed as yet. Active management activities continue.
What are the major activities carried out within the MPA?	Recreational diving, snorkeling, and other watersports. Some fishing.
What, if any, conflicts exist between these activities?	Occasional diver/fisherman conflict.
Does the MPA have active management? If not, skip the rest of the questions in this section	Yes
How is the MPA funded?	Government, through a conservation tax levied on visitors.
Briefly list existing management programmes	Zoning (regulations etc), enforcement, research and monitoring, public outreach and education.
What staff positions currently exist?	Those of the Department of Environment.
If regulations are in place, are they actively enforced? If so, by whom?	Yes, by Marine Police, Customs, and Marine Enforcement Officers of the Department of the Environment.
What are the major types of regulation?	Most types of use are regulated through the zoning system
Is zoning used as a tool for management? If so, describe zones	Zoning is the basis of the system: <i>Marine Park Zones</i> : no taking of marine life except by regulated line fishing; no anchoring (moorings provided) <i>Replenishment Zones</i> : Fishing regulated; conch and lobster harvesting prohibited <i>Environmental Zones</i> : Breeding and nursery areas; all uses prohibited <i>No Diving Zones</i> : Traditional fishing permitted; diving prohibited
Do any management programmes address livelihood issues of local communities? If so, describe	The No Diving Zones, established after the MP zones, seek to amend the imbalance of benefits towards tourism sector. The MPs themselves provide livelihood of the prominent diving community. Also, in addition to MP's, general marine conservation regulations seek to ensure sustainability of resources throughout Cayman waters for artisanal and subsistence fishermen.
<b>Socio-economic information</b>	
Are there any communities within or adjacent to the MPA's boundaries? If so, name and give rough estimate of population size	The entire resident population (40,000) of the Cayman Islands is essentially coastal and exploits marine resources in some way.

<p>Are persons from these communities or elsewhere dependent on resources in the MPA for their livelihoods? If so, note the level of dependency and relative number of persons involved (e.g., a substantial portion of the population moderately dependent)</p>	<p>Yes. The tourism industry is practically all marine based (diving, fishing, snorkeling) and for the most part takes place within the marine park system.</p>
<p>What are the major socio-economic activities of the areas surrounding the MPA, in order of importance?</p>	<p>Tourism</p>
<p>How important are activities dependent on MPA resources relative to other activities, e.g. farming?</p>	<p>All activities are heavily dependent on MPA resources.</p>
<p>Roughly what portion of the population of adjacent communities can be considered to be living in poverty or "at risk"?</p>	<p>The 1999 census results listed 5,729 persons who earned an annual income under CI\$12,000.00. This however does not identify other persons from the same household who contribute to income. Other than this, no study or survey on the poverty level has ever been conducted in the CI. Standards of living generally are however known to be among the highest in the region.</p>

References:

Cayman Islands World Wide Web  
Cayman Online Limited 1996-2000  
OAS 1988

Key Contact:

Timothy Austin  
Assistant Director  
Dept. of Environment  
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Grand Cayman BWI  
Tel: 345 949 8469  
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## MPA Characterization Data Form

Country:               Dominica

Name of MPA:        Cabrits National Park

<b>Basic Information</b>	
Management status:	National Park
Size (marine and terrestrial):	531 ha coastal and marine
Biogeographic description:	Marine area surrounding Cabrits peninsula; reefs, rocky shoreline, diverse marine life
<b>Information on Legal Status</b>	
When was the MPA legally established?	1987
What legislative instruments created the MPA and govern its management?	National Parks and Protected Areas Act 1975
Do these legislative instruments include management regulations?	No
<b>Information on Institutional Arrangements</b>	
What agency or organization is responsible for day-to-day management of the MPA? If more than one, note the role of each	Forestry Department
What other agencies or organizations have active roles in management? What are these roles?	In addition to the MPA, the National Parks Unit of Forestry Division is responsible for management of terrestrial portion, which contains important historic and ecological resources
What Ministry or branch of government has overall authority over management?	Ministry of Agriculture
If management responsibility has been delegated to a non-governmental entity, what mechanisms or instruments were used to do so?	N/A
Do any mechanisms exist for regular stakeholder consultation and input? If so, what are these?	No
Do the existing management arrangements appear to be reasonably efficient?	No management of MPA
<b>Information on Management</b>	

Are there stated management objectives? What are they?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Create multiple use situations to reduce conflict among users.</li> <li>2) Protect and conserve marine resources.</li> <li>3) Manage fisheries resources.</li> <li>4) Generate revenue.</li> <li>5) Promote recreation.</li> </ol>
Is there a management plan? Include citation if available	Yes, suggested by Fisheries Division in 1998. Forestry Department rejected the management plan.
What are the major activities carried out within the MPA?	Fishing, recreational diving and snorkelling
What, if any, conflicts exist between these activities?	
Does the MPA have active management? If not, skip the rest of the questions in this section	No
How is the MPA funded?	
Briefly list existing management programmes	Permanent mooring system in place for yachts
What staff positions currently exist?	
If regulations are in place, are they actively enforced? If so, by whom?	
What are the major types of regulation?	
Is zoning used as a tool for management? If so, describe zones	
Do any management programmes address livelihood issues of local communities? If so, describe	
<b>Socio-economic information</b>	
Are there any communities within or adjacent to the MPA=s boundaries? If so, name and give rough estimate of population size	Yes, Cottage, Toucari, Portsmouth
Are persons from these communities or elsewhere dependent on resources in the MPA for their livelihoods? If so, note the level of dependency and relative number of persons involved (e.g., a substantial portion of the population moderately dependent)	Fishing is a fairly important occupation in the area.
What are the major socio-economic activities of the areas surrounding the MPA, in order of importance?	Farming, fishing, some tourism
How important are activities dependent on MPA resources relative to other activities, e.g. farming?	Moderately important

Roughly what portion of the population of adjacent communities can be considered to be living in poverty or at risk?	High percentage
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References:

ESI 1997

OAS 1988

Key contacts:

David Williams

Acting Director

Forestry Department

Botanical Gardens

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Harold Guiste

Fisheries Division

Ministry of Agriculture

Roseau

DOMINICA

## MPA Characterization Data Form

Country:               Dominica

Name of MPA:        Soufriere Scotts Head Marine Reserve

<b>Basic Information</b>	
Management status:	Marine reserve
Size (marine and terrestrial):	Approximately 6-7km <sup>2</sup>
Biogeographic description:	Offshore areas off the southwest coast of Dominica
<b>Information on Legal Status</b>	
When was the MPA legally established?	2000/2001
What legislative instruments created the MPA and govern its management?	Fisheries Act 11 of 1987
Do these legislative instruments include management regulations?	Yes, as defined in the SSMR Management Plan
<b>Information on Institutional Arrangements</b>	
What agency or organization is responsible for day-to-day management of the MPA? If more than one, note the role of each	Fisheries Division
What other agencies or organizations have active roles in management? What are these roles?	Local Area Management Authority (LAMA), responsible for day-to-day management
What Ministry or branch of government has overall authority over management?	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and the Environment
If management responsibility has been delegated to a non-governmental entity, what mechanisms or instruments were used to do so?	LAMA
Do any mechanisms exist for regular stakeholder consultation and input? If so, what are these?	Educational consultations held by Fisheries Division SSMR (talks, presentations to schools, etc)
Do the existing management arrangements appear to be reasonably efficient?	Yes
<b>Information on Management</b>	

Are there stated management objectives? What are they?	Yes: conserve, preserve, protect and manage; to minimize user conflict and provide educational awareness.
Is there a management plan? Include citation if available	Yes
What are the major activities carried out within the MPA?	Fishing, recreational diving, whale watching from land, research
What, if any, conflicts exist between these activities?	None or kept to a minimum
Does the MPA have active management? If not, skip the rest of the questions in this section	Yes
How is the MPA funded?	Self funded as well as government and donor agencies
Briefly list existing management programmes	No yachts allowed. Permanent moorings available for dive boats
What staff positions currently exist?	Board of Directors, manager, wardens, LAMA committees
If regulations are in place, are they actively enforced? If so, by whom?	Yes, by LAMA and Fisheries Department
What are the major types of regulation?	
Is zoning used as a tool for management? If so, describe zones	Yes, recreation, SCUBA, nursery, fishing priority area
Do any management programmes address livelihood issues of local communities? If so, describe	Yes, user fees used to assist local fishermen to target other species
<b>Socio-economic information</b>	
Are there any communities within or adjacent to the MPA=s boundaries? If so, name and give rough estimate of population size	Soufriere and Scotts Head
Are persons from these communities or elsewhere dependent on resources in the MPA for their livelihoods? If so, note the level of dependency and relative number of persons involved (e.g., a substantial portion of the population moderately dependent)	Yes, these are predominantly fishing communities
What are the major socio-economic activities of the areas surrounding the MPA, in order of importance?	Fishing
How important are activities dependent on MPA resources relative to other activities, e.g. farming?	Very important

Roughly what portion of the population of adjacent communities can be considered to be living in poverty or at risk?	High percentage
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References:

ESI 1997

Key contact:

Harold Guiste  
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LAMA Committee  
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## MPA Characterization Data Form

Country: Grenada

Name of MPA: Woburn/Clarks Court Bay Marine Protected Area

<b>Basic Information</b>	
Management status:	Marine protected area
Size (marine and terrestrial):	Approximately 500 ha marine and terrestrial
Biogeographic description:	Bay on the southwest coast of Grenada, including Hog Island and Calivigny Island
<b>Information on Legal Status</b>	
When was the MPA legally established?	September 1999
What legislative instruments created the MPA and govern its management?	Fisheries (Amendment) Act of 1998
Do these legislative instruments include management regulations?	No (regulations are in draft)
<b>Information on Institutional Arrangements</b>	
What agency or organization is responsible for day-to-day management of the MPA? If more than one, note the role of each	Fisheries Division
What other agencies or organizations have active roles in management? What are these roles?	None
What Ministry or branch of government has overall authority over management?	Ministry of Agriculture
If management responsibility has been delegated to a non-governmental entity, what mechanisms or instruments were used to do so?	A management committee has been established, the members identified in the regulations consisting of Government, NGO, community and other stakeholder representatives
Do any mechanisms exist for regular stakeholder consultation and input? If so, what are these?	Meetings are held with stakeholders for their input on aspects of the project but these are not regularly scheduled and mechanisms are not yet formally defined
Do the existing management arrangements appear to be reasonably efficient?	Too early to say as the project has just started, but stakeholders are reported to be enthusiastic
<b>Information on Management</b>	

Are there stated management objectives? What are they?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Protect important near shore habitat and nursery</li> <li>2. Provide for the aesthetic and educational enhancement of the on-shore area.</li> <li>3. Provide opportunity for the rehabilitation of reef systems in the area.</li> </ol>
Is there a management plan? Include citation if available	Phillip, P. and C. Isaac. 2000. Marine Protected Areas. Fisheries Biology Unit, Fisheries Division, Grenada.
What are the major activities carried out within the MPA?	Currently the demarcation of zones and installation of moorings
What, if any, conflicts exist between these activities?	A potential conflict exists with the Grenada Ports Authority over the location of 4 yacht moorings
Does the MPA have active management? If not, skip the rest of the questions in this section	Activities began in 2001
How is the MPA funded?	Jointly by FFEM (French technical assistance agency) and Government of Grenada
Briefly list existing management programmes	Zoning of the MPAs as a management tool; consultation with stakeholders; solid waste control
What staff positions currently exist?	Project Manager, Marine Protected Areas
If regulations are in place, are they actively enforced? If so, by whom?	Regulations are currently being drafted
What are the major types of regulation?	MPA prohibitions; zones; management committee; specimen and artifact collection; fees; data collection; enforcement
Is zoning used as a tool for management? If so, describe zones	Yes. Marine reserves, fishing zones, anchoring zones
Do any management programmes address livelihood issues of local communities? If so, describe	No
<b>Socio-economic information</b>	
Are there any communities within or adjacent to the MPA's boundaries? If so, name and give rough estimate of population size	Woburn community
Are persons from these communities or elsewhere dependent on resources in the MPA for their livelihoods? If so, note the level of dependency and relative number of persons involved (e.g., a substantial portion of the population moderately dependent)	Yes; traditional fishing is carried out in all the areas. Spear fishing is done in areas that are currently proposed as marine reserves. Hence, substantial portion of the population dependent
What are the major socio-economic activities of the areas surrounding the MPA, in order of importance?	Farming, seine fishing, spear fishing
How important are activities dependent on MPA resources relative to other activities, e.g. farming?	

Roughly what portion of the population of adjacent communities can be considered to be living in poverty or "at risk"?	10%
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References:

L. Robertson, personal communication  
D. Etienne, personal communication

Key contact:

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Project Manager  
Marine Protected Areas  
Ministry of Agriculture  
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## MPA Characterization Data Form

Country: Grenada

Name of MPA: Moliniere/Beausejour Marine Protected Area

<b>Basic Information</b>	
Management status:	Marine protected area
Size (marine and terrestrial):	Approximately 110 ha, plus shoreline
Biogeographic description:	West coast of Grenada, marine area of Beausejour Bay, Flamingo Bay and Dragon Bay, considered to be the best reef on Grenada, but subject to sedimentation from erosion
<b>Information on Legal Status</b>	
When was the MPA legally established?	September 1999
What legislative instruments created the MPA and govern its management?	Fisheries (Amendment) Act of 1998
Do these legislative instruments include management regulations?	No
<b>Information on Institutional Arrangements</b>	
What agency or organization is responsible for day-to-day management of the MPA? If more than one, note the role of each	Fisheries Division
What other agencies or organizations have active roles in management? What are these roles?	None
What Ministry or branch of government has overall authority over management?	Ministry of Agriculture
If management responsibility has been delegated to a non-governmental entity, what mechanisms or instruments were used to do so?	A management committee has been established, the members identified in the regulations consisting of Government, NGO, community and other stakeholder representation
Do any mechanisms exist for regular stakeholder consultation and input? If so, what are these?	Meetings are held with stakeholders for their input on aspects of the project but such are not regularly scheduled and ongoing mechanisms are not formally defined
Do the existing management arrangements appear to be reasonably efficient?	Too soon to say but stakeholders are reported to be enthusiastic
<b>Information on Management</b>	

Are there stated management objectives? What are they?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Protect important near shore habitat and nursery</li> <li>2. Provide for the aesthetic and educational enhancement of the on-shore area.</li> <li>3. Provide the opportunity for the rehabilitation of reef systems in the area.</li> </ol>
Is there a management plan? Include citation if available	Phillip P. and C. Isaac. November 2000). Marine protected areas. Fisheries Biology Unit, Fisheries Division, Grenada.
What are the major activities carried out within the MPA?	Currently the demarcation of zones and installation of moorings
What, if any, conflicts exist between these activities?	
Does the MPA have active management? If not, skip the rest of the questions in this section	Activities began in January 2001
How is the MPA funded?	Jointly by FFEM (French technical assistance programme) and Government of Grenada
Briefly list existing management programmes	Zoning of the MPAs as a management tool; consultation with stakeholders; solid waste control
What staff positions currently exist?	Project Manager, Marine Protected Areas
If regulations are in place, are they actively enforced? If so, by whom?	Regulations are currently being drafted
What are the major types of regulation?	MPA prohibitions; zones; management committee; specimen and artifact collection; fees; data collection; enforcement
Is zoning used as a tool for management? If so, describe zones	Yes; marine reserves, fishing, anchoring
Do any management programmes address livelihood issues of local communities? If so, describe	No
<b>Socio-economic information</b>	
Are there any communities within or adjacent to the MPA's boundaries? If so, name and give rough estimate of population size	Moliniere, Happy Hill, Beausejour
Are persons from these communities or elsewhere dependent on resources in the MPA for their livelihoods? If so, note the level of dependency and relative number of persons involved (e.g., a substantial portion of the population moderately dependent)	Yes; traditional fishing is carried out in all the areas. Spear fishing is done in areas that are currently proposed as marine reserves. Hence, substantial portion of the population dependent
What are the major socio-economic activities of the areas surrounding the MPA, in order of importance?	Farming, seine fishing, spear fishing

How important are activities dependent on MPA resources relative to other activities, e.g. farming?	In some areas like Beausejour Bay fishing is more important than farming; In Happy Hill and Moliniere they are of equal importance
Roughly what portion of the population of adjacent communities can be considered to be living in poverty or "at risk"?	10%

References:

L. Robertson, personal communication  
D. Etienne, personal communication

Key contact:

Lyndon Robertson  
Project Manager  
Marine Protected Areas  
Ministry of Agriculture  
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## MPA Characterization Data Form

Country: Jamaica

Name of MPA: Montego Bay Marine Park

Basic Information	
Management status:	Marine Park
Size (marine and terrestrial):	15.3 km <sup>2</sup>
Biogeographic description:	Coral reefs, seagrass beds, mangroves, fish nurseries on Jamaica's north coast in the vicinity of Montego Bay.
Information on Legal Status	
When was the MPA legally established?	1992
What legislative instruments created the MPA and govern its management?	Declaration under the Natural Resources Conservation Authority Act
Do these legislative instruments include management regulations?	Natural Resources Conservation (Marine Parks) Regulations 1992
Information on Institutional Arrangements	
What agency or organization is responsible for day-to-day management of the MPA? If more than one, note the role of each	Montego Bay Marine Park Trust
What other agencies or organizations have active roles in management? What are these roles?	None
What Ministry or branch of government has overall authority over management?	Natural Resources Conservation Authority
If management responsibility has been delegated to a non-governmental entity, what mechanisms or instruments were used to do so?	Instrument of delegation signed in December 1996, expired in December 1999; has not yet been renewed.
Do any mechanisms exist for regular stakeholder consultation and input? If so, what are these?	Yes, meetings with watersports operators, hoteliers, and other stakeholders, as well as workshops to discuss marine park issues.
Do the existing management arrangements appear to be reasonably efficient?	No; no mechanisms currently exist for funding park management, though a dive and snorkel fee system is now being developed by the Government.
Information on Management	

Are there stated management objectives? What are they?	To conserve and restore the marine coastal resources in the Montego Bay Marine Park for the maximum sustainable benefit to traditional users, the community and the nation, by providing effective programmes for public education, technical support, monitoring and interpretive enforcement.
Is there a management plan? Include citation if available	Yes, Montego Bay Marine Park 1998.
What are the major activities carried out within the MPA?	Recreational watersports activities, i.e. snorkeling, diving, water skiing, as well as fishing, cruise ships.
What, if any, conflicts exist between these activities?	Conflicts over use of zones between watersports operators and fishermen.
Does the MPA have active management? If not, skip the rest of the questions in this section	Yes, but very limited due to lack of funding.
How is the MPA funded?	There is no funding for the MBMP presently. Past funding has come from the Jamaica National Park Trust Fund, which is currently frozen for replenishment, and from grants.
Briefly list existing management programmes	Education, enforcement, zoning, monitoring.
What staff positions currently exist?	Executive Director, one ranger, accountant, one Peace Corps Volunteer.
If regulations are in place, are they actively enforced? If so, by whom?	Regulations exist, not fully enforced.
What are the major types of regulation?	Prohibitions on mining, destruction of marine life, dredging, pollution, littering, vandalism, spearfishing Fishing in designated areas by written permission only Research and collection regulated
Is zoning used as a tool for management? If so, describe zones	There are zones for fishing, no fishing and multiple use. It is proposed to add harvest refugia zones and expand park boundaries.
Do any management programmes address livelihood issues of local communities? If so, describe	Outreach to fishermen to sustain fisheries: mesh exchange, retraining of spearfishermen. Seeking funding for more assistance, ecotourism, mariculture, artificial reefs.
<b>Socio-economic information</b>	
Are there any communities within or adjacent to the MPA=s boundaries? If so, name and give rough estimate of population size	Montego Bay, city of approximately 100,000.
Are persons from these communities or elsewhere dependent on resources in the MPA for their livelihoods? If so, note the level of dependency and relative number of persons involved (e.g., a substantial portion of the population moderately dependent)	Yes, hoteliers, fishers, and watersports operators depend on the MPA for their livelihoods. This is a substantial portion of the population and they are moderately dependent on the MPA. Approximately 400 licensed fishers, 150 illegal spearfishers (many transient), about 200 employed in watersports are directly dependent. Another 4,000 hotel employees indirectly depend on the MPA.
What are the major socio-economic activities of the areas surrounding the MPA, in order of importance?	Tourism, light manufacture, fishing, agriculture.

How important are activities dependent on MPA resources relative to other activities, e.g. farming?	These activities are very dependent on the MPA resources.
Roughly what portion of the population of adjacent communities can be considered to be living in poverty or at risk?	About 30,000 inhabitants living in informal settlements with inadequate waste management.

References:

Montego Bay Marine Park 1992  
Montego Bay Marine Park 1998  
Montego Bay Marine Park Jamaica n.d.  
Natural Resources Conservation Authority 2000

Key Contact:

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## MPA Characterization Data Form

Country: Jamaica

Name of MPA: Negril Marine Park

Basic Information	
Management status:	Marine Park
Size (marine and terrestrial):	Approximately 160 km <sup>2</sup> . The Negril Environmental Protection Area (EPA), which includes the Marine Park and a terrestrial component, is approximately 100 square miles.
Biogeographic description:	The Marine Park covers all marine areas from St. John's Point to Davis Cove from the high water mark to the deep water drop off.
Information on Legal Status	
When was the MPA legally established?	1998, however management programmes have been in place since 1995
What legislative instruments created the MPA and govern its management?	Declaration under the Natural Resources Conservation Authority Act
Do these legislative instruments include management regulations?	Natural Resources Conservation (Marine Parks) Regulations 1992
Information on Institutional Arrangements	
What agency or organization is responsible for day-to-day management of the MPA? If more than one, note the role of each	Negril Coral Reef Preservation Society (NCRPS)
What other agencies or organizations have active roles in management? What are these roles?	Negril Environmental Protection Trust (NEPT), which is responsible for management of the EPA
What Ministry or branch of government has overall authority over management?	Natural Resources Conservation Authority
If management responsibility has been delegated to a non-governmental entity, what mechanisms or instruments were used to do so?	NCRPS has <i>de facto</i> management; delegation instrument is under preparation
Do any mechanisms exist for regular stakeholder consultation and input? If so, what are these?	Yes, through regular workshops and meetings with stakeholders. These have been held at least annually since 1991.
Do the existing management arrangements appear to be reasonably efficient?	Lack of legal delegation impedes management efficiency. There is a need for enforcement of regulations by the Marine Police and Environmental Warden service.

Information on Management	
Are there stated management objectives? What are they?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To enable the use of the Park for different purposes with minimal damage to the natural resources and restoration of some. (Zoning Programme)</li> <li>2. To develop the knowledge, skills, attitudes and behaviour amongst residents and visitors which will contribute to the conservation of coastal and marine resources within the marine park. (Education Programme)</li> <li>3. To create awareness and support for the park in local, national, regional and international communities. (Public Relations Programme)</li> <li>4. To influence the adoption of policies and programmes which support the Park's goals and objectives. (Lobbying Programme)</li> <li>5. To empower the local community to conserve the resources of the park in all their activities. (Sustainable Community Development Programme)</li> <li>6. To obtain compliance with Negril Marine Park regulations and other relevant legislation. (Enforcement Programme)</li> <li>7. To encourage use of the Park by visitors whilst minimising damage to the resources and conflict between resident and non-resident users. (Visitor Management and Zoning Programmes)</li> <li>8. To gather and interpret information which is useful in managing the park and to ensure the dissemination of this information to Marine Resource Managers. (Research and Monitoring Programme)</li> <li>9. To conserve existing biodiversity and through wise resource use practices lead to regulation of habitat and associated biomass. (Resource Management Programme)</li> <li>10. To mitigate negative impacts on the natural and infrastructural resources of the park, in the event of a disaster. (Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management Programme)</li> <li>11. To establish and maintain a well-organised and efficient core administration unit which supports the functioning of the aspects of park management contributing directly to resource management. (Administration Programme)</li> <li>12. To develop and implement a financial sustainability plan which can ensure the funds necessary for the sustainable conservation of the resources of the Negril Marine Park. (Financial Sustainability Programme)</li> </ol>
Is there a management plan? Include citation if available	Yes, Otuokon 1997.
What are the major activities carried out within the MPA?	Recreational watersports activities, including waterskiing, scuba diving, snorkeling, sunset cruises, parasailing, jet skiing, sailing; artisanal and recreational fishing.
What, if any, conflicts exist between these activities?	Conflicts exist between recreational watersports and fishing.
Does the MPA have active management? If not, skip the rest of the questions in this section	Yes

How is the MPA funded?	Grant funds, primarily through the European Union, Environmental Foundation of Jamaica, Canadian Green Fund, UNEP, British High Commission, as well as some local fundraising initiatives. The Government is in the process of developing a system for the collection of fees from users of the Marine Park which is expected to be in place by 2002.
Briefly list existing management programmes	Education, zoning and enforcement, administration, research and monitoring, fisheries management, financial sustainability.
What staff positions currently exist?	Manager, Administrative Manager, four Rangers, one Assistant Ranger, Public Education Officer.
If regulations are in place, are they actively enforced? If so, by whom?	No.
What are the major types of regulation?	Prohibitions on mining, destruction of marine life, dredging, pollution, littering, vandalism, spearfishing Fishing in designated areas by written permission only Research and collection regulated
Is zoning used as a tool for management? If so, describe zones	Yes. Zones include Fishing, Fish sanctuaries, Swimming, Anchoring, Motorized craft, Non motorized craft, Environmental restoration, Scientific research, Diving/snorkeling.
Do any management programmes address livelihood issues of local communities? If so, describe	Yes. Fisheries management programme addresses the livelihoods of local fishermen.
<b>Socio-economic information</b>	
Are there any communities within or adjacent to the MPAs boundaries? If so, name and give rough estimate of population size	Davis Cove, Green Island, Orange Bay, Negril, West End, Ironshore, Brighton, Little Bay, Salmon Point, along about 33 miles of coastline. Population unknown.
Are persons from these communities or elsewhere dependent on resources in the MPA for their livelihoods? If so, note the level of dependency and relative number of persons involved (e.g., a substantial portion of the population moderately dependent)	Yes. A large number of the persons in the community are highly dependent on fishing and tourism.
What are the major socio-economic activities of the areas surrounding the MPA, in order of importance?	Tourism, fishing, farming.
How important are activities dependent on MPA resources relative to other activities, e.g. farming?	Fishing is highly dependent on MPA resources. Fishing and tourism related activities in the MPA are highly dependent on water quality, which is affected by farming, i.e., agricultural run off, use of pesticides, fertilizers, herbicides, etc.
Roughly what portion of the population of adjacent communities can be considered to be living in poverty or at risk?	A large portion of the population is considered to be living in poverty.

References:

Natural Resources Conservation Authority 2000  
Otuokon 1997

Key Contact:

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## MPA Characterization Data Form

Country: Jamaica

Name of MPA: Ocho Rios Marine Park

Basic Information	
Management status:	Marine Park
Size (marine and terrestrial):	Approximately 13.5km of coastline, extending to the 1,000m depth contour.
Biogeographic description:	Coral reefs, seagrass beds
Information on Legal Status	
When was the MPA legally established?	1999
What legislative instruments created the MPA and govern its management?	Declaration under the Natural Resources Conservation Authority Act
Do these legislative instruments include management regulations?	Natural Resources Conservation (Marine Parks) Regulations 1992
Information on Institutional Arrangements	
What agency or organization is responsible for day-to-day management of the MPA? If more than one, note the role of each	None at present, but Friends of the Sea, a local non-profit organization, is willing to assume responsibility temporarily until another agency is identified.
What other agencies or organizations have active roles in management? What are these roles?	None identified
What Ministry or branch of government has overall authority over management?	Natural Resources Conservation Authority
If management responsibility has been delegated to a non-governmental entity, what mechanisms or instruments were used to do so?	N/A
Do any mechanisms exist for regular stakeholder consultation and input? If so, what are these?	Protected area management has been discussed at stakeholder meetings arranged by the NRCA through the Coastal Water Quality Improvement Project (CWIP)
Do the existing management arrangements appear to be reasonably efficient?	There is no active management at this time.
Information on Management	

Are there stated management objectives? What are they?	No
Is there a management plan? Include citation if available	No
What are the major activities carried out within the MPA?	Recreational watersports, fishing, cruise ship visits
What, if any, conflicts exist between these activities?	Conflicts between watersports and fishing.
Does the MPA have active management? If not, skip the rest of the questions in this section	No
How is the MPA funded?	No funding
Briefly list existing management programmes	None
What staff positions currently exist?	None (Friends of the Sea has an Executive Director and Peace Corp volunteer)
If regulations are in place, are they actively enforced? If so, by whom?	No
What are the major types of regulation?	Prohibitions on mining, destruction of marine life, dredging, pollution, littering, vandalism, spearfishing Fishing in designated areas by written permission only Research and collection regulated
Is zoning used as a tool for management? If so, describe zones	N/A
Do any management programmes address livelihood issues of local communities? If so, describe	N/A
<b>Socio-economic information</b>	
Are there any communities within or adjacent to the MPA=s boundaries? If so, name and give rough estimate of population size	Ochos Rios, population 8,200 (town only)
Are persons from these communities or elsewhere dependent on resources in the MPA for their livelihoods? If so, note the level of dependency and relative number of persons involved (e.g., a substantial portion of the population moderately dependent)	Yes, watersports operators, hoteliers and fishers are all highly dependant upon the MPA resources, and they comprise a substantial portion of the population.
What are the major socio-economic activities of the areas surrounding the MPA, in order of importance?	Tourism, farming, fishing.
How important are activities dependent on MPA resources relative to other activities, e.g. farming?	Ocho Rios' economy is largely dependant on tourism. Ocho Rios contributes more to GDP than any other resort area on the island. Approximately 850,000 tourists visited Ocho Rios in 1999; 66% of them were cruise ship passengers.

Roughly what portion of the population of adjacent communities can be considered to be living in poverty or at risk?	No statistics available
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References:

Natural Resources Conservation Authority 2000

Key Contact:

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## MPA Characterization Data Form

Country: Jamaica

Name of MPA: Portland Bight Protected Area

Basic Information	
Management status:	Multi-use area with terrestrial and marine components
Size (marine and terrestrial):	1,876 km <sup>2</sup> ; 1,346 km <sup>2</sup> marine and 530 km <sup>2</sup> terrestrial
Biogeographic description:	Extensive shallow shelf, coral reefs, seagrass beds, mangroves; terrestrial area includes important dry limestone forest.
Information on Legal Status	
When was the MPA legally established?	1999
What legislative instruments created the MPA and govern its management?	Declaration under the Natural Resources Conservation Authority Act
Do these legislative instruments include management regulations?	No
Information on Institutional Arrangements	
What agency or organization is responsible for day-to-day management of the MPA? If more than one, note the role of each	Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation (CCAM) is expected to eventually assume management responsibility
What other agencies or organizations have active roles in management? What are these roles?	None
What Ministry or branch of government has overall authority over management?	Natural Resources Conservation Authority
If management responsibility has been delegated to a non-governmental entity, what mechanisms or instruments were used to do so?	Delegation instrument being negotiated between NRCA and CCAM
Do any mechanisms exist for regular stakeholder consultation and input? If so, what are these?	Yes, meetings with stakeholders first initiated by South Coast Conservation Foundation which established the Portland Bight Fisheries Management Council. CCAM has continued stakeholder meetings, NRCA has participated in these meetings.
Do the existing management arrangements appear to be reasonably efficient?	No management activities, due to lack of legal delegation, regulations, and financial and human resources.
Information on Management	

Are there stated management objectives? What are they?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Clean land, water, air</li> <li>2. Sustainable use of natural resources</li> <li>3. Improved quality of life of residents</li> <li>4. Conservation of threatened species and ecosystems</li> <li>5. Community involvement</li> <li>6. Community environmental education</li> <li>7. Provision of information</li> <li>8. Financial sustainability</li> <li>9. Efficient and effective institutional capacity</li> </ol>
Is there a management plan? Include citation if available	Yes. Caribbean Coastal Areas Management Foundation 1999.
What are the major activities carried out within the MPA?	Farming, forestry, charcoal production, fishing.
What, if any, conflicts exist between these activities?	Conflicts between forestry and charcoal cutters.
Does the MPA have active management? If not, skip the rest of the questions in this section	No
How is the MPA funded?	No funding at present.
Briefly list existing management programmes	N/A
What staff positions currently exist?	None (CCAM has an Executive Director and two Peace Corp volunteers)
If regulations are in place, are they actively enforced? If so, by whom?	N/A
What are the major types of regulation?	N/A
Is zoning used as a tool for management? If so, describe zones	N/A
Do any management programmes address livelihood issues of local communities? If so, describe	N/A
<b>Socio-economic information</b>	
Are there any communities within or adjacent to the MPA=s boundaries? If so, name and give rough estimate of population size	19 communities lie within the boundaries, and another 30 or so just outside Total population living within Protected Area around 50,000
Are persons from these communities or elsewhere dependent on resources in the MPA for their livelihoods? If so, note the level of dependency and relative number of persons involved (e.g., a substantial portion of the population moderately dependent)	Approx. 4,000 fishers Timber cutters, charcoal producers (number not known)
What are the major socio-economic activities of the areas surrounding the MPA, in order of importance?	Sugar plantations Heavy industry (bauxite, electrical plants, mills) Small manufacturing, service, and trade

How important are activities dependent on MPA resources relative to other activities, e.g. farming?	All activities are dependent on the resources within the protected area
Roughly what portion of the population of adjacent communities can be considered to be living in poverty or at risk?	A significant percentage lives below the poverty line; most of the population could be considered in the at risk category

References:

Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation 1999

Caribbean Coastal Area Management Foundation n.d.

Natural Resources Conservation Authority 2000

Key Contact:

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## MPA Characterization Data Form

Country: St. Lucia

Name of MPA: Canaries-Anse La Raye Marine Management Area

Basic Information	
Management status:	Marine Management Area encompassing several marine reserves
Size (marine and terrestrial):	Marine plus coastline, about 10.5km from north to south at Marigot Bay to the south, to a depth of 75m at Anse Mahauts
Biogeographic description:	Coastline to a depth of 75m, coral community veneers on rock between bays that are heavily impacted by sedimentation due to erosion and runoff
Information on Legal Status	
When was the MPA legally established?	October 2000
What legislative instruments created the MPA and govern its management?	The Fisheries Act of 1984; Fisheries Regulations Statutory Instruments No. 9 of 1994; Fisheries (Snorkelling Licence) Regulations 2000
Do these legislative instruments include management regulations?	Yes
Information on Institutional Arrangements	
What agency or organization is responsible for day-to-day management of the MPA? If more than one, note the role of each	Soufriere Marine Management Association
What other agencies or organizations have active roles in management? What are these roles?	Department of Fisheries
What Ministry or branch of government has overall authority over management?	Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture.
If management responsibility has been delegated to a non-governmental entity, what mechanisms or instruments were used to do so?	The arrangement with the SMMA is expected to be a temporary one, until a local management authority can be put in place
Do any mechanisms exist for regular stakeholder consultation and input? If so, what are these?	No
Do the existing management arrangements appear to be reasonably efficient?	No; SMMA does not have the additional resources required to manage this area

<b>Information on Management</b>	
Are there stated management objectives? What are they?	No, although a management agreement was prepared in 1995
Is there a management plan? Include citation if available	No
What are the major activities carried out within the MPA?	Fishing, snorkeling from day charter boats, diving
What, if any, conflicts exist between these activities?	Conflicts between fishing and snorkeling and diving
Does the MPA have active management? If not, skip the rest of the questions in this section	Yes, but limited to occasional patrols by the SMMA rangers
How is the MPA funded?	Conservation fees for use of moorings, snorkeling fees
Briefly list existing management programmes	Yacht mooring system, surveillance, monitoring of sedimentation levels
What staff positions currently exist?	One CAMMA Ranger
If regulations are in place, are they actively enforced? If so, by whom?	SMMA day-to-day, Department of Fisheries and Marine Police when necessary
What are the major types of regulation?	Fisheries regulations, licensing for day charter boats and fees for snorkelling
Is zoning used as a tool for management? If so, describe zones	Fishing priority areas, one recreational area, multiple use areas, and one marine reserve
Do any management programmes address livelihood issues of local communities? If so, describe	No
<b>Socio-economic information</b>	
Are there any communities within or adjacent to the MPA's boundaries? If so, name and give rough estimate of population size	Yes, the communities of Canaries and Anse La Raye, Belvidere, Anse La Vendue
Are persons from these communities or elsewhere dependent on resources in the MPA for their livelihoods? If so, note the level of dependency and relative number of persons involved (e.g., a substantial portion of the population moderately dependent)	Substantial portion of both the first two communities heavily dependant on fishing
What are the major socio-economic activities of the areas surrounding the MPA, in order of importance?	Fishing, cruise ship snorkeling groups, diving, day charter boats, beach vending,
How important are activities dependent on MPA resources relative to other activities, e.g. farming?	MPA resources are most important to people on the coast, agriculture is more important to the surrounding communities

Roughly what portion of the population of adjacent communities can be considered to be living in poverty or "at risk"?	High
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References:

K. Wulf, personal communication

Key contact:

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## MPA Characterization Data Form

Country: St. Lucia

Name of MPA: Maria Islands Nature Reserve

Basic Information	
Management status:	Wildlife Reserve
Size (marine and terrestrial):	Terrestrial area 11.1 ha; marine area not demarcated but coordinates were defined
Biogeographic description:	Off the southeast coast of St. Lucia, two islands, Maria Major and Maria Minor, with two endemic reptile species, coral reefs to 15m, and seagrass beds to 5m, on the leeward of Maria Major
Information on Legal Status	
When was the MPA legally established?	1982
What legislative instruments created the MPA and govern its management?	Vested in the St. Lucia National Trust in 1982; declared a Wildlife Reserve in 1982, under the Wildlife Protection Ordinance of 1980, Section 7.
Do these legislative instruments include management regulations?	No
Information on Institutional Arrangements	
What agency or organization is responsible for day-to-day management of the MPA? If more than one, note the role of each	St. Lucia National Trust
What other agencies or organizations have active roles in management? What are these roles?	Department of Fisheries, particularly with regard to the monitoring of protected sea urchin stocks, Department of Forestry for terrestrial wildlife
What Ministry or branch of government has overall authority over management?	Ministry of Agriculture
If management responsibility has been delegated to a non-governmental entity, what mechanisms or instruments were used to do so?	Vesting instrument
Do any mechanisms exist for regular stakeholder consultation and input? If so, what are these?	Not for the MPA alone, but for the recently formed Pointe Sable National Park Planning Committee. The MPA is to be included in the boundary of the proposed Park

Do the existing management arrangements appear to be reasonably efficient?	Yes for the terrestrial area; illegal fishing continues on the reefs
<b>Information on Management</b>	
Are there stated management objectives? What are they?	Only in draft form
Is there a management plan? Include citation if available	Draft management plan prepared in 1980s never finalized
What are the major activities carried out within the MPA?	Guided tours of the islands, some pot and spear fishing on reefs
What, if any, conflicts exist between these activities?	None
Does the MPA have active management? If not, skip the rest of the questions in this section	Yes for the terrestrial component, no for the marine component
How is the MPA funded?	Government through the St. Lucia National Trust (SLNT)
Briefly list existing management programmes	Monitoring of status of some resources and of levels of visitation
What staff positions currently exist?	Rangers, who serve as guides for tours
If regulations are in place, are they actively enforced? If so, by whom?	SLNT, Department of Fisheries
What are the major types of regulation?	No fishing permitted, visitation is controlled
Is zoning used as a tool for management? If so, describe zones	No
Do any management programmes address livelihood issues of local communities? If so, describe	
<b>Socio-economic information</b>	
Are there any communities within or adjacent to the MPA=s boundaries? If so, name and give rough estimate of population size	Vieux Fort, population 15,000
Are persons from these communities or elsewhere dependent on resources in the MPA for their livelihoods? If so, note the level of dependency and relative number of persons involved (e.g., a substantial portion of the population moderately dependent)	No
What are the major socio-economic activities of the areas surrounding the MPA, in order of importance?	Tourism, particularly windsurfing and beach recreation

How important are activities dependent on MPA resources relative to other activities, e.g. farming?	Low
Roughly what portion of the population of adjacent communities can be considered to be living in poverty or at risk?	Unemployment was 25% in 1999

References:

OAS 1988

Key Contact:

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## MPA Characterization Data Form

Country: St. Lucia

Name of MPA: Soufriere Marine Management Area

Basic Information	
Management status:	Marine Management Area encompassing several marine reserves
Size (marine and terrestrial):	Marine, 11km of coastline, to a depth of 75m
Biogeographic description:	Predominantly steeply-sloping rock substrate with coral veneer
Information on Legal Status	
When was the MPA legally established?	1995
What legislative instruments created the MPA and govern its management?	The Fisheries Act of 1984
Do these legislative instruments include management regulations?	Yes
Information on Institutional Arrangements	
What agency or organization is responsible for day-to-day management of the MPA? If more than one, note the role of each	Soufriere Marine Management Association
What other agencies or organizations have active roles in management? What are these roles?	Department of Fisheries
What Ministry or branch of government has overall authority over management?	Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture.
If management responsibility has been delegated to a non-governmental entity, what mechanisms or instruments were used to do so?	SMMA agreement for the establishment of a not-for-profit company under the Companies Act, and establishment as a Local Fisheries Management Authority under the Fisheries Act
Do any mechanisms exist for regular stakeholder consultation and input? If so, what are these?	All major stakeholders are represented on the SMMA Board of Directors
Do the existing management arrangements appear to be reasonably efficient?	Yes
Information on Management	

Are there stated management objectives? What are they?	As stated in the mission statement, "to contribute to local and national development, particularly in the fisheries and tourism sectors, through management of the Soufriere coastal zone based on the principles of sustainable use, cooperation among resource users, institutional collaboration, active and enlightened participation, and equitable sharing of benefits and responsibilities among stakeholders"
Is there a management plan? Include citation if available	Soufriere Regional Development Foundation 1994a
What are the major activities carried out within the MPA?	Fishing, scuba diving, yachting
What, if any, conflicts exist between these activities?	Conflicts between yachting and fishing, diving and fishing
Does the MPA have active management? If not, skip the rest of the questions in this section	Yes
How is the MPA funded?	Conservation fees for use of moorings, dive fees, small grants for specific projects
Briefly list existing management programmes	Yacht mooring system, enforcement, reef monitoring programme, public awareness
What staff positions currently exist?	Manager, Administrative Assistant, four Rangers
If regulations are in place, are they actively enforced? If so, by whom?	SMMA day-to-day, Department of Fisheries and Marine Police when necessary
What are the major types of regulation?	Zoning of uses; restriction of anchoring
Is zoning used as a tool for management? If so, describe zones	Yes, Fishing Priority Areas, Multiple Use Areas, Marine Reserves (closed to fishing but used for recreational diving)
Do any management programmes address livelihood issues of local communities? If so, describe	Yes; the zoning has had some flexibility in the past to avoid disadvantaging older pot fishers; assistance in establishing a Water Taxi Association has improved the livelihoods of its members
<b>Socio-economic information</b>	
Are there any communities within or adjacent to the MPA=s boundaries? If so, name and give rough estimate of population size	Yes, Soufriere town, population 4,000, 9,000 with surrounding communities
Are persons from these communities or elsewhere dependent on resources in the MPA for their livelihoods? If so, note the level of dependency and relative number of persons involved (e.g., a substantial portion of the population moderately dependent)	Dependency on MPA resources is substantial in the areas adjacent to the coast, less in the surrounding communities
What are the major socio-economic activities of the areas surrounding the MPA, in order of importance?	Tourism, fishing, agriculture, small businesses, copra manufacturing. Note that fishing is the most socially important activity, but small businesses would be more important economically - particularly those supplying the tourism industry

How important are activities dependent on MPA resources relative to other activities, e.g. farming?	MPA resources are most important to people on the coast, agriculture is more important to the surrounding communities
Roughly what portion of the population of adjacent communities can be considered to be living in poverty or at risk?	For Soufriere, unemployment in 1999 was (probably conservatively) estimated to be 18%; the poorest areas are Baron's Drive and Palmiste where approximately 15% of the Soufriere population could be considered to be living in poverty

References:

ESI 1997

OAS 1988

Soufriere Marine Area Association 2001

Soufriere Regional Development Foundation 1994a

Soufriere Regional Development Foundation 1994b

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## MPA Characterization Data Form

Country: Turks and Caicos Islands

Name of MPA: Admiral Cockburn Land and Sea Park

<b>Basic Information</b>	
Management status:	National Park
Size (marine and terrestrial):	2,069 ha
Biogeographic description:	Fringing reef systems
<b>Information on Legal Status</b>	
When was the MPA legally established?	1992
What legislative instruments created the MPA and govern its management?	National Parks Order 1992 National Parks Ordinance 1996 National Parks Regulations 1992
Do these legislative instruments include management regulations?	Yes, National Parks Regulations 1992
<b>Information on Institutional Arrangements</b>	
What agency or organization is responsible for day-to-day management of the MPA? If more than one, note the role of each	Department of Environment and Coastal Resources
What other agencies or organizations have active roles in management? What are these roles?	None
What Ministry or branch of government has overall authority over management?	Department of Environment and Coastal Resources
If management responsibility has been delegated to a non-governmental entity, what mechanisms or instruments were used to do so?	N/A
Do any mechanisms exist for regular stakeholder consultation and input? If so, what are these?	No
Do the existing management arrangements appear to be reasonably efficient?	No
<b>Information on Management</b>	

Are there stated management objectives? What are they?	No
Is there a management plan? Include citation if available	No
What are the major activities carried out within the MPA?	Scuba diving, yacht anchorage, illegal fishing, research
What, if any, conflicts exist between these activities?	Fishermen and research students
Does the MPA have active management? If not, skip the rest of the questions in this section	Partial management
How is the MPA funded?	Recurrent government expenditure
Briefly list existing management programmes	Licencing and enforcement, mooring buoy system
What staff positions currently exist?	1 Director, 2 Scientific Officers, 19 Conservation Officers – responsible for fisheries and protected areas management generally; no staff specifically dedicated to this area
If regulations are in place, are they actively enforced? If so, by whom?	Yes, actively enforced by Department of Environment and Coastal Resources
What are the major types of regulation?	1. Prohibitions and Permitted Activities; 2. Emergencies 3. Zonation 4. Water Sports Activities 5. Specimen 6. Offences & Fines
Is zoning used as a tool for management? If so, describe zones	No
Do any management programmes address livelihood issues of local communities? If so, describe	No
<b>Socio-economic information</b>	
Are there any communities within or adjacent to the MPA's boundaries? If so, name and give rough estimate of population size	Yes, Cockburn Harbour Community
Are persons from these communities or elsewhere dependent on resources in the MPA for their livelihoods? If so, note the level of dependency and relative number of persons involved (e.g., a substantial portion of the population moderately dependent)	Yes, Moderately dependent
What are the major socio-economic activities of the areas surrounding the MPA, in order of importance?	Fishing
How important are activities dependent on MPA resources relative to other activities, e.g. farming?	Significantly important

Roughly what portion of the population of adjacent communities can be considered to be living in poverty or 'at risk'?	50%
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References:

Garland 1996

IUCN n.d.

UNEP/CEP 1996

Key contact:

Mark Day

Director

Department of Environment and Coastal Resources

South Base

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## MPA Characterization Data Form

Country: Turks and Caicos Islands

Name of MPA: Chalk Sound National Park

<b>Basic Information</b>	
Management status:	National Park
Size (marine and terrestrial):	7,729 ha
Biogeographic description:	Enclosed bay on south coast of Providenciales
<b>Information on Legal Status</b>	
When was the MPA legally established?	1992
What legislative instruments created the MPA and govern its management?	National Parks Order 1992 National Parks Ordinance 1975 National Parks Regulations 1992
Do these legislative instruments include management regulations?	Yes, National Parks Regulations 1992
<b>Information on Institutional Arrangements</b>	
What agency or organization is responsible for day-to-day management of the MPA? If more than one, note the role of each	Department of Environment and Coastal Resources
What other agencies or organizations have active roles in management? What are these roles?	None
What Ministry or branch of government has overall authority over management?	Department of Environment and Coastal Resources
If management responsibility has been delegated to a non-governmental entity, what mechanisms or instruments were used to do so?	N/A
Do any mechanisms exist for regular stakeholder consultation and input? If so, what are these?	No
Do the existing management arrangements appear to be reasonably efficient?	No
<b>Information on Management</b>	

Are there stated management objectives? What are they?	No
Is there a management plan? Include citation if available	No
What are the major activities carried out within the MPA?	Recreational fishing, sailing and large scale residential development
What, if any, conflicts exist between these activities?	Very little
Does the MPA have active management? If not, skip the rest of the questions in this section	No
How is the MPA funded?	Recurrent government expenditure
Briefly list existing management programmes	None
What staff positions currently exist?	1 Director, 2 Scientific Officers, 19 Conservation Officers – responsible for fisheries and protected areas management generally; no staff specifically dedicated to this area
If regulations are in place, are they actively enforced? If so, by whom?	Yes, partially enforced (DECR)
What are the major types of regulation?	1. Prohibitions and Permitted Activities; 2. Emergencies 3. Zonation 4. Water Sports Activities 5. Specimen 6. Offences & Fines
Is zoning used as a tool for management? If so, describe zones	No
Do any management programmes address livelihood issues of local communities? If so, describe	No
<b>Socio-economic information</b>	
Are there any communities within or adjacent to the MPA's boundaries? If so, name and give rough estimate of population size	Yes, Chalk Sound and South Dock communities (new communities, since 1995)
Are persons from these communities or elsewhere dependent on resources in the MPA for their livelihoods? If so, note the level of dependency and relative number of persons involved (e.g., a substantial portion of the population moderately dependent)	No
What are the major socio-economic activities of the areas surrounding the MPA, in order of importance?	Oil depots, shipping companies
How important are activities dependent on MPA resources relative to other activities, e.g. farming?	Not important

Roughly what portion of the population of adjacent communities can be considered to be living in poverty or "at risk"?	None
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References:

Garland 1996

IUCN n.d.

UNEP/CEP 1996

Key contact:

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Grand Turk

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## MPA Characterization Data Form

Country: Turks and Caicos Islands

Name of MPA: Columbus Landfall Marine National Park

Basic Information	
Management status:	National Park
Size (marine and terrestrial):	518 ha
Biogeographic description:	Coral fringing reef, submerged canyons, abundant marine life, along the west coast of Grand Turk island
Information on Legal Status	
When was the MPA legally established?	1992
What legislative instruments created the MPA and govern its management?	National Parks Order 1992 National Parks Ordinance 1996 National Parks Regulations 1992
Do these legislative instruments include management regulations?	Yes, National Parks Regulations 1992
Information on Institutional Arrangements	
What agency or organization is responsible for day-to-day management of the MPA? If more than one, note the role of each	Department of Environment and Coastal Resources
What other agencies or organizations have active roles in management? What are these roles?	None
What Ministry or branch of government has overall authority over management?	Department of Environment and Coastal Resources
If management responsibility has been delegated to a non-governmental entity, what mechanisms or instruments were used to do so?	N/A
Do any mechanisms exist for regular stakeholder consultation and input? If so, what are these?	Informal meetings with stakeholders
Do the existing management arrangements appear to be reasonably efficient?	No
Information on Management	

Are there stated management objectives? What are they?	No
Is there a management plan? Include citation if available	No
What are the major activities carried out within the MPA?	Scuba diving, beach recreation
What, if any, conflicts exist between these activities?	Illegal anchoring in the Park, Haitain sloops
Does the MPA have active management? If not, skip the rest of the questions in this section	Partial management
How is the MPA funded?	Recurrent government expenditure
Briefly list existing management programmes	Licencing and enforcement, mooring system, signage
What staff positions currently exist?	1 Director, 2 Scientific Officers, 19 Conservation Officers – responsible for fisheries and protected areas management; no staff specifically dedicated to this area
If regulations are in place, are they actively enforced? If so, by whom?	In place but not actively enforced
What are the major types of regulation?	1. Prohibitions and Permitted Activities; 2. Emergencies 3. Zonation 4. Water Sports Activities 5. Specimen 6. Offences & Fines
Is zoning used as a tool for management? If so, describe zones	Yes, fishing zone
Do any management programmes address livelihood issues of local communities? If so, describe	No
<b>Socio-economic information</b>	
Are there any communities within or adjacent to the MPA's boundaries? If so, name and give rough estimate of population size	Yes, West Road Community (1,000) and Palm Grove Community (1,500)
Are persons from these communities or elsewhere dependent on resources in the MPA for their livelihoods? If so, note the level of dependency and relative number of persons involved (e.g., a substantial portion of the population moderately dependent)	Yes, to some degree the West Road Community is still a fishing community
What are the major socio-economic activities of the areas surrounding the MPA, in order of importance?	Guest houses, restaurants, watersports Operations, government operations, etc.
How important are activities dependent on MPA resources relative to other activities, e.g. farming?	Substantially

Roughly what portion of the population of adjacent communities can be considered to be living in poverty or 'at risk'?	30%
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References:

Garland 1996  
Laschever 1997  
UNEP/CEP 1996

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## MPA Characterization Data Form

Country: Turks and Caicos Islands

Name of MPA: Fort George Land and Sea Park

Basic Information	
Management status:	Area of Historical Interest
Size (marine and terrestrial):	671 ha
Biogeographic description:	Small cay with 1798 English fort and surrounding waters between Providenciales and North Caicos. Coral reefs, seabirds.
Information on Legal Status	
When was the MPA legally established?	1992
What legislative instruments created the MPA and govern its management?	National Parks Order 1992 National Parks Ordinance 1975 National Parks Regulations 1992
Do these legislative instruments include management regulations?	Yes, National Parks Regulations (1992)
Information on Institutional Arrangements	
What agency or organization is responsible for day-to-day management of the MPA? If more than one, note the role of each	Department of Environment and Coastal Resources
What other agencies or organizations have active roles in management? What are these roles?	None
What Ministry or branch of government has overall authority over management?	Department of Environment and Coastal Resources
If management responsibility has been delegated to a non-governmental entity, what mechanisms or instruments were used to do so?	N/A
Do any mechanisms exist for regular stakeholder consultation and input? If so, what are these?	No
Do the existing management arrangements appear to be reasonably efficient?	No
Information on Management	

Are there stated management objectives? What are they?	No
Is there a management plan? Include citation if available	No
What are the major activities carried out within the MPA?	Snorkeling and picnicking
What, if any, conflicts exist between these activities?	Collection of sand dollars by visitors, conflict between different water sports operators, and the indiscriminate disposal of garbage
Does the MPA have active management? If not, skip the rest of the questions in this section	Partial management
How is the MPA funded?	Recurrent government expenditure
Briefly list existing management programmes	Licensing and enforcement
What staff positions currently exist?	1 Director, 2 Scientific Officers, 19 Conservation Officers – responsible for fisheries and protected areas management; no staff specifically dedicated to this area
If regulations are in place, are they actively enforced? If so, by whom?	Yes, regulations in place, not actively enforced
What are the major types of regulation?	1. Prohibitions and Permitted Activities; 2. Emergencies 3. Zonation 4. Water Sports Activities 5. Specimen 6. Offences & Fines
Is zoning used as a tool for management? If so, describe zones	No
Do any management programmes address livelihood issues of local communities? If so, describe	No
<b>Socio-economic information</b>	
Are there any communities within or adjacent to the MPA's boundaries? If so, name and give rough estimate of population size	Pine Cay community, (exclusive Cay owned by group of wealthy expatriates)
Are persons from these communities or elsewhere dependent on resources in the MPA for their livelihoods? If so, note the level of dependency and relative number of persons involved (e.g., a substantial portion of the population moderately dependent)	No
What are the major socio-economic activities of the areas surrounding the MPA, in order of importance?	Hotel development
How important are activities dependent on MPA resources relative to other activities, e.g. farming?	Slightly dependent

Roughly what portion of the population of adjacent communities can be considered to be living in poverty or "at risk"?	None
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References:

Garland 1996

IUCN n.d.

UNEP/CEP 1996

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## MPA Characterization Data Form

Country: Turks and Caicos Islands

Name of MPA: Grand Turk Cays Land and Sea Park

Basic Information	
Management status:	National Park
Size (marine and terrestrial):	134 ha
Biogeographic description:	Series of small cays and surrounding waters on the southeast side of Grand Turk; nesting seabirds, marine life
Information on Legal Status	
When was the MPA legally established?	1992
What legislative instruments created the MPA and govern its management?	National Parks Order 1992 National Parks Ordinance 1975 National Parks Regulations 1992
Do these legislative instruments include management regulations?	Yes
Information on Institutional Arrangements	
What agency or organization is responsible for day-to-day management of the MPA? If more than one, note the role of each	Department of Environment and Coastal Resources
What other agencies or organizations have active roles in management? What are these roles?	None
What Ministry or branch of government has overall authority over management?	Department of Environment and Coastal Resources
If management responsibility has been delegated to a non-governmental entity, what mechanisms or instruments were used to do so?	N/A
Do any mechanisms exist for regular stakeholder consultation and input? If so, what are these?	No
Do the existing management arrangements appear to be reasonably efficient?	Reasonably
Information on Management	

Are there stated management objectives? What are they?	Seabird and coastal conservation, low impact recreation
Is there a management plan? Include citation if available	No
What are the major activities carried out within the MPA?	Bird Watching, Collection of bird eggs, illegal landing for immigrants
What, if any, conflicts exist between these activities?	No
Does the MPA have active management? If not, skip the rest of the questions in this section	Partial management
How is the MPA funded?	Recurrent government expenditure
Briefly list existing management programmes	Licensing and enforcement
What staff positions currently exist?	1 Director, 2 Scientific Officers, 19 Conservation Officers – responsible for fisheries and protected areas management; no staff specifically dedicated to this area
If regulations are in place, are they actively enforced? If so, by whom?	Regulations in place by not actively enforced by Department of Environment and Coastal Resources
What are the major types of regulation?	1. Prohibitions and Permitted Activities; 2. Emergencies 3. Zonation 4. Water Sports Activities 5. Specimen 6. Offences & Fines
Is zoning used as a tool for management? If so, describe zones	No
Do any management programmes address livelihood issues of local communities? If so, describe	No
<b>Socio-economic information</b>	
Are there any communities within or adjacent to the MPA's boundaries? If so, name and give rough estimate of population size	No
Are persons from these communities or elsewhere dependent on resources in the MPA for their livelihoods? If so, note the level of dependency and relative number of persons involved (e.g., a substantial portion of the population moderately dependent)	No
What are the major socio-economic activities of the areas surrounding the MPA, in order of importance?	No
How important are activities dependent on MPA resources relative to other activities, e.g. farming?	N/A

Roughly what portion of the population of adjacent communities can be considered to be living in poverty or "at risk"?	N/A
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References:

Garland 1996

IUCN n.d.

Laschever 1997

UNEP/CEP 1996

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## MPA Characterization Data Form

Country: Turks and Caicos Islands

Name of MPA: Northwest Caicos Marine Park

Basic Information	
Management status:	National Park
Size (marine and terrestrial):	1,025 ha
Biogeographic description:	Coral reefs and seagrass beds, underwater walls and caves, red mangrove lagoon
Information on Legal Status	
When was the MPA legally established?	1992
What legislative instruments created the MPA and govern its management?	National Parks Ordinance 1975 National Parks Order 1992 National Parks Regulations 1992
Do these legislative instruments include management regulations?	Yes, National Parks Regulations 1992
Information on Institutional Arrangements	
What agency or organization is responsible for day-to-day management of the MPA? If more than one, note the role of each	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Coastal Resource Management Project (CRMP) – surveillance and user surveys, installation and maintenance of Park infrastructure, outreach, scientific monitoring</li> <li>2. Department of Environment and Coastal Resources – enforcement</li> </ol>
What other agencies or organizations have active roles in management? What are these roles?	Turks and Caicos National Trust (TCNT) is contracted to carry out public awareness and environmental education programmes
What Ministry or branch of government has overall authority over management?	Department of Environment and Coastal Resources
If management responsibility has been delegated to a non-governmental entity, what mechanisms or instruments were used to do so?	Public Awareness Programme implemented by the National Trust is governed by a Memorandum of Understanding between the CRMP and TCNT Day-to-day management by the CRMP is governed by MOU between Government of TCI and Government of the United Kingdom
Do any mechanisms exist for regular stakeholder consultation and input? If so, what are these?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The National Parks Environmental Advisory Committee comprises representatives from all major stakeholder groups</li> <li>2. Quarterly stakeholder meetings with stakeholder groups</li> </ol>
Do the existing management arrangements appear to be reasonably efficient?	No. There are severe institutional conflicts due to: (a) overlapping responsibilities (b) lack of clearly define roles (c) absence of powers of arrest for the Park Wardens (d) National Parks Service not formally established

<b>Information on Management</b>	
Are there stated management objectives? What are they?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To protect natural and scenic areas of national and international significance for spiritual, scientific, educational, recreational and touristic purposes;</li> <li>2. To perpetuate, in as natural a state as possible, representative examples of different habitats and species, and to facilitate ecological stability and diversity;</li> <li>3. To manage visitor use at a level which will maintain the area in a natural or near natural state;</li> <li>4. To prevent exploitation detrimental to the purposes of the designation</li> </ol>
Is there a management plan? Include citation if available	Homer, F. 2000. Management Plan for the Northwest Point Marine National Park and West Caicos Marine National Park 2000-2004.
What are the major activities carried out within the MPA?	Diving, beach recreation, illegal anchoring, illegal fishing,
What, if any, conflicts exist between these activities?	Conflicts among dive operators and fishermen Conflicts between live-aboard and day boats
Does the MPA have active management? If not, skip the rest of the questions in this section	Yes
How is the MPA funded?	DFID and conservation tax funds derived from 1/9 of accommodation tax
Briefly list existing management programmes	<p>Park Warden Programme – Surveillance and user surveys, outreach, installation and maintenance of park infrastructure (moorings, signage, etc)</p> <p>Scientific Monitoring Programme – coral reef, seagrass and mangrove monitoring, diver statistics programme</p> <p>Public Awareness Programme (in collaboration with the National Trust)</p> <p>Micro-projects Programme – National Parks Advisory Committee</p> <p>Licencing and enforcement (DECR)</p>
What staff positions currently exist?	1 Project Manager; 1 Chief Parks Warden; 5 Park Wardens; 1 Scientific Monitoring Officer; 1Administrative Officer; (1 Environmental Education Officer employed through TCNT)
If regulations are in place, are they actively enforced? If so, by whom?	Regulations are in place but not actively enforced, because the park wardens do not have powers of arrest.
What are the major types of regulation?	1. Prohibitions and Permitted Activities; 2. Emergencies 3. Zonation 4. Water Sports Activities 5. Specimen 6. Offences & Fines
Is zoning used as a tool for management? If so, describe zones	No, there are no zones at Northwest Point Marine Park
Do any management programmes address livelihood issues of local communities? If so, describe	Yes, Conservation Fund, Micro-projects Programme (CF-MPP). The CF-MPP provides an opportunity for private individuals, local groups, NGOs and others to get involved in the management of the natural, historical and cultural resources of the TCI. These persons or groups can apply for funding from the Conservation Fund to implement projects that would be beneficial to the environment and their communities
<b>Socio-economic information</b>	

Are there any communities within or adjacent to the MPA's boundaries? If so, name and give rough estimate of population size	No.
Are persons from these communities or elsewhere dependent on resources in the MPA for their livelihoods? If so, note the level of dependency and relative number of persons involved (e.g., a substantial portion of the population moderately dependent)	N/A
What are the major socio-economic activities of the areas surrounding the MPA, in order of importance?	Land use plan currently being prepared for Northwest Point Major tourism development planned for the area
How important are activities dependent on MPA resources relative to other activities, e.g. farming?	N/A
Roughly what portion of the population of adjacent communities can be considered to be living in poverty or "at risk"?	N/A

References:

Garland 1996

IUCN n.d.

OAS 1988

UNEP/CEP 1996

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## MPA Characterization Data Form

Country: Turks and Caicos Islands

Name of MPA: Princess Alexandra National Park

Basic Information	
Management status:	National Park
Size (marine and terrestrial):	2,645 ha
Biogeographic description:	Marine and coastal areas along the northeast coast of Providenciales island, coral reefs, extensive beach.
Information on Legal Status	
When was the MPA legally established?	1992
What legislative instruments created the MPA and govern its management?	National Parks Ordinance 1975 National Parks Order 1992 National Parks Regulations 1992
Do these legislative instruments include management regulations?	Yes
Information on Institutional Arrangements	
What agency or organization is responsible for day-to-day management of the MPA? If more than one, note the role of each	1. Coastal Resource Management Project (CRMP) – surveillance and user surveys, installation and maintenance of Park infrastructure, outreach, scientific monitoring and research 2. Department of Environment and Coastal Resources (DECR) – enforcement
What other agencies or organizations have active roles in management? What are these roles?	Turks and Caicos National Trust (TCNT) is contracted to carry out public awareness and environmental education and to manage Little Water Cay Nature Reserve
What Ministry or branch of government has overall authority over management?	Department of Environment and Coastal Resources
If management responsibility has been delegated to a non-governmental entity, what mechanisms or instruments were used to do so?	Management of Princess Alexandra Nature Reserve (Little Water Cay) by the National Trust is governed by a Memorandum of Understanding between the DECR and TCNT The implementation of public awareness programmes by the National Trust is governed by a Memorandum of Understanding between the CRMP and TCNT Day-to-day management by the CRMP is guided by an MOU between Government of TCI and Government of United Kingdom
Do any mechanisms exist for regular stakeholder consultation and input? If so, what are these?	1. The National Parks Environmental Advisory Committee comprises representatives from all major stakeholder groups 2. Quarterly stakeholder meetings with stakeholder groups
Do the existing management arrangements appear to be reasonably efficient?	No. There is severe institutional conflict due to: (a) overlapping responsibilities (b) lack of clearly defined roles (c) absence of powers of arrest for the Park Wardens (d) National Parks Service not formally established

<b>Information on Management</b>	
Are there stated management objectives? What are they?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To protect natural and scenic areas of national and international significance for spiritual, scientific, educational, recreational and touristic purposes</li> <li>2. To perpetuate, in as natural a state as possible, representative examples of different habitats and species, and to facilitate ecological stability and diversity</li> <li>3. To manage habitats for the maintenance of fishery stocks</li> <li>4. To manage visitor use at a level which will maintain the area in a natural or near natural state</li> </ol>
Is there a management plan? Include citation if available	Yes, there are two management plans. (1) Van't Hof, T. 1994. Management Plan for the Princess Alexandra Land and Sea National Park and the Northwest Point Marine National Park, Providenciales, Turks and Caicos Islands. Unpublished report to the Turks and Caicos Islands Government (2) Homer, F. 2000. Management Plan for the Princess Alexandra Land and Sea National Park, 2000 –2004.
What are the major activities carried out within the MPA?	Diving, beach recreation, boating, beach erosion, water-skiing, kayaking, snorkeling, illegal anchoring, illegal fishing, pollution
What, if any, conflicts exist between these activities?	Conflicts among different types of watersports uses Conflict over beach access
Does the MPA have active management? If not, skip the rest of the questions in this section	Yes
How is the MPA funded?	DFID and Conservation tax funds derived from 1/9 of accommodation tax
Briefly list existing management programmes	<p>Park Warden Programme – surveillance and user surveys, outreach, installation and maintenance of park infrastructure,</p> <p>Scientific Monitoring Programme – water quality monitoring, coral reef, seagrass and mangrove monitoring, diver statistics programme</p> <p>Public Awareness Programme (in collaboration with the National Trust)</p> <p>Micro-projects Programme – National Parks Advisory Committee</p> <p>Licensing and enforcement, (DECR)</p>
What staff positions currently exist?	1 Project Manager; 1 Chief Parks Warden; 5 Park Wardens; 1 Scientific Monitoring Officer; 1Administrative Officer; (1 Environmental Education Officer employed through TCNT)
If regulations are in place, are they actively enforced? If so, by whom?	Regulations are in place but not actively enforced, because the park wardens do not have powers of arrest.
What are the major types of regulation?	1. Prohibitions and Permitted Activities; 2. Emergencies 3. Zonation 4. Water Sports Activities 5. Specimen 6. Offences & Fines
Is zoning used as a tool for management? If so, describe zones	Yes. 1. Swim Zone 2. Access Zone 3. Aquatic Sports & Training Zones 4. Water Ski Zone
Do any management programmes address livelihood issues of local communities? If so, describe	Yes, Conservation Fund, Micro-projects Programme (CF-MPP). The CF-MPP provides an opportunity for private individuals, local groups, NGOs and others to get involved in the management of the natural, historical and cultural resources of the TCI. These persons or groups can apply for funding to implement projects that would be beneficial to the environment and their communities
<b>Socio-economic information</b>	

Are there any communities within or adjacent to the MPA's boundaries? If so, name and give rough estimate of population size	Yes. The Bight (3,000) and Grace Bay (1,500)
Are persons from these communities or elsewhere dependent on resources in the MPA for their livelihoods? If so, note the level of dependency and relative number of persons involved (e.g., a substantial portion of the population moderately dependent)	Area surrounding Princess Alexandra National Park employs over 50% of population in Providenciales Fishing – Not dependent (moderately dependent in the past ) Watersports – substantially dependent Construction – substantially dependent Hotel and Restaurants – substantially dependent
What are the major socio-economic activities of the areas surrounding the MPA, in order of importance?	Tourist related activities: hotel and condominium development, water sports activities, retail shops and restaurants; real estate, and golf course
How important are activities dependent on MPA resources relative to other activities, e.g. farming?	Substantially dependent
Roughly what portion of the population of adjacent communities can be considered to be living in poverty or "at risk"?	30%? See Standards of Living Assessment Report. 2000. Government of the Turks and Caicos Islands

References:

Garland 1996  
IUCN n.d.

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## MPA Characterization Data Form

Country: Turks and Caicos Islands

Name of MPA: West Caicos Marine Park

Basic Information	
Management status:	National Park
Size (marine and terrestrial):	19,839 ha
Biogeographic description:	Coral reefs, underwater walls and caves
Information on Legal Status	
When was the MPA legally established?	1992
What legislative instruments created the MPA and govern its management?	National Parks Ordinance 1975 National Parks Order 1992 National Parks Regulations 1992
Do these legislative instruments include management regulations?	Yes, National Parks Regulations 1992
Information on Institutional Arrangements	
What agency or organization is responsible for day-to-day management of the MPA? If more than one, note the role of each	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Coastal Resource Management Project (CRMP) – surveillance and user surveys, installation and maintenance of park infrastructure, outreach, scientific monitoring</li> <li>2. Department of Environment and Coastal Resources (DECR) – enforcement</li> </ol>
What other agencies or organizations have active roles in management? What are these roles?	Turks and Caicos National Trust (TCNT) is contracted to carry out public awareness and environmental education programmes
What Ministry or branch of government has overall authority over management?	Department of Environment and Coastal Resources
If management responsibility has been delegated to a non-governmental entity, what mechanisms or instruments were used to do so?	Public awareness programme implemented by the National Trust is governed by a Memorandum of Understanding between the CRMP and TCNT Day-to-day management by the CRMP is governed by a MOU between Government of TCI and Government of United Kingdom
Do any mechanisms exist for regular stakeholder consultation and input? If so, what are these?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The National Parks Environmental Advisory Committee comprises representatives from all major stakeholder groups</li> <li>2. Quarterly stakeholder meetings with stakeholder groups</li> </ol>
Do the existing management arrangements appear to be reasonably efficient?	No. There is severe institutional conflict due to: (a) overlapping responsibilities (b) lack of clearly defined roles (c) absence of powers of arrest for the Park Wardens (d) National Parks Service not formally established
Information on Management	

Are there stated management objectives? What are they?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To protect natural and scenic areas of national and international significance for spiritual, scientific, educational, recreational and touristic purposes;</li> <li>2. To perpetuate, in as natural a state as possible, representative examples of different habitats and species, and to facilitate ecological stability and diversity;</li> <li>3. To manage visitor use at a level which will maintain the area in a natural or near natural state;</li> <li>4. To prevent exploitation detrimental to the purposes of the designation</li> </ol>
Is there a management plan? Include citation if available	Homer, F. 2000. Management Plan for the Northwest Point Marine National Park and West Caicos Marine National Park 2000-2004.
What are the major activities carried out within the MPA?	Diving, beach recreation, illegal anchoring, illegal fishing,
What, if any, conflicts exist between these activities?	Conflicts among dive operators and fishermen
Does the MPA have active management? If not, skip the rest of the questions in this section	Yes
How is the MPA funded?	DFID and conservation tax funds derived from 1/9 of accommodation tax
Briefly list existing management programmes	<p>Park Warden Programme – surveillance and user surveys, outreach, installation and maintenance of park infrastructure (moorings, signage, etc)</p> <p>Scientific Monitoring Programme – coral Reef, seagrass and mangrove monitoring, diver statistics programme</p> <p>Public Awareness Programme (in collaboration with the National Trust)</p> <p>Micro-projects Programme – National Parks Advisory Committee</p> <p>Licensing and Enforcement (DECR)</p>
What staff positions currently exist?	1 Project Manager; 1 Chief Parks Warden; 5 Park Wardens; 1 Scientific Monitoring Officer; 1Administrative Officer; (1 Environmental Education Officer employed through TCNT)
If regulations are in place, are they actively enforced? If so, by whom?	Regulations are in place but not actively enforced, because the park wardens do not have powers of arrest.
What are the major types of regulation?	1. Prohibitions and Permitted Activities; 2. Emergencies 3. Zonation 4. Water Sports Activities 5. Specimen 6. Offences & Fines
Is zoning used as a tool for management? If so, describe zones	No, there are no zones at West Caicos Marine Park
Do any management programmes address livelihood issues of local communities? If so, describe	Yes, Conservation Fund, Micro-projects Programme (CF-MPP). The CF-MPP provides an opportunity for private individuals, local groups, NGOs and others to get involved in the management of the natural, historical and cultural resources of the TCI. These persons or groups can apply for funding from the Conservation Fund to implement projects that would be beneficial to the environment and their communities
<b>Socio-economic information</b>	

Are there any communities within or adjacent to the MPA's boundaries? If so, name and give rough estimate of population size	No.
Are persons from these communities or elsewhere dependent on resources in the MPA for their livelihoods? If so, note the level of dependency and relative number of persons involved (e.g., a substantial portion of the population moderately dependent)	N/A
What are the major socio-economic activities of the areas surrounding the MPA, in order of importance?	Proposed marina development
How important are activities dependent on MPA resources relative to other activities, e.g. farming?	N/A
Roughly what portion of the population of adjacent communities can be considered to be living in poverty or "at risk"?	N/A

References:

Garland 1996

IUCN n.d.

OAS 1988

UNEP/CEP 1996

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## MPA Characterization Data Form

Country: Trinidad and Tobago

Name of MPA: Buccoo Reef Marine Park

Basic Information	
Management status:	Restricted area
Size (marine and terrestrial):	650 ha marine
Biogeographic description:	Large reef system protecting an extensive shallow reef lagoon bordered by fringing mangroves off the southwest tip of Tobago
Information on Legal Status	
When was the MPA legally established?	1973
What legislative instruments created the MPA and govern its management?	Marine Area Order of the Marine Areas (Preservation and Enhancement) Act 1970
Do these legislative instruments include management regulations?	Yes
Information on Institutional Arrangements	
What agency or organization is responsible for day-to-day management of the MPA? If more than one, note the role of each	Department of Marine Resources and Fisheries, Division of Agriculture, Land and Marketing
What other agencies or organizations have active roles in management? What are these roles?	Institute of Marine Affairs, involved in preparation of new management plan
What Ministry or branch of government has overall authority over management?	Tobago House of Assembly
If management responsibility has been delegated to a non-governmental entity, what mechanisms or instruments were used to do so?	None yet
Do any mechanisms exist for regular stakeholder consultation and input? If so, what are these?	A process of stakeholder consultation was carried out between 1997 and 1999 to examine development scenarios for the Marine Park and surrounding areas. The work was undertaken as part of a collaborative research project of the Tobago House of Assembly, the University of East Anglia, and the University of the West Indies
Do the existing management arrangements appear to be reasonably efficient?	Management is constrained by the lack of resources available to the management agency

<b>Information on Management</b>	
Are there stated management objectives? What are they?	No
Is there a management plan? Include citation if available	Plan developed in 1995 is now under revision
What are the major activities carried out within the MPA?	Glass bottom boat trips, other watercraft, snorkeling, diving, fishing
What, if any, conflicts exist between these activities?	Beach resorts restrict beach access by fishers; disturbance of seine fishing by jet skis
Does the MPA have active management? If not, skip the rest of the questions in this section	Little management at present
How is the MPA funded?	Part of regular island government budget
Briefly list existing management programmes	Development of a 24-hour patrol system and a reef monitoring programme
What staff positions currently exist?	Four reef patrol officers
If regulations are in place, are they actively enforced? If so, by whom?	Patrol officers are responsible for enforcement, but enforcement is minimal
What are the major types of regulation?	Restricted Area regulations include no access without written permission, no spearfishing on the reef, maximum numbers of passengers on glass-bottom boats
Is zoning used as a tool for management? If so, describe zones	No
Do any management programmes address livelihood issues of local communities? If so, describe	Not presently
<b>Socio-economic information</b>	
Are there any communities within or adjacent to the MPA=s boundaries? If so, name and give rough estimate of population size	Buccoo Village, Store Bay
Are persons from these communities or elsewhere dependent on resources in the MPA for their livelihoods? If so, note the level of dependency and relative number of persons involved (e.g., a substantial portion of the population moderately dependent)	Substantial portion of the communities dependent on fishing and tourism
What are the major socio-economic activities of the areas surrounding the MPA, in order of importance?	Fishing and tourism, equally important
How important are activities dependent on MPA resources relative to other activities, e.g. farming?	Very

Roughly what portion of the population of adjacent communities can be considered to be living in poverty or at risk?	On average the communities are middle-income, a small proportion are low-income but are not considered to be living in poverty
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References:

Brown et al. 2001  
Brown et al. 1999  
Caesar 1994  
ESI 1997  
OAS 1988

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