



**CARIBBEAN NATURAL RESOURCES INSTITUTE
(CANARI)**

**CHARACTERIZATION OF CARIBBEAN MARINE
PROTECTED AREAS: AN ANALYSIS OF ECOLOGICAL,
ORGANIZATIONAL,
AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS**

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Table of Contents

Acknowledgements	1
1. TERMS OF REFERENCE	3
2. METHOD	3
3. FINDINGS	5
3.1 Biogeographic and resource characteristics	5
3.1.1 Coral reefs	5
3.1.2 Mangroves	5
3.1.3 Seagrass beds	10
3.1.4 Endangered species	10
3.2 Institutional and management characteristics	10
3.2.1 Management objectives	10
3.2.2 Levels of management	10
3.2.3 Management arrangements	13
3.2.4 Stakeholder participation	13
3.2.5 Fisheries management	14
3.3 User community characteristics	14
3.3.1 Users of MPAs	14
3.3.2 Communities within and adjacent to MPAs	14
3.3.3 Conflicts	18
3.3.4 Poverty	18
3.4 Outcomes	18
3.4.1 Ecological	18
3.4.2 Socio-economic	19
3.4.3 Organizational	19
REFERENCES CITED	21
Appendix A	27

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1. TERMS OF REFERENCE

This characterization study of Caribbean marine protected areas (MPAs) forms one component of a larger study, *Institutional evaluation of Caribbean MPAs and opportunities for pro-poor management*, which is being carried out by MRAG Ltd. under the framework of the Natural Resources Systems Programme of the United Kingdom Department for International Development. The characterization study was carried out by the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) through a Memorandum of Understanding between CANARI and MRAG Ltd.

According to the Memorandum of Understanding, CANARI's responsibility was the review and characterisation of existing MPAs in the region, including degree of integration with wider coastal zone management, from literature and primary data collection. Based on that review, CANARI was to produce a report for the project team to review, and to finalize with the team's comments.

The geographic scope for the study was originally defined as All SIDS [small island developing states] and larger island states... from two biogeographic zones of the Wider Caribbean: the Central Caribbean and Lesser Antilles, as well as Belize (Kenward personal communication). At the request of MRAG Ltd., the study was subsequently expanded to include the Turks and Caicos Islands.

A total of 36 persondays were allocated in the MOU between CANARI and MRAG Ltd. for the study, which commenced in March 2001. According to the initial agreement, the study was to have been completed by the end of June 2001; however the schedule was twice amended. In response to a request from MRAG, CANARI submitted the preliminary results of its data collection at the end of May, in order to facilitate the selection of case studies to be used in subsequent phases of the larger project. Following the request to include the Turks and Caicos Islands in the study, the date of completion was extended by mutual agreement to 31 July 2001.

2. METHOD

The basis of the study was detailed surveys of all protected areas within the geographic scope of the project that met the following criteria:

- at least a portion of the total area was marine
- they were legally established or were in the process of being legally established and had active, recognized management
- they had park-like management objectives (i.e., objectives that imply a variety of

human uses and benefits rather than a single limited purpose such as a wildlife refuge)

To prepare a working list of areas meeting these criteria, a review was undertaken of previous surveys, including OAS 1998, IUCN n.d., Kelleher *et al.* 1995, and ESI 1998.

A survey instrument was then developed to capture basic information on the ecological, institutional, socio-economic, and management aspects of individual MPAs. A small sample of MPAs was used to test and refine the survey form. The final version of the form is attached at Appendix A.

An extensive literature review was conducted to collect information for the survey forms. Both published and gray literature, much of it from CANARI's own library, was consulted, and internet searches were also carried out. Over eighty references were identified and reviewed. This search resulted in the identification of areas that had not been included during the initial phase of the study, as well as in the elimination of areas that did not meet the study's criteria.

The literature review rather than interviews with MPA managers and other informants was used as the initial source of data for several reasons. First, the literature contains a substantial body of information, some of which might not be immediately available to informants. Second, agencies responsible for the management of MPAs in the Caribbean tend to be short-staffed and overextended, and managers have little time to devote to assisting the work of others. Finally, for those MPAs with little or no management, appropriate informants were not always easily identified.

Following the literature review, the authors, with the assistance of colleagues, developed the data base further. Consultant Patricia Lamelas undertook the data collection for the Dominican Republic. The Centro Nacional de Areas Protegidas in Cuba very kindly provided the services of its Planner, Enrique Hernandez, to complete the survey forms for Cuban MPAs. CANARI staffperson Exinilda Castro coordinated the completion of the survey forms for the United States Virgin Islands, and Yves Renard assisted with the completion of the forms for the French Antilles. The authors divided responsibility for collecting the remaining data as follows: Geoghegan: Barbados, British Virgin Islands, French Antilles, Netherlands Antilles, Turks and Caicos

Smith: Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago

Thacker: Belize, Cayman Islands, Jamaica

For each MPA in the survey, key informants, generally either the MPA manager or a staff person in the relevant management agency, were either sent the partially completed survey forms to review, correct, and complete, or were interviewed by telephone. In some cases, it was necessary to gather information from two or more informants. These informants are named in the Acknowledgements section of this paper. In several cases, these informants identified additional MPAs that had not been discovered through the literature reviews.

The survey forms, organized by country, form a supplement to this paper.

Once all available information had been collected through the literature review and key

informants, it was compiled into a series of tables summarizing the management status, resource characteristics, institutional and management characteristics, and user community characteristics of the MPAs surveyed. The data were then analysed and synthesized into draft findings, which were sent to the MRAG project team and its partners at the University of the West Indies for review. This final report incorporates the comments received.

3. FINDINGS

Seventy-five MPAs were identified in seventeen insular countries and territories of the Lesser Antillean and Central Caribbean biographic zones, plus Belize and the Turks and Caicos (see Table 1). All countries and territories in the survey region have at least one MPA except the following:

- Anguilla (several proposed but not established)
- Haiti (one proposed in the 1990s but never established)
- Montserrat
- Puerto Rico (one proposed in the 1990s but not established).

3.1 Biogeographic and resource characteristics

The region's MPAs include samples of most major marine and coastal ecosystem types represented in the Lesser Antilles and Central Caribbean biogeographic zones, with the three major coastal ecosystem types (coral reefs, mangroves, and seagrass beds) particularly well-represented (see Table 2). The great majority of MPAs are coastal or nearshore, reflecting objectives related to coastal zone management. Approximately 70% of MPAs also include a terrestrial component, though in some cases this consists only of small offshore islands or cays.

3.1.1 Coral reefs

Reef ecosystems of various types are found in at least 80% of the region's MPAs. Often these systems are described as exceptionally extensive or pristine in national terms. They also often coincide with economically important recreational dive sites. The reefs in many MPAs (e.g., Buccoo Reef Marine Park in Tobago, Negril Marine Park in Jamaica, Soufriere Marine Management Area - SMMA - in St. Lucia) are considered to have been degraded by human impacts including overfishing, sedimentation from land-based development, land-based nutrient pollution, and anchoring. Zoning and regulations are often justified as a means to halt or reverse such degradation. In promotional literature, coral reefs are the most frequently cited attractions of the region's MPAs.

3.1.2 Mangroves

Recognition of the need to conserve mangrove ecosystems is evident by the frequency in which they occur in MPAs (at least two-thirds of MPAs include mangrove areas, some of which are extensive).

Table 1
Marine Protected Areas of the Lesser Antilles and Central Caribbean,
Including Belize

Country	Protected Area	Year Established*	Active Management?
Antigua and Barbuda	Cades Bay Marine Park	1999	No**
	Diamond Reef Marine Park	1973	No
	Palaster Reef Marine Park	1973	No
Barbados	Folkestone Park and Marine Reserve	1981	Yes
Belize	Bacalar Chico Marine Reserve and National Park	1996	Yes
	Blue Hole Natural Monument	1996	Yes
	Caye Caulker Marine and Forest Reserve	1998	Yes
	Gladden Spit/Silk Cayes Marine Reserve	2000	Yes
	Glovers Reef Marine Reserve	1993	Yes
	Half Moon Cay Natural Monument	1982	Yes
	Hol Chan Marine Reserve	1987	Yes
	Laughing Bird Caye National Park	1996	Yes
	Port Honduras Marine Reserve	2000	Yes
	Sapodilla Cayes Marine Reserve	1996	Yes
	South Water Caye Marine Reserve	1996	Yes
British Virgin Islands	Wreck of RMS Rhone Marine Park	1980	Yes
Cayman Islands	National System of Marine Parks	1986	Yes
Cuba	Elemento Natural Destacado Ojo de Megano	Proposed	Yes
	Parque Nacional Caguanes	1966	Yes
	Parque Nacional Guanacabibes	2001	Yes
	Parque Nacional Jardines de la Reina	?	Yes
	Parque Nacional Los Caimanes	Proposed	Yes
	Parque Nacional Punta Frances	1996	Yes
	Parque Nacional San Felipe - Los Indios	Proposed	Yes
	Refugio de Fauna Cayos de Ana Maria	1992	No
	Refugio de Fauna Cayos Cantiles-Avalos-Rosario	1986	No
	Refugio de Fauna Las Picuas	2001	Yes
	Refugio de Fauna Lanzanillo	2001	Yes
	Refugio de Fauna de Rio Maximo	1992	No
	Reserva Ecologico Cayo Largo	1998	No
	Reserva Ecological Maternillo-Tortugilla	?	No
	Reserva Ecologico Varahicaco Galindo	?	Yes
Dominica	Cabrits National Park	1987	No
	Soufriere/Scotts Head Marine Reserve	2000/2001	Yes
Dominican Republic	Area Nacional de Recreo Cayo Levantado	1996	No
	Area Nacional de Recreo Playa de Andres de Boca Chica	1996	No
	Monumento Natural Isla Catalina	1995	No
	Parque Nacional Cabo Cabron	1996	No
	Parque Nacional del Este	1975	Yes
	Parque Nacional Jaragua	1986	Yes
	Parque Nacional Los Haitises	1976	Yes

Country	Protected Area	Year Established*	Active Management?
Dominican Republic (con't)	Parque Nacional Montecristi	1986	No
	Parque Nacional Submarino La Caleta	1986	Yes
	Reserva Biologica Humedales del Bajo Yuna, El Barracote y Gran Estero	1996	No
	Santuario de Mamiferos Marinos de la Republica Dominicana	1977	Yes
French Antilles	Reserve Naturelle du Grand Cul de Sac Marin	1987	Yes
	Reserve Ilets Pigeon	1989*	Yes
	St. Barths Marine Reserve	1996	Yes
	Reserve Naturelle de St. Martin	1998	No**
Grenada	Moliniere/Beausejour Marine Protected Area	1999	Yes
	Woburn/Clarks Court Bay Marine Protected Area	1999	Yes
Jamaica	Montego Bay Marine Park	1992	Yes
	Negril Marine Park	1995, 1998***	Yes
	Ocho Rios Marine Park	1999	No
	Portland Bight Protected Area	1999	No
Netherlands Antilles	Bonaire National Marine Park	1979	Yes
	Curacao Underwater Park	1983*	Yes
	Saba Natrional Marine Park	1987	Yes
	St. Eustatius Marine Park	1996	Yes
	St. Maarten Marine Park	1997*	Yes
St. Lucia	Canaries-Anse La Ray Marine Management Area	2000	Yes
	Maria Islands Nature Reserve	1982	Yes
	Soufriere Marine Management Area	1995	Yes
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Tobago Cays Marine Park	1997	Yes
Trinidad and Tobago	Buccoo Reef Marine Park	1973	Yes
Turks and Caicos Islands	Admiral Cockburn Land and Sea Park	1992	Yes
	Chalk Sound National Park	1992	No
	Columbus Landfall Marine National Park	1992	Yes
	Fort George Land and Sea Park	1992	Yes
	Grand Turk Cays Land and Sea Park	1992	Yes
	Northwest Caicos Marine Park	1992	Yes
	Princess Alexandra National Park	1992	Yes
	West Caicos Marine Park	1992	Yes
U.S. Virgin Islands	Buck Island Reef National Monument	1961	Yes
	Virgin Islands National Park	1956	Yes

* Not legally established, date indicates when active management began

** Active management expected to begin shortly

*** Active management began three years before legal establishment

Table 2
Resource Characteristics

Country	Protected Area	Reefs	Mangroves	Seagrass beds	Terrestrial Component	Soley Marine	Endangered species
Antigua and Barbuda	Cades Bay Marine Park	Shallow	X	X	X		
	Diamond Reef Marine Park	Shallow bank and patch				X	
	Palaster Reef Marine Park	Shallow patch				X	Nesting turtles
Barbados	Folkestone Park and Marine Reserve	Fringing patch and bank	X		X		
Belize	Bacalar Chico Marine Reserve and National Park	Barrier	X		X		Nesting turtles
	Blue Hole Natural Monument	Reef flat, blue hole				X	
	Caye Caulker Marine and Forest Reserve	X	X	X	X		
	Gladden Spit/Silk Cayes Marine Reserve	X				X	Grouper spawning
	Glovers Reef Marine Reserve	Atoll	X	X		X	Grouper spawning
	Half Moon Cay Natural Monument	Fringing		X	Cays		Red-footed boobies
	Hol Chan Marine Reserve	Barrier	X	X		X	
	Laughing Bird Caye National Park	Faroe			Cays		Seabirds
	Port Honduras Marine Reserve	X	X		X		Manatees, turtles
	Sapodilla Cayes Marine Reserve	Barrier			Cays		Hawksbill turtles
	South Water Caye Marine Reserve	Barrier			Cays		
British Virgin Islands	Wreck of RMS Rhone Marine Park	Fringing		X	Cay		Seabird nesting
Cayman Islands	National System of Marine Parks	Extensive	X	X	X		
Cuba	Elemento Natural Destacado Ojo de Megano	Blue hole				X	
	Parque Nacional Caguanes				X		
	Parque Nacional Guanacabibes	Extensive	X		X		
	Parque Nacional Jardines de la Reina	Extensive			X		Manatees
	Parque Nacional Los Caimanes	Extensive			Cays		Nesting seabirds
	Parque Nacional Punta Frances				X		
	Parque Nacional San Felipe - Los Indios	X	X	X	Cays		Various
	Refugio de Fauna Cayos de Ana Maria		X		Cays		
	Refugio de Fauna Cayos Cantiles-Avalos-Rosario	X			Cays		
	Refugio de Fauna Las Picuas				X		Flamingos
	Refugio de Fauna Llananillo				Cays		Manatees
	Refugio de Fauna de Rio Maximo		X		X		Flamingos
	Reserva Ecologico Cayo Largo				X		
	Reserva Ecologica Maternillo-Tortugilla	X	X	X	X		Various
	Reserva Ecologico Varahicaco Galindo				X		Turtles
Dominica	Cabrits National Park	X			X		
	Soufriere/Scotts Head Marine Reserve	X				X	
Dominican Republic	Area Nacional de Recreo Cayo Levantado				X		Nesting seabirds
	Area Nacional de Recreo Playa de Andres de Boca Chica	X		X	X		
	Monumento Natural Isla Catalina	X	X	X	Offshore island		
	Parque Nacional Cabo Cabron				X		
	Parque Nacional del Este		X	X	X		Turtles, manatees

Country	Protected Area	Reefs	Mangroves	Seagrass beds	Terrestrial Component	Soley Marine	Endangered species
Dominican Republic	Parque Nacional Jaragua	X			X		Turtles, flamingos
	Parque Nacional Los Haitises		X		X		Turtles, seabirds
	Parque Nacional Montecristi	X	X	X	X		Turtles, manatees
	Parque Nacional Submarino La Caleta	X				X	
	Reserva Biologica Humedales del Bajo Yuna, El Barracote y Gran Estero		X		X		
	Santuario de Mamiferos Marinos de la Republica Dominicana	X		X		X	Humpback whales
French Antilles	Reserve Naturelle du Grand Cul de Sac Marin	X	Extensive	X	Cays		
	Reserve Ilets Pigeon	Diverse			Cays		
	St. Barths Marine Reserve	X				X	
	Reserve Naturelle de St. Martin	X	X	X	X		
Grenada	Molinier/Beausejour Marine Protected Area	X			X		
	Woburn/Clarks Court Bay Marine Protected Area	X			X		
Jamaica	Montego Bay Marine Park	X	X	X		X	
	Negril Marine Park	X	X	X		X	
	Ocho Rios Marine Park	X	X			X	
	Portland Bight Protected Area	X	X	X	X		
Netherlands Antilles	Bonaire National Marine Park	X	X	X		X	
	Curacao Underwater Park	X				X	
	Saba National Marine Park	X				X	
	St. Eustatius Marine Park	X				X	
	St. Maarten Marine Park	X	X	X	X		
St. Lucia	Canaries-Anse la Ray Marine Management Area	X			X		
	Maria Islands Nature Reserve	X		X	Cays		Seabirds
	Soufriere Marine Management Area	X				X	
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Tobago Cays Marine Park	X			Cays		
Trinidad and Tobago	Buccoo Reef Marine Park	Extensive	Extensive	X		X	
Turks and Caicos Islands	Admiral Cockburn Land and Sea Park	X			X		
	Chalk Sound National Park				X		
	Columbus Landfall Marine National Park	Fringing			X		
	Fort George Land and Sea Park	X			Cay		Seabirds
	Grand Turk Cays Land and Sea Park	X			X		Nesting seabirds
	Northwest Caicos Marine Park	X	X	X		X	
	Princess Alexandra National Park	X			X		
	West Caicos Marine Park	X				X	
U.S. Virgin Islands	Buck Island Reef National Monument	X		X	Offshore island		Turtles
	Virgin Islands National Park	X	X	X	X		

3.1.3 Seagrass beds

Seagrass beds are the least represented (or the least often mentioned) of the major coastal ecosystems. Unlike coral reefs and mangroves, they do not appear to be a factor in the decision to establish MPAs or in the determination of their boundaries.

3.1.4 Endangered species

A few MPAs have been established for the express purpose of protecting endangered species (e.g., Refugio de Fauna Las Picuas in Cuba, Santuario de Mamíferos Marinos in the Dominican Republic). A number of other MPAs protect turtle and seabird nesting sites, or important fish spawning areas.

3.2 Institutional and management characteristics

Information on the institutional and management characteristics of the MPAs surveyed, including that related to patterns of interaction, is summarized in Table 3.

3.2.1 Management objectives

A broad regional consensus seems to have evolved over the years regarding the purpose of MPAs and the role that they can play in coastal management and local and national development. While explicit objectives and mission statements, which were identified for 44, or 59%, of the MPAs surveyed, overwhelmingly emphasize conservation, an analysis of management programmes reveals that most MPAs tend to have a three-fold purpose (though in most cases one or more aspect takes precedence):

1. Enhancement of the tourism product and recreational opportunities;
2. Conservation of critical ecosystems;
3. Sustainable and equitable use of coastal resources (including conflict management).

MPAs are therefore seen as being at once attractions, refuges, and sources of socio-economic development. This multi-dimensional vision may have developed in response to the failure of many early MPAs modeled along traditional conservation lines, which in some cases remain “paper parks” today. Although not examined in the survey, the role of donors, local NGOs, and MPA stakeholders such as dive operators in defining these broad-based objectives is worthy of further investigation.

3.2.2 Levels of management

In those MPAs with active management, the following framework was used to describe management level:

High: management is by objectives, management plan or operations plan is in place, adequate human and other resources are available to address all stated objectives with actions and programmes, there is a high level of awareness of and adherence to management rules;

Moderate: there is active management addressing objectives, but not all elements of high level management are in place (may lack a management plan, have insufficient staff or enforcement capability, or not have programmes addressing all objectives);

Table 3
Institutional and Management Characteristics (Active MPAs Only)

Country	Protected Area	Level of Management	Major Objectives	Management responsibility	Formal Mechanisms for stakeholder participation	Fisheries Management
Belize	Hol Chan Marine Reserve	High	Conservation, sustainable use	Govt agency and Trust	Yes	Zoned and regulated
British Virgin Islands	Wreck of RMS Rhone Marine Park	High	Conservation, use management	National Trust	Informal	Prohibited
Netherlands Antilles	Saba National Marine Park	High	Conservation, tourism development	NGO	Informal	Regulated and restricted
St. Lucia	Soufriere Marine Management Area	High	Conflict mgt, sustainable develop.	NGO Consortium	Yes	Zoned
U.S. Virgin Islands	Buck Island Reef National Monument	High	Visitor enjoyment, conservation	Government agency	Limited	Prohibited
	Virgin Islands National Park	High	Visitor enjoyment, conservation	Government agency	Limited	Regulated
Cayman Islands	Marine Park System	Mod-High	Conservation, tourism development	Government agency	Yes	Zoned and regulated
Dominican Republic	Santuario de Mamiferos Marinos de la Republica Dominicana	Mod-High	Wildlife protection, interpretation	Government agency	Yes	Seasonally prohibited
French Antilles	Reserve Naturelle du Grand Cul de Sac Marin	Mod-High	Conservation, local development	Government agency	Yes	Prohibited
Jamaica	Negril Marine Park	Mod-High	Conservation, use mgt, local dev.	NGO (de facto)	Yes	Zoned and regulated
Netherlands Antilles	Bonaire National Marine Park	Mod-High	Conservation and tourism	NGO	Yes	Regulated
Barbados	Folkestone Park and Marine Reserve	Moderate	Tourism, recreation, conservation	Government agency	Previously	Prohibited
Belize	Bacalar Chico Marine Reserve and National Park	Moderate	Conservation and local development	Govt agency and NGO	Yes	Zoned
	Blue Hole Natural Monument	Moderate	Not stated	NGO	Yes	Zoned
	Caye Caulker Marine and Forest Reserve	Moderate	No information	Govt agency and NGO	Yes	Zoned
	Glovers Reef Marine Reserve	Moderate	Conservation and sustainable use	Govt agency	Yes	Zoned and regulated
	Half Moon Caye Natural Monument	Moderate	Conservation and education	Govt agency and NGO	Yes	Prohibited
	Laughing Bird Caye National Park	Moderate	No information	Govt agency and NGO	Yes	Zoned
	Port Honduras Marine Reserve	Moderate	No information	Govt agency and NGO	Yes	Zoned
	Sapodilla Cayes Marine Reserve	Moderate	No information	Govt agency and NGO	Yes	Zoned
Cuba	Parque Nacional Guanacabibes	Moderate	Conservation	Government agencies	No	No information
	Parque Nacional Punta Frances	Moderate	Marine conservation	Government agencies	No	No information
	Reserva Ecologica Varahicaco Galindo	Moderate	Tourism use management	Government agencies	No	Regulated
	Parque Nacional del Este	Moderate	Conservation	Government agency	No	No restrictions
	Parque Nacional Jaragua	Moderate	Conservation	Govt agency and NGO	No	No restrictions
	Parque Nacional Los Haitises	Moderate	Use management	Government agency	No	No restrictions
	Parque Nacional Submarino La Caleta	Moderate	Marine preservation	Government agency	No	Prohibited
French Antilles	Reserve Ilets Pigeon	Moderate	Recreational use management	Government agency	No	Regulated
	St. Barths Marine Reserve	Moderate	Conservation and use management	NGO	Yes	Regulated

Country	Protected Area	Level of Management	Major Objectives	Management responsibility	Formal Mechanisms for stakeholder participation	Fisheries Management
Netherlands Antilles	St. Eustatius Marine Park	Moderate	Sustainable use	NGO	Planned	Zoned and regulated
	St. Maarten Marine Park	Moderate	Sustainable use	NGO	Yes	Zoned
Turks and Caicos Islands	Northwest Caicos Marine Park	Moderate	Conservation and use management	Government agency	Yes	Regulated
	Princess Alexandra National Park	Moderate	Conservation and use management	Government agency	Yes	Regulated
	West Caicos Marine Park	Moderate	Conservation and use management	Government agency	Yes	Regulated
Cuba	Parque Nacional Caguanes	Low-mod	Use management	Government agencies	No	Regulated
Belize	Gladden Spit/Silk Cayes Marine Reserve	Low	No information	Govt agency	Yes	Zoned
	South Water Caye Marine Reserve	Low	No information	Govt agency	Yes	Zoned
Cuba	Elemento Natural Destacado Ojo de Megano	Low	Conservation	Government	No	No information
	Parque Nacional Jardines de la Reina	Low	Fisheries management	Government agencies	No	Prohibited
	Parque Nacional Los Caimanes	Low	Conservation	Government agency	No	No information
	Parque Nacional San Felipe - Los Indios	Low	Conservation	Government agency	No	No information
	Refugio de Fauna Las Picuas	Low	Wildlife conservation, fisheries mgt	Government agencies	No	No information
	Refugio de Fauna Llanillo	Low	Fisheries mgt, wildlife conservation	Government agencies	No	No information
Dominica	Soufriere Sccts Head Marine Reserve	Low	Conservation and conflict mgt	Govt agency and local authority	No	Zoned
Grenada	Moliniere/Beausejour Marine Protected Area	Low	Conservation and education	Govt agency and mgt committee	Informal	None yet
	Woburn/Clarks Court Bay Marine Protected Area	Low	Conservation and education	Govt agency and mgt committee	Informal	None yet
Jamaica	Montego Bay Marine Park	Low	Conservation and use mgt	NGO (de facto)	Yes	Zoned and regulated
Netherlands Antilles	Curacao Underwater Park	Low	Conservation and tourism	NGO	No	Regulated
St. Lucia	Canaries-Anse la Ray Marine Management Area	Low	Not stated	NGO	No	Zoned and regulated
	Maria Islands Nature Reserve	Low	Conservation	National Trust	Yes	Prohibited
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Tobago Cays Marine Park	Low	Conservation	NGO	Yes	None yet
Trinidad and Tobago	Buccoo Reef Marine Park	Low	Not stated	Government agency	Previously	Regulated (no spearfishing)
Turks and Caicos Islands	Admiral Cockburn Land and Sea Park	Low	Not stated	Government agency	No	Regulated
	Columbus Landfall Marine National Park	Low	Not stated	Government agency	Informal	Regulated
	Fort George Land and Sea Park	Low	Not stated	Government agency	No	Regulated
	Grand Turk Cays Land and Sea Park	Low	Conservation and recreation	Government agency	No	Regulated

Low: some management activities are in place, but objectives are unstated or not addressed, resources are insufficient, management rules are not widely adhered to, and management may not be evident to visitors.

Less than half of the region's MPAs have more than a low level of management; approximately 25% have no management at all. Of those with moderate or high levels of management, a disproportionate number are in territories of France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Level of management is in most cases directly related to availability of financial resources.

Where financial resources are available, they come from three major sources:

1. Government allocations (French and U.S. territories, Cuba)
2. Donor assistance
3. Visitor and user fees

With the exception of the MPAs in the U.S. Virgin Islands, those MPAs most often cited as having high levels of management all have functional user fee systems in place that cover all or most management costs (these include the SMMA, Saba and Bonaire Marine Parks in the Netherlands Antilles, Wreck of the Rhone Marine Park in the British Virgin Islands, Hol Chan Marine Reserve in Belize, and the Cayman Islands marine park system). It is important to note, however, that user fee systems are only appropriate or effective in areas where there is a high level of water-based tourism use. Given these findings, it appears that MPAs in areas with low levels of tourism use and in countries with limited financial resources or interest in marine conservation are unlikely to succeed unless they are able to attract external donor support.

3.2.3 Management arrangements

The MPAs surveyed represent a remarkably wide range of institutional arrangements, with the trend over time being towards increasing complexity and involvement of non-governmental actors.

Most MPAs that have been in operation for twenty years or more are managed either by a government agency (usually a fisheries administration) or a National Trust established by government for the purpose of managing protected areas. Many MPAs established more recently have experimented with more complex forms of management, including delegation to NGOs (Netherlands Antilles and Jamaica), co-management with NGOs (Belize, Dominican Republic), and management consortia (SMMA, Santuario de Mamíferos Marinos in the Dominican Republic). These forms of management have had mixed results, and in several cases (including Bonaire and the SMMA) have been adjusted over time to improve effectiveness.

3.2.4 Stakeholder participation

With the exception of Cuba, where processes of stakeholder consultation occur generally at the political rather than the management level, nearly all the region's functioning MPAs have used stakeholder consultation as a tool for management at one stage or another, and about 55% (not including Cuba) have active and formal mechanisms for stakeholder input, generally through advisory committees or representation of key stakeholder groups on Boards and other management bodies. This indicates a very high level of consensus on the role of participation in effective management. There is nonetheless a recognition that stakeholder processes can be

time-consuming and often frustrating and require specific skills not always available within MPA management agencies. There is no evidence from the survey regarding how effective existing mechanisms, such as the Advisory Committees established for each MPA in Belize, are in fully and equitably representing stakeholder interests.

3.2.5 Fisheries management

The role of fishing in the livelihood strategies of Caribbean coastal communities has been taken into account to a greater or lesser degree in the development of virtually all MPAs in the region. In the very few MPAs in which fishing is completely prohibited (less than 15% of active MPAs), it is usually done in the context of meeting broader fisheries management objectives. Zoning is a common form of fishing regulation in the region. Of those active MPAs about which information was available, close to 40% employ zoning as a tool for fisheries management. Zoning appears to have two major purposes: to reduce conflicts, particularly between fishers and recreational users such as divers; and to protect critical stocks and nursery areas for the purpose of replenishing the surrounding areas. There is some evidence from recent research that zoning has been effective in meeting the second objective (Roberts and Hawkins 2000).

Fishing is also regulated by type and gear in order to reduce the harmful effects of certain forms of fishing, particularly spearfishing. Local and traditional forms of fishing, such as pot and seine fishing, are permitted in at least some parts of most MPAs. Nonetheless, fishing communities are generally initially suspicious of MPAs and concerned about potential loss of livelihood (Fiske 1992, Brown 1997). Some MPAs have invested considerable effort in winning the support of local fishing communities, with programmes addressing community needs in the Negril and Montego Bay Marine Parks in Jamaica, Sint Eustatius and Sint Maarten Marine Parks in the Netherlands Antilles, the SMMA in St. Lucia, and the Cayman Islands system.

3.3 User community characteristics

Information on user community characteristics is summarized in Table 4.

3.3.1 Users of MPAs

The most frequent use of MPAs is overwhelmingly water-based recreation, generally in support of the tourism industry, which is noted for over 80% of all MPAs surveyed. Scuba diving and snorkeling are especially frequently-cited activities. Only in Cuba and the Dominican Republic does fishing appear to be more or equally important. Fishing is however cited as a use in 70% of all MPAs, although in many it apparently occurs at quite low levels. Other uses were rarely mentioned in the survey.

3.3.2 Communities within and adjacent to MPAs

Since most MPAs are located within the region's crowded coastal zone, it is not surprising that most have linkages with or impact in some way upon nearby communities. Linkages are greatest where tourism dependent on the MPA is an important source of local incomes. MPAs in which there is a high level of dependency by adjacent communities include Hol Chan, Cayman Islands, Parque de Este and Jaragua National Parks in the Dominican Republic, Ilets Pigeon Reserve in Guadeloupe, Negril, Bonaire, and the SMMA.

Table 4
User Community Characteristics

		Uses*					
Country	Protected Area	Tourism/ Recreation	Fishing	Other	Local Community Links / Impacts*	Conflicts/Management Issues	Poverty Issues
Antigua and Barbuda	Cades Bay Marine Park	X	X		X	Users vs developers; fishers vs dive operators	Minor
	Diamond Reef Marine Reserve		X				No
	Palaster Reef Marine Park	X	X		X	Community vs developers	Minor
Barbados	Folkestone Park and Marine Reserve	X	x		X	Jet skiers vs other users; vendors vs other users; divers vs fishers	Minor
Belize	Bacalar Chico Marine Reserve and National Park	X	X		X	Illegal fishing	Yes
	Blue Hole Natural Monument	X					No
	Caye Caulker Marine and Forest Reserve	X	X		X	Fishing vs tourism	Minor
	Gladden Spit/Silk Cayes Marine Reserve	X	X			Fishers vs watersports operators and park management	Yes
	Glovers Reef Marine Reserve	X	X	Research	x	Fishers vs divers	No
	Half Moon Cay Natural Monument	X			x	Tourism developers vs managers; poaching of nesting birds	No
	Hol Chan Marine Reserve	X	X		X	Fishers vs divers	Yes
	Laughing Bird Caye National Park	X	X			Overfishing	Yes
	Port Honduras Marine Reserve	X	X		X	Fishers vs tourism	Yes
	Sapodilla Cayes Marine Reserve	X	X			Overuse, overfishing	Yes
	South Water Caye Marine Reserve	X	X			Between user groups	Yes
British Virgin Islands	Wreck of RMS Rhone Marine Park	X			x	Overvisitation	No
Cayman Islands	National System of Marine Parks	X	x		X	Fishers vs divers	No
Cuba	Elemento Natural Destacado Ojo de Megano						No
	Parque Nacional Caguanes	X			x	Pollution	No
	Parque Nacional Guanacabibes	X			x	Overuse	No
	Parque Nacional Jardines de la Reina						No
	Parque Nacional Los Caimanes						No
	Parque Nacional Punta Frances				x	Overuse	No
	Parque Nacional San Felipe - Los Indios						No
	Refugio de Fauna Cayos de Ana Maria		X			Poaching	No
	Refugio de Fauna Cayos Cantiles-Avalos-Rosario		X				No
	Refugio de Fauna Las Picuas	X	X				No
	Refugio de Fauna Lanzanillo		X				No
	Refugio de Fauna de Rio Maximo						No
	Reserva Ecologico Cayo Largo	X	X				No
	Reserva Ecological Maternillo-Tortugilla						No
	Reserva Ecologico Varahicacos-Galindo	X	X		X	Overvisitation	No
Dominica	Cabrits National Park	X	X		X		Yes
	Soufriere/Scotts Head Marine Reserve	X	X	Research	X		Yes

Country	Protected Area	Tourism/ Recreation	Fishing	Other	Local Community Links / Impacts*	Conflicts/Management Issues	Poverty Issues
Dominican Republic	Area Nacional de Recreo Cayo Levantado	X			X		Yes
	Area Nacional de Recreo Playa de Andres de Boca Chica	X			X		Yes
	Monumento Natural Isla Catalina	X	X		x		Yes
	Parque Nacional Cabo Cabron		X	Agriculture	x		Yes
	Parque Nacional del Este	X	X	Research	X		Yes
	Parque Nacional Jaragua	X	X	Research	X	Tourism developers vs park managers	Yes
	Parque Nacional Los Haitises	X	X		X		Yes
	Parque Nacional Montecristi	X	X	Salt mining	X		Yes
	Parque Nacional Submarino La Caleta	X					No
	Reserva Biologica Humedales del Bajo Yuna, El Barracote y Gran Estero		X		x		Yes
	Santuario de Mamiferos Marinos de la Republica Dominicana	X	X		x	Fishers vs park managers	N/A
French Antilles	Reserve Naturelle du Grand Cul de Sac Marin	X				Illegal fishers and divers	No
	Reserve Ilets Pigeon	X			X	Overvisitation, fishers vs park managers	Yes
	St. Barths Marine Reserve	X	X		X		No
	Reserve Naturelle de St. Martin	X	x		X	Squatting	Minor
Grenada	Moliniere/Beausejour Marine Protected Area	X	X		X		Minor
	Woburn/Clarks Court Bay Marine Protected Area	X	X		X		Minor
Jamaica	Montego Bay Marine Park	X	x		X	Watersports operators vs fishers	Yes
	Negril Marine Park	X	x		X	Watersports operators vs fishers	Yes
	Ocho Rios Marine Park	X	x		X	Watersports operators vs fishers	Yes
	Portland Bight Protected Area		X	Industry, agriculture	X	Overharvesting for charcoal	Yes
Netherlands Antilles	Bonaire National Marine Park	X	x		X	Fishers vs dive operators	No
	Curacao Underwater Park	X				Overuse	No
	Saba National Marine Park	X	x		X	Park managers vs developers, fishers; crowding	No
	St. Eustatius Marine Park	X	x		X	Fishers vs dive operators	No
	St. Maarten Marine Park	X	x		X	Cruise ships vs park managers; divers vs fishers	No
St. Lucia	Canaries-Anse la Ray Marine Management Area	X	X		x	Fishers vs dive operators	Yes
	Maria Islands Nature Reserve	x	x		x		Yes
	Soufriere Marine Management Area	X	X		X	Fishers vs divers and yachtspersons	Yes
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Tobago Cays Marine Reserve	X			X	Between tourism sectors	?
Trinidad and Tobago	Buccoo Reef Marine Park	X	x		X	Seine fishermen vs watersports operators, resorts	Minor

Country	Protected Area	Tourism/ Recreation	Fishing	Other	Local Community Links / Impacts*	Conflicts/Management Issues	Poverty Issues
Turks and Caicos Islands	Admiral Cockburn Land and Sea Park	X	X	Research	X	Fishers vs researchers	Yes
	Chalk Sound National Park	X	X		X		No
	Columbus Landfall Marine National Park	X			X	Illegal use	Yes
	Fort George Land and Sea Park	X				Conflicts among watersports operators, illegal use	No
	Grand Turk Cays Land and Sea Park	X		Egg harvesting		Illegal egg harvesting, landing	No
	Northwest Caicos Marine Park	X	X			Fishers vs dive operators, between watersports operators, illegal fishing	No
	Princess Alexandra National Park	X	X		X	Between watersports operators, beach access	Yes
	West Caicos Marine Park	X	X			Dive operators vs fishers	No
U.S. Virgin Islands	Buck Island Reef National Monument	X			x		No
	Virgin Islands National Park	X	x		X	Overvisitation, overfishing, development impacts	No

* Where relative importance is known, it is indicated by a large (high) or small (low) X

3.3.3 Conflicts

MPAs in the region have had a role both in mitigating and in creating conflicts between users. The prohibition of traditional uses and the exclusion of those users can and often does create resentment and resistance that can be felt both at a local and national level (Fiske 1992). The Folkestone Marine Park in Barbados may be an example of an MPA that has actually increased conflict by catering to “new” recreational users while shutting out traditional users. On the other hand, MPAs such as the SMMA, Negril and Montego Bay were established in large part in order to address existing conflicts; and these MPAs have tended to have decision-making structures that provide for substantial input from stakeholders.

Not surprisingly, the major conflicts occurring within MPAs are between the fisheries and tourism industries, and specifically between fishers and divers, who are interested in using the same resources for different purposes. This conflict was noted in 18 MPAs, or 39% of MPAs for which information on conflicts was obtained. Zoning and consultation are the most common management responses to these conflicts. The existence of such conflicts has actually been a stimulant to the establishment of MPAs, the SMMA in St. Lucia being the best-documented example (Renard and Koester 1995). In MPAs with high levels of management and mechanisms for stakeholder participation (e.g., SMMA, Hol Chan), it appears that these conflicts have been mitigated to a considerable degree.

Illegal exploitation of resources, mainly by fishers but also by poachers and others, results in conflicts between the park management and user groups. This issue was noted for 11 MPAs.

Other conflicts have to do with development within or adjacent to MPAs, which are often opposed by park management and other stakeholders because of the potential environmental impacts on the MPA. This issue was noted for six MPAs.

3.3.4 Poverty

While it was not possible to collect extensive quantitative data on poverty for this study, the literature and informants provided evidence upon which to generally assess both absolute and relative levels of poverty. MPAs adjoin areas where poverty is significant, and therefore have the potential to improve the livelihoods of the poor through appropriate management, in the following countries:

- X Belize
- X Dominica
- X Dominican Republic
- X Jamaica
- X St. Lucia

In other locations, including Antigua, Barbados, Guadeloupe, Grenada, Tobago, and the Turks and Caicos, pockets of low-income or at-risk populations exist, which could also benefit from pro-poor MPA management strategies.

3.4 Outcomes

3.4.1 Ecological

While level of management in operational terms can be reasonably easily assessed (see section 3.2.2), there is little information available to correlate it with management effectiveness in

terms of achievement of objectives, particularly ecological ones. Information that is available indicates that where use levels or other impacts are high, for example in the Virgin Islands National Park, even high levels of management are inadequate to halt or reverse resource degradation (Rogers 1991, Smith *et al.* 1997). However, recent research gives evidence that enforcement of properly designed no-fishing areas can result in increased fish stocks, even over a fairly short period of time (e.g., Polunin and Roberts 1993, Goodridge *et al.* 1996, Hatcher 1997).

The establishment of marine reserves does however preclude other options, many of which could be highly destructive, for the use of critical resources. The high level of representation of key ecosystems and species within the region's MPAs (see section 3.1) is particularly important in this regard. Mangroves especially are probably assured a higher likelihood of protection within a protected area than under virtually any other management regime.

3.4.2 Socio-economic

A number of studies have been done on the social and economic benefits of Caribbean MPAs. While the economic benefits from MPAs cited in studies by Dixon (1993), Dixon *et al.* (1993), and Post (1992 and 1994) are considerable, evidence from other studies, such as Fernandes (1995) and van 't Hof (1998), indicates that they are not always equitably shared, with the tourism industry receiving the lion's share of economic benefits, and other social benefits such as education being given insufficient importance in MPA management programmes. Roberts and Hawkins (2000), Roberts *et al.* (1995), and Roberts and Polunin (1994) examine the benefits accruing to the fisheries sector from marine reserves. While their findings from selected Caribbean MPAs show that fish stocks in areas adjacent to marine reserves appear to increase substantially to the benefit of local fishers, the research looks only at the ecological outcomes, not economic ones.

A few MPAs, including Bacalar Chico in Belize, the Cayman Islands system, Soufriere Scotts Head in Dominica, Jaragua National Park in the Dominican Republic, Negril and Montego Bay in Jamaica, and the SMMA, have programmes aimed at enhancing the livelihoods of, or mitigating the negative impacts of management on, disadvantaged stakeholders, particularly fishers. The impact of these programmes on livelihoods and poverty is not known, but there appears to be evidence that they have the effect of increasing the interest and involvement of the targeted user groups in the MPAs' management.

Perhaps the major socio-economic outcome identified through the survey of individual MPAs has been the role that effective zoning and ongoing consultation have played in mitigating conflicts between users of MPAs, particularly in the fisheries and tourism and recreation sectors. The survey also indicates that the marine-based tourism industry has benefitted economically substantially more than other sectors from MPAs. In several cases, it was noted that this sector is disproportionately expatriate owned. There are cases, however, such as that of the water taxi industry in Soufriere, St. Lucia, in which MPAs have had an important economic impact on members of the local community (Brown 1997).

3.4.3 Organizational

Although there is no clear correlation between level of management and the type of agency having lead responsibility, the survey and other research (Geoghegan *et al.* 1999) seem to indicate that MPAs with some degree of shared management and stakeholder participation

tend to have higher levels of management. Furthermore, there is empirical evidence (and MPA managers appear to believe) that high levels of cooperation among relevant agencies and stakeholder groups result in more *efficient* management. Consortia such as that recently established for the SMMA are likely to provide a good test of this hypothesis.

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Appendix A

MPA Characterization Data Form

Country:

Name of MPA:

Basic Information	
Management status:	
Size (marine and terrestrial):	
Biogeographic description:	
Information on Legal Status	
When was the MPA legally established?	
What legislative instruments created the MPA and govern its management?	
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	
What other agencies or organizations have active roles in management? What are these roles?	
What Ministry or branch of government has overall authority over management?	
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?	
Do the existing management arrangements appear to be reasonably efficient?	
Information on Management	
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?	
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	
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	
Do any management programmes address livelihood issues of local communities? If so, describe	

Socio-economic information	
Are there any communities within or adjacent to the MPA's boundaries? If so, name and give rough estimate of population size	
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?	

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

Information on Management:	
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	
Socio-economic information	
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

St. John=s

Antigua

Tel: 268 462-1372 (international)

462-6106 (local)

Fax: 268-462-1372

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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	
Socio-economic information	
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 Aat 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

Basic Information	
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
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 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
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?	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	
Socio-economic information	
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) Regulations1981
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

Information on Management:	
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.
Socio-economic information	
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

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)	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
What are the major socio-economic activities of the areas surrounding the MPA, in order of importance?	Tourism Fishing
How important are activities dependent on MPA resources relative to other activities, e.g. farming?	Tourism is primary sector within the area
Roughly what portion of the population of adjacent communities can be considered to be living in poverty or Aat risk@?	Small portion

References:

Cumberbatch 2000

ESI 1997

OAS 1988

Key Contact:

John Nicholls

Manager

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
Information on Management	
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
Socio-economic information	
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
Information on Management	
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	
Socio-economic information	
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
12 Fort Street
Belize City
Ph: 501-2-3453/35004/34988/34987
E-mail: base@btl.net

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
Information on Management	
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	
Socio-economic information	
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:

Mr. James Azueta
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P.O. Box #148
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Ph: 501-2-32623/44552
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E-mail: species@btl.net

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?	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.
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
Information on Management:	
Are there stated management objectives? What are they?	* To provide for the long-term conservation of Glover's Reef Atoll. * Development of a coordinated research and management program. * Provide economic and social benefits from tourism and recreation.
Is there a management plan? Include citation if available	Yes
What are the major activities carried out within the MPA?	Fishing for lobster, conch, and fin fish Recreational diving, snorkeling, and kayaking Tourism Research (field station on site since 1972)
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?	Regulations on fishing (fishing is permitted, with some restrictions) in 70% of the MPA Zoning of all uses
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	
Socio-economic information	
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

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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
Information on Management:	
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	
Socio-economic information	

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:

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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?	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.
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
Information on Management:	
Are there stated management objectives? What are they?	1. To maintain a sample reef ecosystem in its natural state 2. To preserve recreation and tourism services and preserve the value of the area for fisheries 3. To provide an area for education and research 4. To conserve genetic resources
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.
Socio-economic information	
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

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)	A substantial number of people are highly dependent.
What are the major socio-economic activities of the areas surrounding the MPA, in order of importance?	Tourism Fishing
How important are activities dependent on MPA resources relative to other activities, e.g. farming?	Tourism within the Park dominates the local economy
Roughly what portion of the population of adjacent communities can be considered to be living in poverty or "at risk"?	Significant

References:

Cascado Internet Group
ESI 1997
OAS 1988

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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
Information on Management	
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	
Socio-economic information	
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 Vellos

Mr. Brian Young

Friends of Laughing Bird Caye Committee

c/o Seahorse Dive Shop

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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
Information on Management	
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	
Socio-economic information	
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
Information on Management	
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	
Socio-economic information	
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

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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
Information on Management	
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	
Socio-economic information	
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

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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

Information on Management:	
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.
Socio-economic information	

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:

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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.
Information on Management	
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.
Socio-economic information	
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.

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 tourism industry is practically all marine based (diving, fishing, snorkeling) and for the most part takes place within the marine park system.
What are the major socio-economic activities of the areas surrounding the MPA, in order of importance?	Tourism
How important are activities dependent on MPA resources relative to other activities, e.g. farming?	All activities are heavily dependent on MPA resources.
Roughly what portion of the population of adjacent communities can be considered to be living in poverty or "at risk"?	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.

References:

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

Key Contact:

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MPA Characterization Data Form

Country: Dominica

Name of MPA: Cabrits National Park

Basic Information	
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
Information on Legal Status	
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
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	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
Information on Management	

Are there stated management objectives? What are they?	1) Create multiple use situations to reduce conflict among users. 2) Protect and conserve marine resources. 3) Manage fisheries resources. 4) Generate revenue. 5) Promote recreation.
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	
Socio-economic information	
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 Aat risk@?	High percentage
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References:

ESI 1997

OAS 1988

Key contacts:

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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

Basic Information	
Management status:	Marine reserve
Size (marine and terrestrial):	Approximately 6-7km ²
Biogeographic description:	Offshore areas off the southwest coast of Dominica
Information on Legal Status	
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
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?	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
Information on Management	

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
Socio-economic information	
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 Aat risk@?	High percentage
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References:

ESI 1997

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MPA Characterization Data Form

Country: Grenada

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

Basic Information	
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
Information on Legal Status	
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)
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?	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
Information on Management	

Are there stated management objectives? What are they?	1. Protect important near shore habitat and nursery 2. Provide for the aesthetic and educational enhancement of the on-shore area. 3. Provide opportunity for the rehabilitation of reef systems in the area.
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
Socio-economic information	
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:

Lyndon Robertson

Project Manager

Marine Protected Areas

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GRENADA

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MPA Characterization Data Form

Country: Grenada

Name of MPA: Moliniere/Beausejour Marine Protected Area

Basic Information	
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
Information on Legal Status	
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
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?	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
Information on Management	

Are there stated management objectives? What are they?	1. Protect important near shore habitat and nursery 2. Provide for the aesthetic and educational enhancement of the on-shore area. 3. Provide the opportunity for the rehabilitation of reef systems in the area.
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
Socio-economic information	
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

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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 ²
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.
Socio-economic information	
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 ² . 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?	1. To enable the use of the Park for different purposes with minimal damage to the natural resources and restoration of some. (Zoning Programme) 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) 3. To create awareness and support for the park in local, national, regional and international communities. (Public Relations Programme) 4. To influence the adoption of policies and programmes which support the Park's goals and objectives. (Lobbying Programme) 5. To empower the local community to conserve the resources of the park in all their activities. (Sustainable Community Development Programme) 6. To obtain compliance with Negril Marine Park regulations and other relevant legislation. (Enforcement Programme) 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) 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) 9. To conserve existing biodiversity and through wise resource use practices lead to regulation of habitat and associated biomass. (Resource Management Programme) 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) 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) 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)
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.
Socio-economic information	
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
Socio-economic information	
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 ² ; 1,346 km ² marine and 530 km ² 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?	1. Clean land, water, air 2. Sustainable use of natural resources 3. Improved quality of life of residents 4. Conservation of threatened species and ecosystems 5. Community involvement 6. Community environmental education 7. Provision of information 8. Financial sustainability 9. Efficient and effective institutional capacity
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
Socio-economic information	
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

Information on Management	
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
Socio-economic information	
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:

Vaughn Charles
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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
Information on Management	
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	
Socio-economic information	
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 Aat 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
Socio-economic information	
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

Basic Information	
Management status:	National Park
Size (marine and terrestrial):	2,069 ha
Biogeographic description:	Fringing reef systems
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?	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?	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
Socio-economic information	
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

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South Base

Grand Turk

Turks and Caicos Islands

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MPA Characterization Data Form

Country: Turks and Caicos Islands

Name of MPA: Chalk Sound National Park

Basic Information	
Management status:	National Park
Size (marine and terrestrial):	7,729 ha
Biogeographic description:	Enclosed bay on south coast of Providenciales
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?	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
Socio-economic information	
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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Turks and Caicos Islands

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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, Haitian 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
Socio-economic information	
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

Key contact:

Mark Day

Director

Department of Environment and Coastal Resources

South Base

Grand Turk

Turks and Caicos Islands

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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
Socio-economic information	
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
Socio-economic information	
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	1. Coastal Resource Management Project (CRMP) – surveillance and user surveys, installation and maintenance of Park infrastructure, outreach, scientific monitoring 2. Department of Environment and Coastal Resources – 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 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?	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 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

Information on Management	
Are there stated management objectives? What are they?	1. To protect natural and scenic areas of national and international significance for spiritual, scientific, educational, recreational and touristic purposes; 2. To perpetuate, in as natural a state as possible, representative examples of different habitats and species, and to facilitate ecological stability and diversity; 3. To manage visitor use at a level which will maintain the area in a natural or near natural state; 4. To prevent exploitation detrimental to the purposes of the designation
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	Park Warden Programme – Surveillance and user surveys, outreach, installation and maintenance of park infrastructure (moorings, signage, etc) Scientific Monitoring Programme – coral reef, seagrass and mangrove monitoring, diver statistics programme Public Awareness Programme (in collaboration with the National Trust) Micro-projects Programme – National Parks Advisory Committee Licencing and enforcement (DECR)
What staff positions currently exist?	1 Project Manager; 1 Chief Parks Warden; 5 Park Wardens; 1 Scientific Monitoring Officer; 1 Administrative 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
Socio-economic information	

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

Key contact:

Judith Campbell

Project Manager

Coastal Resource Management Project

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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

Information on Management	
Are there stated management objectives? What are they?	1. To protect natural and scenic areas of national and international significance for spiritual, scientific, educational, recreational and touristic purposes 2. To perpetuate, in as natural a state as possible, representative examples of different habitats and species, and to facilitate ecological stability and diversity 3. To manage habitats for the maintenance of fishery stocks 4. To manage visitor use at a level which will maintain the area in a natural or near natural state
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	Park Warden Programme – surveillance and user surveys, outreach, installation and maintenance of park infrastructure, Scientific Monitoring Programme – water quality monitoring, coral reef, seagrass and mangrove monitoring, diver statistics programme Public Awareness Programme (in collaboration with the National Trust) Micro-projects Programme – National Parks Advisory Committee Licensing and enforcement, (DECR)
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
Socio-economic information	

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	- Coastal Resource Management Project (CRMP) – surveillance and user surveys, installation and maintenance of park infrastructure, outreach, scientific monitoring - 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 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?	- The National Parks Environmental Advisory Committee comprises representatives from all major stakeholder groups - 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
Information on Management	

Are there stated management objectives? What are they?	1. To protect natural and scenic areas of national and international significance for spiritual, scientific, educational, recreational and touristic purposes; 2. To perpetuate, in as natural a state as possible, representative examples of different habitats and species, and to facilitate ecological stability and diversity; 3. To manage visitor use at a level which will maintain the area in a natural or near natural state; 4. To prevent exploitation detrimental to the purposes of the designation
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	Park Warden Programme – surveillance and user surveys, outreach, installation and maintenance of park infrastructure (moorings, signage, etc) Scientific Monitoring Programme – coral Reef, seagrass and mangrove monitoring, diver statistics programme Public Awareness Programme (in collaboration with the National Trust) Micro-projects Programme – National Parks Advisory Committee Licensing and Enforcement (DECR)
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
Socio-economic information	

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

Information on Management	
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
Socio-economic information	
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

Key contacts:

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