

International news and analysis on marine protected areas

New distribution system for MPA News

Dear reader,

Our goal at MPA News is always to continue serving you better. With that in mind, our latest change is one that you may not have even noticed. As of this issue, we are sending the email version of MPA News to you via MARE's own listserv. The result is a more up-to-date appearance for the email formatting, as well as a more streamlined subscription process.

We have also added a new email discussion list for ocean planning practitioners (<https://www.openchannels.org/node/11423>) and continue to offer our discussion list for MPA practitioners (<https://www.openchannels.org/community/mpalist>).

And of course we still offer our webinars! In the past year alone, more than 4600 unique individuals have attended our webinars on OpenChannels.org — a new record for us. Here are a few of our upcoming events,

all co-sponsored with the EBM Tools Network and the NOAA National MPA Center:

- **A New Era of Cooperation Between Cuba and the US Established Through MPAs**
 January 14 at 6 pm UTC / 1 pm EST / 10 am PST
- **Status of Marine and Coastal EBM among the Network of US Federal Programs**
 January 20 at 6 pm UTC / 1 pm EST / 10 am PST
- **Maps and Datasets for Blue Carbon Habitats**
 February 11 at 6 pm UTC / 1 pm EST / 10 am PST

For more information on these or other upcoming events: <https://www.openchannels.org/upcoming-events-list>



John B. Davis, jdavis@openchannels.org
 MPA News Editor / OpenChannels Supervisor

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Assessing the state of the art in training and certifying MPA professionals – Part II

The responsibilities of MPA managers are diverse and growing. While managing staff and communicating with stakeholders will always be key parts of the job, managers must also keep up with advances in MPA science, including on the impacts of climate change. In addition, managers are increasingly expected to support *people* as well as nature, such as by fostering sustainable development in local communities. And the technologies required to manage sites effectively — software programs, surveillance tools, even drones in some cases — add new layers of job complexity.

As a result, training of MPA managers across a broad set of disciplines is more important than ever. In our last issue, MPA News spoke with management trainers about what represents the state of the art in MPA training programs (MPA News 16:6). In this issue, we talk with the heads of regional programs to train MPA managers (in the Caribbean) and certify them (in the Western Indian Ocean) for their insights on where such training and certification is headed.

A) In the Caribbean, 16 years of regional MPA management training

The Caribbean MPA Management Network and Forum (CaMPAM; <http://campam.gcfi.org>) may be the oldest regional network of MPA managers in the world. Created in 1997 by the UNEP Caribbean Environment Program, CaMPAM helps managers

share knowledge with their peers through multiple mechanisms. These include a longstanding email list and online forum; workshops; site exchanges; a regional MPA database; a mentor-

continued on next page



ship initiative (profiled in MPA News 16:3); a small grants program; and CaMPAM's Training of Trainers program, which has been in operation since 1999.

The Training of Trainers program, or ToT, has conducted 11 training courses to date, alternating between English- and Spanish-speaking locations and one in French. The course offers lessons on MPA planning, management, stakeholder participation, research, monitoring, and regional policy, along with general skills in communication and teaching. Graduates of the course are required in turn to develop follow-up activities (supported by a small grant) within their home countries, sharing with their peers what they learned in the ToT course. This helps build local capacity while exercising the graduates' communication skills.

More than 170 individuals have taken the course since 1999, and an estimated 1500 MPA practitioners and stakeholders have experienced the follow-up trainings. Most countries and territories of the Wider Caribbean have now benefited from the courses via their practitioners.

Georgina Bustamante is the coordinator of CaMPAM and the ToT courses. Alessandra Vanzella-Khoury is coordinator of UNEP's Protocol for Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife in the Wider Caribbean (SPAW), which funds and directs CaMPAM and its ToT.

MPA News: In what ways have your ToT courses changed over time?

Georgina Bustamante: Every year there is a course assessment that collects feedback from course participants, and in 2007 from an external expert. The results

are posted on the CaMPAM website and in each course report.

As a result of these assessments — and the evolution in the MPA community's institutional and human capacity needs in general — several changes have been made to our trainings:

- We have more interactive exercises and field trips to MPAs now, and less lecturing.
- Instructors are now asked to use the course manual more as a reference text rather than the sole basis for instruction. They are given more flexibility to integrate their personal experience in their teaching, as well as the most relevant and up-to-date information.
- More regional and local experts have been recruited as instructors, as many MPA managers in the region have grown to become experts and good lecturers.
- We have also involved other institutions (both national and international) in the organization and funding of the regional courses, in a different way each year. The 2011 course in Guadeloupe, for example, was funded by the IUCN European Overseas Territories office, which also provided a translation of the course manual into French. In 2015, IUCN's Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management Programme (BIOPAMA) organized the course and covered much of the cost. (Meanwhile half of the participants in that course, from six eastern Caribbean islands, covered their costs with CaMPAM-ECMMAN Small Grants — <https://oct.to/ZkG>.)

Alessandra Vanzella-Khoury: In recent years we have also incorporated a “bonus” topic or lecture in the course to respond to emerging regional issues — such as coral bleaching, economic valuation, lionfish control, and so forth. It's not in-depth but it provides an introduction to the subject. Our intent overall is to keep the courses relevant, useful, and flexible, accommodating expectations and needs to the extent feasible.

In light of your goal to keep the courses relevant, where do you see MPA management training headed in the future? For example, will courses be done virtually? Do you see the courses growing longer and more detailed as MPA management becomes more complex?

Bustamante: Virtual courses could be complementary, but will never replace the “classroom” courses and the lessons provided by the visits to the venue MPA. The classroom setting — as well as the site visits and exercises with local stakeholders — allow participants

IUCN releases framework for capacity development in protected areas

The IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas has released a framework to guide capacity development in protected areas (terrestrial and marine) over the next decade. The 24-page document describes the current status of protected area capacity building, identifies major issues that need to be addressed, and recommends pathways and goals for future action.

The “Strategic Framework for Capacity Development in Protected Areas and Other Conserved Territories 2015-2025” concludes that too much capacity development is short-term, donor-reliant, overly formal, and provided by “outside” entities, among other problems. These factors can all contribute to a lack of local ownership and a rapid decay of the benefits of capacity development investments. The framework recommends that capacity development programs use more proven approaches to adult learning, such as peer-to-peer learning, communities of practice, and methods that account for the full diversity of people now involved in protected area management (in terms of accessibility, language, and cultural approaches to teaching and learning). The framework is at http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/sfcd_final_july_2015.pdf

and instructors to become acquainted and to network with one another. That is not as easy to do in an online course. Online courses on coral reef resilience and other specific MPA-related topics already exist [see box, “A capacity-building program for reef management that partners with MPA training programs: The Reef Resilience Network”], and CaMPAM promotes them through to the network.

Content-wise, the ToT courses should evolve into something between a “learning exchange visit” (where a small group of managers has a 4- to 5-day guided and structured visit to an MPA) and a full, 12-day regional course. The latter is how the courses are currently done. Blending those two styles or combining them over the course of the year is more possible now that CaMPAM has a formal team of mentors — many of whom are ToT program alumni — who can organize such learning exchanges in their MPAs.

Even without such blending, a shorter version of the regional course (perhaps 8-9 days) that is focused on a few subjects of particular relevance to the region might be better. Subjects could include tourism and business planning, educational programs for different stakeholder groups (including kids), biophysical features and threats to ecological resilience (always important), the use of drones and community-based surveillance, the use of social networks and crowdsourced volunteers/fundraising, and ecosystem services valuation. In addition, as the science of connectivity continues to progress, teaching about

large-scale ecosystem-based management approaches in the region would be invaluable.

Vanzella-Khoury: I agree with Georgina on the value of face-to-face learning. The exchanges among the participants are extremely enriching: they hang out together for two weeks and share personal and professional experiences of their MPAs while having a beer and meals. Additionally there is the opportunity to travel and experience another environment.

As time passes, we might do the courses every other year rather than annually. After all, the number of “functioning” MPAs in the Caribbean region is limited, and we are starting to see repeated MPAs benefiting from the courses. So we might be reaching some saturation there. Perhaps in the years in-between, online targeted thematic courses or webinars could be organized instead.

In my view, what is great and different about CaMPAM is that the ToT is just one of many ways in which knowledge is shared. Together, CaMPAM’s programs allow us to keep a pulse on the region’s MPA community. We know what managers’ issues and needs are, and can respond through different mechanisms. Additionally the link to UNEP and SPAW gives us a good understanding of governments’ priorities and expectations in the region. I might be biased but I think the CaMPAM structure is pretty close to ideal.

For more information:

Georgina Bustamante,
CaMPAM. Email:
gbustamante09@gmail.com

Alessandra Vanzella-Khoury, UNEP, SPAW,
Jamaica. Email:
avk@cep.unep.org

B) In the Western Indian Ocean, raising the practice of MPA management to a profession

In the Western Indian Ocean (which includes the nations of Kenya, Tanzania, South Africa, Mozambique, Comoros, Madagascar, and Seychelles), a program has been underway since 2008 to certify MPA managers.

The Western Indian Ocean Certification of Marine Protected Area Professional program (WIO-COMPAS) assesses candidates’ knowledge and performance. Those candidates who complete the program and receive a passing grade are certified as MPA Professionals, or MPA PROs. So far the program has conducted 13 assessment events and certified 73 MPA PROs. It also offers advancement and recognition at multiple levels, from rangers or officers (Level 1) to supervisors (Level 2) to high-level policy developers (Level 3).

MPA PRO designation indicates the individual has proven he or she meets standards of education, knowledge, skills, experience, and on-the-job performance in six competency areas:

- Policy, legal and compliance frameworks;

- Approaches to MPA establishment and management arrangements;
- Communication and stakeholder engagement;
- Financing MPAs;
- MPA management operations; and
- Biophysical and social environment

The program was developed by the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA) in partnership with the Coastal Resources Center (CRC) at the University of Rhode Island in the US. Although WIOMSA also provides a separate training course for MPA managers, WIO-COMPAS is not a training program in itself. Rather it assesses and recognizes those professionals already performing at a minimum standard as established by MPA leaders in the region.

Julius Francis of WIOMSA and Glenn Ricci of CRC co-lead WIO-COMPAS.

MPA News: Your WIO-COMPAS program certifies MPA managers' knowledge as opposed to training them. However, due to the nature of your work, you are closely connected to the MPA training world: good training prepares managers to meet the standards your program has set. How do you view WIO-COMPAS's relationship to MPA management training?

Glenn Ricci: WIO-COMPAS takes a long-term view/approach to capacity building. We believe that while stand-alone, one-off training courses have contributed to building capacity, that approach alone is insufficient to build the breadth and depth of skills and knowledge on MPA management that is needed in the WIO region. Therefore WIO-COMPAS is aiming to raise the *practice* of MPA management to a *profession*. The program will do this by setting professional standards and requiring that these are met by those wishing to become certified — as is the case for other professionals (doctors, accountants, engineers) who are expected to meet standards recognized by their professional associations.

WIO-COMPAS does not replace the need for short-term training courses; rather we provide a framework from which training courses could be designed to help MPA professionals meet some of the requirements or prepare them for certification. In recent years, we have been encouraging organizers of national and regional MPA training courses to orient the focus and content of their courses to match the certification competences as much as possible.

Based on your observations, where do you see MPA management training headed in the future?

Ricci: We must reframe the discussion from *training* (which is more about method) to *learning*, which is the desired outcome. Self-motivated employees who are actively learning on the job are more likely to be high-performing staff, helping contribute to their MPA's conservation goals. Professionals must take responsibility for their career development, since the majority of learning occurs outside of formal training/classroom environment.

To reduce the costs of developing staff capacity, learning needs to occur on the job through deliberate learning opportunities developed between the staff member and their supervisor. A side benefit of this approach is creating higher-quality supervisors who see their role as continually developing the capacity of their staff. When external training is required, there will be a stronger organizational system to absorb these competences and retain them over the long term. This is a weakness of the current external training approach that we've seen over the past few decades.

In what ways has the WIO-COMPAS program changed over time?

Julius Francis: The core of the program (certification levels, competences, and assessment processes and instruments) has not changed much since the piloting phase of the program, between 2008 and 2010. However, the changes that have occurred have included, among others:

Institutionalizing WIO-COMPAS. In 2014, activities were initiated with CapeNature of South Africa and Kenya Wildlife Services to integrate competencies and certification into the human resources policies of these MPA management agencies' policies. This came about due to a realization by WIO-COMPAS that our certification program could not stand on its own. A rigorous competence and certification program needs to be integrated into human resource and management systems and institutional policies of management authorities, and linked to capacity-development initiatives that include training.

Offering professional advice to MPA PROs.

Every WIO-COMPAS candidate receives professional development advice regardless of whether they have been certified or not. Through the 13 assessment events held so far, the WIO-COMPAS team of assessors has gained greater understanding of the work context of the MPA PROs and what is possible within each of their management agencies. Today the professional development guidance is tailored to fit the context and, where possible, involves supervisors in the MPA to ensure that candidates are taking on new responsibilities to improve their competence in certain areas.

Do you think that MPA programs should ideally target certain personality types or backgrounds when recruiting new management personnel in general?

Francis: Individual personality plays an important part in delivering MPA outcomes. While identifying a specific personality type that works best for MPAs can be difficult, it is possible to identify common personality traits of managers who fit specific contexts. Arthur Tuda, who oversees five Kenyan MPAs with a combined staff of 350 and has been certified by WIO-COMPAS, gave us his insight on this:

'I would go for potential managers with a positive attitude and commitment — ones who can lead the organization through difficult times, communicate ably, and work well with a wide range of stakeholders. Effective communication is critical since MPA management often involves translating complicated ideas and instructions to teams of rangers and other stakeholders who may not see things your way.

For more information:

Glenn Ricci, Coastal Resources Center, University of Rhode Island, U.S.
E-mail: gricci@uri.edu


Julius Francis, WIOMSA, Zanzibar, Tanzania. E-mail: julius@wiomsa.org

To comment on this article:

<https://openchannels.org/node/11676>

Willingness to learn new ideas is important because it takes a while for a manager to get the full grasp of MPA issues. An individual who is self-driven is suited for MPA work because in many cases the organization will not deliver required training and capacity development.

'A strong academic background is essential as it tends to help individuals grasp concepts quickly.

A quick look at the certified MPA professionals in Kenya reveals that those with some academic background in conservation or ecology have often performed better in certification. This saves the organization time and money and improves efficiency. However, this should be matched with personality traits to get the right combination of a manager.' 

A capacity-building program for reef management that partners with MPA training programs: The Reef Resilience Network

The Reef Resilience Network (RR Network; reefresilience.org) is a global network for coral reef and MPA managers to share ideas, experiences, and expertise, and strengthen members' abilities to address impacts on reefs from climate change and other stressors.

Managed by The Nature Conservancy, the RR Network accomplishes these goals by hosting interactive webinars, a web-based discussion forum, online courses, in-person trainings, site exchanges, and an online toolkit. Over the last decade, the RR Network has trained more than 1600 individuals through the online course, and in-person trainings have been provided to practitioners from more than 60 countries.


A key strategy for building capacity is partnering and supporting local efforts whenever possible. When conducting trainings, the Network partners with existing capacity-building efforts. "If we have funding to work in a specific region and there is already a strong training and capacity-building program in place there, we approach that program about partnering," says Petra MacGowan, manager of the RR Network.

In 2013, the Network conducted a training for reef managers in the Western Indian Ocean, working with the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association to recruit managers to participate. More recently, the Network partnered with the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's MPA capacity building program [profiled in MPA News 16:6]; in this case, the Network contributed support for training costs and is supporting post-training Network activities to follow up with partici-

The RR Network:

- Provides access to the latest science and management strategies
- Connects marine managers to each other and to experts to share resources and lessons learned to inform management decisions and inspire greater collaborations
- Supports on-the-ground action by providing training and seed funding to launch necessary education, monitoring, and threat abatement projects

pants. In 2015, the Network partnered with the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute on two events (one site exchange and one in-person training) where the Network led one and GCFI led one, and participants were identified and recruited from both networks.

"Although we remain distinct from these other programs, we work through regional networks whenever possible when developing in-person trainings or exchanges," says MacGowan. "We can bring additional resources to these regions through our trainings, and help those managers and existing networks to better connect with efforts outside their regions and experts around the world." 

For more information:

Petra MacGowan, The Nature Conservancy. Email: pmacgowan@tnc.org

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MPA News

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF:
John B. Davis

**OPENCHANNELS
MANAGER:**
Nick Wehner

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CORRESPONDENCE:
MPA News
School of Marine &
Environmental Affairs
University of Washington
3707 Brooklyn Ave. NE
Seattle, WA 98105, USA.
mpanews@u.washington.edu
Tel: +1 425 788 8185

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The MPA Agency Partnership: An update on the international group of senior MPA leaders

The MPA Agency Partnership (MPAAP) — a forum of senior government officials responsible for designating and managing MPAs in their respective nations — is nearing its fourth year of operation. Launched in February 2012 (MPA News 13:5), MPAAP seeks to combine the knowledge and expertise of the world's leading MPA agencies and provide global leadership on MPA issues. The Partnership comprises 16 countries so far, and is looking to add more.

The member nations are Australia, Bahamas, Canada, Chile, Dominican Republic, France, Italy, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, Palau, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Tanzania, United Kingdom, and the US. (These countries include eight of the thirteen largest EEZs in the world.) Leadership of the group (its Secretariat) is rotating annually, from the US to France to Australia currently.

MPAAP has already published an *MPA Agencies Practical Guide*, a how-to reference for practitioners looking to establish or manage MPAs, led by the French MPA Agency (<https://oct.to/ZkN>). The Partnership met recently in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, to discuss their shared agenda, and are now working to help define the marine agenda at the 2016 IUCN World Conservation Congress in Hawaii and the 2017 International MPA Congress in Chile.

“When the (US) Office of National Marine Sanctuaries convened MPAAP in 2012, it was a bit of an experiment,” says Lauren Wenzel, director of the US National Marine Protected Areas Center. “We knew there was great potential in bringing together the heads of MPA management agencies — the individuals responsible for developing the strategic vision for their countries’ programs, as well as making the daily operational decisions. So it’s been great to see the Partnership take hold as something that does have real, practical value for this group of extremely busy people. I think the biggest change since the beginning has been a sharpening of our goals to more clearly state them: MPA leadership, capacity development, and broader involvement of citizens, businesses, and others in MPA programs.”

Growing the Partnership is another aim, although that growth is likely to be gradual. “While we want the partnership to grow, we do want to do so thoughtfully, so it can remain a manageable size and continue to foster the individual connections among individuals that is one of the great benefits of the partnership,” says Wenzel. “We also want to encourage all of the current member countries to be actively engaged. My own vision of the partnership is that it will include the countries that are taking a leadership role in MPA management, and that it will be representative of the diverse conditions and challenges of different regions.” 

For more information:

Lauren Wenzel, National MPA Center, US. Email: lauren.wenzel@noaa.gov

Charlton Clark (current Secretary of MPAAP), Parks Australia. Email: MPAAPsecretariat@environment.gov.au

To comment on this article:

<https://openchannels.org/node/11677>

Nations announce significant new MPA plans and other advances

In recent months, several nations have announced plans for significant new MPAs or MPA-related initiatives:

- At the Our Ocean 2015 conference in October in **Chile**, the host nation announced its creation of the Nazca-Desventuradas Marine Park, a 297,000-km² no-take area covering much of the EEZ of the Chilean islands of San Ambrosio and San Felix. Chile also committed to designating an MPA in the 720,000-km² EEZ around Easter Island, to be preceded by consultation with the island's indigenous Rapa Nui community. <https://oct.to/ZkN>
- **New Zealand** has announced plans to designate a 620,000-km² no-take area in the Kermadec region of the South Pacific Ocean in 2016. The forthcoming MPA — extending from 12 nm to 200 nm from the Kermadec Islands — will complement the existing Kermadec Marine Reserve that extends from the islands' shores to 12 nm. <https://oct.to/Zkh>

- **Palau** has passed legislation to designate a 500,000-km² no-take marine reserve, closing roughly 80% of the nation's waters to fishing and mining. The closure will be phased in over five years. <https://oct.to/Zk7> and <https://oct.to/Zk2>
- The **US** announced it is moving forward on designating two new national marine sanctuaries — one in the state of Maryland, one in the Great Lakes. Both will protect maritime heritage. Once designated, they will be the first new national marine sanctuaries since 2001. <https://oct.to/Zk8> Also, the US and **Cuba** have announced a partnership to cooperate on conservation and management of MPAs. <https://oct.to/ZkX>
- A vessel that was observed fishing in **Kiribati's** no-take Phoenix Islands Protected Area in June 2015 has been fined US \$1 million by a Kiribati court. The offending vessel tried to escape but was captured after a four-day chase by Kiribati authorities. <https://oct.to/ZkB>

Covering one-fifth of world's MPA area: Highlights from live chat on World Heritage marine sites, with Fanny Douvere

The UNESCO World Heritage Marine Programme was created in 2005 to protect unique marine areas under the World Heritage Convention. Today, the 47 coastal and marine World Heritage sites are recognized for their outstanding beauty, exceptional biodiversity, or unique ecological, biological, or geological processes. In cooperation with a variety of partners, the Programme is developing ways to support site managers with their conservation challenges, while advancing the application of the World Heritage Convention to protecting the planet's most valuable and unique marine places.

In an interactive, text-based chat on OpenChannels.org in September 2015, Fanny Douvere, coordinator of the World Heritage Marine Programme, answered questions from a global audience. The full chat transcript is at <https://www.openchannels.org/node/9263>. Highlights are below.

Question: Are there ways that the World Heritage Marine Programme can leverage its international position to assist the MPA field in general, beyond just helping World Heritage sites?

Fanny Douvere: World Heritage (WH) marine sites cover about one-fifth by area of all MPAs on the planet. Given their status, WH sites are in a unique position to actively change the management of a significant percentage of the existing global MPA coverage, and thus directly make a compelling contribution to multiple International Biodiversity targets (i.e., the 2010 Aichi Biodiversity Targets under the Convention on Biological Diversity, among others).

Question: Do you have priorities for the types of new marine World Heritage sites you'd like to see added?

Douvere: Hmm, I certainly have my personal wish list. ;) But only States Parties to the World Heritage Convention can nominate sites for inclusion on the World Heritage List. The evaluation of whether a natural site has Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) or not is done by experts from IUCN. IUCN is named in the Convention and provides advice to the World Heritage Committee on natural World Heritage properties. A recommendation is made to the World Heritage Committee, which has the final word on inscription. It typically takes five to seven years for a site to achieve the designation.

Question: Could you explain how marine World Heritage sites are assessed and evaluated? And should nearby oil/gas production affect the evaluation?

Douvere: These are two really important questions. First, how do we evaluate/assess sites? We provide

essential support – based on scientific data and analysis – to the World Heritage Committee and national governments, in cooperation with IUCN, so they can monitor and evaluate the state of conservation in World Heritage marine sites. The Committee uses our annual State of Conservation Reports as the basis for its decisions. Governments use our reports to guide their conservation work on the ground. Government agencies, communities, NGOs, and businesses that are working on conservation in the sites use this data and the Committee's decisions to advance their work. The oversight of the state of conservation of sites is central to our work at World Heritage. Regarding oil and gas, the World Heritage Committee has an agreed policy that oil and gas exploration and exploitation is incompatible with World Heritage status.

Question: Is your programme considering a policy for protecting migratory and navigational pathways between MPAs?

Douvere: Under the auspices of the World Heritage Marine Programme, the Wadden Sea [in northern Europe] and Banc d'Arguin National Park [in West Africa] World Heritage sites signed an official twinning agreement to protect the millions of migratory bird species they share in February 2014. These sites are the two major stopover points on the East Atlantic Migratory Flyway.

Question: Is there a role for World Heritage in discussions regarding high seas MPAs?

Douvere: Today the World Heritage Convention doesn't apply to areas beyond national jurisdiction, which cover about half of our planet. The 2011 Independent Evaluation by the UNESCO External Auditor on the implementation of the global strategy for the Credible, Balanced and Representative World Heritage List recommended that States Parties to the Convention should explore the issue. IUCN and the World Heritage Centre are currently preparing a report in response to this recommendation.

Question: How many marine sites are currently on the World Heritage List in Danger, and how are you working with those countries to get their sites off the list?

Douvere: When sites are not well-managed, the World Heritage Committee has the option to inscribe sites on the List of World Heritage in Danger or even delist a site when the outstanding universal values are lost irrevocably. We currently have three marine sites on the UNESCO World Heritage List in Danger: Belize Barrier Reef Reserve System (Belize), East Rennell (Solomon Islands), and Everglades National Park (United States of America). We designed a desired state of conservation


To comment on this article:
<https://openchannels.org/node/11678>

For more information:

Fanny Douvere,
World Heritage Marine Programme, UNESCO, Paris, France. Email: f.douvere@unesco.org

Web: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/marine-programme>

together with the Belize Government earlier this year, which was approved by the Prime Minister in Belize. We are now attracting sufficient funding to implement the three-year action that is agreed with the Belizean government. We did the same for Everglades National Park where all partners agree that the site

has a long road to recovery. The Marine Programme is currently preparing a mission to East Rennell to assist the government of Solomon Islands and the local communities to prepare an action plan to ensure the site's protection and subsequent reintegration on the World Heritage List. 

Notes & news

To comment on any notes & news items:
<https://openchannels.org/node/11679>

UN climate pact: What are the roles for MPAs moving forward?

The international agreement that was forged at the 2015 Paris Climate Conference represents a significant step forward in addressing the threats of global climate change. In upcoming issues, MPA News will examine the potential roles of MPAs in combating climate change — from Blue Carbon and “fish carbon” to building coastal resilience and more.

Tribute to Bill Ballantine

Bill Ballantine — Brit-born marine scientist, “father of marine conservation” in his adopted New Zealand, and forceful advocate for no-take marine reserves worldwide — died on 1 November. MPA News had the honor and good fortune to interact with him many times over the years. He provided invaluable insights for several of our articles. He also gently scolded us for covering both no-take and multiple-use sites, as he considered no-take reserves to be the only truly protected areas. Bill's legacy lives on in several New Zealand protected areas, including his beloved Leigh Marine Reserve, which he worked for 12 years to get designated. He will be greatly missed.

More coverage:

Tribute to Bill Ballantine, the father of marine reserves:
<https://oct.to/Zkx>

Father of marine reserves Bill Ballantine has died:
<https://oct.to/Zkf>

Moving farewell to Bill Ballantine: <https://oct.to/ZkY>

New training resources on protected area law and governance

IUCN has launched a set of free resources for teaching and training on protected area law and governance. Including seminar presentations, interactive exercises, and short videos, the resources are intended to support educators in a wide variety of settings. The training materials comprise 12 modules on different aspects of law and governance, and the modules can stand alone or work together in different combinations. They are available at www.protectedareaslaw.org

Reports on state of European MPAs

The European Environment Agency has released two reports to document the current state of MPAs in the EU and the spatial distribution of MPAs across the EEZs of 23 EU countries. Among the findings:

- By the end of 2012, EU Member States had designated 5.9% of their seas as MPAs.
- The Natura 2000 network is the cornerstone of MPAs in Europe. However, in its current form, the network is not set up to deliver an ecologically coherent and representative network in marine areas

The report “Marine protected areas in Europe's seas — An overview and perspectives for the future” is available at <https://oct.to/Zkg>

The technical report “Spatial analysis of marine protected areas networks in Europe's seas” is available at <https://oct.to/ZkM>

From the MPA News vault: Features and news items from yesteryear

Five years ago: September-October 2010 (MPA News 12:2)

- MPAs and Indigenous Peoples: Co-Management as a Means of Respecting Traditional Culture and Strengthening Conservation
- Science Spotlight: Can Protected Areas Change Fish Behavior?

Ten years ago: October 2005 (MPA News 7:4)

- MPA News Poll: The Coming Challenges for MPAs, and How to Address Them
- MPA Perspective: Conservation Incentive Agreements as a Tool for Developing and Managing MPAs

Fifteen years ago: October 2000 (MPA News 2:4)

- Communications and MPAs: How Practitioners Are Raising Awareness of MPA Issues
- Reader Feedback on the Re-Opening of Closed Areas

For these and all other issues of MPA News, go to www.mpanews.org/issues.html

New book gives global overview of ocean uses and management strategies

The *Routledge Handbook of Ocean Resources and Management* provides a comprehensive examination of the use and management of the world's oceans. The 612-page book provides information on relationships between people and the sea on a global scale; uses of the sea (e.g., food, ocean space, materials, and energy); and regional management strategies. Edited by Hance Smith, Juan Luis Suárez de Vivero, and Tundi Agardy, it is available for purchase (US \$220) at www.routledge.com/products/9780415531757