

**4TH INTERNATIONAL MEETING
OF WORLD OCEAN NETWORK**
(Boulogne-sur-Mer, 9-12th, May
2010)



1st World Ocean Academy
Theme 3: The ecological
disruption of the ocean and what
it means for mankind



**THE MPA NETWORKS IN ASEAN
REGION: SOME GOOD
PRACTICES AND STRATEGIC**

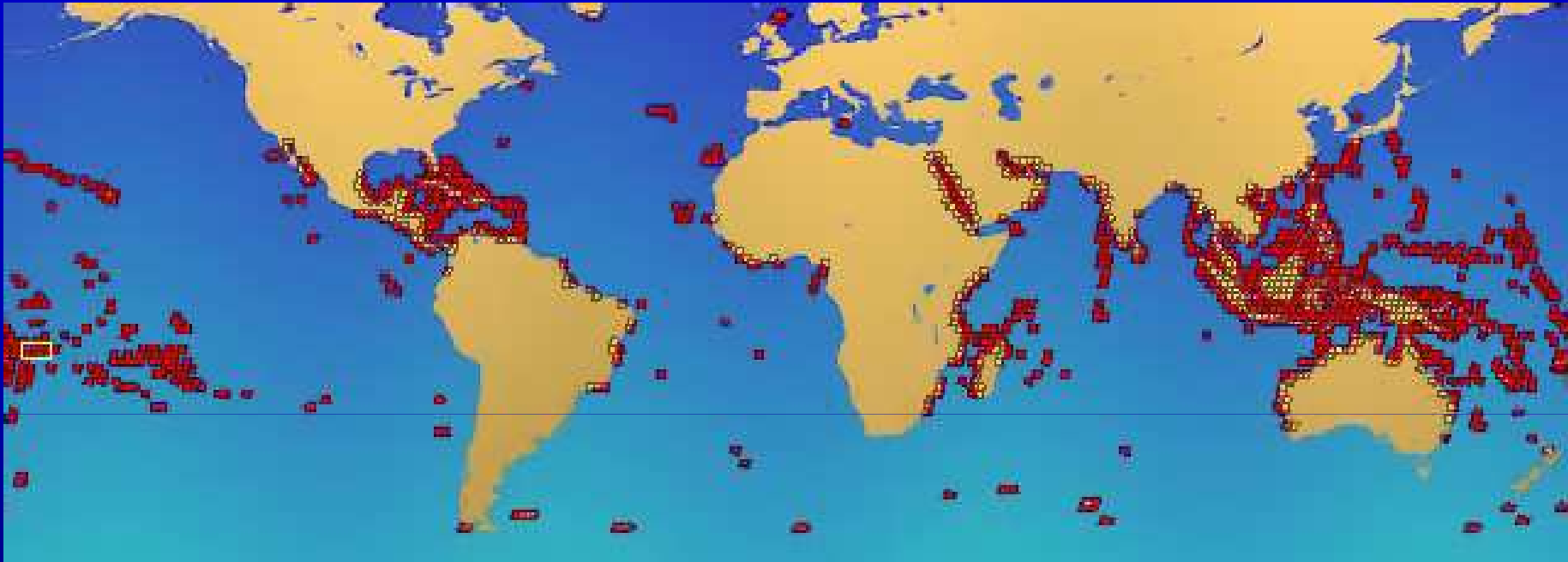


ISSUES



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ASEAN Marine: 9 coastal & island states



- ASEAN coastline is of total some 173.000 km
- Globally significant marine biodiversity areas: 30% in area of coral reefs and 35% mangroves in the world
- Some 600 million people, from whom half poor people are directly dependant on the coastal, marine and ocean resources for food and to generate at least part of their livelihoods.

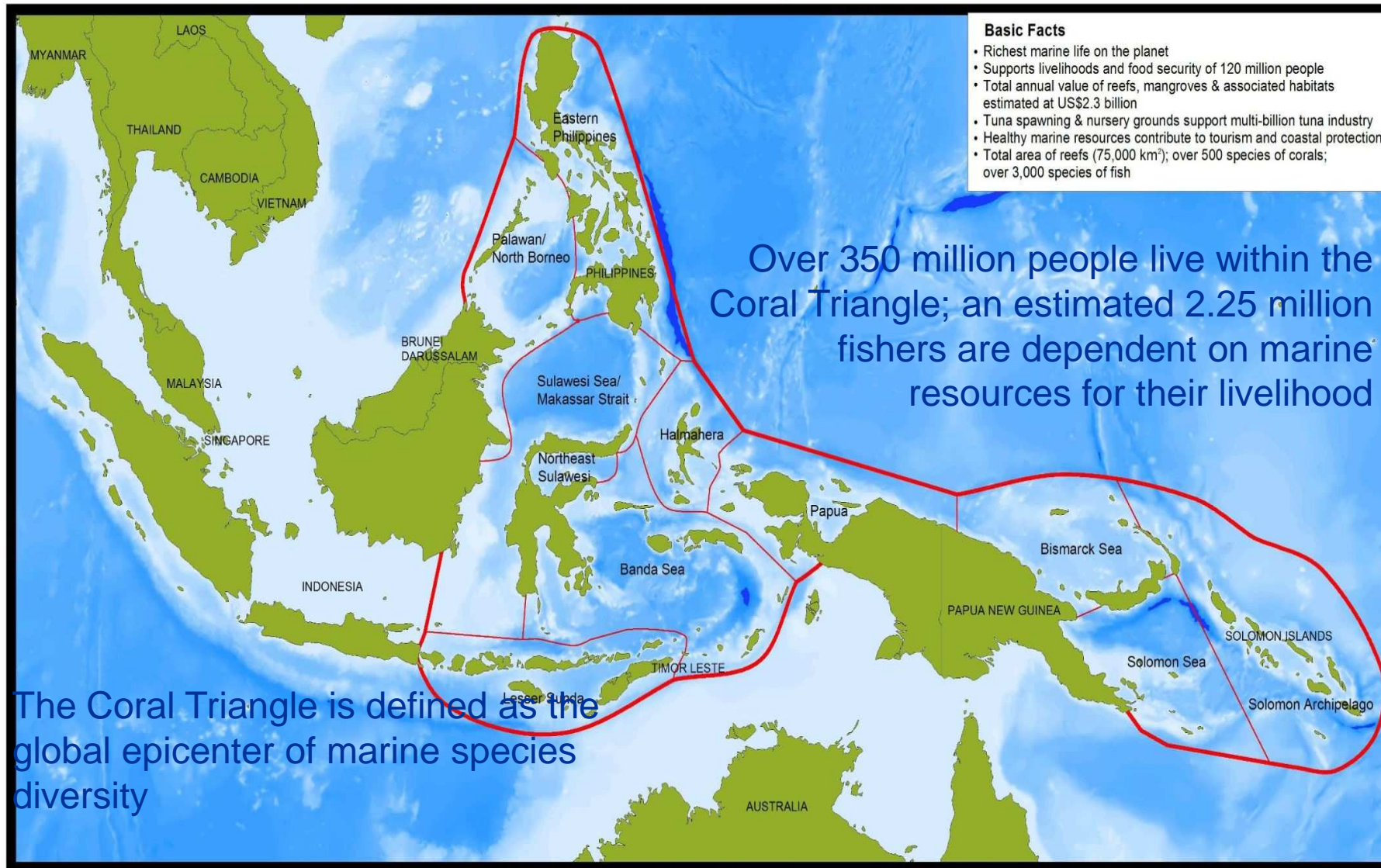
ASEAN is rich in marine resources



(C) Hon Mun marine protected area pilot project

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THE CORAL TRIANGLE



Basic Facts

- Richest marine life on the planet
- Supports livelihoods and food security of 120 million people
- Total annual value of reefs, mangroves & associated habitats estimated at US\$2.3 billion
- Tuna spawning & nursery grounds support multi-billion tuna industry
- Healthy marine resources contribute to tourism and coastal protection
- Total area of reefs (75,000 km²); over 500 species of corals; over 3,000 species of fish

Over 350 million people live within the Coral Triangle; an estimated 2.25 million fishers are dependent on marine resources for their livelihood

The Coral Triangle is defined as the global epicenter of marine species diversity

The benefits from coastal, marine and ocean in ASEAN



Figure 8. Conical hills of the fengong karst forming Island #396 and Bo Hon Island, seen from the mouth of Bo Nau Cave.

- About 17% of world's total marine fish production
- The importance of coastal and marine areas in terms of fishery resources, biodiversity conservation, economic growth, tourism and food security is recognized by all AMS
- Coastal and marine ecosystems can act as the first line of defense in mitigating natural disasters, such as cyclones, hurricanes, storm surges and tsunamis, especially climate change and sea level rise which have a serious impacts on coastal and marine economy and community life and health in ASEAN region.

The Role of MPAs



- The benefits provided by the sea are only maintain possible with a healthy coastal and marine ecosystems which is critical to sustain the social and economic development in the ASEAN region, as well as to protect these globally significant ecological values and resources for the world ocean community
- Marine protected areas (MPAs) established in ASEAN member state in different forms and scales, from village community level managed areas to large scale nationally designated marine parks, are considered as one of the effective tools to solve threats facing the coastal and marine environment.



ASEAN's MPAs



- In 2009, there are 620 MPAs established in ASEAN with the total area some 89,000 square kilometres, a 60% increase since 1995.
- Most of them in The Philippines (339 MPAs), Indonesia (129), Malaysia (83), Vietnam (36), Thailand (23).
- ASEAN's largest MPA is the Savu Sea Marine National Park in Sulawesi (Indonesia) covers an area of 35,000 square kilometres, harbours about 500 species of corals, 14 species of whales and 336 species of fish.
- However, in the pass years only a few (some 20-30%) of the established MPAs are effectively managed and remaining MPAs are inadequate.
- The such gaps have been evaluated in 2002 and currently (2008-09) by ASEAN Biodiversity Centre (ABC)

Threats to MPAs



- Main threats are: the impacts from land-based and sea-based sources, unplanned development activities in coasts and on islands, over-fishing and over-aquaculture along the coasts, oil & gas exploration, coastal and marine hazards (oil spills and leaking), climate change and sea level rise impacts;
- While lack of integrated approach in MPA management and governance.



ASEAN's Networks of MPAs



- To safeguard the ASEAN coastal and marine biological resources, some initiatives has been promoted such as: Coral Triangle partnership formed as regional level; the ASEAN criteria for Marine Heritage Areas and criteria for national MPA for designation and management of existing and new protected areas adopted by the ASEAN Environment Ministers



ASEAN's Networks of MPAs (2)



- In fact, the ASEAN networks were formulated in each AMS and their activities were un-effective while the threats to coastal and marine environment in the region continually increase
- Effective MPAs are locally managed and that MPA networks in AMS (in different degree) plays an important role in linking and sharing timely the experiences and lessons learned from individual MPA management and between the member states.



Needs an ASEAN regional network?



- An ASEAN regional network of MPAs should be established to contribute to fulfilling the above mentioned MPAs management gaps and is one of high priorities in consultative activities of the ASEAN Working Group on Coastal and Marine Environment (AWGCME).
- **The network is key to:**
- Share experiences and lessons learnt from AMSs
- Maintain common benefits and patterns in ASEAN seas
- Address marine trans-boundary environment issues in ASEAN



Needs...(2)



- Implement the ASEAN action plans, strategies and declarations towards ASEAN community in the near future
- Improve marine policies and economics of each AMS
- Mitigate negative impacts from natural hazards, including climate change and SLR,...
- Promote effectively regional cooperation in capacity development in marine environmental management
- Corollarily, adaptive management can be effective only if there is continuous monitoring which maybe carried out through MPA networking.
- And for a network to be effective, so it have to be respond to identified needs. No one size fits all !

What and who will do?



- A number of issues will have to do, but **ASEAN priorities are:**
- The gap analysis in existing ASEAN MPAs establishment and management (representation gaps, ecological gaps, and management gaps)
- Development of an atlas of ASEAN's MPA system (established and proposed).
- Establishment of an ASEAN MPAs network and development of regional mechanism for network management and governance.
- MPA management using community and stakeholder involvement
- Livelihood improvement for local communities living inside and nearby MPA site (especially poor people).
- Integration of MPA, climate change & SLR in ICM framework.
- ACB is an implementing body in collaborating with AMSs (through AWGCME) and dialogue countries outside ASEAN (international organizations, donors).



Acting together for the future of the Blue Planet!



Thank you very much!
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