



Marine Multi-use Zoning Project

Workshop 3: Planning for Sustainable Development of the Marine and Coastal Resources of the Grenadines



February 16 & 17, Hillsborough, Carriacou, Grenada

Sustainable Grenadines Inc.
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Cover Photo: Workshop 3 breakout group. Courtesy of Aly DeGraff (2012)

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1. Introduction

The third in a series of three workshops supporting Sustainable Grenadines' (SusGren) marine multi-use zoning project was held on February 16 and 17 in Hillsborough, Carriacou, Grenada. This document serves to report on the activities and outcomes of the workshop.

Developing a draft marine multi-use zoning plan for the Grenadines is a regional trans-boundary initiative to promote sustainable development in the marine environment. The project involves using a participatory process to evaluate human activities and resource use in the marine environment to create a blueprint for future use. Marine spatial planning supports an integrated approach to decision-making by taking into account multiple management objectives (social, ecological and economic).

The overarching project goal is to engage Grenadines marine resource users in the development of an ecosystem-based, multiple-use marine zoning plan to facilitate effective management of marine resources, reduce existing or possible conflicts between multiple marine uses/users and ensure ecological connectivity of MPAs in order to achieve the goals of sustainable development.

SusGren has received has received funding to support this project from National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme (GEF SGP) and The Nature Conservancy (TNC).

This workshop builds on eighteen months worth of work, which has included workshops in January and August of 2011, a marine resource sub-committee meeting in November 2011. In preparation for the workshop a draft zoning design was prepared for presentation to participants in order to solicit feedback that can be used to further refine the plan.

Project Objectives

Objective 1. Develop a draft multi-use zoning design for the Grenadines using new and existing information in order to increase Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines capacity to protect, manage and sustainable use the resources of the Grenadines

Objective 2. Identify and document policy and legislative gaps and draft policies for multi-use zoning collaboration and coastal zone management for the Grenadines

Objective 3. Design an awareness campaign to support multi-use zone planning on the importance and economic values of the Grenadines' coastal and marine resources to politicians, the wider public, local community, business community and resource users.

Workshop Objectives

1. To update participants on the activities and status of the project
2. To develop a potential marine zoning design
3. To discuss policy and legislative gaps, and possible ways forward
4. To discuss and identify future project needs and post-project activities

Facilitators

Kim Baldwin, University of West Indies
Ruth Blyther, The Nature Conservancy
Sandy Nichols, Environmental Law Institute
Martin Barriteau, Sustainable Grenadines Inc.

Workshop Participants

Forty-one (41) participants attended the workshop including, representatives of a variety of marine resource user (MRU) groups, various government agencies, academic institutions and SusGren staff. Marine resource user groups represented included fisherfolk, yachters/cruisers, tourism, water taxis, mariculture and divers. Government agencies from Saint Vincent and the Grenadines who were represented included the: National Trust, National Parks Authority, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Health and Environment, Tobago Cays Marine Park and the Fisheries Division. Government agencies from Grenada who were represented included: Fisheries Division, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Carriacou and petite Martinique Affairs, Moliniere Beausjour MPA, and Sandy Island/ Oyster Bed MPA.

A complete list of attendees can be found in Appendix 1.

2. Workshop Agenda

Workshop Day 1		
8:30-8:45	Prayer and welcome	Martin Barriteau, Sustainable Grenadines (SuGren)
8:45-9:15	Opening remarks	Davon Baker, Chair, Sandy Island/Oyster Bed Marine Protected Area Minister of Carriacou and Petit Martinique Affairs
9:15-9:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housekeeping • Workshop objectives and agenda • Icebreaker 	Martin Barriteau, SusGren
9:30-10:15	<u>Project Overview</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •What was the goal and objective •Our vision for the Grenadine Islands •Marine use and zoning •How do we make decisions Decision support tools	Kim Baldwin, University of West Indies (UWI)
10:15-10:30	Coffee Break	
10:30-11:00	What existing policy do we have to support the implementation of a zoning plan?	Sandy Nichols, Environmental Law Institute (ELI)
11:00-12:00	Sub-committee meeting update	Grenadines MRU Sub- committee members (TBD)
12:00-1:00	Lunch Break	
1:00-2:00	Review zoning scenario and discussion of potential marine zoning design	Group exercise- breakout groups, based on regions Lead: Kim Baldwin (UWI) Facilitators: Pauline Beaupre, Michelle Meganetty, Katie McLean, Aly Degraff, Martin Barriteau, Ruth Blyther
2:00-2:45	Compare zoning designs and identify areas of agreement and contention	Group exercise Lead: Kim Baldwin (UWI)
2:45-3:15	Why do we really want to happen in this zone? Discussion of the objectives of each zone	Group exercise Lead: Ruth Blyther, The Nature Conservancy

		(TNC)
3:15-3:45	Share goals for each of the developed zones	Group exercise Lead: Kim Baldwin, UWI
3:45-4:00	Day 1 wrap-up	Martin Barriteau, SusGren

Workshop Day 2		
8:30-8:45	Prayer, welcome and housekeeping	Martin Barriteau, SusGren
8:45-9:45	Zoning definition	Kim Baldwin, UWI
9:45-10:15	Charting the way forward: Resolving remaining policy questions	Sandra Nichols, ELI Group exercise
10:15-10:30	Coffee Break	
10:30-11:30	Review of maps/zoning	
11:30-11:45	Upcoming community meetings: How do we get support for our zoning plan?	Kim Baldwin, UWI
11:45-12:00	Implementing the zoning plan – Tasks for the working group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Needs ●Resources ●Potential funding sources 	Ruth Blyther, TNC
12:00-12:30	The future of this project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy and implementation ●Communications and outreach activities Government support & engagement/ Development of a government charter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Post-project committee 	Martin Barriteau & Katie McLean, SusGren
12:30-1:00	Workshop wrap-up and evaluation	Martin Barriteau, SusGren

3. Presentation and Group Discussion Sessions

Day 1

Opening

The workshop was opened by Mr. Martin Barriteau, Director, Sustainable Grenadines Inc. (SusGren). He invited Mrs. Cindy Delpesche of the Union Island Tourism Bureau to start the workshop with a prayer. Mr. Barriteau warmly welcomed everyone, acknowledged the sponsors of the project; NOAA, GEF SGP and TNC and explained the purpose for the workshop. He introduced and invited the following key representatives to make some remarks.

Ms. Ruth Blyther, Eastern Caribbean Country Representative, The Nature Conservancy (TNC) South Eastern Caribbean in her remarks stated that multi-use zoning planning has only been done in a few places around the world and that the Grenadines is very fortunate to have the level data being collected. She extended an invitation to the Minister of Carriacou and Petite Martinique Affairs to encourage his government to use this valuable information in their planning. In closing, an update was given on the TNC's At The Water Edge (AWE) Climate Resilience project for Grenada and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, which is currently being implemented.

Mr. Davon Baker, Chair, Sandy Island/Oyster Bed Marine Protected Area in his remarks welcomed everyone to Carriacou and gave a brief description of the status of the Sandy Island Oyster Bed MPA. He reiterated the importance for effective management of the coastal areas and support for the Multi-use Zoning plan.

Senator George Prime, Minister of Carriacou and Petite Martinique Affairs in his remarks extended a warm welcome to all the participants to Carriacou and invited them to take some time learn about Carriacou's rich culture and partake in some carnival activities whilst on Carriacou. Senator Prime said that his government has been a strong supporter for conserving the environment and they were responsible for declaring the Sandy Island Oyster Bed area as an MPA. He explained that Carriacou and Petite Martinique have been clamoring for a long time for their names to be written into state of Grenada and suggested new state of Grenada be called *Grenada and the Grenadines*. He complimented SusGren for the work it has been doing; finally he wished the participants a successful workshop and gave the support of his ministry to the process.

3.1 Project Overview (Kim Baldwin, presenter)

Slides, Appendix 2

Key background information was provided to ensure that all participants understood the history of the project and the work that has been completed thus far. The use of an integrated approach to management is a driving principle behind the project. An integrated approach involves multiple sectors in management decisions, and all key

stakeholders involved in the process. The ecosystem based approach is another key principle, with the whole Grenada Bank ecosystem acting as the planning region.

This project can be seen as an attempt to promote marine spatial planning (MSP), a technical term that describes an integrated approach to managing human activities in the marine environment. MSP is a strategy that can be used to account for multiple objectives in a coordinated and equitable manner, balancing biological, economic and social goals.

An eight-step MSP decision-making process, which has been utilized during the implementation of the Multiuse Zoning Project, was introduced. Each of the steps was described in reference to this project, to provide participants with the essential details of the decision making process that has been used during the course of the project.

Marxan with zones, a decision support tool that produces zoning scenarios based on multiple data sets has been used to generate the initial draft zoning design. A majority of the data required by Marxan is housed in the MarSIS database, a transboundary marine resource and space use information system. MarSIS includes information on: marine habitats, infrastructure, marine resources users, marine space-uses, sensitive biological and heritage areas, and areas of threat. The purpose of the project is not to rely solely on Marxan to generate a zoning design, rather it is a support tool that can be used to produce an initial design which stakeholders can work collaboratively refine.

3.2 Existing policy support (Sandy Nichols, presenter)

Slides, Appendix 3

The session began with a review of the key concepts and principles behind MSP and an argument as to why MSP is an appropriate and strategic approach to take in the Grenadines. Marine spatial planning is a public process for evaluation and spatially and temporally allocating human activities in marine areas to achieve agreed upon ecological, economic and social objectives.

Ms. Nichols of the Environmental Law Institute (ELI), who has been contracted as the legal expert for the project explained the role of the law in MSP and the importance of government involvement for effective management. Factors for successful implementation of the zoning plan include legal measures to allow for enforcement, and planning to ensure that existing laws and regulations that govern the marine environment are respected and leveraged where possible.

In order to implement MSP in the Grenadines a legal framework will need to be developed. Currently marine spaces are governed by a patchwork of laws, making it difficult to plan and manage in an integrated fashion. This framework should make provisions for collaborative management, public and stakeholder involvement and enforcement among other things. The Vincentian and Grenadian have already made some international commitments that compel them to adhere to the principles of MSP. Such agreements include the Cartagena Convention, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the St. George's Declaration.

Existing legal authority in GR and SVG were reviewed. These existing laws, regulations and legislation in part dictate what is feasible to achieve with a marine zoning plan, and act as a starting point for reforming or developing new laws/policies. Examples of relevant acts are the Fisheries Act, Physical Planning and Development Act.

3.3 Sub-committee meeting update (Delivered by Sub-committee members)

Slides, Appendix 4

The objective of this session was to inform workshop participants of the activities and outcomes of the November 2011 Marine Resource User Sub-committee meeting as held in Mayreau. This committee consists of marine resource user representatives from each of the inhabited Grenadine islands. The main objectives of the meeting were to gain a better understanding of Marxan as a decision support tool, to decide if it is an appropriate tool to use in the Multi-use Zoning Project, and to provide input on marine resource use in order to generate a feasible zoning scenario.

The group worked to prepare a zoning design by hand, using first hand knowledge of marine space and resource use. A zoning design was also produced using Marxan. After comparing hand drawn zones to Marxan generated design, and noting the high degree of similarity, the committee decided that Marxan was a useful tool that generated logical results, and should be used for the project. A zoning scenario was developed, which will be presented at Workshop 3. This scenario acted as a starting place for further revisions and refinement to the zones (which took place in later sessions of Workshop 3).

3.4 Group Discussion- Review and discussion of zoning scenarios (Kim Baldwin & Ruth Blyther, facilitators)

An initial draft zoning design was created using Marxan, and refined during the MRU Sub-committee meeting. Additionally, information was gathered in two other workshops and a series of community meetings, and incorporated into this design, making the draft zoning design a culmination of all the information gathered to date. This draft served as a starting point for further revisions to the zoning boundaries at this workshop. The group was introduced to the map, and group activity instructions were given. The larger group was broken into four breakout groups based on participants' island of residence or expertise, these groups were the northern Grenadines, central Grenadines, and two groups from the southern Grenadines. Each group received several printouts of the zoning scenario, including copies zoomed in on their focus area (south, central or northern). Groups were instructed to spend 45 minutes examining the map, and spend 45 minutes discussing the draft zoning design, such as changes they would like to see made, information that they believe has been overlooked or zones that they strongly agree with.

After about 45 minutes of discussion the facilitator's checked in with the group as a whole, to answer any questions that may have arisen. Groups were then instructed to begin revising the zones by marking on the map using coloured markers. Each group was

given the opportunity to present their revised zoning design at the end of the session. Notes were taken during the session to capture the specific issues brought up by each breakout group. Maps were collected at the end of the session, so that the suggested revisions can be incorporated into future iterations of the zoning scenario. Key points from each group discussion are included in Table 1.

Table 1. Breakout Group Review of Zoning Scenario Key Points

Group	Island	Zone				
		Fishing	Tourism	Mariculture	Industrial	Conservation
Northern	Bequia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fishing areas not happening on north east, most fishing occurs on south -zones not fair to fishing, it is underrepresented on the map - Bequia fishing on south eastern side, between Mustique and Bequia, some fishing on northern section - The white spot should be included as fishing zone -some fishing occurring around Isle de Cait -more fishing needs to be accommodated on south side; tourism will cause conflict for fishing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Tourism seems over-represented. On the south side there is not much tourism, as the map would indicate. The Moon Hole development has also expressed interest in establishing areas for conservation and anchoring -There is no area designated for anchoring around Moon Hole -Would like to see a fishing zone included on the south side -Bait fishing should be permitted in tourism zones 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -turtle areas should be conserved -important reef area off Friendship that should be conserved

	Mustique and Cays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -current conflict caused by seine fishery (<i>see conservation notes</i>) -cays an important fishing area -bait fishing currently occurs in conservation area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -leeward side important for tourism -Cays are zoned as tourism, possibly because they have many dive sites, but this is also an important fishing area -not much conflict between tourism and fishing currently -diving does not have the same impact as other tourism activities, and should be considered separately- need to clearly differentiate between development and low-impact tourism -could use high vs. low impact tourism zones 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -already set aside as a reserve, but not formally monitored -people still fish within 1000 yard boundary -current conflict due to seine fishing in conservation area; fisheries has been asked to intervene
	Baliceaux and Battieou	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -important fishing area that is heavily harvested, which will lead to resistance against complete conservation -used by fishers from other Grenadines, such as Union, for spear fishing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -important dive sites -may need different types of tourism zones to separate different types of tourism 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -good location for conservation

Central	Canouan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -one of the best locations for bait fishing -moorings for tourism could cause conflict (gear not compatible) -unique in terms of the species landed around the island 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -ok with draft zones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -very little occurring -should connect existing zone so that it connects with shore -could be some conflict with yachts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -general agreement that ferries are a necessity and should be accommodated in the zoning design -would like to see oil spill and dumping of waste better managed -wastewater from the desalinization plant is an important problem that should be addressed -run-off from gold course is also a major problem dredging poses threats to environment, could use conservation zones or regulations to limit dredging activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -backside of island is a good fishing location with is currently used -need to address lack of enforcement of existing fisheries laws/regulations -may have some conflict between diving and fishing, because fishing is removing large individuals coral reefs around Canouan are important for conservation
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	Mayreau	<p>-highly contentious issue -fisher folk feel that the current fisheries restrictions are unfair and not justified, would like to see more area open to fishing</p>	<p>-potential for tourism around entire island, this is not reflected -likely compatible with other types of use/zones</p>	<p>-current site needs to be added</p>	<p><i>See above</i></p>	<p>-fisher folk feel that there is already too much conservation around Mayreau</p> <p>-most of the area around Mayreau is a no fishing area, but this is not enforced</p> <p>-to reduce conflict with fishing, conservation zones could be placed only around critical habitat</p> <p>-access to fishing vs. conservation is a highly contentious issue</p>
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	Union	-no issues with zones in scenario	-great deal of discussion regarding Chatham Bay. Interest in seeing it zoned to manage tourism and fishing -do not want to see large amounts of development to Chatham Bay -Chatham is a good side for jack fishery -if Chatham anchoring happened on opposite side of bay to where it currently is this would allow for fishing	-Richmond and Campbell are good locations to add mariculture zones -agreement with existing zones	-anchoring on seagrass beds in Chatham Bay is causing environmental damage, interest in seeing this prevented through zoning -could make regulations against anchoring on seagrass, install moorings, etc.	-draft design was generally well received -interest in seeing reef and mangroves protected -reefs need to be restored because of the storm protection function they provide -Bloody Bay should be conserved for sea turtles
Southern	Petit Martinique	-The fishers on PM depend a lot on spear fishing and some consideration should be given to that.	The tourism zone in Petite Martinique is not accurate. Too much tourism is represented on the map which does not exist in reality.	- The stealing of seamoss on PM is a limiting factor to farming.	-add a new shipping lane from windward Carriacou to meet the one goes from PM to Hillsborough	The area around petite Dominique is a potential conservation area

	Carriacou	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Gun point could be a fishing area, not conservation - The east to the Southern Eastern end of Carriacou is currently used a lot for spearing fishing and other fishing. However some level of protection should be given to that barrier reef - The region off Gun Point should be a fishing zone and not conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -tourism is very significant around Hillsborough - Sandy Island is also significant for tourism -Windward is represented by too much tourism - From Hillsborough to Paradise Beach could be made into a tourism zone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two new areas were added for mariculture around Carriacou (Cassada Bay and St. Louis bay) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -not enough representation of shipping between Hillsborough and Harvey Vale - A shipping lane from Hillsborough to Windward could be added 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -some forms of tourism may be compatible with conservation zone - The area around saline and white islands to the immediate south of Carriacou should be a conservation zone - Petite Carenage area could be a conservation zone -The barrier reef from the east to the southeast of Carriacou should have some conservation areas established -The Isle de Rhonde should be a conservation area with control / managed fishing
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3.5 Group Discussion- Zone definitions (Kim Baldwin & Ruth Blyther, facilitators)

In order to ensure that the most appropriate zoning designations are applied requires a common understanding of what is meant by each zoning category; essentially a clear definition is required for each zone. The categories used in the zoning design scenario included: conservation, fishing, mariculture, tourism, and industrial/transportation. At previous workshops and meetings a set of goals for each of these zones has been developed (Table 2 *Proposed Zone Goals*). These goals acted as a starting point for the discussion of how participants would like to see each zone defined.

Table 2. *Proposed Zone Goals*

Proposed Zone	Goals
Fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Manage Grenada Bank as one area (harmonized regulations across the bank) -Maintain access to landing facilities for fishers -Managed access to baitfish and coastal pelagic fish -Ensure undersized fish are not caught and nursery areas are protected <p>Multiuse zoning areas to include closed areas, open access and other areas where selected hear or access restrictions apply</p>
Tourism/ Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Healthy coastal and submerged ecosystems, clean water and beaches for swimming, sailing, diving, snorkeling, etc. -Adequate areas for swimming and other activities -Areas designated for future sustainable tourism infrastructure -Ample facilities for recreational boating (Beach and pier access, moorings) -Free access for all beaches for locals/ tourists
Transportation/ Industrial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Distinct identification and demarcation of ferry and shipping lanes -Marina development plan- identify locations where seaports and marinas may be developed in the future (for both commercial, local/tourism purposes)
Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Identify and protect submerged marine resources (critical habitats and species, nursery areas and breeding grounds) -Identify and protect coastal resources (beaches, mangroves, salt-ponds, whelks, oysters, seabird and turtle nesting) -Identify and protect culturally important marine areas -Provide healthy natural resources for everyone -Integrated land and sea management -Building resilience to natural and man-made disasters
Mariculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Identify areas of current and potential for mariculture activities -Well managed environmentally sound mariculture industry livelihoods

Breakout groups were asked to discuss how they believe each zone should be defined. Discussion included the activities that should be permitted or restricted, the types of management measures that might take place, and the goals/objectives of each zone. At the end of the breakout session each breakout group presented the highlight of their discussion, summarized in Table 3 *Tourism Definition Group Discussion Highlights*. A decision was made by the group to revisit these definitions early on day 2.

Table 3. *Tourism Definition Group Discussion Highlights*

Fishing	Tourism	Mariculture	Industrial	Conservation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -nearshore vs. offshore fishing -general fishing zones -areas with gear restrictions -offshore should restrict industrial scale fishing -season closures -emphasis on allowing locals to fish, but restricting others -need to be cautious when using the term commercial fishing; if we restrict 'commercial' fishing it could have implications for fisherfolk trying to sell their catch; industrial may be a more appropriate term for what we want to restrict -need proper monitoring and enforcement -livlie hoods of Grenadines residents a priority -species moratoriums 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -specific zones where development is permitted; development could be restricted and must be planned -cultural/heritage preservation -eco-tourism zone for activities such as birding and hiking, which are low impact -traditional fishing may be compatible -likely that tourism is compatible with other zones -need to consider whether fishing is permitted in these areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -currently only sea moss considered for this zone -interest in seeing fish farming added; suggested that fish farming would occur in a fisheries zone instead -conch and lobster farming are of particular interest -sea moss farming seen as compatible with conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -restrict large vessels -inter-island transport is very important -need to manage terrestrial sources of pollution -need to restrict dumping, pollution -need to manage oil spills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -MPAs fall into this category -Interest in maintaining right to bait fish -should restrict all industrial activity -development should not be permitted -some tourism activities compatible -should we have no-take areas? -should bait fishing be permitted?

Day 2

3.6 Zone definitions/ Case studies (Kim Baldwin, presenter/facilitator)

Slides, Appendix 5

At the end of the Zone Definition group discussion held at the end of Day 1, it was decided that the issue warranted further discussion. Case studies were reviewed to provide insight into marine zoning schemes. Three MPAs were examined: Seaflower MPA, Colombia, The Great Barrier Reef MPA, Australia, and the South Water Caye Marine Reserve, Belize. Zone categories for each of these MPAs is as follows:

Seaflower MPA, 5 zones

- no-entry
- no-take
- artisanal fishing
- special use
- general use.

The Great Barrier Reef MPA, 7 zones:

- general use
- habitat protection
- conservation park
- buffer
- scientific research
- marine national park zone
- preservation zone

South Water Caye Marine Reserve, 3 zones

- general use zone
- conservation zone
- preservation zone

The Grenadines zoning project is different from these case studies in several significant ways, foremost the Grenada Bank includes territory belonging to two individual states. These case studies also focus on sub-sets of domestic waters that have been designated as marine protected areas or marine reserves. The Multiuse Zoning Project for the Grenadines does not focus on establishing a zoned reserve, rather it aims to implement marine spatial planning.

Based on the discussion from Day 1 information and feedback was synthesized to create the following descriptions for each zone:

- Conservation: Marine Protected Areas- mostly non-extractive uses
- Fishing:

- Offshore: No industrial fishing, for use by local fishers only
- Nearshore: fisheries management area: for example some gear restrictions and seasonal closures
- General use: planned development with limited restrictions
- Low-impact/Ecotourism: no/very limited land development, recreational uses and local fishing is allowed
- Transportation: shipping lanes, seaports, landing sites
- Mariculture: seamoss farming (no fish farming)

Breakout groups reformed to further discuss zoning definitions, bearing in mind the case studies that were presented and the zone descriptions provided above. Breakout groups reconvened to share the highlights of their discussion, summarized as follows:

3.7 Group Discussion Highlights- Zoning definitions (Ruth Blyther, facilitator)

- **Group 1**
 - Should have a conservation zone that is no-take, in addition to other levels of conservation zones
 - 2 types of tourism zones: one for cultural heritage preservation and ecotourism and one for more developed tourism
 - do not want to see large ships permitted in the zoning area
 - 2 types of fishing zones, nearshore and offshore
 - there is a need to address terrestrial impacts through more integrated management
- **Group 2**
 - General use zone on the outer banks
 - Fishing zone with no commercial fishing (large-scale industrial)
 - Tourism does not need to be its own zone, because it is compatible with many of the other zones. Instead could address specific activities when defining management of other zones
 - Could simplify zoning into 3 categories, 1-3, which range on a spectrum of highly restricted to more general use
- **Group 3**
 - Discussion focused on whether they agreed with the proposed zones of each goal, based on the handout provided (see Appendix)
 - Conservation is a difficult zone to define, and will require careful consideration
- **Group 4**
 - Mariculture- further discussion is needed about whether we want to see fish farming happen in these zones. Species such as conch and lobster are of particular interest
 - Fishing zones
 - 1 open fishing area/multiuse
 - areas set aside for traditional/artisanal fishing

- could use management tools such as rotational closures- priority areas include spawning aggregations
- there are existing laws that support fisheries management measures, we might want to leverage this
- do not want to see a lot of area tied up as conservation areas
- recognition that nearshore is particularly sensitive and needs to be managed as such

3.8 Resolving remaining policy questions (Sandra Nichols. presenter)

Slides, Appendix 6

This session focused on the law and policy aspects of operationalizing MSP in the Grenadines. One option includes new legislation. Considerations that must be made in regards to the development of new legislation include identification of the appropriate institutions to involve, identification of the institutions with the legal authority required to develop or implement the necessary management strategy. It would also be necessary to establish, monitor and evaluate objectives. Additionally mechanisms for public engagement, education and participation, compliance and enforcement, and collaborative management must be established.

Achieving successful MSP in the Grenadine islands will require transboundary implementation. To support this some type of mandate could be agreed to, to ensure cooperation. Another options is the use of a legally-established international body, or coordination through and existing body to ensure cooperation and collaboration between the governments of Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

3.9 Review of the zoning scenario (Kim Baldwin, facilitator)

Breakout groups were given a final opportunity to meet and discuss the zoning design. Maps from Day 1 were redistributed, to allow for further changes to be made to zoning boundaries. This session allowed participants to consider the lengthy discussion surrounding zone definitions when making proposed revisions. Maps were collected, so that revisions can be incorporated in future iterations of the zoning design.

3.10 Future of the project (Martin Barriteau & Katie McLean, presenters)

Slides, Appendix 7

A monitoring and evaluation strategy has been developed by SusGren staff. This Strategy is based on two levels of monitoring: (1) project level monitoring, and (2) community level monitoring. Project level monitoring will focus on ensuring that project deliverables are completed, based on the NOAA and GEF grant requirements. Community level monitoring will focus on the effectiveness of project activities.

Community level monitoring will be led by an independent consultant. Maria Pena of the University of West Indies has been contracted to fill this position. Implementation of the community monitoring program will involve a team of Grenadine residents to assist with survey distribution and collection.

A Communications Strategy has been developed to ensure that outreach and education activities are implemented. Communication mediums will include print media, a video documentary, a project webpage, and the use of social media. A media consultant has been contracted to produce the video documentary; during the workshop she took the opportunity to begin interviewing different stakeholders who have been involved in the project.

One of the project deliverables, as stated in the GEF grant proposal, is the development of a Charter to be presented to government, with the hopes of ratification. The Charter is meant to garner government support to the implementation of the zoning plan and MSP more generally. The Charter is also seen as beneficial to future endeavours, such as obtaining UNESCO World Heritage Site designation. While the structure and content of the Charter have yet to be defined, it will generally seek to promote a transboundary, integrated approach to marine resource management. Proposed sections include (1) Issue Statement, (2) Vision, (3) Guiding Principles and (4) Commitments.

In order to see the final zoning plan implemented work will need to continue beyond the dates of the projects supporting grants (grant related activities are scheduled to end by July 2012). In order to see that this work is carried on, SusGren has proposed the formation post-project committee. In the upcoming months SusGren will communicate with participants to determine the best approach to the formation of this committee.

4. Post-Workshop Zoning Scenario

Based on the feedback provided over the course of the workshop a revised zoning design was created. This map will be presented to stakeholders from across the Grenadines at a series of community meetings, scheduled between February 10 and March 4. Meetings will be held on the following Grenadine Islands: Carriacou, Petit Martinique, Union, Mayreau, Canouan, Mustique and Bequia. Feedback and input from these community meetings will be incorporated into future iterations of the zoning design. It is important to note that this revised scenario is still only a draft, and considerable work needs to be completed before a proposed zoning plan is created.

Proposed Marine Zones

Conservation: Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), (no-take) non-extractive uses. e.g. Tobago Cays Marine Park, Sandy Island & Oyster Bed MPA.

General Use: Planned development with limited restrictions. e.g. Clifton, Hillsborough, etc.

Low impact/ Ecotourism: Very limited land development, recreational uses and local fishing allowed. e.g. Balliceaux, Petit Canouan.

Nearshore Fishing: Fisheries management area. Some gear restrictions and other fisheries management tools TBD.

Offshore Fishing : For use by local fishers only.. No commercial fishing, no dredging.

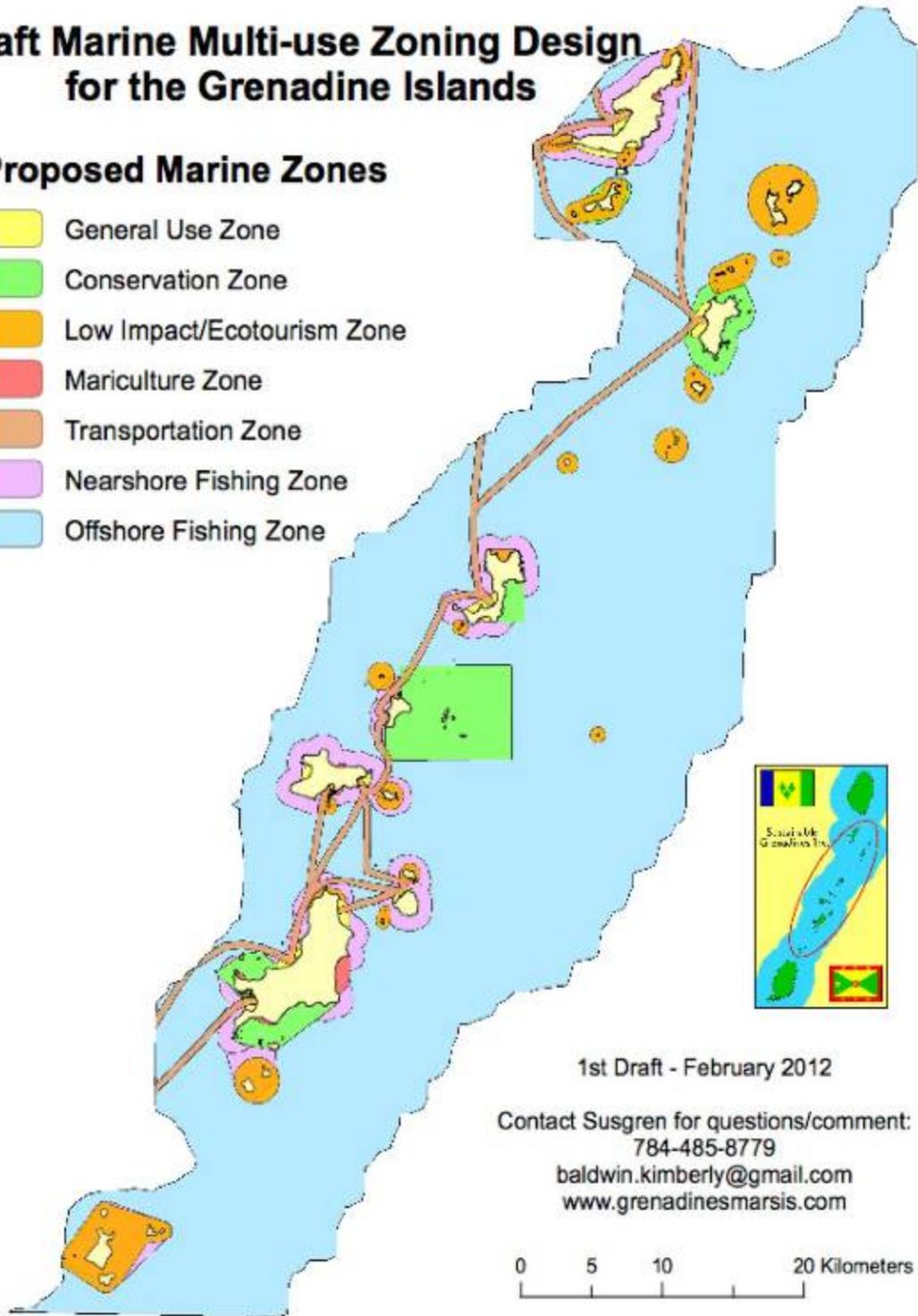
Transportation: Shipping lanes, seaports, landing sites, marinas.

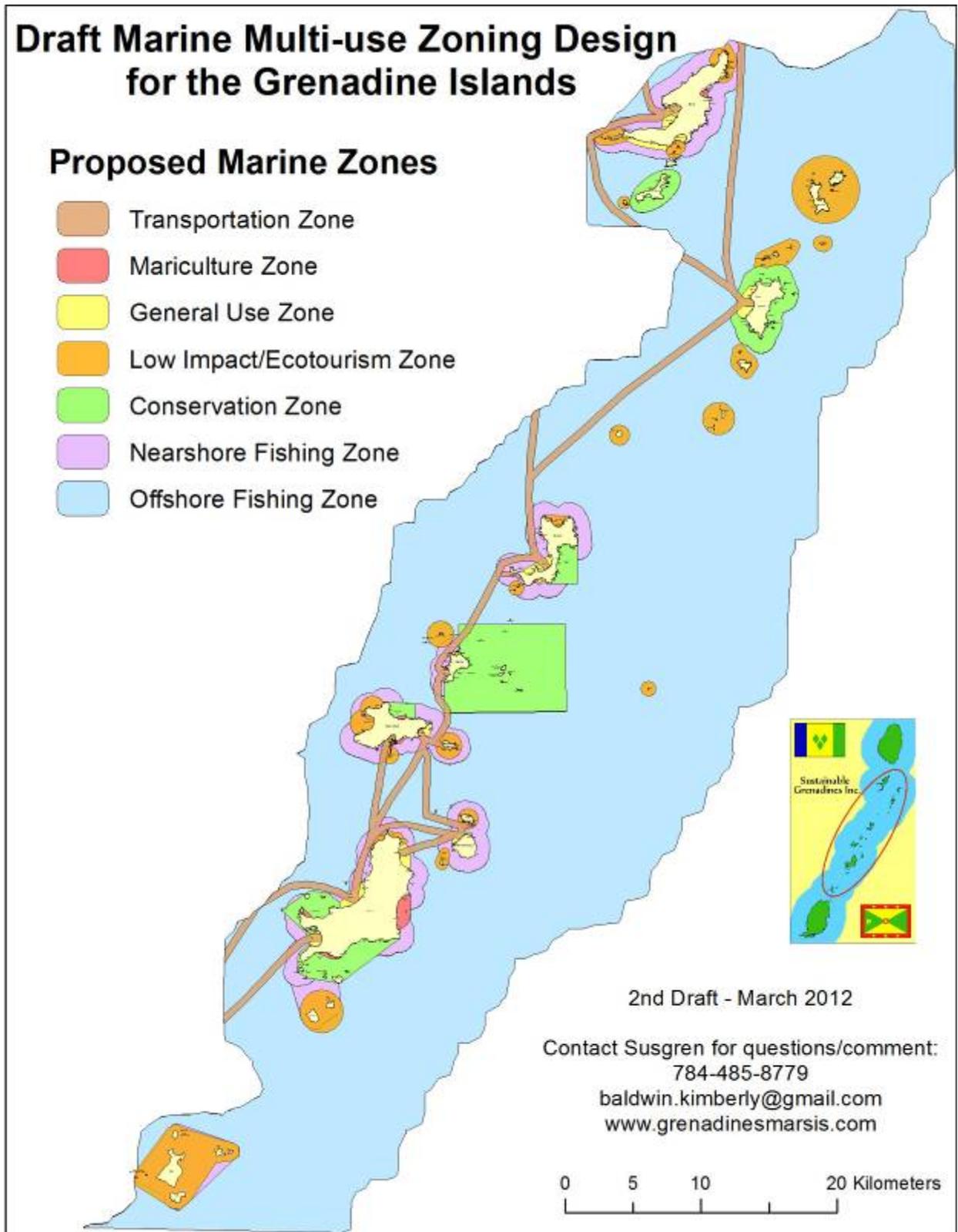
Mariculture: Seamoss farming (no fish farming).

Draft Marine Multi-use Zoning Design for the Grenadine Islands

Proposed Marine Zones

-  General Use Zone
-  Conservation Zone
-  Low Impact/Ecotourism Zone
-  Mariculture Zone
-  Transportation Zone
-  Nearshore Fishing Zone
-  Offshore Fishing Zone





5. Workshop Evaluation & Lessons Learned

Upon completion of the workshop, participants were asked to complete an evaluation form. This evaluation served to gather information regarding participant satisfaction with implementation and outcomes of the workshop, the perceived usefulness of topics covered, and recommendations for improvement.

Overall participants reported that the workshop was of benefit to them, and the majority of participants indicated that they felt the overall quality of the workshop was either good or excellent.

The most prevalent recommendation was to improve time management. While some participants felt that too much time was spent reviewing and reiterating the same topics, many others felt that more time was needed for these same discussions. This comment pertained to the review of the zoning design sessions in particular. Other recommendations included:

- Do not invite as many participants who have not previously attended workshops
- More involvement from fisherfolk and relevant NGOs
- Greater emphasis placed on information from local sources- less opinions from facilitators
- Ensure that follow up happens
- Consider a co-management plan
- Have a facilitator with expertise on ICZM and MPA management
- Give out hard copies of presentation slides
- Better briefing on travel arrangement to help with travel time (e.g. details for customs form)
- E-mail key information prior to workshop

Based on the feedback provided it also appears that the effectiveness of workshop sessions could be improved by ensuring that all participants understand why the topic being discussed is relevant and important to the larger project. Increased clarity on the purpose, objectives and method for group activities would also help to improve the quality information gained during breakout group sessions.

6. Conclusion & Moving Forward

Over the course of the workshop participants provided a great deal of information that can be utilized in order to move forward on this project. Based on the feedback provided by the group, including the hardcopy maps that breakout groups used to propose zoning revisions, a revised digital zoning design has been produced (see section 4). This new proposed zoning design will be presented to community members across the Grenadines at a series of Community Meetings, scheduled to be held on each of the Grenadine islands between February 20 and March 4.

Feedback from the Community Meetings will be used to create further iterations of the zoning design, with the objective of creating a final zoning plan that is equitable and based on the interests and values of the Grenadines people. This approach should increase the level of community support for future implementation of the zoning plan.

The project granting agencies require that several activities take place, including the implementation of the Communications Strategy, the Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy and the requisite project reporting. SusGren will also engage in outreach and educational activities to help raise awareness and support for this project.

The funding period for this project formally ends in June of 2012, however in order for the marine zoning plan to reach the implementation stage work will need to carry on past this date. In order to support this work a post-project committee will be formed; the process of committee formation and the role of this committee has yet to be defined. Participants felt that a large group should be kept informed on the process, and called upon to support future initiatives. SusGren will look for opportunities to create spin-off projects to continue work on the marine zoning project, and actively seek out new funding opportunities.

7. Appendices

Appendix 1. Participant List



Developing a Framework for a
Comprehensive Marine Multi-use
Zoning Plan for the Grenadine
Islands



Participant List

Name	Organization/Affiliation
Andrew Lockhart	National parks Authority SVG
Camille Soleyn	Ministry of Tourism, SVG
Amber Lea	SVG National Trust
Yasa Belmar	Ministry of Health and Env., SVG
Chris Walter	Yachting
Shellese Craig	Compass Publishing
Raison Compton	CPFSCCO
Darnley Hazell	Mustique Co. Ltd.
Berris Little	Mustique Co. Ltd.
Hamlett King	Fisherfolk
Michael Ollivierre	Canouan Fisherfolk
Martin Barriteau	SusGren Inc.
Katie McLean	SusGren Inc.
Kim Baldwin	University of West Indies (UWI)
Aly Degraff	SusGren Inc.
Benjamin Wilson	Tobago Cays Marine Park (TCMP)
Orlando Harvey	Tobago Cays Marine Park (TCMP)
Trevarn Ferary	Fisheries Division, SVG
Timothy Jacobs	UIEA/Diver
Matthew Harvey	Union Island Fisherfolk Cooperative (UIFFC)
Jeremiah Jones	Water Taxi
Shevon Scrubb	Ashton Multipurpose Cooperative (AMCO)
Nicole Delpleche	Union Island Tourism Board
Sandy Nichols	Environmental Law Institute
Ruth Blyther	The Nature Conservancy
Roland Baldeo	Fisheries Division, GR
Orisha Joseph	Grenada Broadcasting Network
Joseph Antoine	Ministry of Environment, GR
Cecil McQueen	Molinieri Beausjour MPA
Davon Baker	Sandy Island & Oyster Bed MPA (SIOB MPA)
Brian Whyte	Sandy Island & Oyster Bed MPA (SIOB MPA)
Junior McDonald	Ministry of Carriacou and Petit Martinique Affairs
Jonathan Stanislaus	Fisherfolk
Romould Compton	Fisherfolk
Maria Pena	University of West Indies (UWI)
Michelle Megannety	SusGren Inc.
Jerry Mitchell	Independent contractor
Coddington Jeffrey	Molinieri Beausjeaour MPA
Alan Clement	MPA Fisherfolk
Brian Prince	Sandy Island & Oyster Bed MPA (SIOB MPA)
Jerry Stewart	Yachting

Appendix 2. Project Overview PPT (Kim Baldwin)*

Project Overview



Developing a Framework for a Comprehensive Marine Multi-use Zoning Plan for the Grenadine Islands



Kim Baldwin
University of the West Indies

Natural resources are basis for sustainable development



- Influenced by diverse human activities
- Effective management must involve planning for use and development
- To do this we need a range of information on resources and human activities

Marine Spatial Planning (MSP)

An integrated approach to managing human activities in the marine environment

MSP is a process to develop a management strategy that accounts for multiple objectives in a coordinated & equitable way

Aims to achieve biological, economic & social goals

Reasons for Marine Planning in Grenadines



- Increasing demand for ocean/coastal space & resources
- Single sector management not meeting multiple demands
- Grenadines Islands are 'one ecosystem' – Need for integrated information & regional decision making
- Preservation of livelihoods, conservation & cultural areas

Planning & management of Grenada Bank marine resources is complex



Transboundary island chain
Large diversity of resources & uses
Information not integrated between :
– Countries
– Government Agencies
– Knowledge Systems



With integrated information we can answer questions like:



- Distribution & extent of marine resources
- Areas & patterns of resource use
- Linkages between resources & livelihoods
- Areas of multiple use & potential conflicts

Plan sustainable development

*To receive a higher resolution copy of slides please contact SusGren Inc.

Appendix 3. Existing Policy Support PPT (Sandy Nichols)*

Developing a Policy and Legal Framework for a Comprehensive Marine Multi-use Zoning Plan for the Grenadine Islands

Existing commitments that support the implementation of a zoning plan.

Thursday, 1 February 16, 2017

Sandy S. Nichols
The Environmental Law Institute
sln144@elilaw.org

What is Marine Spatial Planning (MSP)?

- A public process for evaluating and spatially and temporally allocating human activities in marine areas to achieve agreed-upon ecological, economic, and social objectives (UNESCO)

Why Marine Spatial Planning?

- Coastal and marine environment is critical to the social, ecological, and economic well-being of Grenada and SVG
- Eastern Caribbean marine environment has been heavily impacted by cumulative human activities

Grenada: Antigua and Barbuda | Barbados: Antigua and Barbuda | St. Vincent and the Grenadines: Barbados | SVG

Why Marine Spatial Planning?

- MSP enables integrated decision-making to manage for multiple uses of the marine environment
- Protects biodiversity critical to tourism & the economy
- Allows for meaningful public participation, reduces user conflicts, and creates certainty for investment
- A tool to meet international legal obligations

Essential Principles of MSP

- Holistic management strategy with clear objectives and indicators
- Monitoring to evaluate achievement of objectives
- Integrated actions by relevant Ministries
- Public participation and stakeholder involvement
- Conflict resolution
- Compliance and enforcement
- Funding
- Permitting and Environmental Impact Assessments

What is the Role of Law in MSP?

- A role for government often enables more effective management of the environment
- Without law, management functions can't be enforced
- Law already regulates many uses of marine environment
- Law can be used to regulate non-use aspects of marine management
- Government has a critical role to play in coordination of stakeholders and activities

How Can MSP Be Implemented in the Grenadines?

- Need a legal framework for:
 - Coordinating and implementing activities
 - Collaborative management
 - Monitoring and evaluation
 - Public and stakeholder involvement
 - Enforcement



Motivating MSP

International Commitments to MSP Principles

- Collaborative management
 - Cartagena Convention
 - Programme of Action for Sustainable Development of SIDS
 - UN Convention on the Law of the Sea
 - Convention on Biological Diversity

Motivating MSP

International Commitments to MSP Principles

- Sustainable use of ecosystem services
 - St. George's Declaration
 - Convention on Biological Diversity
 - Agreement Establishing the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism
 - Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of SIDS

Motivating MSP

International Commitments to MSP Principles

- Cumulative impact analysis
 - St. George's Declaration
 - Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of SIDS
- Education and information enhancement
 - Convention on Biological Diversity
 - Program of Action for the Sustainable Development of SIDS
 - Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage

Motivating MSP

International Commitments to MSP Principles

- Scientific and technological information sharing
 - Cartagena Convention
 - Convention on Biological Diversity
 - Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of SIDS

Operationalizing MSP

Existing Legal Authority in Grenada

- Territorial Sea and Maritime Boundaries
 - Grants regulatory authority over coastal and marine environment extending to the EEZ.
- Fisheries Act
 - Authorizes ability to designate and govern fishing priority areas and marine reserves and to lease land for aquaculture

*To receive a higher resolution copy of slides please contact SusGren Inc.

Operationalizing MSP Existing Legal Authority Grenada

- Fisheries Regulations
 - * Governs use and management as Marine Protected Areas
- Physical Planning and Development Control Act
 - * Establishes requirements for land use planning
 - * Terrestrial focus, useful springboard for sea use planning



01



Operationalizing MSP Existing Legal Authority in Grenada

- National Trust Act
 - * Authorizes protection of Grenada's cultural and natural resources
- Ports Authority Act
 - * Grants authority to establish ports through declaratory action / land acquisition
- Bathing Places Act
 - * Regulates uses of certain bays and beaches
- National Parks and Protected Areas Act
 - * Grants authority to create and maintain national parks and protected areas



Operationalizing MSP Existing Legal Authority in SVG

- Maritime Areas Act
 - * Defines and grants regulatory authority over the EEZ,
- National Parks Act
 - * Grants authority for the establishment of national parks
- Fisheries Act & Regulations
 - * Establishes government structure for managing fisheries (Act); provides support to implement the Act (Regulations)
- National Trust Act
 - * Establishes a National Trust charged with locating, restoring, and conserving areas of natural beauty, including marine areas



Operationalizing MSP Existing Legal Authority in SVG

- High Seas Fishing Act
 - * Prohibits SVG vessels from engaging in activities on the high seas that undermine international conservation and management efforts
- Beach Protection Act
 - * Prohibits removal of natural materials from beaches
- Marine Parks Act
 - * Establishes Marine Parks Board to preserve and enhance marine parks, promote scientific study and research, and regulate marine uses and zoning
- Town and Country Act
 - * Creates authority and procedures for economic development
 - * Terrestrial focus, useful as a springboard for a marine-focused economic development statute



Case Study: Seaflower Marine Reserve, Colombia

- First MPA in Colombia; largest MPA in Caribbean
- Managed by a single environmental authority
- Includes multi-use zoning component
- Reserve objectives included:
 - * Participatory management structure to allow stakeholders to contribute to decision-making
 - * Long-term maintenance of biodiversity
 - * Promotion of sound management practices
 - * Enhancement of local development
 - * Protection of traditional land-use rights
 - * Education to encourage community involvement



Case Study: Seaflower Marine Reserve, Colombia

- External factors in Success
 - Environmental rights and decentralized management authority recognized in legal framework (from new constitution)
 - UNESCO designated biosphere reserve received international attention and support



Case Study:
Seaflower Marine Reserve, Colombia

- **Lessons learned:**
 - Utilize program to introduce to new ideas to public (e.g. participatory management, biodiversity)
 - Identify and create conditions that support open exchange of information and discussion of problems
 - Build trust among stakeholders to maintain commitment
 - Establish lead agency with clear policies, will, and trained personnel
 - Stakeholder training enables a more active role in management
 - Recognize sociocultural needs of local people
 - Participatory process key in demonstrating detrimental management approaches to the authorities
 - Leadership among community members key to making progress on the project

The Way Forward:

- Next steps will be to identify specific gaps in legislation and to establish an authorizing statute for MSP in Grenada and SVG
- This will be addressed during one of tomorrow's sessions

Questions? Comments?

contact:

Sandra Nichols
The Environmental Law Institute
Washington, DC
nichols@eli.org

Appendix 4. Sub-committee Update PPT*



Workshop Objectives

Held to bring Grenadine marine resource users together to review potential multiuse zone scenarios on behalf of the regional stakeholder group

- Increase understanding of decision-making and Marxan software
- Provide feedback on developed marine multiuse zoning scenarios and maps
- Identify a feasible scenario(s) to be presented to the larger stakeholders group



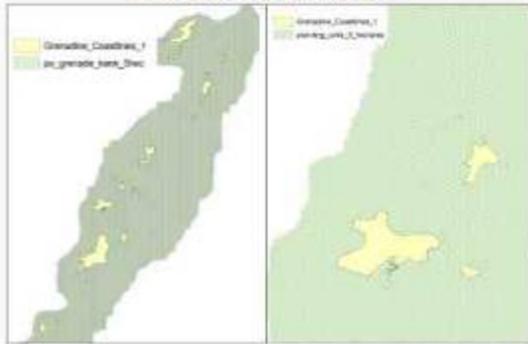
Marxan Decision-Support Tool

INPUTS:

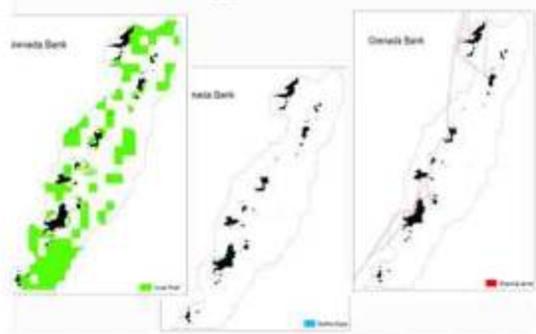
1. Planning area
2. Maps of the resources and uses
3. Priorities (or targets) for each feature
4. Compatibility of uses
5. Management efficiency

*To receive a higher resolution copy of slides please contact SusGren Inc.

1. Planning Area



2. Mapped Features



2. Marine Resource & Use Priorities



3. Compatibility of the Zones

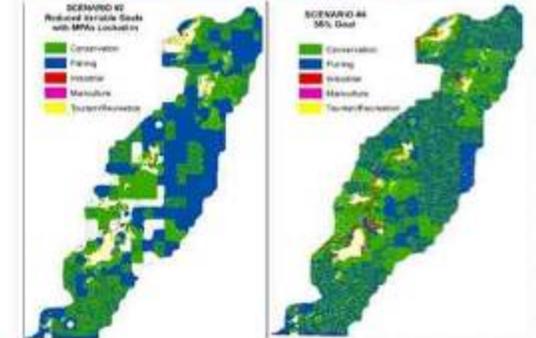
Zones	Tourism	Fishing	Conservation	Industrial	Mariculture
Tourism					
Fishing	Yellow				
Conservation	Yellow	Orange			
Industrial	Orange	Red	Red		
Mariculture	Orange	Red	Green	Red	

Green = compatible
 Yellow = somewhat compatible
 Orange = somewhat incompatible
 Red = entirely incompatible

A lot of good discussion



Four scenarios reviewed



Subcommittee Recommendation

As Marxan is only a decision-support tool:

Re-run Marxan based on:

- Stakeholder goals from Workshop 2
- MPAs and Shipping Lanes 'locked-in'

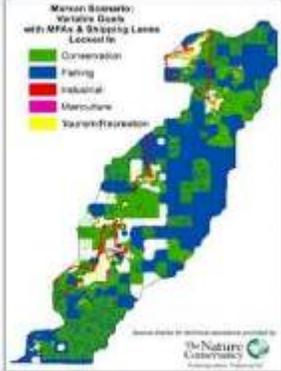
Present only one scenario to the larger group

- Result for use as a tool to talk about zoning design

This scenario will help us to start to thinking about a zoning design

Final Scenario:

Stakeholder Goals with MPAs & Shipping Lanes Locked In

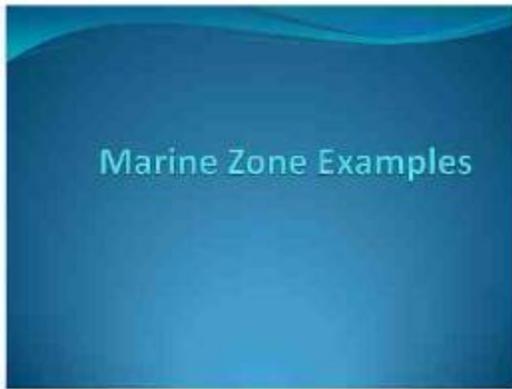


Marxan Scenario:
Stakeholder Goals
with MPAs & Shipping Lanes
Locked In

- Conservation
- Farming
- Industrial
- Manufacture
- Recreation

Based on data provided by technical assistance provided by
The Nature Conservancy
Sustainable Grenadines Inc.

Appendix 5. Zone Definition/Case Studies PPT (Kim Baldwin)*



Seaflower Marine Protected Area

- 1) **no-entry**, with use restricted to research and monitoring
- 2) **no-take**, allowing a variety of non-extractive uses
- 3) **artisanal fishing**, for use by traditional fishers only
- 4) **special use**, for specific uses like shipping lanes, large-vessel anchorage, ports, and marinas or uses with the potential to generate conflict like heavily used water sports areas
- 5) **general use**, where minimal restrictions apply to preserve MPA integrity and promote marine conservation

Great Barrier Reef Zones

ACTIVITIES GUIDE
(See Appendix 7, zoning plans and Regulations for details)

Activity	Home Reef								
Navigation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SCUBA diving	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Boating, motor, anchorage	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Crabbing (shellfish)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Recreational fishing for pleasure fish, coral and shellfish	Prohibit								
Commercial fishing for sea cucumber, roach, yellow rock lobster	Prohibit								
Commercial collecting	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Commercial aquaculture (coral only)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Commercial fishing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Boating other than motor	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Research (other than coral impact research)	Prohibit								
Shipping (other than in a designated MPA zone)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Recreational aquaculture	Prohibit								
Recreational use of motor vehicles	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Swimming	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Snorkelling	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Belize - South Water Caye Marine Reserve

- **General Use Zone** - is restricted to fishing by licensed fisherman in accordance with these Regulations. No use of long lines, spear-guns or gill nets; no set or drag any anchor in coral
- **Conservation Zone** - only non-extractive recreational activities. Only moorings used. Every diver shall adhere to the following rules: local dive guides, low wake, 8 divers/boat, no motorized sports.
- **Preservation Zone** - No fishing, sport fishing, diving or any other water activity shall be permitted

Grenadine Proposed Zones

- **Conservation:** Marine Protected Area - mostly non-extractive uses
- **Fishing:**
 - **Offshore** (no industrial fishing, for use by local fishers only)
 - **Nearshore** (fisheries management area: for example some gear restrictions & seasonal closures)
- **General use** (planned development w/limited restrictions)
- **Low impact/Eco-tourism** (no/very limited land development, recreational uses and local fishing is allowed)
- **Transportation:** shipping lane, seaports, landing sites
- **Mariculture:** seamoss (no fish farming)

Appendix 6. Zone Case Studies- Supplementary information

Seaflower Marine Protected Area (MPA)

The multiple-use MPA includes complete coastal and marine ecosystems zoned for management levels ranging from total conservation to controlled commercial fishing. It covers 65,000 km² and is divided into 3 administrative sections: Northern 37,522 km², Central 12,716 km², and Southern 14,780 km².

In keeping with objectives, the MPA is zoned for in-situ conservation and sustainable use.

Zoning supports diverse aims like protecting ecologically critical sites and entire ecosystems, controlling access, reducing conflicts between user groups, maintaining and recovering fisheries, promoting tourism and education, and improving research and monitoring.

There are five zone types:

- 1) **no-entry**, with use restricted to research and monitoring (1.16 km²);
- 2) **no- take**, allowing a variety of non-extractive uses (2,214 km²);
- 3) **artisanal fishing**, for use by traditional fishers only (2,015 km²);
- 4) **special use**, for specific uses like shipping lanes, large- vessel anchorage, ports, and marinas or uses with the potential to generate conflict like heavily used water sports areas (68 km²);
- 5) **general use**, where minimal restrictions apply to preserve MPA integrity and promote marine conservation (68,587 km²).

Great Barrier Reef Zones

ACTIVITIES GUIDE (see relevant Zoning Plans and Regulations for details)	Great Barrier Reef Zones						
	General Use Zone	Habitat Protection Zone	Conservation Park Zone	Buffer Zone	Scientific 2 Research Zone	Marine National Park Zone	Preservation Zone
Aquaculture	Permit	Permit	Permit ¹	×	×	×	×
Bait netting	✓	✓	✓	×	×	×	×
Boating, diving, photography	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ ²	✓	×
Crabbing (trapping)	✓	✓	✓ ³	×	×	×	×
Harvest fishing for aquarium fish, coral and beachworm	Permit	Permit	Permit ¹	×	×	×	×
Harvest fishing for sea cucumber, trochus, tropical rock lobster	Permit	Permit	×	×	×	×	×
Limited collecting	✓ ⁴	✓ ⁴	✓ ⁴	×	×	×	×
Limited spearfishing (snorkel only)	✓	✓	✓ ¹	×	×	×	×
Line fishing	✓ ⁵	✓ ⁵	✓ ⁶	×	×	×	×
Netting (other than bait netting)	✓	✓	×	×	×	×	×
Research (other than limited impact research)	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit
Shipping (other than in a designated shipping area)	✓	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit	×
Tourism programme	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit	×
Traditional use of marine resources	✓ ⁷	✓ ⁷	✓ ⁷	✓ ⁷	✓ ⁷	✓ ⁷	×
Trawling	✓	×	×	×	×	×	×
Trolling	✓ ⁵	✓ ⁵	✓ ⁵	✓ ^{5,8}	×	×	×

PLEASE NOTE: This guide provides an introduction to Zoning in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park. Relevant Queensland Marine Park Zoning Plans or the Queensland Environmental Protection Agency should be consulted for confirmation of use or entry requirements.

- Restrictions apply to aquaculture, spearfishing and harvest fishing for aquarium fish, beachworm and coral in the Conservation Park Zone.
- Except for One Tree Island Reef (SR-23-2010) and Australian Institute of Marine Science (SR-19-2008) which are closed to public access and shown as orange, all other Scientific Research Zones are shown as green with an orange outline.
- Limited to 4 catch devices (eg. crab pots, dillies and inverted dillies) per person.
- By hand or hand-held implement and generally no more than 5 of a species.
- Maximum of 3 lines/rods per person with a combined total of 6 hooks per person.
- Limited to 1 line/rod per person and 1 hook per line. Only 1 dory detached from a commercial fishing vessel.
- Apart from traditional use of marine resources in accordance with s.211 of the *Native Title Act 1993*, an accredited Traditional Use of Marine Resources Agreement or permit is required.
- Pelagic species only. Seasonal Closures apply to some Buffer Zones.

Detailed information is contained in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning Plan and Regulations.

- Permits are required for most other activities not listed above.
- Commonwealth owned islands in the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park are zoned "Commonwealth Islands Zone" - shown as cream.
- All Commonwealth Islands may not be shown.
- Special Management Areas may provide additional restrictions at some locations.
- The Zoning Plan does not affect the operation of s.211 of the *Native Title Act 1993*.

ACCESS TO ALL ZONES IS PERMITTED IN AN EMERGENCY.

Designated Areas

- ***Shipping Areas*** are intended to facilitate passage through the Marine Park by ships, subject to any limitations prescribed in the Regulations.
- ***Special Management Areas*** are parts of the zoned areas where specific management measures are necessary — for example, to regulate access or activities in heavily used areas, to protect resources, to allow for the replenishment of resource stocks, or to ensure public safety. The Special Management Areas may be applied on a temporary, seasonal or permanent basis. Special Management Areas can also be used to deal with situations requiring immediate management action.
- ***Fisheries Experimental Areas*** provide for the continuation of scientific research into the effects of line fishing on the fish stocks and ecosystems of the Great Barrier Reef through the Effects of Line Fishing Experiment.

Permits

The use of permits helps the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (GBRMPA) and the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS) ensure the conservation of the Great Barrier Reef's state and commonwealth Marine Parks. Permits allow these organisations to:

- Reduce impacts on high-use and sensitive areas
- Separate potentially conflicting activities
- Encourage responsible behaviour in all Marine Parks users
- Collect data for planning of Marine Parks
- Monitor activities which may become damaging to the Marine Parks.

Belize - South Water Caye Marine Reserve Zones

General Use Zone

- The General Use Zone is restricted to fishing by licensed fisherman in accordance with these Regulations.
- Residents of South Water Caye Marine Reserve who have special licenses to fish may fish solely for subsistence purposes, and such fishing shall be determined by the terms and conditions of each resident's license.
- No person is permitted to use long lines, spear-guns or gill nets in the Reserve unless authorized by the Fisheries Administrator.
- Sport Fishing is allowed in the General Use Zone only in accordance with the following
 - spear fishing is not permitted;
 - catch and release fishing tours can only remove fish for subsistence purposes during the tour.
- No person shall, within the General Use Zone, cast or drag any anchor in any manner which may damage coral.

Conservation Zone

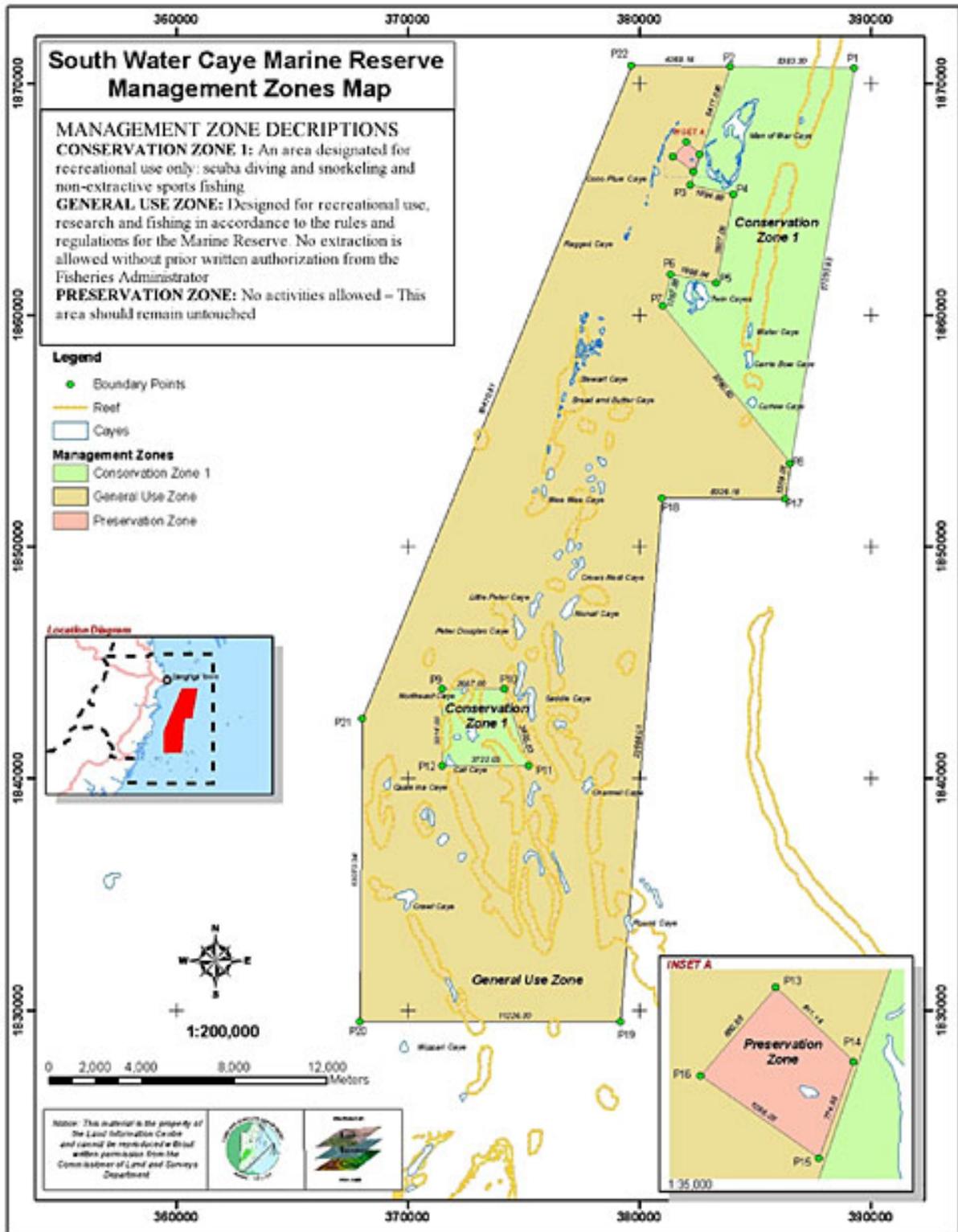
- There shall be **only non-extractive recreational activities**
- No person shall engage in commercial, sport or subsistence fishing within the Conservation 1 Zone.
- No person shall secure a boat to the sea bed of the Conservation 1 Zone except by means of a mooring
- Every diver in the conservational 1 Zone shall adhere to the following rules
 - divers shall register with the Reserve Manager prior to entering the Conservational 1 Zone;
 - charter dives shall first obtain a license in accordance with these Regulations, before operating in the

Conservation 1 Zone and all dive boats shall fly the "divers down flag" when they have divers in the water;

- only certified scuba divers, or divers undergoing a training course conducted by a recognized instructor, are allowed to use scuba equipment in the Reserve;
 - dive guides are required to explain the rules of the Reserve to a diver within the Reserve;
 - every boat owner desirous of operating a boat in this Zone, shall first register his boat with the Fisheries Administrator in accordance with these Regulations;
 - every operator of a motor boat shall observe the low wake Zone boat way when approaching snorkelers or divers;
 - for Scuba tours, a maximum of eight divers per licensed dive master is permitted;
 - for snorkel tours, a maximum of eight snorkelers per licensed tour guide is permitted;
 - no person shall harass or in any way tamper with the any fauna within the Conservation 1 Zone.
- No person shall engage in water-skiing or jet skiing within the conservation Zone

Preservation Zone

- No fishing, sport fishing, diving or any other water activity shall be permitted within the Preservation Zone
- No person shall operate a motor boat within the Preservation Zone except in cases of emergency



Appendix 7. Zone Resolving Policy Issues PPT (Sandy Nichols)

Developing a Policy and Legal Framework for a Comprehensive Marine Multi-use Zoning Plan for the Grenadine Islands

Charting the way forward: Resolving remaining policy questions

Friday, February 17, 2012

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Recap: Motivating and Operationalizing MSP

- Grenada and SVG have committed to the principles of MSP with regional and international agreements
- Existing laws in Grenada and SVG authorize many activities involved in MSP
- BLIT: No authorizing legal framework for MSP in Grenada or SVG



Essential Principles of MSP

- Holistic management strategy - clear objectives/indicators
 - Have MPA and fisheries management... but not other aspects
 - What are the objectives and indicators for the Grenada Bank overall? – and who agreed on them?
 - What about community objectives like alternative livelihoods?
- Monitoring to evaluate achievement of objectives



Essential Principles of MSP

- Integrated actions by relevant Ministries
 - Currently, beaches, shipping, terrestrial planning, and EEZ's under the authority of different institutions
- Public participation and stakeholder involvement
 - Not uniform across all management and regulation of the MPA
- Conflict resolution
 - Anything other than courts? How does this function?
- Compliance and enforcement
- Funding
- Permitting and Environmental Impact Assessments



Operationalizing MSP Considerations for new legislation

- Institutional responsibility developing the management strategy to implement the zoning map?
 - Inter-ministry coordinating body?
 - New institution?
 - Departments with authority over different zones?
 - Permitting process?
 - Advisory bodies, working groups, or even co-management bodies?



Operationalizing MSP Considerations for new legislation

- Establishing, monitoring, and evaluating objectives and managing data
 - How are objectives established?
 - At what level is data collected?
 - Who collects particular data and where is it housed?
 - How is data shared and utilized (e.g. formal mechanisms for information exchange)?
 - How is monitoring and data collection funded?
 - How to evaluate whether particular objectives have been met?



Operationalizing MSP
Considerations for new legislation

- Mechanisms for public engagement, education, and participation?
- How to continuously involve stakeholders and marine resource users?
- Conflict resolution mechanisms?



Operationalizing MSP
Considerations for new legislation

- Compliance and enforcement
 - Existing authority?
 - New authority?
 - Authority by zone?
 - Level of local authority
- Fostering collaborative management
 - How to ensure effective information-sharing?
 - How to achieve joint decision-making?

Operationalizing MSP
Institutionalizing transboundary management

- Achieving successful MSP in the Grenadine Islands will require **transboundary implementation** of a marine spatial plan
 - Mandate to cooperate?
 - Legally-established international body?
 - Coordination through existing regional body (OECS)?
- Perhaps this is a longer-term goal... How can we reach it?

Stakeholder Input is Key for Marine Spatial Planning

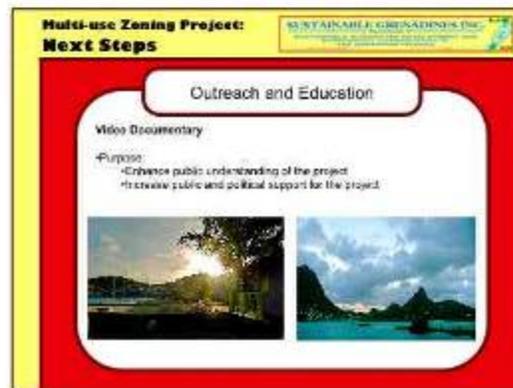
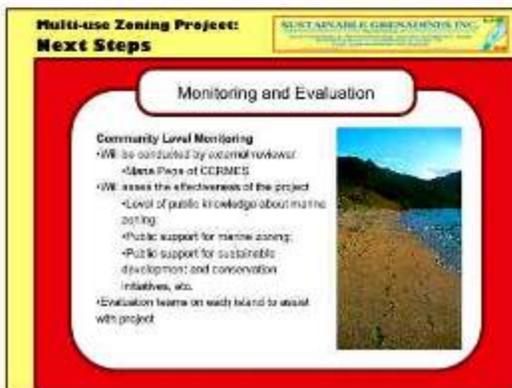
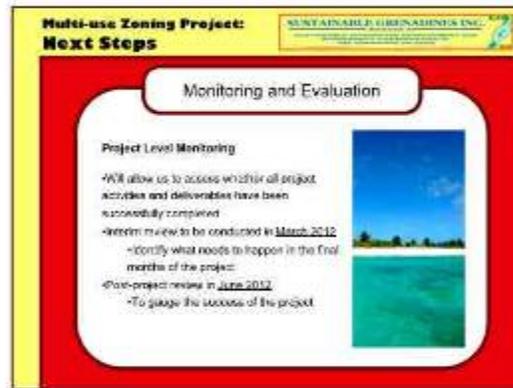
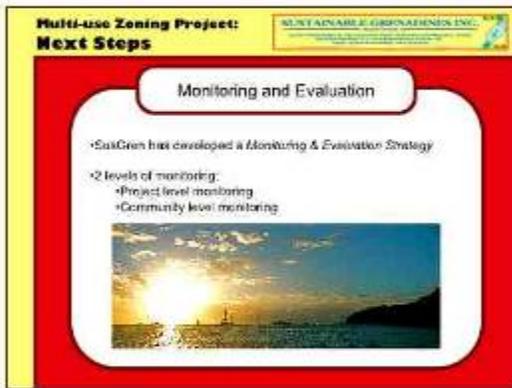
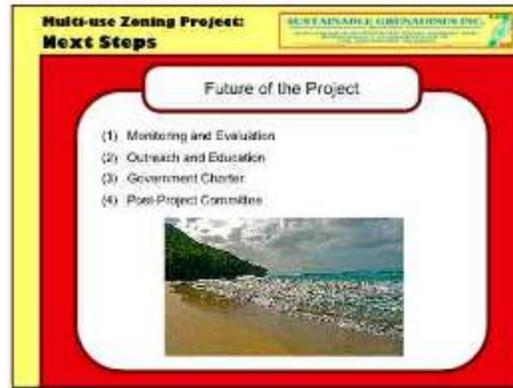
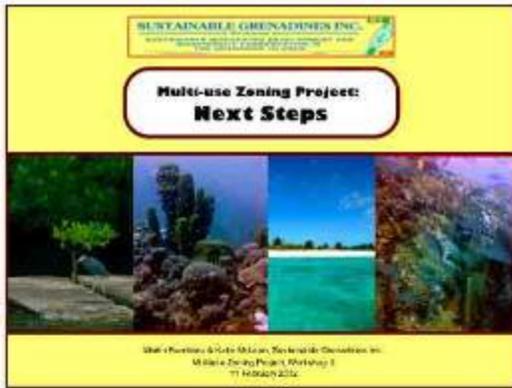


Questions? Comments?

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Appendix 8, Project Future (SusGren Inc.)*



Grenadines Transboundary Integrated Marine Resource Management Charter

(1) **Issue Statement**
 (2) **Vision**

Marine resources of the Grenadines face a wide range of threats to their diversity, sustainability and security of future generations. Through the establishment of a comprehensive, integrated coastal marine multi-use zoning (MUMZ)...

Its intention is:

- To ensure that the marine resources of the Grenadines are sustainably, equitably and ecologically managed for the present and future generations and to protect the cultural heritage of the Grenadines.
- To ensure conservation and the sustainable use of the marine fishery resources that will improve the livelihoods of the people and the economy.
- To ensure that the marine resources are managed in a way that will improve the livelihoods of the people and the economy.

Develop a comprehensive and adaptive management plan that integrates social, economic and ecological functioning.

Implement a comprehensive policy, legal and institutional framework for effective transboundary management of the marine resources of the Grenadines for current and future generations.

(3) **Guiding Principles**
 (4) **Commitments**

Grenadines Transboundary Integrated Marine Resource Management Charter

(1) **Issue Statement**
 (2) **Vision**
 (3) **Guiding Principles- Examples**

1. Conform to best management practices, precautionary approach, sustainable development, integrated management, ecosystem-based management, adaptive management.
2. Coastal approach linked to other ocean management initiatives and activities.
3. Ensure and open and transparent process should have opportunities for participation, consultation, timely information exchange etc.
3. Take socio-economic factors into consideration.

(4) **Commitments**

Multi-use Zoning Project: Next Steps

SUSTAINABLE GRENADINES INC.

Post-Project Committee

- Work will continue after the NOAA & GEF project dates.
- We will need people to support this work.



*To receive a higher resolution copy of slides please contact SusGren Inc