



NEAMPAN Workshop 2016 on “Sharing Experiences in MPA Management”

15-16 June 2016, Suncheon, Republic of Korea

1. Scope of the workshop

Following the first Steering Committee of NEAMPAN held in 2014, the member countries nominated a total of 11 MPAs to participate in the NEAMPAN activities (Brief information on each MPA is attached as Annex).

As envisaged in its objectives¹, NEAMPAN intends to facilitate members to share information and experiences on MPA management, including marine biodiversity conservation, socio-economic development, dialogue between stakeholders and local community participation.

While the nominated MPAs vary in size, conservation status, managerial structure, etc., maximizing the ecological values and managing local anthropocentric impacts on the MPAs, increasing socioeconomic benefits, and communicating with local stakeholders would be one of the key interests for managers of MPAs of NEAMPAN.

Thus, the workshop in Suncheon, as the first gathering of the target MPAs of NEAMPAN, will exchange experiences of the overall MPA management with a particular focus on (i) sharing experiences of MPA management and (ii) sharing experiences in partnership and networking among MPAs. To benefit from the workshop venue, it will also highlight MPA management experience of Suncheon Bay Tidal Flat Marine Protected Area.

(i) Sharing experiences of MPA management

This session focuses on sharing experiences of MPA management in terms of

- (a) Assessment of ecosystem services and sustainable management of resources;
- (b) Sustainable management of human activities including tourism; and
- (c) Stakeholder participation.

For example, the Suncheon Bay Tidal Flat Marine Protected Area, nominated for NEAMPAN, is often cited as the best successful example of its conservation and branding in Republic of Korea. Yet, establishing the MPA and winning the support and agreement of local stakeholders required painstaking process of consultation, negotiation and financial resources. Moreover, despite the successful management of the area so far, they face a new challenge in conflicts of interest for conservation and commercial development of abandoned salt pan adjacent to the MPA.

¹ Terms of reference of the NEAMPAN (Annex) contained in “Strengthening Subregional Cooperation on Marine Protected Areas”, NEASPEC/SOM(18)/4 was adopted at the 18th Senior Officials Meeting of NEASPEC, November 2013.

Participants are invited to share their experience from the above aspects (a), (b) and (c).

This session also showcases the past and present experiences of local stakeholders in Suncheon regarding the establishment of and development around the MPA. Highlighting experience and hearing the views of local stakeholders on site will provide insight and stimulate discussion on challenges faced in other MPAs of NEAMPAN.

(ii) Sharing experiences in partnership and networking among MPAs

The workshop will exchange experiences of interaction with other MPAs in various activities at national or international levels and discuss how they benefited from those activities. For instance, some countries conduct various trainings / workshops for MPA managers at national level. National level activities conducted in their language are one of the key advantages in social / human networking of MPA. On the other hand, some NEAMPAN MPAs are also designated sites of international frameworks such as Ramsar convention. International networking of sites with similar characteristics and challenges would broaden the views of MPAs beyond national borders, which is the critical in light of ecological network.

Participants from international organizations and NGOs will also be invited to provide information on workshops / trainings provided on MPA management.

Through this discussion, it is expected to identify modalities of MPA networks which could be most efficiently conducted at international level (vis-à-vis national level).

2. Outline of the workshop

Date: 15-16 June 2016 (Wed-Thurs)

Venue: Suncheon Bay International Wetland Center, Suncheon City, Republic of Korea

Co-host: Suncheon Bay Preservation Division, Suncheon City, Republic of Korea

Participants:

- Managers of nominated MPAs of NEAMPAN
- NEAMPAN Steering Committee members
- Relevant international organizations and programmes
- Representatives of local stakeholders (e.g. farmers, residents, and developer)
- Local residents around Suncheon Bay (as observers)

Provisional Agenda:

- Opening
- Overview of NEAMPAN and target MPAs
- Sharing experiences on MPA management
 - Assessment of ecosystem services and sustainable management of resources
 - Sustainable management of human activities including tourism
 - Stakeholder participation
 - Field study: Experience of MPA management in Suncheon Bay

- Sharing experiences in partnership and networking among MPAs
 - Partnership and networking among MPAs
 - Training and exchanges of MPA managers
 - Networking with relevant programmes
 - Network meetings
- Conclusion
- The 2nd Steering Committee Meeting (voluntary participation for NEAMPAN representatives and stakeholders)
 - Mid-term plan for network/ joint activities in line with the TOR and NEASPEC Strategic Plan (Steering Committee members and MPA representatives)
 - Joint research and monitoring

Provisional Programme

15 June 2016	
Morning	Opening
	Overview of NEAMPAN and target MPAs
Afternoon	Sharing experiences of MPA management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experience in Suncheon <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ministry’s perspective ○ Management perspective (Suncheon city) ○ Stakeholders’ perspective (local farmers, etc.) • Field study
16 June 2016	
Morning	Sharing experiences of MPA management (cont.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of ecosystem services and sustainable management of resources • Sustainable management of human activities including tourism • Stakeholder participation
	Sharing experiences in partnership and networking among MPAs
Afternoon	Sharing experiences in partnership and networking among MPAs (cont.)
	Conclusion
	The 2nd Steering Committee Meeting

List of NEAMPAN²

MPA	Location	Year designated	Area	Key species or protected targets	Conservation status	Administration or management ³	Int'l Network	Key issues / stress
CHINA: Nanji Islands National Marine Nature Reserve	Pingyang, Zhejiang	1998 ⁴	196 km ² (NEAMPAN) 206.29 km ² (MPAtlas ⁵ and UNESCO ⁶) 201.06 km ² (including 190.71 km ² of sea waters ⁷)	Marine shellfish, algae, and their habitats	Marine Nature Reserve (MNR) <i>the first marine/coastal biosphere reserve in China</i>	State Oceanic Administration (N) Environmental Protection Bureau of Zhejiang Province (P) Nanji Islands Nature Reserve Administration (L)	UNESCO-MAB Biosphere Reserve (1998) EAAFP Network sites (as of May 2013, Nanji Islands Nature Reserve) NOWPAP	Loss of marine and terrestrial life due to large-scale collection and harvest ⁸
CHINA: Shankou Mangrove National Marine Nature Reserve	Hepu, Guangxi	1990	80 km ² (NEAMPAN & UNESCO-MAB ⁹) 40 km ² (Ramsar ¹⁰)	Mangrove ecosystem (mangrove species endangered in China ¹¹); rare seagrass species; and the sea mammal (Dugong (<i>Dugong dugong</i>))	Marine Nature Reserve (MNR)	State Oceanic Administration (N) Department of Land and Resources of Guangxi Province (P) Management Division	UNESCO-MAB (2000) Ramsar site (2002) IUCN	Destruction of mangrove forest due to shrimp farming and catching economic animals inhabited in mangrove forest ¹² -> Afforestation of mangrove forests since

² Based on the MPA profiles submitted by each Member State, and other relevant websites such as UNESCO, MPAtlas, MPAGlobal, Ramsar, etc.

³ N: national; P: Provincial; and L: Local level

⁴ Established in 1989 after the approval of Pingyang County Government, and classified as a national reserve in 1990

⁵ http://www.chinaculture.org/gb/en_aboutchina/2003-09/24/content_21374.htm

⁶ <http://www.mpatlas.org/mpa/sites/6885/>

⁷ <http://www.unesco.org/mabdb/br/brdir/directory/biores.asp?code=CPR+15&mode=all>

⁸ http://www.chinaculture.org/gb/en_aboutchina/2003-09/24/content_21374.htm

⁹ <http://www.unesco.org/mabdb/br/brdir/directory/biores.asp?code=CPR+15&mode=all>

¹⁰ <http://www.unesco.org/mabdb/br/brdir/directory/biores.asp?mode=all&code=CPR+16>

¹¹ Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (2006-2008 version) for Shankou Mangrove

¹² Stilted Mangrove (*Rhizophora stylosa*) and Black Mangrove (*Bruguiera gymnorrhiza*)

¹³ Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (2001 version) for Shankou Mangrove

ANNEX

MPA	Location	Year designated	Area	Key species or protected targets	Conservation status	Administration or management ³	Int'l Network	Key issues / stress
						of Shankou National Mangrove Nature Reserve (L)	category V NOWPAP	2002 restored approx. 200 ha mangrove forests ¹³
CHINA: Beilun Estuary National Marine Nature Reserve	Fangcheng gang, Guangxi	2008	30,000 hm ² (= 300 km ² , NEAMPAN) 3,000 ha (Ramsar)	Mangrove ecosystem (main target); 7 bird species of global threatened listed by IUCN ¹⁴ ; an important habitat in China for relic marine animals ¹⁵	Marine Nature Reserve (MNR)	State Oceanic Administration (N) Department of Land and Resources of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region (P) Fangchenggang Oceanic Administration (L)	Ramsar site (2008)	aquaculture and agriculture might cause potential impact ¹⁶
CHINA: National Nature Reserve of Dazhou Island Marine Ecosystems	Wanning, Hainan	1990	70 km ² (NEAMPAN)	Swiftlet, its habitat and the marine ecological system	Marine Nature Reserve (MNR)	State Oceanic Administration (N)	IUCN Category V NOWPAP	?
CHINA: Sanya Coral Reef National Nature Reserve	Sanya, Hainan	1990	4,000 hm ² (NEAMPAN) 85 km ² (MPAglobal ¹⁷) 85 km ² including 24.27 km ² of marine area (MPAtlas ¹⁸)	Coral reef and the marine ecological system	Marine Nature Reserve (MNR)	State Oceanic Administration (N)	IUCN Category V NOWPAP	?
CHINA: Changyi	Changyi, Shandong	2007	29.29 km ²	tamarisk (<i>Tamarix chinensis</i>), marine	Marine Special Protected	State Oceanic Administration (N)	?	?

¹³ Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (2006-2008 version) for Shankou Mangrove

¹⁴ Black-faced spoonbill (*Platalea minor*) (EN), Chinese egret (*Egretta eulophotes*) (VU), Lesser white-fronted goose (*Anser erythropus*) (VU), Baikal teal (*Anas formosa*) (VU), Baer's pochard (*Aythya baeri*) (VU), Eastern imperial eagle (*Aquila heliaca*) (VU) and Saunders's gull (*Larus saundersi*) (VU)

¹⁵ For instance, horseshoe crab (*Tachypleus tridentatus*) and Mangrove horseshoe crab (*Carcinoscorpius rotundicauda*)

¹⁶ Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (2006-2008 version) for Beilun Estuary

¹⁷ http://www.mpaglobal.org/index.php?action=showMain&site_code=95655

¹⁸ <http://www.mpatlas.org/mpa/sites/2565/>

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National Marine Ecology Special Protected Area				organisms and coastal wetland ecosystems	Areas (MSPA)			
Japan: Shiretoko	Hokkaido Island	2005 (1964, designated as a National Park)	224 km ²	Blackiston's Fish owl <i>Viola kitamiana</i> (plant) A number of salmonid species and cetacean species Steller's Sea Lion Spotted Seals	National park	Ministry of the Environment (N) Hokkaido Prefectural Government (L)	UNESCO World Heritage Site (2005)	Maintaining the balance between the conservation of the marine ecosystem in the marine area of the heritage site and the proper use of the area for human activities such as fisheries and marine recreation
ROK: Suncheon Bay Tidal Flat Marine Protected Area	Suncheon-si, Jeollanam-do (South-central part of ROK)	2003	28 km ² , including mudflat 22.6 km ² & reed field 5.4 km ² (NEAMPAN)	Huge colony of Reed (<i>Phragmites communis</i>), and habitat of Hooded Crane (<i>Grus monacha</i>) 230 species of birds, including Hooded Crane (Natural Monument # 228) and White-naped Crane	Coastal Wetland Protected Area	Ministry of oceans and fisheries (N) Yeosu Regional Maritime Affairs & Port Administration (L)	Ramsar site (2006) IUCN Category V	Referred as the best successful example of MPA designation policy of ROK ²⁰
								52.4% of the residents expected their income growth from the opening of

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ygnus cygnus),
adagascariensis), and