

Good Practices in Biodiversity Conservation in the ASEAN Region Information Capture Template

Part I. About the Reference	
Element	Description
Title of the reference	Title of the document that will be used to extract the Good Practices information below.
	Developing Marine Protected Area Networks in the Coral Triangle: Good Practices for Expanding the Coral Triangle Marine Protected Area System
Author(s)	Author or authors of the reference
	R. Weeks, P.M. Aliño, S. Atkinson, P. Beldia II, A. Binson, W.L. Campos, R. Djohani, A.L. Green, R. Hamilton, V. Horigue, R. Jumin, K. Kalim, A. Kasasiah, J. Kereseke, C. Klein, L. Laroya, S. Magupin, B. Masike, C. Mohan, R.M.D.S. Pinto, A. Vave-Karamui, C. Villanoy, M. Welly, A.T. White
Date	Publication date of the reference
	12 February 2014
Source	Where did you get a copy of this reference? It may be a library, a printed conference proceeding, or a website url.
	https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/08920753.2014.877768

Part II. About the Good Practices	
Element	Description
Title of the good practices	Short title to describe the good practices

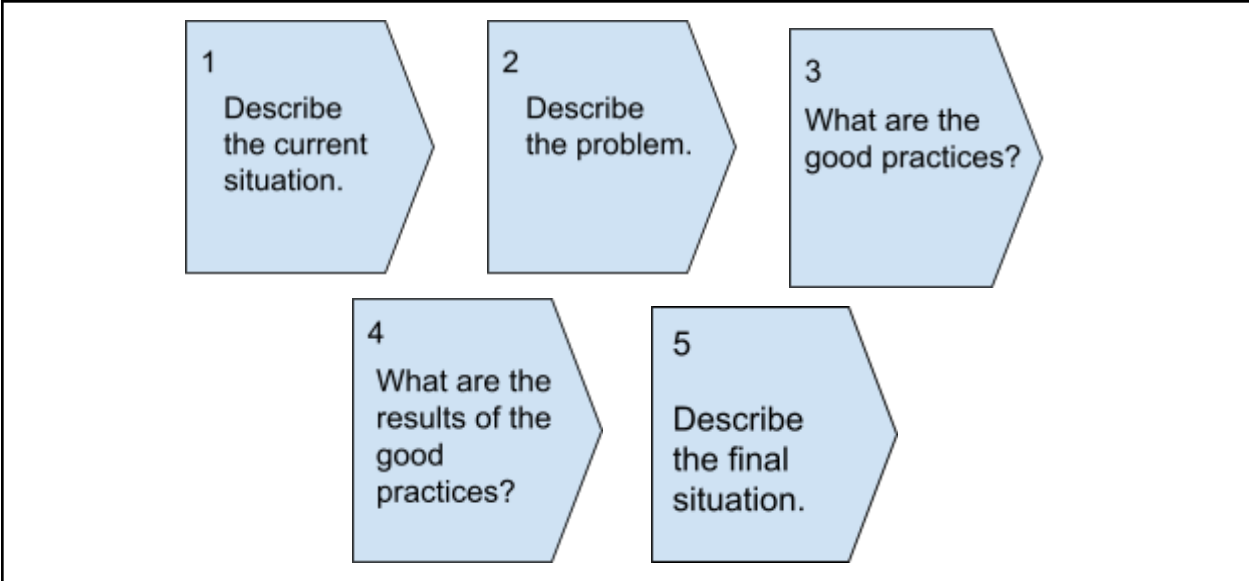
	What practices were conducted that led to the successful outcome?
	Resolving Conflict between Tourism, Culture, Seaweed Farming, and Fisheries By Establishing MPA Zones
Geographical Location	Where were the good practices implemented? In which country, region or province?
	Nusa Penida, Indonesia
Actors and Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who are the financial partners? • Who are the implementing partners?
	Coral Triangle Marine Protected Area System (CTMPAS); Coral Triangle Center (CTC) ; Nature Conservancy (TNC)
Target Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who are the target beneficiaries (direct, indirect) of the practice? • How many are they? (sex and/or age disaggregated data).
	<p>Nusa Penida, Indonesia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tourism, fisheries and seaweed farming industries, and local communities
Context / Implementation of the practice	<p>This should provide the context of and justification for the practice, and address the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What was the initial situation before this initiative? • What was the problem / what were the problems that needed to be addressed? • How did the problem/problems impact the target beneficiaries?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nusa Penida's inhabitants are highly dependent on fisheries, seaweed farming, and marine tourism as their main sources of income. - High exploitation of their coastal resources among these industries has caused conflicts among the resource users.
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the aim of the good practice? • Which objectives were achieved?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To establish the Nusa Penida MPA appropriate to ecological, social and governance contexts of the Coral Triangle - The process of establishing this MPA was achieved and implementation is still ongoing - At present, local governments manage more than 50 MPAs in Indonesia; these complement nationally designated MPAs.
<p>Methods / Implementation of the Practice</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What were the main activities carried out? • When and where were the activities carried out? • If possible, specify the implementation cost for each activity. • Who were the key implementers and collaborators?
	<p>Progress towards establishing the MPA included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - collection of biophysical and socioeconomic baseline data, inputs and agreement from key stakeholders on MPA establishment; - development of a multi-stakeholder task-force; delineated and agreed-on MPA boundaries; - completion of a zoning system based on scientific data and stakeholders' inputs through a series of public consultations; - completion of a long-term management plan (20 years) including an action plan for the first 5 years; and - joint patrols established between government and community representatives.
<p>Results of the practice - outputs and outcomes</p>	<p>What are the results/ outputs of this practice?</p>
	<p>The Nusa Penida MPA zoning plan was developed and included seven zones, marked using mooring buoys to indicate boundaries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the largest zone, the 171-km² sustainable fishery zone, fishermen are allowed to fish only using non-destructive methods.

	<p>Fishermen may also fish in the 9.1-km² special use zone, but only from 4 pm to 9 am. The 2.1-km² core zone is reserved for education and research purposes, with all fishing and tourism activities prohibited. Fishing is also prohibited in the 12.2-km² marine tourism zone.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The two no-take zones (core and tourism) include reefs with high coral diversity and potential reef fish spawning aggregation sites; the marine tourism zones include feeding and cleaning stations for sunfish and manta rays. - To prevent conflict between seaweed farming and tourism, the plan included a 4.6-km² zone set aside for seaweed farming. - In keeping with local culture and tradition, the zoning plan includes a sacred zone around the temple on the coast, in which the use of speedboats is prohibited. Tourists can dive in this zone, but only within a limited area marked by buoys. - The last zone comprises the seaport, where a ferry operates to take passengers to Bali.
<p>Lessons Learned / Impact</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What worked really well – what facilitated this? ● How were the results evaluated? ● What did not work – why did it not work?
	<p>This MPA was formed through the declaration of a large marine protected area, and later refined to achieve their objectives through multiple-use zoning.</p> <p>involve close consultation with local communities in the management of their natural resources.</p>
<p>Success factors</p>	<p>What are the conditions (institutional, economic, social and environmental) needed for the practice to be successful?</p>
	<p>The implementation of the following contributed to the small-scale success of the MPA:</p>

	MPA network designs, zoning plans, and management strategies will continue to evolve in response to new information and feedback on the effectiveness of applied actions.
Challenges	What constraints/challenges were encountered when implementing the practice? How were they addressed?
	<p>A further challenge to developing the CTMPAS is the diversity of social, economic, and governance systems, and differing capacity within the region (Cruz-Trinidad et al. 2014; White et al. 2014)</p> <p>This was addressed by establishing A multi-stakeholder Nusa Penida MPA management unit</p>
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent the practice is sustainable institutionally, socially, economically and environmentally? • What are the key elements to put in place for the practice to be institutionally, socially, economically and environmentally sustainable?
	<p>A multi-stakeholder Nusa Penida MPA management unit has been established, with a joint patrol team, biophysical monitoring team, and socioeconomic monitoring team, comprising representatives from government, the Indonesian Navy, Nusa Penida Fishermen's Forum, local dive operators, the tribe council (Majelis Alit), nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and communities.</p> <p>The management unit will be responsible for implementing the zoning and management plan, marine tourism code of conduct, and collecting entrance fees from marine tourism activities. These fees will provide a financing mechanism for the MPA. Nusa Penida MPA has been established as a learning site for Indonesia and the Coral Triangle, where people can come to learn about processes for MPA and MPA network establishment. Site-based training is conducted on reef health and resource use monitoring, MPA</p>

	basic principles and design, zoning plan and management plan development, and financing mechanisms.
Replicability and upscaling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has this practice been replicated, in the same context? In different contexts? • What are the required conditions to replicate and adapt the practice in another context/geographical area? • What are the required conditions to replicate the practice at a larger scale (national, regional, international)?
	<p>This practice has been replicated in a different context in other MPAs in the CTMPAS</p> <p>True success will be measured through effective implementation, resulting in increase and/or maintenance of populations of priority marine species, and continued fisheries benefits to local communities.</p>
Testimony <i>(if applicable)</i>	Collect stakeholders' testimony and use this anecdotal evidence of a man or a woman to show the benefit of the practice (with name and dates).
	Not available
Related resources	List of references about the practice (Training manuals, guidelines, pictures, video, websites, etc.)
	<p>Allen, G. R. 2008. Reef Fish of Nusa Penida, Indonesia. Final report to Conservation International.</p> <p>CTI-CFF. 2009. Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security Regional Plan of Action, Jakarta, , Indonesia: CTI-CFF. http://www.coraltriangleinitiative.org</p>
Contact Information	Person to be contacted for more information (name, email).
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Summary	



Summary

