

Marine Protected Area Information Tables



A Regional Perspective on MPAs in the Western Indian Ocean

Escale Vacances Hotel, Rodrigues Island, Mauritius

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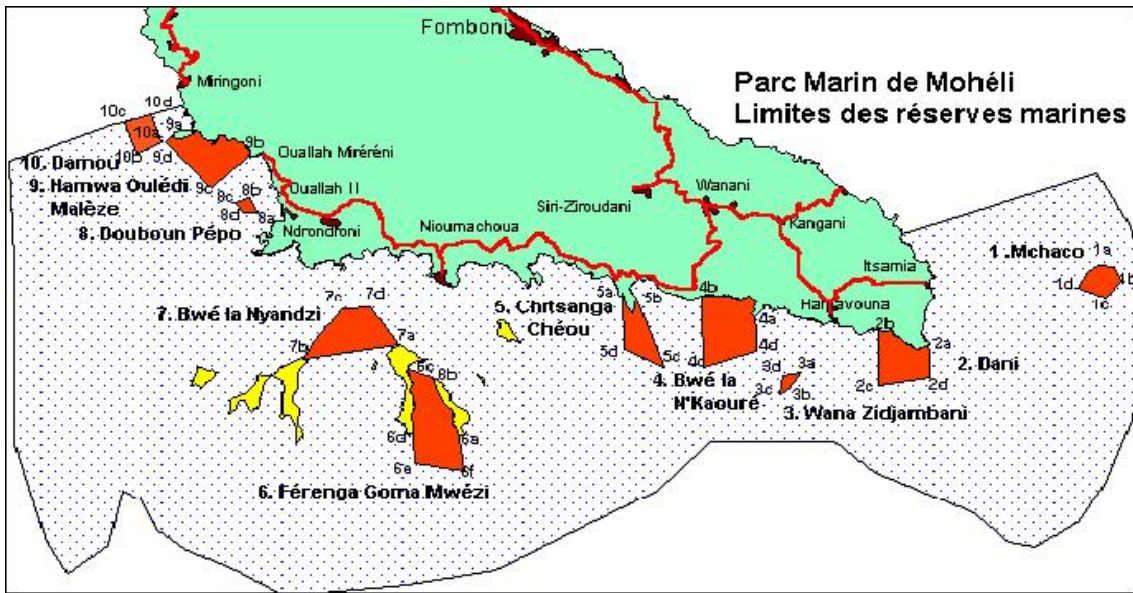
MPA tables edited by Alasdair Edwards,
Emily Hardman and Tara Hooper

Newcastle University, Newcastle upon Tyne;
Shoals Rodrigues, Pointe Monier, 2007



COMOROS

Name of MPA	Parc Marin de Mohéli, Union des Comores
Location	Latitude 11°20' – 13°04' Sud; Longitude 43°11' – 49°19' Est
Size	404 km ²
Status	Parc National, établissement public à caractère administratif
Date established	1998 «Conservation de la biodiversité et développement durable aux Comores», financé par le gouvernement comorien, FEM/ PNUD avec l'assistance technique de l'IUCN.
Date effective protection commenced	Créé le 19 avril 2001, par décret présidentiel N°01 – 053 / CE
Purpose of protection	Assurer la conservation de la biodiversité marine et terrestre, assurer une utilisation durable des ressources halieutiques, Favoriser le développement des activités éco touristiques, Renforcer l'éducation relative à l'environnement, la formation et la communication.
Focus species/habitats	Mangroves, tortues marines, dugong, récifs coralliens, plages, herbiers marins, roussettes de livingstone.
Zonation & restrictions	Techniques de pêche interdites (filets, tephrosia, pêche sous marine au harpon, dynamites), déversement d'ordures d'hydrocarbures et autres déchets, braconnage tortues, dugongs & dauphins, prélèvement des œufs de tortues, toutes formes de destruction des coraux morts ou vivants, destruction de la mangrove.
Temporal regime	Protection et restriction permanente
Agencies involved in 1. Management: 2. Enforcement: 3. Research: 4. Education:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministère de l'environnement de l'Union des Comores 2. Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement «PNUD» Moroni Comores 3. Université des Comores 4. Centre d'Etudes et de Découverte des Tortues Marines de la Réunion «CEDTM – kélonia».
Sources of funding	100 % PNUD sur accord du gouvernement de l'Union des Comores.
Extent of community involvement	Approche participative, mode de congestion (consultation, règlement des conflits, protection & sensibilisation)
MPA monitoring & success	Usage du savoir faire comorien Transparence dans les mécanismes de prise de décision Conseils et appui technique du PNUD & IUCN
References	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conservation de la biodiversité aux Comores : Parc National de Mohéli, Abdou Soimadou Ali & Aboulhouda Youssouf, 1996. 2. Bilan de quatre années d'activités pour la création et la mise en opération d'une aire protégée marine, B.Paris 2003. 3. Plan d'exploitation du Parc Marin de Mohéli, Ministère du Développement Rural, de la Pêche, de l'Artisanat et de l'Environnement, Novembre 2005. 4. Programme d'aménagement du Parc Marin de Mohéli, Projet Conservation de la Biodiversité et Développement Durable aux Comores, PNUD/GEF-COI/97/G32/A1/1G/99, Juillet 2002.



Zonation of the Mohéli Marine Park



Local fishermen in the park



View over the park area

KENYA

Name of MPA	Kisite Mpunguti Marine National Park & Reserve
Location	Kisite Marine National Park: within area bounded by UTM Northings 947600 – 9482350 and Eastings 536000 – 544350 Mpunguti Reserve: within area bounded by 4°40'2.15" – 4°42' 53.2" S and 39°23'22.2" – 39°25'25.6"E
Size	Park: 28 km ² ; Reserve: 11 km ²
Status	Active.
Date established	25 th October 1973
Date effective protection commenced	1978
Purpose of protection	Habitat protection, fisheries sustainability & tourism.
Focus species/habitats	Corals, dolphins, turtles and coconut crabs.
Zonation & restrictions	The park is a core no take zone while the reserve can be fished with gear restrictions, licenses to fish are required
Temporal regime	Permanent. No fishing in the park all year round, while fishing gear is regulated in the reserve. Access to the protected area by both tourists and locals is by entry fee all year round
Agencies involved in 1. Management: 2. Enforcement: 3. Research: 4. Education:	1. Kenya Wildlife Service, PO Box 82144, 80100 Mombasa, Kenya 2. Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) 3. KWS 4. KWS
Sources of funding	100% from Government – all collections from protected areas in Kenya are sent to the headquarters in Nairobi and then reallocated.
Extent of community involvement	Role of community groups in different phases e.g. consultation/management/enforcement
MPA monitoring & success	Extent and nature of monitoring activities and evidence of MPA success
References	Reports, published articles, website URL, or other sources of further information



Whale shark (*Rhincodon typus*) in Kisite Marine Park



Swimming with a Whale shark in Kisite Marine Park

Name of MPA	Mombasa Marine National Park & Reserve
Location	Mombasa Marine National Park: within area bounded by Northings 9556850 – 9562000 and Eastings 582200 – 587000 Mombasa Marine National Reserve: within area bounded by Northings 9548350 – 9560450 and Eastings 576850 – 588200
Size	Park: 10 km ² ; Reserve: 200 km ²
Status	Active
Date established	December 1986
Date effective protection commenced	1989
Purpose of protection	Habitat protection, fisheries sustainability & tourism.
Focus species/habitats	Corals, turtles and fish.
Zonation & restrictions	The park is a core no take zone while the reserve can be fished with gear restrictions, licenses to fish are required.
Temporal regime	Permanent. No fishing in the park all year round, while fishing gear is regulated in the reserve. Access to the protected area by both tourists and locals is by entry fee all year round.
Agencies involved in 1. Management: 2. Enforcement: 3. Research: 4. Education:	1. Kenya Wildlife Service, PO Box 82144, 80100 Mombasa, Kenya 2. Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) 3. KWS 4. KWS
Sources of funding	100% from Government – all collections from protected areas in Kenya are sent to the headquarters in Nairobi and then reallocated
Extent of community involvement	Role of community groups in different phases e.g. consultation/management/enforcement. Community organisations for boat tour operators, beach curio traders and fishermen have been established and regular meetings are organised with the warden.
MPA monitoring & success	Extent and nature of monitoring activities and evidence of MPA success There is currently management plans for all MPAs, and a Management effectiveness assessment has already been done. The management plans are now under review, but in general concrete measures and structures are in place to manage and enforce the conservation of the MPAs.
References	Reports, published articles, website URL, or other sources of further information. See the MPAs annotated bibliography



COTS (Crown-of-Thorns Starfish) control in Mombasa



Mangrove planting in Mombasa

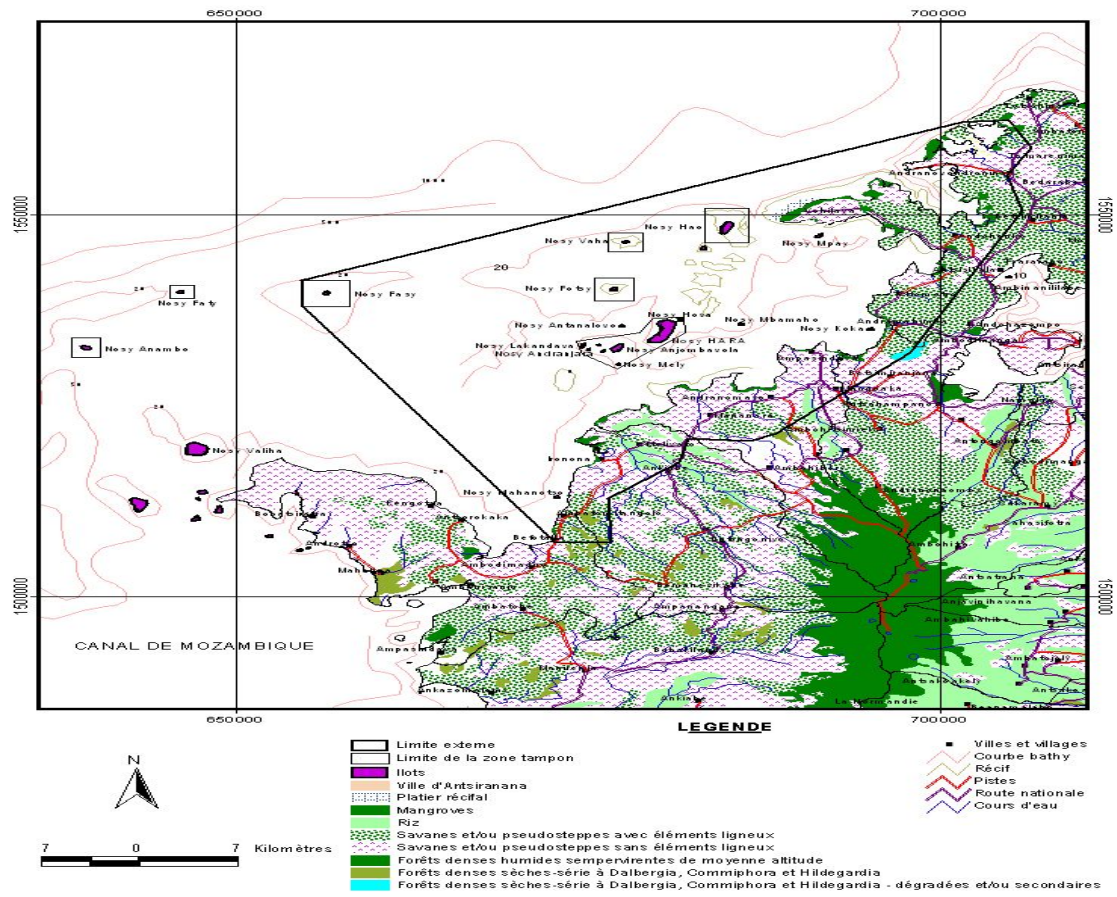


Fisherman with mangrove crab

MADAGASCAR

Name of MPA	The Velondriake Network of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas
Location	The Andavadoaka region, southwest Madagascar (central point 43.197 E 22.123°S)
Size	
Status	In development
Date established	N/A
Date effective protection commenced	Habitat protection, fisheries sustainability, tourism, mariculture
Purpose of protection	Habitat protection, fisheries sustainability, tourism, mariculture
Focus species/habitats	Coral reefs (patch & fringing), mangroves, seagrass, deciduous dry forest, lagoon
Zonation & restrictions	Marine areas closed permanently to fishing; Marine areas closed temporarily to octopus fishing; Marine areas closed seasonally to octopus fishing; Marine areas set aside for mariculture; Terrestrial areas reserved for ecotourism.
Temporal regime	Permanent closure of octopus fishery in SW Madagascar (all fishing sites) 15 th December – 31 st January each year (commenced December 2005) Additional <i>ad hoc</i> temporary closure of selected reef flat areas to octopus fishing (ongoing, decided locally)
Agencies involved in 1. Management: 2. Enforcement: 3. Research: 4. Education:	1. Velondriake MPA committee ‘Velondriake’; 3 regional MPA sub-committees (north committee ‘Vezo Milagnoriake’ = 8 villages, central committee ‘Milasoia’ = 7 villages, south committee ‘Fagnemotse’ = 9 villages), Blue Ventures Conservation, Wildlife Conservation Society 2. None 3. Blue Ventures Conservation, Wildlife Conservation Society, ARVAM, Institut Halieutique et des Sciences Marines (University of Toliara) 4. Blue Ventures Conservation; Wildlife Conservation Society
Sources of funding	Approximately 80% of research, monitoring and MPA development costs are funded through revenue generated through marine ecotourism expeditions (Blue Ventures). The remaining funding has been provided by grants (CORDIO, FSP, FFEM, PSDR, DFID, Rufford, PADI, Seaworld, NGS, RGS), private donations & fundraising events (Blue Ventures) and through in kind support by IHSM, WCS and ARVAM. There is currently no funding from government or independent (nontourists)
Extent of community involvement	Regional MPA committee and 3 regional sub-committees, grouping MPA representatives from 24 villages Direct employment of community members to support research and monitoring (Blue Ventures)
MPA monitoring & success	Ecological monitoring – long term coral reef monitoring (benthic, fish and macroinvertebrates). Fisheries monitoring – long term monitoring of catches from local fisheries (octopus, fin fish, shark & turtle). Socioeconomic monitoring – socioeconomic baseline assessment (using CORDIO-WIO methods and protocols) of all villages involved in MPA
References	http://www.andavadoaka.org http://www.blueventures.org/research_update.htm

Name of MPA	Parc National Nosy Hara
Location	Ce sont des coordonnées Laborde que nous utilisons. Part-1 : Sud Est (X 672.628; Y 1007.184), Sud Ouest (X 657.984; Y 1541.366), Nord (X 704.877; Y 1562.841). Part-2 : NW (X 640.301; Y 1533.876), NE (X 638.220; Y 1533.876), SE (X 638.220; Y 1531.179), SW (X 640.301; Y 15341.179). Part-3 : NW (X 647.029, Y 1540.782), NE (645.289; 1540.782), SE (X 645.289; Y 1538.950); SW (X 647.029; Y 1538.950).
Size	147 km ² , 228 ha.
Status	En cours de création.
Date established	
Date effective protection commenced	15 août 2005.
Purpose of protection	Habitat protection. Pache responsable. Ecotourisme.
Focus species/habitats	Habitats: récif corallien, mangrove, zone d'herbier et îlot. Espèces: tortues marines (<i>Caretta caretta</i> , <i>Chelonia mydas</i> , <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> , <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>), <i>Dugong dugon</i> , <i>Haliaeetus vociferoides</i> . Pache responsable et écotourisme.
Zonation & restrictions	Core no take zone: 1.872 ha Buffer zone (limited take zone) pour la population locale seulement et pour la pratique de pêche traditionnelle: 6.320 ha. Zone de protection (marine et terrestre : utilisation règlementée), activités jugées non destructives: 139.126 ha. Pas d'exploitation industrielle pour toutes les ressources naturelles.
Temporal regime	Permanent
Agencies involved in 1. Management: 2. Enforcement: 3. Research: 4. Education:	1. Association National Pour la Gestion des Aires Protégées (ANGAP) et WWF 2. ANGAP et WWF 3. ANGAP, WWF et Université d'Antsiranana. 4. ANGAP, WWF et DREN (Direction Régionale de l'Education Nationale)
Sources of funding	La part du gouvernement 30% du Fond IDA qui apporte les 70%. Une autre moitié pour 3 ans : Fondation Mac Arthur.
Extent of community involvement	Consultation, patrouille et surveillance.
MPA monitoring & success	Habitat protection: récif corallien, mangrove, zone d'herbier et îlot. Espèces: tortues marines (<i>C. caretta</i> , <i>C. mydas</i> , <i>E. imbricata</i> , <i>L. olivacea</i>), <i>Dugon</i> (<i>Dugong dugon</i>), Madagascar fish-eagle (<i>Haliaeetus vociferoides</i>). Pache responsable et écotourisme.
References	



Zonation of Parc National Nosy Hara

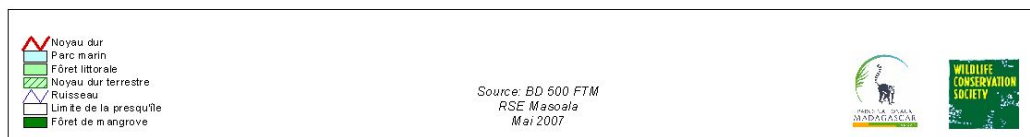
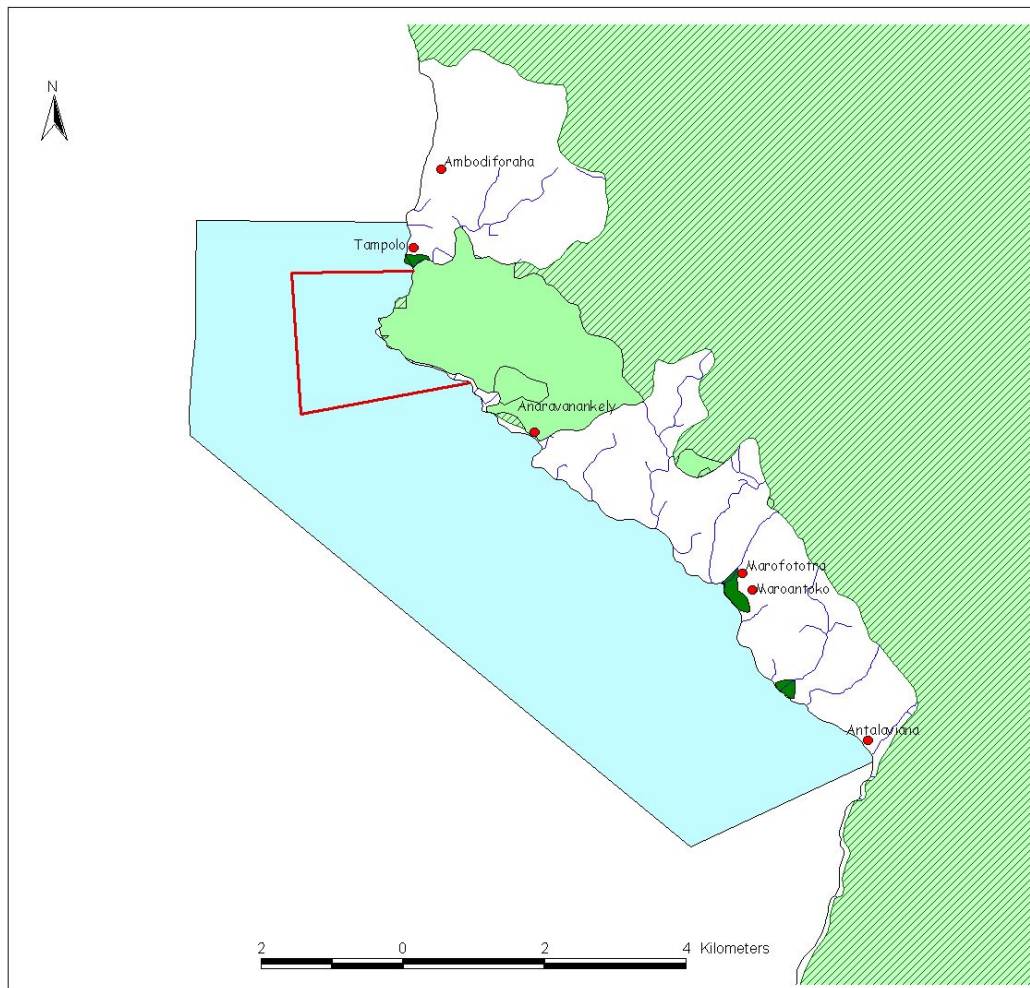
Name of MPA	Parc Marin de Nosy Antafana
Location	Nord-Est de Madagascar, juste à l'entrée sud de la Baie d'Antongil. Coordonnée: 16°20'S 49°51'E (Projection Laborde: X=764.500 et Y=1080.750)
Size	Surface Totale: 1 000 ha (10 km ²)
Status	Active
Date established	Décret 89/216 du 25 Juillet 1989
Date effective protection commenced	Octobre 1988
Purpose of protection	1. Richesse en biodiversité et habitat (un monde marin à la miniature) 2. Pressions (proximité des villages riveraines et pratique de pêche destructrice)
Focus species/habitats	<i>Habitats</i> La forêt littorale sur sable, les forêts littorales sur granite, la mangrove, les plages, les pentes externe, les platiers interne (lagon), falaises rocheuses, passes, fond sableux et les herbiers à phanérogames. <i>Biodiversité marine</i> 122 espèces de coraux, 32 espèces d'algues, 9 espèces de phanérogames, 6 espèces de palétuviers, 64 espèces de mollusques, 30 espèces d'échinodermes et 140 espèces de poissons. <i>Biodiversité terrestre</i> 9 espèces de reptiles, 1 espèce d'amphibiens, 2 espèces de mammifères, 8 espèces d'oiseaux et 98 espèces végétales.
Zonation & restrictions	1. le Noyau Dur (contrôle stricte et régie par le Code de Gestion des Aire Protégée). 2. la zone de droit d'usage ou Zone d'Utilisation Contrôlée «ZUC» (Contrôle modérée) régie par le Code de Gestion des Aire Protégée, Réglementations de Pêche et DINA (convention locale).
Temporal regime	Permanent.
Agencies involved in 1. Management: 2. Enforcement: 3. Research: 4. Education:	1. ANGAP, 2. Intercoop (IC), 3. Gouvernement Malgache, 4. CORDIO (WCS).
Sources of funding	ANGAP & Gouvernement malagasy (RPI): 26 %. UE: 68 %. IC: 6 %
Extent of community involvement	- Participation aux contrôle et surveillance du Parc (4 surveillants villageois); - Participation à utilisation des ressources halieutiques dans le «ZUC»; - Participation à l'établissement ou renouvellement de la convention locale «DINA»; - Guidage et transport des touristes
MPA monitoring & success	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contrôle et suivi de capture de quelques familles de poissons les plus prisées par les pêcheurs; • Suivi de la santé des récifs coralliens en dehors et dans le Parc marin (CORDIO); • Participation de la population à la gestion du Parc par le biais du droit

	<p>d'usage;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrêt de pratique de méthodes de pêche destructrices de coraux; <p>Protection des espèces menacées de surexploitation (ex concombres de mer, coquillages); protection des espèces de poissons bio indicateurs de la santé des récifs</p>
References	<p><i>Rapports:</i></p> <p>Contribution à la recherche d'indicateurs de durabilité: application au Parc marin de Nosy Antafana. A. Poirier, Octobre 1996.</p> <p>Rapport d'inventaire écologique du récif de Nosy Antafana. J. Maharavo, 1998.</p> <p>Rapport de la mission d'évaluation tripartite (projet éco-développement des populations de base pour la conservation de la Réserve de Biosphère de Mananara-Nord. A. Ebregt et al., 1999.</p> <p>Inventaire ornithologique dans la Réserve de Biosphère de Mananara-nord. L. Rene de Rolland. 2000.</p> <p>Les Reptiles et Amphibiens de la Réserve de Biosphère de Mananara-Nord. O. Ramilison, 2001.</p> <p>La Réserve de Biosphère de Mananara-Nord, un défi pour la conservation et le développement intégré. C. Huttel, 2002.</p> <p>Coral reef monitoring in marine reserves of Northern Madagascar. CORDIO, November 2006.</p> <p>Plan d'aménagement et de gestion 2002-2006 du Parc National de Mananara-Nord. ANGAP, 2002.</p> <p>Plan de gestion de la conservation du Parc National de Mananara-Nord. ANGAP, 2005.</p> <p>Plan de gestion du réseau des aires protégées à Madagascar. ANGAP, 2001.</p> <p>Adresse e-mail: pnmnra@ angap.mg</p>

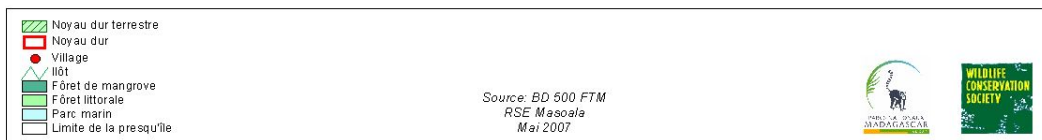
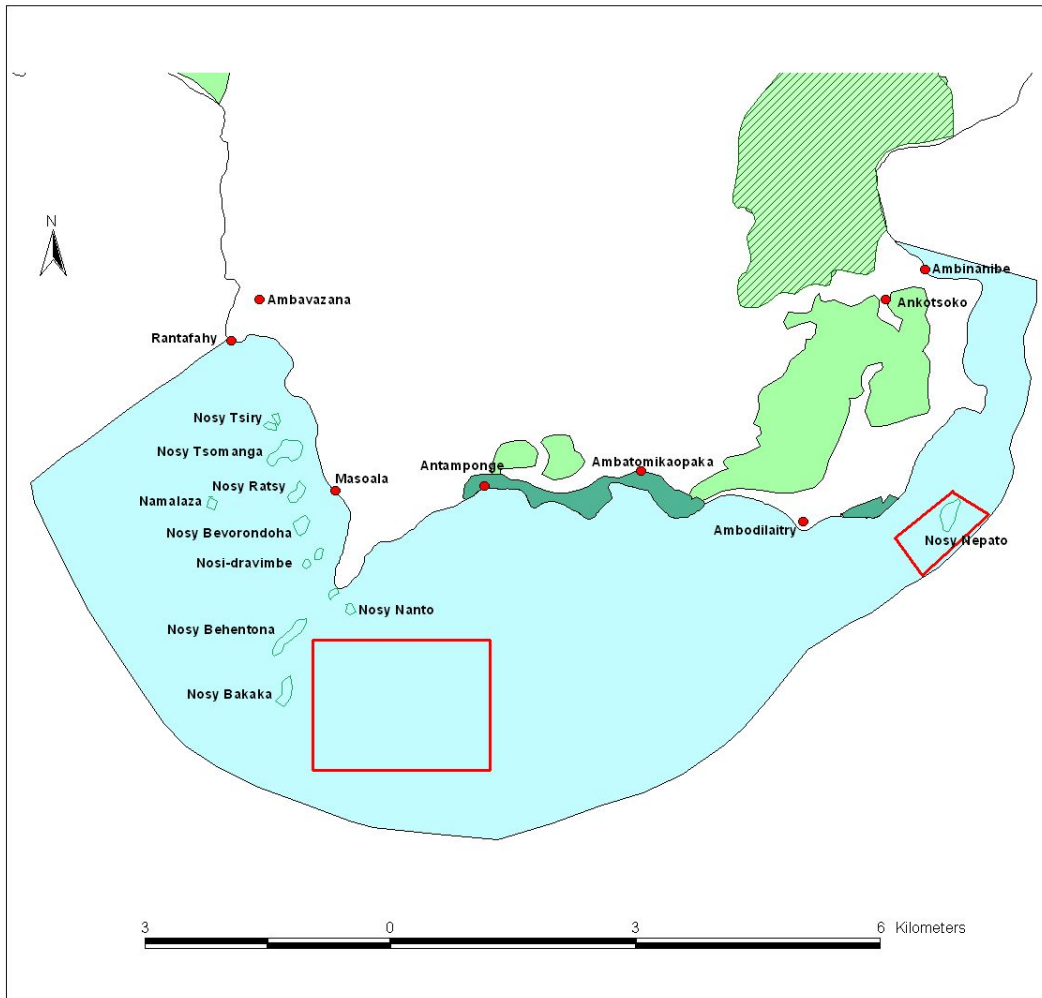
Name of MPA	Parc Marin «PM» Tampolo, PM Masoala, PM Tanjona/Parc National Masoala
Location	Nord-Est de Madagascar, autour de la presqu'île Masoala 1 - <i>Parc Marin Tampolo</i> A: 15°43'20''S 49°57'30''E B: 15°47'15''S 50°57'01'15''E C: 15°43'20''S 49°57'E D: 15°47'15''S 50°00'30''E 2 - <i>Parc Marin Masoala</i> A: 15°58'30''S 50°09'E B: 15°1'S 50°10'E C: 15°58'30''S 50°08'40''E D: 15°09'8'S 50°120'E E: 16°1.008'S 50°11.078'E 3 - <i>Parc Marin Tanjona</i> A: 15°48'510''S 50°20'286''E B: 15°45'890S 50°19'365''E C: 15°48'510'S 50°21'650''E D: 15°45'890' 50°21'650''E
Size	Surface totale: 100 km ² . PM Tampolo: 36 km ² . PM Masoala: 33 km ² . PM Tanjona: 31 km ²
Status	Active.
Date established	Date de création du PN Masoala : 02 mars 1997 selon le décret 97-141 publié dans le journal officiel de Madagascar le 21 juillet 1997.
Date effective protection commenced	Date de création du PN Masoala : 02 mars 1997 selon le décret 97-141 publié dans le journal officiel de Madagascar le 21 juillet 1997.
Purpose of protection	Protection des habitats et des espèces en voie d'extinction: 1- Habitat. Récif corallien 2- Espèces. Tortue marines: <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> , <i>Chelonia mydas</i> , <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i> , <i>Caretta caretta</i> , <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> . Dugong: <i>Dugong dugon</i> .
Focus species/habitats	<i>Habitats</i> : Récif corallien, zone à phanérogames, mangroves, sable de la plage. <i>Espèces</i> : 9 espèces de mangroves, 9 espèces de phanérogames, 27 espèces de concombres de mer, 102 espèces de mollusques, 107 espèces d'algues, 164 espèces de coraux (41 genres), 367 espèces de poissons, 5 espèces de tortues marines, dugong
Zonation & restrictions	1 - le Noyau Dur (protection intégrale) 2 - la zone de droit d'usage ou Zone d'Utilisation Contrôlée « ZUC » régie par le Code de Gestion des Aire Protégée, Réglementations de Pêche et DINA (réglementations locales)
Temporal regime	Permanent.
Agencies involved in 1. Management: 2. Enforcement: 3. Research: 4. Education:	1-2 : ANGAP, WCS, WWF, Gouvernement Malgache 3-4: IHSM, WWF
Sources of funding	ANGAP & Gouvernement: 50 % WCS & WWF : 50 %
Extent of community involvement	- Contrôle et surveillance (Comité de Surveillance et Contrôle par parc Marin)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Etablissement ou renouvellement de réglementations locales «DINA» - Bilan et proposition d'amélioration de stratégie de gestion -Validation des microprojets alternatifs aux pressions
MPA monitoring & success	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation de la stratégie de gestion à partir des résultats de suivi écologiques (fermeture de la pêche aux poulpes à la période où les juvéniles ont besoin de protection, fermeture de la pêche aux concombres de mer ; arrêt de quelques pratiques de pêche comme : piétinement de coraux, utilisation des perches; recherches sur l'utilisation des poulpiers) • Concernant le taux de couverture corallienne : différence non significative entre ZUC et Noyau Dur d'où les principales sources de dégradation sont le cyclone et le blanchissement mais non pas les activités humaines
References	<p>Rapport : «suivi écologique marin»/1998 - 2004</p> <p>Rapport: "Bleaching assessment of the shallow coral reef ecosystem in Antongil Bay/Masoala Peninsula with emphasis on the three marine reserves of the Masoala National Park" / S. Jean/Avril 2005</p> <p>Rapport : « CORDIO »/2006</p> <p>Plan de Gestion de Conservation du PNM-ANGAP Parc National Masoala/ 2007</p> <p>Adresse e-mail : pnmasoala@wanadoo.mg</p> <p>Website : www.wcs.org</p>

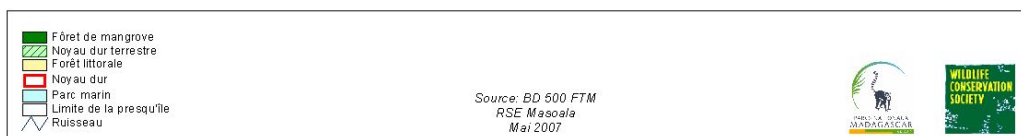
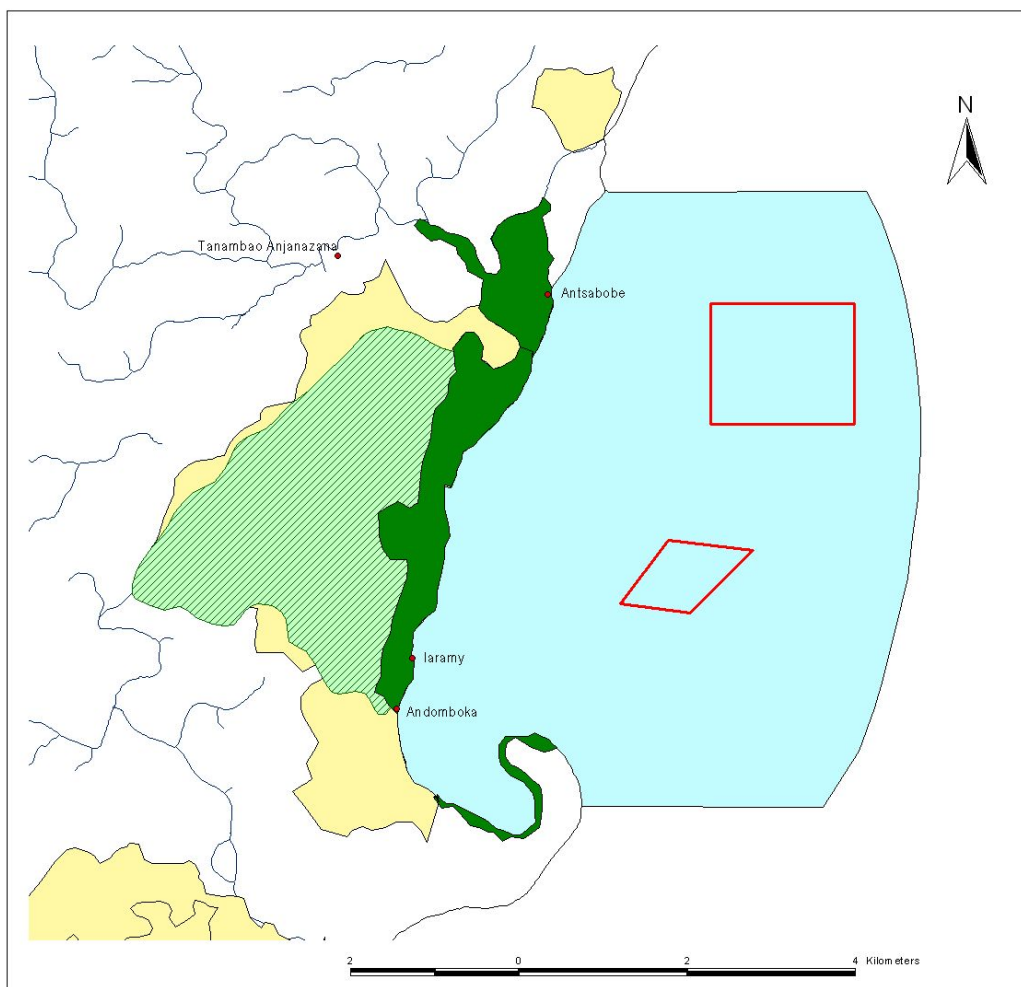
Présentation générale du parc marin Tampolo



Présentation générale du parc marin Masoala

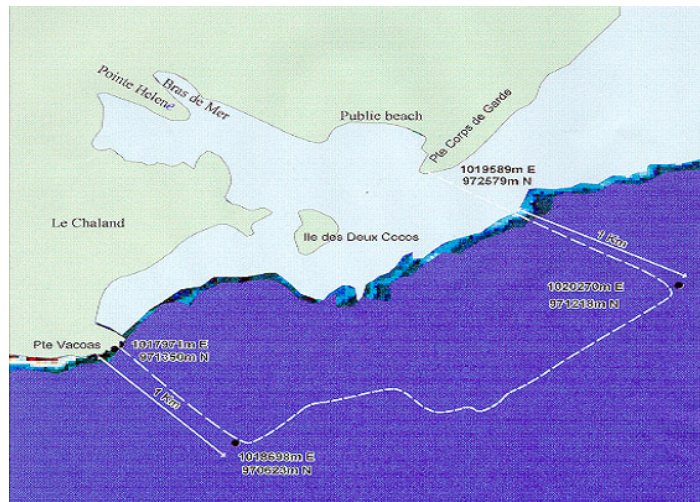


Présentation générale du parc marin Tanjona

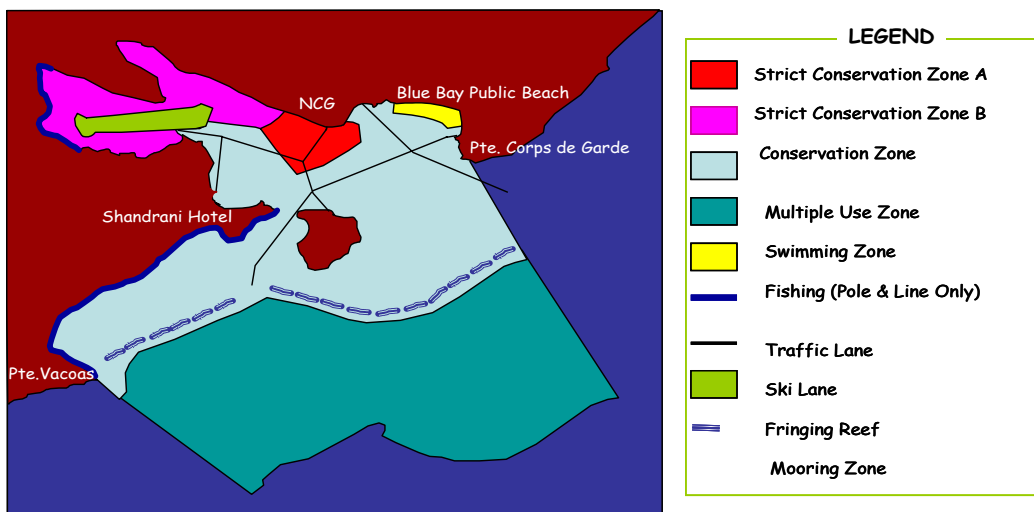


MAURITIUS

Name of MPA	Blue Bay Marine Park
Location	20°26'S, 57°42'E
Size	3.5 km ² .
Status	Active.
Date established	October 1997.
Date effective protection commenced	February 2001.
Purpose of protection	Conservation of its marine biodiversity, marine ecosystems and important habitats.
Focus species/habitats	Corals, seagrasses, mangroves.
Zonation & restrictions	The Blue Bay Marine Park is demarcated into 7 zones, viz: Strict Conservation Zone A & B; Conservation Zone ; Multiple Use Zone ; Swimming Zone ; Mooring Zones ; Ski Lane; Traffic Lane <i>Restrictions:</i> Line and basket trap fishing is allowed in the Multiple Use Zone where as pole & line fishing is allowed from the shoreline in some part of the park. Undersea walking is banned.
Temporal regime	Permanent. All the GPS points with respect to the different zones have already been gazetted.
Agencies involved in 1. Management: 2. Enforcement: 3. Research: 4. Education:	1.-4. Ministry of Agro-Industry & Fisheries (Fisheries Division)
Sources of funding	100% from the Government of Mauritius
Extent of community involvement	In the initial phase, consultative meetings were held with all the stakeholders (fishers, hoteliers, pleasure boat owners, NGOs, inhabitants, etc) and their inputs were considered. Community groups are not involved in the enforcement, however, for management purposes a Steering Committee including NGOs and other ministries has been set up.
MPA monitoring & success	Monitoring of the coral reefs is carried out annually and it is observed that the live coral percentage cover is between 85 to 90 % on the established stations
References	Annual Reports Managing MPA – A Toolkit for the WIO



Boundaries of the Blue Bay Marine Park



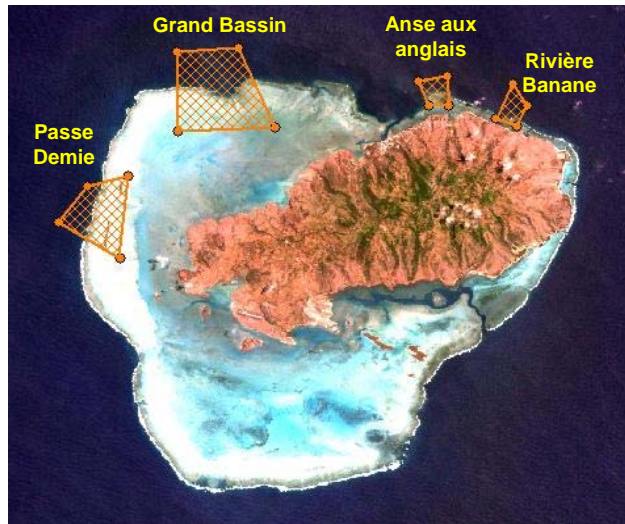
Zoning of Blue Bay Marine Park



Underwater seascape of the Blue Bay Marine Park

RODRIGUES

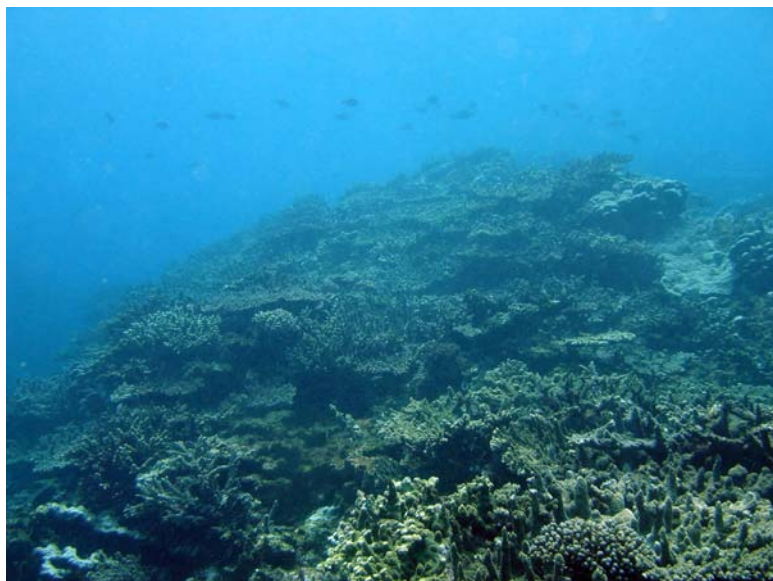
Name of MPA	Rivière Banane, Anse aux Anglais (English Bay), Grand Bassin, Passe Demie
Location	<p>Rivière Banane: A: 19° 39.936'S 63° 28.874'E B: 19° 39.328'S 63° 28.500'E C: 19° 40.473'S 63° 28.628'E D: 19° 40.257'S 63° 28.085'E</p> <p>Anse aux Anglais: A: 19° 39.286'S 63° 26.040'E B: 19° 39.136'S 63° 26.821'E C: 19° 39.932'S 63° 26.343'E D: 119° 39.904'S 63° 26.858'E</p> <p>Grand Bassin: A: 19° 38.401'S 63° 21.372'E B: 19° 38.505'S 63° 19.777'E C: 19° 40.589'S 63° 19.827'E D: 19° 40.485'S 63° 22.340'E</p> <p>Passe Demie: A: 19° 42.072'S 63° 17.471'E B: 19° 43.037'S 63° 16.721'E C: 19° 41.814'S 63° 18.521'E D: 19° 43.995'S 63° 18.293'E</p>
Size	Rivière Banane: 1.5 km ² , (perimeter 5.3 km). Anse aux Anglais: 1.5 km ² , (perimeter 5.0 km). Grand Bassin: 14.1 km ² , (perimeter 15.3 km). Passe Demie: 7.2 km ² , (perimeter 11.4 km).
Status	In development
Date established	Gazetted 9 April 2007.
Date effective protection commenced	N/A
Purpose of protection	Habitat protection/fisheries sustainability
Focus species/habitats	Coral reefs/Endemic fish and coral
Zonation & restrictions	No Take Zone
Temporal regime	Permanent
Agencies involved in	
1. Management:	1. Rodrigues Regional Assembly
2. Enforcement:	2. Fisheries Protection Service/National Coastguard
3. Research:	3. Shoals Rodrigues
4. Education:	4. Shoals Rodrigues
Sources of funding	Not yet confirmed
Extent of community involvement	Consultation; possibly enforcement (rangers)
MPA monitoring & success	Biological and socio-economic monitoring
References	www.shoals-rodrigues.org



Boundaries of the four marine reserves in Rodrigues



Rivière Banane marine reserve area from the sea



Rivière Banane marine reserve underwater

SEYCHELLES

Name of MPA	Seychelles Centre for Marine Research and Technology-Marine Parks Authority: Curieuse, Silhouette, Ste Anne, Île Coco, Baie Ternay, Port Launay Marine National Parks
Location	From 4°16'E 55°17'S to 4°37'E 55°22'S
Size	61.77 km ²
Status	All active, except for Silhouette Marine Park
Dates established and areas	Sainte Anne Marine National Park (designated on 19 March 1973; 14.53 km ²) Silhouette Marine National Park (designated in October, 1987; 30.45 km ²) Port Launay Marine National Park (designated on 11 June 1979; 1.58 km ²) Baie Ternay Marine National Park (designated on 11 June 1979; 0.80 km ²) Curieuse Marine National Park (designated on 11 June 1979; 14.70 km ²) Île Coco Marine National Park (designated on 19 February 1997; 0.01 km ²)
Date effective protection commenced	See above
Purpose of protection	Habitat and tourism
Focus species/habitats	Coral reef, sea grass and terrestrial habitat (coastal, midland etc.)
Zonation & restrictions	No take zone, anchoring area, diving and snorkelling sites, swimming area.
Temporal regime	Permanent protection of habitats
Agencies involved in 1. Management: 2. Enforcement: 3. Research: 4. Education:	SCMRT-MPA 1. Mrs. Mary Stravens (CEO); Tel: +248 225114; E-mail: stravens@scmrt-mpa.sc 2. Mr. Allen Cedras, Manager MPA; Tel: +248 517221; E-mail: a.cedras@scmrt-mpa.sc 3. Mr. Jude Bijoux, Manager, SCMRT; Tel: +248 225114; E-mail: j.bijoux@scmrt-mpa.sc 4. Mrs. Eline Moses, Education Officer; Tel: +248 225114; E-mail: e.camille@scmrt-mpa.sc
Sources of funding	Entry fees from visitors, mooring fees from boats, research fees from scientists, renting of infrastructure, and other specialized services (e.g. Installation of mooring buoys). Government subsidy.
Extent of community involvement	Directly and indirectly provides livelihood for the coastal communities (mainly in tourism trade).
MPA monitoring & success	Sea turtle monitoring (good data collection on sea turtle tagging) tortoise breeding, coral reef monitoring, beach erosion, plankton sampling, mooring and demarcation projects.
References	



Location of SCMRT Marine National Parks



Curieuse Marine National Park



A turtle crawling ashore

Name of MPA	Aldabra
Location	Latitude 9°24'S, Longitude 46°20'E
Size	282 km ² . The lagoon area is 193 km ² and the area around the atoll 89 km ² . The reserve extends to one kilometre from the perimeter high water mark.
Status	Active
Date established	Declared a Special Reserve under Seychelles Law in 1981. A Special Reserve in Seychelles law is an area in which “the characteristic wildlife requires protection and in which all other interests and activities are subordinate”. It also means that the area is “set aside to permit the free interaction of natural ecological factors without outside interference except for that which is indispensable for the existence of the reserve”.
Date effective protection commenced	1981 declared a World Heritage Site 1982
Purpose of protection	Habitat protection; Unesco World Heritage Site (1982) From the Management Plan: 1. Protection of terrestrial and marine processes, biological and genetic diversity, geological features, ecological systems and Conservation of all naturally occurring species, communities and habitats; 2. Research and monitoring; 3. Restoration where possible; 4. Education.
Focus species/habitats	Coral reef, lagoon, turtles (green and hawksbill), and sea birds
Zonation & restrictions	Marine protected area falls within 1 km around the atoll and includes the large lagoon. Limited areas are available for tourism. Only subsistence fishing for Seychelles Island Foundation staff inhabiting the atoll allowed.
Temporal regime	The only temporal aspect relates to very difficult access during June to November due to rough seas brought on by south easterly winds. Virtually no tourist activities take place during these months.
Agencies involved in 1. Management: 2. Enforcement: 3. Research: 4. Education:	Since 1979: 1. – 4. Seychelles Island Foundation, La Ciotat Building, Mont Fleuri, PO Box 853, Victoria, Mahé, Seychelles. Tel: +248 321735; E-mail: Sif@seychelles.sc
Sources of funding	SIF manage both Aldabra and Vallée de Mai (Praslin). Tourism charges from the latter (also a World Heritage Site) contribute largely for the running of Aldabra although this is augmented by limited tourism on Aldabra itself. Aldabra Foundation.
Extent of community involvement	Not applicable as there are no permanent residents on Aldabra or nearby.
MPA monitoring & success	Fishing activities are monitored and details of all fishing trips are recorded, including weight and lengths of individual fish. Rangers accompany tourist vessels and report all their activities including misconduct. They also ensure that tourists do not enter restricted zones. A monitoring program on the coral and fish communities making up the reef system surrounding the atoll is in place. Turtles have been monitored since 1982. This is one of the longest running continuous turtle monitoring projects in the world and the success of turtle protection is now fully established.
References	www.sif.sc



Giant tortoise on Aldabra



School of Humpback snapper (*Lutjanus gibbus*) with two parrotfish in the foreground



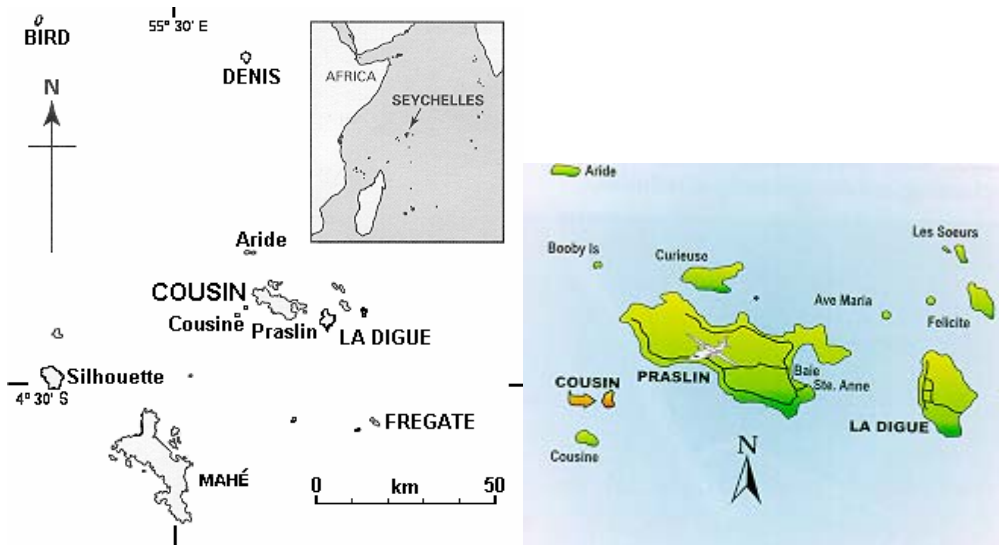
View across part of the lagoon

Name of MPA	Cousin Island Special Reserve.
Location	Latitude 4°19'52.13"S, Longitude 55°39'46.11"E
Size	0.27 km ² (27 ha).
Status	Active.
Date established	1968 = National Nature Reserve (terrestrial), 1975 = Special Nature Reserve (marine).
Date effective protection commenced	1975.
Purpose of protection	Species and habitat protection.
Focus species/habitats	Species = 5 endemic landbirds, 7 species of breeding seabirds, 2 species of marine turtle, 250 species of fish. Habitats = coral reefs, coastal forest, wetland, dune systems, seagrass.
Zonation & restrictions	Special Nature Reserve (No Take Zone)
Temporal regime	Seasonal: north west monsoon, October-March; south east monsoon, April-September.
Agencies involved in 1. Management: 2. Enforcement: 3. Research: 4. Education:	1. – 4. Nature Seychelles, PO Box 1310, Roche Caiman, Victoria, Mahé Seychelles.
Sources of funding	100 % from tourist charges.
Extent of community involvement	Community involvement limited (10%) also not directly towards management and enforcement of MPA.
MPA monitoring & success	Hawksbill turtle monitoring; Seabird nesting and breeding monitoring; Recently initiated marine monitoring.
References	Francis, J., Nilsson, A., Waruinge, D. (2002) Marine Protected Areas in the Eastern African Region: How Successful Are They? <i>Ambio: A Journal of the Human Environment</i> : Vol. 31, No. 7, pp. 503–511 Shah, N.J., Souyave, J. and S. Parr (eds.). 1999. Cousin Island Special Reserve Management Plan. BirdLife Seychelles/RSPB/BirdLife International. Shah, N.J. (1998). Cousin Island Special Reserve: A case study of marine protected area management in partnership with an NGO. Partnership for Conservation Report of the Regional Workshop on Marine Protected Areas, Tourism and Communities. IUCN EARO. Shah, N.J. (2000). Cousin Island. A Sea and Island Reserve scientifically managed by an NGO. In: R.V. Salm and J.R. Clark. <i>Marine and Protected Areas. A Guide for Planners and Managers</i> . IUCN, Gland, Switzerland. Shah, N.J. (2000). Cousin Island Special Reserve. In: <i>Sustainable Development of Tourism: A Compilation of Good Practices</i> . World Tourism Organization, Switzerland. Shah, N.J. (2001). Benchmarking eco-tourism operations in MPAs. In: <i>Training for the Sustainable Management of Marine Protected Areas</i> . Centre for Marine Conservation (CMC) and Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA).

Shah, N.J. (2002) Bikinis and Biodiversity: Tourism and Conservation on Cousin island, Seychelles. In: F. di Castri and V. Balaji (Eds.) *Tourism , Biodiversity and Information*. Backhuys Publishers, Leiden

Wells, S.M. (2004). *Assessment of management effectiveness in selected marine protected areas in the Western Indian Ocean*. IUCN Eastern Africa Regional Programme, Nairobi, Kenya.

Wells, S. and Mangubhai, S. (2005). *Assessing Management Effectiveness of Marine Protected Areas: a workbook for the Western Indian Ocean*. IUCN Eastern African Regional Programme, Nairobi, Kenya.



Location of Cousin Island Special Reserve



Cousin Island from the air

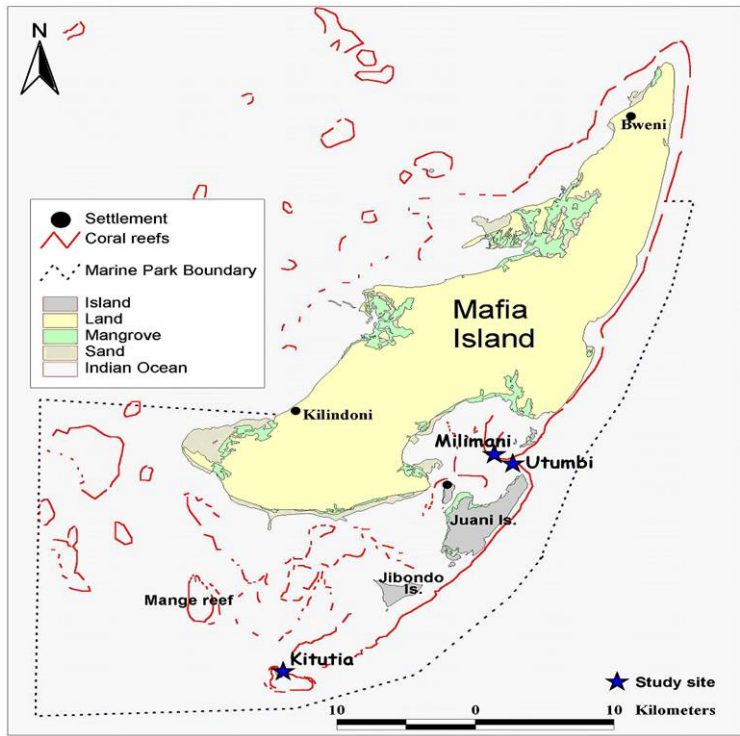
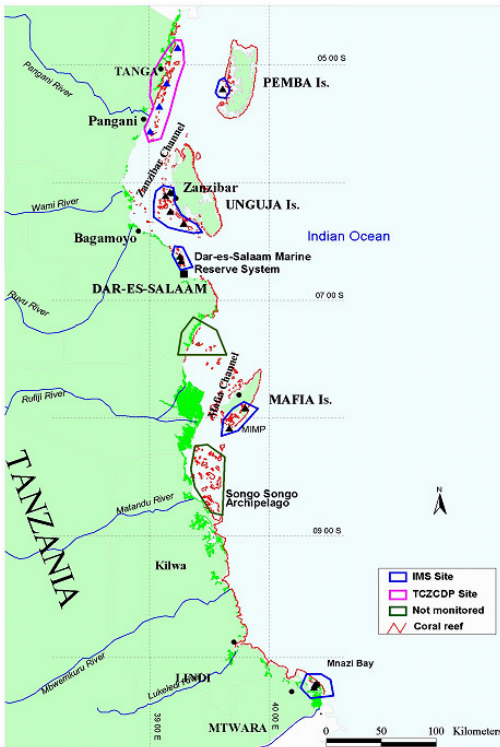


A school of jacks at Cousin Island

TANZANIA

Name of MPA	Mafia Island Marine Park (MIMP)
Location	07°45'07"S 39°54'01"E to 08°09'40"S 39°30'00"E. The park lies approximately 120 km south of Dar es Salaam, 20 km offshore from the eastern extent of the Rufiji Delta.
Size	822 km ²
Status	Active marine protected area.
Date established	Established 01 July 1995 under Marine Park & Reserve Act No.29 of 1994.
Date effective protection commenced	01 July 1995.
Purpose of protection	<p>(1) To protect, conserve and restore the species and genetic diversity of living and non living marine resources and the ecosystem processes of the marine and coastal area;</p> <p>(2) To manage the marine and coastal area so as to promote sustainability of existing resource use; the recovery of areas and resources that have been over exploited or otherwise damaged and to rehabilitate damaged ecosystems;</p> <p>(3) To ensure that villages and other local resident users in the vicinity of or dependants on, a Marine Park or marine reserve are involved in all phases of the planning, development and management of that Marine Park or marine reserve, share in the benefits of the operation of the protected area and have priority in the resource use and economic opportunity afforded by the establishment of the Marine Park;</p> <p>(4) To stimulate the rational development of under utilized natural resources;</p> <p>(5) To promote community orientated education and dissemination of information concerning conservation and sustainable use of resources in the Marine Park;</p> <p>(6) To facilitate research and to monitor resource conditions and uses within the Marine Park;</p> <p>(7) To conserve and protect the historic monuments, ruins and other cultural resources that have been identified as of significance to the history of Mafia Island;</p> <p>(8) To facilitate the development of appropriate eco-tourism.</p>
Focus species/habitats	<p><i>Coral reefs</i>: 380 species of fin fish, 48 genera of coral; <i>Seagrass beds</i>: 12 species; <i>Mangroves</i>: 8 species.</p> <p><i>Intertidal flats</i>: conducive to highly productive fisheries (abundant with octopus, lobsters and sea cucumbers).</p> <p><i>Marine algae</i>: 134 species.</p> <p><i>Coastal lowland forest</i>: i.e. Mlola coastal forest contains relatively high biodiversity.</p> <p><i>Endangered species</i>: Marine turtles (Green turtle, <i>Chelonia mydas</i>; Hawksbill turtle, <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>), Dugongs, <i>Dugong dugon</i>, and Whale Shark, <i>Rhincodon typus</i>.</p> <p><i>Fruit bats</i>: Giant <i>Pteropus</i> to tiny banana bats e.g. <i>Pteropus seychellensis comorensis</i> (Seychelles flying fox) and <i>P. voeltzkowi</i>.</p> <p><i>Birds</i>: migrating waders e.g. House Crow (<i>Corvus splendens</i>), Little Grebe (<i>Tachybaptis ruficollis</i>), Long-tailed Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax africanus</i>) and Pied Crow (<i>Corvus albus</i>), etc.</p> <p><i>Wet land</i>: i.e. underground water habitat for different spp.</p>
Zonation & restrictions	<i>Core Zone</i> : No resource extraction but diving & research permitted,

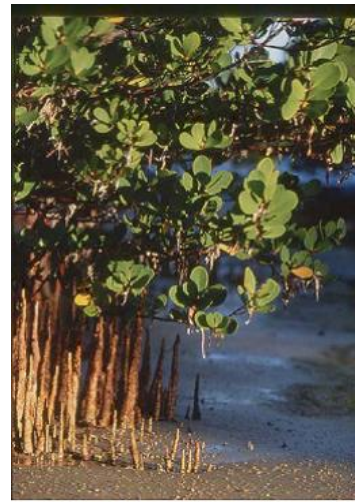
	<p><i>Specified Use Zone:</i> No pull net fishing, No fishing by non-residents (including no sport-fishing).</p> <p><i>General Use Zone:</i> National regulations apply and for non-residents require permits.</p>
Temporal regime	Permanent Government Institution, as per Government notice No. 200, published 06 September 1996.
Agencies involved in 1. Management: 2. Enforcement: 3. Research: 4. Education:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MIMP: Box 74-Mafia-Tanzania, email: mafiaisland@marineparktz.com. 2. MIMP: Box 74-Mafia-Tanzania, email: mafiaisland@marineparktz.com; Villages Enforcement Unit (VEU); Mafia District Authority. 3. MIMP: Box 74-Mafia-Tanzania, email: mafiaisland@marineparktz.com; UDSM: (University of Dar Es Salaam) Box 35050 Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania email: deanfast@udsm.co.tz; IMS: (Institute of Marine Science), Box 668 Zanzibar. email: admin@ims.udsm.ac.tz; WWF: jrubens@wwftz.org; Frontier-Tanzania: frontier@raha.com. 4. MIMP: Box 74-Mafia-Tanzania, email: mafiaisland@marineparktz.com; SEA SENSE: (Tanzania Turtle & Dugong Conservation Program) Box 105144 Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania, email: Seasense@cats-net.com; Frontier-Tanzania: frontier@raha.com; WWF: jrubens@wwftz.org; TCMP: (Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership), gluhikula@epiq.or.tz.
Sources of funding	Government of Tanzania (62 %), WWF (20 %), NORAD (10 %), MACEMP (8%).
Extent of community involvement	Village Liaison Committee (VLC), Village Government (VG), Villages Enforcement Unit (VEU), The Advisory Committee(AC)
MPA monitoring & success	<p>Patrols (Surveillance monitoring): i.e. activity for identify legal / illegal extraction of resources e.g. fishing areas /fishing methods.</p> <p>Data monitoring: for resources success sustainability</p> <p>Management Effectiveness (Project monitoring): evaluates success for projects running.</p>
References	<p>The Marine Park and Reserves Tanzania Act. 1994 (No. 29 of 1994).</p> <p>MIMP General Management Plan (GMP) 2000.</p> <p>MIMP Management reports.</p> <p>www.marineparktz.com</p>



Left: The location of Mafia Island, within Tanzania. Right: Map of Mafia Island, indicating MIMP boundary and habitat types



Resource use in the MIMP. Left: Weighing octopus catches at Kitoni. Right: A fisherman's catch.



Left: The coral reef in the MIMP. Right: Pristine mangrove.