

STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES of SPAW LISTED SITES

Name of Site	Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>Hol Chan Marine Reserve (BELIZE)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well organized • Financially sustainable • Broad based representation of Board of Trustees (Government, Private Sector and Community Groups) • Good Stakeholder involvement (Tourism Sector) • Involvement of Fishermen through "Managed Access" of General Use Zones. • Coral Reef Monitoring Program Since 2005 • Environmental Education Program Since 2004 • Good community involvement for lobbying for increase protection of marine resources including tourism, fishermen and other stakeholders • The entire HCMR legislation has been review and updated. In April 2014 update legislation will be passed into law • This New legislation will also add three new Zones to the Marine Reserve, increasing current coverage by more than 310 square 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important coastal development impacting the MPA • Limited government support • Need of a Coastal Management Plan • Improved Inter-Government Department coordination to deal with illegal activities.

	Kilometers	
Glover's Reef Marine Reserve (BELIZE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing a managed area right-based use approach for better enforcement (fishers and other stakeholders involvement) • Violation decreased 50%; • Working closely with WCS with MarStream • Use of drones. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not financially sustainable despite tourism activities
Sanctuary Ciénaga Grande de Santa Marta (COLOMBIA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding support from the government • Experience in restoration and migratory birds monitoring • Community involvement in planning. • Other Colombian parks interested in being listed (Old Providence, Tayrona, Corales del Rosario, Delta of Magdalena and Sierra Nevada de Sta. Marta), all government owned and funded. • The SPAW listing will increase visibility and help stop indiscriminate development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs exchanges and training on mangrove and wetland restoration; protection of migratory birds (scientific exchanges). • Threatened by African palm crops, road building, etc. • Needs to strength community involvement in PA planning and management.
Regional Seaflower Marine Protected Area (COLOMBIA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good monitoring with CORALINA. • A big GEF project that includes several components, namely 1) adaptive management, 2) education; 3) financial sustainability (challenging because the MPAs depend on grants); 4) monitoring in remote areas; 5) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs to work with neighbors (ecologically connected) • Needs to establishing connection with Pedro Bank, Rosalinda Bank and Mesoamerican Reef.

	alternative livelihoods.	
Parque Nacional Guanahacabibes (CUBA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective planning and management, • Sea turtles monitoring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs valuation of ecosystem services, • Needs synergy with other conventions and GEF projects • Needs exchanges with local communities, sustainable fisheries and invasives (lionfish, <i>Melaleuca</i> and <i>Casuarina</i>); sustainable fisheries in Belize, Mexico and US; ecosystem restoration: Strengths: MPA planning and management of MPAs
Grand Connectable Island National Reserves (French Guiana, France)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine and migratory birds monitoring • Development of specific tools for monitoring in turbid waters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs to strengthen the staff with a project coordinator for marine mammals
Agoa Sanctuary (French West Indies, France)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existence of sister sanctuary program to strengthen transboundary management • Five year existing Management Plan for 4EEZ (Guadeloupe+Martinique+Saint-Martin+Saint Barthélemy (141 000 km2)) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak local appropriation and governance

<p>Parc National de Guadeloupe (Guadeloupe, France)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good communication tools and support • Many anthropogenic activities to control. • Priorities: control of human activities, indicators of anthropogenic pressures (yachting; fish stocks), no take areas; manatee introduction (Brazil intro) 	
<p>Petite –Terre National Reserve (Guadeloupe)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring (sharks, marine turtles, iguanas) 	
<p>Saba Bank National Park (Saba, Netherlands)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under direct responsibility of the Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs • Management plan in place • Clear legislation in place • Secure funding • Solid research and monitoring program providing data relevant to management • Good relationship with fishermen • Supported by island government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area is vast, difficult to manage • Two staff is not really sufficient • Saba Conservation Foundation has capacity problems, which has repercussions on the Saba Bank management unit

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embedded in local Saba Conservation Foundation • International backing for ship traffic regulation (IMO, PSSA Status) 	
<p>Bonaire National Marine Park (Bonaire, Netherlands)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well organized • Financially sustainable (at the actual level of management) • Broad based representation of Board of Directors (Government, Private Sector and Community Groups) • Good Stakeholder involvement (Tourism Sector) • Comprehensive legislation • Great monitoring programs, • Great lionfish control plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important coastal development impacting the MPA • Limited government support • No clear role of different parts in the new political set-up • Needs connectivity of sites and people (upstream and downstream, e.g. with Venezuela, Colombia, Southeaster Caribbean).
<p>The Quill / Boven National Park (St. Eustatius, Caribbean Netherlands)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in government provides opportunity (Dutch government wants to develop the island but also support the PA) • Management Plan in place • Successful monitoring programs in place • Local community involved in volunteer work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financially unsustainable • Small size is both strength and a weakness (few tourists). • Limited government support • Threat of development infringing on PA

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<p>St Martin Natural Reserve and St Martin Lagoon Ponds (ST Martin, France)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good local implementation of fees. • Management plan existing for 5 years; • Dedicated team with 30 % of MPA budget coming from marine park fees • International recognition (Ramsar) • Networking with Dutch, French and British northern islands; • Rangers exchanges with Guadeloupe and with staff of other overseas PAs (peer exchanges is better than courses) • Will assist other FWI islands to nominate more PAs. • Knowledge of connectivity of marine populations with other Lesser Antilles • Exchanges with neighbor islands and with different countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs France and other donors' recognition of the SPAW Protocol • Needs regulations from Metropole Weak environment awareness among communities and local decision makers • Needs to establish/strengthen links with other international agreements like CDB, SPAW and WHS or other international protection categories • Weak local appropriation to be developed

<p>Flower Gardens Bank National Marine Sanctuary (Texas, USA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong education/outreach and science monitoring/management program, • Advisory council creation and management. SPAW listing process provides an opportunity to learn from the Caribbean sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs to work more internationally with the rest of the Caribbean.
<p>Everglades National Park in Florida (Florida, USA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Science-based management • Ecological restoration of Everglades (huge, challenging) and influence in the Florida Bay; • Experience in restoration (agricultural activities) for coral reefs, sea grass beds and mangroves, and control of lionfish. 	
<p>Dry Tortugas National Park (Florida, USA)</p>		
<p>Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (Florida, USA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great monitoring programs, • Great Programme on how to deal with lionfish; • Strong partnership with different federal, state and private agencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs to learn lessons from other Caribbean sites • Needs connectivity of sites and people (upstream and downstream, e.g. with Cuba).

