



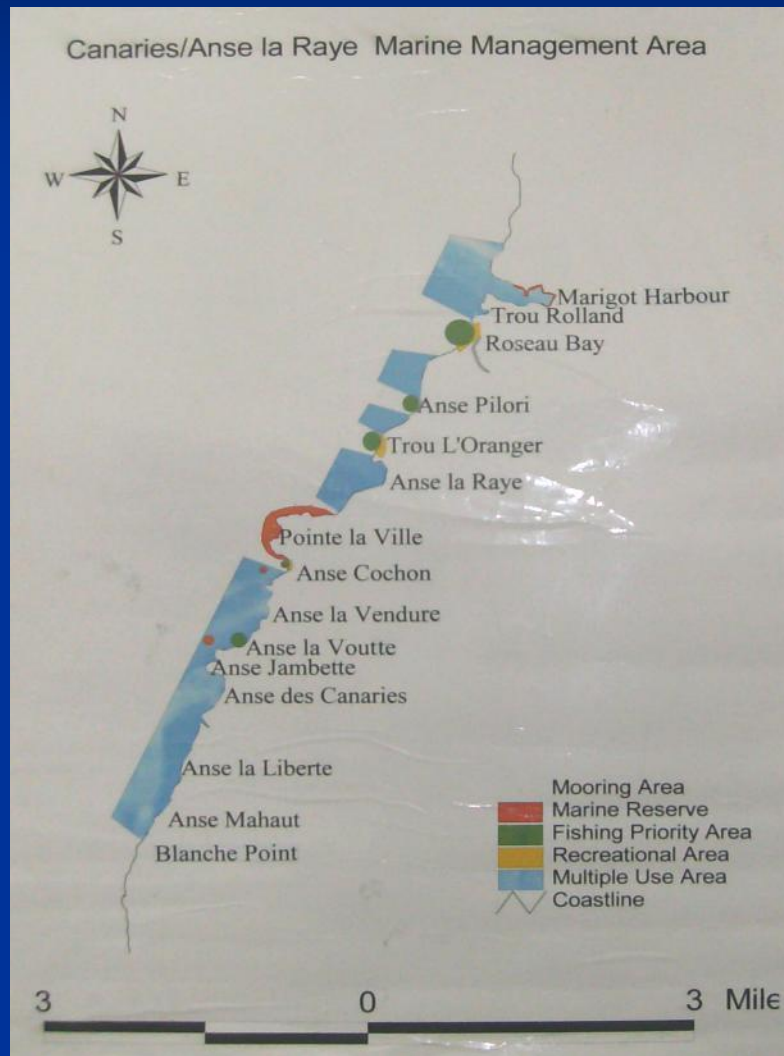
Towards Development of a Ten (10) Year Strategic Plan for the Soufriere Marine Management Association Inc.

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Introduction

- 1995 SMMA: Authority (TAC, TWG)
- 2001 SMMA Inc.: new agreement, Board
- 1996-2000 CAMMA: Stakeholder Committee
- 2000 CAMMA: SMMA assume responsibility
- 2001 Agreement: Soufriere not Canaries/Anse La Raye
- Stakeholders have changed and increased
- Uses and users have increased
- State of natural resources...

SMMA Inc. MMA's

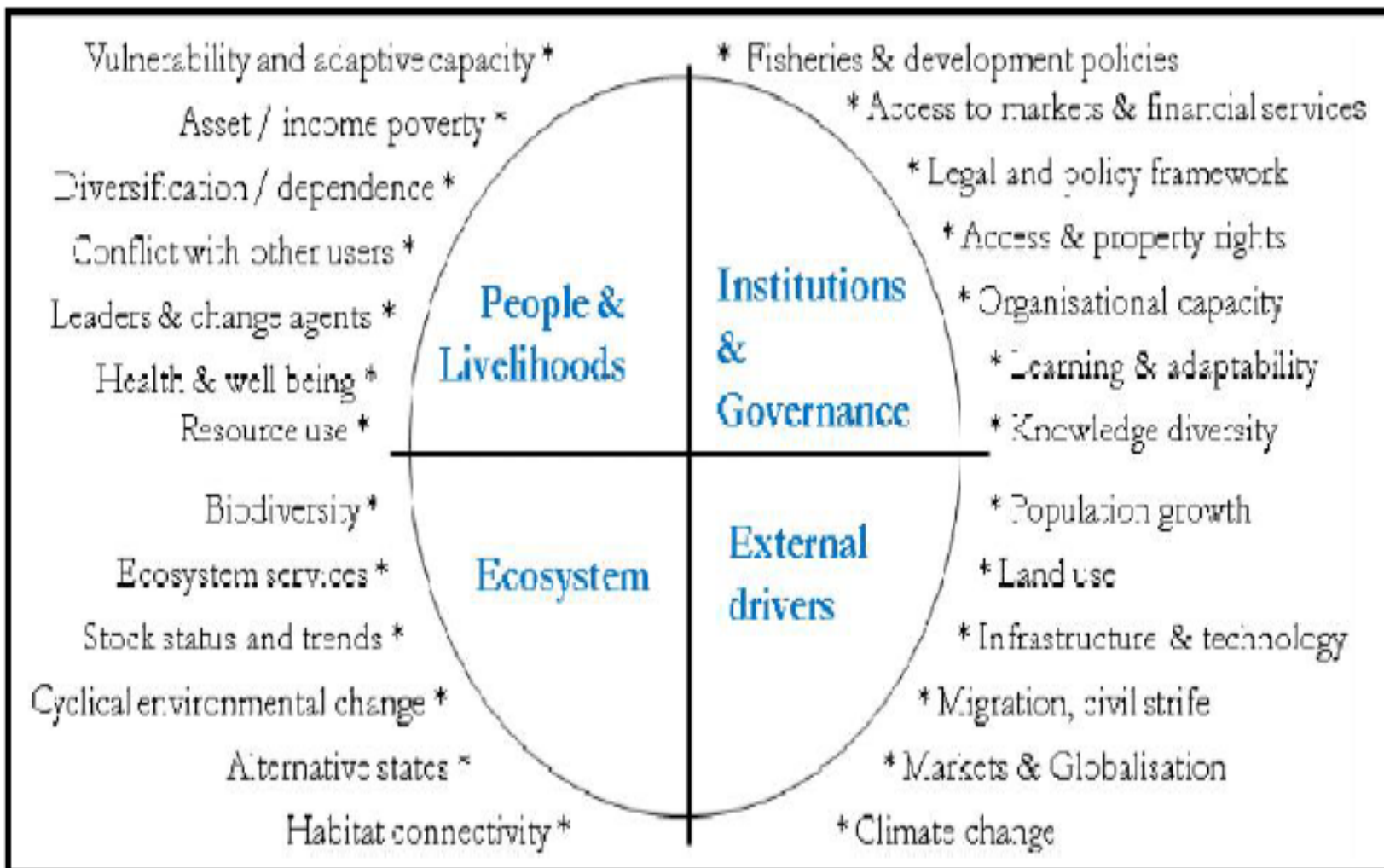


Methods

- Capacity Building for Board Members and key stakeholders
 - MPA Governance workshop
 - Diagnosis Radar
 - SWOT
- Subcommittee to develop TOR

Results

DIAGNOSIS RADAR



Results

PEOPLE AND LIVELIHOODS

Conflict among user groups (less than in 1992?)
Economic factors - investment, income, poverty
Illegal activities - visitor harassment, drugs, fishing
Lack of training for boat boys etc.
Equitable and sustainable use of resources, jobs
Poor farming practices in watershed
People are vulnerable to 'disasters'
Public health and safety
Water pollution including recreational water quality

INSTITUTIONS AND GOVERNANCE

Conflict among user groups, policies, organisations
Breakdown of relationships with SMMA partners
Organisational capacity human and financial
Political interference
Responsibilities for enforcement
Lack of consensus on SMMA board on fundamentals
SMMA is too rigid to adapt, or too fluid at times
Relationship between general manager and board
Lack of succession planning for management
Board has not found its proper role in governance
SMMA lacks its own by-laws; regulations under FA
SMMA lacks board member orientation process

ECOSYSTEM

Status of fish stocks
Habitat degradation e.g. sedimentation
Poor water quality
Impacts of natural and manmade disasters
Invasive alien species
Little spatial planning to enhance connectivity, EBM
Pollution such as from plastics

EXTERNAL DRIVERS

Policies at national and higher levels
Political influence
The global imperative in its several forms
Market pressures
Climate change
Maritime accidents and oil spills
Technology transfer and adaptation
Lack of land use planning or good land use practices
Global economic crisis
Disasters of all types
Pollution from ships, dumping

SWOT

SMMA MPA governance strategic planning SWOT, 19 Jan 12

Strengths

Global/regional

reputation of the SMMA as a flagship MPA
role of the SMMA is accepted by external interests
site of globally important biodiversity
established network of partners exists

National /local

local folk fairly well educated in marine matters
established network of partners
revenue does not go into Consolidated Fund
level of financial and admin autonomy
not a paper park!; governance is in place

Weaknesses

Global/regional

global funding priorities may not coincide with
SMMA priorities, so financial constraint
lack of coordination among Caribbean MPAs
unable to benefit from larger scale marketing itself
SMMA has 'graduated' in the eyes of some funders

National /local

SMMA learnt less from its experience than others
other MPAs learn more from SMMA than the SMMA
not effecting educational change to affect behaviour
insufficient revenue generation from user fees

SWOT

Opportunities

Global/regional

funding for marine matters is available
 fair trade, green economy, sustainable livelihoods
 able to export expertise and best practices
 can serve as a partner in international research
 further diversification of tourism and other products

National /local

can create more jobs
 can support spin off activities in related areas
 can improve environmental health of area
 can attract well-qualified staff due to its status
 act as a community focal body for Soufriere
 catalyst for community development
 enhanced revenue from tourism entrepreneurs
 reduced pressure due to new other MPAs in St Lucia
 SMMA has enhanced land values for taxation income
 more opportunities for staff capacity development
 diversification of livelihoods to include fishers

Threats

Global/regional

climate change and variability
 global financial and economic crisis
 marine pollution from ships and offshore sources
 benchmarks of quality of tourists inappropriate
 invasive species

National /local

greater impacts from increased tourism etc. use
 marine pollution including from land-based sources
 cannot meet standards demanded by clients, users
 political interference and more conflicts
 predominance of need to meet current basic needs
 impacts from natural disasters
 poor land use planning and management

Discussion

- Board members aware of MPA Governance issues
- 5 year Strategic Plan has the green light
- Preliminary SWOT
- Challenges
 - Internal and national transition period

Terms Of Reference

Work in
progress!!

check back soon...

Key learning

- Ecosystem approach to manage SMMA & CAMMA
- Build adaptive capacity and resilience through strategic partnerships (local, regional, international)
- New perspective of concepts
- Theory does not equal reality

References and appendices

References

- Agreement to Manage The Soufriere Marine Management Area (2001)
- An Agreement On Use And Management Of The Coastal Marine Area from Marigot Bay to Anse Mahaut on the West Coast of Saint Lucia.

Appendices

- Workshop Report: Soufriere Marine Management Association (SMMA) directors' workshop on MPA Governance.

Thank You

