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*Proposed areas for inclusion in the SPAW list*  
**ANNOTATED FORMAT FOR PRESENTATION REPORT FOR:**

**Molinière - Beauséjour MPA  
Grenada**

Date when making the proposal : *10/3/14*

**CRITERIA SATISFIED :**

**Ecological criteria**

Representativeness  
Conservation value  
Critical habitats  
Diversity

**Cultural and socio-economic criterias**

Productivity  
Cultural and traditional use  
Socio-economic benefits

**Area name: Molinière - Beauséjour MPA**  
Country: Grenada

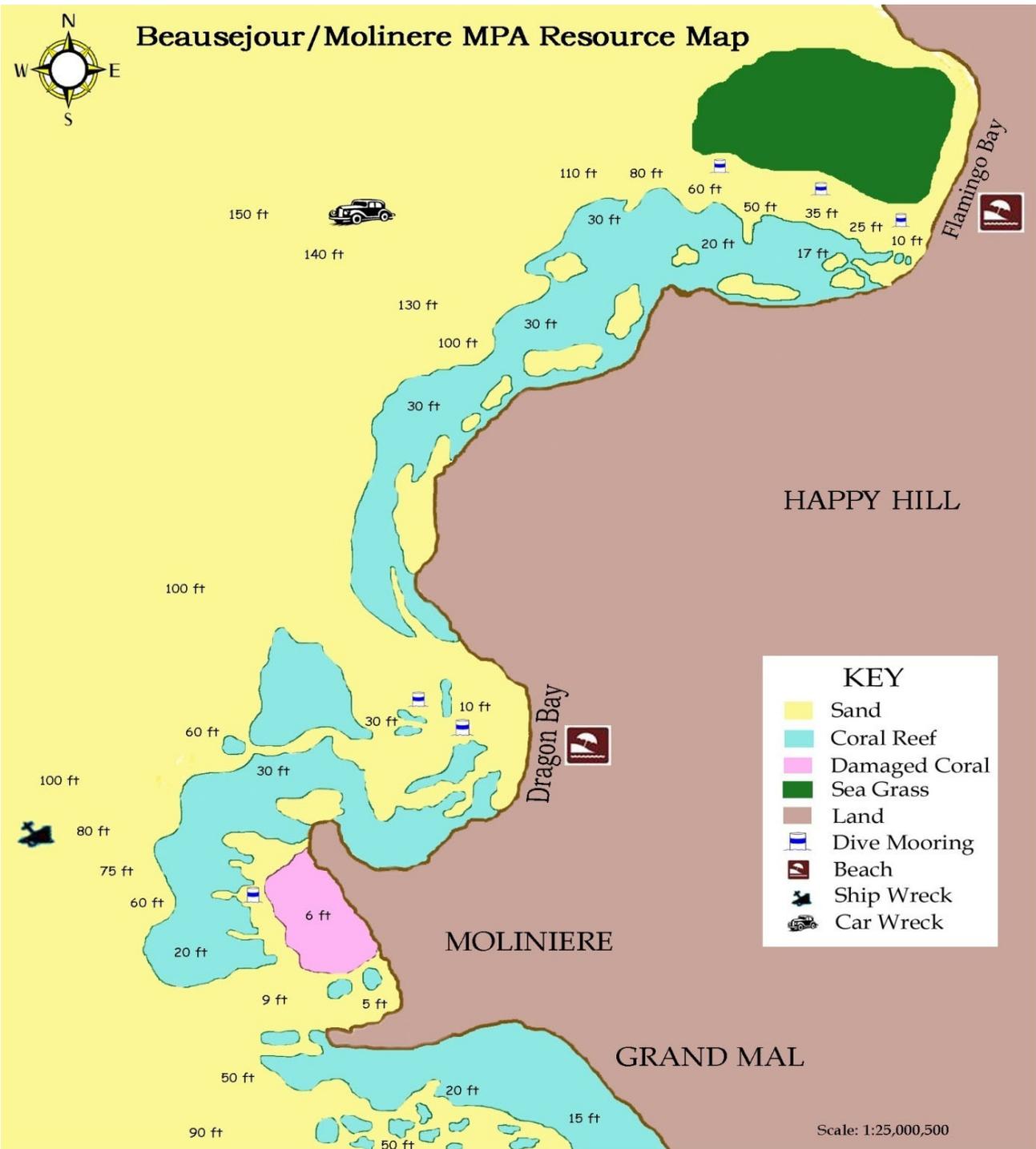
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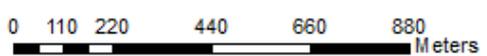
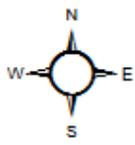
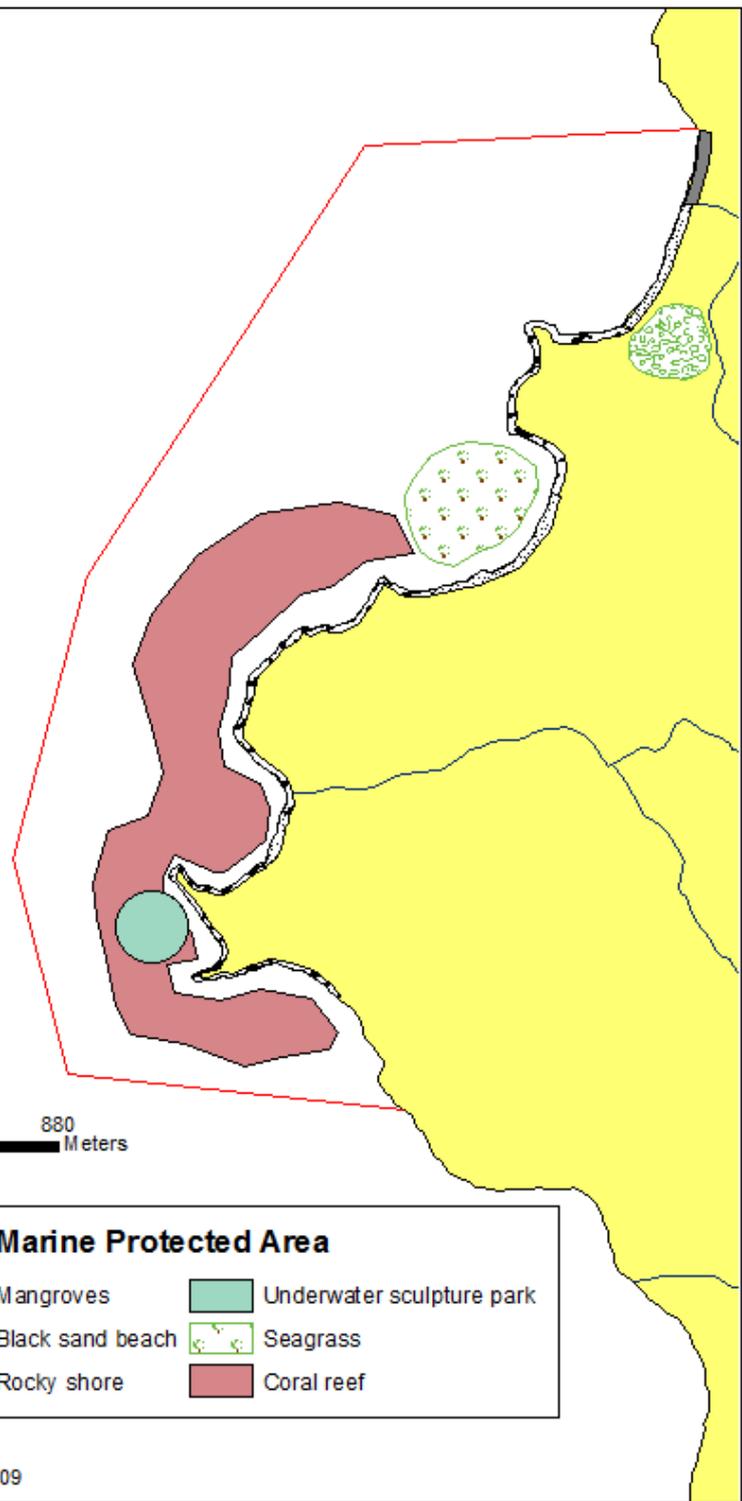
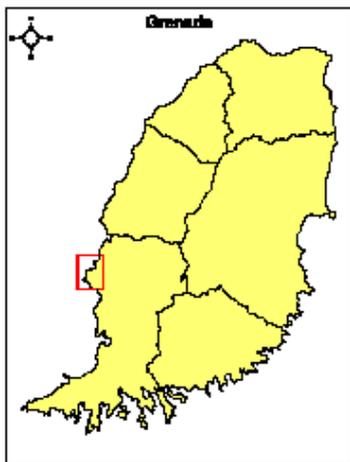


# Beausejour/Molinere MPA Resource Map



KEY	
	Sand
	Coral Reef
	Damaged Coral
	Sea Grass
	Land
	Dive Mooring
	Beach
	Ship Wreck
	Car Wreck

Scale: 1:25,000,500



<b>Moliniere/Beausejour Marine Protected Area</b>		
	Protected area	Mangroves
	River	Seagrass
	Coastal defence	Rocky shore
	Underwater sculpture park	Coral reef
	Black sand beach	

Projection: British West Indies  
 Produced by: Jerry J. Mitchell Dec. 2009

# **SUMMARY**

Chapter 1 - IDENTIFICATION

Chapter 2 - EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Chapter 3 - SITE DESCRIPTION

Chapter 4 - ECOLOGICAL CRITERIA

Chapter 5 - CULTURAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CRITERIA

Chapter 6 - MANAGEMENT

Chapter 7 - MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Chapter 8 - STAKEHOLDERS

Chapter 9 - IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM

Chapter 10 - OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

# **ANNEXED DOCUMENTS**

Management Plan

# Chapter 1. IDENTIFICATION

## **a - Country:**

Grenada

## **b - Name of the area:**

Molinière - Beauséjour MPA

## **c - Administrative region:**

Eastern Caribbean

## **d - Date of establishment:**

12/28/01

## **e - If different, date of legal declaration:**

not specified

## **f - Geographic location**

*Longitude X:* -61.76239

*Latitude Y:* 12.085653

## **g - Size:**

0 sq. km

## **h - Contacts**

*Contact address:* Fisheries Division, Melville Street, St. George's, Grenada

*Website:*

*Email address:* rolandbaldeo@gmail.com

## **i - Marine ecoregion**

64. Eastern Caribbean

## **Comment, optional**

none

# Chapter 2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**Present briefly the proposed area and its principal characteristics, and specify the objectives that motivated its creation :**

The Molinière Reef was identified as a priority for the establishment of a “protected seascape” as the site was considered to hold the finest reefs in Grenada. The site was given priority for the protection of representative samples of Grenada ecosystems, namely large areas of coral reef, littoral woodland, and cactus scrub, and medium to small area of seagrass bed. The MPA also includes some of the best reefs on Grenada that are home to a wide diversity of life forms .

The management objectives for the protection of the areas are to protect and maintain the Molinière Bay ecosystem and its outstanding natural features and to provide opportunities for recreation, interpretation, research, environmental education and protection of over-exploited fish, lobster, and coral.

**Explain why the proposed area should be proposed for inclusion in the SPAW list**

The Molinière Beausejour MPA (MBMPA) is one of the three legally established MPAs within Grenada Network of Marine Protected Areas (GMPA). The MBMPA contains habitats and ecosystems (i.e. Mangroves, seagrass beds and coral reefs) that are critical to the survival and recovery of endangered and threatened species such as sea turtles (i.e. *C. mydas*, *E. Imbricata* & *D. Coriacea*), invertebrates (e.g. *S. gigas*), corals and migratory birds. The protection of this area contributes to the conservation of the species of flora and fauna present in it, either as permanent residents, or during some life cycle stages, with the objective of preserving them as functioning members of their ecological communities, and preventing them from becoming threatened or endangered.

The protection of the MBMPA is intended to help conserve, maintain or restore natural processes that contribute to increasing the abundance of marine resources and ecosystems. The health of these resources would consequently provide a base for the tourism sector and harvestable stocks available for fishers and fishing communities to sustainably utilize.

**According to you, to which Criteria it conforms (Guidelines and Criteria B Paragraph 2)**

Representativeness  
Conservation value  
Critical habitats  
Diversity

**Cultural and socio-economic criterias**

Productivity  
Cultural and traditional use  
Socio-economic benefits

# Chapter 3. SITE DESCRIPTION

## a - General features of the site

**Terrestrial surface under sovereignty, excluding wetlands:**

*0 sq. km*

**Wetland surface:**

*0 ha*

**Marine surface:**

*0 sq. km*

## b - Physical features

**Brief description of the main physical characteristics in the area:**

The Molinière-Beauséjour MPA coastline may be described as rocky shores and cliffs intermixed with natural sandy beaches in each of the four (4) bays within the MPA. There are white sand beaches in Flamingo Bay, Dragon Bay and at the southern end of Molinière Point and a black sand beach in Beauséjour Bay. The coastal land that form the landward boundaries of the MPA are dominated by littoral woodlands and cactus scrubs.

**Topography:**

The MPA coastline is dominated by rocky shores, cliffs and white and black sand beaches.

**Bathymetry:**

The MBMPA is on the west coast of the island where there is a narrow continental shelf and deep water is found close to the shore in comparison to the south and east coasts which possess an extensive shelf. Depths recorded in the MPA range from 15 feet (4.5 m) in the southern part of the reef to 85 feet (26 m) at the outer edge of the reef in Flamingo Bay.

**Underwater formations:**

Coral Reefs with spur and groove formations are the major underwater features within the MPA.

## c - Biological features

### Habitats

**Brief description of dominant and particular habitats (marine and terrestrial)\*: List here the habitats and ecosystems that are representative and/or of importance for the WCR (i.e. mangroves, coral reefs, etc):**

#### Coral Reefs:

There are roughly 0.4 square km for the reef surface within the Molinière-Beauséjour MPA that extends from Molinière Point to the southern part of Flamingo Bay in the north. The Molinière Reef consist of a series of fringing coral reefs and sea fans beds.

#### Seagrass Bed

There is a signifcant seagrass bed on the northern side of Flamingo Bay. The seagrass bed is domintade by *Thalassia testudinum* and *Syringodium filiforme*.

#### Mangroves

A small mangrove is located in Beauséjour, behind the beach berm, the system is dominated by *Laguncularia racemosa* but scattered *Avicennia germinans* were observed. A deep pool occurs within the center of the system and are home to various marine and fresh water species as well as birds.

#### Detail for each habitat/ecosystem the area it covers:

<i>Marine / coastal ecosystem categories</i> <b>Detail for each habitat / ecosystem the area covers</b>	Size (estimate)		Description and comments
	unit	Area covered	
<i>Mangroves</i>			
Beausejour Mangroves	ha	not given	This is a small basin-type mangrove system protected from coastal storms from a high beach front formation. It is dominated by <i>Laguncularia racemosa</i> with scattered <i>Avicennia germinans</i> . A deep pool occurs within the center of the system, collecting freshwater. The central lagoon is home to several freshwater and a few marine species that are tolerant of low salinity conditions, including

			needlefish (Belonidae), schoolmaster snapper ( <i>Lutjanus apodus</i> ) and mojarra ( <i>Eucinostomus</i> sp.).
<i>Coral reefs</i>			
Moliniere Beausejour Reef Complex	ha	40	The reef extends from Molinière Point to the southern part of Beausejour Bay in the north.
<i>Sea grass beds</i>			
Moliniere Beausejour Seagrass Beds	ha	not given	Seagrass beds dominated by an exotic invasive species, <i>Halophila stipulate</i> but includes <i>Thalassia testudinum</i> and <i>syringodium filiforme</i> and found in Flamingo Bay, Dragon Bay and Beauséjour Bay at depths over 10 m.
<i>Rocks</i>			
Moliniere Beausejour Rocky Shores	ha	not given	The shoreline of the headlands that separate the three major beaches within the MPA are lined by rocks. These rocks form the primary habitat for large quantities of marine and intertidal organisms.
<i>Sand cover</i>			
Moliniere Beausejour MPA Beaches	ha	not given	There are three main beaches with the MBMPA, Beausejour Bay, Flamingo Bay and Dragons bay. The beaches at Dragons and Flamingo Bays are white sand while the beach at Beausejour Bays is a black sand (basalt) beach
Terrestrial ecosystems	Size (estimate)		
	unit	Area covered	

## Flora

### Brief description of the main plant assemblages significant or particular in the area:

The coastal land that form the Moliniere Beausejour Marine Protected Area is cover primarily by littoral woodland and cactus shrubbs.

### List of plant species within the site that are in SPAW Annex I

List of species in SPAW annex I	Estimate of population size	Comments if any

### List of plant species within the site that are in SPAW Annex III

List of species in SPAW annex III	Estimate of population size	Comments if any
Combretaceae: <i>Conocarpus erectus</i>	not given	
Compositae : <i>Laguncularia racemosa</i>	not given	
Cymodoceaceae: <i>Syringodium filiforme</i>	not given	
Hydrocharitaceae: <i>Thalassia testudinum</i>	not given	
Rhizophoraceae: <i>Rhizophora mangle</i>	not given	

**List of plant species within the site that are in the IUCN Red List. UICN red list :**  
<http://www.iucnredlist.org/apps/redlist/search> You will specify the IUCN Status (CR:critically endangered; EN:endangered; VU:vulnerable).

List of species in IUCN red list that are present in your site	IUCN Status	Estimate of population size	Comments if any
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**List of plant species within the site that are in the national list of protected species**

List of species in the national list of protected species that are present in your site	Estimate of population size	Comments if any
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**Fauna**

**Brief descript° of the main fauna populations and/or those of particular importance present (resident or migratory) in the area:**

There are a number of improtant marine and terrestrial species that are protected within the MPA. These include all species of marine turtle, all species of corals and all species of invertebrates.

**List of animal species within the site that are in SPAW Annex II**

List of species in SPAW annex II	Estimate of population size	Comments if any
Reptiles: Chelonia mydas	not given	
Reptiles: Eretmochelys imbricata	not given	
Reptiles: Dermochelys coriacea	not given	

**List of animal species within the site that are in SPAW Annex III**

List of species in SPAW annex III	Estimate of population size	Comments if any
Hydrozoa: Milleporidae	not given	
Anthozoa : Antipatharia	not given	
Anthozoa : Gorgonacea	not given	
Anthozoa : Scleractinia	not given	
Molluscs: Strombus gigas	not given	
Crustaceans: Panulirus argus	not given	
Reptiles: Boa constrictor	not given	
Reptiles: Iguana iguana	not given	

**List of animal species within the site that are in the IUCN Red List. IUCN Red List :**  
<http://www.iucnredlist.org/apps/redlist/search> You will specify the IUCN Status (CR:critically endangered; EN:endangered; VU:vulnerable).

List of species in IUCN red list that are present in your site	IUCN Status	Estimate of population size	Comments if any
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## List of animal species within the site that are in the national list of protected species

List of species in the national list of protected species that are present in your site	Estimate of population size	Comments if any
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## d - Human population and current activities

**Inhabitants inside the area or in the zone of potential direct impact on the protected area:**

	Inside the area		In the zone of potential direct impact	
	Permanent	Seasonal	Permanent	Seasonal
Inhabitants	1577	not given	1763	not given

### Comments about the previous table:

The numbers inside the MPA are the total number of resident from within the communities of Beausehour, Moliniere & Happy Hill. The numbers for the potential direct impact zone are the residents of Grand Mall, Mt. Moritz & Brizan. The numbers were taken from the 2010 national census for Grenada.

### Description of population, current human uses and development:

The settlements bordering the MPA are Molinière, Beauséjour and Happy Hill the largest one. Grand Mal and Mt. Moritz are also important settlements. Housing is mostly sparsely scattered along the main and secondary roads and there are no clear boundaries between settlements.

Activities	Current human uses	Possible development	Description / comments, if any
Tourism	very important	stable	
Fishing	limited	decrease	
Agriculture	limited	stable	
Industry	unknown	unknown	
Forestry	limited	stable	
Others	not specified	not specified	

## e - Other relevant features

## f - Impacts and threats affecting the area

**Impacts and threats *within* the area**

Impact and threats	level	Evolution In the	Evolution In the	Species affected	Habitats affected	Description / comments
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		short term	long term			
Exploitation of natural resources: Fishing	significant	decrease	stable		Coral Reefs & Seagrass Beds	There is tradition fishing methods (i.e. beach seine and Hand-line fishing from the rocks) that are allowed in designated fishing zones within the MPA.
Exploitation of natural resources: Agriculture	limited	stable	decrease		Coral Reefs & Seagrass Beds	There are small scale farming occurring in the communities that border the MPA and there are sedimentation and eutrophication from clear cutting and improper application of fertilizer.
Exploitation of natural resources: Tourism	significant	decrease	decrease		Coral Reef & Seagrass Beds	The area is heavily utilized by tour operates for diving, snorkeling and excursions. The divers and snorkels, if not adequately supervised or due to weather condition (i.e. strong current/surges) sometimes come into contact with the seafloor and break or damage corals etc.
Exploitation of natural resources: Industry	limited	unknown	unknown			There are no industries that currently exist with the boundaries of the MPA.
Exploitation of natural resources: Forest products	limited	unknown	unknown		Coral Reefs	There is small scale extraction of wood from the lands within the MPA primarily for use as fuel.
Increased population	limited	stable	stable		Coral Reef	The is a relatively low population within the boundaries of the MPA; however, there are issue with solid waste disposal.
Invasive alien species	significant	increase	unknown		Coral Reefs & Seagrass Beds	There are invasive fish (Pterois volitans) and seagrass (Halophila stipulate) the MPA. Both of these species post a significant threat to the native species within the coral reef and seagrass beds.
Pollution	limited	unknown	unknown			There are issue of improper

						solid waste disposal.
Other	limited	not specified	not specified			N/A

### Impacts and threats *around* the area

Impact and threats	Level	Evolution In the short term	Evolution In the long term	Species affected	Habitats affected	Description / comments
Exploitation of natural resources: Fishing	significant	stable	stable		Coral Reefs & Seagrass Beds	The communities adjacent to the MPA are largely dependent on fishing as their primary source of income. The reefs complexes close to the MPA are heavily utilized by spear fishers and hand-liners targeting reef species.
Exploitation of natural resources: Agriculture	very important	decrease	decrease		Coral Reef & Seagrass Beds	The communities that are adjacent to the MPA and within the Catchment area of the two rivers that empties into the MPA are some of the most important farming communities on the island. The are significant eutrophication of the rivers and as a result the MPA due to improper fertilizer application on these farms. There are also improper land-use practices such as clear cutting that result in significant siltation issues on the reefs and other marine habitats.
Exploitation of natural resources: Tourism	significant	stable	decrease		Coral Reefs	The national cruise ship port is within 5km of the MPA therefore it is anticipated that the visitation to the area would increase in coming years as the profile of the mPA continues to grow.
Exploitation of natural resources: Industry	limited	unknown	unknown			There are two large fuel depots with 2km of the MPA. There are no impact on the MPA currently; however, in the event of a spill, there could be significant impacts to the natural resources within the MPA.

Exploitation of natural resources: Forest products	limited	unknown	unknown			Similar to within the MPA, there is limited extraction of wood by member of the community for utilization as fuel. In instances of clear cutting, there are risk of sediment of marine habitats.
Increased population	limited	stable	stable		Coral Reefs	The population within the communities adjacent to the MPA are the highest on the Island; however, the population is relatively stable. There are issues with improper solid waste disposal and potential impact from septic tank leeching.
Invasive alien species	very important	increase	unknown		Coral reef & Seagrass beds.	There are invasive fish (Pterois volitans) and seagrass (Halophila stipulate) the MPA. Both of these species post a significant threat to the native species within the coral reef and seagrass beds.
Pollution	significant	unknown	unknown			There are issues of solid and industrial waste (e.g. motor oil etc) entering the MPA from improper disposal of this products into the rivers that empties into or just outside the MPA. There is also a untreated sewage outfall within 5km of the MPA. The sewage is transported into the MPA on some occasions based on prevailing currents.
Other	limited	not specified	not specified			N/A

## h - Information and knowledge

### Information and knowledge available

The area that is now part of the Moliniere Beausejour Marine Protected Area has historically been well known for its healthy reefs and high biodiversity anecdotally. Historically, there was limited local capacity to empirically document the resources that existed within the area; therefore, what is documented about the area was done primarily by visiting researchers and consultant. However, since the establishment on the area as a MPA, there has been a move to collect empirical data on the resources within the MPA. That is, what is within the MPA?; how much of it is there? and what is

the status of the resources?. This is intended to provide a sound scientific basis for the adaptive management process of the MPA.

**List of the main publications**

Title	Author	Year	Editor / review
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**Briefly indicate in the chart if any regular monitoring is performed and for what groups/species**

Species / group monitored (give the scientific name)	Frequency of monitoring (annual / biannual / etc...)	Comments (In particular, you can describe here the monitoring methods that are used)
Coral Reef Monitoring	annually since 2011	There has been monitoring of key fish, coral and invertebrate indicator species of general coral health utilizing the internationally recognized Reef Check Coral Reef Monitoring methodology. Surveys are conducted by a trained team of surveyors during a week of monitoring annually.
Coral Reef Monitoring	Annually	The general reef surveys which includes abundance and biomass of fish and recruitment and live coral cover of coral is conducted using a modified Atlantic and Gulf Rapid Reef Assessment (AGRRA) methodology at sites within and outside the MPA .

## Chapter 4. ECOLOGICAL CRITERIA

*(Guidelines and Criteria Section B/ Ecological Criteria) Nominated areas must conform to at least one of the eight ecological criteria. Describe how the nominated site satisfies one or more of the following criteria. (Attach in Annex any relevant supporting documents.)*

**Representativeness:**

The MPA is a typical example of a spur and groove coral system that are found around the country of Grenada. The area includes a small mangrove system, seagrass beds and coral reefs which allows marine species to utilize these critical habitats throughout their different life stages.

**Conservation value:**

The MPA protects and conserves all reef species within its boundaries via gear restrictions and managed access. The removal of any species of invertebrates is strictly prohibited. Small pelagics are removed only by beach seines in designated areas. Reef fish can only be removed by fishing from the rocks (i.e. traditional fishing method).

**Critical habitats:**

The MPA consists of three major beaches (Flamingo Bay, Beausejour Bay and Dragons Bay) that are utilized for nesting by threatened and/or endangered species of marine turtle (i.e. *D. coriacea*, *E. Imbricata* & *C. mydas*). The Coral reefs also provides critical habitats for threatenens and/or endangered species of corals and invertebrates (e.g. *S. gigas*)

### **Diversity:**

The MPA is home to a wide variety of marine species including fish, corals and turtles that are endangered.

## **Chapter 5. CULTURAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CRITERIA**

*(Guidelines and Criteria Section B / Cultural and Socio-Economic Criteria) Nominated Areas must conform, where applicable, to at least one of the three Cultural and Socio-Economic Criteria. If applicable, describe how the nominated site satisfies one or more of the following three Criteria (Attach in Annex any specific and relevant documents in support of these criteria).*

### **Productivity:**

The coral reef systems within the MPA is one of the most diverse and abundant economically important reef fish and invertebrates (e.g. lobsters, crabs & conch) around the island. The protection of these species within the MPA would allow them to get larger and produce more eggs to supply areas that are being fished. This would allow for a constant replenishment of the areas that are being fished; thereby, providing a sustainable source of income to the families that depend on fishing.

### **Cultural and traditional use:**

The reefs within the boundries of the MPA has been traditionally fished from the rocks using pole and line as a subsistence activity. To foster the traditional value of the area, this is the only fishing method that is still allowed under the supervision of the MPA rangers.

### **Socio-economic benefits:**

The MPA is utilized by the subsistence fishers that utilize tradional fishing methods (i.e. pole and line form the rocks and beach seine) to extract various target species. These fishers catch fish for their own household use and the excess they sell within their community.

There are also a small group of young men from the communities that are adajacent to the MPA that generate a living from tourism within the MPA. These tour operators charge a fee to visitors to take them snorkeling on the reefs or at the worlds first underwater sculpture park.

# Chapter 6. MANAGEMENT

## **a - Legal and policy framework (attach in Annex a copy of original texts, and indicate, if possible, the IUCN status)**

### **National status of your protected area:**

The MPA is legally gazetted and enshrined in the Laws of Grenada

### **IUCN status (please tick the appropriate column if you know the IUCN category of your PA):**

II

## **b - Management structure, authority**

The Fisheries Division is the agency with responsibility for MPA; however, MPAs are managed through a series of arrangement with various committee and boards.

## **c - Functional management body (with the authority and means to implement the framework)**

### **Description of the management authority**

There are three levels of management within the Grenada System of MPAs. The highest level of management is that of the National MPA Committee which comprises representatives from primary stakeholder groups and all relevant governmental ministries. The National MPA Committee is responsible for establishing the general policies for all MPAs within Grenada. The second level of management is the MPA board. Each MPA has its own board of directors which includes representative of key stakeholder groups that operate within that MPA and relevant Government Departments/Ministries. Representatives from the stakeholder groups dominate the voting pool. The board of directors are responsible for establishing the goal and objectives of the MPA. The lowest level of management is the management committee which includes the MPA manager and senior MPA staff that are responsible for implementing management directives set forward from the MPA board on the ground in the MPA.

### **Means to implement the framework**

The MPA receives a government subvention that is utilized to cover all recurring cost (i.e. fuel, maintenance, wages and infrastructure) and grant funds are used to implement project (e.g. livelihood, education and training).

**d - Objectives (clarify whether prioritized or of equal importance)**

Objective	Top priority	Comment
Preservation of species and genetic diversity	Yes	
Maintenance of environmental services	Yes	
Sustainable use of resources from natural ecosystems	Yes	
Wilderness protection	No	Secondary Importance
Maintenance of cultural and traditional attributes	No	Secondary Importance

**e - Brief description of management plan (attach in Annex a copy of the plan)**

The MPA management plan is divided into two sections the first section provides an overview of the ecological and physical characteristics on the MPA along with the status of marine and terrestrial resources. The second section outlines strategies that should be implemented in order to effectively and efficiently achieve the expressed goals and objectives of the MPA.

**Management plan - date of publication**

: 1/8/10

**Management plan duration**

: 5

**Date of Review planned**

: 1/8/15

**f - Clarify if some species/habitats listed in section III are the subject of more management/recovery/protection measures than others**

**Habitats**

Marine / coastal / terrestrial ecosystems	Management measures	Protection measures	Recovery measures	Comments/description of measures
Mangroves	yes	no	no	
Coral	yes	yes	yes	
Sea grass beds	yes	yes	no	
Wetlands	yes	yes	no	
Forests	yes	yes	no	
Others	no	no	no	

## Flora

Species from SPAW Annex 3 present in your area	Management measures	Protection measures	Recovery measures	Comments/description of measures
Combretaceae: Conocarpus erectus	yes	yes	no	
Compositae : Laguncularia racemosa	yes	yes	no	
Cymodoceaceae: Syringodium filiforme	yes	yes	no	
Hydrocharitaceae: Thalassia testudinum	yes	yes	no	
Rhizophoraceae: Rhizophora mangle	yes	yes	no	

## Fauna

Species from SPAW Annex 2 present in your area	Management measures	Protection measures	Recovery measures	Comments/description of measures
Reptiles: Chelonia mydas	yes	yes	no	
Reptiles: Eretmochelys imbricata	yes	yes	no	
Reptiles: Dermochelys coriacea	yes	yes	yes	
Species from SPAW Annex 3 present in your area	Management measures	Protection measures	Recovery measures	Comments/description of measures
Hydrozoa: Milleporidae	yes	yes	no	
Anthozoa : Antipatharia	yes	yes	no	
Anthozoa : Gorgonacea	yes	yes	no	
Anthozoa : Scleractinia	yes	yes	no	
Molluscs: Strombus gigas	yes	yes	no	
Crustaceans: Panulirus argus	yes	yes	no	
Reptiles: Boa constrictor	yes	yes	no	
Reptiles: Iguana iguana	yes	yes	no	

### **g - Describe how the protected area is integrated within the country's larger planning framework (if applicable)**

The MPA is one of the three legally designated MPAs with the Grenada Network of MPAs, it was established because of the importance of the coral reef system within its boundaries. The MPA is a critically important source and sink for coral and fish eggs to and from other areas.

### **h - Zoning, if applicable, and the basic regulations applied to the zones (attach in Annex a copy of the zoning map)**

Name	Basic regulation applied to the zone

Fishing Priority Area	No spearfishing and motorized water sports allowed in the area
Marine Park	No commercial fishing, line fishing, spearfishing, seine fishing, live bait sacks or motorized water sports allowed in the that zone
Recreation Area	No commercial fishing or motorized water sports allowed in that zone.
Yacht Mooring Area	No commercial fishing, line fishing, spearfishing, seine fishing, live bait sacks or motorized water sports within this zone.
Rocky Shores	No commercial fishing is allowed within this zone.

## **i - Enforcement measures and policies**

The MPA is patrolled by a team of five (5) rangers seven day per week for twelve (12) hours (i.e. 6 am to 6pm). The rangers are the primary means of enforcement and interpretation. They have the powers of arrest and are responsible for collecting user fees and ensuring that all the rule of the MPA are adhered to.

## **j - International status and dates of designation (e.g. Biosphere Reserve, Ramsar Site, Significant Bird Area, etc.)**

International status		Date of designation
Biosphere reserve	no	
Ramsar site	no	
Significant bird area	no	
World heritage site (UNESCO)	no	
Others:	no	

## **k - Site's contribution to local sustainable development measures or related plans**

not specified

## **l - Available management resources for the area**

Ressources		How many/how much	Comments/description
Human ressources	Permanent staff	5	
	Volunteers	2	
	Partners	5	
Physical ressources	Equipments	2 Boats 1 Pickup Truck 7 Set of SCUBA Gear Dive Compressor 3 GPS Units 6 VHF Radios 3 Cameras	
	Infrastructures	MPA Office Building 20 Yacht Moorings 20 Day Tour Moorings 15 MPA Demarcation Buoys	
Financial ressources	Present sources of funding	GIZ GEF	
	Sources expected in		

	the future		
	Annual budget (USD)	100000	

**Conclusion Describe how the management framework outlined above is adequate to achieve the ecological and socio-economic objectives that were established for the site (Guidelines and Criteria Section C/V).**

The MPA is management team at the site level consist of five rangers, a commuication specialist, a marine biologist, project specialist and the national MPA coordinator who fills the role of the operations manager. The current MPA staff possess the necessary capacity to adequately and effectively achieve all the ecological and socioeconomic objectives of the MPA.

## Chapter 7. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

**In general, describe how the nominated site addresses monitoring and evaluation**

The MPA has a marine biologist on staff that is responsible for conducting all the biophysical monitoring of critical habitat and species within the MPA. There is also an ongoing socioeconomic monitoring program that utilizes Caribbean SocMon as it monitoring protocol.

**What indicators are used to evaluate management effectiveness and conservation success, and the impact of the management plan on the local communities**

Indicators by category	Comments
<i>Evaluation of management effectiveness</i>	
How is My MPA Doing	This is a scorecard that is completed biannually by the board of directors to determine how effective the management interventions were in helping to achieve the goals and objectives of the MPA.
<i>Evaluation of conservation measures on the status of species populations within and around protected area</i>	
Reef Check	Looks at abundance and size classes of fish and other key indicator species.
Modified AGRRA	looks at the abundance of fish and invertebrates on the coral reef (i.e. live coral cover).
<i>Evaluation of conservation measures on the status of habitats within and around the protected area</i>	
AGRRA & Reef Check	These methodologies assess the status of the coral reef system within the MPA.
<i>Evaluation of conservation measures on the status of ecological processes within and around the protected area</i>	
Reef Check	Looks at the overall health of the entire coral reef eco-system
Modified	Coral reef survey that provides an overview of the health of the coral reef system.

AGRRA	
<i>Evaluation of the impact of the management plan on the local communities</i>	
Caribbean SocMon	This is a socioeconomic monitoring protocol that is utilized to assess the impact of the MPA on the livelihoods of adjacent communities

## Chapter 8. STAKEHOLDERS

**Describe how the nominated site involves stakeholders and local communities in designation and management, and specify specific coordination measures or mechanisms currently in place**

Stackeholders involvement	Involvement	Description of involvement	Specific coordination measures	Comments (if any)
Institutions	yes	Institutions such as the local University (SGU) has a seat on the National MPA Committee and the MPA Board of Directors	MPA Committee Member MPA Board of Directors	
Public	yes	The general public are consulted via mandatory formal hearing before any policy changes are implemented.	their opinions direct the goals and objectives of the MPA	
Decision-makers	yes	Decision makers are the ones that ultimately goes to parliament and enact the legislation that governs the MPAs		
Economic-sectors	yes	The private sector has several seats on the MPA Board of Directors		These are primarily stakeholders that operate a business within the boundaries of the MPA (i.e. Dive Operators, Hotels, Yacht Companies)
Local communities	yes	The local Communities adjacent to the MPA has a seat on the MPA Board of Director		
Others	no	They are represented on the MPA Board of Directors.		Local NGOs

# Chapter 9. IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM

**Describe the mechanisms and programmes that are in place in regard to each of the following management tools in the nominated site (fill only the fields that are relevant for your site)**

Management tools	Existing	Mechanisms and programmes in place	Comments (if any)
Public awareness, education, and information dissemination programmes	yes	The MPA has a suite of printed literature about several aspects of the MPA for specific target audiences (e.g. schools, yachting, general public etc.). The MPA also conduct open-air community meeting and informations session. MPA staff do school presentations.	
Capacity building of staff and management	yes	The MPA has management effectiveness workshops for the board of directors and continuous local, regional and international training for staff (i.e. rangers & Biologist)	
Research, data storage, and analysis	yes	The MPA conduct monitoring and research on the status of species and habitats. This data is the entered and stored in an electronic database that allows for easy retrieval and analysis.	
Surveillance and enforcement	yes	The MPA has 5 full-time rangers that conduct enforcement and surveillance of the MPA during the daylight hours of the day (i.e 6am to 6 pm). They also conduct random patrols during the night.	
Participation of exterior users	yes	volunteers are encouraged to participate in all activities of the MPA. They are provided with the necessary training and equipped for the relevant activity.	
Alternative and sustainable livelihoods	yes	The MPA has secured funding for the development of alternative/supplemental livelihood project for fishers and the communities that have been affected by the establishment of the MPA.	
Adaptative management	yes	The MPAhas as its primary tenant the concept of adaptive management. The MPA's monitoring and evaluation process is designed to provide a scientific basis for the adaptive management of the area.	

# Chapter 10. OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

## Contact addresses

	Name	Position	Contact address	Email address
who is submitting the proposal (national focal point)	BALDEO Roland	MPA Coordinator		rolandbaldeo@gmail.com
who prepared the report (manager)	Baldeo Roland	Manager / MPA Coordinator	Fisheries Division, Melville Street, St. George's, Grenada	rolandbaldeo@gmail.com

## Date when making the proposal

: 10/3/14

## List of annexed documents

Name	Description	Category	
Management Plan		Management plan	<a href="#">View</a>