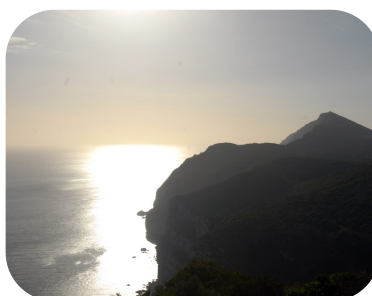# MAIA

Marine protected areas in the Atlantic arc

MAIA – MPA visit:
Natural Park of Arrábida

**MAIA – Visita AMP:
Parque Natural da Arrábida**

MAIA – MPA visit
10th November 2010

Sesimbra, Portugal

MPA Visit

[Miguel Henriques, ICNB]

10 November 2010

ICN❀B

Instituto da Conservação da Natureza e da Biodiversidade, I.P.

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Natural Park of Arrábida   Parque Natural da Arrábida

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Workshop's organizer(s): Parque Natural da Arrábida

[Acknowledgment:]   For bus facillities and photographer, Câmara Municipal
                          de Sesimbra

[Photos credits:]   Rui João Rodrigues except for flora macro photos by
                          Fernando Carqueijeiro

Contents

1. Schedule

09:30 Departure from the Sesimbra harbor

10:00 Onboard on catamaran "O Esperança" (sailing ship) for trip in the marine area of the Park

13:00 Stop at a protected bay for lunch and swim

14:00 Arrival at Setúbal city after leaving the natural park

14:30 Start bus trip back to Sesimbra throw the terrestrial area of the park

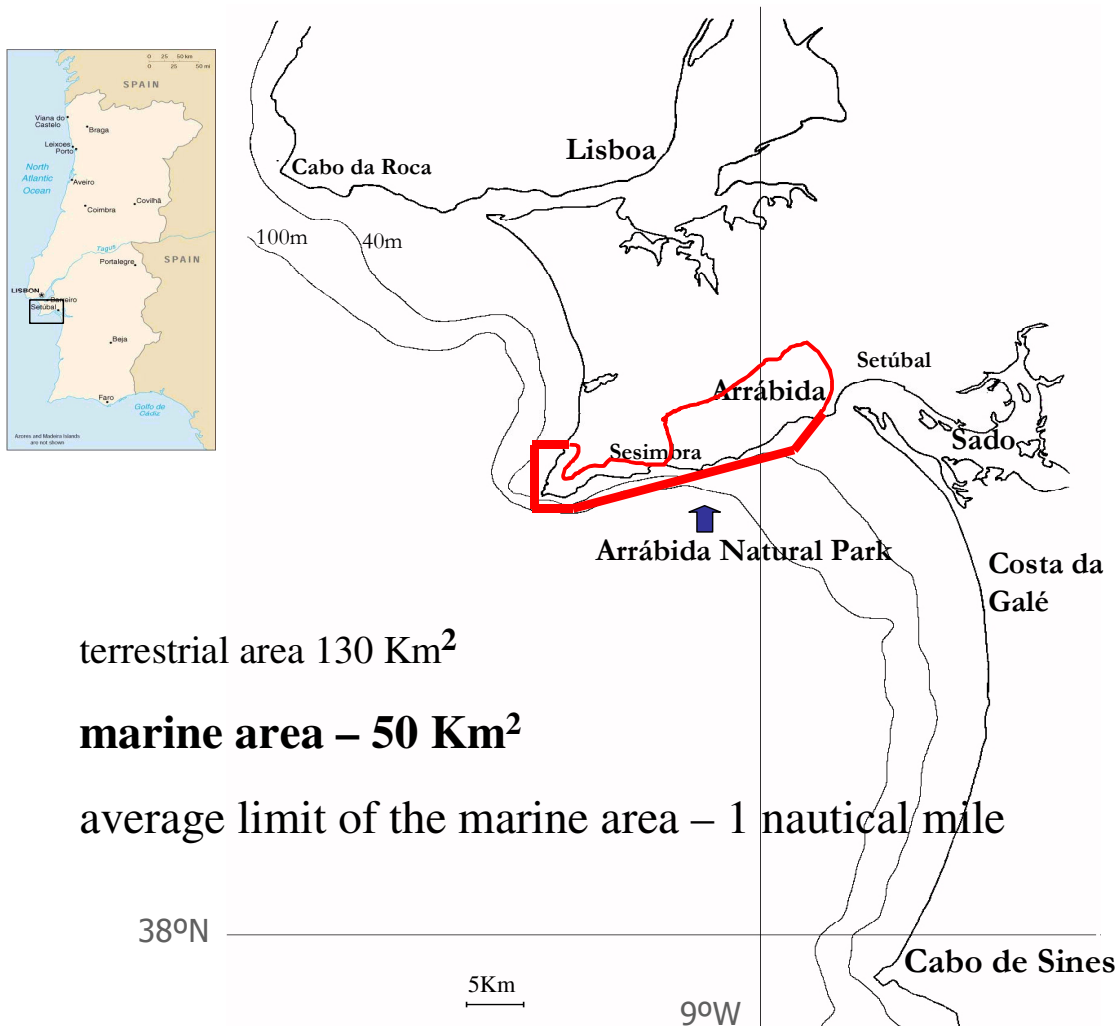15:30 Short walk to see natural vegetation and coastal cliffs

17:00 Arrival at Sesimbra, end of the trip

2. Location and general information

November 10, the day between the MAIA workshop on *MPA monitoring strategies* and the general project steering meeting, representatives of all MAIA partners meet at Sesimbra to visit the Natural Park of Arrábida, one of the pilot sites of the project.

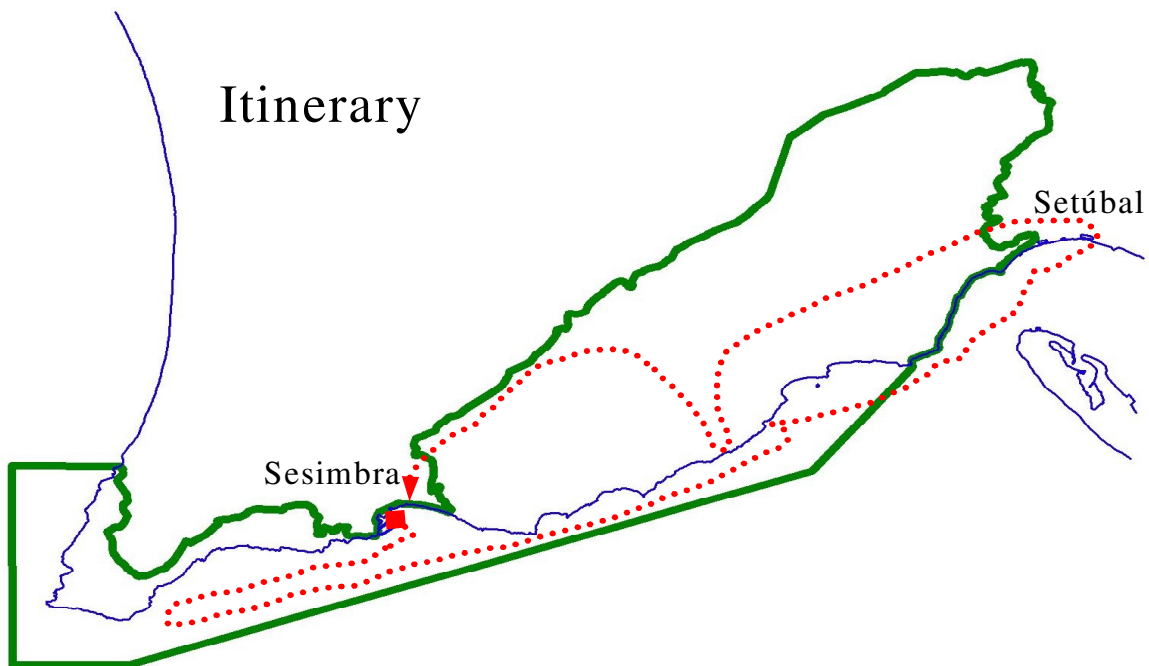Included in **WP2 - Developing common monitoring strategies, sub-task 2.3 Knowledge transfer**, visit to different MPA across the MAIA project is one of the ways adopted in the project to bring together the different partners, mpa's realities and stakeholders.

Arrábida Natural Park - Marine Park Prof. Luiz Saldanha

terrestrial area 130 Km^2

marine area – 50 Km^2

average limit of the marine area – 1 nautical mile

SESIMBRA

A piscatory village located in the central area of the natural Park. Apart from the most ancient fishing activity, tourism and leisure activities, special the nautical related one, are growing every day. The place become the most important spot for Scuba diving in the country.

3. Sesimbra Harbor

Sesimbra harbor, right in the central area of the Park, includes several facilities for commercial fishing fleet and recreational boat marina. The fishing fleet includes 70 local ships that operate inside the marine park and several dozens of coastal vessels that fish outside de area, to several miles.

4. The marine Park

The area where presented during a half day boat trip. The major topics explored where:

1. The area has been classified as Marine Park in 1998 following the terrestrial protection from 1976. Only by 2005 the management plan (zonation and regulation) became a reality. It follows the preservation and the restoration of the marine environment.

2. Area with very high levels of biodiversity

3. The richness of the area are linked to the very diverse set of marine environments, being of special importance the very sheltered coast

4. The area have supported very important fisheries, but in the present days it shows signs of serious perturbation

Aspects of the coastline

The fishing vessels

Marine Park fishing fleet includes near 70 vessels under 7 mts. long, About half of these are less than 4 mts. long and fish exclusively with lines (mainly jigs for cephalopods). The remaining ones, operates with nets and traps.

Fishing activity were observed, characterised and discussed across it diversity:

Most important and common activities:

Longline (fish catch)

Hand line with cephalopod jigs (cuttlefish/squid catch)

Traps (octopus/crustaceans and fish by-catch)

Gill nets (fish catch)

Trammel nets (fish and cuttlefish)

Not-Allowed

Trawl (any kind)

Hand catch

Ships over 7 metres

Ships not especially licensed to the marine park

Spear fishing

5. The terrestrial area

In the afternoon, all trip back to Sesimbra where made inside the park. The very undulating roads across the mountains allow to see the diversity of man-used landscape from rural settlements to complete wilderness forests. Flora and vegetation values where shown as the major aspects beyond the designation and the protection of the natural park of Arrábida. The very particular shape and orientation of coastline, where observed as the main determinant of the adjacent marine area.

MAIA

Marine protected areas in the Atlantic arc

Desenvolver uma rede de áreas marinhas protegidas no arco atlântico

O projecto de cooperação europeia MAIA tem como objective a constituição de uma **rede de gestores** de AMP. Esta rede humana, **força de proposta** numa escala internacional em matérias de designação, de governância, de gestão e dedicado, trabalhará no desenvolvimento de uma **rede de áreas marinhas protegidas** que seja representativa, coerente, eficaz e aceite no arco atlântico.

MAIA é organizado em 4 grupos de trabalho técnico:

- *Estado-da-arte*
- *Estratégias comuns de acompanhamento*
- *Medidas e plano de gestão*
- *Participação dos utentes*

MAIA junta nove parceiros **implicados na criação e a gestão de áreas marinhas protegidas**, procedentes de quatro países: Reino-Unido, França, Espanha e Portugal.

A Agência francesa das áreas marinhas protegidas, como líder, assegura a coordenação global do projeto.

O plano de acção 2010 – 2012

Workshops técnicos sobre problemáticas de gestão comum às áreas marinhas protegidas do arco atlântico.

Visitas a territórios dos países parceiros que têm como objectivo a partilha de conhecimentos.

Análises transversais para comparar as situações às áreas marinhas protegidas do arco atlântico.

Estudos no terreno percebidos pelos sócios que alimentam as trocas dentro da rede.

Um sitio na web dedicado ao assunto que integer um espaço de colaboração reservado, uma base de documentação e uma base de dados SIG que estabelecerá um ponto de referência do estado às áreas marinhas protegidas do arco atlântico.

A elaboração e difusão de informação documental.

Towards an Atlantic network of Marine Protected Areas

The purpose of the European Marine Protected Areas in the Atlantic arc (MAIA) project is to create a **network of MPA managers and stakeholders**. This human network will take initiatives on an international level in terms of designation, governance and management to therefore enhance the **development of a consistent, efficient and accepted MPAs network** in the Atlantic arc.

MAIA is structured in 4 main technical lines of work:

- *State-of-play of the existing MPAs*
- *Setting up common monitoring strategies*
- *Implementing management plans*
- *Involving stakeholders*

MAIA gathers 9 partners from 4 countries: United Kingdom, France, Spain and Portugal, **involved in MPAs designation and management.**

As lead partner, the French Marine Protected Areas Agency, coordinates the project implementation.

The 2010 – 2012 Action Plan

Organization of technical workshops on common MPA management issues in the Atlantic arc.

Site visits in each partner country to enhance the sharing of information, knowledge and know-how.

Overview reports to compare MPAs' situation in the Atlantic arc.

Field studies to be carried out by MAIA partners, promoting the exchanges within the network.

Creation of a dedicated website, including a private collaborative space, a document database and a GIS database used to establish a baseline on the status of MPAs in the Atlantic arc.

Production and dissemination of document resources.

www.maia-network.org