

Current challenges of the Azorean Marine Protected Areas -- The Faial-Pico MPA --



Gilberto P. Carreira

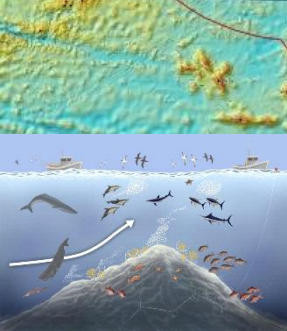
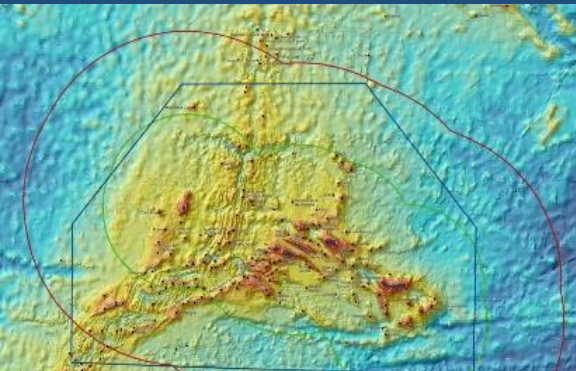
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Department of Biodiversity and Marine Policy

Regional Directorate for Sea Affairs

Regional Secretariat of the Sea, Science and Technology

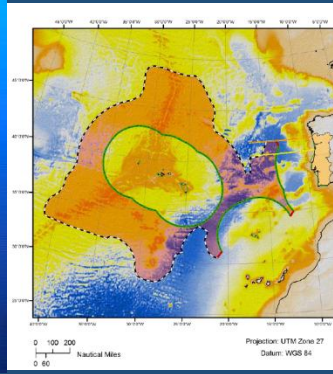
Government of the Azores



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wildlife photography



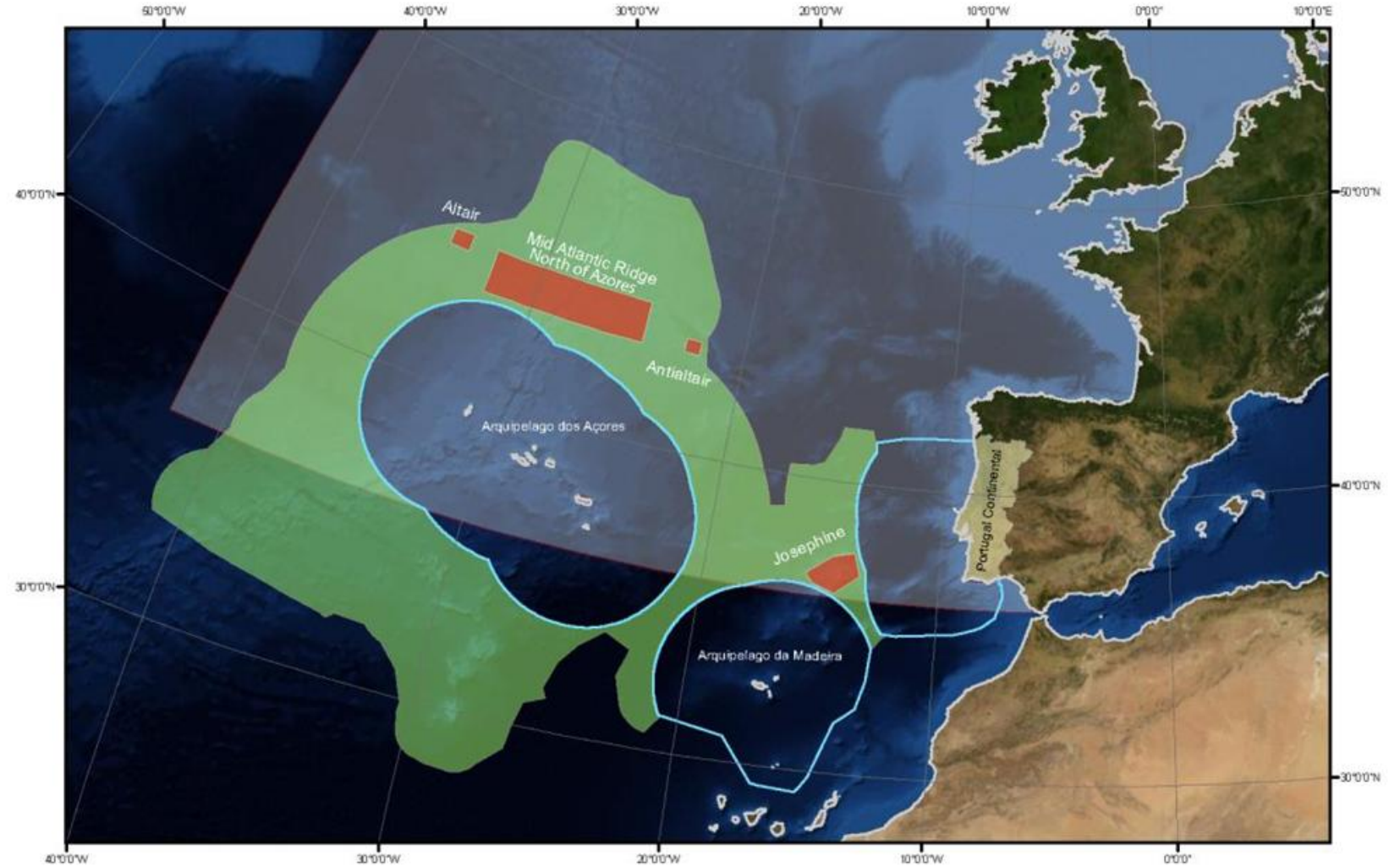
The plan:

1. Why is marine conservation challenging in the Azores?
 - A. Biophysical reasons;
 - B. Great variety of marine uses;
 - C. Institutional complexity.
2. Marine conservation in the Azores:
 - A. International framework;
 - B. The building of marine conservation in the Azores.
3. Implementing MPAs policy – current processes:
 - A. Legal framework;
 - B. Network of marine protected areas;
 - C. Some processes currently under way.
4. Four management instruments to manage MPAs in the Azores:
 - A. Island Natural Parks;
 - B. Marine Park of the Azores;
 - C. Maritime spatial planning;
 - D. Fisheries regulations:
 - i. Santa Maria;
 - ii. Graciosa;
 - iii. São Miguel;
 - iv. The case study of the Faial-Pico channel.
5. Management of MPAs in the Azores - What are the DRAM current challenges for the next future?
6. So, what would be a good contribution of AQUACROSS to the implementation of a MPA policy in the Azores?

1 - Why is marine conservation challenging in the Azores?

Geography

- Far from the mainland;
- Islands are spread over 600 km;
- Population ~250.000.

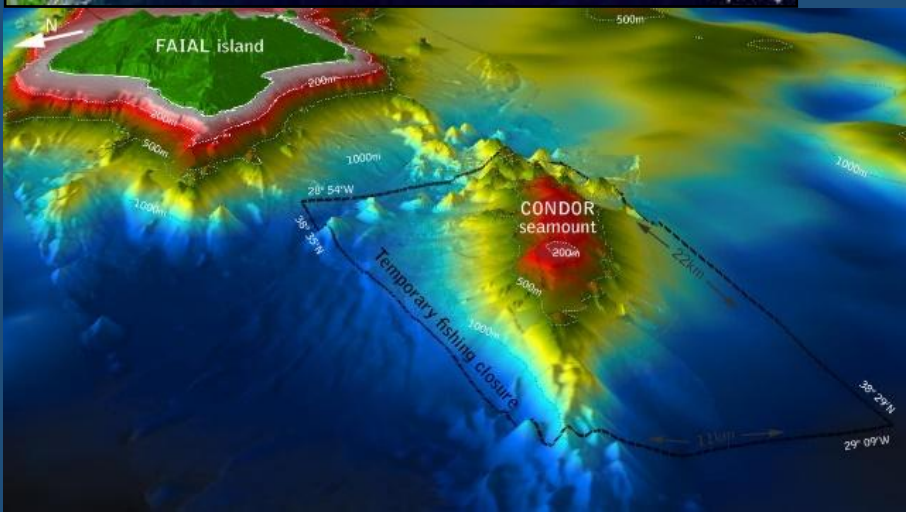


A small terrestrial territory, and a huge marine territory
EEZ: 957 292 Km² (55% Portugal EEZ; 16.3% EU EEZ); Average depth: ~3000m

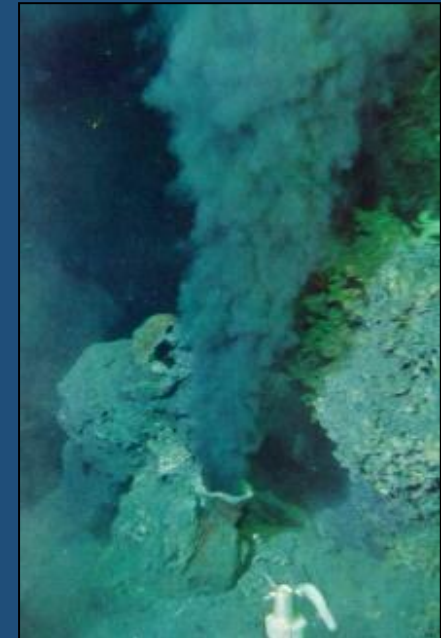
Specificities of the Azores: Great diversity of unique habitats and ecosystems



Filipe Jorge



A. Biophysical



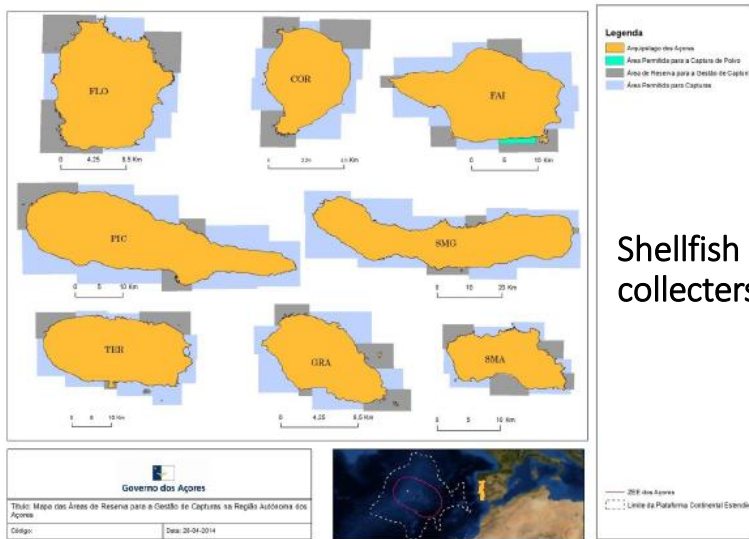
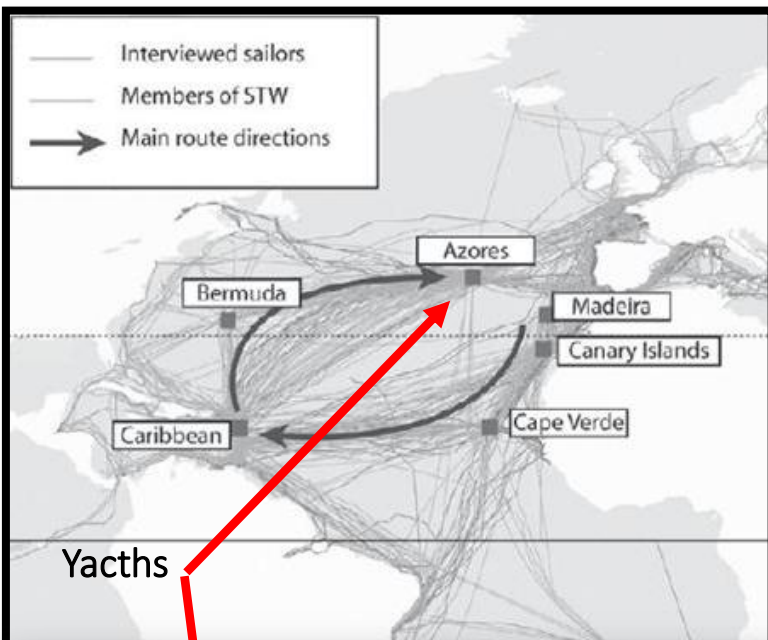
And of human uses also



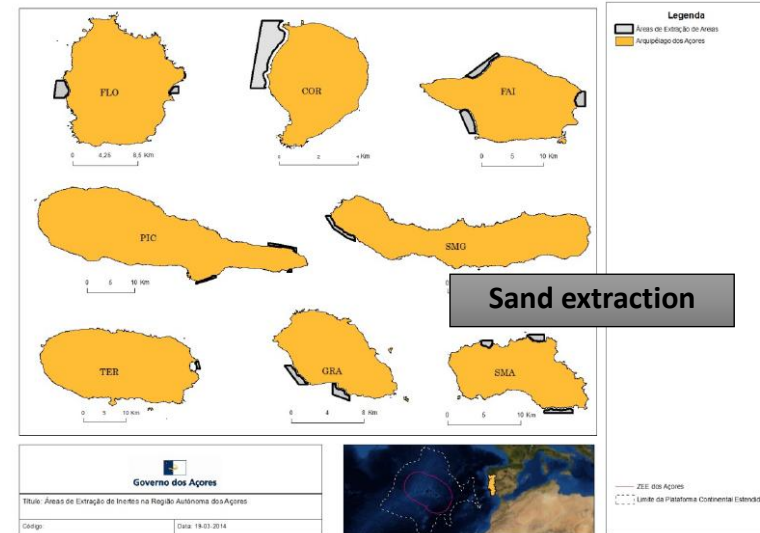
B. Many marine uses



Exemples of marine uses in the Azores



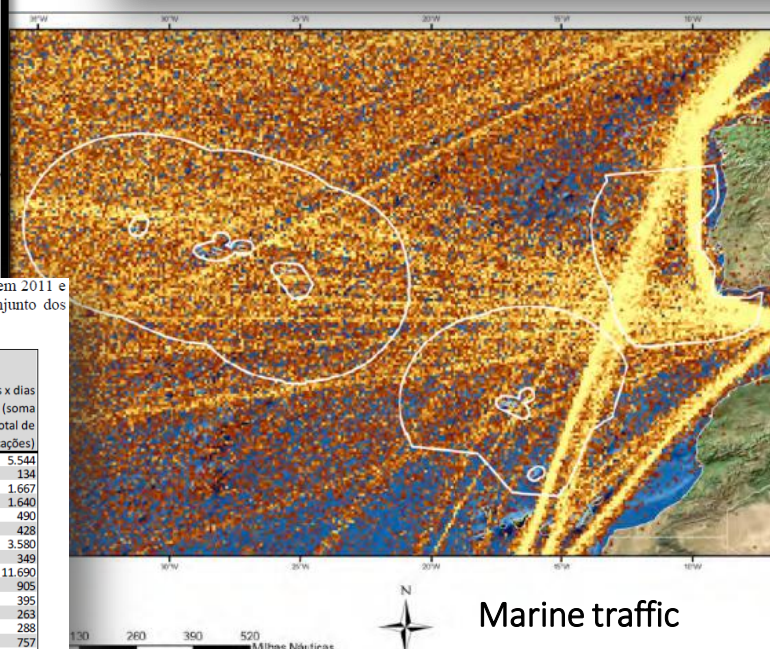
Shellfish collectors



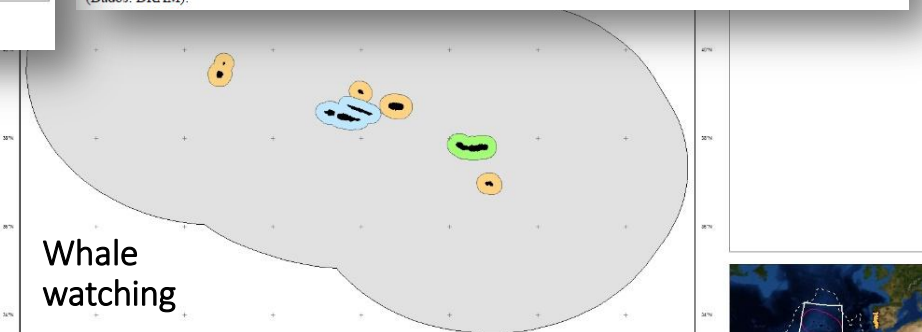
Sand extraction

Figura III.3. 21 - Mapas com as áreas de apanha (Portaria n.º1/2014, de 10 de Janeiro).

Figura III.3. 55 - Zonas de extração de areia no arquipélago dos Açores (a ilha de São Jorge não possui extração de areias) (Dados: DRAM).



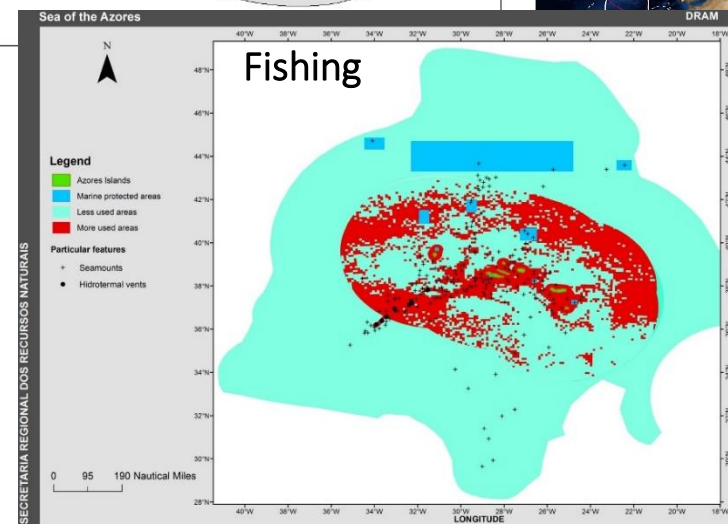
Marine traffic



Whale watching

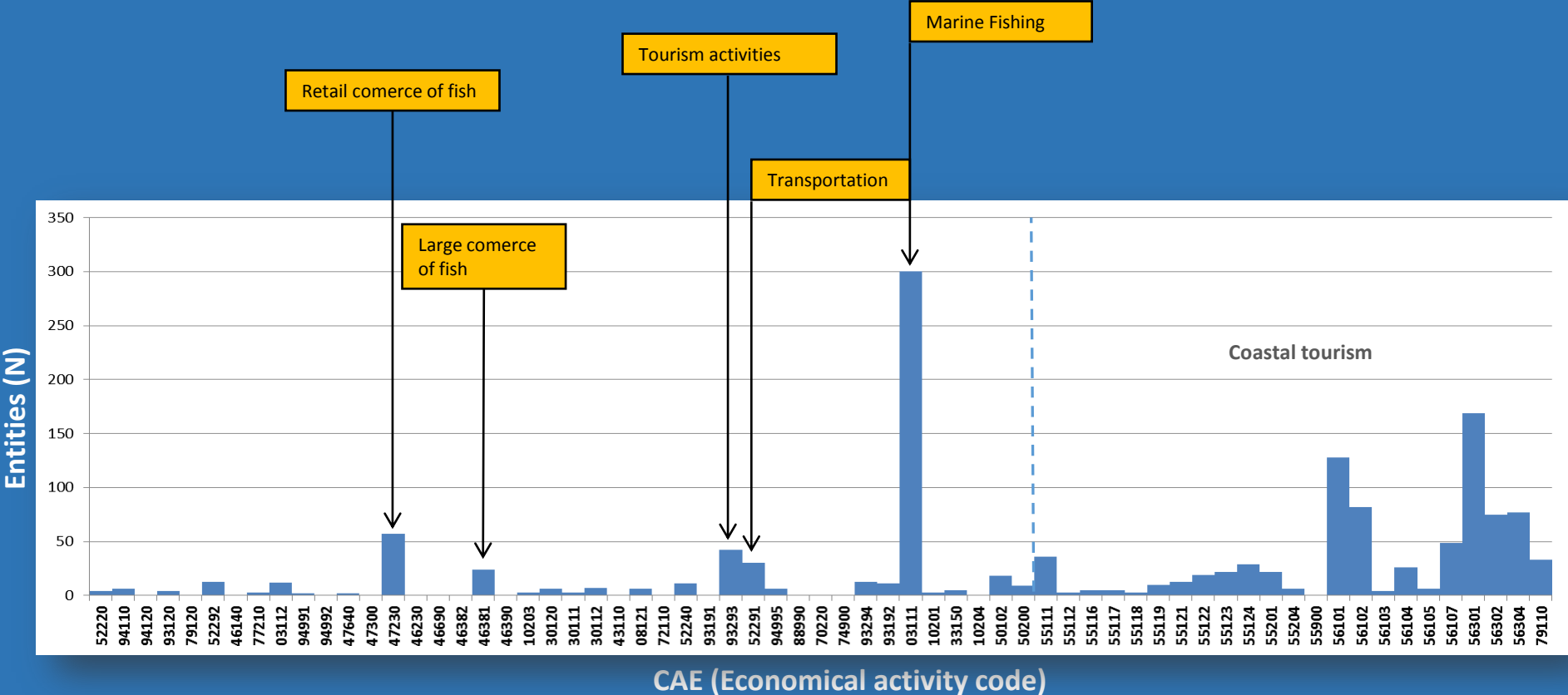
Tabela III.3. 35 - Ranking (n=10) dos países de registo das embarcações (bandeira) que escalaram a marina da Horta em 2011 e 2012 (Dados: Horta Marina). A coluna tripulantes x dias de estadia equivale a uma estimativa de dormidas do conjunto dos tripulantes que visitam a ilha em cada ano.

Bandeira	2011			2012		
	Ranking 2011	N.º médio de dias de estadia	N.º médio de tripulantes por estadia	Ranking 2012	N.º médio de dias de estadia	N.º médio de tripulantes por estadia
Alemanha	5.º	6	6	2.410	4.º	28
Austria	18.º	8	5	321	...	6
Bélgica	7.º	19	4	2.060	9.º	21
Canadá	9.º	15	3	1.348	10.º	17
Dinamarca	13.º	14	4	902	15.º	8
Espanha	10.º	14	4	1.238	16.º	4
Estados Unidos	3.º	17	3	3.702	5.º	19
Finlândia	14.º	15	8	898	18.º	5
Frância	1.º	12	4	19.532	1.º	9
Ilhas Caimão	11.º	3	10	1.153	12.º	3
Ilhas Marshall	...	3	7	127	17.º	4
Irlanda	...	6	4	165	20.º	8
Israel	...	...	...	...	19.º	48
Itália	16.º	8	5	653	14.º	9
México	19.º	78	2	309	...	...
Noruega	4.º	14	6	2.574	11.º	8
Países Baixos	6.º	13	4	2.167	6.º	11
Polónia	15.º	15	4	750	13.º	5
Portugal	8.º	13	3	2.034	8.º	14
Reino Unido	2.º	10	5	8.852	2.º	10
Saint Martin	17.º	103	4	412	...	...
Suécia	12.º	9	4	1.081	7.º	23
Suíça	20.º	9	3	306	3.º	50



Fishing

Marine economy in the Azores



Alimentary sectors show the largest number of entities

Marine economy in the Azores

Subsetores	Volume de negócios (€)				Valor Acrescentado Bruto (€)				Pessoal ao Serviço				Grau de confiança
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008	2009	2010	2011	
Pesca(1)	40 377 373	33 859 509	43 007 845	39 683 293	17 387 598	12 427 443	13 433 081	12 329 184	1 476	1 389	1 458	1 423	Elevado
Transformação e armazenamento de pescado (2)	105 084 957	106 543 094	100 082 496	107 208 131	16 765 287	18 451 830	19 295 273	18 927 154	950	900	1 044	1 016	Médio
Transportes marítimos e atividades portuárias (2)	100 830 818	105 797 297	109 371 604	130 553 463	22 043 368	22 905 847	25 161 985	34 431 863	676	642	685	906	Elevado
Construção e reparação naval (2)	704 191	899 090	968 608	1 241 083	180 199	224 468	215 781	183 876	13	10	11	12	Baixo
Turismo e Lazer (exceto hotelaria, restauração e agências de viagem) (2)	1 186 032	1 770 033	2 039 273	2 445 383	397 457	663 960	618 090	829 913	50	46	58	66	Baixo
Turismo e Lazer (hotelaria, restauração e agências de viagem) (1)	243 579 341	221 056 653	216 235 640	205 447 238	93 645 432	86 480 950	85 922 542	81 346 482	6 090	5 996	5 728	5 555	Elevado
Exploração de inertes (2)	3 347 568	3 389 093	3 287 937	3 116 621	1 261 686	1 286 622	889 255	1 187 616	43	33	27	26	Médio
Educação e ciência (1)	256 611	480 865	1 004 265	708 121	56 228	35 049	150 377	157 123	4	4	6	5	Baixo
Total dos setores do mar - Açores	495 366 891	473 795 634	475 997 668	490 403 333	151 737 255	142 476 169	145 686 384	149 393 211	9 302	9 020	9 017	9 009	
Total - Sistema de Contas Integradas das Empresas (SCIE)	5 596 802 990	5 375 590 124	5 637 141 503	5 381 445 354	1 291 289 143	1 245 666 619	1 245 073 931	1 135 690 425	74 759	73 321	71 967	69 325	
% Setor do mar dos Açores (SCIE)	9	9	8	9	12	11	12	13	12	12	13	13	
TOTAL - Contas Regionais					3 203 000 000	3 221 000 000	3 279 000 000	3 230 000 000	111 200	111 704	110 568	101 946	
% Em relação ao total da economia - Contas Regionais					5%	4%	4%	5%	8%	8%	8%	9%	

(1) - Valor obtido a partir das estatísticas oficiais do INE (INE, Sistema de Contas Integradas das Empresas (SCIE))

(2) - Valor obtido a partir da base de dados das contas das empresas (CABSA/Informa D&B).

C-Institutional complexity

- The Azores administration has competence on marine issues (including fisheries) environment and planning:
 - Executive – Regional government, its departments (Regional secretariats) and its services (Regional directorates);
 - Legislative – Regional parliament;
 - Surveillance (Regional inspections).
- National competences.

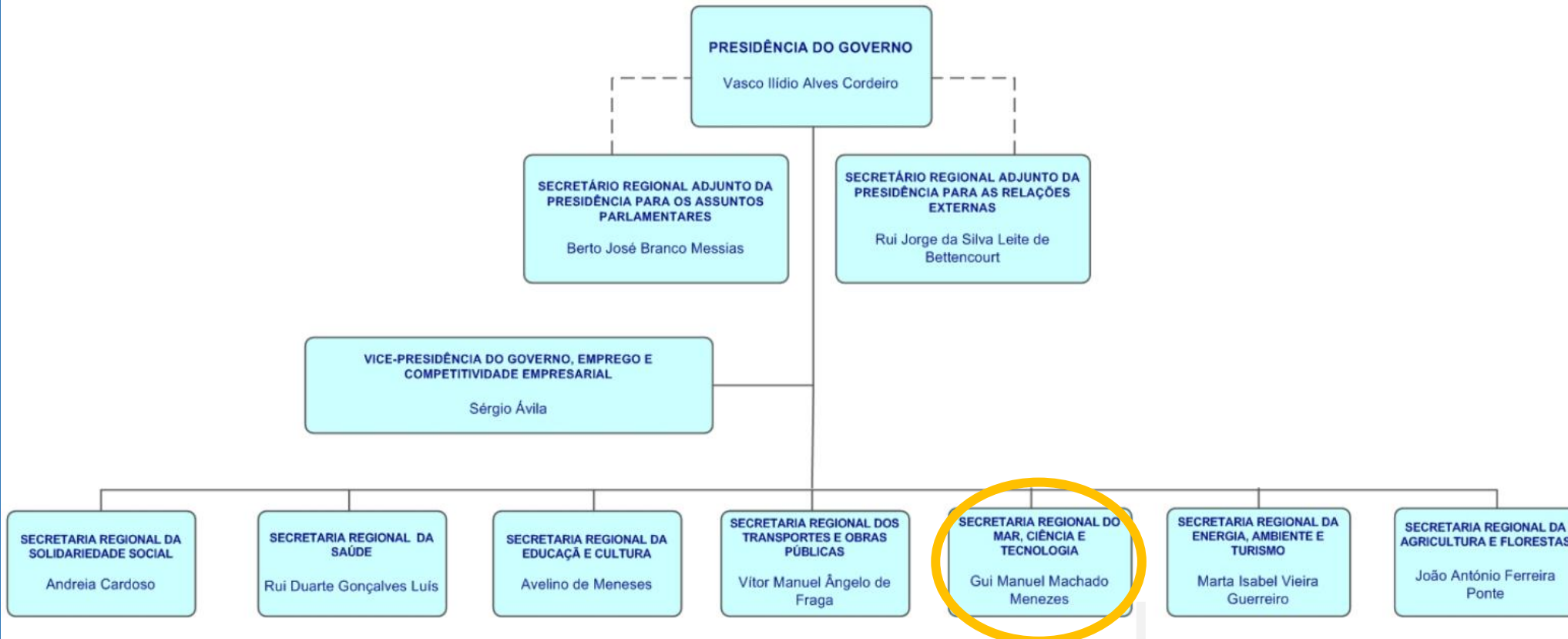


The Azores Administration



Governo dos Açores
www.azores.gov.pt

XII GOVERNO REGIONAL DOS AÇORES Macro-organograma



Plus a
Parliament,
With
legislative
competence

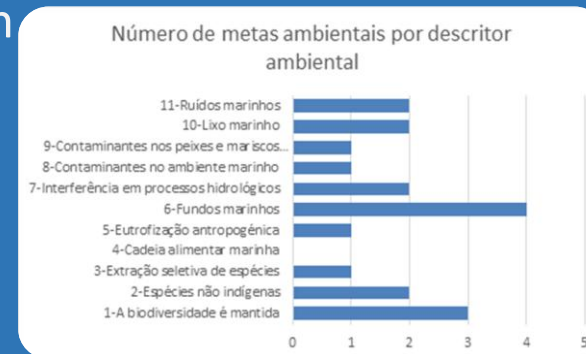
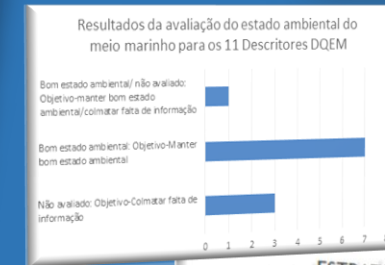
Environmental authority and responsible
for the MPA management



DRAM

Marine Strategy Framework Directive – A main instrument of marine conservation

- It is the environmental pillar of the European Integrated Marine Policy;
- Aim to attain or maintain the Good Environmental Status (GES) by 2020;
- 11 environmental descriptors evaluated;
- 18 environmental targets defined;
- 12 monitoring programs;
- 18 measures;
- Currently, joint efforts between the environmental authorities of the Azores, Madeira and Canaries, endeavour to reach compatibility of approaches within the Macaronesia subregion.



B – Building marine conservation in the Azores

- 1980 - The **first marine protected area** was created (Monte da Guia - Faial);
- 2004 – The **first coastal zone management instrument** was approved;
- 2006 – **Natura 2000 network** sectorial plan was enforced;
- 2007 – Review of the **Azores Protected Areas Network**;
- 2008-2011 - **Nine Island Natural Parks** were created (one for each island);
- 2010 – Azorean **Directorate for Sea Affairs (DRAM)** was created and becomes the environmental authority in the Azores;
- 2011 – Creation of the **Marine Park of the Azores**;
- 2012 – **Biodiversity regional law** - an integrated piece of legislation about conservation and biodiversity;
- 2012- The last coastal zone management instrument was approved – **All islands have an integrated coastal zone management instrument in place**;
- 2013 – **Prioritized Action Framework [PAF]** of Natura 2000 was enforced;
- 2014 – Marine Strategy Framework Directive (**MSFD**) started fully implementation in the Azores;
- 2016 – The **Marine Park of the Azores was reviewed** and increases its area in **122%**.

3 – Implementing an MPA policy – current processes:

A - Legal framework;

B - Network of Marine protected areas of the Azores.

A - Legal framework - the Biodiversity regional law

- This law unifies most of the conservation legislation in one single piece. It deals with:
 - Habitats protection;
 - Azores network of protected areas;
 - Protection of species;
 - Surveillance and public information;
 - Non indigenous species;
 - Forests;
 - Detention and trading of protected species;
 - Funding.

REGIÃO AUTÓNOMA DOS AÇORES

Assembleia Legislativa

Decreto Legislativo Regional n.º 15/2012/A

Regime jurídico da conservação da natureza e da proteção da biodiversidade. Transpõe para o ordenamento jurídico regional a Diretiva n.º 92/43/CEE, do Conselho, de 21 de maio de 1992, relativa à preservação dos habitats naturais e da fauna e da flora selvagens, e a Diretiva n.º 2009/147/CE, do Parlamento Europeu e do Conselho, de 30 de novembro de 2009, relativa à conservação das aves selvagens.

B - Network of Marine protected areas of the Azores

Natura 2000 network

- Ecological network derived from the application of the Birds and Habitats Directives.

Special protection area (SPA) – Classified areas according to the Birds Directive

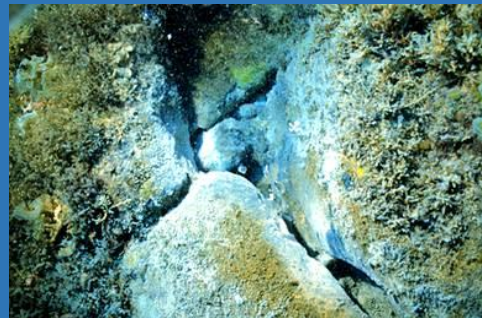
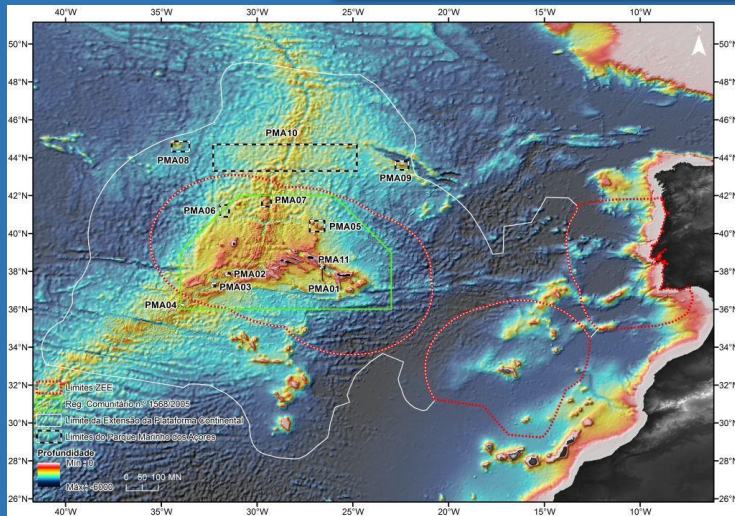
Sites of community importance (SCI) – Classified Habitats according to Habitats directive.

Special area of conservation (SAC).

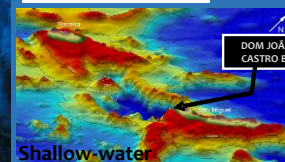
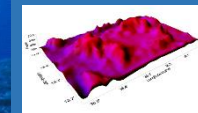
• 20 marine AMPs - Area 80 418 ha.

MPAs classified under other instruments

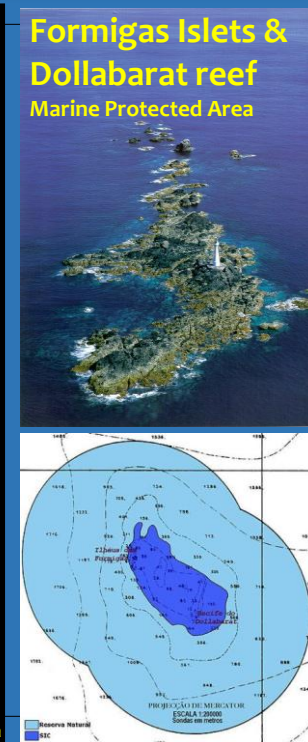
- Ramsar (n=2);
- OSPAR (n=11);
- Archaeological parks (n=5);
- Voluntary MPAs (n=1);
- Temporary protected area (n=1);
- Fisheries protection area (n=4).



BANCO
D. JOÃO DE CASTRO

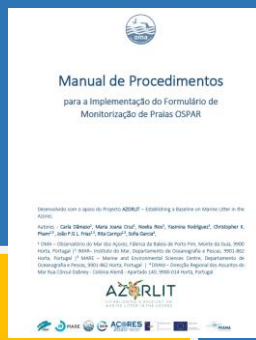


Shallow-water
hydrothermal vents



C - Some processes under way towards a most effective management of the marine protected áreas in the Azores:

- Working group on MPAs (national) – towards a national MPA network – A national working group intending to implement an MPA network at the national level;
- Process of revision of the MPA Network in the Azores;
- IGC-MPA – OSPAR working group on MPAs that is led, at the Portuguese level, by DRAM;
- Several projects under way in DRAM that are useful to the MPA policy:
 - BALA, MPA **monitoring and characterization**, finishing in 2017;
 - PIMA, **Non indigenous species**, finishing in 2017;
 - Mystic Seas I, **Environmental monitoring (MSFD)**, finished in 2017;
 - Mystic Seas II, **Environmental monitoring (MSFD)**, Running;
 - MONIAVES, monitoring of **seabirds** in the Azores, Running;
 - ATLAS, **marine spatial planning** and ecosystem based approach on the management of deep sea
 - Costa (I, II and IV), marine **turtles**;
 - PALMA, **Marine litter** program, including all the initiatives dealing with the marine litter in the Azores
 - PLASMAR –**Maritime Spatial Planning**, started in 2017;
 - MasSP – **Maritime Spatial Planning**, starting in January 2018.
- Other projects that DRAM follows and supports:
 - Whatch it , cetaceans and the impact of **whale watching**;
 - INDICIT, marine **turtles** and marine **litter**;
 - **AQUACROSS**.



4 – MPA management instruments in the Azores:

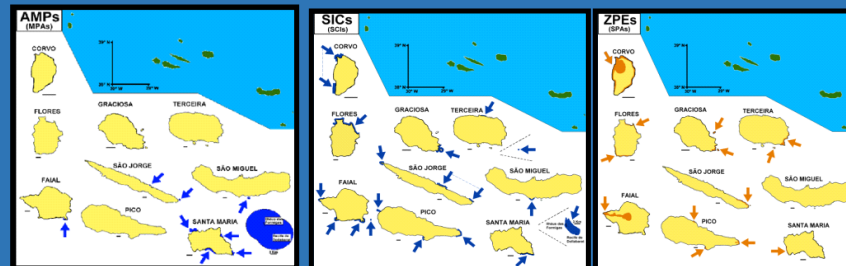
A - The Island Natural Parks (MPAs under 12 nautical miles);

B - The Marine Park of the Azores (MPAs beyond the 12nm);

C - Maritime Spatial Planning;

D - Fishing regulations.

A-The Island Natural Parks



Regional MPAs

NATURA 2000



- Each Island Natural Park has:
 - A director;
 - Staff;
 - Resources;
- Autonomy to develop conservation projects;
- DRAM coordinates all Parks on marine issues such as:
 - Habitat mapping;
 - Conservation;
 - Seabirds monitoring;
 - Marine litter monitoring;
 - Cetacean strandings network;
 - Bathing waters;
 - Surveillance;
 - Education.

B-The Marine Park of the Azores

- It is the main instrument of conservation for the MPAs beyond the territorial waters (12nm);
- DRAM coordinates;
- It has an advisory council;
- 15 Marine protected areas:
 - 2 are subdivided into two areas:
 - Within EEZ
 - Outside EEZ.
- After the last revision, approved recently, the Marine Park of the Azores was increased in 135 466 km², representing 122% of more protected area.
- MPA categories:
 - IUCN I – 5 MPAs;
 - IUCN IV – 6 MPAs;
 - IUCN VI – 4 MPAs.

- Rede Natura 2000;
- OSPAR;
- IBA – "Important Bird Area";
- NEAFC;
- CE 1568/2005;
- GttE (Gift to the Earth): World Wild Fundation (WWF).

Decreto Legislativo Regional n.º 28/2011/A

Estrutura o Parque Marinho dos Açores

Nos termos do disposto no Decreto Legislativo Regional n.º 15/2007/A, de 25 de Junho, que procede à revisão da Declaração Regional de Áreas Protegidas da Região Autónoma dos Açores, a Assembleia Legislativa da Região Autónoma dos Açores, em sessão pública, aprovou o seguinte:

REGIÃO AUTÓNOMA DOS AÇORES

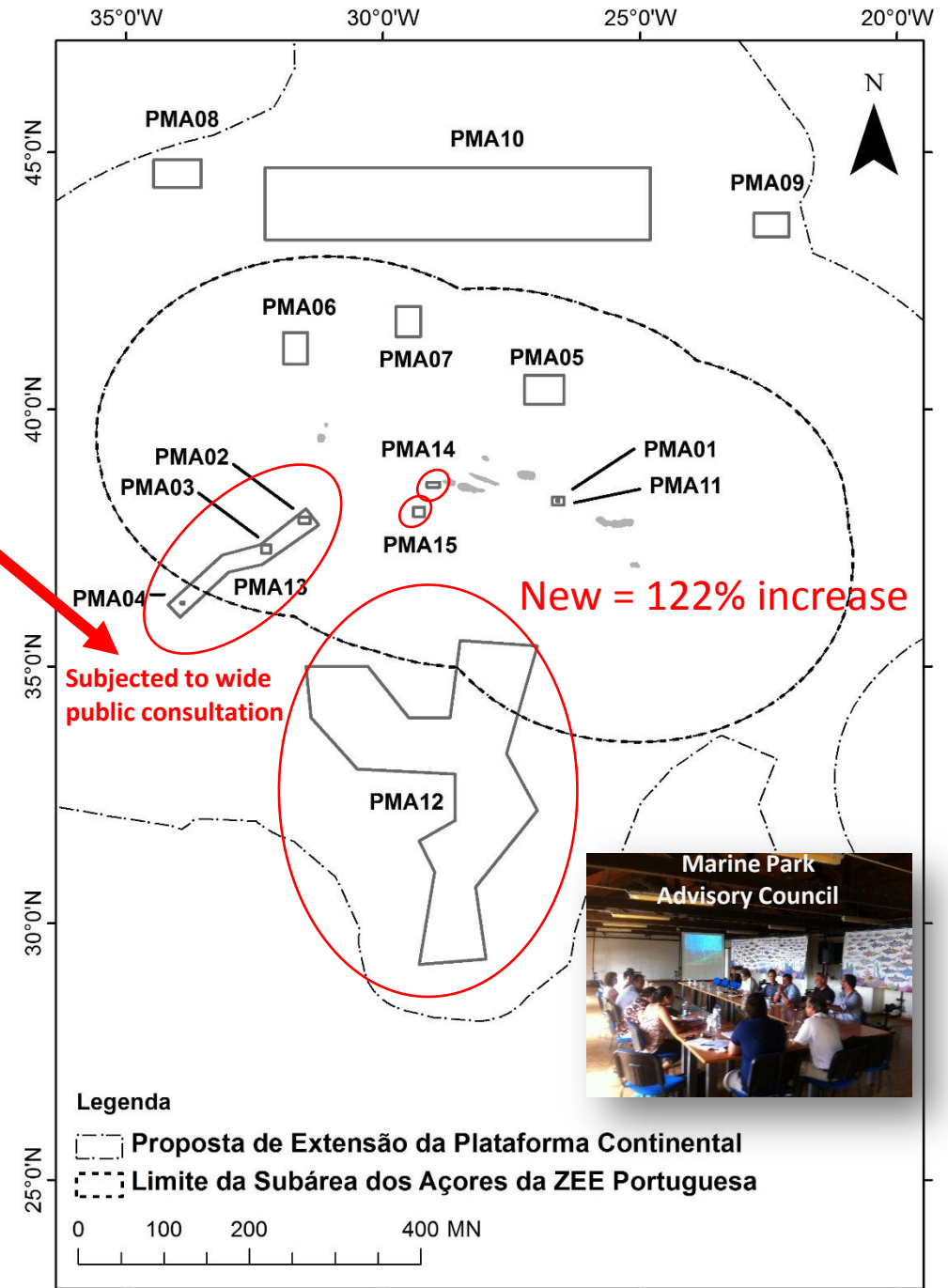
Assembleia Legislativa

Decreto Legislativo Regional n.º 13/2016/A

Primeira alteração ao Decreto Legislativo Regional n.º 28/2011/A, de 11 de novembro, que estrutura o Parque Marinho dos Açores

O Decreto Legislativo Regional n.º 28/2011/A, de 11 de novembro, estruturou o Parque Marinho dos Açores, contribuindo para assegurar a proteção e a boa gestão das áreas marinhas protegidas por razões ambientais marítimas que se localizam nos mares dos Açores e cuja gestão cabe

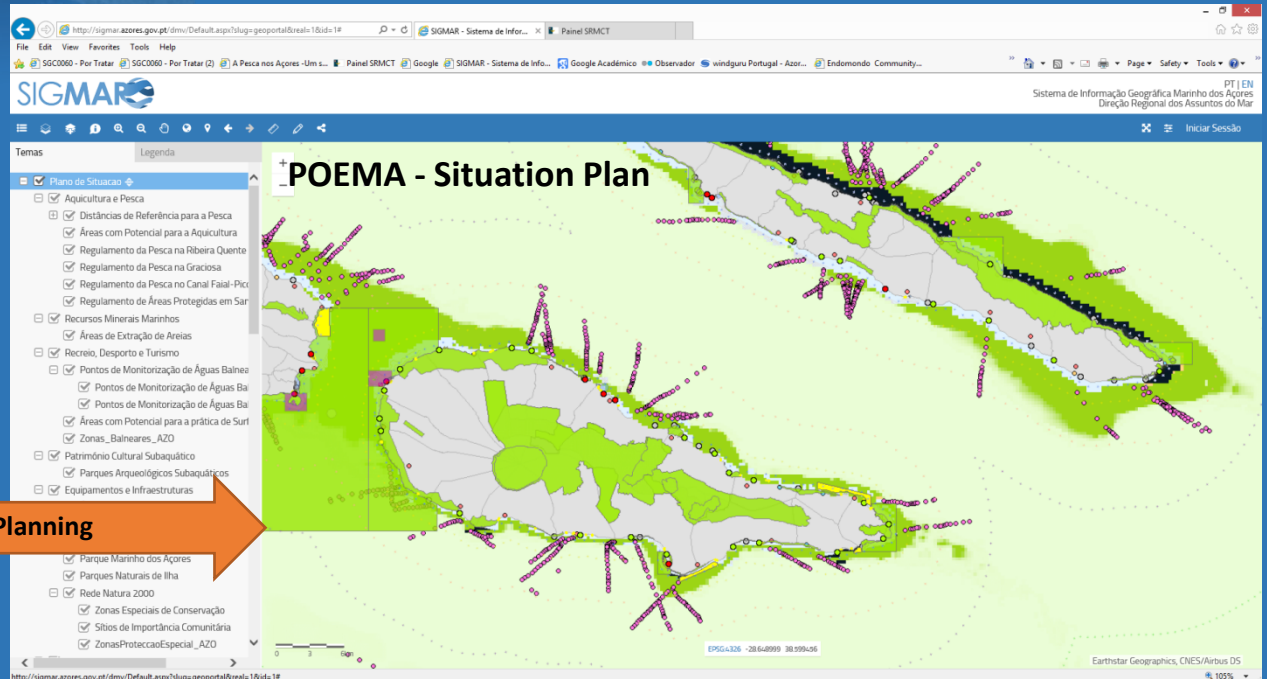
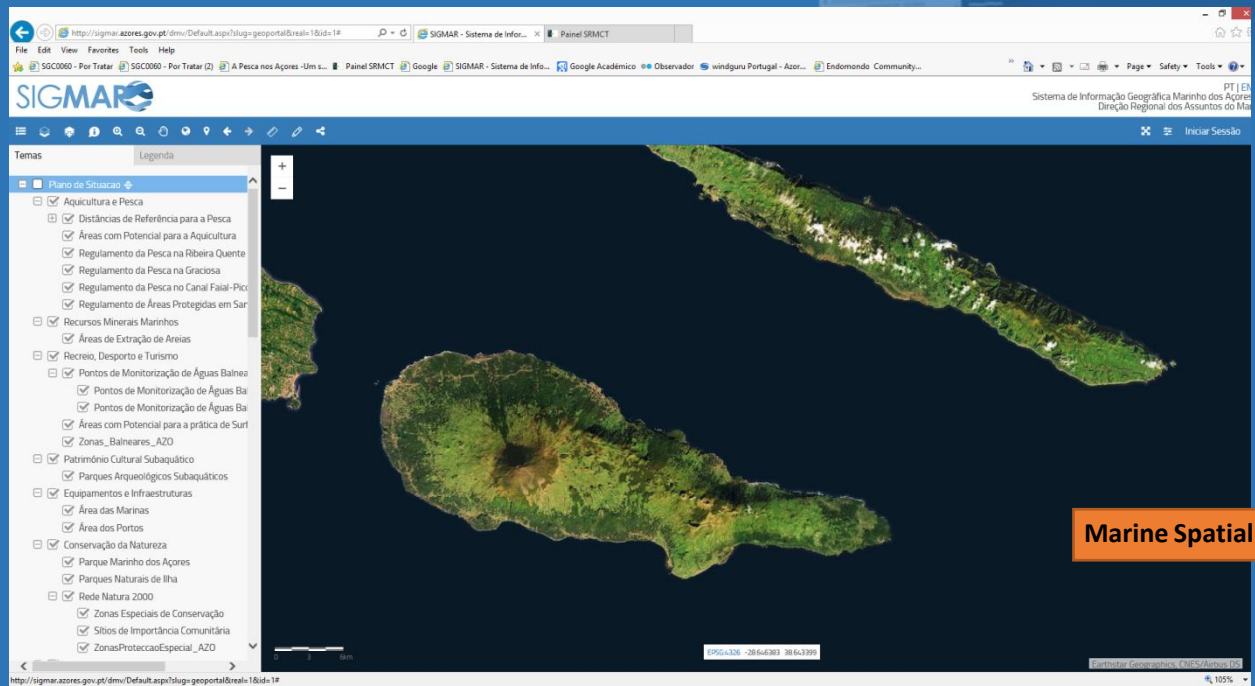
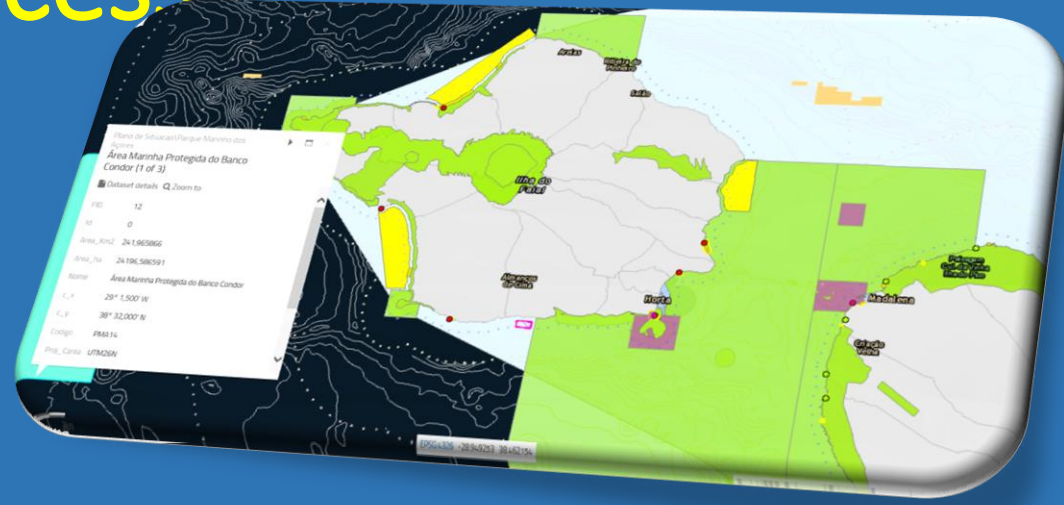
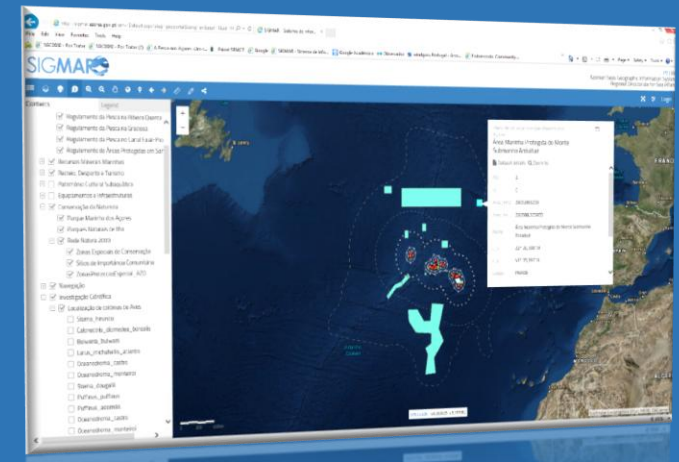
Code	Area	Classification PMA (IUCN)	Other classifications
PMA1	Banco D. João de Castro	IUCN I	ZEC; OSPAR; CE 1568/2005
PMA2	Campo Hidrotermal Menez Gwen	Reserva Natural Marinha IUCN I	SIC; OSPAR; CE 1568/2005; GttE
PMA3	Campo Hidrotermal Lucky Strike	Reserva Natural Marinha IUCN I	SIC; OSPAR; CE 1568/2005; GttE
PMA4	Campo Hidrotermal Rainbow	Reserva Natural Marinha IUCN I	OSPAR; CE 1568/2005
PMA5	Monte Sedlo	Reserva Natural Marinha IUCN I	OSPAR; CE 1568/2005
PMA6	Área Oceânica do Corvo	AMP Gestão de Habitats ou Espécies IUCN IV	IBA
PMA7	Área Oceânica do Faial	AMP Gestão de Habitats ou Espécies IUCN IV	IBA
PMA8	Monte Submarino Altair	AMP Gestão de Habitats ou Espécies IUCN IV	NEAFC; OSPAR
PMA9	Monte Submarino Antialtair	AMP Gestão de Habitats ou Espécies IUCN IV	NEAFC; OSPAR
PMA10	MARNA	AMP Gestão de Habitats ou Espécies IUCN IV	OSPAR
PMA11	Banco D. João de Castro	AMP Gestão de Recursos IUCN VI	ZEC; OSPAR; CE 1568/2005



C-Maritime Spatial Planning process

Online platform containing all information about the maritime space in the Azores:

- Environment;
- Conservation;
- Aquaculture and fisheries;
- Mineral marine resources;
- Sport, leisure and tourism;
- Cultural heritage;
- Research;
- Ports, marinas and marine traffic;
- Administration, jurisdiction and Law.



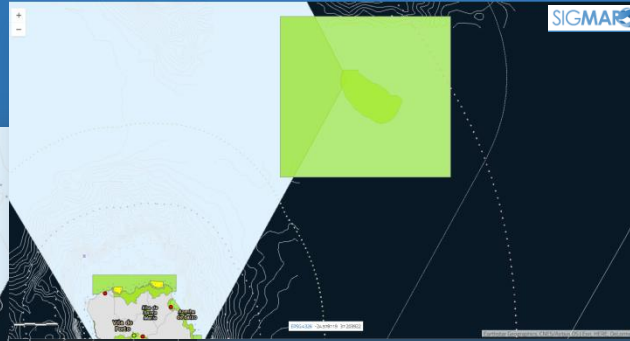
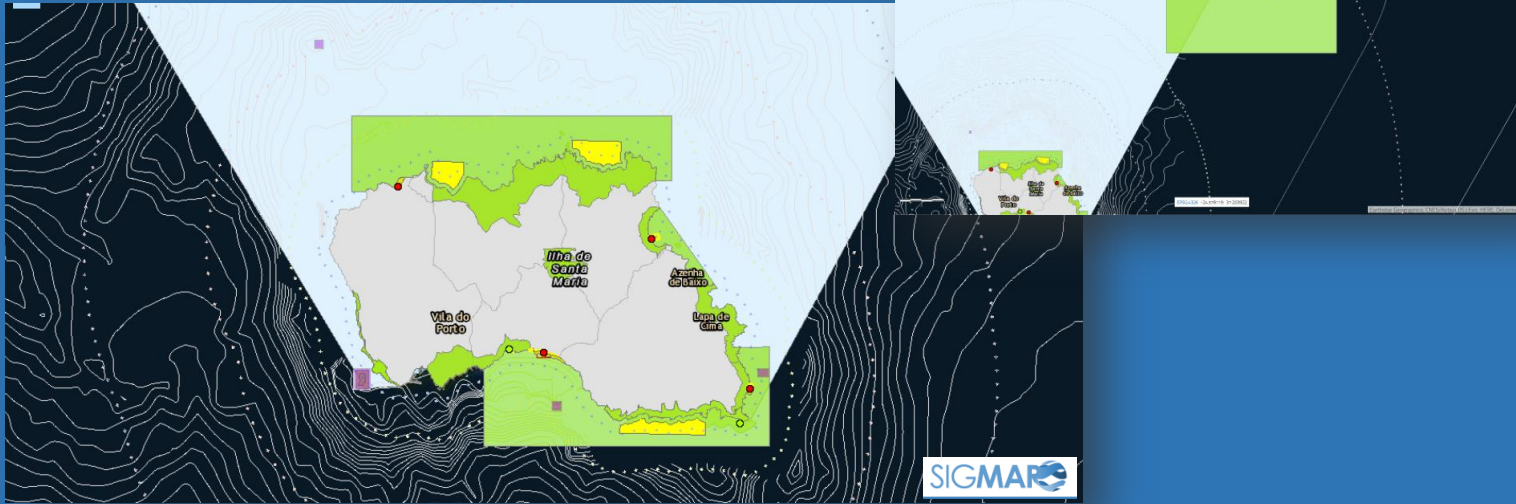
Marine Spatial Planning

Soon it will become freely available

D-The fishing regulations

- The fisheries regional law allows to implement fishing regulations and restrictions aiming the management of living resources;
- An effort is being made to **regulate fisheries** on MPAs, together with the fisheries sector (Fishermen and Regional Directorate of Fisheries);
- The current cases are:
 - i. **Santa Maria;**
 - ii. **Graciosa;**
 - iii. Ribeira Quente -**São Miguel;**
 - iv. Channel **Faial-Pico.**

i) Santa Maria

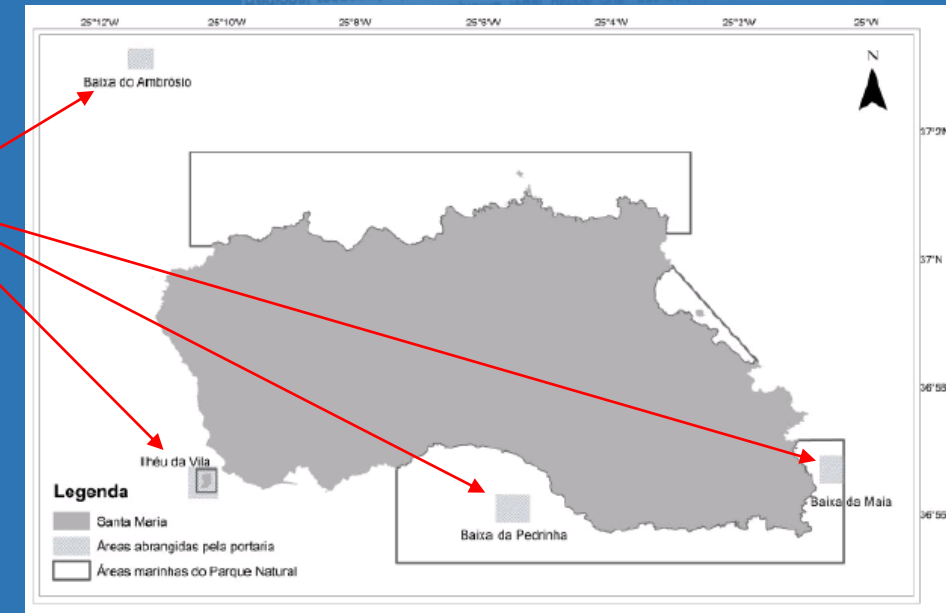


S.R. DO MAR, CIÊNCIA E TECNOLOGIA, S.R. DA AGRICULTURA E AMBIENTE
Portaria n.º 87/2014 de 29 de Dezembro de 2014

O Decreto Legislativo Regional n.º 29/2010/A, de 9 de novembro, alterado e republicado pelo Decreto Legislativo Regional n.º 31/2102/A, de 6 de julho, que institui o Quadro legal da pesca açoriana, determina que as medidas de conservação, gestão e exploração dos recursos vivos marinhos no Mar dos Açores, a aplicar às embarcações regionais, aos apanhadores, pescadores submarinos e aos pescadores de costa, bem como a aplicar no território de pesca dos Açores, são definidas por portaria do membro do Governo Regional responsável pelas pescas.

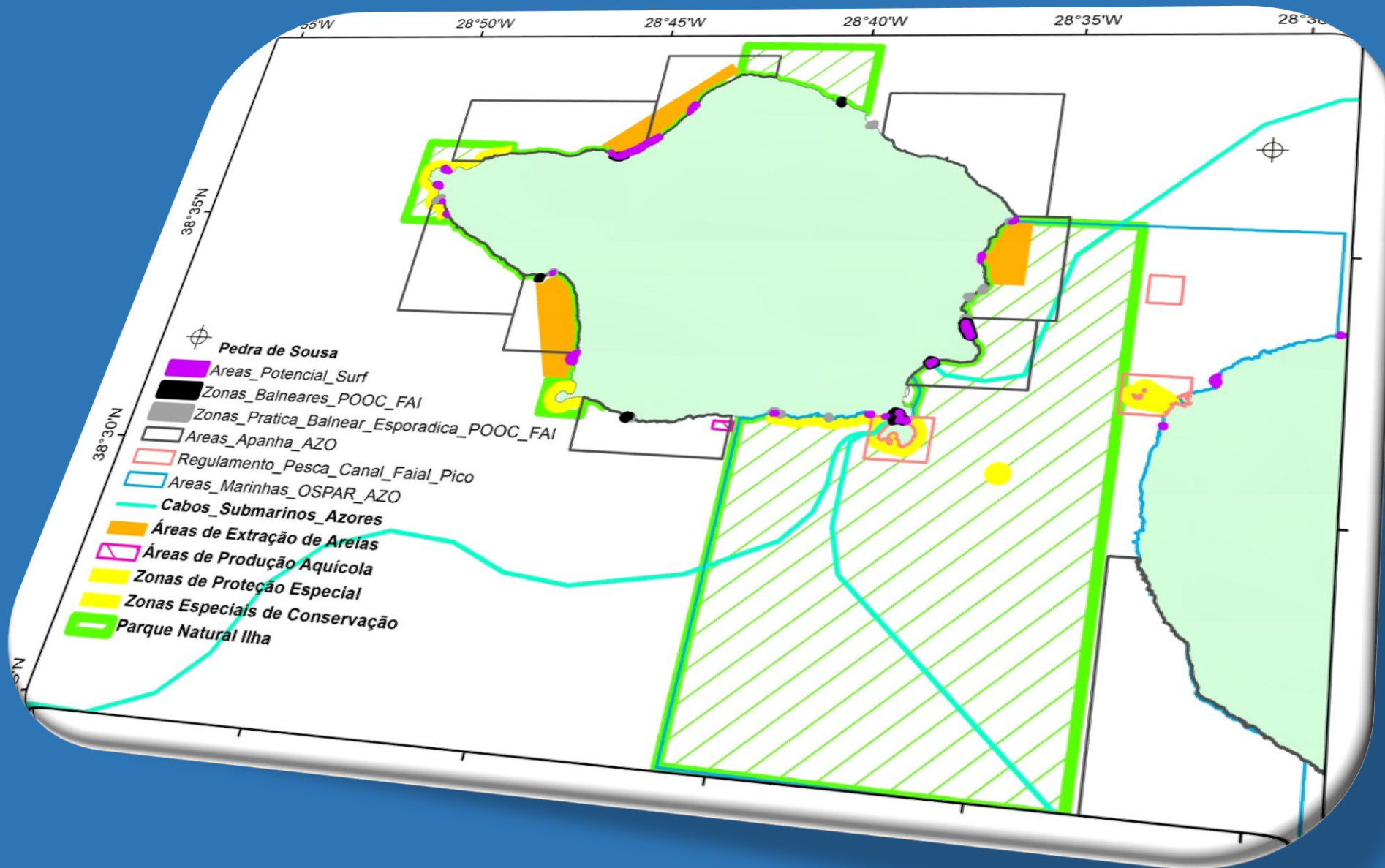
O artigo 9.º do referido diploma legal define que, por portaria do membro do Governo Regional responsável pelas pescas, podem ser estabelecidos condicionamentos ao exercício da pesca através de regulamentos que interditem ou restrinjam o seu exercício em certas áreas ou com certas artes e instrumentos.

- Demersal fishing is not allowed;
- A number of restrictions is also directed to maritime tourism and leisure activities.
- Four permanent buoys have recently been installed for the use of those areas, in order to avoid conflicts;
- It resulted from a continuous dialogue between:
 - Researchers;
 - Fisherman;
 - Administration:
 - Sea affairs
 - Fisheries
 - Maritime tourism enterprises.



Important: Regulation was asked for by the local maritime tourism enterprises

Faial-Pico Channel fishing regulation – The process

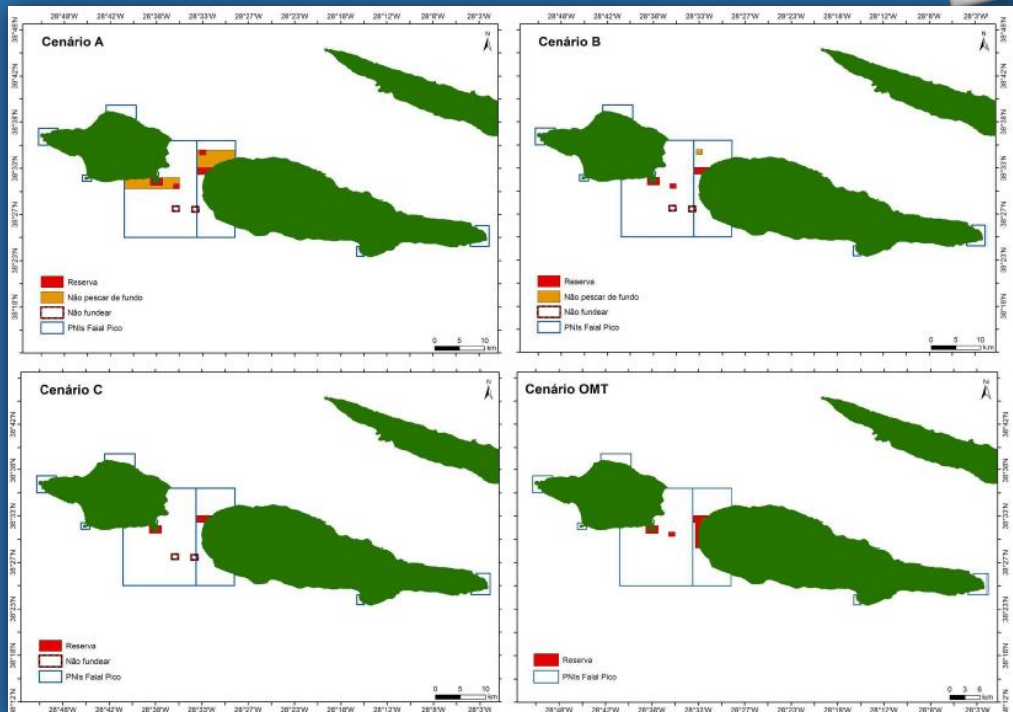
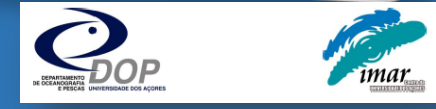


- Stakeholders asked for regulation:
 - Tourism operators;
 - Fisherman;
 - Researchers.

Researchers and the administration prepared scenarios that were discussed



Relatório Técnico
 Áreas Marinhas Protegidas nos Parques Naturais de
 Ilha do Faial e do Pico, sector Canal:
 cenários iniciais



	Cenário A	Cenário B	Cenário C	Cenário OMT
Monte da Guia	toda a pesca	toda a pesca	toda a pesca	toda a pesca
Ilhéus da Madalena	toda a pesca	toda a pesca	toda a pesca	toda a pesca
Baixa do Sul	toda a pesca	toda a pesca		toda a pesca
Baixa da Barca	toda a pesca	pesca de fundo		
Faial S	pesca de fundo			
Pico NO	pesca de fundo			
Pico O (OMT)				toda a pesca
VME Monte Ana	fundear	fundear	fundear	
VME Cabeço do Luís	fundear	fundear	fundear	

Discussion meetings were kept during 2014, involving the stakeholders

- First Session: 23 July (Thursday) - Pico – Madalena Local School
- Second Session: 25 de July (Saturday) - Faial – Observatório do Mar dos Açores, Fábrica da Baleia
- E-mail discussions and negotiations – until na agreement was reached.



Participants

- Regional Directorate of Sea Affairs;
- Regional Directorate of Fisheries;
- Regional Directorate of Environment;
- University of the Azores/IMAR;
- Maritime Tourism Operators;
- Comercial and leisure Fisherman;
- Non governmental organizations;
- Fisherman organizations.

Em cumprimento com a Política Comum das Pescas, o Governo Regional tem vindo a tomar medidas que visam a conservação dos recursos biológicos marinhos e uma gestão das pescas orientada para eles, assegurando, ao mesmo tempo, que as atividades piscícolas contribuam para a sustentabilidade ambiental, económica e social a longo prazo.

Neste enquadramento, revela-se necessária a aplicação de medidas de gestão e de exploração sustentável de recursos vivos marinhos nas zonas envolventes das ilhas do Faial e do Pico, evidenciada por resultados obtidos em vários estudos científicos que têm vindo a ser elaborados no Departamento de Oceanografia e Pescas da Universidade dos Açores.

O Decreto Legislativo Regional n.º 29/2010/A, de 9 de novembro, alterado e republicado pelo Decreto Legislativo Regional n.º 31/2012/A, de 6 de julho, que institui o Quadro legal da pesca açoriana, determina, no seu artigo 7.º, que as medidas de conservação, gestão e exploração dos recursos vivos marinhos no Mar dos Açores, a aplicar às embarcações regionais, aos apanhadores, pescadores submarinos e aos pescadores de costa, bem como a aplicar no território de pesca dos Açores, são definidas por portaria do membro do Governo Regional responsável pelas pescas.

A alínea d) do artigo 9.º do referido diploma legal define que, por portaria do membro do Governo Regional responsável pelas pescas, podem ser estabelecidos condicionamentos ao exercício da pesca através de regulamentação que interdite ou restrinja o seu exercício em certas áreas ou com certas artes e instrumentos.

Define ainda o artigo 10º do mesmo diploma, que podem ser estabelecidas pelo mesmo membro do Governo, por portaria, a título permanente ou temporário, restrições ao exercício da pesca por motivos de defesa do ambiente, investigação marinha, de exploração de recursos não piscatórios, ou por outros motivos de Interesse público.

Iguamente, vem o artigo 26.º do Quadro legal da pesca açoriana definir que podem ser estabelecidas, por portaria do membro do Governo Regional responsável pelas pescas, normas reguladoras do exercício da pesca em determinadas zonas portuárias, costeiras ou marítimas, com marcada especificidade local.

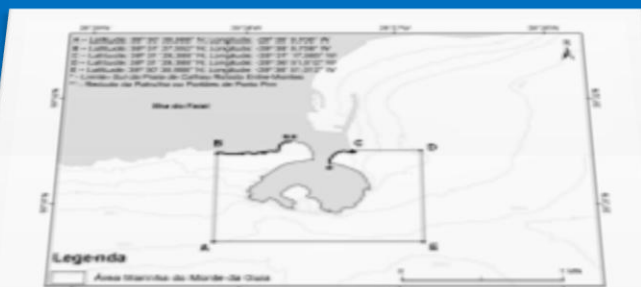
Nos termos das alíneas b) e c), do n.º 1 do artigo 26.º do Decreto Legislativo Regional n.º 9/2007/A, de 19 de abril, por portaria do membro do Governo Regional com competências na área das pescas, podem ser estabelecidas regras adicionais ao regime jurídico do exercício da pesca lúdica, nomeadamente no que se refere à delimitação de áreas e condições específicas para o exercício daquele tipo de pesca, bem como à interdição ou restrição do exercício da pesca lúdica dirigida a certas espécies, em certas áreas ou por certos períodos.

A presente portaria procede, assim, à regulamentação do exercício da atividade da pesca em zonas marinhas em torno das ilhas do Faial e do Pico.

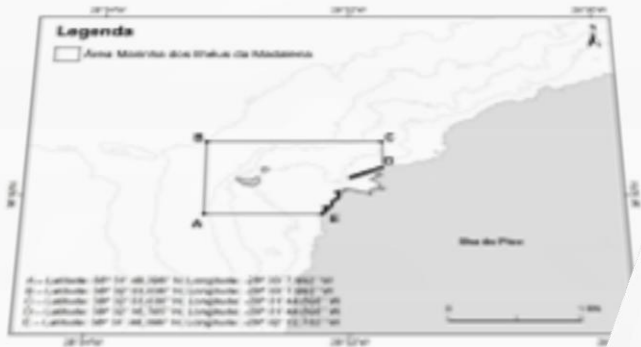
Foram ouvidas as associações representativas do setor da pesca e o departamento de Oceanografia e Pescas da Universidade dos Açores.

Assim, manda o Governo Regional, pelo Secretário Regional do Mar, Ciência e Tecnologia, nos termos da alínea a) do artigo 13.º do Decreto Regulamentar Regional n.º 12/2014/A, que altera a Orgânica do XI Governo Regional dos Açores, das alíneas alínea m) e k) do n.º 2 do artigo 22.º do Decreto Regulamentar Regional 4/2015/A, de 20 de fevereiro, conjugados com o

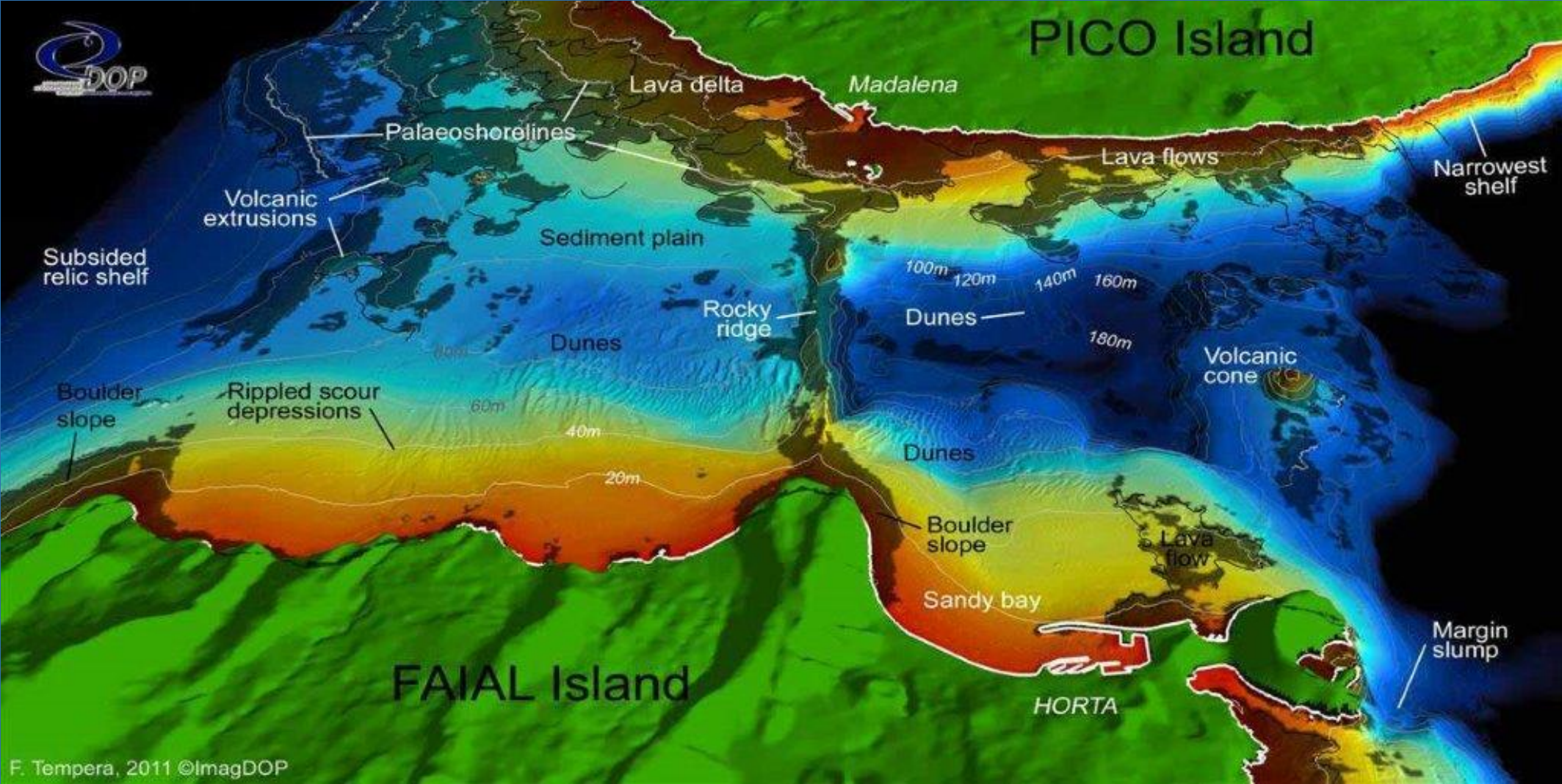
Final result!



ANEXO IV



But why is Faial-Pico Channel so important?



- It includes the first Azorean MPA (Monte da Guia - Protected Landscape DLR 01/31/80, DRR 03/31/89);
- The effective implementation, management and surveillance in this area is still challenging;
- Well studied and a good amount of information available;
- Several conservation categories (RAMSAR, Natura 2000, OSPAR, etc.);
- High ecological relevance – only recently new areas have been discovered, namely VMEs (gardens and deep-water coral reefs);
- Increasing fishing effort, mainly by recreational fishing, which is added to commercial fishing;
- Significant increase in MT activities in Faial and Pico; operators, especially scuba diving, use the channel as the preferred area for these activities;
- It is highly used and represents a good proxy of the difficulties that MSP may bring.

5 - Management of MPAs in the Azores - What are the DRAM current challenges for the next future?

- To perform the full review of the costal network of MPAs (natural parks);
- To define new MPAs for priority species (cetaceans and sea turtles);
- Further regulation of the MPAs, in articulation with stakeholders;
- Further mapping of the MPAs;
- Definition of good practices for the use of MPA in the Azores:
 - Research;
 - Leisure;
 - Sports;
 - Economic activities.
- Definition of compatibility rules for marine uses;
- Quantification of socioeconomic importance and ecosystem services;
- Efficient and sustainable licensing of maritime activities.

6 - So, what would be a good contribution of AQUACROSS to the implementation of a MPA policy in the Azores?

CS8: Ecosystem-based solutions to solve sectoral conflicts on the path to sustainable development in the Azores.

- To provide methods that may help to find common grounds between sectors, by allowing the management of conflicts among maritime uses and activities;
- To help establishing an approach that allow to transfer scientific knowledge to stakeholders;
- To endeavour an effective communication strategy between the policy makers and enforcers and the communities;
- To provide a method that would facilitate the decision makers to properly incorporate the stakeholders views resulting from consultation processes;
- The development of a methodology that would allow to apply the Ecosystem Based Management concepts in a clear, simple and effective way.

Thanks

Please contact us: info.dram@azores.gov.pt
<http://www.azores.gov.pt/GRA/srmct-mar>



Governo dos Açores