

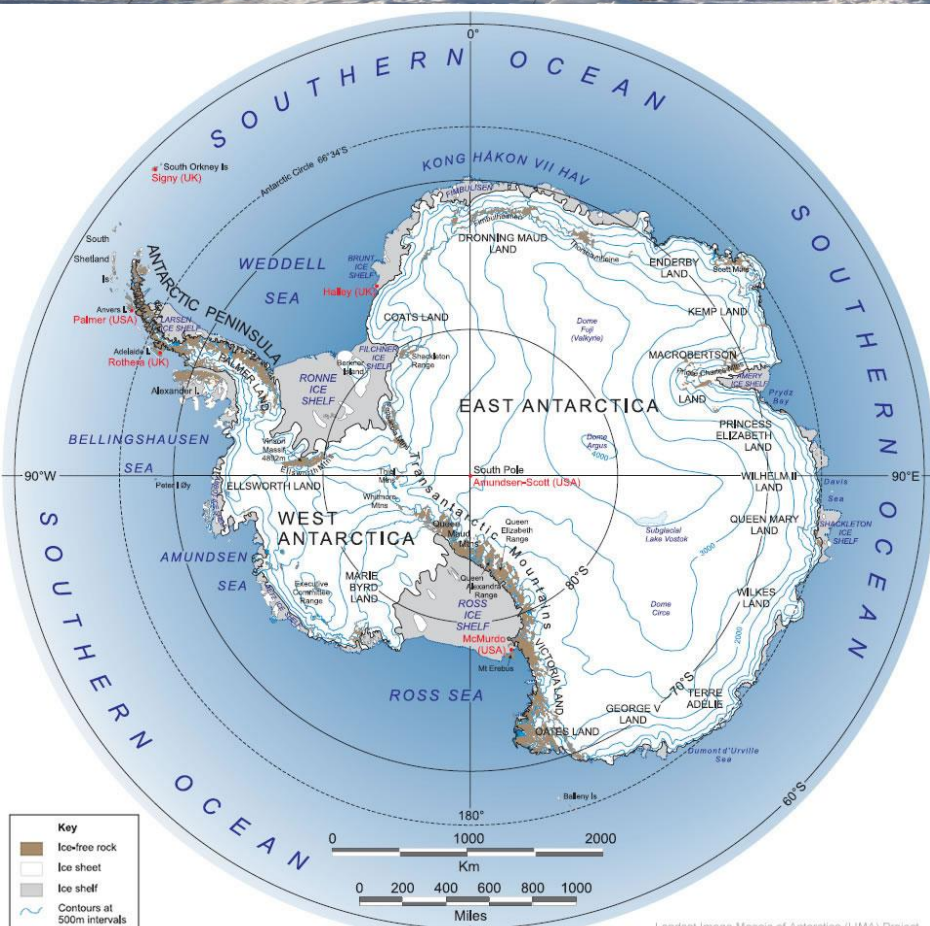
Gateway Antarctica

Practical Implications:

Tourism and Marine Protected Areas in the Antarctic

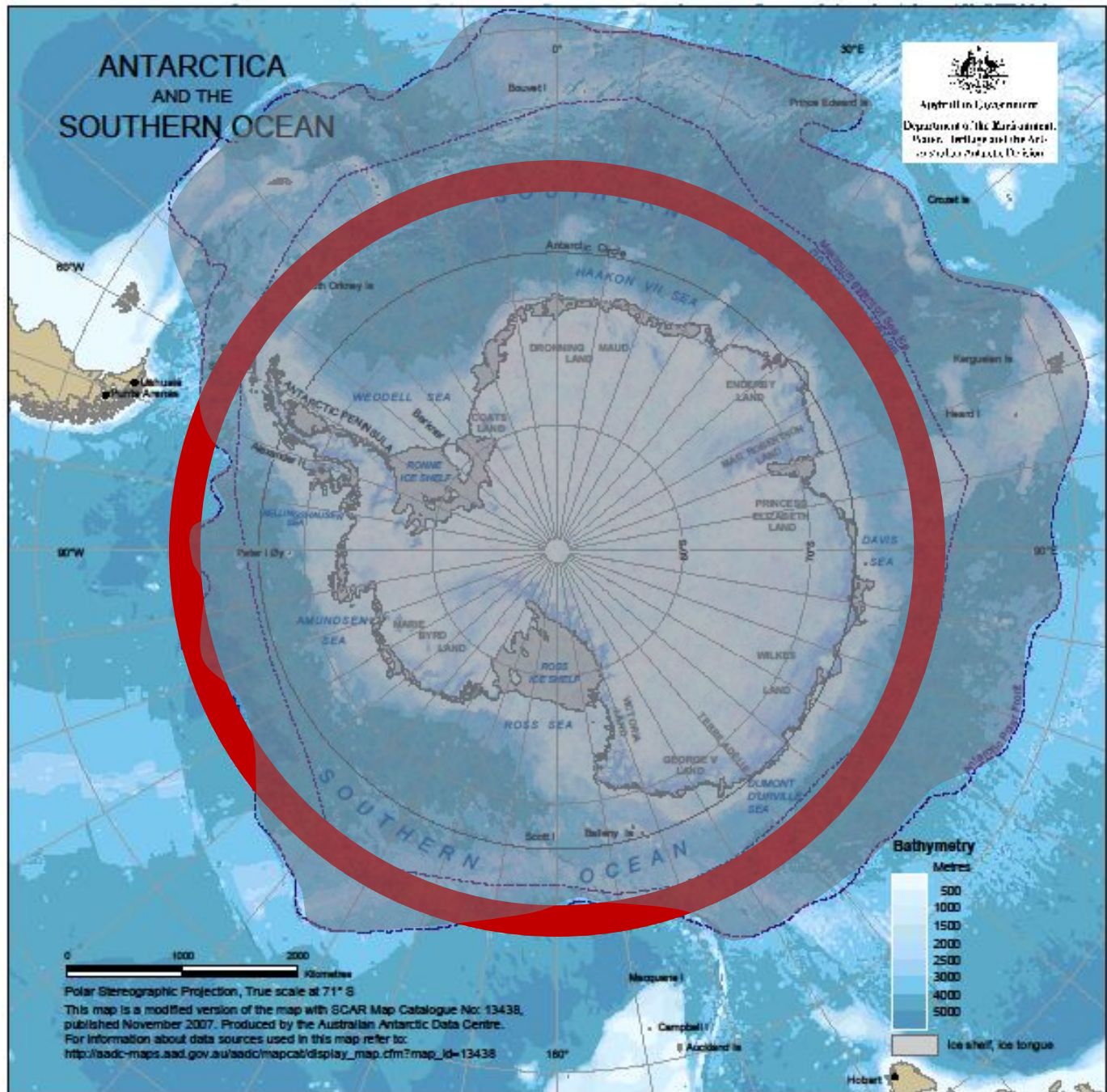
Daniela Liggett

Antarctic Marine Protected Areas



- Current MPAs in Antarctica
- Implications of MPAs in the Antarctic Treaty area
- Antarctic tourism and MPAs

Antarctic boundaries: geopolitical and ecosystem



Protected Areas in the Antarctic



- 1964 Agreed Measures on the Conservation of Antarctic Fauna and Flora
- 1972 creation of an official list of (protected) Historic Sites and Monuments (HSMs)
- Annex V, Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty (1998)
 - ASPAs (Antarctic Specially Protected Areas)
 - ASMAs (Antarctic Specially Managed Areas)

Antarctic Specially Protected Areas



- Annex V, Art. 3 (1):
"Any area, including any marine area, may be designated as an Antarctic Specially Protected Area to protect outstanding environmental, scientific, historic, aesthetic or wilderness values, any combination of those values, or ongoing or planned scientific research."
- 71 ASPAs designated in the Antarctic Treaty Area ([Map of ASPAs](#)), including Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)
- Entry only possible with permit (Annex V, Art. 3 (4))

Current MPAs in Antarctica



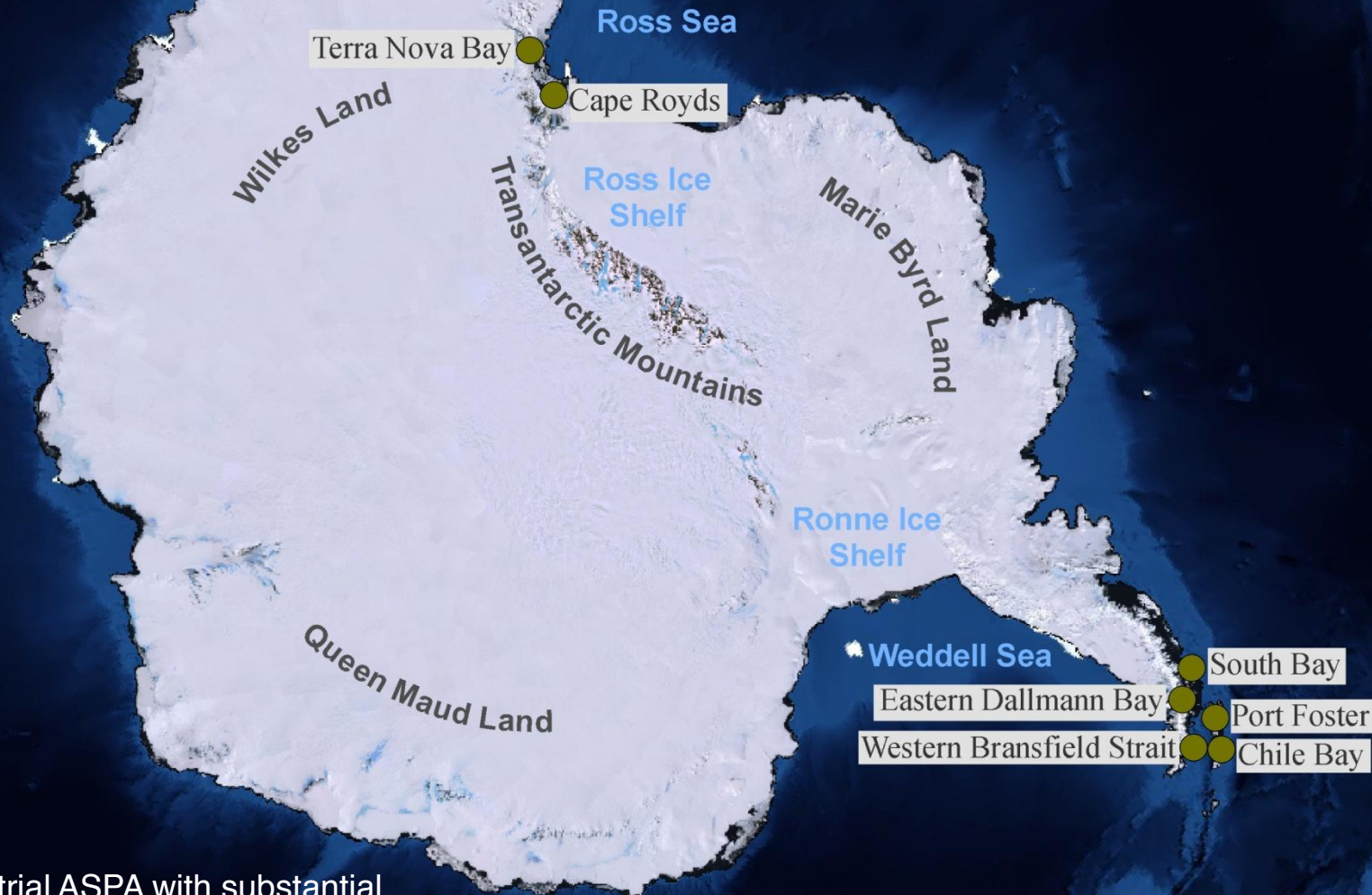
- Six entirely marine ASPAs (BAS, 2007)

<i>No.</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Size</i>
ASPA 144	Chile Bay	1.9 km ²
ASPA 145	Port Foster, Deception Is.	1.9 km ²
ASPA 146	South Bay, Doumer Is.	1.0 km ²
ASPA 152	Western Bransfield Strait	1021.0 km ²
ASPA 153	Eastern Dallmann Bay	676.0 km ²
ASPA 161	Terra Nova Bay	29.4 km ²

Source: APA Database (ATS – CEP, 2010)

Marine ASPAs

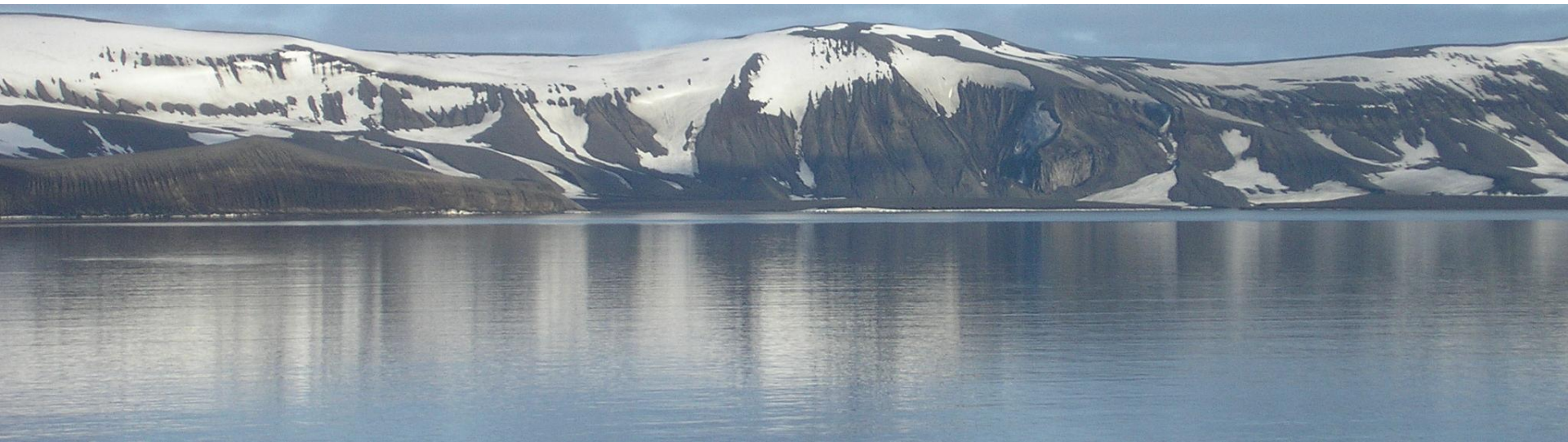
ASPA	Name	Area (km2)
121	Cape Royds, Ross Island★	0.5
144	Chile Bay	1.9
145	Port Foster, Deception Island	1.9
146	South Bay, Doumer Island	1.0
152	Western Bransfield Strait	1,021.0
153	Eastern Dallmann Bay	676.0
161	Terra Nova Bay	29.4

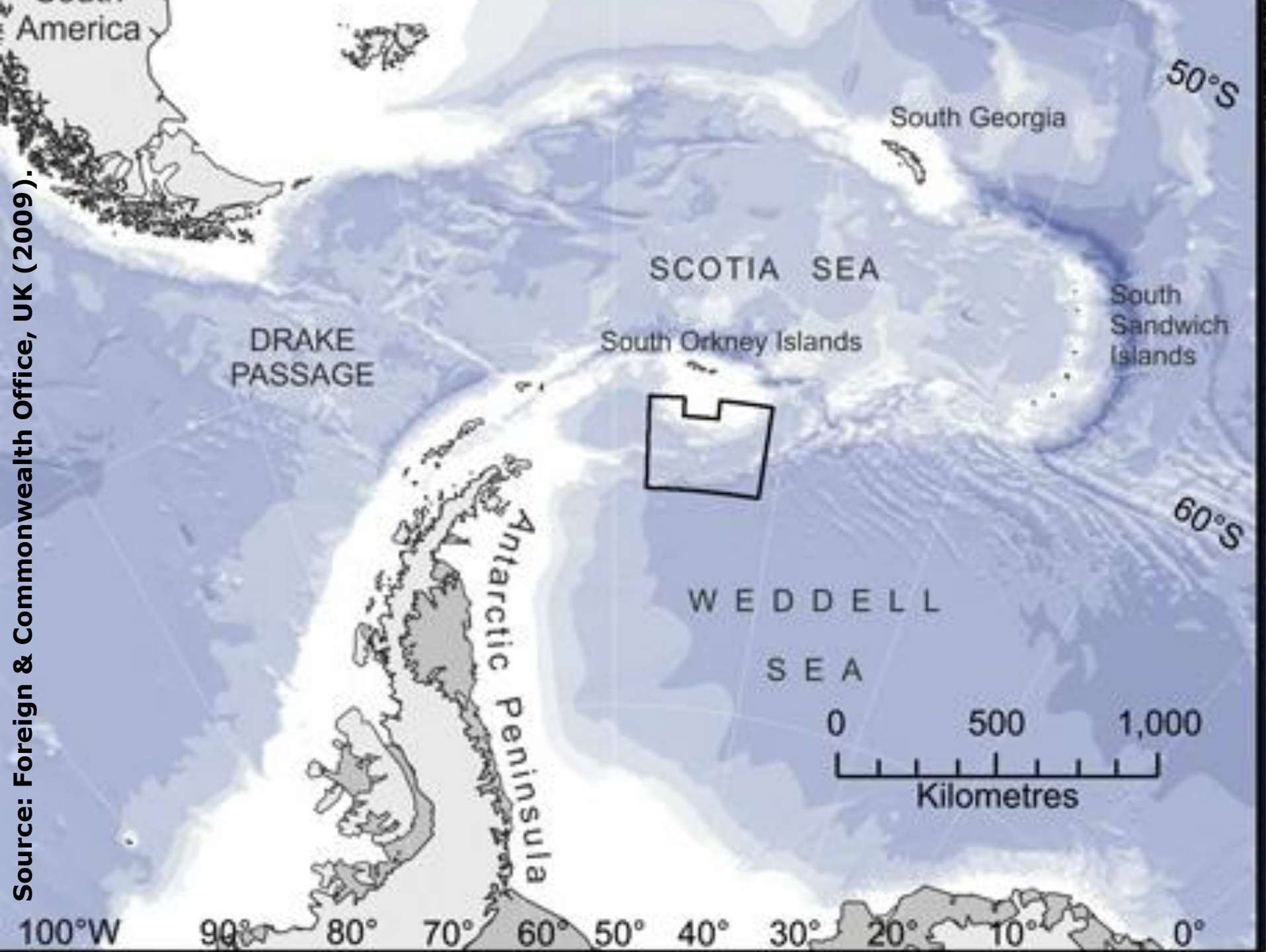


★ Terrestrial ASPA with substantial marine component

“Pure” MPAs in Antarctica

- First MPA declared by CCAMLR at the South Orkney Islands, near Antarctic Peninsula (AAD, 2009)
- Fishing is banned in this MPA (Marine Science Today, 2009)





Implications of MPAs in Antarctic waters



- Consensus decisions under the ATS
 - Political will and governmental cooperation needed
- AT area vs. CCAMLR area
 - CEP and CCAMLR – cooperation
- What are the criteria for protection?
 - Monitoring and enforcement needs to be decided on

What makes an Antarctic MPA effective?



- “Having an MPA” does not automatically result in higher levels of marine environmental protection
 - Strong regulatory enforcement and monitoring
- Cooperation between science and policy
- Education and outreach component required
- Constituency needed

What can tourism operators give?

- Constituents in support of MPAs
- Monitoring and scientific support
- Logistics support
- Support to achieve conservation goals
- Outreach => creation of "ambassadors"



What can tourism operators give?



- Financial support
 - Fundraising
 - Addition to “ticket price”
 - Donations by tourists
 - Voluntary contributions
- Political support
 - e.g. at ATCMs, IMO meetings

Benefits of MPAs for tourism operators



- Why should they support MPAs? (cost-benefit analysis)
- No fishing vessels
- Supporting conservation ethic
- “Feel-good effect” for tourists
- Reputation and credibility
- More wildlife?
- Drawing card – an asset in promoting tourism to these areas

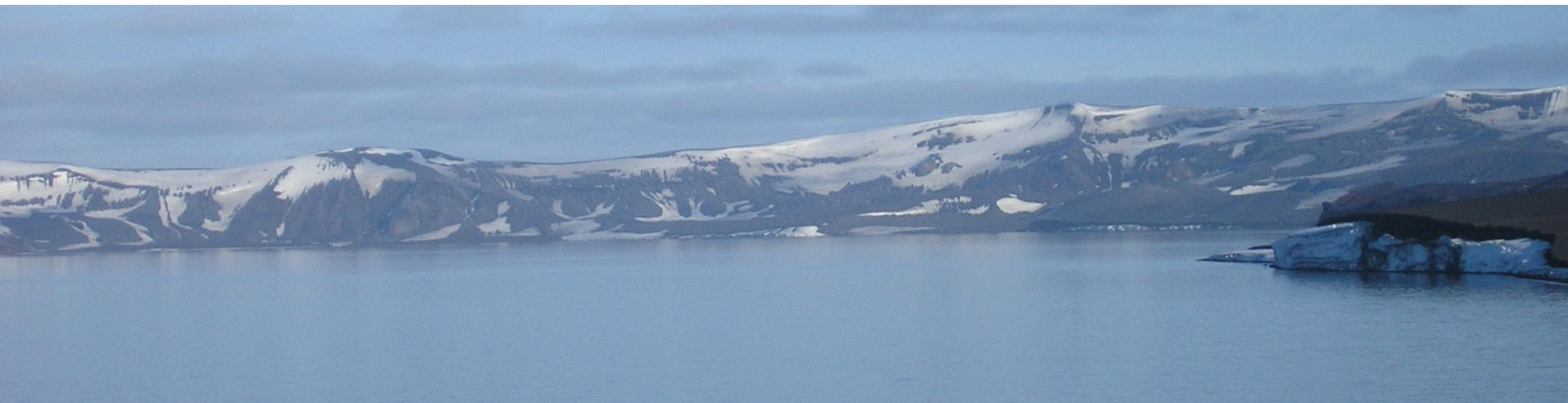
Constraints for tourism operators



- No-go zones? (if assigned under AT)
- Permits may be required
 - Added level of bureaucracy
 - Added cost
 - Time delay
- The end of “expedition-style cruising” in the Antarctic => no easy diversion into all MPAs
- Crew of the vessel needs to be educated about MPAs

Obligations for tourism operators

- Stricter permitting and reporting
- Education of staff and tourists about MPAs
- Additional guidelines may be required



Obligations for tourism operators



- Tourism operators may have to assume monitoring roles in the MPA
 - Managerial: traffic and conduct
 - Scientific: e.g. wildlife counts => abundance



The eyes of the world are on Antarctica

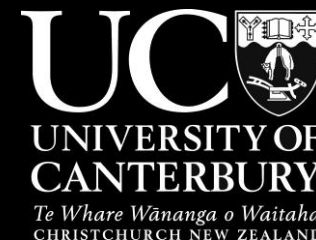


Environmental
Protection in the
Antarctic will be
looked at closely

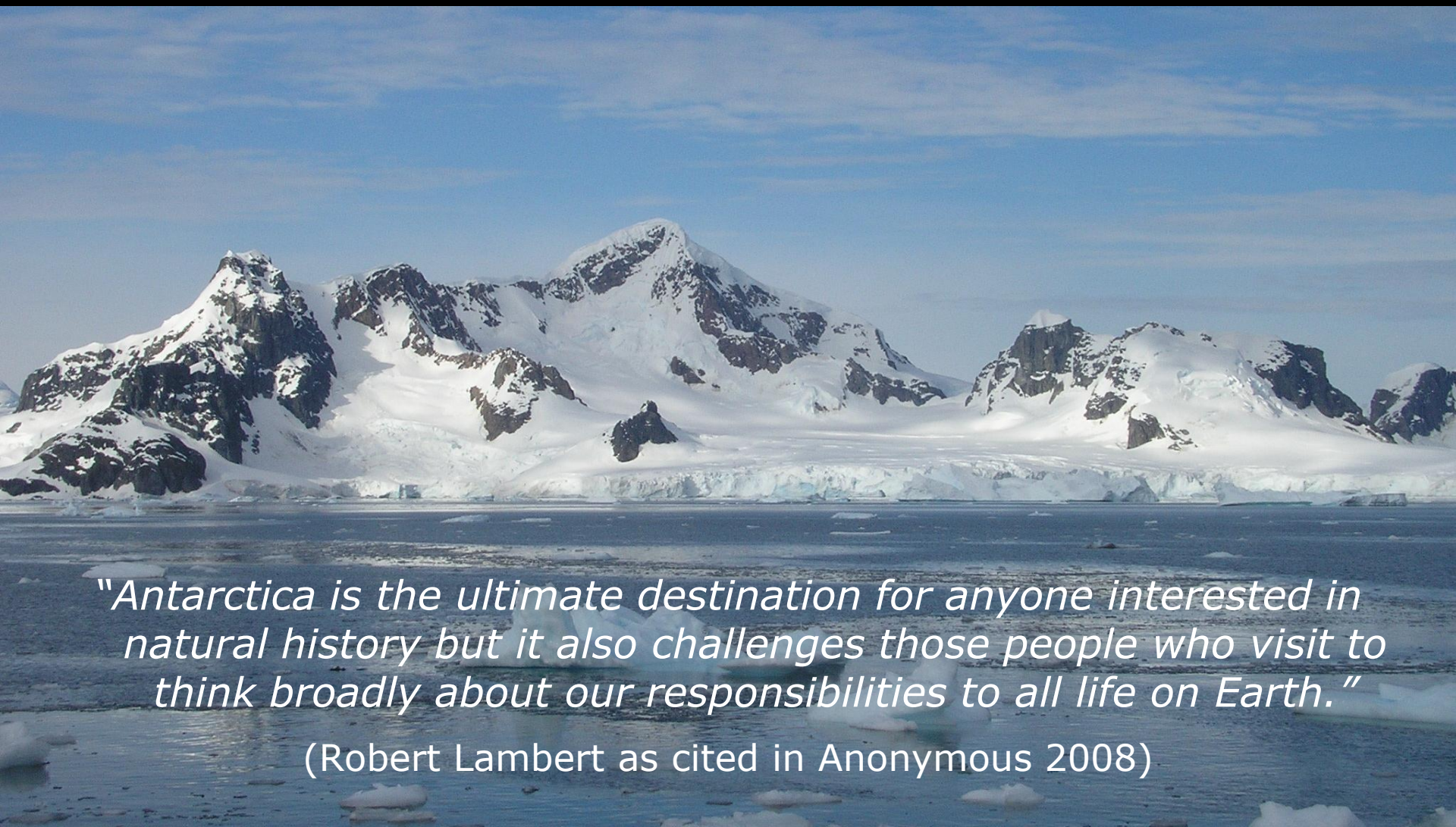
Antarctic
Protected Areas
are under
scrutiny – a
stronger marine
component is
needed



Image: Michael Kupperman, NY Times
Editorial Article: Peter Doran, Cold, Hard Facts July 27, 2006



Thank you...



"Antarctica is the ultimate destination for anyone interested in natural history but it also challenges those people who visit to think broadly about our responsibilities to all life on Earth."

(Robert Lambert as cited in Anonymous 2008)