

Guided use of the Self-Assessment Tool and SAT-LITE



Tom Dallison

Marine Mammal Twinning

Marine
mammals
management toolkit



Ocean
Governance



Self-Assessment Tool

- Designed to enable MPA managers to understand level of inclusion of marine mammals in MPA management plan
- Only tool dedicated specifically to marine mammals
- Excel Tool – Offline usability
- WEB-SAT - Online
- Guided multiple choice questions
- Questions are scored to produce a snapshot assessment of the MPA
- Both tools available in French, Spanish and English



Self-Assessment Tool

- Strengths and Weaknesses of MPA management plans
- Enables Temporal Monitoring
- Promotes Adaptive management
- Applied to all stages of MPA development
- Capacity building tool for empowering MPA managers & marine mammal users



Marine mammals management toolkit

This toolkit is being developed within the framework of the [Marine Mammals](#), a way to enhance cooperation between Marine Protected Areas' twinning. This twinning is part of the [Ocean Governance project](#).

The toolkit (which includes the factsheet, good practices and the Self-Assessment Tool) was designed to support managers, operators, policy makers and anyone interested in marine mammals' conservation.

[> Read more](#)

www.marine-mammals.info

The Self-Assessment Tool



Whales © Hannes Klostermann

The Self-Assessment Tools (SAT) have been designed and created for the use of MPA managers, stakeholder and any other relevant parties to assess the extent to which marine mammals are included in their management plans.

About the SATs


Both versions of the SAT are comprised of questions related to the 23 factsheet topics (which can be found [here](#)). The answers to these questions have all been assigned a numerical value, the total of which shows the extent to which marine mammals have been accounted for in the management plan, and areas in which this can be improved upon.

The factsheets have been designed to be resources for general knowledge, examples of best practices and available trainings.

The "Self-Assessment Tool" is the original component of the toolkit that utilises Excel functions and macros to provide a holistic monitoring tool an MPA. It is available offline in English, French and Spanish. The "[Web-SAT](#)" is an online, interactive adaptation of the excel-based version. The [Web-SAT](#) provides a more fluid experience that results in a downloadable dashboard of results, .pdf of the completed SAT and .csv file of scores.

Associate


Both tools fulfil the same role; to enable the assessment of MPAs by MPA Managers with the core consideration of marine mammals.

Self-Assessment Tool
Latest Version: V5 25/01/2022
English 

A card for the English version of the Self-Assessment Tool. It features a background image of a whale swimming in the ocean. The text is white and centered.

Self-Assessment Tool
Latest Version: V5 25/01/2022
French 

A card for the French version of the Self-Assessment Tool. It features a background image of a whale swimming in the ocean. The text is white and centered.

Self-Assessment Tool
Latest Version: V5 25/01/2022
Spanish 

A card for the Spanish version of the Self-Assessment Tool. It features a background image of a whale swimming in the ocean. The text is white and centered.

Web-SAT
Click here to access the online version of the Self-Assessment Tool
Visit 

A card for the Web-SAT online version. It features a background image of an orca swimming in the ocean. The text is white and centered.

The Web-SAT

The Web-SAT has been designed and created for the use of MPA managers, stakeholder and any other relevant parties to assess the extent to which marine mammals are included in their management plans.

This online version is an adaptation of the [Excel-based offline version of the Self-Assessment Tool](#).

Nb: the Web-SAT is currently in **Beta** mode. As such, we would welcome any feedback and/or suggestions you may have on it's accessibility and usability. If you have feedback, please contact us or send us an email at ocean-governance@biodiv-conseil.fr



Michele Roux | Ocean Image Bank

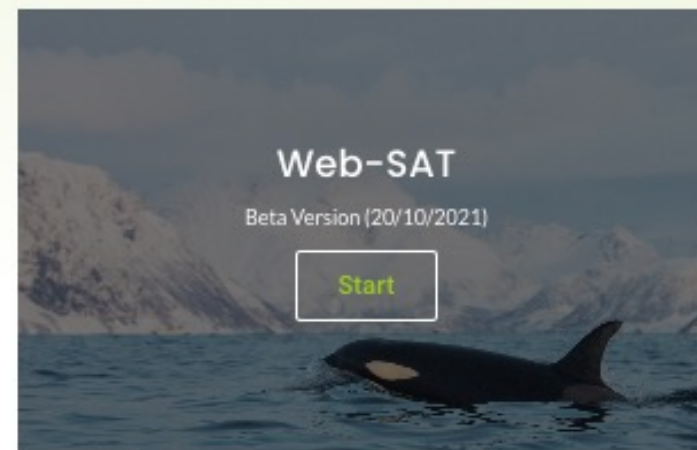
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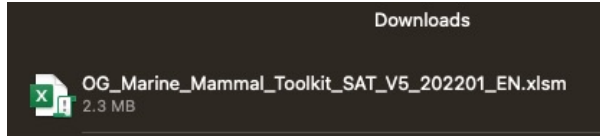
Throughout the Web-SAT you will be required to complete a range of multiple choice questions. Once complete, you will be able to access the dashboard to see the performance of the MPA. Here you can download a .pdf of the results as well a .csv of responses. This is valuable for temporal analysis, communication and evidence-based adaptive management.

If you do not have stable internet, or would prefer to complete the SAT offline, you can access the offline excel-based version [here](#).

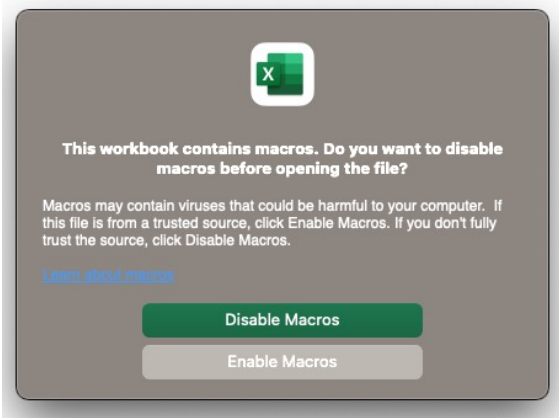
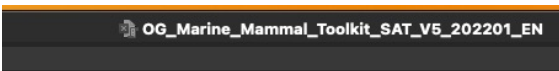
Associated documents:



Download File (EN, FR, SP)



Enable Macros



The SAT has been designed and created for the use of MPA managers, stakeholder and any other relevant parties to assess the extent to which marine mammals are included in their

The SAT is comprised of questions related to the 23 factsheet topics (which can be found here). The answers to these questions have all been assigned a numerical value, the total of which shows the extent to which marine mammals have been accounted for in the management plan, and areas in which this

As you progress through the SAT, you will be prompted to fill out various sections and answer a range of questions. Please ensure that you complete all the questions to enable dashboard outputs.

Prior to completing the SAT, we highly advise that you "Save As". This will allow you to make a copy of the SAT and retain a blank version for editing. Once you have saved a copy, complete the information below and follow the buttons through the SAT.

Name: _____
Function: _____
Email: _____
Mobile: _____
Date: _____



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Self-Assessment Tool Contents & Quick Jump						
2	Use the below buttons to jump to sheets in the SAT						
3							
4	DASHBOARD						
5	MPA DATA						
7							
8	1. MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK						
9							
10	2. ADDRESSING ACTIVITIES & THREATS						
11							
12	3. RESEARCH & MONITORING						
13							
14	4. OUTREACH & MONITORING						
15							
16	5. MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS						
17							
18	MARINE MAMMAL IDENTIFICATION						
19							
20	DEFINITIONS & HELP						
21							
22							



MPA DATA

Good assessor
housekeeping

Ability to stop and
start again

Marine Protected Area (MPA) Meta-Data

MPA Attributes

COUNTRY:	
Location of MPA:	
MPA Coordinates (single point):	UTM Number: UTM Letter:
Name of the MPA:	
Month and Year of MPA Establishment:	
National Status:	
Regional Status:	
International Status:	
IUCN Category:	Other: Definitions
Type of Governance:	Definitions
Management Authority:	
Marine Surface Area (km ²):	km ²
Total Surface Area (km ²):	km ²

IUCN Category
Please select the most applicable IUCN Category associated with your MPA. If more than one applies, please select the most dominant. You can use the adjacent cell to record the categories codes (i.e. I, II, III) that also apply.

Answer Guide

Jurisdiction, Province, State, Country, or other location of MPA

Select the appropriate coordinate system and provide the coordinates. If UTM is being used, select the UTM region 'Number' and appropriate 'Letter'

Name of the MPA as presented in declaration documents

DD/YYYY

Highlight any national statuses and/or designations associated with the MPA

Select the appropriate regional status. If 'Other' use the adjacent space to type

Select all appropriate international statuses

MPAs are often assigned an IUCN category. If your MPA is assigned multiple categories, select the one with the highest are and others in the 'Other' section.

These options are based upon IUCN's broad protected area governance types with respect to who holds the decision-making and management authority and responsibility about protected areas. Dudley *et al.* (2008).

Indicate the name of the management authority responsible for managing the MPA

Key Marine Mammal Species within the MPA

Species 1:	
Species 2:	
Species 3:	
Species 4:	
Species 5:	

Select any key marine mammals that occur within the MPA. If none of the available species exist within the MPA, select a blank cell or leave blank. Where you have identified more than five species, you can use the 'Marine mammal Identification' sheet as an option sub-tool to record other species present in the MPA.

Main uses in and around the MPA

Use 1:	If 'Other':
Use 2:	
Use 3:	
Use 4:	
Use 5:	

Identify the main uses the occur within and around the MPA. You should aim to identify the five altogether. Where there are more than five identified, select those deemed to be the most abundant or hold higher frequency of occurrence in comparison to other uses. If you identify a use that is not listed, select 'Other' and use the adjacent area to type.

Main pressures

Pressure 1:	If 'Other':
Pressure 2:	
Pressure 3:	
Pressure 4:	

Each MPA will experience local, regional and global pressures which may be a result of both natural and anthropogenic stressors. You should try to identify five potential pressures using the Marine Mammal Management Toolkit Factsheets or through internal reports. Where more than five are identified, select those with the highest frequency or highest impact.

Addressing Activities & Threats

User Comments

5. Whale, dolphin and sirenia watching

Use the space below to make comments for each question

- Is marine mammal watching regulated by national or state government laws or regulations?
- Are there specific guidelines for marine mammal watching (rules of approach, types of vessels, noise etc) within the MPA?
- Are types of vessels and spotting aircraft (and drones) regulated within the MPA?
- Are approach-distances, altitudes etc. of aircraft and drones regulated within the MPA?
- Do guidelines forbid touching, feeding, use of scuba, and loud noise?
- Are observers on marine mammal watching vessels required at all times?
- Are trained and empowered naturalist guides required on every trip?
- Are licence numbers restricted based on marine mammal conservation needs?
- Is there periodic assessment of compliance of the marine mammal industry with management goals and legislation?
- Is there enforcement of maximum visitation rules through Automatic Identification System (vessel tracking)?
- Do marine mammal watching operators within the MPA collectively (through an association) promote sustainable actions?
- Are marine mammal watching operators required to obtain training and certification?

Yes

Yes
No
Not applicable

6. Noise management

- Are strict underwater noise limits (based on scientific research) invoked within the permit process?
- Are seismic surveys (for research and economic activities) prohibited during important times for marine mammals?
- Is there clear legislative responsibility for minimising the impacts of underwater noise?
- Are important marine mammal areas subject to tighter controls on underwater noise?
- Are there season-specific noise restrictions or prohibition in place?
- Are specific minimum mitigation requirements to be met in the case of certain developments outlined in legislation or regulation?
- Are specified techniques (i.e. 'soft start') prescribed to mitigate the effects of construction/development activities?
- Are noise limits in place for specific types of construction, where necessary? E.g. Pile-driving for offshore wind farms
- Are allowable limits of ambient noise for fixed, mobile and vibration sources in place?
- Are marine mammal observers or acoustic monitors required during construction or when seismic surveys are undertaken?
- Is the use of sonar (e.g. during military exercises) regulated in certain seasons?
- Does the MPA have a strategy to reduce the impact of commercial vessel noise on marine mammals (i.e. shipping lanes, slow speed zones, noise reduction)?
- Is passive monitoring of cetaceans and underwater noise undertaken within the MPA?

Research and monitoring

11. Baseline Knowledge - Ecology of Marine Mammal, their Habitats and their threats

Are maps of marine mammal habitats and other relevant natural resources available?

Yes: Some species

Knowledge of the ecological status of marine mammals within the MPA?

Have detailed analyses of specific local threats to marine mammals, along with their causes, been conducted?

Substantial and detailed

Moderate

Limited or none

12. Marine mammal ecological Monitoring - protocols and techniques

Are standardised, best-practice monitoring protocols in place?

Which of the following monitoring techniques are used?

- *photo ID*

- *transect counts*

- *passive acoustic monitoring*

- *biopsies for genetic analyses*

- *GPS tracking*

- *radio-tracking*

- *acoustic tracking*

- *aerial surveys from manned or unmanned aircraft*

- *citizen science*

- *data collection from tourism operators*

- *stranding and by-catch data*

Does the MPA management or its collaborators have the technical capacity to fully analyse collected monitoring data?

Is existing marine research and monitoring data maintained in the long term?

13. Measured Ecological Variables (by MPA management or partner organisations)

Which of the following ecological variables concerning marine mammals are monitored?

- *diversity*

- *seasonal movements*

- *species distributions*

- *habitat usage*

Marine Mammal Names (Taxonomic, EN, FR & SP)



Marine Mammal MPA Presence Indicator (Optional)							
(Micro-) order	Family	Species name	Present in the MPA	French name	English name	Spanish name	
Odontoceti	Delphinidae	<i>Delphinus capensis</i>		Dauphin commun à bec large	Long-beaked Common Dolphin	Delfin Comun a Pico Largo	
		<i>Delphinus delphis*</i>		Dauphin commun	Short-beaked Common Dolphin	Delfin Comun	
		<i>Feresa attenuata</i>		Orque naine ou pygmée	Pygmy Killer Whale	Orca Pigmeo	
		<i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i>		Globicéphale tropical	Short-finned Pilot Whale	Caldron Negro	
		<i>Globicephala melas*</i>		Dauphin pilote, Globicéphale commun ou noir	Long-finned Pilot Whale	Ballena Piloto	
		<i>Grampus griseus</i>		Dauphin de Risso	Risso's Dolphin	Delfin de Risso	
		<i>Lagenodelphis hosei</i>		Dauphin de Fraser	Fraser's Dolphin	Delfin de Borneo	
		<i>Orcinus orca</i>		Orque	Killer Whale	Espadarte, Orca	
		<i>Peponocephala electra</i>		Dauphin d'Electre ou Péponocéphale	Melon-headed Whale	Calderon Pequeno, Electra	
		<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>		Pseudorque	False Killer Whale	Orca Falsa	
	Odontoceti	Sotaliidae	<i>Sotalia fluviatilis</i>		Tucuxi	Tucuxi	Tucuxi
			<i>Sotalia guianensis</i>		Dauphin de Guyane, Sotalie	Guiana dolphin	Bufo Blanco, Costero
			<i>Stenella attenuata</i>		Dauphin tacheté pantropical	Pantropical Spotted Dolphin	Delfin Manchado, Delfin Pintado
			<i>Stenella clymene</i>		Dauphin Clymène	Clymene Dolphin	Delfin Clymene
			<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>		Dauphin rayé	Striped Dolphin	Delfin Blanco y Azul
			<i>Stenella frontalis</i>		Dauphin tacheté de l'Atlantique	Atlantic Spotted Dolphin	Delfin Manchado Del Atlantico
			<i>Stenella longirostris</i>		Dauphin à long bec	Spinner Dolphin	Delfin Tornillon
			<i>Steno bredanensis</i>		Steno rostré	Rough-toothed Dolphin	Delfin de Pico Largo
			<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>		Grand Dauphin	Common Bottlenose Dolphin	Delfin Mular
			Kogiidae	Kogiidae	<i>Kogia breviceps</i>		Cachalot pygmé
<i>Kogia sima</i>		Cachalot nain			Dwarf Sperm Whale	Cachalote Enano	
Physeteridae	Physeteridae	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>		Cachalot	Sperm Whale	Cachalote, Ballena Esperma	
		<i>Mesoplodon bidens</i>		Baleine à bec de Sowerby	Sowerby's beaked whale	Ballena de Pico de Sowerby	
Ziphiidae	Ziphiidae	<i>Mesoplodon densirostris</i>		Baleine à bec de Blainville	Blainville's Beaked Whale	Ballena De Pico De Blainville	
		<i>Mesoplodon europaeus</i>		Baleine à bec de Gervais	Gervais' Beaked Whale	Ballena De Pico De Gervais	
		<i>Mesoplodon mirus</i>		Baleine à bec de True	True's Beaked Whale	Ballena De Pico De True	
		<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>		Baleine à bec de Cuvier	Cuvier's Beaked Whale	Ballena De Cuvier	

Definitions & Help

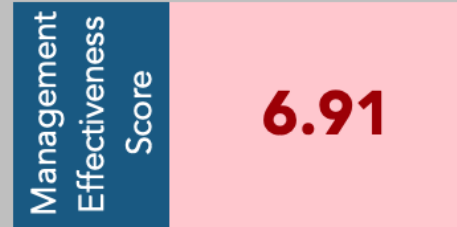


IUCN MPA Categories		
Code	Name	Definition
Ia	Strict Nature Reserve	Category Ia are strictly protected areas set aside to protect biodiversity and also possibly geological/geomorphical features, where human visitation, use and impacts are strictly controlled and limited to ensure protection of the conservation values. Such protected areas can serve as indispensable reference areas for scientific research and monitoring
Ib	Wilderness Area	Category Ib protected areas are usually large unmodified or slightly modified areas, retaining their natural character and influence without permanent or significant human habitation, which are protected and managed so as to preserve their natural condition.
II	National Park	Category II protected areas are large natural or near natural areas set aside to protect large-scale ecological processes, along with the complement of species and ecosystems characteristic of the area, which also provide a foundation for environmentally and culturally compatible, spiritual, scientific, educational, recreational, and visitor opportunities.
II	Natural Monument or Feature	Category III protected areas are set aside to protect a specific natural monument, which can be a landform, sea mount, submarine cavern, geological feature such as a cave or even a living feature such as an ancient grove. They are generally quite small protected areas and often have high visitor value.
IV	Habitat/Species Management Area	Category IV protected areas aim to protect particular species or habitats and management reflects this priority. Many Category IV protected areas will need regular, active interventions to address the requirements of particular species or to maintain habitats, but this is not a requirement of the category.
V:	Protected Landscape/Seascape	A protected area where the interaction of people and nature over time has produced an area of distinct character with significant, ecological, biological, cultural and scenic value; and where safeguarding the integrity of this interaction is vital to protecting and sustaining the area and its associated nature conservation and other values
VI	Protect Area with Sustainable use of Natural Resources	Category VI protected areas conserve ecosystems and habitats together with associated cultural values and traditional natural resource management systems. They are generally large, with most of the area in a natural condition, where a proportion is under sustainable natural resource management and where low-level non-industrial use of natural resources compatible with nature conservation is seen as one of the main aims of the area

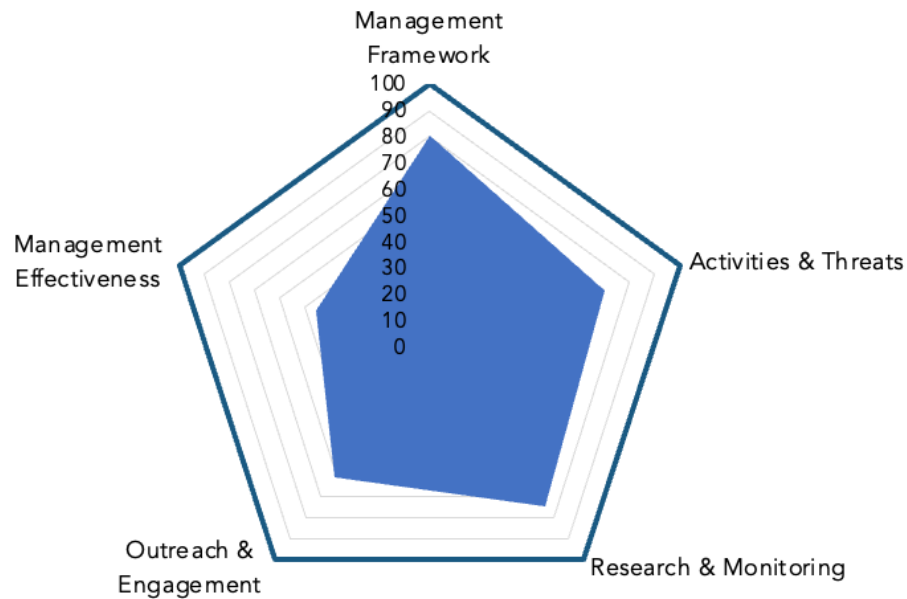
Marine Management Dashboard

Marine Management Group Scores

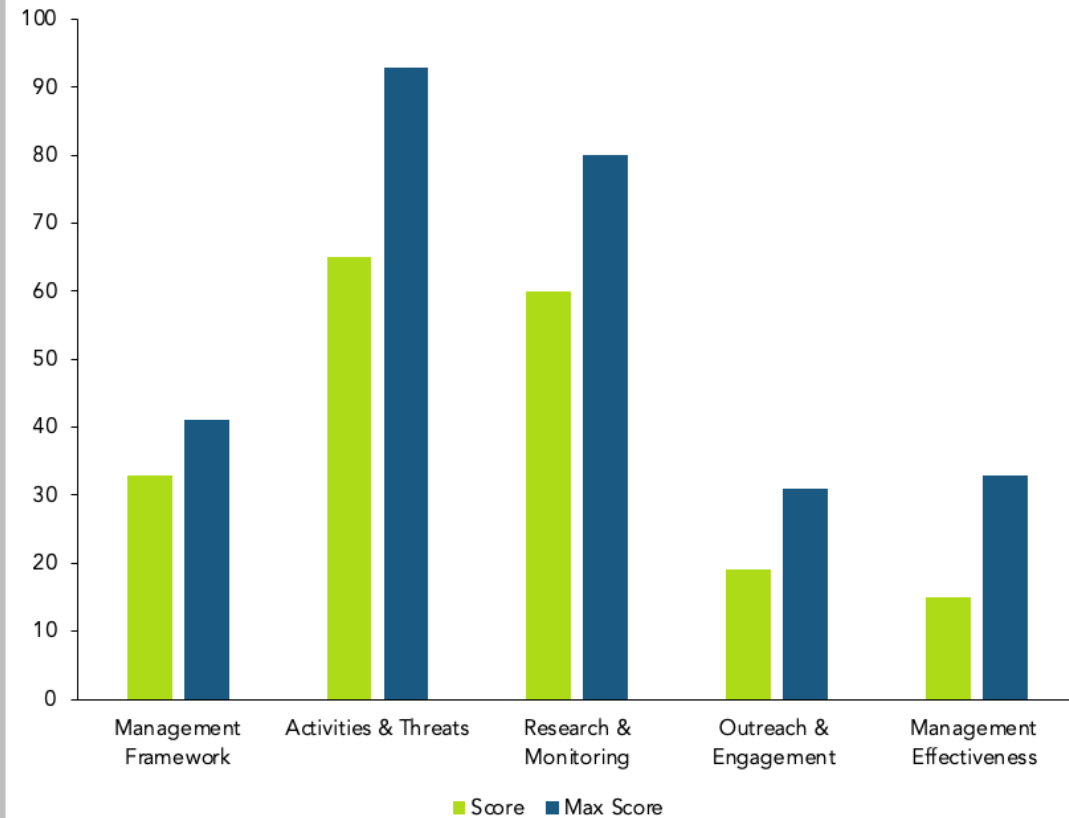
Group	Score	Max Score	%
Management Framework	33	41	80.49
Activities & Threats	65	93	69.89
Research & Monitoring	60	80	75.00
Outreach & Engagement	19	31	61.29
Management Effectiveness	15	33	45.45
Total	192	278	69.064748

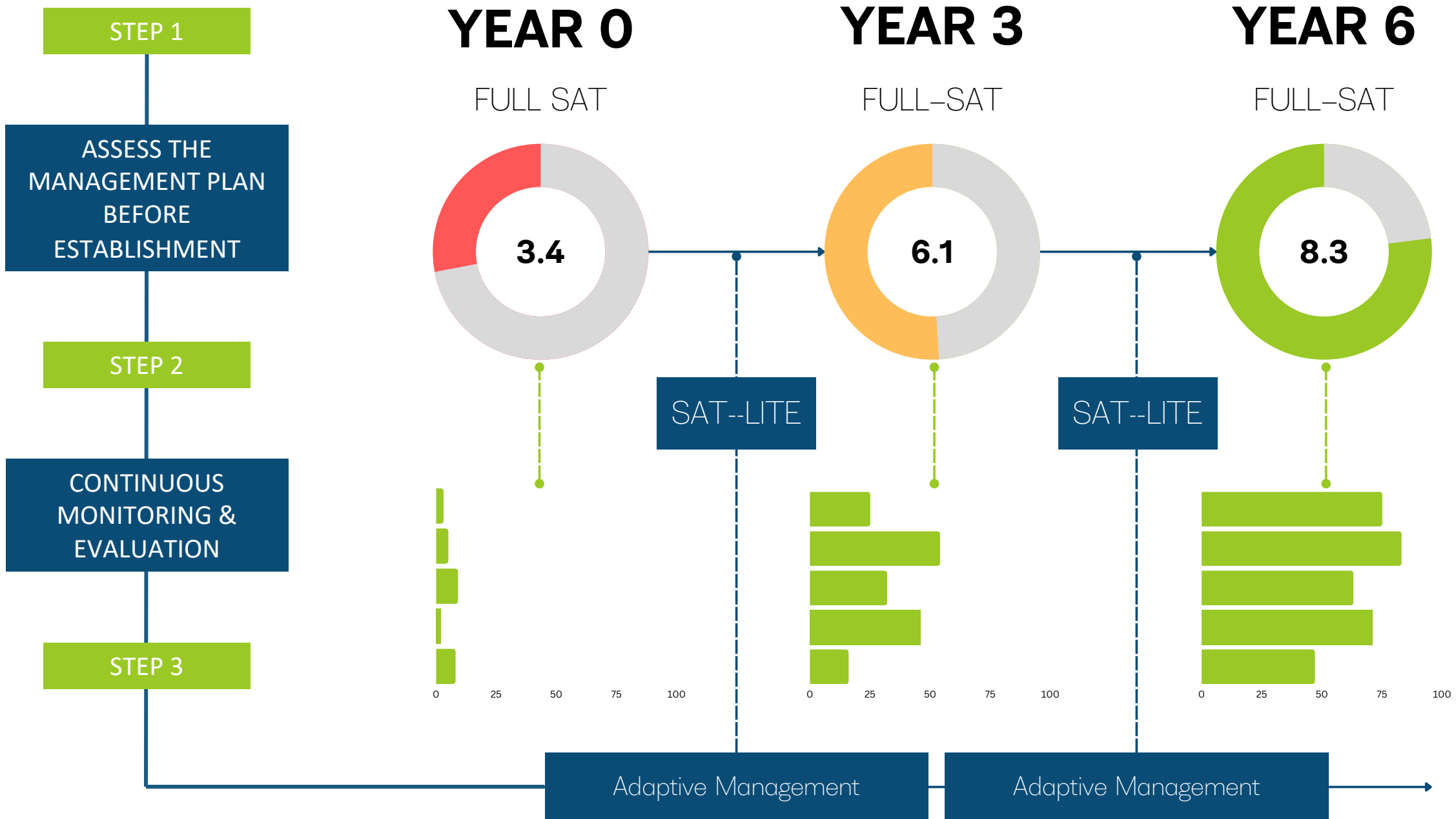


MPA Management Effectiveness Scores



MPA Management Effectiveness Scores





SAT-LITE

- SAT-LITE has been built in excel
- Acts as a pre-cursor for the SAT – provides recommendations on 'next steps'
- Reduced questions and increased interaction
- Next Steps
 - Requires final testing for dashboard and results
 - Will share with partners for review
 - Launch online

SAT-LITE

MARINE MAMMALS MANAGEMENT TOOLKIT SELF-ASSESSMENT TOOL



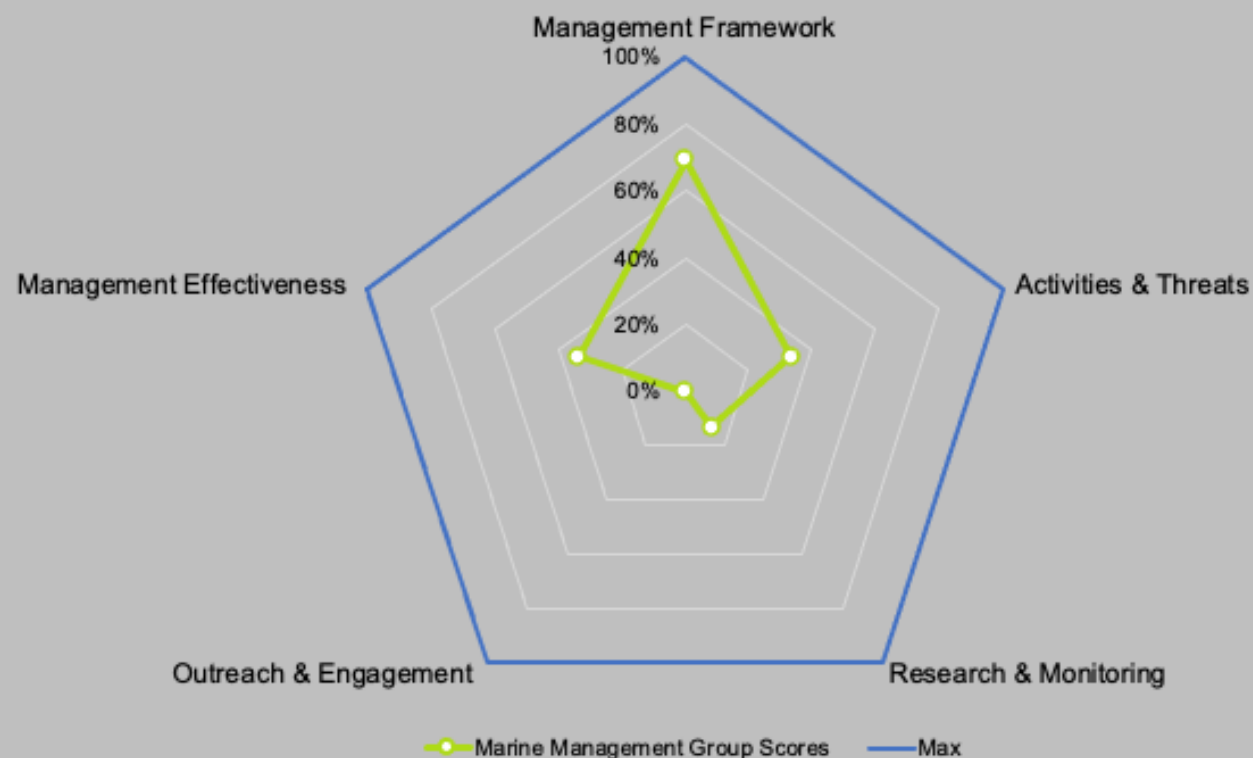
WWW.MARINE-MAMMALS.INFO



SAT- Lite Questions & Answers

Addressing Threats & Activities	
Pressures on Marine Mammals in the MPA	Level of concern
Which of the following issues are a concern in your MPA?	
- Noise	High
- Entanglement	Medium
- Ship strike	None
- Stranding	Medium
- Bycatch	Low
- Marine debris	High
Which of the following issues are monitored in your MPA?	
- Noise	High
- Entanglement	Medium
- Ship strike	Low
- Stranding	None
- Bycatch	No
- Marine debris	No
Is there a way to report the following:	
- Noise	In preparation
- Entanglement	In preparation
- Ship strike	Yes
- Stranding	Yes
- Bycatch	No
- Marine debris	No
Marine Mammal Watching:	
Is marine mammal watching regulated by national or state government laws or regulations or specific voluntary guidelines for marine mammal watching (rules of approach, types of vessels, noise etc) within the MPA?	No
Are marine mammal watching operators required to obtain training and certification?	In preparation

SAT-LITE DASHBOARD



Should I complete the full SAT?

YES: With special attention to the below themes

Marine Management Group Scores

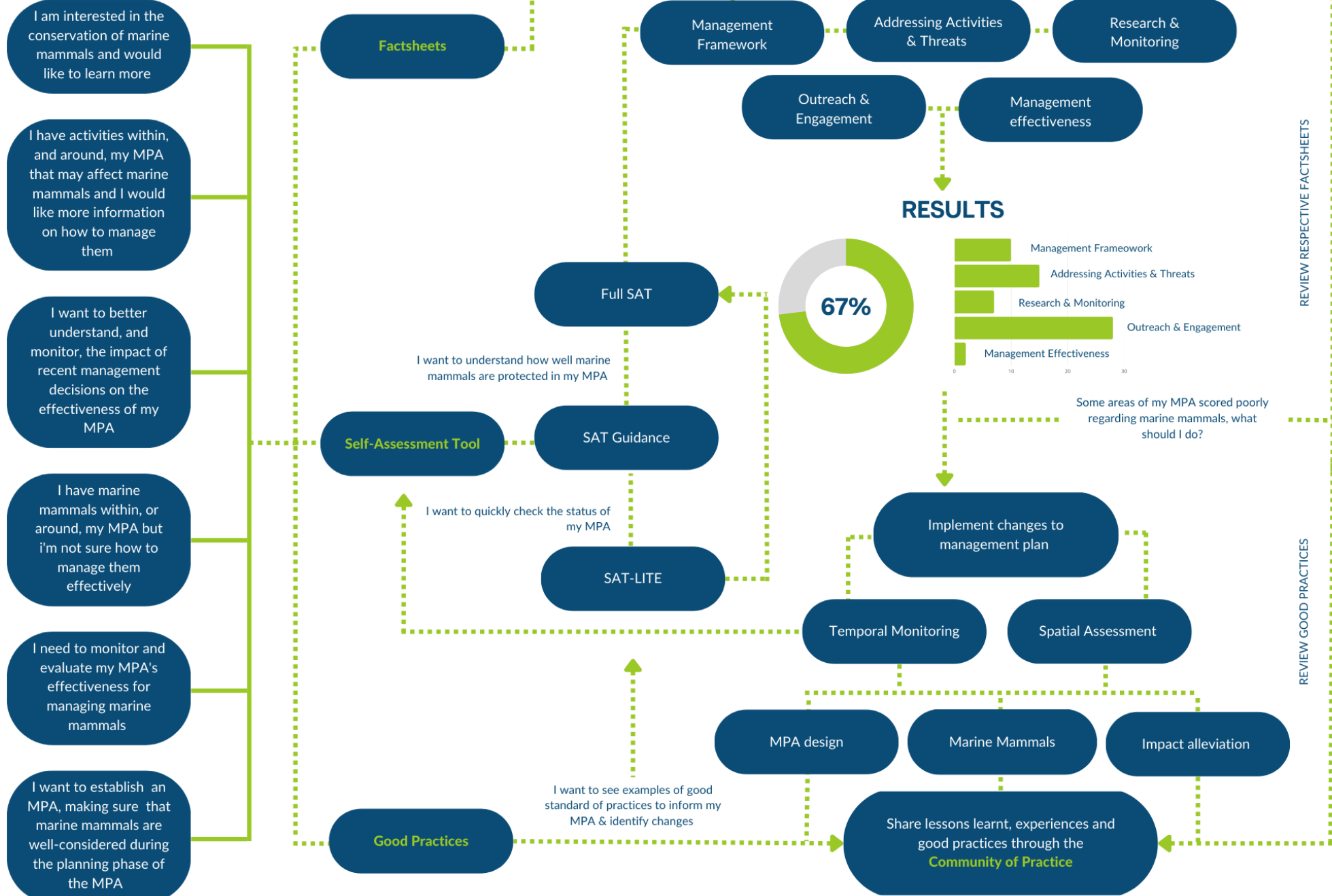
Group	Score	Max Score	%
Management Framework	29	42	69%
Activities & Threats	14	42	33%
Research & Monitoring	2	15	13%
Outreach & Engagement	0	6	0%
Management Effectiveness	3	9	33%
Total	48	114	42%

Greatest Perceived Threats

- Noise	High	Action required →	Click here
- Entanglement	Medium	Review factsheet →	Click here
- Ship strike	Low	No action	
- Stranding	Medium	Review factsheet →	Click here
- Bycatch	High	Action required →	Click here
- Marine debris	High	Action required →	Click here
- Marine Mammal Watching	None	No action	

MPA Management Framework	Answer	Awarded Score	Max Score	% of Max Score
MPA management with respect to marine mammals				
Do the stated objectives of the MPA include marine mammal biodiversity?	Yes	3	3	100%
Is marine mammal management within the MPA described clearly and in detail within a management plan?	Yes	3	3	100%
Does the management plan allow for modifications to regulations in response to the following threats to marine mammals?				
- marine mammal watching	Yes	3	3	100%
- noise management	No	0	3	0%
- entanglement in fishing gear and other installations	Yes	3	3	100%
- marine mammal by-catch (fishing)	No	0	3	0%

THE MARINE MAMMALS MANAGEMENT TOOLKIT FLOWCHART



It can be daunting!

- This process can be daunting, but we are here to **help!**
- Tailored and MPA-specific sessions
- Train colleagues and MPA users
- Tool designed to aid and support MPA managers – not to compare MPAs
- Email for support or questions:

ocean-governance@biodiv-conseil.fr

www.marine-mammals.info

