



FACTSHEET

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Marine Parks

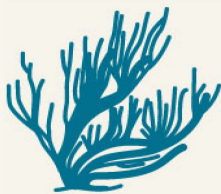
Establishment of Tun Mustapha Park (TMP)

Once fully gazetted, TMP will be the largest marine park in Malaysia and managed in line with the concept of multi-stakeholder collaborative management



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TMP has 45,156.1 ha of coral reefs coverage, second largest coverage in Malaysia.



**1.02 MILLION
HECTARE**

**CONTAINS HIGH
BIODIVERSITY, HIGH
CONCENTRATION
OF CORAL REEFS,
MANGROVES AND
RICHNESS OF FISHERIES IN
THE REGION**

Introduction

The proposed boundary of TMP encompassed marine and land/coastal area of approximately 1.02 million hectare and is located in the northern region of Sabah. The area covered by TMP includes coastal areas along the mainland (proposed to be 320m or 16 chain inland from the highest tide water mark), spreading over the coastal areas from Kudat to Pitas, and approximately 50 islands in the region, including the larger islands of Banggi, Balambangan and Malawali. TMP contains the second largest coverage of coral reefs at 45,156.1 ha, and 17,483.2ha of mangrove area. The proposed TMP will be a multiple use Park where 4 zones had been identified, i.e. i) Protection Area, ii) Community Area, iii) Multiple-Use Area, and iv) Commercial Fishing Area.

Threats

Overfishing and destructive fishing

Mainly driven by over fishing capacity and the use of fish bombs and cyanide.

Direct take of Turtles

Known to be conducted by foreign vessels but very little is known on the rate of egg poaching as these nesting beaches are in remote areas.

Mining and coastal development

Specific mining plans in Balambangan for silica sand and limestone, drilling for oil and gas, the proposed Kudat deep water oil and gas hub under the Sabah Development Corridor, and other general sand mining as well as mangrove clearing, threatens the ecosystem.

Climate change

Ocean acidification could trigger the demise of some marine species and the decline or effects the ocean circulation.

Pollution

Land based pollution from oil palm plantation through use of fertilizer and weed killer affect marine environment and eventually affect fries of commercially valuable fish and coral reef ecosystem. Sea based pollution from oil spill from the boats and fishing vessels operating in the area.

Collaborative Management & Stakeholder Empowerment

The legal gazettement of the Park and the establishment of a management body will ensure long-term sustainability of the initiative to protect and conserve TMP. Ensuring that the communities are on-board the management of TMP is also critical for its success and management effectiveness.

To achieve this, the engagement with following stakeholders has to continue:

- **Sabah Parks** leads the overall initiative to establish TMP through the guidance of the TMP Steering Committee. Government commitment in the establishment of the proposed park was undulated through the establishment of Sabah Park's office in Kudat in 2012.
- **Department of Fisheries of Sabah** is currently leading the implementation of EAFM at the state level. They aims to lead in the management of sustainable fisheries, aquaculture and the aquatic environment; and as the premiere lead agency in bringing about and delivering development to fishermen, fish farmers and the members of the wider fisheries community in Sabah.
- **Sabah Wildlife Department** is currently the only government agency that is able to deputise a member of the public as their Honorary Wildlife Warden (HWW) to support their enforcement work.
- **Maliangin Island Community Association (MICA)** manages the Maliangin Sanctuary, a demonstration site for benefits of MPA within TMP. Currently, MICA works with other community in Banggi to develop their Maliangin Handicraft Programme, and with BYC to conduct patrolling and monitoring work in Maliangin Sanctuary. MICA was formally formed as an association in 2010.



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- **Banggi Youth Club (BYC)** operates from and manages the Banggi Environmental Awareness Centre (BEAC), a former community hall provided by the Banggi District Office to be used for awareness activities. Members of BYC have also been trained as Honorary Wildlife Warden (HWW) and as reef checkers to support patrolling and enforcement work, as well as conduct reef monitoring.
- **Berungus community** looks after the reefs around their village, and has identified an informal boundary within their monitoring. Berungus Marine Managed Area is now incorporated into the draft zoning plan of TMP.
- Members of **Kudat Fishing Boat Owners Association (PPKNK)** took part in the pilot Fisheries Observer Programme (FOP) from 2011-2012, which was implemented to collect data for assessment of fisheries in TMP. In Coral Triangle Initiative Regional Business Forum (CTI-RBF) 2011, PPKNK was recognised as one of the few Public-Private Partnerships that is being formed throughout coral triangle to support conservation and management of Coral Triangle.
- **Kudat Turtle Conservation Society** initially focus on awareness activities such as beach clean-up and waste management to raise awareness on the impact of solid waste (e.g. plastic) on turtles. The group is now embarking on working with other local groups on mainland Kudat to conduct beach patrolling and protection of turtle eggs through development of hatchery. The group also work with resort operators at Sempang Mengayau, a well-known tourist destination in Kudat, to promote turtle friendly practices.



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ESTABLISHMENT OF TUN MUSTAPHA PARK VISION AND GOALS

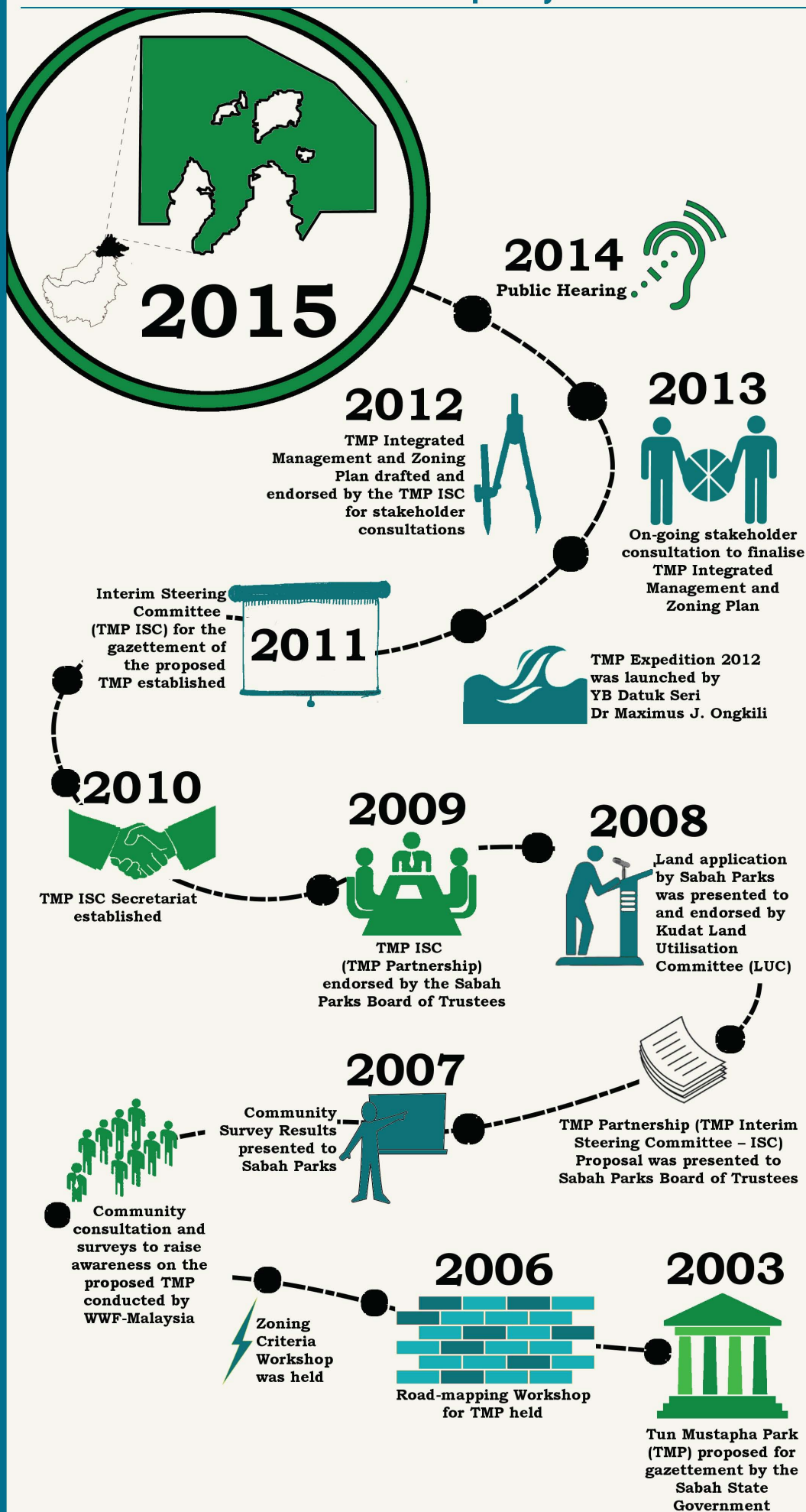
TMP Vision

To maintain the integrity of the globally significant marine biodiversity in the proposed Tun Mustapha Park and ensure that the rich marine resources exist and support the people who live within the PCA are used in a sustainable manner.

2020 Goal

To have by the year 2020, a sustainably developed Malaysia (ecological, socially and economically) that upholds the integrity of the globally significant marine biodiversity and ecosystems, through the demonstration of innovative & transformational (both market and conservation) solutions that ensure that the true value of the rich marine resources are maintained.

Gazettelement: Participatory & Consultative Process



It has been 10 years and it hasn't been realised. We can only calculate our losses by calculating how much it would cost us to restore the region to its former conditions.

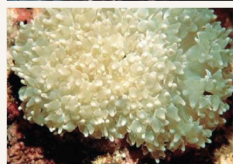
- Dr. James Alin,
Universiti Malaysia
Sabah

Management Supported by Scientific Information (Including local knowledge)

SCIENTIFIC STUDY

YB Datuk Seri Dr Maximus J. Ongkili flag-off a group of scientists from Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS), Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Sabah Parks and WWF-Malaysia with collaboration from Universiti Malaya and the University of Queensland for their 20-day expedition in September 2012. The expedition aimed to document marine biodiversity, physio-chemical oceanography and socio-economic benefits of marine ecosystems to local communities in the proposed Tun Mustapha Park.

The research team spent 19 days surveying the proposed park area to meet the objectives. A total of more than 800 man-hours were spent under water, while corresponding amount of surface sampling effort was also carried out. The results will be published into a formal report and several scientific papers are expected soon.



Rare coral species found in the proposed park during the survey done in the expedition.

SURVEY FINDINGS

Human activity impacts were observed at all the surveyed sites. Coral reefs are showing apparent signs of stress from overfishing and destructive fishing methods used around the proposed park.

A total of 15 bombs (home-made explosive device) were heard, with a maximum of 6 bomb detonations in one dive site. Several abandoned fishing nets were observed in a few dive sites. Turtle carcasses were also observed including three large green turtles, likely to have been butchered. Many reefs have good coral cover but low numbers of fishes of high market value and commercially traded invertebrates such as sea cucumbers and giant clams. There is also lack of functional and iconic species such as sharks and turtles, which presence indicate a stable and balanced ecosystem.

As an area known to be an important source of fisheries, it is important to ensure human activities within the proposed TMP are sustainably managed by reducing fishing pressures and destructive fishing methods. This could be achieved through diversification of economic prospects, such as eco-tourism in order to provide alternative livelihoods to the local community.

TUN MUSTAPHA PARK EXPEDITION 2012

PRELIMINARY RESULTS

CORAL FAMILIES:

FUNGIDAE	38 SPECIES
AGARICIIDAE	28 SPECIES
EUPHYLIIDAE	14 SPECIES

REEF FISH CENSUS	430 SPECIES
OVULIDAE SNAILS	25 SPECIES
MACROALGAE	130 SPECIES

REEF STATUS OF REEF CHECK SITES: (TOTAL OF 55 TRANSECTS)

EXCELLENT	: 7 % (4 TRANSECTS)
GOOD	: 49 % (27 TRANSECTS)
FAIR	: 40 % (22 TRANSECTS)
POOR	: 4 % (2 TRANSECTS)

For more information, feel free to contact:

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Why we are here

To stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.

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