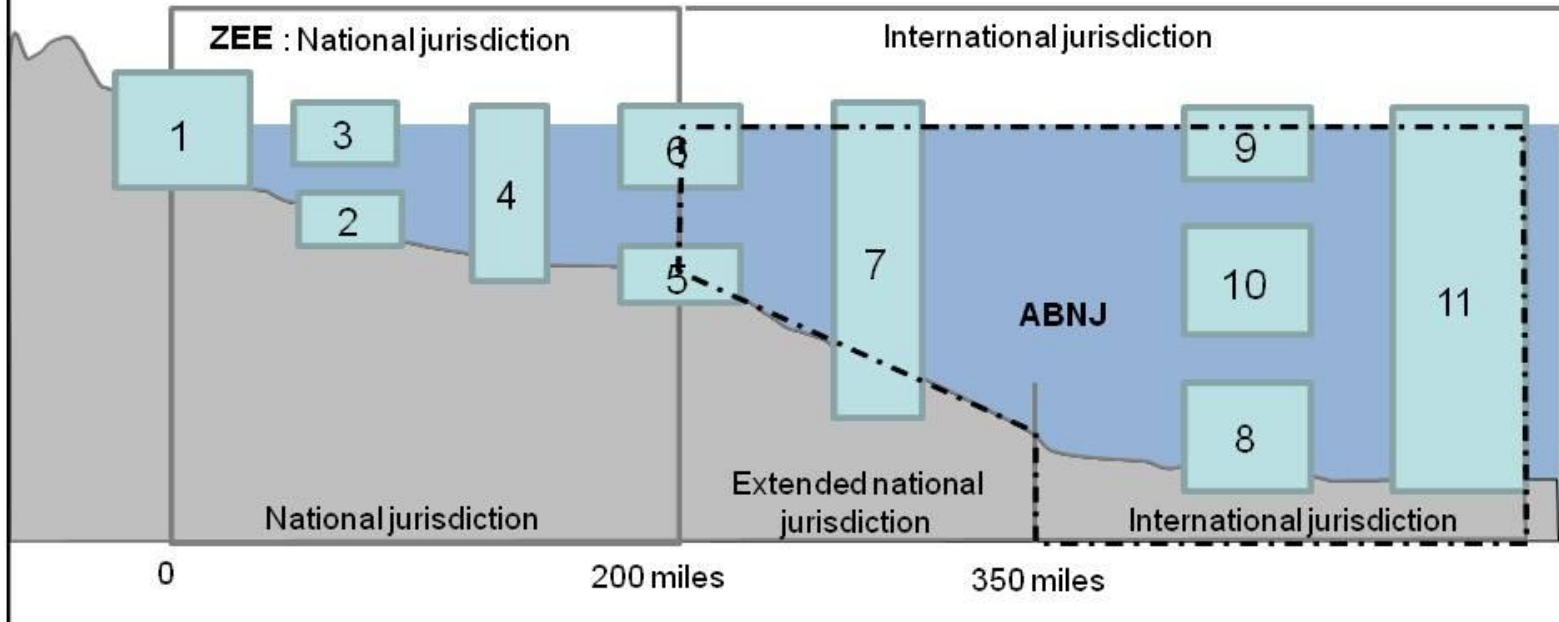
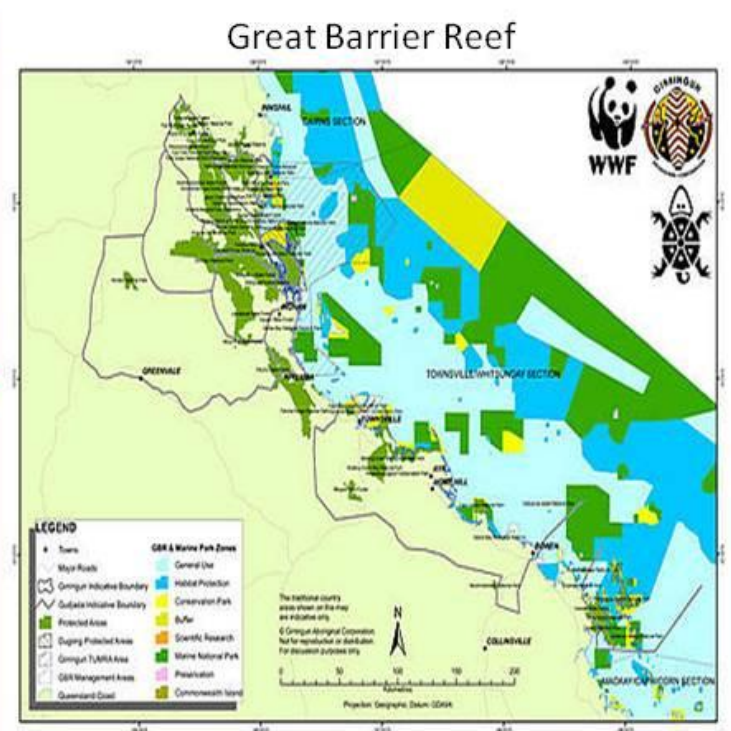
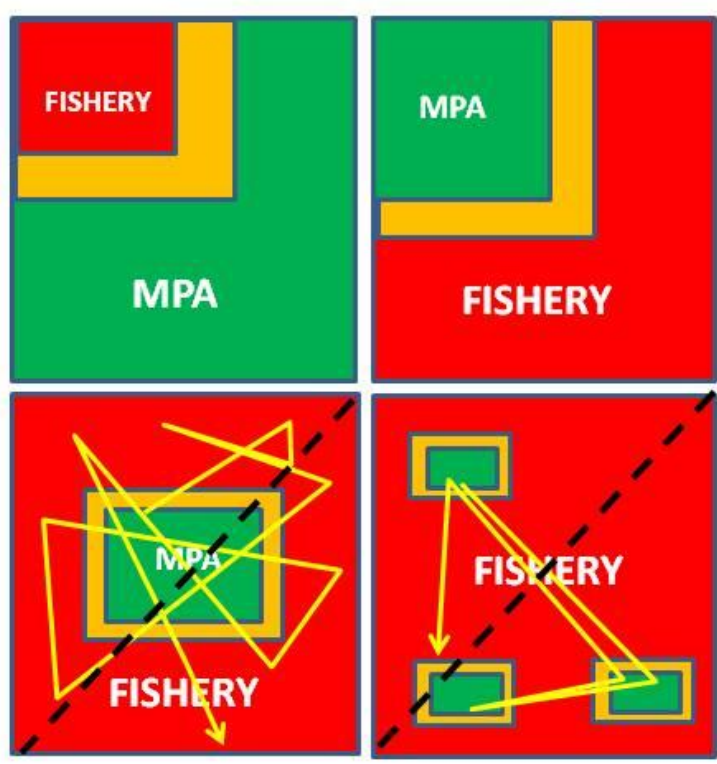


- 1 - Littoral
- 2 - Benthic, neritic
- 3 - Pélagic, neritic
- 4 - Integral, neritic
- 5 - Benthic, straddling
- 6 - Pelagic, straddling
- 7 - Integral, straddling on slope
- 8 - Benthic ABNJ (seamount)
- 9 - Epipelagic, high seas
- 10 - Mesopelagic, high seas
- 11 - Integral ABNJ
- ABNJ = - - - - -



The ocean opacity, dimensions and depth create an unprecedented challenge for PAs



Garcia, Boncoeur & Gascuel, 2013

The role (authority, financial contribution) of the fishing authority in such arrangements need to be clarified as well as the application of national policies on poverty reduction, food security and the environment.

1. Space-based management is unavoidable, advisable and not new to fishers
2. However fishers are as reluctant to use the name “MPAs” in fisheries as conservationists are of accepting fishery closed areas as *bona fide* MPAs.
3. The proposals to make the World MPA database more inclusive creates concern about the risk of “dilution” of the primary conservation objective
4. MPAs (including NTZs) could be used as one of the many fishery management tools and adopted after case-by-case comparative costs/benefit analyses
5. The respective performance of MPAs and fisheries governance are interdependent and coherence between the respective policies is vital for both

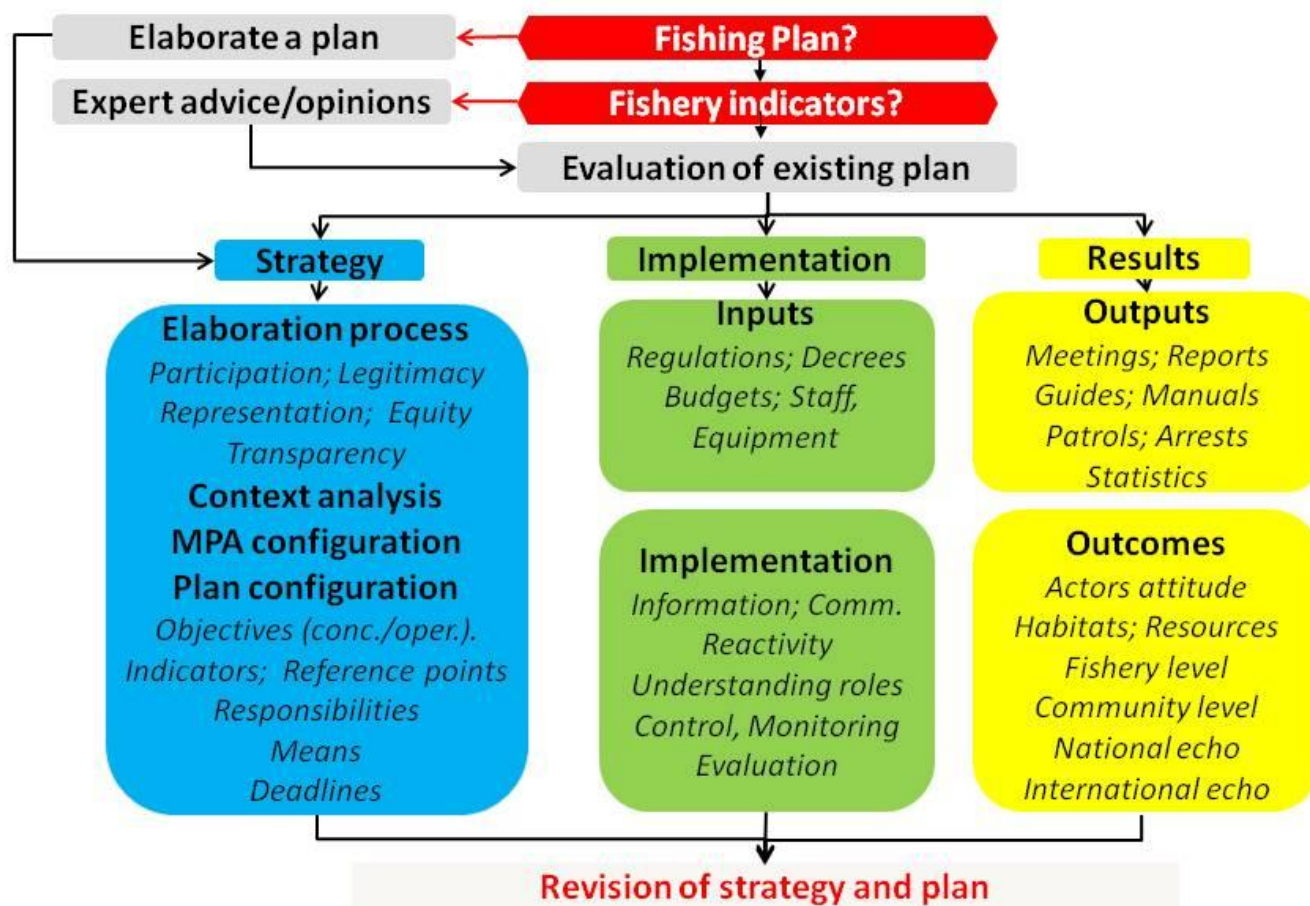
Garcia, Boncoeur & Gascuel, 2013

6. However, differences in the perception of risk and its allocation between nature and people hamper a tight integration
7. In any combination of fisheries and MPAs in a territory, the respective roles of the Ministers of Environment and of Fisheries should be clearly specified
8. Local governance and effective participation are indispensable
9. Both fisheries and MPAs need to explicit their impact on national poverty reduction and food security policies
10. The reciprocal impacts of existing MPAs on fisheries should be openly assessed
11. Multi-use MPAs are only one of the space-based management frames and broader cross-sectoral frames would facilitate national integration of conservation and development.

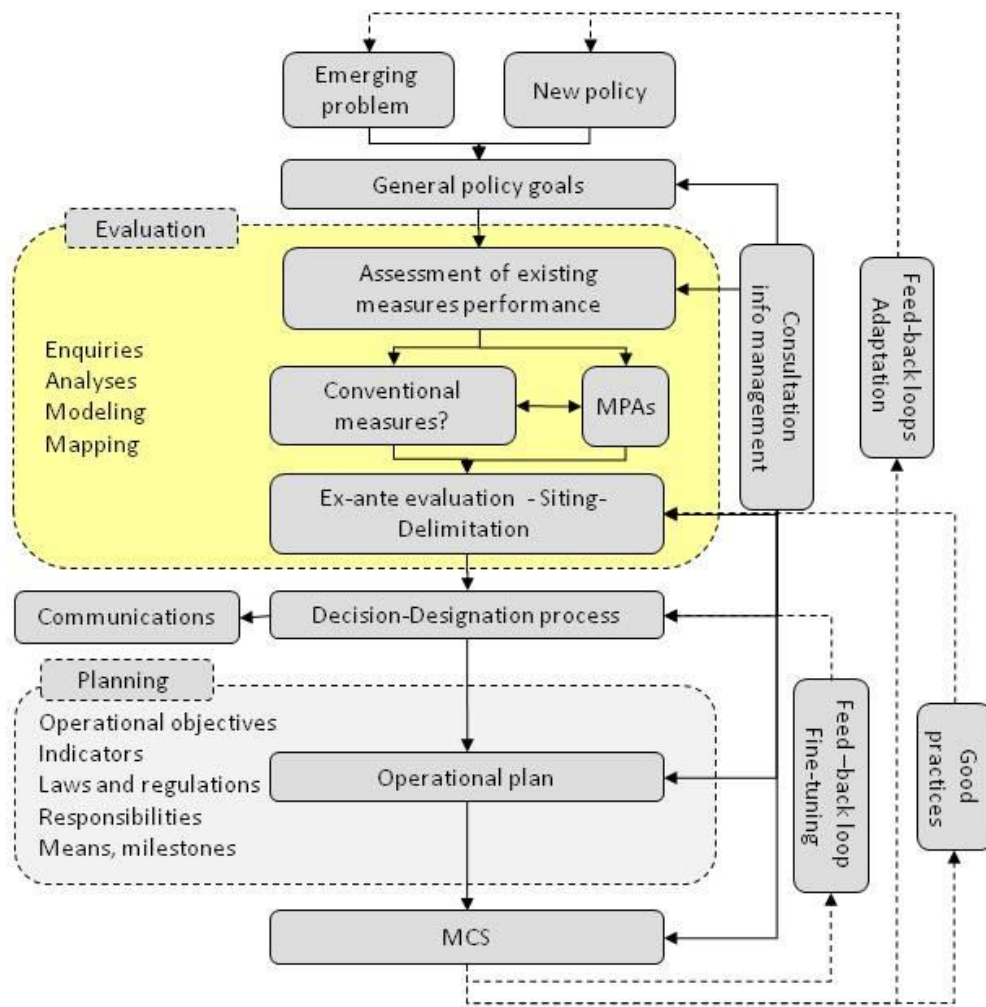
Garcia, Boncoeur & Gascuel, 2013



- Put 30% of the ocean in NTZs (WPC, Sydney 2014)
- Clarification of CBD reference to «... protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures»
- The real value of very large MPAs set in pristine areas versus in pressure areas
- The need & effectiveness of NTZs when fisheries are well managed
- The potential impact of large % NTZs on food security and terrestrial ecosystems
- The lack of role in fighting land-based pollution
- The mitigation/adaptation role of MPAs in climate change.
- The role of MPAs in the marketization of nature and privatization of public space.



But the performance of fisheries and MPAs management plans are rarely formally assessed



The advocated process for planning and implementation are largely similar and could easily be integrated.

This model is still too rarely followed!