

MARINEPROTECTEDAREAS

MPAs in the context of Blue Growth – Setting the scene

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The definition of an MPA

IUCN revised definition of Protected Area (2008):

IUCN categories

IUCN CATEGORY

Relationship between different categories and different activities

Compatibility of fishing and collecting activities and management categories



Target 11

By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

Working definition of an OEEM

“A clearly defined geographical space, beyond the protected areas network, governed and managed in ways that deliver the long term and

Sustainable Development Goals

Ocean health matters: ecosystem-based solutions

“protecting biodiversity and the essential ecosystem services it supports has become a priority for the scientific community, resource managers, and national and international policy agreements...” (Selig et al, 2014)

Blue Carbon

Blue Growth Sectors

Defining marine spatial planning

What is marine spatial planning NOT?

- Marine spatial planning is not a substitute for singlesector planning and management.
- Marine spatial planning is not a ~~one~~ ^{one} time plan.
- Marine spatial planning is not only conservation planning.
- Marine spatial planning is not ocean zoning.

Managing around MPAs

BETWEENNESS CENTRALITY

Conclusions

IUCN position on SDG14 Call for Action
The Ocean Conference, New York, 5th-9th June 2017

2. Marine Protected Areas and Marine Spatial Planning

BE ENCOURAGED by the recently increased marine conservation efforts reaching a coverage of 12,7% of the waters under national jurisdiction and 5,1% of the global ocean under marine protected areas, but also;

RECOGNIZE the inadequacy of the 10% marine target for protection versus the growing scientific and global consensus of what is actually needed for the global ocean, including marine areas beyond national jurisdiction, and the global consensus from the Hawaii World Conservation Congress in 2016 of 'at least 30%', alongside firm implementation of frameworks to deliver sustainability of all practices across the whole ocean seascape, subject to the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities";

STRENGTHEN and REINFORCE international targets in the light of the present challenges and a changing ocean;

Conclusions

BE GUIDED by the CBD/IUCN definitions of a Marine Protected Area (MPA) which are clear and unambiguous. There is need to ensure that CBD and IUCN standards around MPAs are recognized and attention drawn to concerns of misinterpretation of the IUCN protected areas definition and categories. Experience has shown that better meeting of international standards delivers benefits; while misuse of standards misses opportunities to stem ecosystem decline and species loss;

BE AWARE that other effective area-based conservation measures which may not have conservation as their primary objective are a key component of an effective and well-connected networks of managed area, but they should not take the place of marine protected areas ;

COMBINE coastal and marine protected areas in the wider land/seascape with other area-based conservation measures and area based management tools including Marine Spatial Planning to ensure comprehensive decision making;

**Merci pour votre
attention**

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ACTION 1 IMPLEMENT EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF OCEAN ASSETS

- Implement steps to achieve Aichi Target 11 and SDG 14 through new ecologically and socially coherent networks of marine protected areas (MPAs) and locally managed marine areas (LMMAs) in critical nearshore and offshore habitats, and