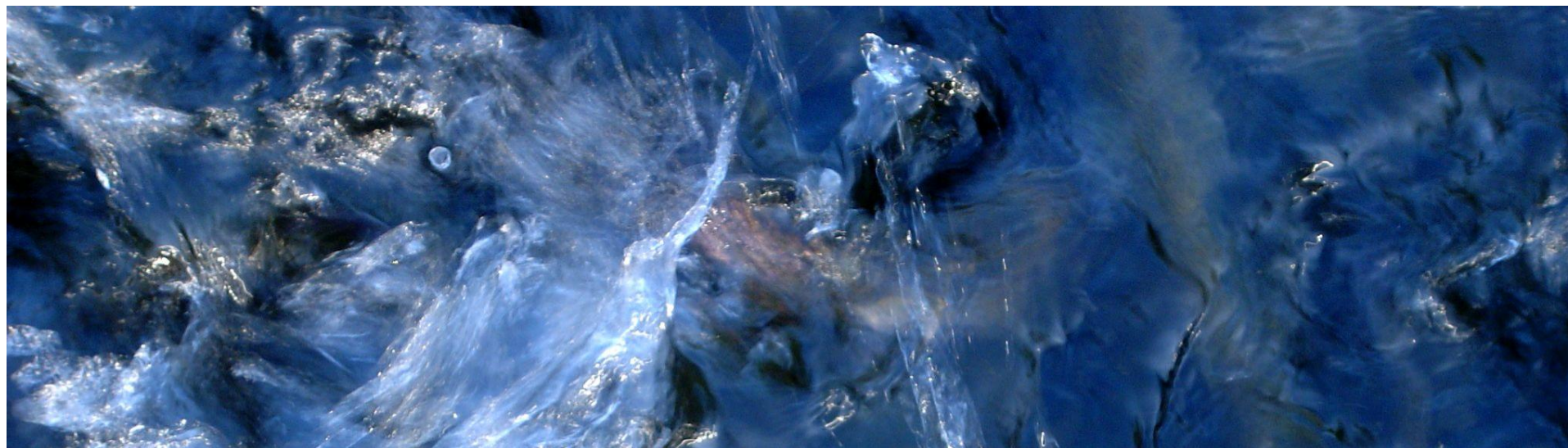




MPAs and Aquaculture Synergies?

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IUCN Global Marine and Polar Programme
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The **5** Blue Growth sectors



Biotechnology

medicines,
industrial enzymes



Renewable energy

wind, waves,
tides, biofuel



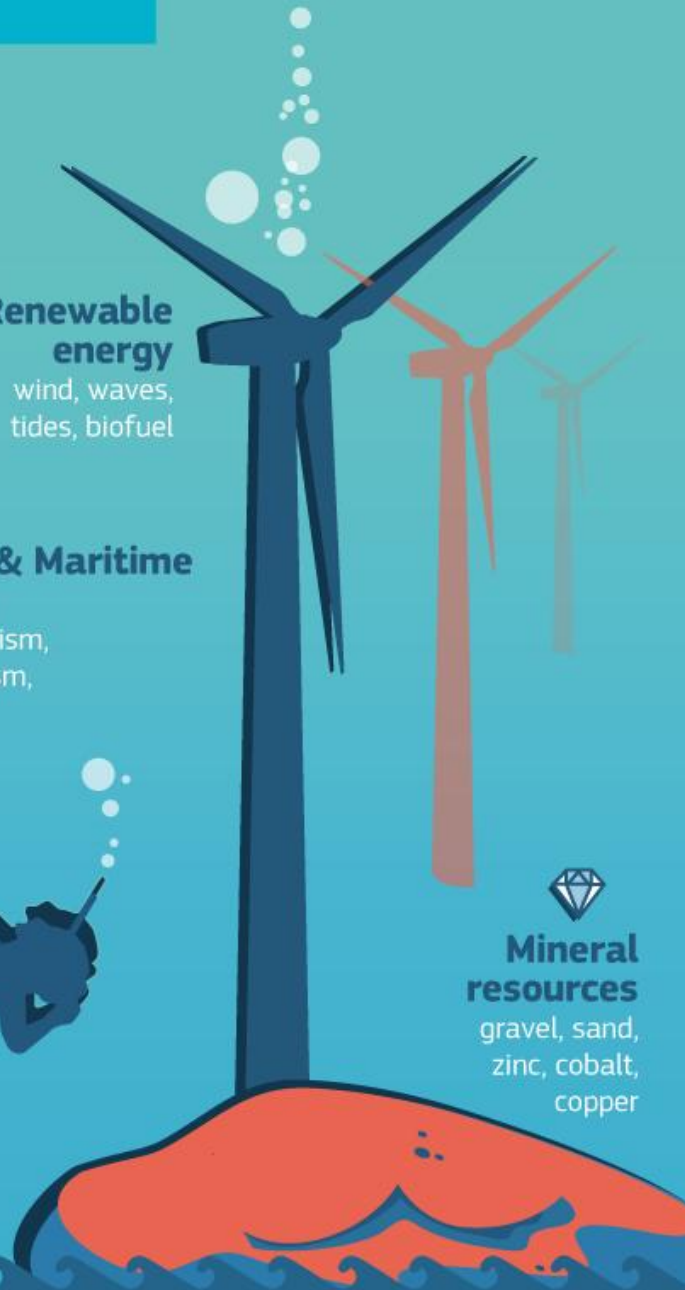
Coastal & Maritime Tourism

coastal tourism,
cruise tourism,
yachting



Aquaculture

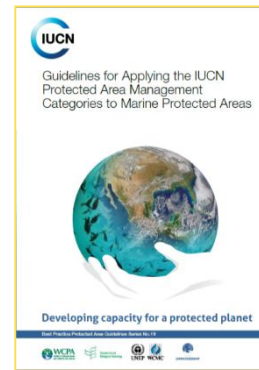
farming of fish,
shellfish, marine plants



Mineral resources

gravel, sand,
zinc, cobalt,
copper

Source: DG Maritime Affairs, EU



The definition of an MPA

IUCN revised definition of Protected Area (2008):

'A protected area is a clearly defined geographical space, recognised, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values'



IUCN categories

IUCN CATEGORY		MAIN OBJECTIVE OR PURPOSE
IA	Strict Nature Reserve	Managed mainly for science
IB	Wilderness Area	Managed mainly to protect wilderness qualities
II	National Park	Managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation
III	Natural Monument	Managed mainly for conservation of specific natural/cultural features
IV	Habitat/Species Management Area	Managed mainly for conservation through management intervention
V	Protected Landscape/ Seascape	Managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation
VI	Managed Resource Protected Area	Managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems



Relationship between different categories and different activities

Table 5: Matrix of marine activities that may be appropriate for each IUCN management category.

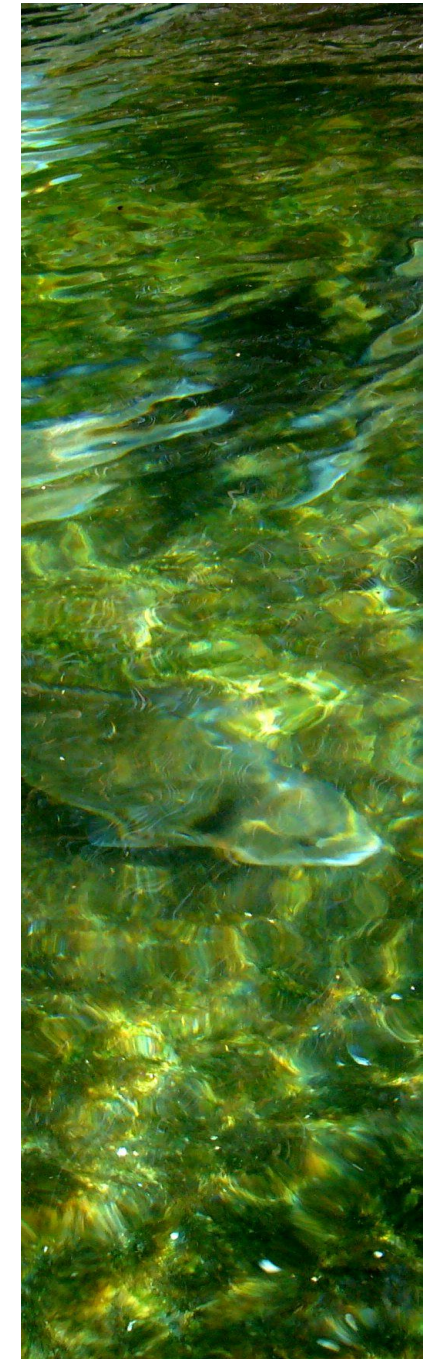
Activities	Ia	Ib	II	III	IV	V	VI
Research: non-extractive	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Non-extractive traditional use	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Restoration/enhancement for conservation (e.g. invasive species control, coral reintroduction)	Y*	+	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Traditional fishing/collection in accordance with cultural tradition and use	N	Y*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Non-extractive recreation (e.g. diving)	N	+	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Large scale low intensity tourism	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Shipping (except as may be unavoidable under international maritime law)	N	N	Y*	Y*	Y	Y	Y
Problem wildlife management (e.g. shark control programmes)	N	N	Y*	Y*	Y*	Y	Y
Research: extractive	N*	N*	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y
Renewable energy generation	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Restoration/enhancement for other reasons (e.g. beach replenishment, fish aggregation, artificial reefs)	N	N	N*	N*	Y	Y	Y
Fishing/collection: recreational	N	N	N	N	+	Y	Y
Fishing/collection: long term and sustainable local fishing practices	N	N	N	N	+	Y	Y
Aquaculture	N	N	N	N	+	Y	Y
Shipping (except as may be unavoidable under international maritime law), ports, dredging)	N	N	N	N	+	Y	Y
Untreated waste discharge	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Mining (seafloor as well as sub-seafloor)	N	N	N	N	N	Y*	Y*
Habitation	N	N*	N*	N*	N*	Y	N*

Key:

No	N
Generally no, unless special circumstances apply	N*
Yes	Y
Yes because no alternative exists, but special approval is essential	Y*
* Variable; depends on whether this activity can be managed in such a way that it is compatible with the MPA's objectives	+



Relationship between aquaculture and MPAs?



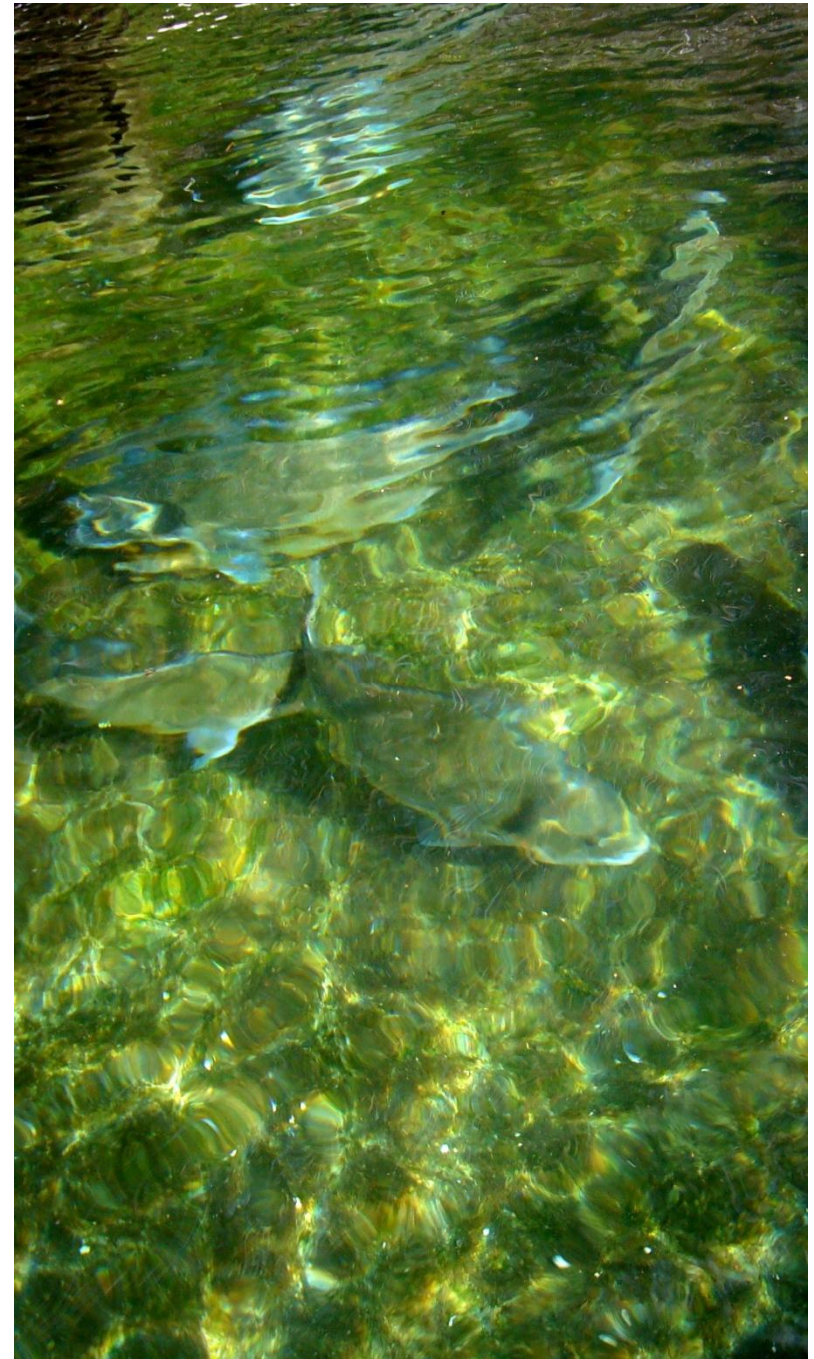
- Analysing the relations between aquaculture and MPAs from the perspectives of opportunities for integration and synergies
- Considering diverse aquaculture types (fishes in cages, shellfish on tables or long-lines, seaweeds, polytrophic culture, etc.) and their various relations with the environment
- Considering the 6 IUCN PA categories (I to VI) and their management objectives
- Understanding which aquaculture type might be in synergy with MPAs and integrated in MPA planning
- Providing in-depth reflexion of the role of MPAs in the broader society, in Marine Spatial Planning and their relation with the maritime sectors



Project began in 2015
and ends now:

- Main workshop in Paris 2015
- Workshop in Rotterdam 2015 with European Aquaculture Society Congress 2015
- Workshop in Canarias with EU project EcoAqua 2016
- Workshop in Edinburgh with EAS 2016
- Workshop at WCC, Hawaii
- Participation to MBI in Monaco in 2015 and in São Paulo in 2016.

- Partners organisations: Blue Ventures, Ifremer, FAO / GFCM, Universities, SNH, FEAP (federation of European Aquaculture producers), WCPA, Fondation Albert 2.





Some key issues



- “Level of sustainability” required for aquaculture in MPA,
- Aquaculture good practices and ecosystem services
- Values of implementing aquaculture within an MPA
- Incomes for local communities
- Impacts of the aquaculture production outside the MPA (externalities / footprint)
- Challenges of integration of existing aquaculture farm in new designated MPAs
- Criteria for possible exclusion of an aquaculture type

examples

- Small scale aquaculture / Community-based aquaculture,
- Integrated Multi -Trophic Aquaculture,
- Aquaculture-oriented MPAs / MPA-labeled Aquaculture,
- links with other labels (ASC, Fair Trade, Organic, product Quality Label Rouge / Slow Food).





Final outcomes:

- a technical brief to identify main issue relevant to both the sustainable development of Aquaculture and the increase of MPAs.
- case studies that demonstrate good practices
- a working group that include Aquaculture experts and MPA experts (CEM Ecosystem-based Aquaculture Group and WCPA Marine)





Merci pour votre
attention

