

Coherence and collaboration in MPA governance



Coherence e issues

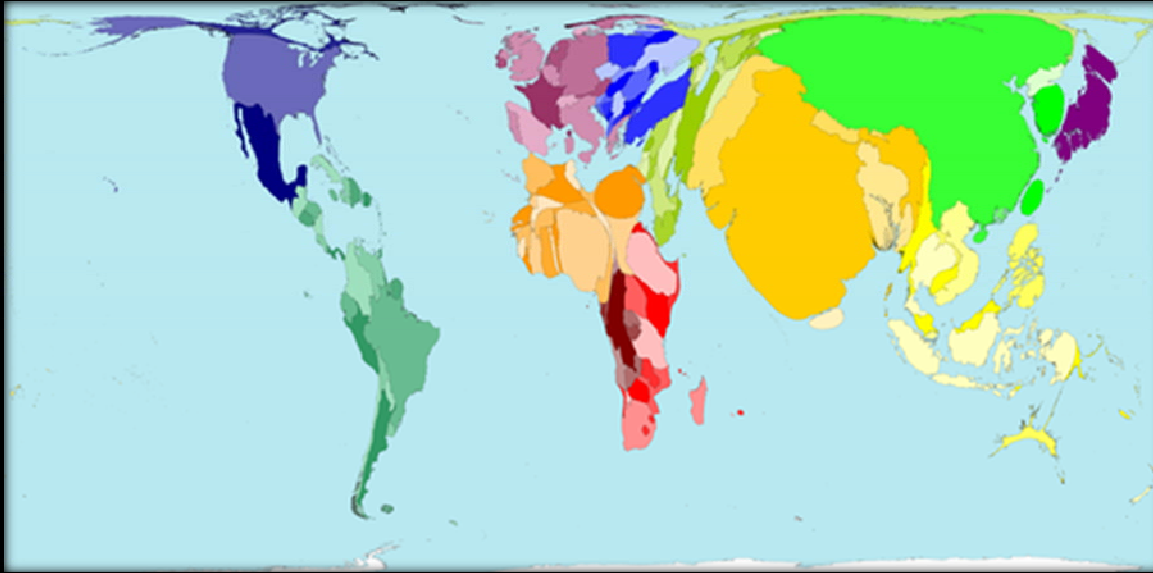


MPA definition and statements

- *Usual definition:*
 - *An MPA represents any marine area set aside under legislation or other effective means to protect marine values (marine values referring to e.g. conservation, commercial, scientific, recreational, cultural and aesthetic marine values)* (modified from Day & Roff 2000 and the Australian Department of the Environment and Heritage 2005; from *PROTECT* project).
- *Usual statement:*
 - *1-open access = problem of fishery or coastal zone...MPA solution*
 - *2-MPA = tool for fishery management*
 - *3-MPA is good for fishermen and local population*

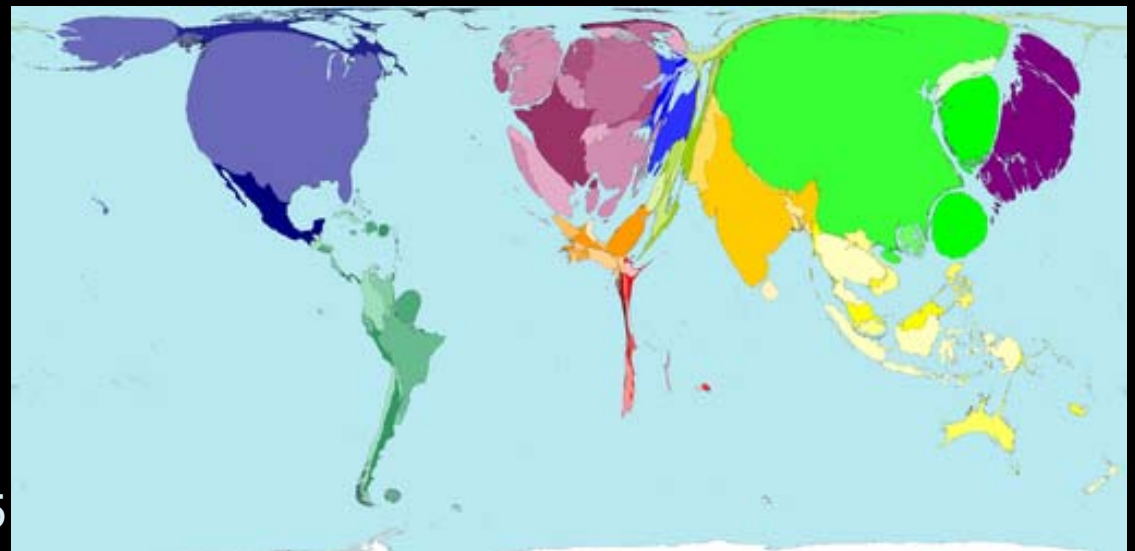
Context

- **Wishes: Johannesburg Plan of Implementation**
 - Develop and facilitate the use of diverse approaches and tools, including the ecosystem approach, the elimination of destructive fishing practices, the establishment of **marine protected areas** consistent with international law and based on scientific information, including representative **networks by 2012**
 - Establish an effective, transparent and regular **inter-agency coordination** mechanism on ocean and coastal issues within the United Nations system
 - Promote integrated coastal and ocean management at the national level and **encourage and assist countries** in developing ocean policies and mechanisms on integrated coastal management
 - Assist developing countries in **coordinating policies** and programs at the regional and sub-regional levels aimed at conservation and sustainable

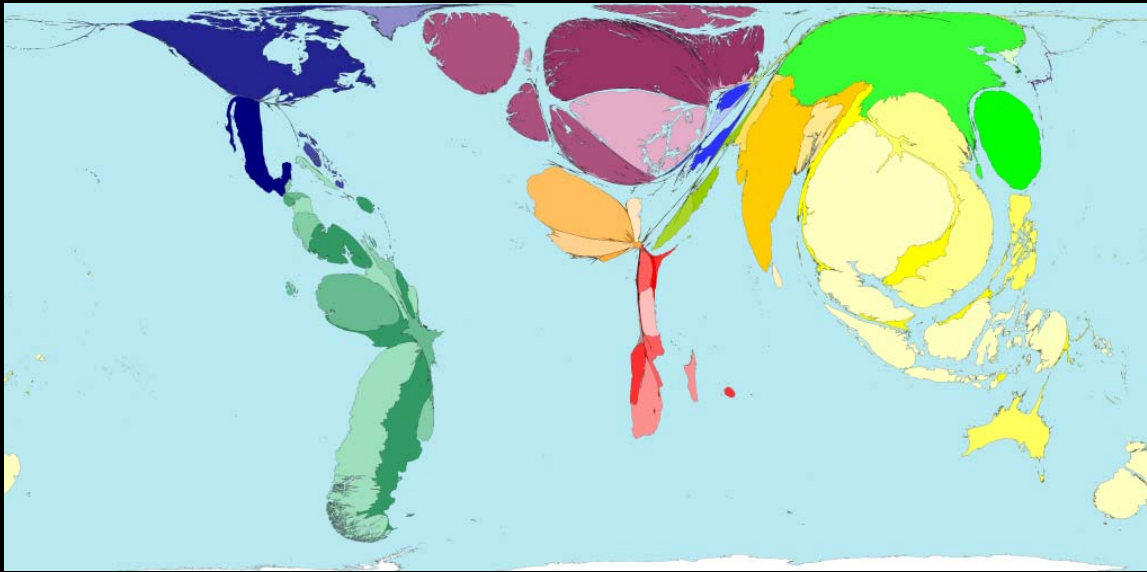


Population in 2015

Reality: 2015 Population versus wealth

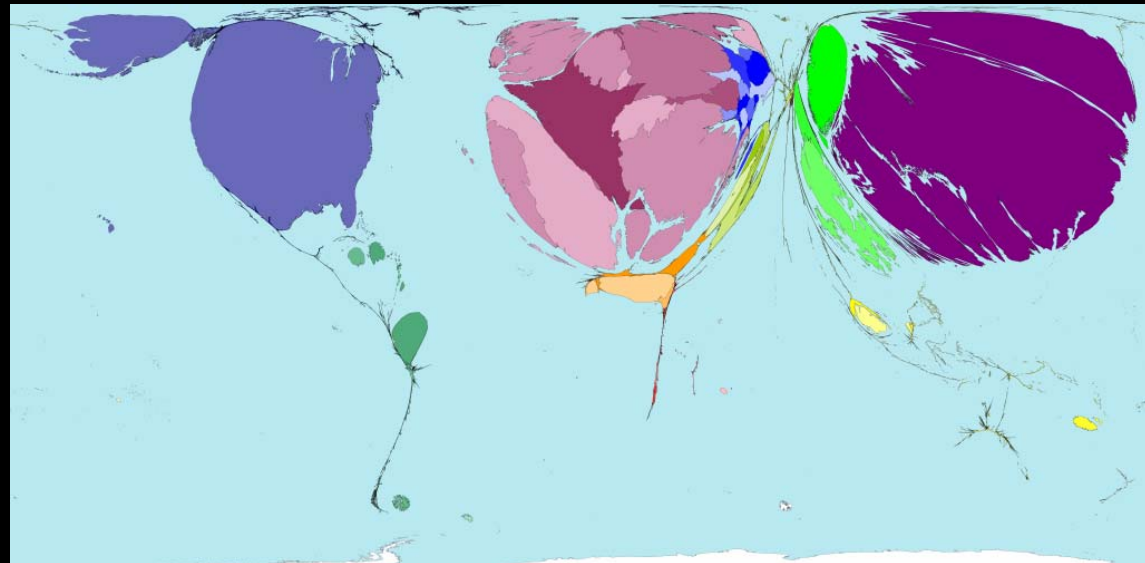


GDP in 2015



Fish exports

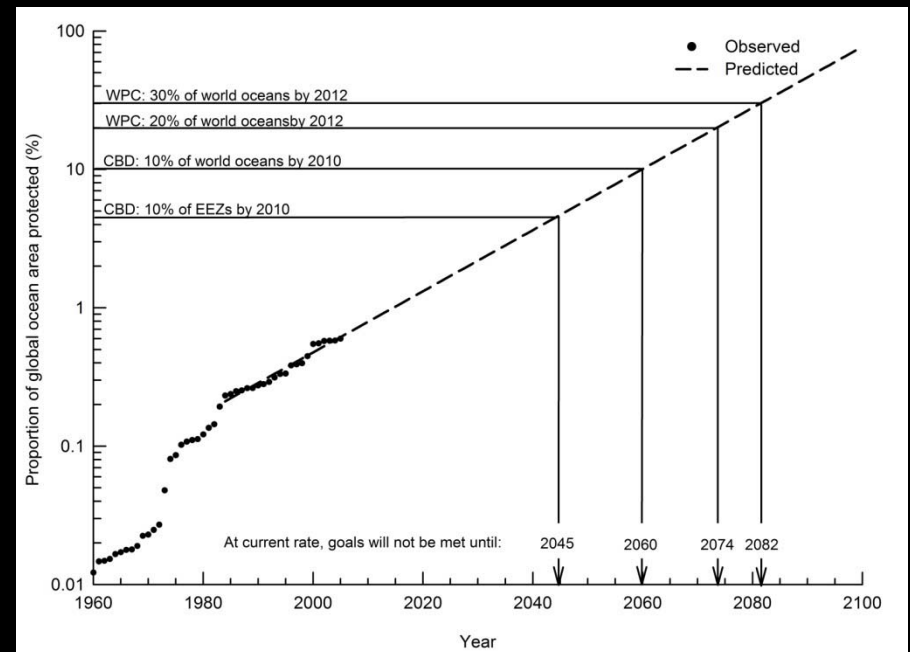
Reality:
Fish
imports
versus
exports



Fish imports

Reality (last)

- More and more people are living along the coasts
- At the current rate of MPA implementation we will need to wait until 2080 to reach the Johannesburg objectives



Definition of Coherence

- Definition : the different policies should not contradict and should be complementary to each others
 - For EU: article 130 V of EU treaty assign a coherence obligation to all community policies which should take into account development objectives within their formulation and application
- Coherence has to be address at some aggregate level: Aggregation of interactions and interventions that make coherence or not

Coherence definition and measure

- Coherence of the whole set of policies rather than between two policies
- Concept (and framework) of sustainable development: Ecological/Economical/Social goals → quality of live or well-being
- Measure:
 - 1- performance of policy itself: effectiveness
 - 2- performance of the whole set of policies on a long term basis: efficiency
 - Problem: no theoretical framework to address that

Levels of coherence

- Local (and sectorial)
- National
- Bilateral (one country regarding another political entity or an international institution countries)
- International (among international organisations)



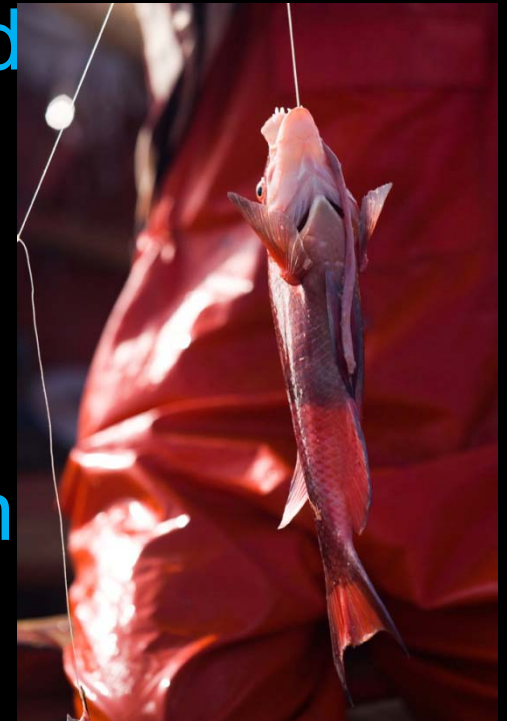
Local

- More and more involvement of local population: opportunistic approach
- Environmental discourse learnt by locals
- Empowerment of locals by NGOs under way
- But MPA still a Foreigner concept
- ➔ Effectiveness: YES = MPA implementation and maintenance
- ➔ Efficiency: NO = still miss the point of reconnect human

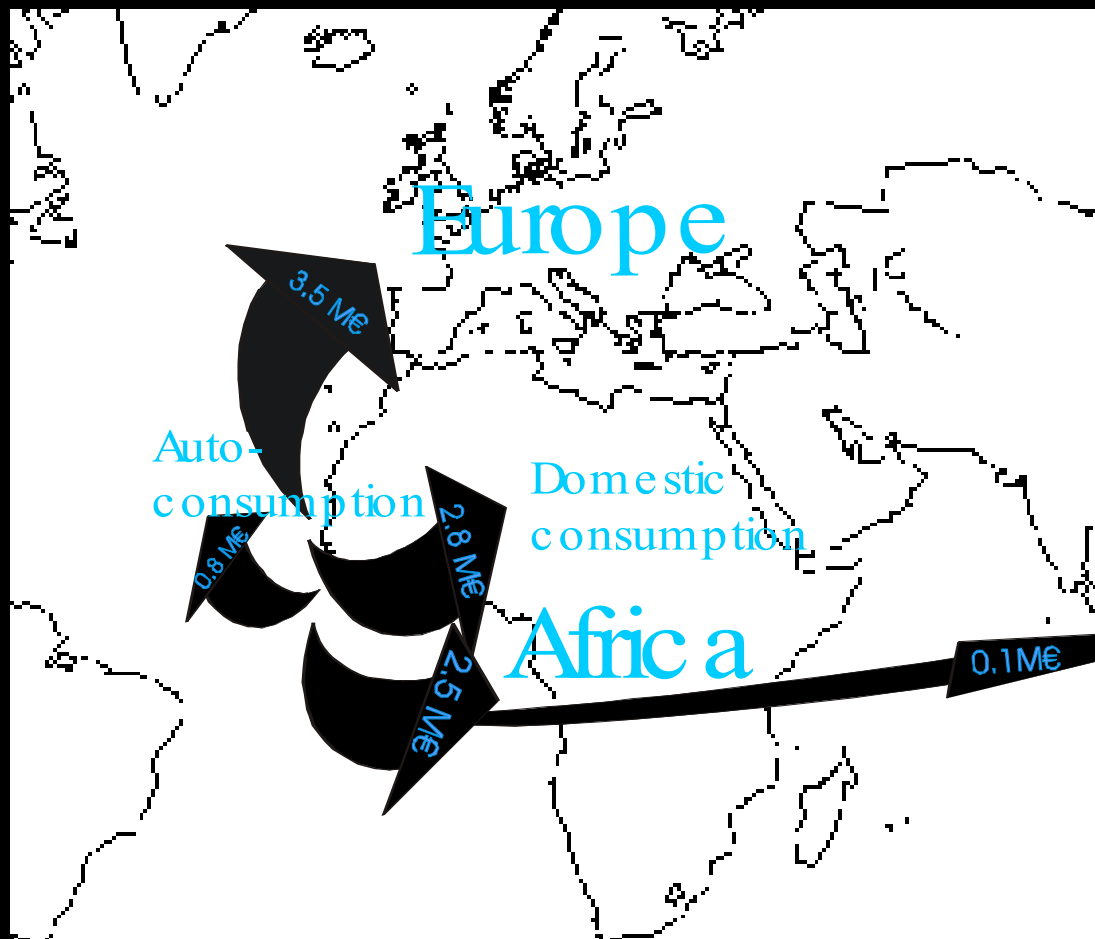


Sectorial (fishery)

- MPA as the last chance to recover fishery = technical solution (but what's about trade ?)
 - MPA decided and implemented fishermen themselves
- Effectiveness: YES
- Efficiency: Yes in case fisherm decision; NO otherwise



Role of MPAs in West Africa trade of fish



About 8 M
US \$ in
2004

Asia



National

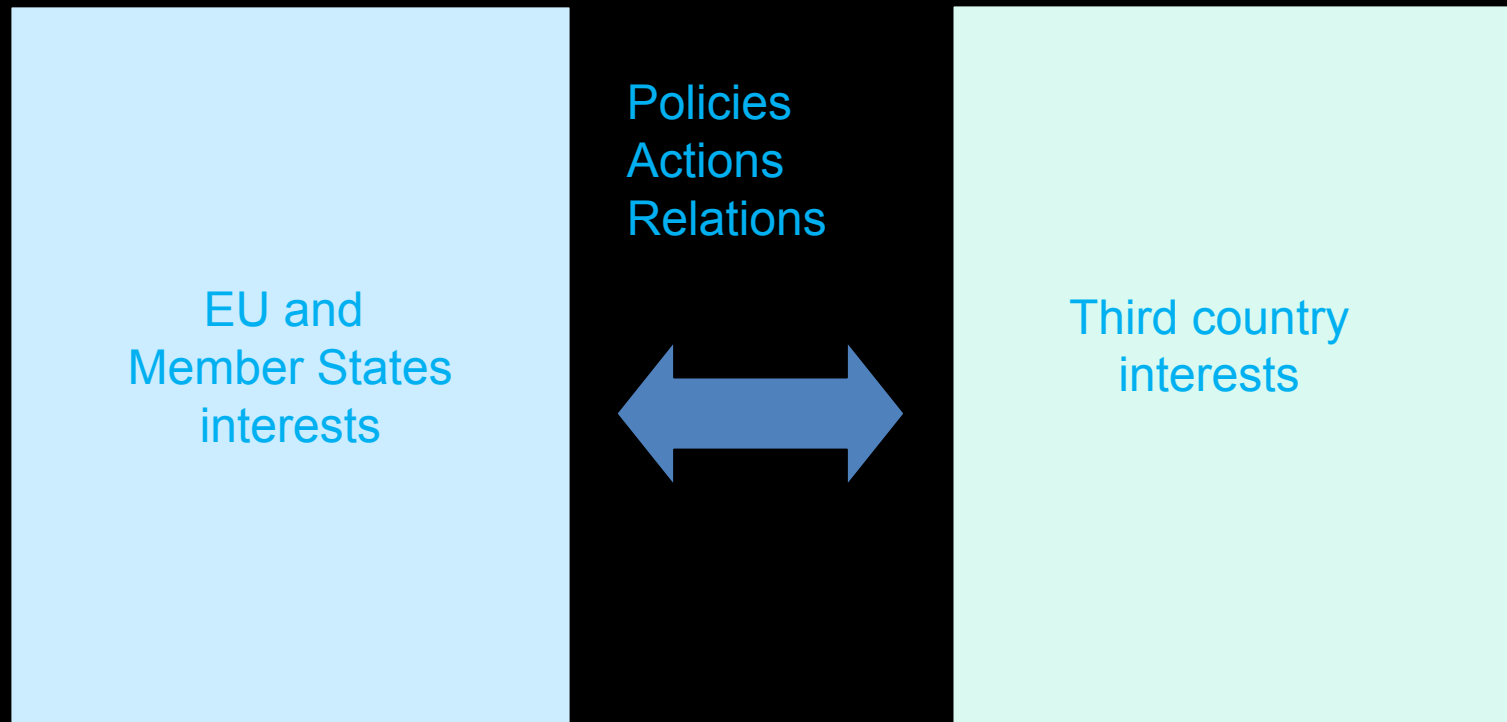
- Conflicts Fishery against Environment
- Money first: fishery = fish export = receipts for State and cash for a few hands
- Pressure from BWIs (WB and IMF) to make money out of the natural resources
- Raising of environmental concerns from North and southern people who can afford to travel and have leisure activities
- Development of national framework (legal and institutional)

→ Effectiveness: No

→ Efficiency: No

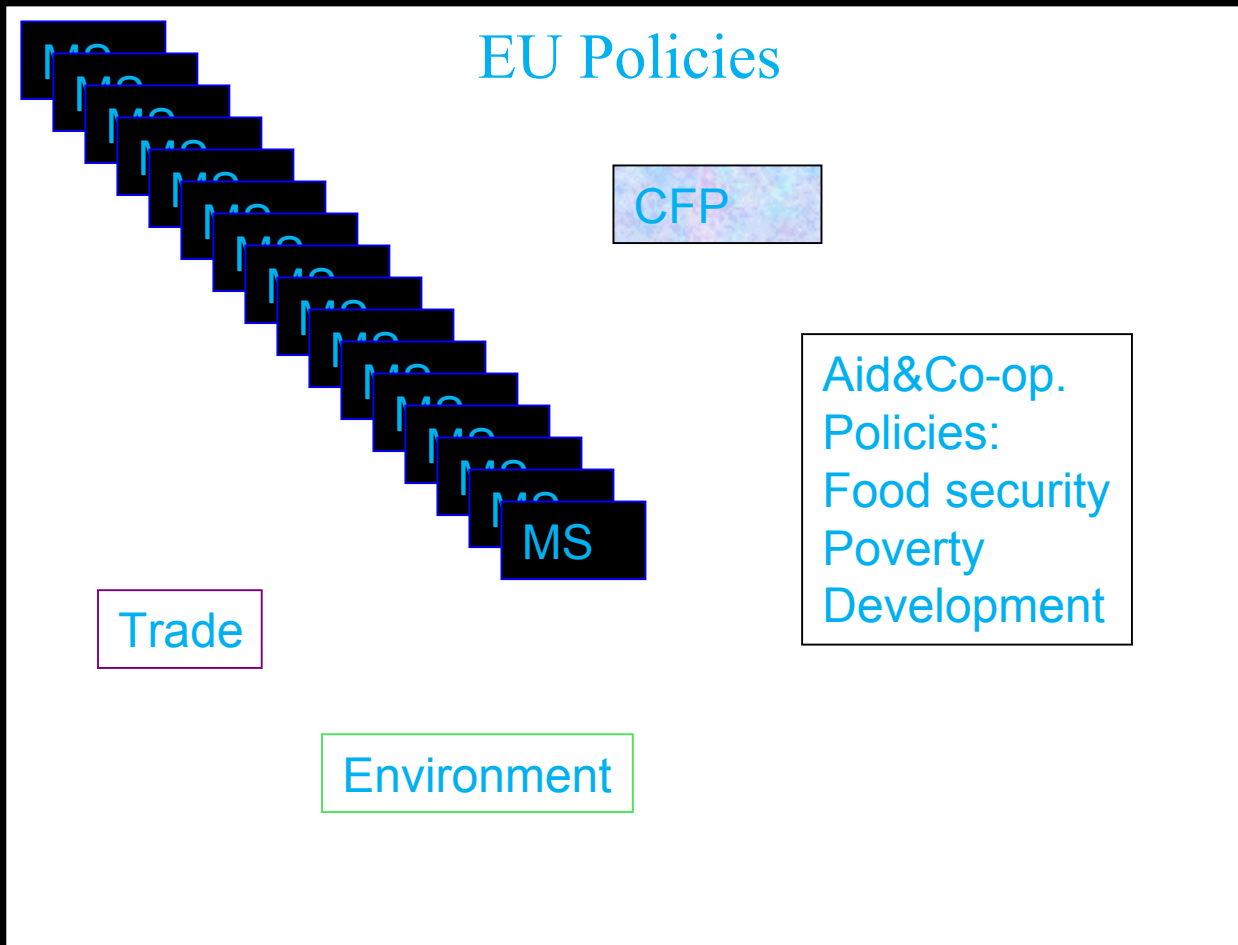


Bilateral (1): EU/Third countries or the EU coherence challenge



→ Achieve a win-win situation

Puzzle of EU Coherence



ACP countries
policies

In brackets [Fishery partnership agreement: toward more coherence?]

- MPA as part of the management plan that EU will design for third countries it deals with?

Overall:

- ➔ Effectiveness: Yes = implementation of EU wills
- ➔ Efficiency: No = third country dependency continue



Bilateral (2): Third country versus international institutions

- Competition of international organisations regarding MPA implementations → overlapping and waste of resources

→ Effectiveness: Yes = increasing implementations

→ Efficiency: No = work until NGOs stay



International

- Huge efforts but competition among Un organisations (FAO, UNEP, WB) and among NGOs (WWF, IUCN, WCS, etc.) = lead to limit visibility of actions and impacts on the field
- No coordinating body → no consensual approach (hopes with the ECOSOC and ONE country programme of the UN)
 - Effectiveness: Yes = things are moving but too slow due to lack of coordination
 - Efficiency: Yes or on the right way!

Conclusion



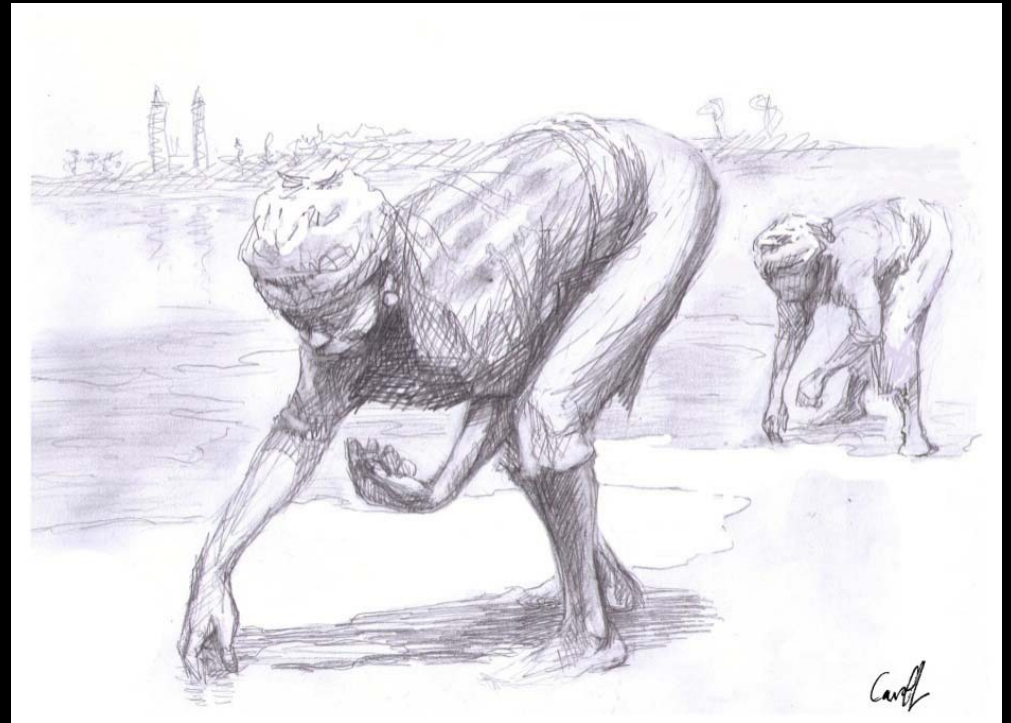
Research issues

- Understanding of the relationships between human being and nature: what is their mind perception and representation of their natural environment? Why there is a gap between their thoughts and their actions (trade).
- Collaboration among scientists and more important: between scientists and local people
- Develop intelligible communication approaches
- Use the coherence framework to analyze implementation at different levels



Policy issues

- Coherent MPA policy framework
- Incentive policy instruments



Coherent MPA policy framework

- UN initiative for a concerted action (inc. NGOs): UNEP??? IOC???
- Implementation of monitoring unit
- ONE MPA policy per country = one entry point (ONE country programme ??)
- Effort by (developed) countries to develop coherent national policy instead of the current opportunist one

Incentive policy instruments

- 1-Incentives to improve fishing communities well-being and populations access to nature
- 2-Incentives to improve community involvement in MPA implementation and management
- 3-Incentives to protect natural assets

