

GENERAL FISHERIES COMMISSION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN COMMISSION GÉNÉRALE DES PÊCHES POUR LA MÉDITERRANÉE





WORKING GROUP ON MARINE PROTECTED AREAS SAC.GFCM MEETING - BAR MONTENEGRO 3 FEBRUARY 2014

CAN FRAS BE CONSIDERED AS MPAS?

Focus on FRA banning trawling deeper than 1000m

Focus inside territorial waters of Mediterranean riparian countries

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Some Mediterranean and FRA data FRAs in territorial waters 14 countries **IUCN** Definition of MPA management categories GFCM-FAO Definition of FRA Fisheries activities within MPAs Other human activities inside MPAs Compatibilities Management Future options

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SOME DATA ON THE MEDITERRANEAN AND FRAS

- Mediterranean area about 2.5 Millions km²
- Mediterranean area of territorial waters about 650,000 km² (26%)
- FRA deeper than 1000m in the Mediterranean about 1.3 Million km² (53%)
- •FRA deeper than 1000m in national territorial waters: 51455 km² (about 7.7% of all Mediterranean territorial waters

- •Area from 38 km² (Israel) to 11,000 km² (Greece)
- Percentage of TW from 0.5% (Libya) to 31.5% (France)

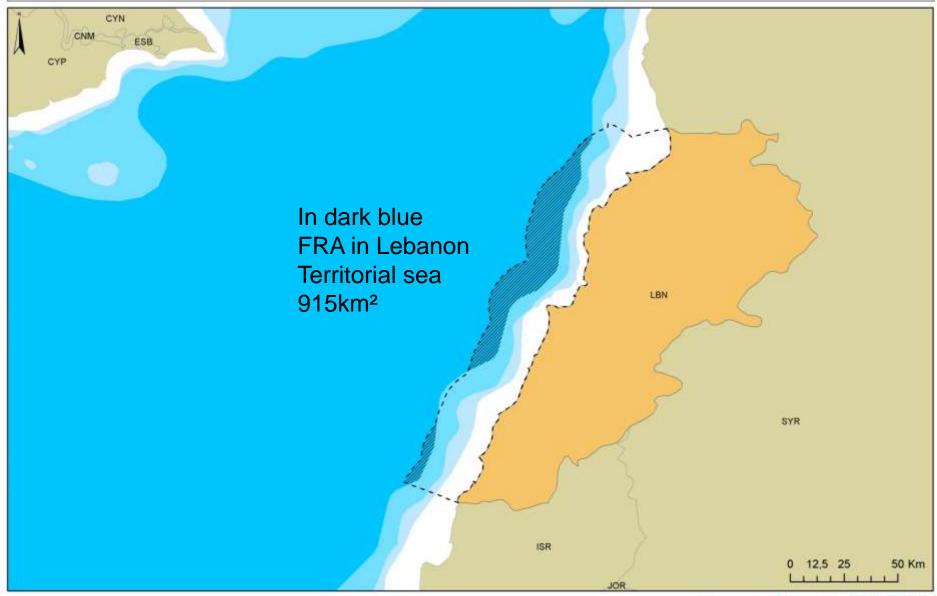
FRA in territorial waters by country



Country	IW+TW	Area +1000m	% Of TW +1000
Albania	4,847	316	6.52
Algeria	23,771	3,909	16,44
Cyprus	13.968	2,740	19.61
Egypt	25,465	238	0,93
France	21,059	6635	31,50
Greece	107,891	11,916	11,04
Israel	3,318	38	1.15
Italy	120,858	9,062	7,50
Lebanon	3,938	915	23,23
Libya	111,906	561	0,5
Spain	51,006	5,084	9,97
Syria	3,010	725	24,08
Turkey	66,279	9,316	14.06
		51455	

Note: data on Monaco have to be added in this table

LEBANON/LIBAN











MPA IUCN DEFINITION

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.



FRA DEFINITION GFCM-FAO

A Geographically defined area in which all or certain fishing activities are temporarily or permanently banned or restricted in order to improve the exploitation and conservation of harvested living aquatic resources or the protection of marine ecosystems.

MPA tolerance for fisheries?



	IUCN MPA types						
Fishery activities	la	lb	П	Ш	IV	V	VI
Commercial fisheries							
Recreational fisheries							
Aquaculture							
Extractive research							
Rebuilding, enhancements AR							
Traditional (subsistence) fishing							
Prohibited Condition	nal			Authorized			

The primordial objective of an IUCN MPA is conservation and the tolerance for commercial fishing is limited to some IUCN categories

MPA tolerance for human activities?



	IUCN MPA types						
Human activities		lb	Ш	Ш	IV	V	VI
Mining seafloor and sub seafloor							
Works (eg. harbours, dredging)							
Renewable energy generation							
Shipping							
Large scale law intensity tourism							
Non extractive recreation WW							
Prohibited Condition	nal Authorize		ed				



CATEGORY VI Protected areas with sustainable use of natural resources:

Areas which conserve ecosystems, together with associated cultural values and traditional natural resource management systems. Generally large, mainly in a natural condition, with a proportion under sustainable natural resource management and where low-level non-industrial natural resource use compatible with nature conservation is seen as one of the main aims.



MANAGEMENT OF A FRA IN TW

All Government components under the Prime Minister within a structure such as a National Committee for Marine Spatial Planning and Management

Fisheries Ministry of Fisheries

Maritime trafic
 Ministry of Transport

Mining
 Ministry of Energy and Mines

Research Ministry of Research and Education

Tourism
 Ministry of Tourism

MPAs Ministry of Environment

Control Ministry of Defence

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DECLARATION OF FRA AS MPAS..... ADVANTAGES FOR THE COUNTRIES



- Completion of the national network by declaring deep sea ecosystems
- Offshore areas with easier management and enforcement (VMS) than coastal areas
- Raise awareness about the marine environment and the connectivitty between deep and coastal environment
- Facilitate the conservation of pelagic species
- Add value in case of accidental pollution due to national recognition of the deep sea ecosystems
- Fulfillment of their CBD commitments in term of marine conservation
- Set up consciousness for marine spatial planning and management and coordination between competent ministries



FUTURE OPTIONS

Presently we have a multiplication of labels for MPAs

SPAMI - Barcelona Convention

EBSA and KBA- Convention on Biological Diversity

SSA – Law of the Sea

FRA - GFCM - FAO

MPA for fisheries - FAO

BPA (Benthos) voluntary declaration in the high sea

Etc.

Time for normalisation, coordination and coherence, based on sustainable use and conservation of natural resources, marine spatial planning and other tools (our workshop of today as one of the steps)

Joint initiative GFCM & Barcelona Convention for the Declaration of the FRA >1000m beyond territorial waters as a SPAMI with the support of all the countries

Others ???



THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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