

**Protecting the ocean through AMPs,
which role can play the good communication to attain the objective of 30% of
AMPs by 2030 ?**



Some impressive statistics: 90 million tons of fish caught at sea each year; 65 million tons of fish and shellfish raised each year ...

The sea is essential to feed humanity, hence the importance of preserving biological resources through sustainable exploitation.

However, seas and oceans are exposed to overexploitation of biological and mineral resources, the effects of climate change, environmental degradation,

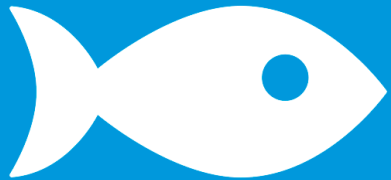


SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



The Sustainable Development Goals respond to the global challenges we face, including those related to poverty, inequality, climate, environmental degradation, prosperity, peace and justice. 17 interconnected goals are to be achieved by 2030.

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

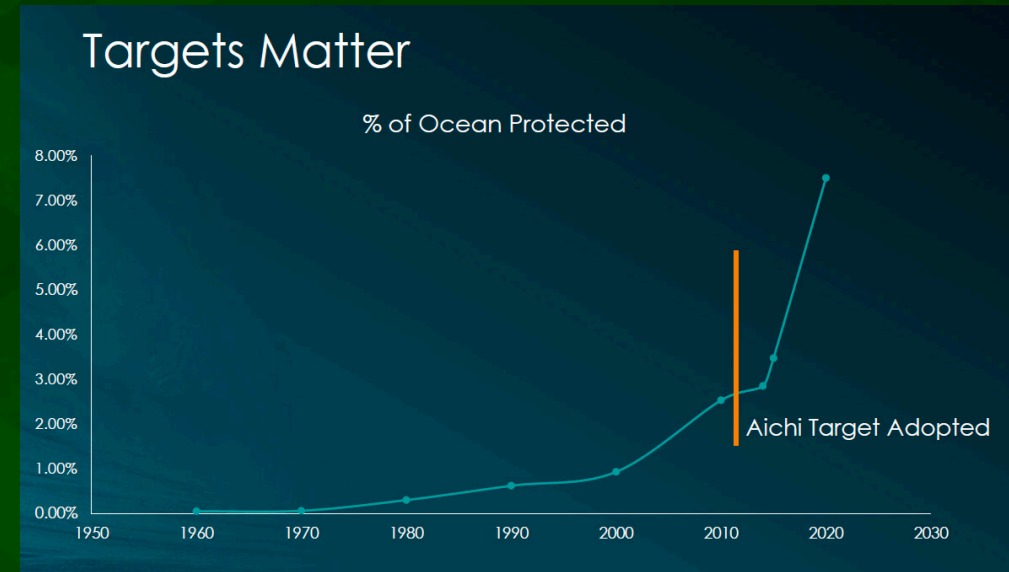


Some of the SDG 14 targets include: Target 14.5 -
Preservation of marine areas, described as
follows:

Preserve at least 10% of marine and coastal areas,
in accordance with national and international law
and taking into account the best available
scientific information

It's the Aichi Targets, agreed in 2011, for biological conservation and including 10% of coastal and marine areas protected by 2020.

Many of the Aichi Targets expired in 2020, and in 2018 the UN Convention for Biological Diversity (CBD) began the process of developing a new Global Biodiversity Forum (GBF) for the decade 2021-2030.



(Akram Eissa Darwich, Ifaw, 2021)

The CBD proposes to protect at least 30% of the planet (land and sea) by 2030 to fight against the accelerated degradation of nature, according to the first version of a text unveiled to the press in January 2021.

healthpr.belgium.be/en/news/protecting-30-oceans-2030

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Protecting 30% of the oceans by 2030

28/01/2021

Article

On the 26th and 27th January, the Ocean Climate Ambition Summit took place, emphasizing the importance of a healthy ocean within the story of climate change. Belgium played a central role as co-host of this digital event. The aim was to provide a follow-up to the UN Ocean Climate Dialogues in December 2020 and to prepare for the Climate Conference (COP26) to be held in Glasgow in November.

As Minister for the North Sea, Vincent Van Quickenborne confirmed in his speech Belgium's pioneering role in the Blue Leaders, the alliance of countries that are actively working to create a meaningful network of marine protected areas in the short term and to protect 30% of the oceans by 2030. Later this week, Belgium will send an official letter to US climate envoy John Kerry asking him whether the United States will join the Blue Leaders.

Climate change and oceans

canada.ca/en/fisheries-oceans/news/2020/07/canada-joins-global-ocean-alliance-advocates-for-protecting-30-per-cent-of-the-worlds-ocean-by-2030.html

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Canada joins Global Ocean Alliance: Advocates for protecting 30 per cent of the world's ocean by 2030

From: [Fisheries and Oceans Canada](#)

News release

July 9, 2020

Ottawa, Ontario - Canada is an ocean nation with the longest coastline in the world. Canadians rely on healthy marine ecosystems to sustain our economy, our food supply, and our coastal communities. But the ocean is a shared resource that requires a global effort to ensure marine conservation. That is why the Government of Canada is joining other countries to advocate for international action to increase conservation and protection of our oceans by 2030.

Today, during the *Protecting the Oceans Most Important Places* webinar, the Minister of Fisheries, Oceans and the Canadian

lemonde.fr/planete/article/2021/02/05/creer-des-aires-marines-fortement-protégees-un-defi-pour-la-france_6068824_3244.html

PLANÈTE - BIODIVERSITÉ

Créer des aires marines fortement protégées, un défi pour la France

Le gouvernement affiche l'objectif de préserver 30 % des terres et des mers d'ici à 2030. Si de vastes zones sont classées dans les océans, les contraintes qui s'y appliquent restent limitées.

Par Martine Valo

Publié le 05 février 2021 à 01h20 - Mis à jour le 08 février 2021 à 19h07 - Lecture 5 min.

Article réservé aux abonnés

Le président de la République Emmanuel Macron l'avait dit sur le perron de l'Élysée dès le printemps 2019, puis répété sur la scène internationale : la France ambitionne de doter au moins 30 % de son territoire et de ses eaux sous juridiction nationale d'un statut destiné à protéger leur biodiversité à partir de 2022.

La stratégie nationale 2030, rendue publique en janvier, précise qu'une aire protégée se définit comme « un espace géographique clairement défini, reconnu, consacré et géré, par tout moyen efficace, juridique ou autre, afin d'assurer à long terme la conservation de la nature ». Son objectif est global : les 30 % concernent les terres et les mers ensemble. Mais il faut surtout s'attendre à y trouver de vastes portions d'océan, les terres étant davantage sous l'emprise des activités humaines.

Since then, several alliances have been created with the objective of protecting 30% of the oceans by 2030. Some media retain on the declarations of their government 30% of protected areas (sea and land) by 2030.

At the opposite

Scientists sounding the alarm for these very ambitious targets and highlight failures of 2011 Aichi targets

La situation préoccupante des AMP Méditerranéennes

À l'heure où certains États s'engagent à protéger 30 % des zones marines et côtières d'ici 2030, les Aires Marines Protégées représentent environ 8 %* du bassin méditerranéen et encore trop peu d'entre elles sont gérées efficacement. Faute de financements pérennes et d'une gestion collective résolue, de très nombreuses AMP méditerranéennes ne sont que des « AMP de papier ».

*Source : MAPAMED 2019, MedPAN SPA/RAC



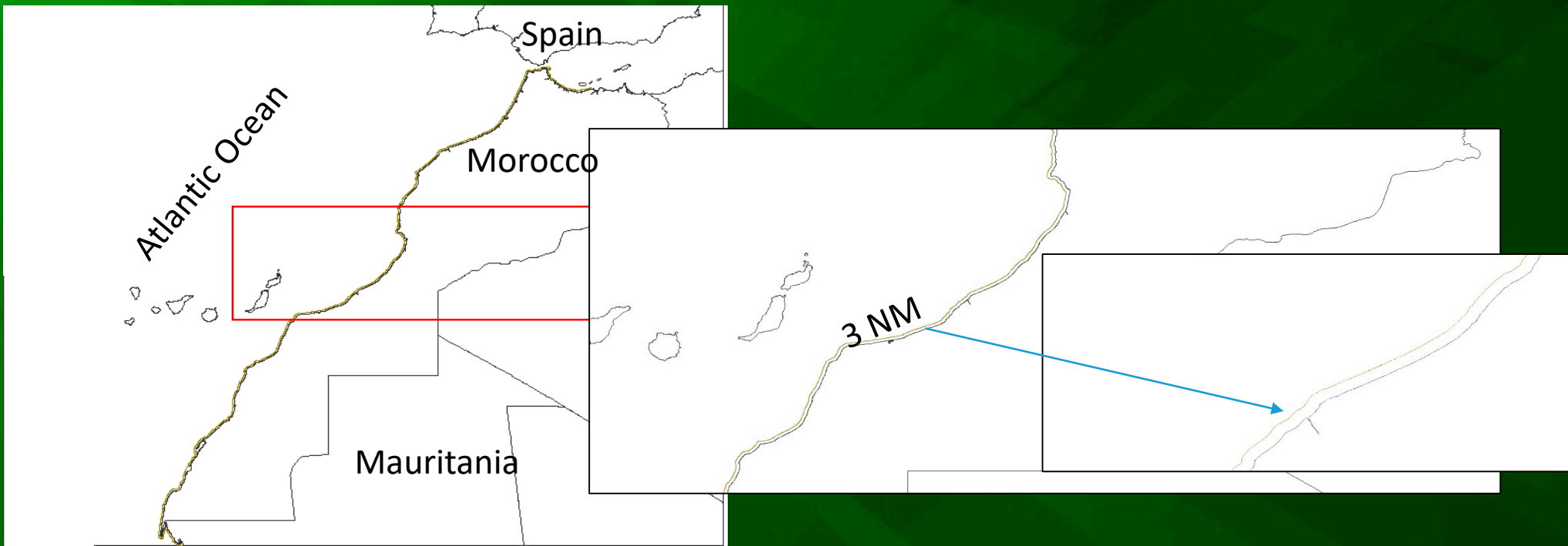
The worrying situation of Mediterranean MPAs

At a time when some States are committed to protecting 30% of marine and coastal areas by 2030, Marine Protected Areas represent around 8% of the Mediterranean basin and still too few of them are managed effectively. For lack of sustainable funding and resolute collective management, many Mediterranean MPAs are only "paper MPAs"

- ❑ Joachim Claudet, ecologist and research director at CNRS (France) conducted a study on MPAs in the Mediterranean Sea, and among its conclusions: if these areas cover 6.01% of the Mediterranean basin, only 0.23% of its surface benefits from " real protection, 95% of MPA areas are not more regulated than outside waters.

- ❑ Aleksandar Rankovic, researcher at Iddri (Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations), warns not to focus only on the objectives: "Two additional aspects require our attention: that on the means and modalities of implemented and that on the framework of transparency and responsibility “.

- ❑ During an Online workshop about BBNJ (Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction) and 30% of MPAs by 2030, organized in February 2021 by IFAW and after presentation of the list of MPAs in the Middle East and North Africa region. Several questions were asked by participants such as:
 - Is 30% nationally or globally?
 - Are we going to consider as MPAs, only the areas defined as such in legal texts or any area subject to permanent or temporary closure in fisheries management plans for the preservation of fishery resources and biodiversity?



- The 3 nautical miles band prohibited for trawling (i.e. 16,380 km² on the Moroccan Atlantic coast)
- offshore areas permanently closed to certain trawl fishing activities.
- Spawning grounds and nurseries closed temporarily
- RAMSAR sites
- National parks
- etc.

Can all these areas be included in the 30% of marine areas to be protected?

Other general questions,

What is the share of contribution of each state in the 30% of global MPAs, in particular the poor countries whose economy is based on fishery resources?

Hence the interest of:

Communicate, share data, share information, collaborate,
coordinate, monitor

To achieve the objective of 30% of MPAs by 2030

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