



MARINE PROTECTED AREAS AND THEIR ROLE IN ECOSYSTEM SERVICE PROVISION, SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES AND TOURISM

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CBD COP13

UNCTAD UNEP and CAF side-event on Oceans Economy and Ecosystem Services
Monday 5 December 2016



Overview



- Current and projected pressures
- The role of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)
- How MPAs contribute to sustainable fishing and tourism
- The need for effective policy mixes



Pressures on marine ecosystem services and biodiversity

➤ Over-fishing



➤ Pollution



➤ Habitat degradation

➤ Climate change



➤ Invasive alien species

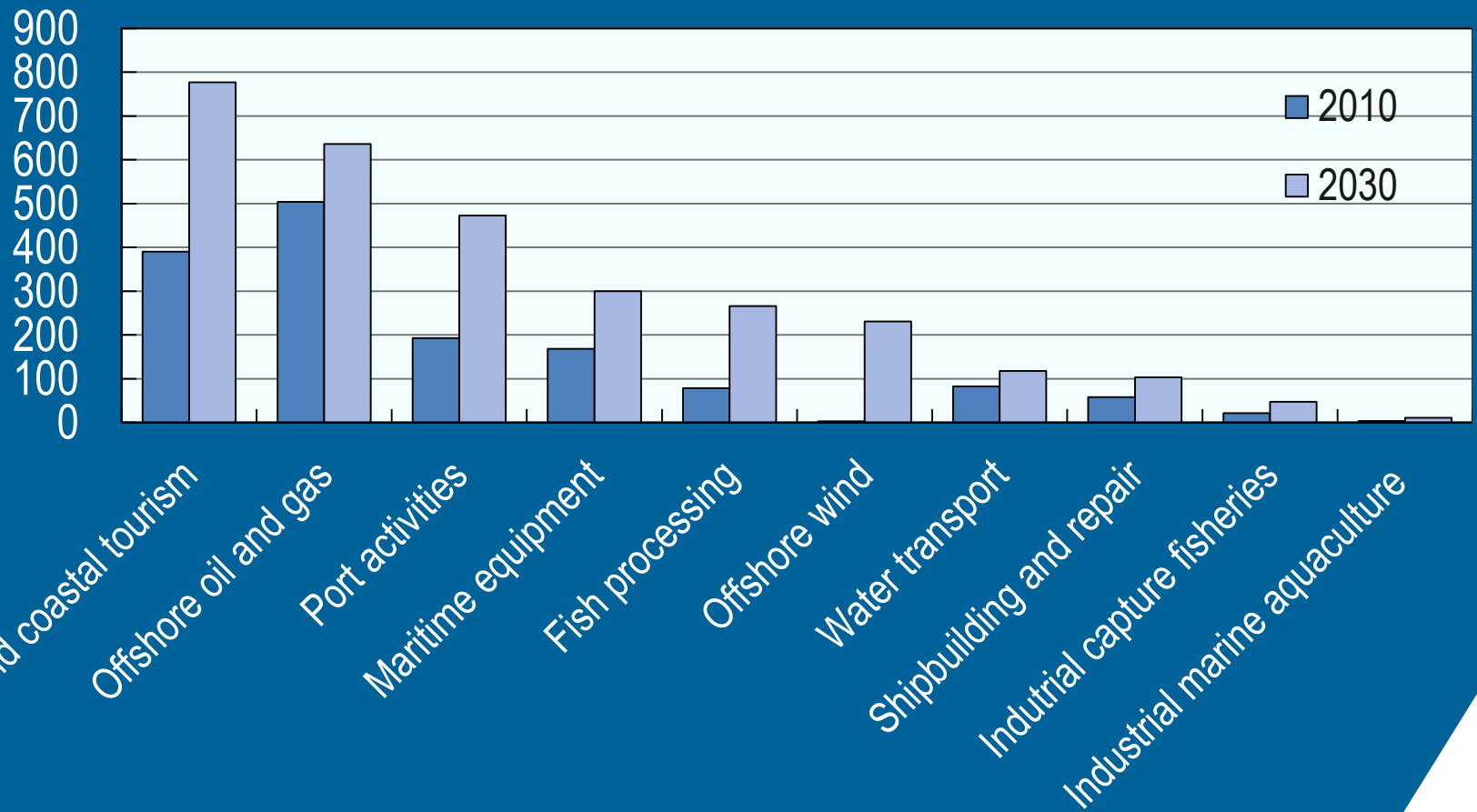


The future of the Ocean Economy...

Total ocean industry value-added expected to double by 2030

USD billion

Overview of industry-specific value-added in 2010 and 2030



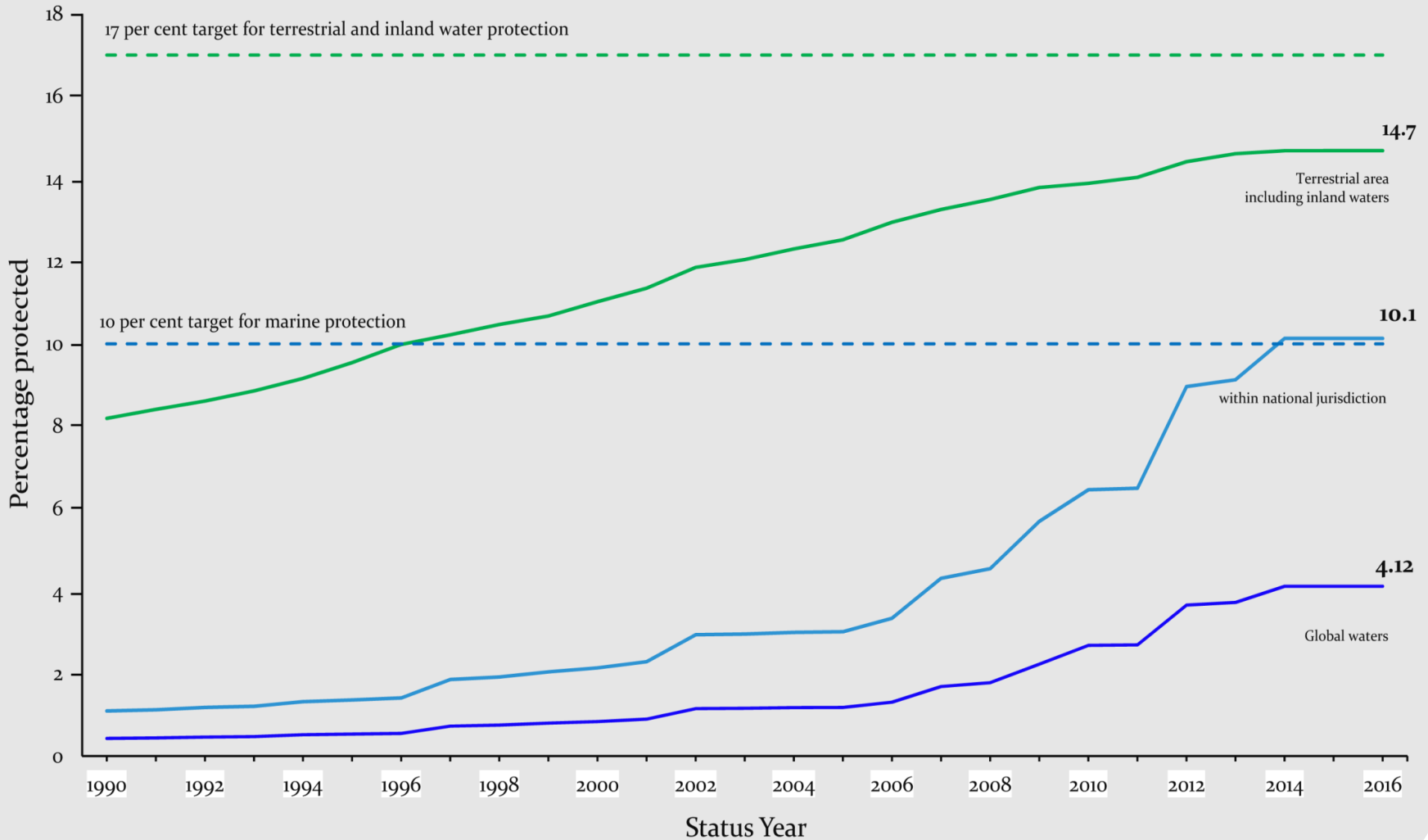


Policy instruments for marine biodiversity conservation and sustainable use

Regulatory (command-and-control) instruments	Economic instruments	Information and voluntary approaches
Marine protected areas	Taxes, charges, user fees (e.g. entrance fees to marine parks)	Certification, eco-labelling (e.g. MSC)
Marine spatial planning	Individually Transferable Quotas (ITQ) for fishing	
Spatial and temporal fishing closures; limits on number and size of vessels (input controls); other restrictions or prohibitions on use (e.g. CITES)	Reform of harmful subsidies - and use of subsidies to promote marine conservation and sustainable use	Voluntary agreements, such as public-private partnerships (which can include e.g., voluntary biodiversity offset schemes)
Catch limits or quotas (output controls)	Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES)	
Standards (e.g. MARPOL for ships); bans (e.g. dynamite fishing)	Marine biodiversity offsets	
Licenses e.g. aquaculture and offshore windfarms	Non-compliance penalties	
Planning requirements e.g. EIA and SEA	Fines on damages	



Trends in Marine Protected Areas



Source: Adapted from UNEP-WCMC (2016)



MPAs and sustainable fishing

- MPAs, especially no-take marine reserves, have helped to address overfishing
- Stocks recover, catch and catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE) increases
 - Meta-analysis by Starr et al. (2015), Mesnildrey et al (2013), amongst others
- Responses vary depending on taxonomic groups, size of reserve, protection level, enforcement, time.

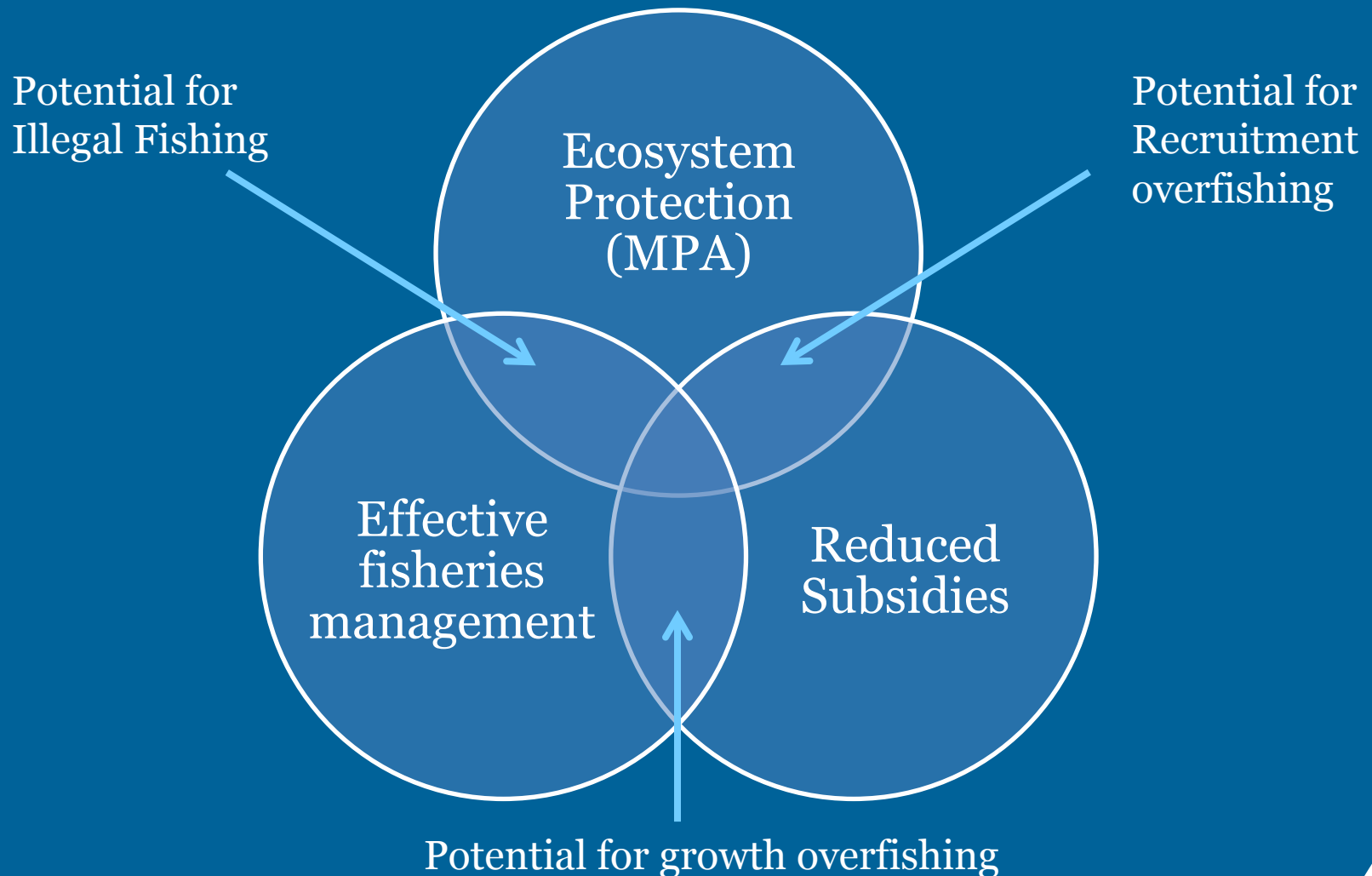


MPAs and sustainable tourism

- MPAs also being used as tools for sustainable **tourism** (e.g. Galapagos marine reserve, MPA network Pacific Coast Canada)
- Natural and cultural resources in MPAs **attract visitors**. Sustainable tourism **generates revenue** and **supports local communities**
- Examples from Sweden, Tanzania, United States, Vietnam...



The need for effective policy mixes



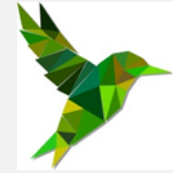


Key messages for more effective MPAs

- Better understanding of costs and benefits
- Effective siting of MPAs to address pressures
- More robust monitoring and reporting
- Enhanced compliance and enforcement



Thank you!



OECD work on biodiversity and ecosystems:

- ❖ Biodiversity Indicators, Valuation and Assessment
- ❖ Economic Instruments, Incentives and Policies for Biodiversity
- ❖ Biodiversity Finance, Development and Distributional Issues

Visit: www.oecd.org/env/biodiversity

www.oecd.org/environment/resources/mainstream-biodiversity/

Selected OECD reports:

- *Marine Protected Areas: Economics, Management and Effective Policy Mixes* (OECD, forthcoming 2017)
- *Overcoming Barriers to Effective Biodiversity Policy Reform* (OECD, forthcoming 2017)
- *The Ocean Economy in 2030* (OECD, 2016)
- *Green Growth in Fisheries and Aquaculture* (OECD, 2015)
- Biodiversity Policy Response Indicators (OECD ENV WP No. 90, 2015)
- *Scaling Up Finance Mechanisms for Biodiversity* (OECD, 2013)

