



Efficacité d'une Aire Marine Protégée comme outil de restauration des ressources marines : l'expérience ouest-africaine

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Abstract

This thesis focuses on the study of the effectiveness of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) as a tool for restoration of marine resources and management of fish stocks in tropical West Africa. The study involves three MPAs. The first one is the Bamboung community MPA, a marine reserve located in estuarine areas (with marine influence), closed to fishing since 2004. The second is the Community MPA of Urok Islands established in 2005 and located in the biosphere Reserve of Bijagos archipelago in the coastal part of Guinea-Bissau. It is divided into three areas and fishing is allowed there with a fishing pressure becoming stronger from the central zone to peripheral zone. The third MPA is the National Park of Banc d'Arguin (PNBA) located along the coast of Mauritania. It was created in 1976 and fishing activities are practiced restricted way. Many AMP were evaluated worldwide and the results are in the main part positive. In tropical environments, inter and intra annual variability of environmental parameters affecting the spatiotemporal organization of fish assemblage. Therefore, the establishment of MPAs in a tropical zone has raised questions about their effectiveness in relation to the influence of environmental parameters. The main purpose of this study is to show the attractive effects of MPAs and analyze spillover effects, which can improve the efficiency of fishing activities yield near MPAs boundaries. According to the AMP, spatial or temporal approach will be used to answer questions. Comparison analysis will be used. Comparative analysis of environmental parameters showed strong seasonal variability. The results will help to understand very well the role of protected areas in tropical West African marine area.

Keywords: Marine Protected Area, Restaurant Management, bio-ecological indicators, fish assemblage, tropical environments, West Africa.



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