

Fiche analytique – Mémoire de Master MUSE

A rendre au secrétariat lors de l'inscription à la soutenance du mémoire

* champs obligatoires

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TITRE MEMOIRE*	Mangrove nurseries for food security : Fish provisioning services valuation in the Marine Protected Area of Baradères-Cayemites, West-Southern Haiti Nourriceries de mangroves pour la sécurité alimentaire : Evaluation de services d'approvisionnement de poisson dans l'Aire Marine Protégée de Baradères-Cayemites, au sud-ouest d'Haïti		
NUMERO MEMOIRE	521		
DATE SOUTENANCE	Jeudi 2 Février 2023	Salle: CV-003	Heure: 13 :15
THEMATIQUE* (AFFILIATION)	Biodiversité, Ecosystèmes et Société Evaluation de services écosystémiques		
VOLEE MUSE*	2019		
TITRE ACADEMIQUE* (par ex.: licencié en biologie)	Maître en Sciences Politiques Certifiée en Géomatique		
DIRECTION* / EVALUATION	Directeur de mémoire* Dr. Martin Schlaepfer	Co-directeur de mémoire*	Nom(s) du ou des juré(s)* Dr. Yaniss Guigoz
STAGE (éventuel)	Organisme d'accueil	Maître de stage	
Projet de l'ISE (éventuel) auquel le mémoire est rattaché			
Bourse (éventuelle) reçue par l'étudiant			
COLLATION*	Nb de pages* 86	Nb de figures* 35	Nb de tableaux* 15
TERRAIN D'ETUDE OU D'APPLICATION	Aire Marine Protégée - Aire Protégée de Ressources Naturelles Gérées - de Baradères-Cayemites – départements de la Grand'Anse et des Nippes, Haïti Marine Protected Area of Baradères-Cayemites, Grand'Anse and Nippes departments, Haiti		
MOTS-CLES* (entre 5 et 10)	Ecosystem services ; mangroves ; fish ; food security ; valuation ; production ; nursery function		
RESUME* (max 1500 car)			
SUMMARY* (en anglais)	Climate change and biodiversity loss are expected to exert the hardest toll on the most precarious inhabitants of the planet. As the window of opportunity to mitigate and adapt to the adverse effects of the global environmental change is closing rapidly, identifying nexus responses should be a priority, especially in precarious social contexts. Nature-based solutions provide a promising avenue for reconciling human well-being, biodiversity and resilience to future climate change. However, the actual value of many life-sustaining ecosystems and their functions remain largely understudied – and therefore unknown - at relevant scales for decision-making in the Global South. This is particularly detrimental to most environmentally and economically vulnerable countries that already face food insecurity. Not only do many of these countries not contribute significantly to the burden of global carbon emissions, but they are also home, in many instances, to a broad array of biodiversity, especially in tropical regions. As international and domestic wildlife conservation policies progress, and protected areas are established, it can be pertinent to assess whether the ecosystems that are being protected ought to be so on the grounds of basic		

	<p>human needs' satisfaction, and not only because of their intrinsic merit. This is critical in strained protracted humanitarian settings, where inhabitants of key biodiversity areas struggle to fulfill their daily needs and are frequently the sole stewards of State-abandoned land and seascapes. The case of the recently declared Marine Protected Area of Baradères-Cayemites in the west of the Southern Peninsula of Haiti was analyzed in this master thesis, with the aim of gauging the extent to which its mangrove ecosystems contribute to the food security of the coastal families settled in the area. The fish nursery function of mangroves was analyzed by modeling the spatial distribution of quality habitat and the expected quantity ranges of gross and net fish biomass produced per unit area per year. In parallel, scenarios were built to portray the dietary requirements and preferences of local inhabitants of the Protected Area. Valuation results show that mangroves' gross production could cover between 54% and 150% of absolute protein needs for local households, and net production could cover between 9% and 25% of them. 100m² of excellent quality mangrove fringes could provide protein for 7 people per year in terms of gross production, and 1 person in terms of net production. Even if these findings could, and should, be empirically tested and refined, they nonetheless might represent a first promising piece of evidence signaling the interest of taking a closer look at Haitian coastal biodiversity, and conducting field ecosystem-services assessments to inform local interventions and projects.</p>
REMARQUES	