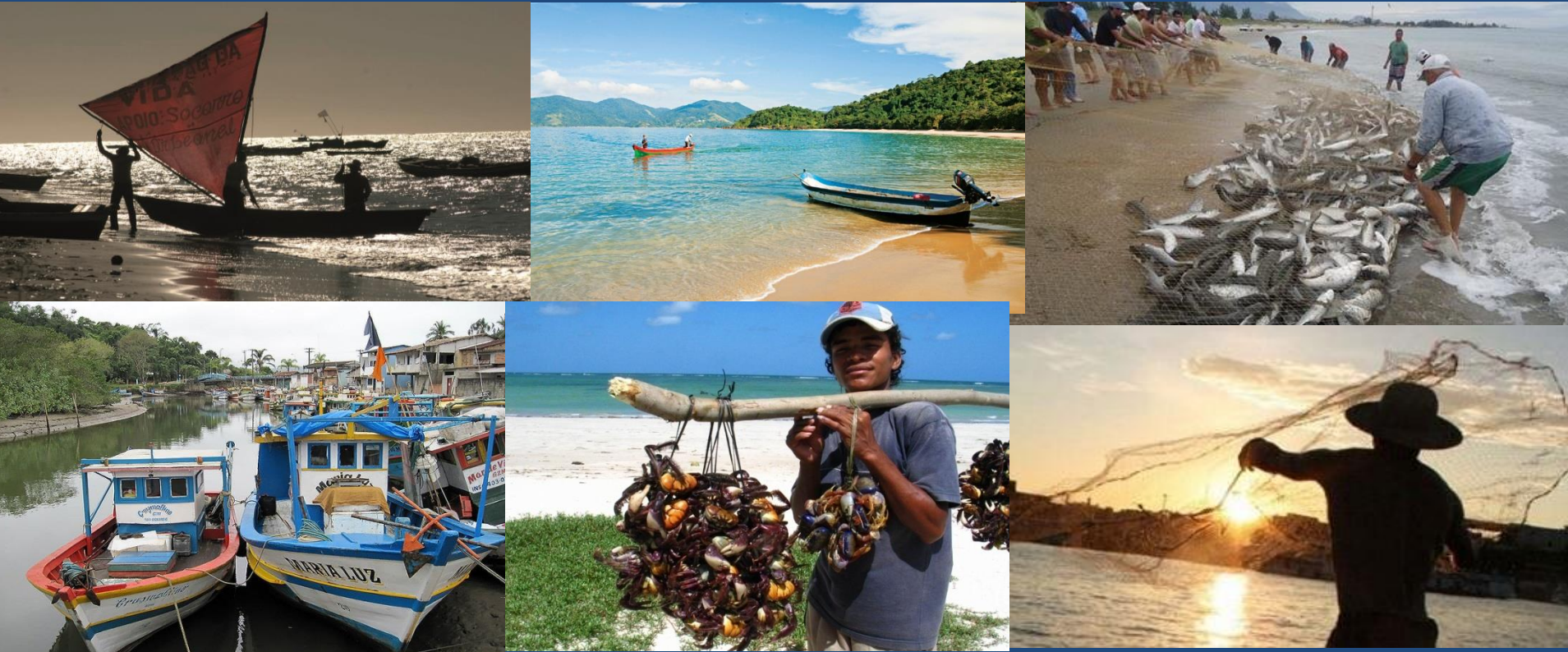


Efforts to advance MSP implementation in Brazil and the role of local governance and community-based management efforts



Ana Paula Prates

Special Adviser

Secretariat of Strategic Affairs

Presidency of Republic/ Brazil

*Sustainable Ocean Initiative (SOI) Capacity-
building Workshop for South America, CBD
Lima, Fevereiro 2015*

***More than half of Brazil's
continental territory is in
the OCEAN***

The Brazilian context:

- > 8,000 km shoreline
- 3,5 million square km EEZ
- 4,5 million square km continental shelf extension
- 17 coastal states (26)



Marine and Coastal Zone in Brazil - great variety of ecosystems

The largest continuous mangrove area in the world dunes; estuaries; coastal lagoons; sandy beaches; rain forest; islands.

Unique **coral reefs** in the
South Atlantic

Home to **myriad species of fauna and flora**,
many of which are **endemic** and some of
which are **threatened with extinction**.

 Zona Econômica Exclusiva

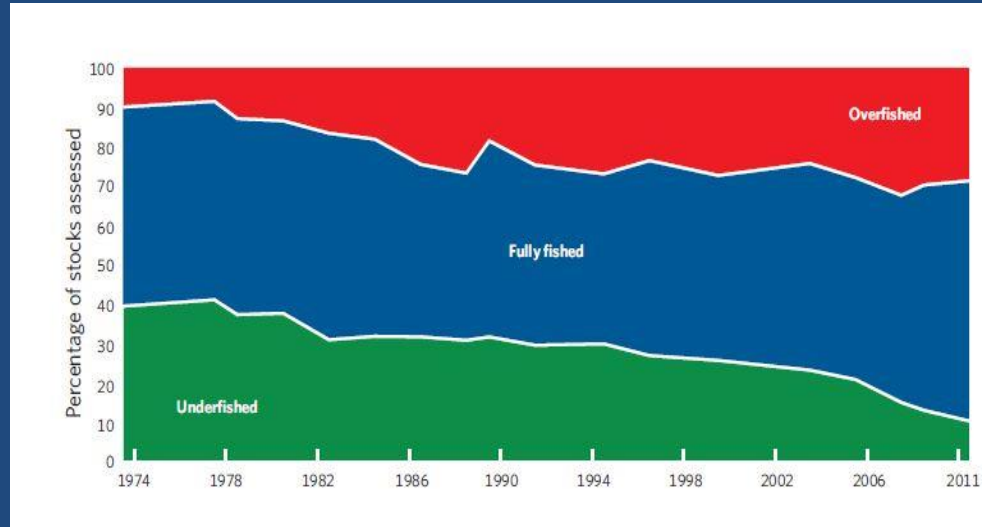


Impacts - bad news

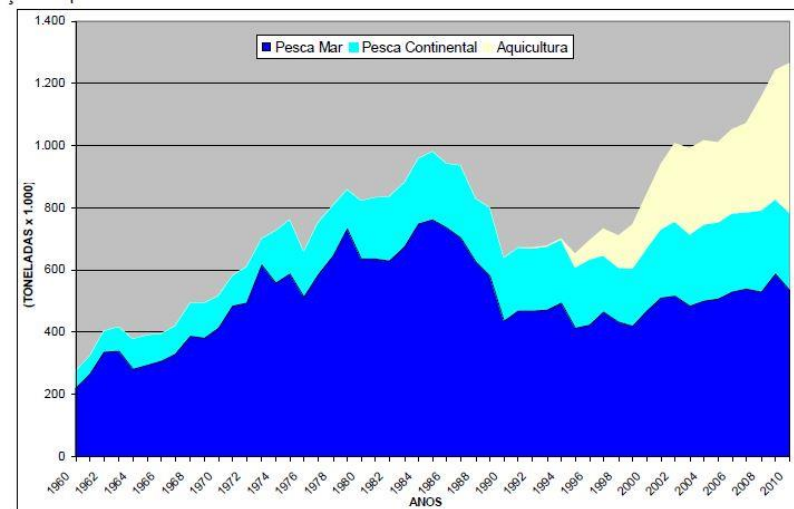
- ✓ Coastal and marine ecosystems seriously threatened (pollution, overfishing, urban development and tourism, aquaculture, oil and gas exploration...)



Fisheries in Brazil is the same state as fisheries in the world.....



- ✓ 80% of Brazil's commercial fisheries resources are over-exploited
- ✓ 98 marine fishes species are threatened



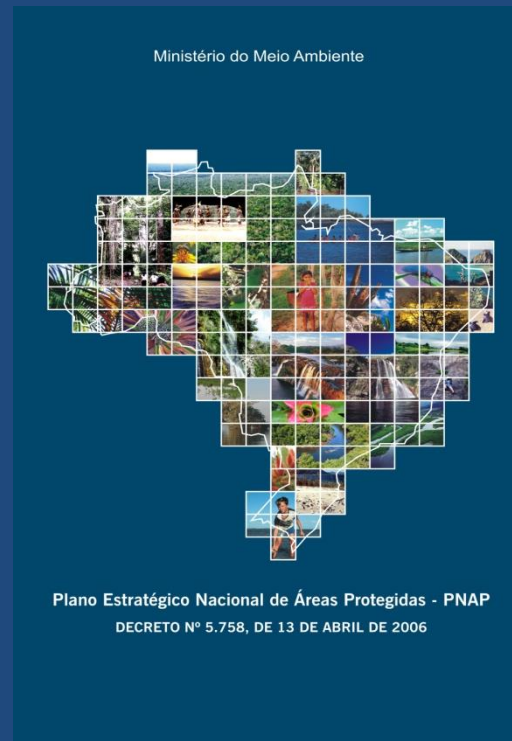
Public policies for biodiversity conservation in Brazil

Legal instruments

- Law 9.985/2000
- Decree 4.340/2002



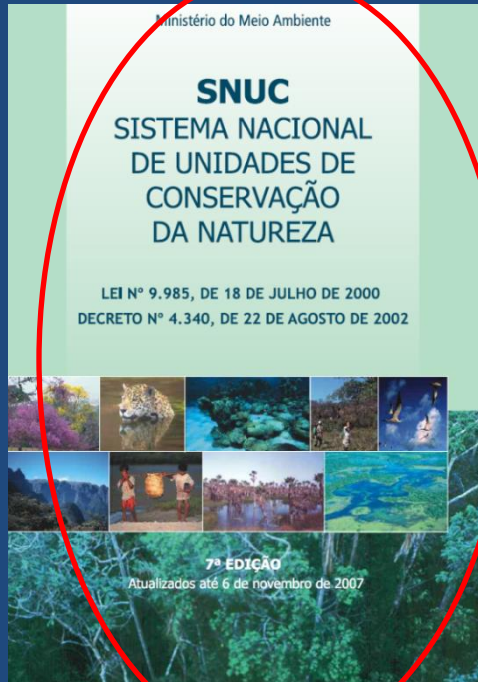
- Decree 5.758/2006



- Decree 2.519/1998



Public policies for biodiversity conservation in Brazil

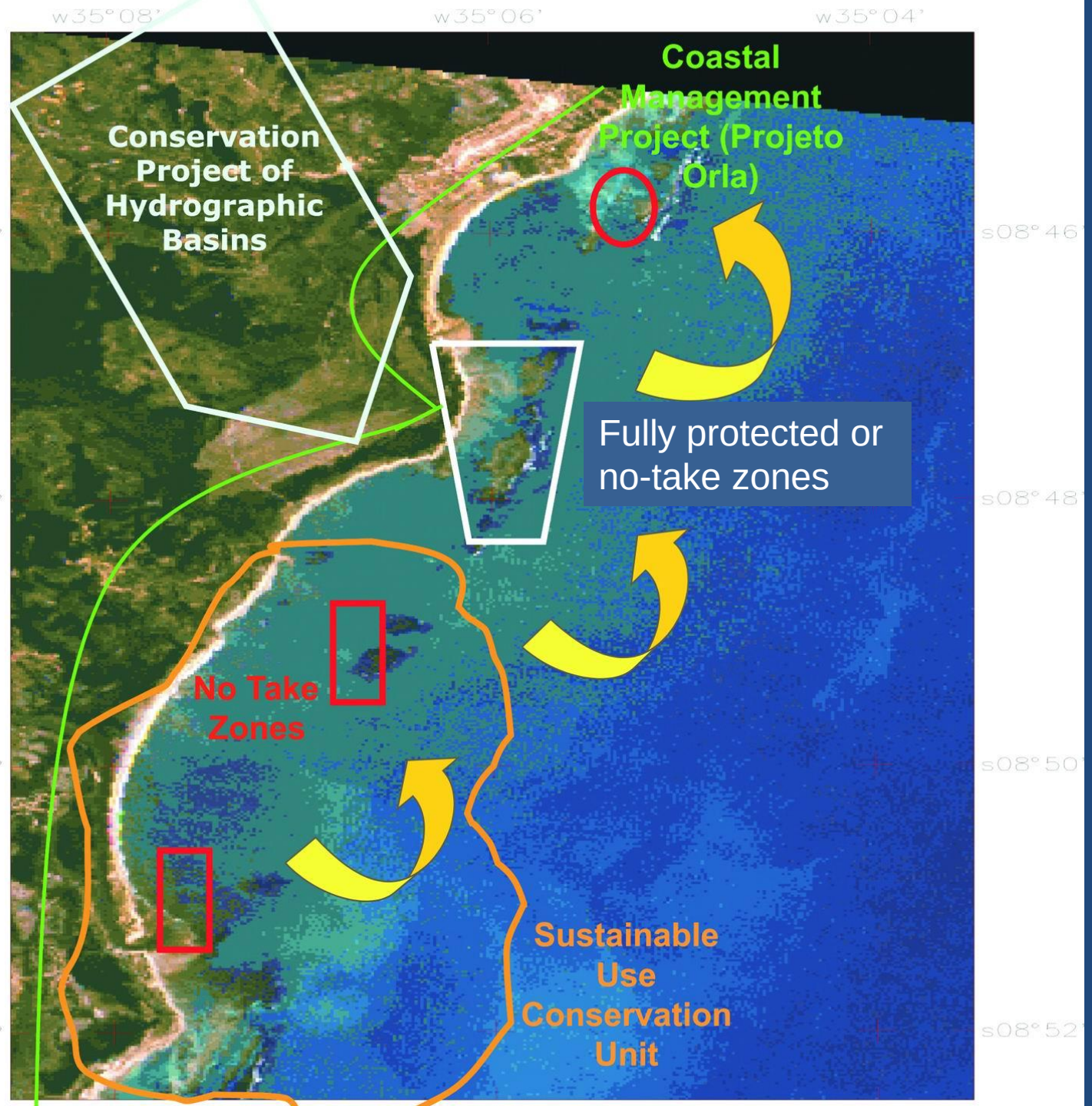


12 different categories of protected areas –
“conservation units” – included a special categories
for traditional use – Extractive Reserve

Included Indigenous Lands and
“Quilombolas”
and the design for representative
and effective system of marine and
coastal protected areas



HYPOTHETICAL SCENARIO



About our numbers...

Global and Brazilian protected areas

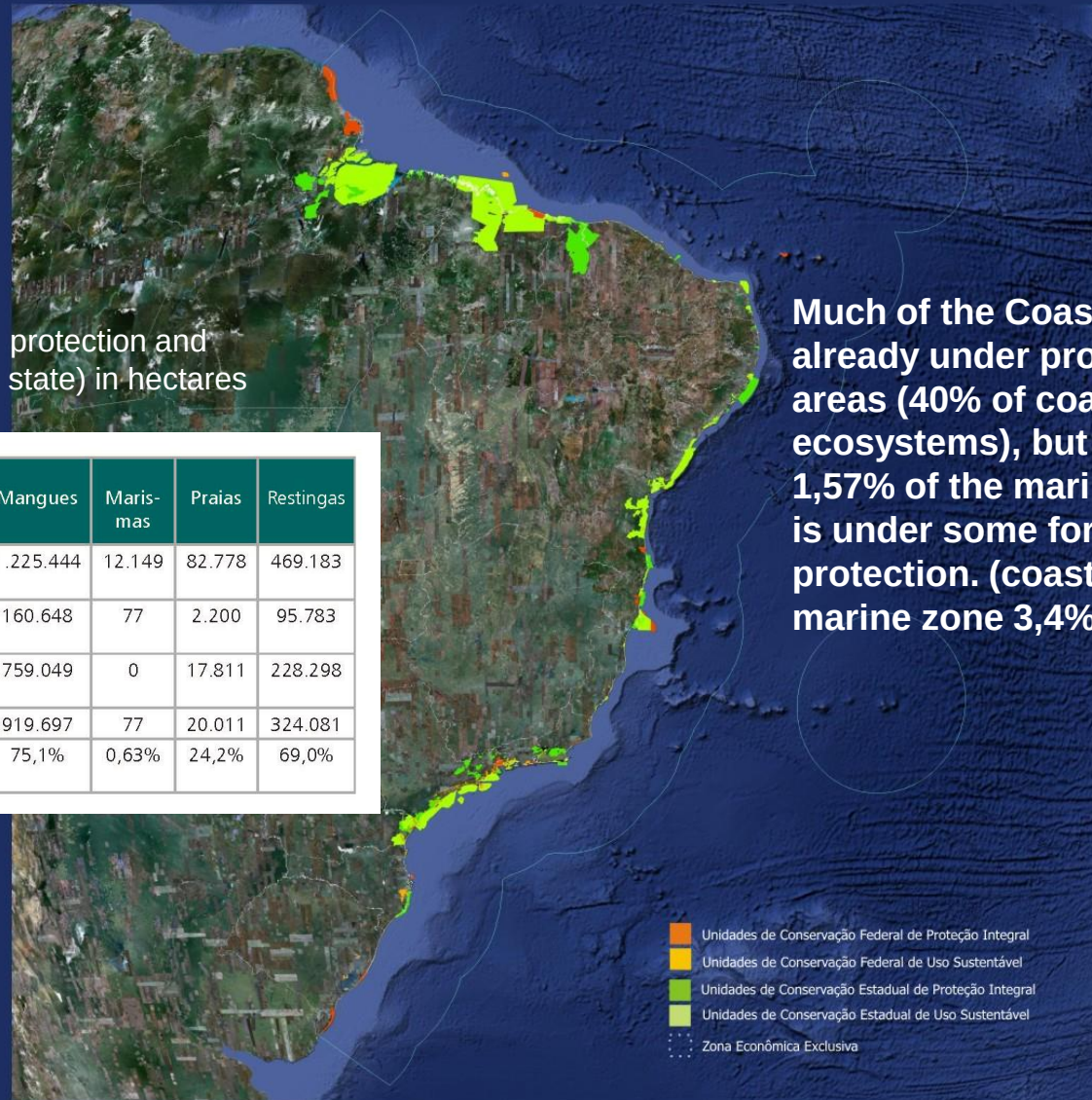
Referencial	Global	Brazil
Terrestrial protected areas	14,6%	16,9
Global Ocean	2,8%	-
Territorial Sea (12 miles)	9,7%	23,4%
Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)	4,6%	1,5%
International Waters	0,14%	-

Marine and Coastal Protected Areas

Coastal ecosystems under full protection and sustainable use PAs (federal and state) in hectares

	Banhados e áreas alagadas	Costões	Dunas	Estuários	Lagunas	Mangues	Marismas	Praias	Restingas
do sistema	4.849.671	144.475	318.312	6.696.787	1.518.426	1.225.444	12.149	82.778	469.183
proteção integral	252.590	45.895	117.998	12.436	33.834	160.648	77	2.200	95.783
uso sustentável	2.614.665	68.274	18.119	1.375.758	8.295	759.049	0	17.811	228.298
PI+US	2.867.255	114.170	136.117	1.388.194	42.129	919.697	77	20.011	324.081
total protegido	59,1%	79,0%	42,8%	20,7%	2,8%	75,1%	0,63%	24,2%	69,0%

Source: Prates et al., 2010



Fisheries in Brazil



- 30,000 vessels
- 800,000 fishermen
- 500,000 traditional fishermen (80%)
- 3.5 million people depend directly or indirectly on fishing activity
- 4 million employed
- 300 companies

23 Marine Extractive Reserves

10 new areas proposed



Aquatic Protected Areas as Fisheries Management Tools
Economic and social solutions towards achieving the
Aichi Targets

Monitoring and demonstrated potential of Aquatic Protected Areas as Participatory Fisheries Management Tools

Book, data and video

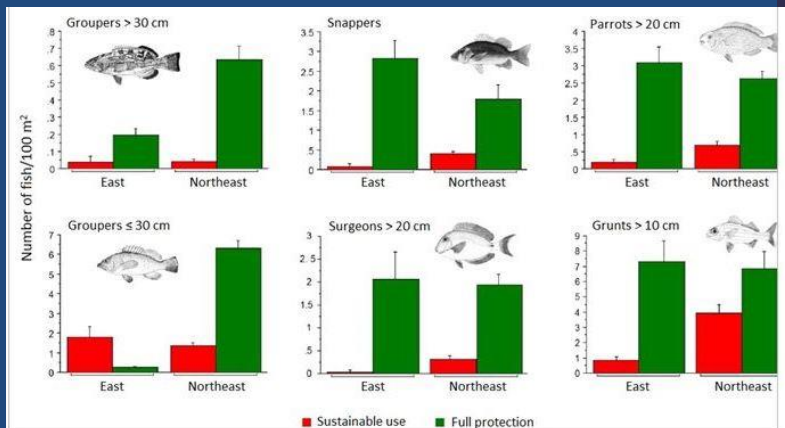
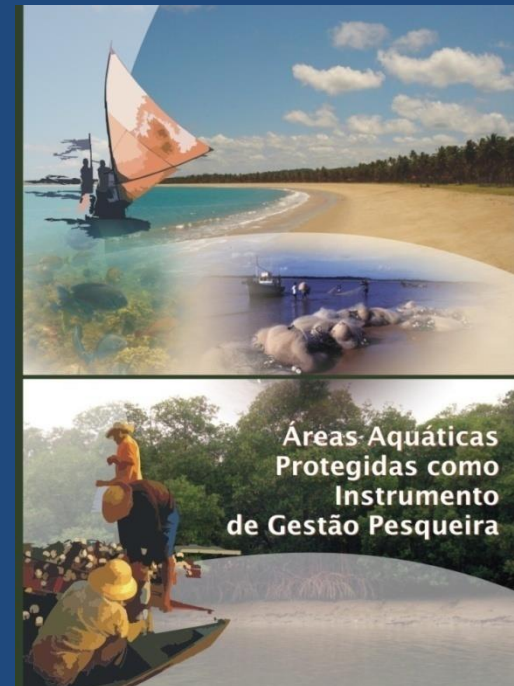


Figure 17: Abundance of the main fish indicators in sustainable use and full protection protected areas, in the east and northeast regions.

Source: Padovani & Coxey, 2012 unpublished report to the Ministry of the Environment to support the publication of a book on monitoring Brazilian coral reefs. 68p.



- Marine Extractivist Reserves (RESEXs) comprise a protected area category that differ in that local fishing communities demand their establishment and are co-responsible for their management in partnership with the government.



RESEXs favor local governance of marine resources, defining a territory and a set of beneficiaries for their use.



- This model combines the necessary conditions for planning the sustainable use of marine resources through activities such as fishing and tourism.
- The growing demand for the creation of new RESEXs along the coast reflects their role as an alternative to the conventional, centralized management model of these resources, which has historically been inefficient.

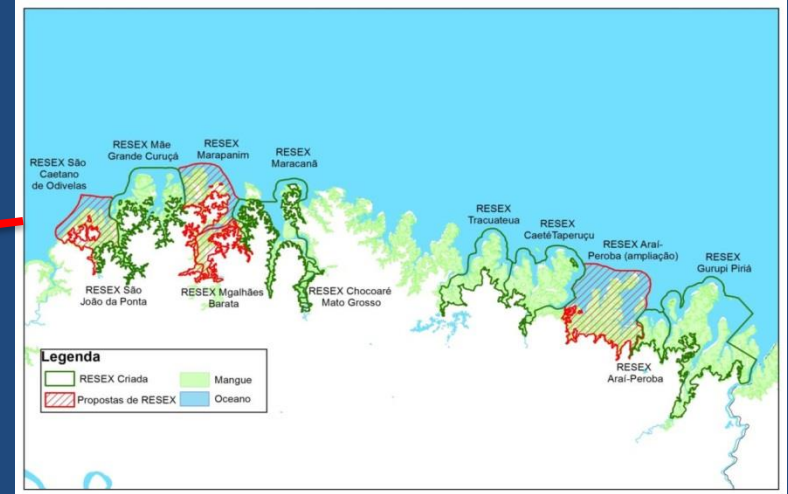
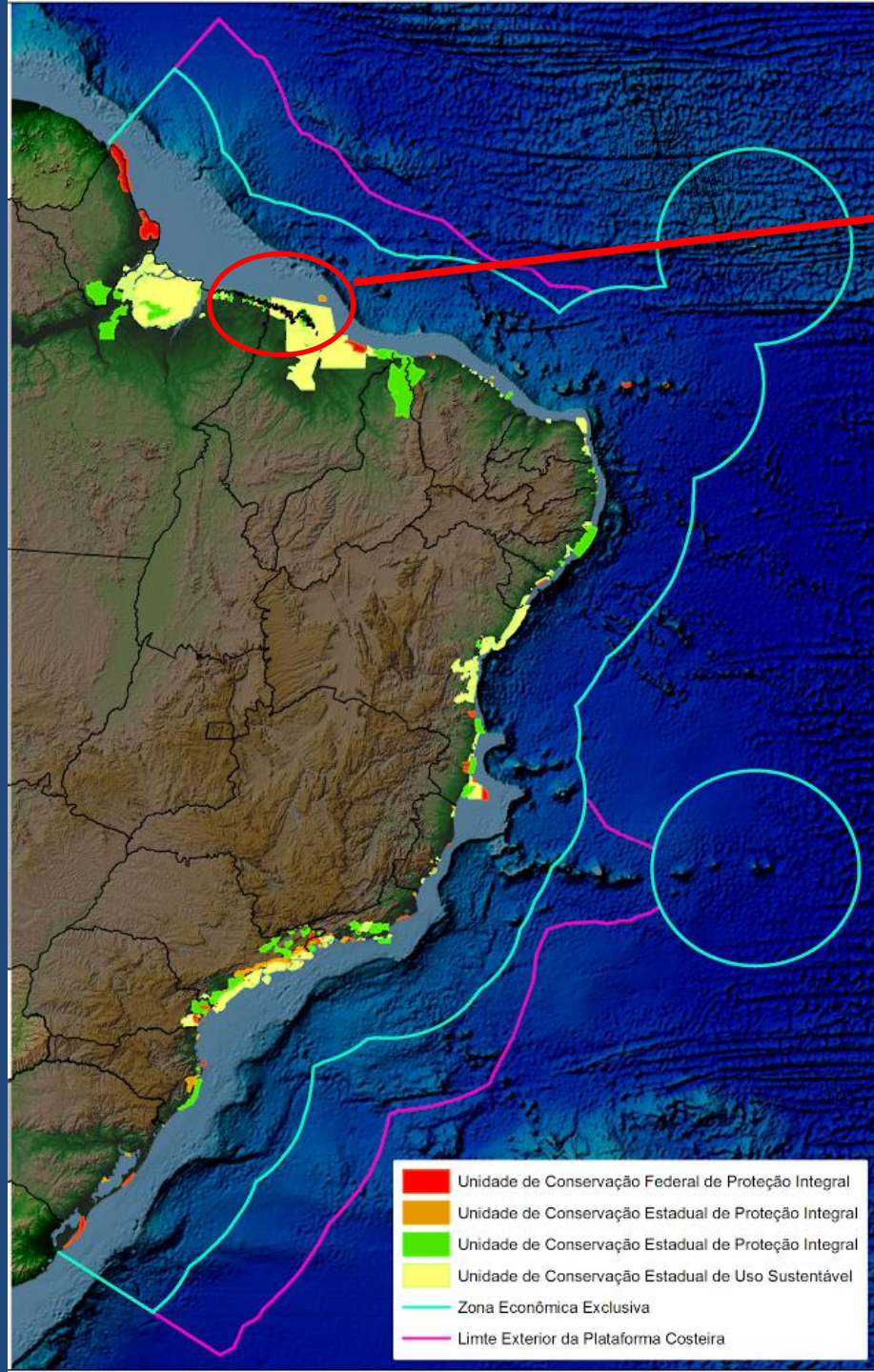
Status of PAs in Brazil - despite the adoptions and internalization of the Aichi Targets, no new area has been created since 2010. The contrary and diffuse interests on the coastal and marine zones prevent the creation of more areas (oil, gas, mining, commercial fishery, shrimp farming, etc.)

2011 - Social movements of traditional fishermen come together to ask the government to create new protected marine areas and participate in the preparation of the proposed regulation of Marine Extractive Reserves, claiming that the establishment of no-take zones is a must within these PAs of sustainable use.



CONFREM
COMISSÃO NACIONAL DE FORTALECIMENTO DAS RESERVAS
EXTRATIVISTAS COSTEIRAS E MARINHAS





2014 – near the presidential election, the traditional fishermen movement could pressure the government in order to create 3 new marine RESEXs and expand two others.

And about MSP?

- 2011 – UNESCO and MMA meetings about MSP
 - Translate the booklet
 - Introduced MSP in CIRM
- 2012 – start de group inside CIRM (GT-UCAM)
 - Two subgroups:
 - Legislation (ebook) (2014)
 - MSP - methodology

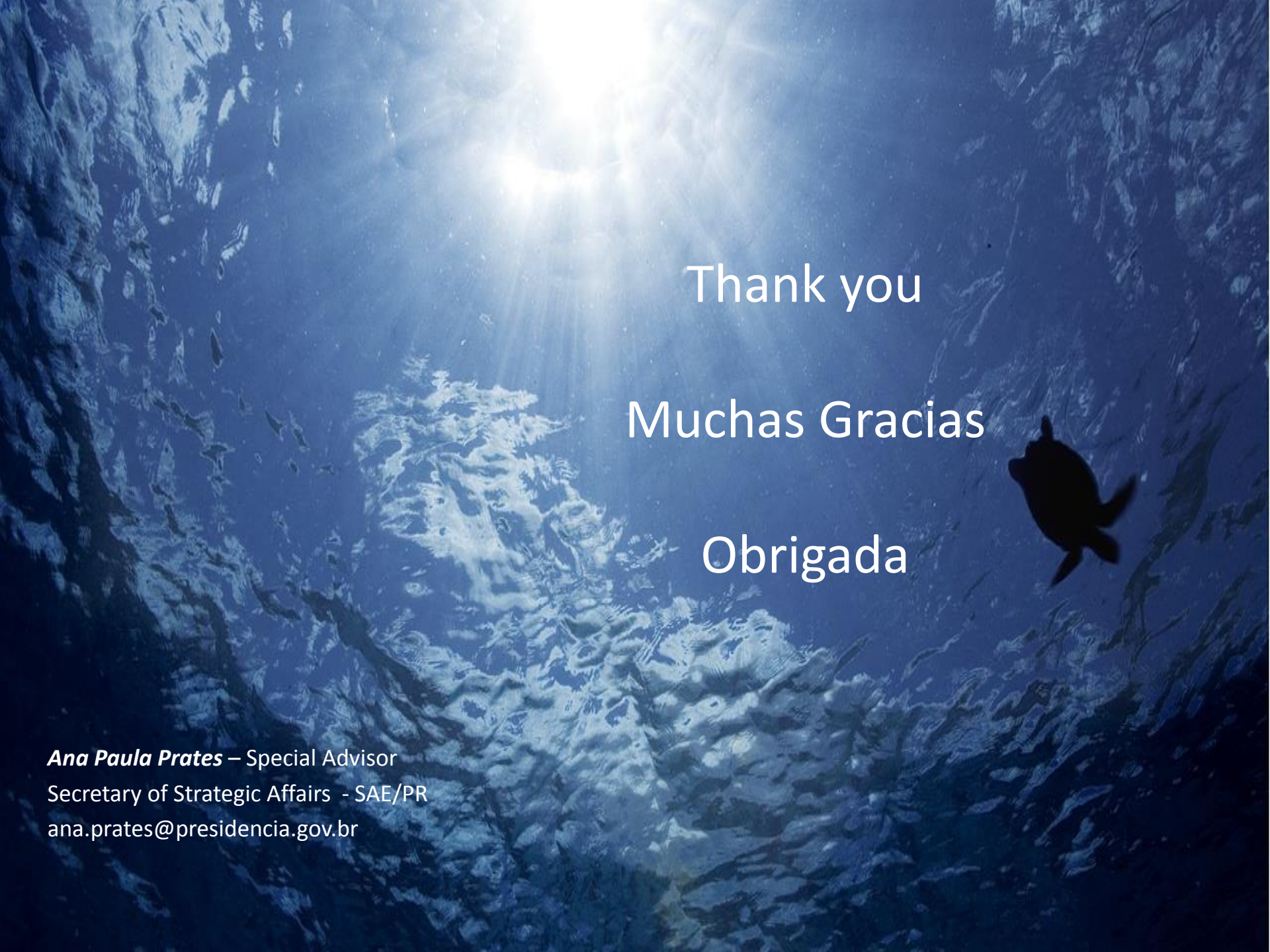


And about MSP?

2014 (nov.)

- International Seminar on Marine Spatial Planning - *understanding of the subject, as well as promoting the exchange of international experiences* - 130 participants, with federal , state and municipal managers, Universities, the legislative and public prosecutors; representatives of civil society and the private sector, as well as environmental organizations.
- Norway, Mexico, Portugal, Sweden, Uruguay, USA, German, CBD and COI/UNESCO.



An underwater photograph looking up towards the surface. Bright sunlight filters through the water, creating a starburst effect at the top center. The water is a deep blue, and the surface is visible as a textured, wavy line. A sea turtle is swimming on the right side, its silhouette clearly visible against the lighter water. The overall mood is serene and peaceful.

Thank you
Muchas Gracias
Obrigada

Ana Paula Prates – Special Advisor
Secretary of Strategic Affairs - SAE/PR
ana.prates@presidencia.gov.br