



Implementation of "marine parks" & Barcelona Convention

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- Within the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), countries have committed to the "Aichi targets" in a Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
- Consolidated by decisions taken at
 - Rio + 20
 - the latest CBD meeting in Hyderabad in 2012
- **Aichi Target 11 :**
 - Countries have made a commitment that by 2020:
 - *“10% of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures”.*

Context : International commitments towards MPAs

- In 2008 the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) adopted a **list of seven scientific criteria** for the identification of **Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs)** in need of protection in open-ocean waters and deep-sea habitats.
 - **Uniqueness or Rarity**
 - **Special importance for life history stages of species**
 - **Importance for threatened, endangered or declining species and/or habitats**
 - **Vulnerability, Fragility, Sensitivity, or Slow recovery**
 - **Biological Productivity**
 - **Biological Diversity**
 - **Naturalness**

- **Mediterranean countries have committed since 1975, through the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, to protect the Sea**
- **1 Protocol on SPA/DB (Specially Protected Areas & Biological Diversity)**
 - Creation/management of marine and coastal protected areas
 - Adopted in Barcelona 10/06/95
 - Entry into Force 12/12/99
- **Last COP of the Barcelona Convention (Paris, 2012):**
 - The need to implement the CBD recommendations regarding the use of MPAs as an instrument for protecting the marine environment, including in the open sea.



Context : Mediterranean commitments towards MPAs

- Through the SPA/BD Protocol, the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention established the **List of Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMI's List)** in order to promote cooperation in the management and conservation of natural areas, as well as in the protection of threatened species and their habitats
- The conservation of natural heritage is then the basic aim that must characterize the SPAMI's



Context : Mediterranean commitments towards MPAs

- According to the provisions of the SPA/BD Protocol, SPAMI's may be established in the **marine and coastal zones subject to the sovereignty or jurisdiction of the Parties** and in areas situated **partly or wholly on the high sea.**



Context : Mediterranean commitments towards MPAs

- The SPAMI's List may include sites which:
 - are of importance for conserving the components of biological diversity in the Mediterranean;
 - contain ecosystems specific to the Mediterranean area or the habitats of endangered species;
 - are of special interest at the scientific, aesthetic, cultural or educational levels.

Context : Mediterranean commitments towards MPAs

- The SPA/BD Protocol provides the criteria for the choice of protected marine and coastal areas that could be included in the SPAMI's List (Annex I of the Protocol) as well as the procedure and the stages to be followed with the view of including an area in the List.
- The administrative structure of the Barcelona Convention working on the SPA/BD Protocol is the Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas (RAC SPA).



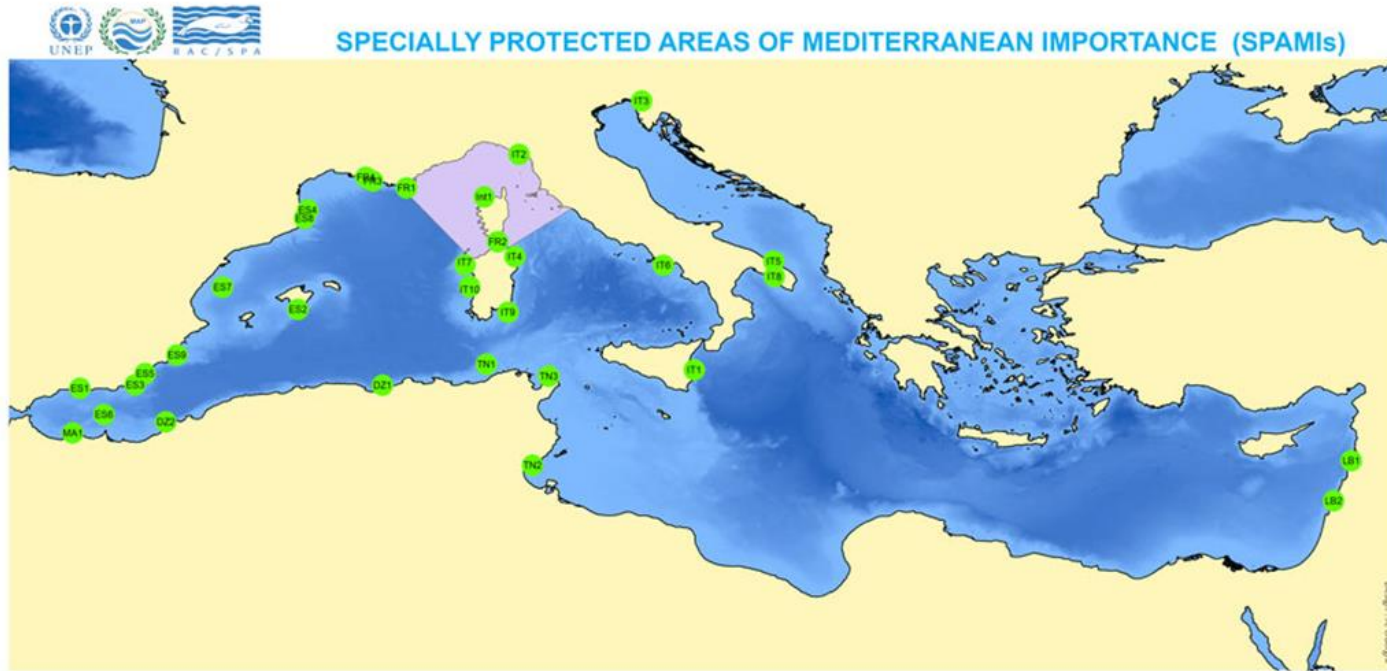
Context : Mediterranean commitments towards MPAs

- Since the 17th ordinary meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and its protocols, the SPAMI List includes 32 sites, among which one encompasses an area established also on the high sea: the Pelagos Sanctuary for marine mammals.

Context : Mediterranean commitments towards MPAs

- Where are the SPAMI's?
 - Algeria (2)
 - France (2)
 - Italy (12)
 - Lebanon (2)
 - Morocco (1)
 - Spain (9)
 - Tunisia (3)
 - France, Italy and Monaco (1)

Context : Mediterranean commitments towards MPAs



SPAMIs per Country, and their year of inclusion in the SPAMI List: 32 sites (as per last update of the SPAMI List in February 2012)

ALGERIA

- DZ1 Banc des Kabyles Marine Reserve (2005)
- DZ2 Habibas Islands (2005)

FRANCE

- FR1 Port-Cros National Park (2001)
- FR2 Natural Reserve of Bouches de Bonifacio (2009)
- FR3 The Blue Coast Marine Park (2012)
- FR4 The Embiez Archipelago - Six Fours (2012)

ITALY

- IT1 Plemmirio Protected Area (2008)
- IT2 Marine Protected Area of Portofino (2009)
- IT3 Miramare Marine Protected Area (2008)
- IT4 Tavolara-Punta Coda Cavallo Marine Protected Area (2008)
- IT5 Marine Protected Area of Torre Guaceto (2009)

IT6 Marine Protected Area Punta Campanella (2009)

- IT7 Marine Protected Area of Capo Caccia-Isola Piana (2009)
- IT8 Porto Cesareo Marine Protected Area (2012)
- IT9 Capo Carbonara Marine Protected Area (2012)
- IT10 Marine Protected Area of Penisola del Sinis (2012)

LEBANON

- LB1 Palm Islands Nature Reserve (2012)
- LB2 Tyre Coast Nature Reserve (2012)

MOROCCO

- MA1 Al-Hoceima National Park (2009)

SPAIN

- ES1 Maro-Cerro Gordo Cliffs (2003)
- ES2 Archipelago of Cabrera National Park (2003)

ES3 Natural Park of Cabo de Gata-Nijar (2001)

- ES4 Natural Park of Cap de Creus (2001)
- ES5 Sea Bottom of the Levante of Almeria (2001)
- ES6 Alboran Island (2001)
- ES7 Columbretes Islands (2001)
- ES8 Medes Islands (2001)
- ES9 Mar Menor (2001)

TUNISIA

- TN1 La Galite Archipelago (2001)
- TN2 Kneiss Islands (2001)
- TN3 Zembra and Zembretta National Park (2001)

FRANCE, ITALY AND MONACO

- Int1 Pelagos Sanctuary for the Conservation of Marine Mammals (2001)

Coordination between the CBD and the Barcelona Convention

- EBSA Decisions from CBD COP11 in Hyderabad, India, October 2012

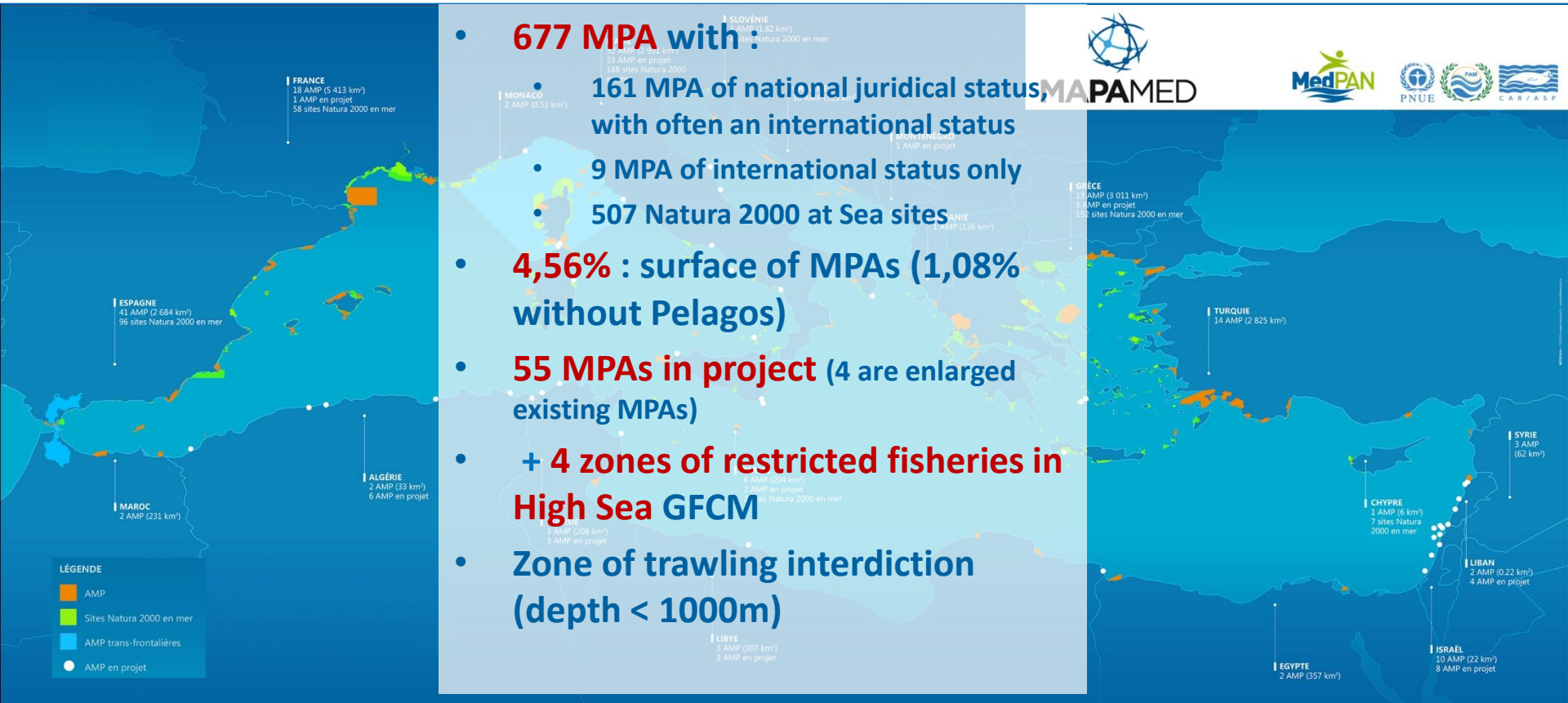
"Takes note of the Mediterranean Synthesis Report and its conclusion regarding the continuation of the work in close cooperation with Mediterranean countries and relevant organizations, in order to finalize the description of areas that meet the criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas in the Mediterranean region"

- **Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD).**
 - aims to achieve by 2020 a **Good Ecological Status** for the marine environment in European waters
 - steps for establishing a network **of MPAs**, which will reconcile the protection of the environment with sustainable fishing
- **The two European Directives "Birds" and "Habitats": the Natura 2000 Network**
 - 507 Natura 2000 at Sea sites in the Mediterranean

General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean

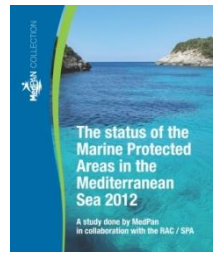
- Resolution GFCM37/2013/1 on area based management of fisheries, including through the establishment of Fisheries Restricted Areas (FRAs) in the GFCM convention area and coordination with the UNEP-MAP initiatives on the establishment of SPAMIs

Where are MPAs in the Mediterranean?



Source : « Status of Mediterranean Marine Protected Areas » 2012, MedPAN, RAC/SPA

Status of existing ecological MPA network in the Mediterranean (2012)



- Less than 0.1% in a strict protection zone (integral reserve) or a no take zone
- There is still a disproportionate geographical distribution in MPAs between the southern, eastern and northern shores of the Med
- MPAs are still mainly on the coast (apart from Pelagos)
- Many are currently insufficiently managed and can be referred as “paper parks” : 42% of MPAs have a management structure (95% for national MPAs, 25% for N2000 at Sea sites)
- Still lack of management plans (56% of Med MPA doesn't have a management plan)
- 80% of MPAs ensure a regular monitoring with 30% in partnership with scientists
- Have insufficient human resources and training;
- Have low financial resources, equipment and facilities
- Have low or no law enforcement

Challenges : roadmap 2020 (2012 *Mediterranean MPA Forum*)

Vision: “To achieve by 2020 a connected, ecologically representative, effectively managed and monitored network of Marine Protected Areas which ensures the long term conservation of the key components of the marine biodiversity and gives solid support to the sustainable development of the region. “



Challenges: roadmap 2020

Strategic Objectives

1. Establish an ecological network of MPAs which is representative and connected
2. Achieve an effective, efficient and sustainable management and a good governance in Mediterranean MPAs
3. Develop a territorially and sectorially integrated governance of Mediterranean MPAs while promoting the sharing of environmental and socio-economic benefits
4. Increase the allocation of financial resources to establish and maintain an ecological network of effectively managed MPAs

Actions

- > *Further extension of sovereignty/jurisdiction by coastal States in the Mediterranean Sea could contribute to create larger and open sea MPAs to reach the 10% CBD target*
- > *Long-term Sustainable Funding Initiative for the Mediterranean MPA Network*

1st STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE OF THE ROADMAP FOR 2020

Establish an ecological network of MPAs which is representative and connected

- Under-represented marine ecosystems to be identified including in ABNJ
- Improve quality, reliability and spatial coverage of inventories, habitat and species + uses monitoring

- Standardized methodology to clarify terms of connectivity and representativeness
- Maintain national and regional MPA databases (MAPAMED) and link with WDPA



2nd STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE OF THE ROADMAP FOR 2020

Achieve an effective, efficient and sustainable management and a good governance in Mediterranean MPAs

- Management systems (including fisheries reserves) should be assessed, if possible in a harmonised way on a national level and consolidated on a regional level
- Clarification and simplifying institutional frameworks governing MPAs ; removing barriers to the proper institutional functioning of MPAs.
- Strengthening the enforcement of regulations
- MPAs must implement and update management and financial plans while reinforcing synergies with an involvement of all stakeholders
- Raising awareness, exchanging experience and building capacities of MPA managers and stakeholders to be developed

3rd STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE OF THE ROADMAP FOR 2020

Develop a territorially and sectorially integrated governance of Mediterranean MPAs while promoting the sharing of environmental and socio-economic benefits

- Further integration of MPAs into their surrounding territory
- Integrate other policies which correspond to integrated ecosystem-based management and territorial planning
- Synergies with other sectors (fisheries, river basin management, sea patrolling, taxation, tourism) developed on local, national, European or international levels
- Highlighting the benefits for local communities (artisanal fishing and ecotourism)
- Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity approaches (TEEB) on marine issues and MPAs to be developed
- Countries should test innovative “green” policies, relevant to marine conservation and a “blue economy”

4th STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE OF THE ROADMAP FOR 2020

Increase the allocation of financial resources to establish and maintain an ecological network of effectively managed MPAs

- Analysis of MPAs financial needs/gaps and regular evaluation of funding schemes
- Reinforce national policies and institutional frameworks (local, national, international) to improve the funding and diversification of financial resources
- New sustainable financial mechanisms (trust funds, payment for ecosystem services, earmarked taxes, etc.) need to be tested and developed on a local, national and regional level.
- New donors should be identified and mobilised to support MPAs.
- Donors will be invited to support the development of long term sustainable financing mechanisms

Long-term Sustainable Funding Initiative for the Mediterranean MPA Network



Examples of Regional MPA Trust Funds

- **Meso-American Reef Fund (“MAR Fund”):** Mexico, Belize, Guatemala and Honduras
- **Caribbean Biodiversity Fund:**
Jamaica, Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Antigua, Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Vincent, St. Lucia
- **Micronesia Conservation Trust:**
Palau, Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Northern Mariana Islands, Guam



The purpose of creating a Mediterranean MPA long-term financing mechanism is:

- To directly support activities of MPAs
- To sustain recurrent and operating activities of MedPAN organization (that otherwise would be difficult to finance through project funding)
- To support activities of regional MedPAN partners that contribute to MedPAN network strategy
- To support establishment of national trust funds in the Mediterranean that support MPA creation and functioning

- 1. Short/mid term: Provide funding for some MPAs and for networking activities**
 - Need to raise € 16 - 56 million for endowment earning 5% per year = € 800.000 - 2.8 million/year
 - Potential donors: Private Foundations, some countries direct contribution, some public bilateral/multilateral donors (GEF, FFEM...)
- 2. Long-term: Provide long-term funding for all Mediterranean MPAs that need financial support (long-term solution)**
 - Might require €500 million endowment, in order to generate €25 million/year
 - National mechanisms : earmarked taxes (entrance fees...), contribution from private sector (maritime transport, tourism, industry...)
- 3. In parallel: a 10-year sinking fund to support countries developing new national financing mechanisms + parallel sustainable local-level mechanisms for financing MPAs**



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Thanks for your attention

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