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BLUE INITIATIVE



Newsletter #1 - June 2014

MONACO BLUE INITIATIVE

The Monaco Blue Initiative is an annual meeting between marine experts under the presidency of H.S.H. Prince Albert II of Monaco. It is co-organized by the Oceanographic Institute, Foundation Albert I, Prince of Monaco and the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation. Its members discuss the most current global challenges for ocean protection and preservation. It is an effective platform for communication and exchange between the different sectors of activity and stakeholders concerned with the sustainable utilization of the ocean and its resources. The aim is to create synergies between the protection of marine ecosystems and socioeconomic development.

HISTORY

THE MONACO BLUE INITIATIVE WAS LAUNCHED IN 2010 UPON THE INITIATIVE OF H.S.H. PRINCE ALBERT II OF MONACO. The first edition in 2010 at the Oceanographic Museum of Monaco brought forward the issues on large marine species and the deep seas as focal points for protection and conservation. The second edition also in the Museum saw Marine Protected Areas brought forward as an efficient and tested tool for the effective protection of deep seas and large marine species, taking the example of the Pelagos Sanctuary for cetaceans around Corsica, Monaco and stretching into France as a testament to their value. The third edition was delocalized to South Korea, within the framework of the International exhibition of Yeosu, which put forward water and its uses as the main theme. This was a great opportunity to gain local knowledge and participants to bring their own experience and case studies from the region. The main theme had become the synergies possible between maritime activities and ocean conservation. The fourth edition back at the Oceanographic Museum in Monaco brought this further to light, developing the original theme of large predators, notably bluefin tuna and sharks and exposed the economic potential of MPAs for the sustainable management of marine natural resources.

The concept of blue growth is becoming more prevalent today, and new industries (renewable energies and sustainable aquaculture) are taking their place at the forefront of marine development and protection. The fifth edition in Chile will be the occasion to discuss fisheries and aquaculture management, in a country with a widespread and important marine industry, with a focus on the integration of local communities in the process of management.



MEMBERS MEMOS

FROM IMPAC3 TO IMPAC4

Christophe Lefebvre (Coordinator for European and International affairs - French Marine Protected Areas Agency) and **François Simard** (Deputy Head and Senior Advisor for Fisheries IUCN Global Marine and Polar Programme)



The Third International

Marine Protected Areas Congress (IMPAC3), which was held last October in Marseille, was a major milestone for political leaders and marine protected area actors in the context of the implementation of Aichi Target 11 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) - to protect at least 10 % of the oceans by 2020. This congress, open to the civil society mobilized a wide range of participants: managers, scientists, policy makers, representatives of local governments and communities, artists, entrepreneurs and business representatives.

IMPAC3 highlighted our path to achieve this goal. Despite recent advances, we still only have 3% of marine protected areas and the geographical distribution of these areas is unsatisfactory. From a qualitative point of view, we must remember that the Aichi Targets require that Marine Protected Areas be part of an ecologically representative network, well connected and effectively and equitably managed. This is all the more urgent with the current deteriorating state of marine biodiversity and other major concerns: pollution from various sources, acidification, etc. A growing number of marine species are classified as “threatened” in the IUCN Red List and many marine ecosystems are also endangered: estuaries, mangroves, coral reefs and deep-sea ecosystems, for example.

Among the solutions, **IMPAC3** emphasized the importance of knowledge, specifically scientific but not only, for the creation and management of marine protected areas, as well

as the need to develop technical and scientific cooperation to improve the knowledge of coastal and deep marine ecosystems. Similarly, considering cultural traditions and traditional knowledge is fundamental to the management of Marine Protected Areas.

A better understanding and communication around the services provided by Marine Protected Areas will help to involve all societies for the protection of the oceans. In particular, this will empower and engage indigenous communities and local actors in the establishment and management of Marine Protected Areas, and facilitate policy making at the national level.

Concerning the effectiveness of Marine Protected Areas management, **IMPAC3** underlined the need to strengthen the knowledge of managers and diversify the evaluation and implementation of management planning tools. In this objective framework, the principles of effective governance involving partnerships with the economic sectors related to the sea (including industrial) are necessary, especially if they are part of a cross-sectoral approach and an appropriate scaling process to marine spatial planning.

The regional and sub-regional approach is also essential if you want to create a coherent network of Marine Protected Areas. At the regional level, **IMPAC3** also addressed the issue of Marine Protected Areas on the high seas. We must indeed encourage the United Nations to adopt an appropriate tool in the framework of the Convention on the Law of the Sea, and a regional seas convention to create Marine Protected Areas on the high seas.

Finally, there remains a key issue to make effective management: finding sustainable funding solutions, both innovative and relevant, especially in the context of blue growth. The Mediterranean Trust Fund proposed by HSH Prince Albert II of Monaco perfectly fits these criteria and can be used as a good reference at international level.

To achieve these goals, a real action plan should be proposed and followed during the next major international appointments, particularly at the Monaco Blue Initiative meeting in Santiago in July 2014, but also at the COP 12 of the CBD in South Korea and the World Parks Congress in Sydney in 2014. This action plan will then be implemented as part of a new Agenda 2020 for the construction of a global network of Marine Protected Areas.

BUILDING THE GLOBAL MPA AGENDA

The Sydney 2014 World Parks Congress and beyond

Dan Laffoley - Marine Vice Chair - IUCN's World Commission on Protected Areas



Every 10 years the conservation community comes together at a truly global scale to set the agenda for the coming decade - the event is called the IUCN World Parks Congress. This November is a special month as it is the moment for the 2014 World Parks Congress. Previous congresses, such as in the USA, Indonesia Venezuela, have built the global agenda by covering critical themes such as the definitions and standards for representative systems, how protected areas achieve the conservation of ecosystems, the genesis of the World Heritage and Wetlands Conventions, the role protected areas in climate change adaptation and mitigation. As the IUCN World Parks Congress enters its sixth decade in Sydney in 2014, the unifying theme is one of inspiring solutions for people, parks and the planet. It will generate hope for a better protected planet by addressing some of the fundamental issues facing protected areas, but moreover highlight the opportunities and solutions that they offer to the world.

The Parks Congresses are not just gathering, but places where major decisions are made. The Durban Parks Congress was where the need for strict protection of 20 - 30% of each marine habitat was engrained into the Durban Accord.

It was where the notion of marine World Heritage was given its first lease of life, where the concept of management effectiveness for MPAs was mainstreamed, and where the

idea of protecting the open ocean beyond national jurisdictions - the High Seas - started to come of age.

As we look towards the Sydney World Parks Congress to be held in November this year, the agenda for ocean protection is simply three-fold:

- **PROTECT MORE** - We have a very long way to go to achieving the Convention on Biological Diversity's Aichi target of conserving 10 Percent of Coastal and Marine Areas by 2020.

- **INVOLVE MORE** - We need to take many more steps to connect people and places, and in so doing create a global protected network for future generations.

- **INVEST MORE** - We need to build a greater appreciation of ocean wealth in all its shapes and forms, so the true value of marine resources is both recognised and properly acted upon.

When we turn to the Sydney Congress it is probably fair to say that never before has a Congress taken on such a significance. Coming as it does at a time when the economic downturn has stimulated a retreat by some Governments from the mainstream principles of habitat protection, the voices for nature need to be heard louder and go even further than ever before. New science shows us that multiple

stressors - such as ocean warming, ocean acidification and lowering oxygen levels - are combining with well-known problems of over fishing and pollution to demand new, improved, and quicker approaches to deliver effective ocean protection. Whilst 'financial prudence' is the phrase of the moment for many Governments, failure to invest now in solving these longer-term environmental problems and issues affecting the ocean is writing a multibillion dollar debt we are bequeathing by force onto the next generation - our children - to resolve and bail themselves out of - even if

time was on their side. If we are to succeed we must expand our horizons to new approaches, and new partnerships, and new understandings as we seek better and more sustainable solutions for the future. What is perhaps more important than even that though is the ocean itself. There is nothing more important to treasure than our ocean, as everything else is ultimately dependent on its wellbeing. The Sydney World Parks Congress will provide a rare oasis of space within which to reflect and redouble all our efforts to do just that.

LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE LOCALLY MANAGED MARINE AREA (LMMA) NETWORK

Hugh Govan - Locally-Managed Marine Area Network



Founded in 2000, the **Locally**

Managed Marine Area (LMMA) Network works to support coastal communities throughout the Indo-Pacific in their efforts to carry out effective marine resource management. Using community - driven approaches, members - including communities, NGOs, government agencies, universities, researchers and others - share knowledge to improve efforts at their respective sites. The Network's approach incorporates local strengths including knowledge and traditions complemented by contemporary science to empower communities to sustainably manage marine areas over which they have some degree of influence.

Starting with only a handful of sites, the Network now has more than 500 official sites in seven countries, working with some 600 villages and covering nearly 13,000 square kilometers of marine area. The **LMMA** approach has spread beyond the Indo-Pacific to other Asian countries, the Indian Ocean, Africa and Latin America. Network members have won various prestigious international awards for their efforts.

The network is embarking on a major lessons learning initiative to identify the secrets to success at site level as well as for the dissemination at national and regional level of management approaches. Though the initiative has commenced partners and supporters are still being sought. In the meantime, the following are some key lessons shared at recent gatherings of communities and practitioners.

Management and monitoring design should be simple and fit for the community's purpose. Identify key objectives based on what is needed to improve resource availability and use, and adapt plans based on results - this is known as Community Based Adaptive Management. **LMMA** communities in Indonesia have moved or expanded their **LMMA** sites based on monitoring data that indicated an increase of sea cucumbers in specific marine areas, resulting in major increases in income for the villages.

LMMAs are driven by livelihood needs but may provide significant conservation outcomes. Oftentimes, communities' objectives span a wide range - including health, education, access to options and sustainability of livelihoods, traditions, religious and social practices. These are all interlinked and will likely have influence and impact on any marine resource management activities.

“SINCE LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS ARE DIRECTLY RELIANT ON AND THEREFORE HOLD A VESTED INTEREST IN THEIR COASTAL RESOURCES, THEIR INPUT AND LEADERSHIP IS CRUCIAL FOR EFFECTIVE AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT”

The role of partners (NGOs, researchers, etc.) is to support community priorities and management goals, not the other way around. This is the heart of the community-driven approach: since local stakeholders are directly reliant on and therefore hold a vested interest in their coastal resources, their input and leadership is crucial for effective and sustainable management.

Local government support for community regulations can boost credibility and recognition of rules and aid in patrolling and enforcement. Communities in the Philippines work closely with their local government units to support management activities. Legal recognition is by no means vital to success and conversely, such success can actually drive policy changes in government; in Fiji, the success of the LMMA model has led to it being formally adopted by government and receiving global recognition.

The rapid and wide-scale adoption of the LMMA concept is testament to its relevance to communities and practitioners and the wider recognition of locally-driven approaches as a valid resource management strategy with broader social and national development advantages. For more information, visit www.lmmanetwork.org.



NEWS



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CCAMLR FAILS TO COME TO A RESOLUTION

On November 1st 2013, after two weeks of discussions behind closed doors, the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR) has failed to come to an agreement on new marine reserves.

Prior to the meeting, the US and New Zealand presented a revised proposal that reduced the Ross Sea MPA by 40%. The East Antarctica Representative System of Marine Protected Areas proposal, submitted by the EU together with Australia and France (on behalf of its overseas territories), retained the same size and number of MPAs but has been revised to remove upfront restrictions on activities, requiring instead that approvals be determined on a case-by-case basis using existing conservation measures, with an additional test of impact on the objectives of the MPAs.

Several organizations, including ASOC (Antarctic Southern Ocean Coalition) the only NGO granted with observer status, will carry on their lobbying actions in the perspective of the next CCAMLR meeting to be held in Hobart on October 2014.

1 NEW IPCC REPORT ON CLIMATE CHANGE

The new IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) Fifth Assessment report (as yet the 3 reports from the workgroups) has once again highlighted the considerable effects of climate change on people, industries and ecosystems around the world.

Several chapters are for the first time entirely dedicated to the oceans and explore the wide range of potential consequences of climate change, from variations in physical and chemical variables to impacts on ecosystems and food webs, and other human-related activities in marine ecosystems. Ocean acidification is now clearly an increasing concern. The full report, technical summary and summary for policymakers are available on the IPCC's website: www.ipcc.ch

2 CREATION OF THE NEW CALEDONIA CORAL SEA NATURAL PARK, FRANCE'S LARGEST MARINE PROTECTED AREA.

The creation decree was adopted on 23rd April 2014 during the meeting of the New Caledonian government. The selected perimeter covers the entire Exclusive Economic Zone, as well as the territorial waters and islands managed by the New Caledonian government, representing 1,3 million square kilometers.

New Caledonia's waters are home to an incredible array of marine life, with more than 473 coral species and 9,300 marine species, including 25 marine mammals species, 48 sharks species and 5 turtles species.



4

CHILE SAFEGUARDS ITS MARINE MAMMALS WITH 2 NEW MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

12 species of dolphins and endangered blue whales will be protected in the waters of south-central Chile after the government inaugurated the largest Marine Protected Area in continental Chile on February 26th 2014. Chile's then President Sebastián Piñera visited the Bay of Tic-Toc to inaugurate the new Tic-Toc Marine Park, as part of Chile's Bicentenary Legacy program.

The reserve covers an area of 87,500 hectares, stretching from Punta Yeli to Punta Guala on the southern border of the Los Lagos region. From now on it will be used only for scientific and recreational activities; all industrial activity is prohibited. The Chilean President also set aside the Pitipalena Marine Coastal Protected Area in the southern area of Punta Guala on the northern edge of Melimoyu Bay. Only certain industrial activity, as agreed with the community of Puerto Raul Marin Balmaceda, will be allowed such as the sustainable extraction of sea urchins.

THE PROGRAM OF THE MONACO BLUE INITIATIVE IS NOW AVAILABLE

During these last months, and notably the 3rd International Marine Protected Areas Congress in Marseille (IMPAC3) in 2013, the value of bringing together economic, political, scientific and environmental experts to discuss common issues towards improved ocean protection and governance is particularly clear. This fifth edition of the Monaco Blue Initiative in Chile will pursue this effort and draw attention to the local expertise and experience in these fields. Placing a focus on aquaculture and the involvement of local community is particularly important considering the geographical region and case studies discussed in the previous editions. The MBI will also focus on the wider question of financing mechanisms for MPAs and the management of high seas.

The discussions will also provide an opportunity to prepare and develop content for the next IMPAC4 meeting, currently scheduled in Chile in 2017.

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"MARINE GOVERNANCE AND LOCAL PARTICIPATION
PAVING THE WAY TO MULTI-USE OCEAN MANAGEMENT"

5TH EDITION - 1ST - 2ND JULY 2014 - CONFERENCE, SANTIAGO DE CHILE

GENERAL PROGRAM

9:00-9:45	Opening addresses
9:45-11:15	Sustainable aquaculture in America: current status and feedback
11:45-13:00	Social and economic development in Marine Protected Areas
14:30-16:00	Financing mechanisms in Marine Protected Areas
16:30-18:00	Governance of maritime spaces in the high seas
18:15-18:45	Conclusions and Closing speech by H.S.H. Prince Albert II of Monaco

For more information, visit www.monacoblueinitiative.org



ORGANIZERS

OCEANOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE, FOUNDATION ALBERT I, PRINCE OF MONACO

Since its creation in 1906, the Oceanographic Institute is committed to sharing knowledge on the richness and fragility of the oceans, and promoting their sustainable management and efficient protection. For this, it acts as a facilitator between scientific and socio-economic players on the one hand, and the public and decision-makers on the other.

Through its crucial links with the scientific community and economic partners, the Oceanographic Institute develops a global vision of the Oceans' challenges, joining together the environmental, economic and social aspects.

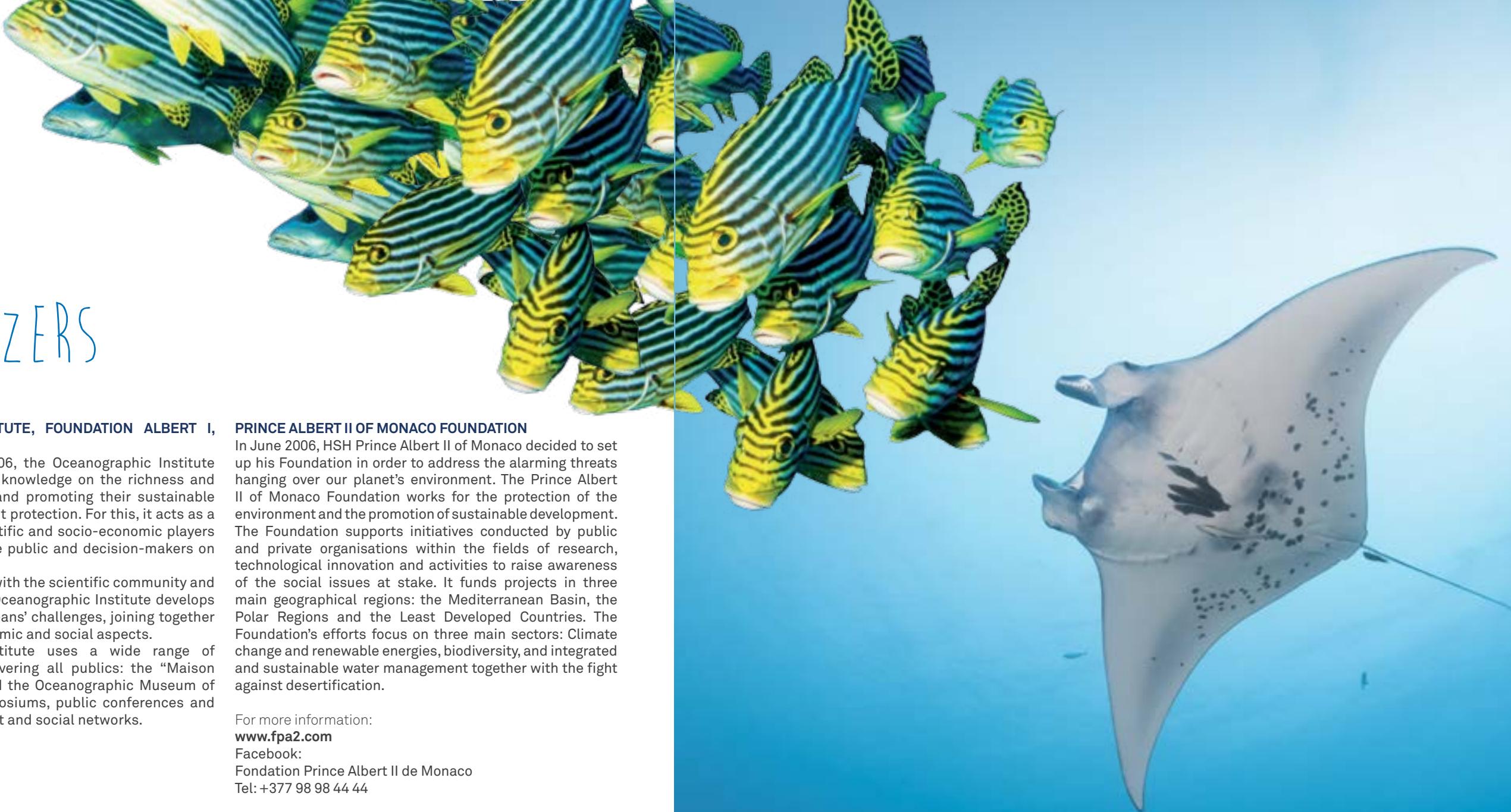
The Oceanographic Institute uses a wide range of communication tools covering all publics: the "Maison des Océans" in Paris and the Oceanographic Museum of Monaco for expert symposiums, public conferences and exhibits; editions; internet and social networks.

For more information:
www.institut-ocean.org
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PRINCE ALBERT II OF MONACO FOUNDATION

In June 2006, HSH Prince Albert II of Monaco decided to set up his Foundation in order to address the alarming threats hanging over our planet's environment. The Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation works for the protection of the environment and the promotion of sustainable development. The Foundation supports initiatives conducted by public and private organisations within the fields of research, technological innovation and activities to raise awareness of the social issues at stake. It funds projects in three main geographical regions: the Mediterranean Basin, the Polar Regions and the Least Developed Countries. The Foundation's efforts focus on three main sectors: Climate change and renewable energies, biodiversity, and integrated and sustainable water management together with the fight against desertification.

For more information:
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