

Workshop 3.3: "Effective and equitable governance of the seascape" 17th Nov. 2014; 8.30 - 12:15 m

Local Governance in Coastal and Marine Protected Areas in Brazil: Their contribution towards achieving the Aichi targets

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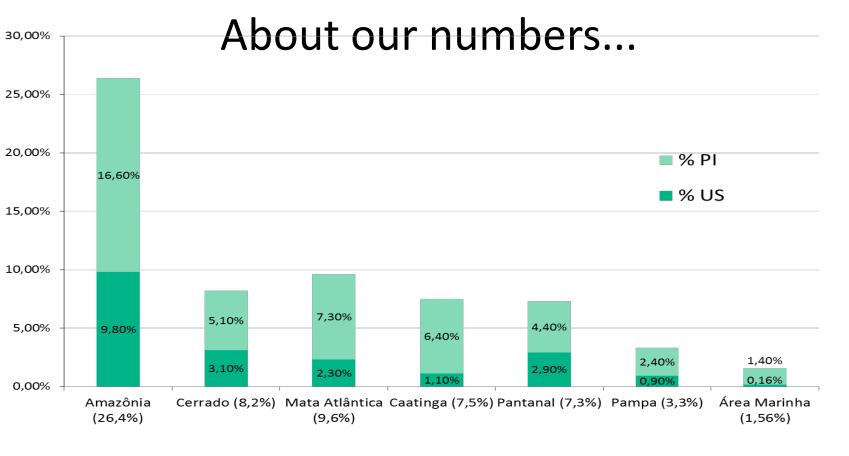
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Impacts - bad news

- √ 80% of Brazil's comercial fisheries resources are over-exploited
- ✓ Coastal and marine ecosystems seriously threatened (pollution, overfishing, urban development and tourism, aquaculture, oil and gas exploration...)





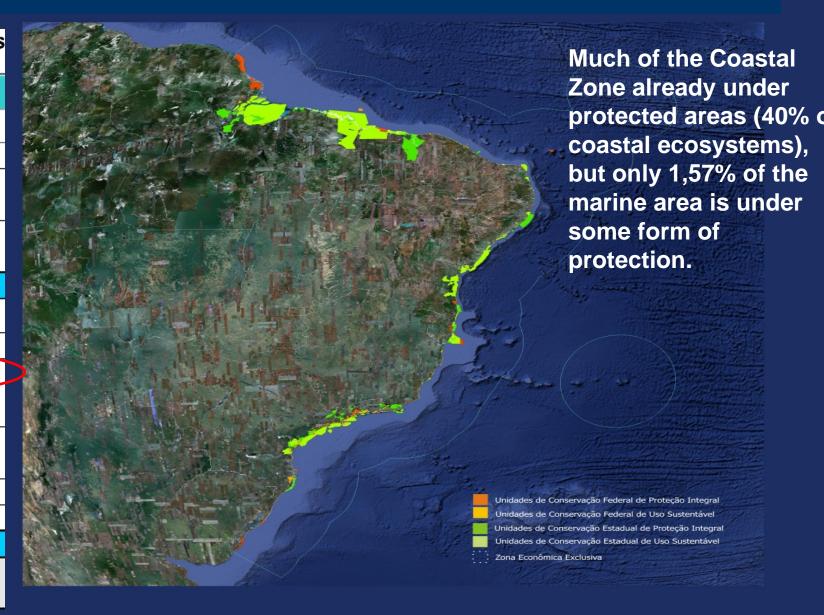
Referencial	Global	Brazil
Terrestrial protected areas	12,7	16,9
Global Ocean	1,6%	-
Territorial Sea (12 miles)	7,2%	23,4%
Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)	4,0%	1,5%

Sources: CNUC/2014 and Protected Planet Report/2012

Marine and Coastal Protected Areas

Área do bioma marinho protegida por UCs

Área protegida p/ categoria de UC	Área Marinha = 3.555.796 km²		
Proteção Integral	Num.	Área (km²)	
Estação Ecológica	7	243	
Monumento Natural	0	0	_
Parque	19	3.955	
Refúgio de Vida Silvestre	4	184	
Reserva Biológica	8	595	
Total Parcial	38	4.977	
Uso Sustentável	Num.	Área (km²)	
Floresta	0	0	
Reserva Extrativista	20	5.162	
Reserva de Beservolvimento			
Sustentável	3	66	
Reserva de Fauna	0	0	_
Área de Proteção Ambiental	40	45.505	
Área de Relevante Interesse Ecológico	4	5	
RPPN	0	0	
Total Parcial	64	50.739	
Total proteção integral + uso sustentável	102	55.716	





Fisheries in Brazil



- 800,000 fishermen
- 500,000 traditional fishermen
- 3,5 million living direct or indirect
- 4 million employed

- 20 existing Marine Extractive Reserves
- 10 new areas proposed

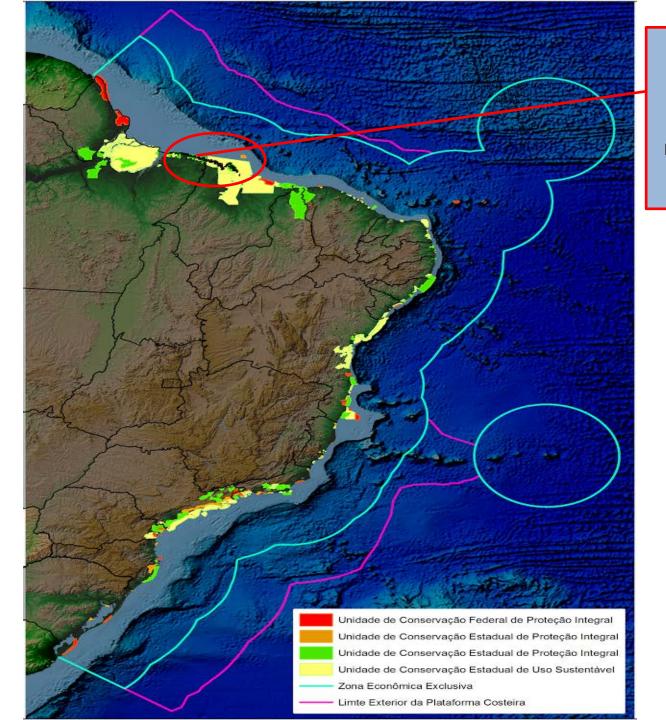
PAs in Brazil - despite having adopted and internalized by the Aichi Targets, since 2010 no new area has been created! Opposites and diffuse interests on coastal and marine prevent the creation of more areas (Oil, gas, mining, industrial fishing, shrimp farmers etc)

Since 2011 - Social Movements artisanal fishermen came together to ask the Government about the creation of new protected areas and they has participated in drafting the regulation of Extractive Marine Reserves where they recognize the benefits of the establishment of no-take zones within these areas to recover the collapse fishing.









In October 2014 – in the eve of the presidential election, the movement of artisanal fishermen succeeded lobby the government to create three more new marine extractive reserves and expanding of two others.





IUCN World Parks Congress Sydney 2014

Thank you

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