

THE MED FUND



*An environmental trust fund for Marine
Protected Areas in the Mediterranean*

A biodiversity hotspot under significant threat



Touching 21 diverse countries, the Mediterranean sea represents only 0.82% of the ocean surface but contains nearly 17 000 known marine species or about 7-9 % of the global marine biodiversity

The system of Mediterranean Marine Protected Areas in 2016

7.14%

Surface under protection status
173,190 km² / 1,231 MPAs and One Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECM) including*
- 186 MPAs of national status: 1.60%
- 896 marine Natura 2000 sites: 2.37%
- 3 OECM Fisheries Restricted Areas: 0.02%
- Pelagos Sanctuary for marine mammals: 3.47%

* The above percentages cannot be added because there are overlaps between sites and not all sites are inventoried

0.04%

Surface under stronger protection (no-go, no-take or no-fishing zones)

+ 1.8%

of surface under designation compared to the last status of Mediterranean MPAs in 2012, including:
- 6 national status MPAs (21,827 km² added)
- 391 marine Natura 2000 sites (34,458 km² added)

* The MEDIAN database lists in 2016 a greater variety of sites than in 2012 including sites designated before 2012

>100

Potential sites identified to become MPAs or be subjected to other spatial conservation measures in 12 countries

90.05%

Share of the total Mediterranean surface under designation located in European waters

Perspectives

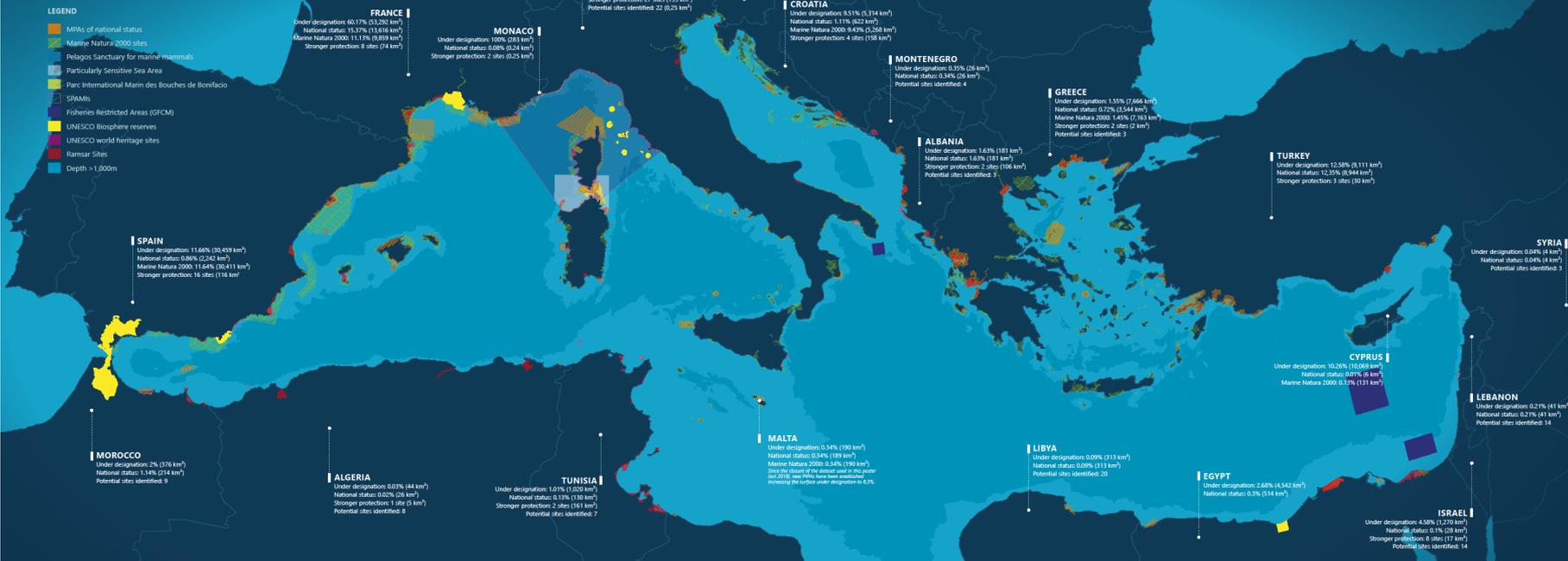
Aichi objective 11 is not limited to reaching 10%. Having "effectively and equitably managed" MPAs and OECMs by 2020 implies that numerous qualitative improvements be made, in link with:

- Legal frameworks and governance
- Availability of adequate funding
- Systematic management planning
- Appointment of sufficient permanent staff
- Regulations and surveillance
- Stakeholder engagement
- Integration with Marine Spatial Planning

Disclaimer:
The designations used in this document, the presentation of the status and the demarcation of the MPAs, OECMs and other sites of conservation interest presented do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of MEDIAN, IUCN Environment/Policy Programme and their partners neither concerning the legal status of any state, territory, city, score or of their authorities, nor concerning the delimitation of their territorial and marine borders or limits.

Since the Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ) of Mediterranean countries are not yet established, the demarcation of EEZ (Source: Fisheries Mapping Institute, United Nations) will not be an available for the publication of these perspectives. They may vary from the surface, declared by the States, and are not binding for the authors and partners of this document.

Dataset:
- MPAs: MEDIAN, the database on Sites of Interest for the conservation of marine environment in the Mediterranean Sea, MEDIAN, IUCN Environment/Policy Programme, October 2016 release.
- COUNTRIES: Natural Earth, Admin 1 - Countries, 2016.



The Mediterranean : a sea under pressure

- **1/3 of the global maritime traffic** + 4% per year planned by 2025
- **1st world tourist destination** 343 million of annual arrivals in 2014, + 40% planned by 2025
- **Booming exploitation of hydrocarbons at sea**
- **Overexploited resources** 85%* of fish stocks overfished
- **Land-based pollutions** profound effects on biodiversity
- **Drastic impacts linked to climate change**
- **Over 900 non-native marine species** including at least 40 invasives

Source : Project MedTrends, WWF-France, Plan Bleu

* FAO 2016, The State of Mediterranean and Black Sea Fisheries, General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean, Rome, Italy.

Marine protected areas in the Mediterranean biodiversity hotspot

**7,14 %
of the
Mediterranean
sea surface
is covered by MPAs**

(and Other Effective Conservation Measures)

**Only 12% of the
needs for effective
MPA management
are covered by regular
financial resources**



**1.6% of the
Mediterranean Sea
is covered by
classical nationally
designated MPAs
and only 0.04% by
no-go or no-fishing
zones**

ORGANIZATIONS



FONDATION
PRINCE ALBERT II
DE MONACO



UNEP



RAC / SPA



Conservatoire
du littoral



Institut
océanographique
Fondation Albert I^{er}, Prince de Monaco



WWF



CRITICAL ECOSYSTEM
PARTNERSHIP FUND

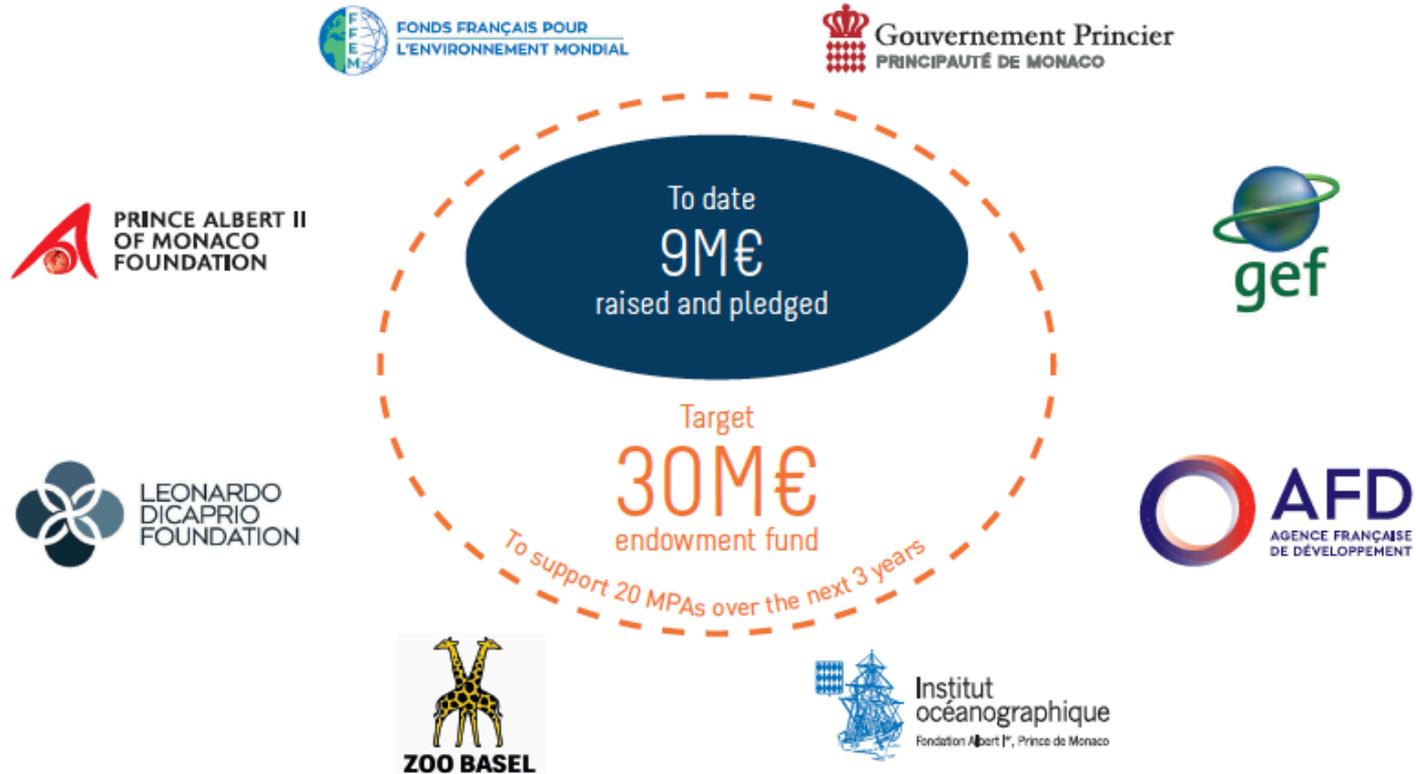
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COUNTRIES



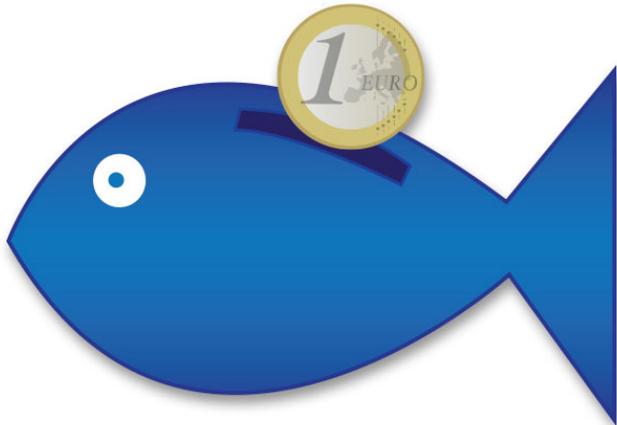
A global alliance of public & private donors



+ Innovative sources of funding :
Partnership with shipping industries
Biodiversity offsets
Debt-for-Nature Swaps
Blue Carbon

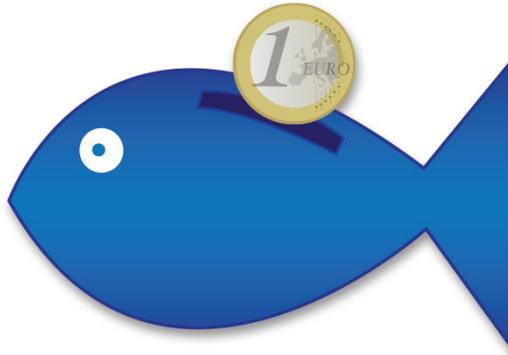
The MedFund : Hybrid fund

Endowment Fund



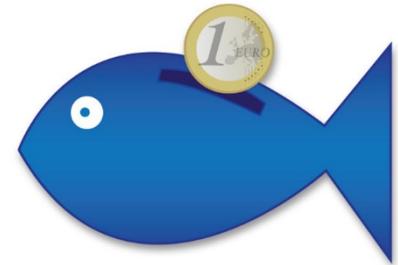
Capital is invested in perpetuity, and only the resulting investment income is used to finance grants and activities

Sinking Fund



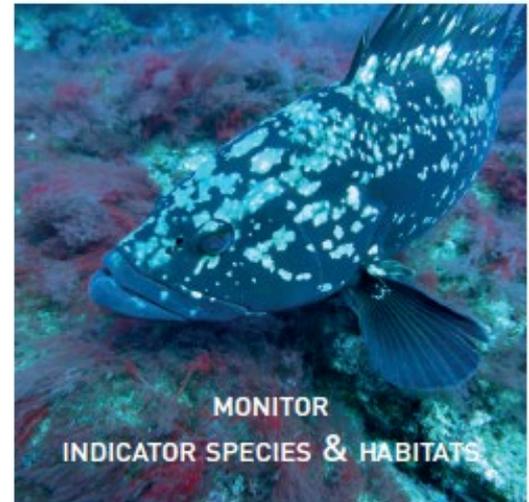
The entire principal and investment income is disbursed over a fairly long period until it is completely spent and thus sinks to zero

Revolving Fund



Income that are specially earmarked regularly go into the fund to be used for specified purposes

Sustainable grant funding mechanism to



The MedFund : More than just funding

1. **A Sustainable funding mechanism design to last for perpetuity**
2. **A flexible and resilient instrument** : independent grant-making institutions therefore less influenced by political or institutional turmoil and capable of establishing emergency funds or additional funding windows to quickly respond to emergencies and urgent needs
3. **A capacity to leverage additional funds** : successful in mobilizing public and private sources of funding
4. **An aid coordination platform** : CTFs, building on their local presence and networks of partners, can be an attractive entry point for donors
5. **A tool for policy** dialogue that contribute to national and regional policy dialogues and influence conservation policies. The high-level board of directors or trustees contributes to reinforce this influence at national and regional levels
6. **A capacity building mechanism** that strengthen grantees ability to manage more efficiently their MPAs

Activities/plans within the GEF Project

Long-term financial mechanism to enhance Mediterranean MPA management effectiveness

Regional Mediterranean Sea - 3 pilot countries: Albania, Morocco, Tunisia

Expected outputs

1. Regional and national cooperation among members of the MedFund expanded and consolidated
2. Financial needs assessed for current and potential participating Mediterranean MPAs and management effectiveness baseline established for 10 MPAs in Morocco, Tunisia, and Albania, totaling 106,100 hectares
3. CTF institutional strategy, governance structure, legal framework, financial structure, and asset management approach agreed upon by key stakeholders and adopted by the MedFund Board
4. CTF operational guidelines and policies developed and adopted by the Board
5. CTF Resource Mobilization and Communications Strategies developed and under implementation

+ French Facility for the Global Environment and PA2F to fund Pilot projects on the ground

Thank you – merci - kaleboga



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