




# BRAZILIAN BLUE FUND

## mechanism to support coastal-marine protected areas

A wide-angle photograph of a coastal plain covered in green vegetation. The ground is densely populated with hundreds of seabirds, likely frigatebirds, in various stages of flight and on the ground. The sky is filled with many more birds in flight. In the background, the ocean meets a clear sky. The overall scene depicts a thriving, protected avian habitat.

**THE BRAZILIAN BLUE FUND IS AN INITIATIVE PROPOSED AND LED BY THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT (MMA) AND THE CHICO MENDES INSTITUTE FOR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION (ICMBIO). IT AIMS, IN THIS FIRST PHASE, TO RAISE FUNDS IN THE ORDER OF US\$ 140 MILLION FROM NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS BY 2022, IN ORDER TO PROTECT BRAZILIAN COASTAL AND MARINE JURISDICTIONAL AREAS IN BRAZIL.**



**The** main objective - phase II - is to support the sustainable development of Brazil and to contribute internationally, through the conservation of at least 10% of the Brazilian marine area and the consolidation of existing or future protected areas and other area-based effective measures to support sustainable economic activities, such as nature and culture tourism. It would also support the recovery of fish stocks and the defense of traditional extractive populations, achieving or contributing to national and international goals and objectives - such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Paris Agreement of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

## THE MAIN OBJECTIVE - PHASE II - IS TO SUPPORT THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF BRAZIL AND TO CONTRIBUTE INTERNATIONALLY

The first goal (phase I) is to ensure the protection of 5% of the Brazilian sea (including the Territorial Waters and the Exclusive Economic Zone, coasts, mangroves and estuaries) in its first phase. The resources collected and channeled or leveraged by the financial mechanism proposed herein will be used in the creation, implementation, consolidation and management of protected areas and their integration into the landscape.

## Fund sources

Due to the financial resources demanded by a seascape approach, and to the lack of resources from government budget, the following sources are considered to implement the conservation strategy, included in or complementary to the Brazilian Blue Fund:

- Public budget, associated to the expansion and improvement of service delivery;
- Environmental compensation: Environmental compensation is a Brazilian public policy instrument within which companies and governments contribute with resources to counterbalance the loss of caused by their interventions in environment (buildings, roads etc.).
- International cooperation (governmental sources);
- Projects such as Green Climate Fund (GEF) and others;
- Philanthropy (private sources, such as private foundations, individuals etc.);
- Organizing of paid-for visitation into national parks and other protected areas.

## Partnerships

To date, the Brazilian Blue Fund has the support and participation of the World Bank, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Conservation International (CI), SOS Mata Atlantica, Funbio (Brazilian Fund for Biodiversity) and the World Commission on Protected Areas of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

# Objectives of the Blue Fund

Promote the achievement of Brazilian and international goals and objectives of:

- conservation of biodiversity and its ecosystems (Aichi Targets for 2020);
- mitigation and adaptation to climate change (Paris Agreement);
- protection of traditional populations.

Among the efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (Goal 14) are:

- Expanding the protection to 5% of the coastal-marine zone in 5 years (a 3-fold increase) and 10% in 10 years (over 6-fold increase) for protected areas;
- Consolidating existing protected areas;
- Maintaining inventories of carbon and greenhouse gases not emitted (280 million tons of carbon stored in the soil);
- Protecting the coastline and providing ecosystem services;
- Promoting sustainable and equitable economy.

## Coastal Marine Area ecological importance



The Brazilian coastal-marine area is home to more than 1,600 species of fish, 100 species of birds and 2,300 species of invertebrates; 54 species of mammals; 5 species of sea turtles; at least 20 species of coral reefs. The Northern mangrove zone is one of the largest and most important and preserved in the world.

The ecosystems there present include estuaries, beaches and mangroves, seamounts, reefs, different depths of the coastal shelf.

The Brazilian coastal-marine area interacts with the Amazon and Atlantic Forest biomes, and on a smaller scale, with the Caatinga, Cerrado and Pampa biomes.

## Main threats

- Loss of habitat - for aquaculture; urban growth etc.;
- 80% of over exploited fish stocks - threatened stocks and species with some degree of extinction risk;
- invasive alien species;
- climate changes;
- sedimentation in coastal zones; excessive damming;
- contamination of continental waters (by pesticides, fertilizers, industrial residues, human waste);
- gaps in biodiversity conservation, including connectivity and protection of landscapes.

Currently, the country has 202 coastal and marine protected areas, covering 1.5% of the marine biome, including 80 federal protected areas (7,315,577.60 ha), 78 state units (13,506,497.13 ha), and 44 municipal units (92,802.00 ha).

Brazilian government is working hard in order to increase investment in protecting not only coastal-marine areas, but all national territory, and contribute with international efforts to protect nature and face climate changes threads.



  
GRUPO BANCO MUNDIAL



CONSERVAÇÃO  
INTERNACIONAL  
Brasil



MINISTÉRIO DO  
MEIO AMBIENTE

