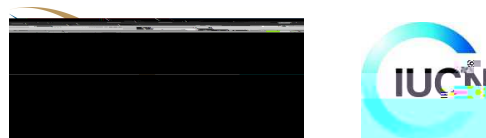




CALL FOR ABSTRACTS



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This document is designed to assist you in contributing content to the first part of the third International Marine Protected Areas Congress (IMPAC3*); to be held in Marseille, France; from October 21 to October 25, 2013. Please note that th

- Governance; Partnerships and Industry Involvement
 - Governance
 - Multiple use areas and user interactions (within MPAs)
 - Working (with industry) contribution and engagement in a (in) (in a) approach
 - Communicating about MPAs: What do industry and the public want to know?

- Regional Approaches
 - Regional initiatives
 - Ecological networks
 - Regional networking
 - Regional governance; cooperation and enforcement

- Accelerating the Establishment of MPAs Towards a Global MPA Oceans Strategy
- Promoting the Growth of the Blue Economy (within MPAs)
- Successfully Implementing the Ecosystem Approach
- Understanding Local Governance and Broadening Participation
- Incorporating the Heritage of Cultural and Traditional Knowledge
- Advancing MPAs as Part of the Strategy against Climate Change

After April 30, the Jury will contact each contributor and propose a format for presenting the contribution at the congress. Several options exist for sharing experiences/projects:

- discussion panels; speeches; debates
- posters
- Knowledge Cafés: all roundtables on (or very specific to) topics

Furthermore, the Jury may contact any participant to

Local communities are essential players in the creation and management of MPAs.

Their involvement reflects and builds on native populations' long history of local and regional resource usage; as well as on their customary laws and control systems. Through local consultations and shared governance, MPA decision makers and managers enhance MPA appropriation and understanding; leading to the full engagement of local communities.

MPAs raise local awareness of the benefits of conservation measures; helping populations realize the importance of the long-term sustainability of the protected areas in which they live or have an



No tools, no management!

Well-governed and effectively managed protected areas are a proven method for safeguarding both habitats and populations of species and for delivering important ecosystem services.

Aichi Target 11; Technical Annex (Extended) adopted from COP11-F107F12F/ev.1*

In accordance with Aichi Target 11, attention should be paid not only to the quantitative objective of protecting 10 percent of the ocean's surface; but also to the quality of that protection. Marine protected areas must be effectively and equitably managed. With this in mind, how are management concepts evolving? How can management plans be further improved? What are the best conservation strategies and techniques? How can they be enforced safely and consistently? How are we to assess the effectiveness of MPAs and of their management?

To address these issues, we suggest organizing presentations and discussions around the following points:

Management plans define nature conservation objectives; action programs; regulations; monitoring instruments; as well as control and surveillance procedures. They are the backbone of marine protected areas (MPAs). They are the key to the success of MPAs. They are the key to the success of MPAs.

Because the deterioration of marine ecosystems has multiple and complex causes; protecting the oceans necessarily involves a collective and cross-sectoral effort. The challenge lies in bringing home to users; and especially to industries; the extent to which different marine ecosystems depend on each other. Must as the different uses made of these ecosystems are interconnected. Only then will the separate players assume their own share of responsibility in the conservation of the oceans.

When it comes to MPAs; it is a no-brainer fact that Dues

#ustainable financing is critical if marine protection is to be effective. Governments need to assess the effectiveness of marine protection measures.

the *; regional instruments; networks as learning tools; and their use for advancing the practical implementation of integrated marine spatial planning.

> here and how can regional approaches and actions strengthen MPA governance+

Regional MPA governance should combine top-down and bottom-up approaches. It relies on cooperation between organizations such as regional sea conventions and regional fisheries management organizations or other fisheries organizations; as well as on global authorities such as the International Maritime Organization or the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea.

The Question encompasses planning aspects; notably the role of regional seas in setting and meeting regional biodiversity targets; defining priority activities to fill in gaps; designing protocols; regional strategic schemes and actions; the mechanisms for setting up and enforcing responses; and