

JOIN US AT COP26

5 November at 9:30 (Glasgow Time), 10:30 (CET), 14:30 (BST)

The Blue Mangrove Fund: A Climate Adaptation Project Enabled by a Civil Society Embedded CO2 Offset Initiative

#TogetherForOurPlanet |



Moderator:

PROF. JEAN-PASCAL VAN YPERSELE

*Climate Scientist, Professor at
Université Catholique de Louvain
Former IPCC Vice-Chair*

Special guest:

ZAKIA KHATTABI

*Federal Minister for Climate,
Environment, Sustainable Development
and Green Deal of Belgium*

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS:

**HRH PRINCESS
ESMERALDA
OF BELGIUM**

Chair of Friendship Belgium

RUNA KHAN

*Founder & Executive
Director, Friendship*

MYA-ROSE CRAIG

*Ornithologist
and Environmental Activist*

PANELLISTS:

**SANDRINE DIXSON
-DECLÈVE**

*Co-President of the Club of Rome,
expert on mitigation and adaptation
and is an advisor of the EU Commission*

**DR FARID
DAHDOUH-GUEBAS**

*Systems Ecology and Resource
Management Research Unit,
Expert of Mangroves, Université
Libre de Bruxelles*

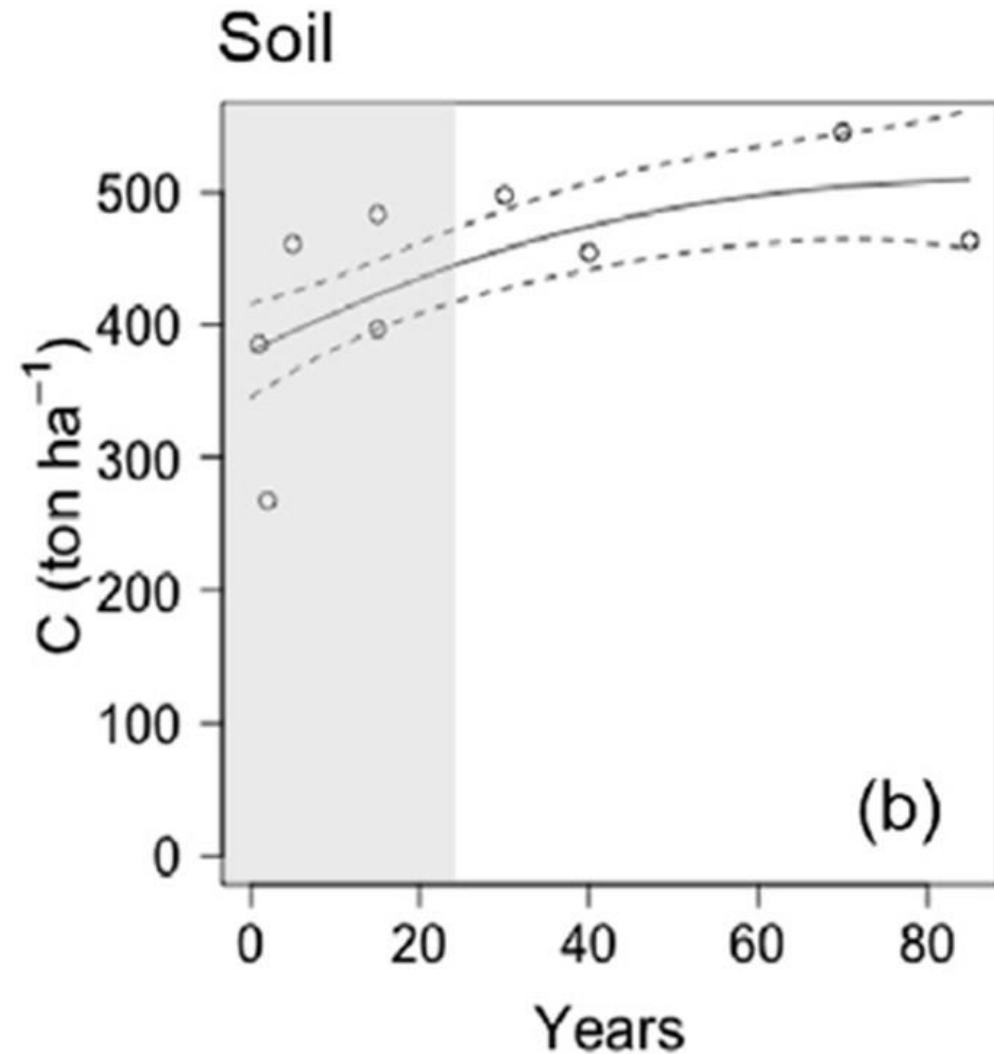
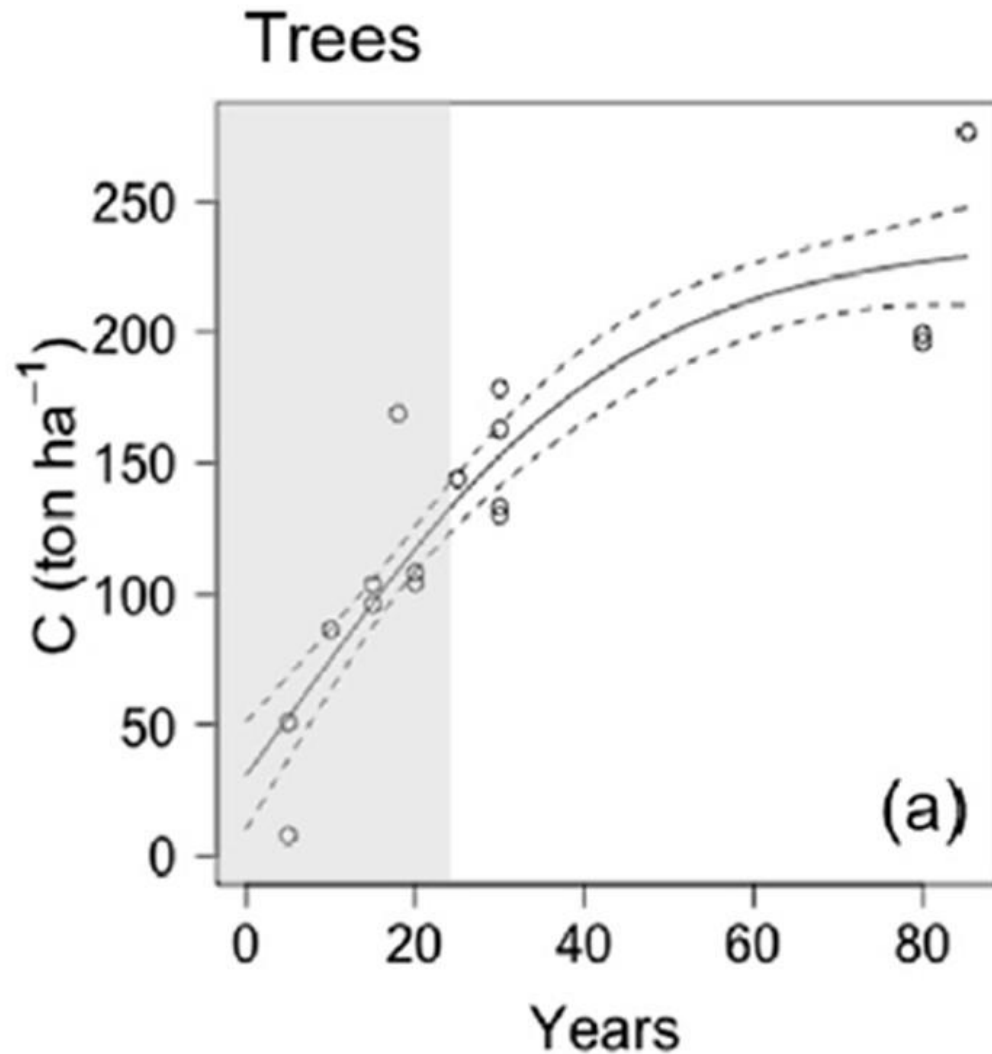
**PAOLO
PELLIZZARI**

*Photographer and
Professor at the Université
Libre de Bruxelles*

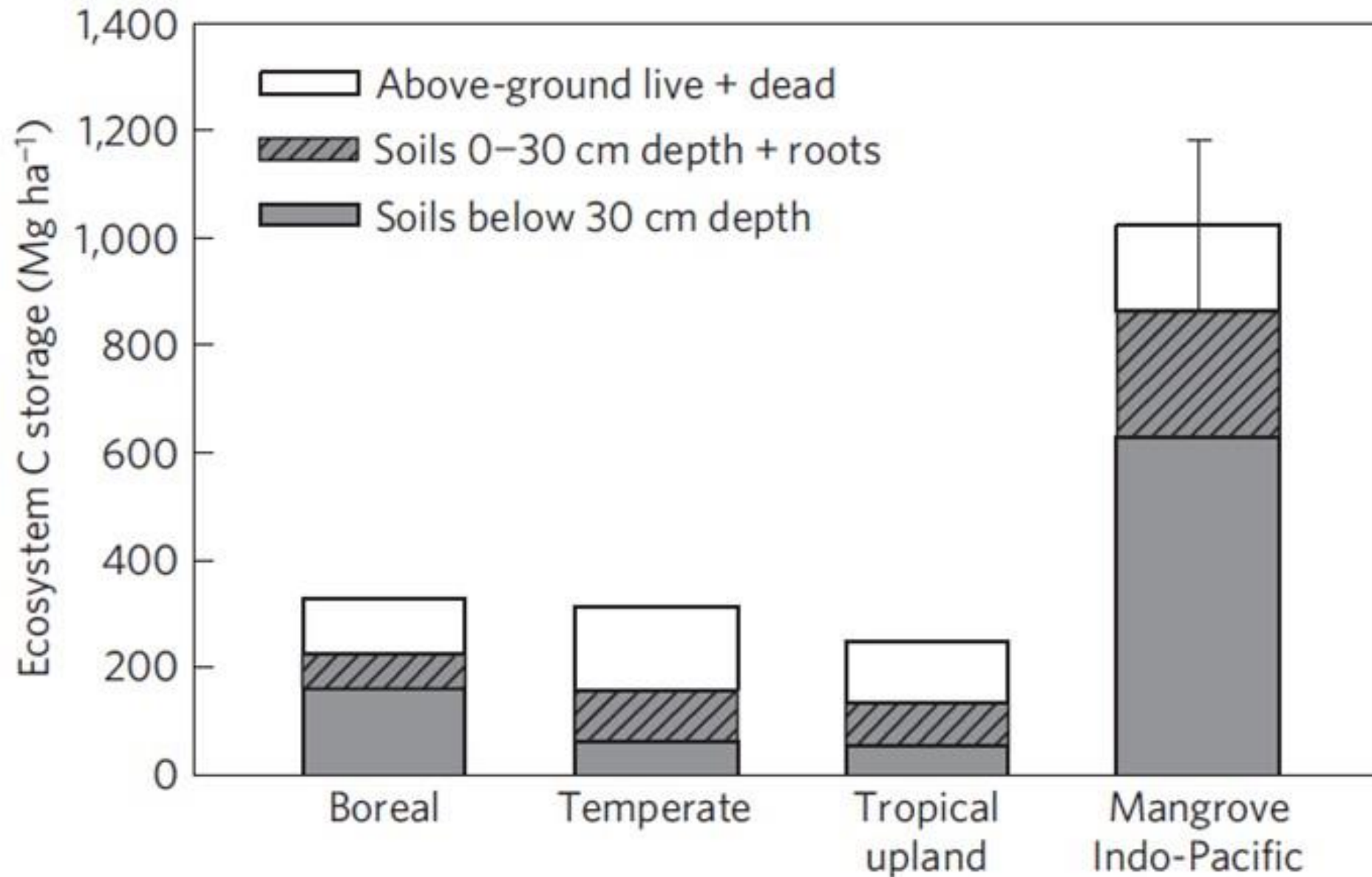
**KAZI AMDADUL
HOQUE**

*Senior Director-Strategic Planning
& Head of Climate Action
Friendship*

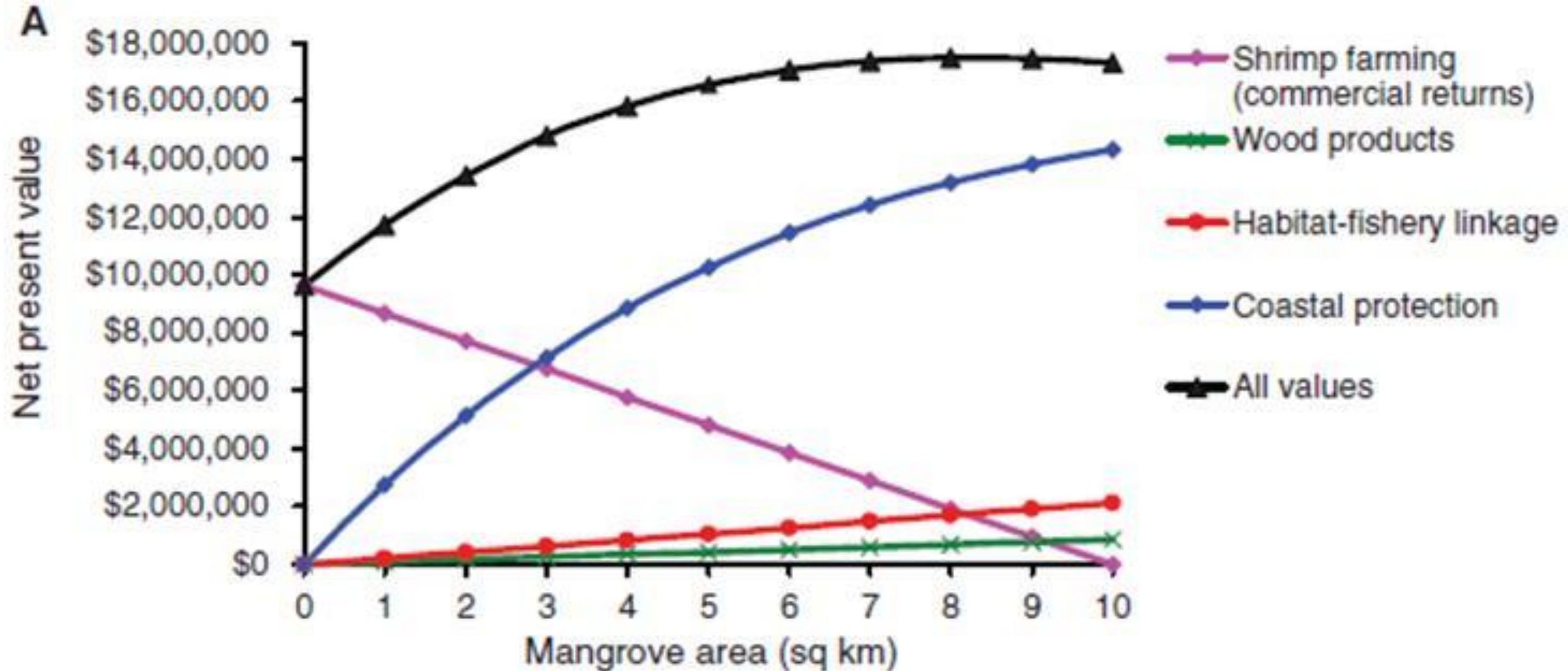
Carbon storage service



Carbon storage service



Fisheries, Wood and Coastal protection service

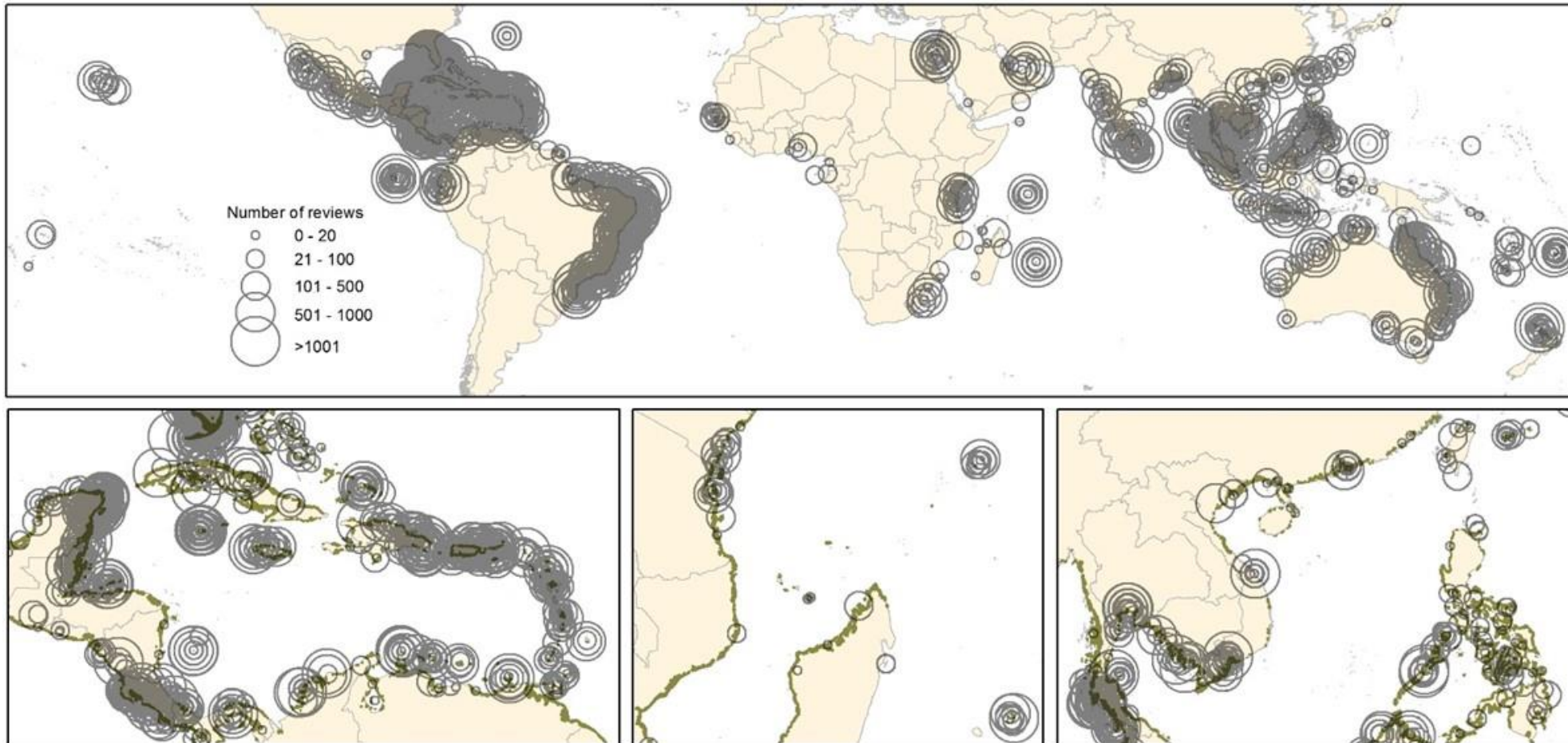


Fisheries service is not new

- Tidal marshes and mangrove are worth **9,990 EUR.ha⁻¹** or **1,600,000,000,000 EUR world-wide** (Costanza *et al.*, 1997)
- 1 ha mangrove in DC countries generates 1 to **11.8 tons of fisheries catch** with a market value of 900 to **12.400 EUR** (Rönnbäck, 2001)
- A marginal decline in mangrove area is estimated to cause lagoon and off-shore fisheries economic **losses of 14.4 metric tons of shrimp harvest** and nearly **140,000 EUR** in revenues (Barbier, 2000)

Tourism service

- Tourists enjoy visiting mangrove forests in what has become a **multi-billion-dollar industry**, with over 37,000 TripAdvisor reviews mentioning mangroves across nearly 4,000 mangrove attractions world-wide





Public Perceptions of Mangrove Forests Matter for Their Conservation

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Carlos M. Duarte¹⁶, Norman C. Duke^{3,17}, Charlie Endors^{3,15}, Sara Fratini^{3,12},
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Cyril Marchand^{3,30}, Tarik Meziane^{3,31}, Todd E. Minchinton^{3,32}, Nathalie Pettorelli^{3,15},
Jaime Polania^{3,33}, Gianluca Polgar^{3,34}, Meenakshi Poti^{1,2,20}, Jurgenne Primavera^{3,35},
Alfredo Quarto^{3,36}, Stefanie M. Rog³⁷, Behara Satyanarayana^{1,3,38},
Yara Schaeffer-Novelli^{3,39}, Mark Spalding^{3,40,41}, Tom Van der Stocken²,
Dominic Wodehouse^{3,36}, Jean W. H. Yong^{3,42}, Martin Zimmer^{3,43,44} and Daniel A. Friess^{3,45}

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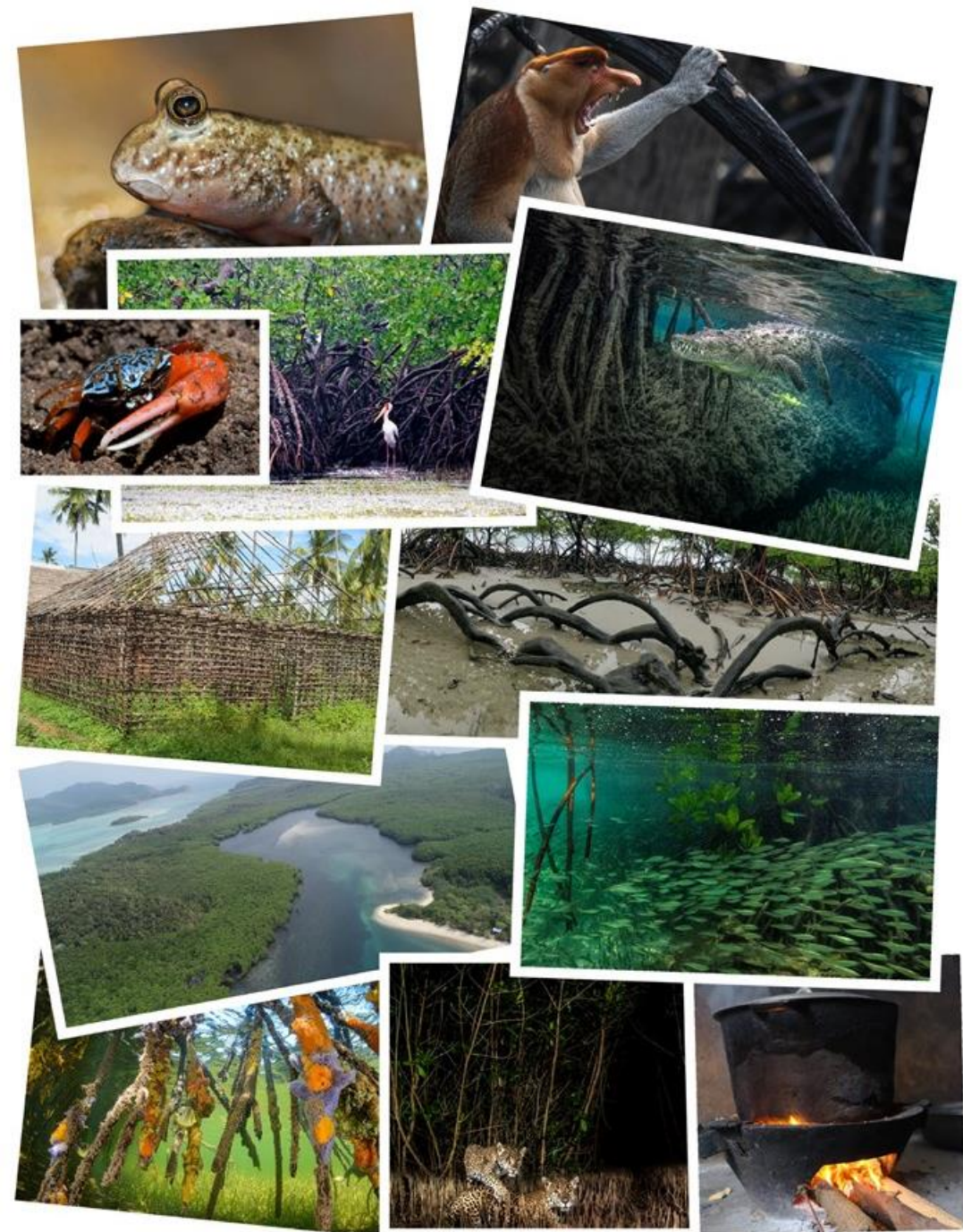
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Syed Ainul Hussain,

What is written, said, shown, and shared through all sorts of oral, written and visual media in papers, on radio & TV or online eventually affects biological conservation discourses and attitudes



2007: A world without mangroves ?

A World Without Mangroves?

AT A MEETING OF WORLD MANGROVE EXPERTS HELD LAST YEAR IN Australia, it was unanimously agreed that we face the prospect of a world deprived of the services offered by mangrove ecosystems, perhaps within the next 100 years.

Mangrove forests once covered more than 200,000 km² of sheltered tropical and subtropical coastlines (1). They are disappearing worldwide by 1 to 2% per year, a rate greater than or equal to declines in adjacent coral reefs or tropical rainforests (2–5). Losses are occur-

tional diversity, particularly in species-poor systems like mangroves, which have low redundancy per se (8). Therefore, any further decline in mangrove area is likely to be followed by accelerated functional losses. Mangroves are already critically endangered or approaching extinction in 26 out of the 120 countries having mangroves (2, 9).

Deforestation of mangrove forests, which have extraordinarily high rates of primary productivity (3), reduces their dual capacity to be both an atmospheric CO₂ sink (10) and an essential source of oceanic carbon. The support that mangrove ecosystems provide for terrestrial as well as marine food webs would be lost, adversely affecting, for example, fisheries (11). The decline further imperils mangrove-dependent

fauna with their complex habitat linkages, as well as physical benefits like the buffering of seagrass beds and coral reefs against the impacts of river-borne siltation, or protection of coastal communities from sea-level rise, storm surges, and tsunamis (12, 13). Human communities living in or near mangroves would lose access to sources of essential food, fibers, timber, chemicals, and medicines (14).

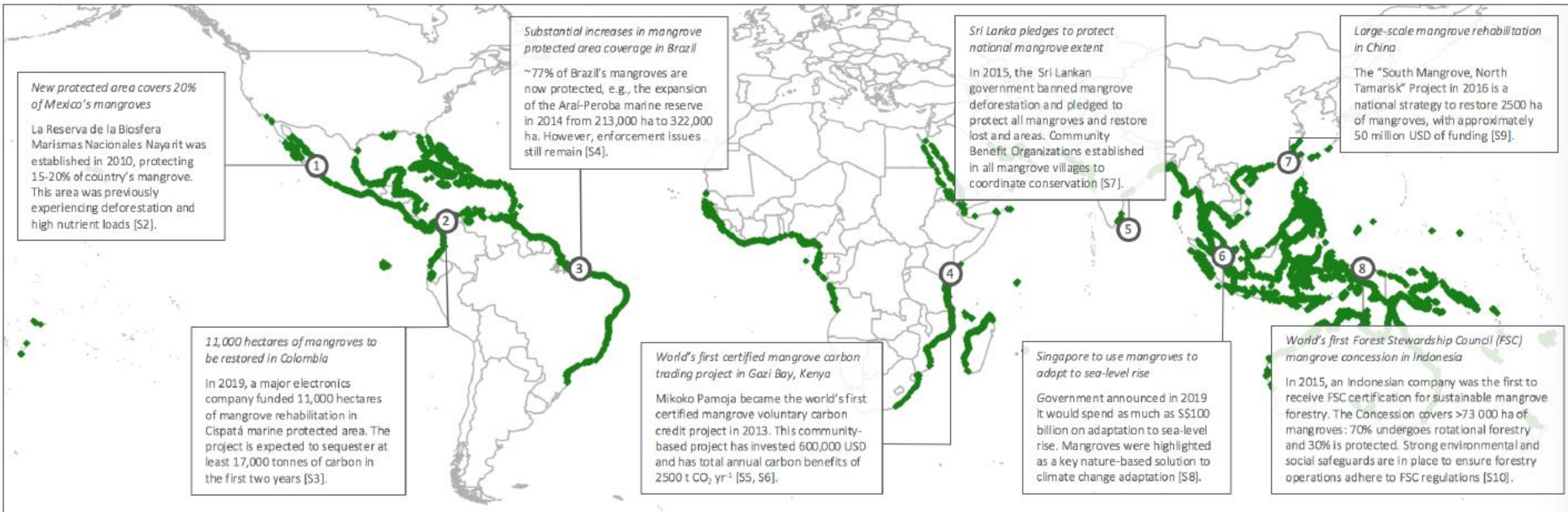
We are greatly concerned that the full implications of mangrove loss for humankind are not fully appreciated. Growing pressures of urban and industrial developments along coastlines, combined with climate change and sea-level rise, urge the need to conserve, protect, and restore tidal wetlands (11, 13). Effective governance structures, socioeconomic risk policies, and education strategies (15) are needed now to enable societies around the world to reverse the trend of mangrove loss and ensure that future generations enjoy the ecosystem services provided by such valuable natural ecosystems.

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Emerging from the embrace of a mangrove tree-lined channel in northern Brazil, these pescadores, like coastal fishers worldwide, know that healthy mangroves mean good fishing and a secure livelihood.

2020: Mangrove conservation success stories and conservation optimism



Contact

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