

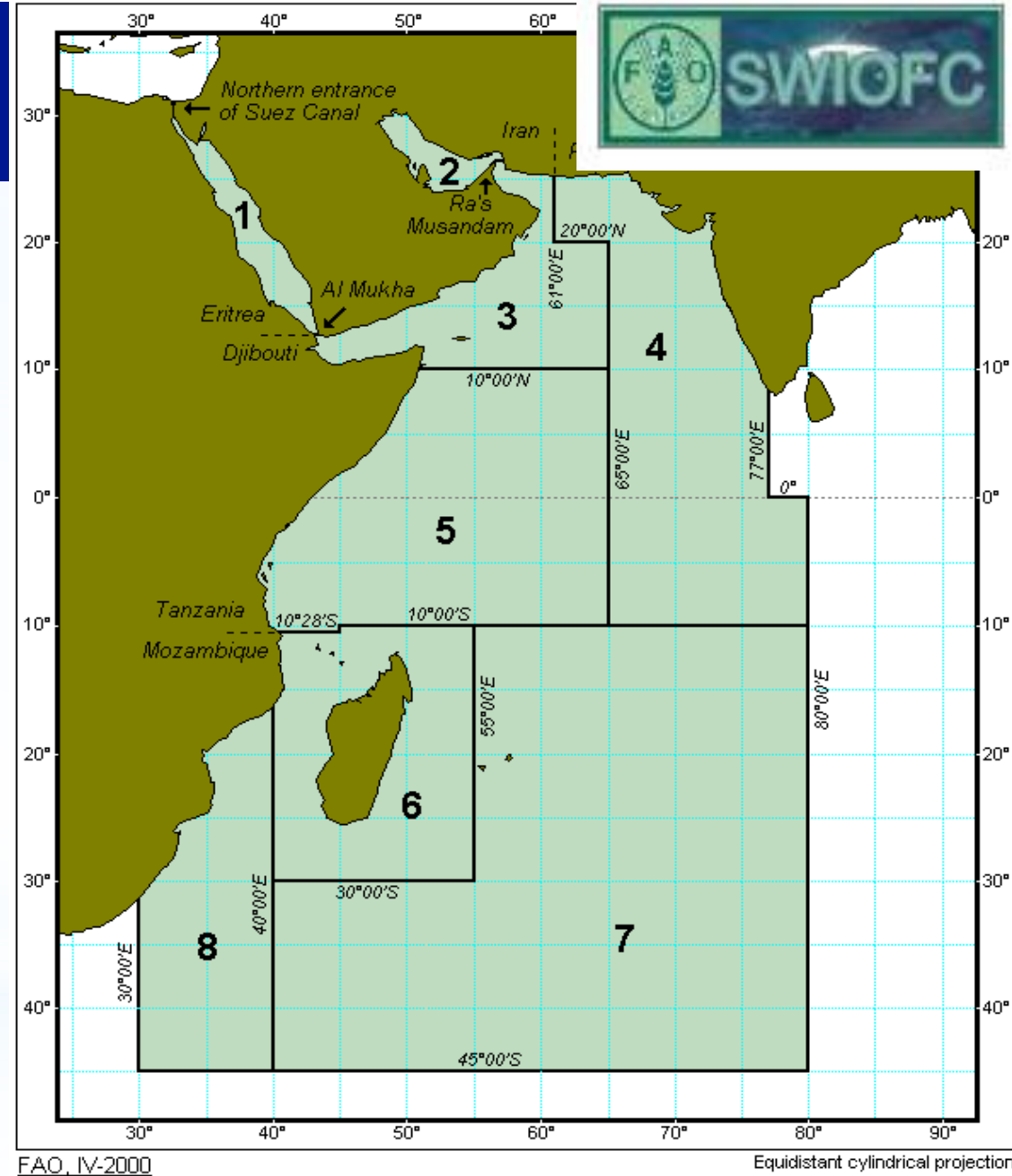


NC-SWIOFC-SIDA Collaboration -

A partnership for ocean governance and
fisheries management in the Western
Indian Ocean region

Nairobi Convention Science to Policy Forum
Durban, South Africa
9-11 July 2018

SOUTH WEST INDIAN OCEAN



South West Indian Ocean (FAO Statistical Area 51)



Nairobi Convention and SWIOFC - Objectives and areas covered



Nairobi Convention

- **Objective:** Protection, management and development of marine and coastal environment in the Western Indian Ocean region
- **Countries:** Comoros, France, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Somalia, Tanzania and South Africa

SWIOFC

- **Objective:** To promote sustainable utilization of living marine resources of the South West Indian Ocean by proper management & development of the marine living resources
- **Countries:** Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania and Yemen

Some of the key issues identified through the SWIOFC and Nairobi Convention processes:

- Inadequate data and information on coastal and marine environmental management issues;
- Inadequate capacity for marine spatial planning;
- Poorly managed/designated marine protected areas;
- Inadequate involvement of vulnerable fishing communities in the management of the use of resources to which they have access rights;
- Poor management of the use of fishery and other marine resources in large parts of the region;
- Weak coordination mechanism among stakeholders at the regional and national levels in relation to fisheries and environmental issues.



NC, SWIOFC and SIDA



- * In 2004 -2008: SIDA-FAO partnership enabled the South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC) to assist member countries in the development and/or management of their fisheries.
- * In 2010 -2015, SIDA provided capacity development support to the Secretariat (and National Focal Institutions) of the Nairobi Convention.
- * These contributed to the NC and SWIOFC acquiring essential expertise to help build relationships at national, regional and global levels in environmental protection and management; fisheries management, aquaculture development, and generally towards planning and management related to the use of marine resources.



The 2010 Nairobi Convention/SWIOFC Memorandum of Understanding



- **Purpose**
 - To provide a framework for cooperation & understanding
 - To further shared goals & objectives between with regard to conservation, protection and enhancement of marine natural resources including biodiversity
- **Objectives to be achieved through:**
 - Regular dialogue between the parties
 - Execution of separate legal instrument between the parties to define & implement joint activities, projects and programmes
- **Review of Content**
 - Every 5 years



The 2010 NC/SWIOFC MOU



Areas of cooperation

- [To be agreed upon]
- Policies and priorities would be jointly reviewed periodically

Organization of the cooperation:

- Regular bilateral meetings (of the secretariats) at least once in 3 months to:
 - Discuss technical and operational issues related to furthering the objectives of the MOU
 - Review progress of work



Proposed Swedish support to NC and SWIOFC



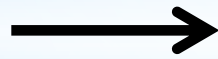
- Obvious need for NC and SWIOFC joining forces to strengthen cooperation in support of SDG 14, 1, and 5
- SIDA asked the two entities to jointly develop a project for implementation in support of their Member States
- **Implementation Period: 2018 -2021**
- **Amount proposed: ~US\$10,000,000**



Sustainable Ocean Governance



Conserve and sustainably use the oceans



Minimize Poverty



Gender Equality



Project Objective & Main Areas of Intervention



- A project Concept Note was prepared, discussed and accepted by SIDA

Objective: To promote adaptive ocean governance and fisheries management for Sustainable Blue Growth in the WIO region, especially in support of small-scale fishing communities with a focus on women and youth.

The Blue Growth Initiative “aims at building resilience of coastal communities and restoring the productive potential of fisheries and aquaculture, in order to support food security and poverty alleviation



Within this high-level goal, the project is to focus on the following main areas of work:

- * Promote area-based management tools such as Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) for policy-making in support of ocean governance;
- * Promote a consistent regional high-level policy dialogue and coordination between the environmental and fisheries management institutions;
- * Support and promote a similar policy dialogue and coordination at the national level to achieve sustainable livelihoods for coastal communities;
- * Support integration of fisheries management in multi-sectoral multi-stakeholder initiatives for policy-making and integrated management;
- * Promote the sustainable improvement of livelihoods of small-scale coastal communities, particularly of women and youth involved in fishing and related activities, and upscale successful models for community-based resource management in the WIO region;
- * Promote the inclusion of vulnerable coastal communities, and particularly small-scale fishing communities, in the sectoral and inter-sectoral management processes dealing with the coastal and marine regions; and
- * Enhance regional capacity on adaptation to environmental variability including climate change, targeting especially poor coastal communities.

- *The project is to have two complementary components - regional and national:
 - The regional component to focus on issues directly related to regional-level mechanisms, coordination and cooperation and requiring agreements and coordination among the countries.
 - The national component to focus on establishing processes and mechanisms for the cooperation and coordination between the institutions responsible for fisheries management and for environmental conservation.

Marching Orders



Proposed Expected Outcome



Healthy coastal and marine ecosystems in the Western Indian Ocean ~~countries~~ supporting sustainable fisheries in line with the Blue Growth Initiative



Proposed Outputs



- Marine spatial planning (MSP) promoted and implemented as a tool for policy-making in support of ocean governance and integrated management of coastal and marine resources.
- Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) of selected and prioritized sites including critical habitats, marine ecosystems, and coastal development plans (e.g. ports, harbours, terminals, etc.) in the WIO Region implemented.
- Fisheries management integrated in multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder policy-making and integrated management
- Management plans for selected critical coastal habitats and selected fisheries developed and implemented

- Regional capacity on adaptation to climate and environmental variability and change enhanced;
- Regional high-level Fisheries Management/Environmental Protection Policy Dialogue established and operational;
- National Fisheries Management/Environmental Protection Policy Dialogue established and operational;
- Status of critical habitats such as coral reefs, mangroves, sea grasses, and their resilience against impacts of climate change, marine pollution and ocean acidification assessed;
- Degraded coastal ecosystems restored; and
- Functional knowledge and information sharing mechanisms in place



Output 1: Marine spatial planning (MSP) promoted and implemented as a tool for policy-making in support of ocean governance and integrated management of coastal and marine resources

Indicative activities

- Develop a multi-stakeholder process for MSP for policy-making and integrated management towards a Blue Economy development approach that explicitly benefits coastal fishing communities, particularly women and youth;
- Review the status of selected critical habitats (e.g. coral reefs, mangroves, sea grasses, estuaries) in the Western Indian Ocean, and their contribution to the dynamics of fishery resources and to the livelihoods of poor local communities;
- Support the capacity, training, awareness, collection, management and analysis of information for area-based management tools, their approaches, and with specific reference to marine spatial planning;
- Review the current status of selected MPAs, their effectiveness, connectivity, and impacts on local resources and on the livelihoods of coastal communities; and
- Support the establishment/enhancement of coral reef and other critical habitats conservation networks.



Output 2: Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) of selected and prioritized sites including critical habitats, marine ecosystems, and coastal development such as ports, harbours, terminals, etc. in the WIO Region undertaken

Indicative activities

- Undertake strategic environmental and social assessment to identify at least 5 priority sites to support in decision-making in relation to the integration of coastal zone management and marine spatial planning at national and regional levels, as applicable, based on upscaling existing country and regional experiences;
- Support incorporation of aspects of community-based coastal and marine management into broader cross-sectoral management processes and systems; and
- Identify specific national and regional needs and assist the development and implementation of community-based coastal and marine management frameworks and plans in line with the ecosystem-based management (EBM) framework.



Output 3: Fisheries management integrated in multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder policy-making and integrated management

Indicative activities

- Support the collection, management and analysis of information for participatory and evidence-based ocean governance, including of artisanal fisheries and other uses of the coastal and marine ecosystems;
- Support awareness-raising on the importance of small-scale fisheries in the WIO region, in particular on social and economic aspects;
- Identify specific national and regional needs and assist the development and implementation of fisheries management frameworks and plans in line with the ecosystem approach to fisheries;
- Document existing tools and approaches for sustainable small-scale fisheries and use of ecosystem services and evaluate their applicability to the countries and fisheries in the region;
- Support the establishment or reinforcement of community-based fisheries and natural-resource management systems, based on the multiple experiences already gained in the region;
- Support incorporation of community based coastal and marine management aspects into broader cross-sectoral management processes and systems;
- Identify specific national and regional needs and assist the development and implementation of community-based coastal and marine management frameworks and plans in line with the ecosystem-based management (EBM) approach.



Output 6: Regional Fisheries Management-Environmental Protection Policy Dialogue established and operational

Indicative activities

- Review concept and guidelines of the Nairobi Convention Science to Policy Platform (NC-SPP);
- Organise regional consultation, under the auspices of the NC-SPP, to discuss a process that will link scientists, policy makers and key stakeholders in the fisheries and environment sectors. Participants will be drawn from FARI, NC Focal Points and SWIOFC Scientific Committee);
- Identify priority issues and define policy dialogue indicators relevant to fisheries and marine environment;
- Establish a mechanism that will support regional policy mechanisms e.g. COPs, Ministerial conferences, and forge partnerships for interpretation of science into policy and implementation of policy and outline the role of the partners (including FARI)



Output 7: National Fisheries Management-Environmental Protection Policy Dialogue established and operational

Indicative activities

- Organise national consultation to discuss a process that will link scientists, policy makers and key stakeholders in the fisheries and environment sectors. To be led by the National FARI Chapter under the leadership of the FARI National Focal Point and the SWIOFC Scientific Committee member in the country;
- Establish and operationalise a national inter-Ministerial fisheries-environment consultative platform;
- Examine priority issues identified at the regional level on policy dialogue indicators relevant to fisheries and marine environment and facilitate implementation at the national level;
- Facilitate access and understanding of scientific advice provided to managers for their use in fisheries management



Output 9: Degraded coastal ecosystems restored

Indicative activities

- Develop criteria for selecting the ecosystems for restoration;
- Review status of selected ecosystems and provide support for assessment of the status and what needs to be done;
- Agree on modalities for the restoration and undertake needs assessment
- Develop strategy for implementation.

Elements of several of these are already covered in the Work Programme of the NC and partners

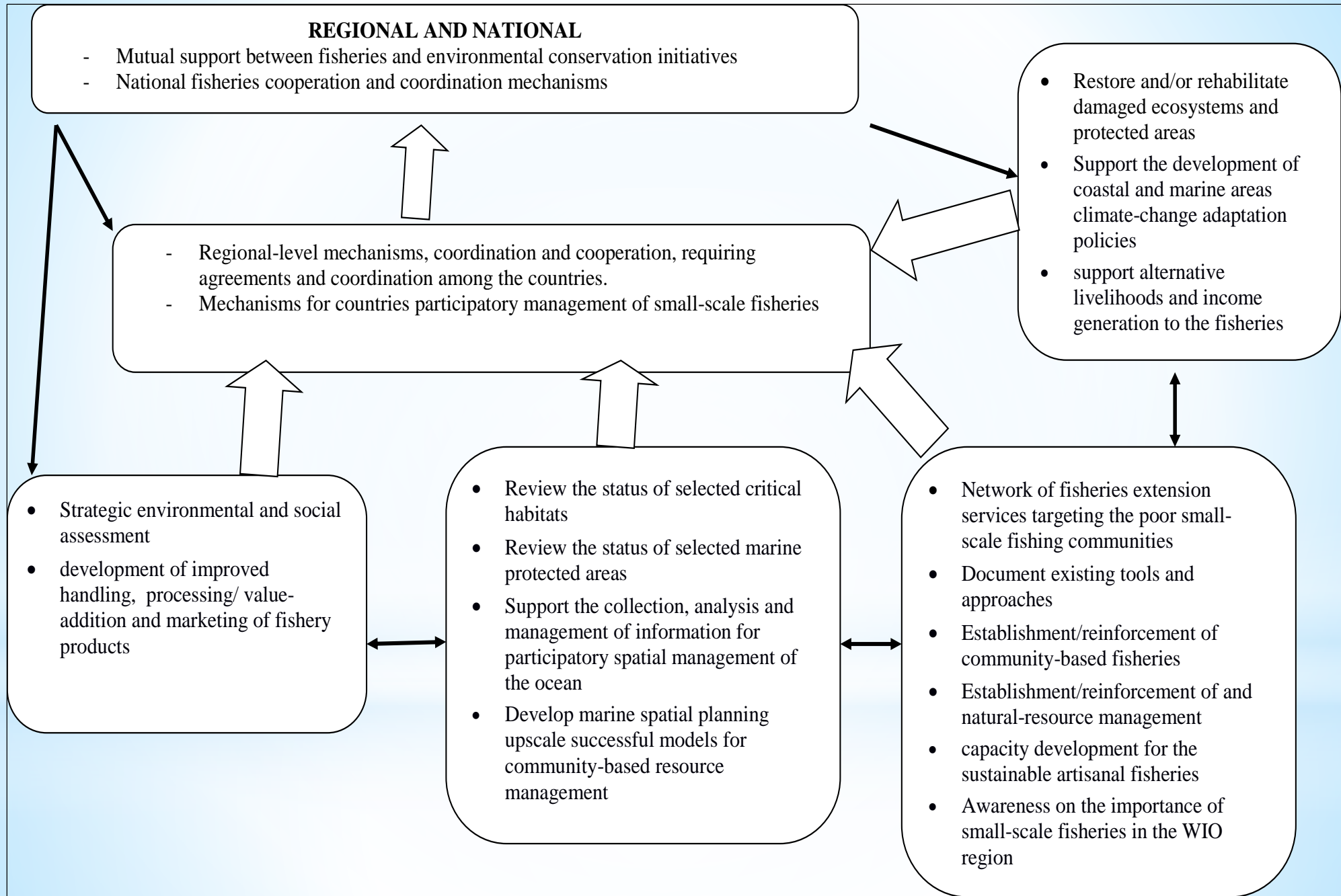


Project strategy - Theory of change



- To come up with a strategy that gives a comprehensive description and illustration of the desired change based on the necessary and sufficient conditions required to bring about the outcome following strengthened cooperation and collaboration between the Nairobi Convention and SWIOFC in ocean governance in the Western Indian Ocean Region.

The challenge is to clearly work out how the desired change is expected to happen from the two pathways (fisheries, environment)





Mechanism for Implementation



- Coordination: By UN Environment (Nairobi) and the FAO Sub-regional Office for Southern Africa (Harare);
- Some components of the project will be implemented by the NC and others by SWIOFC in partnership with relevant regional NGOs and other partner organizations
- The project will complement regional support provided by other development partners such as the EU, GEF, IUCN, WCS, World Bank, WWF, etc.
- The project will be closely coordinated with other initiatives including those within the framework of IOC, SADC, the African Union (AU-IBAR), WIO-C



Comparative advantages



- **UN Environment**
 - Nairobi Convention has a strong project coordination structure, the project execution will only require desk officer support for project implementation.
- **FAO**
 - SWIOFC has administrative support from FAO's Sub-regional Office for Southern Africa (SFS). SFS has various technical teams including for climate change, natural resource management and fisheries.
 - FAO country offices in pilot countries have structures that can provide administrative support for the implementation of national project activities.



Going forward....



- * Development of the Prodoc;
- * The Prodoc is to be submitted to COP9 of the NC and the 9th Session of SWIOFC (2018)
- * Project activities to be part of the 2018-2021 work programmes of the NC and also SWIOFC



Key Message....



The NC-SWIOFC partnership will advance better sectoral management and improved inter-sectoral coordination in support of mitigating the adverse impacts of human activities on the marine and coastal environment in the WIO region.



HEALTHY ECOSYSTEMS WITH HAPPY PEOPLE



Thank you