

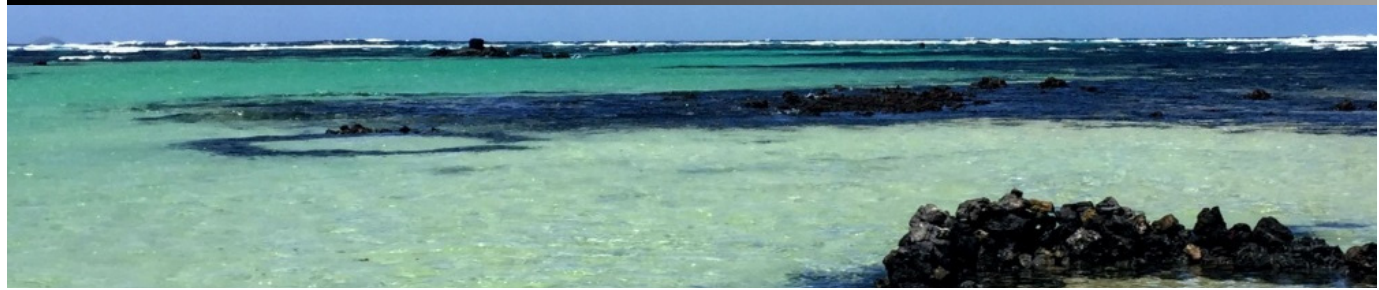


**Partnership Meeting
with RECs and
Commissions in the
WIO Region**

11-12 April 2019
Durban, South Africa

International Union for Conservation of Nature

Oceans & the Blue economy in the WIO Region





IUCN at a glance

1948 Founded in Fontainebleau, France as world's 1st international conservation org

1961 Created WWF

1966 IUCN Red List of Endangered Species first published

1971 Environmental Law Centre opened in Bonn

1972 Drafted world heritage convention with UNESCO; Official evaluation authority of all natural world heritage sites

70s Increasing focus on biodiversity, socioeconomics and the private sector

80s Initiated many of the major international environmental conventions: CITES, Ramsar, CBD, CMS, regional conventions

2000s SDGs, HLPFSD, ABNJ, BAF, SOMN, etc

WIO Region

- Setting up of WIOMSA
- ICZM policy mobilization
- Development of MPAs
- MSP for Djibouti
- Invasive Species management in Mauritius

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE



IUCN, a unique democratic union

Members

- 1,270 Members worldwide from over 160 countries:
 - ✓ States: 91
 - ✓ Govt. agencies: 127
 - ✓ National NGOs: 951
 - ✓ Int. NGOs: 107
 - ✓ Affiliates: 44
- Over 60 Regional and National Committees
- Offices in 50 countries
- World Conservation Congress
- Council

Secretariat

Regional Presence & Programmes

- Asia
- West Asia
- Europe
- West and Central Africa
- Eastern and Southern Africa
- North Africa
- Meso America
- South America
- North America
- Oceania

Director General & Corporate Functions

Global Programmes

Biodiversity Conservation:

- Species
- TRAFFIC
- Protected Areas
- World Heritage

Nature-based Solutions:

- Forest and Climate Change
- Marine and Polar
- Water
- Ecosystem Management
- Economics
- Business and Biodiversity
- Gender
- Social Policy

Policy & Programme:

- Environmental Law
- Policy
- Science and KM
- Capacity Development
- Planning, M&E

Commissions

- +16,000 voluntary experts in 6 thematic groups:



INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE



IUCN's Intended Impact

Biodiversity

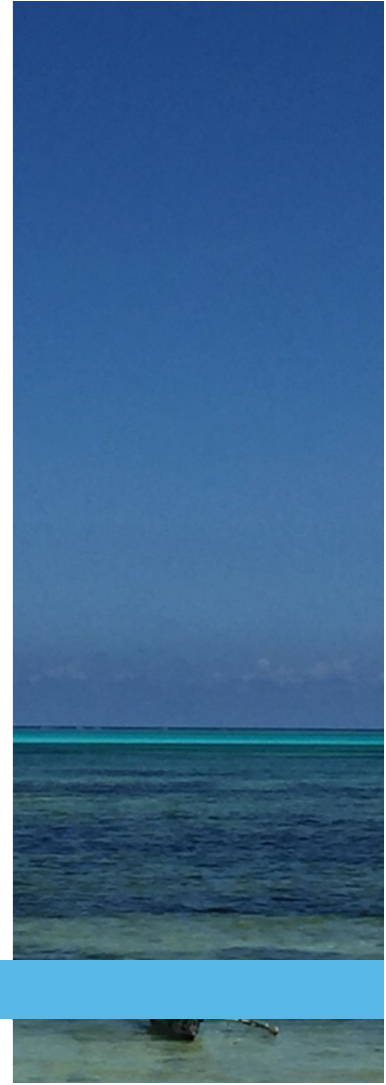
- Conservation status of species and ecosystems will be improved

People

- Conservation will yield tangible livelihood benefits for the poor

Nature & development

- Global challenges (climate, food, poverty) will be reduced through nature based solutions (NbS)





What makes us different?

- credible knowledge +
- convening all players +
- global-to-local reach +
- standards & practices +

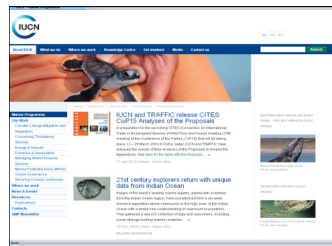
= pragmatic solutions for people and nature



Research and Publications : surveys, reports, web stories, policy and scientific papers



Events: launches, conferences, workshops, statements, training sessions



Online Platform



Expeditions



Films



Exhibitions

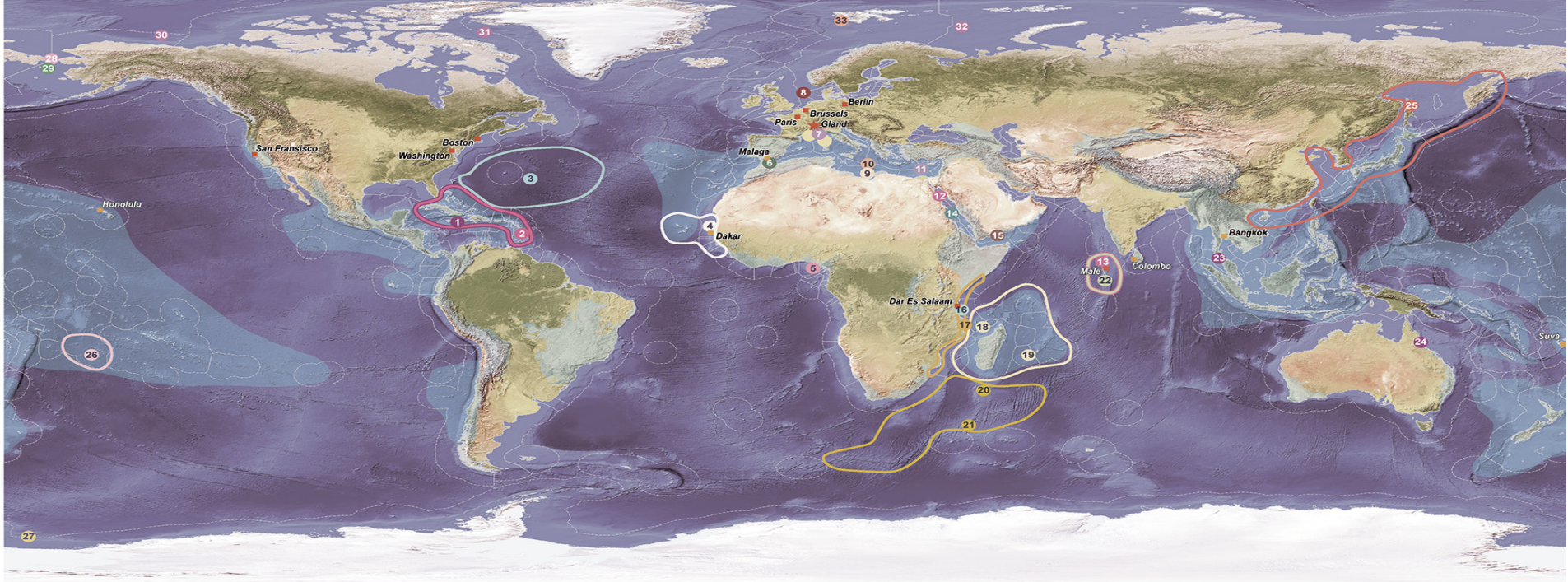
IUCN Global Marine and Polar Programme (GMPP)

GMPP cooperates with other IUCN thematic and regional programmes and with the IUCN Commissions to ensure that marine and polar ecosystems are maintained and restored in their biodiversity and productivity, and that any use of the resources is sustainable and equitable.

10 Broad areas of work

- Climate Change Mitigation & Adaptation
- Coastal Livelihoods
- Conserving Threatened Species
- Energy and Private sector
- Fisheries and Aquaculture
- Managing Marine Invasive Species
- Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)
- Ocean Governance
- Polar Conservation
- Marine Plastics

WHERE WE ARE AND WHAT WE DO



OFFICES & COLLABORATORS

- ★ Headquarter - Switzerland
- GMPP Offices (See next page)
- GMPP Collaborators (See below)

Malaga: Alain Jeudi, Elena Diaz & Deborah Jouno

Dakar: Mathieu Ducrocq

Malé: Rifaae Rasheed

Colombo: Arjan Rayasuriya

Bangkok: Maeve Ninghtingale & Ganesh Pangare

Honolulu: Mary Donovan

Suva: Sangeeta Mangubhai

- EEZ (Marineregions)
- Marine Biodiversity Hotspots (CI)
- Land Biodiversity Hotspots (CI)

MAJOR PROJECTS

- IMPAC III - Marseille and Corsica

Caribbean & Atlantic

- 1 Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network Caribbean Meta Study
- 2 MANG-Managing coastal wetlands - Caribbean Region
- 3 Protecting the Sargasso Sea through SSA
- 4 Marine Protected Area Networks - West Africa
- 5 Niger Delta Panel - Nigeria

North Sea, Mediteranean & Red Sea

- 6 Al Hoceima National Park - Morocco
- 7 Ocean Acidification RUG - Monaco
- 8 North Sea Industry Engagement

- 9 Marine Monitoring and Indicators - Country legislation Review and Administration - North Africa
- 10 Mediterranean High Seas Governance - Integrated Coastal Zone Mangement - Marine Vegetation Resilience and Blue Carbon
- 11 MPAs Strategies, Networks Development and Fisheries - Eastern Mediterranean
- 12 Coral Reefs and Climate Change - Egypt
- 13 Maldives
- 14 Surveys of Ray and Sharks - Soudan
- 15 LNG Scientific Panel - Yemen
- Indian Ocean
- 16 Coral Reef Resilience and Management - East Africa
- 17 Fair Coasts - Mozambique
- 18 Connectivity of the Loggerhead turtle - Mayotte Island
- 19 Reunion Island
- 20 South-Western Indian Ocean Deep Sea Ecosystems - Walters Shoal
- 21 Southwest Indian Ridge

- 22 Whale Sharks & Manta Rays - Maldives
- 23 Total Foundation Seagrass - Haad Chao Mai Natural Park
- 24 Cairns - Australia
- Pacific
- 25 Western Gray Whale range-wide conservation initiative
- 26 Cook Islands Marine Park
- Polar regions
- 27 Promoting a Network of MPAs in the Antarctic - Ross Sea
- 28 Development of Voluntary Measures for Shippers to Ensure Safety and Stewardship in the Bering Strait
- 29 Maritime Safety for Bering Strait Small Vessels Pilot Program - St Lawrence Island
- 30 Cross Sector Business Coalition for Sustainable Development in the Arctic - Beaufort Sea
- 31 Baffin Sea
- 32 Barents Sea
- 33 Ocean Acidification in Arctic Fjords - Swalbard



Challenges & Opportunities

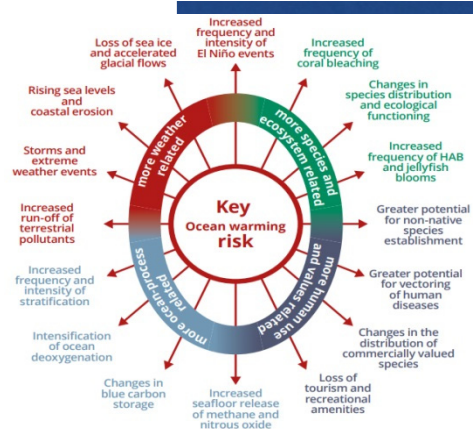
(Global Challenges, Progress in international discussions, etc.) 1

Climate change: ocean warming, deoxygenation, acidification and cumulative risks calls for modeling tools to support integrated decision-making and resilience

Mangroves and Coastal ecosystems: Continued loss of 1% each year (4x higher than overall global forest loss); Over 100 million people live within 10 km of large mangrove ecosystems; 80% of global fish catches directly or indirectly dependent on mangroves

Depletion of marine resources: IUU

Lack of sustainable finance: USD 300bn conservation finance gap – institutional and technical barrier



THREATS

Drivers of mangrove loss

- Mangrove loss**
35% between 1980 and 2000¹ - the equivalent of losing almost 150,000 km^2 annually², and 4 times higher than overall global forest loss³
- Climate change**
Air temperature and rainfall regimes influence global mangrove distribution⁴; abrupt changes in sea level are a primary cause of local and regional extinctions^{5,6}
- Coastal development**
Urbanisation drives mangrove loss and degradation; human population density in coastal regions 3 times higher than global average⁷
- Pollution**
Mangrove's aerial roots, through which they obtain oxygen, can easily be smothered and clogged by sediment, solid waste and oil⁸
- Aquaculture**
Conversion to rice paddies responsible for 88% of mangrove loss in Myanmar¹⁰
- Logging**
can cause altered species composition, fragmentation and total clearance of mangrove forests
- Aquaculture**
causes more than half of mangrove losses globally, mostly due to shrimp culture⁹

Sources: ¹Milamium Ecosystem Assessment, 2005; ²0.68% or 102,000 hectares annually (2000-2005); FAO, 2007; ³Spalding et al., 2010; ⁴Kong, 2015; ⁵Duke et al., 2017; ⁶Lovelock et al., 2017; ⁷Small et al., 2003; ⁸UNEP, 2014; ⁹Valiela et al., 2001; ¹⁰Over 2000-2012; Richards & Friess, 2016



Challenges & Opportunities

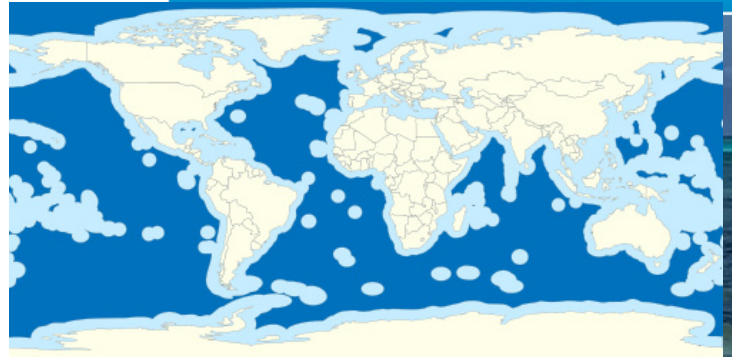
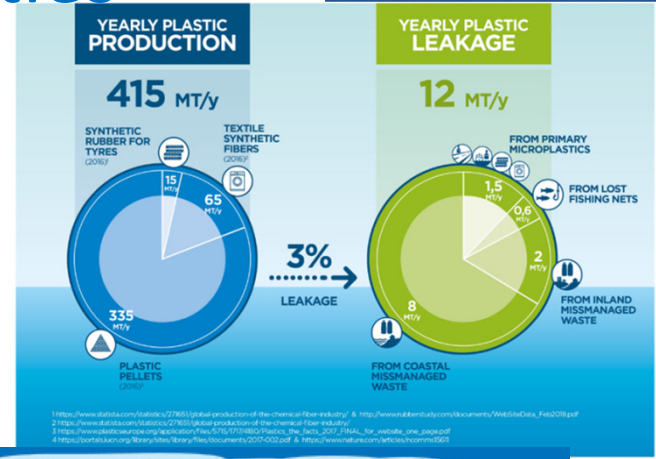
(Global Challenges, Progress in international discussions, etc.) 2

Plastic pollution: hot topic, science playing catch up, especially on metrics and effective solutions

Marine Protected Areas and sustainably used areas management: need for standards and management efficiency

Areas beyond national jurisdiction 45% of planet, 64% of the ocean) and polar regions: need for improving governance of the high seas, need for strong protection of polar regions

Fast growing coastal populations: impacts of increased populations vis-à-vis depleting services





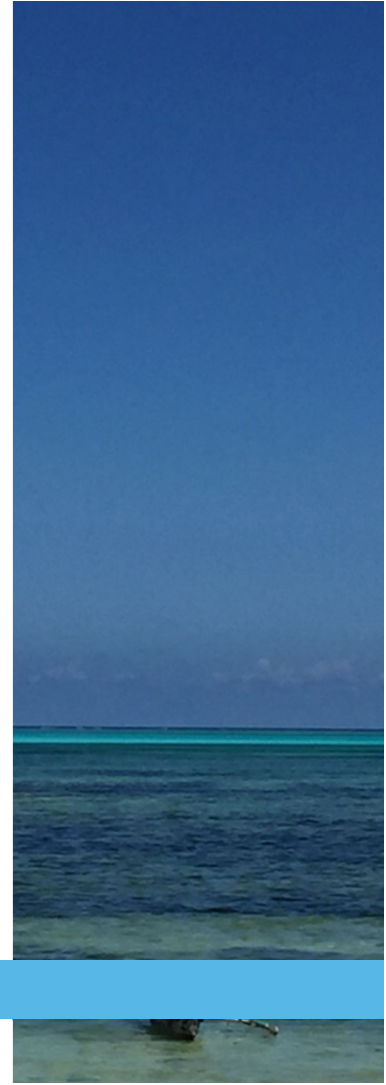
IUCN's Achievements

1

Mangroves: Global Mangrove Alliance (GMA), Save Our Mangroves Now!, Mangrove for the Future (MFF) (11 member countries with over 300 regional and national partners, 380 projects benefiting more than 400,000 people directly and indirectly.)

GLISPA: a partnership for islands to take steps to build resilient communities, with 31 island state members, 150 million in public and private funding leveraged for island resilience

Innovative Finance: Set-up of Blue Natural Capital Financing Facility (BNCFF) – Set up and development of the BEST programme for EU overseas territories, and Blue Action Fund (BAF)





MFF-funded project “Mangrove habitat rehabilitation through fostering of joint school-NGO custodianship”. Implemented in partnership with the Green Islands Foundation (GIF)

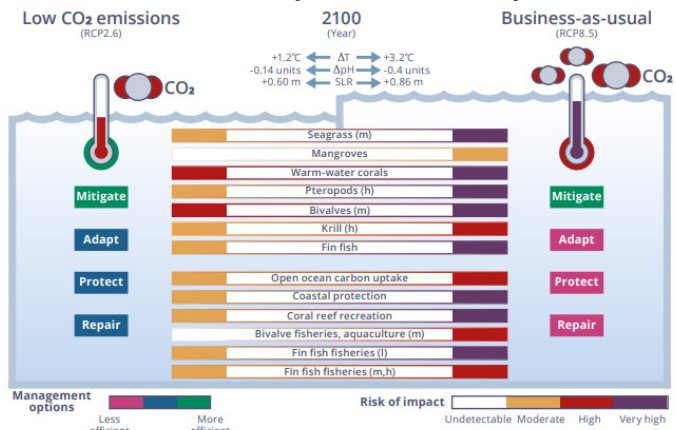


IUCN's Achievements

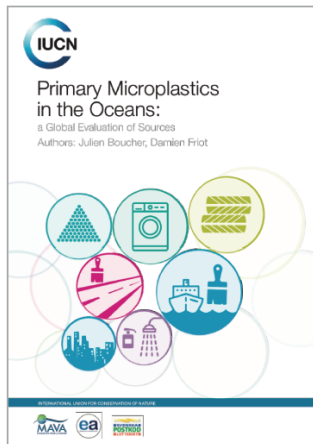
2

Ocean Risks: multi-sectoral approach, with businesses, government and the insurance industry working together to address their potential impacts

Plastics: Primary knowledge base on typology (e.g. microplastics) and quantification (e.g. footprint development).



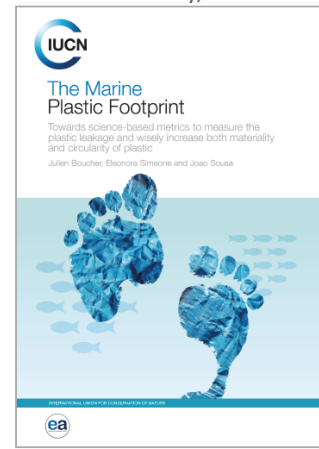
2017



Being edited, 2019



First draft ready, 2019





IUCN's Achievements

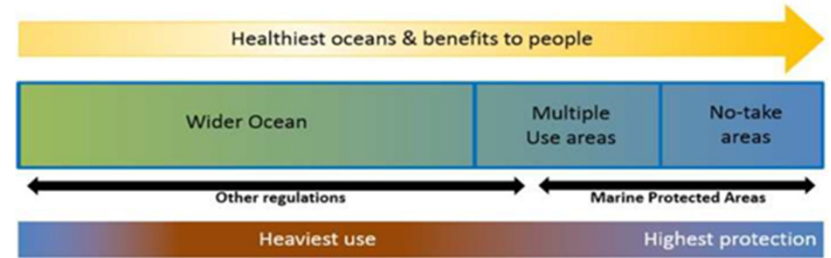
3

MPA and sustainably used areas: Promoting MPA global Standards for efficient management and networks – Fostering synergies between marine conservation and coastal communities livelihoods (sustainable aquaculture) – Marine Spatial Planning - International Marine Protected Areas Network Agenda (IMPANA)

ABNJ: solutions promotion for biodiversity conservation, including MPAs at the negotiation for the new UNCLOS implementing agreement – Strengthening regional bodies capacities and awareness about ABNJ – Promotion of biodiversity conservation in the framework of deep-sea mining international regulations

Polar: Support for MPAs for Arctic and Antarctic – supporting the establishment of the largest protected areas (Ross Sea)

MPAs fall into several different categories on a continuum from fully protected areas with no take, through to multiple use areas, as defined by the Guidelines for applying the IUCN Protected Area Management Categories to Marine Protected Areas. The benefits to people and coastal communities, and the degree of delivery of conservation outcomes generally increase with the level of protection and effective management, and by a commensurate reduction in the intensity of use and exploitation.





**Resilience of Coastal Systems
and Their Human Partners**

Ecological and social profile of
coastal systems in Kenya,
Mozambique and Tanzania



Emerging Directions for IUCN Programme

1

Global Mangroves: Facilitate global action to conserve and restore worldwide mangrove cover by 20% by 2030 through steering of the Global Mangrove Alliance and position as focal point for UN SDG14 Community of Action for Mangroves

Innovative finance: “technical assistance” facility . Developing funding facilities for nature conservation and sustainable use in developing countries



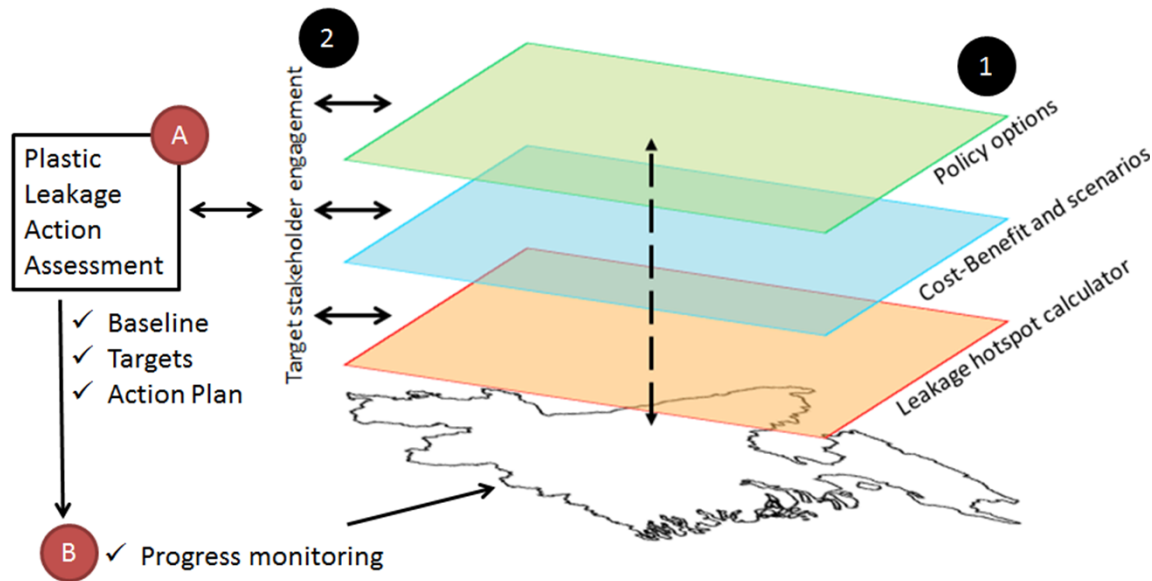


Emerging Directions for IUCN Programme

2

Plastics: Standard metrics and footprinting tool to drive action, and enable target setting and progress monitoring at different scales.

Working at national level for reducing plastic pollution in (SIDS, Asia, Africa, Mediterranean) with involvement of a range of actors local communities, business and government





**Marine plastics and Coastal
Communities consultation in
South Africa**



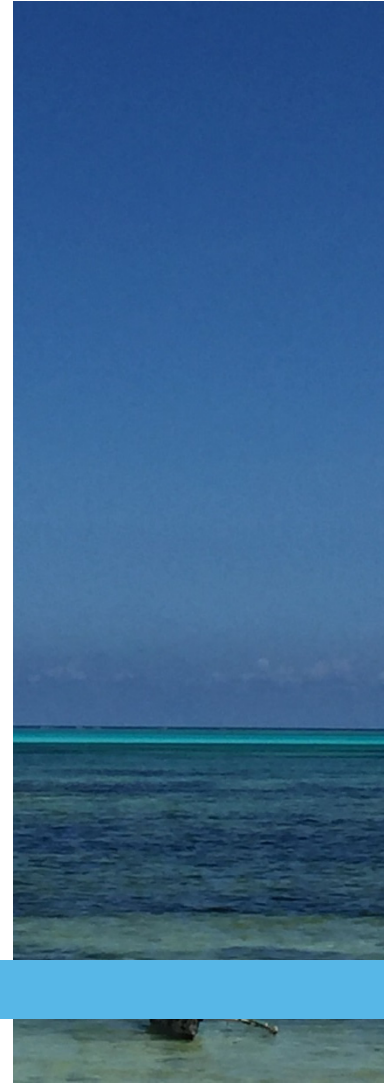
Emerging Directions for IUCN Programme

3

Developing MPA and other efficient conservation measures (OECM) networks – Promoting Efficiency, Monitoring and Surveillance
– Disseminating and enforcing MPA Global Standards with partners.

Provide support to the ABNJ negotiation on Marine Genetic Resources and other future points of divergence in the negotiation

Working with new industries (Polar and Deep-sea) for promoting sustainable use and advocating at relevant regional and sectoral bodies about nature conservation as the core pillar of sustainable development





Emerging Directions for the WIO Region

4

Regional blue economy strategy: Technical support to achieve dual benefits of effective economic growth and sustainable development

Delta-estuarine systems planning

ABNJ policy: Strengthening regional bodies capacities and awareness about ABNJ – Promotion of biodiversity conservation in the framework of deep-sea mining international regulations

Sustainable and Innovative finance: Developing funding facilities for nature conservation and sustainable use in developing countries





Potential areas for collaboration with RECs

- Marine Spatial Planning (MSP)
- Environmental flows (E-flows)
- Marine pollution and plastics
- Blue-Green Carbon
- Locally managed marine areas (LMMAs)
- Green list standards of MPAs
- Reef restoration and management
- Offshore renewable energy; impacts of coastal oil/gas operations
- Eco-DRR

