



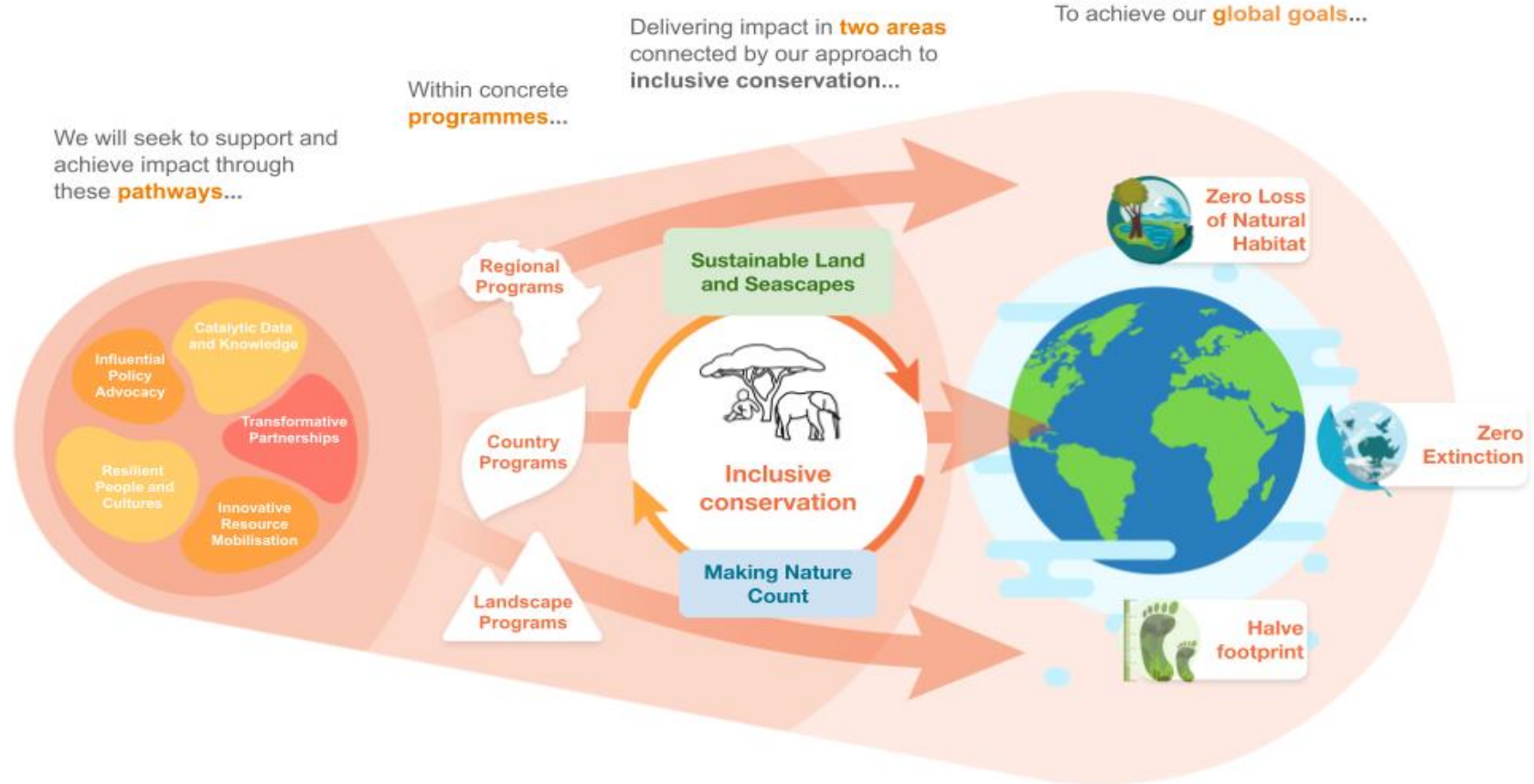
WWF in the SWIO Region

Impacts of Covid-19



- Shutting down of implementation channels/means for WWF offices during confinements (re travels, meetings, trainings, staff capacity, etc.)
- Reduced funding opportunities
- Reduced support to local communities → decline in conservation momentum and in management capacity and enforcement
- Lower enforcement capacity from governments
- Combined impacts of poverty increase and loss of revenues for local communities
- Increase of pressures in MPAs
- Increase of poaching of marine natural resources

The Africa Conservation Framework



SOUTH WESTERN INDIAN

OPPORTUNITIES

- Biodiversity hotspots of global significance
- Tremendous social & economic benefits
- WWF having large offices with sound anchoring in 4 mainland countries and Madagascar
- Favorable regional cooperation
- Key donors supporting and/or ready to support



SWIO Strategic Framework focused on 5 Pillars in a context of a changing climate



Desired Impact of WWF in the SWIO



By 2030, the oceans and coasts of SWIO are vibrant and healthy within a changing climate, building resiliency of communities, food security and contributing to improved quality of life for generations to come.



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Pillar 1 – Regional Fisheries Management



Desired impact: By 2030, EB-IOM and EAF that ensure the long-term sustainability of key fisheries (tuna, shrimp) stocks are effectively applied in SWIO and contribute to the well-being of local communities and economies of target countries.

Goal: By 2030, Indian Ocean yellowfin tuna, as a flagship species, is recovering.

- **Objective 1.1:** By 2025, fair and equitable access to regional fisheries resources is facilitated through SWIO Governments having a united and influential voice in negotiations and decision-making.
- **Objective 1.2:** By 2025, at least 3 out of 5 SWIO countries adopt innovative and robust management measures to combat IUU, including implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA).



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Pillar 2 – Small-scale Fisheries



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Desired Impact: By 2030, SSF are well managed for sustainability and provide resilience to coastal communities, contributing to food security and livelihoods in the SWIO.

Goal: By 2030, SSF are well managed for sustainability and provide resilience to coastal communities, contributing to food security and livelihoods in the SWIO.

- Objective 2.1: Coastal communities have the capacity to effectively manage their coastal resources.
- Objective 2.2: Critical data gaps are filled to inform SSF management decisions.
- Objective 2.3: Co-management governance arrangements are established across the region.
- Objective 2.4: Climate adaptation pathways are developed.

Pillar 3 – Blue Economy



Desired Impact: By 2030, sustainable blue economy (SBE) is mainstreamed and redirects resources away from harmful activities and towards driving sustainable development across the region.

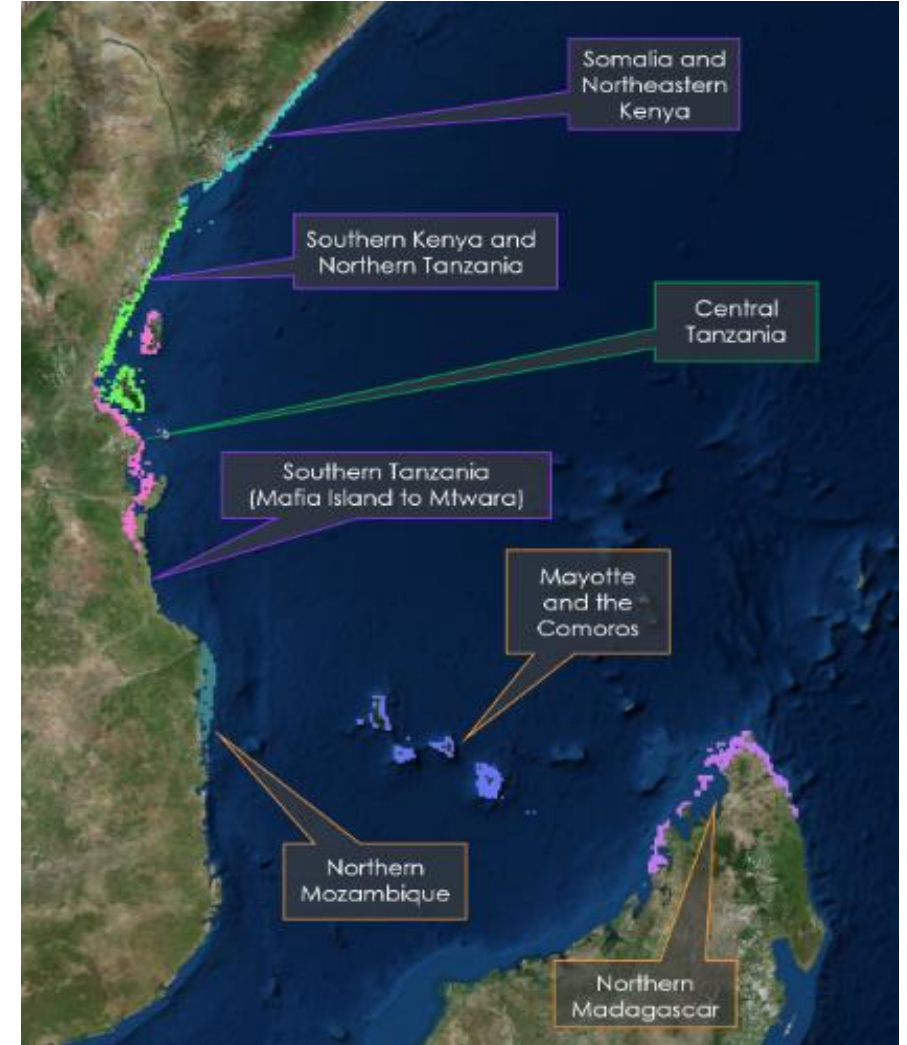
Goal: By 2030, a SBE is at the heart of coastal development in priority places across SWIO where critical blue infrastructure, particularly coral reefs, mangroves and seagrass, are at risk, securing the enabling conditions required to assure the protection, restoration and building the resilience of coastal ecosystems, as well as the communities dependent on them.

- Objective 3.1: By 2025, AfDB and other major International Financial Institutions investing in the region adopt the SBE principles and catalyse an increased flow of investments and initiatives contributing to sustainable inclusive, gender sensitive management and climate resilience of ocean resources.
- Objective 3.2: A portfolio of bankable projects are developed.

Pillar 4 – Coastal Resources

Desired Impact / Goal: By 2030, 412 km² of mangroves and 9772 km² of coral reefs and associated habitats are conserved, restored and effectively managed through MPAs, LMMAs or CBNRM.

- Objective 4.1: Conservation, management and protection of coral reefs and blue carbon ecosystems
- Objective 4.2: Restoration and expansion of degraded blue carbon ecosystems
- Objective 4.3: Expansion of seaweed (macroalgae) through aquaculture



Pillar 5 – Addressing key threats



Desired Impact: By 2030, reduce emerging threats to ecosystems such as oil and gas, plastic pollution and deep sea mining

Objective 5.1: Marine Spatial Planning facilitates Integrated Ocean Management that optimises the long-term value of the ocean to society and support decision making across the region.

Key activities:

- Support Nairobi Convention to coordinate MSP planning across the region
- Influence and support WIO-BEP
- Promote the value of effective and harmonised planning
- Explore the role SADC could have in driving the political agenda around regional MSP
- Capacity building of CBOs/CSOs to effectively represent their concerns
- Support civil society to play a watchdog role to ensure appropriate implementation.



Priority outcomes in the near term (with examples of key outputs)

→ Pillar Blue Economy



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Outcome 1: *By 2025, at least 3 out of 5 SWIO Governments have developed and adopted Sustainable Blue Economy (SBE) policies and plans*

Analysis undertaken of risks to Blue Economy foundations
Targeted CSO capacity to advocate and engage in the development, monitoring and implementation of national SBE Plans strengthened

Outcome 2: *By 2025, AfDB and other major International Financial Institutions investing in the region adopt the SBE principles and catalyze an increased flow of investments and initiatives*

Analysis of gaps in financing SBE
SBE recommendations submitted to financial institutions
Bankable SBE projects and innovative blended finance models developed in collaboration with AfDB (and others)
Innovative blended finance model co-developed to leverage new forms of finance for aggregated SBE enterprises

Priority outcomes in the near term (with examples of key outputs)

→ Pillars Regional & SSF



Outcome 3: *By 2025, fair and equitable access to fisheries resources facilitated through a collective approach, united and influential voice in negotiations and decision making by the SWO governments*

Development and domestication of regional MTCs influenced SWIO range states engaging in high-level policy fora (G-16, IOTC) to adopt conservation and management measures (CMMs) for regional MTCs

Local and regional CSOs (including SSF organizations) engaging in influencing policies and lobby for transparency in licensing, etc.

Outcome 4: *By 2025, at least 3 out of 5 SWIO countries adopt innovative and robust management measures to combat IUU Fishing including implementation of the PSMA*

IOTC and SWIOFC members influenced to adopt and implement anti IUU related CMMs.

Action plan to combat IUU fishing by DWFN in the SWIO region
Low-cost MCS pilots and data collection systems for SSFs

Priority outcomes in the near term (with examples of key outputs)



Coral Reefs Rescue Initiative → **Pillar Coastal R.**

Madagascar and Tanzania developing GEF projects, and soon targeting GCF funding (governments leading the PPG phase)

Save our Mangroves Now initiative → **Pillar Coastal R.**

Multi-partner project with BMZ, IUCN and Wetlands Intl, to improve policies at national and regional levels

Marine CBNRM → **Pillar Key Threats**

Enhancing local communities' capacities in resource management and for entrepreneurship

MSP → **Pillar Key Threats (NoCaMo project)**

Developing methodology for enhancing contribution of area-based management tools in MSPs (in Madagascar and Tanzania)

Strengthening CSOs & their networks **(Crosscutting)**

Improving their institutional, organisational and management capacities at national and regional levels



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THANK

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