



Area-based measures for fisheries and habitat conservation

SWIOFC Nairobi Convention Partnership Meeting on the Fisheries Environment Nexus

26-28 September 2022, Mombasa, Kenya
Arthur Tuda

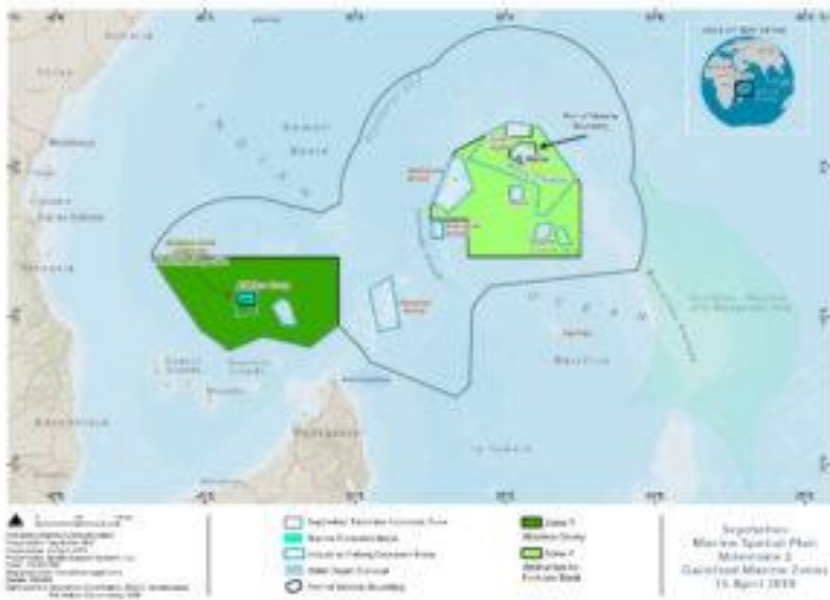


MARINE AND COASTAL AREA-BASED MANAGEMENT APPROACHES

- A marine or coastal area-based (or spatial) management approach enables the application of management measures to a specific ocean area in order to achieve the desired outcome.
- In the WIO, a wide variety of area-based management approaches are in use, each with their own purpose, mandate, guiding authority or application guidance.
- MPAs, fisheries closure areas, Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) and Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM),



Key developments in the WIO in the use of spatial management measures for fisheries and habitat conservation



Seychelles MSP

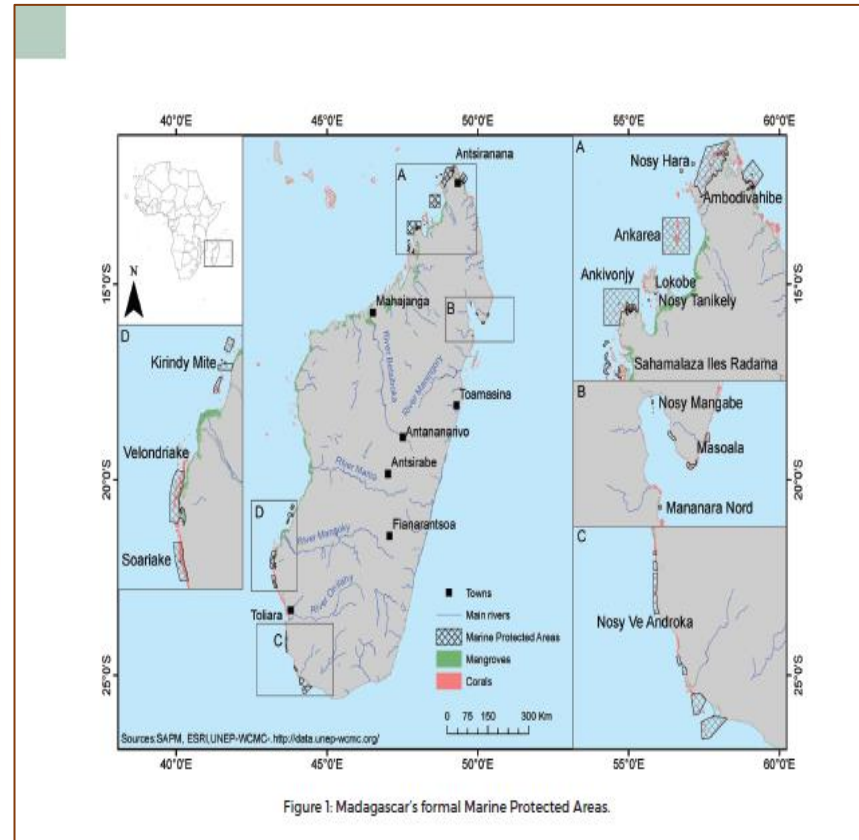


Figure 1: Madagascar's formal Marine Protected Areas.

LMMAS MADAGASCAR

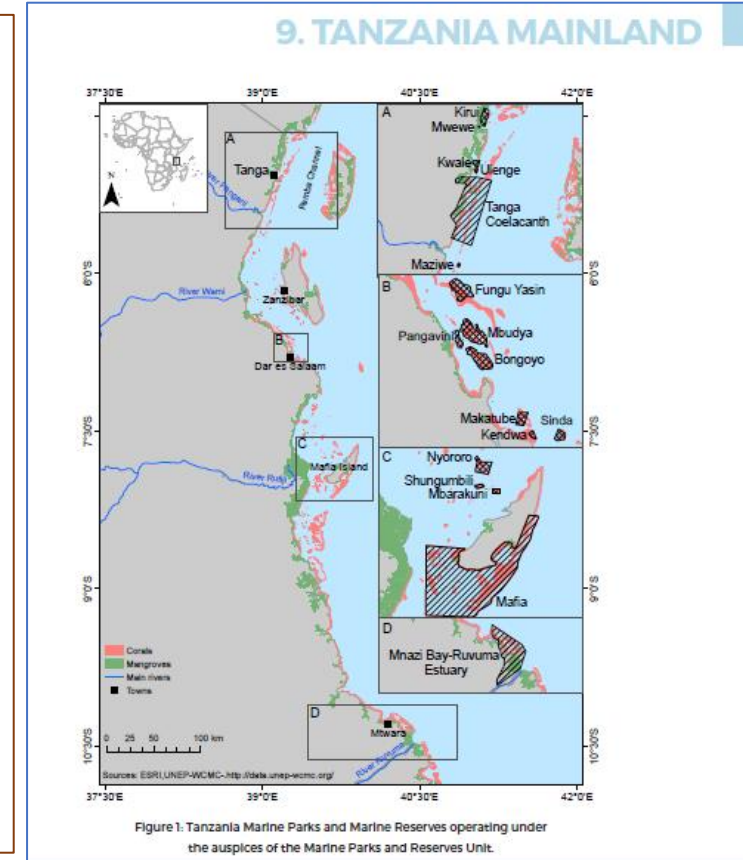


Figure 1: Tanzania Marine Parks and Marine Reserves operating under the auspices of the Marine Parks and Reserves Unit.

Co-managed MPAs TANZANIA

- 143 marine and coastal areas as protected, an area covering 552,793 square kilometres; 180+ LMMAS
- Representing 7% of the total EEZ for the region; 63% of the area brought under protection since the 2015

Knowledge Gap – Need for outlook for all area-based management measures in the WIO



Other Effective Area-Based Management Measures - OECMs

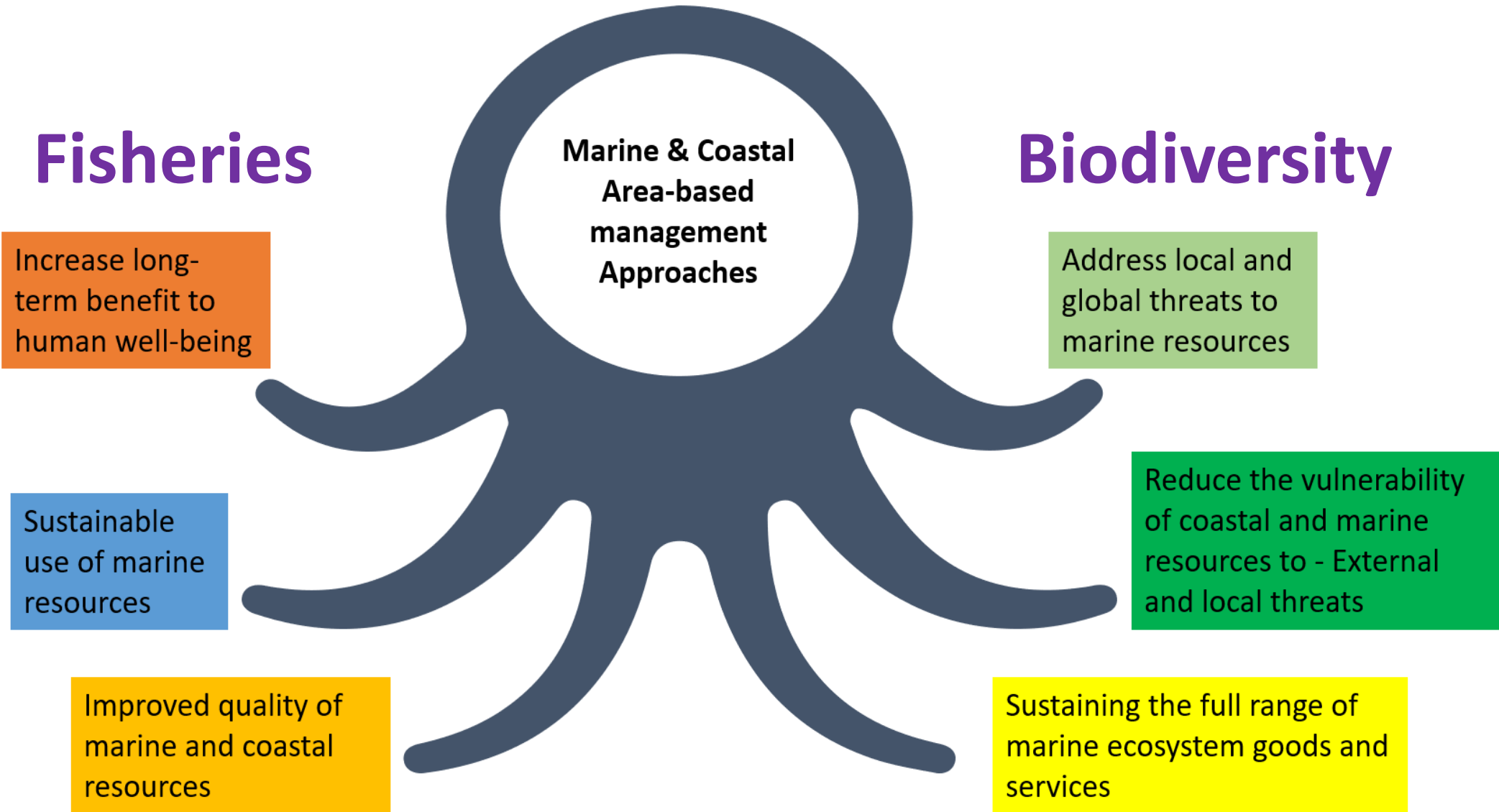
- CBD currently negotiating the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, which includes a draft target for increasing the footprint of spatial conservation of all ecosystems by 2030 through the use of MPAS and OECMs.
- 14th CBD Conference of the Parties adopted a definition and criteria for OECMs in 2018 (CBD/COP/DEC/14/8),
- In February 2021, the 34th meeting of the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI34) noted the importance of considering multiple effective time and area-based management tools (ABMTs),
- FAO developing a Handbook on identifying, assess and reporting OECMs in the Marine Fisheries Sector (meeting 18-19 October 2022)

WHY USE AREA-BASED MANAGEMENT APPROACHES IN THE WIO?

- supporting blue growth and sustainable development
- conserving critical habitats or marine features, such as coral reefs
- In response to obligations under international or regional conventions and agreements



Reconciling fisheries and habitat management objectives in the development and implementation of spatial management measures



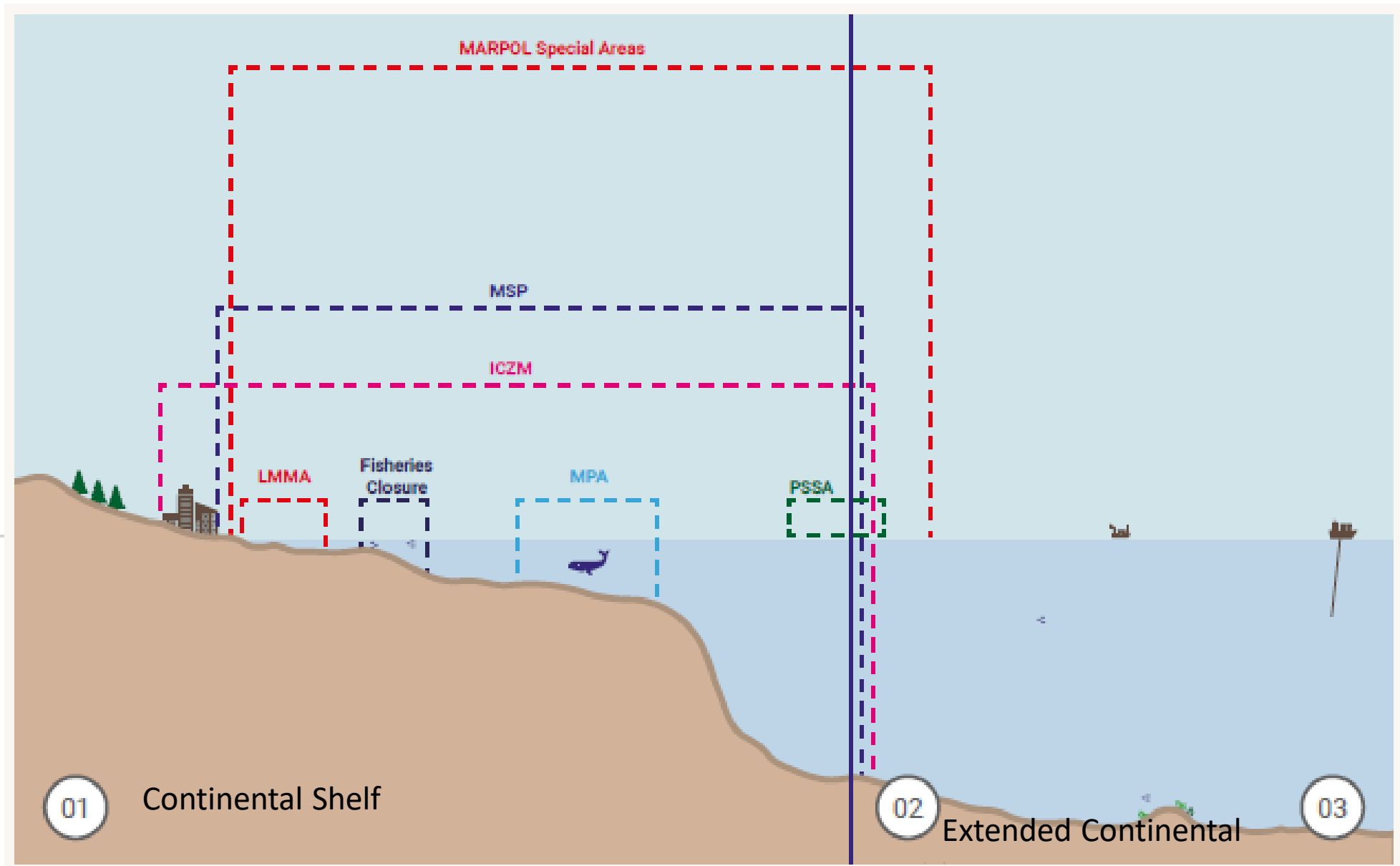
Challenges of promoting wide adoption of multi-objective approaches to area-based initiatives:

incompatibility of policy and legislation mainly at the country level

ambiguity of the input and expected outcomes

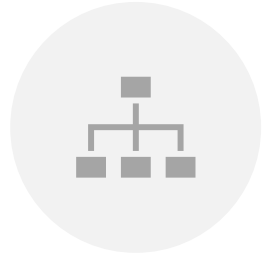
low interaction in project management.

Future priorities and types of fisheries-environment inter-sectoral/agency collaboration needed to reconcile fisheries and habitat management objectives in the development and implementation of spatial management measures





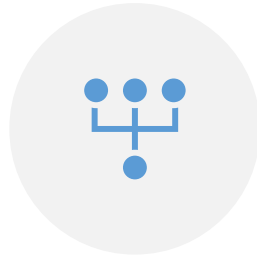
BOTH LEGAL AND NON-BINDING FRAMEWORKS CAN SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AREA-BASED MANAGEMENT APPROACHES.



ORGANISATIONAL LEADERSHIP AND COORDINATION OF AREA-BASED MANAGEMENT APPROACHES REQUIRE A LEADERSHIP MANDATE



STABLE FUNDING UNDERPINS THE LONG-TERM SUSTAINABILITY OF AN AREA-BASED MANAGEMENT APPROACH.



A FUNDAMENTAL ELEMENT OF MANY AREA-BASED MANAGEMENT APPROACHES IS THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MANAGEMENT PLAN TO GUIDE MANAGEMENT MEASURE IMPLEMENTATION.



TRUST UNDERPINS THE RELATIONSHIPS THAT ARE KEY TO SUCCESSFUL PLANNING PROCESSES

Enabling conditions supporting the delivery of a collaborative area-based management approach

