

Nairobi Convention



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Updates on demonstration projects for the SAPPHIRE Project
(Implementation of the The Western Indian Ocean Large Marine Ecosystems Strategic Action Programme Policy Harmonisation and Institutional Reforms)



INTRODUCING SAPPHIRE PROJECT PROPOSALS

Innovative Efforts to combat ocean degradation and strengthen the protection and sustainable management of the Western Indian Ocean region

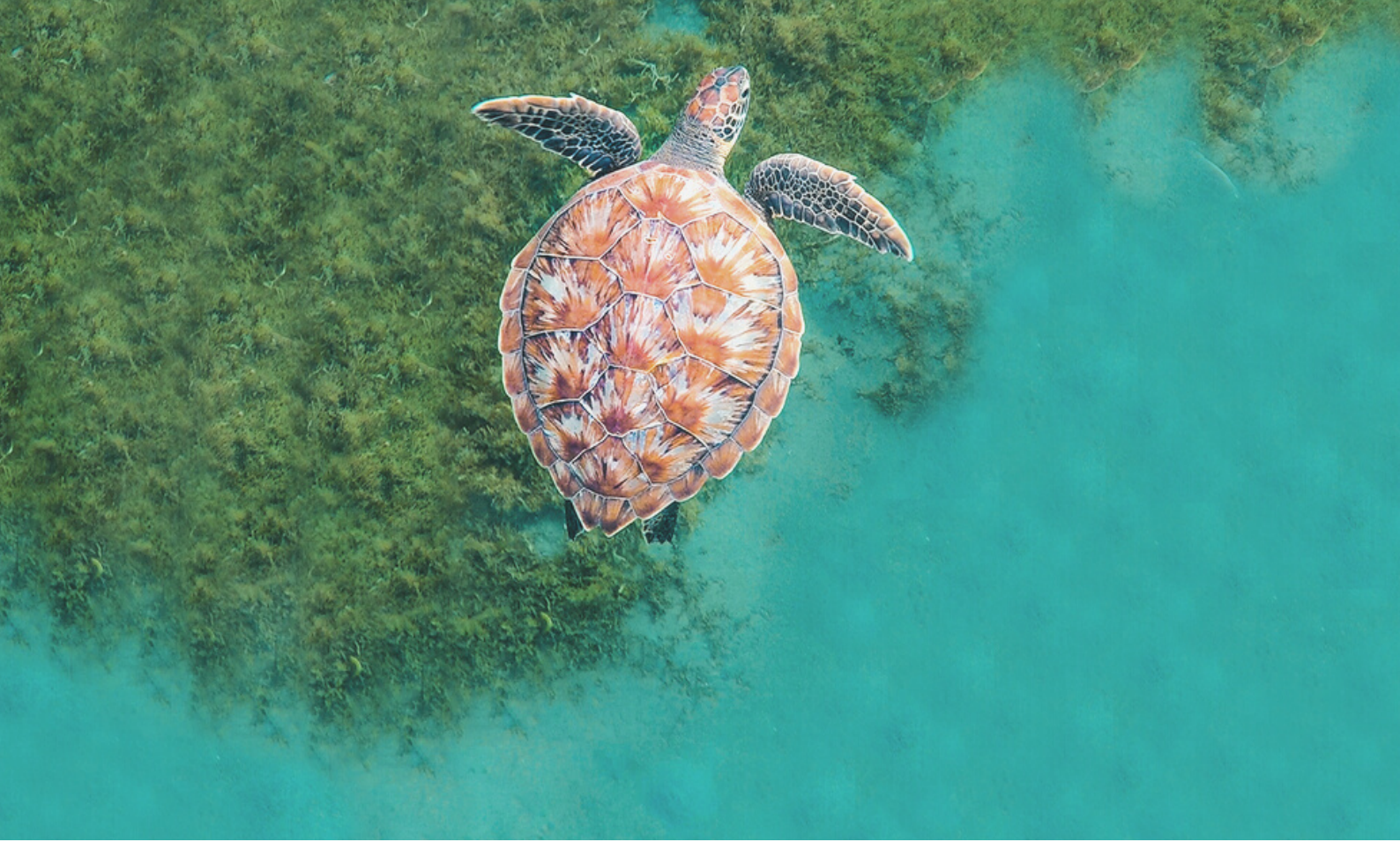
Entire regions of the world's oceans, otherwise known as Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs), are under threat from overfishing, pollution, invasive species, climate change and other human activities. Because LMEs are either shared by multiple countries or beyond any one country's national jurisdiction fighting back against their degradation requires strong ocean governance.

The Nairobi Convention (NC), whose ten member states have come together to form a partnership to combat ocean degradation and strengthen the protection and sustainable management of the WIO region, is a natural platform through which cross-country governance issues can be addressed.

The NC's SAPPHIRE project promotes policy and institutional reform to help improve the management of the Western Indian Ocean LMEs. It is building capacity among governments, communities, partners, intergovernmental organizations and the private sector in sustainable resource management and ocean governance.

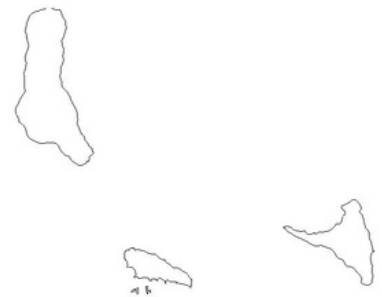
FIND PROPOSALS FROM:

Comoros
Kenya
Madagascar
South Africa
Tanzania



COMOROS

STRENGTHENING SECTORAL POLICY AND CO-MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES FOR BETTER CONSERVATION OF MARINE AND COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS IN THE UNION OF THE COMOROS.



Located at the northern entrance to the Mozambique Channel, the Comoros archipelago has one of the most productive fishery industries in the Western Indian Ocean region. Yet illegal fishing has become a threat not just to the industry, but also to the ocean ecosystem itself. Under this project, the Directorate General of Fisheries Resources from Comoros is developing a new plan that aims to produce a framework document to adopt improved legislative and regulatory texts to fight against these illegal practices. It will create a new sector policy and operational implementation plan to strengthen the capacity of local fishing stakeholders to combat IUU fishing. The project will develop a strategy to train fishers on new fishing techniques to replace destructive practices, as well as to improve the living and working conditions of fishermen.

Proponent: Directorate General of Fisheries Resources- Comoros

KENYA

CLIMATE-SMART DESIGN FOR DIANI-CHALE MARINE ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT AND IMPROVED LIVELIHOODS FOR COASTAL COMMUNITIES

Located 35 km to the south of Mombasa, the Diani-Chale Marine National Reserve is one of the most beautiful areas of the Kenyan coast. This National Reserve was officially established in 1995 and is one of the six Marine Protected Areas (MPA) in the country. Despite its designation, however, the area has remained without proper ecosystem management, which has made it unable to combat the degradation of marine resources. The Kenya Wildlife Service will therefore undertake a new programme aiming to sustainably manage this Reserve.



A multi-stakeholder project steering committee will be created to serve as a platform for dialogue and discussion among stakeholders. As part of the plan to engage communities, the KWS is envisioning both creating an innovative fisheries management plan and nature-based enterprises to support local livelihoods, as well as establishing new community conserved marine areas (CCAs). Effective operation of Diani-Chale Marine National Reserve will help the community create sustainable fisheries, reduce poverty, and increase food security.

Proponent: Kenya Wildlife Service-Wildlife Research and Training Institute



Diani-Chale Marine Reserve

MADAGASCAR

LOCAL GOVERNANCE OF FISHING RESOURCES IN TEN VILLAGES FROM THE SOFIA REGION, MADAGASCAR: THE CASE OF THE MANGROVE CRAB, *SCYLLA SERRATA*.

Fishing for mangrove crab (*Scylla serrata*) is a purely traditional fishing practice in Madagascar on which many fishing communities are completely dependent. Three main production areas for crabs have been identified, i.e. the Boina, Menabe, and Sofia regions. However, Madagascar's mangrove swamps are showing alarming signs of degradation, with a net loss of 13% from 1995 to 2018, and a high demand for mud crab has increased pressure on the stock. To address these problems, this demonstration project will introduce a crab holding system in ten villages and develop a co-management plan for the small-scale fishery to ensure stock sustainability. The project will also contribute to the development of a national policy to protect critical habitats. In this way, the project aims to help improve the livelihoods of fishing communities with the creation of crab holding systems where village farmers will be trained about crab fattening techniques, supported by local management. Not only will this project help ensure the sustainability of crab production in the area, it will also improve the livelihoods and conditions of local fishermen in the three regions.

Proponent: Direction Générale de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture Madagascar





SOUTH AFRICA



SUPPORT FOR A COORDINATED OCEAN AND COASTAL ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT APPROACH IN SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa is a maritime nation with jurisdiction over one of the largest exclusive economic zones in the world. The ocean represents a significant asset for current and future generation of South Africans. Though the use of marine resources has increased over the years, there remains significant potential for further economic development opportunities. The country has a complex and wide range of policies and legislation impacting the ocean and coastal management space. Under this project, the Ministry of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment will create a comprehensive framework and strategy for the coordination and integration of coastal and marine spatial planning. This endeavor will be achieved through the development of three local marine and coastal plans – in Ethekewini Metropolitan, King Cetshwayo District and in Umkhyakude District Municipalities - to contribute to the implementation of the South Africa's Marine Spatial Planning Framework. The programme will support the development of awareness, education and training products to facilitate national outreach on the coastal and marine spatial planning approach. The project will help South Africa to achieve a broader and coherent plan to manage its coasts and ocean that will help it further unlock the potential of these rich ocean resources.

Proponent: The Ministry of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment

TANZANIA

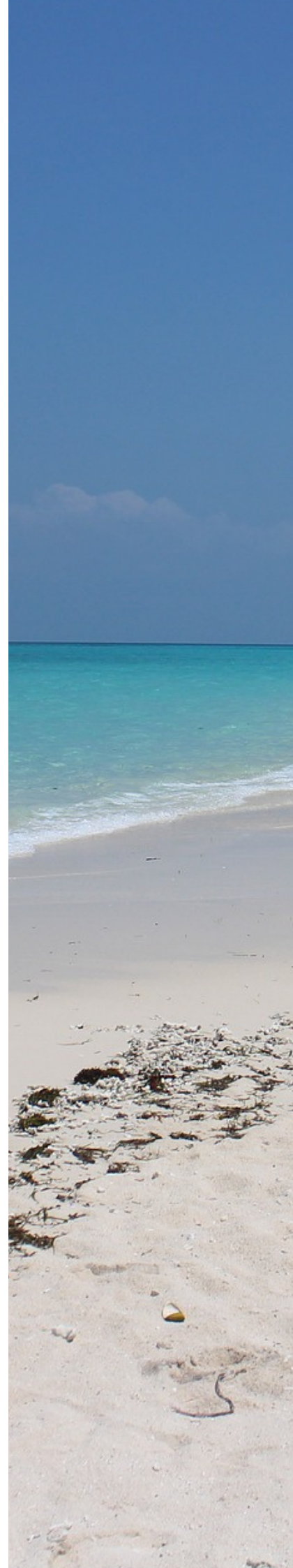


Pemba Channel
Conservation Area

STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY-BASED EBM APPROACHES IN SUBSISTENCE AND SMALL SCALE ARTISANAL FISHERIES FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS AND MANAGEMENT OF PEMBA CHANNEL CONSERVATION AREA (PECCA), ZANZIBAR, TANZANIA.

Pemba, Tanzania, is a remarkable and unique island in the WIO region, with high levels of biodiversity, important feeding and breeding areas, and migratory routes for endangered marine mammals. However, ecosystems in this area and livelihoods are exposed to socio-economic and environmental challenges. The project will work to support the local communities to reverse these trends through implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM), a model that enhances cross-sectoral coordination between environment, fisheries, tourism and forestry sectors. Such collaborative and coordination efforts between the Government and local communities will help minimize negative exploitation of these resources and to benefit from more sustainable practices. This proposal seeks to address the challenges that artisanal fishing communities and seaweed farmers face in protecting key critical habitats in the lagoons surrounding the Pemba Channel Conservation Area (PECCA). The programme will support the local communities in improving fisheries practices and introduce alternative means of livelihoods, along with ecosystem conservation practices. The major target beneficiaries in this project are populations in the coastal communities that rely on marine and coastal resources. The project will support artisanal fisheries and seaweed farming in the lagoons surrounding the PECCA, targeting 200 households that will be selected from 2 or 3 major coastal localities along the Pemba channel. The project will contribute directly to improve livelihoods and to reduce environmental and social vulnerabilities around the Marine Conservation Areas.

Proponent: Department of Environment, Second Vice President's Office, Zanzibar, United Republic of Tanzania



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