

Regional Ocean Governance Strategy (ROGS): A Participatory and Multi-Stakeholder Process

Report on a Technical Dialogue among key stakeholders and the ROGS Task Force on: “Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)”

9th August 2023
14:00 - 16:30 EAT



Technical Dialogue Report

Co-organized by the Nairobi Convention Secretariat, WIOMSA, IUCN and the MIHARI Network, with the Regional Ocean Governance Task Force and Support Team

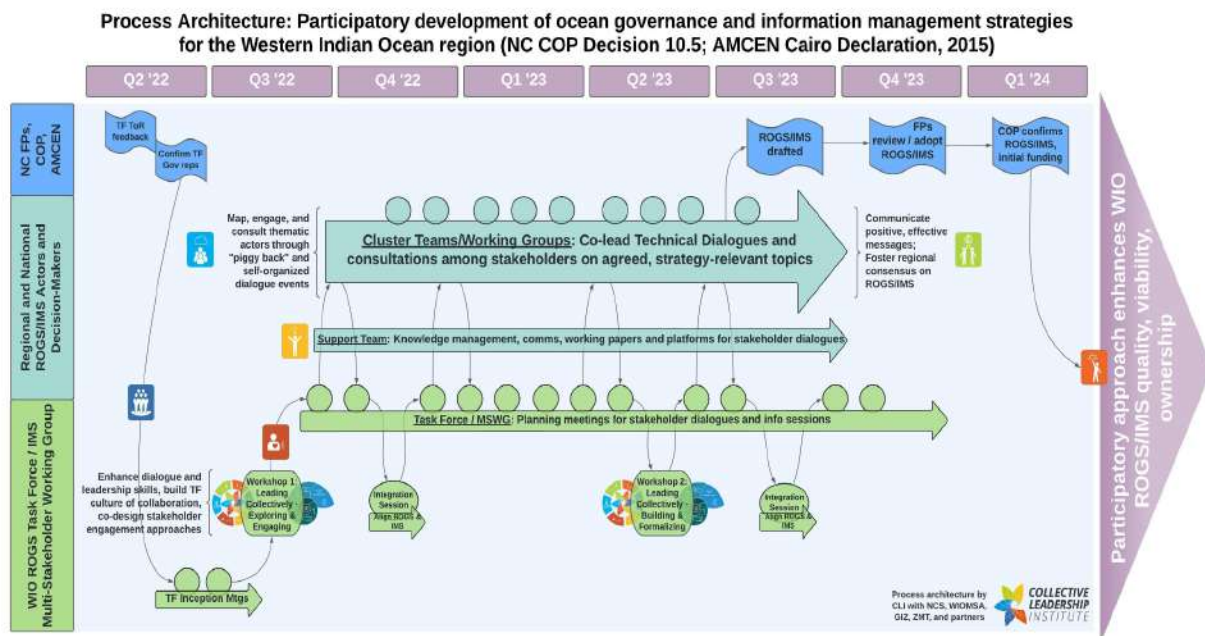
Introduction

Background

Inspired by, and contributing to the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) Cairo Declaration of 2015, Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention adopted a Decision at their 10th Conference of Parties (COP) in November 2021 to develop a **Regional Ocean Governance Strategy (ROGS)** for the Western Indian Ocean (WIO) through participatory processes. Contracting Parties are Comoros, French Territories, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, South Africa, Seychelles, Somalia, and Tanzania.

The **Nairobi Convention Secretariat (NCS)** is actively supporting the implementation of this Decision in partnership with the *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)* through the Western Indian Ocean Governance Initiative (WIOGI), the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA), and the Collective Leadership Institute (CLI), which together constitute the ROGS Support Team. Since May 2022, the ROGS Support Team has been working in tandem with a multi-actor ROGS Task Force including members from across the WIO region.

The ROGS Support Team is currently organizing the co-development of ROGS content through a series of participatory Technical Dialogues among ROGS Task Force members and other key stakeholders, shown as part of this process architecture:



The Marine Protected Areas Technical Dialogue

Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) form the primary means of marine resource protection globally. From the maintenance of species of fishing interest to the maintenance of the connectivity between populations, there are many ecosystem services and benefits provided by healthy

marine habitats. A properly working MPA is expected to assure the availability of locally caught sea products to supplement the nutritional needs of residents in the MPA-influenced areas as well as provide indirect benefits such as educational opportunities, aesthetic value, and non-commercial recreational activities, for which users have expressed their willingness to pay for enjoyment.

Expanding the conservation toolbox to include other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) would provide a wider range of mechanisms for achieving marine conservation goals, including the global 30 by 30 target. OECMs acknowledge the contribution of local communities in protecting sacred sites, culturally important areas, and biodiversity elements without necessarily involving the formal regional or national government processes required for protected areas, thus have the potential to complement protected areas around the world.

Effective management of MPAs requires secure sustainable financing models embedded in management plans to ensure equitable resource distribution between different MPA stakeholders. MPA managers have recommended that revenue generated from MPAs should be reinvested into management activities to ensure the financial sustainability of MPAs.

MPA practitioners should focus on developing and implementing management plans and programmes which are often lacking in many MPAs for the conservation objectives to be achieved. Awareness programmes are essential for creating and disseminating information among stakeholders on MPA benefits, boundaries and regulations pertaining to access and resource use. In addition, monitoring and evaluation programmes are essential as a means of assessing progress towards achieving the MPA goals and objectives.

Dialogue Goals

Concrete Goals

- Increase shared understanding regarding marine protected areas (MPAs)
- Discuss and generate inputs for the ROGS regarding MPAs

Relational Goals

- Build trust and resonance for dialogue among key stakeholders and the ROGS Task Force

Process Goals

- Understand how this Technical Dialogue fits into the participatory ROGS development process

Facilitator

- Mai ElAshmawy, Project Manager, Collective Leadership Institute (CLI)

Participants

Over 40 participants from across sectors attended the Technical Dialogue, coming from Western Indian Ocean (WIO) countries and beyond.

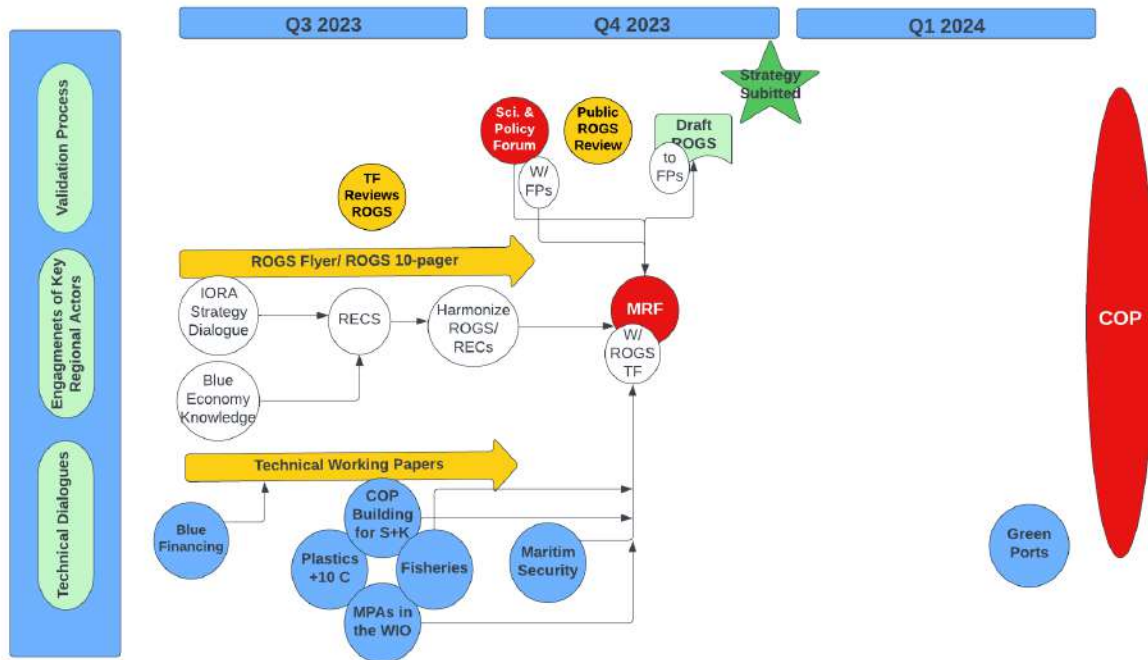
Welcome and Opening

Timothy Andrew from the Nairobi Convention Secretariat (NCS) opened the meeting and thanked WIOMSA, IUCN and MIHARI Network for co-hosting the webinar as well as the Regional Ocean Governance Strategy (ROGS) Task Force and the broader marine conservation community in the WIO for participating. In providing the background for the discussion, he stated that the Global Biodiversity Framework that was adopted in Montreal under the Convention of Biological Diversity (Kunming Agreement) sets out several goals, including the 30 by 30 target that need to be met by countries through enhanced efforts to conserve marine areas.

In this regard, the discussion would focus on the current status of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) as well as Other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) - within the context of how and whether they will contribute to the region's conservation aspirations to meet agreed targets. In reference to the ongoing process of developing ROGS, he pointed out that the discussion was particularly important as it would provide and answer key questions on mechanisms that Contracting Parties could employ to implement international commitments on MPAs that they have signed up to.

This was followed by a brief recap of the process ROGS process architecture by Ms. Mai ElAshmawy (CLI) that was developed in May 2023 at the writeshop workshop held in Zanzibar which outlines planned milestones leading to the finalization of the ROGS and adoption at the next Nairobi Conference of Parties as shown below;

Process Architecture: Increasing Credibility for the submitted Ocean Governance Strategy for the Western Indian Ocean region
(NC COP Decision 10.5; AMCEN Cairo Declaration, 2015)



Inputs/Speakers on Marine Protected Areas

This session featured plenary presentations from WIOMSA, IUCN, MIHARI Network and South Africa.

WIOMSA: Arthur Tuda gave a broad overview on Area-Based Management Measures in the WIO stating that countries have made various national and international commitments to protect marine biodiversity including national biodiversity frameworks, Nairobi Convention COP decisions and the Convention on Biological Diversity (e.g. Kunming Framework on 30 by 30 target). Highlighting the Marine Protected Areas (MPA) Outlook developed by WIOMSA and the Nairobi Convention in 2021, he stated that current coverage of marine protection of the EEZ of WIO countries stands at 7% inclusive of MPAs, OECMs and areas with full protection, most of which are managed/governed by government and local communities through co-management mechanisms. He noted that most of the protected areas are within 5 miles of the coast protecting coastal habitats currently totalling 143 MPAs and >400 LMMAs with varying types of designations e.g. Ramsar sites, Biosphere reserves, migratory corridors and marine mammal sanctuaries.

He highlighted that in terms of legislative support, MPAs are covered under wildlife, fisheries and marine living resources laws most of which need to be updated. He underscored the need

to address existing governance and management gaps as recommended in the MPA's outlook as an important enabling factor for countries to meet global marine conservation targets. These include: broadening the scope of species for protection beyond mangroves, seagrass beds and coral reefs; enhancing stakeholder engagement; incorporating the ecosystem approach in MPAs design; strengthening existing legislation; taking into account the impacts of climate change and enhancing expediency in the development chain from MPA design and implementation of management measures.

In his final recommendations, he called for enhanced regional cooperation through the creation of a network of MPAs leveraging on the growing momentum under key international processes such as the Global Biodiversity Framework and the BBNJ Treaty.

IUCN: Peter Manyara made a presentation on Coastal and Marine Other Effective Conservation Measures(OECMs) in the WIO and highlighted the definition of an OECM as *a geographically defined area other than a protected area which is governed and managed in ways that achieve positive and sustained long-term outcomes for the in-situ conservation of biodiversity with associated ecosystem functions and services and where applicable cultural, spiritual, social-economic and other locally-relevant values, Decision CBD 14/8.*

He re-emphasised the need to bolster conservation efforts in the WIO to meet the globally agreed targets such as the Global Biodiversity Framework to enhance current protection from 7% by WIO countries pointing out the BBNJ Treaty as an important framework that can support this.

He presented the sea-scape approach as a holistic way of conservation that would go beyond the traditional boundary lines of MPAs and LMMAs by including relevant stakeholders and also stated that legal recognition of OECMS (e.g. through gazettment) is paramount to ensure their longevity and enable distribution of financial and technical resources as MPAs.

He referred to the Great Blue Wall (GBW) Initiative which aims to establish a connected network of Regenerative Seascapes by 2030 inclusive of MPAs and OECMs and pointed out that the GBW is working on expanding on MPAs identified in the MPAs outlook in line with the seascape approach for example by bringing on board more stakeholders as well as supporting the establishment of Transboundary Conservation Areas between different WIO countries.

Highlighting the IUCN tool for identifying OECMS, he further elaborated the criteria used to designate marine conservation areas as LMMAs that would offer guidance to set up LMMAs in the WIO.

MIHARI Network: Bemahafaly Randriamanantsoa presented on the LMMAs network in Madagascar and stated there are currently more than 250 in number in 14 coastal regions. The LMMAs are of two types: a) those managed by local communities or community associations; b) those co-managed by local communities with NGOs or state institutions with strong involvement of local communities.

Among the benefits of LMMAs in Madagascar highlighted were improved food security, improved incomes, increased fisheries production through no-take zones, conservation of coastal and marine biodiversity and enhanced community participation in decision-making.

Challenges facing LMMAs highlighted include conflict in resource use and allocation, lack of legal framework to recognize rights, limited access to markets and isolation in remote areas. MIHARI Network helps to address these challenges on advocacy for small-scale fishers rights, capacity building and peer to peer learning which has created a significant impact such as over establishment of a network of over 1000 LMMAs leaders and recognition of the contribution of small-scale fishers in Madagascar fisheries governance.

In conclusion, he proposed the formalization of LMMAs in natural resources management frameworks, regulation of fishing gear and creation of an exclusive fishing zone for coastal fishers on the coastal band as opportunities for enhancing and reinforcing existing efforts on LMMAs in Madagascar.

Issues Raised by Participants on Plenary Presentations

- MPAs as paper parks and need to be supported by management plans and zonation
- Thinking beyond conservation and MPAs and looking into integrating economic and social issues in area-based management and countries' blue economy strategies and general development strategies.
- BBNJ Treaty will take a long as it must first be signed by countries from September 2023-25 followed by ratification
- Legal recognition of LMMAs will vary from country to country and can include delineation of boundaries, gazettelement as such and designation of management legal regimes that apply to them. This will enable LMMA conservation efforts to be considered as contributions to global biodiversity targets.

Plans at the National Level to include the 2030 Biodiversity Targets including Transboundary MPAs

South Africa: Mbulelo Dopolo and Siyabonga Dlulisa from the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment. MPAs proclamation in South Africa dates back to the 1960s but

most were not science-informed. The second generation of MPAs were set up in the 1990s, new policies were adopted that were in place until 2010-2019 when the ocean economy blueprint was developed (Operation PHAKISA) under which 20 MPAs were declared. South Africa currently has 42 MPAs covering 5.4 % of the mainland and 10% for offshore territory (Prince Edward Islands). South Africa is working through the National Protected Area Expansion Strategy of 2008 on achieving 10% by 2026- this was already in the process of identifying priority areas for MPAs before the GBF. Main actions to implement GBF:

- The National Coastal and Marine Spatial Biodiversity Plan will help identify critical biodiversity areas that will contribute to the 30 by 30 target.
- Prioritize 30% of the coast, estuaries, marine areas, development of Management Plans of existing MPAs
- A white Paper on Conservation and Sustainable Use has been developed
- Development of 8 Management Plans to complement target 3 of GBF and 2 more to be developed
- Working with Mozambique for a potential transboundary conservation area on the Ponto d'Ouro corridor
- There are two LMMAs (Northern Cape, Eastern Cape); a LMMA framework will be developed, tailor-made to South Africa's conditions

Participant Inputs for the Regional Ocean Governance Strategy (ROGS)

Participants were divided into breakout rooms to discuss and focus on 3 main questions, below are the results of their discussions:

- 1. How to ensure regional-level institutional arrangements to help ensure the sustainability of MPAs and OECMs? (e.g. effectiveness of MPAs, management arrangements, legal framework)**
 - **Map what currently exists:** Nairobi Convention (Regional Seas), WIOMSA (scientific advice and training), WIOMPAN (networking, sharing experiences), IUCN-BIOPAMA project (data centre), MPAs Regional Outlook (tracking progress and identifying gaps)
 - **SPAW (species, protected areas and wildlife) Protocol - updating the list of species;** step towards regional level institutional arrangement around protection of species and areas; includes sharks and rays and species not included before. Including protection of migratory species.....
 - **World Conservation Monitoring Centre:** a source of global and regional information
 - **Regional Resource Hub and Blue Planet Hub** (co-ordinated by IUCN; RCMD).
 - IOC UNESCO
 - Facilitating **active involvement of tourism/private sectors for MPAs/OECMs management**

- Supporting **regional networks** (formal/informal) of **practitioners** (e.g. WIOMPAN) peer learning, best practices case studies, facilitate trainings
- **Analysis of potential future OECMs** (e.g. LMMAs) on what's working and not
- MPA management authorities should publish their management effectiveness results regularly (e.g. METT, IMET, etc.)
- **Regional independent monitoring committees** to analyze which legal frameworks function well and tracking progress (e.g. annually) on GBF implementation
- **An overarching regional legal framework** on MPAs agreed upon by countries.
- Revision of the **PA protocol** is a first step. It is being aligned to current standards and commitments
- Support to **development of national legal framework to support OECM development**
- **Learn & Exchange** from Countries who are already engaging in advancing transboundary PAs e.g. Kenya/Tanzania

2. How to ensure regional-level financing to help ensure the sustainability of MPAs and OECMs? (e.g. ecosystem service payments; costs of enforcement; compensation for fishers not fishing)

- GEF - High Seas as part of BBNJ implementation
- Resource Hub trying to identify the finance gap
- CBD financing mechanism?
- **Payment for ecosystem services - blue carbon**
- **Focus on Financing gaps:** (i) capital investment for expansion; (ii) gap for operation of existing MPAs
- Are there examples from the terrestrial realm that can be applied in marine context (eg. IUCN - sustainable finance group - landscapes and seascapes)
- **Corporate social responsibility** - in all areas of the Blue Economy??
- **Tourism and MPA fees revenues** should be invested back into MPAs management
- Greater prioritisation, coordination and info sharing at both regional and national level to limit confusion and overlap/duplications into conservation efforts
- The MPA and OECM managers should form **regional consortia** to secure funding opportunities.
- Clear communication on need for/use of Marine Conservation towards non-conservation sectors
- **More collaboration** between governments, private sector and conservation actors is necessary to complement government-funded MPAs
- There is need to **undertake adequate analysis on the risk presented by external funding** to protected areas to ensure achievement of government and PA objectives
- Learn from ongoing in-country sustainable financing mechanisms for PA management e.g. South Africa
- Prepare and submit **an integrated WIO strategic ocean governance** programme

to the GEF/GCF, and other development partners

- Individual MPAs are lacking financing-leverage financing through regional initiatives e.g innovative financing models e.g Blue Bonds-Seychelles at regional level
- Explore opportunities for private sector engagement for possible investments
- Through the NC COP encourage Contracting Parties to retain more money collected from MPA fees for management-use examples from the region
- RECs can mobilize resources which can be disbursed for country-level MPA management
- Joint resource mobilization by countries for transboundary MPAs
- Explore carbon-financing financing approaches, PES mechanisms
- Regional study on advantages and disadvantages for compensation for fishers not fishing (if it exists) with examples from other regions

3. What priority actions are required for OECMs to be recognized and supported by policy instruments?

- National processes that are accessible for coastal communities and streamlined so that National management bodies/ministries recognise and facilitate OECM management
- **Building capacity for government staff** to facilitate official recognition of and assess management effectiveness of OECMs
- Clear **understanding of what OECM/LMMAs actually are** - are they represented in spatial planning processes for example? They are not necessarily no-take areas.
- **OECMs should be integrated into the maritime spatial plan implementation process**
- Clear communication materials needed - expressing how they contribute to national and MPAs agendas
- Explain **the relevance and performance of OECMs** by providing a database to influence decision-makers.
- Align more to the **provisions of existing legal and policy frameworks** to the extent possible, as they have varied provisions some of which may be stronger in some countries than others
- Utilize the **MSP mechanism** when delineating OECMs in order to ensure consensus around trade-offs that are agreeable by varied actors
- NC Countries consider **adopting the IUCN assessment tool for OECMs**
- Create **stakeholder awareness** on IUCN assessment tool (e.g WIOMSA)
- **Present IUCN assessment tool at 2023 Science to Policy Workshop with a recommendation to be adopted at the next COP**
- Harmonize **OECM approaches of BINGOs in the WIO-IUCN tool** could offer guidance
- Explore how **national legislation** can support OECMs through NC

Conclusion

The technical dialogue emphasized on the need to enhance regional cooperation through the creation of a network of MPAs leveraging on key international processes such as the Global Biodiversity Framework and the BBNJ Treaty as well as regional initiatives such as the GBW initiative. The dialogue called for formalization of LMMAs through development of a national legal framework to support OECMs, for the conservation efforts to be considered as contributions to global biodiversity targets. Regional cooperation would be strengthened through institutional collaboration for data and information sharing as well as capacity building.

The dialogue emphasized on the need for sustainable financing through innovative financing models at regional level, carbon-financing approaches through payment for ecosystem services, private sector engagement for possible investments, country contributions through the Nairobi Convention and RECs as well joint resource mobilization by countries for transboundary MPAs, among other.

The dialogue contributed to the regional discussion on MPA management which will be continued at other fora in collaboration with other competent institutions.

Participant Feedback Summary

At the end of the Technical Dialogue, **20 participants rated fulfillment of goals** on a scale of 1 (low) to 5 (high). **Overall goal fulfillment was 4.42 / 5.0.**

Goal	Score
Increasing the shared understanding regarding MPAs and OECMs	4.25
Stimulating discussion and generating inputs for the ROGS regarding MPAs & OECMs	4.75
Understanding how this Technical Dialogue fits into the participatory ROGS development process	4.25

Furthermore, participants rated the **organization and facilitation of the dialogue as 4.3.** Participants commented that this is a hot topic that definitely requires more discussions and exchange.

Next Steps

This report is posted to the Nairobi Convention Community of Practice to enable a period of public consultation. If you wish to participate, [please sign up for the Nairobi Convention Community of Practice here](#) and add your comments. Thank you!

Together with public comments, the content generated during this Technical Dialogue will be integrated into the ROGS and delivered in draft form to Nairobi Convention Focal Points leading up to the Nairobi Convention COP in early 2024.

Learn more about the ROGS Task Force and participatory strategy development process [on the Nairobi Convention website](#).

Annex

Annex 1: Participants List

	NAME	ORGANISATION	COUNTRY
1	Mai ElAshmawy	Collective Leadership Institute	Egypt
2	Kieran Kelleher	WIOMSA / NCS	Ireland
3	Yvonne Waweru	GIZ Kenya	Kenya
4	Rehema Kahurananga	IUCN ESARO	Kenya
5	James Kairo	Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI)	Kenya
6	Linus Owino	Kenya Marine Mammal Research and Conservation - Watamu Marine Association	Kenya
7	Mark Kinyua	Kenya Wildlife Service	Kenya
8	Mulusa Vincent	Marine for Action	Kenya
9	Bellinda Akello	NET	Kenya
10	Matilda Bouloux	Ocean Sole	Kenya
11	Thomas Sagimo	Ocean Sole	Kenya
12	Andre Ciseau	Port Management Association For Eastern and Southern Africa (PMAESA)	Kenya
13	Mubarak Sodha	Port Management Association For Eastern and Southern Africa (PMAESA)	Kenya
14	Abel Kiprono	UNEP / Nairobi Convention Secretariat	Kenya
15	Agnes Mukami Muriuki	UNEP / Nairobi Convention Secretariat	Kenya

	NAME	ORGANISATION	COUNTRY
16	Melisa Wandia	UNEP / Nairobi Convention Secretariat	Kenya
17	Tim Andrew	UNEP / Nairobi Convention Secretariat	Kenya
18	Michael mwang'ombe	Watamu Marine Association	Kenya
19	Arthur Tuda	WIOMSA	Kenya
20	Frida Razafinaivo	Madagascar National Parks	Madagascar
21	Guy Celestin Rakotovao	MIHARI Network	Madagascar
22	Jose Victor Randrianarimanana	Ministry of Fishery and Blue Economy	Madagascar
23	Adele de Toma	Indian Ocean Commission	Mauritius
24	Ronnie François	Ministry of Blue Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries and Shipping	Mauritius
25	Jennifer Keeping	All Out Africa	Mozambique
26	Helena Motta	Astreopora	Mozambique
27	Mbulelo Dopollo	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment	South Africa
28	Ntombovuyo Madlokazi	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment	South Africa
29	Judy Beaumont	International Ocean Institute - Southern Africa	South Africa
30	Christine Mentzel	IUCN ESARO	South Africa
31	Noor Jehan Docrat	OceanHub Africa	South Africa
32	Deidre de Vos	WIOMSA	South Africa

	NAME	ORGANISATION	COUNTRY
33	Ben Taylor	Chumbe Island Coral Park	Tanzania
34	Innocent Edward Kilewo	IUCN	Tanzania
35	Lorna Slade	Mwambao Coastal Community Network	Tanzania
36	Baraka Kuguru	Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute	Tanzania
37	Narriman Jddawi	Zanzi Marine and coastal solution	Tanzania
38	Sue Wells	IUCN WCPA Marine, MPA Management Effectiveness Group	United Kingdom
39	Tanguy Nicolas	Fauna & Flora	United Kingdom
40	Per Berggren	Newcastle University	United Kingdom
41	Chris Horrill	private	United Kingdom
42	Yoseph Shiferaw Mamo	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)	Zambia
43	Sibylle Riedmiller	CHICOP, Chumbe Island Coral Park Ltd.	Zanzibar/Tanzania

Annex 2: Background Paper

Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)

Introduction

The formal establishment of marine protected areas stems from the Geneva Convention on the Law of the Sea in 1958 which was the first major global move to exercise some control over the extraction of marine resources. Subsequent international agreements, laws and publications laid the foundation for a massive increase in marine areas under protection globally such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), with SDG 14 specifically promoting the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development¹. According to the protected planet 2023, the global coverage of marine protected areas (MPAs) is 8.16%, with the majority lying in national waters where there are dedicated legal systems in place. National waters represent 39% of the global ocean and at present, 18.70% of these waters are designated as protected areas while only 1.44% of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ), which makes up 61% of the global ocean, has been established as protected areas². This disparity is expected to change following the just concluded agreement on the international legally binding instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction (The High seas treaty). Through the high seas treaty, countries have agreed to conserve and sustainably use areas requiring protection, including through the establishment of a comprehensive system of area-based management tools, with ecologically representative and well-connected networks of marine protected areas³.

MPAs in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO) region

The Western Indian Ocean (WIO) region is renowned for its richness in often rare, endemic, and endangered marine species associated with the region's vast critical habitats and innumerable islets and atolls. The region has a coastline stretching for more than 15,000km, a continental shelf area of about 450,000km² covering ten countries (Comoros, France, Kenya, Madagascar, Republic of Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, and the United Republic of Tanzania) with a combined population of approximately 244 million. The ten countries are Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention for the protection, management, and development of the coastal and marine environment of the WIO region.

The countries in the WIO region have progressively extended economic exploitation of their marine and coastal resources especially for fisheries, mining, geo-engineering and exploitation of genetic resources, exacting pressure on these fragile marine resources. Resource exploitation has progressively tipped the balance between meeting the demand for economic development, and the need for conservation of the natural resources⁴. The proclamation of marine protected areas intends to achieve long-term biodiversity conservation objectives and sustainable use, and where appropriate, provide vital tools for the conservation of natural resources and spur blue growth while maintaining endangered ecosystems

¹ https://www.nairobiconvention.org/clearinghouse/sites/default/files/_MPA%20Outlook_July%202021.pdf

² <https://www.protectedplanet.net/en/thematic-areas/marine-protected-areas>

³ https://www.un.org/bbnj/sites/www.un.org.bbnj/files/draft_agreement_advanced_unedited_for_posting_v1.pdf

⁴ https://www.nairobiconvention.org/clearinghouse/sites/default/files/_MPA%20Outlook_July%202021.pdf

and habitats. The ten Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention have appreciated the need for marine protected areas (MPA) as a tool to promote integrated management of coastal and marine resources. Several Conferences of Parties (COPs) Decisions have made commitments on MPAs:

Decision CP.9/10. Marine spatial planning for the blue and ocean economy⁵

4. To also request the secretariat, in collaboration with partners, to prepare a report on the feasibility, options and scenarios for the establishment of marine protected areas in areas beyond national jurisdiction and to report thereon at the tenth meeting of the Contracting Parties;

Decision CP.9/11. Development of marine protected areas and critical habitats outlooks:

4. To request the secretariat, working jointly with the Contracting Parties, to periodically prepare thematic outlooks on the state of the marine and coastal environment, including marine protected areas, and critical habitats such as coral reefs, seagrass and mangroves;

Decision CP.10/8. Area-based Planning Tools for Sustainable Blue Economy⁶

3. To urge Contracting Parties to establish a network of marine protected areas, and other effective conservation measures, such as, locally managed marine areas, community fisheries management areas, taking into account climate refugia for threatened habitats and species.

In addressing the COP decisions, the contracting parties to the Nairobi Convention supported the development of an MPA Outlook which reviews the commitment by governments to achieve 10% protection of marine and coastal areas through effectively and equitably managed MPAs and other effective area-based management measures (Aichi Target 11 and SDG 14). The Outlook considers the formulation of the CBD's post 2020 biodiversity framework, that proposes, among other goals a zero net biodiversity loss by 2030, as well as providing a baseline for the post 2020 framework⁷.

The WIO MPA Outlook identifies that the countries in the WIO region have established 143 Marine Protected Areas (or equivalent), covering a total of 555,436.68km². This represents 7% of the combined exclusive economic zone (table 1 below) and 17 percent of the coastline (table 2 below). By the end of 1970s, only 19 MPAs had been established in the WIO region with the number increasing dramatically over the past 20 years. The focus for conservation has also changed from conserving inshore fish stocks and associated habitats, as strictly small no-take zones, to much larger areas, with often diverse zoning schemes that permit multiple uses.

Recognizing the high connectivity between the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) and the areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ), parties to several Regional Seas Conventions including the Nairobi Convention and other bodies have been developing a role in managing the marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction (BBNJ). In 2018, the contracting parties to the Nairobi Convention requested the Secretariat in collaboration with partners, to prepare a report on the feasibility, options and scenarios for the establishment of marine protected areas in areas beyond national jurisdiction and to report thereon at the tenth meeting of the Contracting Parties (Decision CP.9/10.4). The new treaty on

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<https://www.nairobiconvention.org/CHM%20Documents/COP%20Decisions/UNEP-EAF-COP-9-5%20-%20Nairobi%20Convention%20COP9%20meeting%20-%20Report%20-%20Advance.pdf>

⁶https://www.nairobiconvention.org/clearinghouse/sites/default/files/Adopted%20Decisions%20for%20COP10_25_11_21_12.0_0pm_CLEAN.pdf#overlay-context=node/771

⁷ https://www.nairobiconvention.org/clearinghouse/sites/default/files/_MPA%20Outlook_July%202021.pdf

the conservation and sustainable use of the BBNJ provides further recognition and support for such efforts as it enables the establishment of area-based management tools (ABMTs) for the conservation and sustainable use of BBNJ, including marine protected areas (MPAs)^{8,9}.

*Table 1: Existing and proposed MPAs and protected proportions of EEZs in the WIO region.
©UNEP-Nairobi Convention and WIOMSA. 2021*

COUNTRY	EEZ (km ²)	No. of existing MPAs	MPA area (km ²) ¹²	% EEZ protected	No. of Proposed MPAs	Proposed MPA area (km ²)	Total potential % EEZ
COMOROS ¹	160 000 ^{2,3}	1	449	0.28	3	180.9	0.39
FRENCH TERRITORIES in the WIO	1 009 455 ^{2,4}	5	111 427	11.04	0	0	11.04
KENYA	142 000	6	941	0.67	3	TBD	TBD
MADAGASCAR ⁵	1 147 712 ³	22	14 451	1.26	1	4321	1.64
REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS	2 300 000 ^{4,6,7}	18	139	0.01	1	97	0.01
MOZAMBIQUE ¹	571 452	7	11 999	2.10	1	140.2	2.12
SEYCHELLES ¹⁵	1 336 559	16	353 663	26.40	TBD	50 000 ⁸	30.00
SOUTH AFRICA (mainland) ^{5,13}	1 072 716 ⁹	41	57 943	5.4	0	0	TBD
URT MAINLAND ¹	223 000 ¹⁰	18	2143	0.96	4	TBD	TBD
URT ZANZIBAR ¹	223 000 ¹⁰	9	2282	1.02	1	TBD	TBD
TOTALS ¹¹	7 962 894	143	555 437	7.0 (of total)	14	54 739	7.6

Table 2: WIO region coastline included in MPAs ©UNEP-Nairobi Convention and WIOMSA. 2021

COUNTRY	Coastline (km ²) ¹	No. of existing MPAs	No. of existing MPAs with coastline	MPA coastline (km ²) ¹	% coastline protected
COMOROS ²	469	1	1	46.8	9.97
FRENCH TERRITORIES in the WIO ^{2,3}	418	5	5	347.1	83.04
KENYA	1586	6	8	207.8	13.10
MADAGASCAR ^{3,4}	9935	22	10	820.5	8.26
MAURITIUS ⁵	496	18	11	133.0	26.82
MOZAMBIQUE ¹	6942	7	6	877.8	12.64
SEYCHELLES	747	16	13	186.4	24.95
SOUTH AFRICA (mainland) ^{3,6}	3751	41	26	1378.8	36.76
URT MAINLAND ¹	2515	18	7	225.0	8.95
URT ZANZIBAR ¹	945	9	5	497.2	50.99
TOTALS	27 804	143	92	4720.2	17.0 (of total)

Nature of MPAs

8

<https://www.iddri.org/en/publications-and-events/blog-post/ship-has-reached-shore-why-historic-agreement-protect-high-seas>

⁹ https://www.un.org/bbnj/sites/www.un.org.bbnj/files/draft_agreement_advanced_unedited_for_posting_v1.pdf

Formal proclamation of MPAs forms the primary means of marine resource protection across the region. The establishment of Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs), in some countries known as Collaborative Management Areas and Collaborative Fisheries Management Areas (CMAs and CFMAs in Tanzania), and Voluntary Managed Conservation Areas (VMCAs in Republic of Mauritius), is gaining traction across the region with about 300 of these having been established in the last 10 years. LMMAs hold considerable promise for the protection of coastal habitats and species. Management of LMMAs is essentially a task of the local communities in partnership with stakeholders such as non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and government departments. Other Effective Conservation Measures (OECMs), such as Fishery Reserves, also provide considerable protection to the entire marine ecosystem within their boundaries. Government-managed MPAs accounts for 86.7% of all sites in the region while privately managed, co-managed (communities and NGOs), and exclusively NGO managed site account for 3.5, 7.7 and 2.1% of MPAs, respectively. The change in approach from local community exclusion to involvement may be an inevitable response to the sheer magnitude of the increase in coastal populations in some countries, coupled with legislative developments making participation mandatory in public decision making and empowerment of communities, most markedly in Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique, Madagascar, and South Africa¹⁰.

Benefit Sharing

MPAs provide a wide range of goods and services, supported by the ecological processes existing in the area which provides the justification for and fulfilment of the protection objectives. From the maintenance of species of fishing interest to the maintenance of the connectivity between populations, there are many ecosystem services and benefits provided by healthy marine habitats. A properly working MPA is expected to assure the availability of locally caught sea products to supplement the nutritional needs of residents in the MPA-influenced areas thus guaranteeing food security and better economic status for the resource users. In addition to tangible benefits, MPAs provide non-market/ indirect benefits such as educational opportunities, aesthetic value, and non-commercial recreational activities, such as diving, snorkelling, and photography among others, for which users have expressed their willingness to pay (WTP) for enjoyment. This calls for the development of benefit-sharing frameworks embedded in management plans to ensure equitable resource distribution among the stakeholders¹¹. In 2016 at the Conference on MPAs¹², managers advised that revenue from MPA management (user fees, fines, taxes, etc.) should, to the maximum extent possible, be reinvested into MPA management activities to ensure near and longer-term financial sustainability of MPAs.

This sustainability can be strengthened by establishing payment for ecosystem services (PES) schemes between stakeholders, such as between protected area agencies, scientists and the private sector which can bridge research and monitoring gaps in a mutually beneficial way. Embracing PES schemes would ensure that beneficiaries of an ecosystem service compensate those who either provide or impact the provision of the ecosystem service thus generating a sustainable funding for the management, restoration, conservation, and sustainable use of ecosystems and environmental areas. The WIO region could borrow for the Caribbean islands where PES schemes have been identified as complementary

¹⁰ https://www.nairobiconvention.org/clearinghouse/sites/default/files/_MPA%20Outlook_July%202021.pdf

¹¹ <https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2021.613819>

¹²

[https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/13672OceanSanctuaryAlliance_scientists_consensus_statement_on_marine_protected_areas\(1\).pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/13672OceanSanctuaryAlliance_scientists_consensus_statement_on_marine_protected_areas(1).pdf)

income streams to scale up and finance MPAs thus promoting sustainable harvesting of resources within the protected area, and the creation of additional income sources for the communities and protected area agencies in the surrounding region¹³. PES schemes can be developed separately, or an element of PES can be incorporated in existing regulatory mechanisms (such as data collection initiatives) thus increasing private sector engagement and generation of more sustainable financing whilst spreading accountability¹⁴. In the WIO region, the Mikoko Pamoja project, a community-led mangrove conservation and restoration project based in southern Kenya adjacent to the Diani–Chale Marine National Park and Reserve, provides a working example of a PES scheme which can be expanded and adopted in MPAs. Mikoko Pamoja, the world's first blue carbon project, aims to provide long-term incentives for mangrove protection and restoration through community involvement and benefit. The project which was initiated in 2012 is designed to earn the community revenue until 2032. In 2021 the project earned the community about USD 22,104.08 which was used for community development¹⁵.

National and regional commitments

At global, regional, and national levels, stakeholders have signed agreements/commitments to promote ecosystem protection and conservation. At the UN Biodiversity Conference CBD-COP15, countries agreed on the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework which includes four goals to be achieved by 2050 and 23 targets to be achieved by 2030. Target 3 seeks to ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30% of terrestrial, inland water, and of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected, and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs). The parties agreed to cooperate at the transboundary, regional and international levels in implementing the Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework. This will strengthen countries' commitment to the establishment of MPAs to enhance biodiversity conservation.

In Africa, countries aspire for a prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development and backed by environmentally sustainable climate and resilient economies and communities (Agenda 2063 Inspiration 1, Goal 7). In addition, the 2050 Africa's Integrated Maritime (AIM) Strategy, seeks to promote environmental and biodiversity monitoring to ensure the sustainable use, conservation, and regeneration of maritime resources; promote the economic, social and environmental importance of the sea and inland waterways and establish a set of indicators to evaluate the sustainable performance of the activities and their monitoring. The regional economic communities (RECs) which are the implementing arms of the AU are working with countries in biodiversity conservation and monitoring initiatives. For example, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) had developed a Regional Biodiversity Strategy, an action plan, and guidelines to foster cooperation on environmental management, including biodiversity, which is deemed a major determinant of the growth and development of the SADC region and impacts on the lives of its citizens¹⁶.

In the WIO region, the contracting parties to the Nairobi Convention have been urged to establish a network of marine protected areas, and other effective conservation measures, such as, locally managed

¹³ <https://www.dcbd.nl/sites/default/files/documents/CARIPES%20RM4.pdf>

¹⁴ <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/faf.12095>

¹⁵ <https://www.planvivo.org/mikoko-pamoja>

¹⁶ <https://www.sadc.int/pillars/biodiversity>

marine areas, community fisheries management areas, considering climate refugia for threatened habitats and species (Decision CP.10/8.3).

At the sub regional level, countries, civil society and the private sector have established the Northern Mozambique Channel initiative to deliver a sustainable blue economy that preserves and builds its wealth across the natural, social, and economic capitals, within the central vision that by 2050, the people, countries and economies of the Northern Mozambique Channel prosper in a sustainable future founded on the natural and cultural assets, and diversity of the region.

Bilaterally, joint management areas have been established through agreements such as the Niassa-Selous Transfrontier Conservation Area between Mozambique and Tanzania, the joint management area between Mauritius and Seychelles and the Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation and Resource Area between South Africa and Mozambique. There is also a proposed transboundary marine conservation area between Kenya and Tanzania. These transboundary conservation areas initiatives should be encouraged as they can improve regional collaboration to achieve shared biodiversity, livelihoods, and economic objectives¹⁷.

Regional Cooperation/ Collaboration

The Nairobi Convention provides a platform for governments, civil society, and the private sector to work together for the sustainable management and use of the marine and coastal environment. It has provided MPA practitioners including managers, wardens, rangers, community members and other stakeholders with a platform for knowledge and experience sharing. In 2000, a Group of Experts on Marine Protected Areas in Eastern Africa (GEMPA-EA) was established, to provide a forum for individual experts, practitioners and representatives of regional and international organizations dealing with MPAs in the region, to work towards improving the management of MPAs. The expert group provides a framework which can facilitate the implementation of activities ranging from technical and institutional capacity building to assisting countries to meet their obligations under the relevant global and regional conventions and initiatives. In 2021, the MPA practitioners collaborated in the development of the WIO MPA Outlook which is the best form of experience sharing and documenting best practices in MPA management across the WIO.

Under the aegis of the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA), the Western Indian Ocean Marine Protected Areas Management Network (WIOMPAN) network has been established¹⁸ to facilitate exchanges between WIO MPA practitioners to deal with common issues in different local contexts including government, communities (LMMAs) and privately managed MPAs.

The Nairobi Convention Secretariat, the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management (SwAM) and WIOMSA have developed a seminar series to introduce key aspects of adaptive management of MPAs and approaches to solving key challenges in the WIO region following recommendations from the MPA Outlook. The series provides a platform for participants to discuss the main challenges and possible solutions around MPAs management.

Key Actions for Effective management

¹⁷ <https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/speech/getting-protected-areas-right>

¹⁸ <https://wiomsa.org/wiompan/>

As the proclamation of MPAs in the region increases, interventions should be initiated for their effective management informed by scientific knowledge to realise the management targets. MPA managers have a responsibility to continuous document assessment and management actions against a suite of clear objectives and goals to understand MPA management effectiveness. Assessments of the MPA management effectiveness in the WIO region are limited and have been focusing on local scale studies. In 2004, Wells assessed management effectiveness in Kenya, Tanzania and Seychelles and concluded that major efforts are needed to ensure that monitoring and research are designed and implemented to provide information for management and to involve MPA managers and stakeholders¹⁹. In 2018, experts assessed the management effectiveness of over 101 MPAs in WIO countries (except Somalia) using the management effectiveness tracking (METT) tool. The survey found that most MPAs in the region had established institutional and legislative frameworks, but several issues needed to be addressed, such as weak boundary integrity, inadequate enforcement systems, outdated management plans, unsustainable financing mechanisms and low stakeholder awareness. Addressing these issues is crucial for improving the effectiveness of MPAs and realizing their full potential.

Across the region, climate change, specifically elevated seawater temperatures, ocean acidification, storm surges and sedimentation, were identified as the major threats to MPAs. In addition, anthropogenic pressures including unsustainable resource use by local communities threatening biodiversity, and habitat functionality within MPAs have been identified as critical threats to MPAs.

Conclusion

Effective management of MPAs in the region will require establishing secure sustainable financing to facilitate the acquisition of skilled and motivated personnel, adequate equipment, and infrastructure maintenance. This will strengthen law enforcement and compliance which is urgently needed to realise boundary integrity of the MPAs and address illegal activities within MPAs. This will reduce overexploitation and unsustainable resource utilization thus increasing the benefits from the MPAs. Expanding the conservation toolbox to include other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) would provide a wider range of mechanisms for achieving marine conservation goals, including the global 30 by 30 target. OECMs acknowledge the contribution of local communities in protecting sacred sites, culturally important areas, and biodiversity elements without necessarily involving the formal regional or national government processes required for protected areas, thus have the potential to complement protected areas around the world.

MPA practitioners should focus on developing and implementing management plans which are often lacking in many MPAs for the conservation objectives to be achieved. Annual plans of operation need to be developed and linked to the management plans and strategic plans to ensure that identified actions are implemented.

Education and awareness programmes are essential for creating and disseminating information among stakeholders on MPA benefits, boundaries and regulations pertaining to access and resource use. This would promote stewardship and co-management of MPA with the local stakeholders.

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<https://www.wiomsa.org/publications/assessment-of-management-effectiveness-in-selected-marine-protected-areas-in-the-western-indian-ocean/>

Stakeholders need to define specific forms of collaboration at local and national levels to strengthen shared learning.

Monitoring and evaluation programmes are essential as a means of assessing progress towards achieving the MPA goals and objectives. The necessary methodology for monitoring the biophysical parameters should be developed and equipment procured²⁰.

²⁰ <https://www.nairobiconvention.org/clearinghouse/node/182>

**Regional Ocean Governance Strategy (ROGS):
A Participatory and Multi-Stakeholder Process
Technical Dialogue among key stakeholders and the ROGS Task Force on:
“Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)”**

Co-organized by the Nairobi Convention Secretariat, WIOMSA, IUCN, and MIHARI,
with the ROGS Task Force and Support Team

9th August 2023

14:00 - 16:30 EAT

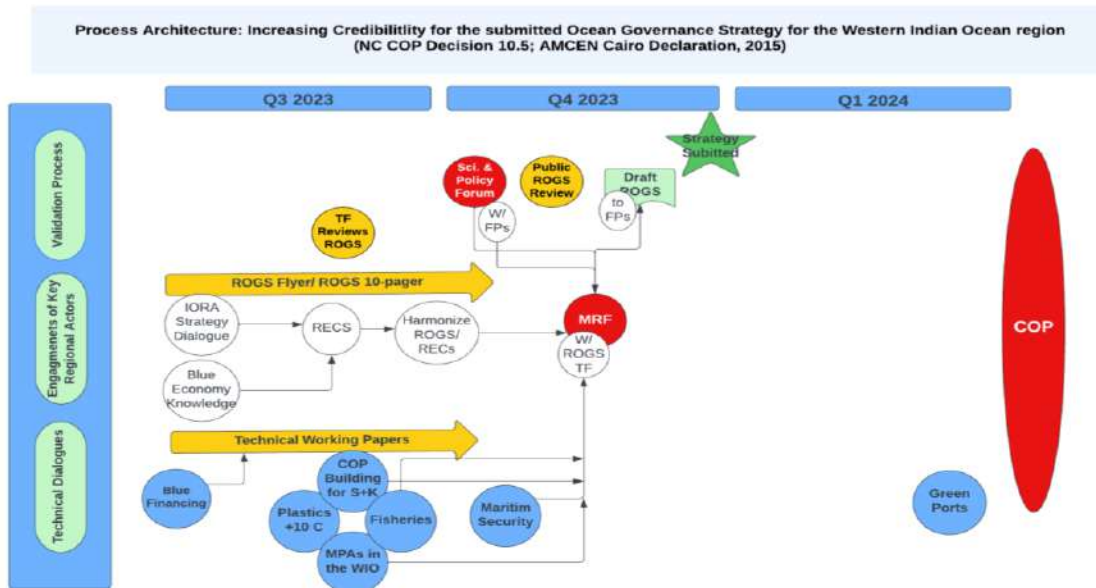


Welcome by Dr. Timothy Andrew, NC

Welcome by Ms. Mai ElAshmawy, CLI



ROGS Process Architecture May 2023 - March 2024



Today's Goals

Concrete Goals

- **Increase shared understanding** regarding marine protected areas (MPAs) **Discuss and generate inputs for the ROGS** regarding MPAs

Process Goals

- **Understand how this Technical Dialogue fits** into the participatory ROGS development process



Experts Input by Dr. Arthur Tuda, WIOMSA (10 min)

Experts Input by Mr. Peter Manyara, IUCN (10 min)

Experts Input by Mr. Bema Hafaly, MIHARI (10 min)



**Regional Ocean Governance Strategy (ROGS):
A Participatory and Multi-Stakeholder Process**

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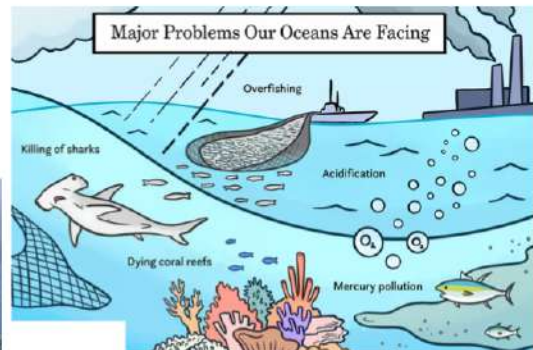
Co-organized by the Nairobi Convention Secretariat, WIOMSA, IUCN, and MIHARI,
with the ROGS Task Force and Support Team

Arthur Tuda
www.wiomsa.org



WIO - Conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity

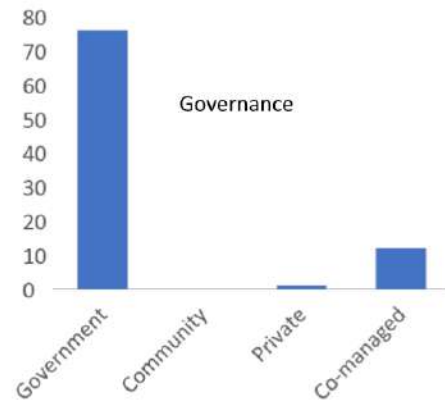
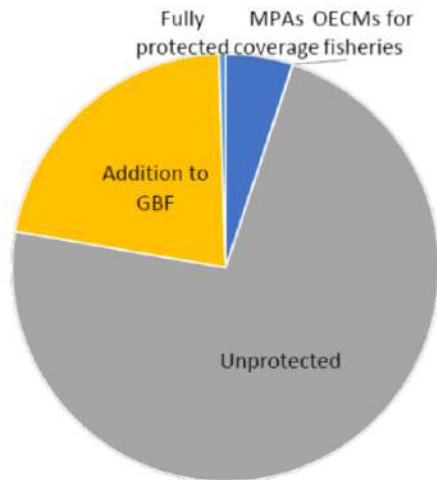
- Healthy marine ecosystems provide benefits for human wellbeing.



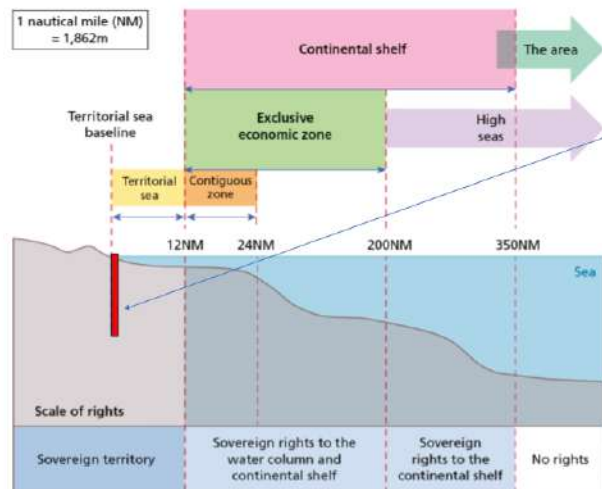
National and international commitments

- WIO countries are committed to protecting the marine environment under the:
 - National Biodiversity Frameworks - designated features in marine ecosystems to be in favorable conditions
 - Nairobi Convention – various COP Decisions
 - United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity framework 2023, which includes protecting 30% of oceans by 2030.

WIO - marine Area-Based Management



Location of MPAs and OECMS



MPAs and LMMA are mainly coastal

Small in Size

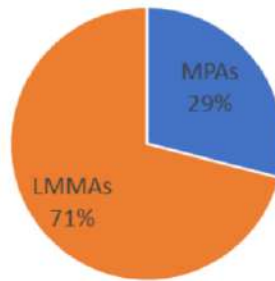
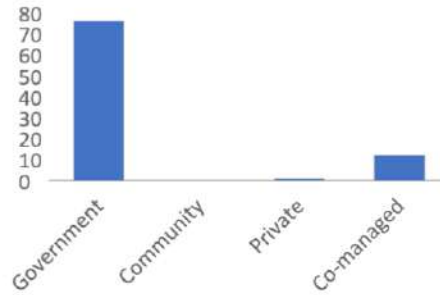
Protect coastal habitats

Source: Lallier et al. (2014) 'Access to and use of marine genetic resources: understanding the legal framework', *Natural Product Reports*, Vol. 31, No. 5.

Figure 1 UNCLOS zones of maritime jurisdiction

Governance of MPAs and OECMs

- 143 MPAs- most protected areas governed by government
- > 400 LMMAs in the WIO managed by local communities for fisheries



WIO MPA network – other designations

- Man and Biosphere Reserves
- Ramsar Site
- Sites of special Scientific interest
- Marine Mammal Sanctuaries
- Marine Conservation Zone – migratory corridors



Legislative framework

- The most relevant pieces of legislation for MPAs are the National Wildlife, Fisheries and Marine Living Resources Acts
- Site designation - differs depending on the supporting legislation
- Zonation – No-take and multiple use Zones
- Most have not been updated
- Management plans linked to legislation e.g. Kenya and South Africa

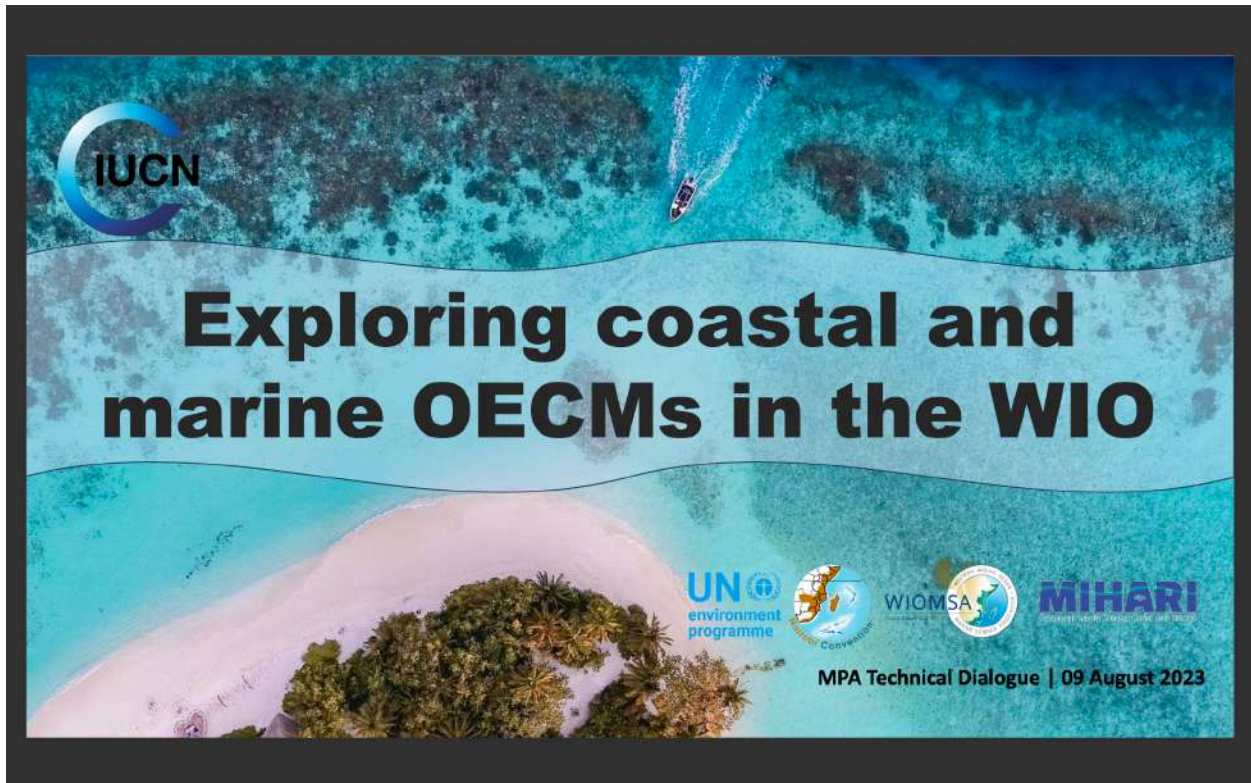


Management and Governance Shortfalls

- The Nairobi Convention/WIOMSA 2019 assessment found WIO marine conservation did not meet the elements of Aichi Target
- Apart from coral reefs, mangroves and seagrass bed many species and habitats within an MPA are not directly protected.
- Evidence indicates stakeholder engagement is a significant factor in success but remains a challenge in many MPAs
- Climate change is not directly considered in the design and management of the WIO MPA network but will affect its future effectiveness
- Legislation – require whole-site approach to protection that protects wider ecosystems, enables nature restoration, and allows for safe migration of mobile species
- There is significant time lag between designation and implementation of management measures

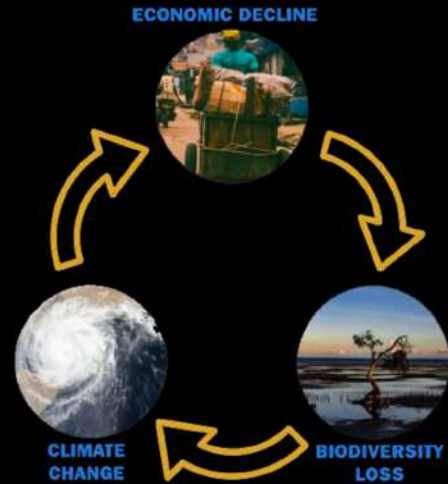


Experts Input by **Mr. Peter Manyara, IUCN** (10 min)





Triple Planetary Crises



2022 UN BIODIVERSITY CONFERENCE

COP 15 - CP/MOP 10 - NP/MOP 4

Ecological Civilization-Building a Shared Future for All Life on Earth

KUNMING – MONTRÉAL



GBF: Target 3



...by 2030 at least 30 per cent of ... **marine and coastal areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed**

through **ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems** of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs), recognizing **indigenous and traditional territories**, any **use, is consistent with conservation outcomes**, respecting **the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities**

Page 5 of 20

High seas Treaty

Adopted:

June 19, 2023

Next: Ratification by governments



NC COP10

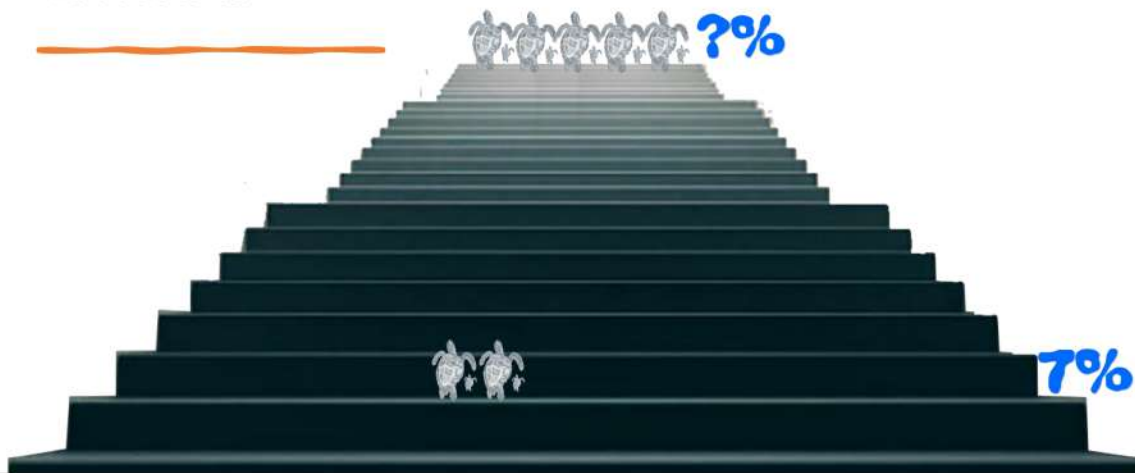


Urged Contracting Parties to establish a network of marine protected areas,

and

other effective conservation measures (OECMs)

WIO MPAs/ LMMAs



The Seascape approach!

A seascape is a way of thinking about how to take care of the ocean — a blueprint of sorts for how a given area of ocean can be used sustainably.

Conservation International



Page 3 of 20

What of legal recognition?



- Constraints of national legal and regulatory frameworks
- Recognition of traditional value-systems and conservation practices
- Distribution of financial and technical resources



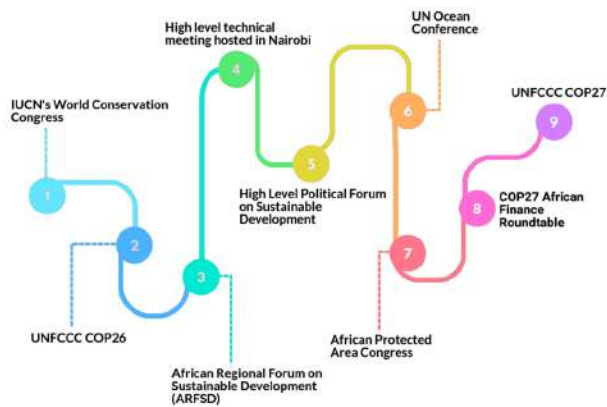
Great Blue Wall



[Aims to establish a Connected Network of Regenerative Seascapes By 2030]



Some milestones



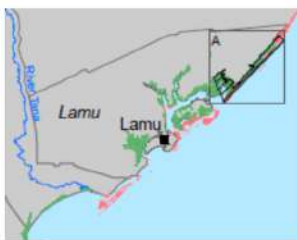
+++

- CBD COP15 & IMPAC5
- AU Head of State Summit 2023
- G20 – India
- Niamey Declaration (ADFSD 2023)
- Moroni Summit

Next...

- Africa Climate Summit

The Seascape approach?







Site-level tool for identifying other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs)

Harry D. Jonas, Kathy MacKinnon, Daniel Marnewick and Pete Wood

First edition



IUCN OECMA Technical Report Series No. 4



Screening assessment

CRITERION 1: **The site is not a protected area (PA)**

CRITERION 2: **There is a reasonable likelihood that the site supports important biodiversity values**

Full assessment

CRITERION 3: **The site is a geographically defined area**

CRITERION 4: **The site is confirmed to support important biodiversity values**

CRITERION 5: **Institutions or mechanisms exist to govern and manage the site**

CRITERION 6: **Governance and management of the site achieve or are expected to achieve the in-situ conservation of important biodiversity values**

CRITERION 7: **In-situ conservation of important biodiversity values is expected to be for the long term**

CRITERION 8: **Governance and management arrangements address equity considerations**

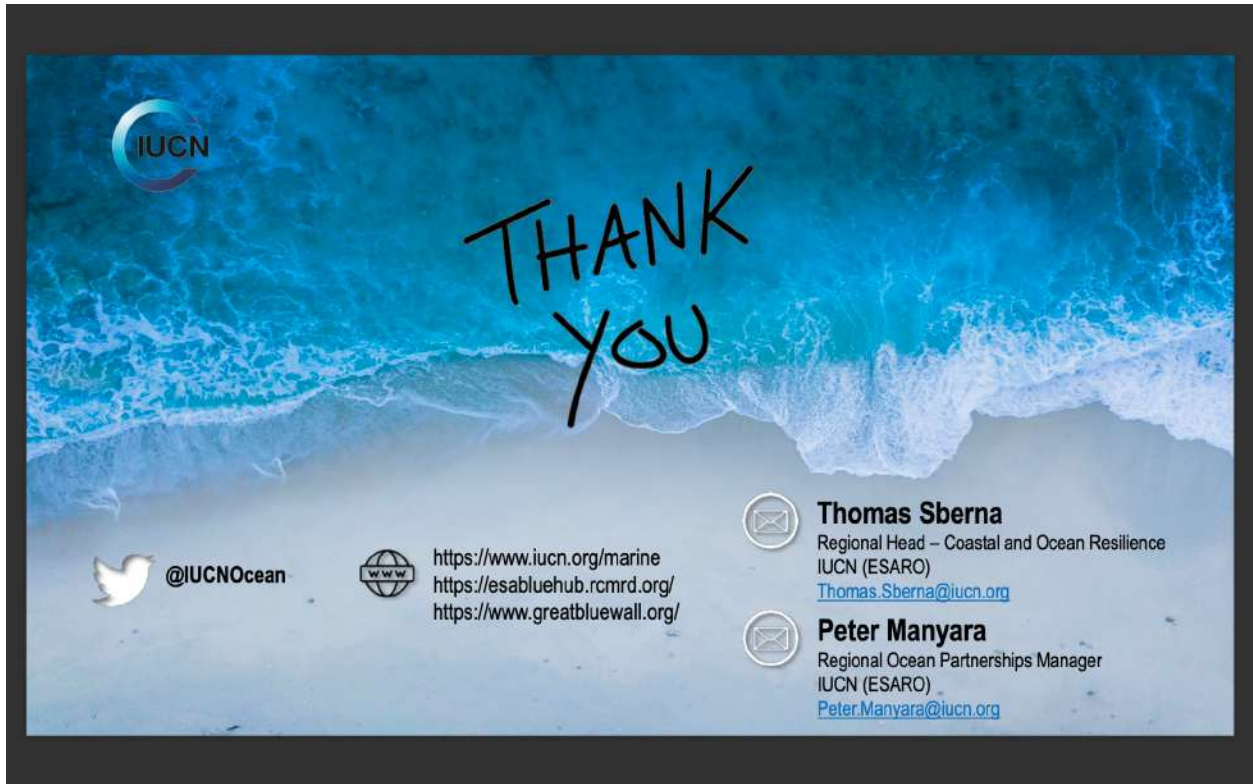


Tools, resources and platforms



Key donors and partners





Experts Input by Mr. Bema Hafaly, MIHARI (10 min)





MIHARI

Locally-Managed Marine Area- Madagascar Network

MPA Technical Dialogue

MIHARI Network, Bemahafaly RANDRIAMANANTSOA, LMMA Expert

09 August 2023

www.mihari-network.org | Facebook | @mihari | @mihari

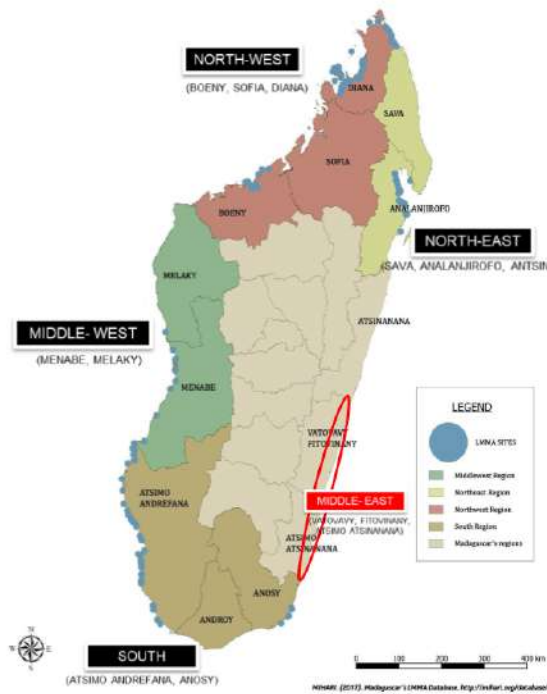


Locally Managed Marine Areas in Madagascar

“LMMA is an area of nearshore waters and its associated coastal and marine resources that is largely or wholly managed at a local level by the coastal communities, land-owning groups, partner organizations, and/or collaborative government representatives who reside or are based in the immediate area.”

MIHARI

www.mihari-network.org | Facebook | @mihari | @mihari



Madagascar's Locally Managed Marine Areas

Background

- Covering 17,000 km² of Madagascar's continental shelf
- Madagascar's Exclusive Economic Zone covers 1,140,000 km²
- 5,600 km of coastline
- 15 coastal regions of Madagascar
- Madagascar's Exclusive Economic Zone covers 1,140,000 km²
- Surface area of mangroves: 390,853 ha
- Site suitable for marine aquaculture : 50,000 ha
- small-scale fishers : 500,000
- 2003 : Promotion of the LMMA concept in Madagascar
- 2006 : 1st LMMA site (South-West)
- 2012 : Genesis of the MIHARI network with 18 LMMA
- 2019 : More than 200 LMMA sites in 14/15 coastal regions of Madagascar
- 250 + LMMA sites in 14 of the 15 existing coastal regions

Types of LMMA governance and related legal framework

- Sites managed by a local communities or local community association only through the social convention or local regulation "DINA" and/or the law of GELOSE (Management Transfer of Natural Resources and Fisheries Resources)
- Sites co-managed between local communities and NGO promoters by Protected Areas Code (COAP) : Marines Protected Area or by a state institution but with strong involvement of local communities (Madagascar National Parks)





Challenges facing LMMAs

- Conflict in resource use and allocation
- Lack of a legal framework to secure and recognize rights
- Lack of product valuation, limited access to markets
- Harmful practices linked to poverty
- Isolation and located in remote areas



MIHARI www.mihari-act.org [Facebook](https://www.facebook.com/mihariact)
 @mihariact [Instagram](https://www.instagram.com/mihariact) [YouTube](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC...) [LinkedIn](https://www.linkedin.com/company/mihari-act)

The rise of MIHARI's to help address challenges

- Advocacy for small-scale fishers' rights
- Capacity **building** for LMMA leaders
- Peer to peer **learning** exchanges
- A focus on human **rights**



MIHARI
Mihariha for the sea & sustainable way of living



MIHARI's impact

- 1000+ LMMA leaders and changemakers
- A joint **voice** and **partner** to the government
- **Recognition** of small-scale fishers' contribution in Madagascar's fisheries governance
- Improved **exchange** and **information** access within LMMA Managers
- Replication of **best practices** between LMMA sites
- **Changing** fishermen's behavior for good governance of marine areas and sustainable management of marine and coastal resources



MIHARI
Mihariha for the sea & sustainable way of living



Opportunities

- Formalization and implementation of dina in natural resource management
- Regulation of fishing gear
- Creation of an exclusive fishing zone for small-scale fishers on the coastal band



MIHARI
 Réseau Malgache de la Recherche et de l'Action en Milieu Marin
 www.mihari-network.org | @miharinetwork | Réseau MIHARI

MIHARI

Mitantana HArena and Ranomasina avy eny Ifotony



Thank you !

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www.mihari-network.org | [/miharinetwork](https://www.facebook.com/miharinetwork)
 @Immamada | Réseau MIHARI

Questions & Answers



Breakout Rooms Discussions

1: How to ensure **regional-level institutional arrangements** to help ensure the sustainability of MPAs and OECMs? (e.g. effectiveness of MPAs, management arrangements, legal framework)

2: How to ensure **regional-level financing** to help ensure the sustainability of MPAs and OECMs?
(e.g. ecosystem service payments; costs of enforcement; compensation for fishers not fishing)

3: What **priority actions** are required for OECMs to be recognized and supported by policy instruments?



GROUP 1

Members: Kieran, Tim, Thomas, Christine,
Per Berggren.....,,

1: How to ensure **regional-level institutional arrangements** to help ensure the sustainability of MPAs and OECMs? (e.g. effectiveness of MPAs, management arrangements, legal framework)

- SPAW (species, protected areas and wildlife) Protocol - updating the list of species; step towards regional level institutional arrangement around protection of species and areas; includes sharks and rays and species not included before. Including protection of migratory species.....
- World Conservation Monitoring Centre: a source of global and regional information
- REgional Resource Hub and Blue Planet Hub (co-ordinated by IUCN; RCMD)
- IOC UNESCO
- Discussion points: how to co-ordinate the various initiatives; possibly a need for a paper at the October Science to Policy conference; no platform existing for



GROUP 1

2: How to ensure **regional-level financing** to help ensure the sustainability of MPAs and OECMs? (e.g. ecosystem service payments; costs of enforcement; compensation for fishers not fishing)

- GEF - High Seas as part of BBNJ implementation.....
- Resource Hub trying to identify the finance gap.....
- CBD financing mechanism?
- Payment for ecosystem services - blue carbon
- Financing gaps: (i) capital investment for expansion; (ii) gap for operation of existing MPAs
- Are there examples from the terrestrial realm that can be applied in marine context (eg. IUCN - sustainable finance group - landscapes and seascapes)
- Corporate social responsibility - in all areas of Blue Economy??



GROUP 2

Members:,,

1: How to ensure regional-level institutional arrangements to help ensure the sustainability of MPAs and OECMs? (e.g. effectiveness of MPAs, management arrangements, legal framework)

- Facilitating active involvement of tourism/private sectors for MPAs/OECMs management
- Supporting regional networks (formal/informal) of practitioners (e.g. WIOMPAN) peer learning, best practices case studies, facilitate trainings
- Analysis of potential future OECMs (e.g. LMMAs) on what's working and not
- MPA management authorities should publish their management effectiveness results regularly (e.g. METT, IMET, etc.)
- Regional indep. monitoring committees to analyse which legal frameworks function well and tracking progress (e.g. annually) on GBF implementation



GROUP 2

2: How to ensure regional-level financing to help ensure the sustainability of MPAs and OECMs? (e.g. ecosystem service payments; costs of enforcement; compensation for fishers not fishing)

- Tourism and MPA fees revenues should be invested back into MPAs management
- Compensations for fishers won't really work in many WIO contexts where sometimes few alternatives to fishing exist and compensations would be too expensive
- Greater prioritisation, coordination and info sharing at both regional and national level to limit confusion and overlap/duplications into conservation efforts
- The MPA and OECM managers should form regional consortia to secure funding opportunities.
- Clear communication on need for/use of Marine Conservation towards non-conservation sectors



GROUP 2

3: What **priority actions** are required for OECMs to be recognized and supported by policy instruments?

- National processes that are accessible for coastal communities and streamlined so that National management bodies/ministries recognise and facilitate OECM management
- Building capacity for government staff to facilitate official recognition of and assess management effectiveness of OECMs
- Clear understanding of what OECM/LMMAs actually are - are they represented in spatial planning processes for example? They are not necessarily no-take areas.



GROUP 3

Members: Peter, Frida, Yankela, Linus, Abel, Narriman, John, Agnes, Mbulelo

1: How to ensure **regional-level institutional arrangements** to help ensure the sustainability of MPAs and OECMs? (e.g. effectiveness of MPAs, management arrangements, legal framework)

- There is need for an overarching regional legal framework on MPAs agreed upon by countries.
- Revision of the PA protocol is a first step. It is being aligned to current standards and commitments
- Support to development of national legal framework to support OECM development
- Countries are already engaging in advancing transboundary PAs e.g. Kenya/Tanzania
- Sustainability requires additional support mechanisms beyond Pa agency capacities. There is need for broader support from partners to ensure management effectiveness of PA and conserved areas.



GROUP 3

2: How to ensure **regional-level financing** to help ensure the sustainability of MPAs and OECMs? (e.g. ecosystem service payments; costs of enforcement; compensation for fishers not fishing)

- More collaboration between governments, private sector and conservation actors is necessary to complement government-funded MPAs
- There is need to undertake adequate analysis on the risk presented by external funding to protected areas to ensure achievement of government and PA objectives
- Learn from ongoing in-country sustainable financing mechanisms for PA management e.g. South Africa
- Prepare and submit an integrated WIO integrated strategic ocean governance programme to the GEF/GCF, and other development partners



GROUP 3

3: What **priority actions** are required for OECMs to be recognized and supported by policy instruments?

- Align more to the provisions of existing legal and policy frameworks to the extent possible, as they have varied provisions some of which may be stronger in some countries than others
- Utilise the MSP mechanism when delineating OECMs in order to ensure consensus around trade-offs that are agreeable by varied actors
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GROUP 4

Members: Sue, Jared, Pacifica, Baraka,
Mulusa, Bemahafaly,...Michael, Melissa.,
Yvonne,,

1: How to ensure **regional-level institutional arrangements** to help ensure the sustainability of MPAs and OECMs? (e.g. effectiveness of MPAs, management arrangements, legal framework)

- **What currently exists?**

Some examples: Nairobi Convention (Regional Seas), WIOMSA (scientific advice and training), WIOMPAN (networking, sharing experiences), IUCN-BIOPAMA project (data centre), MPAs Regional Outlook (tracking progress and identifying gaps)

What is needed?

- Better coordination of existing initiatives to avoid duplication
- Sharing of experiences and knowledge
- Identification and replication of best practices



GROUP 4

2: How to ensure **regional-level financing** to help ensure the sustainability of MPAs and OECMs? (e.g. ecosystem service payments; costs of enforcement; compensation for fishers not fishing)

- Individual MPAs are lacking financing-leverage financing through regional initiatives e.g innovative financing models e.g Blue Bonds-Seychelles at regional level
- Explore opportunities for private sector engagement for possible investments
- Through the NC COP encourage Contracting Parties to retain more money collected from MPA fees for management-use examples from the region
- RECs can mobilize resources which can be disbursed for country-level MPA management
- Joint resource mobilization by countries for transboundary MPAs
- Explore carbon-financing financing approaches, PES mechanisms
- Regional study on advantages and disadvantages for compensation for fishers not fishing (if it exists) with examples from other regions



GROUP 4

3: What **priority actions** are required for OECMs to be recognized and supported by policy instruments?

- NC Countries consider adopting the IUCN assessment tool for OECMs
- Create stakeholder awareness on IUCN assessment tool (e.g WIOMSA)
- Present IUCN assessment tool at 2023 Science to Policy Workshop with a recommendation to be adopted at the next COP
- Harmonize OECM approaches of BINGOs in the WIO-IUCN tool could offer guidance
- Explore how national legislation can support OECMs through NC



Gratitude & Closing

