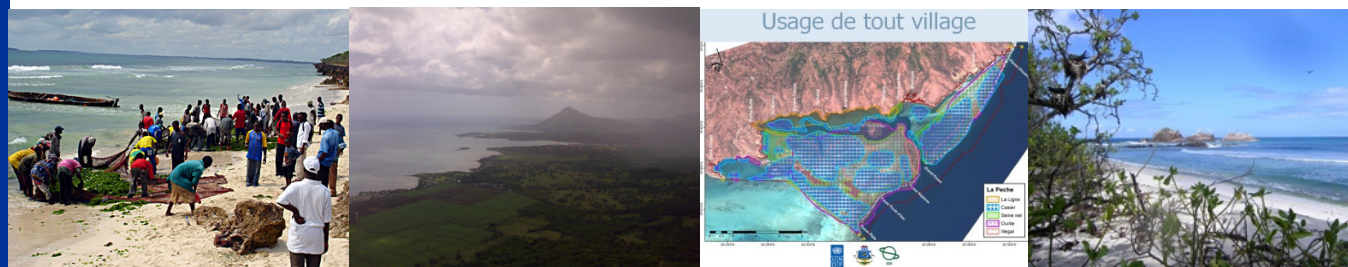




Fabiana Issler –  
UNDP/GEF  
Regional Technical  
Advisor – Africa  
Biodiversity

# Examples of UNDP's work in Conservation, Water Management and Climate Change Adaptation

## Relevance in the Western Indian Ocean



# UNDP's Strategy

## VISION:

**Fostering Sustainable Human Development in a changing climate**

## STRATEGY:

Develop the capacity of countries to prepare, finance, implement and report on low carbon & climate resilient development strategies.

## KEY SERVICES

### Mainstreaming / Policy Frameworks:

Assist countries to develop low carbon & climate resilient strategies including strategies to maintain economic growth and resilience

### Environmental Finance:

Identify, access and combine sources of *environmental finance* to attract and drive much larger private sector investment flows towards low carbon, climate resilient and ecosystem friendly development

## UNDP's Biodiversity Objective:

to assist developing countries and countries in transition to develop their own capacity to manage biodiversity so as to sustain the delivery of the ecosystem goods and services on which human development depends

# UNDP's Biodiversity Programme



**Biodiversity**  
DELIVERING RESULTS

## Objective:

to assist developing countries and countries in transition to develop their own capacity to manage biodiversity so as to sustain the delivery of the ecosystem goods and services on which human development depends

PROTECTED  
AREAS

MAINSTREAMING

+ ECOSYSTEM-BASED ADAPTATION

+ECOSYSTEM APPROACH TO WATER MGT

## The Western Indian Ocean Region

Where are we “making it happen”?

What are the results and perspectives thus far?

How can we strengthen an existing sustainable **Alliance?**

## The Western Indian Ocean Region

### This presentation:

- 1** How UNDP assists countries develop capacity and key results of its several programmes
- 2** The ASCLME: An example of sustained partnership building centered around common goals and the formation of an **Alliance**

# The Western Indian Ocean Region

**1**

How UNDP assists countries “make it happen” – i.e. developing capacity:

## Combining and sequencing funds

E.g. UNDP’s own funds, GEF-biodiversity, GEF-International Waters, GEF land-deg, climate funding, including adaptation, carbon... then leveraging *significant* amounts of government and private sector finance and forming partnerships



**Biodiversity**



**International Waters**



**Climate change adaptation**

## A Key International Waters' Regional Intervention

**\$12.2 M** in GEF  
**\$21 M** in co-funding



### ASCLME - Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystems Project (2007-2013)

- Gather new and important information about ocean currents and how they interact with and influence the climate, biodiversity and economies of the western Indian Ocean region
- Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA)
- Strategic Action Programme (SAP)
- Strengthen scientific and management expertise, with a view to introducing an ecosystem approach to managing the living marine resources of the western Indian Ocean region

Developed of an **Alliance** for effective management and governance of the WIO LME



[www.asclme.org](http://www.asclme.org)

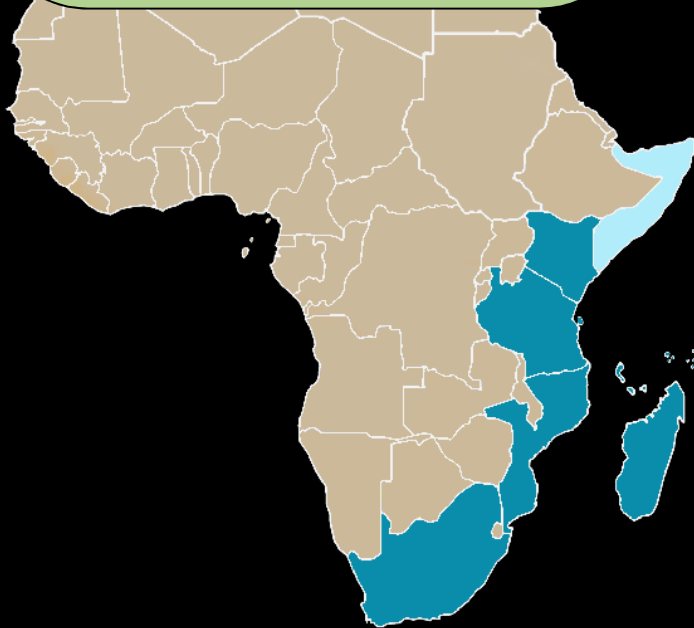
**Catch of the Day:**

*An estimated 56 million people who live on the coast in the western Indian Ocean region depend for their survival on what they can harvest from the sea.*



# Seychelles: Biodiversity Programme

**\$7.7 M in GEF**  
**\$16.9 M in co-funding**



- Mainstreaming BD into Tourism & Fisheries (2008-2014)
- Control Measures for Invasive Alien Species (2008-2014)
- Pipeline Project: Strengthen PA System through NGO management modalities (2011-2014)
- Possible new intervention: Conservation Finance?

Development of a **strategic agenda** for conserving, safeguarding and sustainably using biodiversity in Seychelles

# Seychelles



[www.pcusey.sc](http://www.pcusey.sc)  
[www.env.gov.sc/bdmainstream](http://www.env.gov.sc/bdmainstream)  
<http://un.intnet.mu>


**Island naiveté: White tern (*Gygis alba*) nesting on a branch on Cousin Island**

# Mauritius: BD & CC Adaptation Programme

**\$5.0 M in GEF BD**  
**\$14 M in co-funding**  
**\$11 M in *new* adaptation finance**

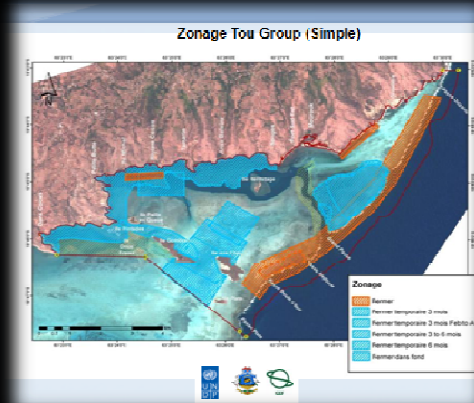


- Establishment of SEMPA on Rodrigues Is. & of a national MPA programme for the Republic of Mauritius (2004-2013)
- PAN Project (2011-2015): 7,904 ha of forests protected, of which 1,258 ha are coastal

- Japan-Africa Adaptation Programme: Country Project Mauritius (2009-2011) 
- New Adaptation Fund Project: Adapting Coastal Zone Management to Address the Impacts of Climate Change (2011-2015)

Development of a **strategic agenda** for conserving and sustainably managing forests, coastal and marine areas in Mauritius now – and in the face of climate change

# Rodrigues, Mauritius Republic



[www.sempa-rodriques.com](http://www.sempa-rodriques.com)  
<http://un.intnet.mu>



**Zoning for the establishment of SEMPA or “South East Marine Protected Area”**

# Mauritius

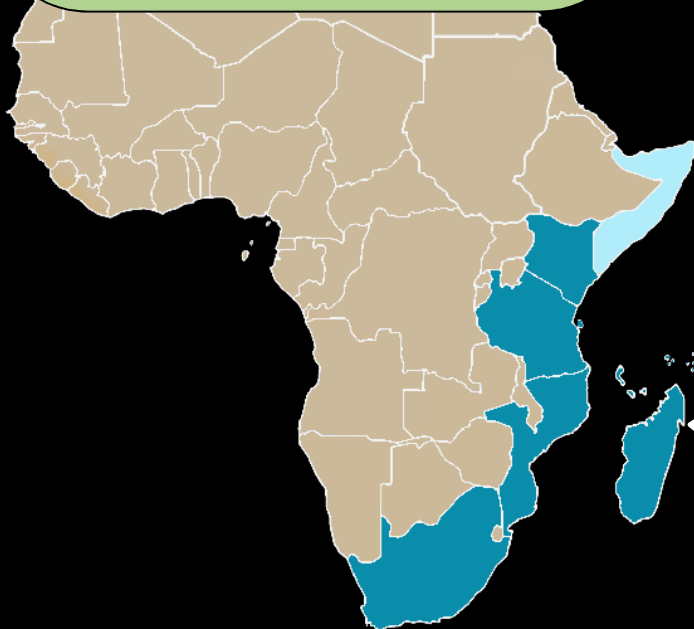


<http://un.intnet.mu>

**Protected area priority setting exercise for Mauritius Island in connection with the establishing the “PAN” –the *Protected Area Network*, which will also includes private lands**

# Madagascar: A priority country

**\$10.5 M in GEF**  
**\$21.4 M in co-funding**



## Environment Programme #3 (since 2004):

- UNDP/GEF “EP3” project (2005-2012): conservation compatible land uses based on community sustainable natural resource use in the Protected Area Support Zones (PASZ) – WB/GEF “EP3” project protects core PAs
- 3 (out of 4) pilot sites are coastal: Sahamalaza; Lokobe/Nosy Tanikely; Toliara Nosy-Ve (core PAs = 116,465 ha) + Mikea Forests (184,630 ha)

## Managed Resources Protected Areas MRPAs (2011-2015)

- Add five MRPAs with 1.5 million ha to the national PA register and facilitate a further 1.2 million ha through partner interventions.

Established working models of sustainable NRM in PASZ + Will consolidate “new” models for sustainable use category PAs



[www.snu.mg/pnud/](http://www.snu.mg/pnud/)

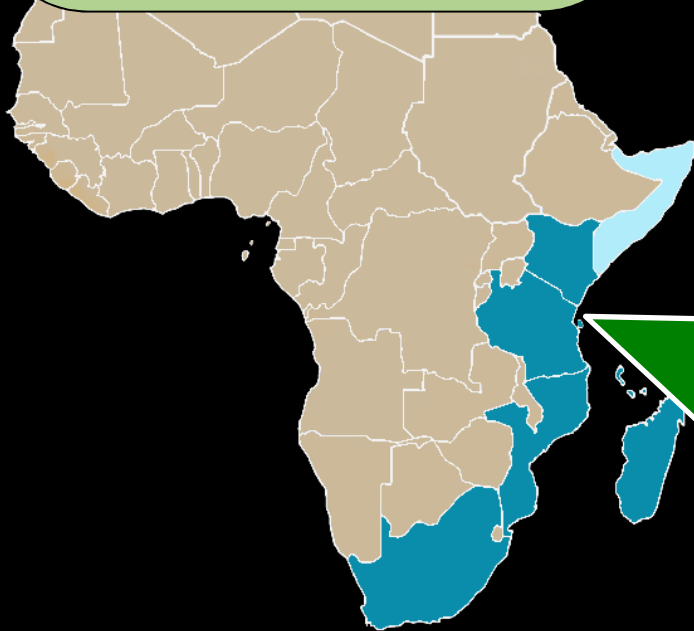
**Two key lessons on PA management sustainability from EP3: ensure...**

- **Improved households revenue to local community**
- **Functional mechanisms for communication, multi-stakeholder consultation and NRM conflict management**



# Coastal Forests of Kenya and Tanzania

**\$4.3 M in GEF**  
**\$9.3 M in co-funding**



## Tanzania Coastal Forests (2010-2014):

- 1.3 million hectares of coastal forests and coastal woodlands and mangrove forests under improved management by responsible government institutions (monitoring and enforcement and improved revenue generation schemes).
- Focus on Zanzibar sites, plus Matumbi, Kilwa and Lindi landscapes
- Partnerships involving national and local government, WWF and UNDP

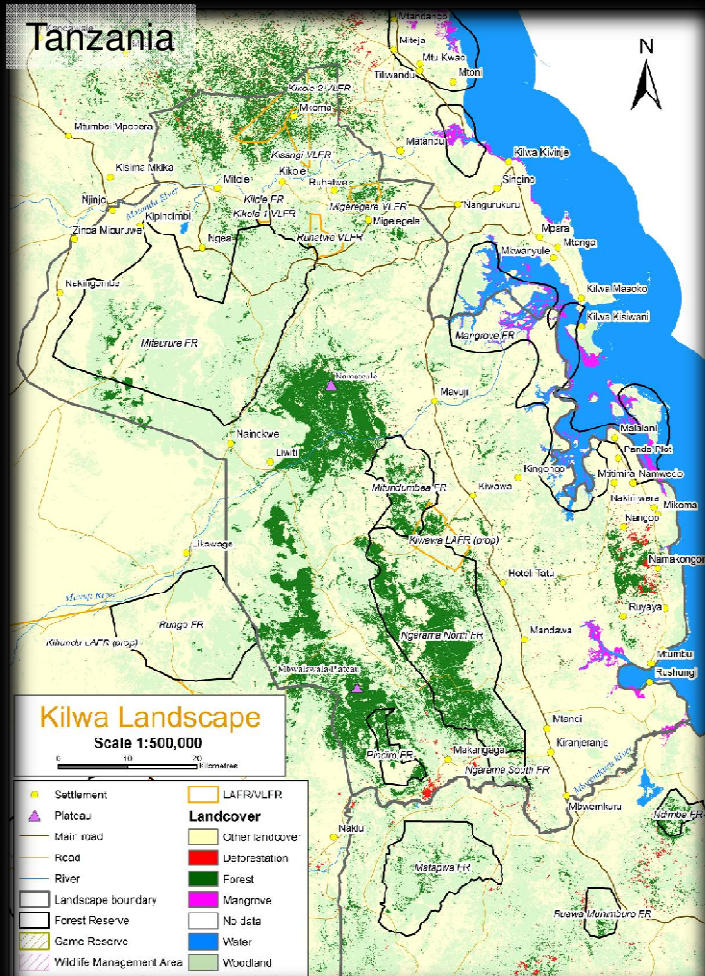
## Kenya Coastal Forests (2007-2012):

- 620,000 ha of protected coastal forests and productive landscapes (including 12 PAs of several categories -
- Focus on Kwale District Forest Landscape and Joint Forest Management systems

Provide protection to a highly endangered and biodiverse ecosystems



# Coastal Forests of East Africa



[www.ke.undp.org/projects/50](http://www.ke.undp.org/projects/50)  
[www.tz.undp.org/](http://www.tz.undp.org/)

## Eastern Africa Coastal Forests Eco-region :

### IN TANZANIA:

A landscape-wide approach (see map) has been adopted. It includes effective management of existing PAs, fast-track gazettal of new areas and support sustainable activities contributing to poverty alleviation and economic development.

### IN KENYA:

Categories managed under Joint Forest Management systems include: National Reserve, several Forest Reserves, National Monuments/Community Sacred Groves or Kayas a privately owned forest, but also ungazetted Kaya forests.

# Mozambique and Comoros

**\$4.9 M in GEF BD**  
**\$2.9 M in *new* adaptation finance**  
**\$18.9 M in co-funding**

## Mozambique's Conservation Finance Project (2011-2015)

- Sustainable Financing of the Protected Area System in Mozambique benefitting some 13.6 million ha of PAs / MPAs
- Partnerships with Carr Foundation / Gorongosa Restoration Project

## Comoros: Least Development Countries' Fund for Climate Change Adaptation

- Adapting water resource management in Comoros to increase capacity to cope with climate change
- Watershed & water supply
- Implement priority #1 as defined in the UNFCCC NAPA

Will create the basis for a more appropriately funded conservation programme in Mozambique and deal with pressing coastal zone management problems in the face of climate change

# South Africa: Cape Region and Wild Coast

**\$20.9 M in GEF BD**  
**\$121.8 M in co-funding**  
**\$4m in *new* ecosystem-based adaptation & mitigation finance**

**C.A.P.E. Additional Adaptation & Mitigation funding from Germany's ICI - International Climate Initiative (2009-2010)**

- Reduce the carbon footprint and adaptively manage landscapes by increasing resilience



## Wild Coast (2007-2013)

- Establish a representative PA estate on communally-owned land along the Wild Coast of the Eastern Cape Province: managing some 226,496 ha of threatened habitats

## C.A.P.E. UNDP/GEF Project (2004-2010)

- Cape Action for People and Environment (C.A.P.E.): Highly successful in supporting the conservation of the Cape Floristic Region (CFR) and adjacent marine environment by laying a sound foundation for scaling up and replicating successful project outcomes.

## ABI - Agulhas Biodiversity Initiative (2004-2010)

- New management measures and institutional arrangements for conservation at a sub-regional level, tied closely to the activities of the productive sectors and rooted in decentralised governance frameworks.

Development of a **strategic agenda** for conserving endangered and biodiverse coastal and marine ecosystems now – and in the face of climate change

# South Africa

[www.capeaction.org.za](http://www.capeaction.org.za)

## Biodiversity Conservation in the Cape Region

Part of a larger 20 year programme to stem biodiversity loss in the Cape Floristic Region  
Major strides in strengthening governance, introducing larger policy reforms in the conservation sector.

The UNDP projects UNDP/GEF C.A.P.E. and ABI have been uniquely positioned to shape the policy agenda through their active stakeholder constituency.

SANBI has worked with UNDP and the World Bank—with funding sourced by UNDP to prepare a knowledge primer documenting the decision making tools and management innovations that have been developed in South Africa. The CAPE programme has made a major contribution in terms of management innovation—good practices have been distilled in the publication.



### CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

CoP-10, Nagoya (October 18-29, 2010)

**October 25<sup>th</sup>, 2010 18:15 – 19:45**

Building 2, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Room 212A

Hosted jointly by DEA, SANBI, World Bank and UNDP

**Biodiversity for Development:**  
South Africa's Landscape Approach to  
Conserving Biodiversity and Enabling  
Ecosystem Resilience

18:15 Drinks and snacks are served

18:30 Welcome Statements: Development of the Primer  
» Mr Nik Sekhran, Principal Technical Adviser for Biodiversity, UNDP Environment and Energy Group

18:35-19:15 Business Presentations  
» Introduction by Ms Nosipho Ngcaba, Director General of Environmental Affairs, South Africa  
» Speech by Ms Buyelwa Sonjica, Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs, South Africa  
» Remarks by Mr Olav Kjørven, United Nations Assistant Secretary-General and Director of Bureau for Development Policy, UNDP  
» Speech by Dr Tanya Abrahamse, CEO of South African National Biodiversity Institute  
» Remarks by Mr James Warren Evans, Director of Environment Department, World Bank  
» Remarks by Mr Gustavo A. B. da Fonseca, Team Leader, Natural Resources, GEF Secretariat

19:15 Closing – Questions and Answers  
» Mr Nik Sekhran

## Totals, Summary Goals and Key Outcome

- **\$68 M** in GEF Biodiversity & International Waters
- **\$20 M** in new ecosystem-based adaptation & mitigation finance
- **\$224 M** in co-funding

Supporting international water governance through an ecosystem approach

Conserving and sustainably using biodiversity while maintaining ecosystem resilience and service provision

Adapting to climate change by addressing additional risks posed by it and vulnerabilities

Developing the capacity of Western Indian Ocean countries to prepare, finance and implement low carbon & climate resilient development strategies.



## The Western Indian Ocean Region

**2** An example of sustained partnership building centered around common goals and the formation of an **Alliance**



## Formal Partnerships in WIO region adopted by ASCLME

**NOAA**: Comprehensive Agreement adopted as Annex to Project Document

**IRD (French Institute for Research and Development)**: Formal MoU signed

**WWF**: Formal MoU signed

**FAO**: Formal Agreement signed with EAF Nansen Project

**IUCN**: Formal Partnership signed and defined in 'Seamounts' Project Document

**UNEP**: Through respective WIO LME Project Documents

**World Bank**: Through respective WIO LME Project Documents

**Nairobi Convention**: Formal Partnership defined in Project Document. Member of ASCLME Steering Committee

**NEPAD**: Formal Partnership defined in Project Document. Member of ASCLME Steering Committee

**WIOMSA**: Observer on ASCLME Steering Committee

**African Coelacanth Ecosystem Programme (ACEP)**: Formal MoU and Member of ASCLME Steering Committee

**University of Cape Town**: Several contracts/MoUs for oceanographic assistance and training

## Partnerships under development/negotiation currently with ASCLME

IMO: Agreement for Cooperation in Steering Committee Minutes. MoU under preparation

EU-ReCoMaP: Agreement for Cooperation in Steering Committee Minutes. Adopted onto Steering Committee as Observer

Royal Dutch Marine Institute (NIOZ): Agreement for Cooperation on Long-term Ocean-Climate Observation mooring deployment adopted in Steering Committee Minutes. MoU under preparation

University of British Columbia: Contract finalised for provision of Cost Benefit Analysis of marine resources and EBM

University of Royal Holloway: Agreement for Cooperation on population genetics of marine resources adopted in Steering Committee Minutes. MoU under preparation

Rhodes University: MoU currently under final preparation for Rhodes to act as a hub for CB&T for sub-saharan International Waters projects and LMEs



## A Regional Alliance

The GEF Western Indian Ocean Stock-Taking Meeting in Nairobi in March 2010 considered the various initiatives that are active in the region, particularly through GEF, but also through other agencies and efforts

It also took careful note of existing institutions in the region – i.e. Nairobi Convention, South Western Indian Ocean Fisheries (SWIOF) Commission, Western Indian Ocean Marine Science association (WIOMSA) – and appreciated that much of the governance structure for the LMEs is already captured within the mandates of such bodies

This meeting of high-level government persons endorsed the need for developing a **Western Indian Ocean Sustainable Ecosystem Alliance** based on the principles of ecosystem-based management, which will ensure that the efforts and inputs of all stakeholders are captured and evolved into a focused and effective regional management and governance system for the WIO LMEs

## A Regional Alliance through Global Support

This request for a Regional Alliance was further discussed at the recent Steering Committee Meeting of the Agulhas and Somali Current LME Project (Dar es Salaam, September 2010)

The Steering Committee noted that the WIO is important globally as well as regionally and its well-being is a responsibility that extends beyond the region, especially in terms of marine resources (e.g. Distant Water Fishing Fleets) and climate change (The Agulhas Current has a direct impact on ocean-atmosphere exchanges throughout the entire Atlantic Ocean)

Therefore, the countries of the WIO should not shoulder this responsibility alone.

As part of this **Alliance** for the future, global partners and global support will be a continuous and growing necessity

## WIO-SEA – Further Actions

The Participating Countries congratulated the ASCLME Project on the growing partnerships in the region which it had catalysed and requested the following Actions by the Project:

- That ASCLME should continue to expand on its successful partnerships and formal agreements for cooperation, and expand its communication and coordination function with other projects and programmes
- In view of the guidance given by the governments (in Nairobi in April 2010) to **work toward an Alliance** for effective management and governance of the WIO Large Marine Ecosystems, that ASCLME should further pursue the concept of a regional/global alliance that would bring together appropriate institutions and efforts to pool and coordinate their expertise, resources and objectives under the ownership of the countries

## Next Steps

On the basis of this Call for Action by the countries, ASCLME is reviewing its further activities to align them even more precisely with this requirement for development of a WIO Sustainable Ecosystem Alliance

ASCLME is now proposing, through its Mid-Term Review process, to focus more specifically on **Western Indian Ocean Sustainable Ecosystem Alliance**, before delivery of a fully integrated Strategic Action Programme for a WIO Large Marine Ecosystem approach, to ensure a firm foundation of sustainability for the SAP when it is implemented

As requested by the countries, ASCLME now aims to develop and consolidate an **Alliance** of partnerships within the WIO under the guidance and ownership of its participating countries

In doing so, ASCLME will be pleased to coordinate with all other parties who may share and support this same vision