MPA Outlook

Preparation of MPAs Outlook

Process and Progress

Mandate

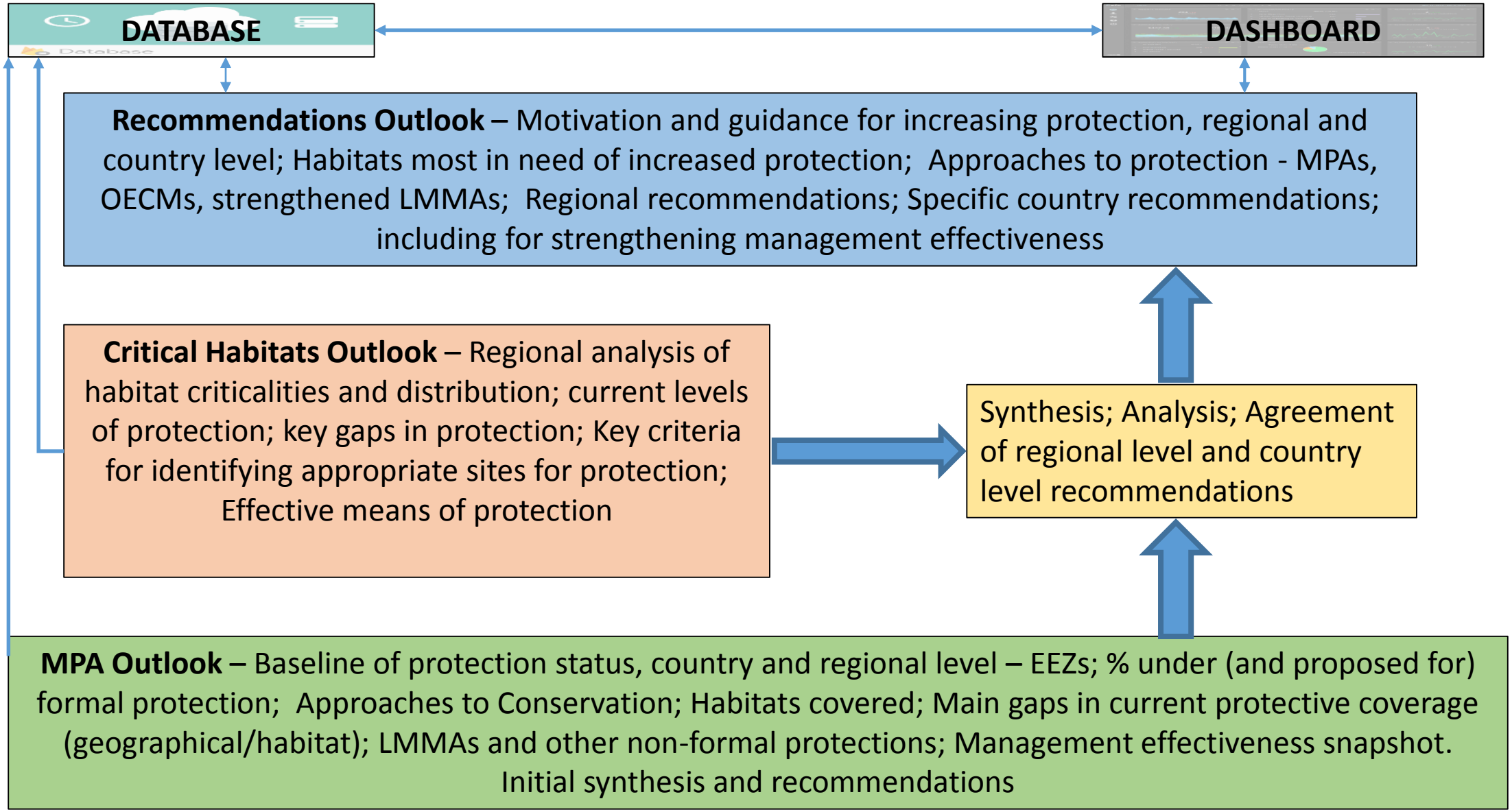
Decision CP8/1*: Preparation of a New Work Programme for the Nairobi Convention, 2018-2022*

- To *request the* Secretariat to take note of the outcomes of the ongoing Post 2015 Development Agenda process and the expected Sustainable Development Goals, and incorporate the relevant outcomes into the new work programme for 2018-2022,especially those relating to sustainable management of marine and coastal environment.
- The Project, 'Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the protection of the Western Indian Ocean from land-based sources and activities (WIO-SAP)' aims to support Contracting Parties in the implementation of SDG 14 with special focus on Targets 14.2 and 14.5.
- These two SDG 14 Targets are line with the Component A (*Sustainable management of critical habitats*) of the WIO-SAP project

Relevant SDG Targets

- Target 14.2 - calls for the sustainable management and protection of marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration, to achieve healthy and productive oceans by 2020 while
- Target 14.5 - states that by 2020, countries shall conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on best available scientific information

Linkages between Outlooks



Key products/outcomes

Primary

- MPA Outlook
- Critical habitats Outlook
- ‘Recommendations’ Outlook
- Database of MPAs & Critical habitats
- A Dashboard
- Contribution to the revision of the Protocol on Protected Fauna and Flora of the Nairobi Convention
- Adoption of the outcomes by the countries
- Contribution to the next edition of the Regional State of the Coast Report

Key products/outcomes

Secondary

- Templates for national reports on SDG 14
- Identification of information gaps and priority areas for research & conservation
- Policy briefs and other products
- Setting up of a regional MPA Network
  - Network of managers
- Reset GEMPA
- Making the case for the establishment MPAs; success stories drawn from global experiences

MPA Outlook Scope…

- Establishing a comprehensive baseline on all MPAs (formal and informal) within the waters (EEZs) of the 10 Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention
- Collating details on all aspects of the MPAs: history; legislative framework; size; location; habitats and species; zonations; governance; management; community involvement/benefits; risks and challenges; planning frameworks; management effectiveness…
- Sourcing and developing fine-scale geo-referenced maps of all MPAs
- Including critical baseline information in Outlook country chapters
- Storing all information and geo-referenced maps on a regional MPA database
- Conducting a broad review of MPA management effectiveness across the region

…and Aims

- To inform recommendations to regional governments in relation to increasing coastal and marine areas under conservation, in line with SDG 14
- To establish a repository of MPA information which can be updated as new sites are proclaimed and new information becomes available

Authors of the MPA Outlook

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WIO Region MPAs, proposed MPAs and proportion of EEZ

Country	EEZ (km²)	No of MPAs	MPA area (km²)	% EEZ	No of Proposed MPAs	Proposed MPA area (km²)	Total Potential %EEZ
Kenya	142,000	9	1,139	0.64	0	0	0.64
Madagascar	1,152,449	22	11,294	0.98	1	4,321	1.35
Mozambique	571,452	5	11,840	2.07%	1	182.7	2.10
Seychelles	1,300,000	16	211,250	16.24	5	762.7	16.308
South Africa	1,535,538 (1)	25	185,786 (2)	12.1	22	70,000	16.65
Tanzania	223,000 (3)	18	2,042	0.96	4	unknown	unknown
Zanzibar	223,000 (3)	9	2,191	0.98	1	unknown	unknown
Total (4)	8,407,711	128	665,926	7.92 (of total)	40	unknown	unknown

Notes:

(1) This includes the 466,879 km² EEZ associated with the Prince Edward Islands

(2) The Prince Edward Islands MPA contributes 181,229 km² to this total

(3) Tanzania and Zanzibar share this EEZ under the Union of Tanzania

(4) All these totals are distorted by the disputed claims over Mayotte and Tromelin, and cannot be considered

Outlook of Critical Habitats in the Western Indian Ocean

UNEP

Nairobi Convention

WIOMSA

Coasts Ocean and People

WESTERN INDIAN OCEAN MARINE SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

SCOPE

- To establish a baseline of the extent and location of critical marine habitats across the region
- To identify the types and levels of threat to which these habitats are subject
- To assess the extent of these habitats currently under some form of protection (from MPAs Outlook)
- To identify the habitats most in need of increased protection, and where this protection would be most effective in terms of conservation of the habitat and the species they support
- To provide and inform the governments with most accurate and updated information on critical habitats contributing towards attainment of target 14.2 and 14.5
- To define and develop assessment and monitoring framework using relevant indicators related to SDG 14 targets

AIMS

- To provide options to Contracting Parties in increasing protection of marine and coastal habitats towards the attainment of the SDG/Aichi targets

- To establish a repository of information on critical habitats which can be updated as new information becomes available through on-going research and as further areas become protected

Foreword
Preface
Executive Summary
Acknowledgements
List of Contributors
Key Terms and Acronyms

Part I
PURPOSE AND APPROACH

Chapter 1	**Purpose of the Outlook**	*Editor*
Chapter 2	**Methodology and Approach**	*Editor*
Chapter 3	**Benefits and Limitations of Approach**	*Editor*

Part II
CONTEXT OF THE OUTLOOK

Chapter 4	**Geographical Context -** *Editor*
Chapter 5	**Morphology and oceanographic processes -** *Issufo Halo*
Chapter 6	**Land-based connectivity and critical habitats -** *Joseph Maina*
Chapter 7	**Bioregions of the WIO -** *Piers Dunstan*
Chapter 8	**Critical habitat assessment -** *Michael Schleyer*
Chapter 9	**Critical habitats of the WIO -** *Michael Schleyer*
Chapter 10	**Ecosystem services -** *Jared Bosire*
Chapter 11	**Key drivers of change -** *Michael Schleyer*

Part III
WIO CRITICAL HABITATS

Chapter 12	**Sandy, rocky shores & nearshore** - *Daudi Msangameno*
Chapter 13	**Mangroves** - *Salomão Bandeira*
Chapter 14	**Seagrasses** - *Blandina Lugendo*
Chapter 15	**Salt marshes** - *Janine Adams*
Chapter 16	**Coral and biogenic reefs** - *N. Muthiga & J. Maina*
Chapter 17	**Estuaries** - *Johan Groeneveld*
Chapter 18	**Shelf, deep sea and offshore pelagic** - *Sean Fennessy*
Chapter 19	**Threatened species** - *Nyawira Muthiga*
Chapter 20	**Marine birds** - *Birdlife International*
Chapter 21	**Seamonts and ridges** – *IUCN?*
Chapter 22	**Small islands and atolls** - *Peter Chadwick*
Chapter 23	**Coastal forests** - *African Forest Forum*
Chapter 24	**Marine and coastal connectivity** - *Joseph Maina*
Chapter 25	**Summary** - *Editor*

Part IV
PROTECTING CRITICAL HABITATS IN THE WIO

Chapter 26	**Current levels of protection -** *Editor (MPA)*
Chapter 27	**Effective means of protection -** *Editor (MPA)*
Chapter 28	**Scenarios for protection of critical habitats -** *Joseph Maina*
Chapter 29	**Option for priority areas for protection -** *Editor*

CHAPTER LAYOUT

Length: chapters should be around **10-12 printed pages (20-25 pages in manuscript format)**, without references. The best control for size is word count - please target **8,000-12,000 words**. Note that different chapters may have (slightly) different dimension.

Chapter structure: The main body text of the chapter should be sectioned as its thematic specificity requires, and thus not consistent between chapters (Parts I, II and IV). However, for the chapters pertaining to **Part III (WIO Critical Habitats)** the structure is similar:

Background
Importance
Threats
Status / Level of threat
Existing protection
Priority options for conservation
Recommendations

CHAPTER LAYOUT

Background: Describe the specific habitat referring the main / key species (highlighting those that are endangered and to what measure the habitat is important for them). Data should be included such as: regional and national cover of the habitat in the WIO (table), distribution in the WIO (map).

Importance: Refer the importance of the habitat, namely economic and other aspects for humans, ecological, and for biodiversity conservation.

Threats: Refer the main threats that pressure the habitat at varying scales - global, regional and national/local.

Status: Refer the current status of the habitat in the region in face of the level of threat.

Existing protection: Describe the mechanisms in place for the protection of the habitat.

Priority options for conservation: Based on the previous sections refer, as supported as possible and as specific as possible, the needs for conservation mechanisms and additional protected areas.

Recommendations: Provide specific recommendations for conservation of the habitat in the WIO.

Associated Processes

- Development of a Database on MPAs and Critical Habitats - ongoing
- Development of a Dashboard to monitor progress on marine conservation in the WIO Region – initiation phase
- Production of an Outlook on recommendations for further areas to be afforded protection – scheduled for initiation in January 2019
- Setting up of a regional MPA Network - Ongoing

Recommendations

- For countries that have not validated their MPA chapters, are requested to do so as soon as possible
- Urging Contracting Parties to consider the findings of the MPA Outlook in their reporting of SDG 14 targets;
- Invited Contracting Parties to participate in the development of the ‘Recommendations’ Outlook

Managing spatial data from the WIO outlook reports

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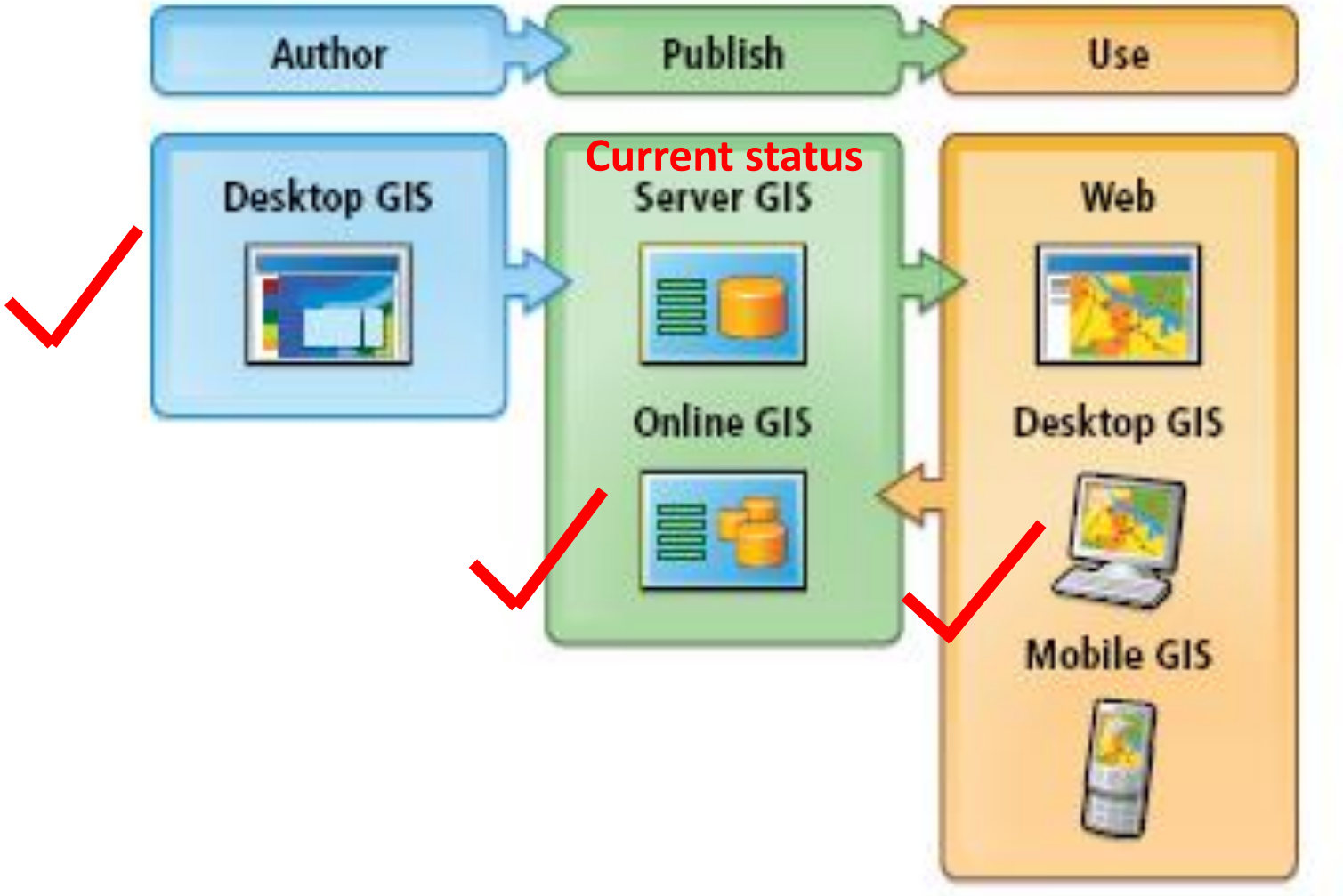
WIOMSA/UNEP-NBI Convention

Background

- Representatives from 10 countries compiled country level spatially explicit information on marine conservation and management
- Spatially referenced information on:
  - 127 MPAs in 10 countries
  - ~69 LMMAs
  - 28 proposed MPA’s
  - Associated attributeds
- Summary of the management context as part of the outlook report

Process: Desktop, Online, Server, Web



http://mq.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=0931127e2ec14b049478acd8da33e078

Beginning with the end in mind

Informing MSP process:

- Planning units – a grid of 500 x 500m through out WIO, >10^6 cells
- Each grid containing information on

Attributes from the database

Grid ID	Location ID	Coral.km2	Mangroves	Seagrass.km2	*More habitats and attributes*
1	A				
2	B				
3	C				
N…	D				

Planning units