

Mangrove for the Future – building resilience in coastal zones



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Wetlands
INTERNATIONAL



Norad

UDENRIGSMINISTERIET
DANIDA

DANMARKS
UDVIKLINGSSAMARBEJDE



The Beginning: “Build Back Better”



US President Bill Clinton, UN Special Envoy for Tsunami Recovery, acclaimed MFF as one of the most responsive initiatives of the post-tsunami period.

In 2006, after the Indian Ocean Tsunami, IUCN, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) developed the initiative,

Mangroves for the Future (MFF)

with the vision that **natural infrastructure and strengthening resilience** can protect against future natural disasters.

Since then, MFF has grown to include eight institutional partners, plus **11 countries**.

Where MFF works (geographical scope and countries)



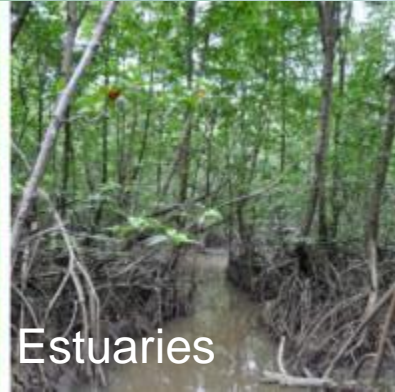
Members: Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Maldives, Myanmar, Pakistan, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam
Outreach: Malaysia

MFF is co-chaired by IUCN and UNDP, and is funded by Danida, RNE and Sida.

Mangroves are a flagship ecosystem, but MFF is inclusive of all coastal ecosystems



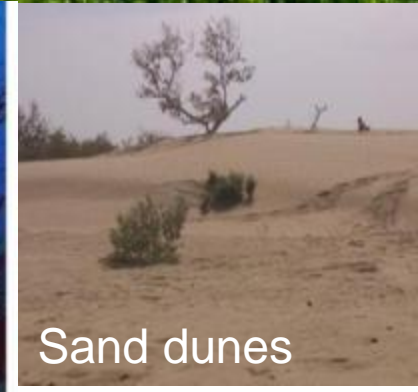
Seagrass



Estuaries



Coral reefs



Sand dunes

Governance structure:

Partnerships for implementation



Regional Steering Committee



National Coordinating Bodies (Government, NGOs, Private Sector)

- supported by National Coordinators and Secretariat

SECRETARIAT

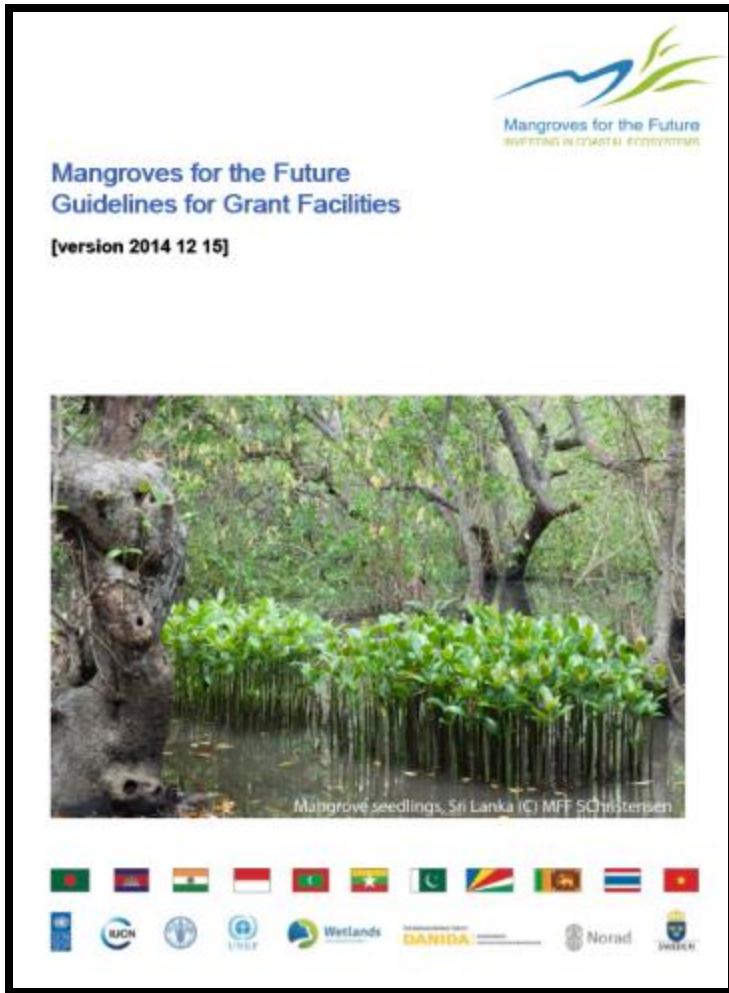
National implementation: NSAP



- The National Strategy and Action Plan (NSAP) is the key reference document guiding implementation at the national level.
- Prepared under the guidance of each National Coordinating Body
- Dynamic; reflects national priorities relevant to coastal area management.
- Identifies country priorities under MFF



MFF Grant Facilities

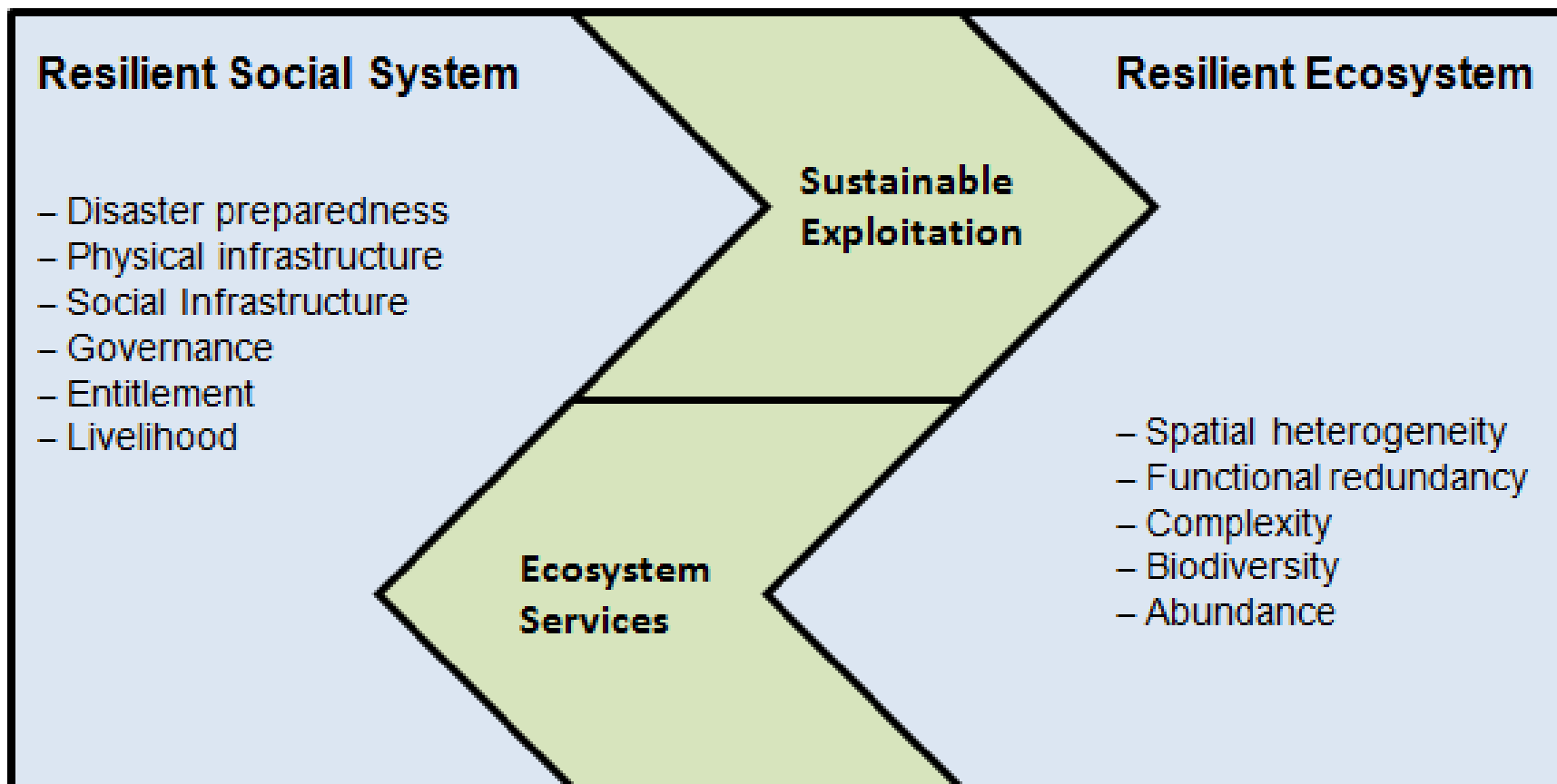


- **Small Grant Facility**
 - MFF maximum contribution: USD 25K
- **Small Grant Facility for Private Sector engagement**
 - MFF maximum contribution: USD 25K
 - Co-funding: minimum equal to MFF contribution
- **Medium Grants Facility**
 - MFF maximum contribution USD 100K
 - Co-funding: minimum 10%
- **Regional Grants Facility**
 - MFF maximum contribution: USD 200K
 - Co-funding: minimum 20%

MFF Resilience Approach



Resilient Ecosystem Dependent Coastal Community:



Shrimp farming and mangrove destruction





India small grant project: Integrated Mangrove Fishery Farming Systems (IMFFS)

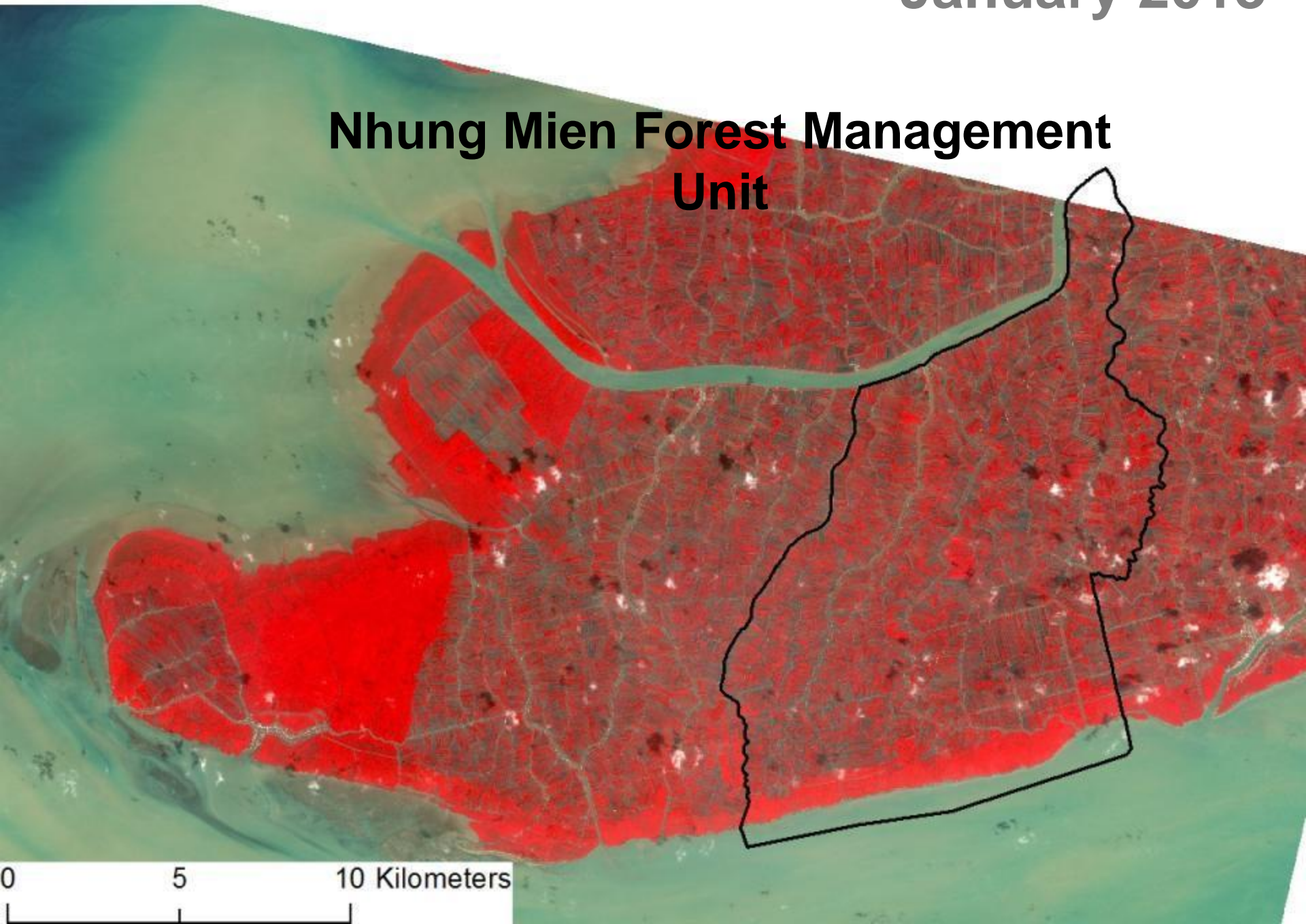


MFF in partnership with M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF) designed and implemented a brackish water and mangrove-based farming system in Phase 1.

- Aquaculture Authority of India exploring possibility of eco-labeling IMFFS products
- MSSRF is now reproducing the model along the east coast of India with the Climate Adaptation Fund, and the support of the Government of India.
- MFF is working with local partners to implement the model amongst marginalised and vulnerable tribal fisher communities in Andhra Pradesh.

January 2013

Nhung Mien Forest Management Unit



0 5 10 Kilometers

Mangroves & Markets



- Ca Mau Province-2012-2016, BMU funding, IUCN and SNV
- Starting off with 740 farmers in Nhung Mien
- Minh Phu has signed 5-year contracts with farmers:
 - 10% price premium
 - All sizes
- Organic standard: Naturland
 - Requires 50% mangrove cover per national law
- Supports provincial vision of “organic coast”
- Replicated the model in Ben Tre and Tra Vinh through MFF
- MFF is contributing to developing PFES system for mangrove aquaculture



Land cover change in Chakaria Sundarban (1972-2015)



1972



1980



1989



2015



Feasibility study

- Forestry and Fisheries expert: Mangrove-polyculture is possible in Chakaria Sundarban
- Economic analysis:
 - net present value of introducing mangrove-polyculture indicates a positive return
 - financial benefit-cost ratio calculation indicates that mangrove-polyculture is not feasible for private producers
 - Transformation to mangrove-polyculture needs incentive based public policy intervention

Conclusion: MFF and Aichi Targets

- MFF contributes to Aichi targets through its governance structure (National Coordinating Body and Regional Steering Committee) and projects.
- The Chair of National Coordinating Body (NCB) is usually the Secretary of the Ministry of Environment, who is the focal person of the CBD.
- MFF though NCBs provide support to existing national institutional arrangements for coastal governance by providing '**soft governance**' – an opportunity for information exchange and policy influence that supports wise practice for coastal ecosystems management.



Figure 3.2
Soft Coral
Lophyton
app.

Deepak Agre

Mangroves for the Future (MFF-India)

- Initiated in five focal States including Gujarat, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha.
- The National Strategy and Action Plan drafted to promote conservation and management of coastal and marine biodiversity, coastal restoration, and coastal livelihoods and integrated coastal zone management.
- USD 328,511 allocated for 21 small projects spread across the country, linking Governmental, Non-Governmental and private sector stakeholders.
- A national workshop conducted on the current status of coral reefs in India. The mangrove forests mapped and over 50,000 mangrove seedlings transplanted in southern Gujarat.
- Sustainable mangrove fishery farming system developed in Qudalore, Tamil Nadu.
- Alternative livelihood generation opportunities in Sundarban mangroves evaluated.
- Shelter beds along western Indian coastline documented in Mithapur, Gujarat.

Box 3.4



THANK YOU