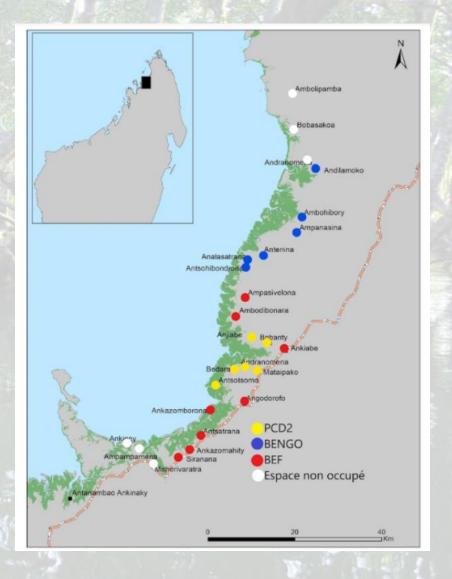


WWF Mangrove Project Sites

Kenya

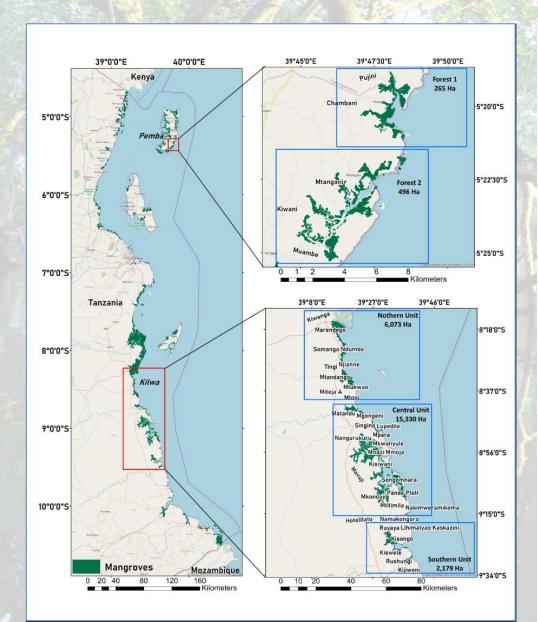
39°45'0"E 40°0'0"E 40°15'0"E 40°30'0"E NGOMENI Management unit County boundary Marereni . Fundisa Kibaoni Gongonie KILIFI Alaungu MTWAPA 40°15'0"E 40°30'0"E 40°0'0"E 39°45'0"E

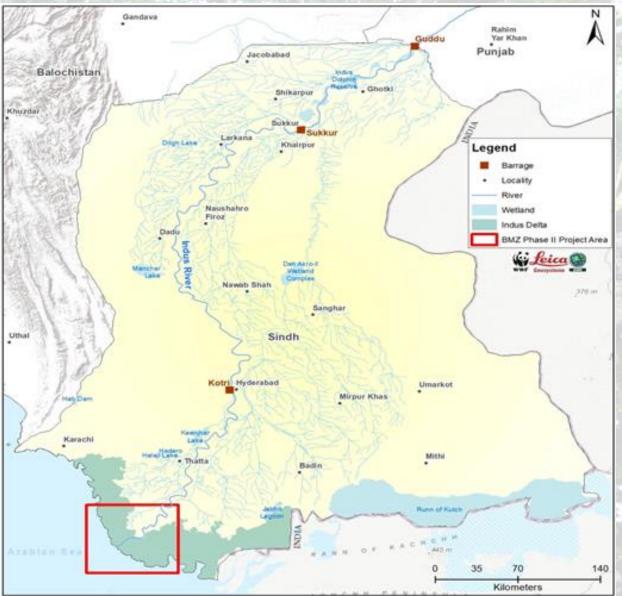
Madagascar



Tanzania Pakistan







General Project Components:

- 1. Mangrove restoration and management
- 2. Strengthening of community-based governance and management capacities
- 3. Livelihood support for local communities (e.g. Nature-based Solutions)
- 4. Policy advocacy and international cooperation (e.g. Regional Mangrove Action Plan)
- 5. Knowledge management and communication on best practices

Mangrove Restoration and Management

Opportunities:

- Good mangrove restoration (planting) efforts according to plan and high community interest in mangrove nurseries and afforestation, especially among women
- Pre-assessment of degraded areas and sub-division of mangrove areas into blocks with similar ecological and hydrological conditions
- Participatory 5-year management plans in all areas
- Community-based monitoring and patrolling to assess restoration success and reduce illegal use
- Livelihood support also favors mangrove conservation (e.g. beekeeping, eco-tourism)

Challenges:

- Strong focus on mangrove nurseries and planting, less on other restoration methods
- Sustainable financing of mangrove management and monitoring
- Low capacity of communities to assess site conditions before deciding on restoration method
- No law enforcement powers of community scouts, limited capacity to stop illegal use
- Supportive livelihood support (beekeeping, eco-tourism, etc.) still at low scale with low impact

Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and Governance

Opportunities:

- High interest of communities to work on mangrove projects, especially in areas prone to cyclones and flooding
- Dedicated CBOs at local level with high proportion of women as committee members and/or leaders of user groups
- In Tanzania and Kenya very good cooperation with Government Authorities such as forestry and fishery services
- Good vertical governance and management structure of Community Forest Associations in Kenya

Challenges:

- Limited capacity to control resource use by external users, infrastructure or industrial development (e.g. salt mining, agro-industries, coastal fisheries, port development etc.)
- Capacity development needs (conflict resolution, management planning, monitoring, adaptive management)
- Low capacity of Government Authorities in terms of resources and personnel
- High number of CBOs can lead to fragmentation of management areas and responsibilities

Regional Mangrove Action Plan (10 Partner Countries)

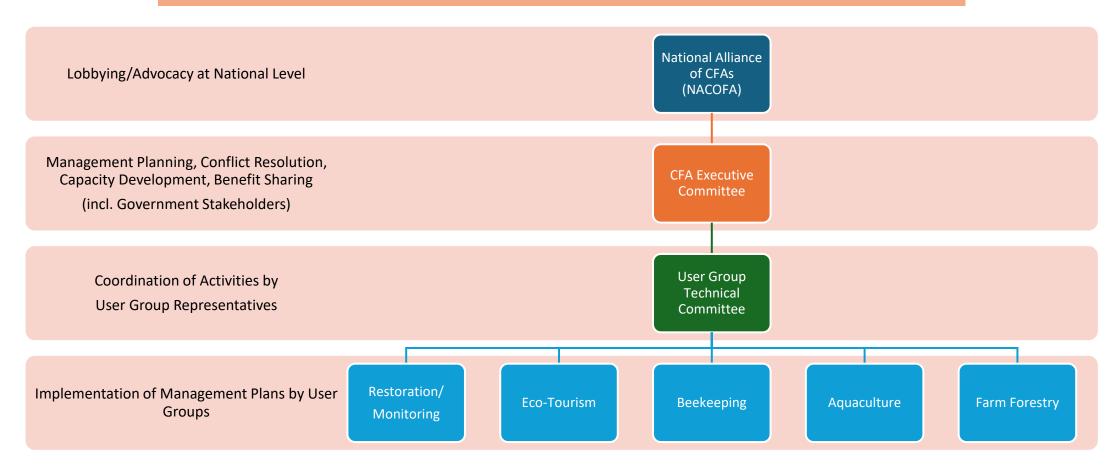
Vision.

A healthy and resilient mangrove ecosystem in the WIO region by 2050 for the benefit of people and nature.

Strategic Objectives:

- 1. To develop, strengthen and align evidence-based policy and implementation of national management tools, regional & international commitments related to mangrove ecosystems
- 2. To identify natural, human, and climatic induced impacts on mangrove ecosystems within the WIO Region
- 3. To enhance effective restoration and rehabilitation of degraded mangrove ecosystems
- 4. To establish and facilitate standardised and innovative assessment of mangrove ecosystems and establish reporting procedures across the WIO Region
- 5. To promote sustainable community livelihoods that alleviate pressure on the mangrove ecosystem
- 6. To enhance public awareness about the socio-ecological and economic values of mangrove ecosystems
- 7. To mobilise and secure financial resources to support the implementation of the action plan, incorporating equitable and transparent principles.

Community Forest Association Management Structure (Example: Mkatimau CFA Kenya)



Mangrove nurseries and planted areas









Mangrove Board Walks and Community Camp Site in Kilifi, Kenya







Industrial Salt Mining in Marereni, Kenya







Sugar Cane Factory, Madagascar









