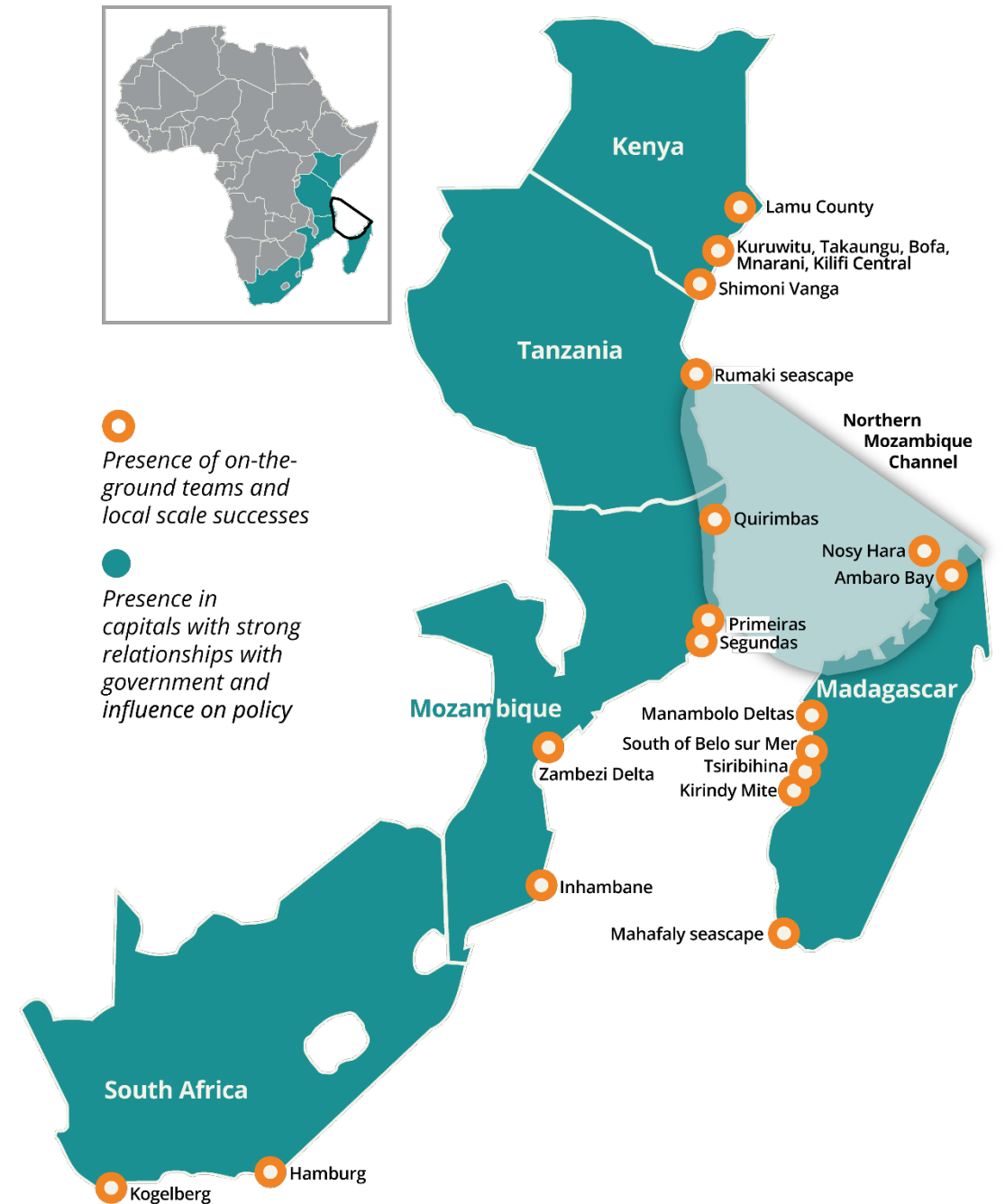


A photograph of a group of people sitting on a sandy beach. In the center, a man in a light-colored short-sleeved shirt with a WWF logo on the chest is shaking hands with a person in a bright green long-sleeved shirt. To the left, a woman in a red long-sleeved shirt and a black headwrap with red polka dots is smiling. To the right, a woman in a black long-sleeved shirt and a pink and brown patterned headscarf is looking towards the man. The background shows palm trees, a blue building, and the ocean under a clear sky.

# Africa's Blue Jewel

South West Indian Ocean (SWIO) Seascape

The South West Indian Ocean Seascape has been identified as one of the priority places in Africa to achieve WWF's global goals.





# The SWIO Seascape is a global centre for biodiversity

4%

of the world's coral reefs  
which include over

300

coral species

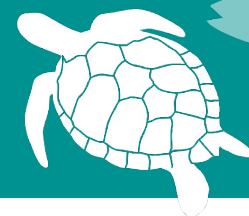


5%

of global mangrove  
coverage – which  
store carbon and  
protect coastal  
communities from  
storms and floods



Turtles,  
sharks,  
whales,  
dolphins





# But it faces some real challenges

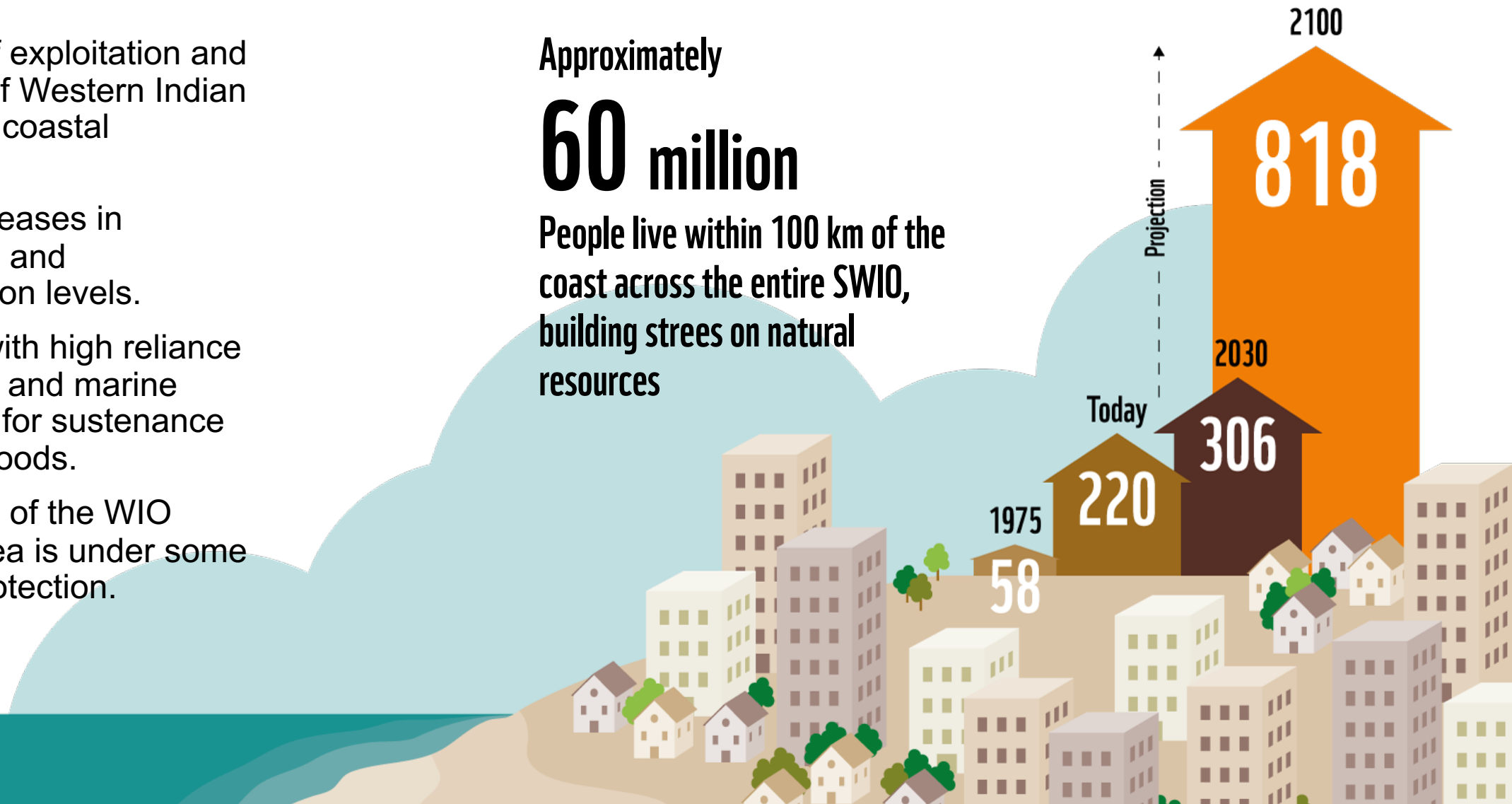
Key drivers of exploitation and degradation of Western Indian Ocean (WIO) coastal ecosystems:

- Rapid increases in population and consumption levels.
- Coupled with high reliance on coastal and marine resources for sustenance and livelihoods.
- Only 2.4% of the WIO marine area is under some form of protection.

Approximately

## 60 million

People live within 100 km of the coast across the entire SWIO, building streets on natural resources







# What happens in the next decade matters



**The global biodiversity  
and climate agendas now  
recognise the importance  
of our shared oceans.**

**@Simon Rawles**

1

South Africa  
US\$ 349.8 bn



2

Kenya  
US\$ 60.9 bn



3

Tanzania  
US\$ 49.2 bn



4

WIO GMP  
US\$ 20.8 bn



5

Mozambique  
US\$ 16.4 bn



6

Mauritius  
US\$ 12.6 bn



7

Madagascar  
US\$ 10.6 bn



8

Seychelles  
US\$ 1.4 bn



9

Comoros  
US\$ 0.6 bn



The Western Indian  
Ocean economy is  
the 4<sup>th</sup> largest in the  
region

In a 2017 study,  
the marine gross product  
of the WIO was  
**\$20.8 billion!**

The OECD predicts a  
**doubling**  
of the blue economy by  
2030



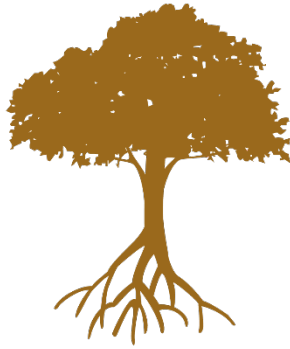


**“Kenya remains a strong advocate for making the sustainable use of Ocean and Blue Economy resources a development priority, holding the firm belief that significantly increased investment in this essential sector can end hunger, reduce poverty, create jobs and spur economic growth.”**

**William Sameoi Ruto  
President of Kenya**



# Mangroves: Blue Forest Jewels



**745,518 ha**

Amount of mangroves remaining in the WIO region (representing 25% of Africa's mangroves or 5% of all mangroves in the world)

**41%**

The approximate amount (302,735 ha) located in Mozambique

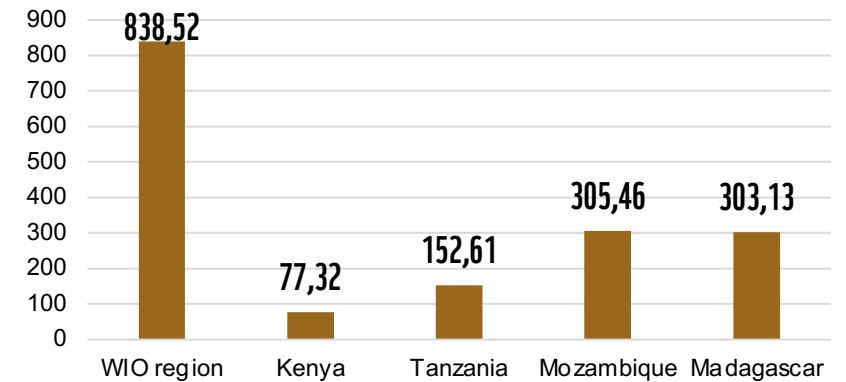
**37%**

The approximate amount (277,567 ha) located in Madagascar

**Billions of US\$**

Amount provided by mangroves in the WIO, in ecosystem services per year

Total blue carbon (left) and average blue carbon content (right) in man



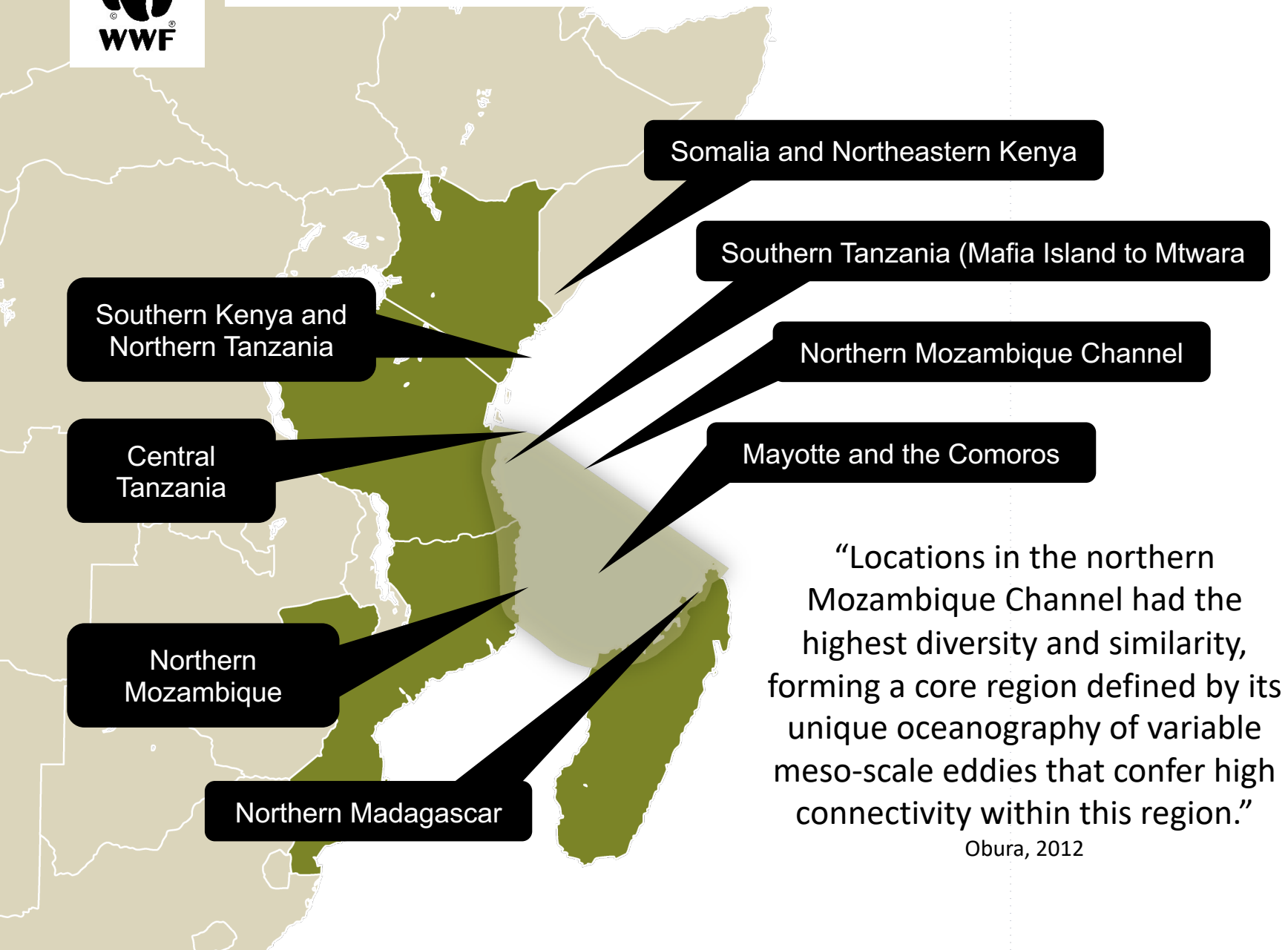
Mangrove restoration potential in the Western Indian Ocean

Geographic scope	Restoration potential (Ha)
Kenya	3,351 ha
Tanzania	3,611 ha
Mozambique	25,899 ha
Madagascar	8,039 ha
WIO region	40,900 ha



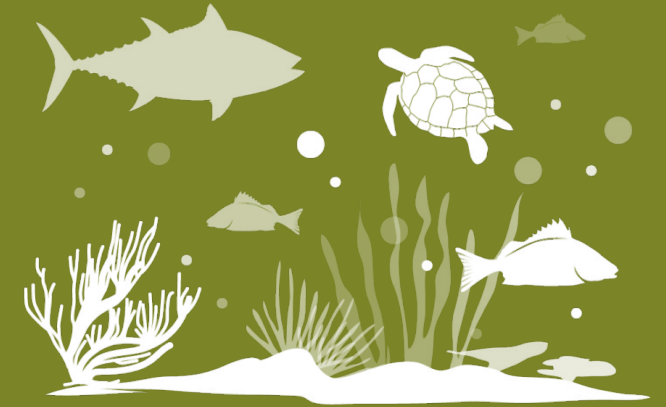


# Coral reefs: More than just biodiversity they sustain food and livelihoods for communities



“Locations in the northern Mozambique Channel had the highest diversity and similarity, forming a core region defined by its unique oceanography of variable meso-scale eddies that confer high connectivity within this region.”

Obura, 2012



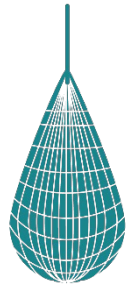
Less than  
**0.1%**  
of the world's  
oceans

at least  
**25%**  
of all marine  
species

**90%**  
of the world's coral reefs could be  
lost by the end of the century



# The challenge – fisheries and blue food



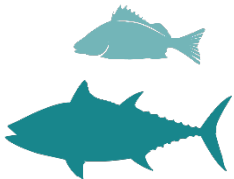
1

reduced ocean productivity  
influencing and changing  
marine productivity  
patterns in food-sensitive  
regions;



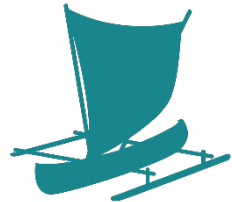
2

a growing population  
increasing the demand for  
seafood;



3

a high level of dependence  
on fisheries for fish as food  
and livelihoods;

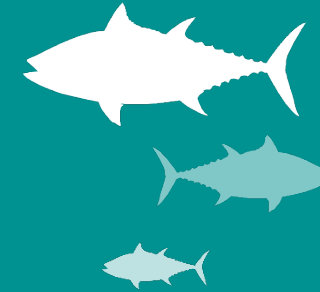


4

a high dependence of  
developing countries on  
small-scale fisheries for  
economic growth.

Both (3) and (4) are high importance as both issues are often masked and overseen within national food security analyses.

## The Indian Ocean



The  
**2<sup>nd</sup>**  
largest tuna  
production area

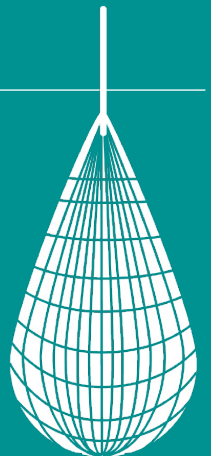
nearly  
**20%**  
of global tuna  
catches

US\$  
**1.3**  
billion

Approximately US\$

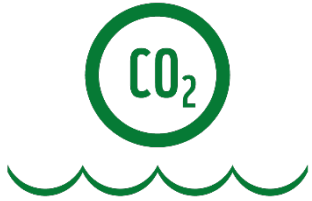
**400**

million/year of loss due  
to IUU fishing method





# Our livelihoods work



## BLUE CARBON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND CLIMATE ADAPTATION

Generating saleable carbon credits from mangrove and seagrass protection, restoration and/or creation, including through sustainable livelihood 4 development.



## TOURISM

Locally managed eco-tourism offering in Madagascar, including communityled accommodation and demonstration activities.



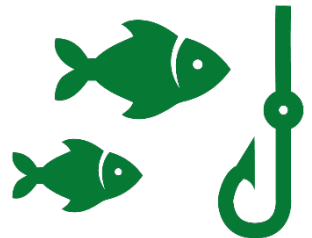
## AQUACULTURE

Sustainable aquaculture activities, including seaweed farming, coastal abalone ranching and onshore kob aquaculture.



## MICROFINANCE

Generating income through the interest payment from loans and saving schemes, which enable coastal communities to invest in sustainable blue economy activities.



## SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES (SSF) SUPPLY CHAIN

Adding value to smallscale fisheries, including shared equipment, infrastructure and business centres for fishing communities / co-operatives, and development of market channels through technology.



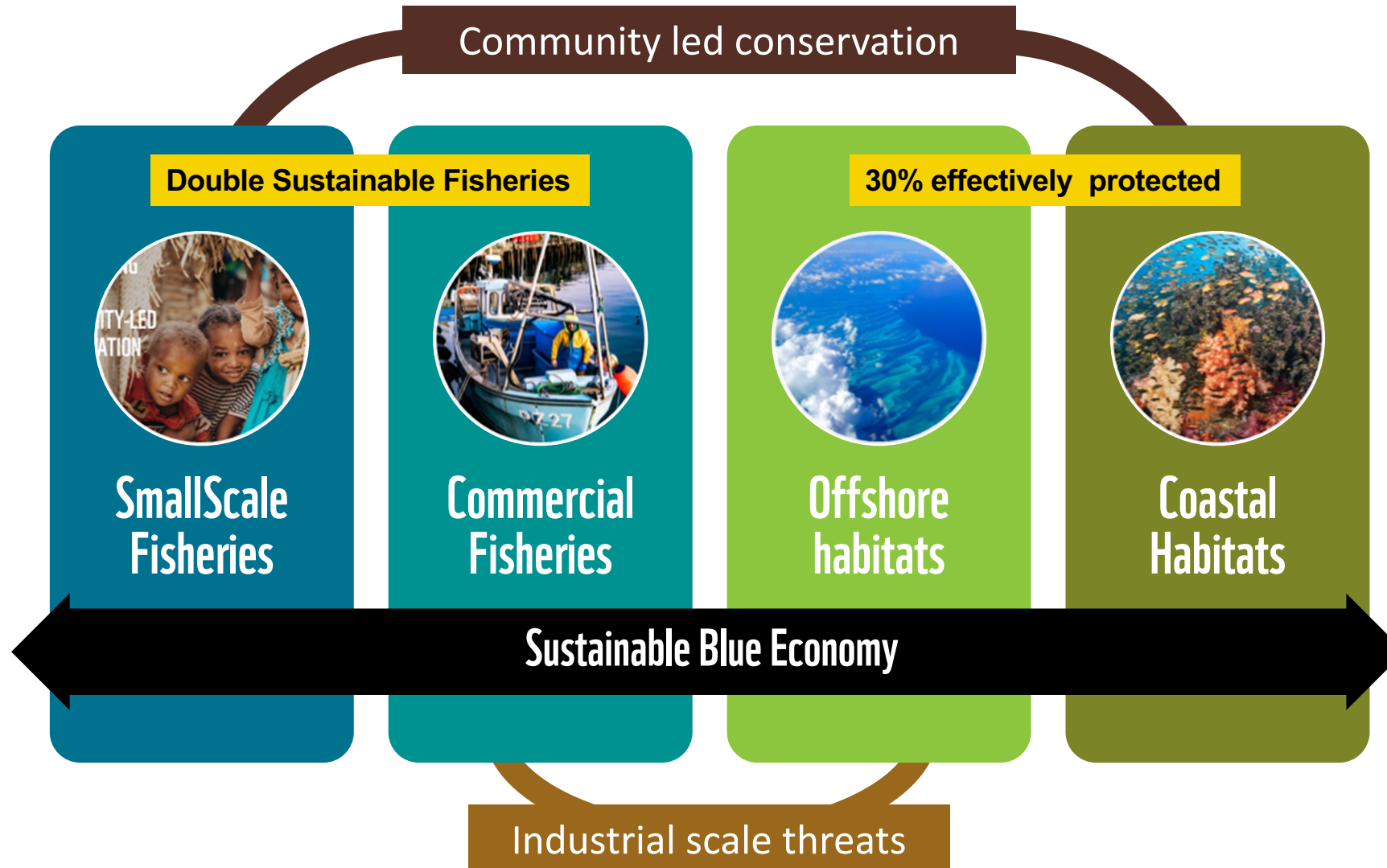
## MARINE MANAGEMENT

The establishment of a marine park, including development and renovation, implementation of demarcated zones, and the training of park management and operational staff.





# Value addition of a Regional Programme



## Designed to:

1. Deliver on two global goals
2. Deliver impact at scale
3. Leverage finance
4. Embed local successes in Policy
5. Build capacity at scale - for effective community led governance
6. Develop strong & coherent MEL

.... providing an integrated, cohesive and coordinated approach



# Strategic pillars



## Offshore habitats

The value of the SWIO is optimised for future generations through Integrated ocean governance



## Commercial Fisheries

IO Yellow fin is recovering against 2022 baseline



## Small scale Fisheries

20 million ha effectively managed by empowered coastal communities restoring 7000 ha of mangroves and building the climate resilience and food security of 2.3 million people



## Coastal Habitats

### Sustainable Blue Economy

Critical enabling conditions are in place to mobilise 250 million USD towards an inclusive and SBE



# Implemented through behaviour change driven work packages

## Blue Food



IO Yellow fin is recovering against 2022 baseline  
+ shrimp  
+ sm pelagic

Commercial Fisheries

## Sustainable Blue Economy



Critical enabling conditions are in place to mobilise 250 million USD towards an inclusive and SBE

Financial institutions

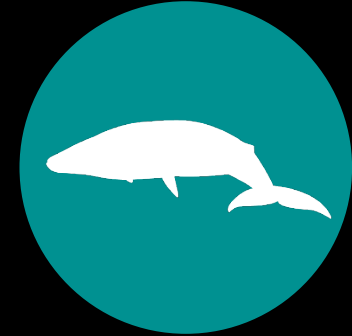
## Blue Forests & coral reefs



20 million ha effectively managed by empowered coastal communities restoring 7000ha of mangroves and building the climate resilience and food security of 2.3 million people

Community led conservation

## Blue Corridors

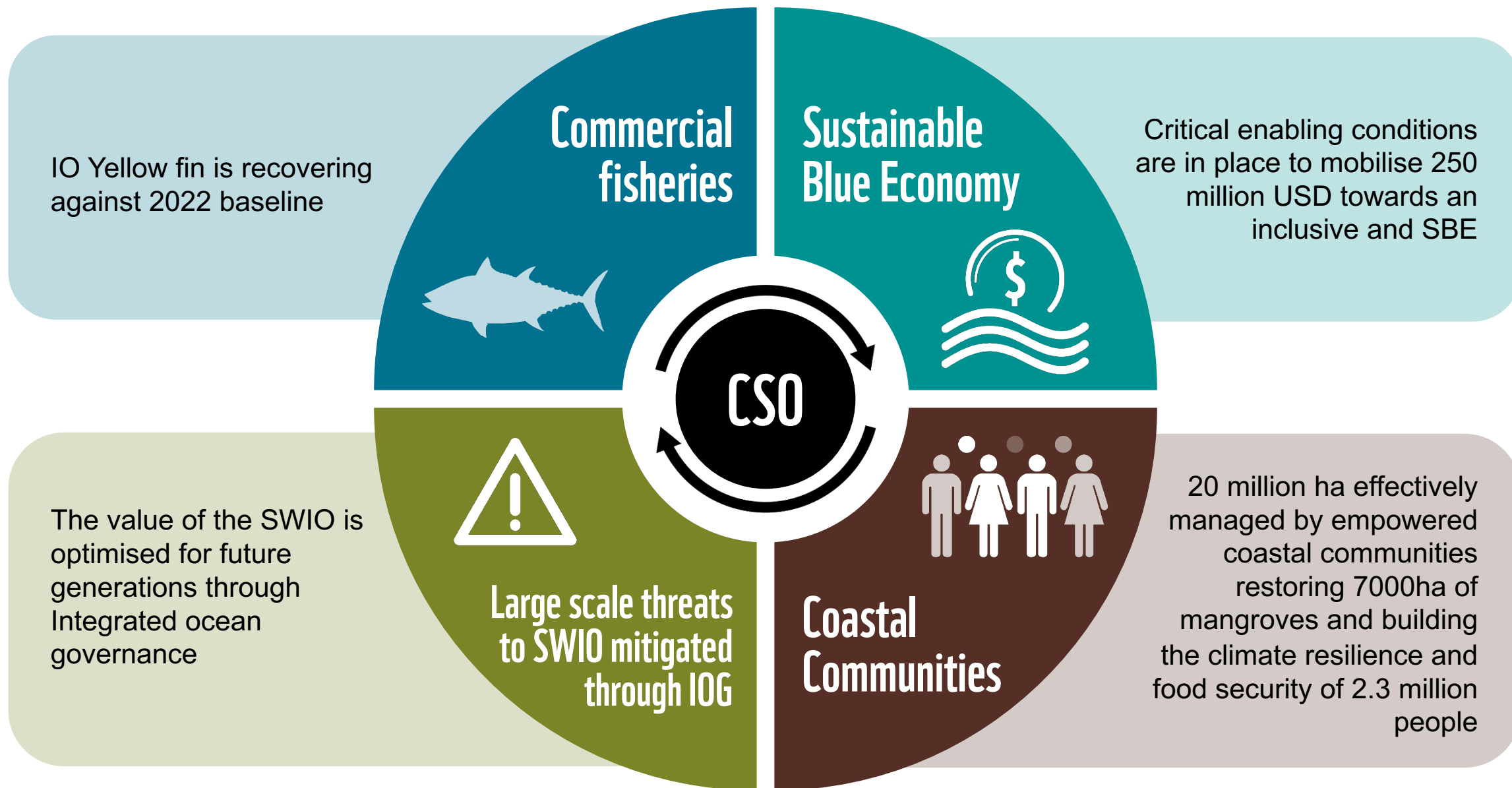


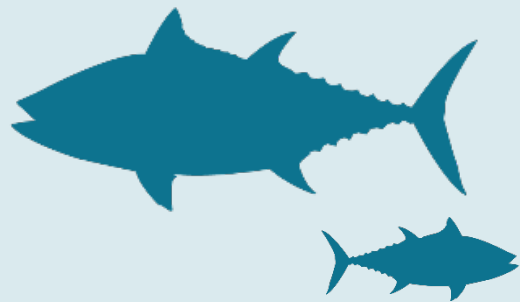
Wildlife conserved and major industrial scale threats mitigated through securing 30 X 30

Integrated ocean management through effective Marine spatial

Empowered and capacitated CSOs key to delivering all four work packages







## Commercial fisheries

SADC MCS  
centre  
operationalized  
& effectively  
addressing  
IUU

Bycatch of  
ETP spp is  
reduced

Fisheries  
minimum  
terms and  
conditions  
implemented

Fair &  
equitable  
fisheries  
access for  
SWIO  
countries

EU/US  
Market  
incentivizing  
responsible  
fisheries

IO Yellow fin is  
recovering against  
2022 baseline



Critical enabling conditions are in place to mobilise 250 million USD towards an inclusive and SBE

## Sustainable Blue Economy

AfDB adopts SBEFP

National SBE plans adopted

Microfinance delivered to 1000 community groups

Coastal community incubator established and delivering sustainable livelihoods in 5 value chains (SFF, seaweed, Tourism, blue carbon, honey)





SSF  
governance  
strengthened

20 million ha effectively  
managed by empowered  
coastal communities  
restoring 7000ha of  
mangroves & building the  
climate resilience & food  
security of 2.3 m

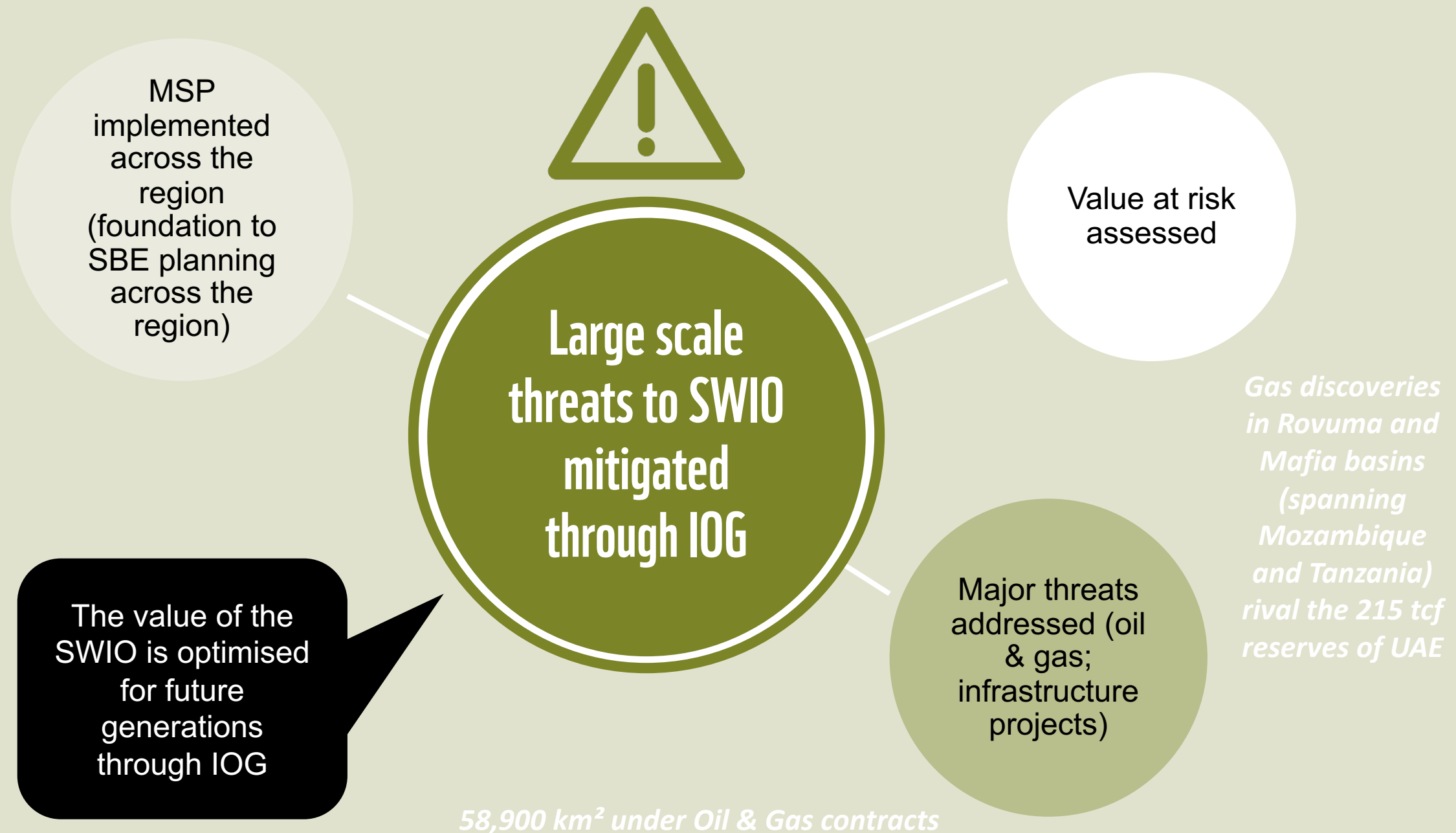
Mangrove &  
Coral Reef  
habitats  
effectively  
conserved

## Coastal Communities

Impacts of  
climate change  
reduced  
Coastal  
communities

Coastal  
ETP  
species are  
adequately  
protected

Community  
Marine  
Managed  
Areas





# Partners



**Dannida**





An aerial photograph of a tropical coastline. In the foreground, a shallow lagoon with light turquoise water borders a sandy beach. A large, flat, green island sits in the middle of the water. Further out, a coral reef is visible, showing various shades of brown and green. The water transitions to a deep blue as it extends towards the horizon. The sky is a clear, pale blue with a few scattered white clouds.

Invitation

join us!

Dr Samantha Petersen

[spetersen@wwf.mg](mailto:spetersen@wwf.mg)

South West Indian Ocean Seascape Lead