



Future Forum 2023 Session Summary

Working beyond projects: Integrating protection and sustainable use of marine and terrestrial conservation areas to strengthen livelihoods and global conservation goals

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WHAT WAS THE SESSION ABOUT?

What is the topic of the session?

Why is it important for this conference?

To halt and reverse biodiversity loss, the global community has agreed to effectively conserve and equitably govern at least 30% of marine and terrestrial areas by 2030. Ensuring sustainable livelihoods in and around these areas and securing integrated, human-rights based and gender transformative approaches in selection, effective management and just governance of Conservation areas is critical. While this approach has been a characteristic working mode of GIZ for long, the massive scaling of coverage and enhancement of the quality of conservation to achieve the 30x30 target requires new working modes. These must look beyond sectors, single sites, geographical, cultural and economic contexts, partner countries and projects, with a view to applying a systemic and integrated perspective.

What is the contribution of the session to transformation and transformative change?

The session explores transformative approaches and modes of delivery for GIZ, using inspiring cases from our work, to distil imminent methods, pathways and roles through which we can support partners to better catalyse, enable and galvanize the urgent action needed for safeguarding nature and securing human futures. In this perspective, the 30x30 conservation target provides the stage and topic for exploring improved and new approaches and working modes, which recognise that biodiversity conservation can only be achieved through sustainable use and lasting socio-economic benefits generated by nature's contributions of conservation areas.

What were our working question for the session?

Which sub-questions were discussed/answered?

Which new integrated approaches and innovative types of working modes can we identify to support driving the 30x30 target in an integrated, just and effective way for the benefit of people and nature?


Which integrated approaches and delivery modes worked and work, and what are lessons learnt we can build on? Which approaches and delivery modes might benefit from scaling and transfer, from standardisation, from fine-tuning and further development? With whom else can and should we learn (from) moving forward? How can we break up sectorial silos and move towards an integrated and inclusive approach to conservation and sustainable development? Which tools, capacities and processes do we (and our partners/target groups) need to achieve this?

What did participants take away from our workshop?

Participants will have gained an overview of inspiring integrated approaches and case studies of delivery modes and will have reflected on and contributed with their own experiences and knowledge. They will take home these validated perspectives and have developed an overview of possible pathways and working modes, which they can continue to develop as part of an informal working group to be established. The session shall be a starting point for a group of interested colleagues seeking to collectively inspire the transformation towards more systemic approaches and delivery modes for integrated conservation and sustainable use action.

To which crosscutting issues does the session contribute, and why?

The session contributes to the economic paradigm shift in that it focuses on people and nature in the frame of the 30x30 biodiversity conservation goal. It also contributes to a Just Transition in that it elevates and centres on the important roles and contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities as custodians of biodiversity and as partners in its conservation, restoration, and sustainable use.



Working beyond projects: Integrating protection and sustainable use of marine and terrestrial conservation areas to strengthen livelihoods and global conservation goals

Agenda

10

INTRODUCTION

30

CASE STUDIES

Showcasing and discussing
examples of approaches, working
modes and challenges

30

GROUP DISCUSSIONS

Options for improving GIZ
approaches, and working modes

20

PLENARY

Summary, conclusions and wrap-up

30x30 TARGET

Currently only 8% sea and
15% land areas are formally
protected, area under
effective protection is much
less



What is the 30x30
target?

Target 3 of the Global Biodiversity
Framework aims to achieve the
effective conservation of 30% of the
Earth's land and sea area through
protected areas (PAs) and other
effective area-based conservation
measures (OECMs) by 2030.

Conservation



- o Need for the conservation of species, ecosystems, and connectivity/corridors for migration
- o Intact ecosystems provide many important ecosystem services for mankind
- o Use restrictions are important management tools (No logging, fishing, extractive uses...)
- o Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IP+LC) protect a large % of Earth's Biodiversity

Livelihoods



- o IP+LC rely to a high degree on the natural resources in their vicinity (fish, forest, wild meat, plants...) for their livelihoods
- o Traditional uses are often sustainable and have been carried out for centuries
- o Industries (logging, fishing, agriculture and livestock), IP+LC livelihood strategies and conservation aims compete
- o Conservation measures may violate IP+LC rights

GIZ

What are we going to talk about?

Conflicts between conservation and use



- How can we combine the 30x30 goal with the realities and socio-economic challenges of societies in our partner countries?

Promising approaches



- As GIZ, which promising approaches do we have in our project portfolio?
- Which ones are scalable and transferable across projects? Where else do we have to look outside GIZ?

Innovative & transformative working modes



- How can we work more integrated and transdisciplinary across projects and sectors?
- Are we thinking conservation and sustainable development as one problem?
- Are we acting as GIZ correspondingly?

Marine Conservation Areas (MCAs) & Small-Scale Fisheries (SSF)

Why are SSF important in our partner countries?



MCAs vs. SSF (and other marine uses)



Challenges

- Coastal fishery resources already heavily depleted.
- Ecosystems polluted and degraded
- Human population growth at the coast much faster than inland, net movement to coasts
- Too few economic opportunities for too many people



Conflicts

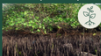
- Resource conflicts between traditional inhabitants and newcomers, with industrial uses, tourism, coastal development...
- Mitigation and conflict resolving mechanisms not working well
- Overlapping and conflicting responsibilities and jurisdiction of different government Agencies



Opportunities

- Participative management approaches
- Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning with ALL relevant stakeholders
- Integrated approaches favouring joint use and conservation activities (e.g. OECMS)
- Empowerment of coastal communities, fostering stewardship for Conservation

(A few) successful approaches



BioMar, Mexico

- Improving management and sustainable use in MCAs in the Gulf of California
- Integrating CD for MCA staff,
- Enlarging Conservation areas
- Peer-to-peer approaches for sustainable income generation for fishermen and other users,
- Strengthening participation

10 October 2020



WIO and Caribbean

- Strengthening an inclusive and sustainable Blue Economy
- Mix of Bottom-up (user centered) and top-down (policy centered) approaches
- Establishing and scaling good practices for fishing et al., improving value chains and income
- Capacities (govt, private sector, TVET, communities)
- Strengthen Financing

9/2

The road waterway ahead...

- SSF and other economic activities ARE compatible with conservation needs
- Participatory management with joint planning and decision making
- "ownership" of fishing resources through individual quota, exclusive fishing rights and LMMAs to avoid "tragedy of the commons"
- Citizen Science and participation of users in monitoring of resources and ecosystem health
- Economic opportunities and CD for fishermen (or their families) who want to change their occupation
- Cross sectoral work is key (food security, value chains, socio-economic development, education...), strengthening cooperation between govt. agencies and taking an integrated approach to sustainable use and conservation.



(Marine) Spatial Planning (MSP) for Integrated Conservation and Sustainable Use



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Why is marine spatial planning important?



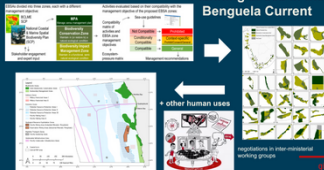
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Planning considerations

Challenges	Conflicts	Opportunities
<p>Legal mandate, funding and planning authority needed</p> <p>Tangible short-term benefits often lacking</p> <p>Lengthy process, danger of stakeholder fatigue</p> <p>Short-term economic and politically supported interests</p>	<p>Conflicting interests of sectors and changing policy priorities</p> <p>Data scarce decision-making</p>	<p>Demand-driven inter-ministerial and inter-sectoral alignment</p> <p>Improved natural resource governance</p> <p>Planning security for use and conservation investments</p> <p>Stakeholder engagement, buy-in and ownership</p>

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Planning at sea in the Benguela Current



Planning at sea in the Benguela Current



Planning essentials

In terms of MSP as approach

MSP both recipe and ingredient

GIZ as advisor, funder, networker and neutral broker driving introduction of MSP

Building on what has already worked, using existing (land use) planning traditions and experiences (of GIZ)

In terms of GIZ working modes

Using MSP to deliver on multiple SDGs and sectoral interests supports integrating conservation and use

Leveraging programmatic opportunities across sector projects

Multi-level support (local, national, regional, global)

Implementing activities jointly by several (IKI) projects

Long-term GIZ presence, funding and trusted relationships with governments

Integrating conservation and sustainable use in conservation areas

Strengthening the role of IPLC in conservation efforts - Experiences from Brazil

28 Traditional Peoples and Communities in Brasil (ILO 169)



Context

Highly complex land tenure system, long-lasting processes

- High diversity of people-land relationships, high number of tenure regimes
- High number of instruments to secure land rights
- High number of institutions responsible for land governance

Considerable progress in land tenure regulation, but still wide-ranging demands from different stakeholders

- Recognition and protection of indigenous territories and traditional peoples
- Considerable overlap between different tenure regimes and situations
- Land regularization in public lands and agrarian reform settlements
- Controversial legal reform processes

High level of technological uptake, lack of integrated solutions

- Wide-ranging digitization of government databases and systems
- Considerable progress regarding interoperability, up-scaling is possible
- FFP approach could be enhanced further



Territórios Vivos - Living Lands (BMZ)

Platform of Traditional Territories (2021)

<https://territoriosadicionais.mpf.mp.br/>

Partnership of the Federal prosecutor's office and the National Council of Traditional Peoples and Communities, supported by various governmental and non-governmental entities, with the objective of making available geo-referenced data and socio-economical information on the areas traditionally occupied by these peoples and communities



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Giving visibility to IPLC



IPLC access platform and autoidentify their territories

Red dot: Traditional local Community

Platform shows overlapping with other areas, e.g. conservation area, called Reserva Extrativista Marinha de Corumbau-BA (Resex)

Brazil's Protected Area System

5 categories of protected areas of integral protection (high level of protection)

- Ecologic Station (Esec)
- National Parks (Parna)
- Natural Monument (Mona)
- Biologic Reserve (Rebio)
- Wildlife Refuge (RVS)

7 categories of protected areas of sustainable use

- Environmental Protection Area (APA)
- Area of Relevant Ecologic Interest (Arie)
- National Forest (Flona)
- Sustainable Development Reserve (RDS)
- Fauna Reserve (Refau)
- Extractive Reserve (Resex)

Extractive Reserve (Resex) Canavieiras

combining marine conservation & resource user needs



Objective: protect the way of life and culture of the extractive population resident in the area and ensure the sustainable use of natural resources of the protected area.

- 100.726 ha, IUCN Category VI
- 2.400 households (traditional extractivists)
- Traditional fishing (blue land crab, shrimps, sea bass, etc), mangaba and vanilla extractivism, small-scale family agriculture

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TerraMar (IKI)

Participatory Biodiversity Monitoring (Programa Monitora) in Marine and Coastal Protected Areas (MCPA)



Support the federal Protected Area (PA) Agency ICMBio to establish a participatory biodiversity monitoring programme for MCPAs

Monitoring protocols for mangroves and traditional fishing (esp. endangered species)

Train of trainers for participatory biodiversity monitoring

Build on experiences of previous IKI Project for Biodiversity Monitoring, which established the Monitora Programme for Forests

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TerraMar (IKI)

Local Management Plans (PGL) for traditional fisheries and endangered species



First local management plans developed and approved in 2020

Based on at least 6 months of monitoring data

There are currently 4 local management plans in Brazil which allow the sustainable use of target species under carefully designed conditions (Resex Canavieiras, Corumbau, Cassurubá, APA Costa dos Corais)

Capacity development for PA managers and representatives of local fishing communities
Participatory workshops

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TerraMar (IKI)

Environmental and Territorial Zoning of Nautical Activities



Photo: Tago (Mala Hora), Zoning Workshop in Ilheusópolis, Pernambuco, 2019

Participatory workshops with relevant stakeholders (traditional fishing communities, private sector/tourism, environmental agencies)

Defines rules and limits for fishing and tourism in the region, to ensure sustainable use of coastal and marine ecosystems.

Approved as state law

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TerraMar (IKI)

Strengthening traditional fisherwomen



Photo: Tago (Mala Hora), Zoning Workshop in Ilheusópolis, Pernambuco, 2019

Support for establishing and strengthening networks of traditional fisherwomen (Bahia, Pernambuco, Alagoas)

Capacity development for social organization, women's rights and financial management

Capacity development for developing project proposals (building on experience of DeveloPPP Symrise)

Project proposal for processing organic waste from fisheries (shellfish and crab shells) to produce fertilizer won a prize and resources from the Spanish Embassy

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Group Discussion

One offline and one online group had 10 minutes to engage into a moderation-lead group discussion.

Afterwards the results were shared and discussed with all participants.

Questions for the group discussion

1

How do the cases resonate with you? What are your first impressions?

2

Did you miss any perspectives/cases you would like to add?

& one of the questions below

3

How do we break up silos (within GIZ, between govt. Partners/institutions, other stakeholders)?

or 4

Which approaches work beyond projects? Under which circumstances? What are important success factors?

CONCLUSION

Offlinegroup

Inspirations:

- Bottom-up approaches & Peer-to-peer-approaches

Suggestions:

- We need to establish community of practice across sectors
- There is a need to relate discussion to experiences from Integrated rural land use planning

Onlinegroup

Inspirations:

- The project from Brazil & Indigenous Knowledge

Suggestions:

- We need to get IP&LCs on the table & listen to Indigenous youth
- Engage not-convinced actors and groups which are not sensitized. Communications is important, include youth in our projects. Bring sensitivity and respect for the environment to broader populations. Partners should be strengthened to do so.
- Much resistance against protected areas (and their expansion) stems **from widespread belief that PAs exclude IPLC uses and that human rights abuses in PA context continue to be widespread globally (they sure do in many countries but far from all).**

Key Takeaways

- 1) Use T3 (30x30) conservation to deliver on other SDG (and other GBF targets) as well --> window of opportunity
- 2) Do not only think and argue "ecologically" but "economically" (related to T3 30x30)
- 3) Think T3 (30x30) beyond conservation and engage with other topics like food security, supply chains, disaster risk management, etc.