

Item 9 Policy Work, 51st CRF (27 Nov -2 Dec 2017, Lima, Peru)

International Conference on Sustainable Mangrove Ecosystems:

*Managing a Vital Resource for Achieving
the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement*

18-21 April 2017, Bali, Indonesia

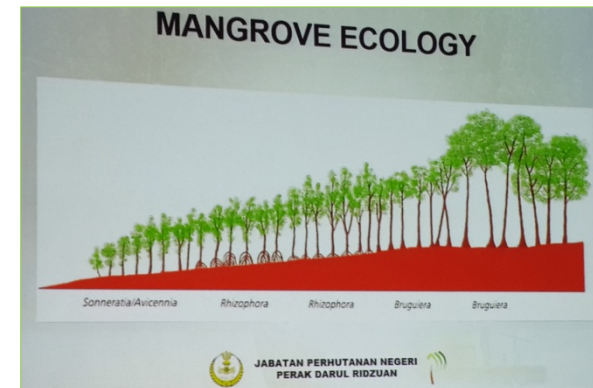
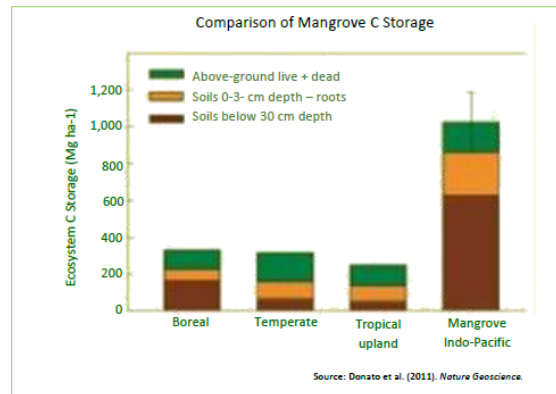
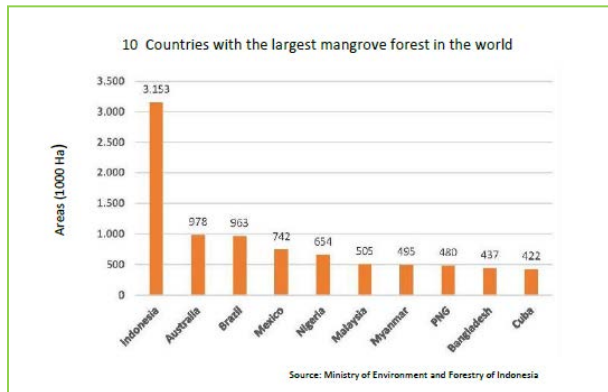
Main outcomes and Bali Action

**Presented by
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Way Mangroves Matter?

- Mangroves are among the Earth's most productive ecosystems. When sustainably managed, mangrove ecosystems can support the livelihoods of millions of coastal people; storing globally significant quantities of carbon; and reducing the vulnerability of coastal regions to storm surges.
- Mangrove ecosystems are under threat, however, with up to 50% of the world's mangroves lost in the last 40 years. At least one-quarter of surviving mangroves are degraded.





International Conference on Sustainable Mangrove Ecosystems

- **Aim:** promote the conservation, restoration and sustainable management of mangroves in the tropics to support the achievement of UN SDGs and the Paris Agreement
- **Organized by:** ITTO, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of Indonesia and the International Society of Mangrove Ecosystems
- **Attended by:** nearly 300 from 25 countries, representing governments, regional and international development partners, civil-society organizations and private sector

Theme 1:

Promoting the sustainable management of mangrove forests and ecosystems

- Main drivers of mangrove loss are aquaculture, agriculture (rice and oil palm cultivation in SE Asia), urbanization and industrialization; degradation due to illegal logging, over harvesting and poor management ; conflicts from unclear land tenure and user rights
- Need for national mangrove strategies, policies and legal framework; zoning of mangrove land for conservation, production and conversion; integrated costal management systems; social forestry
- Requires appropriate site-specific silvicultural systems suited to mangrove forests
 - ✓ Malaysia's Matang mangroves (40,000 ha) has been managed since 1904 with management plans for sustainable timber production and biodiversity conservation
 - ✓ FSC-certified mangroves in Indonesia's west Papua has shown sustainability under a 30-year rotation

Theme 2:

Addressing climate-change adaptation and mitigation

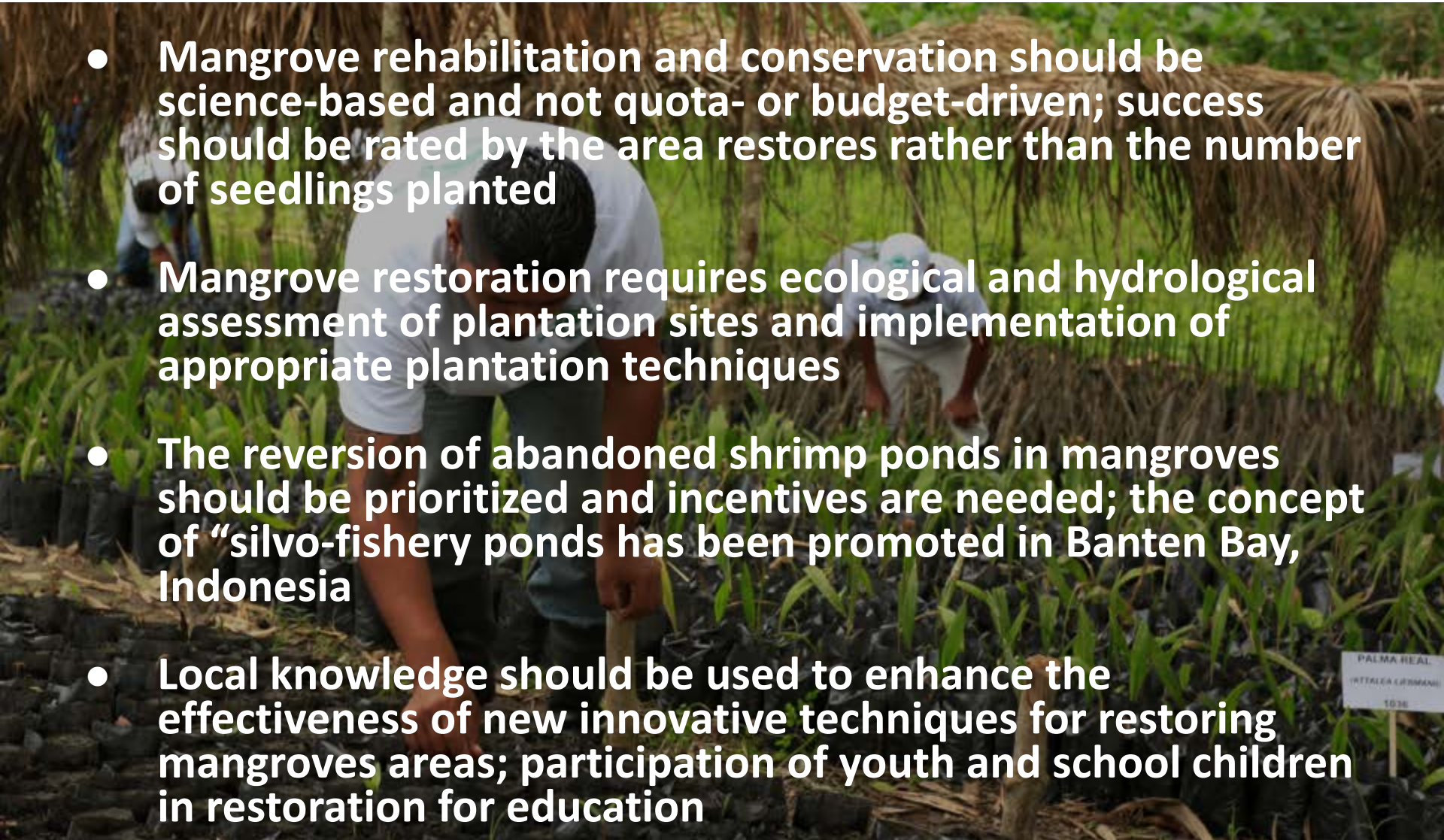
- Mangrove forests are among the most carbon-rich ecosystems; allocate more carbon in soils and dead woods than above ground; the peak productivity is at around ten years of age in plantations; young trees are more resilient to CC and less vulnerable to insects and diseases
- Mangrove ecosystems can play significant roles in nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement, including measures to reduce GHG emissions and actions to adapt to CC.
- The measurement of carbon fluxes must be underpinned by science, requiring further research for credibility of reporting
- Global efforts to conserve and restore mangrove ecosystems through international financing mechanisms and initiatives such as the Blue Carbon Initiative

Theme 3: Sustainable livelihoods for mangrove-dependent communities

- **Income for coastal communities for mangrove protection is critical; adequate financial incentives for alternative livelihoods**
 - **Community-based forest management can succeed when there is clarity on tenure; responsibilities of each party are well-defined**
 - **Mangroves are important for women for their livelihood and as sources of food, medicines and drinking water as sacred sites**
 - **Women need to be empowered by building their capacities, increasing their access to funding, and removing legal and policy hurdles**
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Theme 4: Restoration of degraded mangrove forests and ecosystems

- Mangrove rehabilitation and conservation should be science-based and not quota- or budget-driven; success should be rated by the area restores rather than the number of seedlings planted
- Mangrove restoration requires ecological and hydrological assessment of plantation sites and implementation of appropriate plantation techniques
- The reversion of abandoned shrimp ponds in mangroves should be prioritized and incentives are needed; the concept of “silvo-fishery ponds has been promoted in Banten Bay, Indonesia
- Local knowledge should be used to enhance the effectiveness of new innovative techniques for restoring mangroves areas; participation of youth and school children in restoration for education



Theme 5: Strengthening good governance, law enforcement and monitoring systems

- Managing mangrove ecosystems needs strong governance with clear objectives
- The relevant government agencies and stakeholders should work together to establish sound policies and laws
- Law enforcement must be conducted consistently and equitably to create a deterrent effect
- Audits should be undertaken to assess their effectiveness and make recommendations for improvements to be incorporated in management plans
- Requires integrated multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approaches



Bali Call to Action for Sustainable Mangrove Ecosystems

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1. **Prioritizing the conservation and sustainable management and use of mangrove ecosystems in national policies and laws; strengthening law enforcement to reduce the continuing loss and degradation of mangroves**
 2. **Promoting sound land-use planning, clarifying land tenure and user rights for communities to ensure the effective involvement and empowerment of local communities, including women**
 3. **Promoting effective mangrove restoration through science-based decision-making and long-term management and monitoring**
 4. **Facilitating access to international financing mechanisms as well as national public and private-sector sources to scale-up mangrove-based climate change mitigation and adaptation**
 5. **Generating and disseminating knowledge on causes of mangrove ecosystems change, reporting on the status of mangrove management worldwide, raising awareness of the importance of mangrove ecosystems to the UN SDGs and the Paris Agreement**

Thank you



Bali Call to Action for Sustainable Mangrove Ecosystems

International Conference on Sustainable Mangrove Ecosystems Making a vital resource for achieving the SDGs and the Paris Agreement

As a matter of urgency, we, the 210 participants from 26 countries attending the International Conference on Sustainable Mangrove Ecosystems, held on 18-21 April 2017 in Bali, Indonesia, urge policymakers, land-use planners, mangrove practitioners and scientists, international organisations, the private sector, donors and coastal communities to redouble their work to secure the conservation, restoration, protection and sustainable management and use of the world's remaining mangrove forest ecosystems.

Mangrove forests may grow and expand naturally, but the likelihood of natural recovery, including restoring historic mangrove biodiversity and using energy in the right direction is often low. Mangrove forests cover about 11 million hectares but are being lost worldwide at an average rate of about 100,000 hectares per year. Mangrove loss is accelerating and is expected to continue to increase significantly in the coming decades.

Effective and cost-efficient protection of the remaining mangrove forest, with adequate incentives, suitable mangrove management and policy, is essential for increasing and enhancing their value, meeting existing and future needs, and contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 17.



Llamado a la acción de Bali para la sustentabilidad de los ecosistemas de manglar

Conferencia Internacional para la Sustentabilidad de los Ecosistemas de Manglar Gestión de un recurso vital para lograr los objetivos de desarrollo sostenible (SDG) y el Acuerdo de París

Como materia de urgencia, nosotros, los 210 participantes de las 26 países presentes en la Conferencia Internacional para la Sustentabilidad de los Ecosistemas de Manglar, celebrada del 18 al 21 de abril de 2017 en Bali, Indonesia, urge a los decisores, los responsables del sector público, los administradores y científicos del área de los manglares, las organizaciones internacionales, el sector privado, la comunidad de donantes y las comunidades locales, a "redoblar sus esfuerzos" para asegurar la conservación, restauración, protección y manejo y utilización sostenible de los ecosistemas de manglar restantes en el planeta.

Los ecosistemas de manglar pueden crecer y expandirse naturalmente, pero la probabilidad de recuperación natural, incluida la restauración de la biodiversidad histórica y el uso de energía en la dirección correcta, a menudo es baja. Los ecosistemas de manglar cubren unos 11 millones de hectáreas, pero se están perdiendo a un ritmo medio de unos 100.000 hectáreas al año. Se prevé que la pérdida de manglares continuará aumentando en las próximas décadas.

Una protección y gestión eficiente y rentable de los ecosistemas de manglar restantes, con incentivos adecuados, una gestión adecuada y políticas, es esencial para aumentar y mejorar su valor, satisfacer las necesidades actuales y futuras, y contribuir a los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS) y el 17.



Appel de Bali à agir en faveur de la pérennisation des écosystèmes de la mangrove

Conférence Internationale sur la Pérennisation des Ecosystèmes de la Mangrove Gérer un ressource vitale pour la réalisation des Objectifs de Développement durable et de l'Accord de Paris

En tant que urgence, nous, les 210 participants, représentant les vingt-six pays présents à la Conférence Internationale sur la Pérennisation des écosystèmes de la mangrove, qui s'est tenue à Bali (Indonésie) du 18 au 21 avril 2017, appelons les décideurs, les responsables de l'aménagement du territoire, les administrateurs et scientifiques du secteur public, les responsables des organisations internationales, le secteur privé, les habitants de Bali et les communautés locales à redoubler leurs efforts afin d'assurer que les écosystèmes de la mangrove qui subsistent sur la planète soient conservés, restaurés et protégés, ainsi qu'ils soient gérés et utilisés de manière durable.

Les mangroves peuvent se développer et s'étendre naturellement, mais la chance de leur rétablissement, y compris la restauration de la biodiversité historique et l'utilisation de l'énergie dans la bonne direction, est souvent faible. Les mangroves couvrent environ 11 millions d'hectares, mais sont perdus à un rythme moyen de 100 000 hectares par an. On s'attend à ce que la perte de mangroves continue d'augmenter dans les prochaines décennies.

Une protection et une gestion efficaces et rentables des écosystèmes de mangrove existants, avec des incitations adéquates, une gestion appropriée et des politiques, est essentielle pour augmenter et améliorer leur valeur, répondre aux besoins actuels et futurs, et contribuer à la réalisation des Objectifs de Développement durable (ODD) et 17.



2017 Mangrove Conference website: <http://www.itto.int/mangrove2017/>