



# Mangroves for the Future

Strengthening resilience of ecosystem-dependent coastal communities

Local fishers along the Chumphon river © MFF Thailand



## 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 five institutional partners and **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, Norad, RNE and Sida.

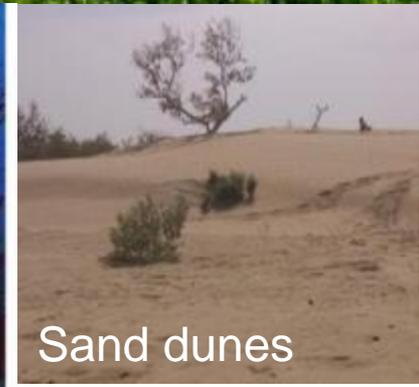
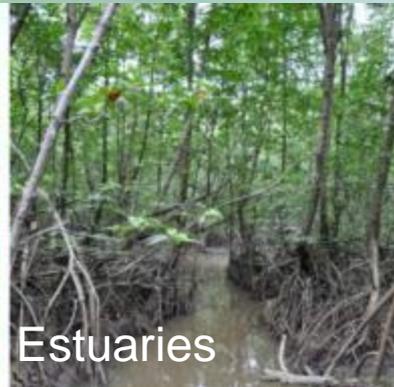
# Mangroves for the Future: Vision and Goal



*Healthy coastal ecosystems for a more prosperous and secure future for all coastal communities*

*Resilience of ecosystem dependant coastal communities strengthened*

# Mangroves for the Future is inclusive of all coastal ecosystems



# MFF Principles



## **Policy relevant:**

Supporting national legal and policy frameworks

## **People centered:**

Assisting coastal communities in livelihood development

## **Partnership based:**

Seeking to meet the needs of all partners

## **Investment orientated:**

Recognizing coastal ecosystems as valuable natural infrastructure

# Governance structure: Partnerships for implementation



**Regional Steering Committee**



**National Coordinating Bodies  
(Government, NGOs, Private Sector)**  
- supported by National Coordinators and Secretariat



# Objectives and Strategic focus areas



## Outcome Objective:

### *Resilience of ecosystem-dependent coastal communities strengthened*

- **Knowledge** generated, disseminated and applied for sustainable management of coastal ecosystems
  - Strengthening information base
  - Enhancing access to and sharing of knowledge at national and regional levels
  - Promoting effective use of knowledge including best practices
- Key stakeholders **empowered** to engage in decision-making for the sustainable management of coastal ecosystems
  - Building awareness and capacity of coastal communities
  - Supporting multi-stakeholder fora
  - Promoting sustainable livelihoods
- Coastal **governance** enhanced to promote integrated coastal management
  - Strengthening capacity of national and regional governance institutions for integrated coastal management
  - Engaging with key business sectors to promote sustainable business practices
  - Promoting co-management and similar participatory natural resource management mechanisms

**Cross cutting considerations**

- Property rights and resource tenure
- Conflict sensitivity
- Gender
- Climate Change

# 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



## Mangroves for the Future Guidelines for Grant Facilities

[version 2014 12 15]



- **Small Grant Facility**
  - MFF maximum contribution: USD 25K
  - Co-funding: minimum 5%
- **Small Grant Facility for Private Sector engagement**
  - MFF maximum contribution: USD 25K
  - PS cash 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%
- **Large Grants Facility (discontinued in 2010)**
  - MFF maximum contribution: USD 300K
  - Co-funding: minimum 20%

## Snapshot of MFF projects (2007-16)



<b>Grant facility</b>	<b>No of projects</b>	<b>MFF contribution, USD</b>	<b>Co-financing, USD</b>
Small grants (USD<25,000)	294	3,835,465	1,601,400
Medium grants (USD<100,000)	8	530,894	190,576
Large grants (USD<300,000)	10	2,481,100	2,635,618
Regional grants (USD<200,000)	5	988,058	409,310
<b>Total</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>7,835,517</b>	<b>4,836,904</b>

# From Relief to Resilience



## MFF Phase 1

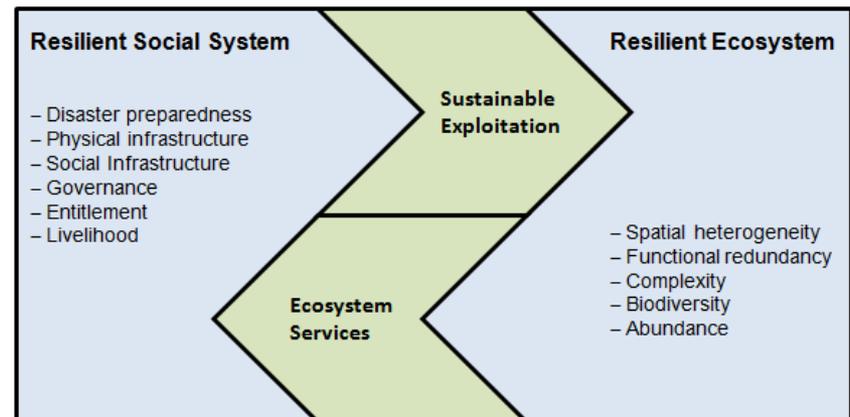
- Relief and rehabilitation
- Establishment of governance structure
- Establishment of grant modalities

## MFF Phase 2

- Consolidation
- Cross cutting priorities

## MFF Phase 3

- Resilience approach
- Sustainability planning
- Knowledge Management



# MFF Sustainability Planning



- Governance Structure
  - Regional RSC
  - National NCB (role, composition, support)
  - Partnerships
- Knowledge Management (strategic)
  - Maintain, Update, Share, Apply,
  - Policy influence
- Grant modalities
  - National Funding
  - Private Sector
  - New Donor funding

# Main Focus Areas Identified



- Resilience Analysis of vulnerable coastal communities and ecosystems.
- Applying the Ecosystem-based Approach in Integrated Coastal Management (ICM).
- Co-management and other governance-based mechanisms in ICM.
- Gender mainstreaming and applying the rights-based approach.
- Building Public-Private-Community partnerships to promote sustainable coastal development by adopting Blue Economy principles.



## New Donor Opportunities

### **Green Climate Fund (5 years)**

**NOT MFF Phase 4**, but a new and innovative project that builds on MFF's experience and achievements, and adopts its governance structure and implementation modalities to the extent possible

### **NICFI / Norad (inception + 3 years)**

Mangroves and REDD

# GCF Impact Areas selected for the MFF-based Proposal



## ADAPTATION:

- 1.0 Increased *resilience and enhanced livelihoods* of the most vulnerable people, communities and regions
- 2.0 Increased resilience of health and well-being, and *food and water security*
- 4.0 Increased resilience of *ecosystems and ecosystem services*

## MITIGATION:

- 4.0 Reduced emissions from land use, deforestation, forest degradation, and through **sustainable forest management, and conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks**

# Status of Selection of GCF Project Field Sites

COUNTRY	MAIN SITE(S)	POTENTIAL TRANSBOUNDARY SITE(S) or STUDIES
Bangladesh	<b>Edge of Sundarban</b> (Upazillas still to be defined )	Teknaf (with Rakhine)
Cambodia	<b>Koh Kong Province</b>	Koh Kong (with Trat) Kampot (with Kien Giang)
India	Not yet defined – interest is on skills development for Green Growth	
Indonesia	<b>Brebes Regency</b> , Central Java Karawang Regency, West Java	
Maldives	<b>Haa Alif and Haa Dhaal atolls</b> (northern region of Maldives)	
Myanmar	<b>Bogale Township</b> (Ayarawaddy Delta)	Rakhine (with Teknaf) Kaw Thaug (with Ranong)
Pakistan	<b>Jiwani, western Gwadar District</b> <b>Keti Bunder, Indus Delta region</b>	Jiwani with Iran
Sri Lanka	<b>Northern Province Coastal Area</b> Palk Bay	Gulf of Mannar (with southern India)
Thailand	<b>Nakhon Sri Thammarat Province</b>	Trat (with Koh Kong) Ranong (with Kaw Thaug)
Viet Nam	<b>Kien Giang Province</b>	Kien Luong/Phu Quoc (with Kampot)

# NICFI/Norad



- Mangroves and REDD
  - Stronger Mitigation Focus
  - Complimentary component to the current Phase 3 Program Document
- Technical aspects of measuring and monitoring mangrove carbon;
- Policy development for mangroves and REDD;
- Institutional set-up needed for mangroves and REDD
- New partnerships within the REDD agenda

## Process

- Concept Note January 2017
- Inception Phase: April – December 2017
- Implementation Phase: 2018 - 20120

THANK YOU



<http://www.mangrovesforthefuture.org/>

