

Building Community Resilience Through ICM Approaches

(5th East Asia Sea Congress, 16-21 Nov 2015)



- **INTRODUCTION**

- MFF and its activities
- Regional example
 - ✓ ICM regional training Courses
- National example
- ✓ Building communities resilience through RAP (Resilience Analysis Protocol)
 - ✓ Ridge to Reef approach: Policy Recommendation and Discussions

Build Back Better

IUCN & UNDP developed MFF as a Partnership-based initiative that promotes investment in coastal ecosystems for sustainable development.

US President Bill Clinton, UN Special Envoy for Tsunami Recovery, acclaimed MFF as one of the most responsive initiatives of the post-tsunami period.



2006

- India,
- Indonesia,
- Maldives,
- Seychelles,
- Sri Lanka,
- Thailand,

2010

- Pakistan
- Viet Nam

2012

- Bangladesh

2014

- Cambodia,
- Myanmar

Outreach

- Malaysia



Vision and Goal



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

MFF focus areas



- **Knowledge generated, disseminated and applied for sustainable management of coastal ecosystems**
- **Key stakeholders empowered to engage in decision-making in support of sustainable management of coastal ecosystems**
- **Coastal governance enhanced and inclusive management**

- Cross cutting considerations
 - Property rights and resource tenure
 - Conflict sensitivity
 - Gender
 - Climate Change

Approach to Capacity Development



- MFF recognizes Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) to be an important and central approach for achieving the central goal of building resilience in coastal ecosystems and communities.
- MFF recognizes that building the capacity of coastal management practitioners at local, national and regional levels is central to achieving its goals.
- Practitioners include stakeholder groups and institutions involved in managing coastal ecosystems: government, civil society groups, private sector, research and academic institutions.

Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) Course MFF, AIT, BOBLME



- Course run in 2007, 2011, 2013, 2014, 2015
- 9 credit post graduate certificate course – 7 weeks
- 140 alumni across 11 countries
- 20% participants university lecturers, 40% government, 40% NGOs



Strategy for dissemination of the regional ICM Course 2016-2018



Enhance **collaboration with university networks in the region** that have a coastal management focus to “anchor” **MFF learning and outcomes in national**

The **post-graduate certificate course in Integrated Coastal Management (ICM)**, developed and offered jointly by MFF, AIT and BOBLME over the years **will become a permanent professional course recognized and supported by other regional programmes and by the countries of the region;**

Countries showing initial interest: Cambodia, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Seychelles

MFF Capacity Development Strategy



1. Support adoption of the MFF Resilience Framework
2. Offer ICM regional course at regional and national levels (through university networks) including a training of trainers approach.
3. Share innovations from MFF grantee “partners” for replication in the field and for policy influence
4. Support the development of regional and national knowledge hubs
5. Facilitate Scientific Symposia/ Learning Events
6. Provide private sector with business and biodiversity training and technical support
7. Respond to capacity development requirements identified by National Coordinating Body members and National Coordinators (based on national capacity needs assessments)

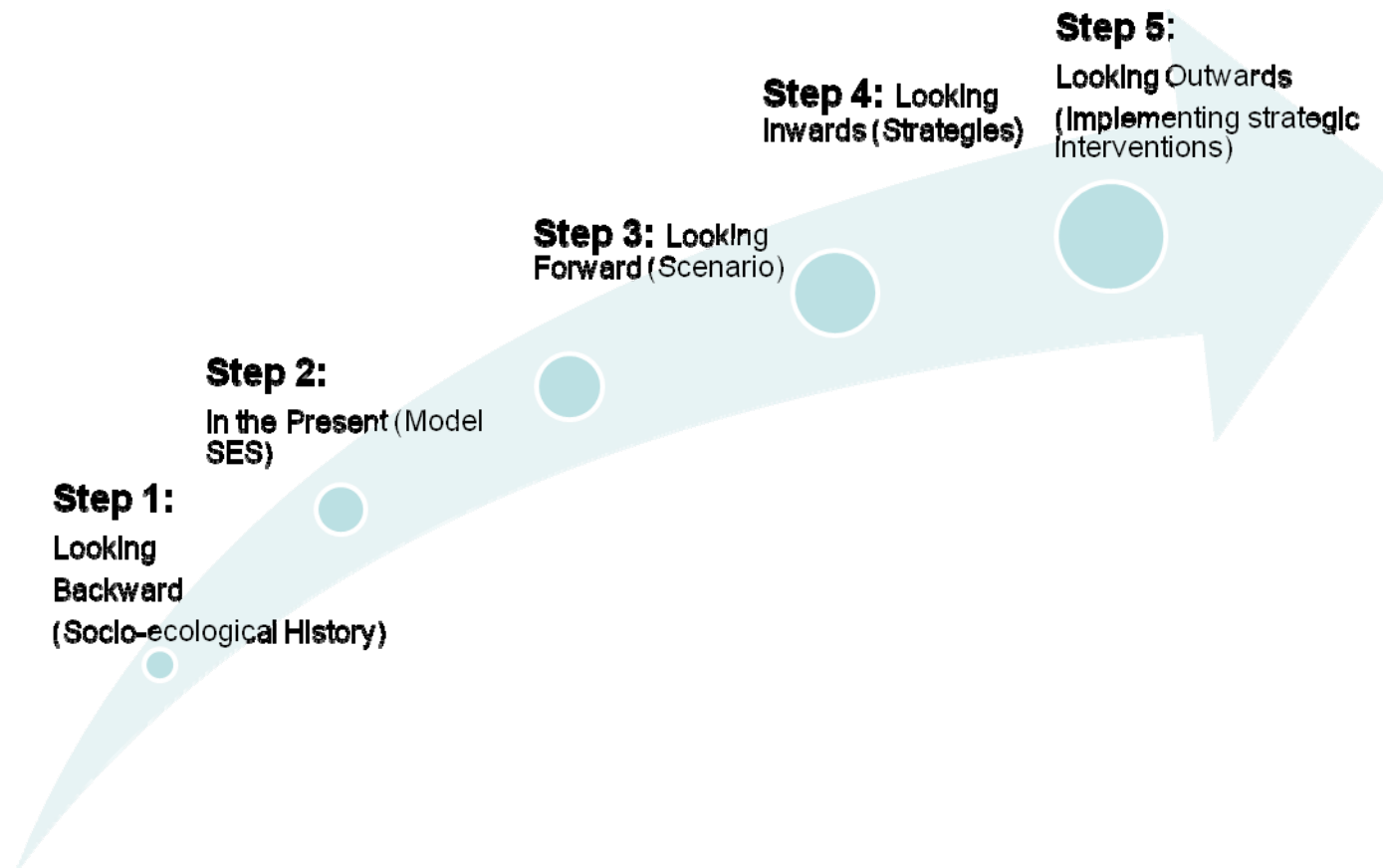


Vietnam

Building communities resilience through Resilience Analysis Protocol (RAP)



- In order to develop resilient communities, the RAP was undertaken to provide information on developing interventions that can support the most **vulnerable areas and ecosystems and vulnerable groups** to adapt to the changes faced by Hoi An.
- The analysis included looking for opportunities from different sources of technical assistance and financial support as well as from the government programme responding to climate change and for social economic development of the whole city.



Results - RAP

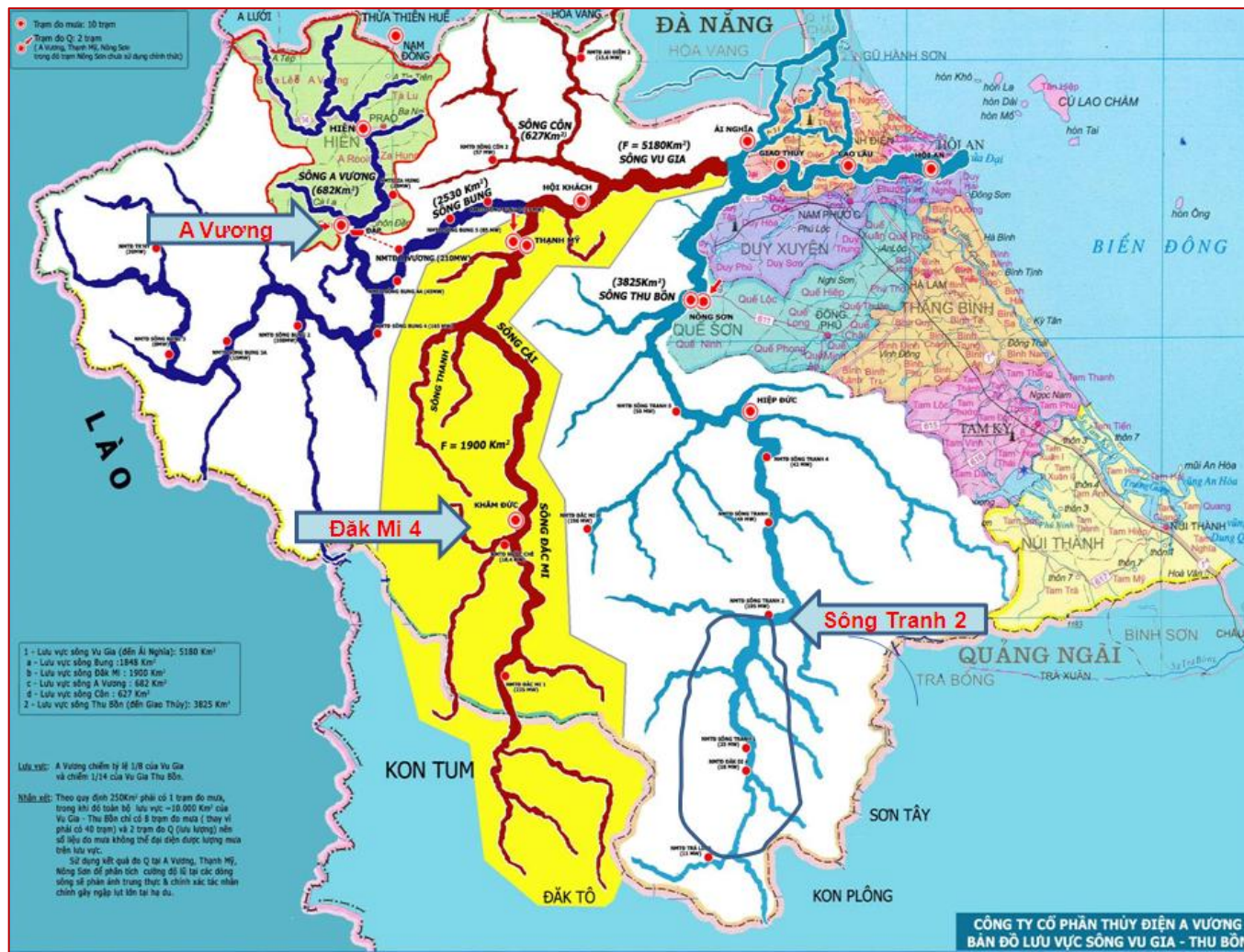


1. Interventions on policy development and management
2. Intervention relating to Sustainable livelihoods
3. Rehabilitation of Mangroves and Coastal protection forest,; co-management and community empowerment in nature conservation
4. Disaster risk management and other interventions

Policy Intervention – Ridge to Reef Approach (Vu Gia – Thu Bon River Basin)

- Interventions on policy and management often are long-term, related to capacity development and secure with sustainability.
- It normally has widespread and important impacts, and can solve the issues in wider context beyond the social ecological system
 - (ex. Integrated water/coastal zone management, based on from forest to sea (from watershed to reef) approach for Vu Gia – Thu Bon Basin/Watershed and Da Nang – Quang Nam Coastal zone)

Vu Gia – Thu Bon River Basin



KHUYẾN NGHỊ CHÍNH SÁCH

Quản lý tổng hợp lưu vực sông Vu Gia - Thu Bồn
và vùng bờ biển Quảng Nam - Đà Nẵng, Việt Nam
MỘT CÁCH TIẾP CẬN TỪ ĐẦU NGUỒN XUỐNG BIỂN

Nguyễn Chu Hồi, Đào Trọng Tứ, Bùi Thị Thu Hiền



Discussion



- While “From Ridge to Reef” (R-R) approach is new to the country, Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) has been in place for a certain period but just ad hoc without best practices.
- The application of R-R requires the reinforcement of inter-sectorial collaboration mechanism and encourages the institutionalization of stakeholders and local communities’ participation in watershed and coastal management.

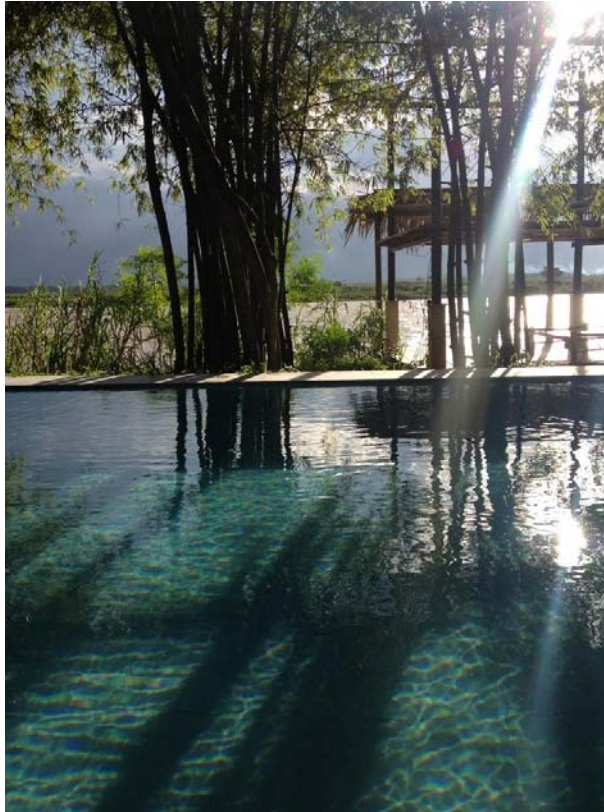
Discussion



What lies behind such poor planning? A review by JICA and the Ministry of Planning and Investment of interprovincial cooperation concludes (Ngo Thang Loi et al. 2014):

- Strong decentralization without accountability for state budget expenditures has served as a major constraint on inter-provincial coordination.
- Weak monitoring by central government over public investment has enabled low accountability.

THANK YOU



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

