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Workshop 3.3 : “Effective and equitable governance of the seascape”

17th Nov. 2014; 8.30 - 12:15 m

CO-MANAGEMENT IN ADVANCING SAVU SEA MNP MANAGEMENT

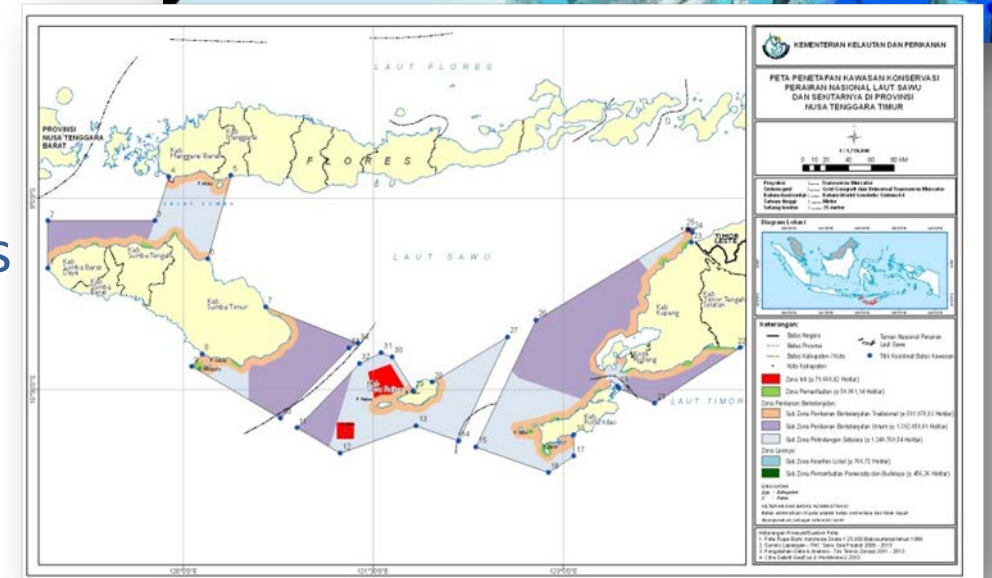
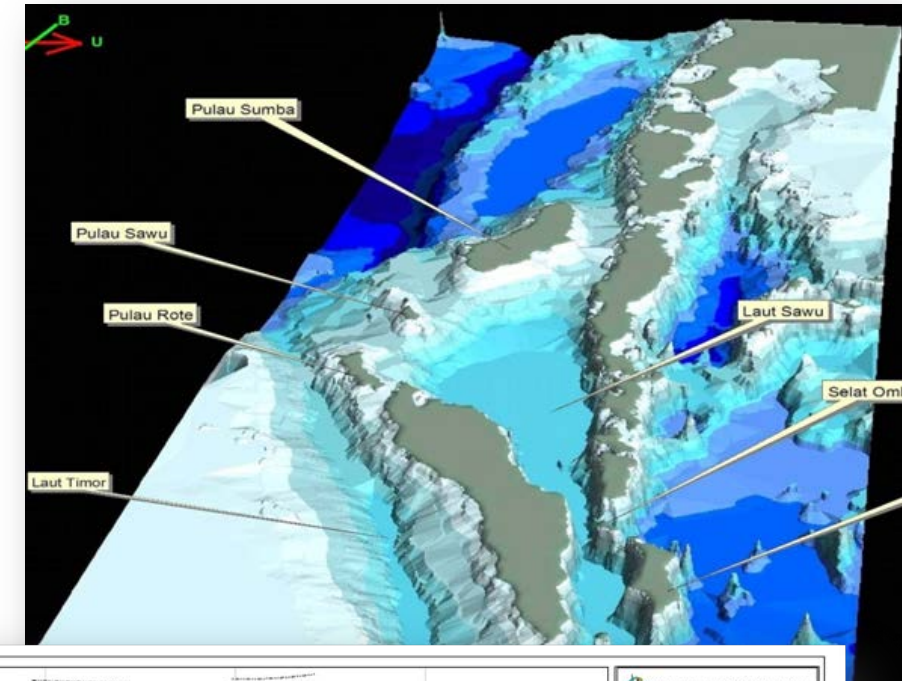
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Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) Germany, USAID MPAG, East Nusa Tenggara Government, Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) Indonesia, National Marine Protected Area Agency (BKKPN) Kupang, East Nusa Tenggara Marine Conservation Council

The issue

- Largest MPA in Indonesia: 3,35Mio Ha Savu Sea Marine National Park is recently established in Jan 2014 as high priority areas for cetacean and IBAs; covering 1 province, 10districts/cities, 190villages; contribute 65% fisheries production in East Nusa Tenggara
- Complexity interests and authorities to promote conservation and economic development (sharing economic benefit)
- ‘Paper park’ as the common issues: lack of resources and infrastructure
- Collaborative mechanism is a vehicle for wider engagement of the key national and sub-national stakeholders





Critical Governance Dimension

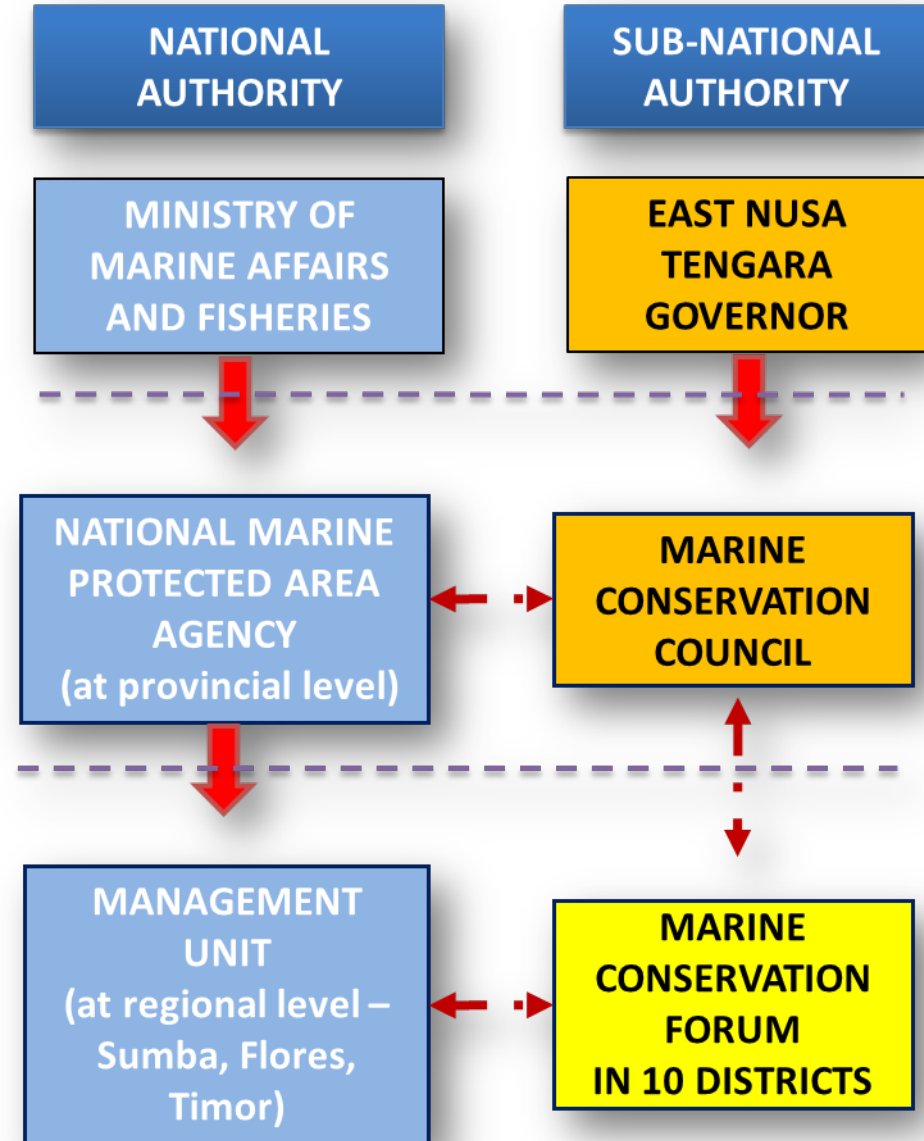
- Government Regulation No. 60/2007 Conservation of Fish Resources article 18: *collaboration among management authority of marine national park, communities, indigenous people, NGOs, corporation, university,... towards marine conservation.*
- New laws 23/2014 Regional Autonomy article 27: *provincial government authority to manage sea, including exploration, conservation, spatial plan, administration and safety –opportunity in bridging communication between level of government authority*

- Extensive public consultation process down to village level provides room for the communities, key stakeholders to actively participate in the decision making process
- Sharing and pulling resources towards effective marine park management
- Strong commitment and continuous support from political leader and decision makers in ensuring sustainable works towards effective park management: buy-in commitment; access to bureaucracy; ensuring sustainable financing



Lessons learnt

- Decision-making process is more inclusive, transparent and accountable
- Alignment of provincial and district spatial plans (land use plan and ocean zoning) with Savu Sea NMP
- Sharing and pulling resources towards effective marine park management
- Mainstreaming conservation values into economic development
- Joint protocol and tools on patrolling for biodiversity protection
- Collaborative mechanism requires higher level of authority (e.g. coordinating ministry) to resolve the conflict between authority





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Key recommendations

- As the conservation work spans across many districts, government agencies and other stakeholders, the establishment of collaborative mechanism among various stakeholders as a vehicle for wider engagement of the key national and sub-national stakeholders in the management is crucial
- Collaborative mechanism shows a continuous problem-solving process, rather than a fixed state, involving extensive debates, negotiations and joint learnings within problem-solving networks
- Collaborative mechanism requires strong commitment and continuous support from political leader ensuring sustainable works towards effective park management
- Collaborative mechanism requires higher level of authority (e.g. coordinating ministry) to resolve the conflict between authority