

SWIOFC-UNEP NC Group work-Day 3, 28Sept2022

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Objectives

- ▶ To explore how knowledge and information sharing mechanisms in the marine fisheries-environment nexus can be enhanced to underpin coordinated policies and management interventions.



Questions for group discussions

- ▶ What information sharing needs to be established or enhanced to inform integrated marine fisheries-environment status reports on national and regional level?
- ▶ What information sharing is needed to enable joint analyses to inform design and adaptation of management interventions on national and local level?
- ▶ For each point please highlight:
 - ▶ What type of information needs to be shared and how
 - ▶ By who and who needs to be able to access
 - ▶ Expected results or outputs
 - ▶ If there are existing structures, processes or tools that can be used to address the gap
 - ▶ Practical steps to enable the establishment and maintenance of the knowledge or information sharing process
- ▶

a. Information sharing needs or requiring enhancement and how?

- ▶ Different (sectoral) information to be shared- trade data, including export data, species that are protected, catch levels, species composition, species distribution/spatial data, socio-economics, population and demographics, pollution and degradation status, in specific areas of interest to the fisheries-environment nexus.
- ▶ Information may be shared directly by management authorities responsible for fisheries or environment/conservation, on request by researchers, public or civil society, development partners, etc.
- ▶ It may also be shared on the basis of mutual data sharing agreements between public or private agencies in accordance with their established protocols and organizational mandates.
- ▶ Public agencies may widely publish and share information with the public in accordance with constitutional or statutory obligations

b. By Who and who needs the data?

- ▶ By who and who needs to access the data?- Goes both ways in the fisheries-environment nexus
- ▶ Fisheries management authorities, wildlife management authorities, ports and customs, research and academic institutions, investors, civil society organizations
- ▶ National bureau of statistics needs to provide data on trade, wildlife, socio-economics, population and demographic- national level infrastructure to enhance data and information sharing processes.

Expected results and outputs

- ▶ Easier or seamless flow of relevant information and data to facilitate trade in fisheries and other products, as well as effective conservation measures of the supporting habitats and ecosystems.

Existing structures processes or tools to be used to address the gaps

- ▶ Testing laboratories for DNA testing, forensic labs, capacity enhancement

Practical steps to enable establishment and maintenance of knowledge sharing processes

- ▶ Mapping of the existing knowledge sharing landscape
- ▶ Improving the laboratory and forensic testing capability in the countries and the region to enhance knowledge sharing.
- ▶ Establish policies, protocols and regulations on knowledge sharing processes, including national policies on data sharing which mandate researchers and institutions, that respects intellectual property rights.
- ▶ Provide for memorandum of understanding or cooperation agreements between relevant public agencies, research and testing centers to support knowledge sharing
- ▶ Information sharing system for trade in biological resources - implement provisions of Nagoya protocol on access and benefit sharing.