Blue Economy and Marine Spatial Planning in the Western Indian Ocean

Marine Spatial Planning Training
Mombasa, Kenya
10th to 14th Sept 2018

Jared Bosire PhD
United Environment/Nairobi Convention
Africa is changing
COP DECISIONS SUPPORTING MSP

• Decision CP8/10: Blue and Ocean Economy (4) “...developing area-based management tools such as marine spatial planning to promote the blue economy pathways in the Western Indian Ocean Region.”

• Decision CP8/13: Enhancing Cooperation, Collaboration and Support with Partners (3) ...capacity building, implementation and sharing of experiences on integrated marine spatial planning in support of blue economy.

• Decision CP9/10: To urge the Contracting Parties, within the framework of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, ............to build and develop area-based management tools, such as marine spatial planning, to promote blue economy pathways in the Western Indian Ocean region;
  
  To request the secretariat, in collaboration with partners, to develop capacity-building programmes on marine spatial planning as a tool for sustainable economic growth;
A sustainable ocean (or “blue”) economy emerges when economic activity is in balance with the long-term capacity of ocean ecosystems to support this activity and remain resilient and healthy. Economist Intelligence Unit (2015)

**Sectors (Park et al. 2014)**

- Fisheries
- Marine mining
- Offshore oil & gas
- Shipping and Port
- Marine leisure and tourism
- Marine construction
- Marine equipment manufacturing
- Shipbuilding and repair
- Marine business services
- Marine R&D and education
- Marine administration
- Others
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Policy</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global</td>
<td>United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) &amp; others</td>
<td>Green Economy in a Blue World; Blue Economy: Sharing Success Stories to Inspire Change</td>
<td>(UNEP et al. 2010; UNEP 2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)</td>
<td>The Oceans Economy: Opportunities and Challenges for Small Island Developing States</td>
<td>(UNCTAD 2014)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Western Indian Ocean Science Association (WIOOMSA)</td>
<td>Building the Blue Economy in the WIO Region</td>
<td>(Kelleher 2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>WWF International</td>
<td>Reviving the Western Indian Ocean Economy: Actions for a Sustainable Future</td>
<td>Obura et al, 2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Continental Policy Imperatives

Agenda 2063

• In May 2013, Africa’s political leadership acknowledged past achievements and challenges.

• Rededicated itself to the Pan African vision of “an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the international arena.”
Agenda 2063 Aspirations

1. A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development;
2. An integrated continent, politically united, based on the ideals of Pan Africanism and the vision of Africa’s Renaissance;
3. An Africa of good governance, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law;
4. A peaceful and secure Africa;
5. An Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, values and ethics;
6. An Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children; and
7. Africa as a strong, united, resilient and influential global player and partner.
Africa Integrated Maritime Strategy 2050

Vision:
The overarching vision of the 2050 AIM Strategy is to foster increased wealth creation from Africa’s oceans and seas by developing a sustainable thriving blue economy in a secure and environmentally sustainable manner.
AIMS 2050 Goals

• A comprehensive understanding of existing and potential challenges, including allocation of resources

• A comprehensive, concerted, coherent and coordinated approach that improves maritime conditions with respect to environmental and socio-economic development

• A common template for the AU, the RECs/RMs, and relevant Organizations; and Member States, to guide maritime review, budgetary planning and effective allocation of resources

• A business plan that specifies milestones, capacity building targets and implementation requirements, including technical and financial support from within Africa and also from development partners
According to the World Bank,[1] the blue economy is the "sustainable use of ocean resources for economic growth, improved livelihoods and jobs, while preserving the health of ocean ecosystem."
THE DESIRABLE BLUE ECONOMY FRAMEWORK
“Marine spatial planning (MSP) is a public process of analyzing and allocating the spatial and temporal distribution of human activities in marine areas to achieve ecological, economic, and social objectives that are usually specified through a political process” (Ehler & Douvere 2009).

1. According to the Blue Economy definition for Africa (UNECA 2016) MSP is essential for implementing the Blue Economy.

2. Several countries in the WIO are pursuing Blue/Ocean Economy & MSP initiatives.
Unlocking the Economic Potential of South Africa’s Oceans
Overview of Operation PHAKISA

The Marine Protection Services and Governance (MPSG) Lab aspires to implement an overarching, integrated governance framework for sustainable growth of the ocean economy that will maximise socio-economic benefits while ensuring adequate ocean environmental protection within the next five years by:

- Developing an overarching governance plan
- Protecting the ocean environment from all illegal activities and promoting its multiple socio-economic benefits, including a Marine Protected Area (MPA) representative network, reducing illegal activities and monitoring water quality
- Delivering a National Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) Framework, a Regional (Sub-national) MSP Framework and a more detailed small-scale Marine Spatial (MS) Management Plan to enable a sustainable ocean economy

The MPSG Lab developed 10 key initiatives to achieve the above objectives:

- Ministerial Committee and Oceans Secretariat to govern activities
- Enhancement of legislation into the Integrated Coastal and Oceans Management (ICOM) Act or Oceans Act
- Accelerated capacity-building intervention in ocean governance
- Enhanced and Coordinated Enforcement Programme
- National ocean and coastal information system and extending earth observation capacity
- National Ocean and Coastal Water Quality Monitoring Programme
- Creation of an MPA Representative Network
- MSP Process
South Africa has more ocean space than land, and our ocean will increase should the extended continental shelf claim be successful. 

- South Africa is responsible for managing an oceans space that is greater than the land territory.
- The extended continental shelf claim will double the size of its ocean geography.
With such a large ocean jurisdiction, effective governance will be challenging given the size and complexity.

| ~3,900 | kilometres of coastline |
| ~20    | key departments and institutions in the marine environment with distinct roles and maritime policies |
| ~50    | national acts regulating marine governance |
| 4      | coastal provinces with their own socio-economic context and development goals |

SOURCE: DEA; Defence Web
The existing sectoral approach only gives a partial picture of the sector, which makes it difficult to achieve balance and manage interdependencies.

Not exhaustive

- Environmental Affairs
  - Environmental impact assessments

- Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
  - Surveillance
  - Regulation of aquaculture

- Mineral Resources
  - Offshore mining rights

- No central body governs the ocean space

- SA Navy
  - Sea control
  - Sea denial

- Energy
  - Offshore oil and gas exploration and production

- Transport
  - Marine transport
  - Port and ocean trading routes

SOURCE: Urban-economic Development Economists of KZN
Coordinated ocean governance will identify and manage interdependencies between socio-economic aspirations and environmental integrity.

Unlocking our ocean economy

New growth areas in the ocean economy

Integrated marine governance and protection services

Sustainable ocean development

Offshore oil and gas exploration

Marine transport and manufacturing

Aquaculture

Other marine and maritime sectors

Ocean protection

MSP

Ocean Governance Framework
Operation Phakisa aspiration

Implement an overarching, integrated ocean governance framework for sustainable growth of the ocean economy that will maximise socio-economic benefits while ensuring adequate ocean environmental protection within the next five years.
The Republic of Seychelles is an archipelago of 115 islands. The Exclusive Economic Zone is 1.37 million km², with a land area of only 455 km². Blue Economy is an important mechanism to support its sustainable development goals and address climate change adaptation and ocean management. Seychelles has committed to up to 30% marine protection in its Exclusive Economic Zone (400,000 km²). Comprehensive MSP to ensure species and habitats have long-term protection, improve resiliency of coastal ecosystems with a changing climate, and ensure economic opportunities for fisheries, tourism and other uses.
The Process

- The Seychelles MSP Initiative began in early 2014 to support the sustainable and long-term use and health of the waters throughout Seychelles’ 200 nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone.
- The Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change is the planning authority.
- The Initiative receives input from all major sectors: commercial fishing, tourism and marine charters, biodiversity conservation, renewable energy, port authority, maritime safety, and non-renewable resources.
- Science, spatial data, economic information and local knowledge are being used to propose zones for biodiversity protection and multiple uses.
The Process

The MSP Initiative is a part of the government-led Debt-for-Nature swap that is creating the Seychelles Conservation & Climate Adaptation Trust (SeyCCAT).

Funds from the SeyCCAT will be used for climate change adaptation work and to implement the marine plan.

Expected benefits: Improved and strengthened regulatory environment, Improved Management, Transparent Decision Making, Improved Understanding, Stakeholder Participation, Permanent Funding.
Policy to Practice

• Many countries in the region have supporting policy and legal instruments relevant to MSP: ICZM, BE, SP, MSP
• Many have also established relevant institutions at Ministerial level, departmental etc.
• Supporting continental/regional processes
• Urgent need to move from policy to practice
• The scale and rate of developments require concerted action
• Capacity building must be targeted to the institutions and people who need it the most....
• Resources to be directed to ground demonstration on MSP
Thank you