Developing pathways towards implementation of Marine Spatial Planning in sub-regions of Africa

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Building a foundation for MSP:

- Role of MSP in a BE Framework
- Capacity demands and limitations
- Pilot initiatives as demonstration sites
- Regional dimension
- Opportunities & needs
Regional structure:

- IOI offices in Kenya, Nigeria, Egypt, South Africa
- IOI-SA
  - 3 Permanent staff in Cape Town, network of Associates, Partners
  - Coordinating projects & activities across Africa
  - Provide support to support governments, regional bodies, international organizations
  - Programmes in regional ocean governance, maritime environment, biodiversity, fisheries (new - initial focus on SSF)
  - Capacity development
Details:

- 4-week intensive, held in SA
- Designed for managers, professionals
- Lectures by experts from a broad range of disciplines
- Aligned with IOI approach, African focus
  - Halifax - International Ocean Governance
  - Malta - regional and MA courses
  - South America, South East Asia
- In collaboration with SANBI, SAIMI

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A Pan-African Vision

• AU 2050 AIM Strategy, Agenda 2063

“..to foster wealth creation from Africa’s oceans and seas by developing a sustainable, thriving blue economy ...”

Over-arching Goals:

Human well-being
Food security
Poverty alleviation
Social equity
Participation
PROMOTION OF BLUE ECONOMY

- African Union Commission
- AMacen, REC’s
- UNEP-RS
  - Nairobi & Abidjan Conventions
  - Last CoP’s agreed to BE approaches
- LME’s & Regional Fisheries Bodies
  - Promoting EBM, EAF, science to governance
- National initiatives
  - E.g. RSA, Gabon, Mauritius, Seychelles
BUILDING A BLUE ECONOMY

MSP, an essential, if not inevitable component

Integration:
• Various efforts supporting spatial designations
  - EBSA’s, VME’s, PSSA’s, MPA’s, ABNJ
• Over-arching goals and targets
  - SDG’s, Aichi Biodiversity Targets, Paris Agreement
• Management sectors
  - Especially at national levels
DEFINING MSP

What Is Marine Spatial Planning?

“The 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
Visions for a Sea Change
UNESCO International Workshop on Marine Spatial Planning
2006
CONCEPTUALIZING MSP

Some Areas are More Economically Important than Others

• Oil & Gas Deposits
• Sand & Gravel Deposits
• Fishing Grounds
• Transportation Routes
• Areas of Sustained Winds
• Areas of Sustained Waves
CONCEPTUALIZING MSP

Some Areas Are More Ecologically Important than Others

- Areas of High Biodiversity
- Areas of High Endemism
- Areas of High Productivity
- Spawning Areas
- Nursery Areas
- Migration Corridors and Stopover Points
CLAIMS FOR SPACE

The Spatial Problem

Source: Maes, F., et al., 2005. A Flood of Space, University of Gent

DEVELOPING PATHWAYS TOWARDS MSP IMPLEMENTATION IN SUB-REGIONS OF AFRICA
UNESCO Guide to MSP

Available at: ioc3unesco.org/marinesp
SECTOR-BASED MANAGEMENT

Single-Sector Planning

- Commercial Fishing
- Renewable Energy
- Oil & Gas
- Offshore Aquaculture
- Military Activities
- Marine Transport
- Marine Mining
- Nature Conservation

Decisions
SECTOR-BASED MANAGEMENT

Integrated MSP

Commercial Fishing  Renewable Energy  Oil & Gas  Offshore Aquaculture  Military Activities  Marine Transport  Marine Mining  Nature Conservation

Marine Spatial Planning


DEVELOPING PATHWAYS TOWARDS MSP IMPLEMENTATION IN SUB-REGIONS OF AFRICA
WHERE IS MSP WORKING?

Status of MSP around World

- **Countries that are developing second-generation MSPs**
  - The Netherlands
  - Norway
  - Belgium

- **Countries that have implemented MSPs**
  - Belgium
  - The Netherlands
  - Germany (Federal & states)
  - China (Provinces)
  - USA (states of MA & RI)
  - Norway

- **Countries that are developing MSPs**
  - Canada (Regional MSPs)
  - Australia (Regional MSPs)
  - Spain
  - Portugal
  - France
  - Poland
  - United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales, N. Ireland)
  - St Kitts-Nevis

- **Countries that are planning to develop MSPs**
  - USA (Regional MSPs)
  - Sweden
  - Finland
African Situation

Developing Pathways Towards MSP Implementation in Sub-Regions of Africa

- Adopted in 1981 and came into force in 1984
- Covers the area from Mauritania to RSA
- 22 Countries
**BENGUELA CURRENT LARGE MARINE ECOSYSTEM**

**Sub-region:**

- 20 year legacy of GEF BCLME project support
  
  3<sup>rd</sup> Project iteration currently under development

- Evolution of the BCC
  
  Commission & Convention

- **GIZ MARISMA Project**
  
  5-year project investment on MSP
  
  Focus on capacity development
  
  Sustainable mechanisms within each country
  
  Targeting at least one MSP site per country

**DEVELOPING PATHWAYS TOWARDS MSP IMPLEMENTATION IN SUB-REGIONS OF AFRICA**
Sub-regional demonstration mechanisms:

• Project Phakisa
  “Blue/Ocean Economy” Initiative with Presidential endorsement
  Significant government funding and cross-sectoral facilitation

• Supporting policy framework
  Oceans Bill, MSP Bill

• Assistance from GIZ MARISMA Project

Current MPA’s in RSA  22 proposed offshore MPA’s  Possible EBSA sites
NELSON MANDELA (ALGOA) BAY

Gaining multi-sectoral support as likely 1\textsuperscript{st} MSP site for RSA:

- Nexus between terrestrial and marine nature reserves
  - Expansion of marine tourism sector (e.g. “Big 7”)
- Extensive maritime developments
  - SAIMI, based at NMMU, EC Maritime Cluster coordination
- Growing concerns and conflicts
Convention for the Protection, Management and development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the East Africa Region, 1985 (Nairobi Convention)

- Applies to five mainland states South Africa, Mozambique, Tanzania, Kenya, Somalia, and five island states, Reunion (France), Comoros, Madagascar, Seychelles and Mauritius
- Aligned with LME’s & SWIOFC
- Currently considering proposals for region-wide MSP mechanisms
  - Support national capacity
  - Provide regional consolidation, facilitation
- WIO-C Partnerships Network
Sub-region of the WIO:

- Includes participation from:
  France, Madagascar, Comoros, Tanzania, Mozambique

- NMCI (WWF & CORDIO)
  Partnership approach to integrated solutions

- Proposed 5-year MSP project framework
  Initial implementation of the OHI
  MSP framework by 3rd year
  Operational by year 5
  Currently seeking funding and partnership support

- Valuable region with escalating interests
  2nd richest coral reef biodiversity in the world
  Strategic shipping lane, 30% of global tanker traffic
  Rich fishing grounds, e.g. Tuna – extensive small scale fisheries
  Natural gas fields
  Popular marine tourism destination

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Held in January 2016, in Nosy Be, Madagascar
Opportunity to assess regional approaches and capacity concerns

Strategic outcomes specific to:

• WIO Region
• Northern Mozambique Channel
• Madagascar draft national strategy
  Support from international organizations (e.g. CI, IOC)
• Seychelles model is also advancing
Emerging themes:

• Policy development as a facilitative driver
• Capacity needs across a range of sectors
• Data - availability, format, management, centralization
• Conservation of biodiversity, resources and blue capital
• Effective mechanisms for sharing of benefits
• Better understanding of values
• Cross-sectoral engagement mechanisms
• Awareness of costs and benefits of participation
• Funding support
Opportunities for engagement:

- Expanding existing partnerships and collaborative programmes
- Investment through emerging pilot initiatives
- Identification and establishment of new demonstration areas
- Promotion of social and sustainability components of Blue Economy frameworks
The oceans are our great laboratory for the making of a new international order, based on new forms of international cooperation and organization, on new economic theory, and on a new philosophy.

E. Mann Borgese
Thank you!

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