

# Marine Spatial Planning, Sustainable Blue Economy and Ocean Governance Initiatives of the Nairobi Convention in the Western Indian Ocean

East Africa Inception Workshop

Facilitating Dialogue and Strengthening Transboundary Cooperation with Legislators to Improve Marine Governance

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# Who we are?

- The Nairobi Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Western Indian Ocean
- A legal framework and platform for regional collaboration between countries and agencies
- **Mandate:** protect, manage and develop the Western Indian Ocean at regional level;
- **Vision:** A partnership between governments, civil society and the private sector, working towards a prosperous Western Indian Ocean Region





## The Contracting Parties:

- Somalia
- Kenya
- Tanzania
- Seychelles
- Comoros
- Madagascar
- France
- Mauritius
- Mozambique
- South Africa

# Partnerships National institutions



# Main activities of the work programme

1. Assessments and capacity development
2. Management
3. Coordination and Legal aspects
4. Information and awareness



# Why the Western Indian Ocean Matters

65 million people live within 100 km of the coast

5% global industrialized fish catch (4 million tonnes/yr)

Over 40 EBSAs & approx. 700 Seamounts identified

11,257 marine species (13% endemism)

Estimated US\$ 22 Billion/year from marine & coastal resources; assets estimated at US\$ 333.8 billion

2,200 fish species (83% of known fish families)

Emerging Oil & Gas sector of global interest



# Important regional guidance on WIO SBE development

- **2014** - 2050 Africa Integrated Maritime Strategy (AIMS) adopted by the African Union, offers guidance for the continent in delivering an integrated and multidimensional blue or ocean economy
- **2015** - Blue Economy and Oceans Governance Workshop, paper on **Building the Blue Economy in the WIO Region** for consideration by COP 8, leading to Nairobi Convention COP 8 decisions
- **2017** - Paper on **Marine Spatial Planning of the Western Indian Ocean Blue Economy** provides strong motivation for use of MSP as a tool in development of SBE in the WIO
- **2018** – Kenya hosted Sustainable **Blue Economy Conference (SBEC)**. In the Nairobi Statement of Intent on Advancing the Global Sustainable Blue Economy, the outcome document of the SBEC, countries charted a new paradigm for an economically vibrant, socially inclusive and environmentally resilient blue/ocean economy; Several decisions on MSP and SBE adopted at COP 9 of the Nairobi Convention
- **2019** – Regional MSP dialogue recommends that the Convention:
  - a) *Establish a regional MSP technical working group*
  - b) Conduct regional and national legal/policy gap analysis
  - c) Recognize that countries in the WIO region are in different level in terms of MSP practice
  - d) *Develop Regional MSP Strategy*
- **2020** - **Africa Blue Economy Strategy launched**; Ongoing support to regional and national processes



# Mandate for the Nairobi Convention to focus on Sustainable Blue Economy and MSP

## ***2015 - Decision CP8/10.4: Blue and Ocean Economy***

To urge Contracting Parties ***to cooperate in ..... developing area-based management tools such as marine spatial planning*** to promote the blue economy pathways in the Western Indian Ocean Region.

## ***2018 - Decision CP.9/1.2: Work Programme for 2018–2022***

To request the secretariat ***to develop and support the implementation of priority areas, including ..... marine spatial planning***, integrated coastal management.....

## ***Decision CP.9/10: Marine spatial planning for the blue and ocean economy***

2. To also urge the Contracting Parties, ***to cooperate to build and develop area-based management tools, such as marine spatial planning***, to promote blue economy pathways in the Western Indian Ocean region;

3. To request the secretariat, in collaboration with partners, to develop ***capacity-building programmes on marine spatial planning*** as a tool for sustainable economic growth.

# Some Priority Actions in support of MSP

- *Regional MSP Strategy*
- *Capacity building*
- *Cumulative impact assessment (SwaM)*
- *National level MSP (e.g. KE BE Assessment, Kilifi MSP, EU-Jumuiya Project, TBCA)*

## Why do Cumulative Impact Become Difficult Problems?

INCREASE IN SPACE AND TIME

Additive  
Effects

Multiplying  
Effects

Discontinuous  
Effects

Long-term  
System Change

DECREASE IN PREDICTABILITY

Cumulative Effects Assessment

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# Why the need for an MSP Strategy in the WIO?

- The countries of the Western Indian Ocean (WIO) have developed and adopted MSP approaches for different purposes. However, the levels of implementation of MSP varies across countries. For example, more advanced MSP processes have been implemented in Seychelles and South Africa; whereas, implementation of MSP in other countries is still beginning.
- Furthermore, different coastal and marine sectors have historically been managed individually resulting in lack of coordination in decisions affecting management of coastal and marine resources.
- It is important to apply a harmonized approach in the development of coastal areas and utilization of coastal and marine resources and space among all the competing needs and associated stakeholders.



- A regional approach to MSP can have added benefits by applying a broader perspective to some of the challenges associated with marine and coastal governance.
- A regional context provides an opportunity for joint learning, improved cooperation, and capacity building to support implementation of MSP across the WIO region more consistently.
- A regional strategy will aim to harmonise policy and legislative structures towards common goals and objectives of an ecosystem-based approach to ocean management.
- A regional approach will provide a coordinated structure for knowledge and data sharing, incorporate broad stakeholder engagement and increase communication and collaboration with relevant organisations in the region.



# Ongoing and planned initiatives related to MSP, SBE and OG

- Establishment of regional MSP Technical Working Group under the NC (WIO)
- Preparation of regional MSP Strategy (WIO)
- Ocean Governance background document and strategy development, engagement of RECS (WIO)
- Private sector engagement strategy (WIO)
- BE Assessments and strategy/policy development for Kenya, Tanzania and potentially Somalia (National)
- Evaluation of assets in TBCA to inform potential management scenarios and policy implications (Kenya/Tanzania)
- EC GoBLue Project (Kenya)
- GIZ/NC Ocean Governance Project will support private sector engagement and Natural Capital Accounting (WIO and National interventions)
- BE strategy development with RECS (sub-regional)
- Ongoing MSP capacity development with several partners (eg. SwaM, IOC-UNESCO) (Regional/national)



# What next?

- Several consultations and guidance documents related to OG, MSP and SBE expected to be completed by early 2021
- Science to Policy Platform dialogues on OG and SBE expected to lead to several decisions at COP 10 in 2021
- Further engagements with RECS and AU on SBE
- Private sector engagement
- Dialogue on SBE in ABNJs
- Ongoing site level demonstration projects in several countries will include MSP to improve local integrated ocean governance and SBE development, especially in the environment and fisheries sectors





*Thank  
you!*