
**REGIONAL CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP (VIRTUAL)
AWARENESS ENHANCING ON MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING**

IMPLEMENTING THE AFRICA BLUE ECONOMY STRATEGY



**SOUTH & EASTERN AFRICA REGIONS
18TH AUGUST 2021**

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I. INTRODUCTION

Africa is abundantly blessed with a coastline of over 30,000 kilometres, adjacent to vast expanse of oceans and seas. Maritime zones under Africa's jurisdiction total about 13 million square kilometres including territorial seas and approximately 6.5 million square kilometres of the continental shelf. The continent is also endowed with huge networks of rivers, lakes, floodplains, waterways, and wetlands with massive potential for socio-economic advancement of the continent. These natural aquatic endowments represent significant opportunities for social and economic development much of which remains underutilized. Some of these opportunities include fisheries, aquaculture, transport, energy and minerals, tourism, rural economic development and increased environmental sustainability. Thirty nine of the fifty five African Union Member States are coastal States.

Africa's ocean, sea and inland waters (lakes, rivers and reservoirs) provide significant benefits in the continent in terms of: i) food and nutrition security from fisheries and aquaculture; ii) economic and social development from fisheries and aquaculture, marine and coastal tourism, shipping, mining, energy; and, iii) ecosystem services such as carbon sequestration, water filtration, atmospheric and temperature regulation, protection from erosion and extreme weather events.

However, the resources of the oceans and inland waters are under serious threats and the current associated benefits are being rapidly eroded due to diverse reasons paramount of which include overfishing, pollution from land-based sources, mangrove deforestation, climate change and ocean acidification. This development calls for new thinking, commonly known as the blue economy concept that seeks to fully harness the potential of the oceans and inland waters for Africa's sustainable economic development. This concept also seeks to promote inclusive economic growth and the preservation or improvement of livelihoods while at the same time ensuring environmental sustainability of the oceans and coastal areas.

In a bid to harness to fully harness these aquatic endowments for the benefits of the continents, the African Union developed the Africa Blue Economy Strategy. The Strategy is designed to guide and support the AU member states and regional institutions to effectively address the critical challenges to blue economy growth. Accordingly, the Strategy therefore lays out the priority actions for initiating actions to harness this potential and to maximize opportunities for a more evolved and effective blue economy in Africa. Noting that the blue economy has diverse components, the strategy focusses on five critical blue economy vectors, considered as crucial to blue economy growth in Africa:

- i. Fisheries, aquaculture, conservation and sustainable aquatic ecosystems

- ii. Shipping/transportation, trade, ports, maritime security, safety and enforcement
- iii. Coastal and maritime tourism, climate change, resilience, environment sustainability, infrastructure
- iv. Sustainable energy and mineral resources and innovative industries
- v. Policies, institutional and governance, employment, job creation and poverty eradication, innovative financing

Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP) has been identified as a tool for better coordination and synergy in blue economy development. In recent years, few AU Member States have initiated the MSP process as part of their national developmental programs but the implementation still remains a significant technical challenge for majority of the AU member states. MSP is essential to balancing sustainable use and conservation imperatives and mitigating conflicts and creating synergies amongst the users, particularly during this time of the growing BE initiative on the continent.

In the above regards, the African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR, with financial support from the Kingdom of Norway, is organizing an awareness enhancing and capacity building workshop on Marine Spatial Planning in the context of Africa Blue Economy Strategy (ABES). The participants will be representatives of the AU Member States from five thematic areas of the ABES, Regional Economy Communities, Specialized Regional Institutions, Non-State Actors among others.

Rationale:

MSP provides an integrated planning framework that moves away from sectoral management to address multiple objectives related to achieving economic and ecological sustainability and the need to reduce conflicts in marine environment. As it is most commonly defined, 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”. MSP is therefore a practical way to organize the use of the ocean space, and the interactions among human uses (e.g. fisheries, aquaculture, shipping, tourism, renewable energy production, marine mining) and between uses and the marine environment.

Aquatic planning (that embraces both maritime and inland waters) is key to defining, on a long-term basis, the aquatic space occupation and allows stakeholders and investors to have long term views necessary for involvement and investments. The ASP will furthermore be a practical tool for resolving issues of regional conflicts and strengthening mechanisms for cross-cutting and trans-boundary conservation and natural resource management. This concept is being used as a first step

to make ecosystem-based management a reality and as a base for developing a “Blue Economy” and biodiversity conservation in ocean and coastal areas to achieve sustainable development goals. There are emerging areas of economic opportunities, e.g. Blue carbon and green carbon that can be generated over regional scales. Proper spatial planning could be of great benefit to enhance opportunities for Member States.

There is presently limited capacity on the continent to institutionalize and pilot ASP. As African countries and regional institutions have embarked on development of their national and regional blue economy strategies, it is important to build and/or strengthen capacity of AU Member States and regional institutions on ASP as a potent tool for sustainable blue economy development. As some African countries including e.g. Seychelles, have recently started developing MSPs and implementing pilot projects, this awareness enhancing session would also provide great opportunity to undertake a coherent approach and share experiences for knowledge sharing and efficient implementation of MSP.

2. PARTICIPANTS

The meeting was attended by 131 participants comprising of **African Union member states** from the **Southern Africa** (Angola, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe) and **Eastern regions** (Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda); **Regional Economic Communities (RECs)**: East African Community (EAC), Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA); **Regional Fisheries Bodies (RFBs)**: Lake Victoria Fisheries Organisation (LVFO), Lake Tanganyika Authority (LTA); **Developmental partners**: Indian Ocean Commission (IOC), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Institute for Security studies (ISS), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), European Union (EU), Representatives of **Non State Actors** (NSAs), private sector, women and youth representatives; **Independent Experts**; Funder: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Norway and staff members of AUC, AU-IBAR and AUDA-NEPAD.

3. OPENING SESSION

The opening session was characterized by welcoming remarks by Ag. Director, AU-IBAR, Dr. Nick Nwankpa delivered by Ms Francisca Gonah, Senior Human Resources and Administration Officer AU-IBAR and AUDA-NEPAD by Dr. Bernice Mclean. The opening Statement was delivered by Dr.

Simplice Nouala on behalf of Director, Department of Agriculture, Rural Economy, Blue Economy, Sustainable Environment (DARBE).

3.1 Welcoming remarks by Acting Director, AU-IBAR

by Ms Francisca Gonah, Senior Human Resources and Administration Officer AU-IBAR on behalf of the Acting Director, Dr Nick Nwankpa

She welcomed the participants in the meeting and introduced AU-IBAR to the audience. She talked about the implementation of the recently adopted Africa Blue Economy Strategy whose vision is an inclusive and sustainable blue economy that significantly contributes to Africa's transformation and growth. The implementation has been fully supported by the Kingdom of Norway. Through their support we have created a continental awareness on the strategy and its policy direction for harnessing Africa Blue resources for the emancipation of its citizens. The ABES calls for embracing marine spatial planning (MSP) as a practical way of organizing the use of the ocean space, and the interactions among human uses and between uses and the marine environment particularly during this time of the Blue Economy initiative. ABES identified MSP as key strategic activity to also ensure conservation of aquatic biodiversity. MSP is building upon the key approaches of integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) and solely based on the key principles of Ecosystem Approach or Ecosystem based management. Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa (PFRS) also advocates for the Ecosystem Approach to fisheries and Aquaculture development for responsibly and sustainably managed fisheries resources.

ABES urges the Member States to institutionalise MSP and allocate specific spaces for Blue Economy activities and Blue ecosystems conservation to secure long term private and public investments. A number of African countries have started implementing the MSP concept through implementing marine conservation planning in the past. There are technical challenges towards its implementation within the AU MS such as the long bureaucratic processes, funding and political commitment to fully deliver. There is still a lot of advocacy and political buy-in required to implement this principles. Furthermore, it is important to include all stakeholders' particularly small scale fishing communities in the processes of designing, planning and implementing marine spatial planning.

The AU Centers of Excellence were established for the sole purpose of undertaking timely research and one of the topics that requires attention is to publish success stories on MSP for dissemination in order to encourage other countries to follow the suit. In closing she appreciated the Kingdom of Norway for making this workshop a reality as well as Dr Bahigwa Director DARBE for his leadership.

3.2 Welcoming Statement by Representative, AUDA-NEPAD

by Dr. Bernice Mclean, Representative, AUDA-NEPAD

She conveyed greetings from the Chief Executive Officer of the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency, Dr Ibrahim Assane Mayaki.

The potential contribution of blue economy development to Africa's growth is well recognised and is included as an important pathway to galvanize the achievement of continental and global aspirations such as those outlined in Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want, the 2050 Africa's Integrated Maritime (AIM) Strategy, The African Charter on Maritime Security and Safety and Development in Africa (Lomé Charter), the PFRS, and other relevant continental strategies on trade, environment, infrastructure, climate change.

The AU designated the years 2015-2025 as 'The Decade of African Seas and Oceans', and in February 2020, launched the comprehensive African Blue Economy Strategy. In a parallel and aligned process to the development of the continental BE strategy and based on the AU reform process, the AUDA-NEPAD as the AU Development Agency, coordinated extensive stakeholder consultations to identify priorities and guide the Agency's support to AU MS and Regional bodies towards implementation and domestication of the continental BE strategy through our AUDA-NEPAD BE Programme.

She mentioned that many of the RECs and AU MS recognised the potential of the Blue economy as a lever of socio-economic development in their strategic documents are well on their way to implement comprehensive programmes. From these processes, many useful innovations, lessons and best practices can be sighted from those who have travelled some way along their BE pathways as well as opportunities for those who have not yet embarked on their BE journeys, to take up and build on these experiences and this workshop provides a useful platform for further sharing of experiences and learning.

One of the most critical mechanisms in the BE development wheel in marine areas is that of MSP. One of the earliest definitions of MSP is that of 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. MSP is at its core, the governance process of assessing and managing human activities in a collaborative way, to maximise the social, economic, and environmental benefits offered by our marine resources and ecosystems. This governance process necessarily requires strong policy frameworks and institutional capacities

to develop the participatory planning processes based on shared vision and agreed, equitable principles, for the establishment of highly coordinated, responsive and agile mechanisms for long-term multi-stakeholder engagement.

She mentioned that prior to the COVID pandemic, African BE sectors and components generated an estimated USD 296 billion and almost 50 million jobs. Projections estimated this value to almost double by 2063 with the attendant number of jobs correspond to about 5% of the active population. The impacts from COVID pandemic and the associated global economic downturn have dramatically disrupted lives, communities and economies. The different components of the blue economy have also suffered severely by the global economic downturn for instance fisheries, shipping and tourism have all experienced decreased productivity and output with interruptions of supply chains and high levels of job losses. Smaller businesses have encountered challenges to remain viable and debt levels have increased. The increasingly dynamic climate variability, ecosystem degradation and severe weather events signal growing issues with the provision of ecosystem goods and services and with potential severe implications for the global economy as well as the health and livelihood of those depending on aquatic natural resources. Now, more than ever, we need healthy oceans and coasts to continue to provide the key ecosystem services and benefits crucial for a sustainable future. As Africa's decision makers, citizens, private sector and partners mobilise to build forward from the impacts from the COVID 19 pandemic, MSP processes and innovations can provide a critical avenue for all stakeholders to have a voice in the development of our blue futures.

She wished participants a successful meeting and reiterated the support of AUDA to collaborate with partners to implement the shared vision towards the development of sustainable blue economy for Africa towards a resilient and more secure future for the continent and her people.

3.3 Opening Statement by the Director, Department of Agriculture, Rural Economy, Blue Economy, Sustainable Environment (DARBE)

by Dr. Simplicie Nouala on behalf of Director, Department of Agriculture, Rural Economy, Blue Economy, Sustainable Environment (DARBE) Dr. Godfrey Bahigwa

He started by conveying special greetings and appreciation of the Hon. Commissioner of Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy, Water and Environment of the African Union Commission, H.E. Mrs. Josefa Leonel Correia Sacko for your continued collaboration with and support to the African Union initiatives in Blue Economy development. On behalf of Her Excellency, he sincerely thanked and expressed gratitude to the Kingdom of Norway for their commitment and support towards

the implementation of ABES since its endorsement in 2020 by the AU Executive Council.

The African Union (AU) expressed its continental vision through the AU Agenda 2063. Blue economy development was identified as a goal towards achieving the Aspiration I: A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development of the African Union developmental blue print; Agenda 2063. A crucial milestone achieved in the course of implementing this long-term vision is the development of blue economy for this continent that leverages on the 'natural assets' in the form of numerous and massive aquatic resources. Blue economy growth is premised on the recognition that the African continent has a vantage geographical location, evidently adjacent to some of the most productive oceans, seas and is also transverse by network of numerous freshwater bodies, rivers and lakes.

This workshop is a giant step towards implementation of ABES and it is timely because AU MS and regional institutions embarked on various initiatives towards blue growth development. It is crucial to enhance knowledge and demystify concept of MSP as a tool to balance sustainable use and conservation imperatives and mitigate conflicts and create synergies amongst the users of the blue economy resources. This workshop is critical for creating continental understanding on MSP that can support and facilitate the development of various blue growth vectors in increasing competition for space and limited ecosystem resources, increasing stability, transparency and predictability of the investment climate where they are implemented. MSP in transboundary context has potential of increasing knowledge, experience and data sharing among neighbouring countries as well as triggering political cooperation. Blue economy underscores a multi-sectoral and integrated approach towards harnessing the aquatic ecosystems.

He appreciated the availability of distinguished speakers from UK University, Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management, Abidjan Convention, AU members (Kenya, Seychelles, South Africa and Namibia). He thanked all stakeholders for their support and cooperation since the promulgation of the ABES has been excellent. He declared the meeting open.

3.4 Introduction and Objectives of the workshop

By Dr Mohamed Seisay, Fisheries Management Expert at AU-IBAR

Africa's oceans, seas, lakes, rivers are a major source of food security, wealth and livelihoods to millions of people. Africa's blue potential remains fully untapped due in part to variety of issues: technical challenges, lack of consolidated approach, governance issues. Blue Economy for Africa

could be a tool that could further increase jobs, trade, improve GDP, food security and provide climate change buffers. The Blue Economy can play a major role in Africa's structural transformation.

Blue economy concept encompasses fisheries and aquaculture, mining, shipping, tourism, trade amongst others. Significantly the concept is also underpinned by Governance issues in creating institutional and sectoral linkages; recognizing emerging and frontier sectors; social considerations, including women & youth, food and water security, poverty alleviation, wealth and job creation. Nairobi Global Conference in 2018 brought to fore the opportunities that can be accrued from harnessing the socio-economic potentials in the oceans, seas, lakes, rivers etc.

The Strategy was developed and endorsement by the ministers at 3rd Session of AU STC-ARDWE in October 2019 and subsequently by the AU Executive Council in February 2020. The Hon. Ministers STC made the following recommendations:

- AU Commission to support adequate awareness creation, capacity building and sharing of best practices of the application of the Blue Economy concept;
- AU Commission to support setting up Blue Governance mechanisms to ensure planning and coordination at continental, regional and national levels; and
- AU Commission to mobilize resources for the implementation of the Africa Blue Economy Strategy.

Table 1: Progress in implementation of the ABES

RECOMMENDATIONS	PROGRESS	COMMENTS
the AU Commission to support adequate awareness creation, capacity building and sharing of best practices of the application of the Blue Economy concept	Through support by the Kingdom of Norway: Awareness enhanced at 1. Continental levels 2. Regional levels on Blue economy and blue governance concepts as well as on the provision of the ABES	Continental capacity to be built on essential tools e.g. MSP, blue accounting, LME modules, watershed approach
the AU Commission to support setting up Blue Governance mechanisms to ensure planning and coordination at continental, regional and national levels	Continental framework of blue governance coordination developed for rolling out at continental, regional and national levels	Initially 10 AU member states and 3 RECs have been identified for support to establish national and blue governance coordination
the AU Commission to mobilize resources for the implementation of the Africa Blue Economy Strategy	Funds mobilized through the Kingdom of Norway The implementation plan of the ABES developed for rolling out at national and regional levels; also in the processing resources from Government of SWEDEN	Initially 10 AU member states and 3 RECs have been identified for support to formulate their national and regional blue economy strategies

Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP)

Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP) has been identified as a tool for better coordination and synergy in blue economy development. In recent years, few AU Member States have initiated the MSP process as part of their national developmental programs but the implementation still remains a significant technical challenge for majority of the AU member states. MSP is essential to balancing sustainable use and conservation imperatives and mitigating conflicts and creating synergies amongst the users, particularly during this time of the growing BE initiative on the continent. MSP provides an integrated planning framework that moves away from sectoral management to address multiple objectives related to achieving economic and ecological sustainability and the need to reduce conflicts in marine environment. The MSP will furthermore be a practical tool for resolving issues of regional conflicts and strengthening mechanisms for cross-cutting and trans-boundary conservation and natural resource management.

Rationale

AU-IBAR with financial support from the Kingdom of Norway, organized an awareness enhancing and capacity building workshop on Marine Spatial Planning in the context of Africa Blue Economy Strategy (ABES). Participants were the representatives of the AU Member States from five thematic areas of the ABES, Regional Economy Communities, Specialized Regional Institutions, and Non-State Actors among others. African countries and regional institutions have embarked on development of their national and regional blue economy strategies, it is important to build and/or strengthen capacity of AU Member States and regional institutions on MSP as a potent tool for sustainable blue economy development.

Objectives of the workshops

The overall objective was to create awareness among appropriate institutions in AU Member States on Marine Spatial Planning. The specific objectives were to:

- i. elaborate the concept of MSP among stakeholders in the context of Africa Blue Economy Strategy and its importance in sustainable blue economy development
- ii. enhance knowledge on the critical steps and procedures in planning and Implementing MSP and governance
- iii. share organizational and member states' experiences on lessons, best practices on implementing MSP

4. TECHNICAL SESSION

The technical session was chaired by Prof James Wabacha, Animal Health Expert at AU-IBAR.

The session comprised of setting the scene presentations as follows:

The awareness enhancing and capacity building will be conducted by proven expert(s) in blue economy concepts. Experts, AU member states and institutions that have embarked on MSP would be invited to share experiences, knowledge, success stories, lessons learned and challenges.

4.1 Elaborating the Concept of Marine Spatial Planning in the context of Africa Blue Economy Strategy

by Prof. Pierre Failler, Coordinator of Blue Governance, Portsmouth University, UK

Prof Failler commenced his presentation by mentioned that the term “sustainability” gained momentum during the Rio Earth Summit held in 1992. RIO+ 20 moved from green economy to Blue Economy Concept. Sustainable development goals 14: Life below water does not mention of Blue Economy. The Ocean conference mentions Sustainable Blue Economy that is, ocean based [blue] economy). The 2014 UN Conference on Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) endorsed Samoa Declaration on Climate Change in the Context of Sustainable Development for SIDS (SAMOA pathway).

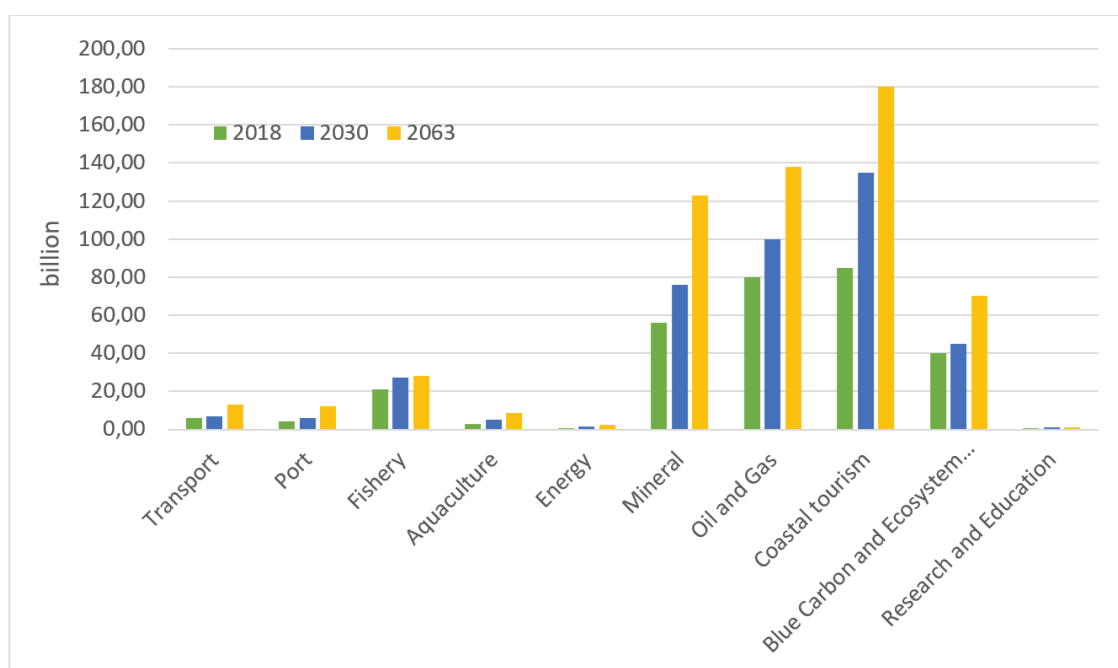


Figure 1: Value created by BE sectors (value added) and components (value of services)

African BE sectors and components generate today a value of USD 296 billion. It is projected that by 2030, figures will be USD 405 billion while in 2063 estimates would be USD 576 billion of value created.

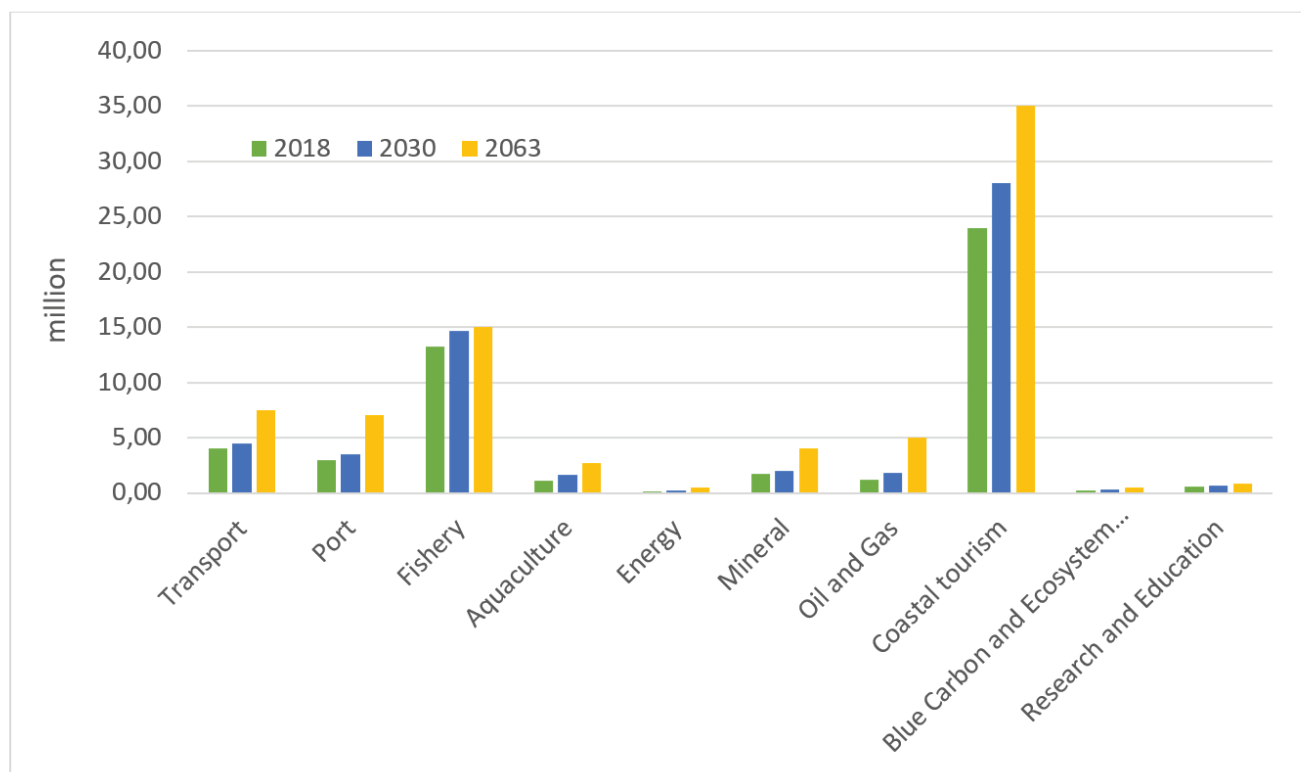


Figure 2: Employment generated by BE sectors and components

African BE sectors and components generate today 49 million jobs. It is projected that by 2030, figures will be 57 million while in 2063 estimates would be 78 million.

Basic principles for the implementation of Blue Economy in Africa are (i) Circular Economy (ii) Good Governance (iii) Environmental and social sustainability and (iv) Empowerment and inclusive decision-making

Challenges

- Insufficient structuring of the implementation of Blue Economy
- Lack of knowledge of blue potential
- Too little value creation
- Nutritional Deficit
- Absence of accounting for Blue Economy activities and components
- The absence of an integrated and prospective approach to marine ecosystems and spatio-temporal management tools

MSP: Lack of Planning

Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) has not yet planned and designed in coordination with various stakeholders in Southern countries while MSP should be integrated and multi-objective, strategic and future oriented, and continuous and adaptive to use all marine resources for sustainable blue growth as well as secure investments and reduce negative externalities.

Other MSP pertinence are to improve coordination between administrative and research institutions, between administration and private sectors and inter-ministerial coordination is very much vital to bring forward all the relevant developmental issues related to the SBE. Secondly is to consider for ecosystem services and climate change effects because ecosystem services are not taken into account (as well coastal and marine environment) into Ocean based economic development policies and climate change not [enough] integrated in BE strategies.

There are several tools under development (a) Blue Economy national accounting: Blue sectors + Blue Ecosystems Services + Blue Social indicators (baseline and monitoring) (UNECA initiative) (b) Marine Spatial Planning: detailed spatial allocation of the blue spaces to avoid negative externalities and attract Investment (c) Blue Economy Standards: to ensure normalisation and conformity of BE services and products (d) BE reporting scheme and dashboard: using BE national accounting and regional indicators (e) Funding: innovative tools based on the valorisation of the blue natural capital.

4.2 *The importance of marine spatial planning in Africa Blue Economy Development*

by Mika Odido, IOC Coordinator in Africa

Contribute to the building of peace, the eradication of poverty, poverty, poverty, poverty, and sustainable development dialogue through, education, the sciences, culture, communication and information

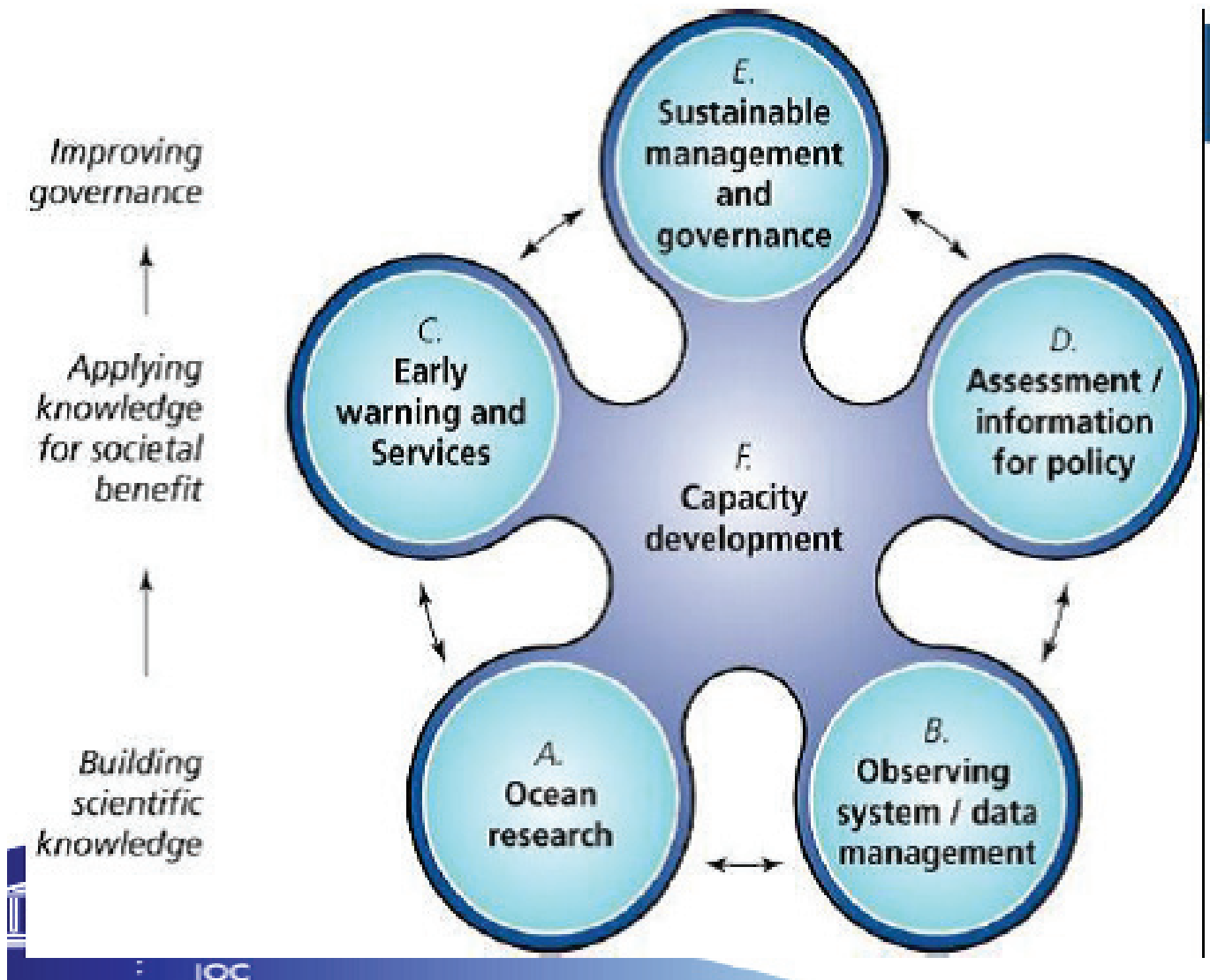
Education Sector

- Natural Sciences Sector (Small Island Developing States-SIDS Unit)
- Social and Human Sciences Sector
- Culture Sector
- Communication and Information Sector

Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO, 1960->, 149 Member States

- Intergovernmental body of the UN system for ocean science, observations, data exchange, services, capacity development, and science-to-governance work
- Building knowledge and capacity for sustainable ocean management
- Functionally autonomous part of UNESCO, 150 Member States, 1960



Regional Frameworks relevant to MSP

- MSP Concepts
- Relevant UNESCO/IOC activities in the region
- Highlights on the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development and how can we contribute to its implementation

AGENDA 2063

Provides 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”

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.

AGENDA 2063: Recognizes that Africa’s Blue economy shall be a major contributor to continental transformation and growth, advancing knowledge on marine and aquatic biotechnology, the growth of an Africa-wide shipping industry, the development of sea, river and lake transport and fishing; and exploitation of and beneficiation from deep sea mineral and other resources

AFRICA INTERGRATED MARITIME STRATEGY 2050

Vision: 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.

2050AIMS 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

MSP IN 2050 AIMS

xiii. Maritime Spatial Planning Maritime spatial planning is a comprehensive, adaptive, integrated, coherent, ecosystem based, and transparent spatial planning process, based on sound science. By mapping activities and determining the maritime space settled for each activity, the process provides a characterization of the current uses and helps to establish potential areas for future uses of AMD. This will provide a policy process for the AU, the RECs/RMs and Member States to better determine how maritime zones are sustainably used and protected—now and for future African generations. Within the framework of the 2050 AIMS strategy, Maritime spatial planning will aim at balancing frequently competing sector-based interests, so that: a) marine space and resources are used efficiently and sustainably, b) decisions can be taken based on sound data and in-depth knowledge of the sea and inland waterways, and c) investors have greater legal certainty, encouraging Africa’s blue economic development.

Declaration of 2015-2025 as the “Decade of African Seas and Oceans”

- Declaration of 25 July as the African Day of Seas and Oceans.
- Preparation by UNECA of the Africa’s Blue economy handbook
- Adoption of the Africa Blue Economy Strategy
- UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development

The ocean is priceless

- Marine Fishery and Aquaculture, Marine Mining, Offshore oil and gas, Ports and shipping industry, Marine Tourism, Marine Construction and Marine Equipment manufacturing, Biotechnology and bio-products, Desalination, Marine administration, Marine business services, Marine research and development ,ocean literacy, Renewable energy

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- Too little value creation

- Nutritional Deficit
- Absence of accounting for Blue Economy activities and components
- The absence of an integrated and prospective approach to marine ecosystems and spatio-temporal management tools

MSP: Lack of Planning

Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) has not yet planned and designed in coordination with various stakeholders in Southern countries while MSP should be integrated and multi-objective, strategic and future oriented, and continuous and adaptive to use all marine resources for sustainable blue growth as well as secure investments and reduce negative externalities.

Other MSP pertinence are to improve coordination between administrative and research institutions, between administration and private sectors and inter-ministerial coordination is very much vital to bring forward all the relevant developmental issues related to the SBE. Secondly is to consider for ecosystem services and climate change effects because ecosystem services are not taken into account (as well coastal and marine environment) into Ocean based economic development policies and climate change not [enough] integrated in BE strategies.

There are several tools under development (a) Blue Economy national accounting: Blue sectors + Blue Ecosystems Services + Blue Social indicators (baseline and monitoring) (UNECA initiative) (b) Marine Spatial Planning: detailed spatial allocation of the blue spaces to avoid negative externalities and attract Investment (c) Blue Economy Standards: to ensure normalisation and conformity of BE services and products (d) BE reporting scheme and dashboard: using BE national accounting and regional indicators (e) Funding: innovative tools based on the valorisation of the blue natural capital.

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Education Sector

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- Social and Human Sciences Sector

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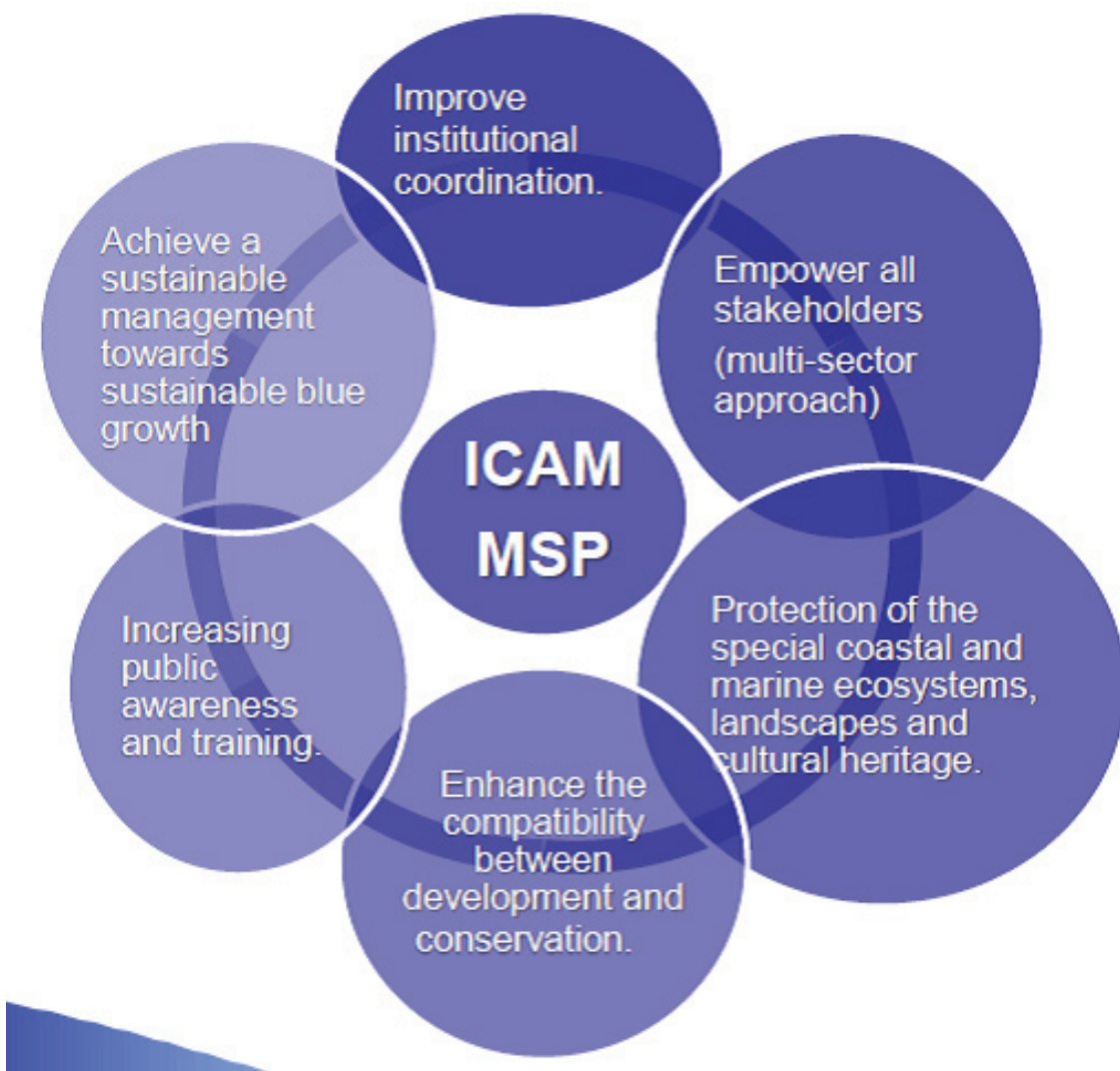


Figure 5: Marine Spatial Planning and ICAM Addressing competing needs for Ocean Space

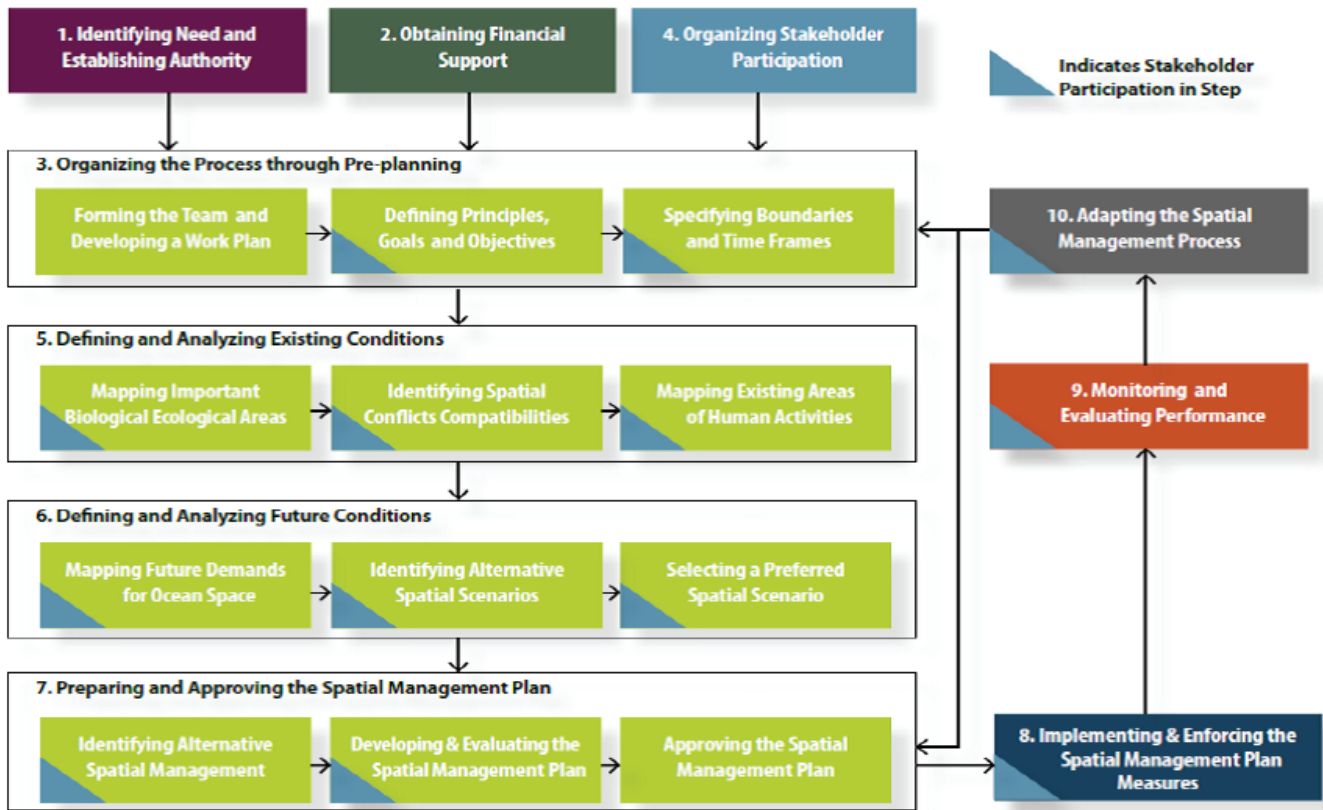


Figure 6: MSP step by step

Some of the key steps.

- Mapping of Stakeholders (Transport, Ports, Fisheries, Aquaculture, Energy, Minerals, Oil and Gas, Coastal Tourism, Blue Carbon and Ecosystems, Research and Education): Not all the stakeholders have equal power/influence.
- Defining and analysing existing conditions.
- Mapping Important biological areas (coral reefs, seagrass beds, mangroves.....)
- Mapping existing areas of human activities (
- Identifying Spatial Conflict compatibilities
- Defining future conditions (some suggestions already in the BE Strategy)
- Mapping future demands for ocean space (increase in population, compounded by migration to coastal areas)
- Identifying alternative spatial scenarios (also look at environmental stressors: climate change, pollution, habitat conversion....
- Selecting a preferred spatial scenario

Environmental Governance (policies and regulations in place) - IOC is developing a database of relevant national and regional frameworks, policies and regulations in Africa and the adjacent islands

Data and Information requirements- IOC is working with partners in the region in developing regional node for the ocean information hub.

- Experts and Institutions
- Training and Research Opportunities
- Document and Best Practices
- Spatial Data and Maps
- Ocean Observation Platforms in Africa
- Marine Related Projects in Africa

Capacity requirements

Ocean Teacher Global Academy (Regional Training Centres in Ghana, Kenya, and Mozambique) – provide basic training and continuous professional development (oceanteacher.org) including on fundamentals of data management, Marine GIS and Marine Spatial Planning

- Targeted national and regional training courses and consultation workshops
- UNESCO Chairs in Marine related fields
- Ocean Observations and Monitoring

IOC and MSP in Africa

Regional MSP workshops and training courses:

- Mahe, Seychelles, November 2017 (English), with NC and WIOMSA
- Mindelo, Cape Verde, February 2018 (Portuguese)
- Dakar, Senegal, September, 2018 (English)
- Mombasa, Kenya (September, 2018 (English), with NC & WIOMSA
- Port Louis, Mauritius, October 2018 (French), with NC and WIOMSA
- Gulf of Guinea, online 2020

National MSP workshops (including environmental pressures that impact on MSP and decision support tools) in Cameroun, Cape Verde, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, and Tanzania (July-December 2020).

2021: Gender and poverty perspectives of MSP with SwAM (Case studies Kenya, Madagascar, Tanzania. & National consultations in Comoros (& Ghana?).

UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-2030)

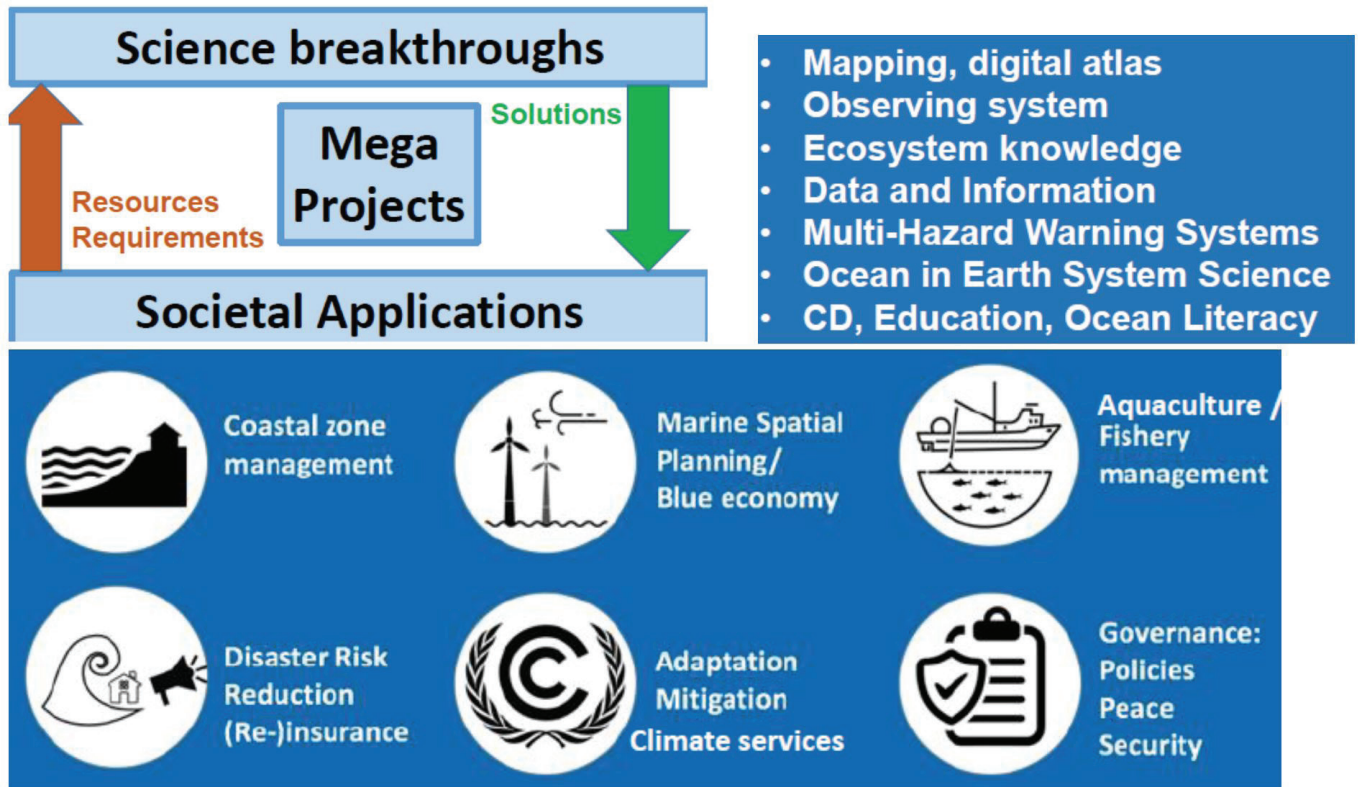


Figure 7: UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-2030)

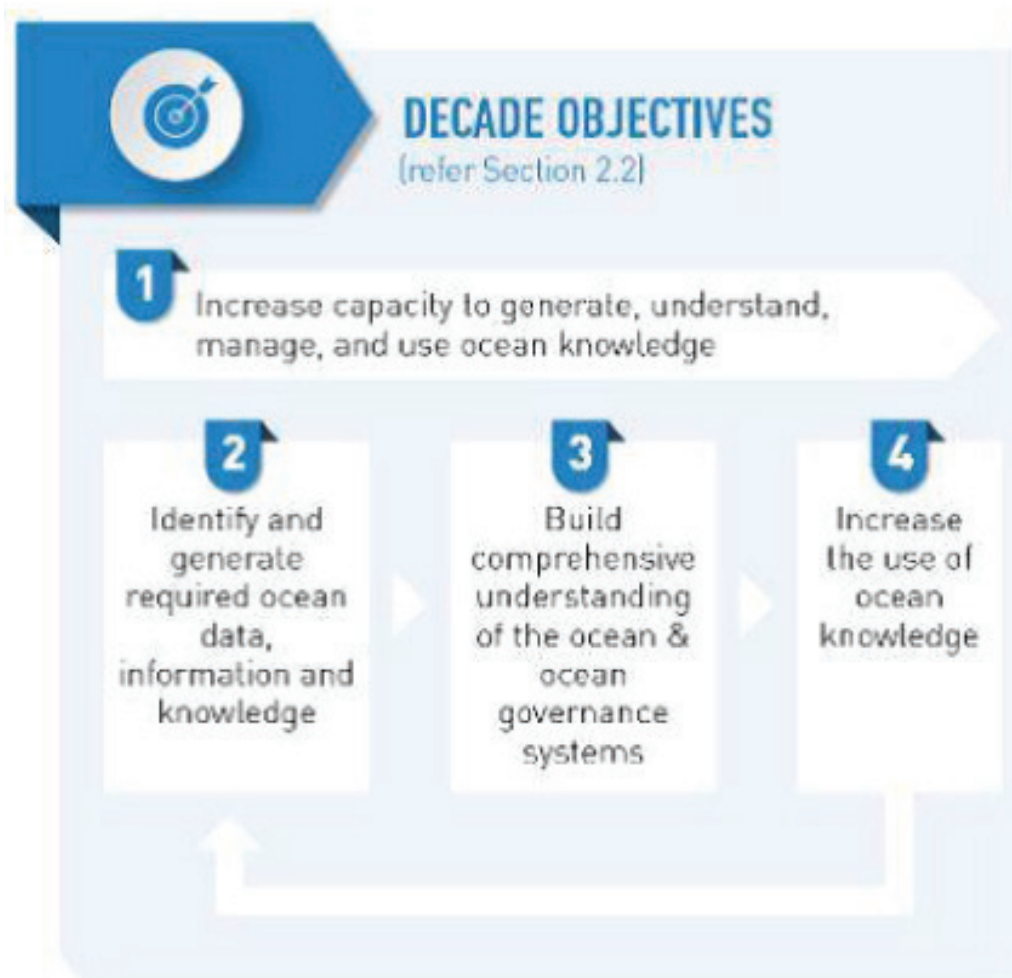


Figure 8: Ocean objectives

Vision: The science we need for the ocean we want

Mission: Transformative ocean science solutions for sustainable development, connecting people and our ocean

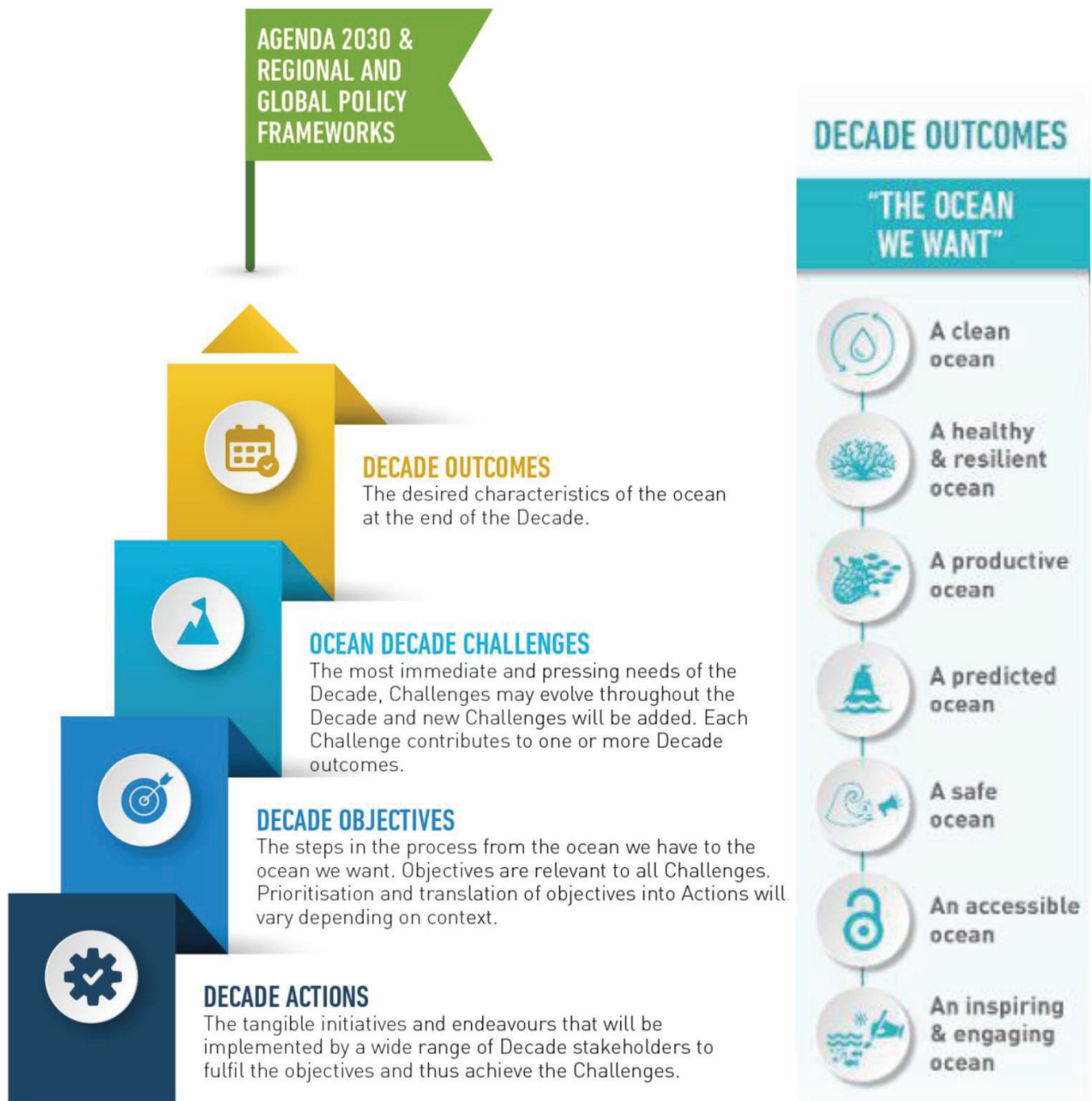


Figure 9: Decade action framework and outcome

Decade ocean hierarchy

Decade programme

- Global or regional in scale
- Fulfils one or more of the Decade objectives.
- Long-term (multi-year), interdisciplinary and typically multi-national.
- Includes component projects, and enabling activities.

Decade contribution

- Discrete and focused undertaking of a shorter duration.
- Will typically contribute to an identified Decade programme

Decade Activity

- In support of an outcome, objective, programme, or project.
- Typically a one-off standalone activity
- Can form part of a programme or project or can relate directly to a Decade objective.

Decade Contribution

- Supports the Decade through provision of a necessary resource
- Can be either for costs related to the implementation of a Decade Action or for coordination costs.



Figure 10: Ocean decade challenges

MOVING AHEAD

First Call for Action circulated in October 2020 with submission deadline of 15 January 2021

- Decade Alliance (BraveNewOcean) virtual event on 3 February 2021
- IOC Executive Council requested the Executive Planning Group to act as Interim Decade Advisory Board
- Establishment of Regional Planning Group
- Global launch on 1 June 2021 (virtual)
- 13-15 December 2021, Alexandria, Egypt (HYBRID): Kick-off Conference of the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development for Africa and the Adjacent Island States (oceans.nairobi@unesco.org for details and registration)

Provide a forum to take stock of status of ocean science and technology in the region, deliberate on how ocean sciences in Africa should be supported and focused on delivering the required societal outcomes, and seek interest and commitment of the oceanographic community to embark on a number of direction so research which are critical for ocean sustainable management.

How do we incorporate regional MSP initiatives in the Decade planning???

4.3 MSP in Transboundary Context

By Dr Ingela Isaksson, Senior Analyst, Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management

10 countries sharing the same sea – look beyond borders

In the Baltic Sea region, we are 10 neighbouring countries. We share the same sea basin – our asset, our responsibility. The Baltic Sea is a semi-enclosed shallow sea. With 85 million people living in the catchment area, the sea is intensively used and there is a high environmental pressure. Sweden borders all the other countries. In 2014, for the first time, national marine spatial planning authorities joined forces, supported by regional intergovernmental organisations and the scientific community. In two projects co-funded by the European Union, we built on each other's earlier results. We were all at different stages in our MSP process, moving at various paces. We therefore had different needs. But by sharing experiences, with newcomers looking with fresh eyes, you can create a joint learning process for everyone. Collaboration will inspire. You can support each other. And most importantly, think beyond borders: "What consequences will our plan have on our neighbouring countries' plans?"

Intergovernmental organisations unite

In the Baltic Sea region we have two intergovernmental organisations that unite us: HELCOM on environment, and VASAB, Visions and strategies around the Baltic Sea, on planning and development. These well-established regional bodies worked and supported as enablers. HELCOM also holds an important database, organise data sharing among the countries.

Since 2010 we have a HELCOM-VASAB Marine Spatial Planning Working group. The countries developed joint documents in the group:

- MSP Principles
- A Regional Baltic MSP Roadmap 2013 – 2020
- Guidelines for the implementation of the ecosystem approach in MSP
- Guidelines on transboundary consultations, public participation and co-operation.

All these documents will soon be updated to cover 2021–2030.

Co-funding from the European Union was essential, a true enabler for capacity building.

Share, understand, adapt – join forces

Transboundary collaboration can strengthen the network between planners and environmentalist and other sectors, both between and within countries. It did in the Baltic Sea.

Connect all administrative levels, within a country and between countries. Share information and planning evidence, fill knowledge gaps; identify overlapping interest and synergies and deal with them. This helps you understand each other's plans and needs, to adapt and take into consideration.

Lessons learned from our collaboration:

- Start early dialog with your neighbours. Start notifying and discussing at the very beginning of the planning process.
- Work with the public authorities and organisations with the mandate. Share, understand, adapt
- Collaboration with the intergovernmental bodies proved highly fruitful, as they support and work as enablers.
- Let data be transparent and use usable tools, in order to support decisions based on the same, best available, knowledge.
- Funding, political will and clear leadership helps.

Get more at www.havochvatten.se/swam-ocean

4.4 Marine Spatial Plan initiative in Seychelles, Republic of Seychelles

By Ms Helena Sims, MSP Project Manager

The Seychelles Marine Spatial Plan (SMSP) Initiative began in 2014 and is a process focused on planning for and management of the sustainable and long-term use and health of the Seychelles' ocean. Seychelles' marine waters encompasses 1,374,000 square kilometres and 115 islands in four archipelagos. The SMSP Initiative is a Government-led process, with planning and facilitation led by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) in partnership with GoS-UNDP-GEF Programme Coordinating Unit (PCU). Funding for the SMSP is being provided by TNC through private grants, and Government of Seychelles.

The SMSP Initiative is an integrated, multi-sector approach to address climate change adaptation, marine biodiversity protection and support the Blue Economy and other national strategies. The process has a robust stakeholder engagement framework and includes all major sectors of the Seychelles including commercial fishing, tourism and marine charters, biodiversity conservation, renewable energy, port authority, maritime safety, and non-renewable resources in order to develop a comprehensive marine plan with stakeholder input.

The MSP Initiative uses an ecosystem-based approach to propose new marine protected areas in conjunction with improved management for uses and activities in the 1.35 million square kilometres of ocean. Seychelles MSP is connected to national laws, policies and priorities. The goal for the MSP Initiative: develop and implement an integrated marine plan to optimise the sustainable use and effective management of the Seychelles marine environment while ensuring and improving the social, cultural and economic wellbeing of its people.

Ensuing Discussions

- From Timothy Walker to Everyone: 10:31 AM- How will the implementation of the Blue Economy Strategy be coordinated within the AU with other departments responsible for the 2050 AIM Strategy?
- Response: From Dr. Mohamed Seisay to Everyone: 11:47 AM- This is an important question. DARBE organized inter-departmental coordination meetings in 2019 immediately after endorsement of ABES. A mechanism for coordinated implementation of ABES was developed. Also, the ABES took into due consideration the provisions of other AU instruments i.e. aims 2050; Lome Charter
- From Edward Kimakwa to Everyone: 11:26 AM- Great presentation from Dr. Ingela with great lessons for other regions including Africa on how to go about developing regional MSP. which

regional framework did you use to develop the Baltic regional MSP? My apologies if I missed out on that.

- Response: From Ingela Isaksson to Everyone: 11:48 AM- all countries developed their own national marine spatial plans as it's a national responsibility. We used the regional intergovernmental bodies where we all are members including non-EU states., to develop regional MSP roadmaps, joint guidelines etc. you can find more information on <https://vasab.org/theme-posts/maritimespatial-planning/helcom-vasab-msp-wg/> Through the Projects in which member states participated, the intergovernmental bodies and the scientific Community participated we were able to step up the work and organise transnational meeting
- Mohamud Hasan Ali= Any programs to support AU MS in creating awareness in MSP, Plans to undertake continental awareness creation on essential concept and tools-, support selected AU MS to develop blue economy and implementation plan and another MSP training
 - Response: From Dr. Mohamed Seisay to Everyone: 11:26 AM- As stated in the background, depending on availability of funds, AU-IBAR has plans to support AU member states in their blue growth development; whether inland or marine.
- From Wassie Anteneh to Everyone: 11:59 AM- Pierre. Thanks for the presentation. Is there a rollout program for the tool-box on BE accounting piloted at Rwanda and Djibouti? We want to do it in all IGAD MS with UNECA.
- From ARTHUR Mugema to Everyone: 12:00 PM- Thanks for this wonderfully workshop, it real shows how serious AU is pushing forward to see blue economy becomes one of the corner stone of African economy, however the main challenge of this remains on the member state countries to ensure local communities including fisheries community are well informed and participate fully in African economy strategy.
- From Yamkela Mngxe to Everyone: 12:10 PM- My question or comment is that the African Agenda 2063 as it was earlier alluded to in this workshop talks about thriving blue economy. Where I am at cross roads is when you include as a guiding principle the Ecosystem Based Management Approach which I view as a restrictive in the agenda to advance economic sustainability for Africa. May be Prof Failler may answer then.
 - Response: Prof Failler- Restore and protect the environment are pillars of the Blue Economy.
- From Innocent Gumulira to Everyone: 12:20 PM- I hope the 10 countries that have been earmarked to receive the next funding will be known at the end of this workshop. That will help the countries concerned to prepare and plan well. Some of are not at the top management in our countries as such this information will also have be taken to the relevant top managers.
- How do access funding for the implementation of the Africa Blue Economy Strategy. May we be advised from the AU?

- Response: Dr Seisay- Support countries –socio political fragile and coming from war. Implement national blue economy strategy even at the RECs. Roll out to other countries in dire needs
- From Joyce Ikwaput Nyeko to Everyone: 12:21 PM- Given the fact that Blue Economy Development goes beyond fisheries, who takes lead in the MSP?
 - Response: From Dr. Mohamed Seisay to Everyone: 12:24 PM- This is a national issue. In some countries, blue economy coordination is placed in the office of the presidency. In some other countries, it is placed in the environmental department. Some have it placed in the fisheries department.
 - From Ingela Isaksson to Everyone: 12:41 PM- in the Baltic Sea region it is different ministries in charge of MSP in different countries for ex. Estonia: Ministry of Finance; Sweden & Finland Ministry of Environment; Germany: Ministry of the interior, building and Community. Denmark Ministry of Business and growth etc. The national ministries might then appoint agencies as in our case our national Agency Swedish Agency for Marine and water management to develop and prepare the plans. In Denmark and Germany it's the maritime authorities.
 - From Wilhelm Gårdmark to Everyone: 12:50 PM- You can check out the Swedish marine spatial planning at www.havochvatten.se/msp
- Prof Ndende- More countries are lost. We are working on our own and we don't inform them. We need to be cautious need to be set on four pillars (1) economic development pillar (2) environmental and ecosystem pillar for B.E (3) social and human pillar (4) security pillar

5. TECHNICAL SESSION 2 FOCUSED ON IMPLEMENTATING MSP - INFORMATION SHARING ON LESSONS AND BEST PRACTICES

5.1 Abidjan Convention, UNEP on strengthening capacities in integrated management of the marine and coastal environment in West Central and South Africa

By Dr Richard Dacosta, Program Officer Convention d'Abidjan

Abidjan Convention improve the conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems and biodiversity, promote the sustainable use of resources and ensure the long-term use of ecosystem services, by supporting the adoption and implementation of Integrated Oceans Management by the countries of the Abidjan Convention. Abidjan Convention provides environmental information, communication and capacity building services for information management and evaluation; and makes scientific knowledge credible and accessible to the public and decision-makers for sustainable development.

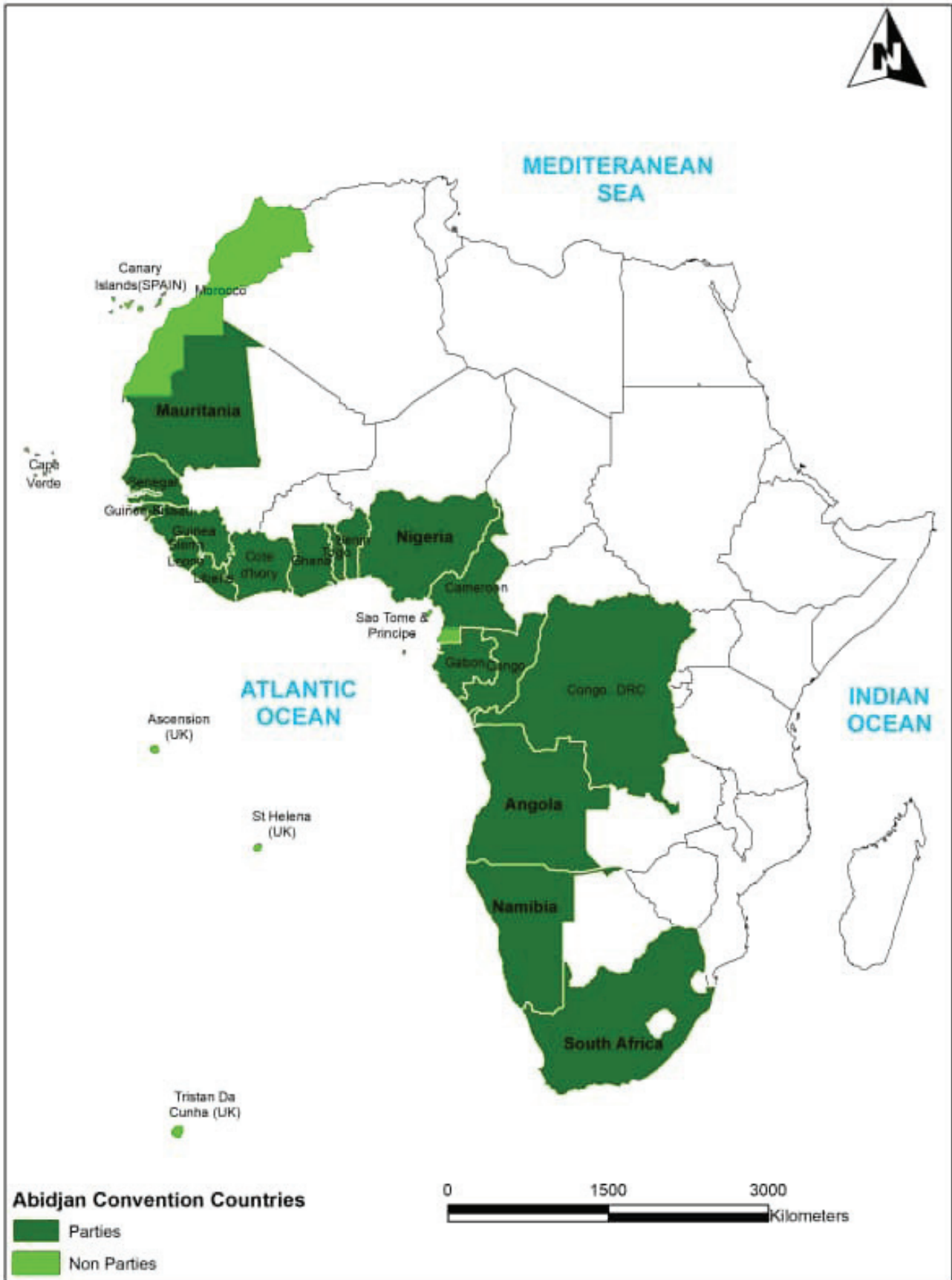


Figure 3: Abidjan Convention Countries

South-East Atlantic Coast: (more than 14,000 km of coastline) 22 countries 4 Protocols: Mangrove, ICZM, LBSA & Oil & Gas CoP Decision on MSP.

Pilot countries	Three tools	Three Centres of Expertise	Development of an IOM policy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bénin • Côte d'Ivoire • Ghana 	REEM PSM EBSA (CBD)	EPA SL IOI - SA CSE	

Outils



MAMI WATA
 ZONE MARINE D'IMPORTANCE ÉCOLOGIQUE OU BIOLOGIQUE (ZIEB) POUR LE PROJET MAMI WATA

Zone marine d'Importance Écologique ou Biologique (ZIEB) pour le projet Mami Wata

Ce document met à la disposition des pays signataires de la Convention d'Abidjan un guide pour comprendre le processus de description des Zones marines d'Importance Écologique ou Biologique (ZIEB) et les aide à démarrer un processus de ZIEB. Le document décrit en détail le processus d'identification et de description des ZIEB sur la base des...

[Read more >](#)



MAMI WATA
 CADRE POUR LA PLANIFICATION SPATIALE MARINE (PSM) À DESTINATION DES PAYS SIGNATAIRES DE LA CONVENTION D'ABIDJAN

Cadre pour la Planification Spatiale Marine (PSM) à destinations des pays signataires de la Convention d'Abidjan

Ce document se veut un guide pour aider les pays de la Convention d'Abidjan à mettre en place un processus de Planification Spatiale Marine. Le guide fournit des conseils pratiques sur les activités et les séries d'étapes nécessaires au bon déroulement du processus de PSM. Il encadre également la PSM dans le cadre d'un cycle...

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MAMI WATA
 CADRE POUR LES RAPPORTS SUR L'ÉTAT DU MILIEU MARIN (EEM) À DESTINATION DES PAYS SIGNATAIRES DE LA CONVENTION D'ABIDJAN

Cadre pour les rapports sur l'Etat du Milieu Marin (EEM) à destination des pays signataires de la Convention d'Abidjan

Ce document décrit la démarche générale suivie pour l'établissement d'évaluations marines ou de rapports sur l'État du Milieu Marin dans le cadre du projet Mami Wata. La méthodologie suit la structure et l'approche décrites dans le Manuel de formation sur l'évaluation environnementale intégrée (PNUE / IISD 2009) et offre, en fonction de la disponibilité des...

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Centre de Suivi Ecologique



- Application of Integrated Oceans Management Tools – Holistic Approach Country-specific activities
- Operationalization of concepts and learning opportunities for integrated oceans management
- Collaboration with all local actors and stakeholder groups
- Creation of a community of practice
- Knowledge sharing at the national and regional levels



<p>ÉTAPE 1 Établissement de l'autorité</p> <p>ÉTAPE 2 Obtention d'un soutien financier</p> <p>ÉTAPE 3 Organisation du processus PSM</p> <p>ÉTAPE 4 Mobilisation des parties prenantes</p> <p>ÉTAPE 5 Analyse des conditions actuelles</p> <p>ÉTAPE 6 Analyse des conditions futures</p> <p>ÉTAPE 7 Développement du plan</p> <p>ÉTAPE 8 Exécution du plan</p> <p>ÉTAPE 9 Évaluation de la performance du plan</p> <p>ÉTAPE 10 Adaptation du plan</p>	 <p>identification and designation of the authority: key step for the success of the process</p> <p>Analysis of the legislative and space framework for spatial planning of the marine space is a prerequisite for the start of the process;</p> <p>Stakeholder engagement to increase the credibility and chances of success of the future plan.</p>
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- Development of an orientation guide on MSP for Abidjan Convention countries.
- Development of the technical capacities of experts from the countries of the Abidjan Convention.
- Training of different stakeholders on the PSM tool and the process
- Support in the identification of authority and area of application
- Development of mapping and contribution to stakeholder engagement in the process.
- Support for the establishment of sectoral working groups
- Support in data collection and processing.
- Collaboration with the WACA Program



Atlantic Africa Blue Economy Initiative

An initiative to support sustainable development in coastal West Africa for human well-being, poverty reduction and climate resilience.



Table 2: Activities Initiative for the Blue Economy in Atlantic Africa

Raising awareness and collecting data on West Africa's blue economy	Technical assistance to member States of the Abidjan Convention for a "proof of concept" in the development of blue economy policies	Targeted training and capacity building to ensure long-term success	Development of demonstration projects
Measuring the size of the ocean economy and its natural capital	Scenario development Identification of opportunities	practical training for policy professionals Developing toolkits	Development of small-scale projects at pilot sites Application of theory of change

5.2 Practical experience from marine spatial planning

By Joacim Johannesson, Senior Analyst, Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management

The Swedish Government is currently in August 2021 doing the final preparations for the adoption of the first Swedish national marine spatial plans. There will be three plans covering most of the territorial sea and the entire Swedish Exclusive Economic Zone. The plans will guide permitting processes and municipal planning, as well as support marine management in general. The Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management, SwAM, has been responsible for developing the plan proposals.

Integrative approach and extensive consultations

The proposals have been developed applying an ecosystem approach and with an extensive consultation process, nationally as well as at sea basin level with neighbouring countries. The development of the proposals was integrated with the environment and socio-economic impact assessment work. The MSP work has been based on new legislation and is part of Swedish implementation of EU legislation on MSP. One of the first step was to prepare a roadmap to support the implementation of the planning process. The roadmap was out for broad public consultation for early input and to communicate MSP and the up-coming planning process in a transparent way. The roadmap provided background and context, and included the design of the planning process, planning objectives and a summary of planning needs. The roadmap was followed by an early draft of plan proposals to engage actors to advance the planning work.

Uses, particular consideration and coexistence

The marine spatial plan proposals include uses such as fisheries, shipping, defence, sand extraction, nature, culture, recreation, energy and electricity transfer. In addition to existing or planned marine protected areas, a large number of areas with high nature values were identified, including so called climate refugia. In the plans, these areas are marked as areas for particular consideration. Coexistence between different uses is the norm, and relatively few spatial conflicts had to be

solved in the planning process. The exception however is offshore wind, which in many areas is conflicting with nature conservation and defence interests.

Communication was crucial

Communication was crucial in the Swedish MSP process. A professional communication officer supported the planning process throughout the entire process. SwAM has more than 900 presentations on MSP in their repository, showing the extent of dialogue and meetings. Communication helps the process to be transparent and to build trust, even when there are disagreements. Planning takes time, mainly due to the complexity of addressing many sectors and interests simultaneously, and to the comprehensive dialogue and consultation steps involving many stakeholders. On the other hand, MSP is a very useful tool for addressing cross-sectoral and spatial issues with the future in mind. MSP really adds to the already existing comprehensive marine management (something that needs to be considered already at the introduction of MSP). The Swedish MSP process benefitted a lot from joint learning in the regional cooperation on MSP at sea basin level. There is also a lot of recent MSP experience from around the world to make use of, both at technical level and when defining the role of MSP in marine management at national level. See our planning process at www.havochvatten.se/msp

5.3 Gender and Poverty perspective and framework on how to include in MSP process

By Maria Göthberg, Senior Analyst, Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management

Marine spatial planning's potential to unlock the blue economy, reduce user conflicts, and avoid cumulative negative impacts on marine ecosystems are some of the main features of a well-working process. With that said, there is also criticism towards marine spatial planning (MSP), describing it as a process that risks failing to take complex environmental and social issues around marine and coastal space into account. In particular, there are concerns that MSP – when a national and centrally-driven process – does not address the needs of society as a whole, instead favoring stakeholders that are resource strong and influential. Failing of this sort risks the legitimacy of the process. Therefore a poverty and gender perspective in MSP is necessary, to ensure that MSP also incorporate needs and opportunities for stakeholders that are not resource strong and influential. Unfortunately, poverty and gender are still largely unexplored in scientific literature on MSP. To start filling that knowledge gap, SwAM, the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management has commissioned a two-step study exploring the opportunities for MSP to contribute to more gender equal societies, and socio-economic development in developing countries.

Step 1: A framework on gender and poverty

In its first step, a theoretical and analytical framework on gender and poverty considerations in MSP was developed. The framework helps answering how actors can work to distribute power and influence. The framework suggest two main areas in which the MSP process could be adapted to take potentially marginalised communities or groups into consideration:

1. Ensuring that the whole process is considered socially sustainable by setting up a number of social criteria that must be met, and
2. Incorporation of appropriate criteria and stakeholder groups in the decision-making process.

Step 2: Putting the framework to test in three countries

In the second step, the framework and its assumptions are applied and evaluated through case studies in Kenya, Tanzania and Madagascar. Step 2 is implemented in collaboration with IOC-UNESCO, the Environment for Development network and national focal points.

Data on socio-economic relevant indicators among coastal communities will be collected to shine light on the poverty and gender dimensions of the case sites and identify potentially marginalised groups. Alternative planning options will then be assessed through a multi-criteria analysis, assessing a number of different potential scenarios that comes from an MSP process. A social sustainability scorecard for MSP, identifying social criteria for evaluating impacts on potentially marginalised groups, will also be developed. The three case studies will be implemented in tandem and harmonized in such a way that they can be comparable and provide lessons learned not only nationally, but also regionally and internationally. Step 2 will be finalized by the end of 2021.

Working paper: Poverty and gender considerations in Marine Spatial Planning: Conceptual and analytical framework available at www.havochvatten.se/swam-ocean.

5.4 Republic of South Africa Integrated Projects and International Coordination

By Mr Yamkela Mngxe and Mr Potlako Khati, environmental Affairs

South Africa has over 3000 km of coastline with 4 Provinces and 48 local government and 4 Metropolitan Municipalities (LandSize: 1.2 mn km² and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) Size: 1.5mn km²). There is over 50 legislations with marine and coastal implications and over 10 key sectors or Ministries playing a role in the space. South Africa is responsible for managing an oceans space that is greater than the land territory and extended continental shelf claim will double the size of the ocean geographic extent.

Spatial Planning in the Oceans in SA

Develop an integrated approach to ocean governance including management plans for ocean areas, environmental variables, conflict scenarios and trade-offs as recommended in the White Paper on the National Environmental Management of the Ocean.

Cabinet decision on Ocean Economic Perspective Study–Dec2013

Elaborated on the coordinated ocean governance in South Africa to identify and manage interdependencies of socio-economic aspirations and environmental integrity. Over the next five years South Africa will transition from the current sector based ocean management approach to a coordinated cross-sectoral planning scheme. The movement towards a coordinated cross-sectoral planning approach is required by the existing statutory framework. White Paper on the National Environmental Management of the Ocean–May2014

How? Spatial Planning in the Oceans

Oceans Policy (2014) –Ground Breaking policy initiative on effective management of the Oceans. South African Cabinet decision “Question on the important of managing the Oceans Space”? through Sustainable Oceans Development and undertaking the Economic Study of the Oceans Goods and Services led to the inauguration of the Presidential Project “Operation Phakisa” and adopted Malaysian concept (2014) as a first leg of the Project was focusing on the Oceans Economy to implement an overarching, integrated ocean governance framework for sustainable growth of the ocean economy to maximise socio-economic benefits whilst ensuring adequate ocean environmental protection within the next 5years.

Oceans Economy, a priority programme, the SA Government, aims to grow the Ocean Economy’s contribution to the country’s GDP to R129-177 billion by 2033. This is expected to provide up to a million new jobs.

How? Involvement of key sectors



Other marine and maritime sectors deemed to be interested and affected include:

1. Tourism
2. Employment and Labour
3. Public Enterprises
4. Public Works and Infrastructure
5. Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
6. Trade, Industry and Competition
7. Small Business Development
8. Higher Education and Training; Science and Innovation

Navigating through a difficult Path

- Different views on sustainability in MSP
- The two figures on the left describe ecosystem-based MSP, and the anticipated consequences of ecosystem collapse, based on 'hard sustainability'.
- This views ecosystem conservation as the foundation for MSP, and that irreversible collapses in marine ecosystems would eventually lead to collapses in the economic sectors that depend on such marine ecosystems.

Wanfei Qiu and Peter Jones (2016)

The two figures on the right describe integrated-use MSP, based on ‘soft sustainability’, in which economic growth is seen as the foundation of MSP, and the collapse of the ‘environmental pillar’ does not necessarily lead to the collapse of related socio-economic structures. South African MSP process was initiated and prioritized to deal with the integrated use of the Oceans space “soft sustainability”.

Challenges Experienced

Legislative challenges

- The MSP Act putting more emphasis on instructional arrangements rather than guiding the implementation and monitoring processes of the plans.
- Shifted from the Oceans Economy aspirations to more ecosystem based MSP approach.
- Lack of synergies in the legislative arrangements with spatial planning implications (i.e. Spatial Planning and Land Use Management, Maritime Zone Act, MSP Act etc.

Stakeholder and participatory approach

- Lack of nation-wide consultation on the benefits of the MSP process to the Countries GDP.
- Selective identification of different user groups (i.e. lack of involvement of institutions (universities and research communities), NGO’s, industries etc.

Intergovernmental relations approach

- Integration at both Vertical and Horizontal (not easy to achieve)
- Involvement of Provincial and Local government (no clear indication on their roles –based on boundaries)

Other challenges

- Internal and External Coordination
- Inconsistencies of the WG members
- Lack of Vision “capacitation and resource”
- Lack of partnership and learning network
- Conflict of Interest from the Leading Ministry

Lessons Learned MSP –NOT EFFECTIVE WITHOUT Land Sea Interactions

- What do we know? Do we have data and methods to address an issue? How deal with uncertainties?
- Coordinating across planning levels in the coastal area and also across borders...

- land-based issues and coastal infrastructure developments
- Why, when and how to involve the numerous coastal stakeholders in marine planning
- Environmental problems from both onshore and offshore activities
- cultural and heritage conservation & tourism development
- Shipping and fishing and mining

Lessons Learned LSI –PROCESS IN SA

South Africa with partnership from the Nairobi Convention –pilot 3 sites for LSI under SAPPHIRE

Small scale funding for the demonstration project proposal under “SAPPHIRE”

- Support for a coordinated sectoral Ocean and Coastal management approach in South Africa
- Component 1: Supporting Policy Harmonization and Management Reforms towards improved ocean governance
- Component 4: Delivering best practices and lessons through innovative ocean governance demonstration

Lessons Learned LSI –PROCESS IN SA

Outcome 1: Development of three (3) integrated Oceans and Coasts Site Plans as pilots to contribute to the broader implementation of the South Africa’s Marine Spatial Planning Framework.

Outcome 2: Facilitate linkages between the project principal goal and objectives with those of the national priorities;

Outcome 3: Establish a coastal / oceans planning scheme as a regulatory mechanisms for implementation

Outcome 4: Productions of assessment reports and a GIS tool developed for data management;

Outcome 5: Support the development of Awareness, educations and training products developed to facilitate national outreach on the coastal and mine spatial planning approach including communications products.

Outcome 6: Capacity building supported to equip various stakeholders in the spatial planning aspects and the integrated development planning.

Conclusion

- The LSI will be commencing in September 2021 (Partnership with the Nairobi Convention)
- The pilot project will be undertaken for 24 months (2 years) –to provide a tool for implementation of coastal and marine spatial planning.
- Possibly to be replicated within the WIO Countries.
- Ideally to share the lesson learned with the rest of the African Continent.
- We endeavour to achieve coordinated and integrated Oceans and Coastal management approach

5.5 Republic of Namibia

By Dr. Anja Kreiner, chairperson of the Namibian MSP National Working Group, Subdivision Environment, National Marine Information and Research Center, Namibia

Namibia has chosen marine spatial planning (MSP) as an integrated approach to facilitate sustainable ocean development and improved ocean governance. The MSP process is led by the MSP - National Working Group (MSP - NWG), which is comprised of members from different ministries and tertiary education institutions and chaired by the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources. The MSP - NWG has compiled the Current Status Report (CSR) which provides all relevant information about current marine sectors and their spatial extend in the marine area. The CSR thus delivers the baseline data and information for the marine spatial planning process. MSP in Namibia is closely linked to a systematic conservation planning process, a science-based mapping process for identifying important areas, applied to identify and refine Ecologically and Biologically Significant Areas (EBSAs). The EBSAs are the input layers for conservation in the Namibian MSP process. During the MSP process, strong emphasis was put on stakeholder engagement and consultation. The CSR was developed with and verified by marine stakeholders in sector specific and multi-sector meetings and consultations. The MSP-NWG has developed the first marine spatial plan for the central marine area, which is ready to undergo external stakeholder consultations. Namibia has further decided to carry out a rapid Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) on the draft central MSP. Stakeholder consultations for the draft plan and the rapid SEA are planned to be done together wherever possible in order not to overstretch the time demands on the stakeholders. Challenges such as limited financial resources (currently almost all MSP related activities are funded by the MARISMA project), lacking legislation and weak links to broader ocean governance exist and are or will have to be addressed to ensure the success and sustainability of the Namibian MSP process.

6. MEETING OUTCOME

The meeting elaborated the concept of MSP among stakeholders in the context of Africa Blue Economy Strategy and its importance in sustainable blue economy development; enhanced knowledge on the critical steps and procedures in planning and Implementing MSP and governance and shared organizational and member states' experiences on lessons, best practices on implementing MSP.

7. WAY-FORWARD AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- i. Continue to encourage more AU MS to embrace the MSP concept and to start the process of implementing functional MSPs based on the awareness enhanced
- ii. Encourage the countries implementing the MSP to overcome the challenges in line with knowledge acquired
- iii. Strengthen advocacy for MSP implementation in AU MSs through development of policy note on the MSP concept and as an important tool for sustainable blue economy growth
- iv. Establish an AU platform for promoting sharing of lesson learning and best practices in MSP
- v. Formulate a Continental framework for MSP implementation and governance
- vi. We will share with you all the presentations we received
- vii. Finally we wish to kindly request presenters to be available for the upcoming similar workshop the remaining three regions: West, Central and North Africa regions. The date will be communicated to you
- viii. The meeting recommended a creation of a continental coordination platform for knowledge bank and exchanges of experience.

8. CLOSING SESSION

Ms Francisca Gonah closed the meeting on behalf of the Acting Director, Dr Nick Nwankpa. She recognised that this workshop is implementing the recommendations of the Specialised Technical Committee comprising of Honourable Ministers responsible for Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment. We were tasked to support adequate awareness creation, capacity building and sharing of best practices of the application of the Blue Economy concept which includes amongst others the Marine Spatial Planning. We hope that practical examples given by the Abidjan convention, Swedish agency and selected AU MS namely Kenya, Seychelles, South Africa and Namibia would encourage all of us to embrace and implement this concept.

She hoped that this capacity building workshop enhanced the much needed capacity on the continent. She thanked the Experts who willingly did not hesitate to share their expertise on the African continent. The same workshop would be organised for the West, central and African Regions.

She appreciated the Kingdom of Norway for supporting this workshop under the umbrella of the Africa Blue Economy Strategy implementation. We have achieved significant strides through your support and we hope that this partnership would be everlasting. She expressed appreciation to the technical collaboration with the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management made possible by the Swedish Embassy to the African Union.

My sincere appreciation also goes to our sister organisation, AUDA-NEPAD for your excellent collaboration and AU-IBAR colleagues for organizing such an important event. Special thanks goes to Director DARBE represented by Dr Nouala for his continuous support and leadership. She officially closed the meeting.

9. ANNEXES

Annex I: Agenda



PROVISIONAL AGENDA

Regional Consultative Workshop on Awareness Enhancing on Marine Spatial Planning

IMPLEMENTING THE AFRICA BLUE ECONOMY STRATEGY

South & Eastern Africa Regions – 18th August 2021

Time	Activity	Facilitator
09:30-09:50	Opening of the Zoom Platform	AU-BAR
	Official Opening Session	Chair: Director, AU-BAR
09:50-10:20	<p>Welcome remarks Dr. Nick Nwankpa, Ag Director, AU-BAR</p> <p>Statement by Representative, AUDA-NEPAD</p> <p>Statement: by Representative of the Permanent Mission of Norway to the AU</p> <p>Opening Statement: Dr. Godfrey Bahigwa Director, Department of Agriculture, Rural Economy, Blue Economy, Sustainable Environment (DARBE)</p> <p>Introduction and Objectives of the workshop</p>	<p>Ag Director, AU-BAR</p> <p>Dr. Mohamed Seisay, Fisheries management Expert</p>
Technical Sessions		
	Session 1	Moderator/Presenters
	Setting the Scene Presentations:	Prof. James Wabacha, AU-BAR
10:20 – 10:35	Elaborating the Concept of Marine Spatial Planning – in the context of Africa Blue Economy Strategy	Prof. Pierre Faller, Coordinator of Blue Governance, Portsmouth University, UK

10:35 – 10:50	The importance of marine spatial planning in Africa Blue Economy Development	Mika Odibo, IOC Coordinator in Africa
10:50 – 11:05	MSP In Transboundary Context	Dr. Ingela Isaksson, Senior Analyst, Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
11:05-11:20	Gender and Poverty perspective and framework on how to include in MSP process	Maria Göthberg, Senior Analyst, Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
12:20-12:35	Discussions	ALL
13:35-12:45	Health Break	ALL
	Session 2	Moderator/Presenters
	IMPLEMENTING MSP - INFORMATION SHARING ON LESSONS AND BEST PRACTICES	Prof. James Wabacha, AU-BAR
12:45-13:00	Abidjan Convention, UNEP	Alison Amoussou Richard Dacosta
13:00-13:15	Practical experience from marine spatial planning	Joaquim Johannesson, Senior Analyst Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
13:15-13:30	Republic of Seychelles	Hellen Sim, MSP Project Manager, Seychelles Marine Spatial Plan Initiative
13:30-13:45	Republic of South Africa	Yankela Mngxe , Integrated Projects and International Coordination, Environmental affairs, South Africa and Mr Potlako Khuti
13:45-14:00	Republic of Namibia	Dr. Anja Kreiner, chairperson of the Namibian MSP National Working Group, Subdivision Environment, National Marine Information and Research Center, Namibia
14:00-14:20	Discussions, suggestions for way-forward	ALL
14:20-14:30	Closure	Ag. Director, AU-BAR



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