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

**IMPLEMENTING THE AFRICA BLUE ECONOMY
STRATEGY**



**WEST, CENTRAL AND NORTHERN REGIONS
8TH SEPTEMBER 2021**



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The Director
African Union - Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR)
Kenindia Business Park
Museum Hill, Westlands Road
P.O. Box 30786
00100, Nairobi, KENYA
e-mail to: ibar.office@au-ibar.org

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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 analysing 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.

Objectives of the workshop:

The overall objective is to create awareness among appropriate institutions in AU Member States on Marine Spatial Planning

The specific objectives will be 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 and
- iii. share organizational and member states’ experiences on lessons, best practices on implementing MSP.

2. PARTICIPANTS

The meeting was attended by **154** participants comprising of **African Union member states** from the **Central Africa** (Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, DRC, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe); **West Africa** (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo); and **North Africa** (Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia)

Comoros

Ethiopia

France

Greece

Italy

Japan

Kenya

South Africa

Sweden

United Kingdom

United States

UEMOA

AUTORITE DU LAC TANGANYIKA

MOSFA

Awfishnet

Union des Conseils des Chargeurs Africains (UCCA)

FAOCM

WIMAFRICA

CEBEVIRHA

CEBEVIRHA/CEMAC

Secretariat Permanent du Comite Interministeriel (PRIMATURE)

AUC

COREP

Commission Régionale des Pêches du Golfe de Guinée (COREP)

GFCM/FAO

Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology

Umma university

BEA International
African Union InterAfrican Bureau for Animal Resources
European Union
UNEP - Nairobi Convention
Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO
Nairobi Convention Secretariat
Comhafat/Atlafco
UMA
FAO
Autorité du Bassin du Niger(ABN)
EU Delegation to Nigeria and ECOWAS
ADEPA/WADAF
Commission Sous-Régionale des Pêches
IUCN/Abidjan Convention
Sierra Leone Artisanal Fishermen's Union
Benguela Current Commission
AUDA-NEPAD
Institute for Security Studies
Women in maritime Africa South Africa
AUDA-NEPAD
Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
Tunisian society for sustainable fisheries

Regional Economic Communities (RECs): UMA,); **Regional Fisheries Bodies (RFBs):**, 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, Head of Industrialisation. The opening Statement was delivered by Dr. Godfrey Bahigwa Director, Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy, Sustainable Environment (DARBE).

3.1 Welcome remarks

Delivered Mrs Francisca Gonah on behalf of by Dr. Nick Nwankpa Ag. Director, AU-IBAR

She welcomed everyone in the virtual workshop. She introduced AU-IBAR as a specialized technical office of the Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture (DREA) of the African Union Commission (AUC) with a mandate to support and coordinate the utilization of livestock, fisheries, aquaculture, bee and wildlife as resources for both human wellbeing and economic development in the Member States of the African Union (AU MS). She mentioned that the Kingdom of Norway is supporting AU-IBAR to implement the recently adopted Africa Blue Economy Strategy (ABES). Through their support, AU-IBAR created a continental and regional awareness on the strategy and its policy direction for harnessing Africa Blue resources for the emancipation of its citizens.

ABES stressed the need to embrace MSP as a practical way of organizing the use of the ocean space, the interactions among human uses and between uses and the marine environment. 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. The Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa (PFRS) advocates for the Ecosystem Approach to fisheries and Aquaculture development for responsibly and sustainably managed fisheries resources.

Ms Gonah mentioned that a number of African countries have started conservation planning measures in their aquatic spaces. However, there still remain enormous technical challenges in these various endeavours in AU MS such as the long bureaucratic processes, funding and political commitment to fully deliver. She alluded to the South-East African region workshop that took place three weeks ago which brought to bear the opportunities and complexities to successfully implement and govern MSP.

The presenters outlined challenges including multi-sectoral stakeholder's engagements within commercial and small-scale level, political will and legal frameworks for institutionalising the MSP concept. This workshop similarly elaborate the concept of MSP from various experts' perspectives, lessons and best practices in the governance and implementation of MSP from within the African continent and outside the continent.

AU Centres 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. She closed by appreciating the Kingdom of Norway for making this workshop a reality. Furthermore she thanked Director, Dr Bahigwa Director DARBE for his leadership and my staff at AU-IBAR for organizing such an important event.



Figure 1: Ms Gonah give the welcome remarks on behalf of Acting Director of AU-IBAR

3.2 *Statement by AUDA-NEPAD*

by Dr Bernice Mclean, Head of Industrialisation at AUDA-NEPAD Agency

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 Dr. Godfrey Bahiigwa Director, Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy, Sustainable Environment (DARBE)

Dr Bahiigwa reminded participants that he opened similar virtual meeting for the Southern and Eastern Regions of the African Continent whose outcomes were very successful. He conveyed special greetings from H.E.Amb. Josefa Sacko, the Commissioner of Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy and Sustainable Environment of the AUC and sincerely reiterated gratitude to the Kingdom of Norway for the continued commitment and support to the implementation of ABES since its endorsement in 2020 by the AU Executive Council. The AU has a primary duty and obligation to

enhance capacity and improve the policy environment for its MS to utilize opportunities, for socio-economic advancement of their citizens. Our leaders realized that a key area of socio-economic emancipation and renaissance of this continent is to effectively harness the inherent potential of the continent's aquatic ecosystems towards its blue economy growth and transformation. Not surprisingly, 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.

This workshop on MSP is a significant step in the implementation of the ABES. Several AU MS have embarked upon the MSP process as part of their national developmental programmes. Therefore, it is incumbent upon AU to support the AU MS to enhance knowledge and demystify the concept of MSP as a tool to balance sustainable use and conservation imperatives, mitigate conflicts and create synergies amongst the users of the blue economy resources. It is critical to create continental understanding of MSP as an essential tool that can support and facilitate the development of these various blue growth sectors in the context of increasing competition for space and limited ecosystem resources, increase the stability, transparency and predictability of the investment climate where they are implemented.

On behalf of H.E. Excellency the Commissioner, he conveyed appreciation and gratitude to all including experts from specialized regional institutions, partners from inside and outside the African continent, as well as AU member states. He declared the meeting open.

3.4 Introduction and Objectives of the workshop

By Dr Mohamed Seisay, Fisheries Management Expert of 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 <i>blue governance concepts</i> 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



Figure 2: Dr Mohamed Seisay giving a presentation

4. SETTING THE SCENE PRESENTATIONS

This session was facilitated by Prof. James Wabacha, Animal Health Expert of AU-IBAR

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).

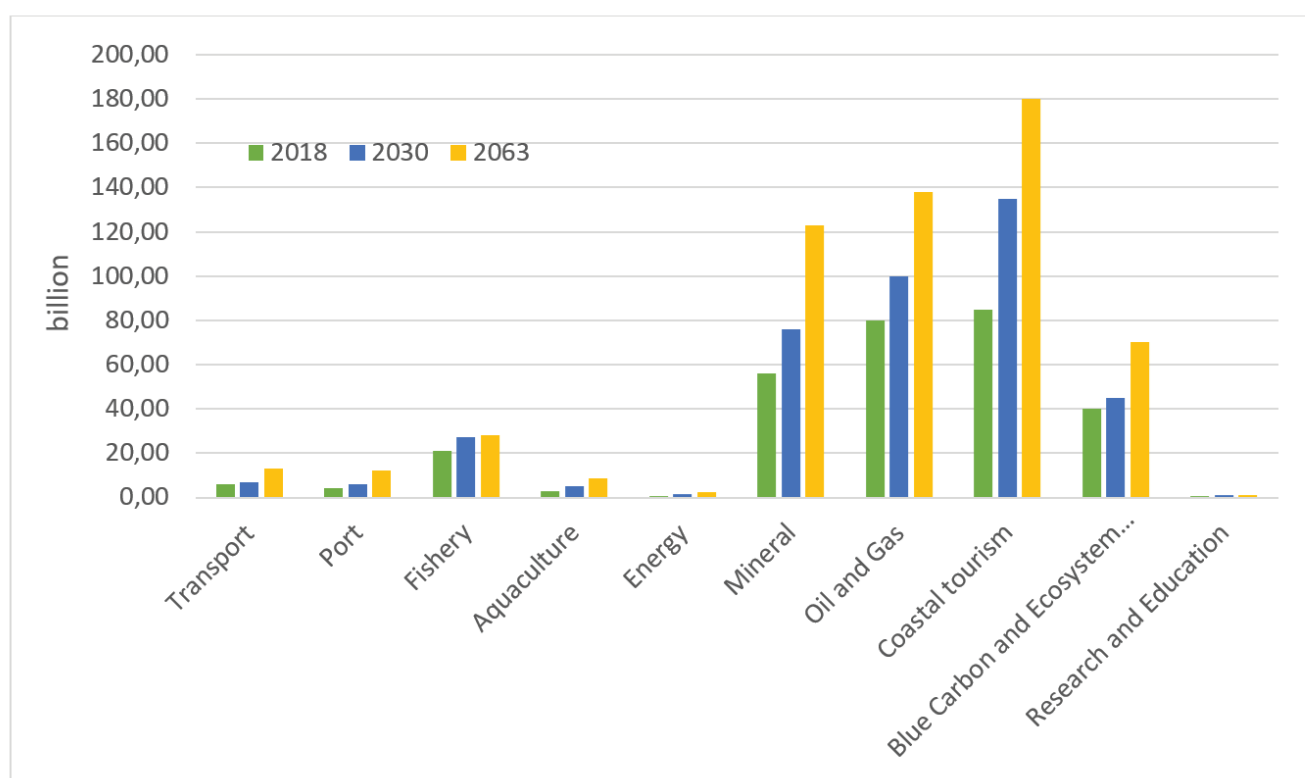


Figure 3: Value created by BE sectors (value added) and components (value of services)

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.

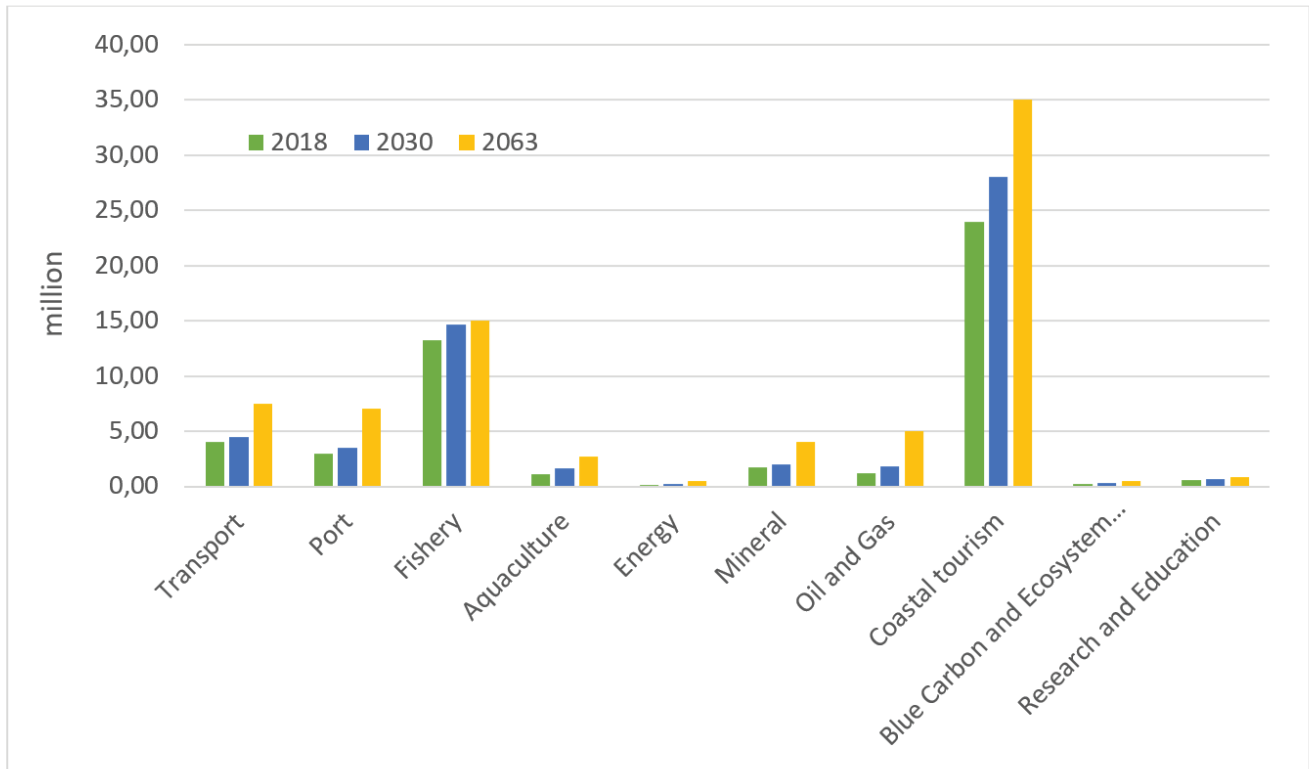


Figure 4: Employment generated by BE sectors and components

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 been 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 Mr. Mika Odido, IOC Coordinator in Africa

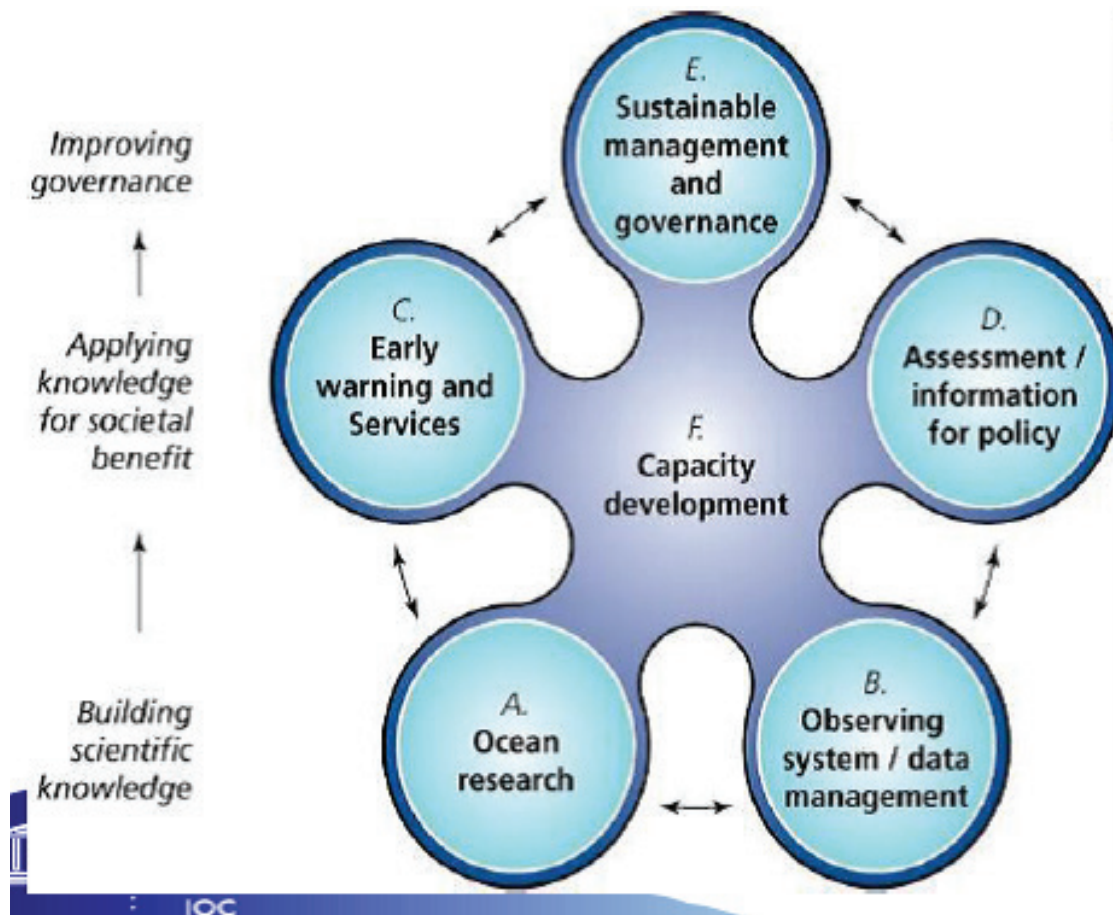
Contribute to the building of peace, the eradication of poverty, poverty, poverty, poverty, and sustainable development dialogue through, education, the sciences, culture, communication and information

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

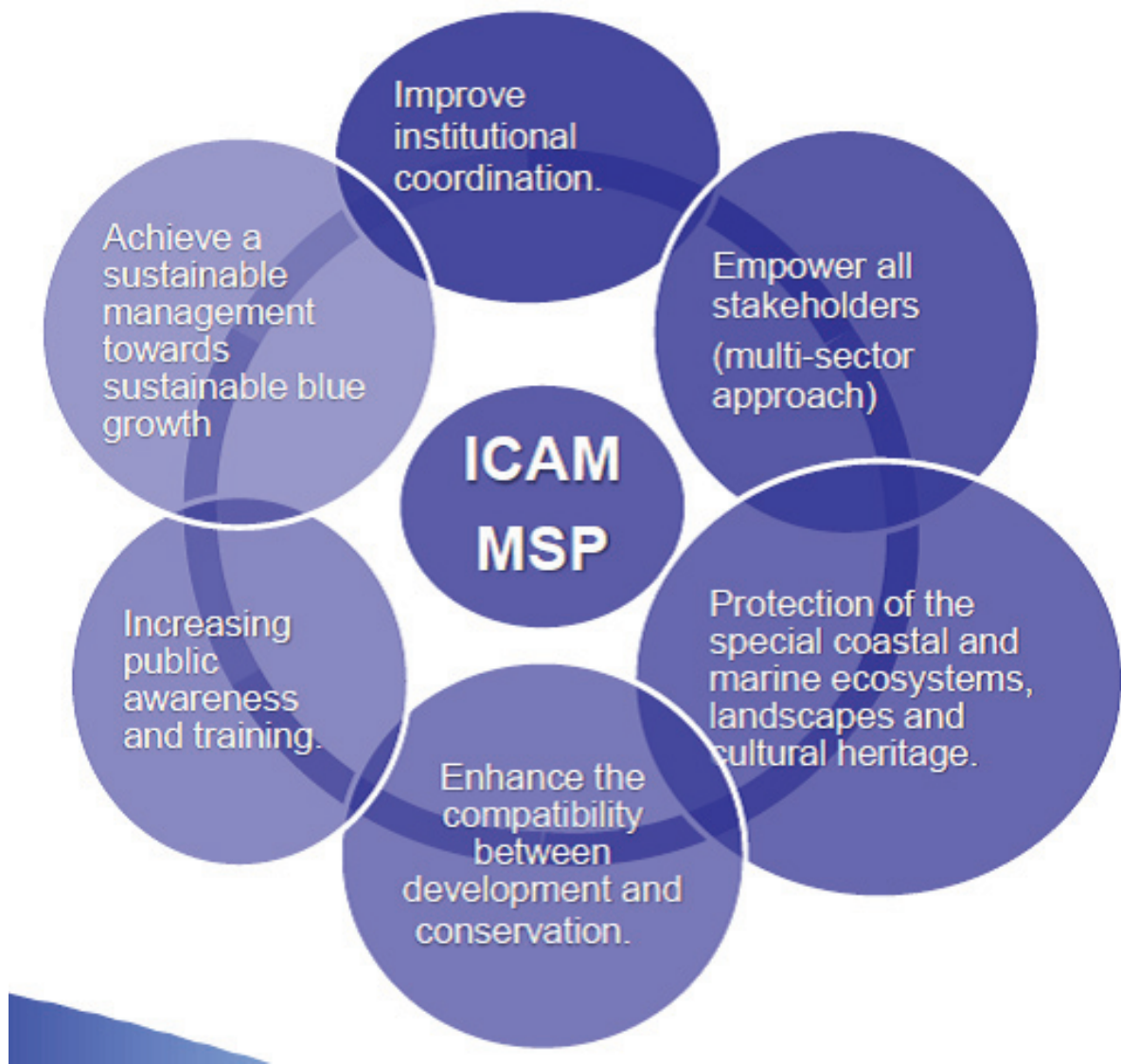


Figure 5: Marine Spatial Planning and ICAM Addressing competing needs for Ocean Space

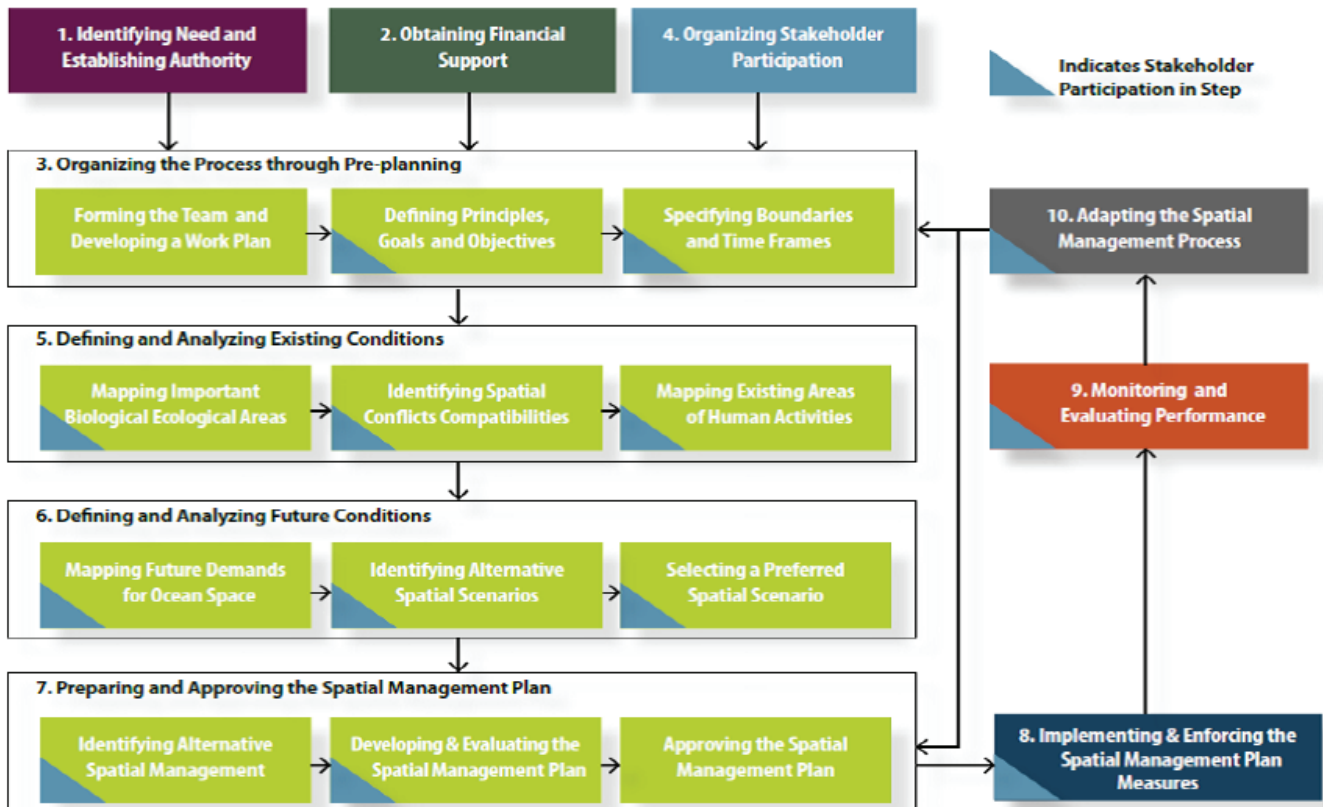


Figure 6: MSP step by step

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)

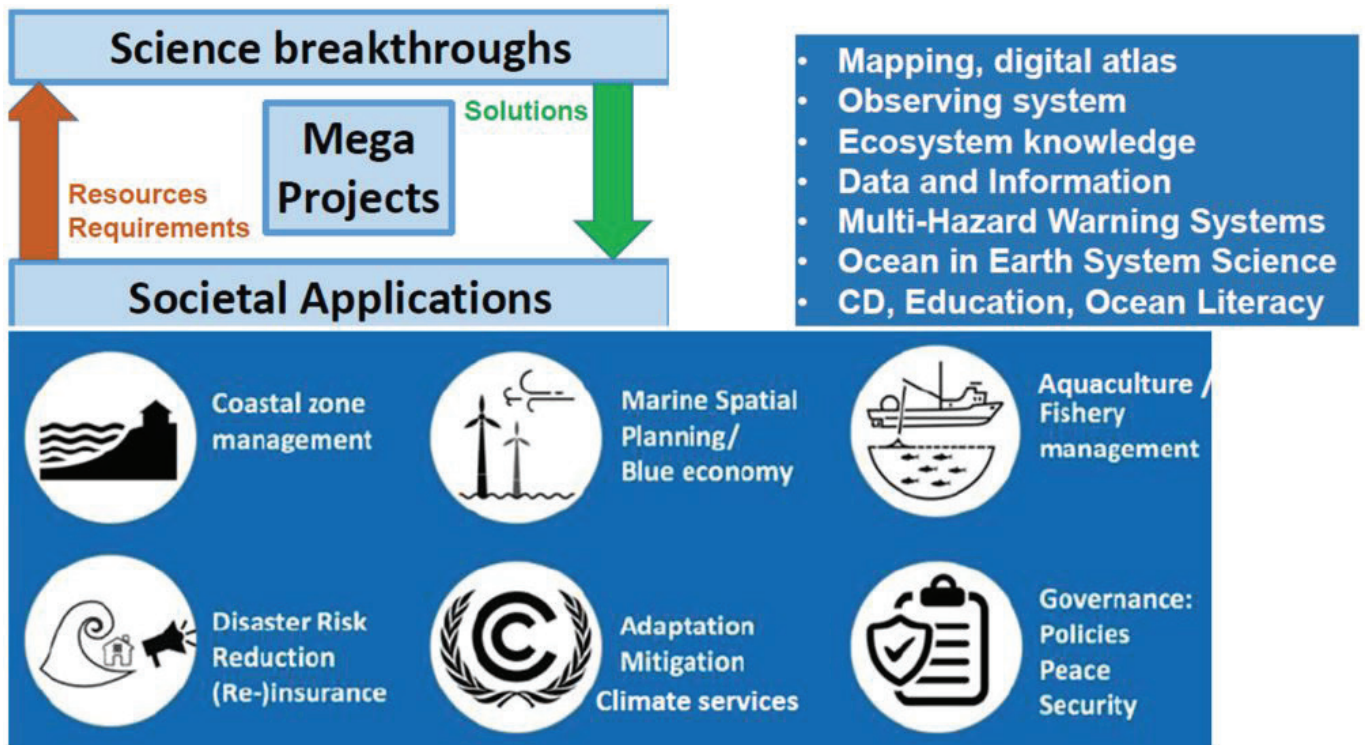


Figure 7: UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-2030)

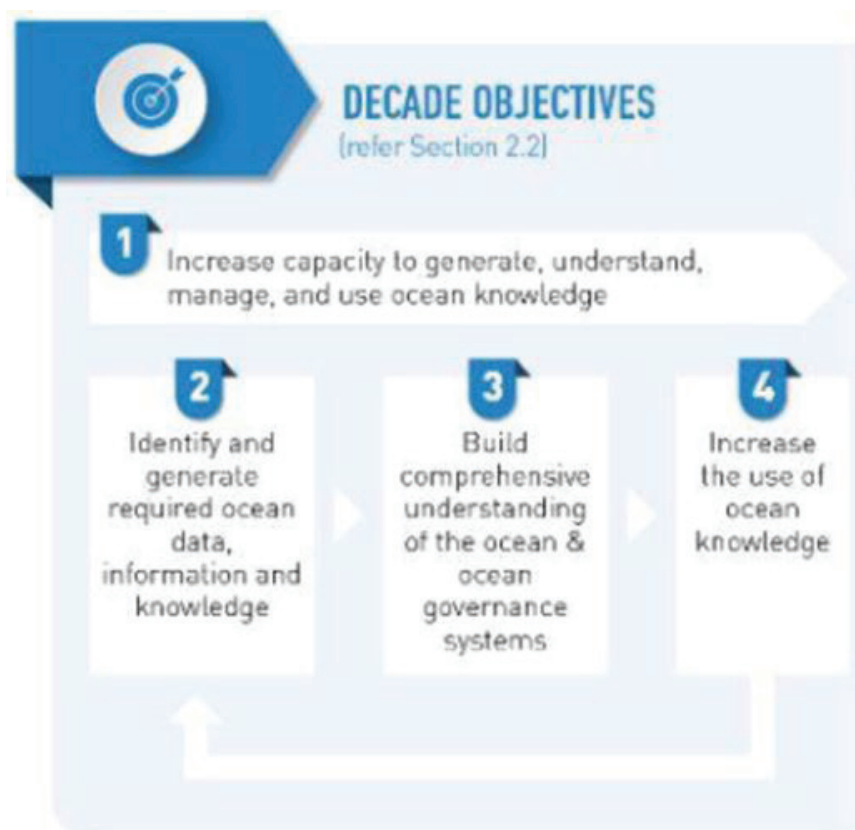


Figure 8: Ocean objectives

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 a Transboundary Context – the Baltic Sea region

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.

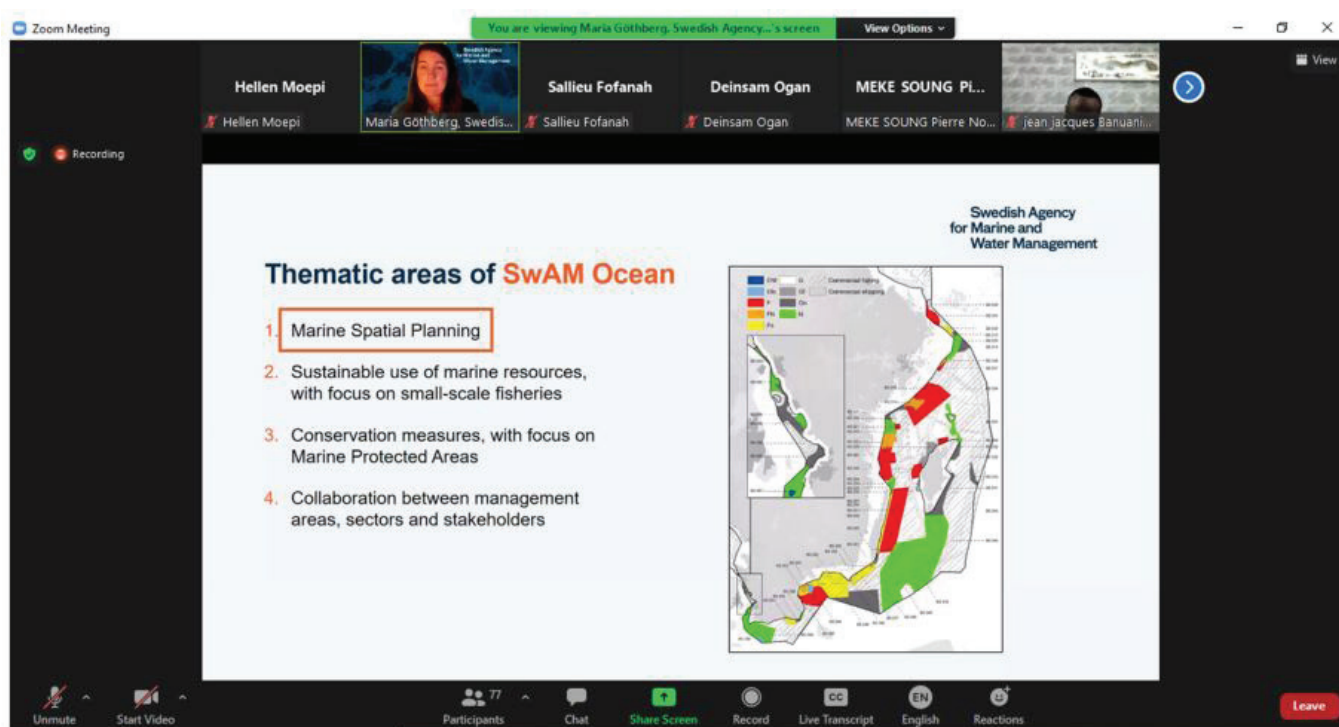
Get more at www.havochvatten.se/swam-ocean

4.4 Gender and poverty in marine spatial planning – a framework and case studies

By Ms 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 favouring 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.

4.5 *MSP Experience in the Mediterranean*

By Mr. Houssam HAMZA and Linda FOURDAIN, General Fisheries Commission of the Mediterranean presented Good Governance in Aquaculture and Spatial Planning: The experience of the GFCM Marine spatial planning under the African Blue Economy Strategy (ABES).

The General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) objectives is to promote the development, conservation and management of living marine resources; formulate and recommendation of conservation measures; promote cooperative training projects.

Sustainable development of Aquaculture Members: 22 Contracting Parties and the EU 5 non-contracting cooperating parties: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Jordan, Moldova & Ukraine
AREA OF COMPETENCE The Mediterranean, the Black Sea and adjacent waters

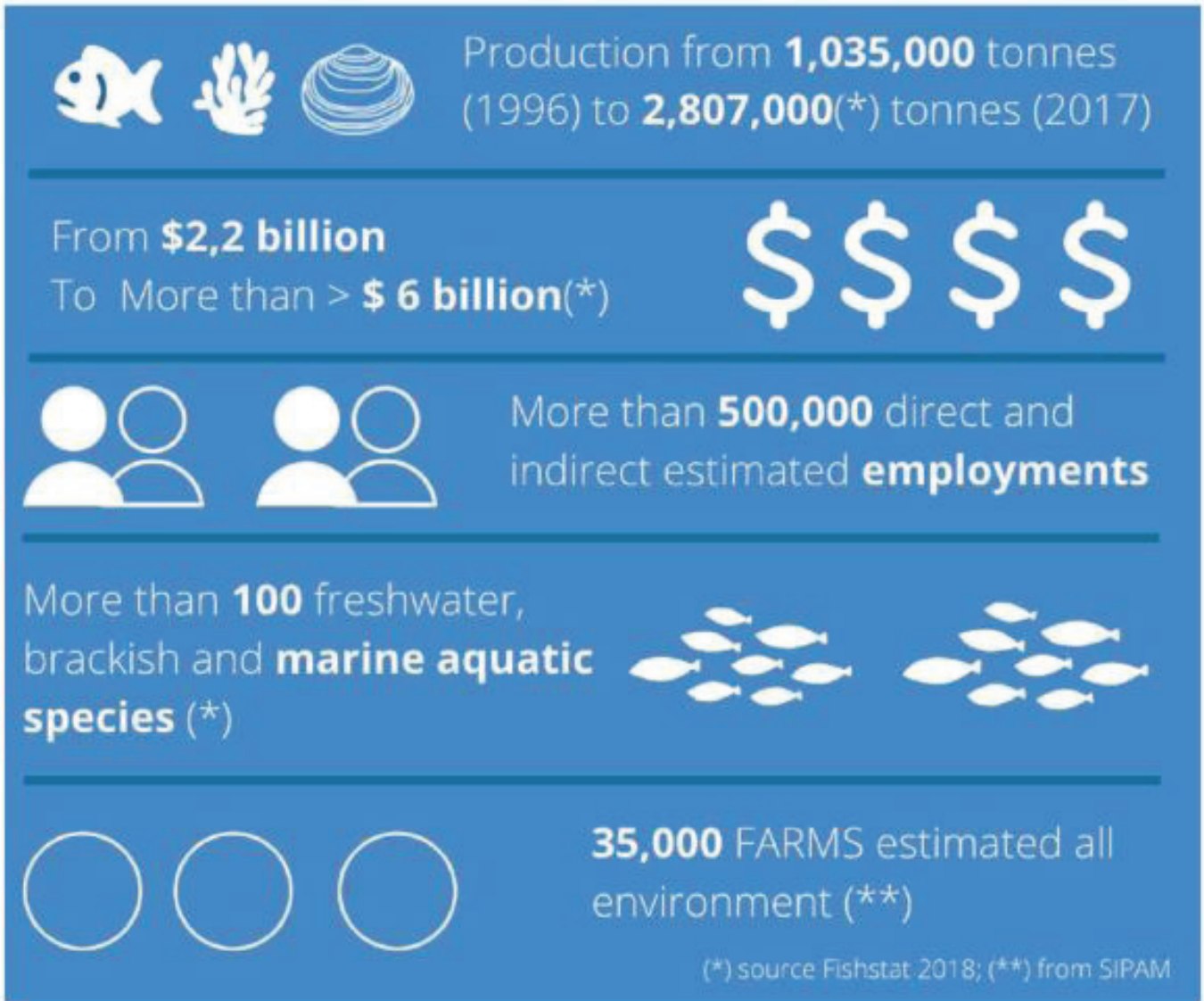


Figure 12: GFCM statistics

Mr. Houssam talked about spatial planning, MPA and oil and gas production sites as well as the processes to get aquaculture authorization from various countries along Mediterranean ocean.



Figure 13: Mr. Houssam giving presentation

The key issues from previous studies he presented:

- Coastal MPAs may be impacted by pressures exerted by marine aquaculture (e.g. introduction of invasive species, micro-pollution and marine litter?)
- As marine aquaculture is expected to grow in coming years, conflicts over space might arise between marine aquaculture and MPAs. The development of aquaculture farming in MPAs should be addressed on a case by case basis
- Some relatively old oil and gas production sites are located in the vicinity of MPAs (e.g. in the Adriatic sea) and generate pollution risks
- Several oil and gas exploration contracts overlap with MPAs (e.g. Marine Park of the gulf of Lion in France) which should be absolutely avoided
- A large number of oil and gas exploration contracts overlap with priority areas for conservation, which have yet been given protection status, including a highly seismic areas, such as in the Western Hellenic Trench. The interactions between the oil and gas sector and conservation issues should be thoroughly assessed and addressed in a systematic manner at regional scale under appropriate governance mechanism

Allocated zones for aquaculture (AZA): highlights on the Mediterranean and Black Sea by Linda Fourdain

Competition for marine space in the Irish Sea involves: Landuse, Tourism, Oil & Gas and Coastal, Defence, Ports & Navigation, Military Activities, Culture, Conservation, Dredging and Disposal, Submarine, Cables, Fishing, Renewable Energy, Marine Recreation, Mineral Extraction, Mariculture

Strategy for the sustainable development of the Mediterranean and Black Sea aquaculture aims at helping Mediterranean and Black Sea riparian countries in formulating harmonized aquaculture activities and action plans with special attention to current regional, sub-regional, national and local aquaculture priorities and emerging challenges at the different levels while taking into account existing national and supranational strategies. The strategy has 3 targets, 8 outputs and 30 activities. Its target are as follows:

TARGET I: Build an efficient regulatory and administrative framework to secure sustainable aquaculture growth

TARGET II: Enhance interactions between aquaculture and the environment while ensuring animal health and welfare

TARGET III: Facilitate market-oriented aquaculture and enhance public perception

Allocated Zones for Aquaculture- the Commission adopted Resolution GFCM/36/2012/1

Areas resulting from a zoning process of physical planning in which there is no negative interferences with other activities or users and where environmental conditions allow the development of the activity. Even if these areas are declared of priority use for aquaculture, other activities can be implemented within AZA. It involves the coordination among different authorities and is based on a participatory approach

AZE: Allowable Zone of Effects

EQO: Environmental Quality Objectives

EMP: Environmental Monitoring Programme

EQS: Environmental Quality Standards

EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment

Cross-border + Cross-sector => Management approach

AZA represents a valuable tool enabling to frame aquaculture activities into MSP

- i. GOVERNANCE- Better dialogue and coordination
- ii. SOCIAL- Enhanced food security and social acceptability
- iii. ENVIRONMENT- Reduced impacts on the environment
- iv. ECONOMIC- Local economic development

Capacity-building on AZA - ALBANIA

- Specific information was gathered and a database was created;
- Tailored methodologies applied;
- A first appraisal on AZA's delimitation has been done

*cooperation on AZA's establishment between Albania and the Italian government within the frame of the project "Support to fishery sector in Albania" carried out by the Accademia Italiana della Marina Mercantile. In collaboration with the Albanian Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), the Italian Ministry of Agriculture Food and Forestry Policies (MIPAAF) and the GFCM

> 1000 files collected and developed

Capacity-building on AZA - MOROCCO

Two trainings on environmental carrying capacity models applied to marine aquaculture in collaboration with the Ca' Foscari University of Venice (UNIVE) and Moroccan Agency for the Development of Aquaculture (ANDA)

Its goal is designed to make available to ANDA's experts the most adaptive models, in order to simulate the nutrient dispersion and environmental carrying capacity according to the different typology of aquaculture and environmental conditions.

Capacity-building on AZA - TUNISIA in collaboration with the Direction Générale de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture (DGPA) - Tunisia

Technical cooperation on AZA's establishment in the Bay of Monastir and EMP. Training on the use of GIS in the establishment of AZA

Enhance the understanding and the use of GIS during AZA's implementation process

- Data requirements and database construction;
- Display and treatment of data;
- Geo-referencing;
- Coordinate reference system;
- Degree of compatibility: variables and values.

Capacity-building on AZA

Online course on the use of GIS the establishment of AZA more than 300 persons attended from 51 countries

- Developing a basic methodological framework for GIS application
- Understanding GIS components, geospatial data and coordinate reference system (CRS)
- Creating datasets for AZA's identification
- Module I: Spatial information and representation

A guide for the establishment of coastal zones dedicated to aquaculture in the Mediterranean and Black Sea

- This guide was prepared with the aim to harmonize technical and scientific knowledge on the establishment of AZAs in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea.
- It is addressed to decision-makers from relevant bodies and administrations, governmental and non-governmental organizations, scientific, research institutions, aquaculture producers and other stakeholders.

- Methodological process.

Toolkit on allocated zones for aquaculture – Benefits, implementation and management

- Factsheet #1 What is aquaculture?
- Factsheet #2 Floating cages for aquaculture at sea: what you need to know
- Factsheet #3 What are the main cultivated species in the Mediterranean and Black Sea?
- Factsheet #4 AZA definition, benefits and guiding principles
- Factsheet #5 Guidelines on allocated zones for aquaculture
- Factsheet #6 The environmental monitoring programme
- Factsheet #7 Integrated multi-trophic aquaculture: a valuable opportunity to achieve sustainability
- Factsheet #8 Sustainability indicators

Practical manual to the understanding and use of GIS in the establishment of AZAs

A practical manual to facilitate and foster understanding and use of GIS and remote sensing in aquaculture site selection, planning and management.

- A tool for GFCM member countries, to be used by decision-makers from regional, national and local administrations, research, NGOs, aquaculture producers and other stakeholders.
- A methodological framework for the application of GIS within AZA's implementation.

Ensuing Discussions

- From Patrick Karani to Everyone: 01:07 PM- How is MSP tool applicable to climate sensitivity analysis? IPCC Summary for Policy Makers Aug. 2021, notes that the Ocean has been warming gradually in the last six decades. The implications are severe for Blue Economy that MSP should be inevitable for policy and decision makers.
 - Responses: Dr Mohamed- Climate Change impacts are some of the externalities that should be taken into account in marine ecosystems conservation, I believe Prof. Pierre alluded to this in his presentation on MSP in the context of ABES
 - From Joacim Johannesson - Climate sensitivity analysis are needed in MSP, but rarely done at more detailed level (due to complexity etc). In the Project ClimeMarine <https://www.smhi.se/en/research/research-departments/oceanography/climemarine-effects-of-climate-change-into-marine-spatial-planning-1.150668> the so called SYMPHONY-tool has been further developed in order to do climate change related analysis. Symphony is a tool for assessing cumulative impact from different plan alternatives.
- From Naoufel Haddad GIS in fisheries Expert to Everyone: 01:25 PM- Territorial Analysis of Fisheries Regulation in Tunisia <https://www.amazon.sg/Analyse-Territoriale-R%C3%A9glementation-Tunisie-OMN-UNIV-EUROP/dp/6202277114>

- From Maria Göthberg, Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management to Everyone: 01:43 PM- Please find the framework for poverty and gender considerations in MSP that I introduced here: <https://www.havochvatten.se/download/18.4d67699c177b5eb7753a2207/1614617420303/msp-poverty-gender-framework-working-paper-feb-2021.pdf>
- For a short summary you can read this 5-questions interview with Dr. Jane Turpin who developed the framework for us. <https://www.havochvatten.se/en/eu-and-international/international-cooperation/swam-ocean/marine-planning/5-questions-for-jane-turpie....html>
- From Houssam Hamza GFCM of FAO to Everyone: 01:48 PM- Here the link for the AZA guide: <http://www.fao.org/3/ca7041en/CA7041EN.pdf> and AZA toolkit: <http://www.fao.org/3/ca5736en/CA5736EN.pdf>
- From Linda Fourdain - FAO/GFCM to Everyone: 02:00 PM- Online Course 2020 on GIS: <http://www.fao.org/gfcm/news/detail/en/c/1329186/>
- From Fr Aissa AMADOU Hama to Everyone: 01:48 PM- Niger has developed the National Strategy for the Sustainable Development of Aquaculture and its Action Plan.
- From MEKE SOUNG Pierre Nolasque to Everyone: 02:18 PM- The marine and coastal zone includes
 - Responses: From Dr Mohamed Seisay to Everyone: 03:51 PM- Thank you Dr. Meke for your questions on choice of stakeholders. I believe the presenters have underscored stakeholders' analysis as critical to identification of key stakeholders relevant to the various sectors
 - From Houssam Hamza GFCM of FAO to Everyone: 02:22 PM- To answer the question of Mr. Pierre Nolasque, it is important to emphasize that there is a process to help the choice of authorities, this process includes the prioritization of activities according to attributes that depend from one area to another namely the economic weight, environmental impact social acceptability etc.
- From Fr Aissa AMADOU Hama to Everyone: 02:19 PM- What about the continental space? Mme Aissa Niger. Please I asked a question that did not get an answer I asked in relation to the countries that do not have a sea? Is that they are not concerned with planning and especially with the concept of the blue economy?
 - Response: From Dr Mohamed Seisay to Everyone: 03:12 PM- Thank you Amadou. Sorry for the late response. Yes, Africa Blue Economy Strategy took into consideration freshwater or inland ecosystems. As there are multiple players in the inland waters, the MSP concept is equally applicable to this ecosystems. Thus marine spatial planning is interchangeable with aquatic spatial planning that covers both inland and marine ecosystems. Thus in our (AU-IBAR) approach, our planned support to AU member states for blue growth development also include landlocked countries. Thank you

- From sadiki mohamed to Everyone: 04:25 PM- Thank you to the panellists for their informative presentations and to the organizers for their effort to set up the EB. Sharing, compiling presentations at the level of regional workshops would be interesting. Sectoral coordination, multi-level coordination, is the key word for successful sustainable EB in Africa. Understand each other. Attribution level tools for environment and tools for operationalisation of ABES... through gender, poverty aspects...we are going beyond special aspects...essential role of MSP in ABES
- Prof Ndende- Here among experts, sometimes we forget to use the local communities. FAO is here for GFCM. ECOWAS and ECCAS is not here with us. Maritime organisations are not here with us. let's not forget institutions with long history on the continent
- Haddad- It is important to have legislation in place as we are dealing with sovereign countries. Legal aspects of implementation

5. IMPLEMENTATING MSP - INFORMATION SHARING ON LESSONS AND BEST PRACTICES

This session was facilitated by Prof. James Wabacha, AU-IBAR

5.1 Abidjan Convention, UNEP

By Dr Richard Dacosta, Program Officer Abidjan Convention

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.

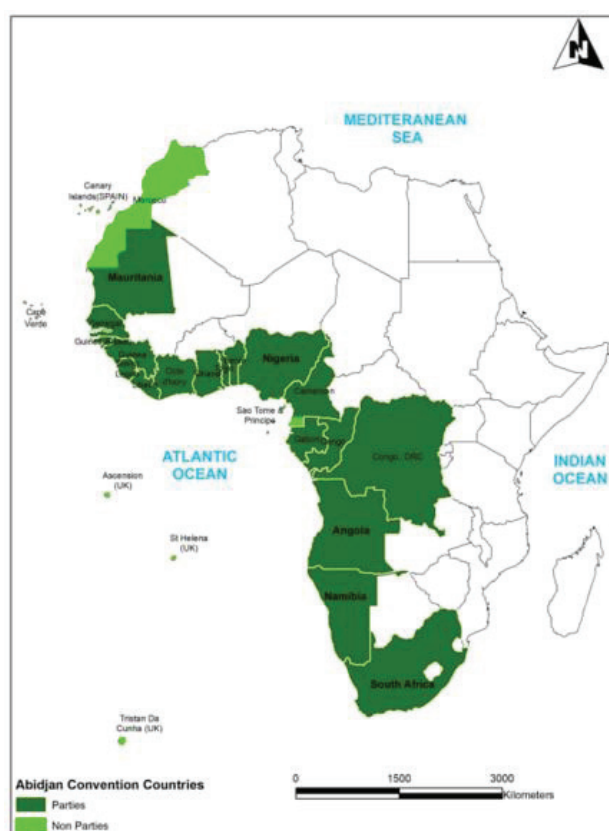


Figure 14: Abidjan Convention Countries

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...

[Read more >](#)



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...

[Read more >](#)



- 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





- 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 Nairobi Convention and MSP in support of improved ocean governance and sustainable blue economy in the Western Indian Ocean Region

By Dr. Tim Andrew, Policy and Governance Officer, Nairobi Convention Secretariat, UN Environment Programme

Who we are

- A legal framework and platform for regional collaboration between countries and agencies;
- Mandate: protect, manage and develop the Western Indian Ocean at a regional level;
- Vision: A partnership between governments, civil society and the private sector, working towards a prosperous Western Indian Ocean Region.



One Work Programme addressing:

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

Through six projects:

WIOSAP Project – funded by GEF (\$10.87M) 2016 – 2021

SAPPHIRE Project – funded by GEF (\$8.76M) 2017 - 2023

SWIOFC/NC Partnership Project – funded by Sida (\$8.6M) 2019 -2022

EU-MEAs Project – funded by EU (€2.0M) 2020 - 2023

NoCaMo Project – funded by FFEM (€2.0M) 2020 - 2024

GIZ/NC Ocean Governance Project – BMZ (€3.4M) 2020-2023

Under nine Themes (Climate Change is cross-cutting in all themes):

- a. Marine Spatial Planning
- b. Data and Information Management
- c. Valuation of ecosystem services
- d. Fisheries/Resource Management
- e. Science to Policy Interface
- f. Ocean Governance and Blue Economy
- g. Marine plastics, solid waste management, and water quality
- h. Critical Habitats and Marine Protected Areas
- i. Coordination



Figure 15: Integrated Planning and Management

Mandate to support MSP

- Decision CP8/I0.4: 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.
- Decision CP.9/I.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/I0: Marine spatial planning for the blue and ocean economy “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; and “To request the secretariat, in collaboration with partners, to develop capacity-building programmes on marine spatial planning as a tool for sustainable economic growth.

Mandate: Establishment of MSP TWG and Strategy. March 2019: Regional MSP Meeting

Recommendations

- a. Establish a regional MSP Technical Working Group
- b. Conduct regional and national legal/policy gap analysis
- c. Countries in the WIO region are in different level in terms of MSP practice
- d. Develop Regional MSP Strategy

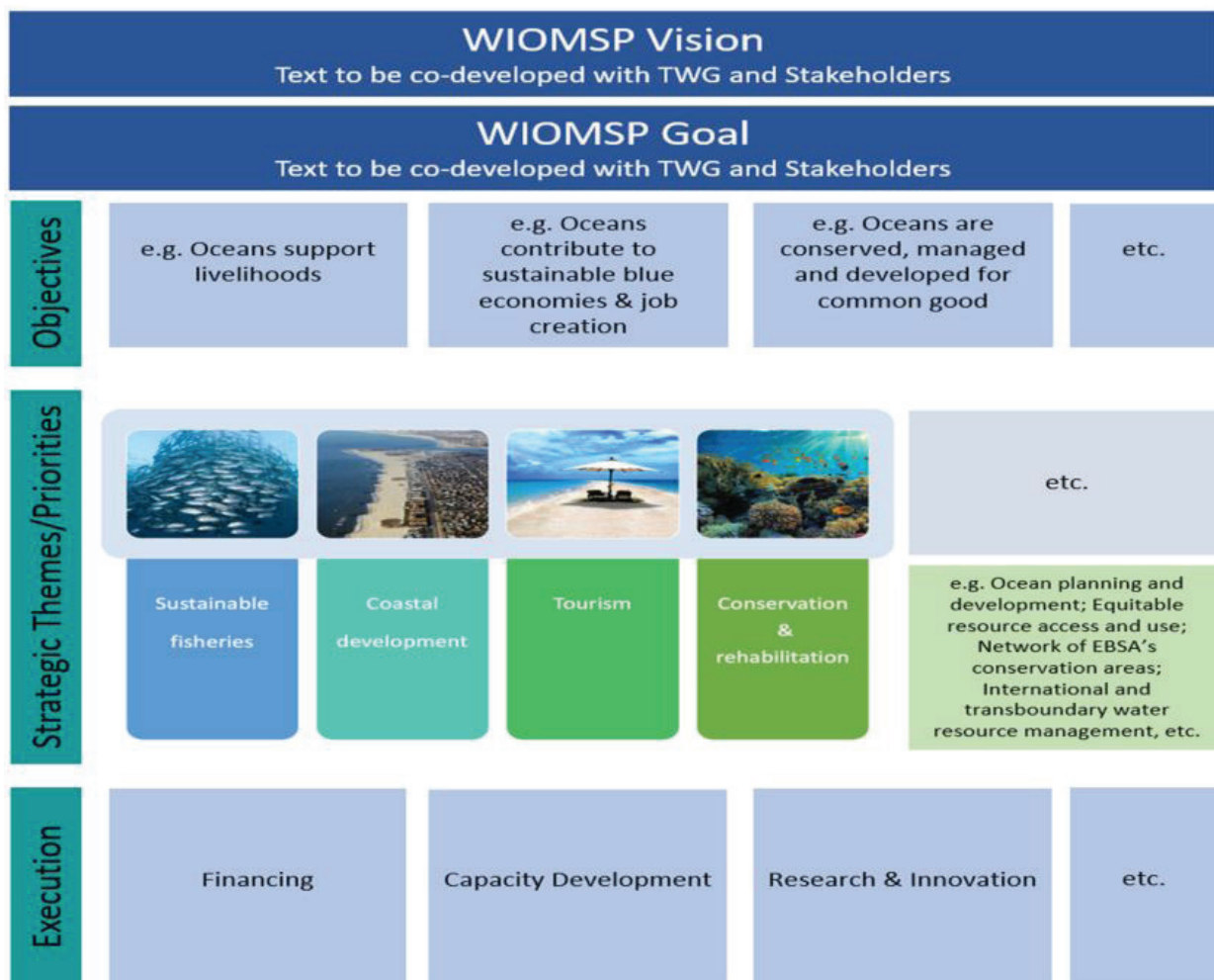
Some Priority Actions in support of MSP

- Support to the WIO MSP TWG
- Regional MSP Strategy + domestication
- Capacity development (e.g. with SwaM)
- National level MSP (e.g. KE BE Assessment, Kilifi MSP, Tanzania MSP in support of SBE, SA-site level MSP demonstrations etc.)

Background and rationale

- 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 governance and 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

- Establishment of regional MSP Technical Working Group under the NC (WIO)
- Preparation of regional MSP Strategy (WIO)
- Ocean Governance background document and regional OG Strategy development, engagement of RECS and other stakeholders in Core Team (WIO)

- Framework for Private sector engagement (WIO)
- Water quality and ecosystems monitoring frameworks developed (WIO and national)
- GIZ/NC Ocean Governance Project (WIOGI) supporting private sector and other stakeholder engagement through the Multi-stakeholder Initiative (MSI) (WIO and National interventions)
- 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)
- BE strategy development with RECS; e.g. SADC (sub-regional)
- Ongoing MSP capacity development with several partners (eg. SwaM, IOC-UNESCO, Collaborate with other regions such as BCC (Regional /national/ continental).

What next?

- Several consultations and guidance documents related to OG, SBE and MSP completed in 2021
- Science to Policy Platform dialogues on OG, SBE and MSP held in March 2021 expected to lead to several decisions at COP 10 in November 2021
- Further engagements with RECS and AU on OG, SBE and MSP
- Development of the WIO OG Strategy by December 2022 to strengthen implementation of Africa OG Strategy under development (SBE will be a key pillar in the WIO OG Strategy)
- Private sector engagement and establishment of WIO-Blue Economy Platform through Multi-stakeholder Initiative (WIOGI-NC/GIZ)
- Dialogue on OG, SBE and MSP 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

5.3 Experiences of introducing and developing marine spatial planning in Sweden

By Mr. 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 integration was part of the application of the ecosystem approach. 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 ouch 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

5.4 MSP Experience in the Asia-Pacific region

By Dr. Leila Basti, Professor at Faculty of Marine Resources and Environment, Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology, Tokyo, Japan

Marine Spatial Planning (MSP), or “the public process of analyzing and allocating spatio-temporal distribution of human activities in marine areas” to achieve ecological and socio-economic objectives, has been used in the Asia-Pacific region for over 50 years, notably to manage the Great Barrier Reef in Australia. Several sectors, i.e. aquaculture, fisheries, renewable energy, maritime transportation, oil and gas mining, marine conservation and protection, and military defense, are targeted by MSP which finds its basis in the concepts of ecosystem-based management and sea use management.

In the Asia-Pacific region, modern-day MSP has been introduced in its much more elaborate approach, through the Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM), with the Marine Functional Zoning (MFZ) adopted mainly in China. Over 80 projects have been adopted in the area that rely on ecosystem-based management to specifically tackle climate change through improved management of extreme events, sea level rise, increased rainfall and flooding, but also increased SST, decreased rainfall and droughts, and ocean acidification to a lesser degree. These projects have targeted important ecosystems, mainly mangroves followed by coral reefs, seagrass, dunes, and saltmarshes. The socio-economic benefits of these ecosystem-based projects aim primarily at building capacity and livelihoods, assuring food security, protecting the shoreline, maintaining wildlife and ensuring proper tourism and recreational activities. In the Asia-Pacific, 63% of the countries (29) have made substantial progress in implementing MSP over the past decade compared to the previous one.

Among these countries (46), 72% have initiated or are in the process of implementing MSP, 7% have completed their MSP in the EEZ or territorial waters, while only 22% have not considered any MSP.

Here, I present the Asia-Pacific experience in MSP and case studies from the Eastern and Western Pacific, with special emphasis on MSP and Aquaculture as example of implementation in China compared to recent cases from USA.

5.5 Republic of South Africa

By Mr. Yamkela Mngxe and Mr Potlako Khati, Integrated Projects and International Coordination, Environmental affairs, South Africa

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

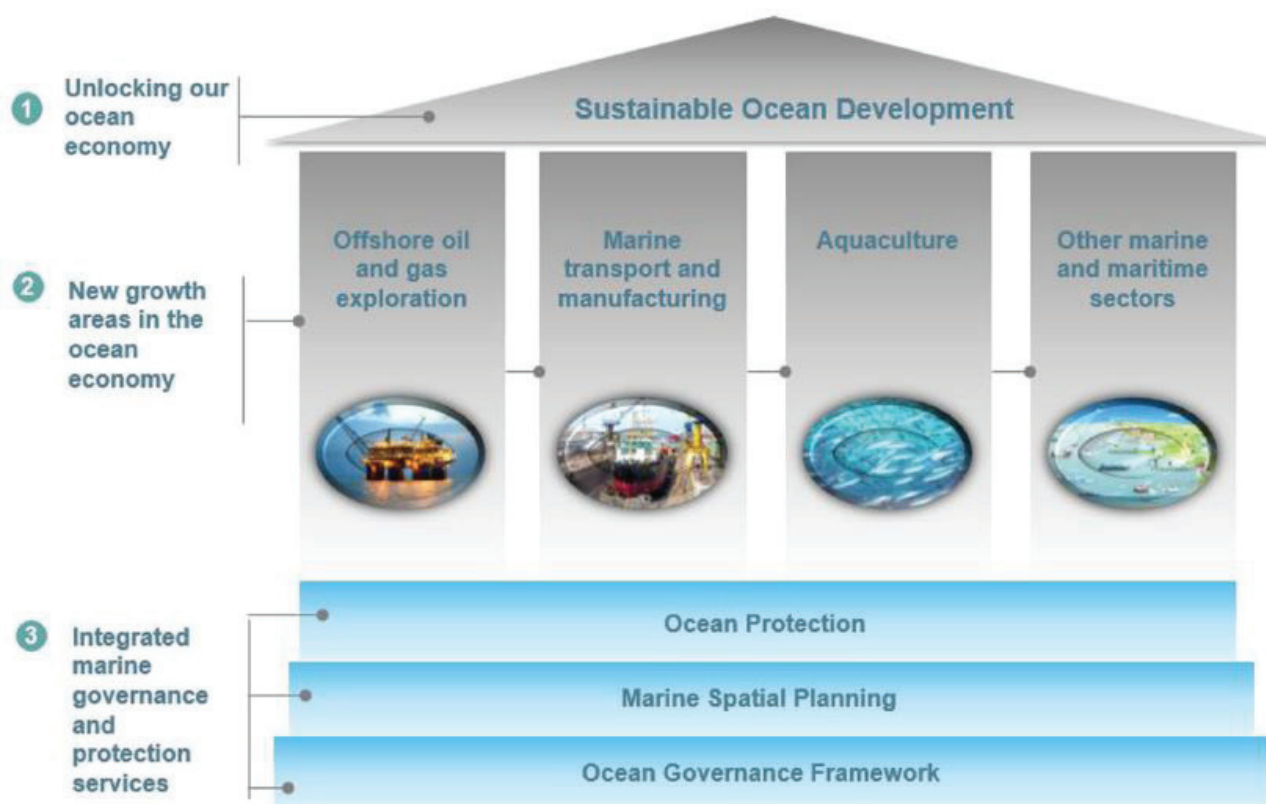
How? Spatial Planning in the Oceans

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

Ensuing Discussions

- Emile- Abidjan convention- Benin, Ivory coasts and Ghana- these three countries have been selected in ECOWAS region to be piloted
- Yamkela- what are the next steps for implementing ABES....support to National plans, Implementation of ABES and Swedish proposals- support country and transboundary MSP
- From jean Jacques Banuanina Dia Ngoma to Everyone: 04:34 PM- Congratulations for the organizers of today's meeting and the quality of today's theme. However I would like to recall as it has been said today that the reliability of data from maritime ecosystems are inaccurate we would not develop reliable strategies to be done for the part of the globe of Guinea if the security issue is not taken into account in a primordial way, as Professor Ndéndé Martin had mentioned during an earlier AU meeting on the blue economy remains an important approach.

6. MEETING OUTCOMES

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

1. Continue to encourage more countries in Africa to embrace the MSP concept and to start the process of implementing functional MSPs based on the awareness enhanced
2. Encourage the countries implementing the MSP to overcome the challenges in line with knowledge acquired
3. Promote exchange of experiences, best practices and lessons learnt in MSP
4. 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
5. The need for dialogue with neighbours and other institutions with related mandates in blue growth
6. To leverage on existing intergovernmental organizations e.g. RECS, specialized regional institutions
7. MSP should be regarded not as an opportunity but a necessity in sustainable blue growth development
8. Multi-stakeholders consultation a key benchmark for sustainable MSP
9. Above all, gender inclusivity, social consideration and transparency must be underpinned all along the processes in implementing and governing MSP

8. CLOSURE

Ms Francisca Gonah delivered the closing speech on behalf of the Acting Director, AU-IBAR. She conveyed gratitude to everyone for dedicating time and resources to attend this important workshop on enhancing awareness on MSP. She was happy to note that objectives of the meeting have been met and this training have equipped all of us with the concept, processes and challenges of implementing the MSP in the ABES setting.

AU MS has incredible opportunities in Blue Economy but a number of AU MS have not fully embraced the MSP concept. This workshop provided lessons from continental and international experiences by the excellent presentations we have had the privilege to listen to. She thanked experts who willingly shared their knowledge, expertise and experience on MSP.

In closing, she appreciated the Kingdom of Norway for supporting this workshop through implementation of ABES. Furthermore, 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. Lastly she thanked all participants, AUDA-NEPAD, Director DARBE and AU-IBAR colleagues. She officially closed the meeting.

9. ANNEXES

Annex I: Agenda



Time	Activity	Facilitator
11:15	Opening of the Zoom Platform	Jemima, AU-IBAR
	Official Opening Session	Chair: Director, AU-IBAR
11:45 – 12:15	<p><u>Welcome remarks</u> Dr. Nick Nwankpa, Ag. Director, AU-IBAR</p> <p><u>Statement:</u> Representative, AUDA-NEPAD</p> <p><u>Opening Statement:</u> Dr. Godfrey Bahigwa Director, Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy, Sustainable Environment (DARBE)</p> <p>Introduction and Objectives of the workshop</p>	<p>Ag. Director, AU-IBAR</p> <p>Dr. Mohamed Seisay, Fisheries Management Expert</p>
Technical Sessions		
	Session 1	Moderator / Presenters
	SETTING THE SCENE PRESENTATIONS	Prof. James Wabacha, AU-IBAR
12:15 – 12:30	Elaborating the Concept of Marine Spatial Planning – in the context of Africa Blue Economy Strategy	Prof. Pierre Failler, Coordinator of Blue Governance, Portsmouth University, UK
12:30 – 12:45	The importance of marine spatial planning in Africa Blue Economy Development	Mika Odido IOC Coordinator in Africa
12:45 – 13:00	MSP In Transboundary Context	Dr. Ingela Isaksson, Senior Analyst, Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management

13:00 – 13:15	Gender and Poverty perspective and framework on how to include in MSP process	Maria Göthberg, Senior Analyst , Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
13:15 – 13:30	MSP Experience in the Mediterranean	Linda Fourdain and Housam Hamza General Fisheries Commission of the Mediterranean
13:30 – 14:00	Discussions	ALL
	Session 2	Moderator/Presnters
	IMPLEMENTATING MSP – INFORMATION SHARING ON LESSONS AND BEST PRACTICES	Prof. James Wabacha , AU-IBAR
14:00 – 14:15	Abidjan Convention, UNEP	Richard Dacosta Abidjan Convention
14:15 – 14:30	Nairobi Convention, UNEP	Dr. Tim Andrew Policy & Governance Officer Nairobi Convention Secretariat UN Environment Programme
14:30 – 14:45	Practical experience from marine spatial planning	Joacim Johannesson, Senior Analyst , Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
14:45 – 15:00	MSP Experience in the Asia-Pacific region	Dr. Leila Basti Professor – Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology
15:00 – 15:15	Republic of Seychelles	Ms. Helena Sims , MSP Project Manager, Seychelles Marine Spatial Plan initiative
15:15 – 15:30	Republic of South Africa	Yamkela Mngxe , Integrated Projects and International Coordination, Environmental affairs, South Africa and Potlako Khati
15:30 – 15:45	Discussions, synopsis of way-forward	ALL
15:45 – 16:00	Closure	Ag. Director, AU-IBAR



African Union
Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR)
Kenindia Business Park
Museum Hill, Westlands Road
P.O. Box 30786
00100, Nairobi, KENYA
Telephone: +254 (20) 3674 000 / 201
Fax: +254 (20) 3674 341 / 342
Website: www.au.ibar.org
Email address: ibar.office@au-ibar.org