



A Western Indian Ocean Approach for Incorporating Marine Spatial Planning in the Blue Economy

Review Report Draft v2

Area Based Planning tools and Regional Cooperation
in the Western Indian Ocean meeting

Mahe, Seychelles, 13-14 October, 2016



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Nairobi Convention

Project Objectives

- Survey the ascendance of the “blue” or “ocean” economy in the WIO;
- Elaborate on the strong relationship between the Blue Economy and MSP, ICM and others;
- Report on the implementation and use of MSP in the WIO;
- Regional, national and sub-national scaling of MSP, and integration with other management and planning process and policy drivers;
- Coordinate MSP, share learning and experience and build capacity.

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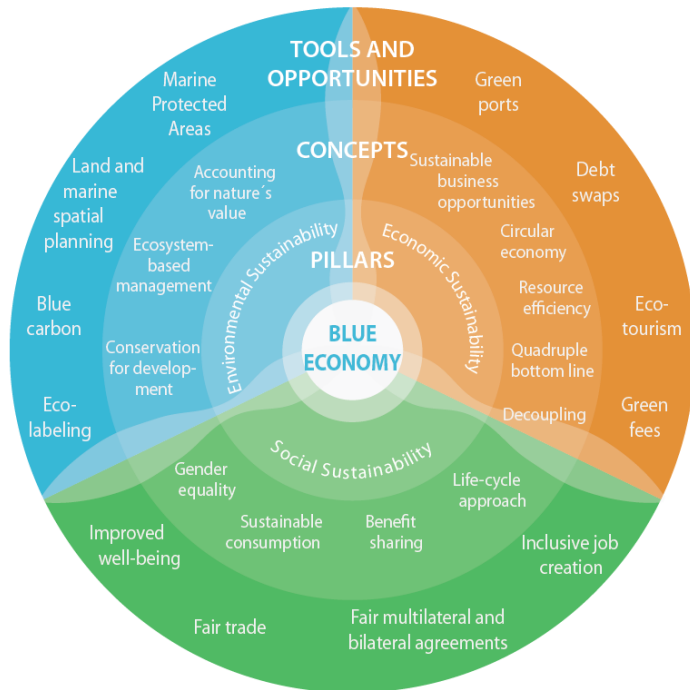
DECISIONS: 8th Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention, Seychelles, 2015

- Decision CP8/10: Blue and Ocean Economy (4) “... developing area based management tools such as marine spatial planning to promote the blue economy pathways in the Western Indian Ocean Region.”
- Decision CP8/13: Enhancing Cooperation, Collaboration and Support with Partners (3) ...capacity building, implementation and sharing of experiences on integrated marine spatial planning in support of blue economy.

One of the most prominent tools to assist the implementation of the Blue Economy is the development of marine spatial planning as a national policy mechanism.

The Blue Economy \$\$\$

A sustainable ocean (or “blue”) economy emerges when economic activity is in balance with the long-term capacity of ocean ecosystems to support this activity and remain resilient and healthy. Economist Intelligence Unit (2015)



Sectors (Park et al. 2014)

Fisheries
Marine mining
Offshore oil & gas
Shipping and Port
Marine leisure and tourism
Marine construction
Marine equipment manufacturing
Shipbuilding and repair
Marine business services
Marine R&D and education
Marine administration
Others

Blue Economy Guidance

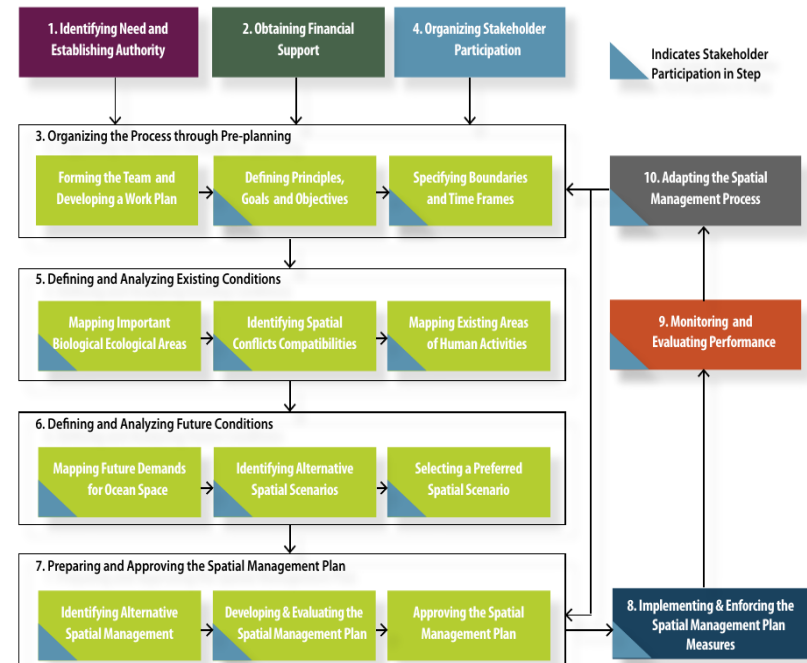
Scale	Institution	Policy	Reference
Global	United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) & others	Green Economy in a Blue World; Blue Economy: Sharing Success Stories to Inspire Change	(UNEP et al. 2010; UNEP 2015)
	World Wildlife Fund (WWF)	Principles for a sustainable Blue Economy; Reviving the Ocean Economy: the case for action - 2015	(World Wildlife Fund 2015; Hoegh-Guldberg & et al. 2015)
Continental	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)	Africa's Blue Economy: A policy handbook	(UNECA 2016)
	African Union (AU)	2050 Africa's Integrated Maritime Strategy (2050 AIM Strategy)	(African Union 2012)
Regional	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)	The Oceans Economy: Opportunities and Challenges for Small Island Developing States	(UNCTAD 2014)
	Western Indian Ocean Science Association (WIOMSA)	Building the Blue Economy in the WIO Region	(Kelleher 2015)

Marine Spatial Planning

“Marine spatial planning (MSP) is a public process of analyzing and allocating the spatial and temporal distribution of human activities in marine areas to achieve ecological, economic, and social objectives that are usually specified through a political process” (Ehler & Douvère 2009).

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

2. Several countries in the WIO are pursuing Blue/Ocean Economy & MSP initiatives.



WIO Marine Spatial Planning

Advancing Blue/Ocean Economy & MSP initiatives in the WIO:

Republic of Seychelles



Mauritius



South Africa



<http://www.natureseychelles.org/what-we-do/blue-economy>

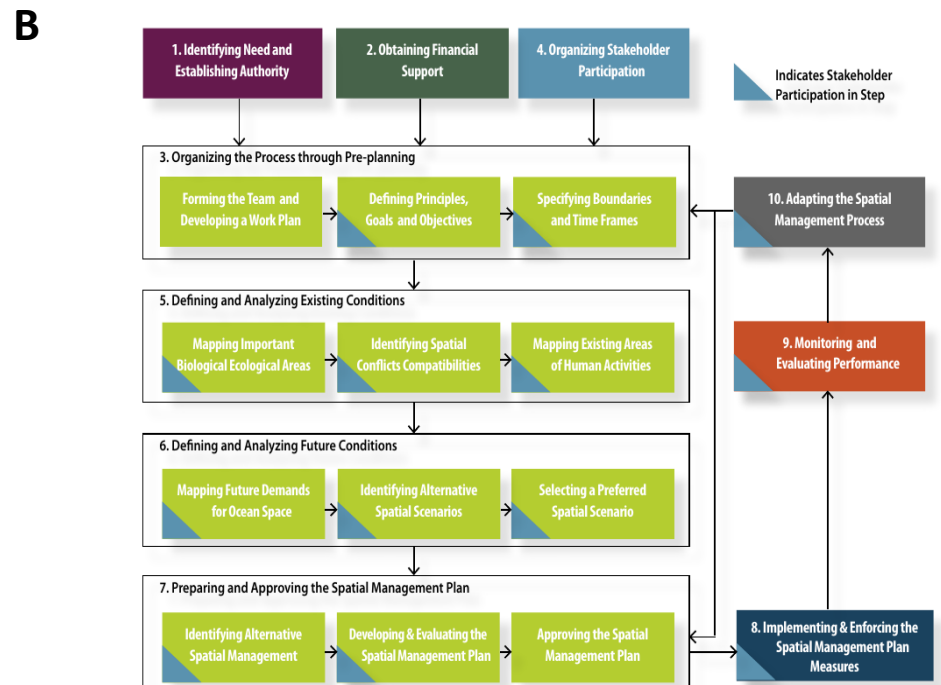
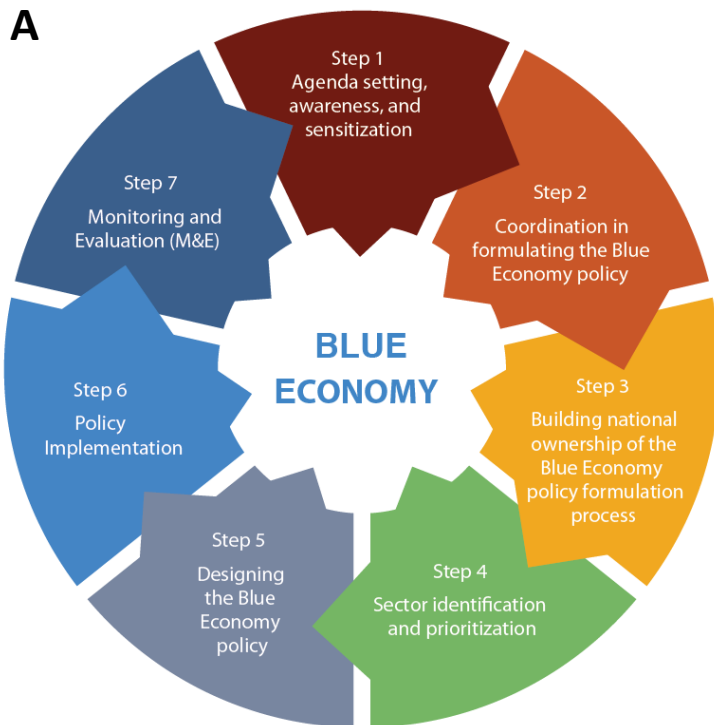
<http://www.oceaneconomy.mu/>, supported by Maurice Ile Durable (<http://mid.govmu.org/>)

<http://www.operationphakisa.gov.za/operations/oel/pages/default.aspx>

	Seychelles	South Africa
	Blue Economy	Ocean Economy
Blue Economy (BE) policies	Seychelles Blue Economy Strategic Roadmap and Implementation. Also supported by the National Development Strategy, and the Seychelles Sustainable Development Strategy (SSDS), 2012–2020.	No specific ocean economy policies but a framework provided by the Operation Phakisa Oceans Lab (in support of the National Development Plan) and the resulting detailed “3-feet” plans. Previously the Department of Environmental Affairs were drafting an Ocean Policy (White Paper on the National Environmental Management of the Ocean 2014) but this has since been put on hold.
BE Governance framework	Ministry of Finance, Trade and the Blue Economy	The Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation undertakes overall coordination of Operation Phakisa while the first phase of implementation of the Oceans Lab is being led by the Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA).
MSP Framework	The Seychelles MSP Initiative is a government- led process aimed at supporting the sustainable and long-term use and health of marine resources throughout the Seychelles EEZ.	DEA has been assigned as the lead agency for MSP implementation. MSP as a governing mechanism is being facilitated as part of Operation Phakisa.
MSP & Supporting Policies	Overall goal of MSP supported by the Seychelles Constitution (Article 38) and the SSDS 2012–2020. Seychelles National Climate Change Strategy (2009); Fisheries Act (1998; and Bill 2012) and Regulations; and the Seychelles’ Protected Areas Policy.	MSP supported by the Constitution and broadly by the National Development Plan. An Act of Parliament will provide a framework for marine spatial planning and the development of a marine spatial plan (currently a MSP Bill, 2016).
Methodology	Based on IOC-UNESCO Guide	South Africa’s National Framework on Marine Spatial Planning
MSP Governance	Executive Management, MSP Steering Committee; Technical Working Groups, and stakeholder consultation and workshops	A National (i.e. governmental) Working Group will develop MSP and implement the process. It is proposed that the National Working Group will report to a Directors-General Marine Spatial Planning Committee, and the Ocean Ministerial Management Committee and where appropriate Cabinet.
MSP Outputs and Timeline	Phase 1 (2014-2016): coarse scale zoning design and draft management considerations to conclude with a Draft Marine Plan. Phase 2 (2016-2020): refinement, implementation plan, monitoring and review plan, and finalising budgets and costs to conclude with a Final Marine Plan.	According to the draft National Framework document the Marine Area plans will be developed sequentially.
MSP MPA Effects	The adopted Marine Plan aims to have 30 % of the EEZ under marine protection.	Only 0.4% of South Africa’s mainland marine territory is protected within Marine Protected Areas (MPAs. The offshore expansion of South Africa’s MPA network is a national priority. South Africa has committed to expanding its Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) to 5% of the EEZ by 2017.

Request for Information

Focal Points are requested to provide the Nairobi Convention Secretariat with the appropriate information to assess the state of the Blue Economy and MSP implementation in countries of the WIO:



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(Dynamic) Recommendations

- Support an increasing role for the Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention in defining a Blue Economy for the Western Indian Ocean;
- Identify and encourage national champions for establishment of MSP as a tool for the implementation of the Blue Economy;
- Through the Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention seek to embed ecosystem-based MSP within the larger context of national legislation and policies;
- Recognise the role of MSP alongside, and in concert with that of ICM;
- Support and ratify the Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Protocol for the Nairobi Convention; and,
- Improve regional and national integration of climate change adaptation, ICM and MSP.

Thank You

