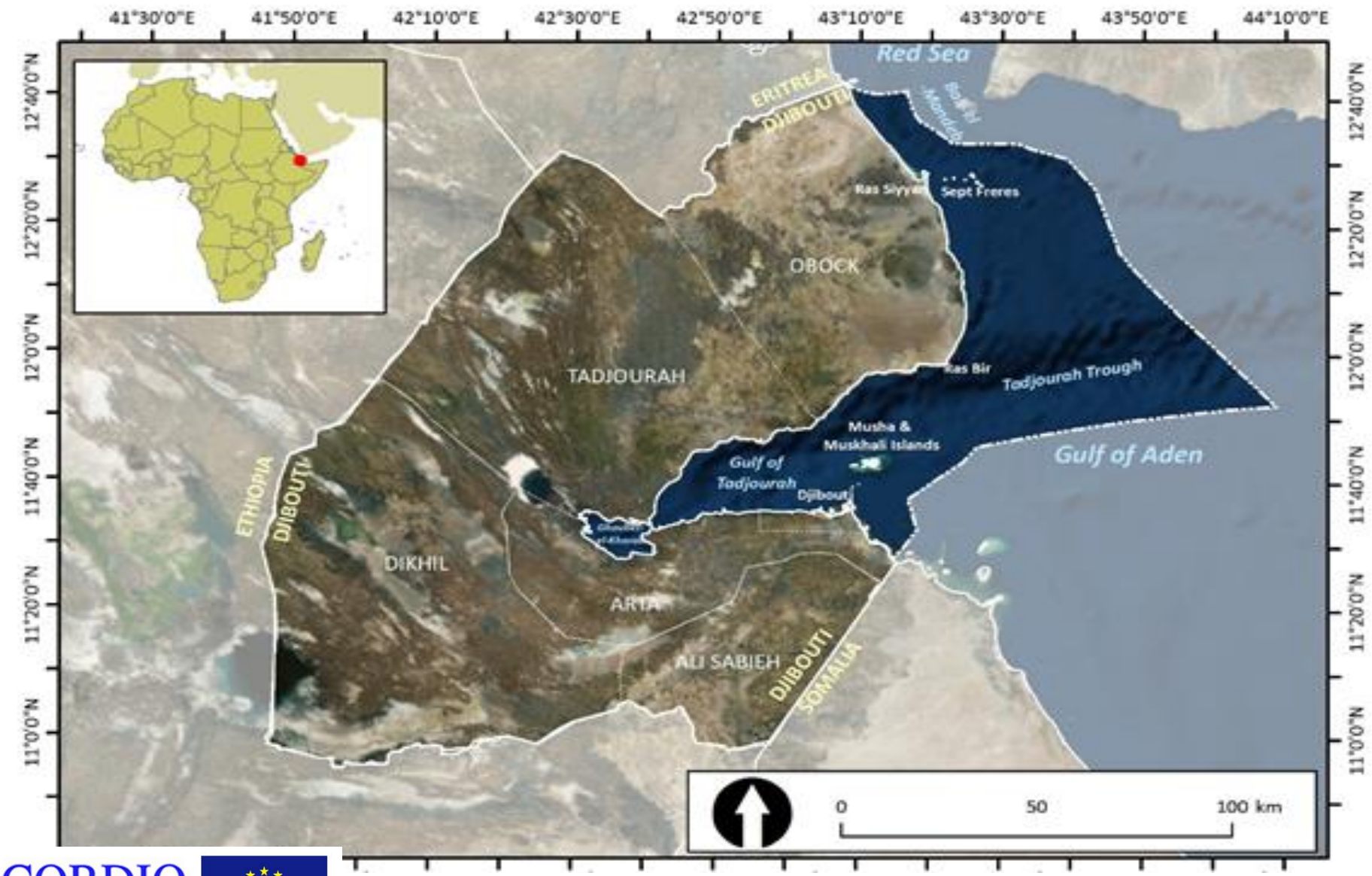
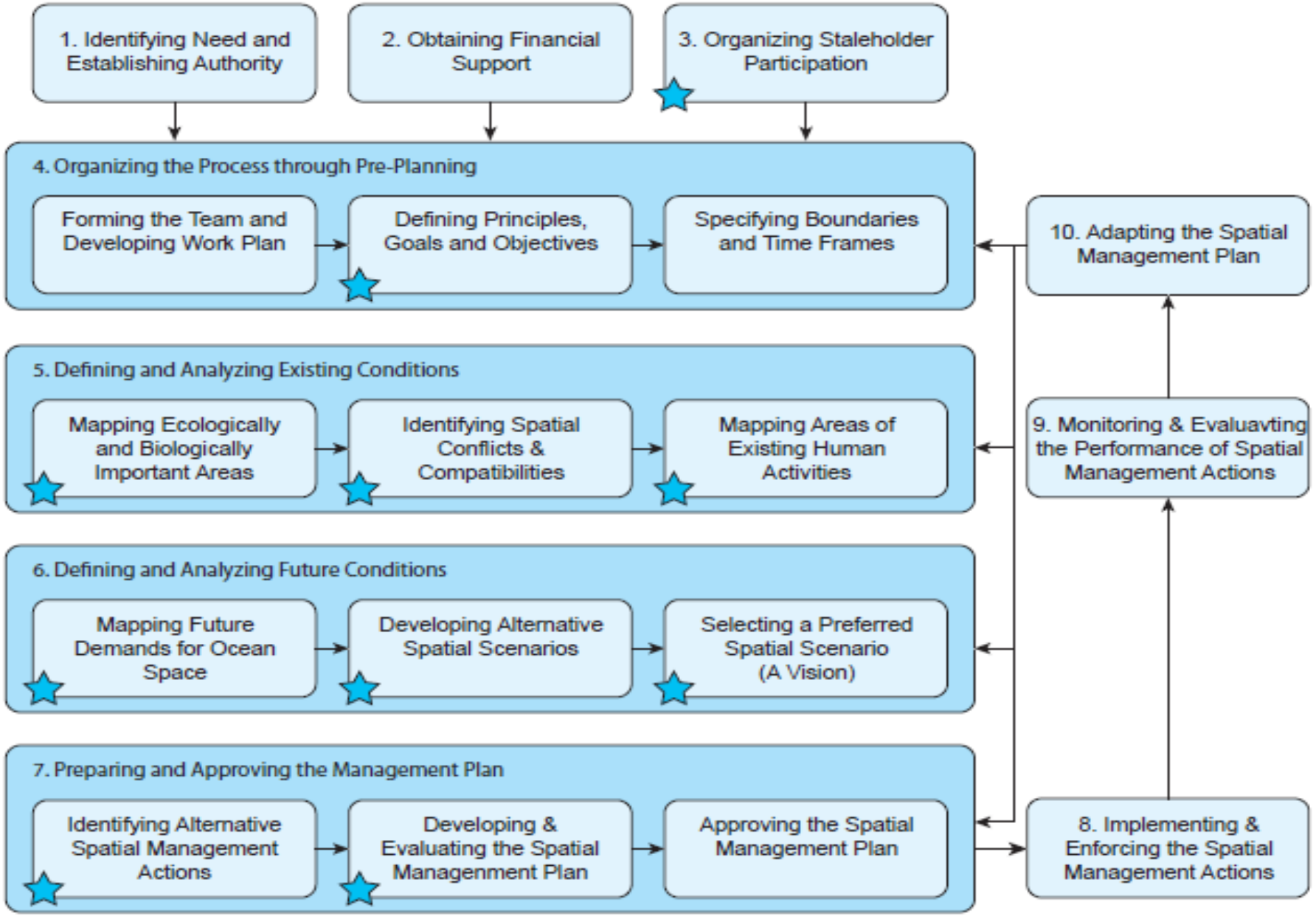
A Partnership Approach in Marine Spatial Planning

Seascape Management Plan for the Gulf of Tadjourah and Ghoubet-el-Kharab in
the Republic of Djibouti

Map of the Republic of Djibouti



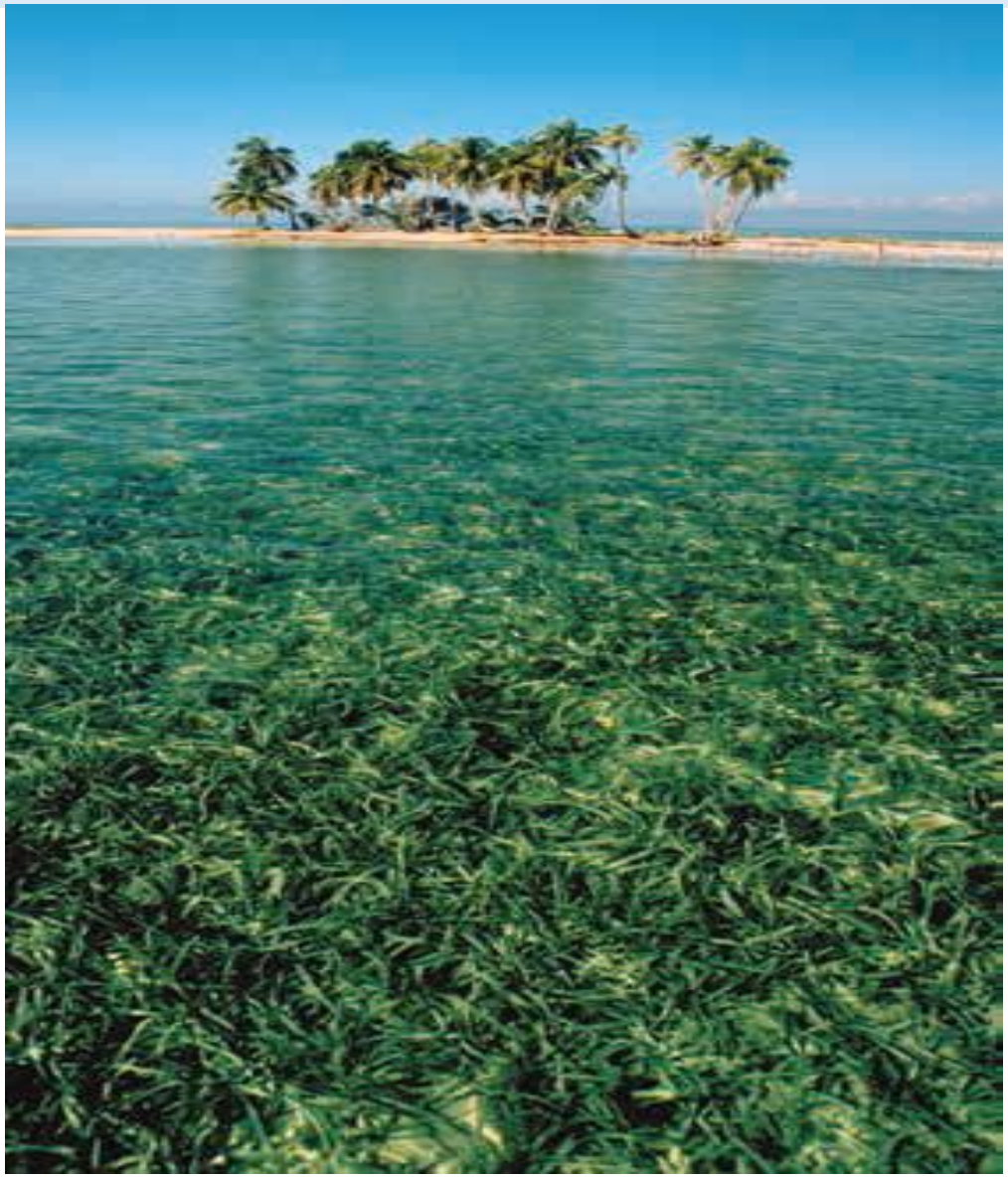

1. Identifying Need and Establishing Authority
2. Obtaining Financial Support
3. Organizing Staleholder Participation
4. Organizing the Process through Pre-Planning
Forming the Team and Developing Work Plan
Defining Principles, Goals and Objectives
Specifying Boundaries and Time Frames
5. Defining and Analyzing Existing Conditions
Mapping Ecologically and Biologically Important Areas
Identifying Spatial Conflicts & Compatibilities
Mapping Areas of Existing Human Activities
6. Defining and Analyzing Future Conditions
Mapping Future Demands for Ocean Space
Developing Alternative Spatial Scenarios
Selecting a Preferred Spatial Scenario (A Vision)
7. Preparing and Approving the Management Plan
Identifying Alternative Spatial Management Actions
Developing & Evaluating the Spatial Managenment Plan
Approving the Spatial Management Plan
8. Implementing & Enforcing the Spatial Management Actions
9. Monitoring & Evaluavting the Performance of Spatial Management Actions
10. Adapting the Spatial Management Plan

Mapping the key ocean and coastal users

- ✓ Aquaculture
- ✓ Commerce and Transportation
- ✓ Traditional and Commercial Fishing
- ✓ Environmental/Conservation
- ✓ Maritime Heritage and Archeology
- ✓ Mining, Oil and Gas exploration
- ✓ Ports and Harbors
- ✓ Recreational Fishing
- ✓ Renewable Energy
- ✓ Tourism and other Recreation
- ✓ Scientific Research and Exploration
- ✓ Security and Military Readiness

Criteria for Partnership Development - Djibouti

- ✓ Existing rights to resources
- ✓ Continuity of relationship to the resources
- ✓ Unique knowledge and skills for the spatial management of the resources
- ✓ Historical and cultural relations to the resources
- ✓ Degree of economic and social reliance on the resources
- ✓ Degree of effort and interest
- ✓ Equity in the access to resources
- ✓ Compatibility of the interests
- ✓ Present or potential future impact of activities of stakeholders on the area.



Process Governance and Partnership

Djibouti Government – Owner/Leader

✓ Ministry of Housing, Urban Affairs and Environment

Directorate of Environment & Sustainable Development

Directorate of Housing & Urban Affairs

✓ Ministry of Higher Learning and Research

University of Djibouti

Djibouti Research and study center

Ethiopia Government – Partner

✓ Ministry of Environment & Forest

Ethiopia Biodiversity Institute

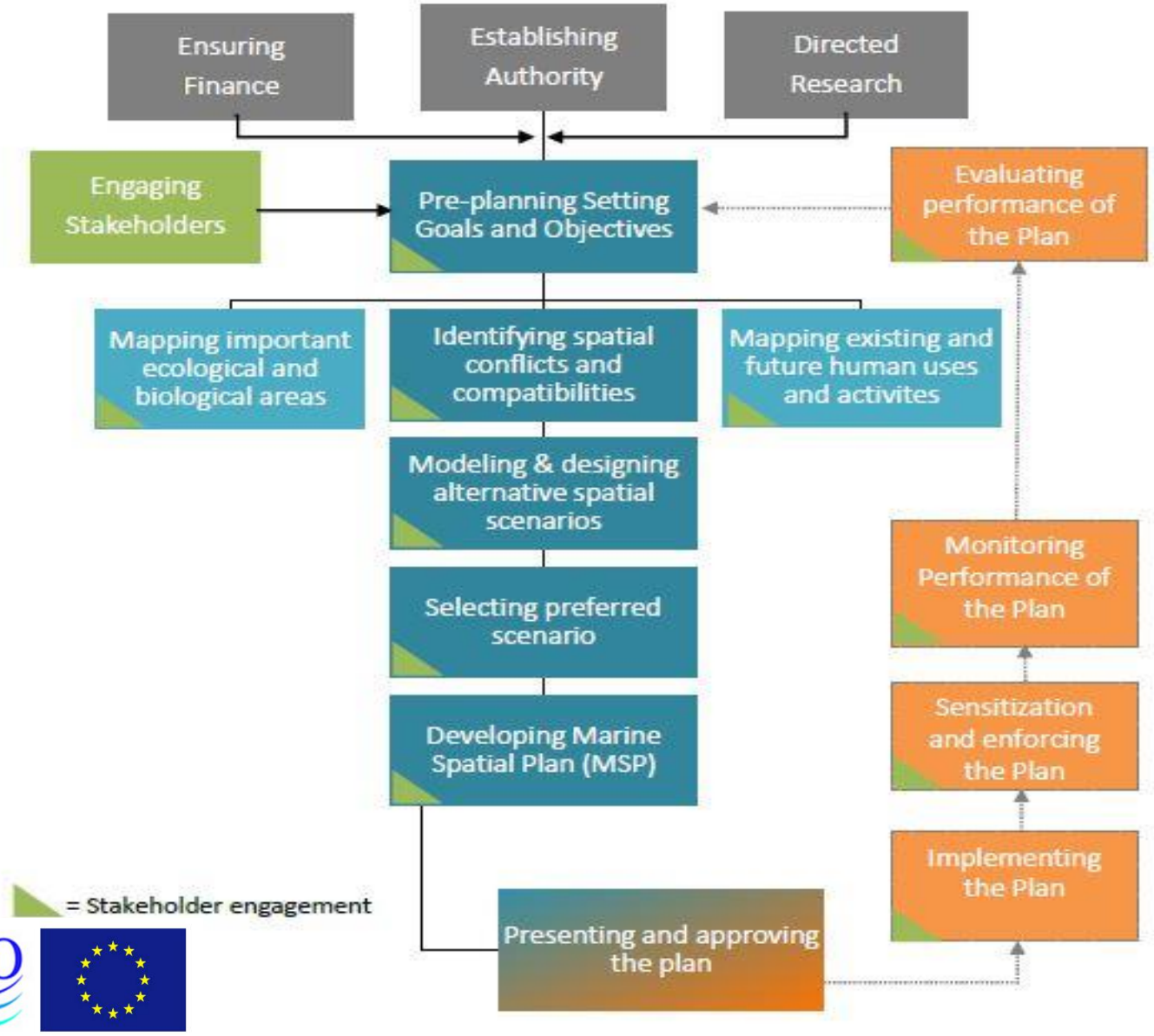
Ethiopia Wildlife Conservation Authority

✓ Afar National Regional State

Non-State Actors – CORDIO, IUCN/ESARO, Cousteau, Fishermen
Private Sector - Tourism, Shipping industry

Regional Economic Commission- IGAD

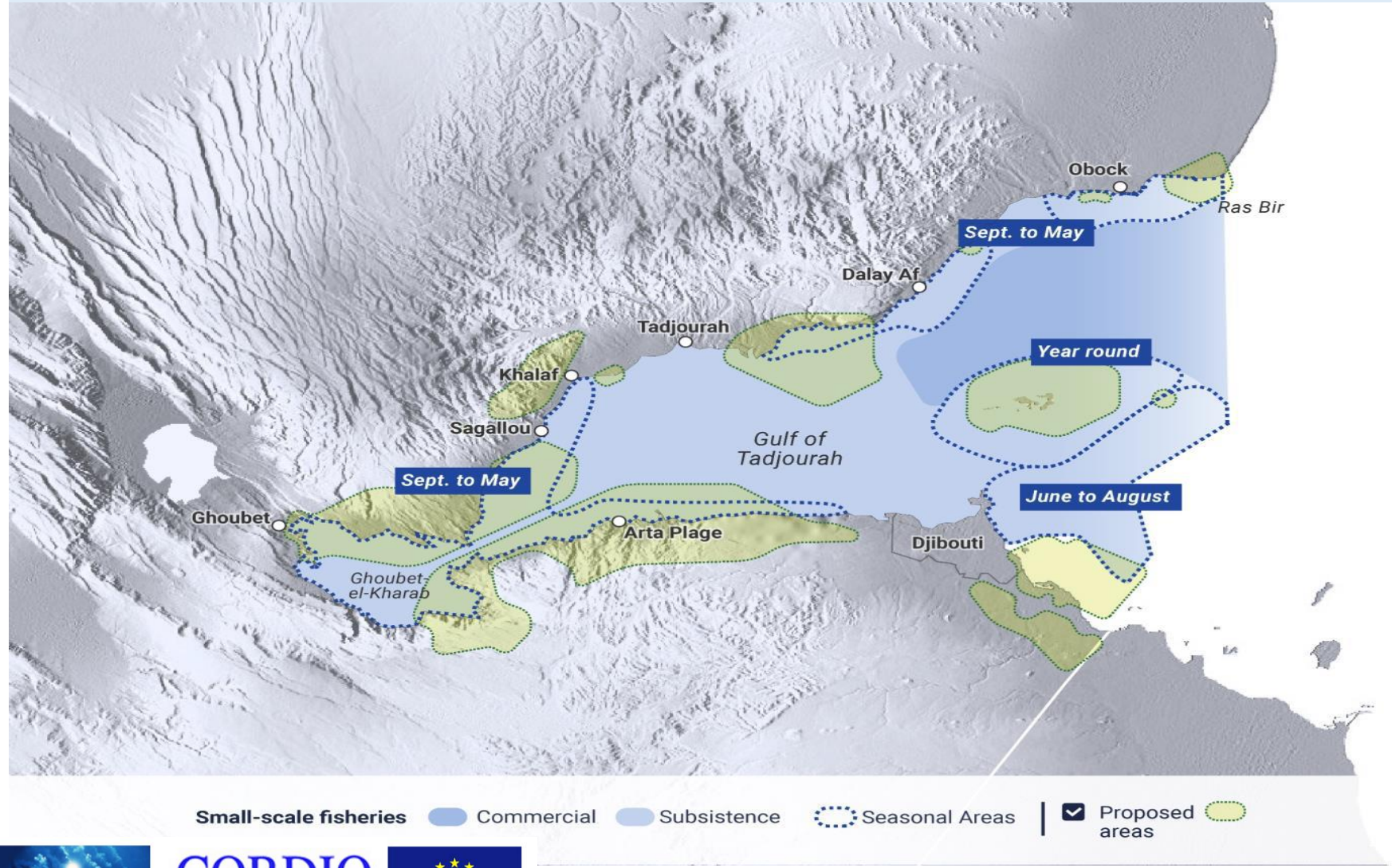
Partnership & Stakeholder Engagement



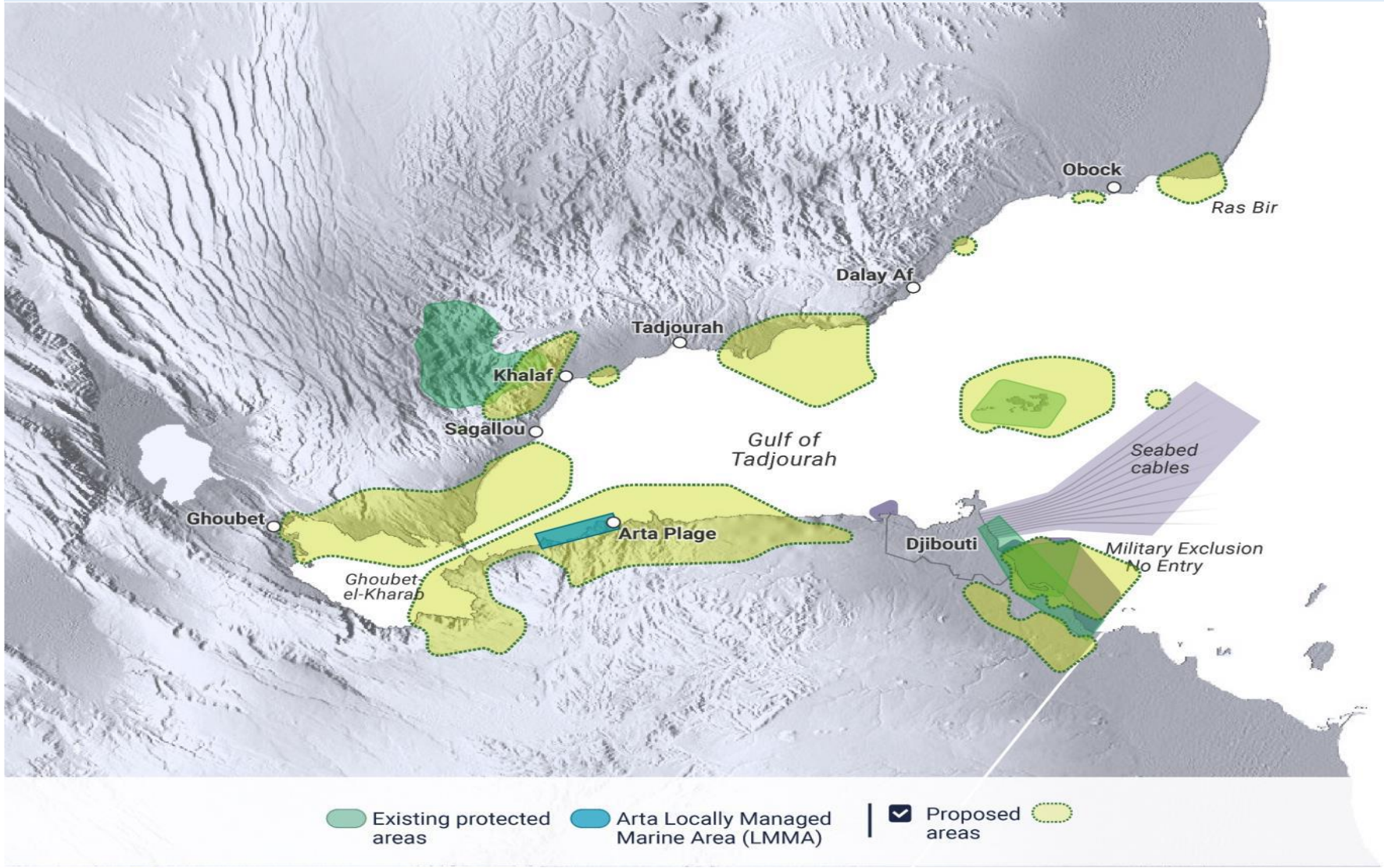
Highlights of the MSP Process in Practice

- ✓Habitat and species data was joined to the planning unit layer
- ✓The data integrated provided the basis for systematic conservation planning process using MARXAN to define zones
- ✓Goals and objectives for planning process and for the different zones were discussed and agreed with stakeholders in Djibouti.
- ✓The discussions (i) identified key objectives for the planning process and (ii) came up with specific targets for each feature included in the spatial model
- ✓Examples for the specific targets for each of the features included in the model were:
  - 20% of coral reefs to be protected
  - 20% of mangroves to be protected
  - 20% of potential 'tourist' beaches

Outputs- Zone A Fisheries and Mariculture



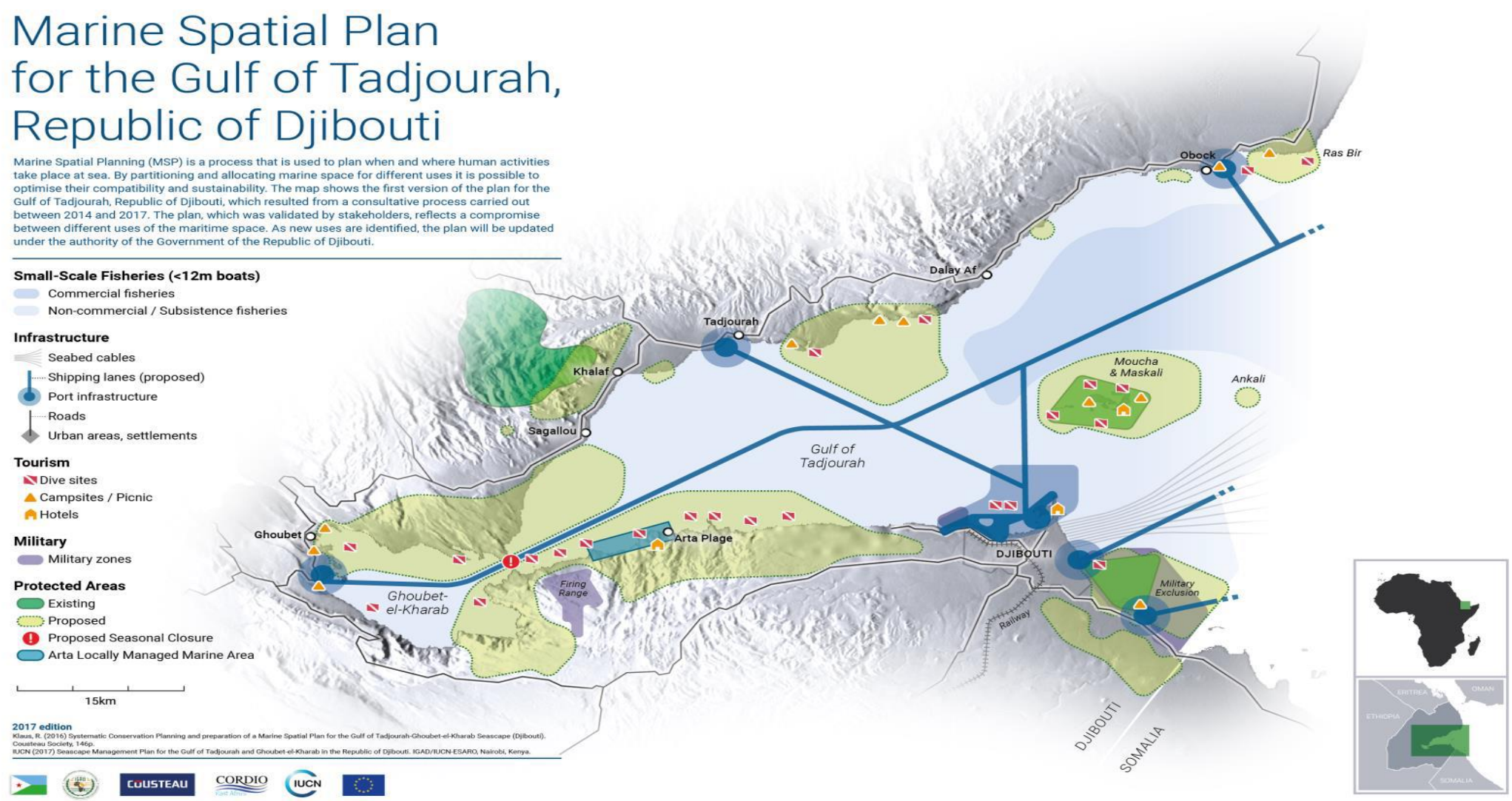
Zone B : Biodiversity and Conservation



Basis for MSP Partnership – The development experience

- ✓Ownership of the spatial plan, trust among stakeholders and voluntary compliance
- ✓Integration of the complexity (spatial, temporal, and other)
- ✓Deepen mutual and shared understanding about the problems and challenges
- ✓Factor underlying perceptions and interests that stimulate and/or prohibit integration
- ✓ Consider existing and potential compatibility and/or conflicts of multiple use objectives
- ✓Generate new options and solutions that would not have been considered individually;
- ✓Expand and diversified the capacity of the planning team (financial, tech and political)

Marine Spatial Plan for Gulf of Tadjourah and Ghoubet-el-Kharab Seascape



Key Success Factors

- ✓MSP initiatives need governmental support and involvement
- ✓Local participation, private sector and civil society investment in the concept
- ✓MSP objectives need clear regulatory authority and/or financial support for implementation
- ✓Technical experts and practitioners need to “sell” the value of MSP to key constituents to demonstrate “buy-in” for the approach.

Potential opportunities and incentives for Partnerships

- ✓Define MSP in a way meaningful to specific concerns
- ✓Leverage and strengthen local planning objectives
- ✓Proactively address concerns
- ✓Leverage support to build MSP capacity
- ✓Governments to address processes that transcend jurisdictional boundaries
- ✓Benefit from sustained participation on the RECs
- ✓Provide easier point of access for agencies
- ✓Achieve regulatory efficiencies