

Blue Economy and Marine Spatial Planning in the Western Indian Ocean

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RD&I: Ocean and Coastal Governance

CSIR Coastal Systems

Marine Spatial Planning and Area-based Planning Tools – Workshop

Seychelles

13-14 November 2017



our future through science

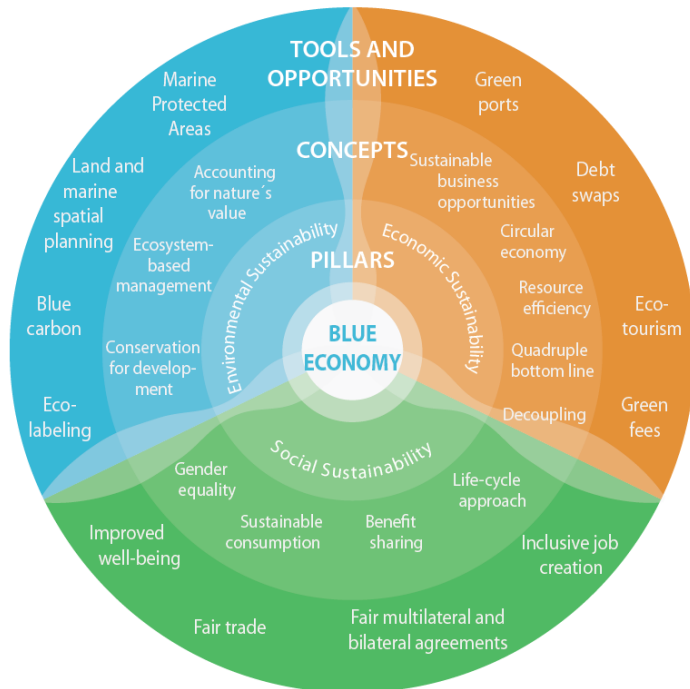
DECISIONS: 8th Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention, Seychelles, 2015

- 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

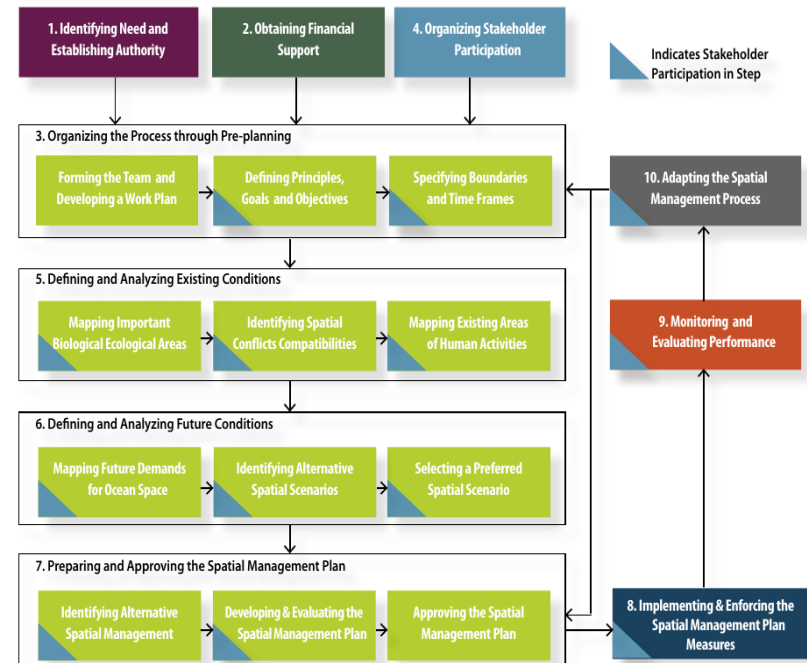
Scale	Institution	Policy	Reference
Global	United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) & others	Green Economy in a Blue World; Blue Economy: Sharing Success Stories to Inspire Change	(UNEP et al. 2010; UNEP 2015)
	World Wildlife Fund (WWF)	Principles for a sustainable Blue Economy; Reviving the Ocean 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)
	WWF International	Reviving the Western Indian Ocean Economy: Actions for a Sustainable Future	Obura et al, 2017

Marine Spatial Planning

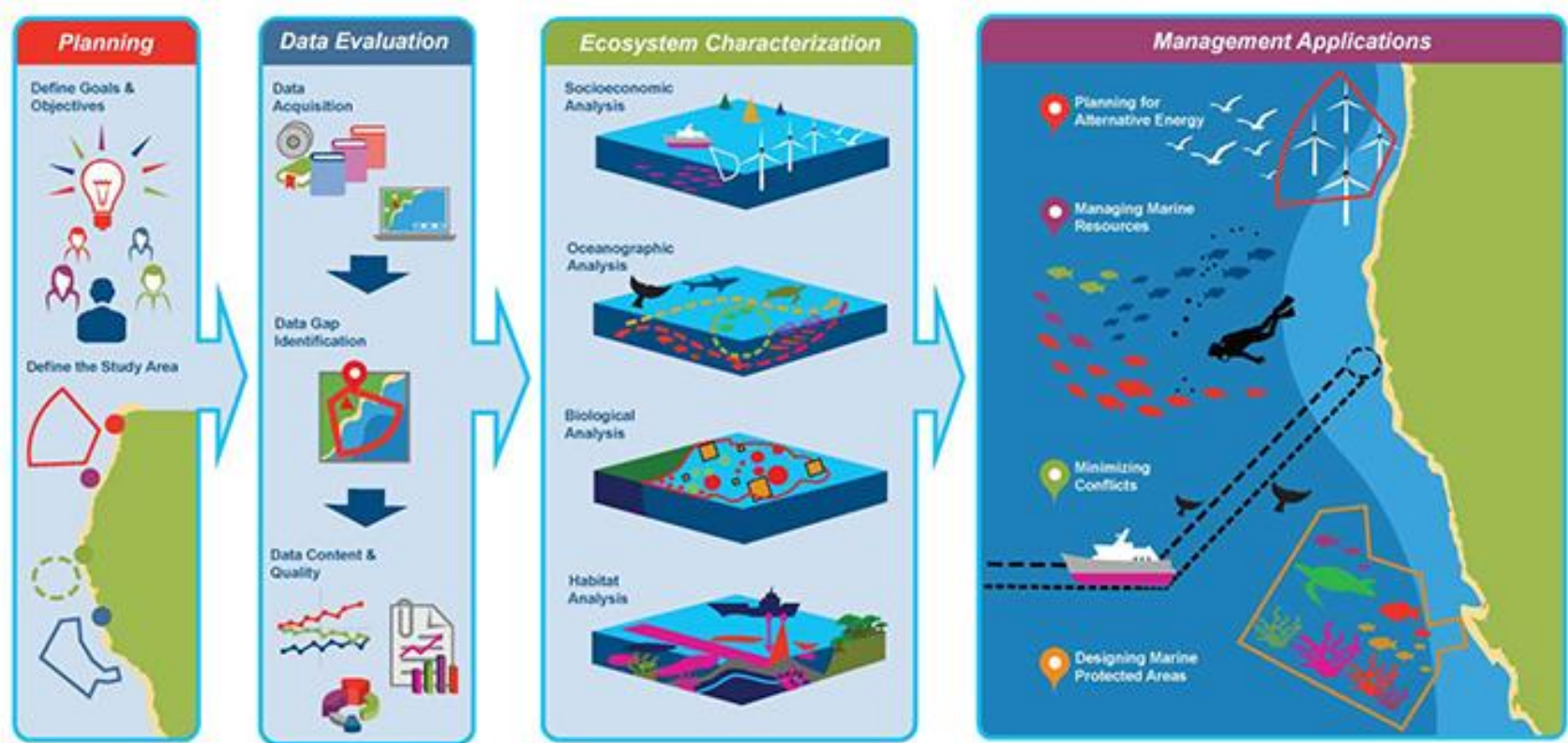
“Marine spatial planning (MSP) is a public process of analyzing and allocating the spatial and temporal distribution of human activities in marine areas to achieve ecological, economic, and social objectives that are usually specified through a political process” (Ehler & Douvère 2009).

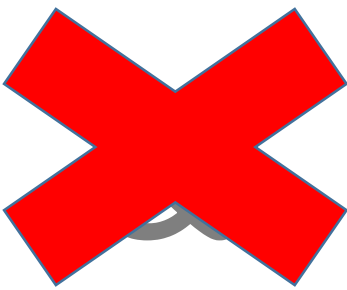
1. According to the Blue Economy definition for Africa (UNECA 2016) MSP is essential for implementing the Blue Economy.

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



Marine Spatial Planning

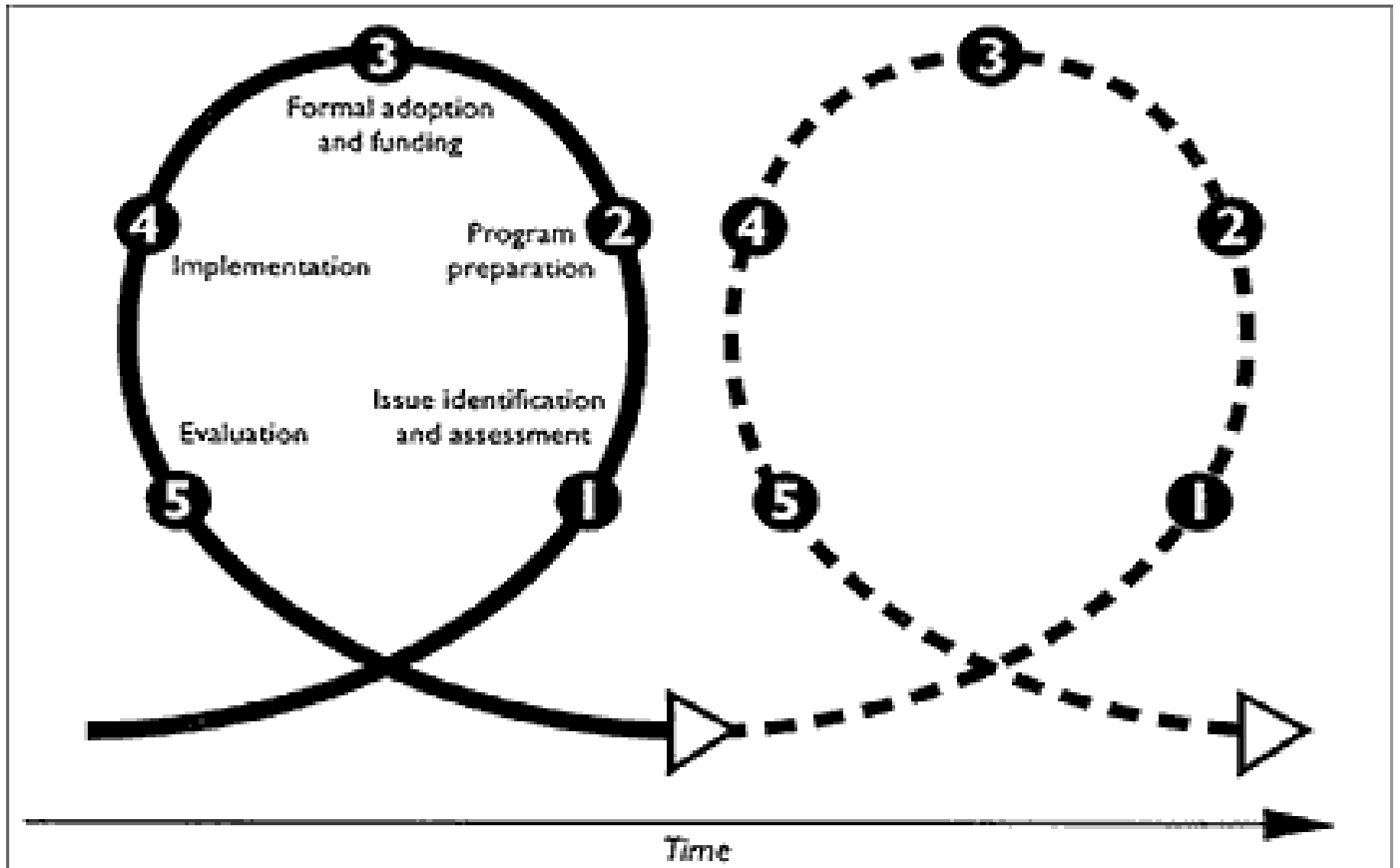


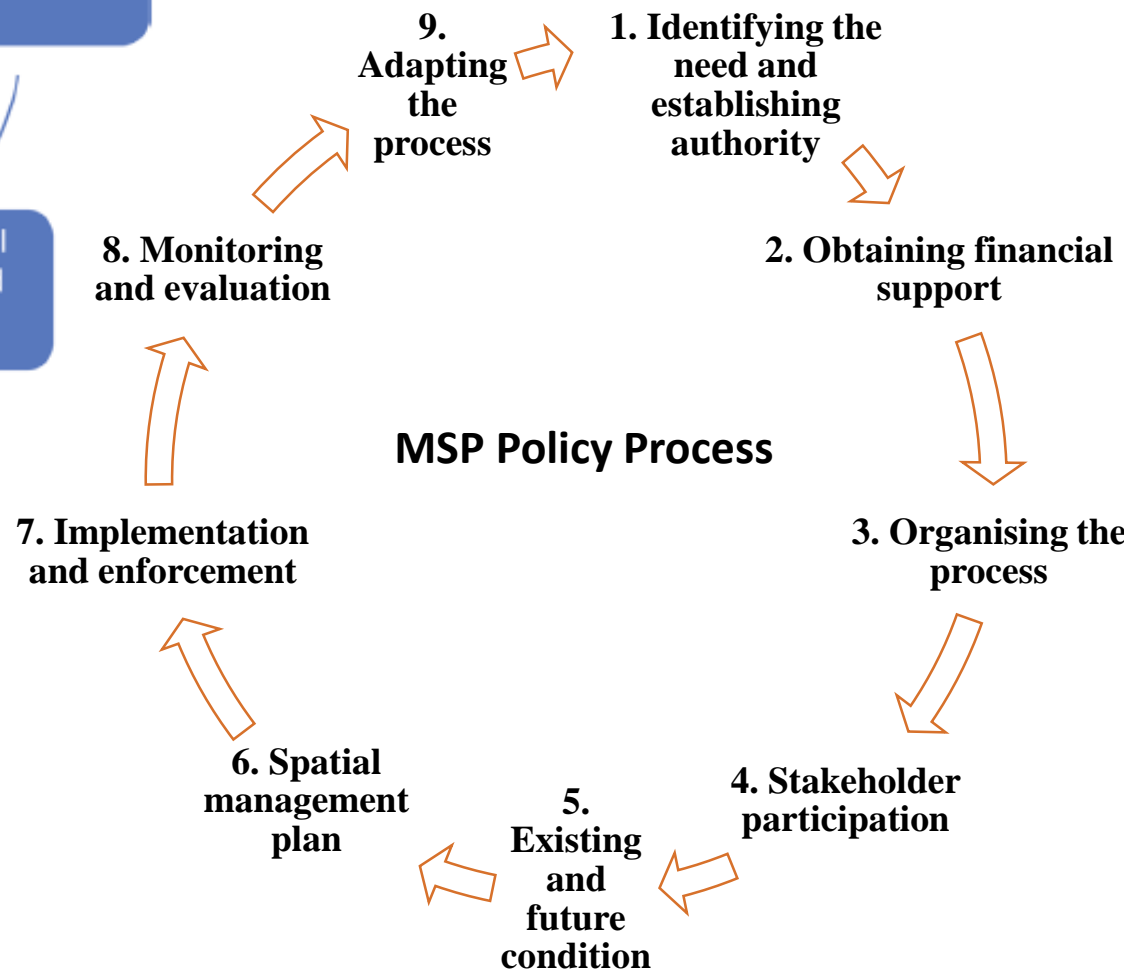
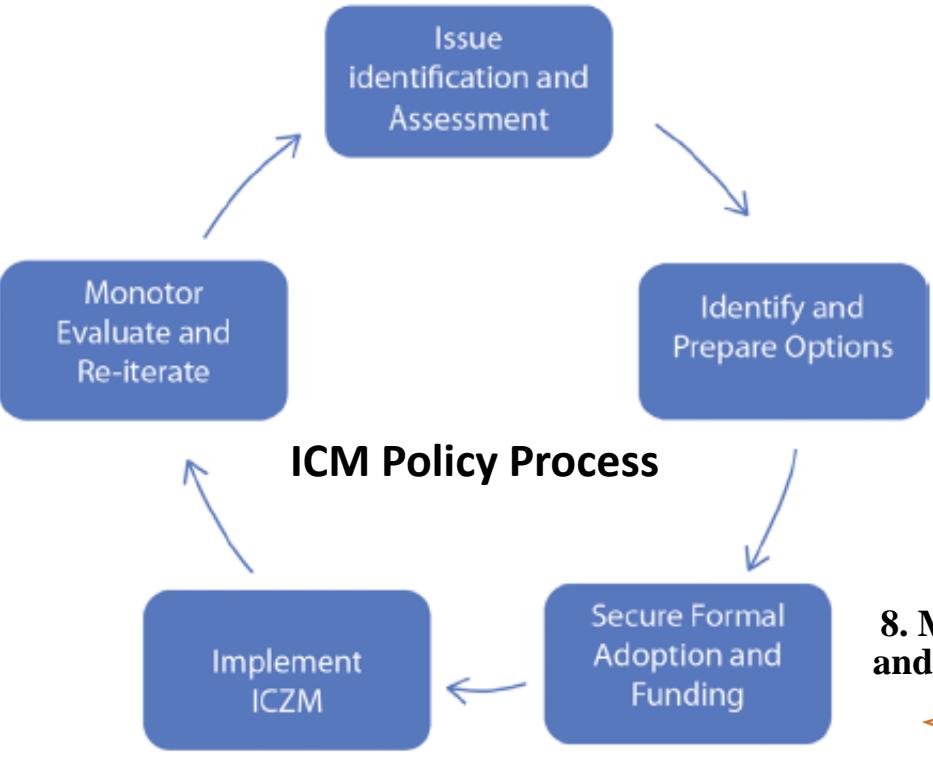
ICM  MSP

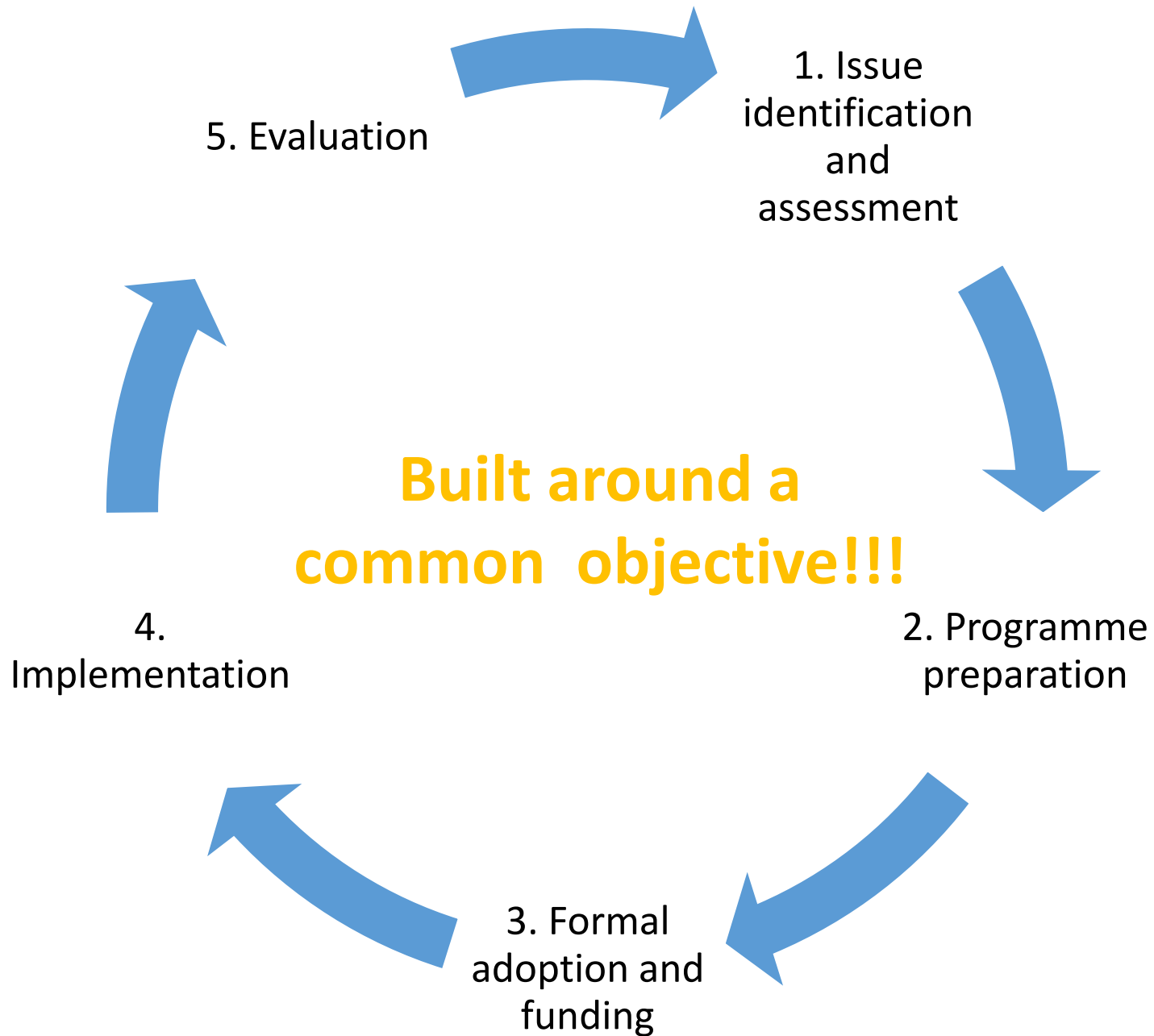
Coastal vs Ocean Governance

Integrated Coastal (ICM) vs Integrated Ocean
Management (IOM)

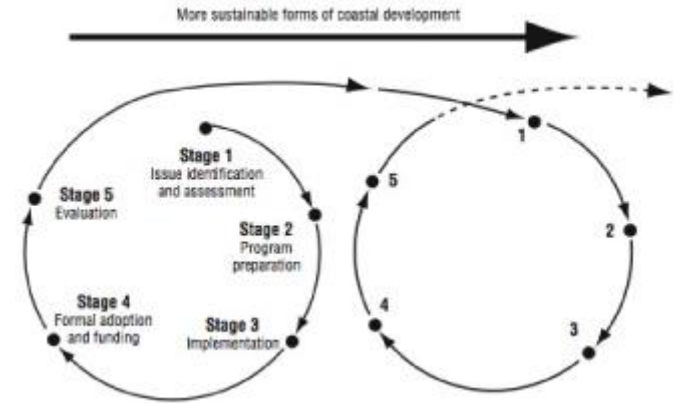
Coastal Spatial Planning (CSP) vs Marine Spatial
Planning (MSP)







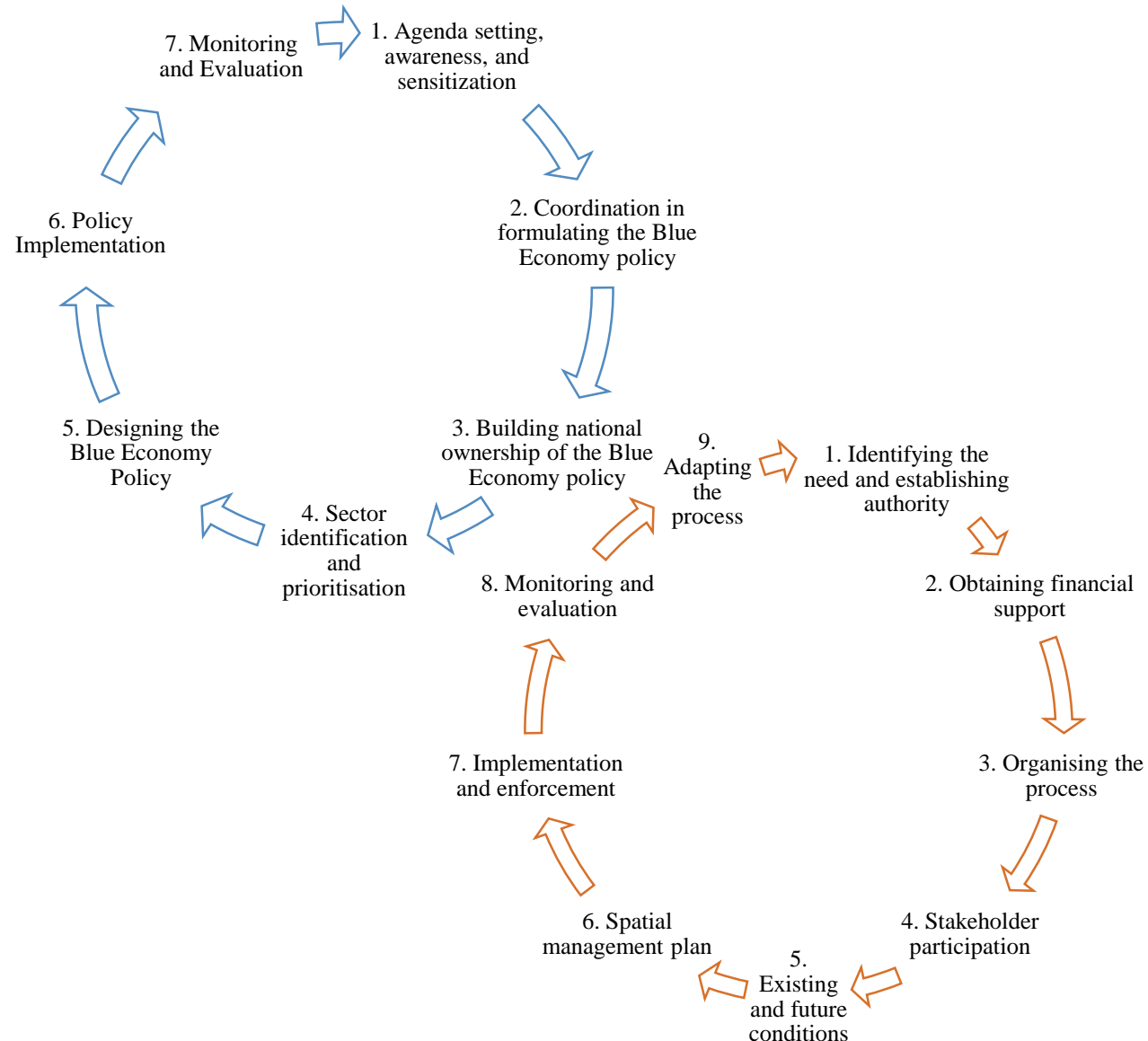
Why persist with and strengthen ICM to support SDGs? (lessons learnt to enable MSP)



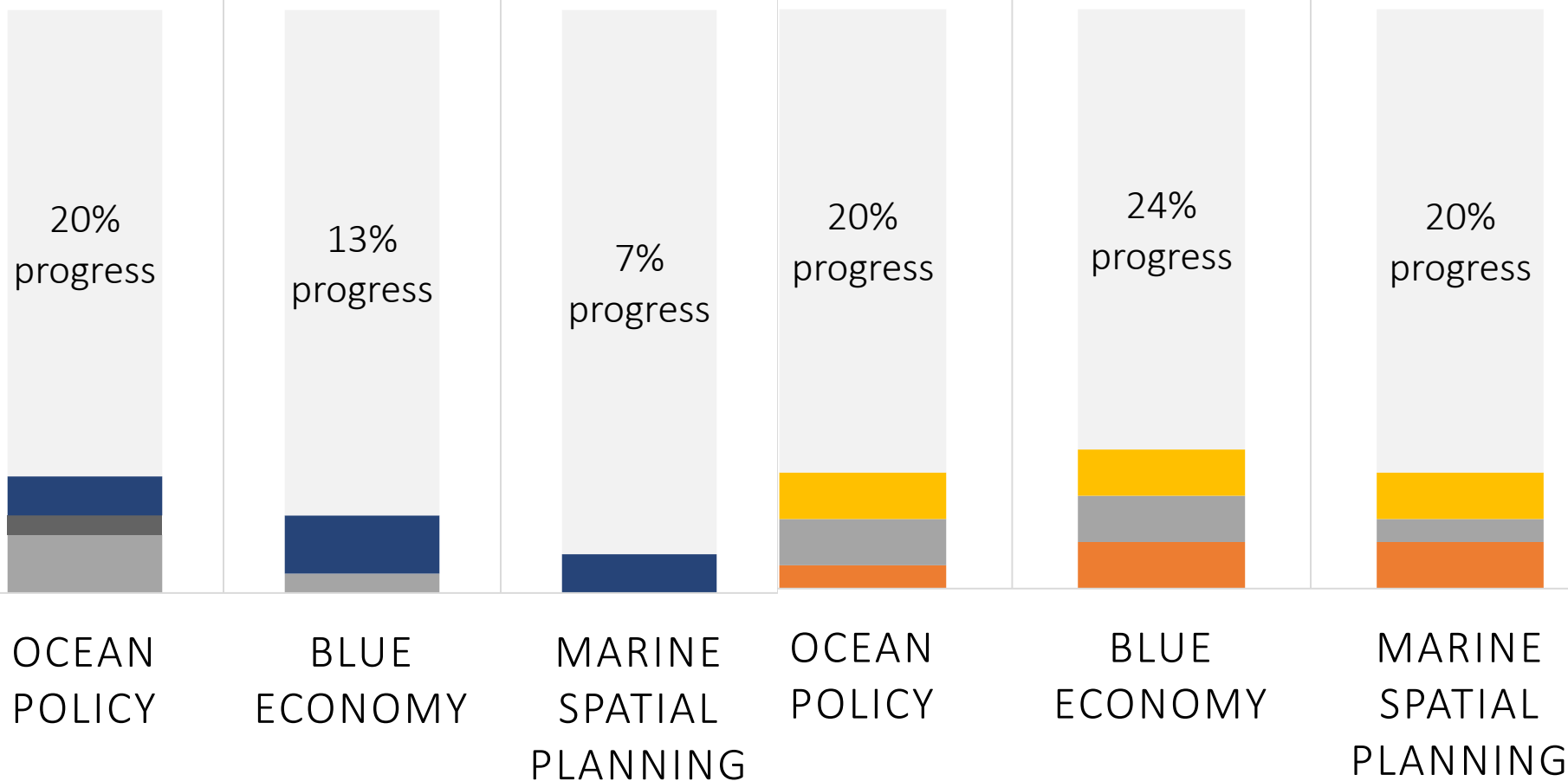
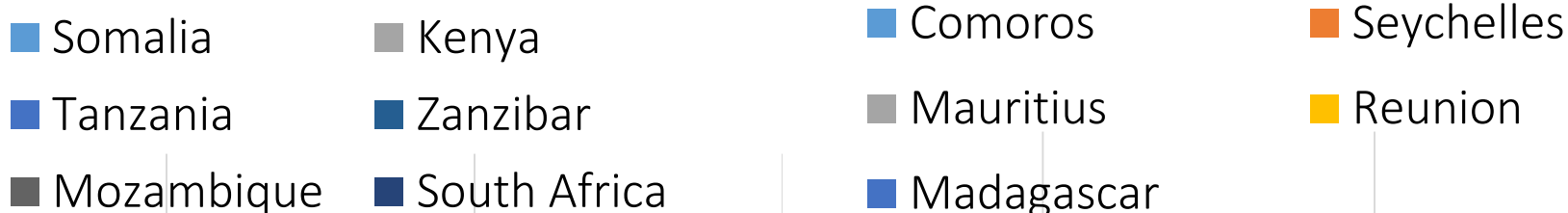
- The early and intentional agreement on investment in ICM. The ICM institutions and governance structure enables a process whereby science can become an important informant of coastal growth and development.
- Regional political agreement on the importance of ICM even though implementation of ICM beyond policy formulation remains challenging. Moving beyond policy to actual management intervention will require substantial resources and knowledge-base.
- Creates intuitions and legal frameworks, although other key enabling conditions are the more ethereal and uncontrollable issues such as political will and leadership.
- ICM creates structure for coastal governance, in most cases a forum for interaction between a wide range of stakeholders, and a feedback mechanism for the expression of management needs and the connection of science with management.
- ICM requires access, accessibility to, and useable data and data governance. Emphasises the need for spatial data infrastructure

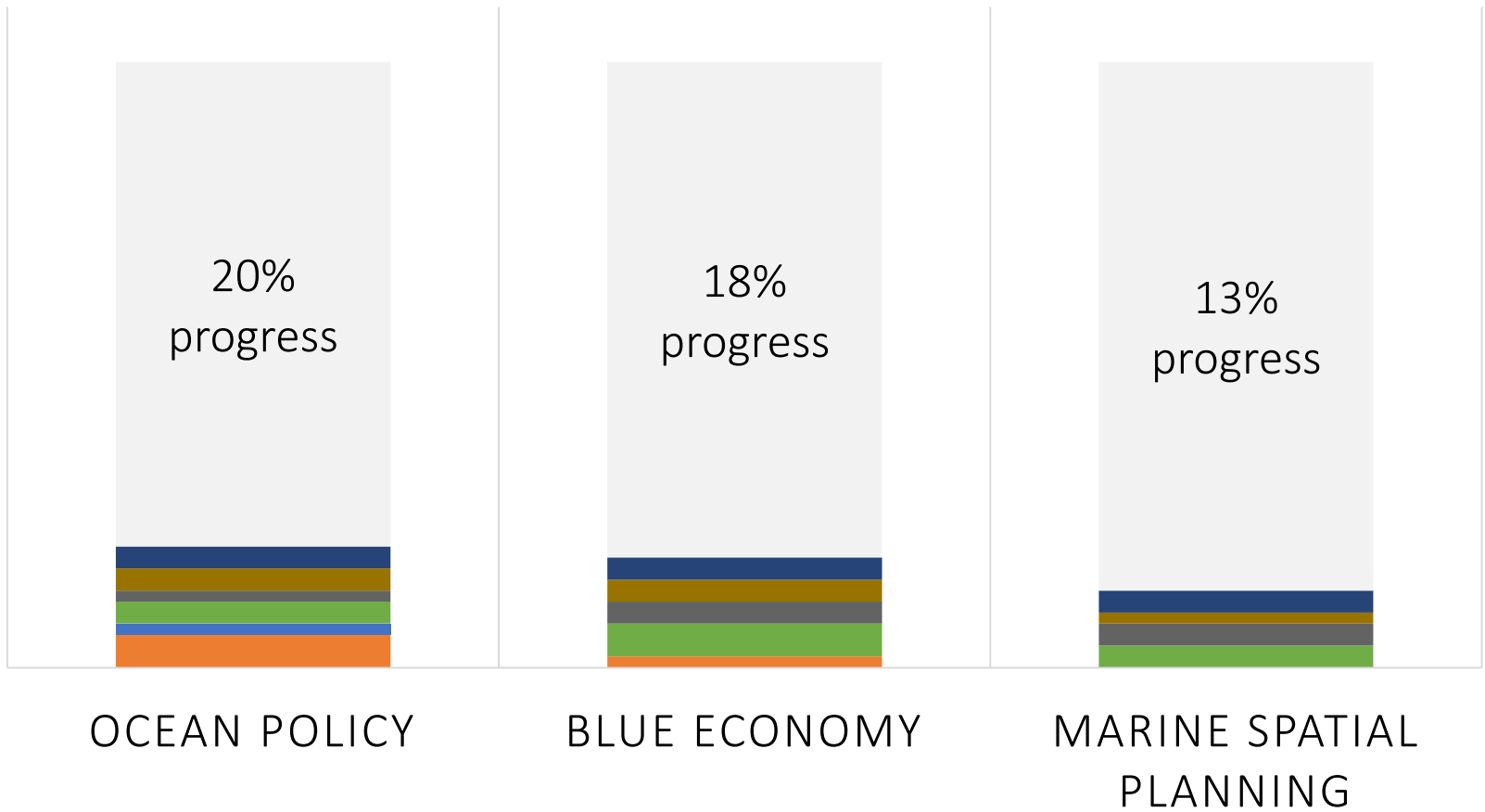
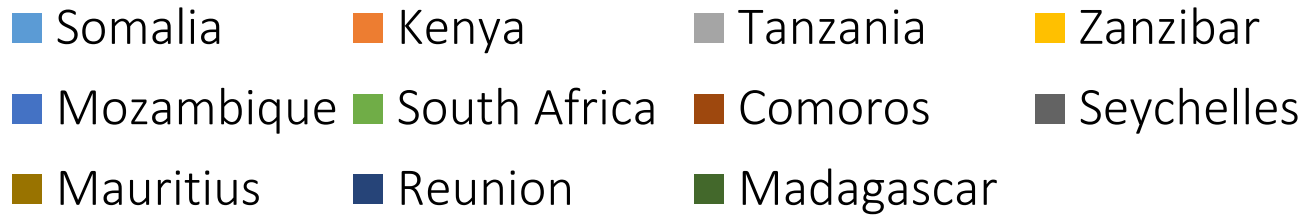
Policy Progress: a) Ocean Policy; b) Ocean Economy; c) Marine Spatial Planning

0	Not started or conceptual only with no process or public domain awareness. Components of the domain is being addressed
1	Process has been initiated and is in the early stages of completion
2	Process is advanced with clear direction and objectives
3	Process is nearing completion with some objectives achieved
4	Technical and political process is complete and policy has been or is being implemented



Country	Ocean and Coastal Policy Framework	Blue/Ocean Economy Policy and Institutions	Marine Spatial Planning Policy and Institutions	Ocean Policy	Blue Economy	Marine Spatial Planning
Somalia	Unknown, probably limited.	Unknown, probably limited.	Unknown, probably limited.	0	0	0
Kenya	National Oceans and Fisheries Policy 2008, ICZM Policy and draft Ocean Policy for management and exploitation of offshore natural resources. Many other marine and maritime policies are in support of ocean governance , e.g., Fisheries Development and Management Act 2016; National Climate Change Policy; Education for Sustainable Development Policy; Marine Pollution Act 2013; Port State Measure Agreement and Aquaculture Strategy etc.	Institutional recognition through State Department of Fisheries and Blue Economy. In practice there is no ministry that has been delegated the responsibility of developing the Blue Economy. The State Department of Fisheries and Blue Economy practically limited to fisheries issues.	Proposed Kenya Coastal and Marine Environment Clearinghouse Mechanism fundamental aspect of MSP	3	1	0
Tanzania	A number of relevant and supporting mechanisms such as National Fisheries Policy 2015, Fisheries Act 2013, etc. ICZM Framework supports integrated coastal management.	Unknown, probably limited	Unknown, probably limited	0	0	0
<i>Zanzibar</i>	National Fisheries Policy 2016	Unknown, probably limited	Project-based Development of coastal and marine SDI (ZAN-SDI)	0	0	0
Mozambique	Ministry of the Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries (MiMAIP) is currently drafting an Ocean Policy and Implementation Strategy	Ocean Policy provides framework for Blue Economy planning. Technical Consultation Forum of the MiMAIP is commissioning a task force responsible for developing a roadmap for the implementation of the Blue Economy	Forms part of the Ocean Policy planning process	1	0	0
South Africa	ICM Act 2008 adopted, National Environmental Management of the Ocean in draft format (White Paper). Overall framework provided by National Environmental Management Act, Marine Living Resources Act and others.	Ocean economy planning is being fast-tracked through Operation Phakisa. Complex and extensive planning process with overall support and facilitation by Department of Environmental Affairs. Oversight by Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation. Priority sectors planned in detail (3-foot Plans). Implementation underway.	Marine Spatial Planning Bill has been published for comment and currently being amended. Draft Marine Spatial Planning Framework 2016 published for comments. Extensive national biodiversity conservation planning process as part of the National Biodiversity Assessment.	2	3	2

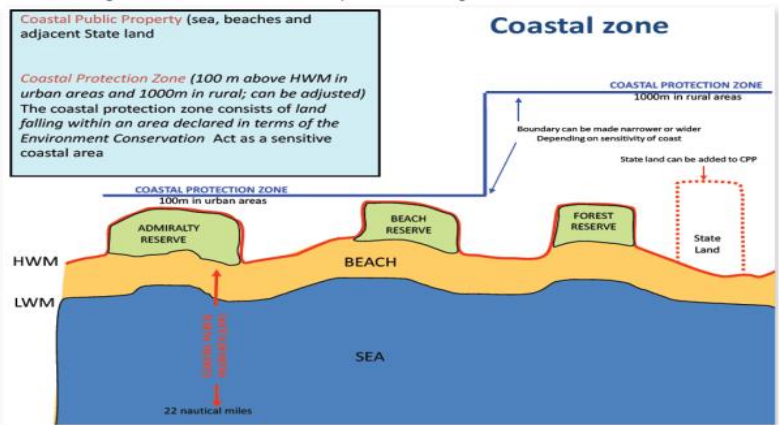




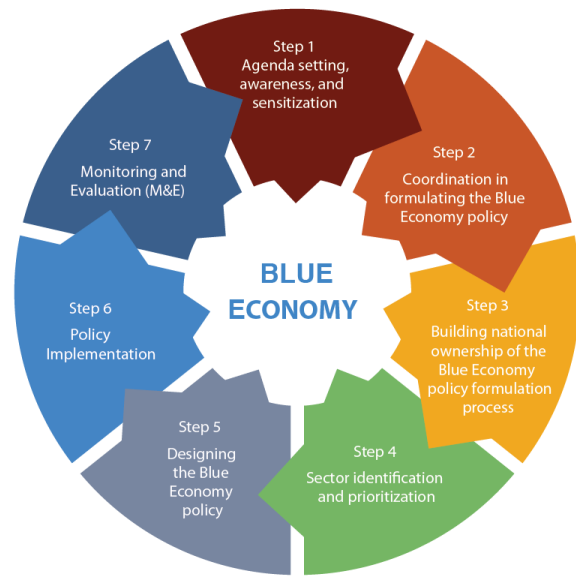
National (South Africa) actions to enable MSP



1) ICM Implementation (ICM Act 2008). Enabling ABM: a) through definition of planning domains; b) creating vision for sustainability (i.e. SDGs)



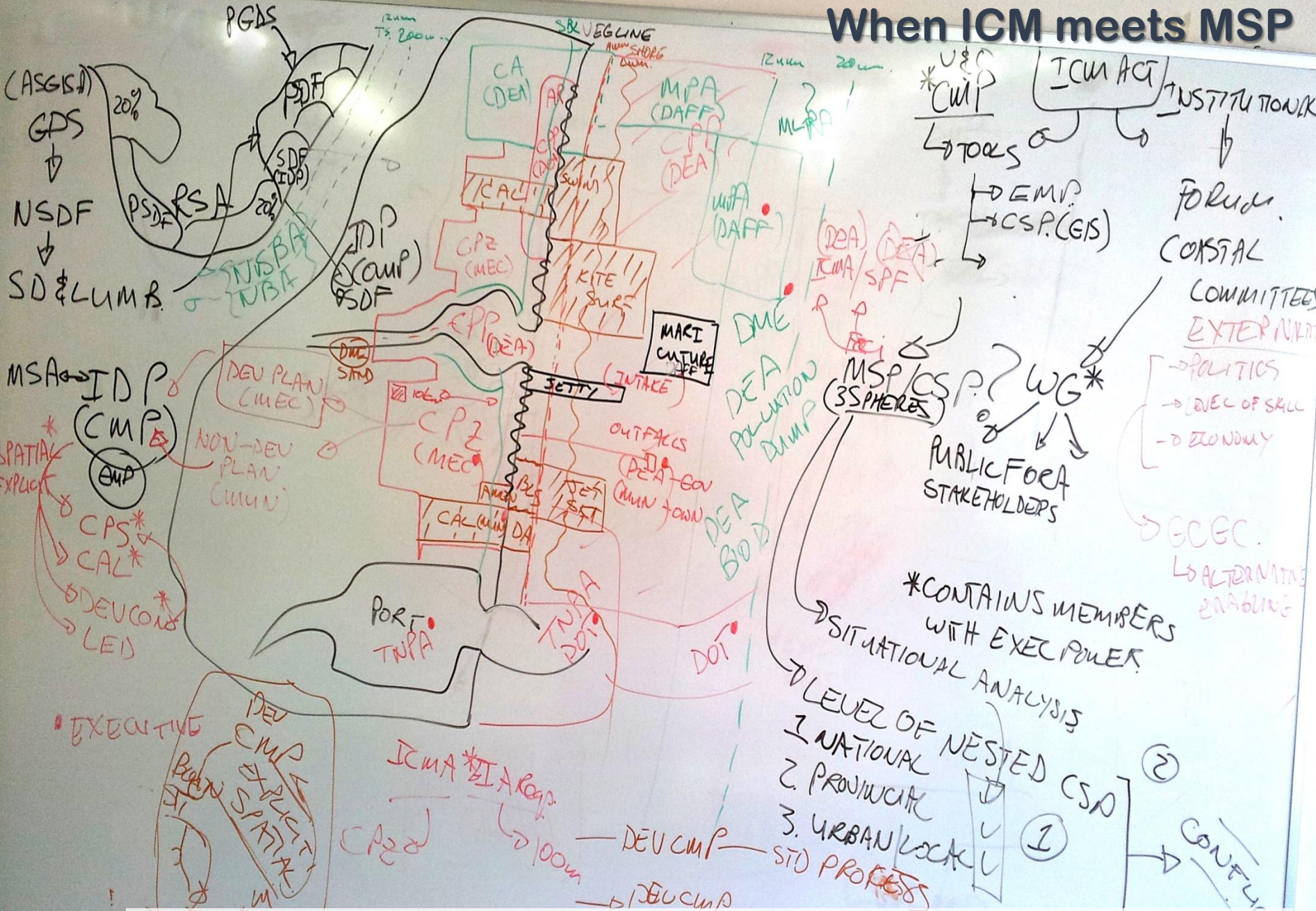
2) Ocean Economy Implementation (Big Fast Results Oceans Lab 2014). Enables ABM: a) promoting sustainable ocean economy; b) creates requirement for MSP to management use of space



3) Marine Spatial Planning Implementation (MSP Bill & Framework 2016). Enables ABM: a) rapid expansion of MPA network; b) protection and use of areas not in MPA; c) reduce spatial conflict



When ICM meets MSP



National Case Study: Folding MSP into the ICM framework (provided there is recognition of the marine boundaries within ICM) (Taljaard et al 2013; Taljaard & van Niekerk, 2013)

Land

Coast

Sea

Ocean

Terrestrial Planning and management (land & coast)

Marine Spatial Planning (sea & ocean)

X

Lack of integration
Scale of spatial planning units
Stakeholders

Urgency of MSP process reduced transparency and trust. Unclear institutional structures

Coastal Spatial Planning Workgroup (SPLUMA, EIA & ICM Act)

ICM (coast & sea)

X

MSP Bill & Framework

X

National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act – 22 new MPA proposed – conflict with stakeholders

X

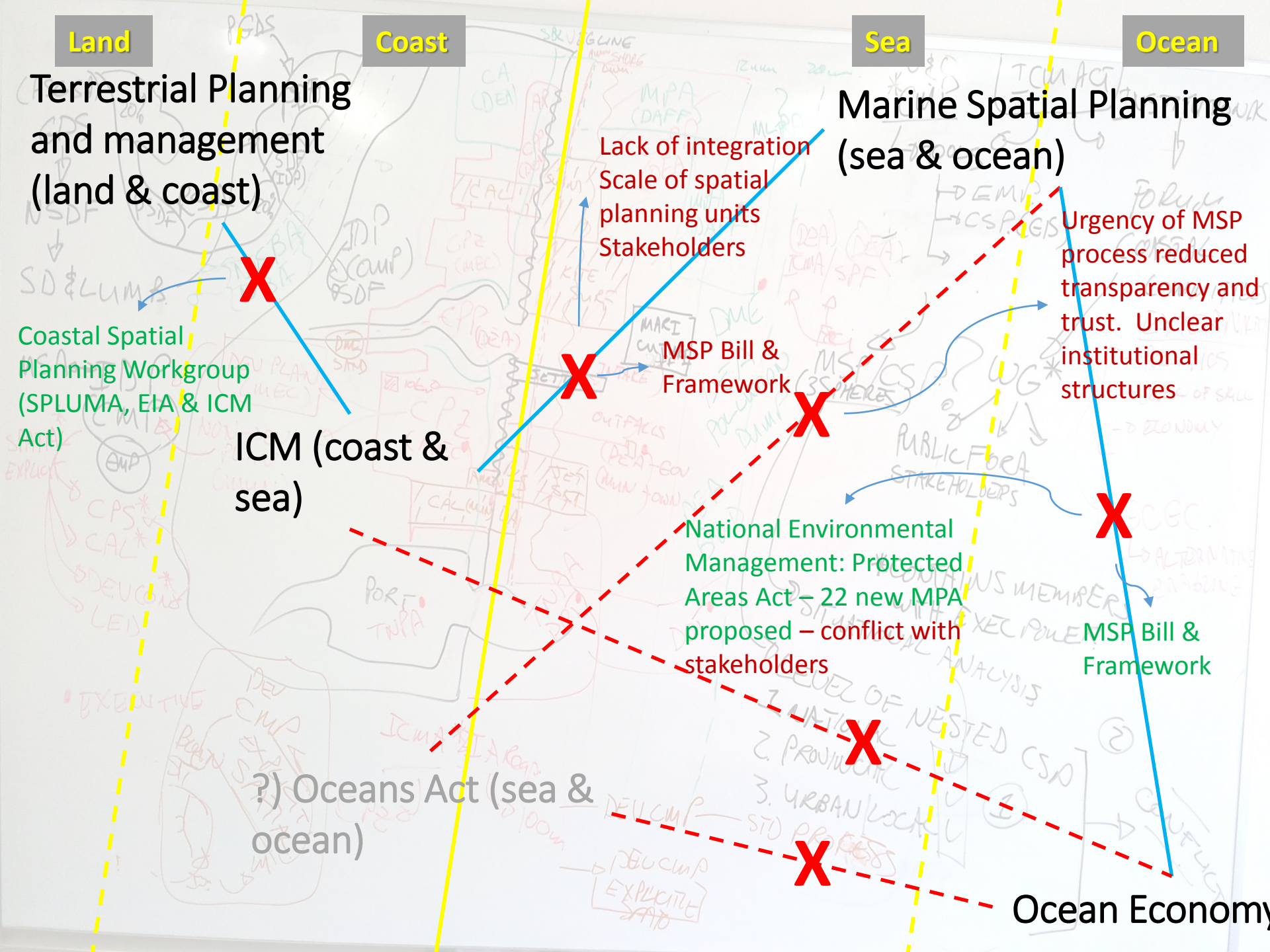
MSP Bill & Framework

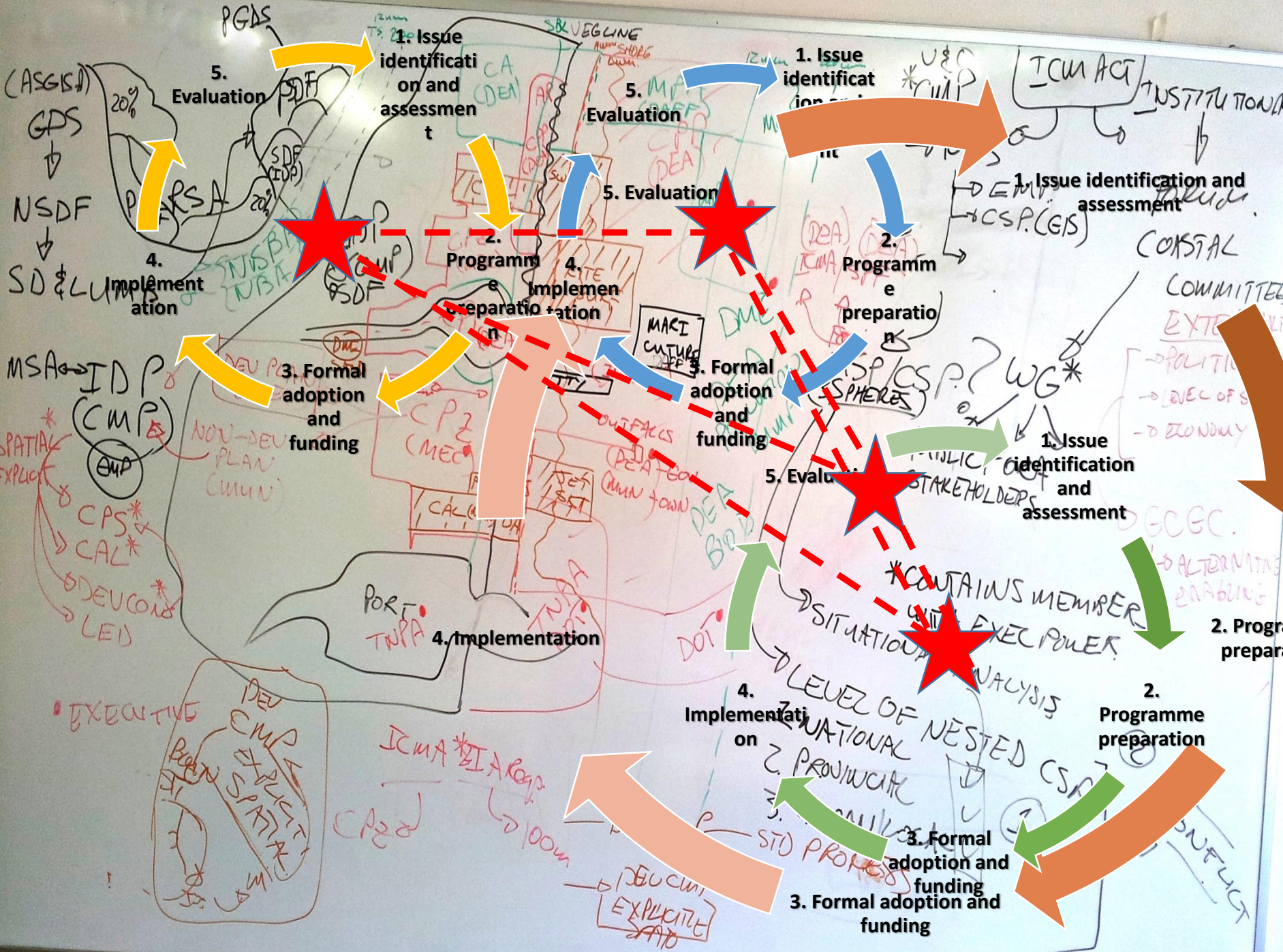
?) Oceans Act (sea & ocean)

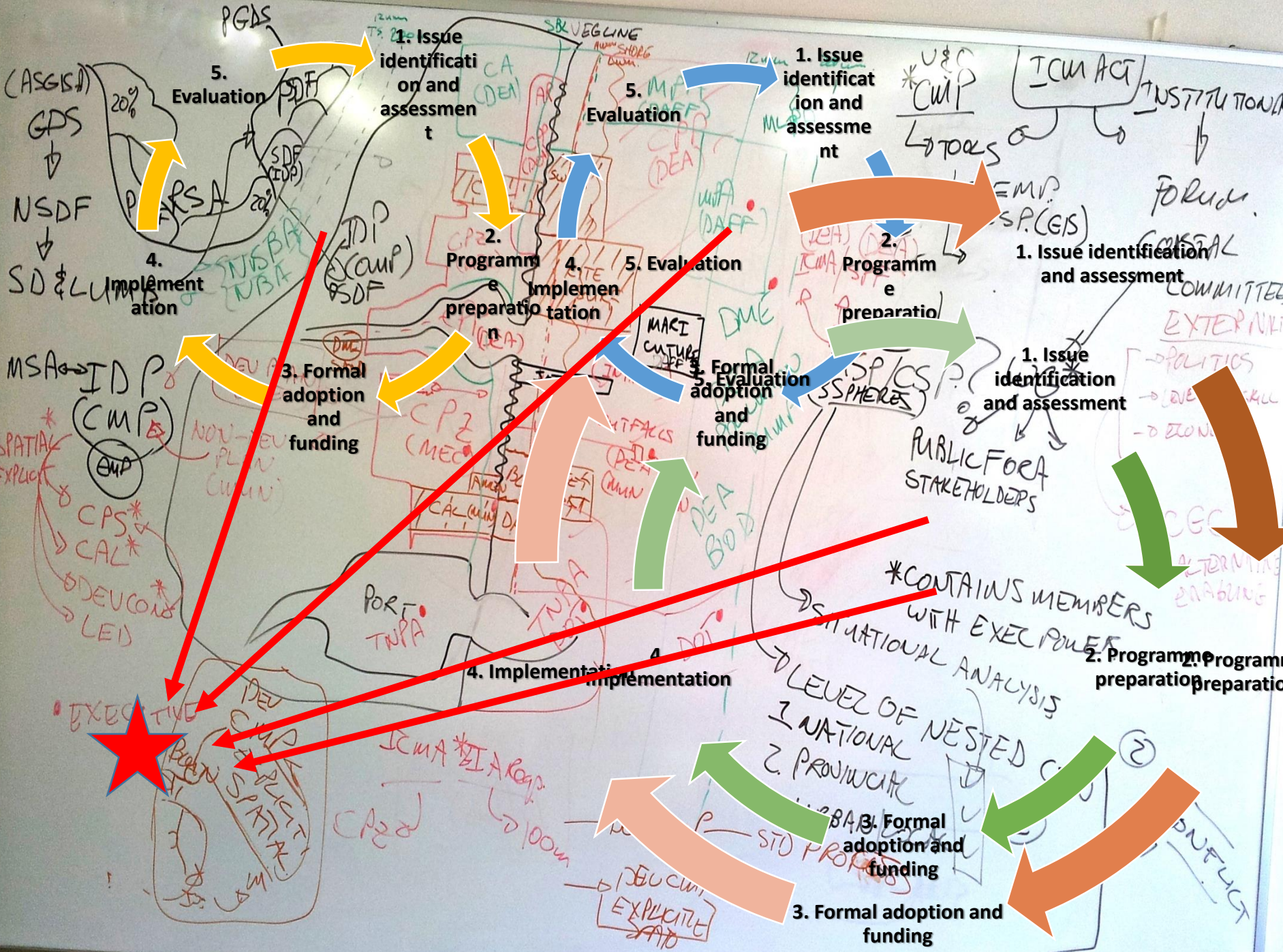
X

X

Ocean Economy







Marine Spatial Planning

- The CSIR acknowledges the elementary importance of an MSP Act in order to govern the allocation, exploitation and management of ocean resources in a manner that is sustainable, equitable, transparent and administratively responsible;
- The MSP Bill is therefore a critically important step towards the development of such an Act; and,
- The comments provided below are intended to improve the development of an MSP Act that is incorporated within the existing legislative framework intended to govern the inseparable and seamless coastal and ocean environment.

Four Fundamental Challenges

In recognition of at least 4 fundamental challenges facing the current MSP Bill:

- Disproportionate effort to value;
- Unreasonably asymmetry;
- Insufficient transparency, inclusion and participation;
and,
- Unclear and incomplete administrative governance

A challenge of disproportionate effort to value

The value of ocean resources requires commensurately meticulous attention to the legal framework that will govern the use of the space and the resources. The ICM Act, amongst others, provides an example and precedent for the development of legislation intended to govern national resources.

- Reasonable to expect that ocean governance be underpinned by a legislative framework at least as comprehensive as the National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act of 2008 (ICM Act) that was created to manage the valuable coast of South Africa

A challenge of unreasonably asymmetry

Terrestrial and coastal spatial planning is framed and supported by an extensive and comprehensive set of legislation. This includes, but are not limited to the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (No. 16 of 2013); National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998), ICM Act; Municipal Systems Act (No. 32 of 2000) and regulations dealing with Environmental Impact Assessments, and many others:

- The lack of legislation for the National Environmental Management of the Oceans (NEMO) is the most critical weakness of this, or any version of the MSP Bill. Without the NEMO enacted, the MSP Bill is inadequate as a proxy and lacks the overarching framework for ocean governance, and the effective and coordinated role of MSP.

A challenge of insufficient transparency, inclusion and participation

The Bill promotes the sentiment of “out of sight, out of mind”. It is an indisputable truth that ocean resources are held in trust by the State on behalf of South Africans. The Bill concentrates power at the national sphere of government that is not indicative of a willingness to consider the critical role of provincial and local government; and civil society, including private sector, amongst others.

- Effective governance can be conceived as a framework of accountability and responsibility to users, stakeholders and the wider community that also includes formal and informal arrangements, structures and functions, institutions, and organizational traditions and values that have been put in place to achieve its objectives in an effective and transparent manner

A challenge of unclear and incomplete administrative governance

The current version of the Bill does not create the relationship between the data intensive marine planning process and the burden of accountability required for spatial data with the SDI framework. It also fails to provide mechanisms for the policy process.

- The Bill neglects to reference the Spatial Data Infrastructure Act (Act 54 of 2003) (SDI Act) as the national regulatory framework for the provision and maintenance of spatial data from government entities; and,
- There is no governance mechanisms to inform, govern or monitor the implementation of the marine area plans.

Conclusion

- An MSP Act located within the framework of an “Oceans Act” is critically important for South Africa;
- However, the Bill does not compensate for the lack of an “Oceans Act” previously initiated as the National Environmental Management of the Oceans;
- The MSP Bill is positioned in a legislative vacuum;
- The MSP is not sufficiently comprehensive as a “proxy” for an Oceans Act; and,
- All efforts should be focused on the development of an Oceans Act at least as comprehensive as for the coastal environment.

MSP/ICM/MPA (ABM)

Scale
(Transboundary,
National,
Subnational)

Governance
(State & Civil
Society, due
process)

**Data
Infrastructure**
(access,
accessibility,
usability)

Thank you



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