



**United Republic of Tanzania** 

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# Marine Spatial Planning



## Content

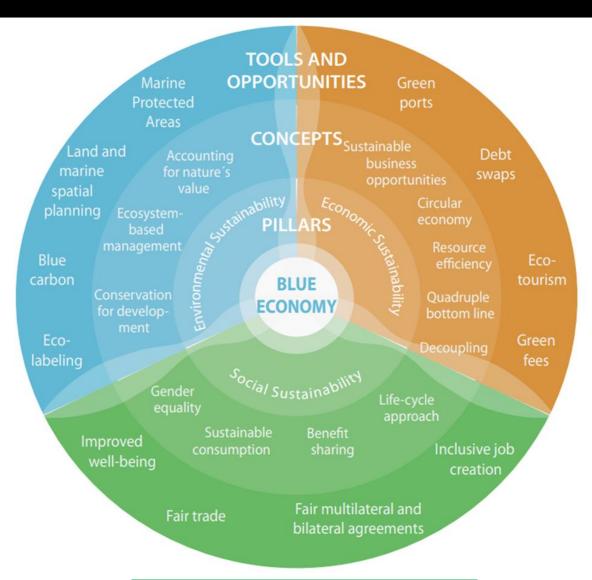
- 1. Concept of URT MSP
- 2. Why URT need SBE/MSP
- 3. Key Components of URT MSP
- 4. Where are we as a Country on MSP/SBE?
- 5. What next?
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## **Sustainable Blue Economy**

The Blue Economy in Africa and principally URT covers aquatic and marine spaces, including oceans, seas, coasts, lakes, rivers, and underground water. Comprises a range of productive sectors, such as fisheries, aquaculture, tourism, transport, ports and shipping, energy, bioprospecting, and underwater mining and related activities. (UNECA 2016). Sustainable use of marine and freshwater resources for **economic** growth, **social** development and **environmental** sustainability. ZBEP (2020) and NBES (2022).

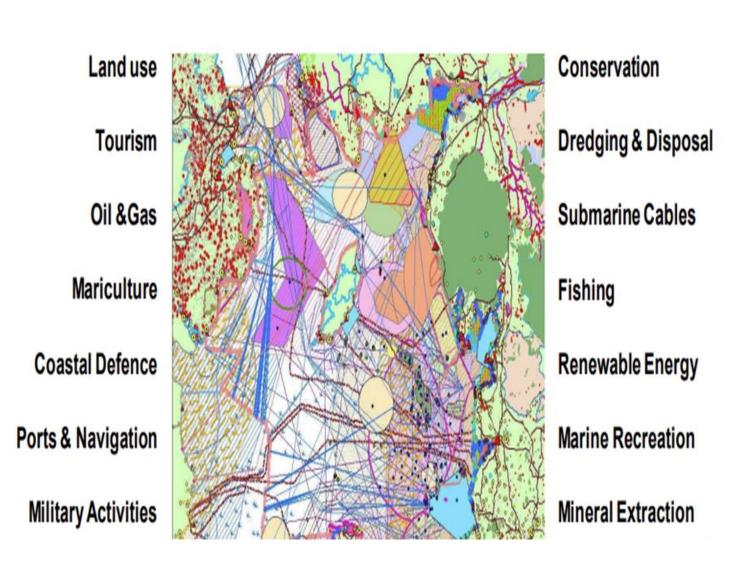


(WB, EC,UN, UNECA and AU).



# Concept of **Blue Economy**

The Blue Economy concept includes recognition that the productivity of healthy freshwater and ocean ecosystems is a pathway for aquatic and maritime based economies and can ensure that islands and other coastal countries, as well as landlocked States, benefit from their resources UNECA, 2016





## Concept of Marine Spatial Planning

The public process of analyzing and allocating the spatial and temporal distribution of human activities to achieve ecological, economic, and social objectives that are usually specified through a political process (high level of the URT government).

#### Factors promoting a Blue Economy

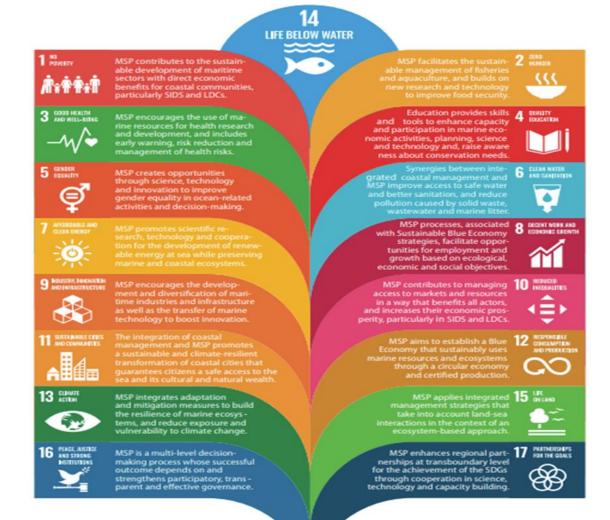




# Concept of Marine Spatial Planning

- Designating areas of the marine and inland waters for single purpose is now common practice
- 2. Designations usually done by specific sectors
- 3. No process for assessing cumulative effects of these designations

### MSP and SDGs

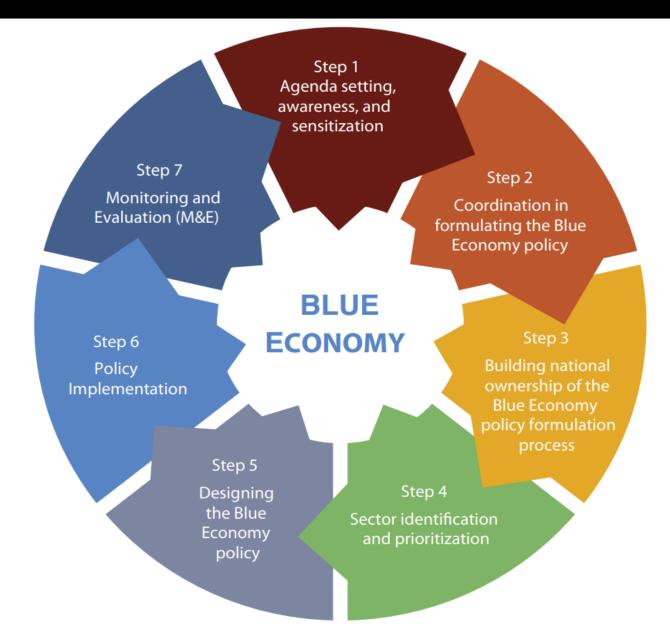


## 2. Why URT need SBE/MSP?



#### Reasons I;

- Supports 4.2 billion people (20% of total animal protein fisheries and aquaculture).
- About 90% of the world's international trade is transported by sea.
- Approx. 30% of world oil and gas production is from offshore.
- 4. 400% of global current energy demand.
- Total seaweed production was over
   12,000 Tons by 2021 (Zanzibar)



## 2. Why URT need SBE/MSP?



#### Reasons II;

- Make a substantial contribution to climate change resilience (BC)
- 2. Ocean, Rivers and Lakes: 72% of the earth's surface. Vast Economy Potential.
- 3. 2.4 Billion people live within 100 km of the coastal zones.
- 4. Approx. 50% of all international tourists travel to coastal areas.
- Conflicts resolution between human and environment



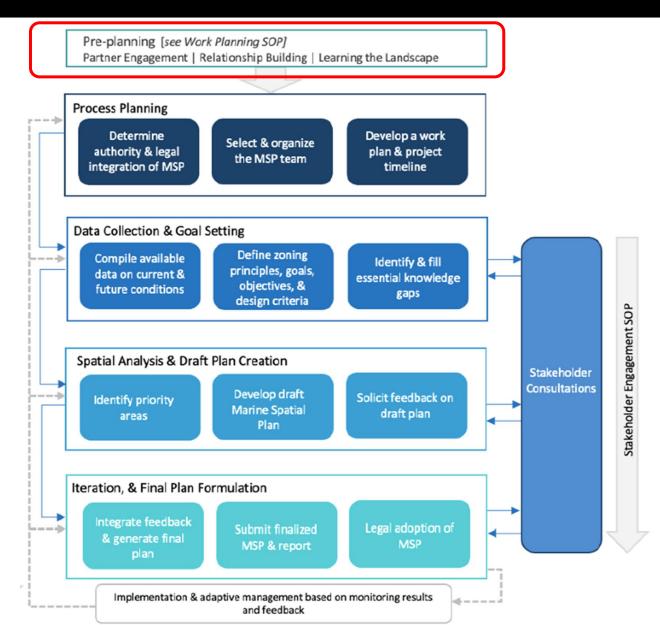
## **URT MSP Components/Elements**



#### **Elements of MSP**

#### Pre planning - Prefeasibility

- 1. Legal, Policy and Institutional Analysis
- 2. Scoping Study
- 3. Road Map for full MSP





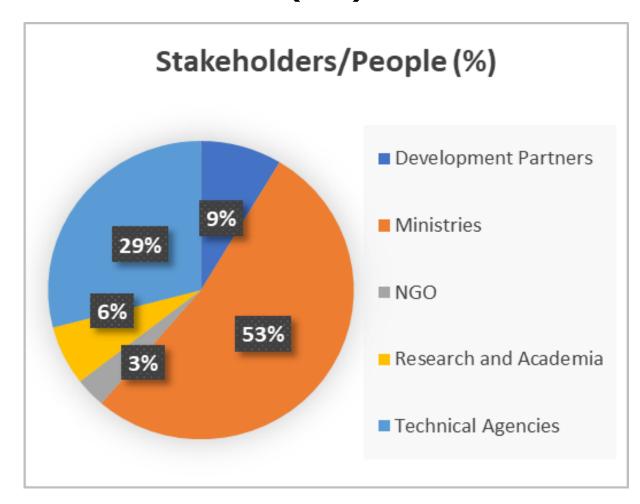
#### A. SECTORAL SCOPE

- Marine biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation
- 2. Marine capture fisheries and aquaculture
- 3. Ports and shipping
- 4. Offshore petroleum exploration and production
- Coastal and marine tourism
- Subsea cables electric transmission and telecommunications
- 7. Coastal salt production

#### **B. GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE**

- 1. Maritime waters of the URT,
- 2. Freshwater bodies?

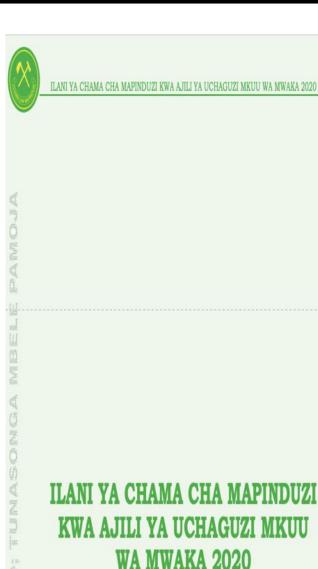
## **CONSULTATION (208)**





## **Key Findings – Strengths of TZ MSP**

- Strong support (government) for MSP across the URT
- Wide range of existing data to support MSP
- Numerous existing spatial management tools and processes to build
- Existing capacity in Government and NGO partners to support MSP
- Strong development partner support for blue economy development and MSP



#### Uchumi wa Rasilimali za Maji/Uchumi wa Buluu (Blue Economy)

Zanzibar imezungukwa na Bahari ya Hindi na ipo karibu na mwambao wa mashariki ya Afrika, hivyo inazo fursa adhimu za kutumia eneo lake la bahari, nafasi yake ya kijiografia na rasilimali za bahari kuharakisha maendeleo yake ya kiuchumi. Ili kuratibu vyema matumizi ya bahari na rasilimali zake katika kujenga Uchumi wa Buluu, CCM itaelekeza SMZ kufanya mambo yafuatayo:-

- a) Kuandaa Mpango mahsusi wa matumizi ya maeneo ya bahari (Marine Spatial Plan) na kuanza kuutekeleza;
- Kujenga miundombinu ya kimkakati ya kuifanya Zanzibar kuwa kituo maalum cha biashara, usafiri na usafirishaji baharini (marine transportation);
- Kuwa kituo cha kanda cha uvuvi na mazao ya baharini;
- Kutumia mazao ya baharini ikiwemo samaki, mwani na chumvi kama chachu ya maendeleo ya viwanda;
- (e) Kutumia bahari na fukwe kwa ajili ya:-
  - Utafutaji na uchimbaji wa mafuta na gesi asilia;
  - ii) Kuendeleza zaidi utalii wa bahari, fukwe n.k; na
- Kuweka mfumo bora wa kitaasisi wa kuratibu maendeleo ya Uchumi wa Buluu.



## **Key Findings – Gaps of TZ MSP**

- Lack of a URT coordination mechanism (MSP Authority)
- 2. No single existing legal basis for MSP itself apart from Blue Economy Policy
- 3. Data is inconsistent and fragmented across numerous agencies
- Data on EEZ resources and habitats is limited/ inadequate.

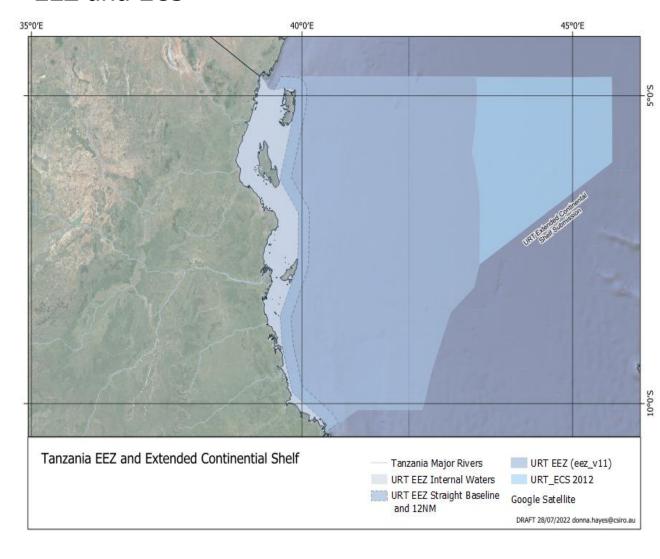




#### **Initial thoughts**

- 1. MSP to be treated as a 'URT'
- URT-wide coordination mechanism and MSP framework with equal representation.
- 3. Both should address the EEZ
- 4. MSP should include fresh-water bodies
- 5. Some data gaps need to be filled

#### **EEZ and ECS**



## What next?



- 1. Internal review within high level of the government and share with key statehooders.
- 2. Validation Workshop in January 2023 (MoBEF and VPO).
- 3. Exchange Visit within the region (2023).
- 4. Capacity Building and Community Consultations (2023)



Scoping Study on the Status of Marine Spatial Planning in Tanzania

Volume I: Legal, Policy and Institutional Analysis

## Conclusion



URT is fully committed to carrying out MSP and is eagerly looking forward to a strong, multisectoral coordination mechanism that takes the interests of various stakeholders into account.

Such a mechanism will be formally established and given a specific mandate to decide URT-level matters.



### Thank You!

