

# NAIROBI CONVENTION:

*The Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Western Indian Ocean*

## Ocean Governance in Africa Case from WESTERN INDIAN OCEAN REGION

- The WIO and ocean Governance mandate
- Regional Institutions
- SDGs – an opportunity



Nairobi Convention

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# Why should we be concerned

- In WIO 13% of about the 11,257 marine species recorded from the WIO are endemic to the WIO ;
- 83 % of all the fish families known globally also occur in the WIO region
- 65 million people live within 10 km of the coast in the wider Indian Ocean region and depend on this resource base;
- At the Fifteenth Ordinary Session of the African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN) in March 2015, in Cairo, Egypt, Ministers decided to develop an ocean governance strategy in Africa.



# Overarching mandate

AU ASSEMBLY “declared Support for the initiative to develop and implement a 2050 African integrated maritime strategy (2050 AIM Strategy)”

- AU Assembly/AU/Dec.511(XXII) AU- UNDERSCORES the need to incorporate in Agenda 2063, strategies for optimal management of the immense resources of the oceans and seas bordering Africa, based on the 2050 Africa’s Integrated Maritime Strategy (2050 AIM Strategy);

- COP -DECISIONS IN NAIROBI AND ABIDJAN CONVETIONS.

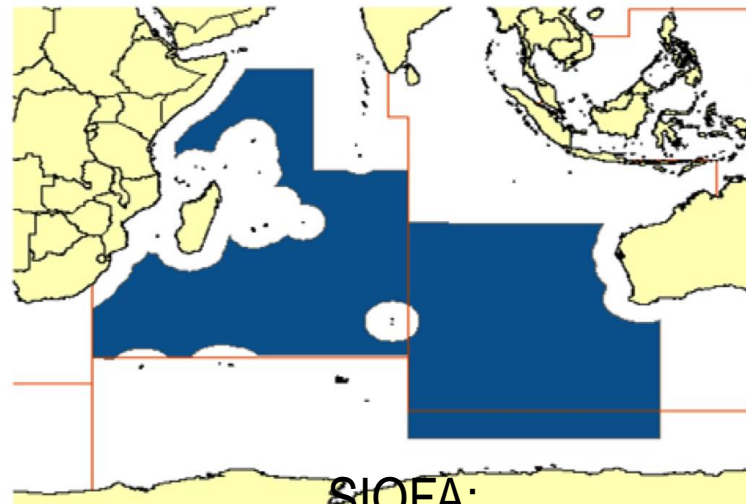
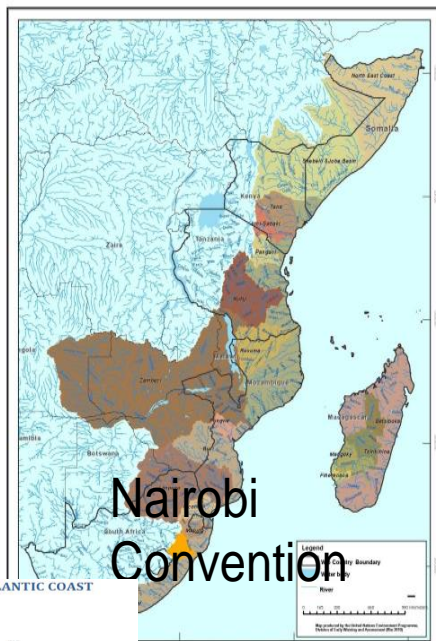
- To request the Secretariat, in collaboration with Barcelona Convention, Abidjan Convention, Jeddah Convention,, with the support of the United Nations Environment Programme, to contribute to the development of an African strategy on ocean governance in the context of the African Integrated Maritime Strategy 2050 and Agenda 2063.
- CP10/ ABIDJAN - OCEAN GOVERENENCE FOR AFRICA

- NB- AFRICA SEAS AND OCEANS ARE SHARED BY ASIA AND EUROPE – HENCE COORDINATION BETWEEN AFRICA ASIA AND EUROPE IS THROUGH UNEP DEPI AND REGIONAL OFFICES. DEPI LEAD IN THE ORGANISATION OF JOINT MEETINGS E.G 19 OCTOBER IN ISTANBUL BARCELONA, JEDDAH, ABIDJAN, NAIROBI HOSTED BY BLACK SEA!

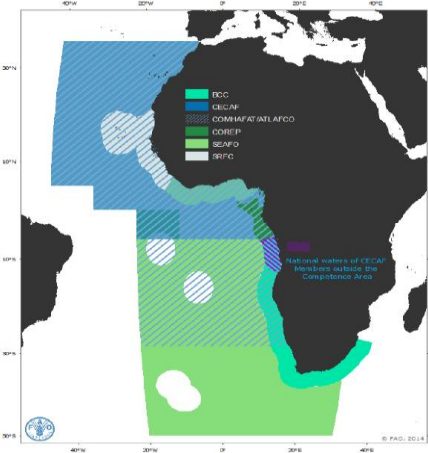


# Regional governance bodies; WE ARE COOPERATING; WE SRE DISCUSSING – BUT THERE IS A GAP

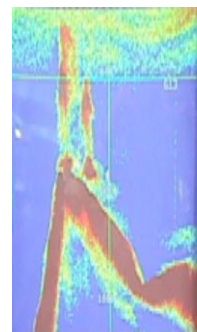
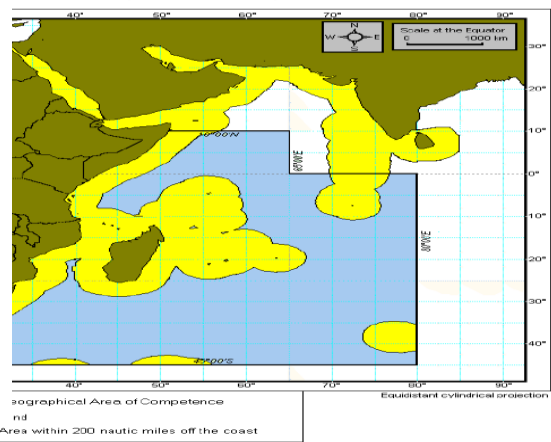
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SIOFA:



The Geographical Area of Competence and possible EEZ external limit (200 nautic miles).



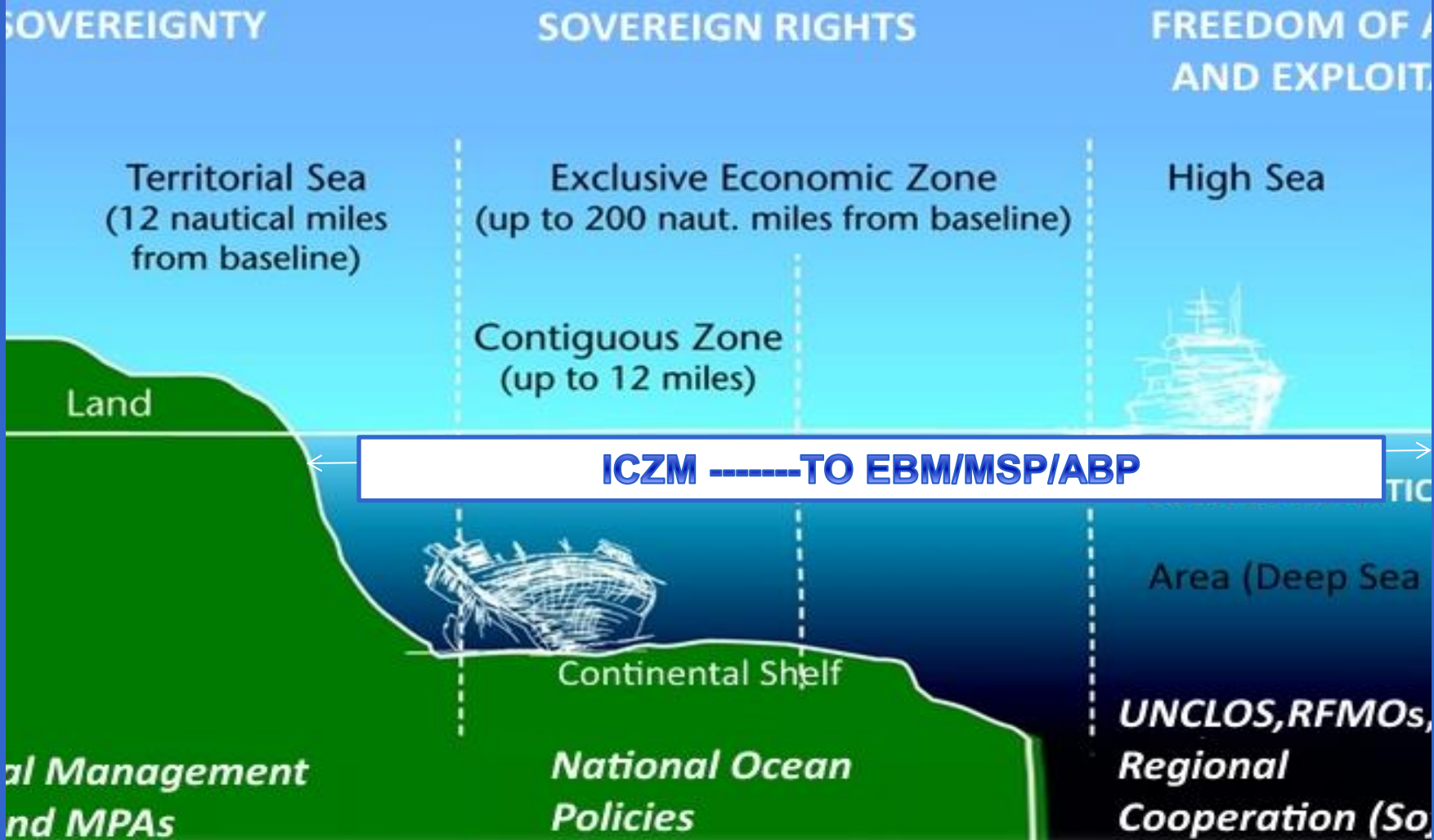
SIODFA





Marine environment, including the oceans and all seas and adjacent coastal areas, must be managed as integrated whole: Sovereignty, rights vs Freedom of access is the challenge for EBM, MSP and ABNJ governance

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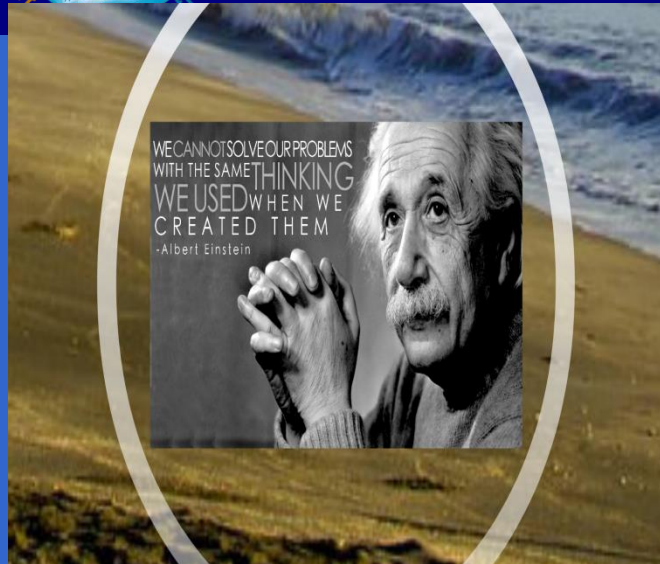
WHEN OPPORTUNITIES COME KNOCKING –TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE SDGs TO SHARPEN FOCUS ON OCEANS



*“BLUE economy – the Ocean-centric implementation of 17 SDGs*



# Blue Economy, an OPPORTUNITY to advance ocean governance



## *Decision CP8/10: Blue and Ocean Economy*

Contracting Parties to apply blue or ocean economy approaches as pathways for sustained economic growth, food security, poverty eradication, job creation and environmental sustainability

The Ocean/lakes sector creates jobs for 7.1 million fishers (2.7 million in marine fisheries and 3.4 million in inland fisheries and 1 million in aquaculture);

- US\$5 billion from fish exports; **but loses more than a billion USD through illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing.**
- Mariculture
- Aquaculture
- Coastal tourism
- Oil and gas
- Infrastructure development

*The first implementation of Operation Phakisa will be led by the Department of Environmental Affairs. It will focus on unlocking the economic potential of South Africa's oceans, which are estimated to have the potential to contribute up to one hundred and seventy seven billion rand ( USD 12 billion ) to GDP by 2033."*

President J.G. Zuma, July 2014





Legend



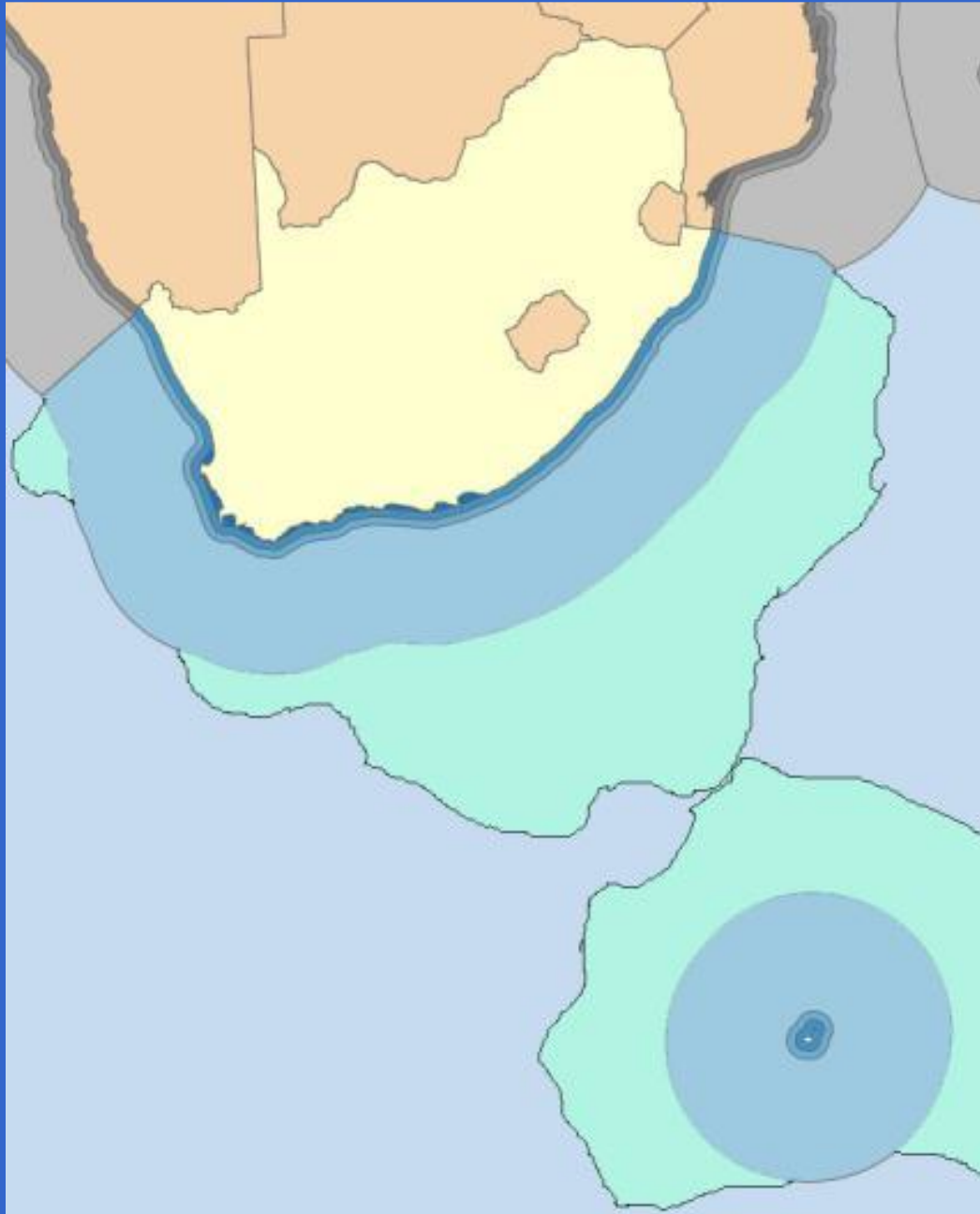
Land Mass



EEZ



Extended Continental Shelf Claim



Land Size:

1.2 mil km<sup>2</sup>

Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) Size:

1.5 mil km<sup>2</sup>

# Operation Phakisa-Four growth areas

1



- Marine transport and manufacturing

2



- Offshore oil and gas exploration

3



- Aquaculture

4



- Marine protection services and governance



# The Seychelles Blue Economy



Blue Economy, for Seychelles refers to *those economic activities that **directly or indirectly** take place in or use the ocean, use outputs from the ocean, and put goods and services into ocean's activities and the contribution of those activities to economic growth, social, cultural and environmental wellbeing.*



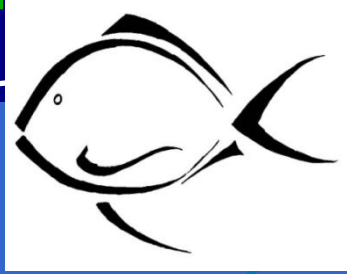
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Maritime Security




Fisheries

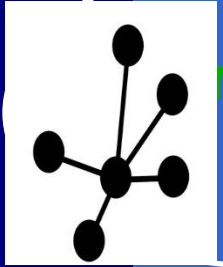


Aquaculture



SEYCHELLES BLUE ECONOMY

Hydrocarbons



Tourism



Mariculture



Port Development

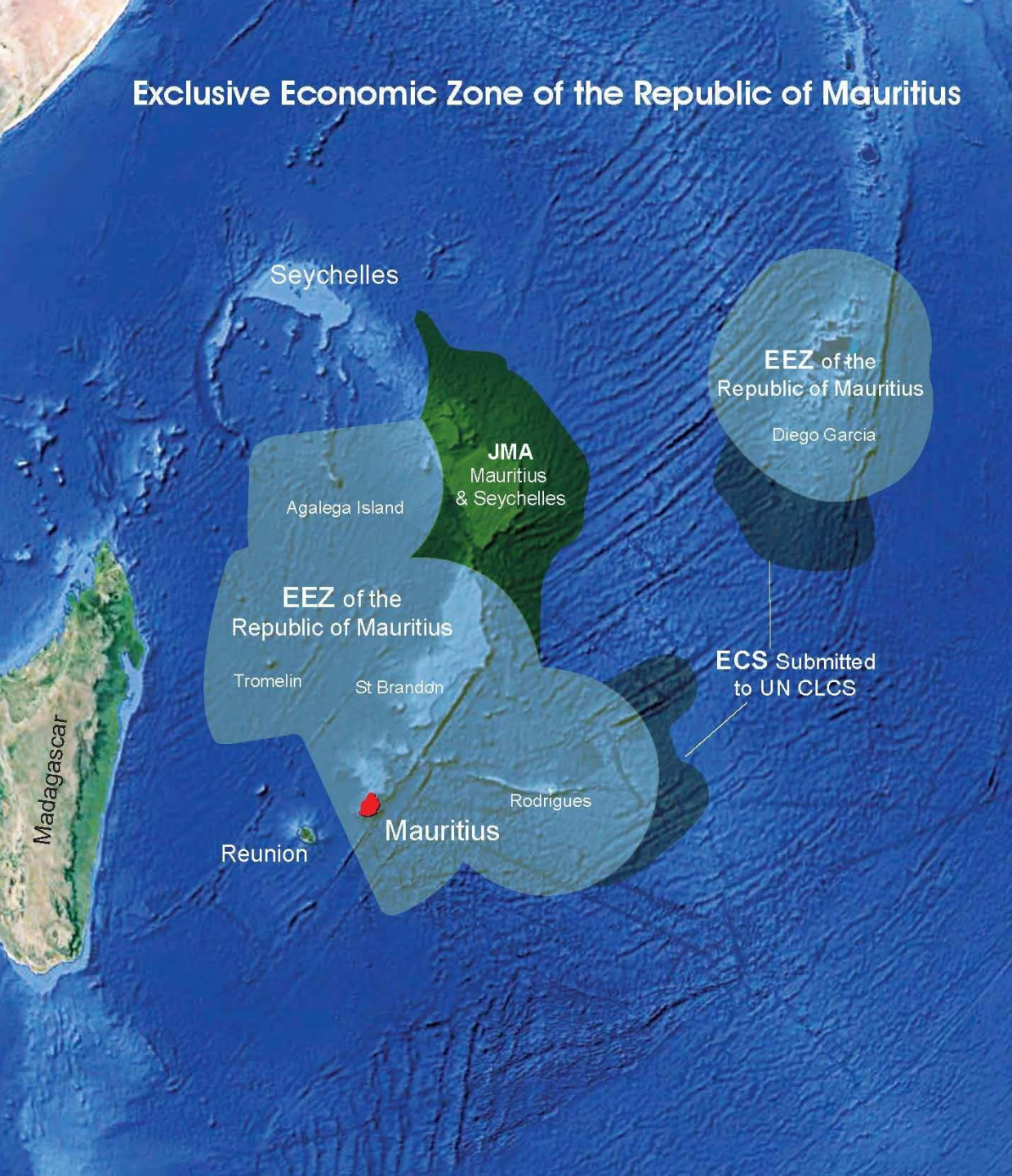


Mineral Exploration





# Exclusive Economic Zone of the Republic of Mauritius



# Mauritius

## The Ocean Economy





# Mauritius - The Ocean Economy



- A Ministry of Ocean Economy, Marine Resources, Fisheries, Shipping and Outer Island.
- A Road Map of the Ocean Economy developed in December, 2013

# A Roadmap for Mauritius



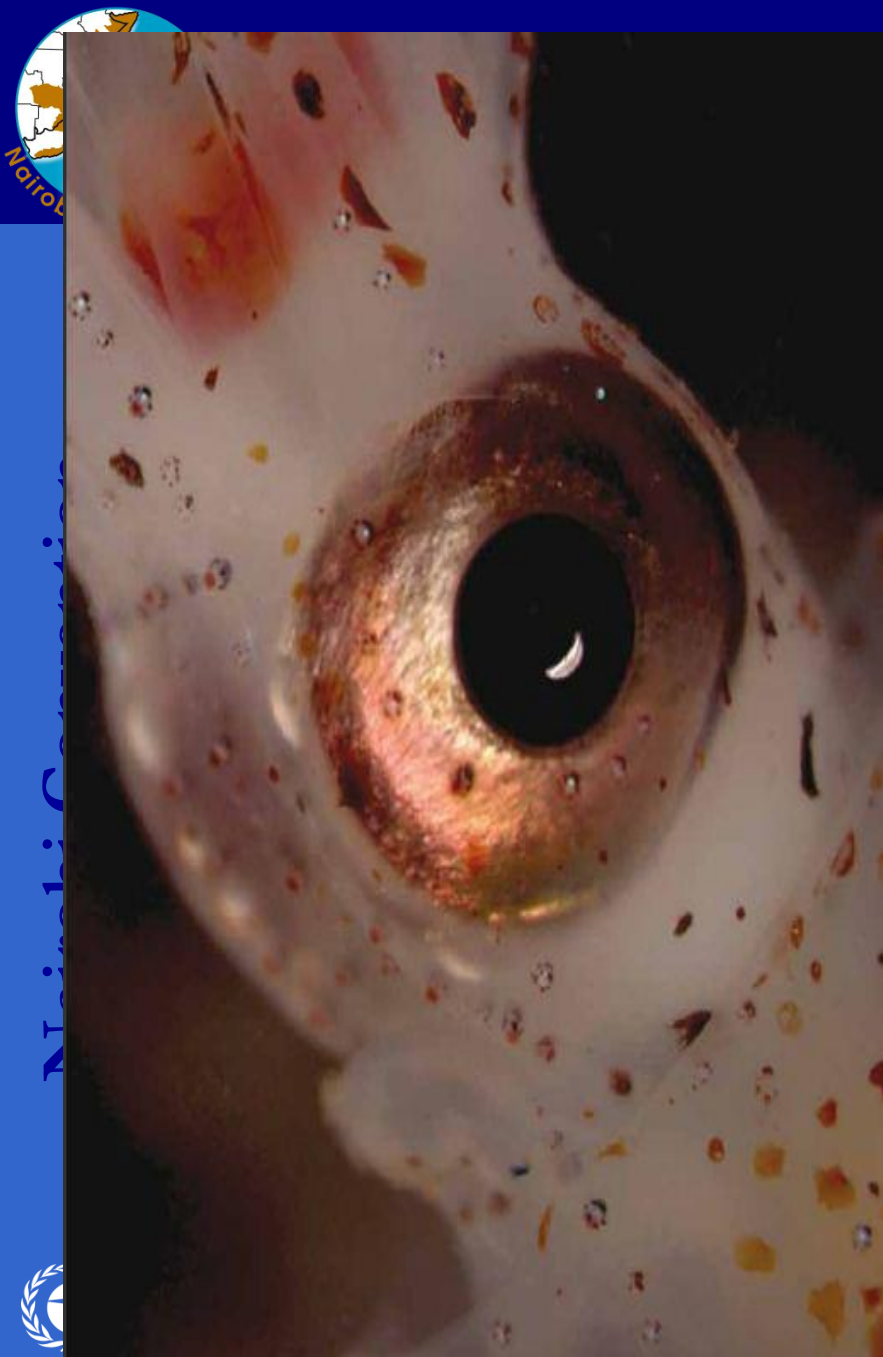
7 main clusters identified

1. Seabed Exploration for Hydrocarbon & Minerals
2. Fishing, Seafood Processing and Aquaculture
3. Deep Ocean Water Applications (DOWA)
4. Marine Services:
5. Seaport-related Activities
6. Marine Renewable Energies
7. Ocean Knowledge





- . The threat of ocean acidification to coral reefs in the WIO is currently unknown



- The deep sea habitats of the Western Indian Ocean (WIO) are very poorly known, particularly from the perspective of the governments in the region, which have limited capacity to engage in deep sea research or plan for exploitation of resources in this environment in the near future.
- The generation and provision of information on deep sea and offshore ecosystems though increasing, but still insufficient



# The Opportunities

- Africa has huge opportunities to sustainably developing its Blue Economy as the basis for ocean governance; **AU refers to Blue Economy as sustainable and equitable economic growth** driven by oceans, seas, lakes, rivers and floodplains
- Improved planning THROUGH WIDE SCALE USE OF AREA BASED PLANNING APPROACHES – EBM, MSP;
- ENHANCED COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE VARIOUS GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORKS, IOC, SWIOFC, RECS - within AU as the framework for regional integration.





# Role of UNEP in Oceans governance work in Africa

## Development of the Ocean Governance Strategy for Africa Region 19 October 2015

- The four Conventions covering Africa address four different constituencies;
  - Planning Meeting was held on 19 October 2015 in Istanbul, Turkey

### Issues considered

- The process for development of the African Ocean Governance Strategy as stated in the Cairo Declaration.
- How to align African Ocean Governance discussion with the SDGs and targets and the on-going ABNJ discussion
- How to organise the Regional Conference in 2016 to discuss the Ocean Governance Strategy
- How Regional Seas Conventions in Africa can support ocean governance and lead continent-wide support for an Ocean Strategy.



# Oceans governance PRACTICLE elements in WIO

- A) Establishment of network of MPAs to enhance the resilience of sociological systems;
  - *Trans-boundary marine protected area between Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania as an example of a cross-border management system of marine protected areas;*
  - Northern Mozambique Channel as an good example of integrated ocean management approach at the EEZ LEVEL
  - Support work on-going programs e.g Sustainable fisheries management and biodiversity conservation of deep-sea living marine resources and ecosystems in the areas beyond national jurisdiction by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the United Nations Environment Program;
- ii) Implementation of SAPs (strategic Action plans) WIO-SAP, GCLME, ASCLME, BCLME, CCLME
- iii) Guiding environmental management in the context of a rapidly developing oil and gas industry including the use of MSP/EBM Approaches – REGIONAL GUIDELINES AND SEAs
- iv) Management of the Mascarene plateau between Mauritius and SYCHHELLES
- v) Better application of EBM/ EA and ABP within EEZs and adjacent waters
- vii) SUPPORT COUNTRIES WITHOUT OCEAN POLICY TO DEVELOP OCEAN POLICY
- Viii ) Creation of science to Policy platform;**
  - How to improve research uptake and utility of science in making decisions?
  - How to develop mechanisms for sustained interaction between these communities



# THANK YOU

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Please visit

[www.unep.org/NairobiConvention](http://www.unep.org/NairobiConvention)

