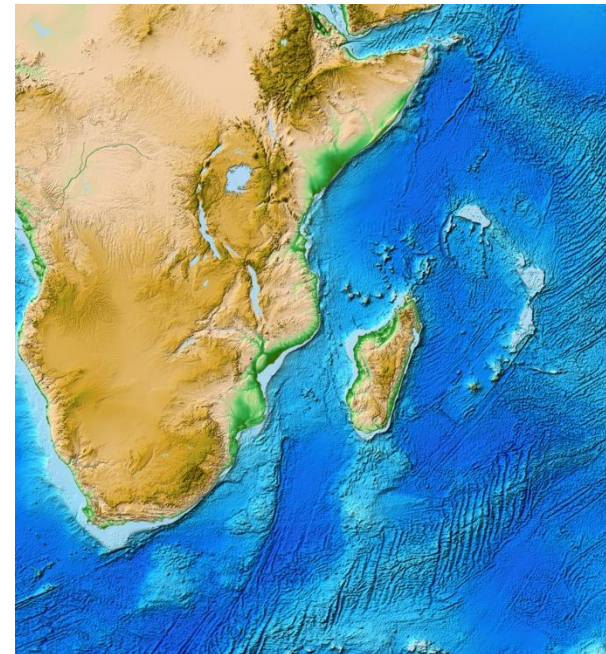


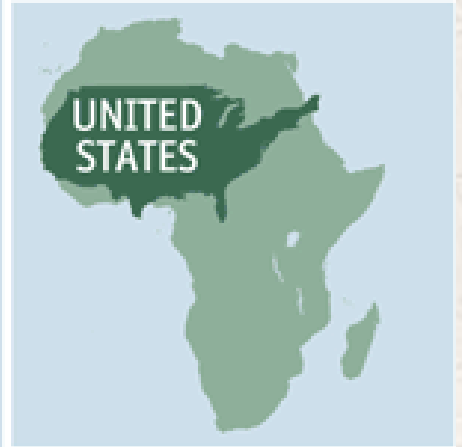
# Regional (Nairobi Convention) and National (South Africa) actions to enable ABM and support SDG achievement

Louis Celliers – CSIR Natural Resources and the Environment, South Africa

UNEP/EC Workshop on Area-based Management and Regional Cooperation for the Implementation of Ocean-related Sustainable Development Goals - Brussels, 9-10 February 2017



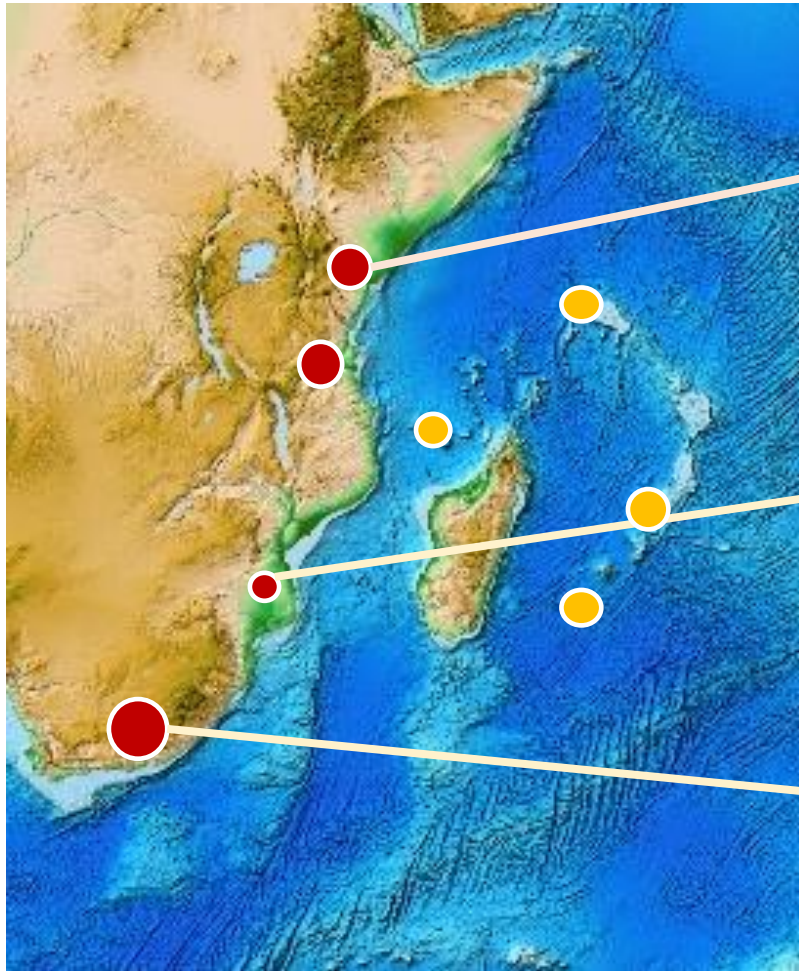
**Africa**



# Regional (Nairobi Convention) actions to enable ABM and support SDG achievement

- First Negotiated Draft Protocol on **Integrated Coastal Zone Management** in Western Indian Ocean Region (September 2013)
  - Planning its investment in **Blue Economy** and **MSP**
    - Decision CP8/10: Blue and Ocean Economy (4) “To urge Contracting Parties to cooperate in improving the governance of areas beyond national jurisdiction, building on existing regional institutions including the Nairobi Convention and 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) To invite all Contracting Parties and request the Secretariat to collaborate with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association and other partners on capacity building, implementation and sharing of experiences on integrated marine spatial planning in support of blue economy.
- (Reviews: Kelleher 2015; Celliers 2016)
- Regional **State of the Coast** Report –
    - The Secretariat, jointly with the Contracting Parties, to prepare a Regional State of Coast Report every five years for consideration by the Conference of the Parties.

The goal of ICM is to “improve the quality of life of human communities who depend on coastal resources while maintaining the biological diversity and productivity of coastal ecosystems” (GESAMP 1996).

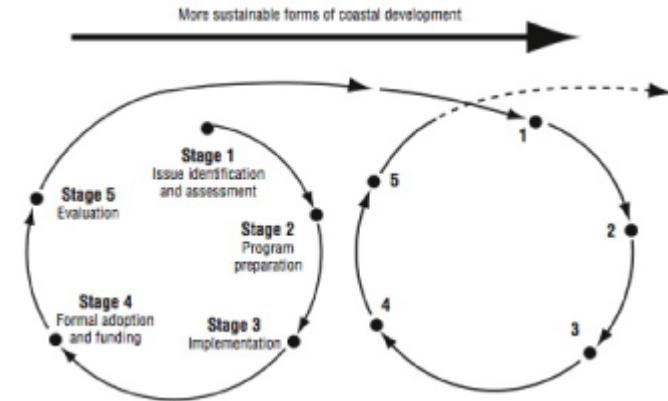


Environmental Management and Coordination Act 2012 institutional basis (Section 55) for ICZM. Coastal Zone Management Action Plan (ICZM AP) for Kenya, 2011-2015. The National Environmental Management Agency (NEMA), prepared a **State of the Coast report** (2009)

2013, no ICM specific policy framework in place. Some *ad hoc* coastal management in Mozambique (see Celliers, et al. 2013 for review). Strategy for Integrated Coastal Zone Management, 2007-2017 not approved

ICM Act (No. 24 of 2008) requires National Coastal Management Programme (2015) requires **State of the Coast** (2016) and creates institutions Provincial Coastal Management Programmes as well as Municipal Coastal Management Programmes.

# Why persist with and strengthen ICM to support SDGs?



- The early and intentional agreement on investment in ICM (Tanzania and South on top) 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.



**Terrestrial Planning** 's origins and obvious home are on land. Well established statutory frameworks (Jay 2010) in most countries but also evolving over time (Kidd & Shaw 2015):

- 50s: design-based view with planners as the experts determining ideal patterns of development
- 60s: system-based approach to adopt an impartial rationalist position
- 80/90s: communicative or negotiated rationality
- Current: reconcile local stakeholders' aspirations about a place with an evidence informed understanding of the needs of that place.

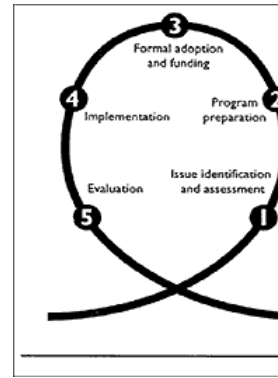


**Integrated Coastal (Zone) Management (ICM or ICZM)** is seen as a potent and balanced planning and management process on the coast (Christie et al. 2005). Nominally initiated in the 70s but primarily kick-started in the 90s

Refers to several types of integration (Cicin-Sain, 1993):

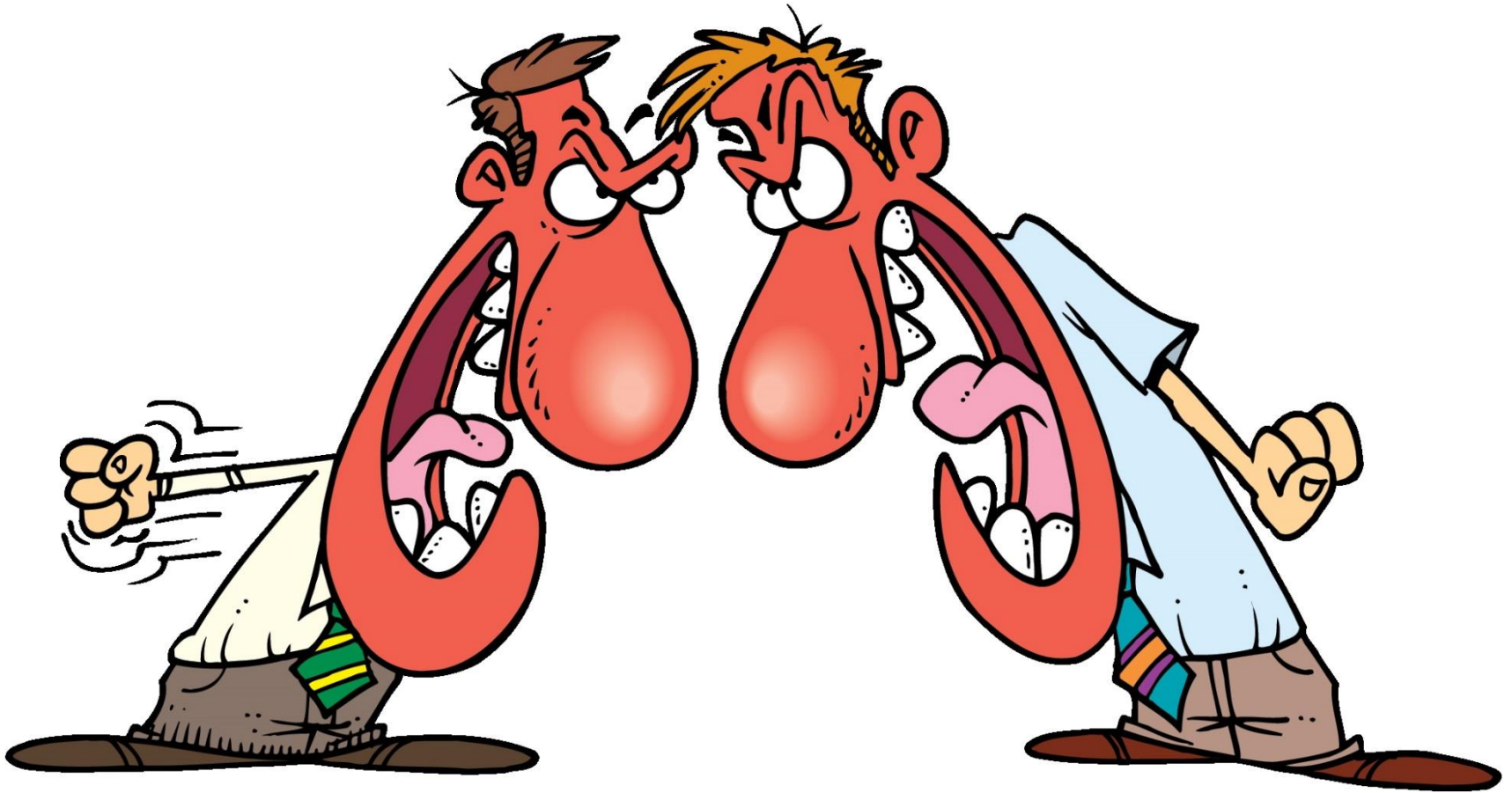
- Integration among sectors
- Integration between land and water elements of the coastal zone
- Integration among levels of government: Integration between nations
- Integration among disciplines

ICM paradigm/policy is principle-based but implementation is place-based



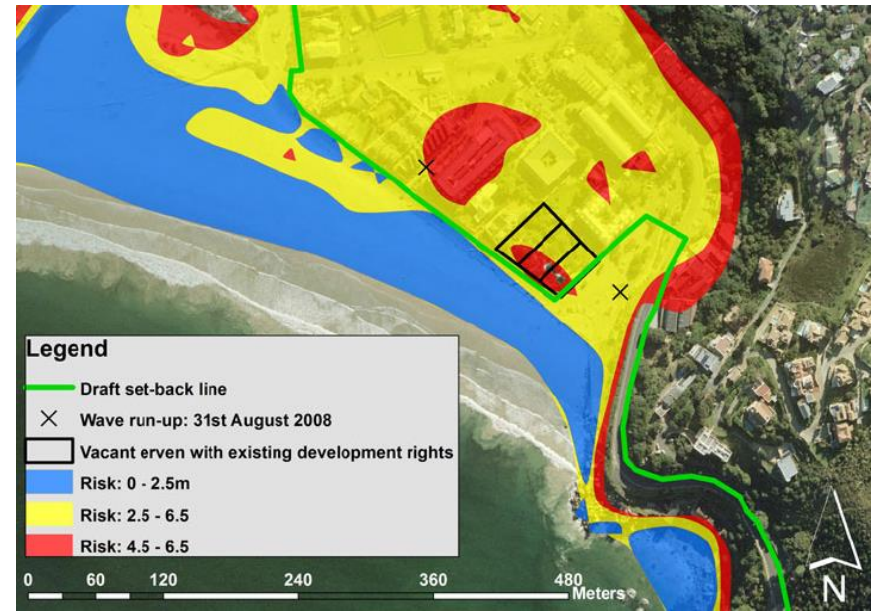
The highly structured and legislated terrestrial planning processes predates ICM by at least 70-80 years

**When paradigms collide!\***



\*(in a changing climate)

# Negotiated Coastal Overlay Zone – City of Cape Town (Colenbrander et al. 2015)



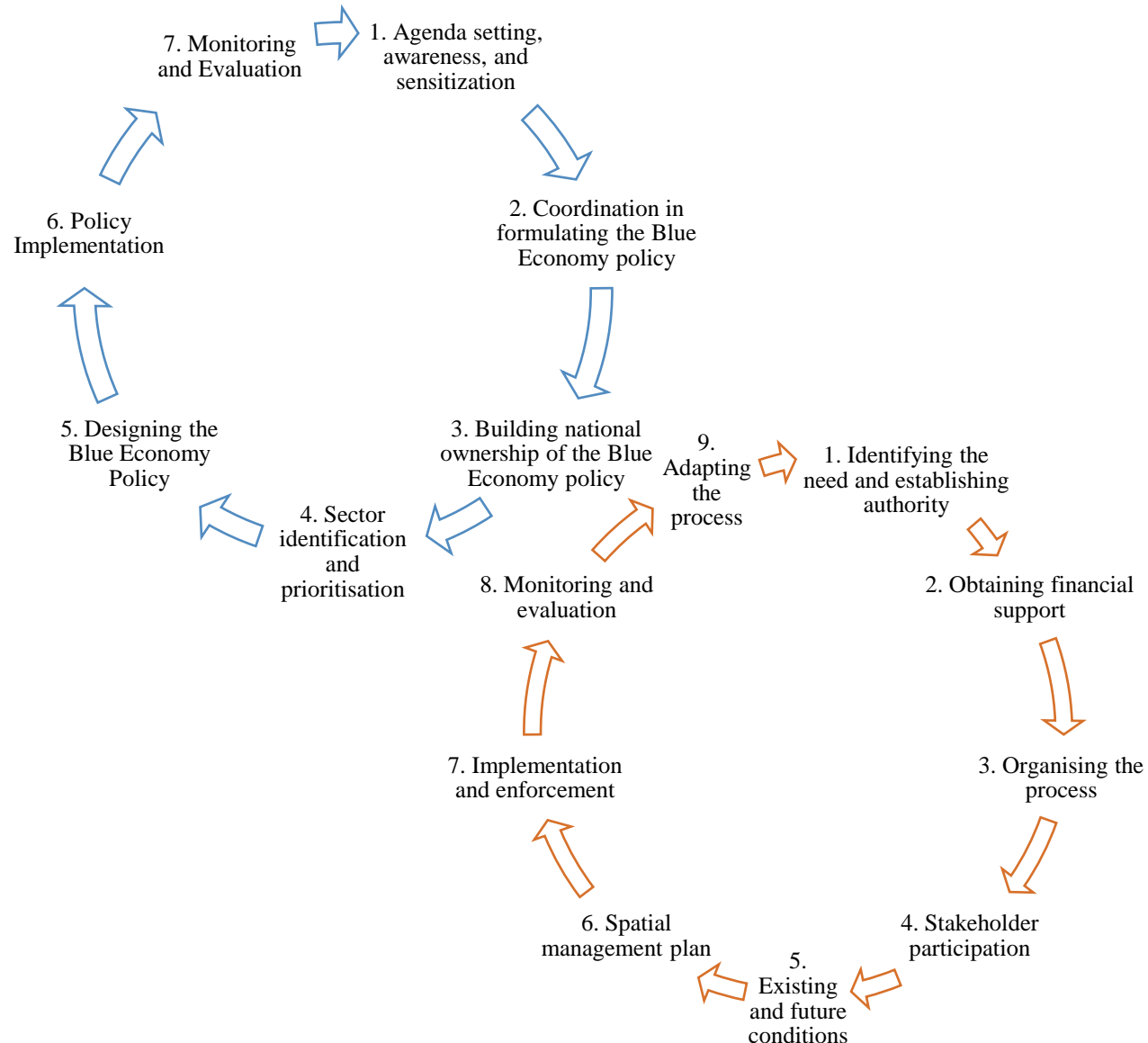
# National Coastal Access Policy – South Africa (DEA, 2015)



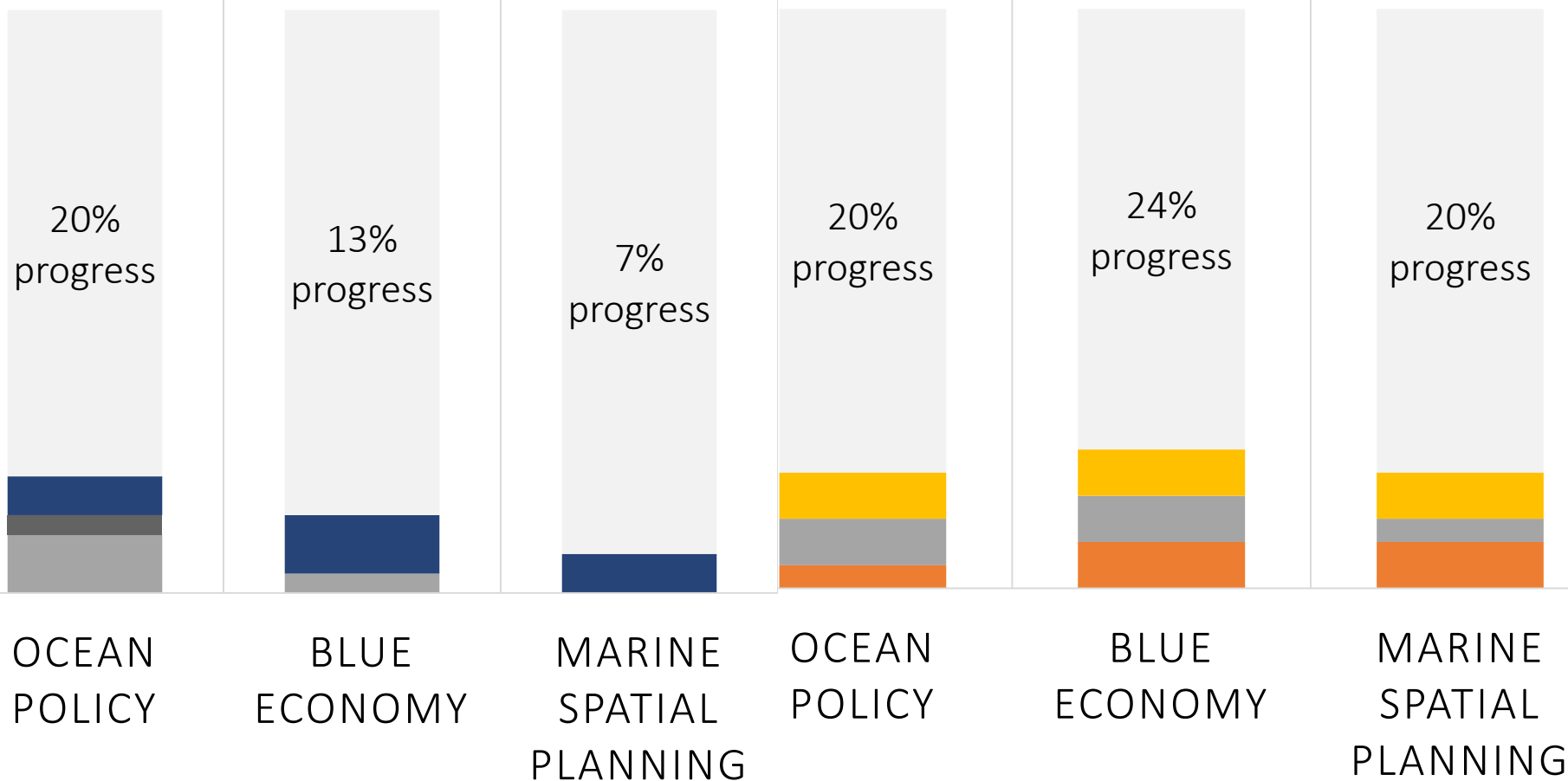


# Policy Progress: a) Ocean Policy; b) Ocean Economy; c) Marine Spatial Planning

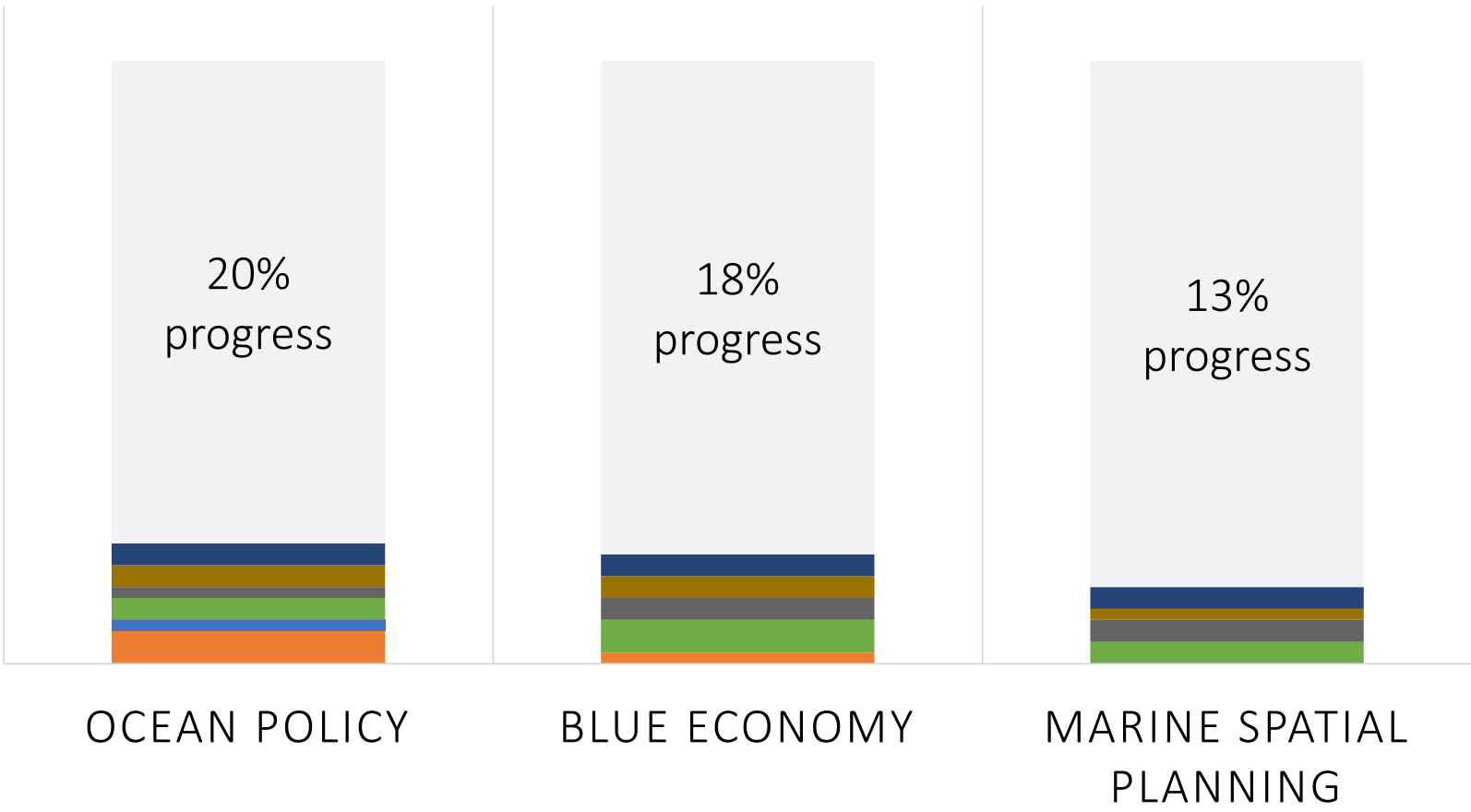
0	Not started or conceptual only with no process or public domain awareness. Components of the domain is being addressed
1	Process has been initiated and is in the early stages of completion
2	Process is advanced with clear direction and objectives
3	Process is nearing completion with some objectives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



- Somalia
- Tanzania
- Mozambique
- Kenya
- Zanzibar
- South Africa
- Comoros
- Mauritius
- Madagascar
- Seychelles
- Reunion



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- Reunion
- Madagascar



# 1<sup>st</sup> WIO Regional State of Coast Report

## Regional State of the Coast Report **Western Indian Ocean**



“First Regional Seas Programme to produce its Regional State of Coast Report, based on the format and structure of the UN-coordinated World Oceans Assessment. This is setting the standard for other Regional Seas Programmes to follow.

...by linking the production of this report with the Eighth Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention, a new dimension is added to the Convention’s efforts to bridge the science-to-policy interface.”

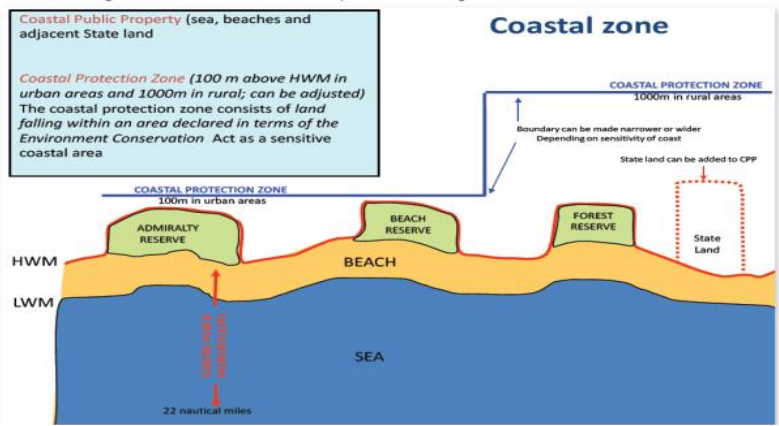
Achim Steiner, 2015, United Nations



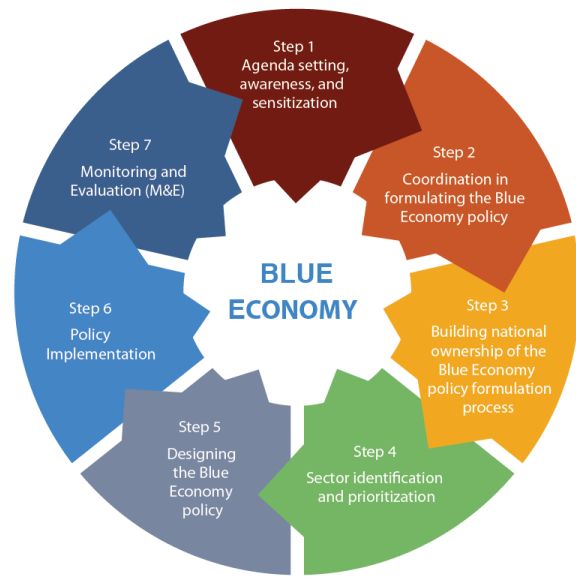
# National (South Africa) actions to enable ABM and support SDG achievement



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



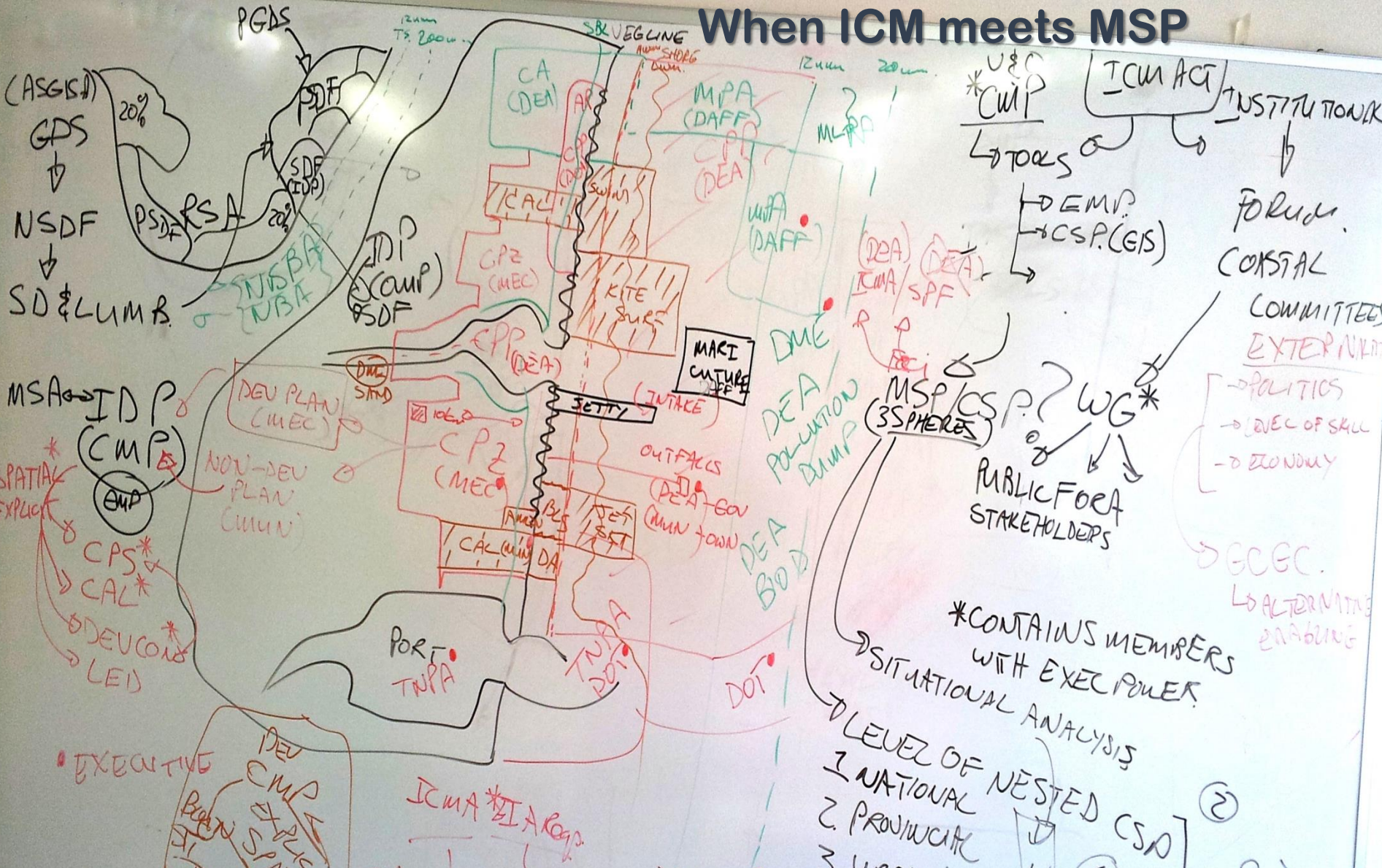
**2) Ocean Economy Implementation (Big Fast Results Oceans Lab 2014).** Enables ABM: a) promoting sustainable ocean economy; b) creates requirement for MSP to management use of space



**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)**

# 0) Terrestrial Planning and management

# 3) Marine Spatial Planning

Coastal Spatial Planning Workgroup

1) ICM

? Environmental management of the Oceans

2) Ocean Economy

Lack of integration  
Scale of spatial planning units  
Stakeholders

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

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





# Conclusions with regards to ABM supporting SDGs

- Support regional governance – Nairobi Convention is promoting ABM
- Support existing AMB tools (ICM, MSP, MPA) – the assumption is that the principles of the ABM tools makes them ideal mechanisms to achieve SDGs
- Evaluate progress of ABM tools (policy cycle)
- Integrate ABM tools to better support achievement of SDGs
- Emphasis the role of environmental monitoring and evaluation
- Explore new ABM tools
- Monitor the state of the environment as well as SDGs – are we achieving our objectives;
- Map out specific pathways for ABM can contribute to SDGs
- What can we not do with ABM?

Thank You