

2nd MSPforum for Africa

Dar es Salaam

5 and 6 November 2023

Languages: English, French, Portuguese

msp
roadmap



Organised by:



UNEP/MAP
regional centre
for coastal
management



Sweden
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With the support of:

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Organising Committee



UNEP/MAP
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Main sponsors and supporters

The event is co-funded by the Government of Sweden as a contribution to implement the Ocean Decade Africa Roadmap and the Updated MSProadmap.



The following initiatives are also supporting the event:

MSPglobal 2.0 Project



Conserving Aquatic Biodiversity
in the Context of The Africa Blue Economy



SAPPHIRE project



Agenda

5 November 2023	
Time	Session
11h30-12h30	Registration
12h30-14h00	Lunch
14h00-14h30	Session 1. <i>Opening remarks</i>
14h30-15h30	Session 2. <i>MSP & Ocean Literacy</i>
15h30-16h00	Coffee Break
16h00-17h30	Session 2. <i>MSP & Ocean Literacy (cont.)</i>
19h30-21h00	Dinner
6 November 2023	
Time	Session
09h00-10h30	Session 3. <i>MSP & Africa Blue Economy Strategy</i>
10h30-11h00	Coffee Break
11h00-12h30	Session 4. <i>Tools for MSP</i>
12h30-14h00	Lunch
14h00-15h30	Session 5. <i>MSP & Regional Seas</i>
15h30-16h00	Coffee Break
16h00-17h30	Session 5. <i>MSP & Regional Seas (cont.)</i>
17h30-18h00	Session 6. <i>Closing remarks</i>
19h30-21h00	Dinner

Structure of the sessions

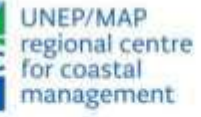
Each session will be dedicated to a specific topic and divided into three parts as follows:

- **PANEL:** Keynote presentations about the topic to inspire the discussions.
- **DIALOGUE:** 1 round of group discussion. All participants will be divided into groups/tables and invited to discuss predefined guiding questions based on their own experiences, reflecting about what worked and what did not in the MSP processes they are familiar with. The last 10 min should be dedicated to identifying key issues/challenges and respective recommendations.
- **WRAP UP:** Presentation of key findings to all.

Day 1



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Session 1: Opening remarks

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Speakers

- *Michele Quesada, IOC-UNESCO*
- *Timothy Andrew, Nairobi Convention Secretariat*
- *Abdoulaye Diagana, Abidjan Convention Secretariat*
- *Marko Prem, Deputy Director, UNEP PAP/RAC*
- *Leah Wanambwa, African Union - Sustainable Environment and Blue Economy Directorate*
- *Mohamed Seisay, African Union – Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources*
- *Catarina Hedar, Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management (video)*
- *Faith Shayo, UNESCO Office Dar es Salaam*
- *Stephen Augustine Lukanga, Ministry of Fisheries, Tanzania mainland*

Session 2: MSP & Ocean Literacy

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Speakers



Jacqueline Uku



Emenyonu Martin Uchenna



Bonface Mutisya

Speakers



Shamim Wasii Nyanda



Rosabelle Boswell



MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING AND OCEAN LITERACY

**Dr. Jacqueline Uku
Kenya Marine and Fisheries
Research Institute
MOMBASA**

**2ND MSPFORUM FOR AFRICA
5TH NOVEMBER 2023**

WHAT WE LEARNED IN SCHOOL



WHAT WE DID NOT LEARN IN SCHOOL



Coral reef mage credits:
https://www.freepik.com/free-ai-image/underwater-reef-teeming-with-ful-sea-life-generated-byai_40969947.htm#query=coral%20reef&position=6&from_view=keyword&track=ais>Image By vecstock

Mangrove & Seagrass Images from Ocean Image Bank
(Mangroves and Seagrasses: Matt Curnock)



OUR PERCEPTIONS ABOUT THE OCEAN

A SOURCE OF TRAGEDY

A SOURCE OF AGGRESSION

A MYSTERIOUS SPACE

A SOURCE OF DISEASE

A SOURCE OF INVASIVE SPECIES

WHAT IS THE BLUE ECONOMY?

90% OF THE MSP PROCESS IS ABOUT COMMUNICATION AND OUTREACH



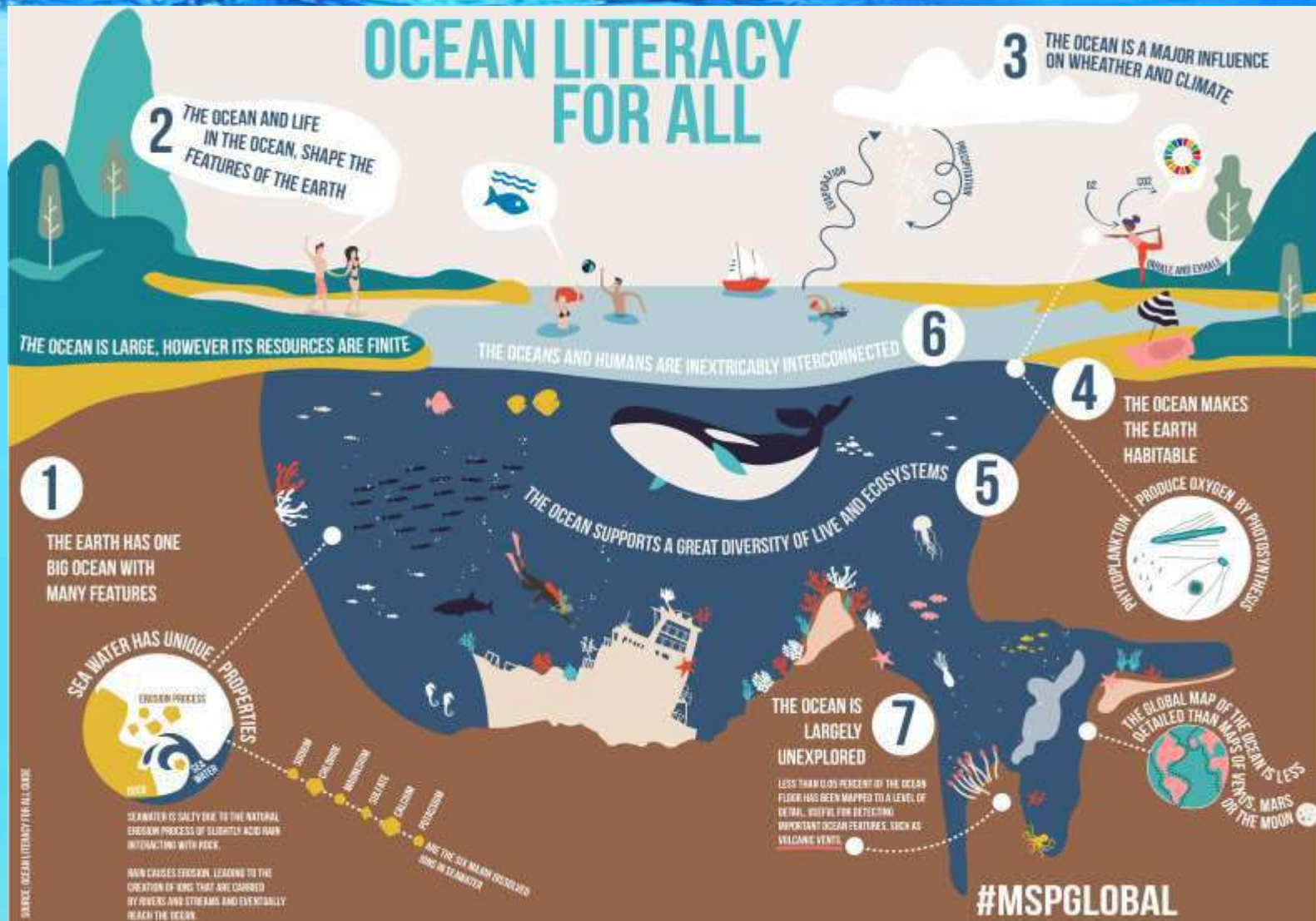
Wildlife art dominates in
Kenya

TERRESTRIAL BIAS

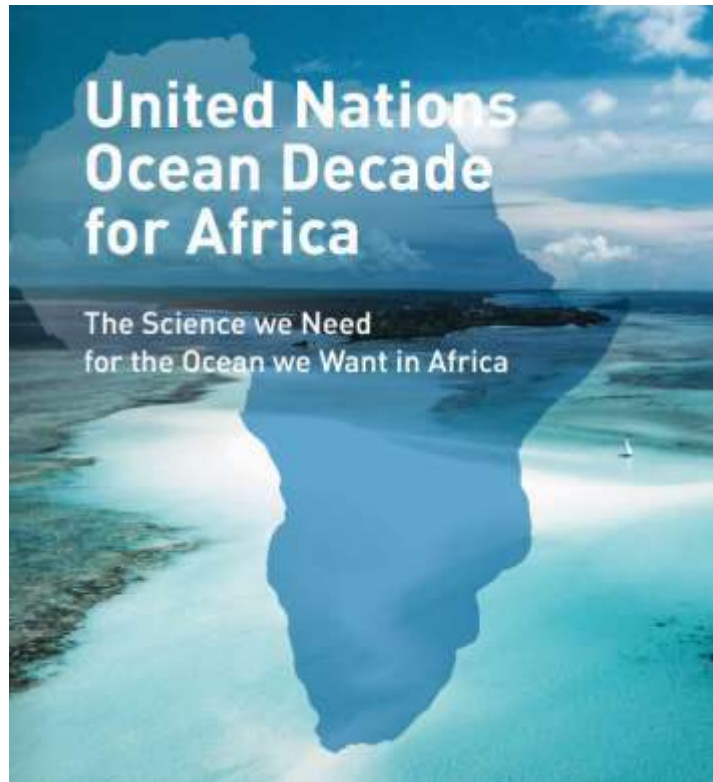


Support for co-design
processes that capture
traditional knowledge at the
community level

THE MSP PROCESS CAN BE USED TO SUPPORT OCEAN LITERACY



LINKAGE WITH THE OCEAN DECADE FOR AFRICA



Ocean Decade Africa Roadmap





THANK YOU

Coming Together is a start
Keeping together is progress
Working together is success
Henry Ford

S. Ndirangu

NAVIGATING TROUBLED WATERS

A CALL FOR OCEAN ACTION

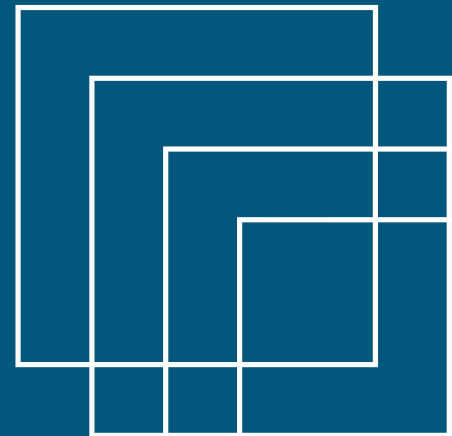
EMENYONU. MARTIN UCHENNA

OUTLINE



AYSOC ID 215

- 01 INTRODUCTION: THE WORLD'S OCEAN
- 02 OCEAN CHALLENGES
- 03 IMPACT ON BIODIVERSITY & HUMANS
- 04 GLOBAL RESPONSE & THE ROLE OF OCEAN EXPERTS
& POLICYMAKERS
- 05 CALL TO ACTION



INTRODUCTION: THE WORLD'S OCEAN

- ❑ The world's ocean covers over 70% of our planet's surface with:
 - Biodiversity hotspots
 - Economic, cultural and ecological importance
 - Contributing 60% of global oxygen
- ❑ A captivating and vital natural resource, our oceans are facing unprecedented challenges



A scenic view of Pristine Ocean
Source: Mathew Micah Wright

OCEAN CHALLENGES

Key Challenges: plastic waste, overfishing, climate change

- Each challenge poses a significant threat to our oceans and, consequently, to our planet.



PLASTIC POLLUTED
OCEAN



FLOODED NIGERIAN
COMMUNITY



OVERFISHING BY A
BOTTOM TRAWLER

IMPACT ON BIODIVERSITY & HUMANS

❑ Loss of species and habitats

- Coral bleaching and mass extinction
- Disruption of the Marine Food Chain
- Ocean Acidification, Rising Sea-Level, Increase in Surface Temperature
- Loss of Livelihoods
- Flooding and displacement of coastal communities



An entangled Hawksbill Sea Turtle

Source: Placebo 365

GLOBAL RESPONSE AND ROLE OF OCEAN EXPERTS AND POLICYMAKERS

OBJECTIVE 2

Call for Ocean Action and a commitment to protect the health of our Ocean, Conserving the ocean through MPA, MSP.

OBJECTIVE 4

Educating and Engaging the public on Ocean Literacy , Crafting and implementing sustainable policies



OBJECTIVE 1

Prioritizing the UNSDG, especially SDG14, Paris Agreement, Convention on Biological Diversity, etc.



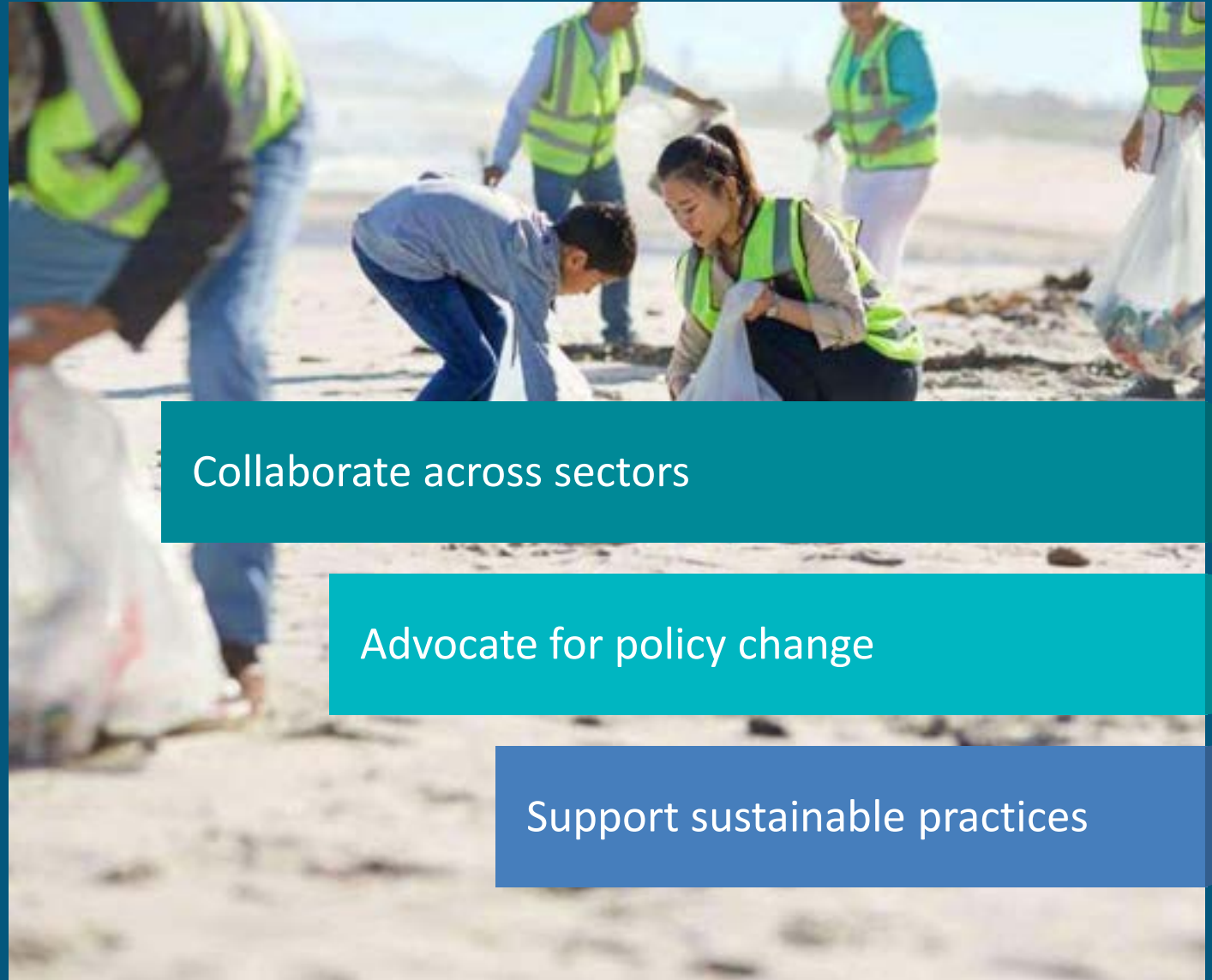
OBJECTIVE 3

International collaborations between Environmental Experts, Policymakers and the Academia



CALL TO ACTION

- ❑ Together, we can chart a course towards a healthier and more resilient ocean ecosystem for future generations.



Collaborate across sectors

Advocate for policy change

Support sustainable practices

THANK'S FOR
LISTENING

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The Regional Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) Webinar Series

NAIROBI CONVENTION, UNEP

The Nairobi Convention

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

A **partnership** between governments, civil society and the private sector, working towards a prosperous Western Indian Ocean region

It **provides a platform** for governments, civil society, and the private sector to work together for the sustainable management and use of the marine and coastal environment.

<https://www.nairobiconvention.org/nairobi-convention/who-we-are/>

11/20/2023



30



Main Components of the Work Programme 2022–2024

- A. Management and operational support:** Backstopping parties in implementing COP decisions, development of approaches to ocean financing and ocean governance
- B. Assessment, conservation and capacity building:** collaboration for the assessment and conservation of critical habitats and species
- C. Coordination and legal aspects:** strengthening the coordination structure within the Nairobi Convention for the sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystem
- D. Information and awareness:** to assist in the decision-making processes and to raise awareness among the public of the importance of the marine and coastal environment



©Melisa Mureithi

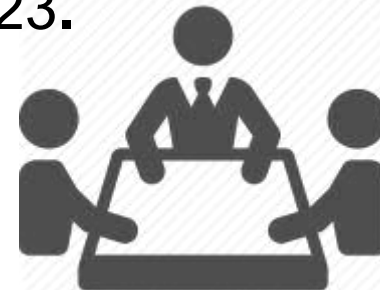
The NC and MSP

- **Marine Spatial Planning (MSP)** is the public process of analyzing and allocating the spatial and temporal distribution of human activities in marine areas (IOC/2009/MG/53)
- **Decision CP.9/10. Marine spatial planning for the blue and ocean economy:** To also urge the Contracting Parties, ... to build and develop area-based management tools, such as **marine spatial planning**, ...; To request the secretariat, in collaboration with partners, **to develop capacity-building programmes on marine spatial planning** as a tool for sustainable economic growth;

The **NC SAPPHERE project** promotes policy and institutional reform to help improve ocean governance in the WIO LMEs - **MSP Framework for the WIO region** developed with support from SAPPHERE and other NC projects such as WIOSAP

The Regional MSP Webinar Series

- » Joint effort between the Nairobi Convention and the **Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management (SwAM)**
- » **Purpose:** to engage stakeholders to raise awareness of MSP at a variety of levels including practitioners, managers and policy makers
- » **Supporting the intentions and implementation of the Western Indian Ocean MSP Framework.**
- » Comprised **5 training modules** (~ ½-1½ days each) including lectures, excercises, group work and sharing of practices.
- » Duration approx **4-5 days** from February to April 2023.



A STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR
MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING IN THE
WESTERN INDIAN OCEAN

The Modules

Module 1 – Intro MSP

- MSP for blue economy in the context of marine and coastal management (1/2 day)

Module 2 – MSP process

- MSP process, key elements (setting up framework, preparatory work, etc), stakeholder engagement in different phases (1-1,5 days)

Module 3 – Data and information for planning

- Info requirements, sources and standards, metadata, resources, decision support – how to inform MSP process (1/2-1 day)

The Modules

Module 4 – Assessment of effects

- Assessment of the effects of the plan. Role, fundamental features and steps of strategic environmental assessment (SEA) and socio-economic impacts assessments in MSP process (1/2 day)

Module 5 – Transnational cooperation

- Why MSP needs to have a transboundary/ transnational approach and how it can be done in practice. Brief understanding of the international governance system (1/2 day)

Participants

50 participants were nominated by the Nairobi Convention Focal Points from 9 countries to take part in the webinar.

Each webinar had about **20-30 participants drawn from 7 countries:** Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa and United republic of Tanzania

Majority of participants represented **national authorities**. Others represented **universities** and **research institutions**



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You're great!

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Swedish Agency
for Marine and
Water Management



Thank You

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OCEAN CULTURES, MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING & PROJECTS OF THE OCEAN CULTURES AND HERITAGE PROJECT



PROF ROSABELLE (ROSE) BOSWELL. SARCHI CHAIR
OCEAN CULTURES AND HERITAGE. UID 129962

UNESCO Ocean Literacy Dialogues event for Africa
Tanzania, Dar es Salaam, on 3-5 November 2023



Professor Rose Boswell is an anthropologist, poet, and South African Research Chair of Ocean Cultures and Heritage

Prof Rose Boswell (PhD Anthropology)
DSI-NRF Research Chair, Ocean Cultures and Heritage, South Africa

Key Question of the work:

What is the role of the ocean and coast in human cultural life?

Three projects of the NRF Research Chair that ‘feed’ into marine ICH conservation and innovations in MSP:

- IORA special fund project on cultural tourism, ICH and resilience in the IOR and Africa
- Blue Values Journey Project: A project for the visualization of cultural heritage and profiling of indigenous knowledge & epistemology

Recent Publications

ECOSYSTEMS AND PEOPLE
2023, VOL. 19, NO. 1, 2260492
<https://doi.org/10.1080/26395916.2023.2260492>



RESEARCH

OPEN ACCESS  Check for updates

Prioritizing the culture metric for transformative ocean management in South Africa

Rosabelle Boswell 

Sociology and Anthropology, Institute of Coastal and Marine Research (CMR), Nelson Mandela University, Gqeberha, South Africa



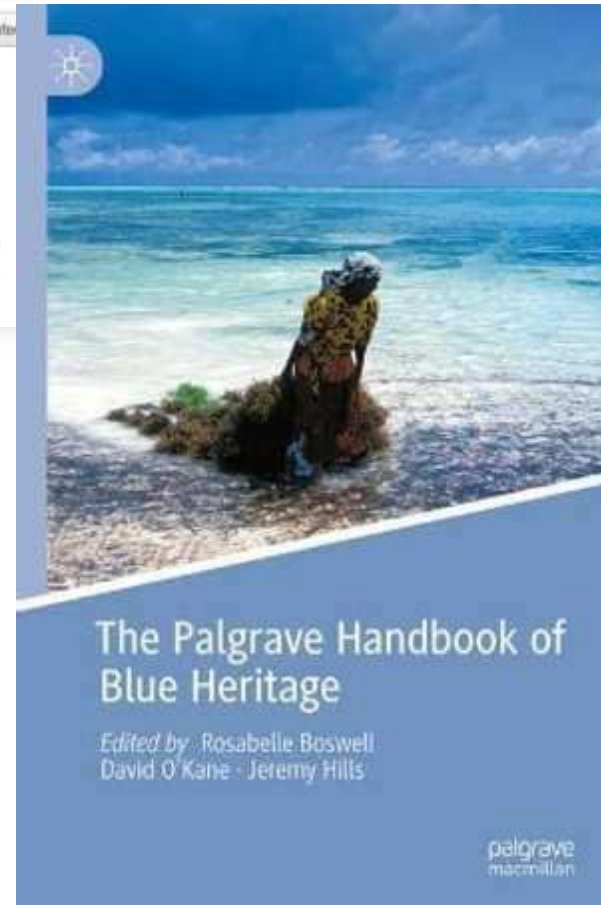
Salted Identities: Biocultural Heritage for a Rehumanized Ocean Management in South Africa

August 2022 · *Anthropology & Humanism* 47(1):1548-1409 · [Follow journal](#)

DOI: [10.1111/anh.12402](https://doi.org/10.1111/anh.12402)

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Lab: [Rosabelle Boswell's Lab](#)





The Water Being, a resin sculpture by Sarah Walmsley, South Africa

MULTISITED FIELDWORK PRODUCES DIVERSE KNOWLEDGE OF COASTAL CULTURAL HERITAGE

- **The anthropological research conducted is MULTISITED** (several countries, overlapping regions, linguistic communities) and recognizes the plurality, porosity and mobility of culture [follows the work of decolonial, postmodern and posthuman authors on ocean research] and aligned to **EMBODIED ETHNOGRAPHY** to understand the human, physiological and sensory connection to nature.
- **The research is also transdisciplinary** (poetry, academic writing, sculpture, film, photography)
- **The research team is multicultural and multilingual** (Swahili, Kreol Morisyen ek Seselwa, Afrikaans, isiXhosa, Sotho, Tswana, English and French).
- **Research collaboration is global and across private and public sector.**

FOLLOWING THE CONTOURS AND JOURNEYS OF CULTURE

1. **Historical conceptualization of culture** although recognizing diversity and seeking to preserve it, may not consider the dynamism of culture, the porosity of cultural groups & sociocultural construction of cultural identity and sense of place
2. **Research in the SWIOR** (southwest indian ocean region) and southern africa is revealing the regional creolization of culture (language, cuisine, tangible artifacts such as fishtraps and fishing techniques, concept of the sea), prompting consideration of regional cultural ecumenes – or **regional world heritages**
3. **Possible outcomes of new conceptualization?** Deeper understanding of the roots & routes of culture; greater possibilities for leveraging of cultural industry, development & heritage conservation alignment; recognition of shared cultural histories and knowledge
4. Two outputs that would benefit from further support: IORA special fund project, Blue Values Journey Project

COASTAL CULTURAL HERITAGE DIVERSIFIES POLICY ENVIRONMENT FOR MSP

1. **AFRICA AGENDA 2063** EMPHASIZES THE ROLE OF CULTURE CONSERVATION IN SUSTAINABLE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT.
2. **UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE CONVENTIONS (CONVENTION ON THE SAFEGUARDING OF THE INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE 2023)** FOREGROUNDS CULTURE AS THE EXPRESSION OF HUMAN CREATIVITY & PRESENT CULTURE AS KEY TO PEACE AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT. 20 YEARS SINCE THE ADOPTION OF THE ICH CONVENTION.
3. ADOPTION OF THE **UNESCO ICH CONVENTION** OR NATIONAL LEGISLATION TO CONSERVE ICH BY SOUTHERN AFRICAN AND EAST AFRICAN STATES, IS ADVANCING NATIONAL ICH RECOGNITION AND PROTECTION
4. OCEAN MANAGEMENT AND THE INTEGRATION OF CULTURE IN MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING (MSP) NEEDS TO CONSIDER THE COMPLEXITY/DYNAMISM OF CULTURE AND THE PLACE OF CULTURE AS 'FRAME', DISCOURSE AND SOURCE OF VERNACULAR EPISTEMOLOGY



**OPPORTUNITIES OF
INCLUDING MARINE
TANGIBLE AND
INTANGIBLE CULTURAL
HERITAGE IN MSP**



BRINGING CULTURE, MSP AND OCEAN LITERACY TOGETHER : RETHINKING THE AUDIENCE AND THE PLACE FOR CHANGE

POINTS TO RAISE: The problem of abyssal thinking, the importance of decoloniality in MSP [including the problem of ocean-centrism and metricis in ocean management]

LITERACY FOR WHOM? Students?
Communities or managers?



SOUTH AFRICA 2022



SOUTH AFRICA'S SACRED RIVERS

Findings on: BIOCULTURAL HERITAGE & DECOLONIAL KNOWLEDGE IN AFRICA AND THE IOR DIASPORA



The rivers, river mouths and sea are used to access ritually meaningful plants and creatures for cultural practices and healing measures. Some of these require the right (i.e. unpolluted) habitat to thrive



There are overlapping cultural domains at play in ocean management – need to expand our understanding of the place and expression of culture – i.e., the role of culture in ocean industry



Need to consider generational and gendered aspect of ocean management by SSF and the generationally/gendered dimensions of biocultural heritage



Need to consider the role of landscapes in creating particular kinds of biocultural experience. Forest, river, mountains overlap with the sea. Medicines come from the forest and sea.

Thank you

CURRENT PROJECTS

IORA SPECIAL FUND PROJECT ON CULTURAL TOURISM, ICH AND COASTAL RESILIENCE

NRF RESEARCH CHAIR OCEAN CULTURES AND HERITAGE

GLOBAL OCEAN ACCOUNTING: SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ACCOUNT OF THE OCEANS

BLUE VALUES JOURNEY: VIZIBILIZING CULTURAL HERITAGE FOR SUSTAINABILITY

CURRENT TOPICS: ICH IN IOR, BLUE HEALTH, BLUE FOODS, COASTAL ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS, EPISTEMOLOGY OF COASTAL STATES.

EMAIL: ROSE.BOSWELL@MANDELA.AC.ZA



TANZANIA OCEAN CLIMATE INNOVATION HUB



INNOVATION HUB.



PROBLEM STATEMENT●

"Tanzania, rich in coastal resources and ecosystems, faces an escalating ocean crisis due to the looming climate emergency. Ocean acidification, deoxygenation, rising temperatures, and biodiversity loss disrupt the ocean's balance, endangering marine life, coastal communities, and the nation's economy. Establishing an Ocean Climate Innovation Hub in Tanzania is crucial to drive research, innovation, and collaboration to develop sustainable solutions to the climate crisis, safeguarding Tanzania's oceans and fostering climate-resilient coastal ecosystems."

THE HUB'S MAIN GOAL.

The Hub aims to drive tangible ocean-climate solutions through interdisciplinary efforts in science, technology, and business, fostering sustainable development and climate resilience.

ROLE OF THE HUB

Incubation and training

Provides incubation and training programs for startups and entrepreneurs focused on ocean climate solutions.

Scientific Collaborations & testing.

Research, knowledge sharing & to provide hands-on learning experiences.

Climathons

Events where innovators and experts come together to address climate-related challenges specific to the ocean and coastal regions in Tanzania. These events foster innovation and problem-solving.



AGENDA OF THE HUB

**Ocean-Based
Energy
Production**

**Regenerative
Aquaculture**

**Ocean-Based
Carbon Dioxide
Removal (Ocean
CDR)**

**Climate
Repair**

**Micro and
Macro Algae
Cultivation**

**Advanced
Scientific
Collaborations
for Ocean
Alkalinity
Enhancement**

**Blue Carbon
Conservation and
Restoration**

**Ocean
Contributions to
Low Carbon
Agriculture**

THEMATIC FOCUS.

MARINE CARBON DIOXIDE REMOVAL

Marine carbon dioxide removal is vital to mitigate climate change. Oceans absorb and store vast amounts of CO₂, but excess levels harm marine life.

Developing and deploying marine CO₂ removal technologies can help restore ocean health and reduce atmospheric CO₂, addressing a global environmental crisis.

WAYS TO PRACTICE MCDR

1. Promote kelp and seagrass growth.
2. Enhance ocean alkalinity with crushed limestone.
3. Develop ocean-based carbon capture and storage.
4. Restore coastal ecosystems for blue carbon.
5. Implement sustainable fisheries and aquaculture practices to lower emissions.

The background of the slide is a photograph of a tropical waterfall. Water is cascading over rocks, creating white foam and spray. Lush green tropical plants, including palm fronds and long-leafed shrubs, are visible in the upper half of the image, framing the waterfall.

WHY CDR?

Tanzania should be part of the conversation to understand the potential and the risks of these technologies. But it is important to be a central actor because these are potentially the most effective options that we have available and their development should not be left to the global north, it should be a truly international effort with distributed benefits

The Need for Marine Carbon Dioxide Removal.

FACTS:

The IPCC report states clearly. The challenge is that we need to collectively figure out how to remove 10 gigatons per year by 2050 and then through the rest of the century to keep temperatures below full catastrophic levels (we don't talk about safe levels because at near 1.5 we are already experiencing aggressive impacts)



Beekeeping

Since mangroves create some of the most delicious honey, beekeeping in these areas create protectors of the mangroves!

was created by
and
talk



MING & MCDR

1. Crab farm infrastructure
2. Training and support for local communities
3. Feed and equipment



MYP IN CDR/SBE.

Carbon Dioxide removal involves empowering young leaders to shape projects, advocate for sustainable methods, and engage in research. Their passion, innovation, and commitment are key in mitigating ocean acidification and climate change.

Part of the Global Ecosystem for Ocean Solutions Program under Ocean Vision's .



**2021
2030** United Nations Decade
of Ocean Science
for Sustainable Development

Global Ecosystem for Ocean Solutions (GEOS)

THANK you!

Do you have any questions?

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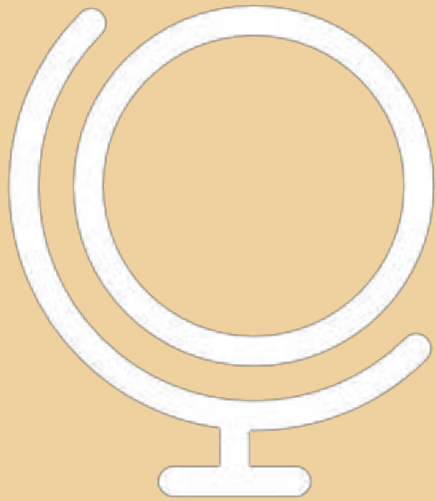
Shamim Nyanda



Break



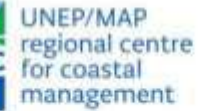
Dialogue



Day 2



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Session 3: MSP & Africa Blue Economy Strategy

Organised by:



With the support of:



Speakers



Leah Wanambwa



Joel Mokenye

Vision and Purpose of the ABES



Implementation Plan.....



Vision

An inclusive and sustainable blue economy that significantly contributes to Africa's transformation and growth

Purpose of the African BE strategy

To guide the development of an inclusive and sustainable blue economy for AU MS

Governance Framework....





Blue Print of Africa's Blue Economy Strategy

Thematic Areas





AFRICA'S CLIMATE CHANGE AND RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN (2022-2032)



THEMATIC AREA: Transforming the blue economy



www.au-ibar.org



repository.au-ibar.org



networks.au-ibar.org



[@au_ibar](https://twitter.com/au_ibar)



Priority action areas

Promote climate-resilient coastal development

Invest in ecosystems and natural assets as multi-benefit providers; strengthen grey and green (ecosystem-based/nature-based) adaptation in coastal zones; enhance financing for adaptation in marine and coastal zones; integrate climate risk in coastal development planning; and strengthen disaster risk reduction and preparedness plans and strategies.

Support sectoral and integrative blue economy interventions

Strengthen co-governance and regional fisheries governance mechanisms; integrate climate in marine spatial planning, integrated coastal zone management and other planning frameworks; and support sector-specific interventions for key blue economy sectors.

Strengthen research and policy

Strengthen the role of oceans and coasts in Nationally Determined Contributions and other climate-related policies and strategies; support research to predict, monitor and respond to ocean-related climate impacts; and ensure ocean-related climate policy interventions consider equity and the unique position of vulnerable groups.





Regional policy frameworks

Several regional policy frameworks recognise the importance of Africa's blue economy, with Agenda 2063 envisioning the region's blue economy as a major contributor to continental transformation and growth (it is important to note that Africa's blue economy is defined as including both marine and freshwater ecosystems).

The Africa Blue Economy Strategy (2019) was developed following the Sustainable Blue Economy Conference that took place in Nairobi, Kenya. The objective of the Strategy is to guide the development of an inclusive and sustainable blue economy that becomes a significant contributor to continental transformation and growth. Implementation of the Strategy addresses various themes related to climate change, including blue carbon, blue energy, climate-resilient coastal infrastructure and responses to improve the climate resilience of Africa's fisheries and aquaculture sectors.





AFRICAN UNION
INTERAFRICAN BUREAU FOR
ANIMAL RESOURCES



Sweden
Sverige

AFRICAN BLUE ECONOMY STRATEGY

Awareness Enhancing on Implementation of Africa Blue Economy Strategy and Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) in Africa

**At the 2nd MSPforum for AFRICA
Dar es Salaam (Tanzania), 5 and 6 November 2023**

**Joel Mokenye, AU-IBAR
Aquatic Biodiversity Specialist**

&

**Mohamed Seisay
BE Expert**

African Union



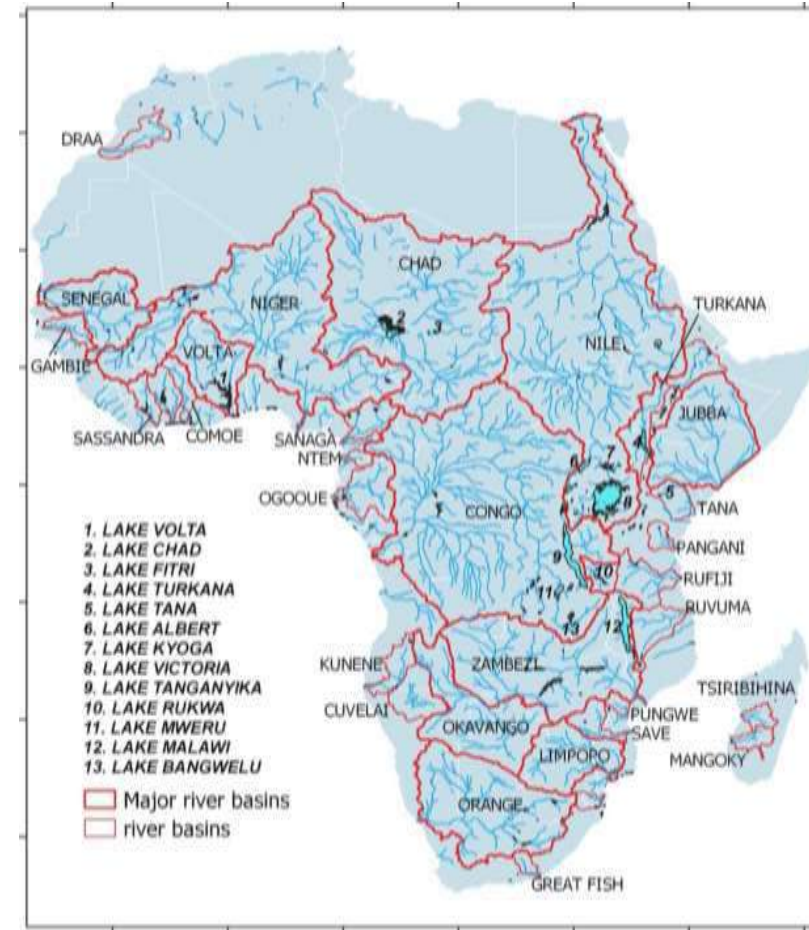
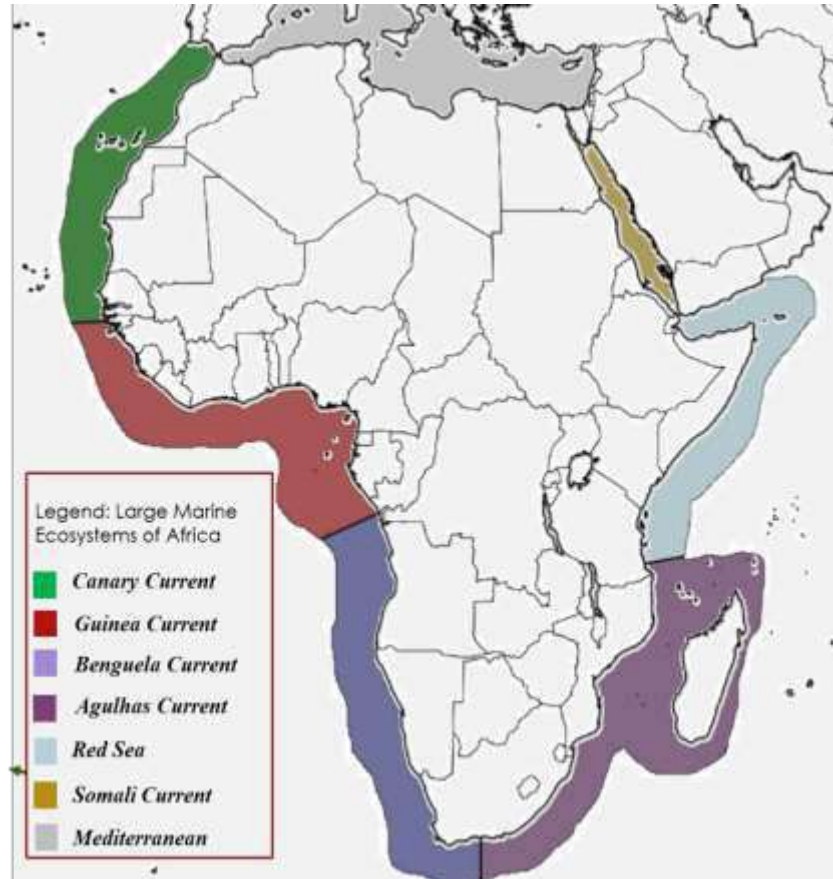
Africa Blue Economy Strategy



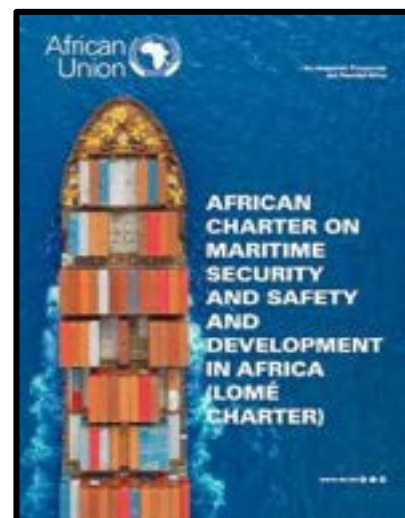
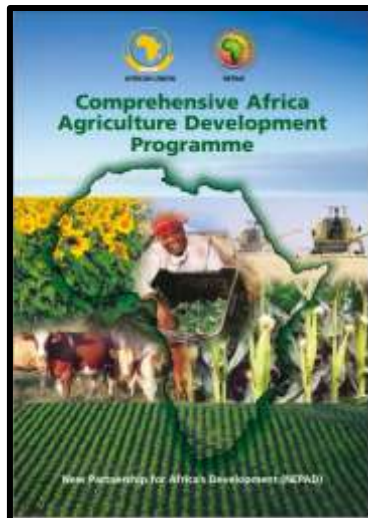
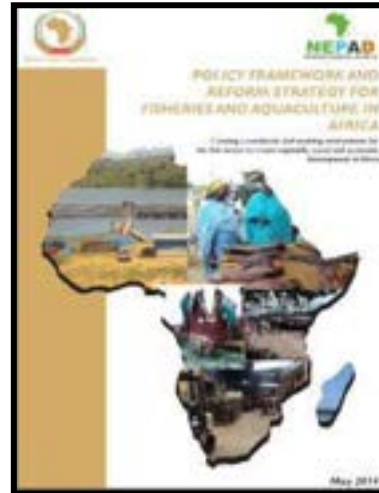
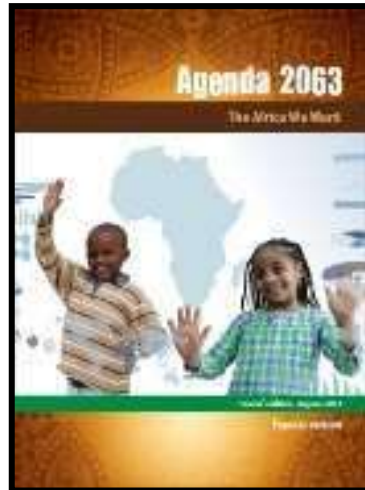
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Background and Rationale for Blue Economy



Underpinning AU instruments



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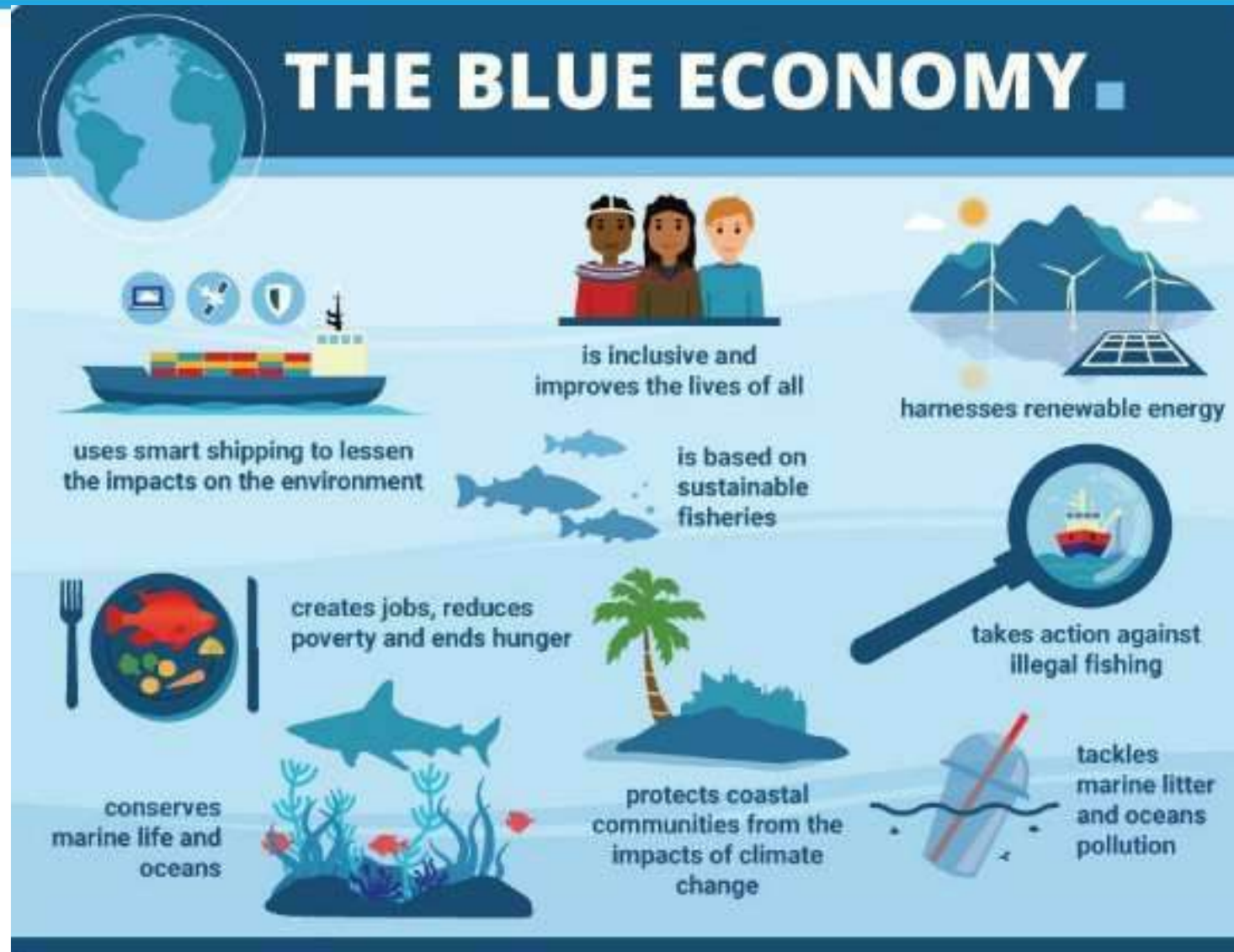
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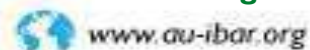
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Conceptual Definitions of Blue Economy



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CALL of AUC to Develop African Blue Economy Strategy (ABES)

- The African Blue Economy Strategy - 2018 Global Sustainable Blue Economy Conference in Nairobi.
- ABES – Developed & endorsed in Feb 2020 by HoS in a Special Summit in Addis Ababa
- Urged AUC to support institutionalization of the ABES





Blue Print of Africa's Blue Economy Strategy

Thematic Areas



Vision and Purpose of the ABES



Implementation Plan.....



Vision

An inclusive and sustainable blue economy that significantly contributes to Africa's transformation and growth

Purpose of the African BE strategy

To guide the development of an inclusive and sustainable blue economy for AU MS

Governance Framework....





Specific areas of interventions

Areas of Interventions	Strategic objective
Shipping	Carrying cargoes of African countries at reasonable rates
Port	Modernisation of African ports
Fishery and aquaculture	Optimising conservation and sustainable fisheries and aquaculture resources use while minimising conflicts with other blue economy sub-themes Achieving full wealth-generating potential for fisheries and aquaculture sector to optimally contribute to the blue growth Ensuring sustainable social, economic, environmental and equitable outcomes and human rights whilst safeguarding natural capital and blue investment
Energy	Unlocking the sustainable blue energy potential (Technical Aspect) Creating conducive regulatory environment for the development and application of sustainable blue energy
Mineral and Oil and Gas	Meeting the growing demand of mineral resources and oil and gas for economic prosperity
Innovative Industries	Harnessing the potential of innovative industries through R&D
Coastal tourism	Developing an Integrated and Sustainable Tourism
Blue Carbon & other Ecosystem Services and Resilience	Promoting the integration of blue carbon and ecosystem services into CC policies and Coastal and Aquatic policies Ensuring Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities



Goal 6 of the Agenda 2063 & Goal 14 of the UN Agenda 2023 - Areas of intervention

Areas of Interventions	Strategic objective
Blue Governance and Institutional change	To Strengthen Institutions for Policy Environment and Governance to coordinate African BE
	To have the African BE accelerate the Economic Transformation
	Africa assumes leadership for financing BE development



Status of Implementation of the ABES – Norway Support Cont'd...

Through support from Norway:

- a. Four AU member states supported to develop national blue economy strategies



Madagascar



Congo



Burkina Faso



Somalia

- b. Three RECs supported to develop regional blue economy strategies (ECCAS, COMESA and EAC)



DRAFT



Potential for Africa's Blue Economy; Contribution in terms of Value added of BE Sectors and Value of BE components (Ecosystems Services, education, Research, etc.) from 2018 to 2063

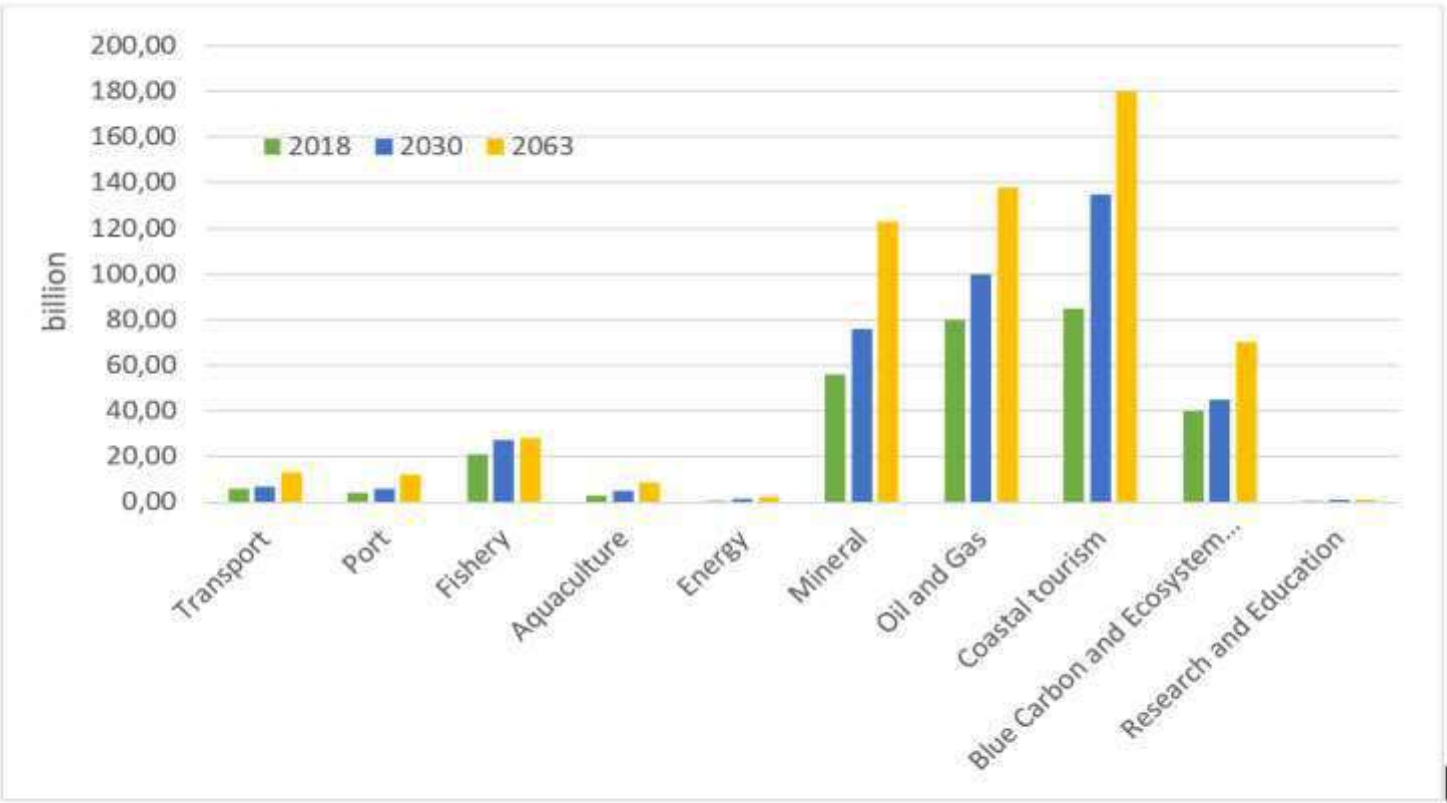


Figure 1 : value created by BE sectors (value added) and components (value of services)

African BE sectors and components generate today a value of **USD 296 billion**. It is projected that by **2030**, figures will be **USD 405 billion** while in **2063** estimates would be **USD 576 billion** of value created.



Potential for Africa's Blue Economy - Employment, from 2018 to 2063

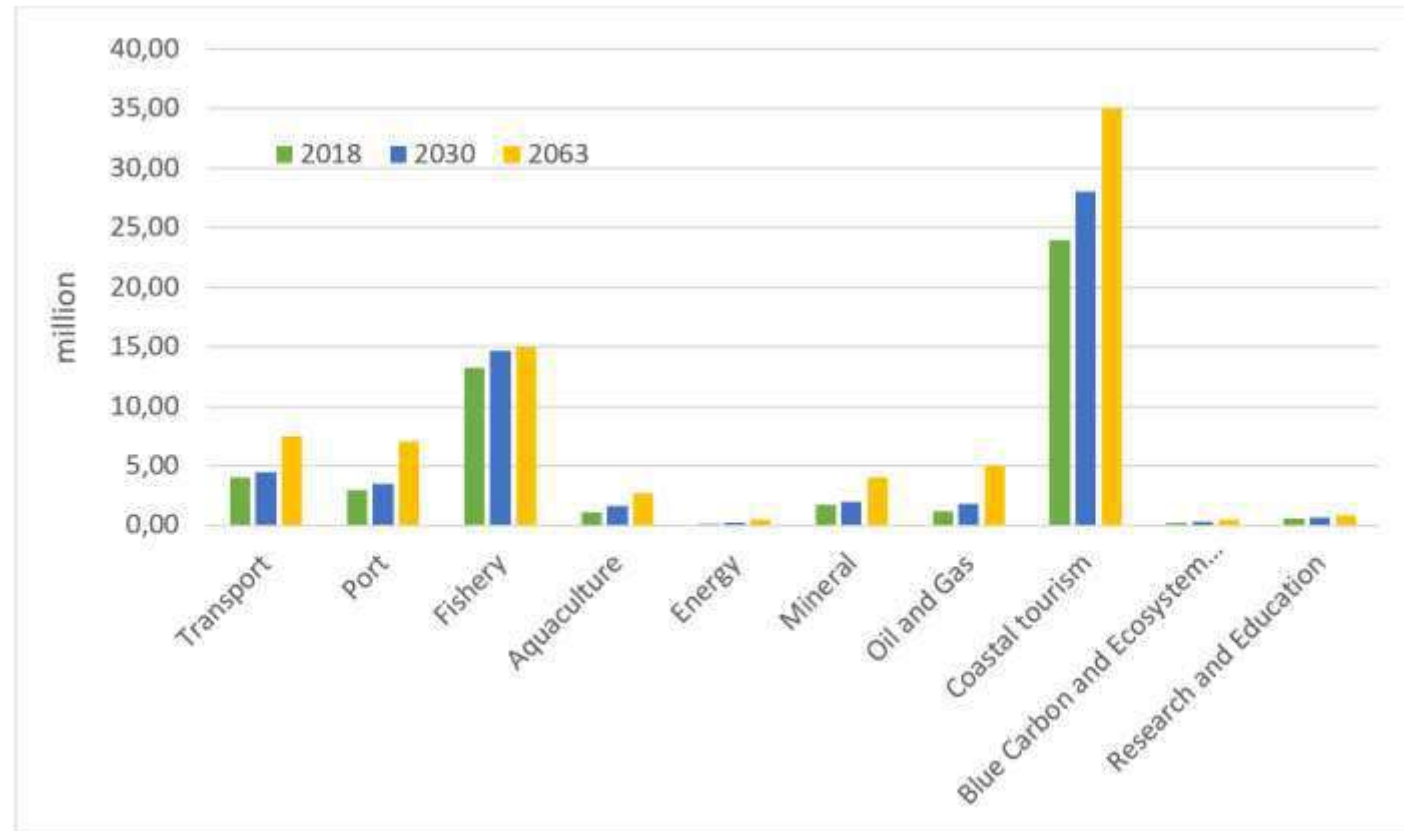


Figure 2 : employment generated by BE sectors and components

African BE sectors and components generate today **49 million jobs**. It is projected that by **2030**, figures will be **57 million** while in **2063** estimates would be **78 million**.

Threats to Sustainable Blue Economy (BE)

Ecology , Fisheries – IUU

Pollution

Coastal development

Marine litter

Coastal flooding & Sea level rise

Climate change

Harmful algal blooms (Hab)

Ocean acidification

Transboundary conflicts





Status of Implementation of the ABES – SIDA Support

AU-IBAR is implementing SIDA (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency) funded project, titled 'Conserving Aquatic biodiversity in Africa Blue Economy'



Overall Goal:

“Enhancing institutional capacity of African Union Member States and Regional Institutions on conservation of aquatic biodiversity in the context of the Africa Blue Economy Strategy.

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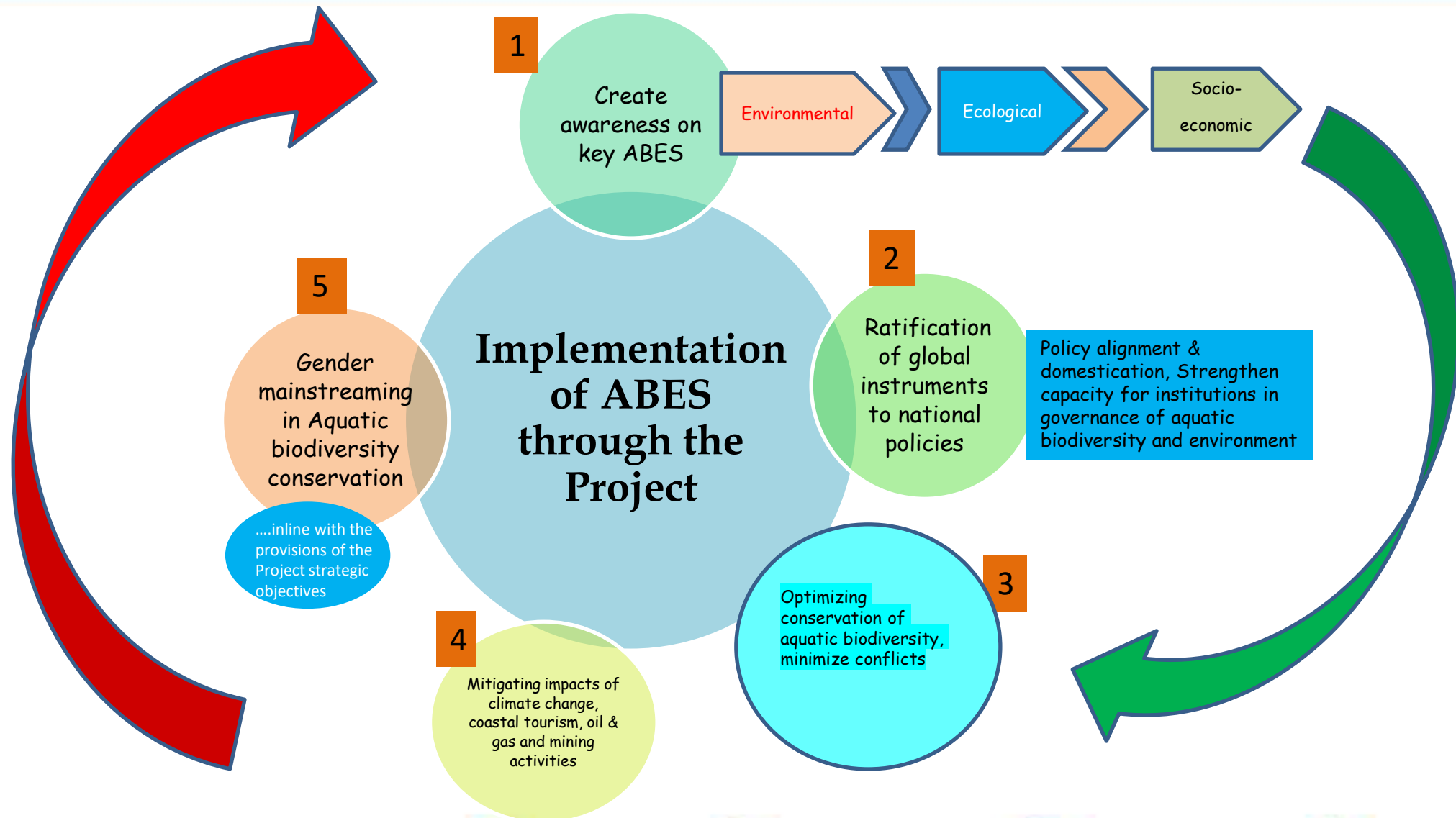


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What AU-IBAR is Doing:



SO1: Ratification & Alignment of global instruments: 5 AU MS Supported to Domesticate Relevant Global Instruments



Egypt, South Sudan, Cameroon, Burkina Faso and **Kingdom of Eswatini**

To align and domesticate international instruments related to conservation of aquatic biodiversity and environmental management in the national policies and strategies.



Support to EAC

Lake Victoria Fisheries Organization (LVFO)

Supported 3 member countries of LVFO (Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania) to develop harmonized policy guidelines for conservation of aquatic biodiversity and environmental management in transboundary (shared) freshwater ecosystems



SO2: Optimizing conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity while minimizing conflicts among blue economy sub-themes



MCS Training Workshop in Ghana, 28-30 June

Mechanism for collaboration with Abidjan Convention to support transboundary MSP btn Benin - Togo

Established collaboration with WIOMSA, KWS, MPRU to drive the TBCA process for KE-TZ

Studies: MCS; MSP, MPA, & Sustainable Financing Mechanisms for MCS

Recruitment of Centers of Excellencies: Experts recruited to evaluate the bids submitted - **Ongoing**

Reports – Based on studies

Policy briefs – Based on studies



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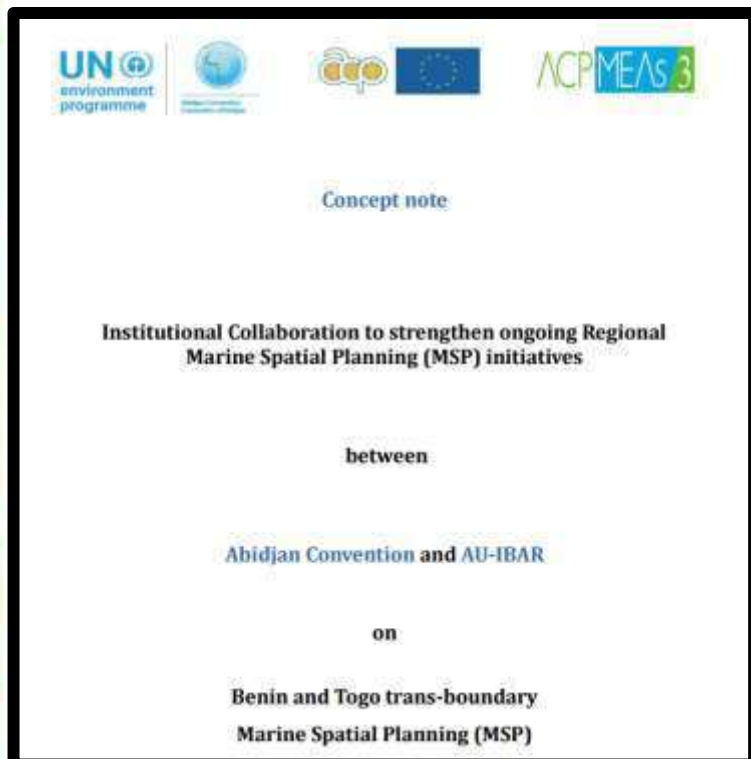


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SO2: Status of MSP in Africa



MSP Consultative workshop, Cotonou-Benin



MSP Consultative workshop, Lome-Togo

SO3: Strengthening measures for mitigating the negative impacts of coastal and marine tourism, oil, gas, deep sea mining and climate change on aquatic biodiversity and environment

Three AU member states supported To develop masterplans and policies for sustainable coastal, marine tourism and mining activities (oil and gas and mineral exploration).



Nigeria



Kenya



Gabon



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SO4: Strengthening gender inclusivity in aquatic biodiversity conservation and environmental management

Malawi and Ethiopia

To develop deliberate gender-sensitive national strategies for conservation of aquatic biodiversity and environmental management



Participants at the Malawi Gender workshop

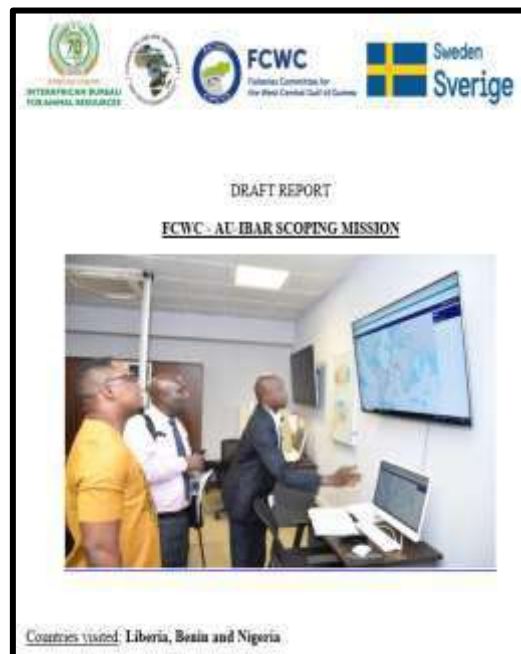


Participants at the Ethiopia Gender workshop

Collaboration with AU regional Institutions:

Fisheries Committee for West Central Gulf of Guinea (FCWC)

Strengthened capacity of the six constituent member states of FCWC (Nigeria, Benin, Togo, Cote D'Ivoire, Liberia and Ghana) on monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) systems for effectively combating, deterring and eliminating Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing as well protection of aquatic biodiversity and environment



What AU-IBAR is Doing, Cont'd:

- Support to AU-MS - A framework for establishing national, regional and transboundary cooperation on Africa Blue Economy Strategy



TBCA Workshop participants : Dar-TZ



Participants at TBCA workshop in Mombasa - Kenya

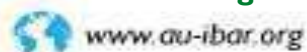


Thank You!



AU-IBAR: Providing leadership in the development of animal resources for Africa

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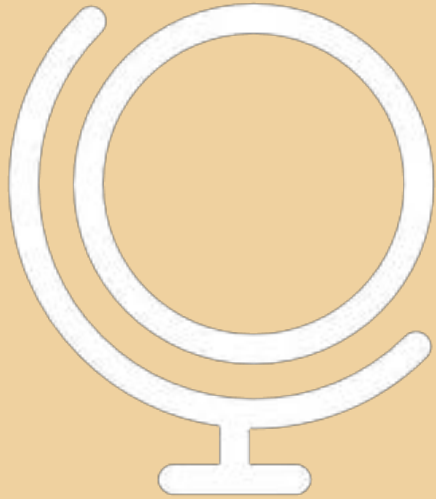


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Q&A + Dialogue (round table)



Break



Session 4: Tools for MSP

Organised by:



With the support of:



Speakers



Siajali Pamba



Marko Prem



Richard Mulwa



Swedish Agency
for Marine and
Water Management

Co-development of a tool for cumulative environmental impact assessment in the Western Indian Ocean: WIO Symphony

Siajali Pamba

On behalf of the Regional Technical Working Group (RTWG)
on Marine Spatial Planning



<https://www.nairobiconvention.org/wio-symphony/>

Cumulative Impact Assessment



Swedish Agency
for Marine and
Water Management

- » Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA) focuses on the valued environmental and social components (VECs) of the broader area, assessing how the VECs will be impacted under scenarios with current, planned and future development projects as well as other stressors. A wide range of VECs are assessed.
- » Takes into account wider geographical and temporal considerations, interactions among impact sources and causal pathways.
- » CIA is a key input into the Marine Spatial Planning process.

WIO Symphony Tool - Background



Swedish Agency
for Marine and
Water Management

- » WIO Symphony is a collaboration within the Nairobi Convention, with the purpose of supporting ecosystem-based marine spatial planning (MSP) and marine management.
- » The tool is based on many geospatial data layers representing ecological values and human activity pressures.
- » Spatial coverage: Covering a very large area from Somalia in the North to South Africa in the South.
- » The data layers are based on the “best geospatial data identified” within the project.

Data layers examples



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Water Management

ECOLOGICAL

Dolphins and porpoises
Baleen whales
Toothed whales
Sea cows
Seals
Turtles
Tuna & billfish
Pelagic fish (other)
Deep sea fish & squid
Demersal fish
Coral reef fish
Sharks (predatory)
Whale shark
Ray/Skate/Manta
Mobile epifauna
Infauna

HUMAN PRESSURES

Ports
Land reclamation
Industrial pollution
Dredging
Dumping
Ship pollution
Underwater noise
Ship strike
Pelagic trawl fishing
Floating Long-line
Pelagic gill net
Demersal trawl fishing
Weighted Long-line
Crustacean fishing (selective)
Artisanal fishing (mixed methods)
Ghost fishing
Recreational fishing
Recreational boating
Tourism
Diving and snorkelling
Plastic waste

Spatial coverage



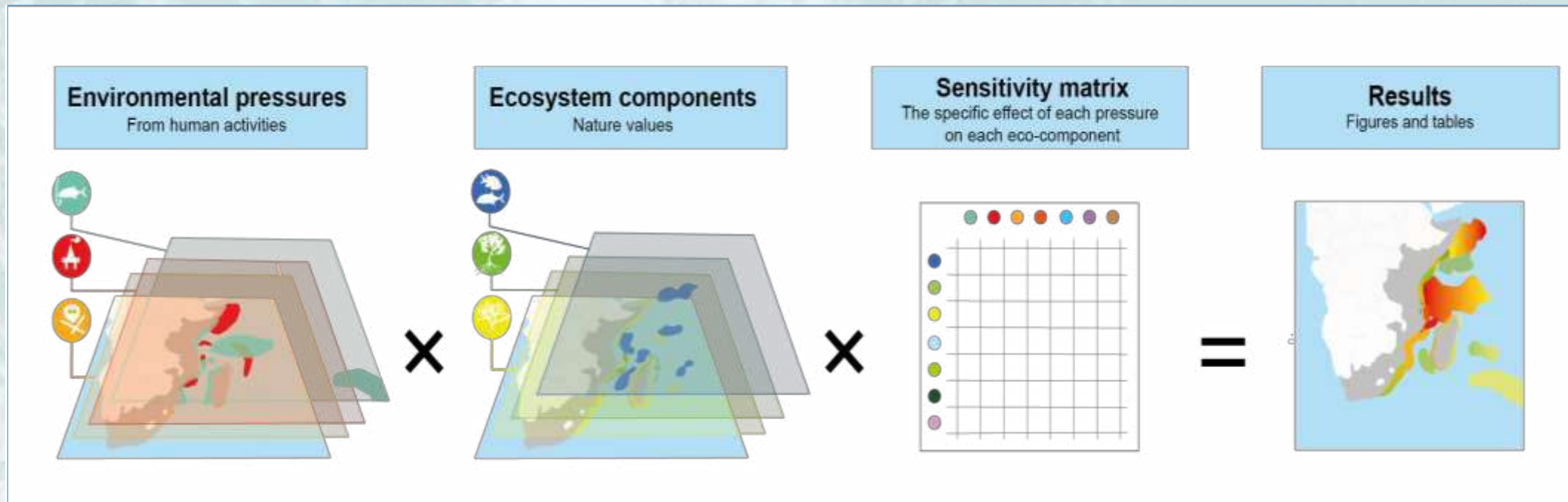
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Water Management



WIO Symphony Conceptual Model



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Water Management



Sensitivity Matrix



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for Marine and
Water Management

Sound		SECTOR	PRESSURE	PRESSURE INFO	SESSION 1-5															
and sensitivity scores based on previous reports using similar methods. derived from voting during the workshop. Red text indicate changes requested					ALL THEMES															
is for habitats and species: (no change, no response)		Ports	Piers and docks	Land reclamation	Water flow changes	Light pollution	Industrial pollution	Dredging	Dumping	Ship pollution	Shipping	Shipping	Shipping	Fishing	Fishing	Fishing	Fishing	Fishing	Fishing	
y, clear stress) me mortality) h mortality, slow recovery) n, complete mortality, very slow recovery)		Hard infrastructure, loss of beach, spills, turbidity	Smaller harbors, docks, man-made ports	Filling of wetland or intertidal areas to create more land	Major hydrological changes e.g. impaired currents or water exchange	Artificial lights from buildings, settlements and platforms (not fishing)	Operational discharge of industrial waste or cooling water	Loss of habitat, turbidity	Loss of habitat, turbidity	Operational spills, leaks and waste	Continuous noise (engines, cavitation), 140 dB to 1,000 Hz at 200 Hz	Potential collision between ship and animal, when ships pass through area	Commercial fishing with mid-water trawl	Commercial purse seine for open water (e.g. catching mackerel, tuna)	Pelagic fishing with long-line baited hooks (floating)	Commercial fishing using gill nets floating close to the surface	Commercial fishing with bottom scraping trawl	Demersal fishing with long-line baited hooks		
ECOCOMPONENT	EXAMPLE	3	3	5			1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1		
Shallow rocky bottom	Shallow rock or gravel bottom (<40 m depth)	3							3		2		4	3	3		4	3		
Shelf soft bottom	Sandy or muddy shelf (40-200 m depth)	3					2	1	4		2		4	3	4	3	5	4		
Shelf rocky bottom	Rocky outcrops and hard bottom shelf (40-200 m depth)	3	2	2			1		1		0		0	0	2	2	1	2		
Kelp forest	Mixed or rocky bottom with dense kelp algae	1	2	3			2	2	1		1				1	1	0	1		
Seagrass bed	Dense seagrass e.g. Zostera etc.	2	2	3			2	1	1		2		0	0	1	1	1	1		
Salt marsh	Vegetated tidal flats e.g. grasses, herbs, low shrubs												3							
Penguin feeding area	Nearby African penguin colony (indirect effects included)	2	1						0	4	1	3	0	3	4	2	0	4		
Sea birds	Petrels, gulls, albatross, gannet etc.																			

Sensitivity scores for habitats & species



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Water Management

Definition of sensitivity scores for habitats and species:

0 = **No sensitivity** (essentially no change, no response)

1 = **Marginal** (subtle stress)

2 = **Moderate** (some damage, clear stress)

3 = **Detrimental** (damage, some mortality)

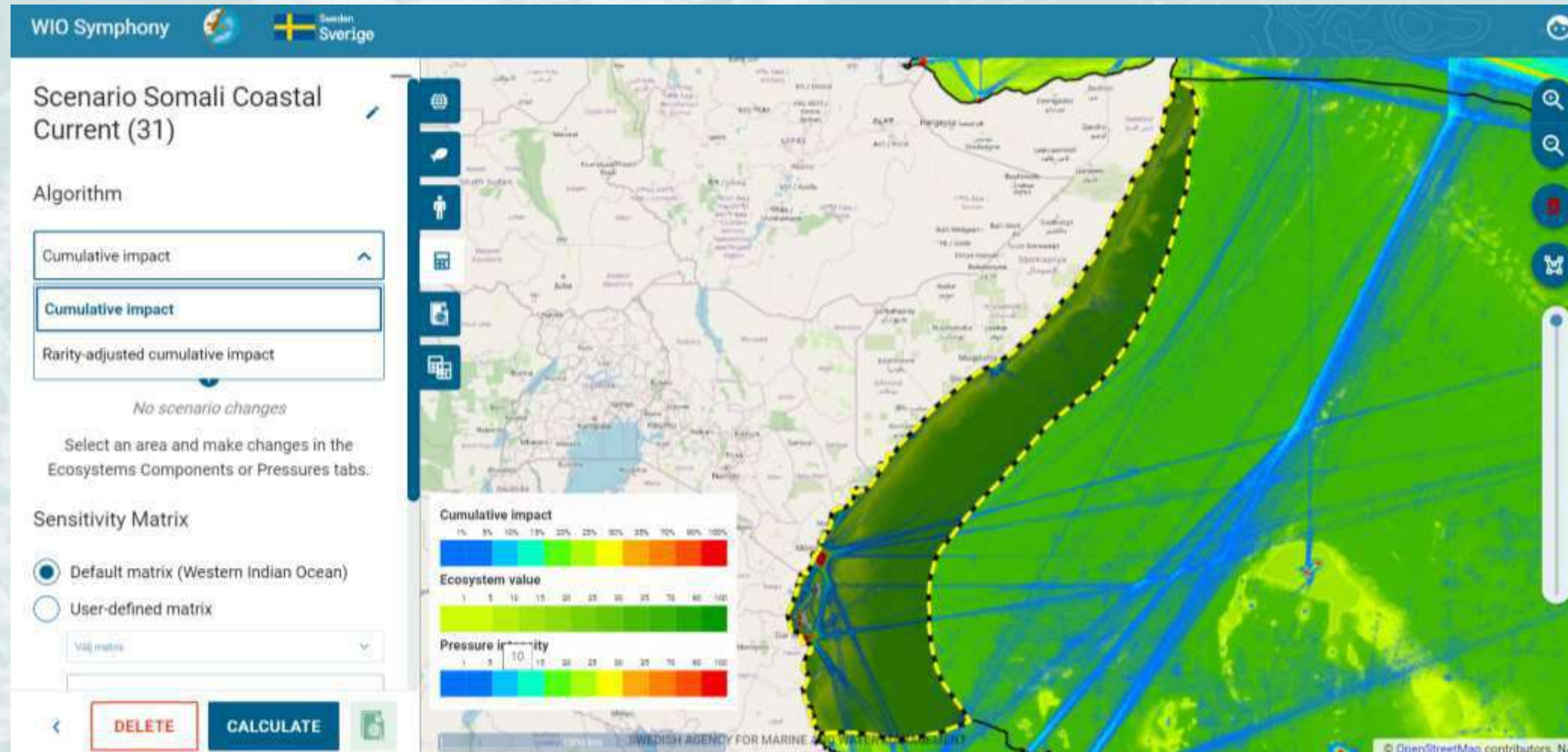
4 = **Severe** (vast damage, high mortality, slow recovery)

5 = **Catastrophic** (devastation, complete mortality, very slow recovery)

Scenario – Somali Coastal Current



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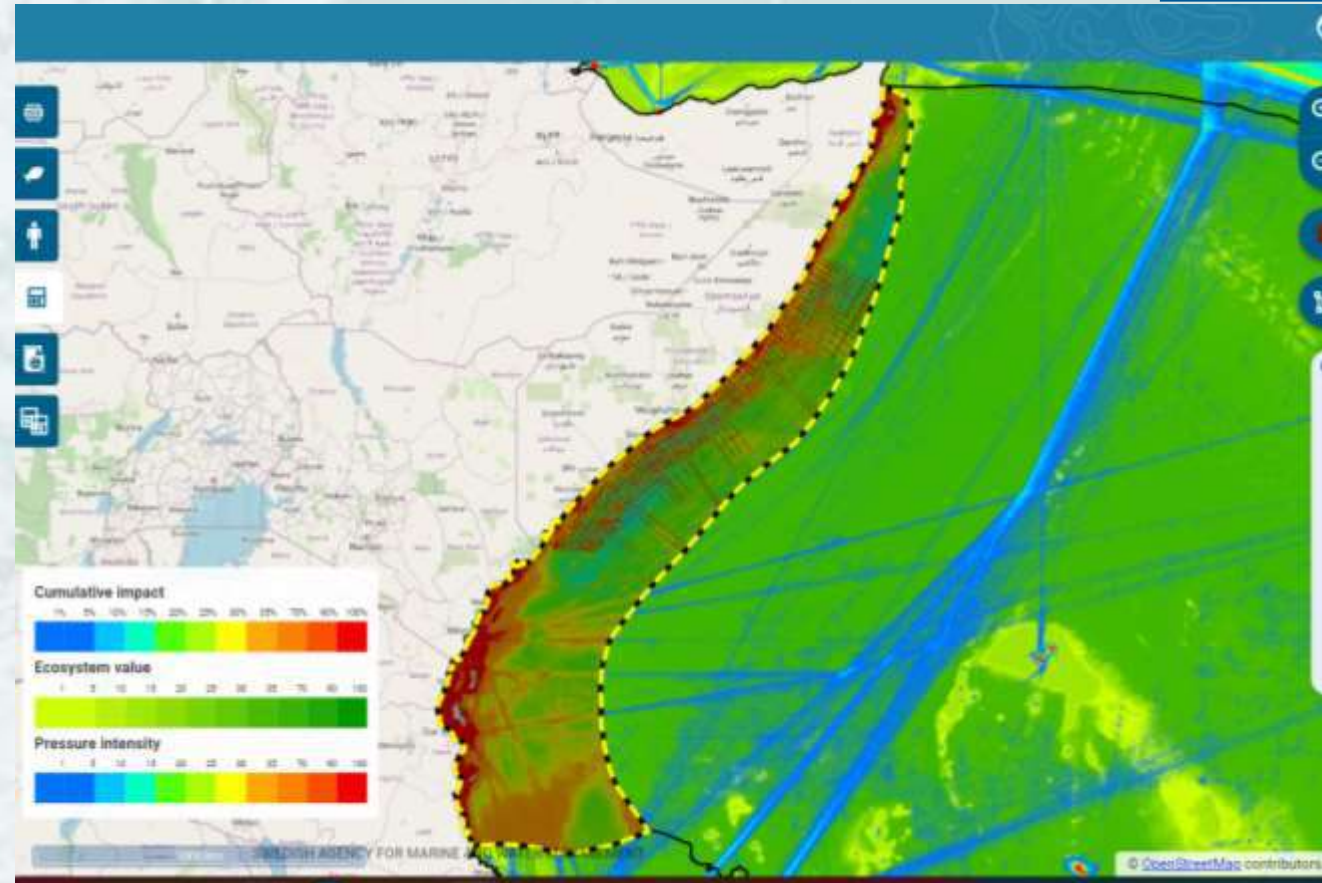
Cumulative impact



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- Mid pelagic
- Deep water pelagic
- Upwelling pelagic
- Shallow hard substrate
- Shallow soft substrate
- Shore line
- Coral reef fish
- Demersal fish

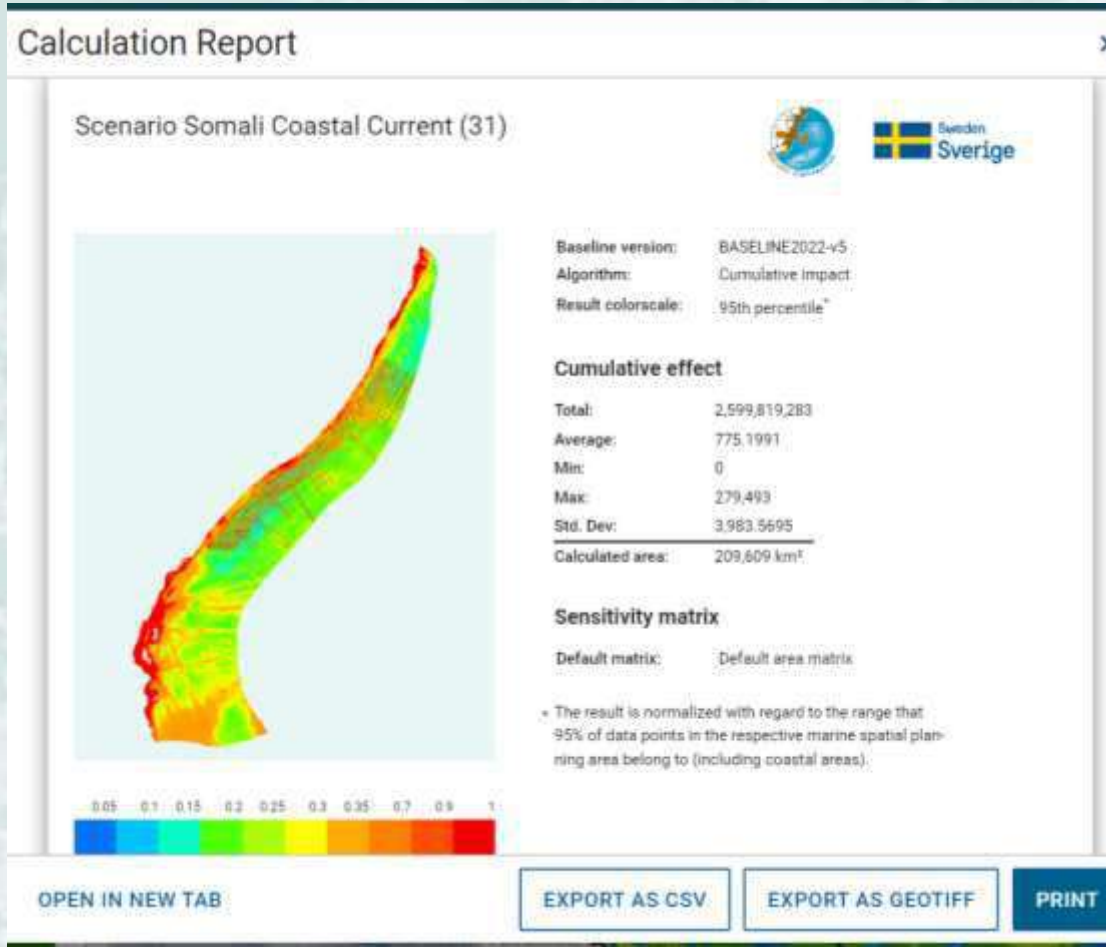
- Dumping
- Industrial pollution
- Ship pollution
- Ship strike
- Underwater noise

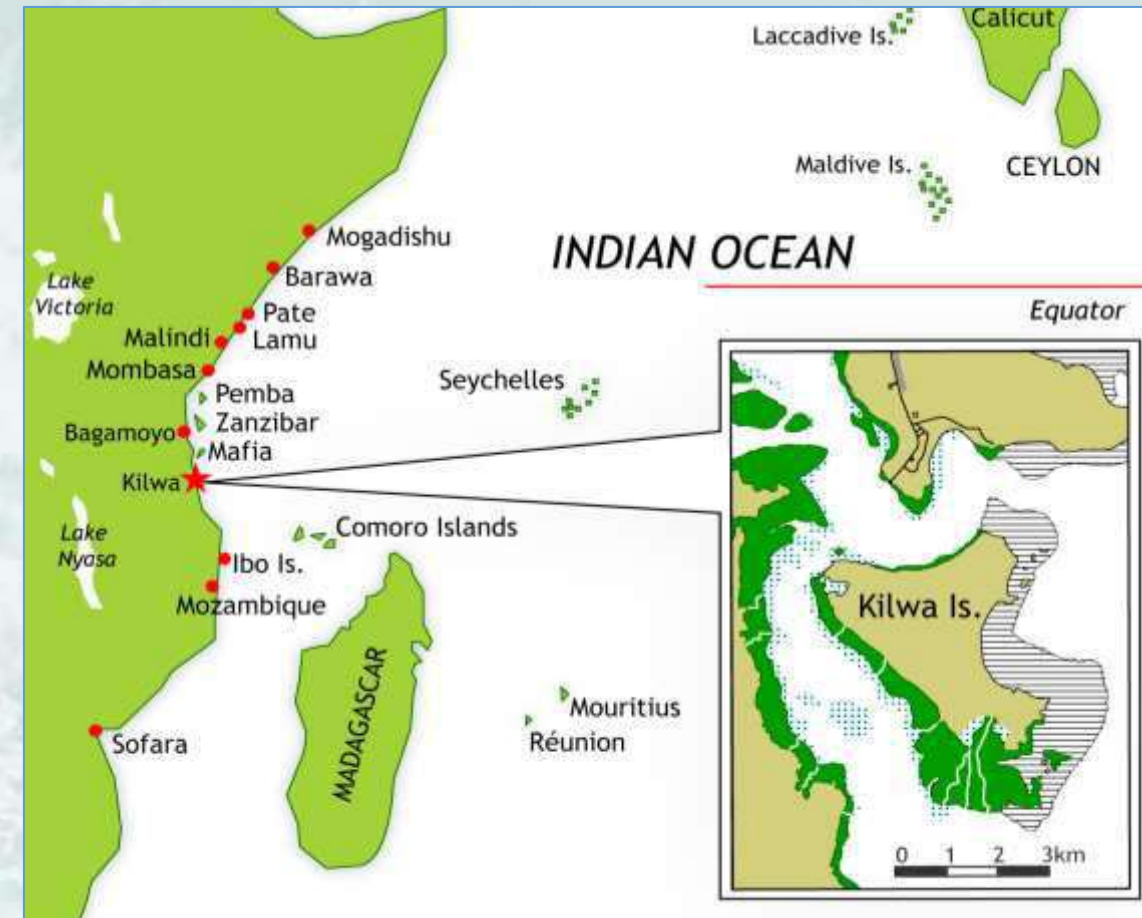
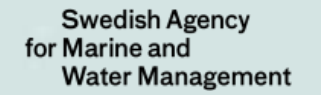


Calculation report



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WIO_Symphony: Experience from Tanzania Mainland



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Water Management



Table 6- 10: Risk Assessment of negative Impacts

Impacts Identified	Significance	Probability	Risk
Fishing Harbour Construction			
Loss of vegetation due to clearing of Mangroves	-ve Moderate	Definite	Significant risk
Acquisition of land	No impact	Definite	Negligible risk
Interfering with Marine transportation	-ve Major	Probable	High risk
Fishing activities affected due to suspended sediment	-ve Minor	Low	Negligible risk
Marine Pollution from the disposal of dredged material	-ve Major	Definite	High risk
Increase in air pollution emissions	-ve Major	Definite	High risk
Increased suspended sediment from dredging activities impacting marine life	-ve Minor	Definite	Low risk
Changes in marine water quality due to released chemicals and heavy metals while dredging or backfilling	-ve Moderate	Definite	Significant risk
Restricted access to other port users	-ve Moderate	Probable	Significant risk
Occupational risks and accidents	-ve Major	Low	Low risk
Cumulative Impacts			
Disruption of services on existing Kilwa Port	-ve Moderate	probable	Significant risk
Increased suspended sediment from dredging activities impacting marine life	-ve Minor	Definite	Low risk
Fishing activities affected by suspended sediment	-ve Minor	Probable	Negligible risk
Changes in marine water quality due to released chemicals and heavy metals while dredging or	-ve Moderate	Definite	Significant risk



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Water Management

<https://symphony.nairobiconvention.org/>



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Water Management

Acknowledgements

Swedish team has experience of developing the Swedish Symphony tool

Funding from **Sida** and Swedish **EPA**

Technical Working Group (TWG) of the MPA providing the core management
(Chairmanship from Mr Harrison Ong'anda & Susan Otieno)

Regional experts and national teams adding scientific information and advice

Participants of Webinars – Workshops – Questioners – Thematic Groups –
Data collection – Modeling

Nairobi Convention SAPPHIRE project team

RTWG Members



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Water Management

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ONLINE CHECKLISTS FOR LSI, ECOSYSTEM APPROACH AND CLIMATE ADAPTATION WITHIN MSP

The Mediterranean MSP Workspace

By Marko Prem, PAP/RAC Deputy Director

 @PAP_RAC
#mspworkspace
msp.iczmplatform.org

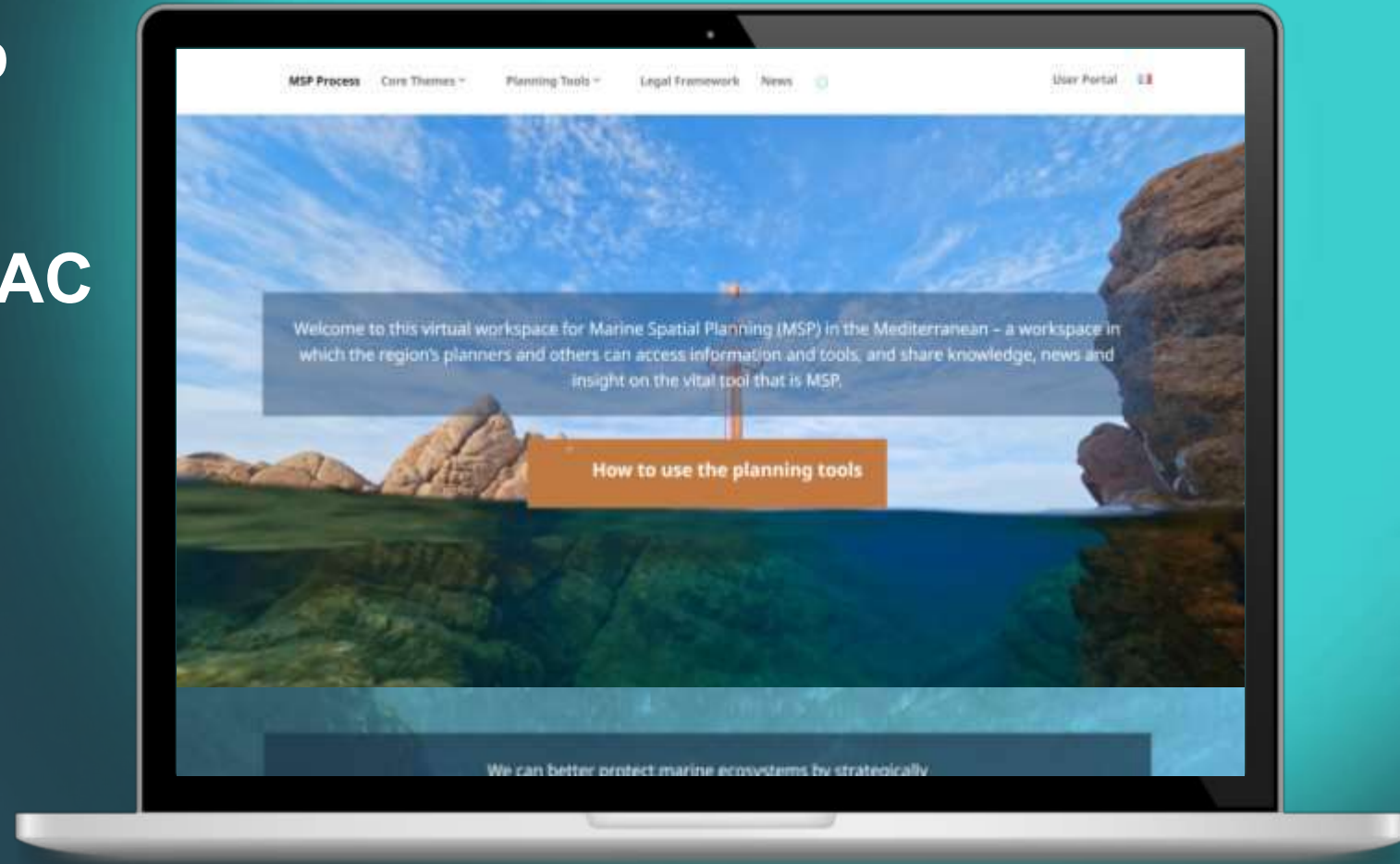


Mediterranean
Action Plan
Barcelona
Convention

- **MSP Workspace – web site**

Coordinated by PAP/RAC

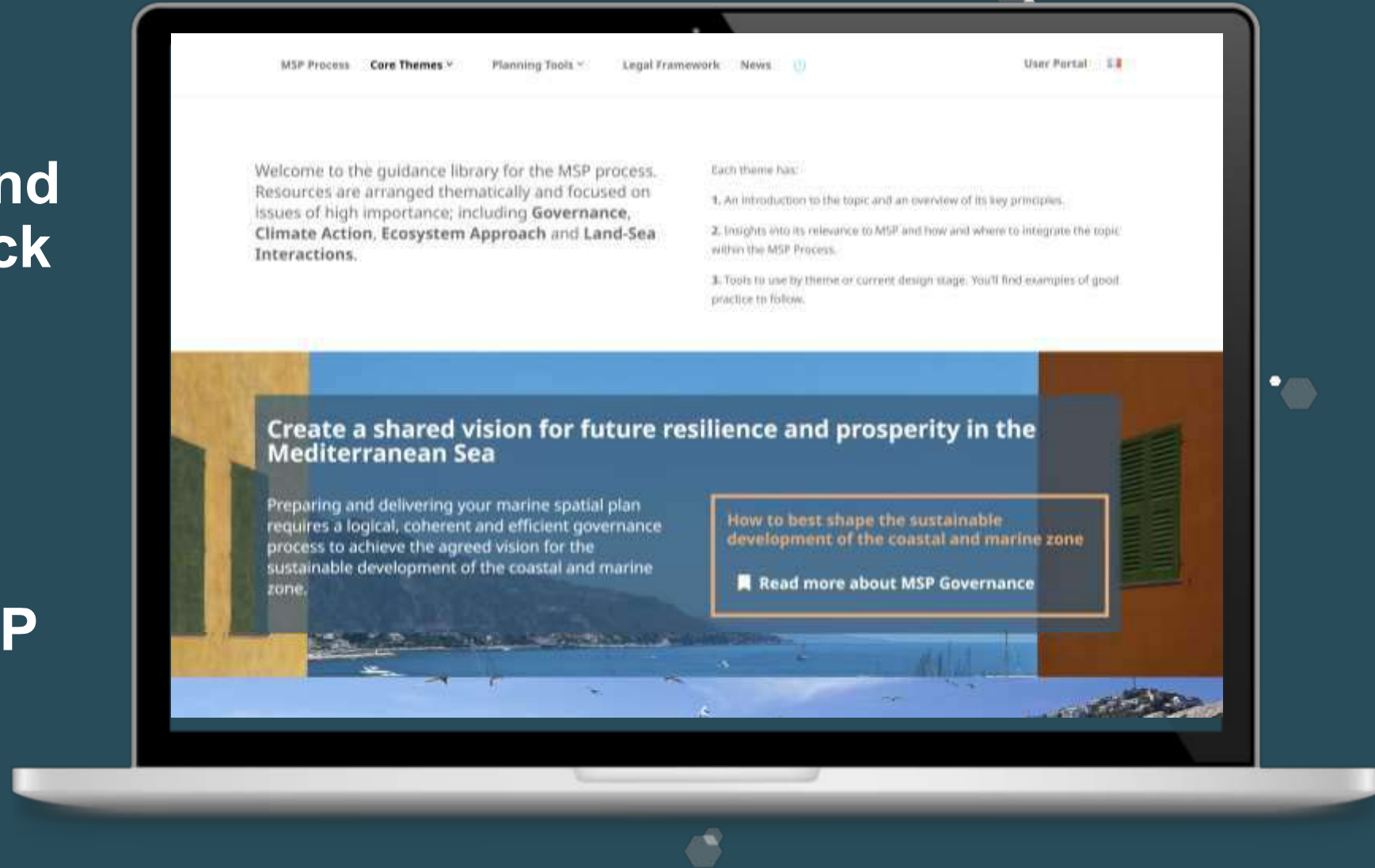
msp.iczmplatform.org



Objectives:

To give planners and policy makers' quick access to the MSP information/tools.

To assist the planning process throughout the MSP stages



Planning tools are organised throuout seven interrelated stages.

Use the hexagons for specific guidance on each stage of the policy cycle.



7 Stages of MSP Process

- 1.- Prepare: Starting the Process and Getting Organised
2. Agree the Destination: Assessing the Context and Defining a Vision
3. Map the Present: Analysing Existing Conditions
4. Map the Future: Analysing Future Conditions
5. Set the Parameters: Identifying Key Issues
6. Design the Plan: Elaborating the MSP
7. Get Results: Implementing, Monitoring and Evaluating the Plan



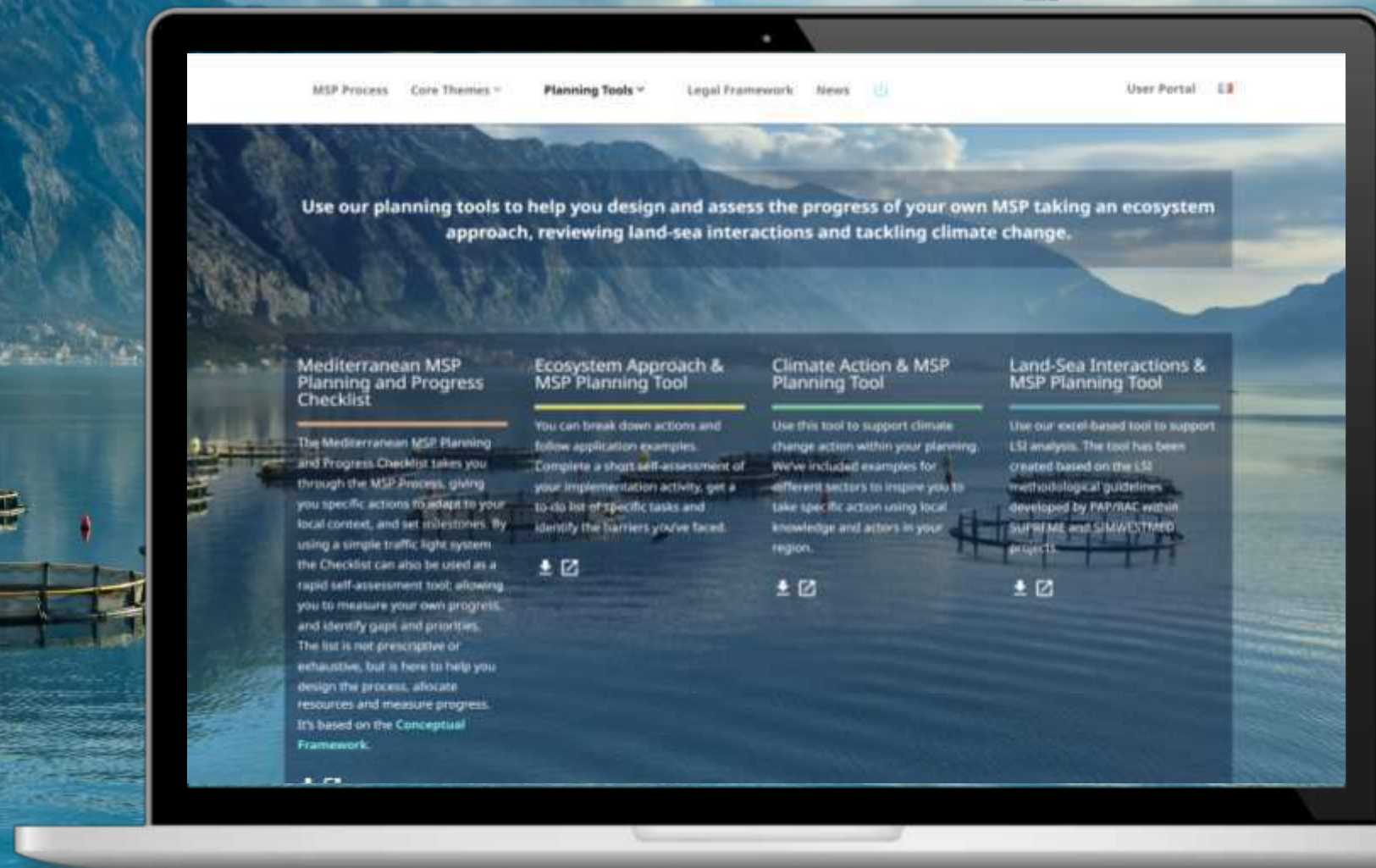
The planning tools
can be used for
assessing and
strengthening:

Governance

Climate action

Ecosystem approach

Land-Sea Interactions



ECOSYSTEM APPROACH

Checklist to support developing MSP based on:

- ☐ - providing guidance for each MSP stage
- ☐ - breaking down to specific actions
- ☐ - using application examples and available tools and practices

ECOSYSTEM APPROACH : Map the Present: Analysing Existing Conditions

1. Map Marine Protected Areas and Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures
2. Identify, assess and possibly map ecosystem services provided by the considered marine area and analyse how they support maritime activities and human well-being
3. Analyse impacts of human activities on marine ecosystems
4. Analyse interactions (conflicts and synergies) among area-based protection measures and other maritime uses
5. Include main external sources of pressure when analysing the impact of human activities
6. Identify hot-spot areas of impact
7. Identify human activities (and related synergies) that can alleviate pressures on the marine environment

THE ECOSYSTEM APPROACH AND MSP PLANNING TOOL

Prepare

Agree the Destination

Map the

- ✓ Include marine scientists (in particular marine biologists and the plan

Science based decision-making and planning is a key feature of the MSP process. Make sure you involve other expertise (e.g., socio-economic ones).

- ✓ Adopt a long-term perspective in the planning process, to pr

Include climate change as a long-term driving force of change for ecosystems.

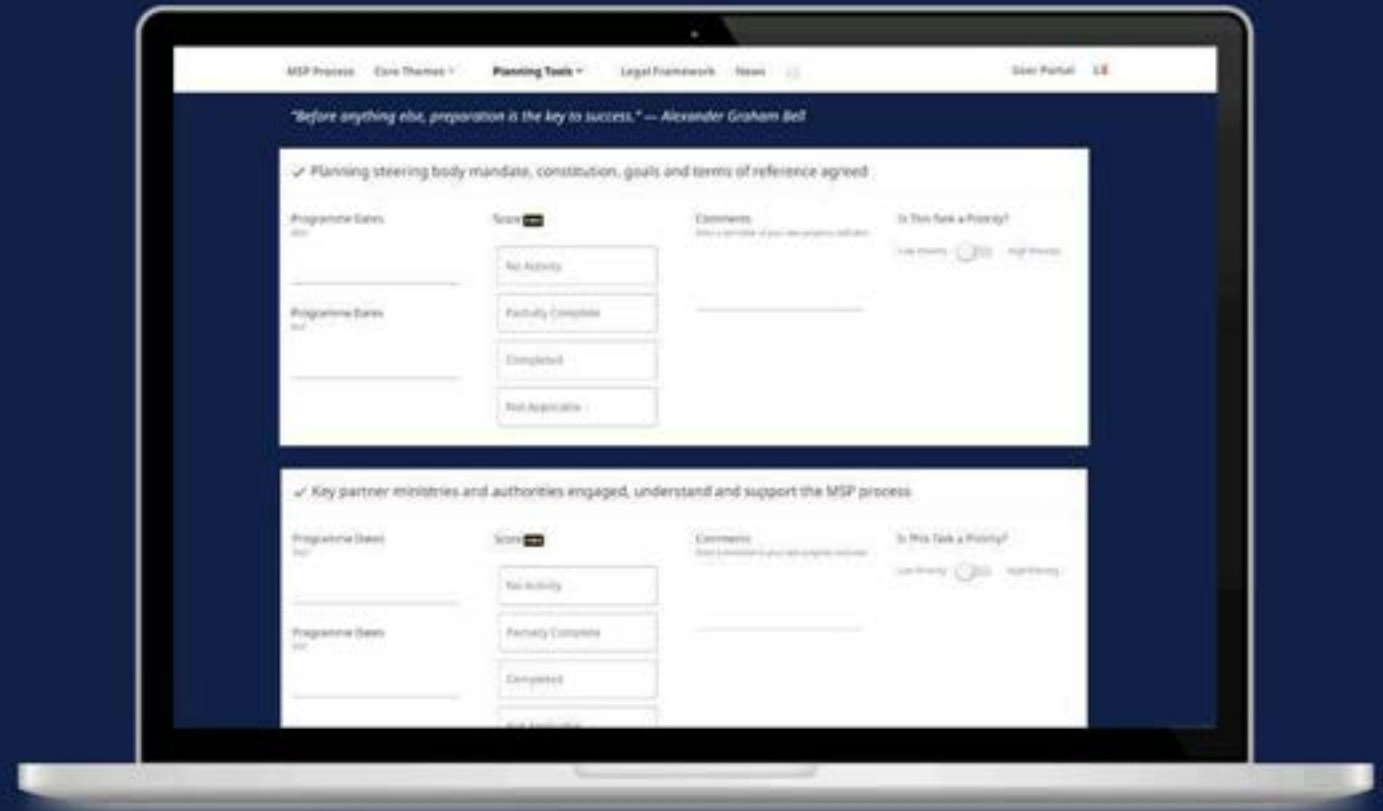
Other long-medium term driving forces include international and national policies and strategies setting activities with impacts on ecosystems.

- ✓ Gather best available scientific information about ecosystems and information uncertainties

Available and readily usable information on ecosystems characteristics, evolution, processes and services to focus only on data and information relevant for your MSP. Also, they should include spatial information.

Data should also be made available to the team working on SEA, where applicable.

msp.iczmplatform.org



You have initiated or completed 80 % of the activities relevant to your MSP in this stage.

You have not implemented everything. Make sure to report on the main issues and barriers preventing you from completing all the tasks.

GOVERNANCE

Governance checklist takes you through the MSP Process allowing you to measure your own progress, and identify gaps and priorities.

The list is not prescriptive or exhaustive, but it is there to help you design the process, allocate resources and measure progress.

GOVERNANCE

Prepare: Starting the Process and Getting Organised

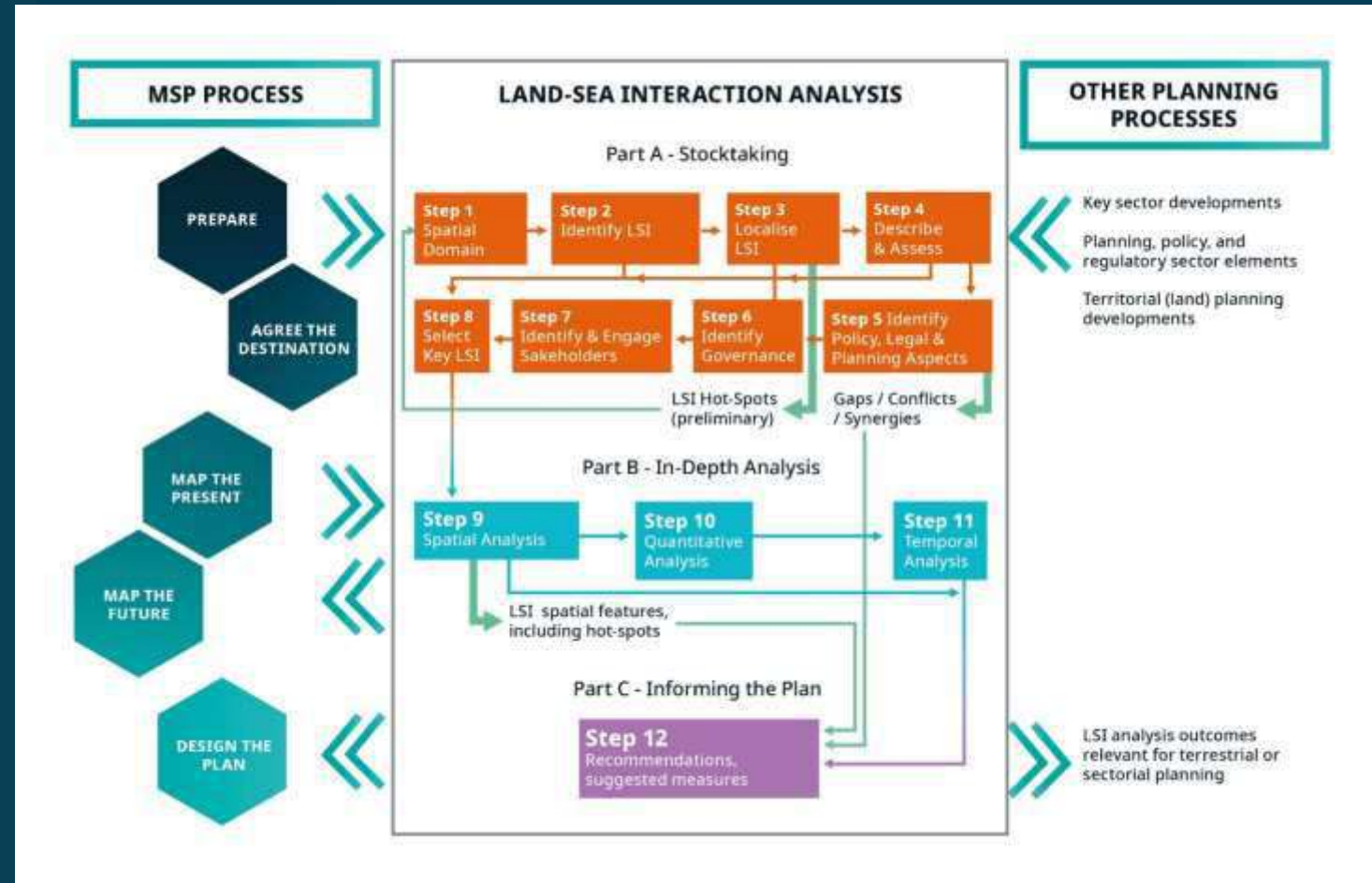
- Plan a steering body mandate
- Agree terms of reference
- Identify social actors / major stakeholders upholding diversity and gender equity
- Prepare effective shared planning process for transboundary MSP
- Engage key partner ministries and authorities
- Deliver a stakeholder engagement plan
- Agree boundaries of the MSP area including key LSI
- Prepare / agree MSP programme of work and institutional framework
- If required, initiate SEA

LAND SEA INTERACTIONS

LSI analysis - important component in the preparation of a marine plan.

Consider the continuity between land and sea, and to ensure that spatial planning is conducted in an integrated manner across maritime and terrestrial areas.

The platform includes excel based tool to self-assessment – offline or online.

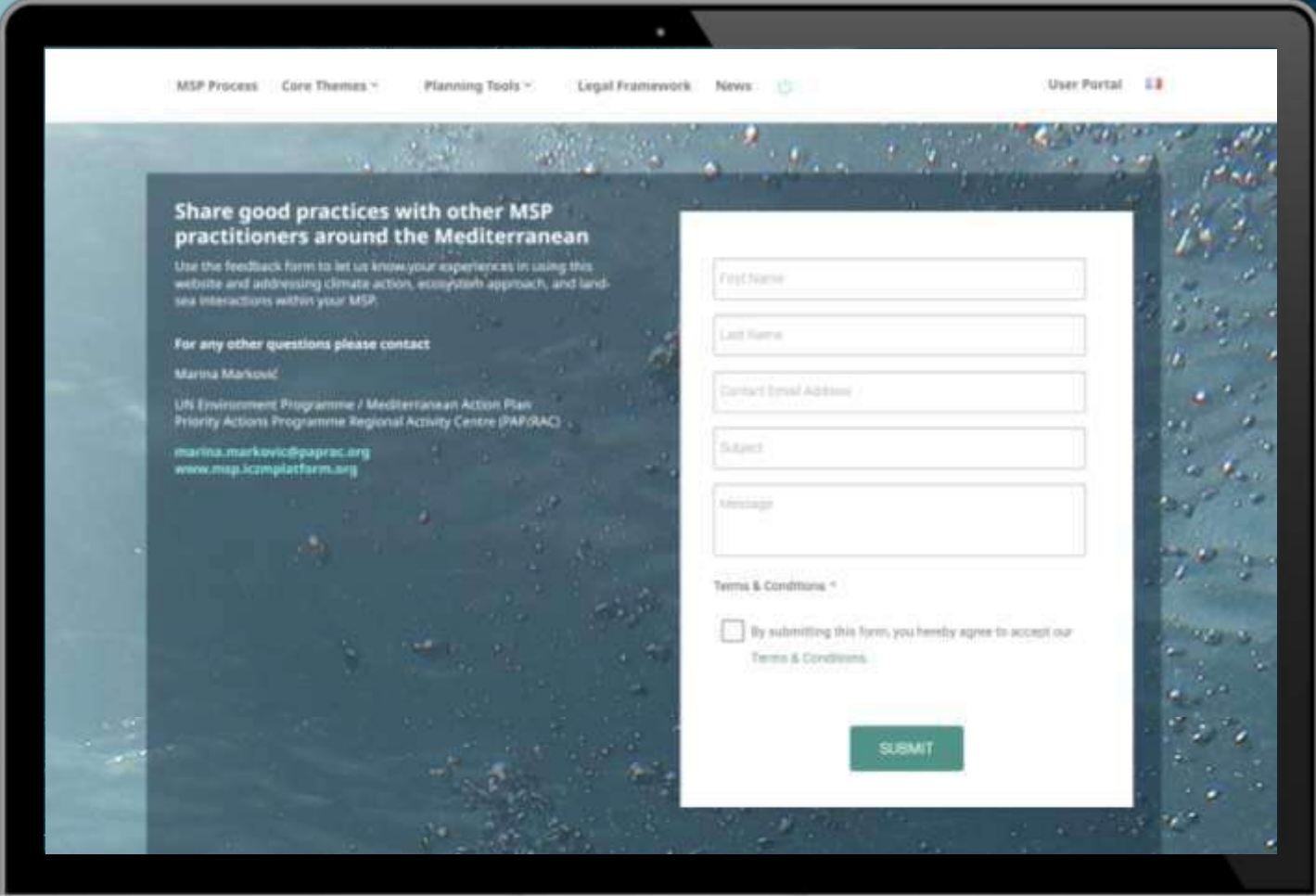


CLIMATE ACTION

Climate change checklist - creating climate proof MSP.

It is organised per MSP stages and it includes examples for different sectors to inspire you to take specific action using local knowledge and actors in your region.

Help improve the Mediterranean MSP virtual space via a 1-minute survey or by sharing experiences with the PAP/RAC team.



MSP Process Core Themes Planning Tools Legal Framework News User Portal

Share good practices with other MSP practitioners around the Mediterranean

Use the feedback form to let us know your experiences in using this website and addressing climate action, ecosystem approach, and land-sea interactions within your MSP.

For any other questions please contact
Marina Marković
UN Environment Programme / Mediterranean Action Plan
Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC)
marina.markovic@paprac.org
www.msp.iczmplatform.org

First Name

Last Name

Contact Email Address

Subject

Message

Terms & Conditions *

☐ By submitting this form, you hereby agree to accept our Terms & Conditions.

SUBMIT



THANK YOU!

PLAN SMART FROM THE START

Marko Prem PAP/RAC

 @PAP_RAC  @Coast.Day.Med
#mspworkspace
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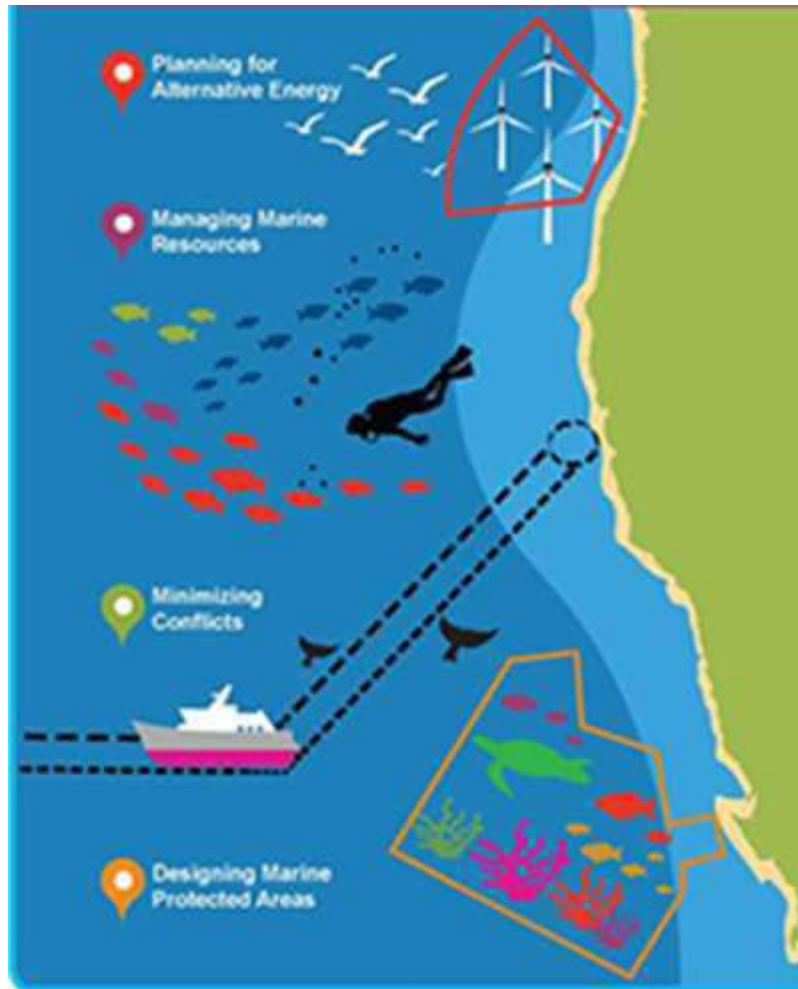
Poverty and Gender Considerations in Marine Spatial Planning

Conceptual and Analytical Framework

Richard Mulwa (Prof.)

Ramada Hotel, Dar, November 6, 2023

Marine Spatial planning



Strategic process
to bring about
sustainable
development of
the "blue
economy"



Typically centred
on a **marine
zonation plan**
which delineates
areas in terms of
the activities that
are prioritized



Participatory,
adaptive
approach that
has potential to
"democratise"
the management
of the seas



Aims to reduce user
conflict and
cumulative negative
environmental
impacts



Could help
address SDGs

Concerns about MSP in practice

- Socio-economic data often lacking
- Not enough engagement and debate
- Not sufficiently inclusive, with notable gender bias
- Focused on male-dominated sectors
- Favors stakeholders that are resource-strong and influential
- Unfair outcomes will undermine trust and increase the risk of failure



IOC-UNESCO guidelines for MSP

- The 2009 guidelines are a **10-step process** that includes the engagement of stakeholders and analysis of the existing situation and potential future scenarios in the production of a Marine Spatial Plan.
- Our aim is to have a socially **sustainable MSP process** that incorporates **Gender and poverty considerations** in the process

General MSP steps





1. A Socially Sustainable MSP Process

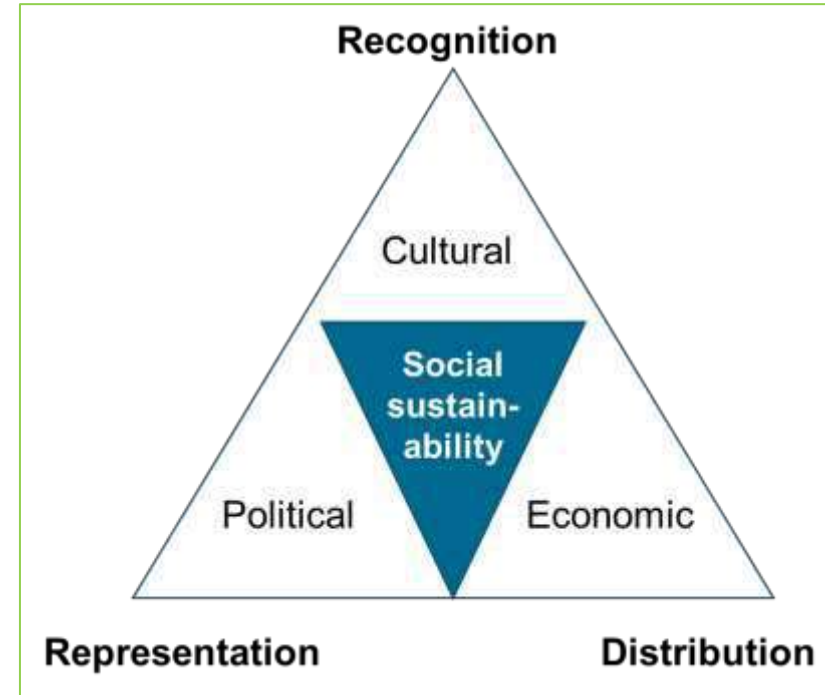
Socially sustainable MSP Process

Long term success of MSP hinges on 3 pillars of sustainability: environmental, economic, social

Social sustainability is least considered element

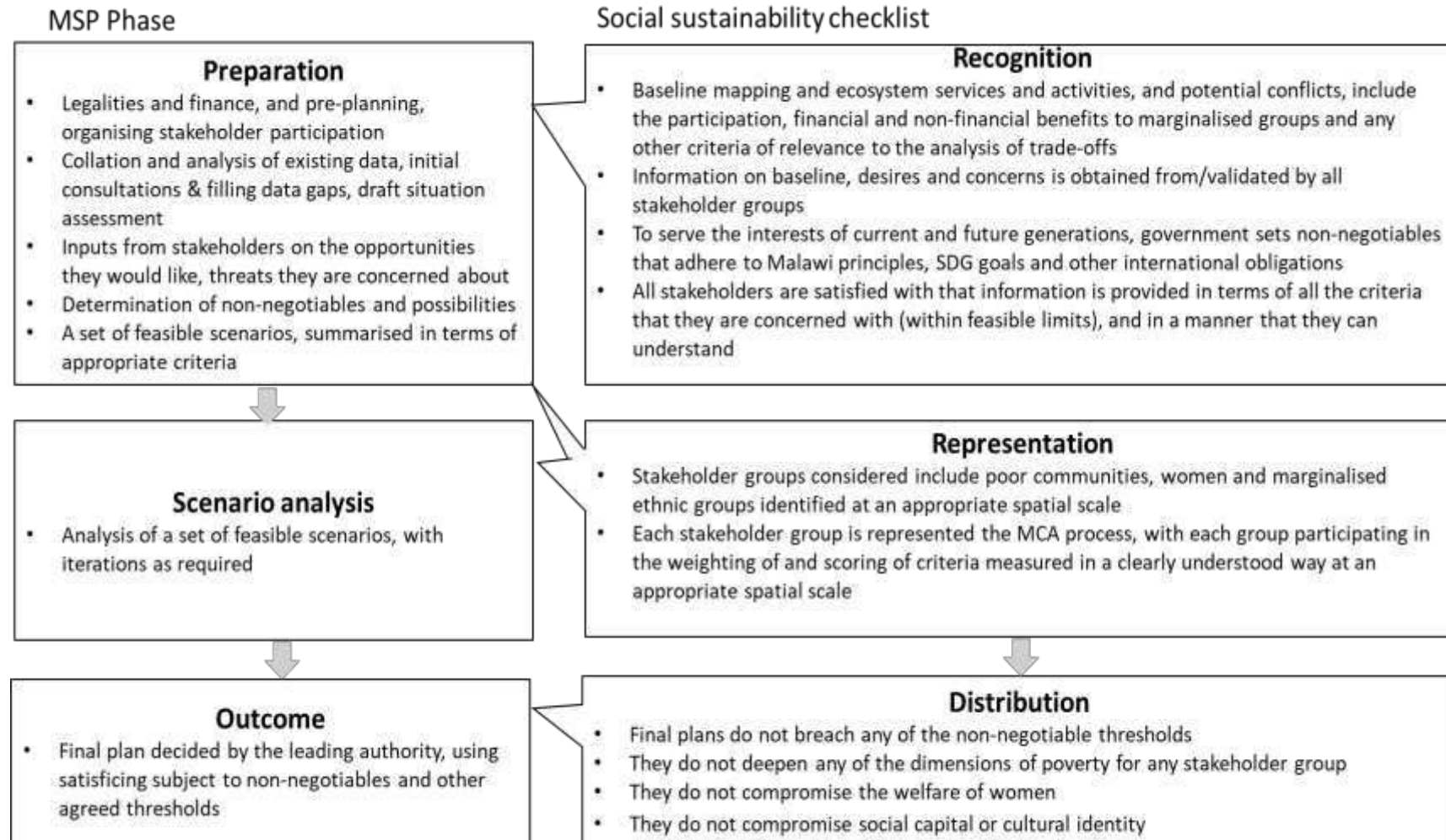
Saunders (et al. 2020) developed a Social Sustainability Framework

- **Recognition** of diversity, rights, needs etc
- **Representation** of stakeholders
- **Distribution** of risks and benefits



Socially sustainable MSP

Using SSF we developed a set of guidelines/scorecard



Social sustainability Scorecard





2. An Inclusive Analytical Framework for MSP

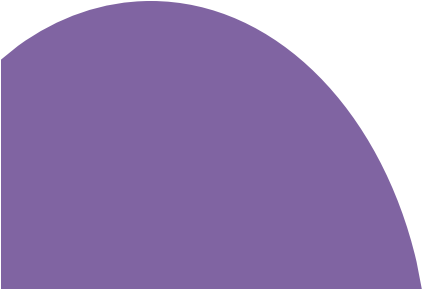
Multi criteria decision analysis (MCA)



Use of scoring and weighting of relevant criteria, in a process involving stakeholders

MSP will involve the **analysis of scenarios**, in which changes are measured against the **current baseline or status quo**

Alternative scenarios are developed in conjunction with **stakeholder representatives** and then ranked based on a scoring process

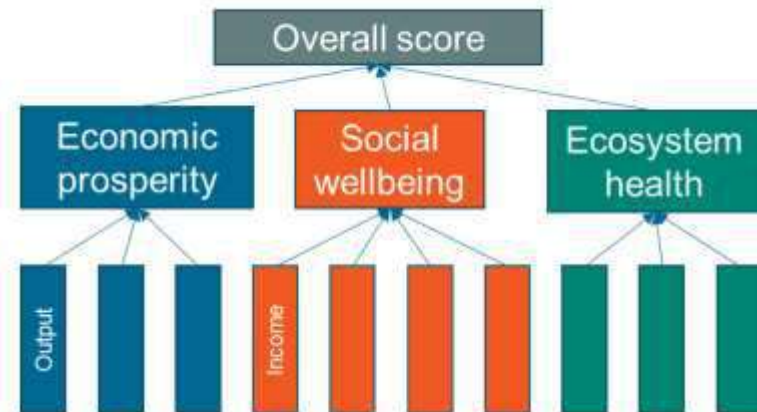
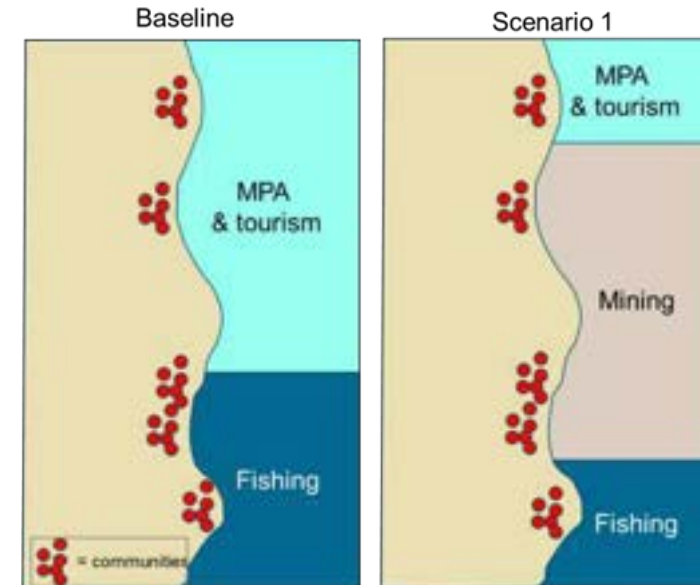


Criteria can typically be grouped into social, economic and environmental criteria, encompassing the three pillars of sustainability

MCA

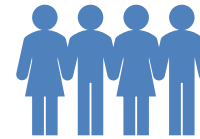
Scenario analysis typically **involves multi-criteria analysis (MCA)**, where alternative planning options are ranked based on a scoring process

Poverty and gender dimensions need to be incorporated in the outputs of the scenario analysis



We introduce multi-dimensional poverty analysis (MDPA)

Multi dimensional poverty analysis



Two approaches have been used in the identification of people affected by poverty



Income or poverty-line method of aggregation, which has attracted considerable attention and involves the determination of a poverty-line income sufficient to attain minimum basic needs



Multidimensional poverty approach: views income not as intermediary of basic needs, but in terms of shortfalls from the minimum level of the basic needs themselves

Multi dimensional poverty analysis

According to the multidimensional poverty analysis (MDPA) framework, poverty does not simply mean the lack of resources, but also lack of opportunity and choice, power and voice and/or human security

Resources poor: Lack of access to or power over resources that can be used to sustain a decent living standard

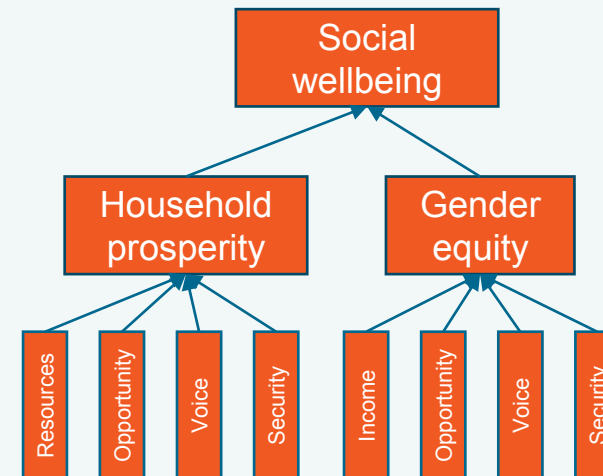
Opportunities and choice poor: Not having possibilities to develop and/or use the resources to move out of poverty

Power and voice poor: inability to articulate their concerns, needs and rights in an informed way

Human security poor: violence and insecurity are constraints to different groups' and individuals' possibilities to exercise their human rights

Multi dimensional poverty analysis

- » Needed for the description of the baseline, scenario analysis, and for monitoring
- » Guided by Sida's multidimensional poverty analysis (MDPA) framework, which has four elements:
 - **Resources**
 - **Opportunity and choice**
 - **Power and voice**
 - **Human security**
- » Used this to devise indices of household wellbeing:
 - (a) from a household prosperity perspective
 - (b) from a gender equality perspective



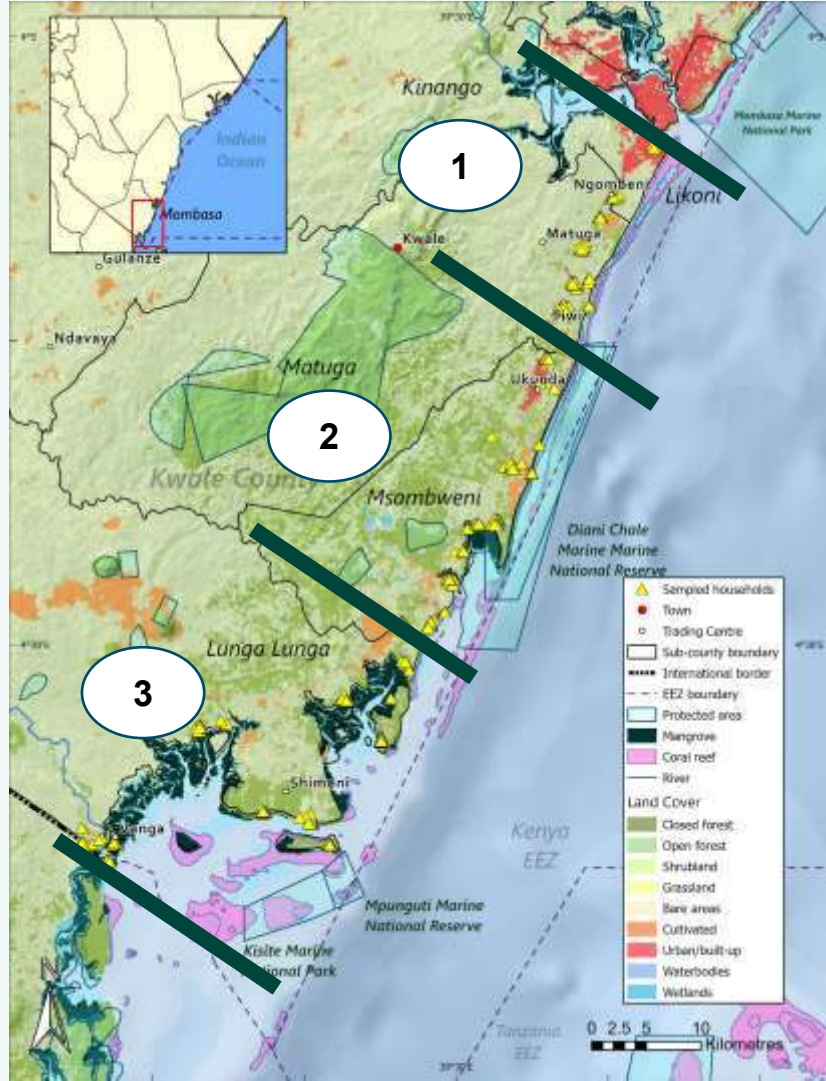
Areas of data collection



- » 3 coastal areas selected - Kenya (~100km), Tanzania (~50km), Madagascar (~300km)
 - Study focussed on communities within 10km of coast
- » Focus group discussions
 - Information of a general nature on selected livelihood activities, economy, poverty and gender issues
- » Household surveys
 - Quantitative and qualitative data, household perspectives and preferences
 - Vetted by local experts, similar across 3 study areas
 - About 500 households surveyed in each area during Nov-Dec 2021

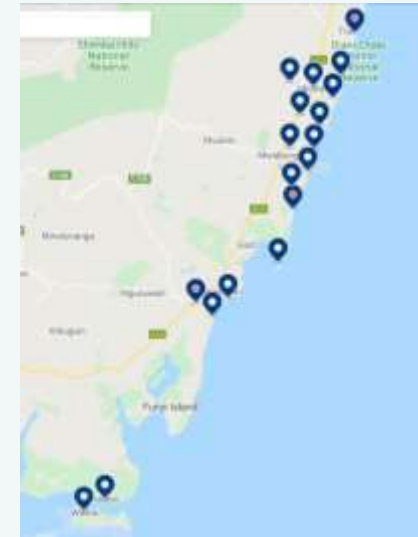
» Household survey structure

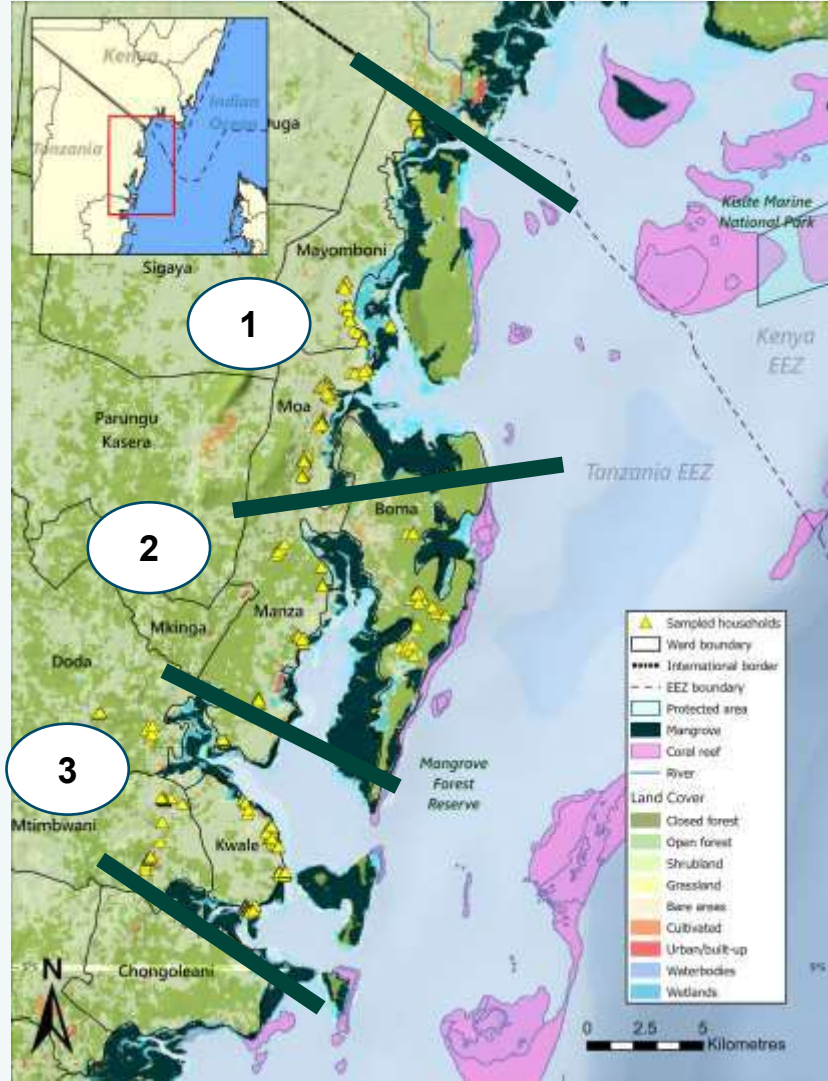
- Demographics
- Living conditions
- Employment income
- Livelihood activities in detail
- Opportunity, voice & security
- Marine ecosystem management and values
- Choice experiment
- Enumerator observations including GIS location



Kwale County, Kenya (n=452)

- » Kenyan coast south of Mombasa
- » Entire coast fringed with reefs, though further offshore in the south
- » Tourism areas concentrated near MPAs
- » Extensive mangrove areas in the south
- » Not much cultivation
- » Original coastal forests have been diminished



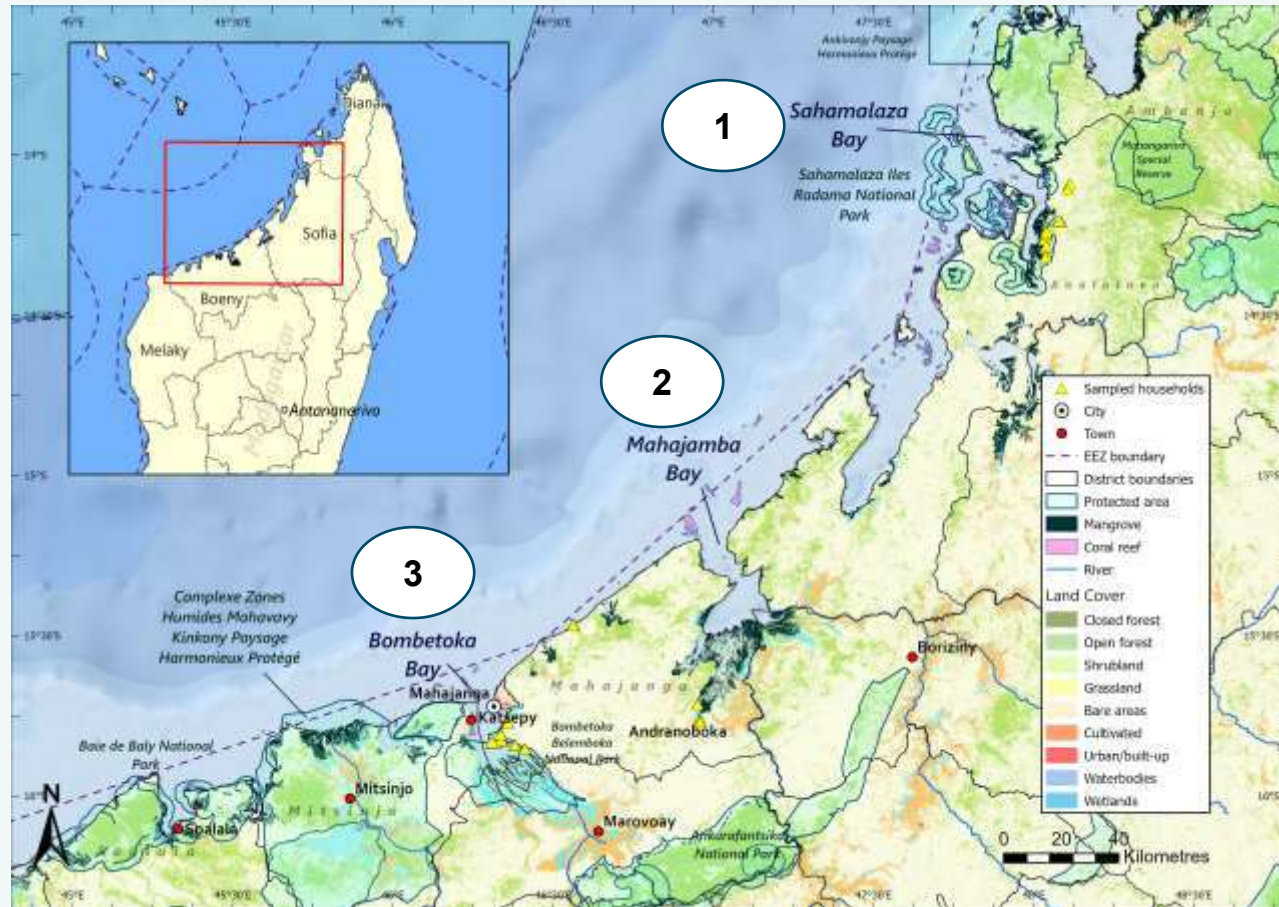


Mkinga district, Tanzania (n=564)

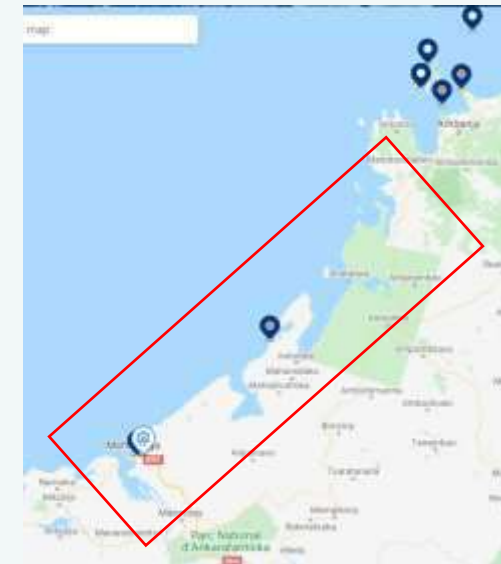
- » Tanzanian coast from Tanga to Kenya border
- » Complex coastline with lagoons and both inshore and offshore reefs
- » Extensive mangroves, all managed by Forestry
- » Remote, with very little tourism
- » Very little agriculture but extensive salt pans and mariculture ponds



Boeny & Sofia Regions, Madagascar (n = 490)



- » Extremely remote area, mostly inaccessible
- » Activity centred on 3 sheltered bays
- » Some reefs, some mangrove
- » Virtually no tourism



Developed indicators

Criteria	Household prosperity	Gender equality	Related metrics needed to model impacts of MSP
Resources	Annual income (incl subsistence) and material wellbeing Non-material benefits from the marine environment	Women's share of income	Change in sectoral employment opportunities Change in direct access to resources Change in quality of environment
Opportunities and choice	Access to education, healthcare, electricity and water, markets	Womens' share of the job market	Impacts of change in tax revenue on gov services Change in women's share of jobs
Power and voice	Household representation in decision-making bodies Perception of voice	Women's representation in decision-making bodies Women's decision power in the household	Inclusion in management strategies
Security	Community peace and harmony	Household peace and harmony	Sensitivity of security status to a change in marine-related access/income

All measures are expressed as a score from **0 to 7**, including proportions and ratios.

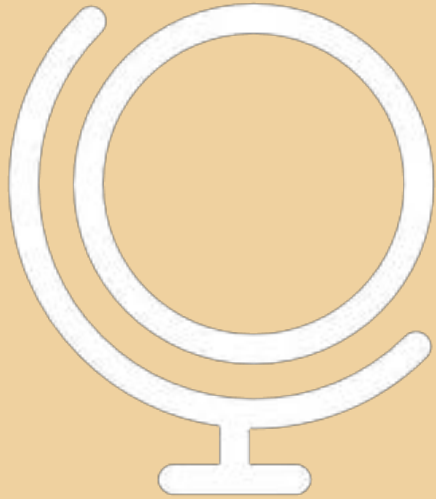
Weighting of the **four dimensions** is shown in the **right hand column**.

Dimension	Household prosperity	Gender equality	Weight
Resources/ Income	Household income measured as the sum of cash and subsistence income from employment and all livelihood activities, scored out of 7 based on % of national poverty line household income	Proportion of this income derived by women	40
	Household material wealth, measured as sum of 7 binary scores for roof type, wall type, water source, lighting energy source, cooking energy source, assets	As for relative poverty	
Opportunity and choice	Level of education of household head	Opportunity and choice score as for relative poverty	20
	Distance to the nearest school		
	Distance to the nearest clinic		
	Access to nearest market		
	Water source		
	Source of energy for lighting		
	Overall level of government services		
	-	Ratio of the scores for general availability of marine sector formal jobs for women vs men	
Power and voice	How many of seven broad types of community organisations that any household members belong to	How many of seven broad types of community organisations that female household members belong to	20
	Ability to voice concerns (rating)	Women's involvement in decisions on how household earns an income	
		Women's involvement in decisions on household expenditure	
		Women's involvement in decisions on where household lives	
		Women's involvement in decisions on children's schooling	
	Concerns about marine and coastal management are heard (rating)	Women's involvement in decisions on having children	
		Women's involvement in decisions on their own occupations and activities	
Security	Our community is harmonious	My family functions well for all members	20
	Life in this area is very peaceful	My family's day to day interactions are peaceful	
	There is conflict over access to resources in this area (reversed score)	Family members accommodate each other	
	Local government officials are trustworthy		



End

Q&A + Dialogue (round table)

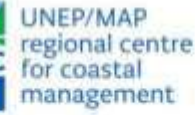


Break



Session 5: MSP & Regional Seas

Organised by:



With the support of:



Speakers



Marko Prem



Timothy Andrew

Conceptual Framework for MSP in the Mediterranean

Marko Prem; PAP/RAC Deputy Director



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Action Plan
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Introduction // Background

Article 3 (ICZM Protocol) on Geographical coverage - making MSP a part of the integrated approach for sustainable use and management of the c. z. and the conservation of the coastal ecosystem integrity.

Conceptual Framework for the introduction of MSP into the Barcelona Convention system at COP 20 (Tirana, Albania, 17-20 December 2017) took note. MSP- the main tool/process for the implementation of ICZM in the marine part of the coastal zone

Based on pilot projects a new Common Regional Framework for Strengthening Regional Cooperation on MSP is proposed (MAP Focal Points; Istanbul, Türkiye, 12-15 September 2023); Draft Decision: Conceptual Framework for Implementing MSP in the Mediterranean

Introduction // Background

Aims: facilitate implementation of MSP throughout the Mediterranean Region and strengthening cooperation of CPs for a coherent and sustainable land and sea-use planning

Acknowledging MSP as a necessary tool for sustainable Blue Economy

Strengthen cooperation for achieving SDGs by ensuring that activities on the marine and land parts of coastal zone are planned and managed in a coordinated way, respecting the ecosystem health and integrity and contributing to GES of the Mediterranean Sea and Coasts

Adoption of the Decision is expected at COP 23 (5-8 December 2023 in Portoroz, Slovenia)



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Introduction // Background cont.

Invite the CP to implement the MSP Conceptual Framework and strengthen regional cooperation in line with ICZM Protocol and by using MSPWorkspace

Establish a Working Group (CPs experts, UNEP/MAP Components) to lead the work on MSP implementation and contribute towards streamlining MSP in MSSD,

Encourage the CPs to participate, contribute and benefit from other existing mechanisms and tools developed for the implementation of MSP (Community of Practice) in order to align the approaches,

Provide capacity building and training, and helping create national and local Communities of Practices

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Justification; importance

II. MSP GOVERNANCE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

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III. COMMON PRINCIPLES

III.1 Adaptive approach

III.2 Multi-scale approach

III.3 Integration

III.4 Four dimensions of MSP

III.5 Knowledge-based process

III.6 Suitability and spatial efficiency

III.7 Connectivity

III.8 Cross-border cooperation

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IV. FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS

- IV.1 Ecosystem approach
- IV.2 Climate action
- IV.3 Land-sea interactions
- IV.4 Blue economy

V. MSP PROCESS



Thank you!



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A Strategic Framework for Marine Spatial Planning in the Western Indian Ocean

2nd MSPforum for AFRICA

Dar es Salaam (Tanzania), 5 and 6 November 2023

The Nairobi Convention

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

A **partnership** between governments, civil society and the private sector, working towards a prosperous Western Indian Ocean region

It **provides a platform** for governments, civil society, and the private sector to work together for the sustainable management and use of the marine and coastal environment.

<https://www.nairobiconvention.org/nairobi-convention/who-we-are/>

11/20/2023



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Need for a Regional MSP Framework

- Parties to the Nairobi Convention (NC) and partners, Dar es Salaam, March 2019 ... requested the Nairobi Convention Secretariat to work with partners to develop a regional strategy



Source	Title
African Union	Africa's Integrated Maritime Strategy 2050 (AIMS)
	Africa Blue Economy Strategy 2019
African Union Commission	Agenda 2063. The Africa we want
African Union, UNEP	African Strategy for Ocean Governance
UN Development Programme	Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) of the Large Marine Ecosystems of the western Indian Ocean
	A Strategic Action Programme (SAP) for Sustainable Management of the Western Indian Ocean Large Marine Ecosystems



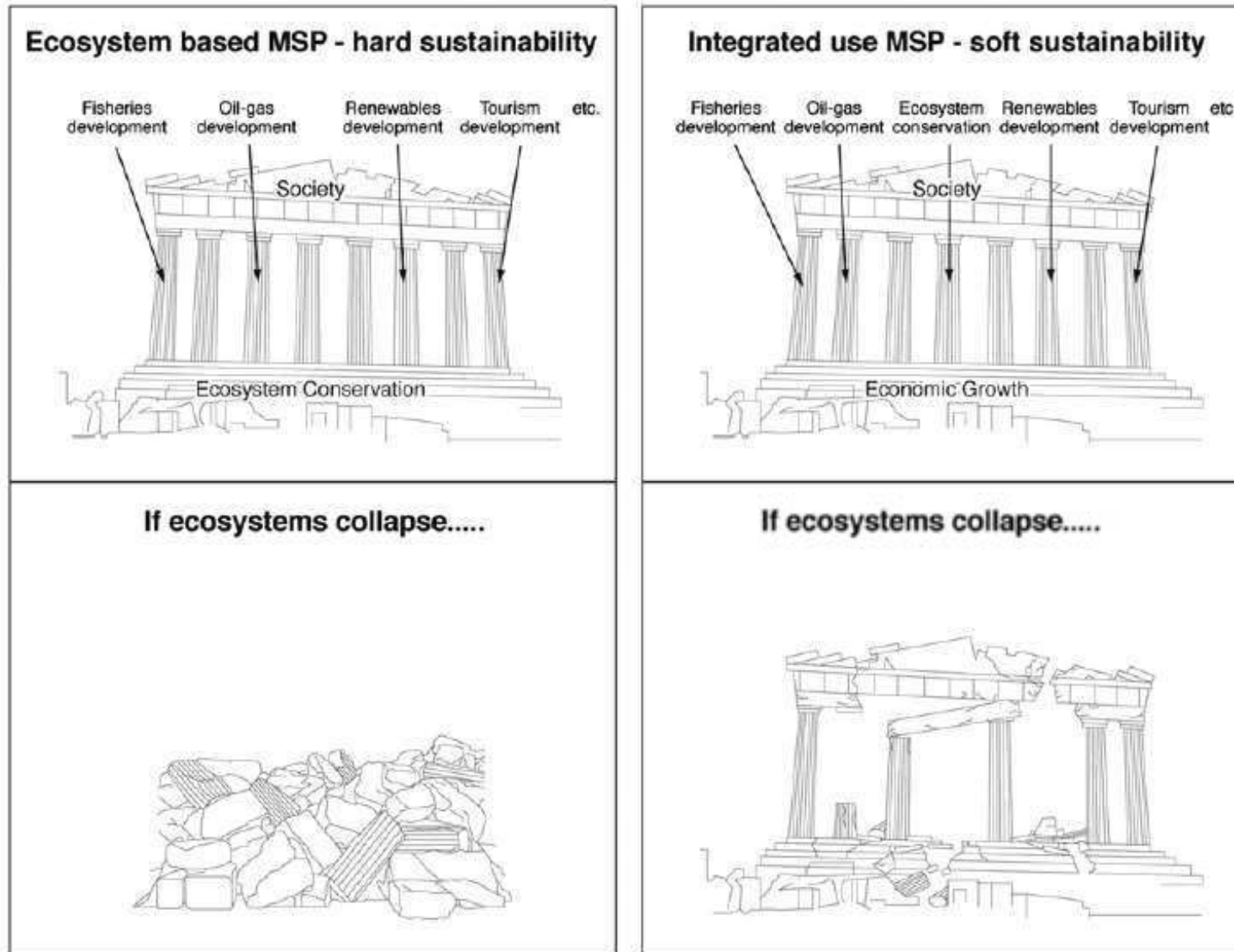
Definition of MSP

MSP is “a process of analyzing and allocating parts of three-dimensional marine spaces (or ecosystems) to specific uses or objectives, to achieve ecological, economic, and social objectives that are usually specified through a political process”

MSP is a process that is:

- ecosystem-based
- integrated across sectors & agencies
- area-based
- adaptive
- strategic and anticipatory
- and participatory

Ecosystem-based versus Integrated use MSP



Guiding principles

UN SDGs

UNEP's proposed new Marine and Coastal Strategy (2020-2030)

UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA 2016)



- An ecosystem-based approach
- A Systems thinking approach
- A multi-stakeholder-based approach
- A sound evidence base for decision-making
- Transparency and accountability
- Policy coherence
- Cooperation
- Shared benefits and prosperity for all



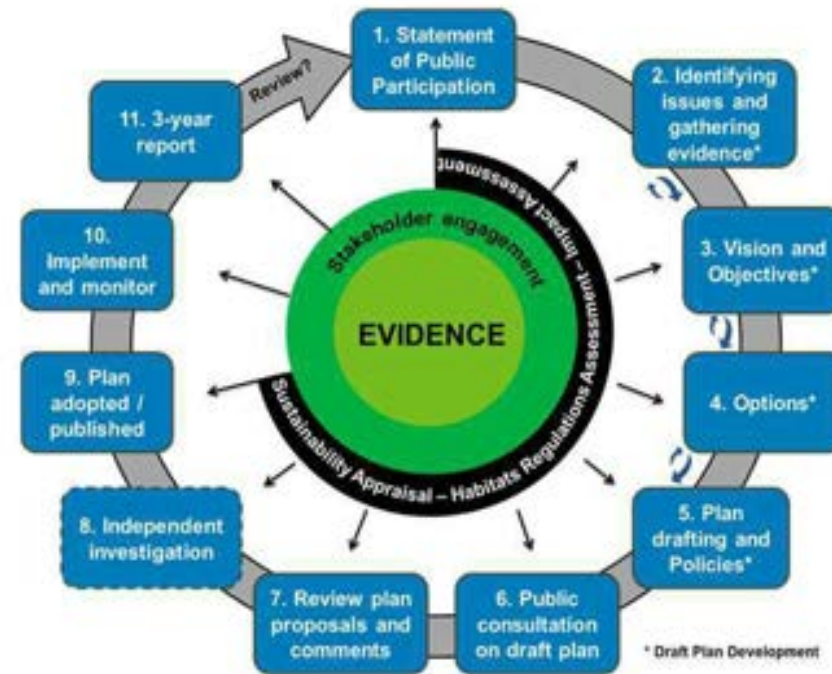
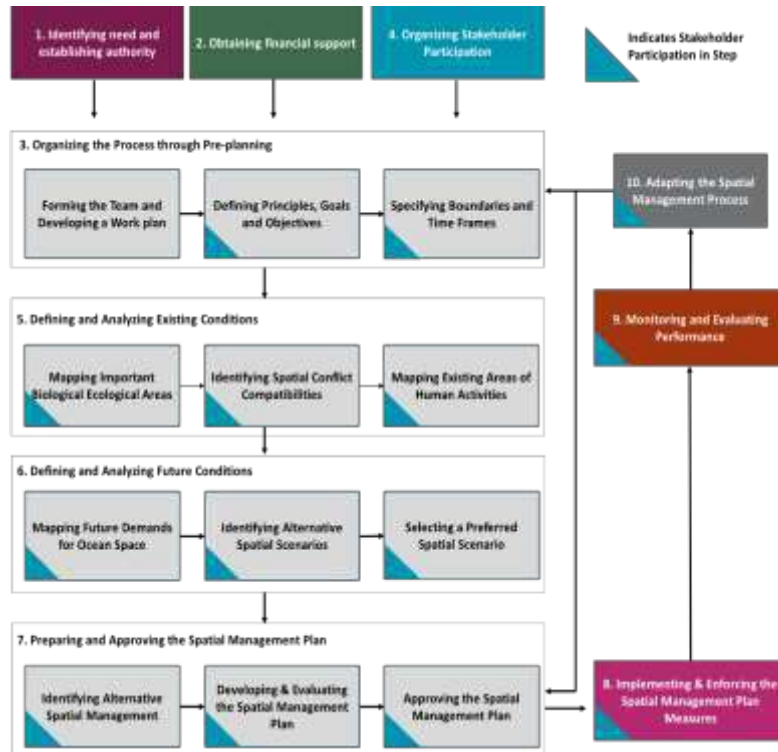
Annex 1: Malawi Principles for the Ecosystem Approach

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Best practice



Marine Plan
Partnership
Pacific North Coast



Governance challenges

- Inefficient governance system
- Lack of integration
- Limited access to data
- Lack of funds & inefficient spending
- Limited technical and human capacity
- Lack of monitoring and evaluation
- User/stakeholder conflicts
- Outdated legal/regulatory frameworks
- Human population growth
- Regional issues not prioritised by nations

Threatening processes

- Biodiversity loss
- Habitat loss/destruction
- Unsustainable fishing
- Pollution & sedimentation
- Climate-driven changes
- Piracy/marine safety & security
- Poor management of ship traffic



Benefits of regional MSP



Effective management of marine ecosystems

Improved understanding of regional ecosystem services

Improved water quality management

Increased resilience to climate change

Effective management of migratory marine species

A reduction of overexploitation

Reduced habitat modification

Mitigation and reduction of pressures

Conflict management

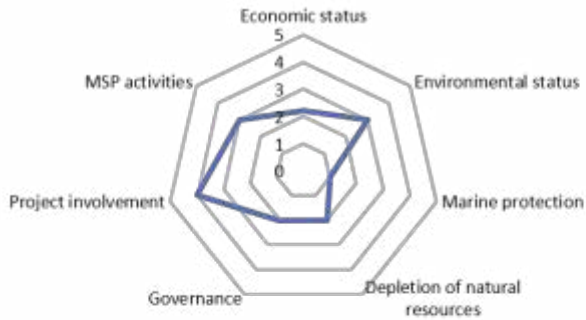
Improved knowledge management (monitoring/data)

Conservation of ABNJ

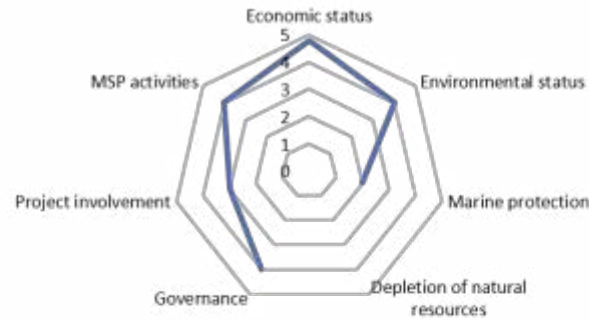
Improved maritime safety & security

National MSP readiness in the WIO

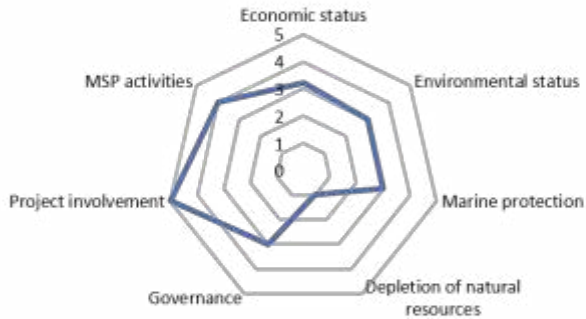
Comoros



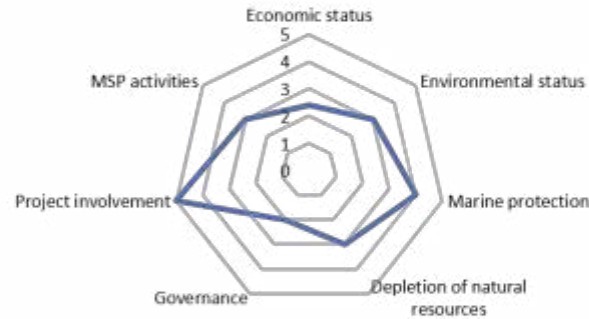
France (Reunion Island)



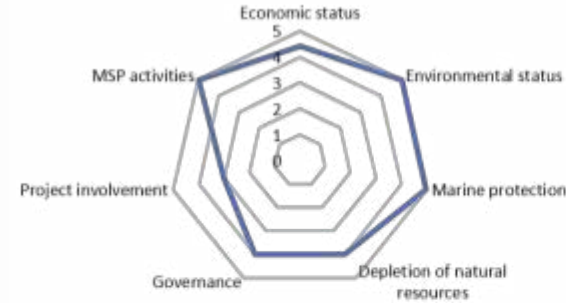
Kenya



Madagascar



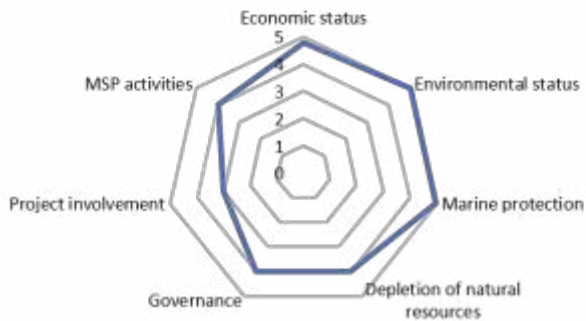
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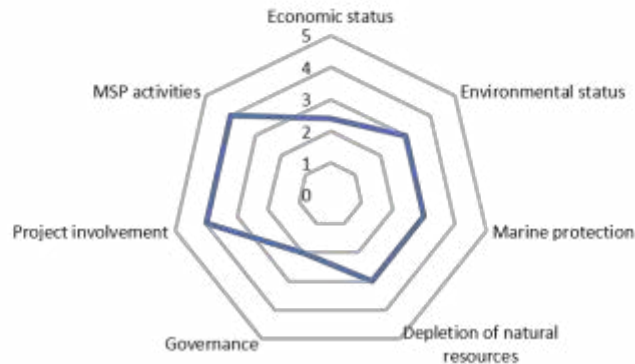
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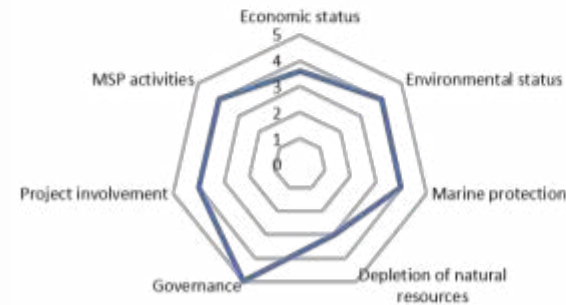
Mauritius



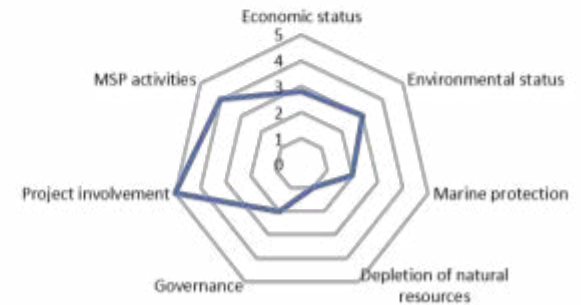
Mozambique



South Africa



Tanzania



Vision

A WIO with inclusive and sustainable management of ocean and coastal ecosystem services for human wellbeing

Goal

An inclusive and holistic MSP process that produces a regional marine spatial plan to support the sustainable management of ocean and coastal ecosystems for all

Objectives

Roadmap, principles and guidelines for EBA to regional MSP

Policy alignment

Multi-use & conflict management

Manage threatening processes

Sustainable & inclusive blue economies

Framework for EBA to National MSP

Clear institutional arrangements

Systems approach

Knowledge management

Tools for implementation

Network of MPAs

Strategic Priorities

Stakeholder engagement processes that bring big industry & smaller interest groups together



Harmonisation of legal instruments for blue economy practices

Contextualisation of the global blue economy narrative for the WIO region



Cross sectoral governance

Improved mapping of biophysical environment & human activities



Improved management of different sectoral activities & conflict

Multilateral stock management plans



Management & protection of ABNJ

Increased ocean protection



Systemic perspective of strategic priorities

Implementation

Adoption and implementation of the strategy

Political will, government transparency & accountability

Binding multilateral agreements

Ecosystem-based approaches to support SGD achievement

Supporting Legal Framework

Nested plans; co-development of area plans

Identification of Priorities

Capacity development for financial planning; communication; in-country MSP expertise; knowledge management

Guidelines and Tools

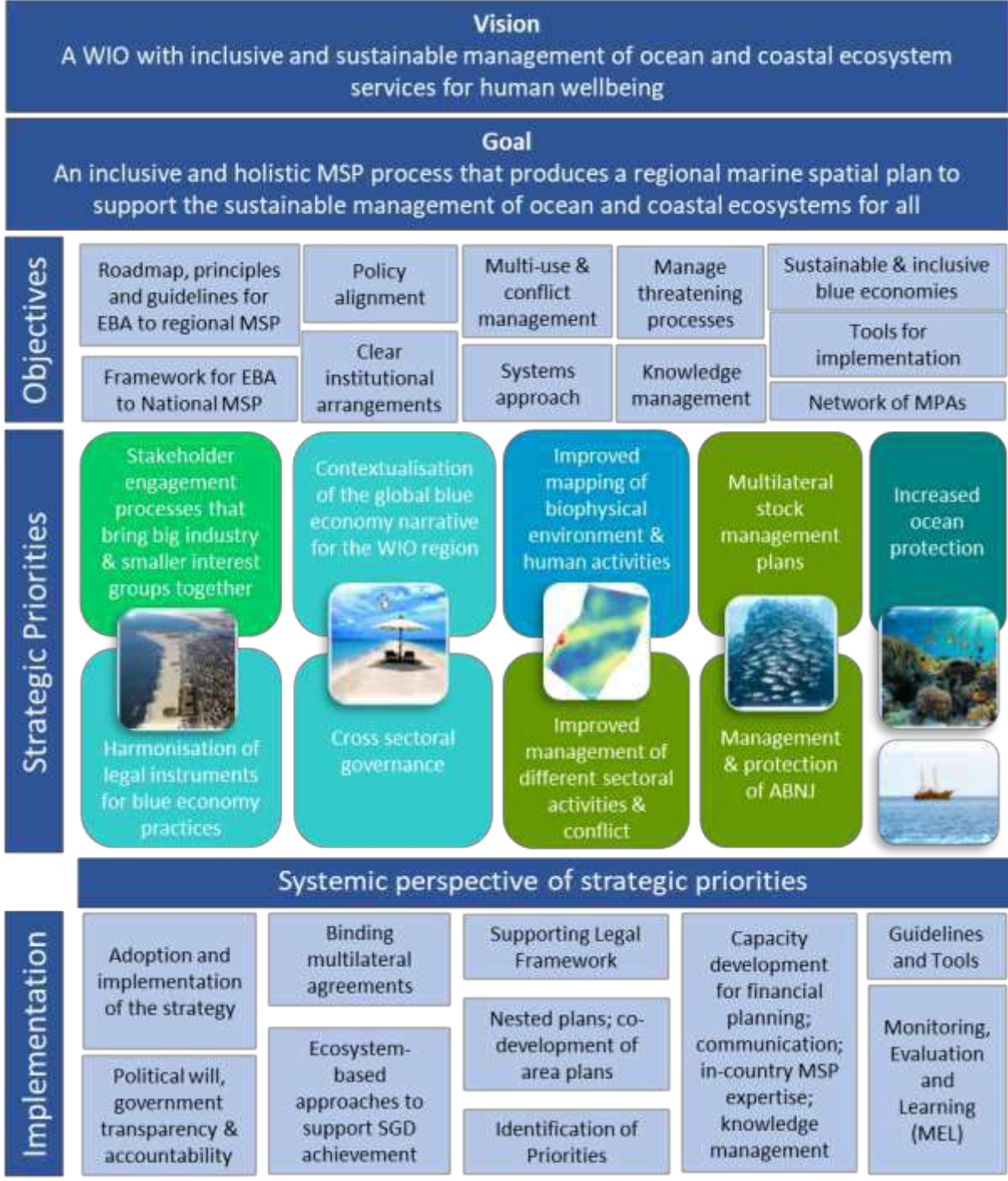
Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL)

Vision

A WIO with inclusive and sustainable management of ocean and coastal ecosystem services for human wellbeing

Goal

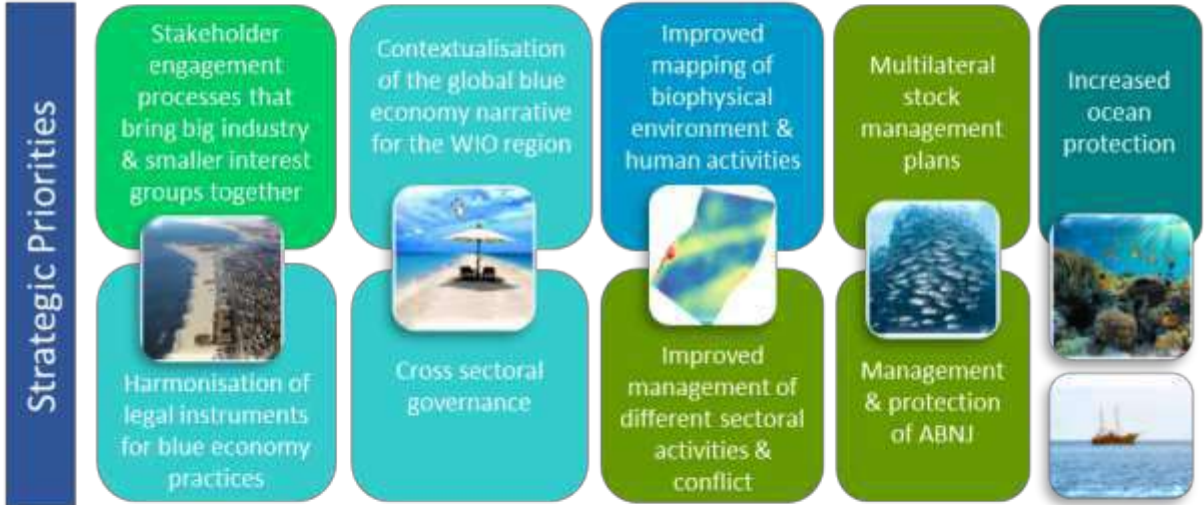
An inclusive and holistic MSP process that produces a regional marine spatial plan to support the sustainable management of ocean and coastal ecosystems for all



Vision
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Objectives	Roadmap, principles and guidelines for EBA to regional MSP	Policy alignment	Multi-use & conflict management	Manage threatening processes	Sustainable & inclusive blue economies
	Framework for EBA to National MSP	Clear institutional arrangements	Systems approach	Knowledge management	Tools for implementation Network of MPAs



Systemic perspective of strategic priorities

Implementation	Adoption and implementation of the strategy	Binding multilateral agreements	Supporting Legal Framework	Capacity development for financial planning; communication; in-country MSP expertise; knowledge management	Guidelines and Tools
	Political will, government transparency & accountability	Ecosystem-based approaches to support SGD achievement	Nested plans; co-development of area plans		Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL)
			Identification of Priorities		

Adoption and implementation of the strategy

Political will, government transparency & accountability

Ecosystem-based approaches to support SGD achievement

Nested plans; co-development of area plans

Capacity development

Guidelines and Tools

Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL)

Binding multilateral agreements

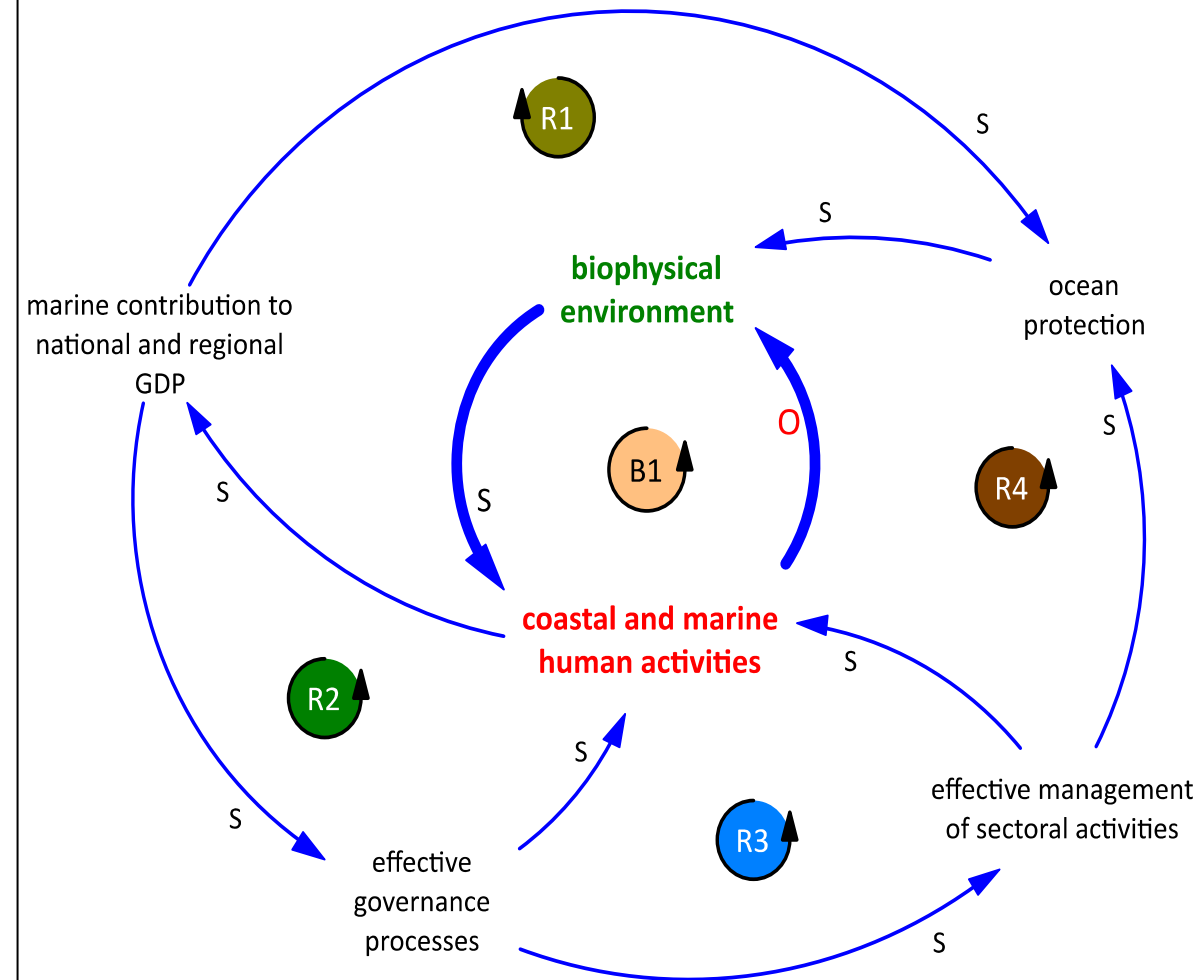
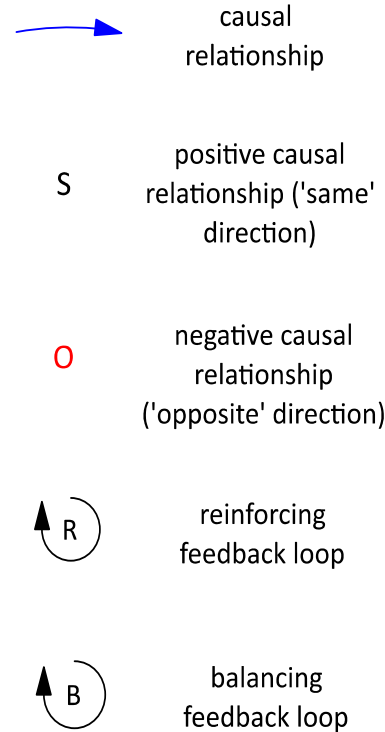
Supporting Legal Framework

Identification of Priorities

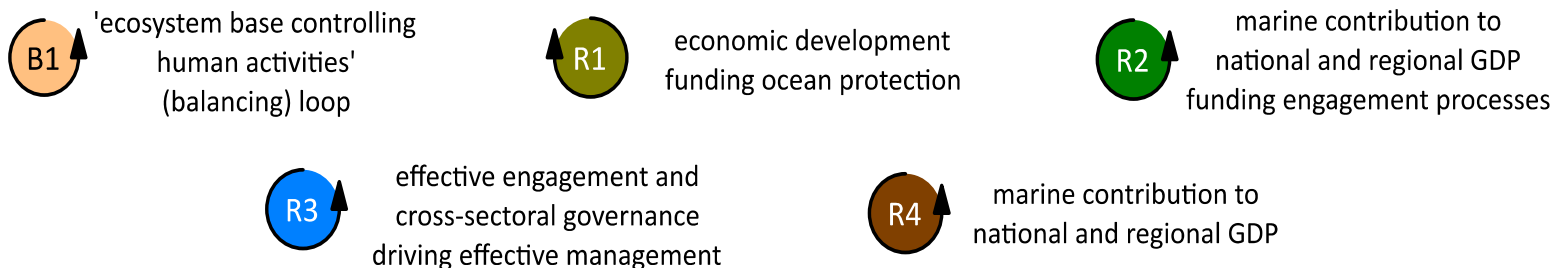
Systemic perspectives of strategic priorities

High-level causal loop diagram (CLD)

KEY:



FEEDBACK LOOPS:



Strategic Recommendations

1. Agree to ratify and adopt the strategy
2. Agree to harmonise in-country MSP development with strategy
3. Secure funding and develop capacity MSP
4. Develop regional partnerships (e.g. SADC, RFMOs, IOC, etc.)
5. Ensure that MSP follows an ecosystems-based approach (“Malawi Principles”)

Technical Recommendations

1. Promote an enabling policy environment for in-country MSP legislation.
2. Assist with establishment of in-country cross-sectoral forums/committees/working groups
3. Develop in-country knowledge management systems
4. Develop a communication and stakeholder engagement plan

MSP – TWG MEMBERS

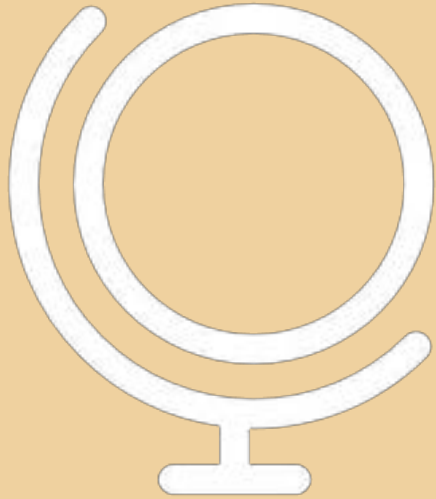
NO	NAME	COUNTRY
1	Mr. Mouchitadi Madi Bamdou	Comoros
2	Mr. Soifa Ahamed Soilihi	
3	Mr. Fabrice Bernard	France
4	Mr. Pascal Talec	
5	Ms. Susan Otieno	Kenya
6	Mr. Harrison Onganda	
7	Mr. Fanomezantsoa Randrianarison	Madagascar
8	Mr José Victor Randrianarimanana	
9	Dr. Rezah Badal	Mauritius
10	Dr. Arshad Rawat	
11	Mr. Rajaram Luximon	
12	Dr. Celso Lopes	Mozambique
13	Eng. Sofia Chambe	

NO	NAME	COUNTRY
14	Mrs. Marie-May Muzungaile	Seychelles
15	Ms. Helena Sims	
16	Mr. Dahir Farah Hussein	Somalia
17	Dr. Amina Lula Sekaly	
18	Mr. Potlako Khati	South Africa
19	Mr. Moses Ramakulukusha	
20	Dr. Saleh A.S. Yahya	Tanzania
21	Eng. Siajali Pamba Zegge	



THANK YOU

Q&A + Dialogue (round table)



Break



Session 5: MSP & Regional Seas (*cont.*)

Organised by:



UNEP/MAP
regional centre
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With the support of:



Sweden
Sverige

Speakers



Yacob Issola



Roman Sorgenfrei



IOC Sub Commission for Africa
and the Adjacent Island States



UNEP/MAP
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for coastal
management



2nd MSPforum for AFRICA

The Abidjan Convention

Trans-boundary MSP : Case between Benin and Togo

5 - 6 October 2023

Dar es Salam, TANZANIA

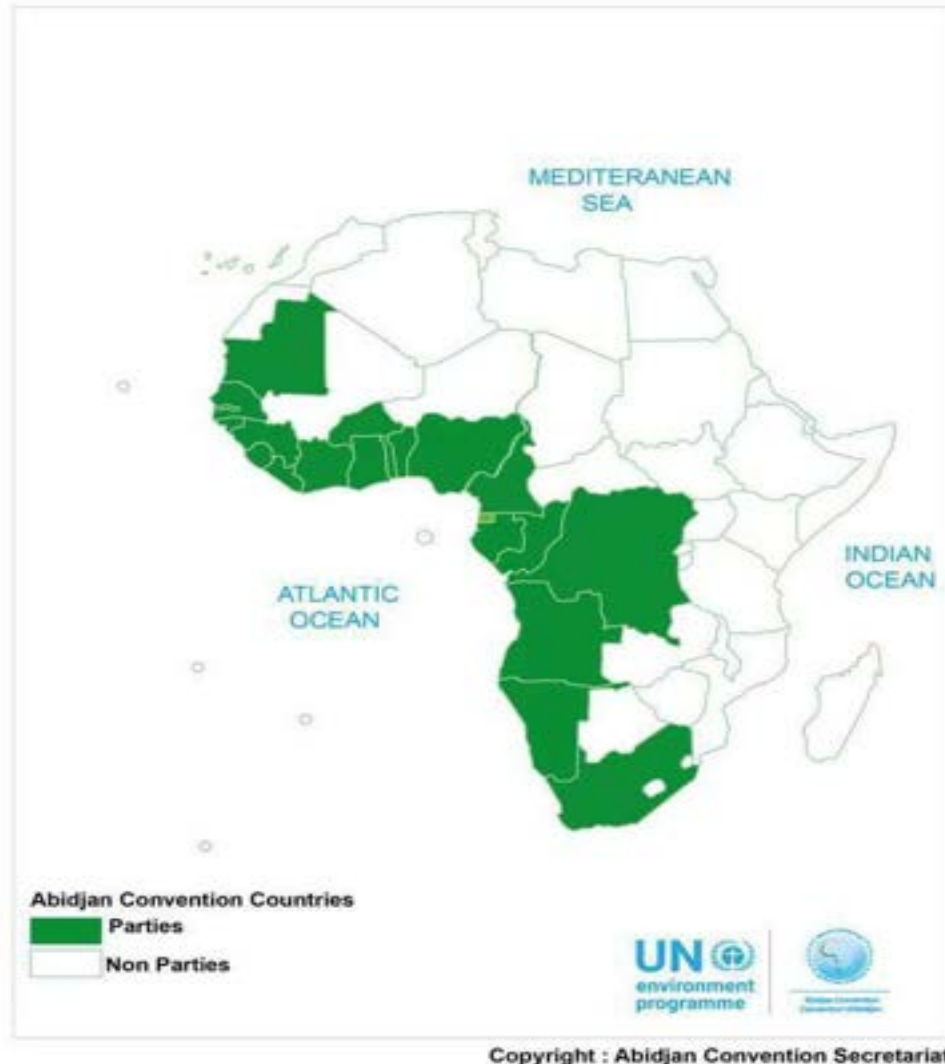
Dr Yacoub ISSOLA



Outline

1. Bref presentation of the Abidjan Convention
2. Background on the initiative of transboundary MSP between Benin and Togo
3. Presentation of the trans-boundary area between Benin and Togo
4. Trans-boundary SoME between Benin and Togo drafting process
5. Institutional Collaboration between The Abidjan Convention and AU-IBAR
6. On-going activities
7. Way forward

Bref presentation of the Abidjan Convention



- Adopted by the Governments in 1981 and entered into force in 1984
- 3 large Marine Ecosystems (Canary, Guinea and Benguela)
- Côte d'Ivoire has been designated the host country for the Convention and its Protocol
- UNEP (UN Environment) has been designated to administer the Secretariat of the Convention and the Protocol

Mission

Protect, Conserve and Develop the Abidjan Convention Area and its Resources for the Benefit and Well-being of its People



Decision CP12/7 on Integrated Coastal and Ocean Management Policy

Decision CP13/1 on the implementation of COP12 decisions

Decision CP13/7 on Ocean Acidification

Decision CP13/8 on the governance of coastal and marine areas in the Abidjan Convention area

Decision CP13/10 on the preparation of a report on the state of the marine and coastal environment (SoME) in the Abidjan Convention area.

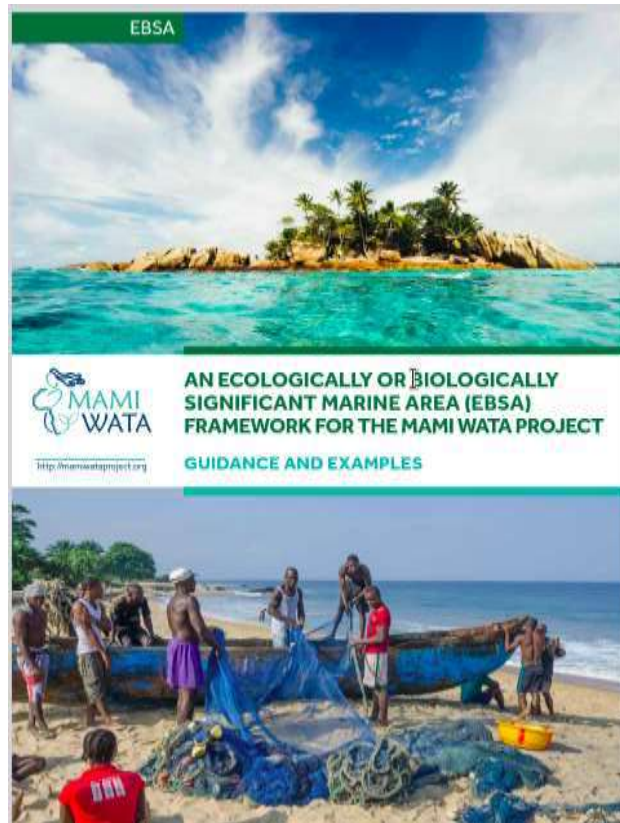
Decision CP13/12 on the Blue Economy in the context of poverty reduction in Africa

The Mami Wata project “Enhancing Marine Management in West, Central and Southern Africa through Training and Application”

<https://mamiwataproject.org>

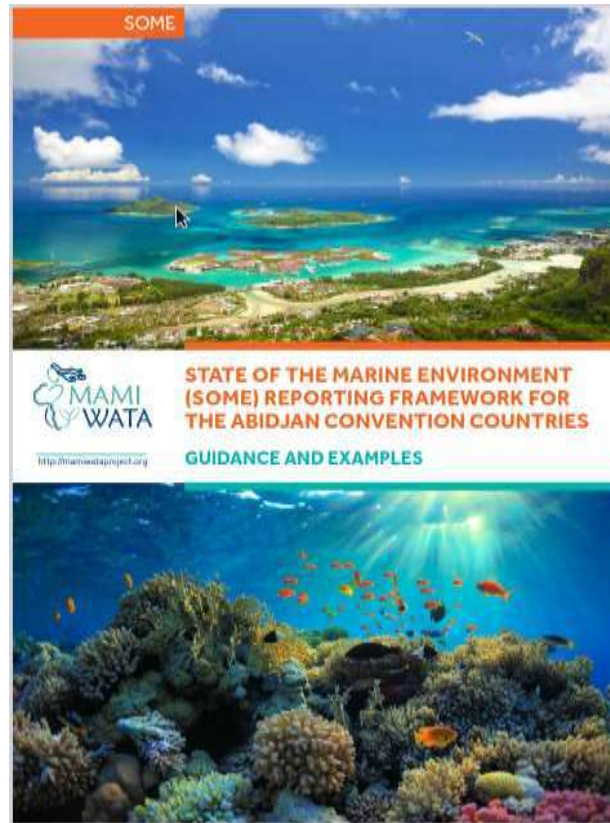
Background of the trans-boundary MSP between Benin and Togo

Centre de Suivi Ecologique in Dakar, Senegal, Centre of Expertise on **EBSAs** - <https://www.cse.sn/>



http://dev.grida.no/mamiwata/layout/screen/MW_EBSA_eng_screen.pdf

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – Sierra Leone, **State of the Marine Environment (SoME)** - <http://epa.gov.sl/>



http://dev.grida.no/mamiwata/layout/screen/MW_SOME_eng_screen.pdf

International Ocean Institute – African Region (IOI-SA), **Marine Spatial Planning (MSP)** - <http://ioisa.org/>



http://dev.grida.no/mamiwata/layout/screen/MW_MSP_eng_screen.pdf

Côte d'Ivoire : Integrated Management of the Marine and Coastal Area of Abidjan to Assinie (GIAMAA)

Benin : Integrated Marine and Coastal Area Management Project (GIZMAC)

Ghana : Ecosystem-based approach to Integrated Marine and Coastal Environment Management (EIMCEM)



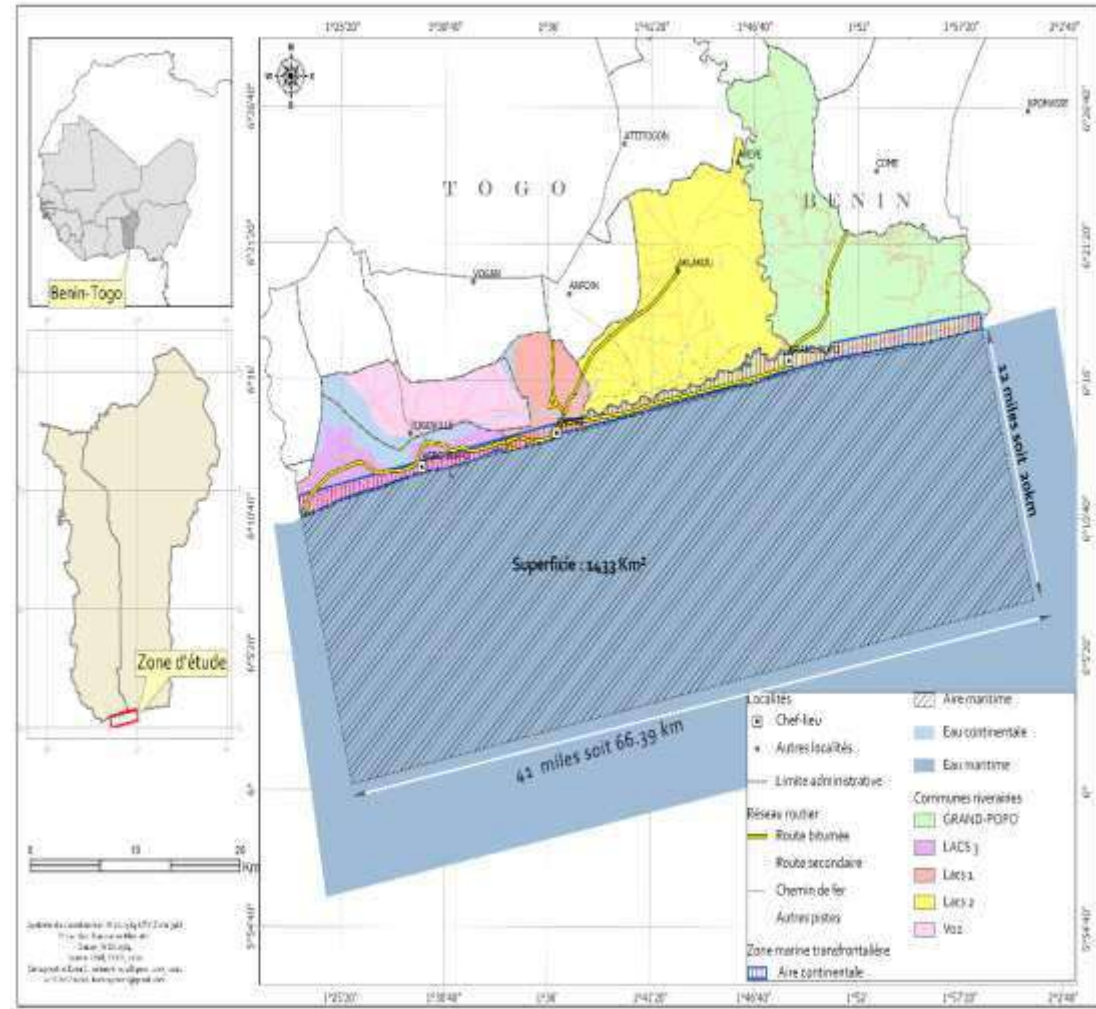
Two Pilots trans-boundary MSP

- 1) Benin and Togo
- 2) Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana

Presentation of the trans-boundary area between

Benin and Togo

- ✓ The transboundary area stretches from Agbata (Togo) to Ouidah (Benin) on the southern border of Benin and Togo republics. It overlaps the Lacs prefecture in Togo and the Ouidah district in Benin.
- ✓ It lies between parallels 6°0'31" and 6°25'42" north latitude and meridians 1°25'26" and 2°1'10" east longitude.
- ✓ The trans-boundary zone covers a maritime and continental areas of 1372 km² and 521 km² respectively.
- ✓ It is a region where rivers, lakes, swamps, savannahs, forest galleries, mangroves, beaches and the ocean meet.



Trans-boundary SoME between Benin and Togo drafting process

- Signature in September 2018 of a MOU between Benin and Togo republics to conduct joint activities on their trans-boundary areas
- Workshop to define partnership modalities for the development of the trans-boundary SoME in March 2021 in Cotonou
- Demarcation of the trans-boundary zone
- Joint field mission from 7 to 10 February 2022 to assess the current situation at cross-border level.
- Preparation of the first draft of SoME
- Meeting of technical validation by the joint scientific committee in Lome in June 2 - 3 2022



Institutional Collaboration between The Abidjan Convention and AU-IBAR towards piloting trans-boundary Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) initiative between the Republics of Benin and Togo



Agreement signed on April, 5th 2023
based on below activities of the
Concept Note



N°	Activity	Chronology							
		W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W6	W7	W8
1	Workshops for national validations of trans-boundary SoME								
2	Special Joint Committee (Benin & Togo) meeting for SoME validation and visits to authorities of Benin and Togo								
3	Edition and printing (SoME and Summary)								
4	Mission to promote the SoME in local communities in Benin and Togo								
5	Organisation of national handing over ceremony of the SoME to Authorities								

On-going activities : Workshops for national and joint validations of trans-boundary SoME

Benin Republic : **18 and 19 September 2023**

Togo Republic : **21 and 22 September 2023**

Proposed date for the Special Joint Committee (Benin & Togo) meeting for SoME validation and visits to authorities of Benin and Togo : **22 - 26 Januray 2024**

Way forward

Ecologically or Biologically Significant marine Areas (EBSAs)

Marine Spatial Planning (MSP)

Collaboration with programmes and technical partners

- Collaboration with the WACA Projects in Benin And Togo republics
- Submission of proposal to the World Bank PROBLUE project
- Participation to MSPGlobal 2.0 Project of IOC UNESCO launched on September 6th 2023



Thanks for your attention

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unenvironment-abidjan-convention@un.org



IOC Sub Commission for Africa
and the Adjacent Island States



UNEP/MAP
regional centre
for coastal
management





Supported by:



based on a decision of
the German Bundestag



MARISMA

Enabling Sustainable Ocean Use
in the Benguela Current Region

Marine Spatial Planning in the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem

2nd MSPforum for AFRICA
Session 5: MSP & Regional Seas

The Region

Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem (BCLME)

- One of the most productive and biodiverse ocean areas in the world
- High socio-economic value
- Increasing user-user and user-environment conflicts
- Relatively low Marine Protected Area (MPA) coverage
- Integrated planning and management approaches needed to guide the development of a Sustainable Blue Economy and achieve SDG14 and CBD targets



The Priorities and Commitments



HIGH LEVEL PANEL for
**A SUSTAINABLE
OCEAN ECONOMY**

**„10% MPAs in the
Namibian EEZ“**

Dr. Geingob, President of
the Republic of Namibia,
World Oceans Day 2022



Implement
Marine
Spatial
Planning

Achieve a
Sustainable
Blue
Economy

Drive
sector
trans-
formations

Enhance
conser-
vation
(MPAs)



Convention on
Biological Diversity



UNITED NATIONS
**OCEAN
CONFERENCE**

LISBON
27 JUNE -
1 JULY
2022

MARISMA in a nutshell

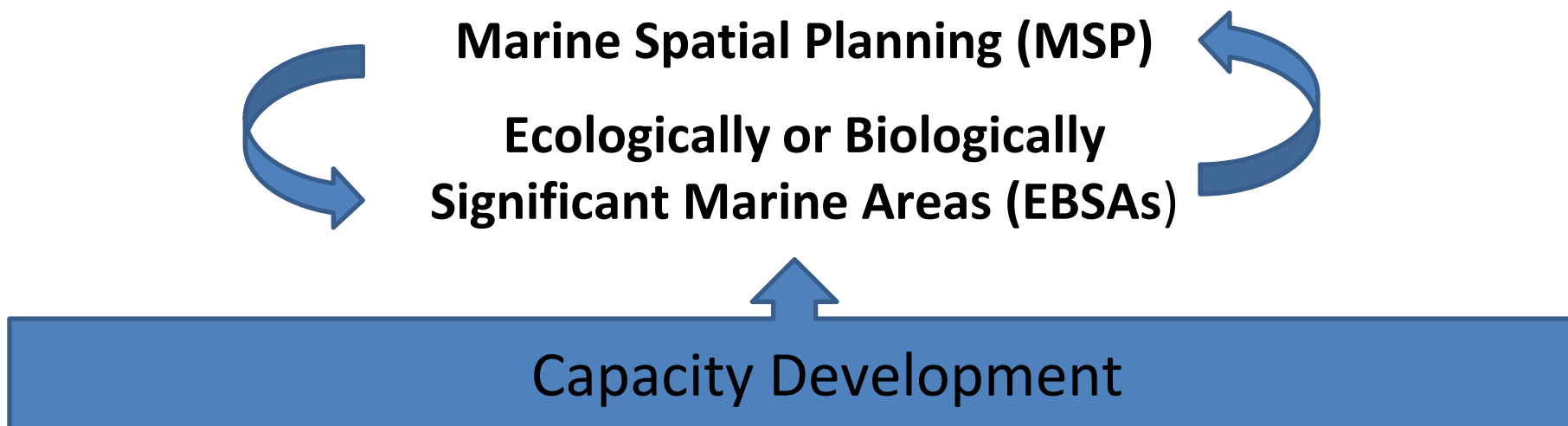
What is it? A partnership between the Benguela Current Convention (BCC), its Contracting Parties and the German government in pursuit of the sustainable development of the Benguela Current region.

Who funds it? The German Environment Ministry with significant in-kind contributions by the BCC and its Parties

How long is it? 8/2014 – 12/2023 (project expected to be extended until end of 2027 with additional joint funding from the German Environment Ministry and the European Union)

What does MARISMA do?

Supports the region in maximising socio-economic benefits generated by the ocean whilst ensuring the safeguarding of the marine ecosystem's health.



How do EBSAs fit in?

- EBSAs are areas in the ocean that have special ecological properties that may require management of human activities
- EBSAs are identified and described through a technical and scientific exercise under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Knowing where EBSAs are and how they need to be managed informs the MSP processes



**Regional
level
activities**

**National level
activities**

Namibia

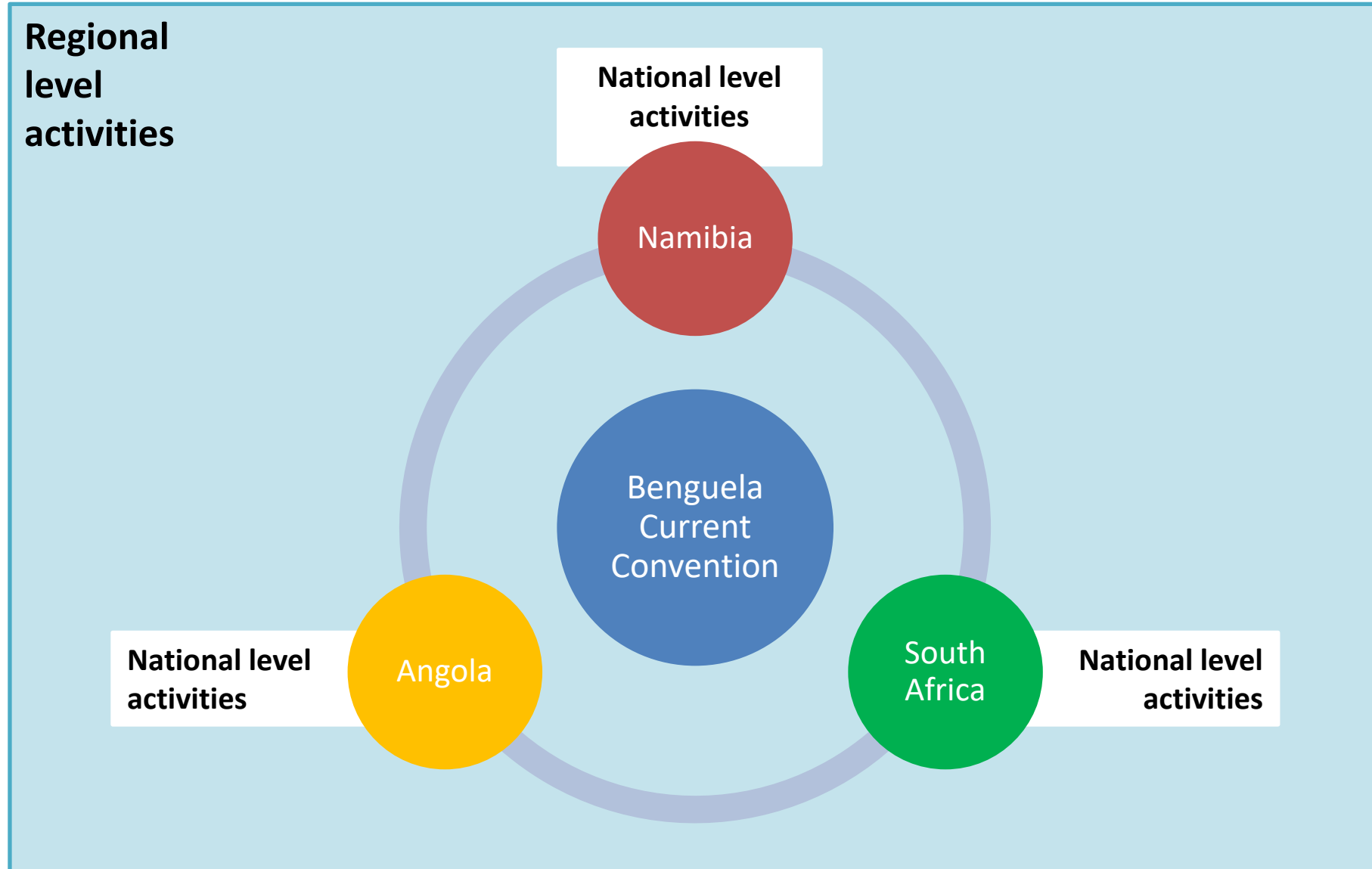
Benguela
Current
Convention

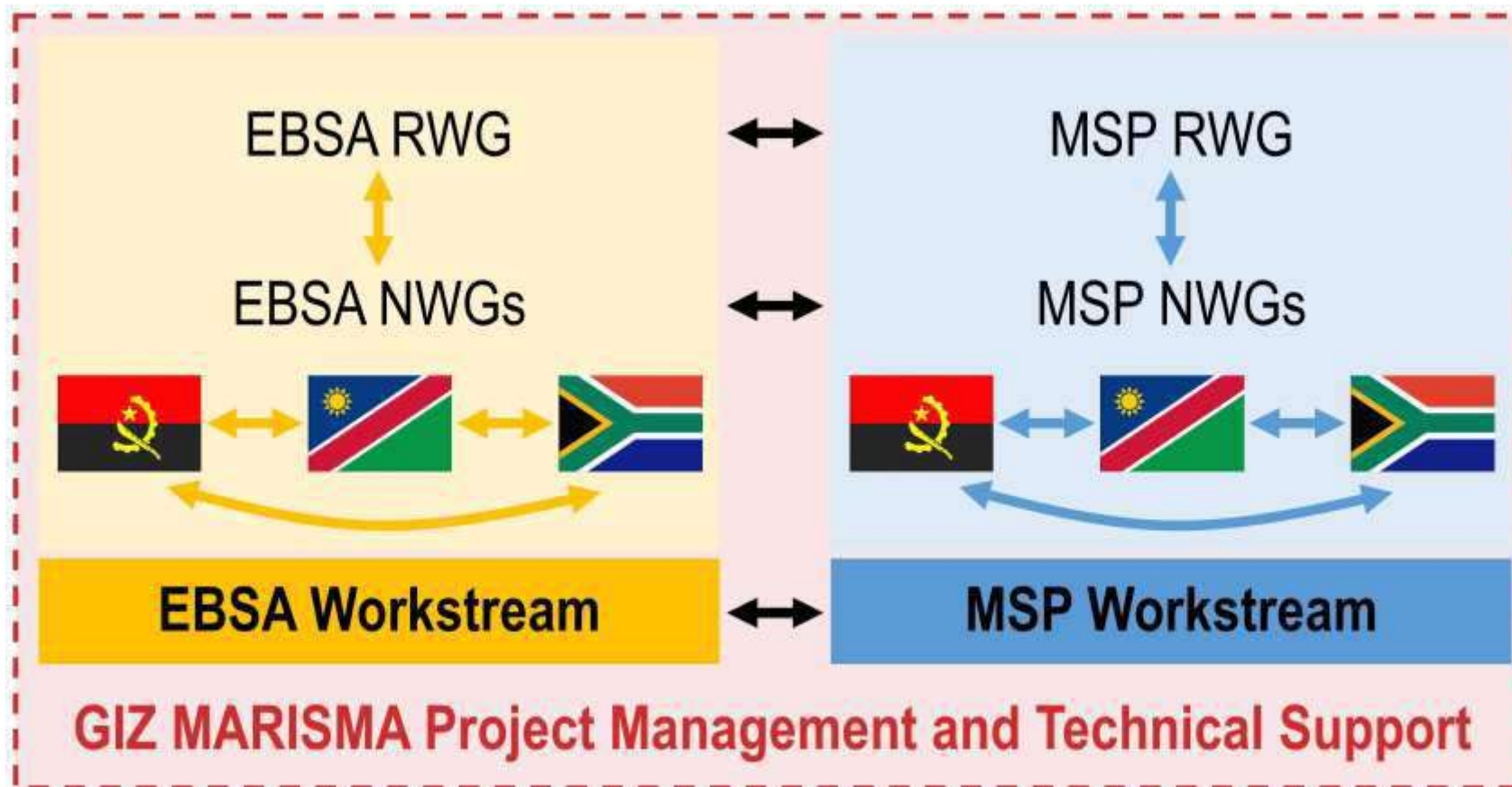
Angola

**National level
activities**

South
Africa

**National level
activities**





- Inter-Ministerial Working Groups on MSP and EBSAs were established nationally (NWG) and regionally (RWG) to lead the processes
- The Working Groups engage industry, academic and civil society stakeholders throughout the processes

Key successes to-date

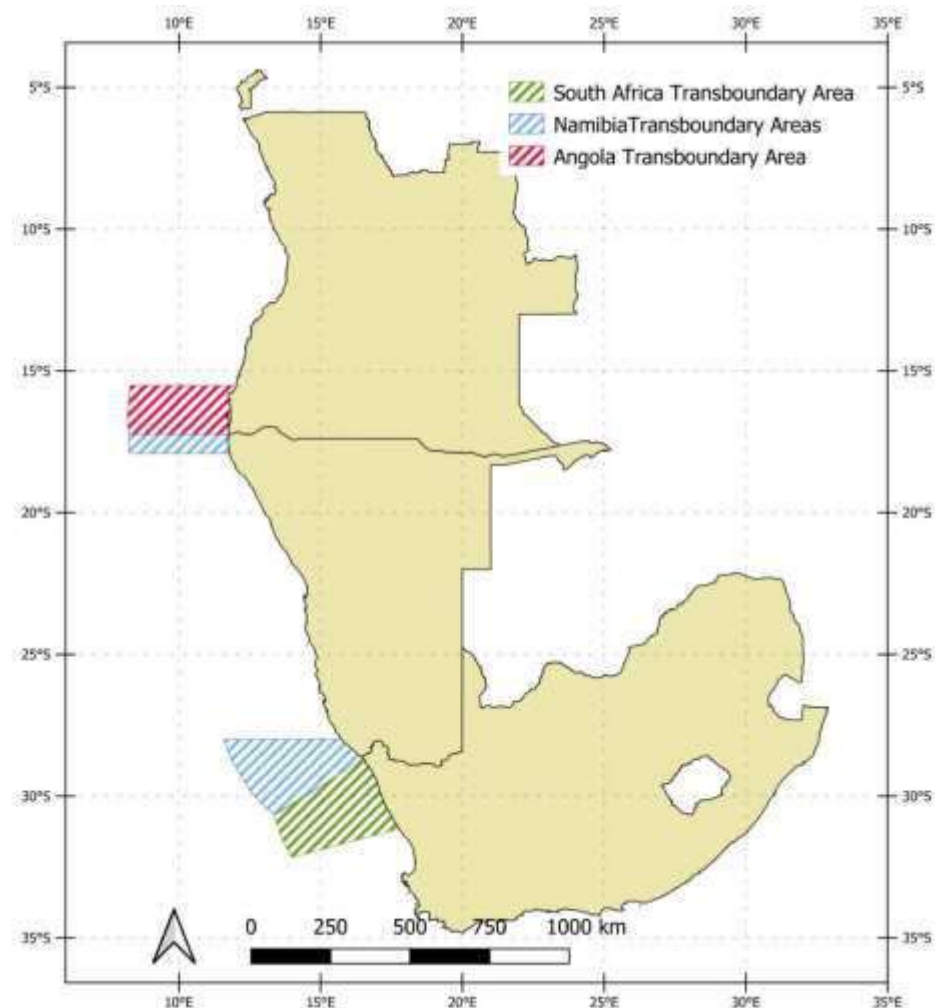
Foundation for planning

- Functional Regional and National Working Groups in place
- Regional MSP Strategy (possible basis for an MSP protocol)
 - Aligned planning objectives, principles and key elements
- Regional Communication and Awareness-raising Strategy
- Regional Capacity Development Strategy
- Regional Spatial Data Portal available under <https://geodata.benguelacc.org/>

Key successes to-date

Transboundary EBSA and MSP processes

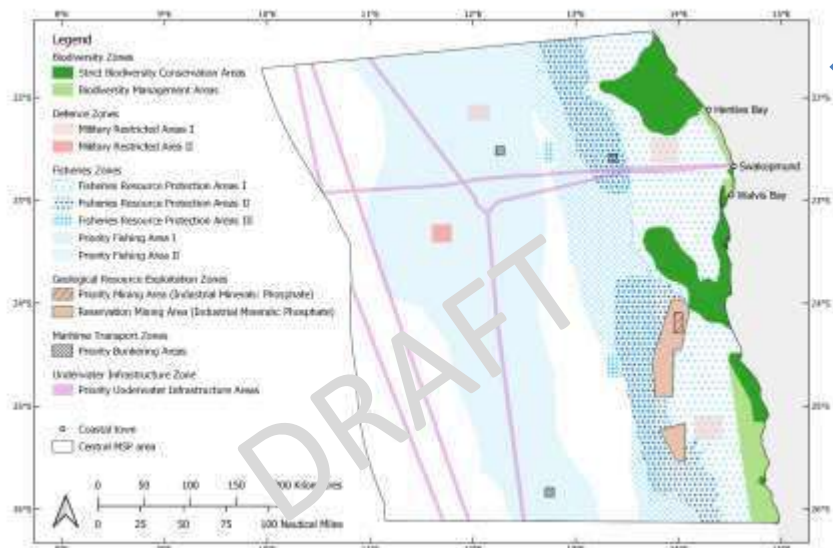
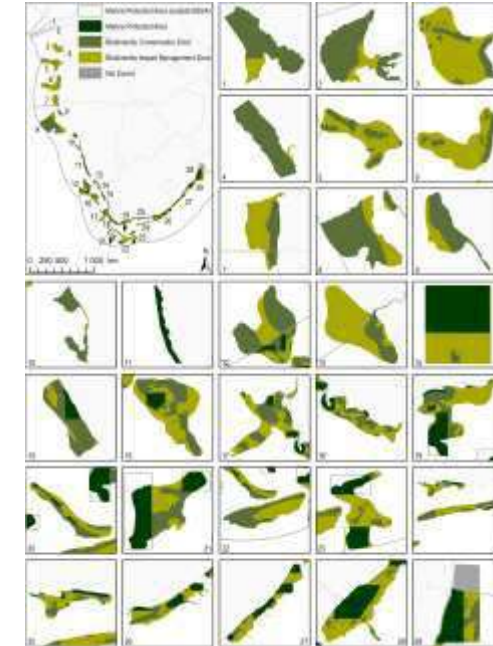
- Series of bilateral and regional working group meetings had the following outcomes:
 - 3 transboundary EBSAs updated and consistent management recommendations across boundaries developed
 - Coherent and consistent cross-border MSP options/scenarios in and around EBSAs developed
- inputs for national MSP



EBSAs divided into three zones, each with a different management objective:



Activities evaluated based on their compatibility with the management objective of the proposed EBSA zones:



+ other human uses



negotiations in inter-ministerial
working groups

Learning by doing



Key lessons learned to-date

- Introducing MSP as a new concept of working across sectors **takes time!**
- The process'/project's success highly **depends on people and political priorities**
- Although it is one shared ecosystem, there are **different national approaches** and they are in **different phases** (different scales, steps, planning cultures)
- **Transboundary MSP** requires **national-level MSP** to be established **first**
- **Learning from and with each other** within the region and beyond is crucial
- The project's and process' setup is ideal: a **focus on national-level activities with regional-level harmonization and consolidation**
- Using **EBSAs to inform MSP** and exploiting MSP **to secure conservation outputs** is ideal to progress **towards MPAs**

The Next Steps

- The foundations for moving forward with MSP and conservation are in place
- The case for “Moving EBSAs to MPAs” needs to be put in practice while existing MPAs need to be strengthened further
- MSP needs to be scaled and become a standard operating procedure
- Long-term financing models for MSP and MPAs need to be established
- Partnership approaches between governments, the BCC, donors and implementing agencies will be further strengthened



Future activities of MARISMA project

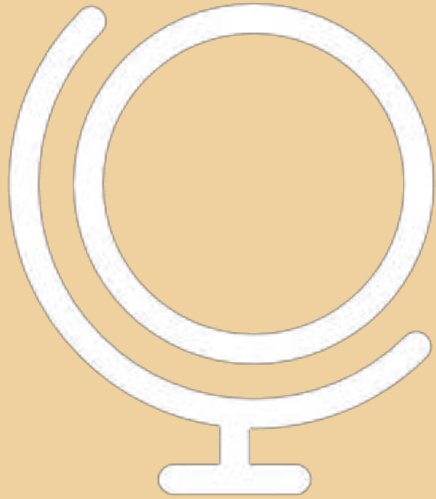
- The project will seek to build on the successes achieved at both national and regional level
 - Supporting the next steps in the **MSP processes**; focusing on implementation of marine spatial/area plans, developing legal basis, implementation guidelines and expand the development of marine spatial/area plans where required
 - **Marine conservation** effort at both regional and national level: declaring MPAs and/or identifying OECMs based on EBSAs (depending on country's preferences)
 - **Livelihood diversification**: to support marine resources dependent people and communities in and around key marine biodiversity areas (encompassing existing and new MPAs, EBSAs, OECMs)
 - Investigating potential sustainable **financing solutions** for marine conservation
 - **Regional knowledge exchange**, joint learning and **organisational development** of the BCC

Thank you for your attention



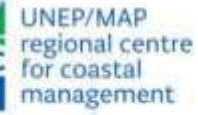
www.marisma-bclme.com

Q&A + Dialogue (round table)



Session 6: Closing remarks

Organised by:



With the support of:



Speakers

- *Timothy Andrew, Nairobi Convention Secretariat & Michele Quesada, IOC-UNESCO on behalf of Organising Committee*
- *Keven Robert, UNESCO Office Dar es Salaam*
- *Simon Wankyo, Vice President's Office, Tanzania*

Thank you! Merci ! Obrigad@!



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