

Nairobi Convention Focal Points and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) Meeting

“Blue Ocean Economy and Ocean Governance”

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Background and Legislative mandate-IOC



- Intergovernmental Organisation →

- Founded in 1982 →

- Institutionalised in 1984 →

- Governing Body →

- Secretariat →

- 5 members



- Déclaration de Port Louis (Port Louis Declaration)

- Accord de Victoria (Victoria Agreement for Cooperation)

- Committee of Permanent Liaison Officers

- Council of Ministers (Foreign Affairs) →

- **DECISION MAKING**

- Secretary General →

- **OPERATIONAL**



Mandate and Evolution

- **1984- Environment and Natural Resources; Agriculture, Fisheries , Food Security**
- **1994 ,Post Barbados : Sustainable development of SIDS
(ICZM, Waste , Marine Pollution)**
- **2005, Mauritius Strategy for SIDS - New Strategic Orientation:
Climate Change, Natural Disasters, Health, Human development ,
technology, research and innovation**
- **2012- Rio +20: Maritime Security , ICT..
Post Rio - IOC Strategic Action Plan – *Blue Economy***
- **2015 – Post SAMOA Pathway , SDGs, Sendai Framework and Paris Agreement : IOC New
Strategic Action Plan 2018**
- **2020- Revised Victoria Agreement (to be adopted)**

Overview of the Indian Ocean Commission

- **Intergovernmental Organisation**
 - **Established in 1984 (General Cooperation Agreement- The Victoria Agreement)**
 - **5 member States (Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles and Reunion island of France)**
 - **Key role : Facilitator and promote regional cooperation amongst member States**
 - **Principles : mutual agreement, solidarity and subsidiarity**
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STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2023/2033

1. RESILIENCE, PEACE AND SECURITY

2. Integrated economic development, Sustainable & Innovative.

3. HUMAN AND INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

4. Strengthened institutional and partnership architecture



WHY SHOULD THE WIO REGION GET INTERESTED IN BLUE ECONOMY?

OBJECTIVES

Blue economy
**the new frontier
for sustainable
development**

How can the countries
claim to develop
Blue Economy without
ensuring
security of the maritime
zone?

Addressing major social
challenges related to
maritime crimes

WIO a region infected by
many maritime transboundary
crimes, namely piracy, traffic
of natural resources, drugs,
arms, human, IUU fishing,
terrorism etc...



**Promoting
Blue Economy
a major
challenge**

Regional Blue Economy Action Plan ...2020



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avec le soutien de



United Nations
Economic Commission
for Africa



AXE 1 : Structuring the blue economy in IOC COUNTRIES

KNOWLEDGE

(du potentiel et des contraintes: nouvelles technologies et HR)

COORDINATION

(Nationale et régionale en tant qu'élément fondamental de la mise en oeuvre de l'EB)

EXPERTISE & TOOLS)

COMMUNICATION

(visibilité, sensibilisation et dissémination)

FINANCING

AXE 2 : Implementation of four unifying regional initiatives

PLASTIC POLLUTION IN COASTS AND OCEAN

BILAN CARBON

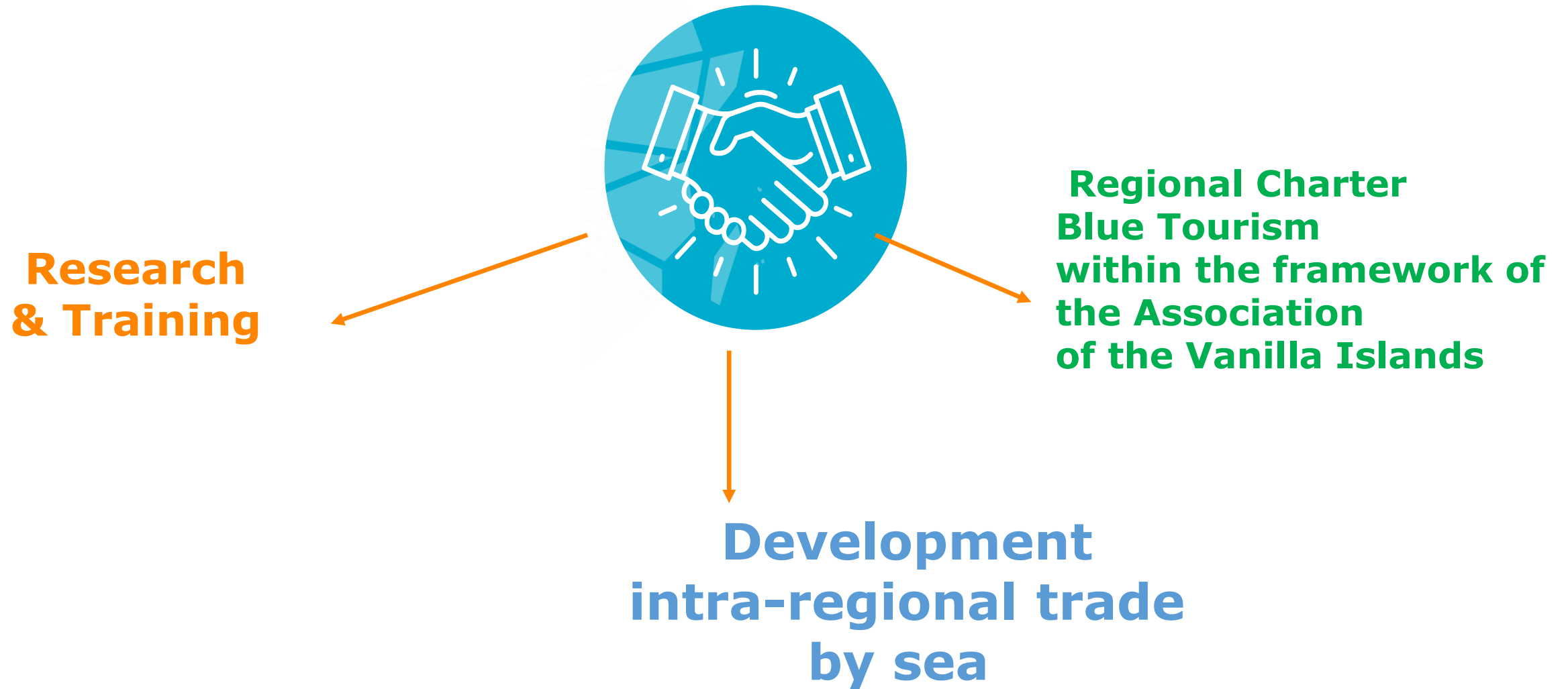
ECOLOGICAL HEALTH AND HUMAN WELL-BEING

DEVELOPMENT OF BLUE ENERGIES




INDIAN OCEAN
COMMISSION

AXE 3 : Strengthening cooperation and regional integration





Ocean Governance Frameworks

- ❖ Regional Framework for Sustainable Management of Coastal and Marine Resources (coastal fisheries, marine ecosystems...)
 - ❖ Regional mutual agreement to combat IUU fishing and Fisheries Strategy and action Plan
 - ❖ Regional mutual agreement for response to Marine pollution (oil spill and noxious waste/ ExPLOI Project)
 - ❖ Ministerial declaration for Surveillance and Maritime Security
 - ❖ Moroni declaration for blue economy
 - ❖ Cooperation Agreement on Maritime Security and transboundary Crimes
 - ❖ Waste Management Action Plan – Land and Marine
- 



Progress in Ocean Governance

Supporting regional programs and main actions

Biodiversity

- Legal and institutional frameworks ;strengthening the capacity of national institutions, support to Non State actors in the management of ecosystems.
- Integrated approach to Coastal Zone Management and Marine Protected Areas to include coral reefs and sea grass
Empowerment of local communities to manage protected areas
- Coastal Contamination Prevention




Progress in Ocean Governance

Fisheries

- ❖ Fisheries Management : Governance , Institutional capacity and legal frameworks to include Regional Fisheries Surveillance Plan to reduce IUU fishing and operation at sea
- ❖ Improve knowledge on fisheries stock and management plan
- ❖ Improved technologies (VMS, AIS, Satellite imagery)

Maritime Security and Safety

- ❖ Combatting piracy in the region and improve navigation
 - ❖ Information systems and exchange mechanisms (Centre in Madagascar)
 - ❖ Operation at sea (Operational and Response Centre in Seychelles)
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Key Achievements



Ocean Governance and Blue Economy

- **Fisheries : Regional Fisheries Surveillance Plan (extended to coastal countries of Eastern Africa)**
- **Develop the tools and methodology for the identification of potential fishing zones**
- **Regional Agreements to combat Oil spill (ESA-IO coastal countries)**
- **Regional Agreements on Maritime Security (Kenya and Djibouti)**
- **Put in place the regional Centers for Maritime Security**
- **Mobilisation of the Private sector to improve IT Connectivity (telecommunication)**

Key Programmes and Projects



Strategies and Action Plans	Programmes	Projects	Projects Timeline
Climate Change Strategy	Climate Change and DRR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GCCA+ (Support for island States) • Coastal Resilience (NbS, ICZM,MPA Restoration of marine and coastal ecosystems) • ECOfish (Impact of CC on fisheries) • Food Security and Nutrition • RSIE (Health) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2020-2023
Integrated CC&DRR Action Plan	Meteorology, Climatology and Hydrology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BRIO (Climate simulation horizon 2100) • HYDROMET 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2018- 2022 • 2021- 2027
		RDRM-IO (Prevention and Response, MHEWS, Sanitation,)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2021- 2025

Key Programmes and Projects



Strategies and Action Plans	Programmes	Projects	Projects Timeline
Energy Efficiency Strategy		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TWENEX (Waste to Energy) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2022-202
Strategic guidelines for the sustainable management of the marine ecosystems and resources		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECOfish (management of fisheries resources) • ExPLOI (impact of plastic waste on fisheries) • RECOS – Coastal and marine ecosystems • GMES & Africa –EO for Coastal and Marine ecosystems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2018- 2023 • 2021 -2026 • 2020- 2026

Key Programmes and Projects



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Strategies and Action Plans	Programmes	Projects	Projects Timeline
<p>Blue Economy Action Plan (comprises of Maritime Connectivity; Science and innovation; Capacity building and skill development , job creation)</p>	<p>Maritime Security Architecture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maritime Security Project (Oil pollution) • Port Security and Transboundary Maritime Crime • ECOFish (IUU) • SWIOFISH II (Circular Economy • ExPLOI (Impact of plastic pollution on marine species, oceanography campaign; circular economy , observatory for plastics) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2018-2023 • 2018- 2024

Key Programmes and Projects

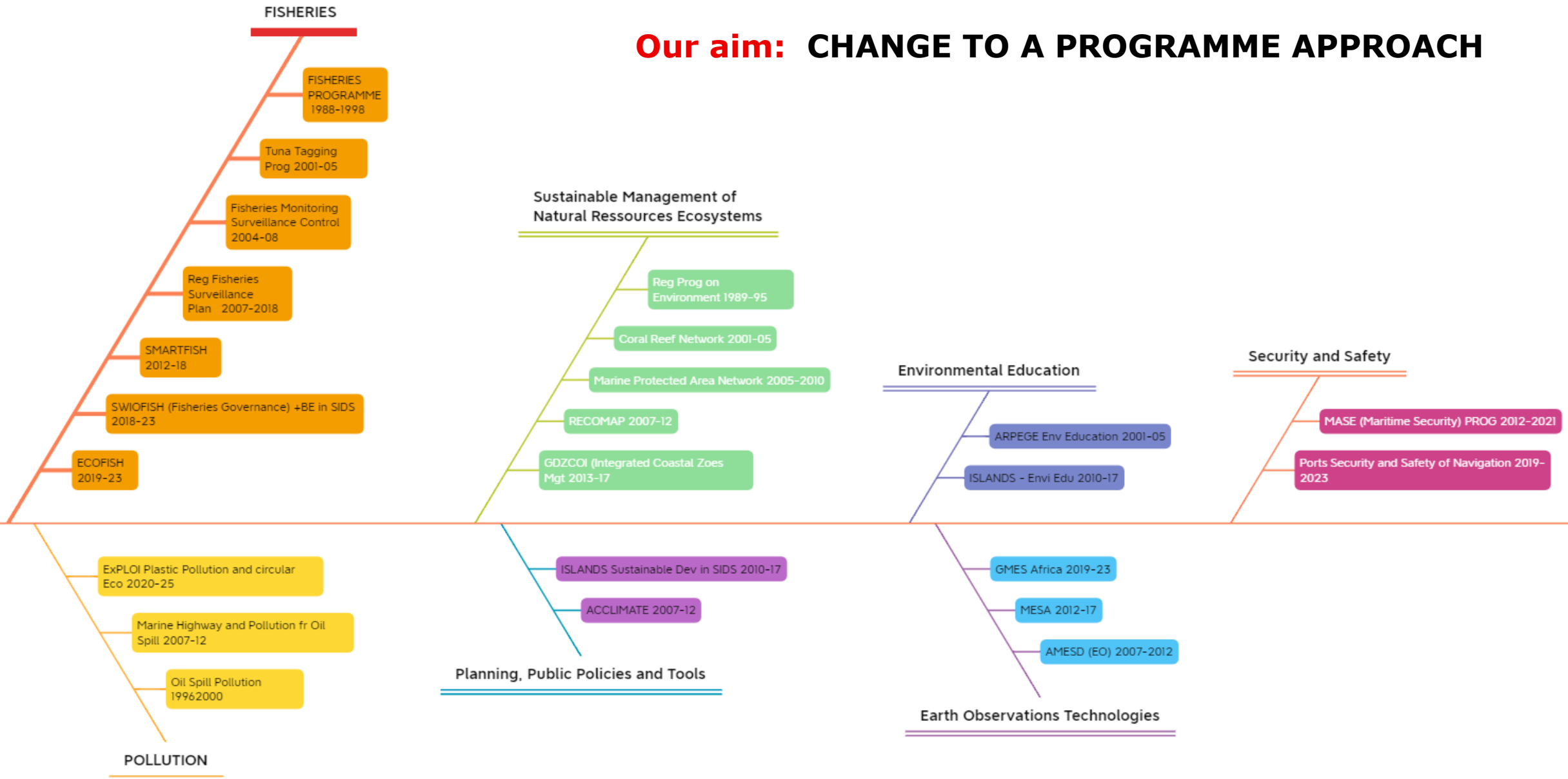


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Strategies and Action Plans	Programmes	Projects	Project Timeline
Waste Management Action Plan: - (Waste Observatory ; Capacity building and awareness ; Plastic Waste Management)		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SWIOFISH II (circular economy)• ExPLOI (Plastic pollution)• TwenEx (Waste to Energy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2018- 2023• 2021 -2026• 2021 -2024

WHAT HAS THE IOC DONE: A permanent focus on Blue Economy but with a project approach.

Our aim: CHANGE TO A PROGRAMME APPROACH



CHALLENGES



- Change in priorities and level of engagement of actors , beneficiary institutions
- Vertical approach / holistic approach
- Risk of overlapping, duplication leading to confusion
- Access to Green Climate Fund
- Coordination amongst actors (international, regional and national)
- Information sharing gaps



Opportunities for cooperation

- ❖ **Regional Programmes and projects:** e.g. Coastal resilience, maritime security, Climate and DRR, Biodiversity, pollution and Marine litter
 - ❖ **Collaboration and Partnerships** with specialised institutions and organisations at regional, interregional and international level.(AUC, RECs, Regional Organisations/Commissions ;Regional Conventions, UN Agencies.....) ; youth and private sector
 - ❖ **Build on existing** regional structures, strategies, frameworks , thematic working groups, networks ,platforms, e.g. Maritime security and marine pollution Centres... tools and technology : Earth observation , VMS,
 - ❖ **Mutual agreements /arrangements** eg: Maritime security , marine pollution ,fisheries
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Thank you for your attention

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