



**NATIONAL PRIORITIES ON MARINE AND COASTAL  
ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT AND OCEAN  
GOVERNANCE**

**FINAL REPORT**

June 13, 2022

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## Acronyms

CRGIZC	Comité Régional GIZC ( <i>ICZM Regional Committee</i> )
MATSF	Ministère de l’Aménagement du territoire et des Services Fonciers ( <i>Ministry of Land use planning and Land services</i> )
MECIE	Mise en Compatibilité des Investissement avec l’Environnement ( <i>Environmental compatibility of investments</i> )
MEDD	Ministère de l’Environnement et du Développement Durable ( <i>Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development</i> )
MPEB	Ministère de la Pêche et de l’Economie Bleue ( <i>Ministry of Fisheries and the Blue Economy</i> )
ODD	Objectifs du Développement Durable ( <i>Sustainable Development Goals</i> )
OLEP	l’Organe de lutte contre l’événement de pollution marine par les hydrocarbure ( <i>The Body responsible for combating marine oil pollution</i> )
OPJ	Officier de Police Judiciaire ( <i>Judicial Police Officer</i> )
PAG	Plans d’Aménagement et de Gestion des Aires Marines Protégées ( <i>Marine Protected Areas Management and Development Plans</i> )
PAN-GIZC	Plan d’Actions National pour la Gestion Intégrée des Zones Côtières ( <i>National Action Plan for Integrated Coastal Zone Management</i> )
PAP	Plan d’Aménagement des Pêches ( <i>Fisheries Management Plan</i> )
PCD	Plan Communal de Développement ( <i>Communal Development Plan</i> )
PDR	Plan Régional de Développement ( <i>Regional Development Plan</i> )
PSM	Planification Spatiale Marine ( <i>Marine Spatial Planning</i> )
SAPPHIRE	Strategic Action Programme Policy Harmonization and institutional Reforms
WIOSAP	Western Indian Ocean – Strategic Action Programme
ZEE	Zone Economique Exclusive ( <i>Exclusive Economic Zone</i> )

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## Glossary

<b>Externality (negative)</b>	<p>Externality is defined as the fact that an economic agent creates an external effect through its activity by causing harm without compensation (social cost, ecosystem cost, loss of resources). In this way, an economic agent is in a position to influence, consciously or unconsciously, the situation of other agents, without them being involved in the decision: the latter are not necessarily informed and/or have not been consulted and do not participate in the management of its consequences by the fact that they do not receive (wikipedia)</p>
<b>Integrated Coastal Zone Management</b>	<p>It is an approach and a governance tool for coastal territories which aims at achieving sustainable development. It promotes an integrated management of space and resources, taking simultaneously into account the land and marine, natural, economic and social challenges of a coastal zone defined as a coherent territory for reflection and action.</p>
<b>Internalization of externalities</b>	<p>Instruments available to public authorities to reduce inefficiencies due to externalities. They can be classified into three categories: regulation, economic incentives and market creation. The common objective of these different instruments is to increase the efficiency of decisions by leading the issuer to take all effects into account in its economic calculation: they allow externality to be internalized. On the other hand, not all these instruments are equivalent in terms of the distribution between the different parts of the overall profit obtained in relation to laissez-faire. (Universalis)</p>

## **1. Background information**

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**Focusing on the "ecological" subsystem in harmonizing ocean governance** is central to the management of the large marine ecosystems of the Western Indian Ocean<sup>1</sup>. This is in line with SDG 14 and also in compliance with the Malagasy Environment Charter. Consequently, the process of internalizing intersectoral externalities must be focused primarily on natural resources, on which the livelihoods of coastal communities are based.

**The National Policy for the Integrated Coastal Zones Management**<sup>2</sup>, provides a legal basis through its three strategic components aiming at (i) improving the governance of coastal and marine areas, (ii) improving the economic and social environment of coastal communities and (iii) protecting and conserving natural resources and coastal and marine ecosystems.

**The National Action Plan for Integrated Coastal Zone Management**<sup>3</sup> is an operational reference to provide a framework for marine and coastal ecosystems management as well as ocean governance. The PAN-GIZC, by aiming for consistency and synergy with other sectors<sup>4</sup>, serves as an essential tool for internalizing the ecosystem management while developing marine and coastal territories. The PAN-GIZC, by aiming to produce a guidance document for the articulation of the blue economy and sustainable development<sup>5</sup>, implicitly internalizes the duality between economic and ecological in the management of marine and coastal ecosystems<sup>6</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup>The following have been achieved through the ASCLME project (i)- the Marine Ecosystem Diagnostic Analysis (MEDA), (ii)- a (regional) transboundary diagnostic analysis and (iii)- a regional strategic action program

<sup>2</sup>Decree No. 2010-137 of March 23, 2010, regulating the integrated management of coastal zones in Madagascar and "the National Strategy for the Sustainable Development of Coastal and Marine Zones"

<sup>3</sup>PAN-GIZC, 2019 – 2023, CNGIZC-Prime Minister's Office

<sup>4</sup>Strategic objective n°1: Improve and strengthen the governance of coastal and marine areas.

<sup>5</sup>Strategic objective no. 2: Improve the economic and social environment of coastal communities

<sup>6</sup>Strategic objective no. 3: Ensure the protection and conservation of natural resources and marine and coastal ecosystems.

**This report sets out national priorities on marine and coastal ecosystem management and ocean governance.** These priorities were identified following a process initiated in November 2020, within the framework of the SAPPHIRE project through the partnership agreement between MEDD and the Nairobi Convention. It is part of the deliverable 115 of the SAPPHIRE Project: “Implementation of essential national priorities to strengthen national legislation, policy and arrangements”.



**The national priorities identified cannot go beyond the framework of the National Action Plan - GIZC.** They would necessarily align with the strategic objectives of the NAP-ICZM. However, the priorities identified would complement in terms of action those set out in the PAN-GIZC to improve the effectiveness of the MEDD in the tasks assigned to it. On the one hand, the PAN-GIZC makes it possible to put in place the institutional arrangements and the tools required for an effective aggregation of actions for maritime territorial development. In addition, the priorities identified by the MEDD, using the materials provided by the PAN-GIZC, emphasize the integrity of marine and coastal ecosystems over which “uses” will pass and would generate externalities on “users” and on the circular economy.

## 2. Methodology

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The process of identifying national priorities on marine and coastal ecosystem management and ocean governance can be summarized in 4 main steps:

1. **Policy dialogue on national priorities on ecosystem management and ocean governance**<sup>7</sup> which consists of developing in a participative way the measures required for genuine policy harmonization with regard to the use of the sea and marine and coastal ecosystems. Senior decision-makers from sectors which are directly or indirectly involved in the governance of the maritime sector in Madagascar (Environment, Fisheries, Tourism, Mining, Maritime Transport) took part in that policy dialogue. The objective of the meeting was to identify the guidelines for a real blue economy in Madagascar. These guidelines put at the center of their concerns the preservation of marine and coastal ecosystems which support many coastal economic activities. The approach consisted of reviewing intersectoral externalities analyses, followed by the formulation of recommendations for a better internalization of these externalities.

At the same time,

<b>The MEDD carried out a training of trainers on the ecosystem approach</b> <sup>8</sup>	As part of the "implementation of the essential national priorities to strengthen national legislation, policy and institutional arrangements to support the implementation of the ecosystem approach", the session took place on 17 and 19 November 2020 in Antananarivo. The objective of the training was to provide methodological tools to address the issue of coastal zone development by placing the focus on marine and coastal ecosystems.
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<sup>7</sup>Deliverable n°1

<sup>8</sup>Training report available

**2. National workshop for stakeholders involved in the maritime sector** which aimed at setting some necessary limits to make the implementation of the guidelines operational. This workshop brought together executives representing different institutions and entities which are involved in the governance of the maritime sector. Resulting from the high-level meeting and based on the hands-on experiences of the participants in the workshop, the approach helped to establish the strategic planning of axes. Hinderances and shortfalls were identified and pragmatic solutions developed.

**3. Assessing the current situation and collecting the opinions of local communities.** Field visits were conducted in order to collect the views of the population at the grassroots level based on the useful improvement points on the orientations which resulted from the previous step (Toliara, Mahajanga and Antsiranana). The users at the grassroots level (fishing communities, tourist operators, environmental operators, extractive industries, territorial collectivity...) were consulted. The objective of this public consultation was to develop an "appropriate" document for the selected options of ocean governance and sustainable ecosystem management.



4. **A national workshop to validate the national priorities.** This will be the official validation body for the national document which sets out the priorities in terms of ocean governance and ecosystem management. The approach will consist of reviewing the present document and making the necessary adjustments prior to its official publication.



### 3. Strategic diagnosis of the issues related to the ecosystem management in Madagascar

The Diagnosis highlighted the following points so as to enhance this potentiality, with a view to respecting the integrity of ecosystems.

Table 1: SWOT analysis of the development of the maritime territory

STRENGTH	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>Socio-economic role</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Contribution of the tourism sector and fisheries sector to the fight against poverty</li> <li>- Contribution of the tourism sector to the protection of the environment</li> <li>- Contribution of the Land use Planning sector and the Fisheries sector to the development of Marine Spatial Planning</li> <li>- Contribution of the Interior and Decentralization sector in the territorial approach.</li> </ul> </li>   <li>✓ <b>Ecological role</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nurseries for fish</li> <li>- Bird passage for migration</li> <li>- Flood retention and natural water purification in wetlands</li> <li>- Coastal protection</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>Socio-economics</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Abandonment of inland agricultural activities</li> <li>- Migration to coastal areas</li> </ul> </li>   <li>✓ <b>Environment</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Erosion</li> <li>- Marine and land-based pollution</li> <li>- Deforestation</li> <li>- Lack of documentation on the socio-economic benefits provided by AMPs</li> </ul> </li>   <li>✓ <b>Institutional</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of appropriate land use planning policy at coastal and marine level</li> <li>- Contradictory and inadequate legal texts</li> <li>- Funding not collected for a coastal policy</li> <li>- Lack of intersectoral coordination</li> </ul> </li>   <li>✓ <b>Knowledge and skills</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of professionalism</li> <li>- Insufficient information and awareness</li> <li>- Wealth and vulnerabilities are</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	not sufficiently known
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OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Maritime transport: response for sustainable mobility</li> <li>✓ Tourism: coastal productive activity</li> <li>✓ Renewable energy production</li> <li>✓ Existence of a project on the protection and consolidation of AMPs promoting together the Interior and decentralization sector (territorial approach)</li> <li>✓ Inclusion of the PSM in the land use planning sector</li> <li>✓ Sustainable development of coastal communities and fishing communities for the fishing sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Fragility of fishing: threats to fishery resources</li> <li>✓ Tourism: risk of “too many activities” on certain tourist-oriented coasts</li> <li>✓ Agriculture: significant source of discharge and aggressive mode of operation</li> <li>✓ Maritime transport faced with new demands</li> <li>✓ Diffuse development of industries</li> <li>✓ Urbanization unsuited to the fragility of the coastline</li> <li>✓ Marine Erosion and Submersion</li> </ul>

1. **Madagascar has a great potential for the blue economy.** This potential is validated by (i) the extent of its EEZ with a surface area of 1,140,000 km<sup>2</sup>, (ii) the length of its coastline which is 5,600 km and above all (iii) the richness of its marine and coastal ecosystems<sup>9</sup>.
2. **Marine and coastal ecosystems play an important economic and ecological role.** Everyone is aware of the fundamental ecological role of marine and coastal ecosystems (nurseries for fish, bird passage for migration, flood retention and natural water purification in wetlands, coastal protection, etc.). They also play an important socio-economic role in supporting the production of livelihoods for coastal populations<sup>10</sup> and related economic activities. For example, the tourism sector contributes 11.9% of Madagascar's GDP. It generates 752,900 jobs<sup>11</sup>. The fisheries sector contributes 7% of GDP and provides some 100,000 jobs, the majority of which come from small-scale fishing<sup>12</sup>.

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<sup>9</sup> 425,000 ha of foreshore swamps, of which 327,000 ha are covered with mangroves, 3,450 km of coral formations

3. **The health of marine and coastal ecosystems and their productivity are facing increasing threats.** Population growth generates increasing pressures on the use of natural resources due to the inability of the population and the State to develop an appropriate evolving strategy: the fragility of fishing and the vulnerability of fishing communities, the risk of overexploiting certain tourist-oriented coastlines, agriculture as major source of discharge and aggressive farming methods, maritime transport faced with new demands, the diffuse development of industries, urbanization unsuited to the fragility of the coastline. Faced with all these threats, there is a failure of an appropriate land use planning policy at coastal and marine level.
4. **Each type of use requires a certain level of ecosystem health** and is likely to modify its “initial” state. The impacts of these ecosystem changes affect the viability of uses whose productivity depends on the health of the ecosystems. The following table summarizes the ecosystem requirements for sectoral uses.

Table 2: Uses of marine ecosystems

USES	FISHING AQUACULTURE	OFF-SHORE EXPLOITATION	TOURISM	MARITIME TRANSPORT
Ecosystems used	Ocean - Sea - Canal - Mangroves - Reef - Seagrasses – River mouths - Beach and backshore	Coastal ecosystem (coastline)	Ocean - Sea - Canal - Mangroves - Reef - Seagrasses – River mouths - Beach and backshore	Ocean - Sea
<b>Ecosystem conditions</b>	Healthy ecosystem	Area	Healthy ecosystem	Area

<sup>10</sup> The coastal zones represent more than 51% of the territory which shelter nearly 65% of the total population.

<sup>11</sup> 2020, WTTTC

<sup>12</sup> ECN, 2012

**5. Rules for accessing and exploiting resources are subject to conflicting interests.** It is now obvious that uses such as offshore exploitation and maritime transport do not have an expressed need related to the ecosystem health while the productivity of fishing, aquaculture and tourism remains dependent on it. Each actor tries to get the maximum benefit out of it. However, each individual action implicitly produces externalities that generate significant collective inefficiency. The matrix below summarizes the intersectoral externalities.

Table 3: Matrix of intersectoral externalities

→	AGRICULTURE	FISHERY	TOURISM	MARITIME TRANSPORT	MINING INDUSTRY
AGRICULTURE		Land clearing Migration	Land clearing		Conflict of use of spaces
FISHERY			Conflict of use of spaces	Conflict of use of spaces	Conflict of use of spaces
TOURISM	Land problems	Recreational fishing Land problems		Land problems	Conflict of use of spaces
MARITIME TRANSPORT		Pollution Conflict of use of spaces	Pollution Conflict of use of spaces		Conflict of use of spaces
MINING INDUSTRY		Pollution Conflict of use of spaces	Pollution Conflict of use of spaces	Conflict of use of spaces	

The horizontal reading of the matrix shows the externalities produced by the indicated sector. Due to the practice of land clearing agriculture would have negative impacts on fishing and tourism. The fishery would hamper the development of tourism, maritime transport and the mining and industry sector in terms of conflict of use of space. Tourism would be an obstacle to agriculture, maritime transport and mining/industry in terms of conflict of use of spaces. Maritime transport as well as the mining and industry sector would potentially be the source of pollution that harms the development of fishing and tourism, and would conflict with all the other sectors in terms of use of space.

5. **Institutional arrangements are available to internalize these intersectoral externalities with a view to integrated management of maritime and coastal areas.** Apart from the National Policy and Strategy for Integrated Coastal Zone Management, established by Decree No. 2010-137 of March 23, 2010, regulating the integrated management of coastal zones in Madagascar, intrasectoral regulatory texts are available to internalize these intersectoral externalities.

Table 4: Regulatory system for aggregation which is focused on ecosystem integrity

<b>Uses</b>	<b>Regulatory tools for internalizing sectoral externalities</b>
<b>Industry</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Industry Policy (Law 99 021: management and control of industrial pollution)</li> <li>✓ MECIE Decree</li> </ul>
<b>Fishery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Fishing code</li> </ul>
<b>Enhancement of maritime space</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Development of MSP (ongoing)</li> <li>✓ Law No. 2015-051 of February 30, 2016 on the guidelines of land use planning (LOAT),</li> <li>✓ Law No. 2018-025 of November 21, 2018 relating to maritime zones of the maritime space under the jurisdiction of the Republic of Madagascar,</li> <li>✓ Law No. 2008-013 of July 23, 2008 on the public domain.</li> </ul>
<b>Offshore exploitation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ MECIE Decree</li> <li>✓ 2005 Mining Code</li> <li>✓ Petroleum Code</li> <li>✓ Protected Areas Code</li> </ul>
<b>Tourism</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ MECIE Decree (sensitive areas)</li> <li>✓ Tourism Code (Implementing decree in force)</li> </ul>

<b>Maritime transport</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Maritime Policy</li><li>✓ Maritime Code 99028</li><li>✓ Law/decreree on ports statutes</li><li>✓ Draft reform of the maritime transport code</li></ul>
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## **4. Madagascar's priorities on marine and coastal ecosystem management and ocean governance**

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**The MEDD remains the first in charge of ensuring a good environmental governance** if one refers to the environmental charter and the various conventions ratified by Madagascar whether for the marine or coastal environment. Its involvement in the management of marine and coastal ecosystems is highly required. Its role is to (i) ensure the integrity of ecosystems, (ii) develop diversified and need-based economies and mitigate the adverse effects of climate change.

### **Axis 1: Ensuring the integrity of ecosystems**

**Integrity is the primary goal of any qualified ecosystem management.** For this purpose, two parameters should be considered: (i) the maintenance of biodiversity - and (ii) the maintenance of biological processes necessary for biodiversity and resource productivity.

The actions identified and prioritized are part of Specific Objective 1.1 of the PAN-GIZC aiming to improve the governance context of coastal and marine areas with a view to promoting sustainable development.

#### **1.1- Strengthening the security of maritime areas**

The analysis of externalities shows the preponderant weight of the “Conflict of uses of spaces” impeding any integrated development of the maritime territory. The impacts transiting on marine and coastal ecosystems (providing production support) happen to be the genesis of a significant collective inefficiency. It is in this respect that the securing of spaces, with a view to aggregating sectoral development policies, is of paramount importance.

- i. It is first of all the institutionalization of an effective Maritime Spatial Planning (PSM) in Madagascar.** The PSM, as a tool for integrating activities in maritime territories, is a necessary step to ensure the integrity of ecosystems by putting the balance between the uses and the conservation of marine resources and biodiversity at the center of concerns. Recent initiatives in this direction are promising with the contribution of all the actors involved in the use of the sea.
- ii. Strengthening the involvement of the MEDD, the MPEB and the MATSF for all territorial planning of uses** affecting more particularly marine and coastal ecosystems is no less a priority for securing maritime areas to support the protection of ecosystems. The same is true for the integration of the grassroots communities into the process. This activity will benefit from the institutional support of PAN-GIZC which makes the CRGIZCs in all coastal regions operational.

This activity is part of the implementation of the Outcome 114 of the PAN-GIZC for the integration of the GIZC approach in the planning tools of coastal territories and governance tools. The recommendations of the PAN-GIZC would support the specific implementation of enhanced stakeholder involvement. This includes the development of integration guidelines taking into account the other cross-cutting themes (A.1.1.4.2 – PANGIZC)

- iii. The delimitation of maritime areas and their attachment to administrative entities** will contribute to the security of maritime areas in another register, at a more global level. This will first require a sharing of responsibilities within the Ministry of Interior and Decentralization



## 1.2- Control marine pollution

The analysis of externalities shows that marine pollution constitutes a major externality which mainly inhibits or threatens the development of the fishing and tourism sectors.

This activity falls within the scope of object 3.3 of the PAN-GIZC aiming to reduce marine pollution and the degradation of marine and coastal resources. Outcome 331 of the PAN-GIZC related to the development of prevention and Outcome 332 related to the implementation of actions to reduce pollution would support the specific implementation of marine pollution control which is prioritized within the scope of the present mission.

- i. Building OLEP's "capacity to operate" on the legal level must be included in the priorities of the MEDD.** Apart from the relevant national and international regulatory systems, the MEDD has OLEP, the Body responsible for combating marine oil pollution. It would be important to strengthen the operating capacity of OLEP by prioritizing the institutionalization of environmental JPOs.
- ii. Establishing an appropriate waste management system is a crucial element in preserving the integrity of marine and coastal ecosystems.** As part of the WIOSAP project, the country is in the process of developing its National Strategy for the Management of Marine and Plastic Waste (SNGDMP). The effective implementation of the regulations governing marine and plastic waste management is the main element to be built regarding the capacity of the actors involved. This includes, among other things, the application of regulatory texts on industrial pollution, on the one hand, and education, awareness-raising and information of citizens on the other. In addition to the application of the current regulation, establishing waste recovery infrastructures and sewage treatment plants contributes significantly to this.

### **1.3- Strengthening the integration of ecosystem management into sectoral policies**

The analysis of aggregations provides information on the availability of legal and institutional instruments which facilitate the internalization of externalities: the Maritime Transport Code, the Law on Marine Pollution, the Decree on the compatibility of investments with the environment, the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Policy. However, more needs to be done to implement them effectively. In addition to administration capacity to do something in terms of resources, the ICZM Committees at all levels are expected to play a leading role in terms of forward planning and mobilization. The support from the civil society would also be of no less value in terms of questioning and monitoring.

The actions identified and prioritized are part of the specific component n°1 of the PAN-GIZC aiming to improve and strengthen the governance of coastal and marine areas.

### **Axis 2: Developing diversified economies which are adapted to the needs**

In the logical sequence for planning territorial development based on the management of ecosystems, strengthening the economic valuation of marine ecosystems constitutes the second component. This 2nd component fits into the principles of the circular economy.

The Outcome 221 of the PAN-GIZC aiming to develop policies and strategies for the emergence of the blue economy supports the implementation of the prioritized actions under axis 2. These include strengthening the legal and regulatory frameworks related to the protection of ecosystems and the management of marine resources (PANGIZC /A.2.2.1.1) and establishing a structure for synergy and effective coordination between the different sectors which are linked to the blue economy (PANGIZC /A.2.2.1.2)

## **2.1- Supporting and securing the livelihoods of coastal fishing communities.**

In the context of the development of Fisheries Management Plans (PAP), both at regional and village level, the Ministry of Fisheries and the Blue Economy adopted the model based on the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (AEP). It is the same for the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development in the context of the Marine Protected Areas Management and Development Plans (PAG) specifically for local fishing communities. PAPs and PAGs highlight two main components in their objectives: "ecological well-being" and "economic well-being". The implementation frameworks of these references are intended to be a local territorial development plan by documenting the activities which fall within the scope of the objective of "economic good"

The actions prioritized under this section are part of the PAN-GIZC Outcome 212 aiming to implement social and economic activities at the Coastal Regions level.

## **2.2- Professionalizing the tourist offer**

**i. Tourism professionals must internalize the load capacity of the habitats and ecosystems in their offer.** After fishing, tourism is the use which depends the most on the health of ecosystems. It could certainly find itself as a victim of externalities via other sectors and that is through marine pollution, the decline of biodiversity due to non-rationalized exploitations or through the overlaying of exploitation spaces. However, "uncontrolled" tourism would turn out to be a source of no less negative externalities for other sectors and for itself.

**ii. Ensuring the coexistence of tourist operators with fishing communities is very urgent.** The occupation of beaches by tourist operators would affect fishermen’s access to areas dedicated to their livelihoods. The State must take the necessary measures to enforce the regulations on “geometric pace”. Indeed, the law no. 2008-013 of July 23, 2018 on the public domain stipulates the management of the strip of land adjoining the sea shore as the State Coastal Public Domain in the form of a public right of way set at 25m wide from the sea to the limit of the highest tides<sup>13</sup>.

### **2.3- Anticipating the development of new emerging activities**

**i. Pilot actions are to be tested to build an appropriate model adapted to the local contexts of a circular economy.** In this section, the aim is to anticipate the promotion of the blue economy for job creation opportunities without damaging the health of marine and coastal ecosystems. As part of the priorities, a few promising activities have been briefly identified including offshore aquaculture, wind energy and other activities in the field of maritime transport. It would always be appropriate to align with /relate the (pilot) interventions to the National Strategy of the Blue Economy which is in the process of being developed.

**ii. Strengthening coastal resilience in a “green” way is a concept to be appropriated.** Within the specific prerogatives of MEDD, the IOC Regional Action Plan for the Blue Economy encourages member countries to move towards pilot actions for infrastructure adaptation so as to strengthen coastal resilience to climate change. The recommendations are summarized in the following paragraph: *“Instead of building ever more “grey” infrastructure (dams, dykes or concrete barriers), we should base climate change adaptation on natural and nature-based solutions, such as wetlands including salt marshes, seagrass meadows, mangroves and dunes.*

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<sup>13</sup> The law specifies, inter alia, that on the one hand, property in the public domain is inalienable, exempt from seizure and imprescriptible (Art. 4) and, on the other hand, that although certain parts of the public domain may be subject to private use, the coastal strip in question and the public road rights-of-way are exceptions (Art. 15).

*In coastal regions, the development of green infrastructure will help to preserve biodiversity, ecosystems and coastal landscapes while strengthening the sustainable development of tourism and the economy. These adaptive actions will become a new sector of the blue economy in their own right.”*

## 5. Actions identified at the local level

As an indication, the priorities identified during the three regional workshops are given below. It should be noted that these “regional” priorities are a “spontaneous” expression of the participants to solve the problems observed and experienced, in relation to a planning framework by objective. We would therefore like to recall that it is important to align them with existing local planning references including in particular the PAG and the PAP if they already exist, the PDR or PCD in force.

Objectives	Expected Results	Activities
<b>OBJ 1:</b> <b>THE INTEGRITY OF ECOSYSTEMS IS GUARANTEED</b>	1.1- SPACE SECURITY INSTRUMENTS ARE STRENGTHENED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Strengthen maritime surveillance</li> <li>✓ Update or create structures on mangrove protection</li> <li>✓ Reinvigorate existing surveillance structures</li> <li>✓ Improve communication between the different actors at different levels including the grassroots community</li> <li>✓ Build capacity of actors at local or even national level</li> <li>✓ Pool resources, use multi-sector approach</li> <li>✓ Develop and Delimit PAP</li> <li>✓ Apply the delimitation of the fishing zone and strengthen the CSP</li> <li>✓ Create structures at local</li> </ul>

Objectives	Expected Results	Activities
	<p>1.2- MARITIME POLLUTION IS CONTROLLED</p>	<p>level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Know the legal frameworks on pollution</li> <li>✓ Strengthen awareness-raising on the fight against marine pollution.</li> <li>✓ Setting up water treatment, recycling and sorting plants; awareness-raising, legal framework, sanctions with appropriate system, consultation of stakeholders for an alternative solution, promotion and massive awareness effort</li> <li>✓ Review the bill while integrating stakeholders including villagers, Communes, managers, etc... Require an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIE), assess compliance with the specifications, involve OSCs in advocacy and interpellation</li> <li>✓ Strengthen monitoring and controls</li> <li>✓ Strengthen structures (National Office for the Environment) and the Environmental Impact</li> </ul>

Objectives	Expected Results	Activities
		<p>Assessment (EIE)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Integrate environmental education and waste management at school community level</li> </ul>
<p><b>OBJ 2 :</b> DIVERSIFIED ECONOMIES ADAPTED TO “BLUE ECONOMY” NEEDS ARE DEVELOPED</p>	<p>2.1 COMMUNITY LIVELIHOODS (FISHING, AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK) ARE SUPPORTED AND SECURED</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Identify and implement relevant projects that meet the needs of those concerned</li> <li>✓ Apply the delimitation of the fishing zone and strengthen the Fisheries Monitoring Center</li> <li>✓ Develop services close to communities</li> <li>✓ Develop IGAs</li> <li>✓ Launch green activities or green project through the High Intensity Labor Force system, develop the agricultural, crafts, honey and wild silk sector; value the richness of the fauna, flora and landscapes into tourist products; create tourist events in marine areas: Whale SAFARI, sea turtle</li> </ul>



Objectives	Expected Results	Activities
	<p data-bbox="472 510 892 763">2.2- THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW EMERGING ACTIVITIES INCLUDING ENERGY AND TRANSPORT IS ANTICIPATED</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="959 331 1362 477">✓ Set up a “single window” system and ensure transparency on taxes</li> <li data-bbox="959 510 1426 656">✓ Encourage or organize events highlighting local potential (energy)</li> <li data-bbox="959 689 1426 723">✓ Build new port infrastructure</li> <li data-bbox="959 757 1182 790">✓ Train sailors</li> <li data-bbox="959 824 1369 920">✓ Promote the shipbuilding sector</li> <li data-bbox="959 954 1426 1155">✓ Consider conducting research and installing renewable energy system as a priority</li> <li data-bbox="959 1189 1382 1391">✓ Consider data, studies and plans by integrating the consequences of climate change.</li> <li data-bbox="959 1424 1410 2002">✓ Extend aquaculture and fish farming in the peripheral areas of the Controlled Zones; strengthen the coexistence of development and conservation activities (price studies for crabs, processing of fish products); provide infrastructure using renewable energies for the local community (production</li> </ul>

Objectives	Expected Results	Activities
		of ice by solar panel, wind energy) ✓ Promote rural electrification

## **6. And what is the next step forward?**

This document will be submitted to a national workshop which will serve as the official validation body for the national document which sets out the priorities for ocean governance and ecosystem management. The approach will consist of reviewing the present document by all stakeholders and making the necessary adjustments for its official publication.

Building on the current PAN-GIZC, and within the formal framework of the National GIZC Policy, the final document is intended to be a “practical” reference to actions which aim to improve the management performance of marine and coastal ecosystems in the context of territorial development.

**ANNEXES**

- 1- MEDD/SAPPHIRE CONVENTION
- 2- ATTENDANCE SHEET FOR ALL WORKSHOPS
- 3- TRAINING REPORT