

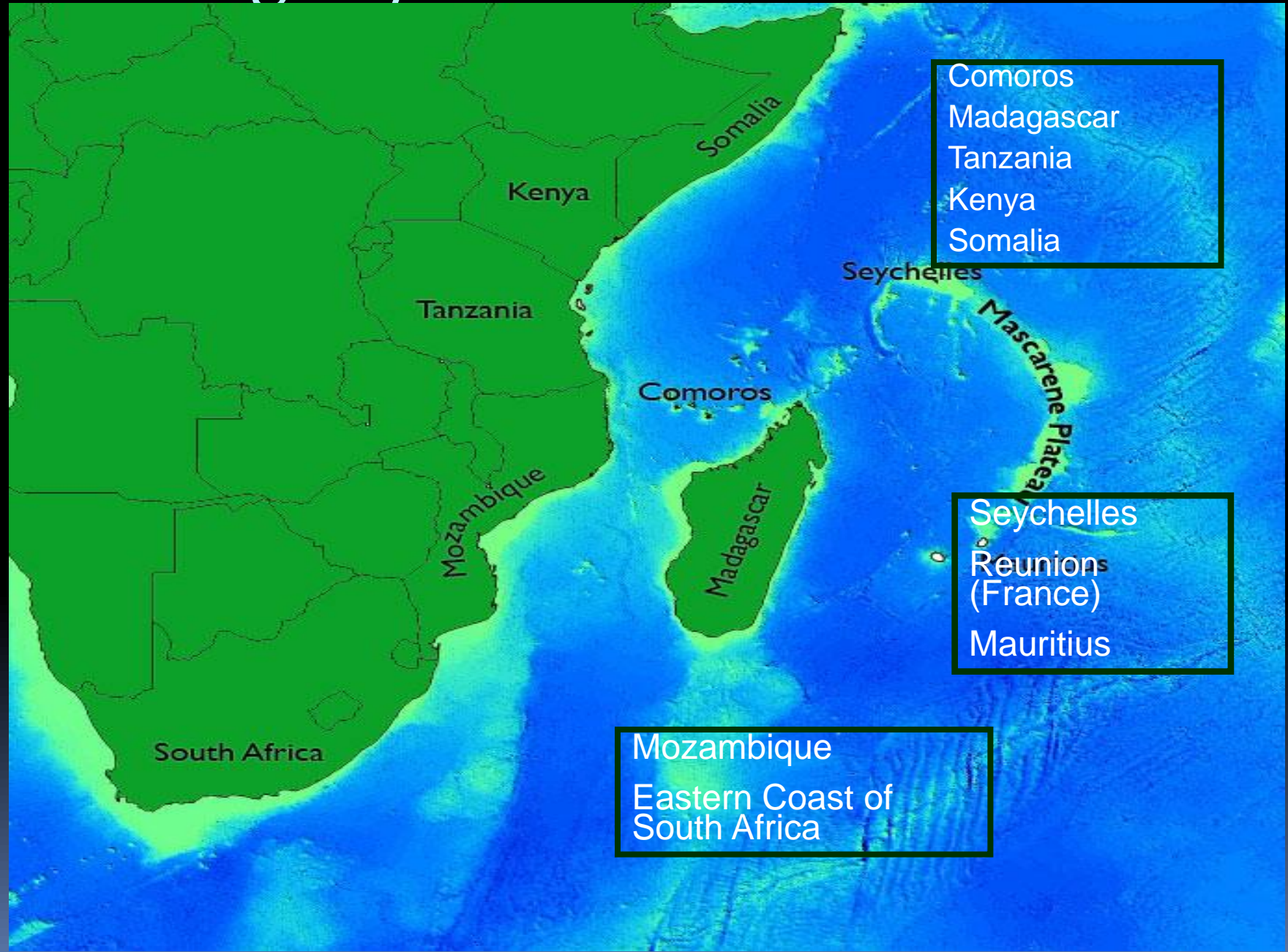
INDIAN OCEAN/WIO REGION



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WIO Region/Nationals



National Initiatives/Interest etc



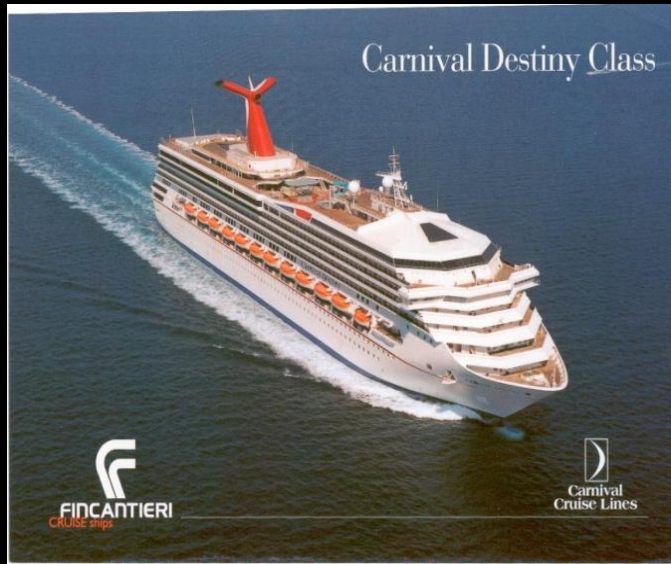
- There is great interest in doing research to know what resources are there;
- EIA & issuing EIA certificates,
- shipping,
- Fishing
- Enforcement of laws;
- research
- monitoring.

ASCLME project



- To undertake an environmental baseline assessment of the Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystems in order to:
 - Fill information gaps
 - To ascertain the role of external forcing functions (such as the Mascarene Plateau and the Southern Equatorial Current)

GEF- WIOMHP



- Creation of a Marine Highway (especially in the Mozambique Channel) to ensure safe passage of ships and oil spill pollution control.
- Empowerment of the participating countries to be in a state of preparedness in conformity with the IMO Conventions OPRC 90 and HNS 2000.

OTHERS PROJECTS

- SWIOFP
- WIOLaB
- EAF- NANSEN
- SEA MOUNT
- ACEP
- ReCoMap
- TRANSMAP
- PUMPSEA
- NAGISA
- North Mozambique Channel - WHS

Regional Organisations & Initiatives

- UNEP
- Nairobi Convention and Protocols
- EA Regional Seas Program
- WIOMSA
- IOTC
- IOC
- SWIOFC
- CORDIO
- SIODFA
- AFRICAN UNION
- COMESA
- SADC
- EAC

Challenges/Issues

- Lack/inadequate research data for management
- Somali piracy – hindering activities
- Uncertainty/unreliable in fisheries statistics
- Lack of enforcement and voluntary compliance
- Lack of research and monitoring tools
- Competent and appropriate scientific experts
- Budgetary constraints
- Limited systematic and qualified monitoring;
- Poorly articulated priorities both at national and regional level;
- Weak institutional collaboration both at regional & national level.
- Limited capacity and resources to enforce compliance and monitoring.
- About 50-60 Oil and gas projects have been subjected to EIA and issued certificates and yet we are not fully prepared.
- No operational SEA, particularly for the off-shore area;
- Language and cultural differences
- Difference levels of development
- Lack of regional framework for biodiversity/ecosystem management

Lesson learnt

- Collaboration both at national and regional level has to be strengthened for successful management & conservation of ABNJ resources.
- Regular monitoring is important for the purpose of keeping proper track records of changes and therefore forms the basis for proper and informed decisions.
- Sustainable management requires data and information and hence the need for biodiversity and ecosystem research.
- Capacity building is important for both regional and national level experts
- Subject Oil/Gas Master Plans to SEAs
- Strategies on sustainable funding for governments and regions required
- Enforcement the implementation of laws is key
- There must be one organisation to lead other regional RFMOs for a common understanding
- Sustainable methods for the conservation should be promoted & strengthened
- Comprehensive research has to be carried out to explore all biodiversity and resources in the region and also be assigned a value.
- Consider transboundary strategy for managing resources MoUs, etc
- A need for global multilateral ABS approach for ABNJ

Thank You for Listening






Task from the Papers:

Identified issues & opportunities that gave rise to the regional initiatives

- Intensification of human activities across the ocean
- The increase of International maritime traffic
- Fisheries exploitation/overfishing/bottom trawling
- Mineral exploitation
- Bios-prospecting in ABNJ
- Ocean fertilization
- Carbon capture and storage
- Utilization of energy resources
- Increased land based pollution
- Climate change issues/ocean acidification

Management frameworks, tools and approaches that were adopted to address the issues

- Establishment of Regional Seas programs
- RFMOs
- International sectoral organisations i.e., IMO
- Establishment of legal frameworks such as Conventions, protocols,
- Multilateral agreements
- Establishment of Political forums
- Establishment of MPAs



Institutional structure to establish the regime; & implement the regime

- Establishment of Ad Hoc open ended informal working group
 - BBNJ working group
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Lessons learned in the establishment and implementation of the initiatives

- Despite of all the initiatives – institutional gap still exists especially in the WIO and SWP
- Most of oceans and seas - not yet covered by a regional seas convention
- Not all fish stocks are regulated through RFMOs
- Coordination and collaboration within the regional organisations and between these organisations and organisations at global level is still questionable