

Coastal Cities

of the Western Indian Ocean Region and the

Blue Economy

STRATEGIC ROADMAP

Published by WIOMSA

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WIOMSA

Mizingani Street, House No. 734,
P. O. Box 3298, Zanzibar,
United Republic of Tanzania
Tel: + 255 24 2233472/2234597
Fax: + 255 24 2233852
Email: secretary@wiomsa.org

Authors: Kieran Birtill, Darren Gill (Arup)

Wider Project Team: George Beane (Arup), Alex Harris (Arup), David Njenga (Independent)

Graphics: Roman Svidran

Reviewers: Dr. Arthur, O. Tuda, Dr. Ochanda, K. Valentine and Dr. Julius, W. Francis (WIOMSA), Thomas Chiramba and Isabel, S. Wetzel (UN-Habitat), Callum Newman (Arup).

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► Image: Durban Coast, South Africa

ACRONYMS

BE – Blue Economy

BMU – Beach Management Unit

COP – Conference of the Parties

ESIA – Environmental Social Impact Assessment

FDI – Foreign Direct Investment

FTZ – Free-trade zone

GDP – Gross Domestic Product

GHG – Greenhouse Gas

GIS – Geographic Information Systems

ICZM – Integrated Coastal Zone Management

LMMAs – Locally Managed Marine Area

MPA – Marine Protected Area

MSP – Marine Spatial Planning

NGOs – Non-Governmental Organisation

SDG – Sustainable Development Goal

SEZ – Special Economic Zones

SIDS – Small Island Developing States

TVET – Technical & Vocational Education & Training

WIO – Western Indian Ocean

WIOMSA – Western Indian Ocean Marine Science
Association

WWF – The World Wildlife Fund

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FOREWORD

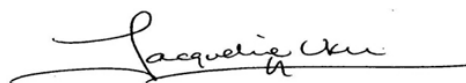
Although cities only represent 2 percent of the world's geographical area, the activities within their regional boundaries use over 75 percent of the planet's material resources, according to a study released by the International Resource Panel in 2018. This among other reason is why the UN in 2015 approved a stand-alone Goal, SDG 11, Sustainable Cities and Communities, which recognizes urbanization and city growth as a transformative force for development. This is the first-ever international agreement on urban-specific development and acknowledges that sustainable urban development is a fundamental precondition for sustainable development in general.

Coastal cities are the location for high levels of economic activity mainly because of their association with ports, waterfront development and well-endowed coastal and marine environment. In the Western Indian Ocean (WIO) region, some of the coastal cities are capitals of respective countries (e.g. Victoria, Seychelles; Port Louis, Mauritius and Maputo, Mozambique) while some are important hubs of trade, industry and commerce, such as Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Beira and Durban. For the most part, some of these cities are experiencing comparatively rapid population and economic growth, which is known to have negative impacts on the natural environment through resource extraction and use, as natural resources come under increasing pressure. Climate change and the anticipated increase of extreme events exacerbates the problem, with the UN-Habitat's State of African Cities Report suggesting that sea-level rise threatens the very survival of some of these cities. Cities with large proportions of economically and socially vulnerable inhabitants, such as Port Louis, Maputo, Dar es Salaam, Victoria, and Mombasa, are particularly susceptible.

The Blue Economy is an emerging policy area that is subject to ongoing political discussions at the global and regional levels. In 2018, Kenya hosted the first high-level international Sustainable Blue Economy Conference. The Blue Economy seeks to promote economic growth, responsible production and consumption, social inclusion, preservation and improvement of livelihoods while at the same time ensuring environmental sustainability of ocean and

coastal systems, as well as other waterfront areas, through the circular economy. UN-Habitat published a report on "The Blue Economy and Cities", highlighting the need to recognize the role of urbanization and urban planning in shaping the Blue Economy. This underscores the urgency of including urban policymakers in the global discussions around the Blue Economy concept.

Since 2018, with the funding from the Government of Sweden, WIOMSA has been implementing a five-year project, Cities and Coasts project, whose goal is to build and strengthen human and institutional capacity in coastal and marine planning for sustainable coastal cities in the WIO region. Through this project, WIOMSA, in collaboration with UN Habitat commissioned a series of studies to explore the current relationship between coastal cities of the WIO region and the blue economy, challenges and opportunities and offer recommendations moving forwards.



Dr Jacqueline Uku, President of WIOMSA

PREFACE

The linkages between environment, society and economy in coastal cities are important in the countries of the WIO region, and there is a need to understand better their interdependencies and the associated constraints to sustainable development. If managed properly, cities can offer better socio-economic conditions and quality of life to residents and the wider context in which they are situated effectively facilitating sustainable cities and the communities. The integrated adaptive management and sustainable development of coastal cities and their marine environment are therefore essential.

At the Ninth Conference of Parties to the Nairobi Convention (COP 9) August in 2018 in Mombasa, countries of the region acknowledged for the first time the importance of collaborating with UN-Habitat to address the environmental challenges and opportunities posed by rapid urbanization, particularly in coastal cities in the WIO region, as articulated in the SDG 11 (“make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable” (Sustainable Cities and Communities)) and the New Urban Agenda (NUA) on sustainable cities and communities. Further, COP 9 urged Contracting Parties to consider undertaking climate change vulnerability assessments of their urban coastal areas, including urban spatial planning processes, and integrating marine natural capital (Decision CP.9/9). The Nairobi Convention Secretariat was requested to collaborate with UN-Habitat and other partners to develop a regional action plan and roadmap to assist the Contracting Parties in integrating the NUA into coastal cities in the WIO region for the protection of the marine and coastal environment (Decision CP.9/13). Furthermore, countries agreed to advance Blue Economy approaches in SDG 14 as a pathway for sustained incomes and economic benefits from natural blue capital including fisheries, tourism, oil and gas development, offshore renewable energy, and other maritime activities.

As part of the implementation of these decisions and to provide a greater understanding of the local challenges and opportunities faced by coastal cities in the WIO region and to support the future development of an environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive roadmap for the Blue Economy, WIOMSA and UN-

Habitat commissioned Arup to prepare a portfolio of six reports:

- Four blue city economy case studies;
- A ‘Status Report’ which outlines more broadly the current situation concerning the blue economy in coastal cities across the region; and
- A ‘Roadmap for the Development of the Blue Economy in Coastal Cities’, which provides recommendations for cities in current and future blue economy planning, activities and investment.

These reports offer knowledge resources for city and national government stakeholders, WIOMSA, UN-Habitat, private sector and civil society. Each case study provides specific blue economy recommendations for that city, focusing on strategic and operational opportunities for the city and its blue economy stakeholders, informed by primary and secondary research. Key points and recommendations from each case study have also been extracted and integrated into the main body of the Status Report, which has, in turn, informed the Roadmap. The Roadmap provides strategic and operational blue economy recommendations across case study cities, which stakeholders are encouraged to also read and consider with respect to their city or region.



Oumar Sylla
(Director Regional Office for Africa - UN Habitat)



Arthur Tuda
(Executive Secretary - WIOMSA)



CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This Roadmap provides strategic and operational blue economy recommendations

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_17261

