

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE INDIAN OCEAN RIM

HARNESSING MARITIME RESOURCES TO DRIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH, JOB CREATION AND INNOVATION , WHILE SAFGUARDING SUSTAINABILITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION: *KENYA'S EXPERIENCE/EFFORT.*

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Preamble

Kenya has a total land area covering about 582,650 km² with a coastline of about 640km km long and a 200 Nautical Miles Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) totalling an area of 230,000 km². In addition, Kenya has also laid claim to the extended EEZ reaching 150 nm with an extra area of 103,000 km² under the UN Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf. Kenya's coastal population is 4 million inhabitants. With these resources available, Kenya has vast potential for growth under the Blue Economy.

The country is strategically placed within the Indian Ocean coast, and has several large lakes including Lake Turkana and Lake Victoria and several rivers.

Kenya's development Blue Print, Vision 2030 aspires t have a globally competitive and prosperous country by the year 2030 with the aim of transforming the country into a middle income economy with a high quality of live for all its citizen.

A) The key steps Kenya taken to advance the Ocean Economy and improve the management of the ocean space

1. Kenya has identified four priority areas that will be implemented in the next five years, to achieve an inclusive and sustainable development. These priority areas code named the "BIG FOUR AGENDA" include;
 - a. Food and nutrition security
 - b. Enhancing manufacturing for job creation
 - c. Universal Health Care
 - d. Affordable housing for all.

The Blue Economy has been identified as one of the key sectors in which the government will promote investment to deliver the BIG FOUR AGENDA in the short term and Vision 2030 in the long term.

2. In recognition of the potential of the Blue Economy to Kenya's overall development agenda and the need to fully exploit this potential, H.E. President Uhuru Kenyatta established a committee to focus on the development of Kenya's Blue Economy in September 2016. The Blue Economy Committee has developed a Blue Economy Revival Initiative to unlock the Blue Economy Potential in Kenya. (Priority focus areas Fisheries and Maritime Transport and Logistics Services)
3. Prior to this H.E. the President established the State Department for Fisheries and the Blue Economy in May 2016 to coordinate all the sectors of Blue Economy with the range of programmes and projects that have the promise to significantly contribute to Kenya's economy.
4. In the Fisheries Sector, Kenya joined the global effort to fight Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing by ratifying the FAO **Port State Measures' Agreement (PSMA)** of 2009 to deter, prevent and eliminate IUU fishing in 2017 and has domesticated this instrument through the Fisheries Management and Development Act 2016. This new law has prohibitive penalties for IUU crimes which ensure that net benefit from IUU fishing is less than zero, mandatory reporting and notification by all fishing vessels entering our EEZ and robust licensing and reflagging procedures for fishing vessels applying to access Kenya's EEZ fishery. The new law also established a robust Kenya Fisheries Service (KeFS) that enforces the law and a Modern Fish Marketing Authority with modern Fish Quality Laboratories awaiting international accreditation.
5. Kenya is a member of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC), South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC) amongst other organizations and has a strong regional and international collaboration to exchange fishing vessels information and joint Monitoring, Control and Surveillance operations. Kenya is currently developing its national fishing fleet after approval of its Fleet Development Plan by IOTC in 2016. We have already flagged four vessels that are fishing in our EEZ.
6. Kenya has procured and deployed an **off-shore patrol and surveillance vessel PV Doria** which is 54.70 metres long and 8 metres wide. It is equipped with hybrid system of two controllable pitch propeller engines capable of 25 knots (46.3 km/h) and one booster water-jet engine capable of 10 knots (18.5 km/h). Both systems combined power output of 35 knots (64.8 km/h) making it one of the fastest vessels in the region. In addition Kenya has **a research vessel, RV Mtafiti** for collecting data for oceanographic and fisheries research and highly qualified Marine Scientists in the Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute.

7. Kenya has strengthened the fisheries Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) by establishing a Marine MCS Centre in Mombasa and installed a Vessel Monitoring System which is harmonized with the Regional Members States in the Western Indian Ocean fishing Region. Kenya is therefore able to participate in the joint regional MCS information sharing and MCS activities. We registers all our EEZ fishing vessels to the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) list of authorized fishing vessels.
8. Kenya's National Assembly has been passed a Coast Guard Bill. Once this multiagency Coast Guard unit is fully established, we are confident that, together with a spirited international collaboration, we can comprehensively deal with Maritime crime.
9. To strengthen the contribution of maritime transport and logistics services to Kenya's Economy, plans are underway to rebuild a National Shipping Line, develop port infrastructure along Kenya's coast and develop flexible regional cabotage Policy for Kenya and the region to promote coastal shipping.

B) Incentives Kenya is providing to encourage investment in the Ocean Economy

1. We are providing tax incentives for Fish Processing investors, fishing gear, bunkers and boats.
2. Provide incentives and promote investments in shipbuilding and repair, container repairs.
3. We are investing in port and associated infrastructure such as the Lamu Port – South Sudan – Ethiopia Transport Corridor (LAPSET)
4. Building of Fish ports is a priority under the Blue Economy revival package to provide incentives for Distant Water Fishing Vessels to land 30% of their by-catch in Kenya (As provided in the New Fisheries Law) in order to boost investment in fish processing by availing the required fish (raw material).
5. Building capacity in the maritime sector through skills development
 - Ship building and repairs
 - Fishing and gear technology development
 - Container repairs etc.

Plans are underway to establish a **Maritime Centre of Excellence** (New Bandari College) that will provide the requisite training in all sectors of the Blue Economy in order to deliver the necessary skills for the labour force.

6. Creation of special Economic Zones (eg those earmarked for the port cities of Mombasa, Lamu and Kisumu as well as Naivasha) that promote investment through tax and infrastructural incentives.

C) Strategies/Actions to protect and manage vulnerable areas of our Oceans

1. Kenya government has put in place a moratorium on cutting of mangroves to allow for the recovery of degraded areas and has put in place a ten year Mangrove Ecosystem Management Plan.
2. Kenya has a robust mangrove reforestation program lead by the Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI), the Kenya Forestry Service (KFS) and the Coastal Communities. Efforts are also being made to incorporate Blue Carbon Ecosystems (Mangroves and Seagrasses) in the National Determined Contributions (NDCs) of the Paris Agreement. Kenya is working hard to reduce its carbon emissions and estimates that mangroves alone can trap all the Agricultural sector carbon emission of the country (7.4 mT of the total 143 mT). Kenya is also participating in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPPC) special report on Oceans and Cryosphere.
3. In the effort to conserve the marine environment, Kenya government banned the use of plastic bags in 2017. And instituted some of the toughest penalties for the manufacture, sale and use of plastics. These were choking the living marine resources such as turtles and fish.
4. We have established critical habitats and breeding areas and Fishery Management Plans for these areas and the fish species; for example the Malindi-Ungwana Bay co-management areas management plan, Lobster and Prawn Fishery Management Plan, Kisite-Mpunguti reserve management plan.
5. Kenya has established and strengthened Beach Management Units (BMUs) to manage and rehabilitate these critical habitats through replanting of mangroves and coral reefs in the coastal Counties. The BMUs are also effectively used for co-management of fisheries resources.
6. We have revised our National Oceans and Fisheries Policy to align to the FAO Voluntary Guidelines For Small Scale Fishery and have piloted better fishing technologies such as pole and Line, small seine (ringnet) and dropline fishery

which encourages fishermen to venture into deeper territorial waters outside the coral reef (ring-fenced for domestic fishers) thus allow the recovery of the overfished nearshore fishery and the critical habitats.

7. Kenya is promoting farming of different marine species including fish, shrimps and seaweeds to increase fish production, enhance stocks and provide additional livelihood in areas where fishing pressure is high.
8. We are investing in the reduction of post-harvest losses through improvement of fish landing infrastructure and promotion of value addition for enhanced income and employment opportunities.
9. It is mandatory in Kenya to mark fishing gear to discourage disposal of these gears in the sea. Additionally the Kenya Maritime Authority ensures that every sea going vessel meets the international oil pollution standards. The compliant vessels are provided with IMO numbers

D) Kenya's contribution towards benefits of Global Observations Networks including Ocean data, information and science

1. The availability of reliable, up to date, accessible data and information is essential as a basis for integrated and sustainable management of the ocean and coastal resources and environment. Kenya has been working closely with the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO to ensure availability and accessibility of such data in the region and Kenya hosts UNESCO's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Sub-commission for Africa and the Adjacent Island States at the UNESCO Regional Office for Eastern Africa in Nairobi.
2. Through IOC/UNESCO, Kenya is a member and actively contributes to the Global Sea Level Observation System (GLOSS) which is a network of 300 sea level monitoring stations around the globe. We have two station located in Mombasa and Lamu and have deployed Argo Floats which collects sea level data as part of the global network. These two stations are dedicated components of the Indian Ocean Tsunami warning system. The data from these two stations can therefore be used to either confirm or cancel a Tsumani alert in the region.
3. The Second International Indian Ocean Expedition (IOE-II) is currently underway. Kenya is participating in this expedition and **providing the Research Vessel RV Mtafiti as a research platform for ocean observation in the region**. We have a team of highly trained scientists in the Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute and Universities who gather and analyse oceanographic, marine and fisheries data. Kenya is not working in

isolation but in collaboration with other countries in the region to map her resources in order to harness the Blue Economy.

4. The regional training center established by IOC/UNESCO at the Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute in Mombasa equips experts from the region with skills for processing and analysis of data, and also maintains several regional ocean databases and directories providing useful information for management of ocean environment and resources.
5. With regard to fisheries management Kenya benefits from the use of a harmonized VMS information sharing for IUU and the use of Regional platforms such as the Fish-i-Africa for South Indian Ocean fishing Region as well as Satellite and Automatic Identification System (AIS) information for sharing IUU and fisheries management data.

To demonstrate the importance Kenya Government attaches to the oceans and sustainable development, Kenya will host a Sustainable Blue Economy Conference in Nairobi from 26th to 28th of November this year (2018).

Kenya sees this meeting as an avenue to discuss the creation of wealth and employment in our endeavour to share prosperity and build resilient communities around the globe. It is an opportunity to build international collaboration, share the joy of being together as a global family and an occasion to chart our common future together as dictated by the interconnectedness of our oceans.

It is therefore my pleasure to extend an invitation to everyone here today, to come and participate in the Sustainable Blue Economy Conference in Nairobi in November this year.

THANK YOU