

Political, legal and institutional frameworks for MSP in Cape Verde

Daniela Casimiro

FACULTY OF SCIENCES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LISBON/FCIENCIAS ID
MARE - MARINE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES CENTRE

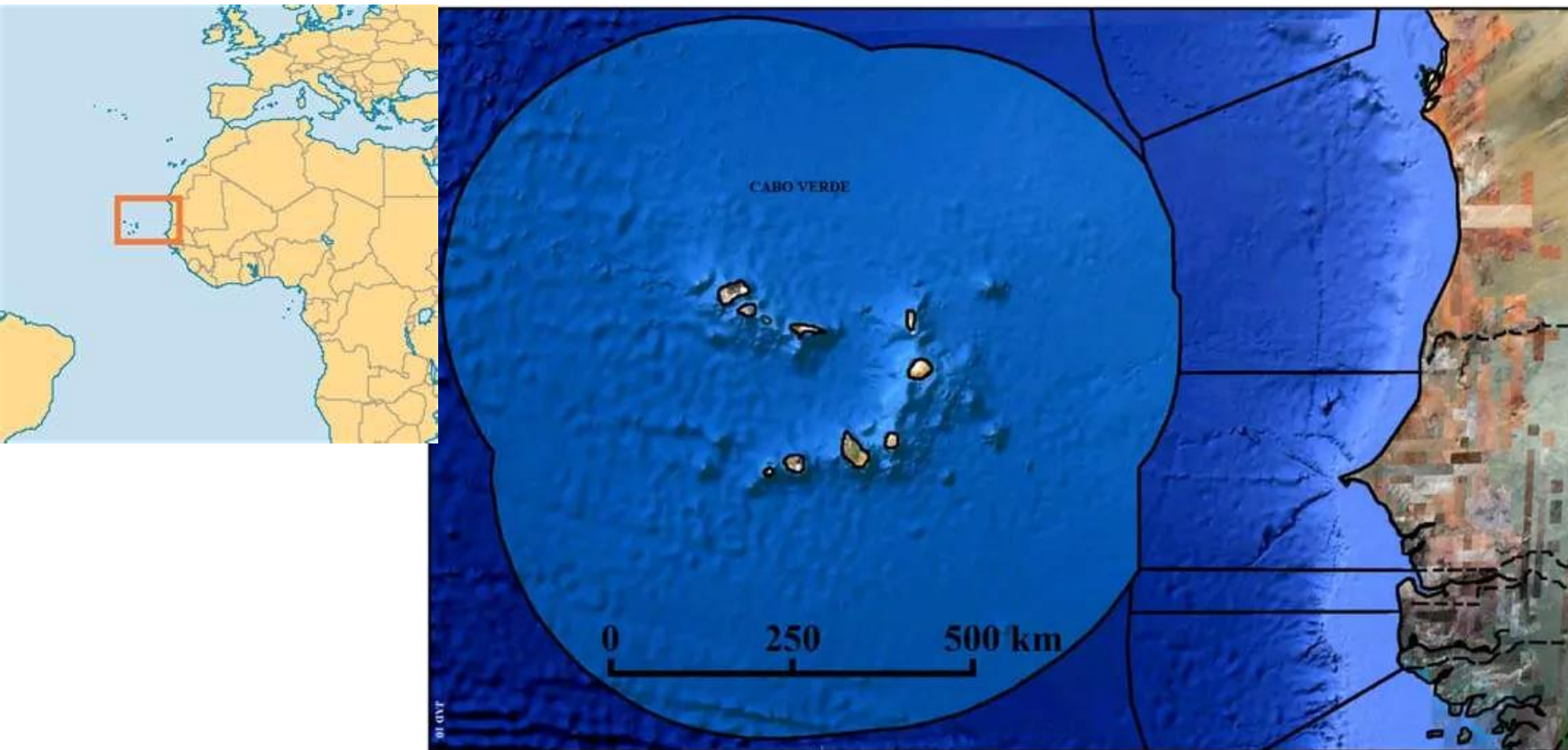
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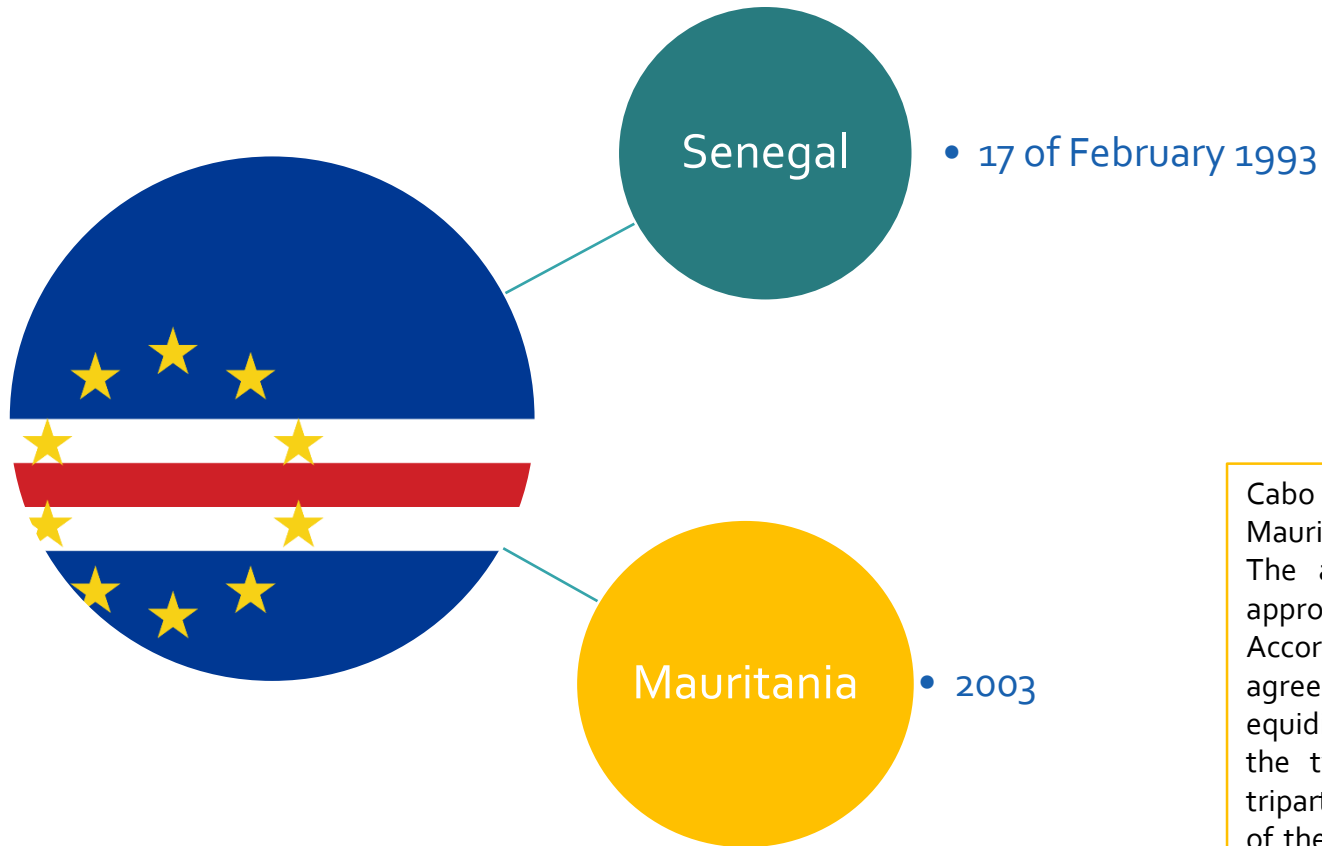
Cape Verde



With an emerged area of 4 033 km² , Cape Verde EEZ / CS extends over an area of 796 840 km², that is almost 20 000 times larger than the terrestrial territory.

Source: Journal of Integrated Coastal Zone Management 10(3):243-253 (2010)





The Cape Verde – Senegal Maritime Delimitation Treaty is a treaty in which the two states agreed to the delimitation of their maritime boundary.

Cabo Verde's maritime boundary agreement with Mauritania was concluded in 2003 but is not yet in force. The agreement provides for a boundary extending approximately 160 nm in a north-south direction. According to Article 1, the "frontier" established by the agreement is "a median line the points of which are equidistant from the nearest points on the baselines of the two countries." The agreement establishes "a tripartite frontier point," which is the northern terminus of the Cabo Verde-Senegal maritime boundary and the southern terminus of the boundary established in this agreement.



Prospects for MSP in Cape Verde

The existing Institutional and Legal Frameworks enhancing MSP



◆ Legislation

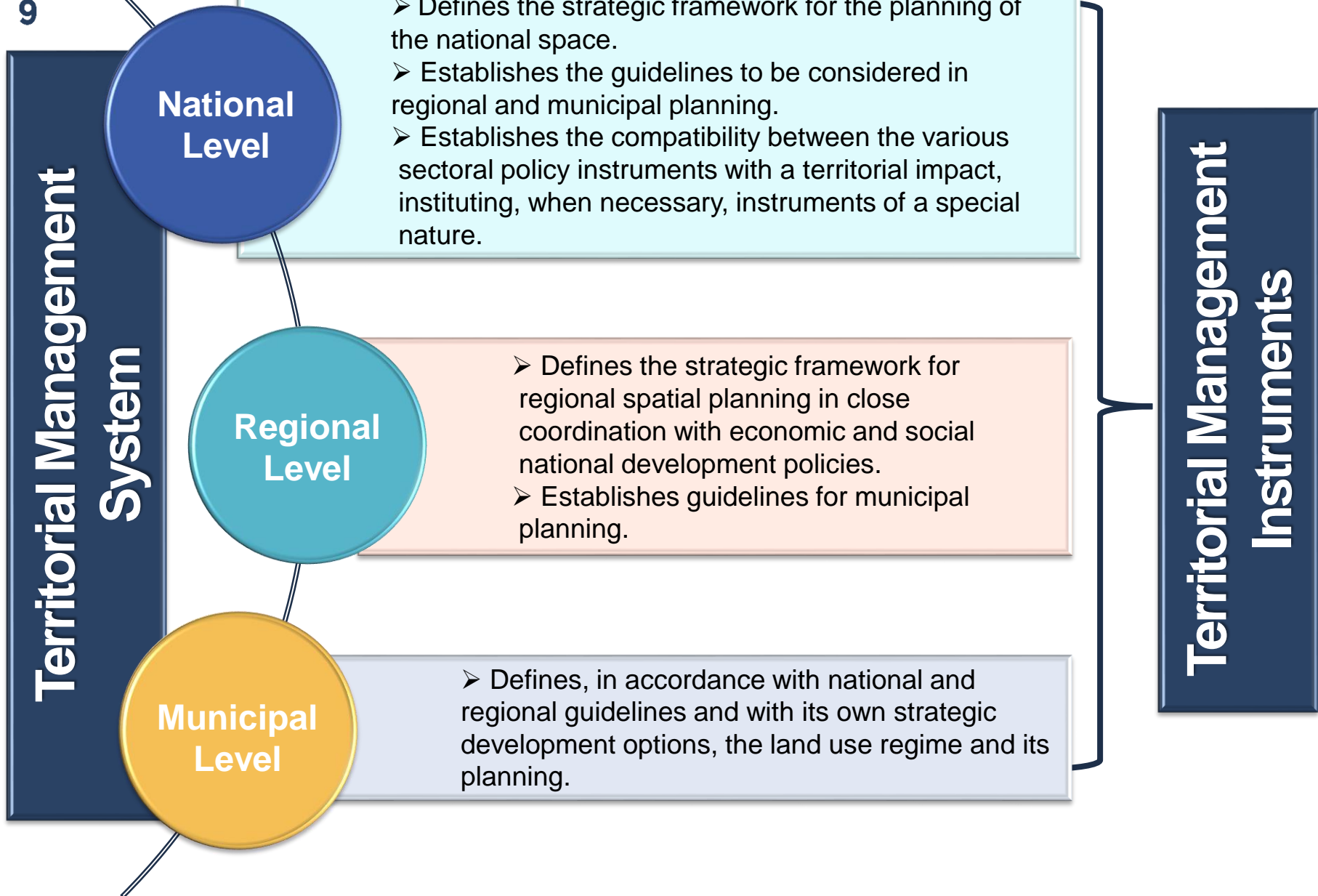
Law No. 1/2006, of 13 February on Urban and Spatial Planning. (Amended by Law No. 6/2010, of 21 June)

- ◆ provides a classification of the land comprised under the national territory and defines the basic principles for spatial planning and management.
- ◆ Includes Instruments of a special nature (higher juridical force) for spatial planning, in particular for coastal and protected areas.

Law- Decree No. 43/2010, of 27 September, approved the National Regulation for Land and Urban Planning (RNOTPU).

- ◆ Defines the instruments to regulate territorial management development, planning, sectoral policies and special nature, such as land planning of: protected areas, touristic areas, coastal zone management and river basin areas.





Territorial Management Instruments

Management and development territorial instruments

- National Directive of Spatial Planning (DNOT)
- Regional Scheme of Spatial Planning (EROT).

Territorial planning instruments

- “Urban plans”:
- Municipal Director Plan;
 - Urban Development Plan;
 - Detailed Plan.
- Intermunicipal Plans.

Sectoral policy instruments

- Sectorial Plans of Spatial Planning :
 - Transports;
 - Energy and geological resources;
 - Tourism;
 - Trade and Industry,
 - Environment, others.

Instruments of a special nature

- Spatial Plans for protected areas or other natural spaces of cultural, historical or scientific value;
- Spatial Plans for special touristic areas or industrial zones;
- Coastal Zone Spatial Plans;
 - River basin Spatial Plans.

◆ Plans for the Management of Coastal Zones and the Adjacent Sea

Law-Decree No. 14/2016, of 1 March, approved the regulation on the preparation and implementation of the Plans for the Management of Coastal Zones and the Adjacent Sea (POOC_M).

- ◆ This Plans are territorial management tools containing a set of actions for the coastal zone management, which interventions are planned for the terrestrial areas, referred as 'onshore', and areas called as 'adjacent sea areas'.
- ◆ It specifies the territorial areas, boundaries, area of interventions and management regime, including special areas and other classification of zones, such as:
 - ◆ Special Tourism zones;
 - ◆ Risk Areas;
 - ◆ Protected Areas for Conservation of Nature and Biodiversity
- **The area of intervention of the POOC_M comprises:**
 - ◆ **Terrestrial zone:** corresponds to a band with a width of 1500 meters, counted from the maximum high water line.
 - ◆ **Adjacent sea areas:** corresponds to a strip with a width of 3 nautical miles, counted from the topographic zero.



◆ Protected Areas Spatial Plan

Law Decree No. 3/2003, of 24 February, established the legal regime for the management of Protected Areas.

- ◆ This Decree-Law establishes the legal regime in order to manage and control those areas **needing a special protection**, according to the importance of their biodiversity, natural resources, ecological function, socio-economic and touristic interest.
- ◆ Specifying the principles to be adopted in order to define and manage protected area and national parks according to the Capo verdean National Protected Areas' Programme.
- ◆ It lists a classification of the mentioned protected areas by island.
- ◆ The conservation objectives set forth in the Decree-Law may be materialized through a **management plan for protected areas**.

Law- Decree No. 44/2006, of 28 August, amended Law-Decree No. 3/2003 on Protected Areas management

Protected Areas Spatial
Plan



Management Plan
for Protected
Areas



Island	Protected Area Category	Name PA /MPA	Terrestrial surface (Ha)	Marine area (Ha)	Total (Ha)
Ilha do Sal	Reserva Natural	Costa da Fragata	346,0	2347,0	2693,0
	Reserva Natural	Ponta do Sino	96,0	5651,0	5747,0
	Reserva Natural	Serra Negra	331,0	2296,0	2627,0
	<u>Reserva Natural (Marinha)</u>	<u>Baía da Murdeira</u>	<u>182,0</u>	<u>5925,0</u>	<u>6107,0</u>
	Reserva Natural	Rabo de Junco	154,0	0,0	154,0
	Paisagem Protegida	Monte Grande	1309,0	0,0	1309,0
		Salinas Pedra Lume e			
	Paisagem Protegida	Cagaral	802,0	0,0	802,0
	Paisagem Protegida	Buracona-Ragona	545,0	0,0	545,0
	Boavista	Reserva Natural Integral	Ilhéu de Baluarte	7,7	87,0
Reserva Natural Integral		Ilhéu dos Pássaros	0,8	38,0	38,8
Reserva Natural Integral		Ilhéu de Curral Velho	0,8	41,0	41,8
Reserva Natural		Ponta do Sol	465,0	283,0	748,0
Reserva Natural		Boa Esperança	3631,0	379,0	4010,0
Reserva Natural		Morro de Areia	2131,0	436,0	2567,0
Reserva Natural		Tartaruga	1439,0	13436,0	14875,0
Parque Natural		PN do Norte	8910,0	13137,0	22047,0
Monumento Natural		Ilhéu de Sal-Rei	89,0	0,0	89,0
Maio	Reserva Natural	Casas Velhas	130,9	6495,2	6626,1
	Reserva Natural	Lagoa Cimidor	51,1	406,3	457,4
	Reserva Natural	Praia do Morro	101,7	565,0	666,8
	Paisagem Protegida	Salinas de Porto Inglês	400,6	134,1	534,7
	Paisagem Protegida	Barreiro e Figueira	1080,8	0,0	1080,8
	Parque Natural	Norte da Ilha de Maio	4715,9	20886,6	25602,5
Ilha de Santa Lúzia	<u>Reserva Natural (Marinha)</u>	<u>Santa Lúzia</u>	<u>3427,0</u>	<u>27318,0</u>	<u>30745,0</u>
Ilhéu Branco e Raso	Reserva Natural Integral	Ilhéu Branco e Raso	854	27837,0	28691,0
Ilha de Santo Antão	<u>Parque Natural Marinho</u>	<u>Cruzinha</u>	<u>4433,5</u>	<u>8054,4</u>	<u>12487,9</u>
Ilha de São Nicolau	Paisagem Protegida	Pombas	311,9	0,0	311,9
	Reserva Natural	Monte do Alto das Cabaças	1325,0	0,0	1325,0

◉ The National Network of Protected Areas is constituted by the following categories of protected areas under IUCN categories:

- Nature Reserves
- National Park
- Natural Park
- Natural Monument
- Protected Natural Heritage
- Sites of Scientific Interest



Institutional Framework Cape Verde

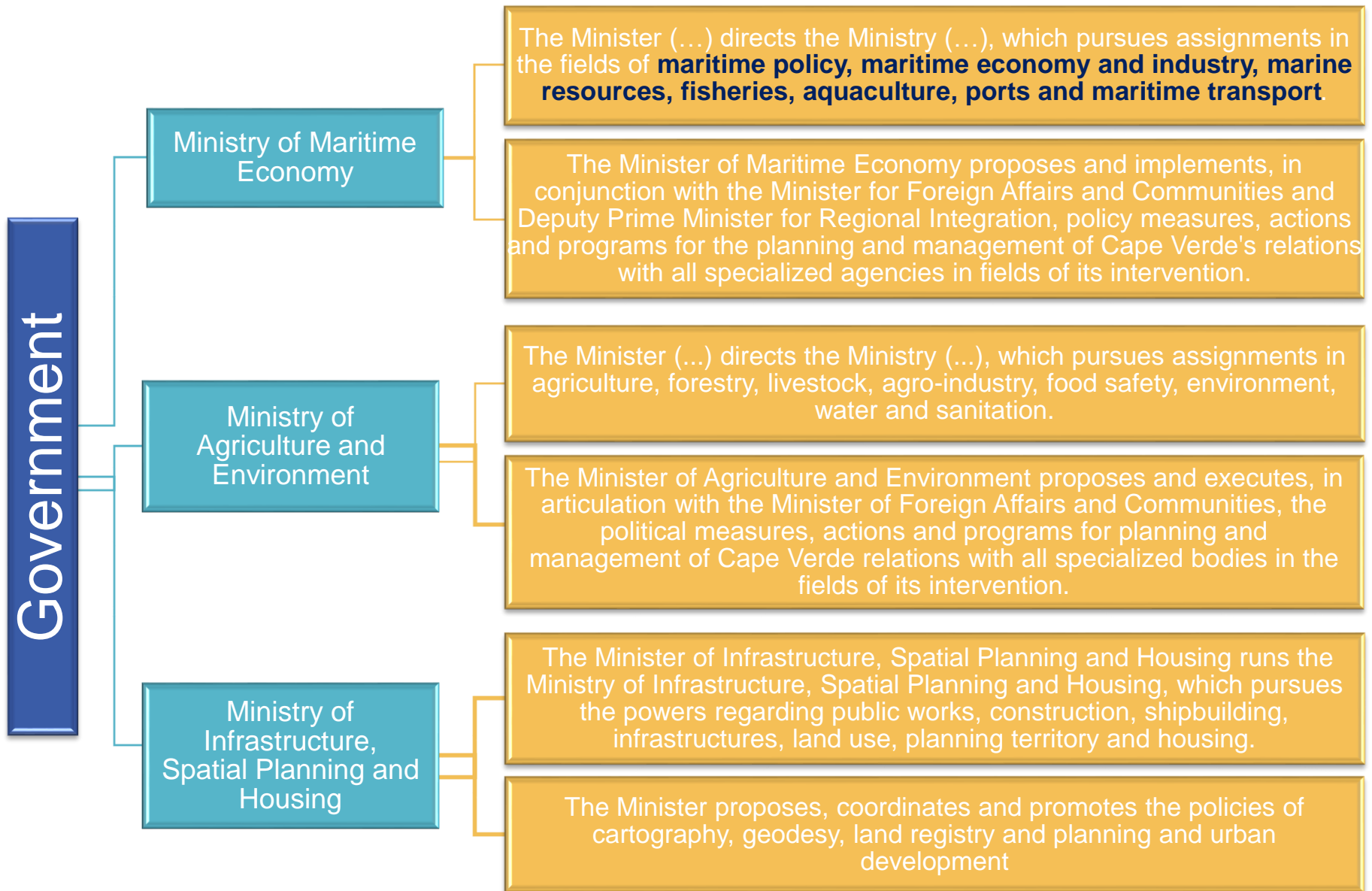
Government

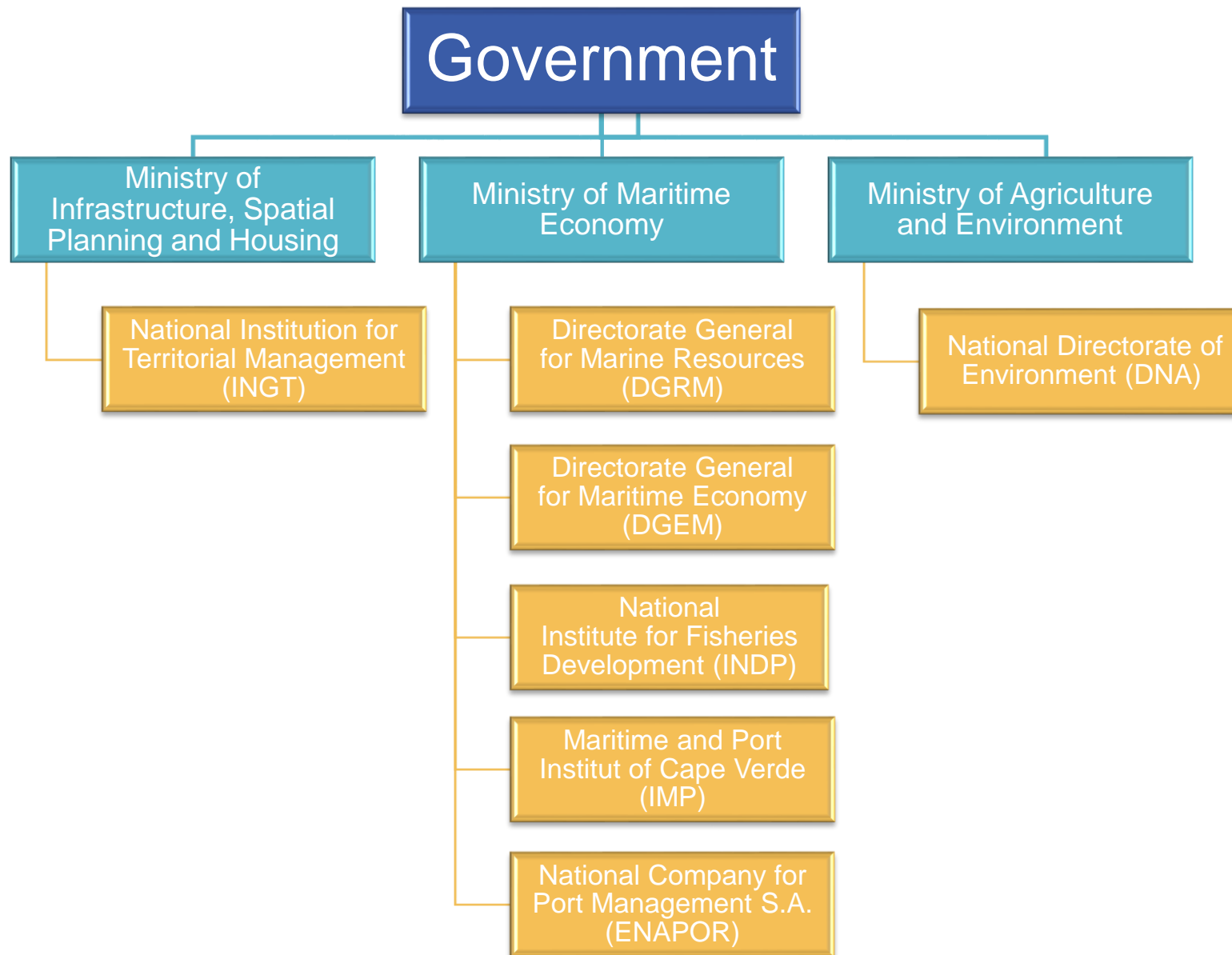


Law-Decree No. 14/2018

15 Ministries







Ministry of Infrastructure, Spatial Planning
and Housing

Ministry of Agriculture and Environment

Instituto Nacional de Gestão do Território -
INGT
National Institute for Territorial Management

Direção Nacional do Ambiente - DNA
National Directorate of Environment

The **INGT** is a personalized service of the State, with mission to pursue policies of:

- Planning and land use planning;
- ➤ Urban development and housing;
- ➤ Land registry;
- ➤ Geodesy;
- ➤ Cartography;
- ➤ Geology;
- ➤ Toponymy
- ➤ Management of the Spatial Data Infrastructure of Cape Verde (IDE-CV).



Contributing to growth and sustainable development in Cape Verde.

The **DNA** is a central service of the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment with design functions, regulation, coordination, execution and direct support to the Minister, on the environment, including:

- Prevention and impact assessment;
- Nature conservation;
- Environmental information;
- Follow-up of environmental quality.



DNA is the service with the authority functions for the environmental impact assessment and protected areas.



Ministry of Maritime Economy

Direção-geral da Economia Marítima – DGEM Directorate General for Maritime Economy

The **DGEM** is the central service responsible for the design, planning, implementation and evaluation of the economic maritime policies.

- Develop and coordinate with the relevant entities, the actions necessary for **maritime and coastal spatial planning**;
- Develop **policy measures to ensure the preservation, exploitation and use of marine natural resources**, aiming at the sustainability of the oceans in favor of the Blue Economy;
- Prepare and propose the **strategic plan for the development of the maritime economy**, making the country a maritime logistics platform in the Middle Atlantic.

Direção-geral dos Recursos Marinhos - DGRM Directorate General for Marine Resources

The **DGRM** is the service responsible for carrying out activities to support the development of fisheries and aquaculture, as well as for articulating research, valorization and sustainable exploitation of the national marine resources.

- Ensure control of fishing activities;
- Ensure adequate exploitation of living marine resources;
- Support the **development of policies and programs on marine resources, fisheries and aquaculture**, including the management and use of marine living resources and the adoption of measures to ensure their sustainable exploitation;
- Propose and disseminate legislative measures **for the maritime economy, marine resources, fisheries and aquaculture sector** and ensure their efficient and effective implementation.



Ministry of Maritime Economy

**Instituto Nacional de
Desenvolvimento das Pescas -
INDP**
**National Institute of Fisheries
Development**

The **INDP** is responsible for:

- Conducting fisheries studies;
- Implementation of actions in various fields of Sciences related to fishing;
- Propose recommendations designed to improve the socio-economic results provided by the different fisheries, taking into account the policies, plans and programs for the fisheries sector.

Exploitation of fish stocks on a sustainable basis, contributing to the development of the fisheries sector.

**Instituto Marítimo e Portuário -
IMP**
Maritime and Port Institute

The **IMP's** main attributions are:

- Contribute to the definition of the country's maritime and port policy;
- Propose the definition of the areas of maritime and port jurisdiction;
- Ensure the articulation of port planning plans with other territorial planning instruments;
- Ensure coordination of the planning and strategic development of the maritime-port system.

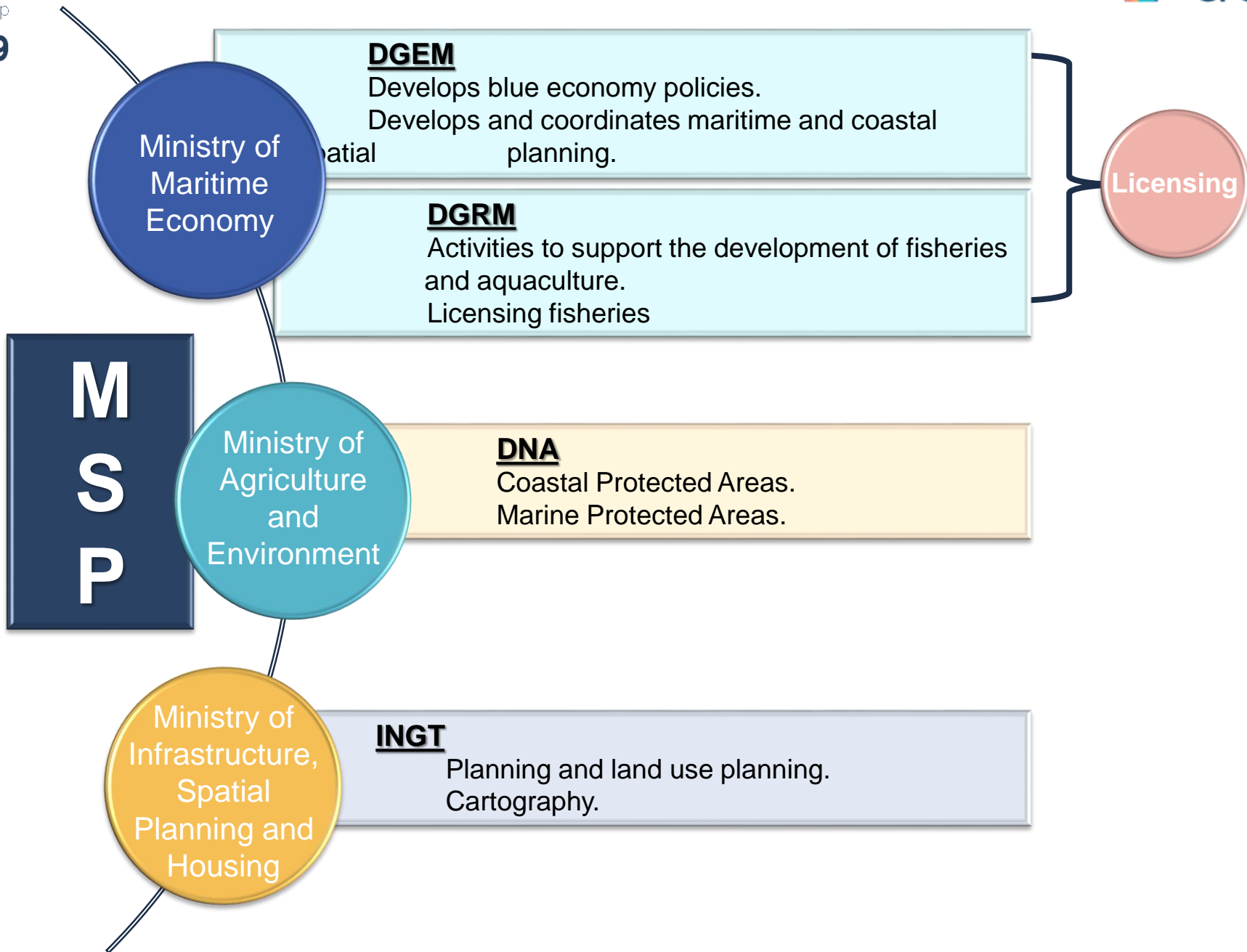
Apply and execute the policy for the Maritime and Port Sector.

**Empresa Nacional de
Administração dos Portos –
ENAPOR**
**National Company of Port
Administration**

The **ENAPOR**, National Company of Port Administration of Cape Verde, is a public company, Concessionaire of the Ports of Cape Verde.

ENAPOR's objective is the administration, management and economic exploitation of the country's ports, terminals and zones of port jurisdiction, responsible also for its conservation, planning and development





Blue Economy in Cape Verde



In 2017, the Government of Cape Verde signed an agreement with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to elaborate the **National Investment Plan for the Blue Economy** (NBSAP) and **the Programme for the Promotion of Blue Economy** (PROMEB).

Project: Support to the Implementation of the National Strategy on Blue Growth in Cape Verde. Delivered under FAO's Technical Cooperation Programme.

FAO assistance in Cabo Verde is shaped by the 2018-2022 FAO Country Programming Framework (CPF), which is centered on the following medium-term priority area(s):

*Ensuring that the working population's income increases through transformation and growth in key economic sectors, including the Green Economy and the **Blue Economy**.*



In 2018, the European Commission and the Government of the Republic of Cabo Verde signed a new research and innovation cooperation arrangement. The so-called ***Mindelo Arrangement*** aims at strengthening and enhancing research and innovation cooperation regarding **Blue Growth**.

How do the EU and Cabo Verde benefit?

This coordinated, partnership-based approach to research will:



> contribute to achieving the UN's **sustainable development goals**, including #14 – conserve and sustainably use the ocean, seas and marine resources



> address **climate change, biodiversity, and food security**



> secure a sustainable **Blue Bioeconomy** for our future – for example, we need to be able to feed a growing global population, estimated at **~9.7 bn** by 2050



A number of **subsectors** related to the sea are considered **relevant for the Cape Verde economy**:

- ◆ Maritime Transport, Ports, Logistics and Shipping;
- ◆ Fishing, Aquaculture and Fisheries Industry;
- ◆ Leisure, Sports, Tourism and Culture.

There is also **another set** of subsectors including shipbuilding and ship maintenance and repair, naval and maritime authorities, maritime insurance and finance, energies, mineral resources and biotechnology that, despite having an enormous potential, **will take time to gain economic relevance in the Cape Verde economic framework**.

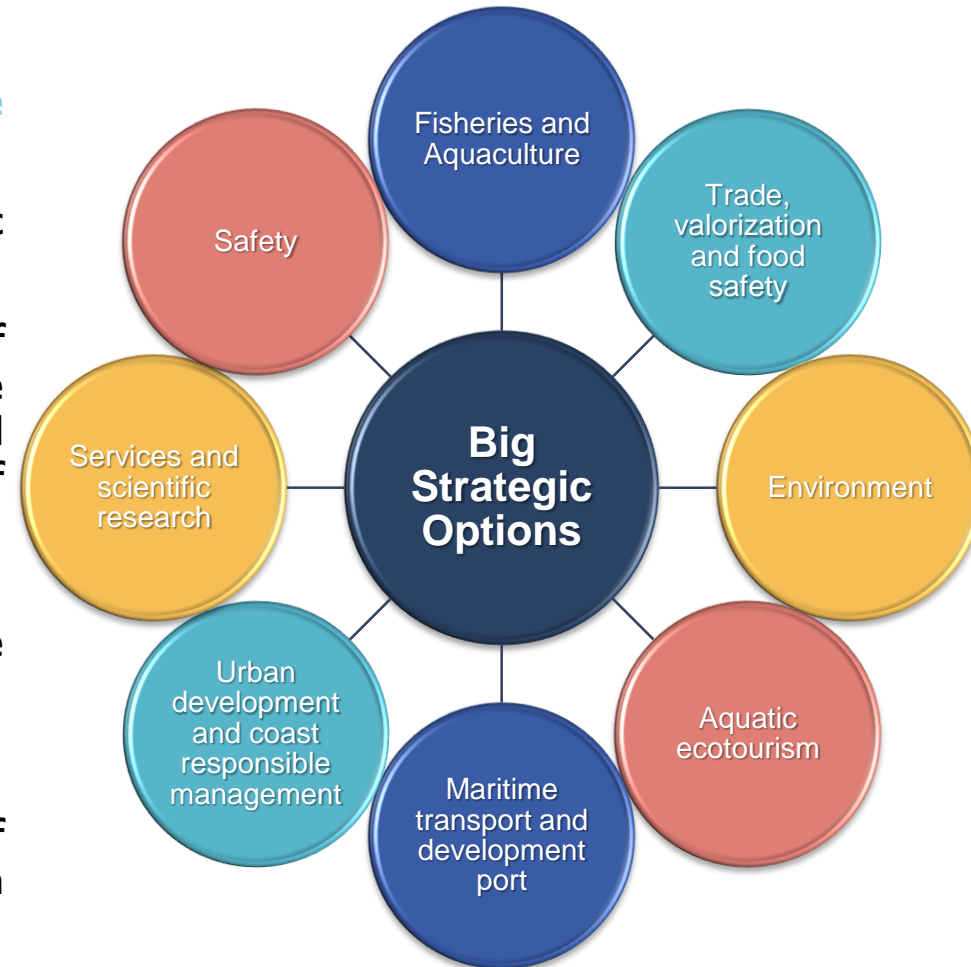


◆ Resolution No. 112/2015 - The Charter for the promotion of Blue Growth in Cape Verde aims to:

- a) promote the sustainable development of oceanic and coastal areas;
- b) to minimize environmental degradation, loss of biodiversity and the non-durable use of marine resources; and
- c) maximizing the economic and social benefits of populations.

The Charter is the first component of the Cape Verde engagement in favor of promoting blue growth.

The Charter aims to strengthen the coherence of public policies linked to the maritime economy with the policies of other sectors.



A Case Study: Special Economic Zone of Maritime Economy in São Vicente (ZEEEM - SV)

The ZEEEM-SV aims to take advantage of the sea and the geographical location of Cape Verde, to develop an integrated maritime economy, through the creation of a chain of industries and services connected to the sea.

Vision:

Transformation of Cape Verde into a maritime platform and logistics in the Middle Atlantic in the medium and long term:

- ◆ *A country developed and competitive in the world economy.*
- ◆ *São Vicente Island, modern island, international and at the service of the economy of the sea, leveraging the development of the northern region of the country.*



The implementation of ZEEEM-SV will have a major impact on the Cape Verde economy:

- ◆ Job creation
- ◆ Industrial development
- ◆ Increase in exports,
- ◆ Growth of Gross Domestic Product
- Development of the national private sector
- Diversification of economic growth
- Internationalization of the Cape Verdean economy





Brasil Workshop
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THANK YOU

