

# Political, legal and institutional frameworks for MSP in Senegal

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**Maritime claims:**

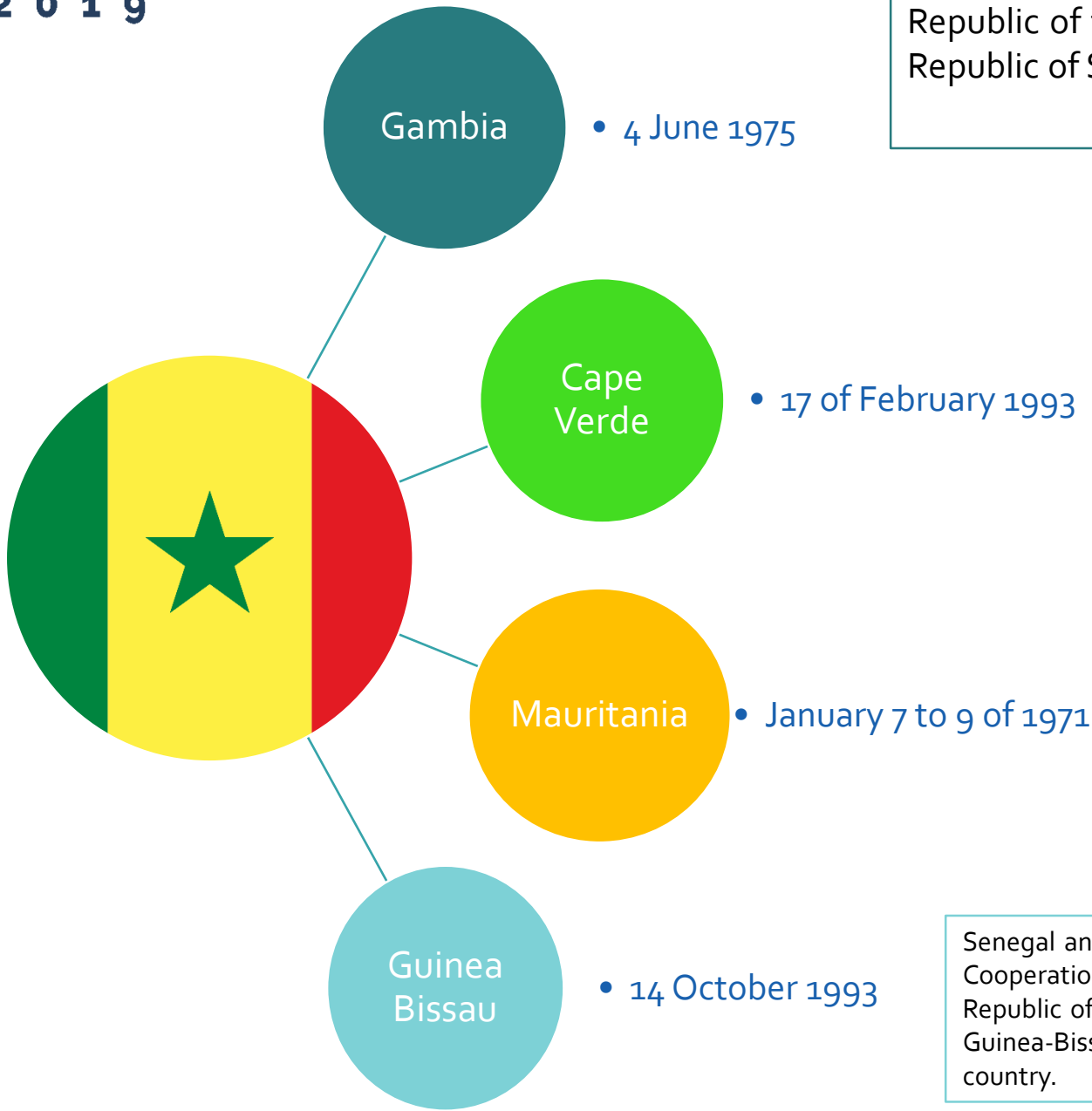
**Territorial sea:** 12 nm

**Contiguous zone:** 24 nm

**Exclusive economic zone:** 200 nm

**Continental shelf:** 200 nm or to the edge of the continental margin

# Maritime Borders



Treaty fixing the maritime boundaries between the Republic of the Gambia and the Republic of Senegal

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

The border between Senegal and Mauritania has been determined, not by a formal agreement, but by a decision taken during of the Senegalese-Mauritanian Interministerial Conference, by which the two States defined their border.  
On this occasion, the two parties agreed to retain the parallel 16 °04' Nord as border at sea.

Senegal and Guine-Bissau have signed a "Management and Cooperation Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Senegal and the Government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau". It defines the maritime boundaries of each country.



# Prospects for MSP in Senegal

## The existing Institutional and Legal Frameworks enhancing MSP



- ◆ Law No. 63-40 of 10 June 1963 regulating **fishing** in continental waters, 1963.
- ◆ Law n ° 76-66 of July 2, 1976 bearing the Code of the **Domain of the State**, 1976.
- ◆ Law No. 86-13 of 14 April 1986 on the **Petroleum Code**, 1986.
- ◆ Law n ° 2001-01 of January 15th, 2001 bearing the **Code of the Environment**, 2001.
- ◆ Law n ° 2002-22 of August 16th, 2002 bearing the **Code of Merchant Marine**, 2002.
- ◆ Law n ° 2008-43 of August 20th, 2008 bearing the **Code of Urbanism**, 2008.
- ◆ Law n ° 2009-583 of 18 June 2009 on the creation, organization and functioning of the **National Agency for Maritime Affairs (ANAM)**, 2009.
- ◆ Law No. 2010-09 of 23 April 2010 on the **Maritime Ports Police**, 2010.
- ◆ Law No. 2015-18 of 13 July 2015 on the **Maritime Fisheries Code**, 2015.



- ◊ Decree No. 76-0033 of 16 January 1976 establishing the Îles de la Madeleine National Park, 1976.
- ◊ Decree No. 98-810 of 6 October 1998 laying down the terms and conditions of application of Law No. 98-05 of 8 January 1998 on the Petroleum Code, 1998.
- ◊ Decree No. 2000-833 of 16 October 2000 establishing the Directorate of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture, 2000.
- ◊ Decree No. 2001-282 of 12 April 2001 implementing the Environment Code, 2001.
- ◊ Decree No. 2003-651 of 12 August 2003 establishing within the Gendarmerie a Special Section for the Protection of the Environment, 2003.
- ◊ Decree No. 2004-103 of 6 February 2004 on the organization of the Ministry of Tourism, 2004
- ◊ Decree No. 2004-1408 of 4 November 2004 establishing 5 MPAs, 2004.
- ◊ Decree No. 2006-322 of 7 April 2006 establishing the High Authority for the Coordination of Maritime Safety and the Protection of the Marine Environment (HASSMAR), 2006.
- ◊ Decree No. 2009-583 of 18 June 2009 on the establishment, organization and functioning of the National Agency for Maritime Affairs (ANAM), 2009.
- ◊ Decree No. 2012-1419 of 6 December 2012 establishing the National Commission for Land Reform, 2012.
- ◊ Decree No. 2013-246 of 11 February 2013 approving the management plan for the deep-sea shrimp fishery, 2013.
- ◊ Decree n ° 2014-891 of July 22nd, 2014 relative to the attributions of the Minister of the Energy and Development of Energies, 2014.
- ◊ Decree No. 2016-1542 of August 3, 2016 establishing and setting the operating rules of the Strategic Orientation Committee for Oil and Gas (COS-PetroGaz), 2016.



## ◊ Law n° 2008-43 August 20th 2008 - The Code of Urbanism

- ◆ DECREE n° 2009-1450 of December 30th, 2009 concerning the regulatory part of the Code of Urbanism.



Includes special protection zones covered by the environmental code





## Master plans of Planning and Urbanism

- They set the basic orientations of the development of the territories concerned, taking into account the relations between these territories and the neighboring regions and the balance that should be preserved between the extension of the agglomerations, the exercise of agricultural activities, industrial activities, and other economic activities and the preservation of the environment
- The master plans of planning and urbanism take into account the programs of the State as well as those of the local authorities and the public or private establishments and services.
- They determine the general purpose of the soil, the nature and layout of the major infrastructure equipment, in particular transport, the location of the most important activities as well as the preferential zones of extension or renovation and restructuring.
- They apply to a municipality, a rural community, a set of municipalities and rural communities or their parts. They have land use plans as their complement.



## Director Plans of Urbanism

- Director Plans of Urbanism set out the general orientations and indicate the essential elements of urban planning, as part of the national spatial plan. It integrates and coordinates the objectives of the State, local authorities, public or private organizations in the field of economic and social development.
- They apply to municipalities, to parts of communes or rural communities, to agglomerations, or to parts of agglomerations that bring together interests in the framework of intercommunity.
- The plan may contain an indication of the **areas in which the detailed planning plans and special areas of land development as well as the special protection zones covered by the environmental code will be established.**
- It may also delimit the areas to be safeguarded for historical, ecological or cultural reasons or to justify their conservation. In the safeguarded sectors, a backup plan is established under the conditions defined by the regulatory part of this Code.







## Urban plans

- The urban plan is a plan indicating the mode of development, equipment and division of land for sale or lease.



## Detailed Urban Plans

- Detailed urban planning plans take up on a larger scale the planning provisions of an area or parts of the director urban plans and master plans of planning and urbanism.
- They specify and complement the provisions of the director urban plans and urban planning schemes, according to the specificities of each sector concerned, in particular the delimitation of the zones of assignment in consideration of the nature and value of the soils, the rules of land use and of ecological balance.



# MPA's of Senegal



# Senegal MPA's

## Examples



MPA of Saint-Louis



MPA of Cayar



MPA of Joal-Fadiouth



MPA of Abene



MPA of Bamboung



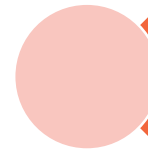
MPA of Gandoule



MPA of Sangomar



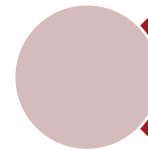
MPA of Niamone-Kalounayes



MPA Kassa-Balantacounda



Palmarin Community Natural Reserve



National Park of the Madeleine Islands

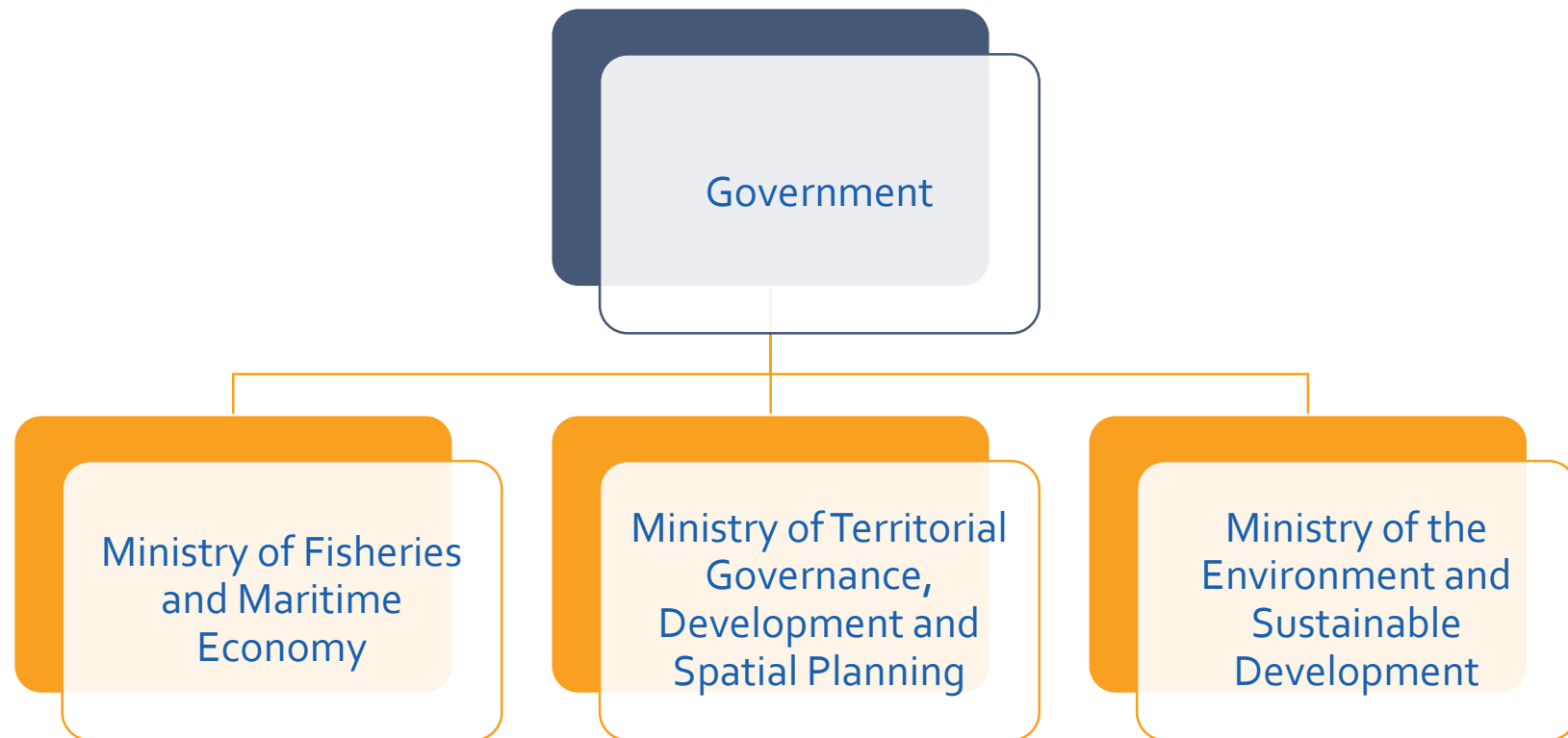


- **Ministry of the Armed Forces**
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Senegalese from outside
- Ministry of the Interior
- Ministry of Justice
- **Ministry of Infrastructure and Land Transport**
- **Ministry of Economy, Finance and Planning**
- Ministry of Hydraulics and Sanitation
- Ministry of Urban Renewal, Housing and Living Environment
- Ministry of Public Service, Workforce Rationalization and Public Service Renewal
- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Equipment
- **Ministry of Oil and Energy**
- Ministry of Health and Social Action
- Ministry of Women, Family and Gender
- **Ministry of National Education**
- **Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation**
- **Ministry of Commerce, Consumer Affairs, the Informal Sector and SMEs**
- Ministry of Livestock and Animal Production
- Ministry of Vocational Training, Apprenticeship and Crafts
- **Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy**
- **Ministry of Territorial Governance, Development and Spatial Planning**
- Ministry of Industry and Small and Medium Industries
- Ministry of African Integration, NEPAD and Francophonie
- Ministry of Sports
- Ministry of Labor, Social Dialogue, Professional Organizations and Relations with Institutions
- Ministry of Culture
- Ministry of Investment Promotion, Partnerships and Development of Government Teleservices
- Ministry of Communication, Telecommunications, Posts and the Digital Economy
- Ministry of Air Transport and Airport Infrastructure Development
- **Ministry of Tourism**
- **Ministry of Mines and Geology**
- **Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development**
- Ministry of Youth, Citizen Construction and Promotion of Volunteering
- Ministry of Solidarity Economy and Microfinance
- Ministry of Employment, Professional Integration and Intensification of the Workforce
- Ministry of Good Governance and Child Protection

35 Ministries

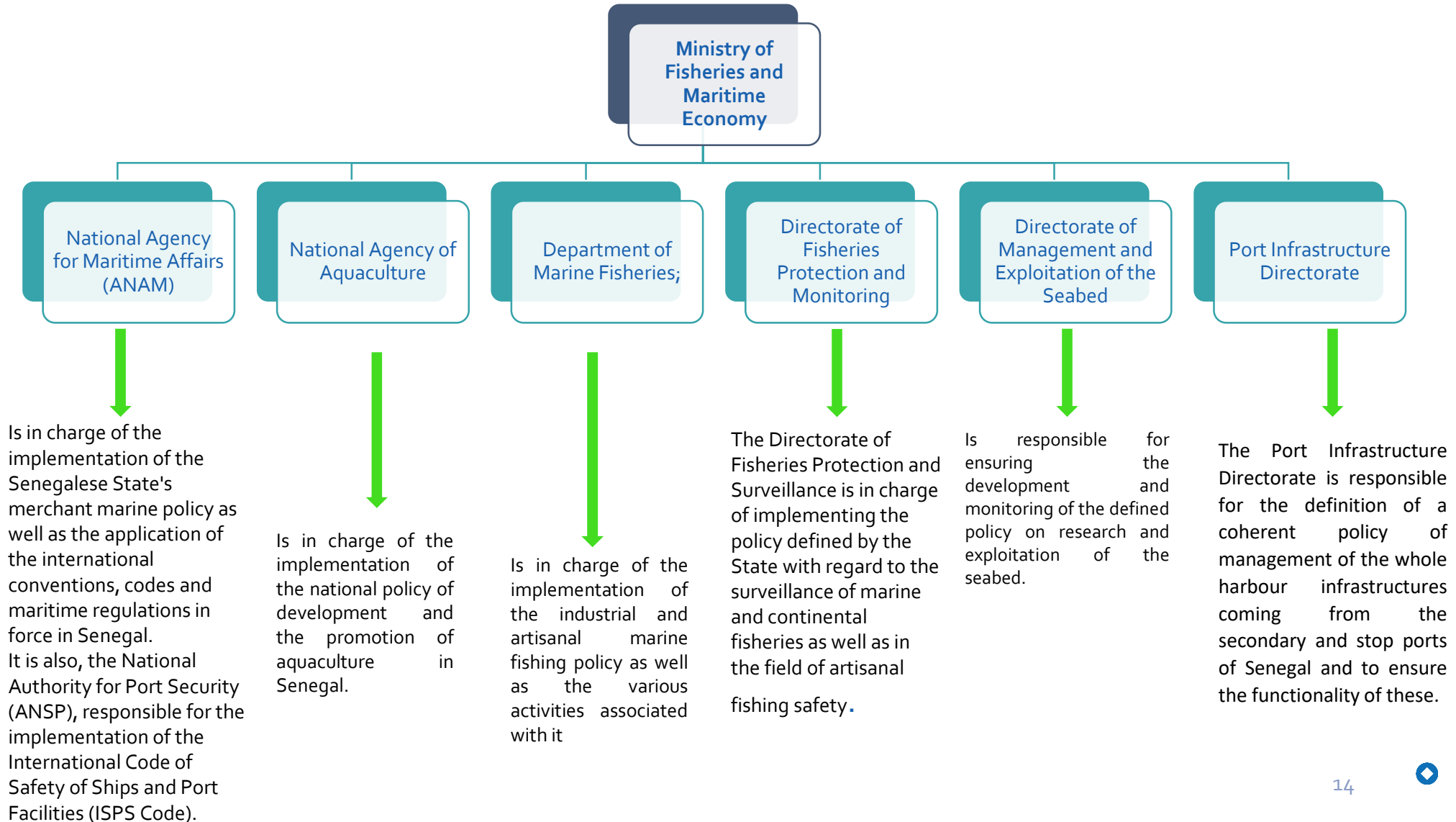


# Senegal Institutional Framework for MSP



# Senegal Institutional Framework for MSP

## Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy



# Senegal Institutional Framework for MSP

## Ministry of Territorial Governance, Development and Spatial Planning



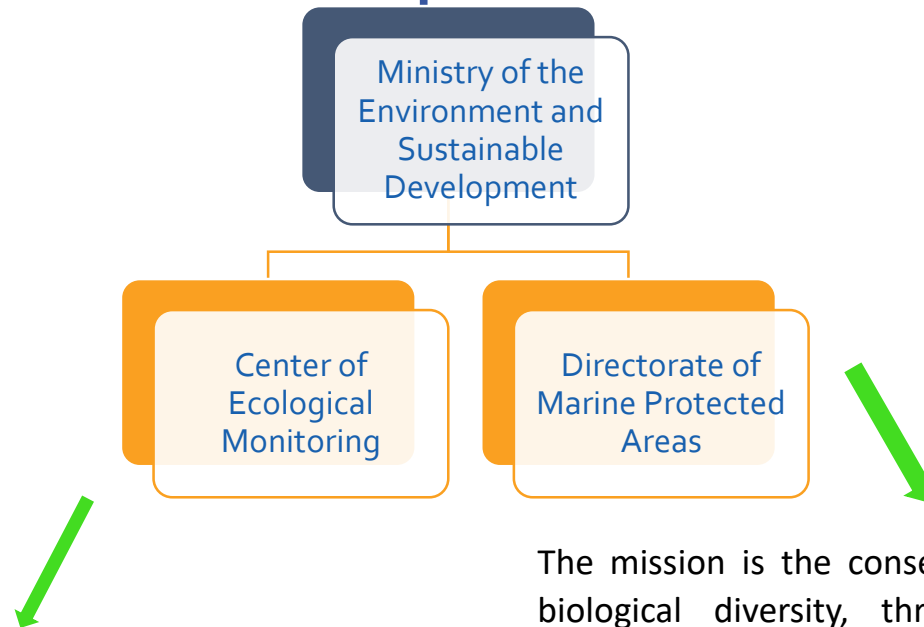
The National Agency for Territorial Development (ANAT), is endowed with an autonomy of management. The Agency is a legal person governed by public law, benefiting from the financial assistance of the public authorities.

The National Agency for Territorial Planning has for mission:

- to promote and implement government policy on land use planning, geographic and cartographic work and improvement of the living environment of the population.
- to implement all initiatives aimed at programming economic activities, taking into account the natural potential and human resources of each region, so as to rebalance the national economic space, limit rural-urban migration, create jobs for young people and to help eradicate poverty.
- to ensure the coherence of the road, port and airport infrastructure networks that structure the national space and make it more attractive to national and international investments as well as the coherence of public facilities for better support of needs populations.
- to implement **the National Land Use Planning Policy**.
- to ensure widespread territorial development throughout the country.



# Senegal Institutional Framework for MSP Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development



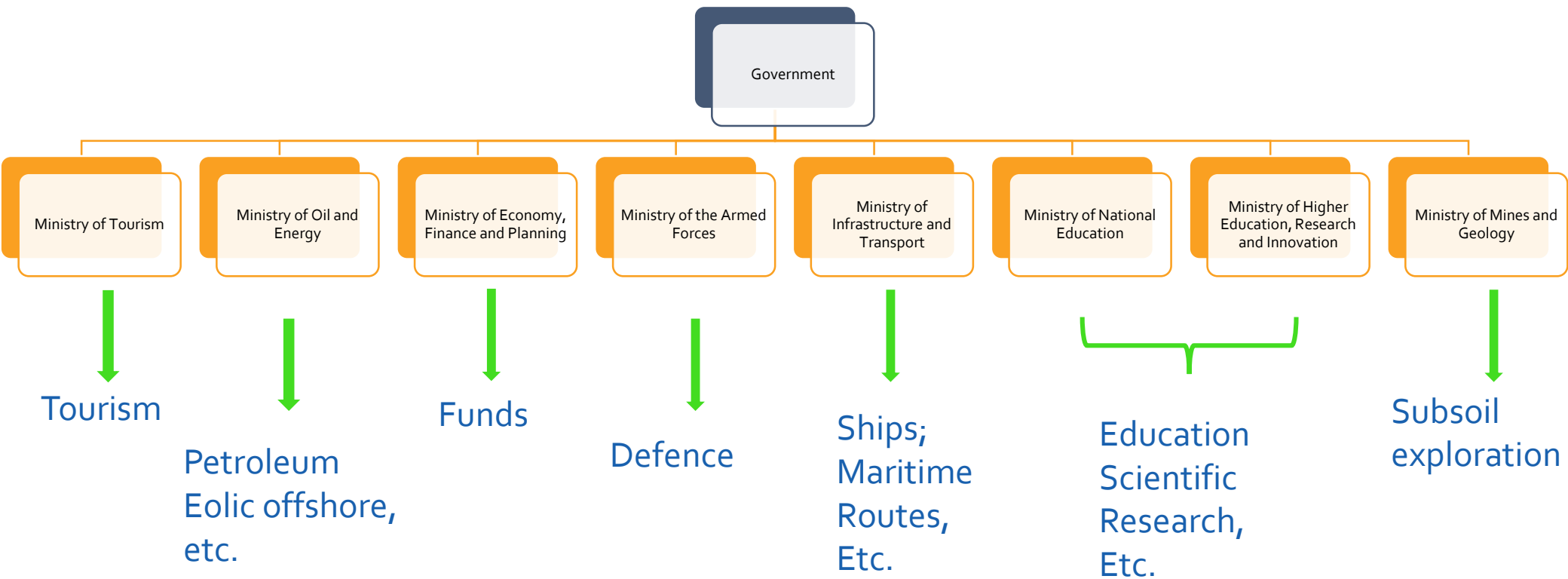
The Ecological Monitoring Center is a structure of excellence specialized in environmental monitoring and the sustainable management of natural resources based on relevant and reliable spatial information.

It provides useful information in decision-making, especially in the management of natural disasters, such as floods, and early warning through monitoring of vegetation and bush fires.

The mission is the conservation of marine and coastal biological diversity, through the consolidation and strengthening of the network of Marine Protected Areas created in 2004; to promote scientific research in marine protected areas, including ecosystems and marine and coastal species to inform decision-making processes; management of fish stocks; the creation of marine protected areas and high seas, to promote international technical and scientific cooperation; to support the development of community initiatives for better management of ecosystems and species, in particular for the sustainable management of fisheries and fish stocks.



# Senegal Indirect Institutional Framework for MSP

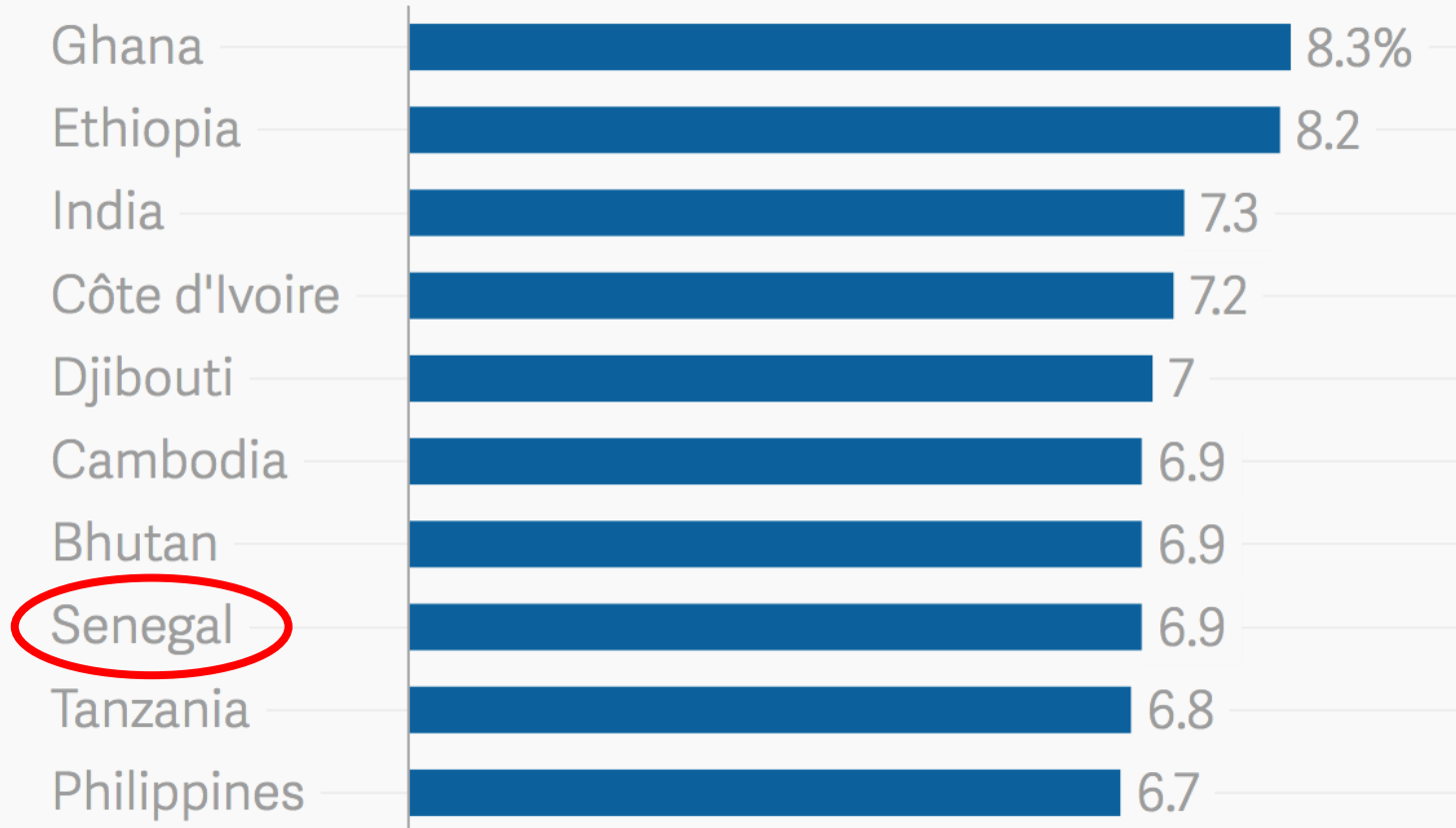


# Blue Economy in Senegal



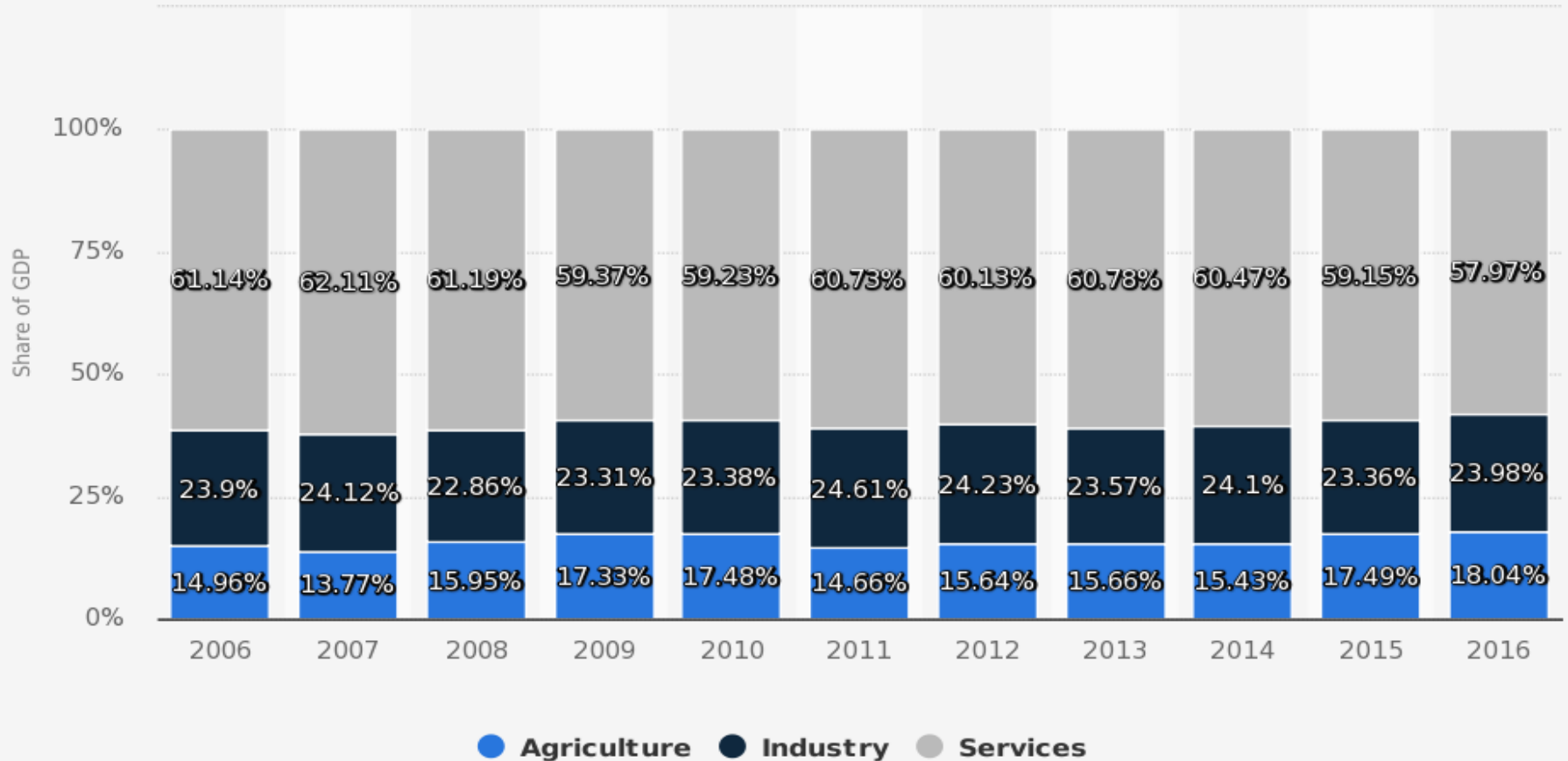
## The top 10 fastest growing economies in 2018

Real GDP growth at market prices



# Blue Economy in Senegal

**Senegal: Distribution of gross domestic product (GDP) across economic sectors from 2006 to 2016**



Source  
World Bank  
© Statista 2018

Additional Information:  
Africa; World Bank

# Blue Economy in Senegal



## Fisheries Partnership Agreement

- ◆ The current [fisheries partnership agreement](#) concluded between the EU and Senegal covers the period 20 November 2014 – 19 November 2019, and is tacitly renewed for 5-year periods.
- ◆ This fisheries agreement allows EU vessels from Spain and France to fish in the Senegalese waters and is part of the tuna network fisheries agreements in West Africa.





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**THANK YOU**

