

**18<sup>th</sup> MEETING OF THE IHO CAPACITY BUILDING SUB-COMMITTEE**  
**IHO-CBSC18**  
**June 2020**

**Paper for the Consideration by CBSC18**

**Southern African and Islands HC Report**

<b>Submitted by:</b>	SAIHC CB Coordinator
<b>Executive Summary:</b>	This document provides a summary report of the CB activities at SAIHC.
<b>Related Documents:</b>	SAIHC CB Plan 2018-2020 SAIHC CB Plan 2021-2023
<b>Related Projects:</b>	

## 1. Introduction / Background

A three-year plan for CB activity in the SAIHC region was approved by the membership in August 2017. This plan covers the period 2018-2020 and is reviewed annually (during SAIHC meetings) to ensure it meets regional requirements. The plan is based on assessing the phase of development of each of the coastal states within the SAIHC region (as determined by the IHO's three phases of CB) and arranging training activity to build the necessary capability to meet SOLAS treaty obligations. There is a great deal of 'SOLAS awareness' required in this region.

A three-year plan for CB activity in the SAIHC region covering 2021-2023 has been developed to reflect the changing challenges and opportunities of emerging technologies and standards. The plan will be review annually at the SAIHC meetings to ensure that it meets reflects the requirement of the region.

## 2. Assessment of Capacity Building Phase Stage of Coastal States

### SAIHC Counties/Territories Capacity Building Phase Stage

Reference: [http://www.iho-ohi.net/mtg\\_docs/CB/CBA\\_TechnicalVisits.htm](http://www.iho-ohi.net/mtg_docs/CB/CBA_TechnicalVisits.htm)

	Country / Territory	NHC or NHCC	CB Phase 1	CB Phase 2	CB Phase 3	Last TV
1	Angola	-1	1	1	3	2008
2	France	2	4	4	4	N/R
3	Kenya	2	2	2	3	2012
4	Madagascar	-1	1	1	3	2011
5	Malawi	2	1	2	2	2011
6	Mauritius	-1	2	2	3	2012
7	Mozambique	-1	2	4	3/4	2012
8	Namibia	-1	1	1	3	2011
9	Norway	2	4	4	4	N/R
10	Portugal	2	4	4	4	N/R
11	Republic of South Africa	2	4	4	4	N/R
12	Seychelles	2	1	1	3	2017

13	Tanzania	2	1	2	3	2012
14	United Kingdom	2	4	4	4	N/R
15	Comoros	-1	1	1	3	2011

### KEY

1. The numerical grid below describes the status of the National Hydrographic Committee (NHC)/National Hydrographic Coordination Committee (NHCC):

Value	Assessment
-1	No information available
0	The country does not have a NHC/NHCC
1	The country is in the process of establishing a NHC/NHCC
2	The country has established a NHC/NHCC

2. The numerical grid below applies to the Phases:

Value	Assessment
-1	No information available
0	The country is unaware of its national obligations
1	The country is aware of its national obligations but does not have the means to do it
2	The country has the ability to fulfil national obligations
3	The country fulfils its national obligations through a third party
4	The country fulfils its national obligations in a sustainable manner

Note: the assessment represented by 3 is an alternative to 4 as explained in the IHO's Capacity Building Strategy

3. Those coastal states with a mature hydrographic service and consequently don't require a technical visit are marked as N/R (not required)

### 3. Activities completed since CBSC17

Seminar on Raising Awareness of Hydrography - Cape Town, South Africa 2 September 2019.

IHO funding enabled representatives from Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia and Tanzania to attend the 1-day seminar and the SAIHC meeting. The IHO, IMO and IALA participated in the seminar and as part of the UN goal 'three delivered as one' and used the opportunity to outline the roles and responsibilities of coastal states. The seminar enabled the participants to compare experiences and discuss lessons learned in establishing hydrographic capability and governance.

The Seminar also addressed the need for risk assessment and how it can be used to prioritize activities, enabling states to make the best use of resources and to mitigate risk. Risk assessment models used by IALA and the member states were demonstrated to highlight their practical application and how the mitigation of risk is vital when looking to build hydrographic capabilities and the Blue Economy.

Outside the IHO CB funding, UK secured limited funding for seven of the SAIHC members to attend a five-day workshop in hydrographic governance/data management incorporating MSDI. This was an important opportunity to develop a baseline of current maturity leading to a roadmap of requirements to reach full maturity.

#### **4. Activities planned for 2020**

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic the MSI course planned for 2020 has been postponed and has been resubmitted for funding for proposed delivery in 2021.

#### **5. Challenges faced in the region**

Like all regions the greatest current challenge to the region is the COVID-19 pandemic. The long-term impact is at the moment unknown however the downturn and pressure on the maritime industry will no doubt severely impact the SAIHC region where ports are vitally important and maritime security is a significant challenge without additional economic burden.

The Southern African & Islands (SAIHC) region contains 2 of the world's 64 major Large Marine Ecosystems (LME) - the Benguela current and the Agulhas current. These are recognized as having distinctive bathymetry, hydrography and productivity.

The main traffic to the west of the region are the routes from ports in NW Africa to the Cape of Good Hope together with the transatlantic routes for traffic between North and South America and the ports in this area.

Of the many ports in the area, some are not large but are regionally vital. For example, Maputo a medium sized port, is the main access point to the sea for Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Malawi and Tamatave (Toamasina) the only real full-service port in Madagascar, is economically vital, though a small/medium port in reality.

The shipping lanes along the East Africa coast carry over 30% of the world's crude oil supplies. This region contains thirteen important commercial ports serving as hubs for traffic emanating from, and destined for Europe, Asia, the Americas and the east and western coasts of Africa. In addition to the large cargo ships travelling internationally, many smaller vessels serving local needs ply the coastal waters and harbours.

The region has faced significant environmental challenges such as cyclones Idai and Kenneth in 2019. Having a comprehensively trained community in phase I activity supports robust reporting in the lead up to, and after these environmental impacts.

There is also a broad range of Maritime security challenges such as energy security with Oil and gas exploration programmes and illicit activity such as Piracy.

One of the most significant challenges the SAIHC faces is generating engagement from the Associate Member (AM) states this is in part due to the lack of hydrographic governance in place. The Seminar hosted by South Africa in 2019 enabled communication links to be established with the funded participants that has encouraged greater interaction and participation in regional matters. This is key to building and developing sustainable Hydrographic services in most of the AM states.

With the exceptions of Portugal and India, none of the AM states are IHO members so do not qualify for the higher-level, Phase 2 and Phase 3, training opportunities which are only available to members.

#### **6. Achievements and lessons learned**

India has been active over many years in developing hydrographic services in Mauritius and this also applies to several other SAIHC nations, while Portugal performs a similar role for the

Lusophone African states.

To assist in supporting the region in developing phase 1 capabilities South Africa has developed MSI e-Learning. This has been endorsed by the WWNWS and it is hoped that it will be used to support the delivery of the MSI course that has been proposed for the SAIHC region in 2021. Development in e-Learning will be key to better using limited resources and to support classroom instructor led activities going forward.

## **7. Conclusions:**

The French, Indian, Portuguese, South African and UK Government's contribution to regional capacity building has augmented the IHO's efforts and undoubtedly improved both the education and data gathering regionally. Continued efforts in the region will be needed to overcome the impacts of COVID-19 and to assist in developing the regions Blue Economy.

## **8. Actions required of CBSC:**

The CBSC is invited to:

- a. note the report
- c. take any action considered appropriate.

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