

16th Lme

Meeting with
Coastal
Partners

Paris (FR) 8 – 11 July
2014

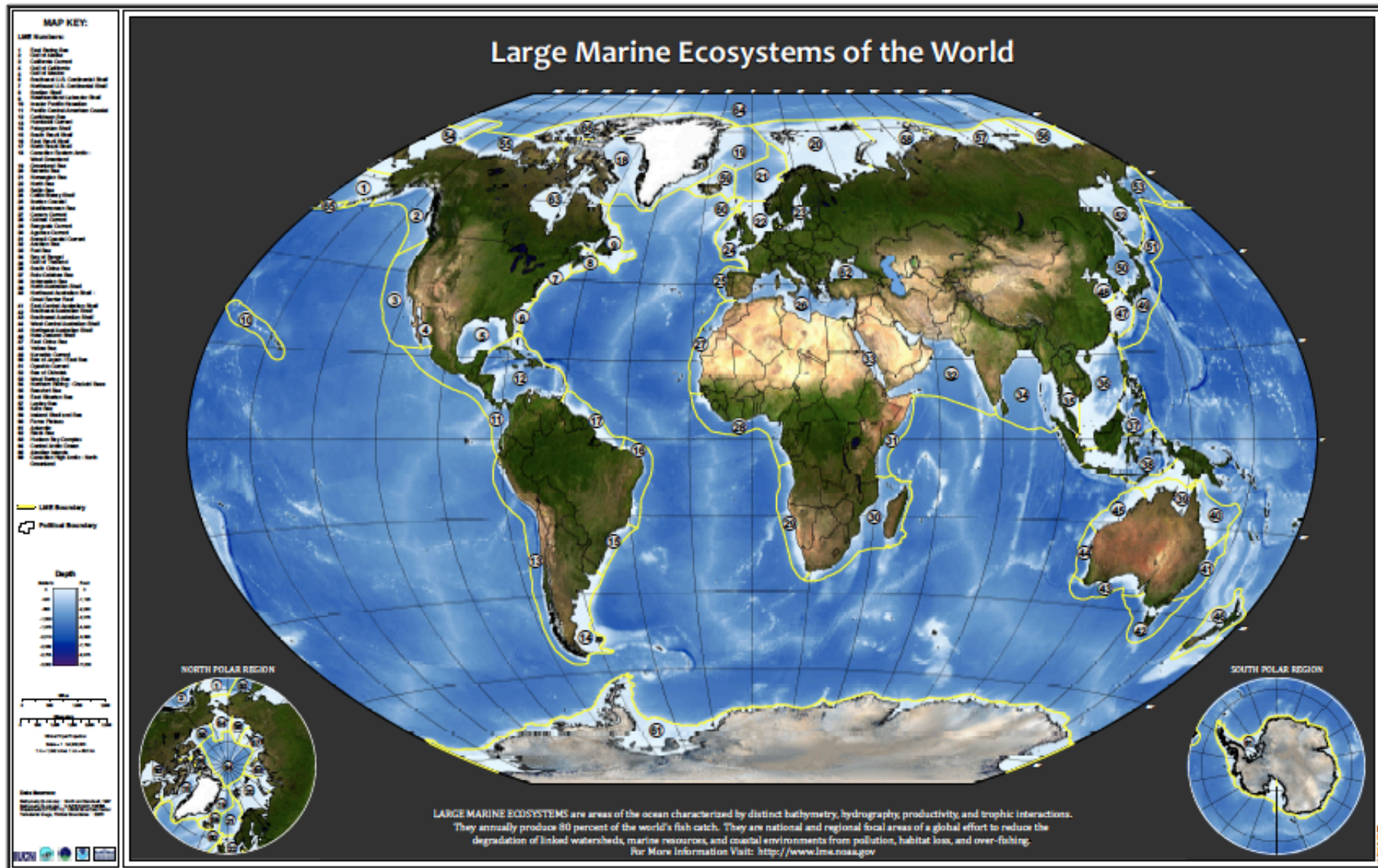


Marine Spatial Planning in Practice

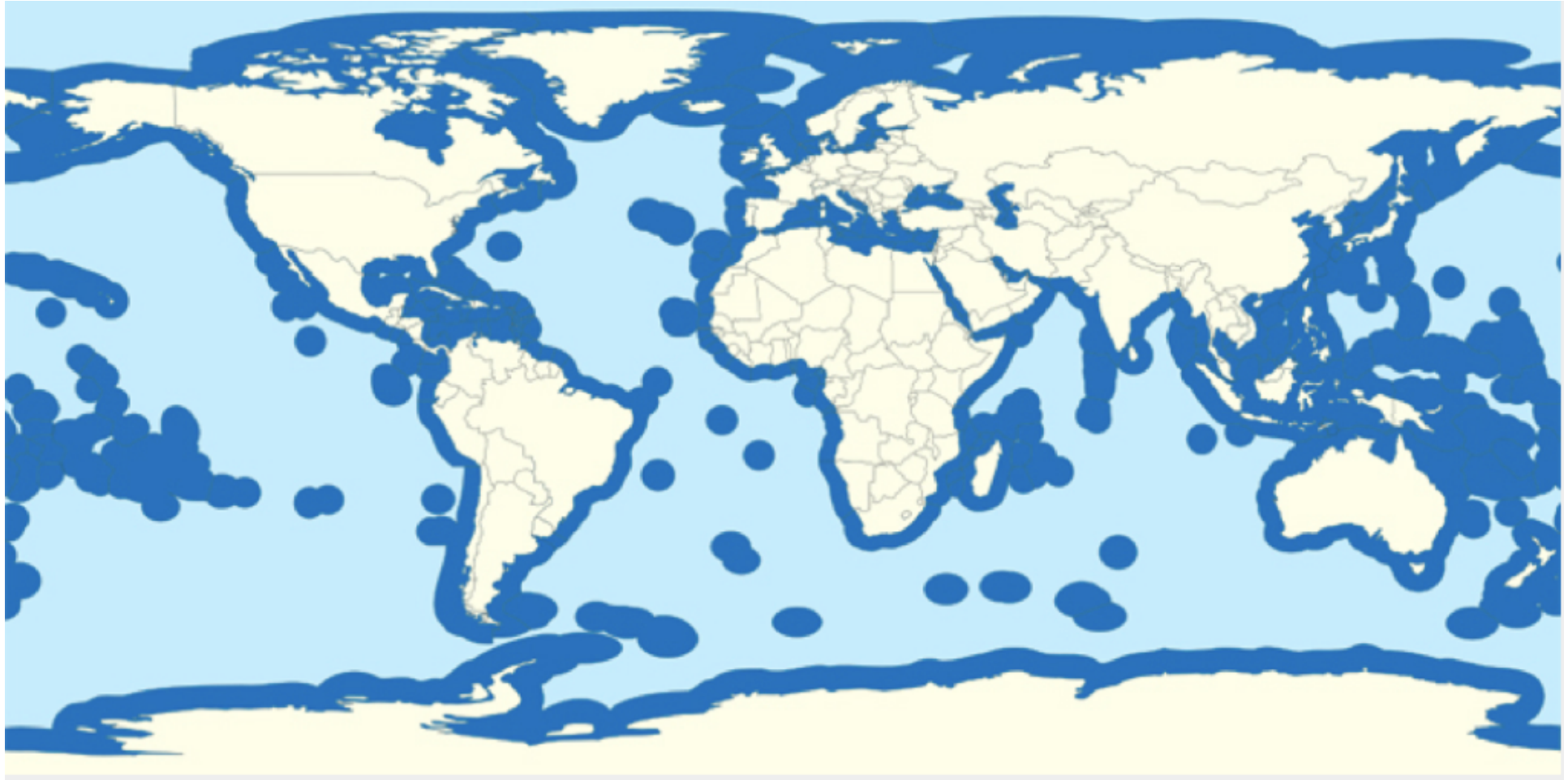
Charles Ehler, Consultant
IOC–UNESCO

Session 2: EBM Tools to Support
LME/ICM/MPA
9 July 2014

LMEs of the World

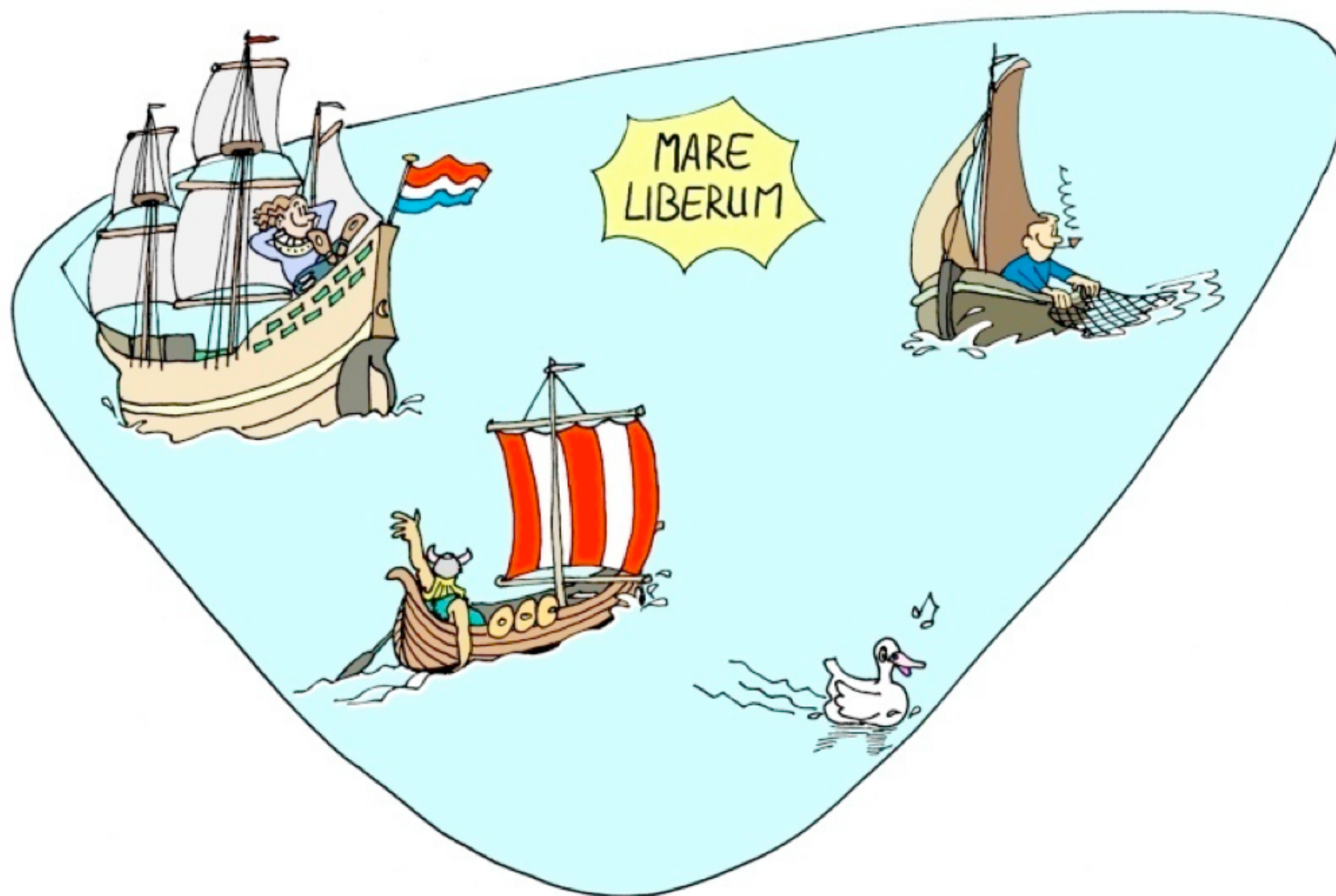


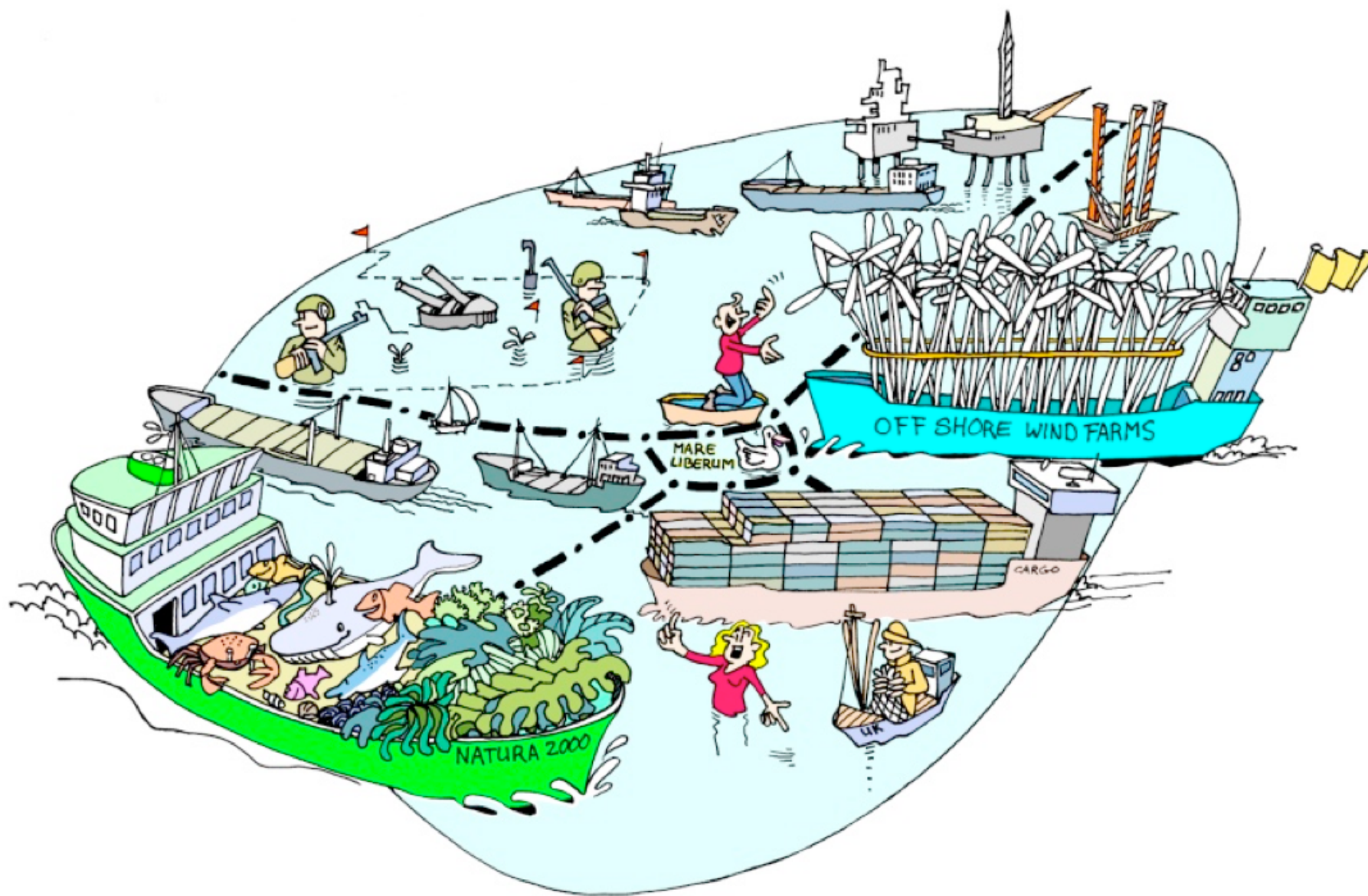
EEZs of the World



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IOC Progress on Marine Spatial Planning

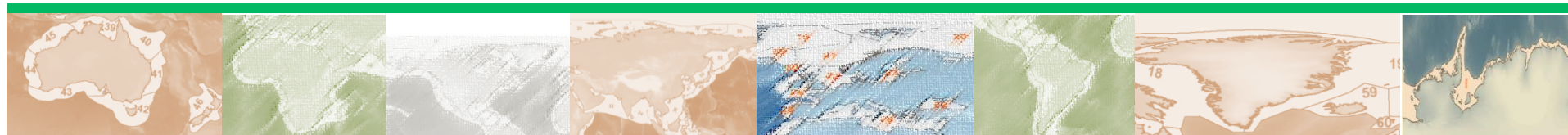
2006	<i>First International Workshop on MSP</i> , UNESCO Headquarters, Paris
2007	Special Issue of <i>Marine Policy</i> on MSP 12 papers; 5 are among most cited over past 10 years
2008	Development of <i>IOC MSP Website</i> Most visited MSP site on Web
2009	Publication of IOC <i>Step-by-Step Guide to MSP</i>
2006–2014	Over 100 presentations on MSP 12 training courses (IOC, UNEP, IOI)
2014	Publication of IOC <i>Guide to Evaluating Marine Spatial Plans</i>



International Workshop on MSP, 2006



UNESCO Headquarters, Paris, November 2006



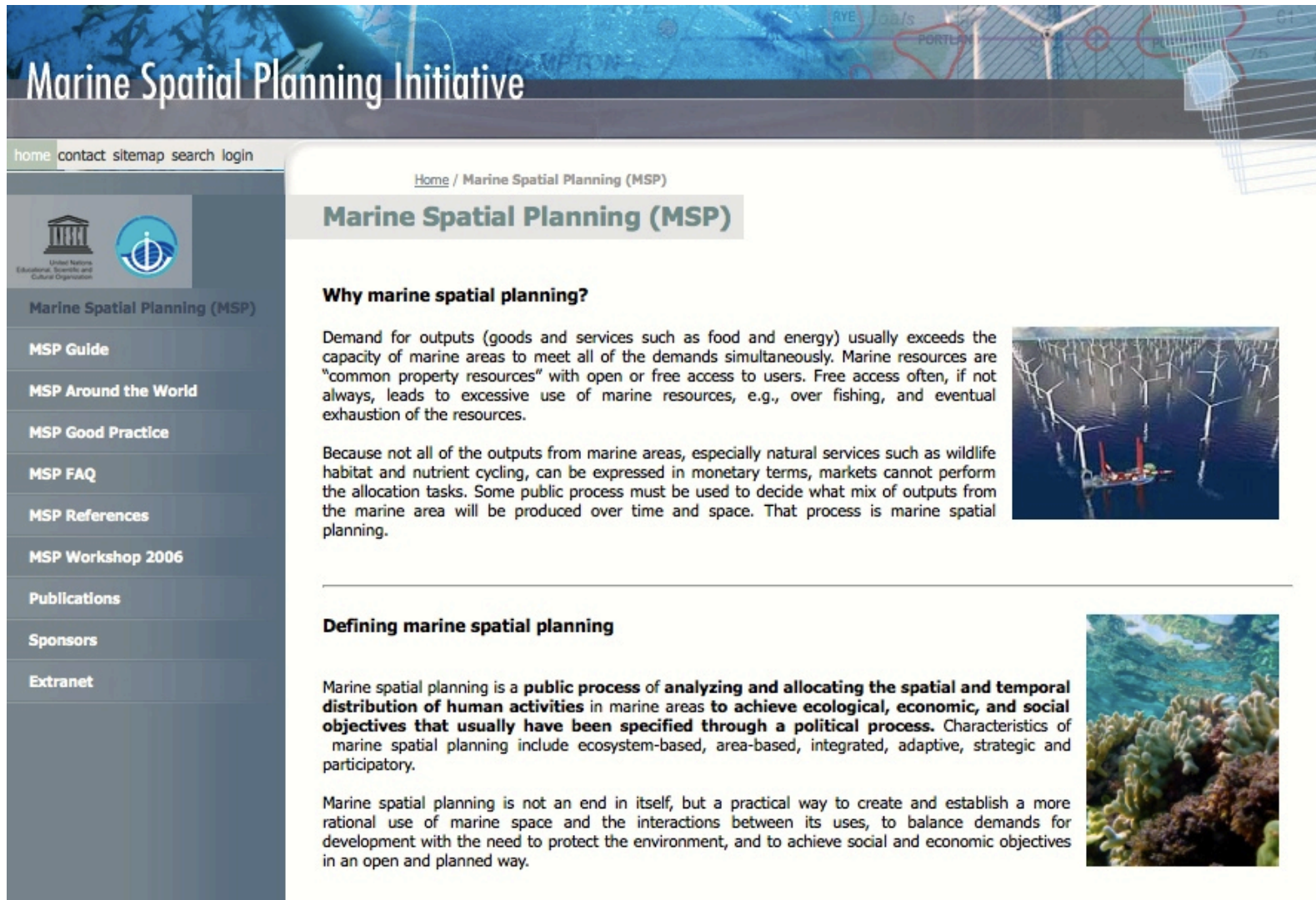
What Is Marine Spatial Planning?

*“Marine spatial planning is a public **process** that analyzing and allocating the spatial and temporal distribution of human activities to achieve ecological, economic and social objectives that are usually specified through a political process.”*

IOC–UNESCO 2007
Ehler & Douvère



IOC Website on Marine Spatial Planning



Marine Spatial Planning Initiative

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Marine Spatial Planning (MSP)

Why marine spatial planning?

Demand for outputs (goods and services such as food and energy) usually exceeds the capacity of marine areas to meet all of the demands simultaneously. Marine resources are "common property resources" with open or free access to users. Free access often, if not always, leads to excessive use of marine resources, e.g., over fishing, and eventual exhaustion of the resources.

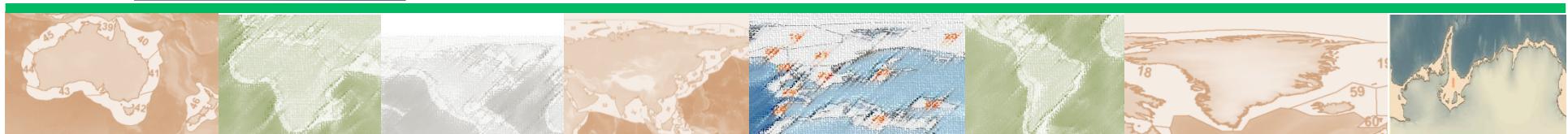
Because not all of the outputs from marine areas, especially natural services such as wildlife habitat and nutrient cycling, can be expressed in monetary terms, markets cannot perform the allocation tasks. Some public process must be used to decide what mix of outputs from the marine area will be produced over time and space. That process is marine spatial planning.

Defining marine spatial planning

Marine spatial planning is a **public process of analyzing and allocating the spatial and temporal distribution of human activities in marine areas to achieve ecological, economic, and social objectives that usually have been specified through a political process.** Characteristics of marine spatial planning include ecosystem-based, area-based, integrated, adaptive, strategic and participatory.

Marine spatial planning is not an end in itself, but a practical way to create and establish a more rational use of marine space and the interactions between its uses, to balance demands for development with the need to protect the environment, and to achieve social and economic objectives in an open and planned way.

www.unesco-ioc-marinesp.be



IOC Step-by-Step Guide to MSP, 2009



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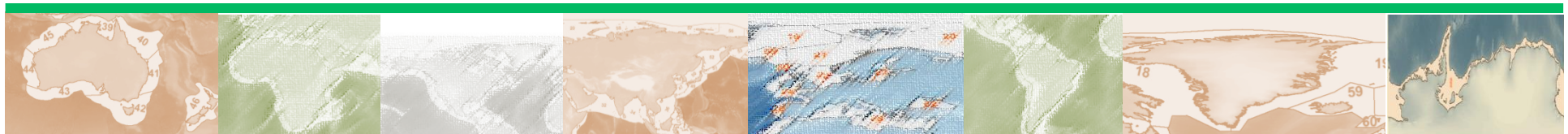
IOC Step-by-Step Guide to MSP, 2009



IOC Step-by-Step Guide to MSP, 2009

- Over 5,000 copies published and distributed
- Downloadable on IOC website
- Translated into five languages (at no cost to IOC)
 - *Chinese*
 - *Vietnamese*
 - *Spanish*
 - *Portuguese*
 - *Russian (text only)*
 - *Arabic?*
- Used by about 20 countries that are developing marine spatial plans (no funding provided by IOC or the GEF)





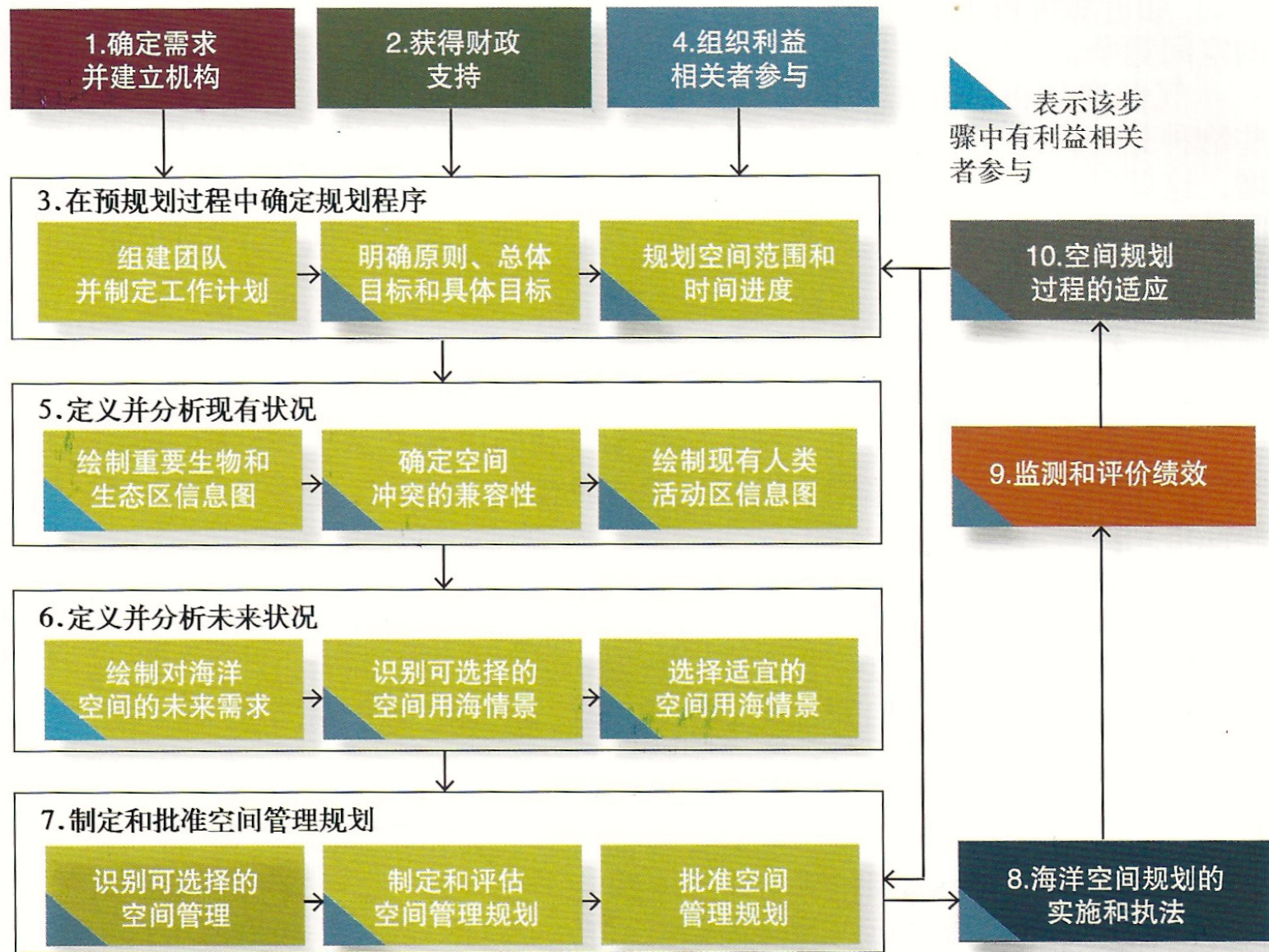


图1 海洋空间规划的循序渐进方法



MSP Simplified

1. Where are we now?

- *Establishing the baseline*

2. Where to we want to be?

- *Specifying goals and measurable objectives*
- *Developing alternative scenarios*

3. How do we get there?

- *Developing a management plan*

4. What have we achieved?

- *Monitoring, evaluating, adapting*



Where Is MSP in Practice?

Arctic Seas

- *Barents Sea (Norway)*
- *Beaufort Sea (Canada)*

Baltic Sea

- *Sweden*
- *Finland*
- *Germany (Baltic EEZ)*
- *Germany (Baltic Lander)*
- *Denmark*
- *Lithuania*
- *Latvia*
- *Estonia*
- *Poland*

North Sea

- *Belgium*
- *The Netherlands*
- *Germany (EEZ)*
- *Germany (2 Lander)*
- *England (East Inshore/Offshore)*
- *France*
- *Norway*

Norwegian Sea

- *Norway*

Irish Sea

- *Ireland*
- *Wales*
- *England*

Northeast Atlantic Ocean

- *Scotland*
- *France*
- *Portugal*
- *Spain*

Mediterranean Sea

- *Israel*

Arabian Gulf

- *United Arab Emirates*

Northwest Atlantic Ocean

- *Canada (ESSIM)*
- *USA Regional Planning Bodies*
- *USA (Mass & Rhode Island)*
- *UK (Bermuda)*

Gulf of Mexico/Caribbean Sea

- *St Kitts-Nevis*
- *St Vincent & Grenadines*
- *Grenada*
- *Barbuda*

Northeast Pacific Ocean

- *Canada (Coastal First Nations)*
- *USA (Oregon)*

Eastern Central Pacific Ocean

- *Costa Rica*

Western Pacific Ocean

- *Indonesia*
- *Philippines*

East China Sea/South China Sea

- *China (9 provincial plans)*

South China Sea

- *Vietnam*

Gulf of Thailand

- *Thailand*
- *Cambodia*

South Pacific/Southern/Indian Oceans

- *Australia (5 bioregional plans)*

South Pacific Ocean

- *New Zealand (Hauraki Gulf)*



Who Is Using the IOC MSP Guide?

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Where Is MSP Approved?

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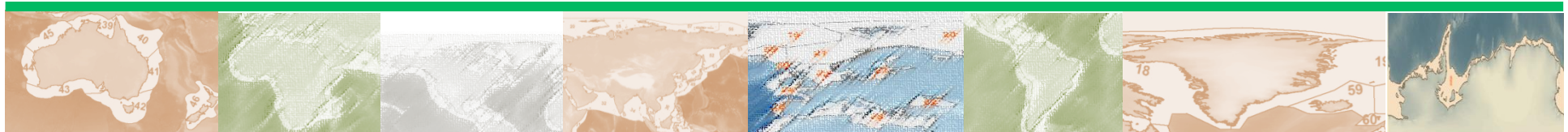
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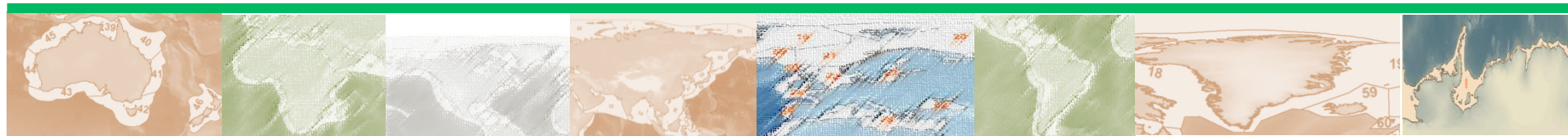
EU Directive on Framework for MSP, 2014

- 23 of 28 EU Member States have a marine area
- Member States will have until 2016 to translate the Directive into national legislation and nominate the competent authority for MSP
- Approve MSP plans by 2021 at latest
- For the first time in the world, countries have a legal obligation to cooperate in planning their seas across borders.



MSP Training & Outreach, 2006–14

- Since 2006, 12 training sessions on MSP with UNESCO/IOC/IODE, UNESCO World Heritage Centre, United Nations Environment Programme, International Ocean Institute, Maritime Institute (Poland), and National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
- Since 2006, over 100 presentations on MSP at conferences and workshops around world
- First international workshop on MSP at UNESCO Headquarters, November 2006; second scheduled for early 2016



MSP and MPA Management

- MSP is increasingly recognized as a way to bolster the *limitations of MPAs*, e.g., failure to protect surrounding ecosystems
- Almost all marine spatial plans identify *ecologically or biologically important areas* as a baseline condition
- **Good Practice:** Most marine spatial plans have a goal of establishing a *network of MPAs*, e.g., Australia used MSP to create a network of marine reserves covering one-third of its EEZ

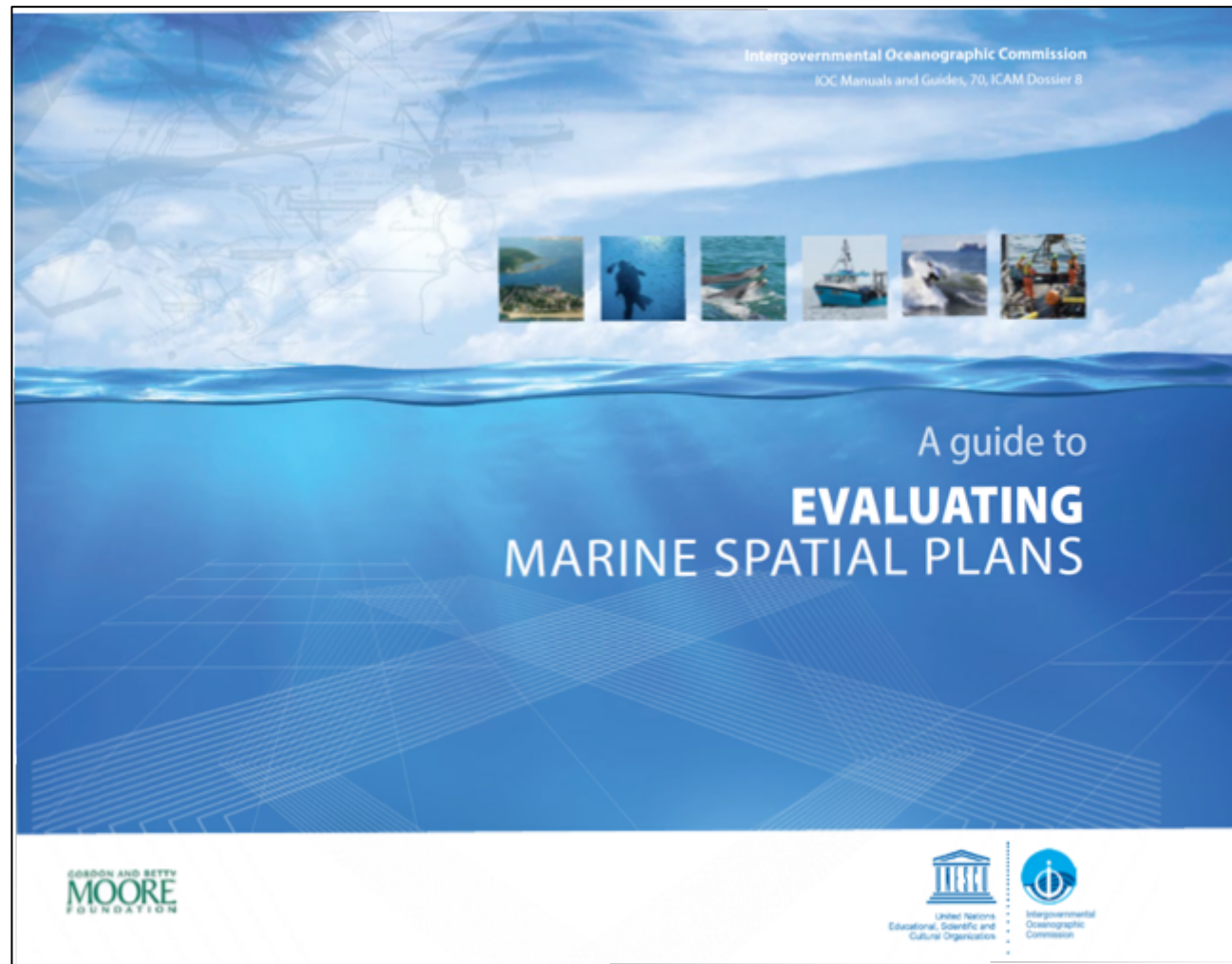


MSP and Integrated Coastal Management

- Easy to talk about linking MSP and ICZM; difficult to implement in practice
- In some places, MSP starts only at shoreline, e.g., Massachusetts starts 0.5 km seaward of Mean High Water
- ICZM has not been implemented effectively in most parts of the world; often little or no ICZM program to connect with
- **Good Practice:** German lander (states) have authority to regulate human activities both on land as well as those in territorial sea (12 nmi)



Evaluating Marine Spatial Plans, 2014



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Evaluating Marine Spatial Plans

- Over 100 marine spatial plans will be developed over the next 20 years
- Most will claim to use an “adaptive management” approach
- Adaptive management requires monitoring and evaluation of the performance of the plan
- However, most marine spatial plans lack measurable or SMART objectives and indicators
- Monitoring and evaluation should be considered at the beginning of planning, not as an afterthought



Think Simple

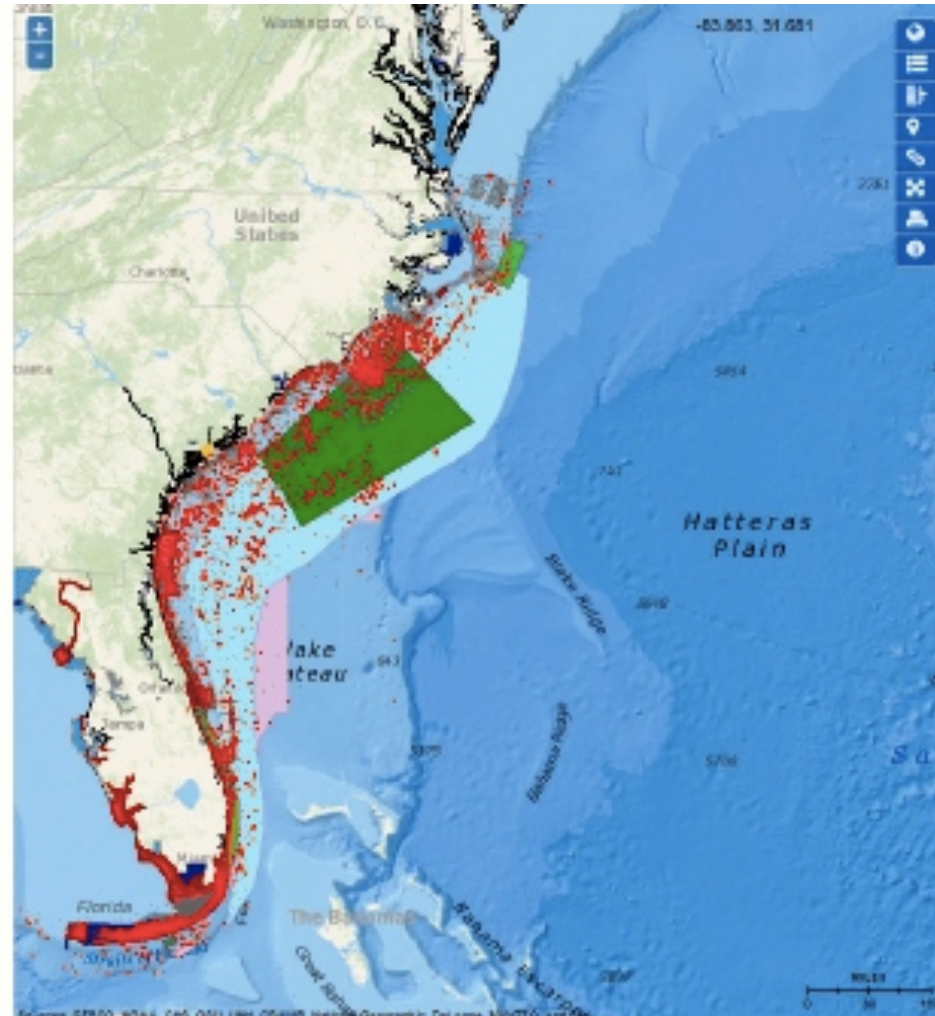
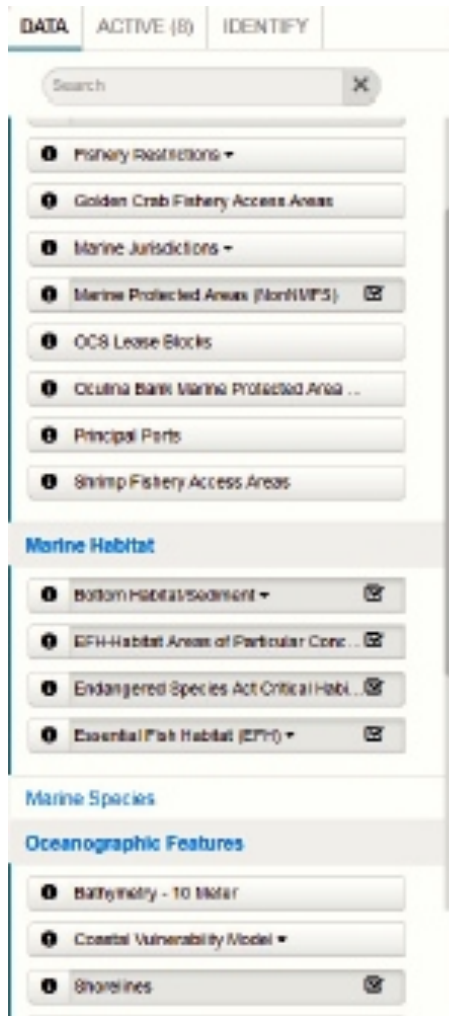
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Intergovernmental Oceanographic
Commission

Thank you

www.charles-ehler.com

UNESCO work on Marine Spatial Planning has been sponsored generously since 2006
the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, Palo Alto, California, USA

USA Southeast Atlantic Region



Source: Point 97

