MARINE / MARITIME SPATIAL PLANNING

Uptake of MSP

MEDCOAST Institute
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University of Liverpool, UK
I. INTERNATIONAL UPTAKE
MSP: AN INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVE

1. International organisations
   UNESCO (http://www.unesco-ioc-marinesp.be)

2. Regional sea organisations
   HELCOM (Baltic Sea) (http://www.helcom.fi/action-areas/maritime-spatial-planning)

3. Transboundary imperatives
   EU (http://ec.europa.eu/maritimeaffairs/policy/maritime_spatial_planning/index_en.htm)

4. Scientific community
   Ocean Channels (https://www.openchannels.org)

5. Environmental NGOs
   WWF (http://www.wwf.eu/what_we_do/natural_resources/fisheries)

6. Maritime industries
   Offshore wind energy (https://windeurope.org/policy/topics/offshore-wind-energy)
UNESCO MSP INITIATIVE

Welcome to the home page of the UNESCO initiative on marine spatial planning.

The purpose of this initiative is to help countries implement ecosystem-based management by finding space for biodiversity conservation and sustainable economic development in marine areas. One way to do this is through marine spatial planning. Our work focuses on moving marine spatial planning beyond the conceptual level by:

- Developing a step-by-step approach for implementing marine spatial planning;
- Documenting marine spatial planning initiatives around the world;
- Analyzing good practices of marine spatial planning;
- Collecting references and literature on marine spatial planning;
- Enhancing understanding about marine spatial planning through publications;
- Build capacity through training marine spatial planning professionals.

Read more about UNESCO and marine spatial planning and read what users have said about UNESCO's MSP products and service.

What is 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 have been specified through a political process.

Read more

http://www.unesco-ioc-marinesp.be/
MSP INITIATIVES AROUND THE WORLD
# EARLY EXPERIENCE (1)

Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, Australia

## ACTIVITIES GUIDE

(see relevant Zoning Plans and Regulations for details)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>General Use Zone</th>
<th>Higher Protection Zone</th>
<th>Conservation Park Zone</th>
<th>Buffer Zone</th>
<th>Scientific Reserve Zone</th>
<th>Marine National Park Zone</th>
<th>Regeneration Zone</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aquaculture</td>
<td>Permit</td>
<td>Permit</td>
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<td>Bait netting</td>
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<td>✓</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boating, diving, photography</td>
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<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crabbing (trapping)</td>
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<td>✓</td>
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<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvest fishing for aquarium fish, coral and beachworm</td>
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<td>Permit</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvest fishing for sea cucumber, trochus, tropical rock lobster</td>
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<td>Permit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Limited collecting</td>
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<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Limited spearfishing (snorkel only)</td>
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<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Line fishing</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netting (other than bait netting)</td>
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<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Research (other than limited impact research)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shipping (other than in a designated shipping area)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>Permit</td>
<td>Permit</td>
<td>Permit</td>
<td>Permit</td>
<td>Permit</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism programme</td>
<td>Permit</td>
<td>Permit</td>
<td>Permit</td>
<td>Permit</td>
<td>Permit</td>
<td>Permit</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional use of marine resources</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trawling</td>
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<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trolling</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EARLY EXPERIENCE (2)
China: Marine Functional Zoning
EARLY EXPERIENCE (3)

Eastern Scotian Shelf Integrated Management, Canada
Rhode Island Ocean Management Plan, USA
EUROPEAN UPTAKE (1)
Germany’s North Sea Exclusive Economic Zone
EUROPEAN UPTAKE (2)
Netherlands’ North Sea
Context
The UK is legally committed to delivering 15% of its energy from renewable sources by 2020... The Crown Estate has powers to lease areas in the Renewable Energy Zone...

Policy WIND1
Developments that could affect sites... granted by The Crown Estate for development of an Offshore Wind Farm, should not be authorised....

Policy WIND2
Proposals for Offshore Wind Farms inside Round 3 zones... should be supported
Conservation and biodiversity
Aquaculture
Fisheries
Wind energy
Wave energy
Petroleum resources
Geological resources - sand and gravel
Geological resources - iron and manganese crusts
Infrastructure
Navigation
Defense and sovereignty
EUROPEAN UPTAKE (5)
Barents Sea-Lofoten, Norway
EUROPEAN-FUNDED PILOT STUDIES
ONE IDEA, MANY FORMS
FLEXIBLE IMPLEMENTATION OF MSP

- EU’s MSP Directive: few absolute requirements; Member States may choose manner of achieve its overall goals
- Comparative evaluation of MSP systems reveals significant differences in practice and outcome

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nation</th>
<th>Terminology</th>
<th>Legislative Development</th>
<th>Administration</th>
<th>Implementation</th>
<th>Outcomes</th>
<th>Assessment of Progress</th>
<th>Challenges, Directions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Regional marine planning; now marine bioregional planning</td>
<td>Constitution and new legislation</td>
<td>New national agencies; but only one remaining</td>
<td>Great Barrier Reef zoning; new bioregional plans in final stages</td>
<td>Positive for marine conservation, including network</td>
<td>Ecosystem-based, but not a holistic approach</td>
<td>Weakening government support; need for national commitment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>Marine functional zoning</td>
<td>Legislation drafted but not adopted</td>
<td>Municipalities and new national council</td>
<td>Zoning for some areas</td>
<td>Limited marine conservation</td>
<td>Some application of MSP in response to conflicts</td>
<td>Need for legal and administrative mechanisms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Marine functional zoning</td>
<td>New legislation, regulations and guidelines</td>
<td>Existing agencies</td>
<td>Extensive zoning building on early experience</td>
<td>Regulation of sea use and reduced conflicts; effective tools</td>
<td>Rapid scaling-up; comprehensive coverage</td>
<td>Problems of enforcement; need for improved zoning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Maritime spatial planning</td>
<td>Existing legislation; regulations in preparation</td>
<td>Existing national agency</td>
<td>Advisory, pilot plans for limited areas</td>
<td>Prioritises marine environment and navigation</td>
<td>Gaining experience in MSP</td>
<td>Need to integrate MSP into national planning financial constraints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Marine spatial planning</td>
<td>Existing legislation for territorial waters, new for EEZ</td>
<td>Existing national agency and state authorities</td>
<td>Plans completed for all German waters</td>
<td>Only regulate certain uses; plans have varied emphases</td>
<td>Rapid uptake of MSP</td>
<td>Need to ensure coordinated use of marine space</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II. MSP IN THE MEDITERRANEAN & BLACK SEA REGION
SOME INITIATIVES

- Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (UNEP Mediterranean Action Plan / Plan Bleu)
  - Priority fields include sustainable management of the sea, coastal areas and marine resources
  - Current review highlights need to include MSP and protected areas network
- EC (2011) Exploring the Potential for MSP in the Mediterranean Sea,
  - Western Med holds most potential on basis of more intense pressures, better developed institutional and legal frameworks and knowledge of the marine environment and greater capacity for international capacity

Table 5: Identification of marine areas with more potential for the application of MSP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key elements</th>
<th>Adriatic Sea</th>
<th>Alboran Sea</th>
<th>Area surrounding Malta</th>
<th>Western Med. Sea</th>
<th>Area southeast of Cyprus</th>
<th>North Levantine Sea</th>
<th>Aegean Sea</th>
<th>Libyan Sea and Egypt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>(8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intensively used and conflicting human activities occur / will occur in the future</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓ ?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sufficient data or knowledge base to generate data is available</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓ *</td>
<td>/**</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A national or regional framework for marine policy or coastal planning is available</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓ *</td>
<td>/**</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SOUTH EUROPEAN PILOT PROJECTS

- EU-funded projects
  - Plancost (2007) (Adriatic, Baltic, Black Sea)
  - TPEA (2014) (Gulf of Cadiz)
  - Adriplan (2015)
  - MSP in the Black Sea (current)

http://barreto.md.ieo.es/TPEAviewer/
WHY IS THE REGION LAGGING BEHIND?

- EC 2011 report suggests
  - Few EEZs
  - No legislative basis for MSP
  - Weak experience of stakeholder engagement
  - Poor knowledge base

- Other possible reasons
  - Weaker tradition of regional cooperation
  - Development drivers lacking, especially for offshore wind energy
  - More challenging physical characteristics?
III. THE TRANSBOUNDARY DIMENSION
TRANSBOUNDARY IMPERATIVES IN MSP

- Dynamic environment
- Lack of physical boundaries
- Need for environmental integrity (sea basin / ecosystem approach)
- Cross-border and mobile activities

CROSS-BORDER IMPERATIVE IN EUROPE

- ‘Peninsula Europe’
  - 23 coastal EU Member States
  - 16 neighbouring coastal nations
- High concentration of marine borders
- Heavily-used waters
MSP DIRECTIVE
Cross-border Cooperation

- Member States sharing a sea should cooperate to ensure that their MSP are coherent and coordinated across the marine region.

- Member States should cooperate with third countries on their actions with regard to maritime spatial planning (where geopolitically possible).

- The means of cooperation are left to Member States to decide.
TRANSNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN MSP

- Informal stakeholder fora, eg. Wadden Sea, Irish Sea
- Formal cross-border consultation, eg. Germany’s EEZ plans
- Trial transboundary planning processes, eg. TPEA
- Pilot transnational projects, eg. BaltSeaPlan
TRANSBOUNDARY PLANNING IN THE EUROPEAN ATLANTIC

- Co-funded by DG Mare
- 10 partners: Ireland, Portugal, Spain, UK
- To deliver a commonly-agreed approach to cross-border MSP in the European Atlantic region
- Non-statutory exercise, but with full involvement of competent authorities
TPEA NORTHERN PILOT AREA

- Area centred on generally accepted border area (but no recognised border in territorial waters)
- Graded approach reflecting diminishing transboundary effects
- Bounded by offshore limits of ROI and NI for practical reasons
- Landward boundary: MHW mark
- Wider influences represented by arrows: oceanic processes, economic activities, demographics
DATA: CHALLENGES OF COORDINATION
CROSS-BORDER DATA SHARING

http://barreto.md.ieu.es/TPEAgallery/
http://barreto.md.ieu.es/TPEAviewer/
UNDERSTANDING GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORKS
Stakeholders welcomed the opportunity to work in a transboundary manner, though they need to see value in their participation.

Engagement needs to be adapted to different cultural contexts: different approaches in southern and northern contexts.

Finding a common language is difficult in some contexts.

Early contact with stakeholders is beneficial in terms of maximising their contribution.
TPEA GOOD PRACTICE

1. Adopting a dynamic understanding of transboundary areas
2. Working in a spirit of cooperation and equity
3. Building on existing mechanisms and capacity for cooperation
4. Joint organisation of activities
5. Developing shared objectives for MSP and transboundary areas
6. Linking MSP to other policy areas (eg. ICM, MSFD)
7. Combining skills (eg. plan-making, GIS, participation, negotiation) and knowledge (eg. data, policy and geography)
8. Involving stakeholders early in the process and maintaining dialogue
9. Agreement of fine details and allowing time to resolve critical issues
10. Acknowledging limitations of what can be achieved
ELEMENTS OF MSP

D = Data (spatial data presented via GIS)
G = Governance (legal, policy and regulatory frameworks)
S = Stakeholders (engagement with users, interests, communities)
TRANSBORDER MUP

- Communication
- Acknowledging differences
- Negotiation and adjustment
- Harmonisation (where possible)
http://www.msprn.net/