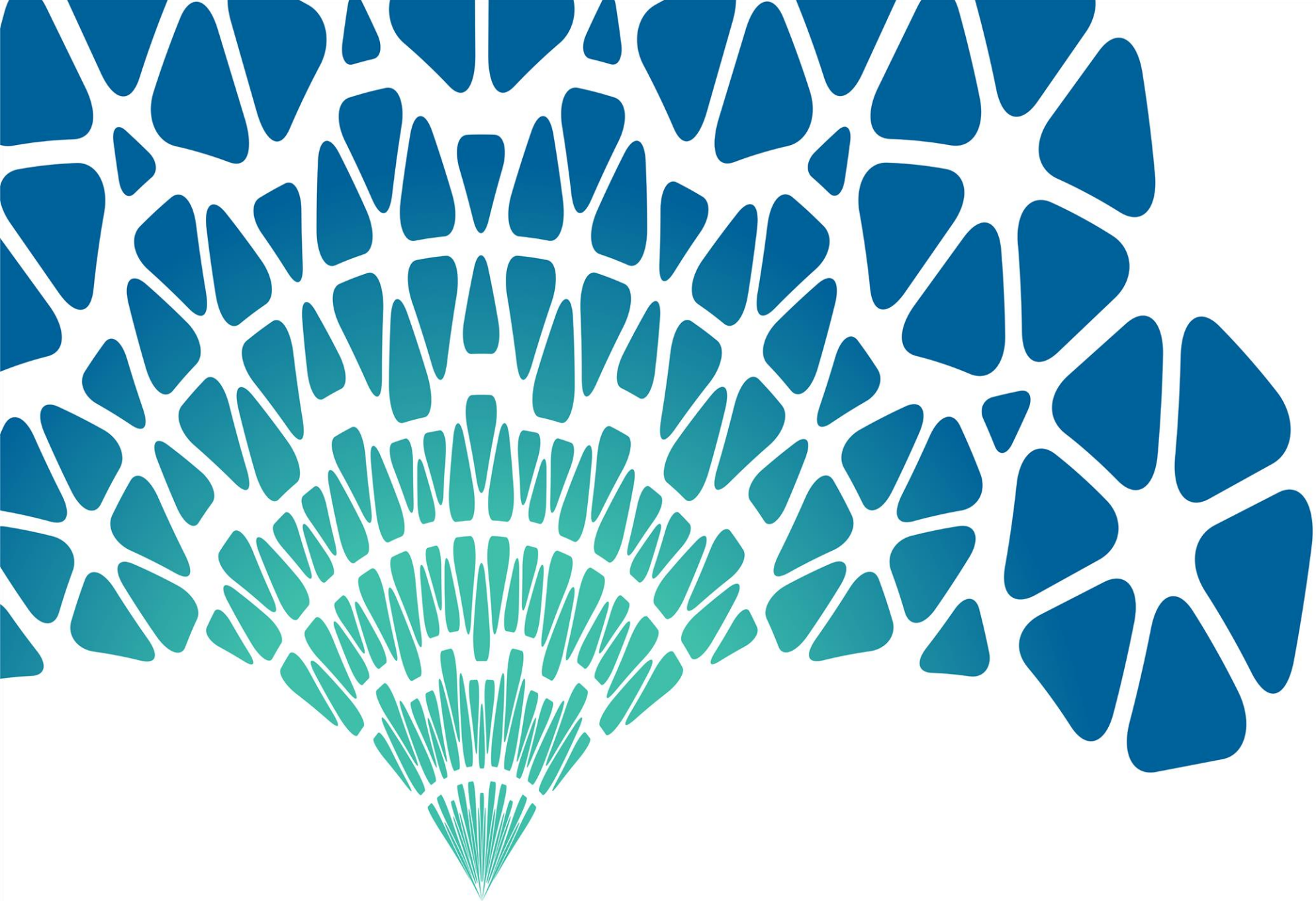

marine
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Regional Training on Marine Spatial Planning for Latin America and the Caribbean

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Languages: English and Spanish

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MSP Challenge board game

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[Exercise 1]
Regional Ocean Vision

Introduction to Rica Sea

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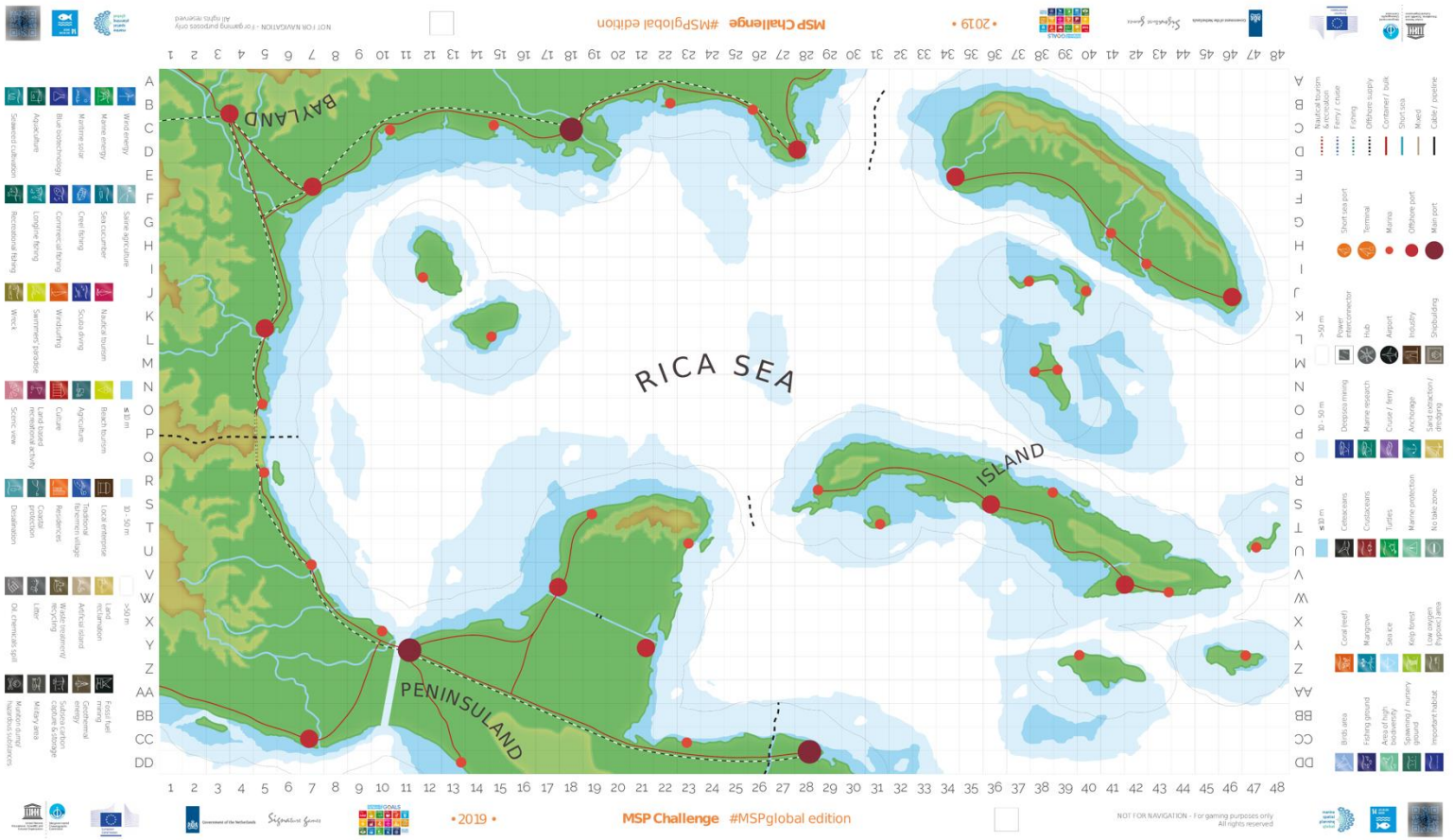

SEARICA Regional Sea Convention: 'Management of ecosystem services to provide for prosperity of mankind'

Main threats:

- unsustainable fisheries
- pollution
- invasive species
- destruction of marine habitats

3 countries: **Bayland | Peninsuland | Island**

Common Global Objectives

Led by:

- Prevent and significantly reduce **marine pollution**
- Sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems using **ecosystem-based approaches**
- Minimize and address the impacts of **ocean acidification**
- Effectively **regulate harvesting** and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

Convention on Biological Diversity

- Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and **biodiversity inclusive spatial planning** while respecting the rights of **indigenous peoples and local communities**
- At least **30%** of areas of degraded marine and coastal ecosystems are under effective **restoration**
- At least **30%** of inland water areas, and of marine and coastal areas (…) are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected by **protected areas** and other effective area-based conservation measures

SEARICA Convention

Led by:

- The countries around the Rica Sea are part of the **Conventions of the Law of the Seas**.
- **SEARICA** is the name of the regional sea convention.
- Its motto is: **'Management of ecosystem services to provide for prosperity of mankind'.**
- All the countries would like to tap into the opportunities to maximize on the potential of the sea and coastal areas

THE RICA SEA

Rivers, islands and coastal areas characterize this sea basin. The three countries Bayland, Peninsuland and Island have a shared maritime and coastal heritage. It shows. One brief look on the map and you can easily understand why past generations of inhabitants and visitors named the sea, the Rica Sea. Sea borne trade and raid have had their impact on the societies. The relatively shallow Rica Sea features challenges for seafarers and off shore construction during parts of the year (in wintertime winds pick up from the ocean). On the upside its proximity to two oceans and a relatively sheltered location on the globe also offer a wide range of natural resources to work with, and tourists might be very much interested to spend their holidays in the Rica Sea.

The state of the marine environment in the Rica Sea is not what it could be. It is under threat of unsustainable fisheries, pollution, invasive species and destruction of coastal and marine habitats. Most government officials and non-government organizations have picked up the concept of the Blue Economy. It is not said that businesses intentionally have unsustainable activities, perhaps it's a matter of perception and lack of a shared vision about how business and planning can be beneficial for the marine environment. The reciprocity of ecosystem goods and services and human activities is debated amongst scientists and users of the sea and coasts. The specifics of the three countries and the potential of their marine and coastal areas translate into different ideas for blue development, which could turn out into conflicts across sea borders. Sea borders which have not entirely been designated, present a further challenge to planning and developing processes.

Scientists, nature conservationists and developers of offshore wind farms have recently promoted such processes, known as marine or maritime spatial planning (MSP). The concept of MSP and Blue Business Development has been picked up by the governments of Bayland, Peninsuland and Island, which is reflected by the fact that all have designated staff assigned with the task to carry out ecosystem based MSP in the coming period. Such MSP for national and international objectives should take into account the UN Sustainable Development Goals and cross-border and transboundary cooperation.

REGIONAL COOPERATION

The countries around the Rica Sea are part of the Conventions of the Law of the Seas. Both the sea basin itself and its adjacent marine areas fall under the Global Convention for protection and restoration of marine and coastal biodiversity.

SEARICA is the name of the regional sea convention. Its motto is: 'Management of ecosystem services to provide for prosperity of mankind'.

To tap into the opportunities of future possibilities to maximize on the potential of the sea and coastal areas, the three countries have started various studies, both on economic and ecologic matters. Results should be forthcoming soon.

Regional MSP Strategy

Flipchart

Vision

	Climate	Biodiversity	Blue Econ
Objectives (SMARTIE)			
Actions			
Stakeholders			
Indicators			

[Exercise 2]
Existing Regional Conditions

Rules of the Game

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- **Real life logic** (e.g. shipping lanes cannot be planned on land)
- **Land-Sea Interaction**: every economic function should have at least one pin that is connected by at least one thread to at least one port.
- **Multi-uses** can be combined (e.g. wind energy and aquaculture)
- **Treaty of Cari**: protection of underwater cultural heritage
- **International shipping lanes** can be redirected only with IMO permission
- Etc

Tokens (examples)

- **Nature**

Birds area

Fish

Cetaceans

Area of high biodiversity

Marine Protection

No Take Zone

Tokens (examples)

- **Aquaculture**

Aquaculture

Seaweed (cultivation)

- **Fisheries**

Commercial fishing

long line fishing

Fishing

Tokens (examples)

- **Renewable Energy**

Wind energy

Ocean energy

Cables / Pipelines

- **Tourism**

Scenic point

Beach tourism

Nautical tourism

Nautical tourism

Regional Conditions

- **Based on regional sheets and groups**
  - **Group 1: Nature** places ecosystems, biodiversity and MPAs on the board directly
  - **Group 2: Shipping/Ports** places ports, harbors and shipping lanes including ferry routes on paper first, then on board after nature
  - **Group 3: Fishing** places commercial fishing, long line fishing and fishing routes on paper first, then on board after nature

Paper (per group)

Draw as X

[Exercise 3]
National MSP Vision

MSP Team

Badges

- 1-2 marine spatial planner(s)
- Maritime sectors (e.g. Ports, Fisheries, etc.)
- Nature

OBS:

- *Each sector has different categories (e.g. government, private sector, NGO)*
- Industry representatives do not necessarily represent national interests

Rica Sea

Flipchart

Each country has a vague vision without a time frame,

and too broad objectives.

They need to be improved!

MSP Strategy

At least 2 objectives for each pilar

Vision

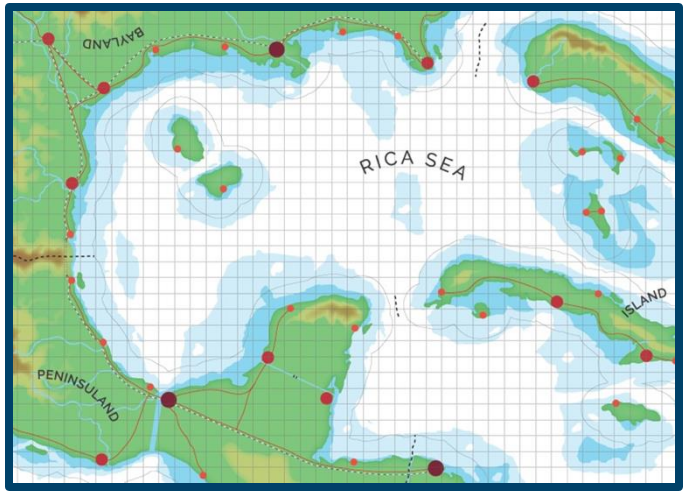
	Environ.	Economic	Social
Objectives (SMARTIE)			
Actions			
Stakeholders			
Indicators			

[Exercise 4]
National Marine Spatial Plan

Current Conditions

Paper (individually)

- **Based on country sheets**
  - **Maritime sectors** draw on the **paper** the sectoral current conditions (Note: Shipping/Ports and Fishing can improve what was done at regional level)
  - **Planner** start analyzing the coherence with country profiles

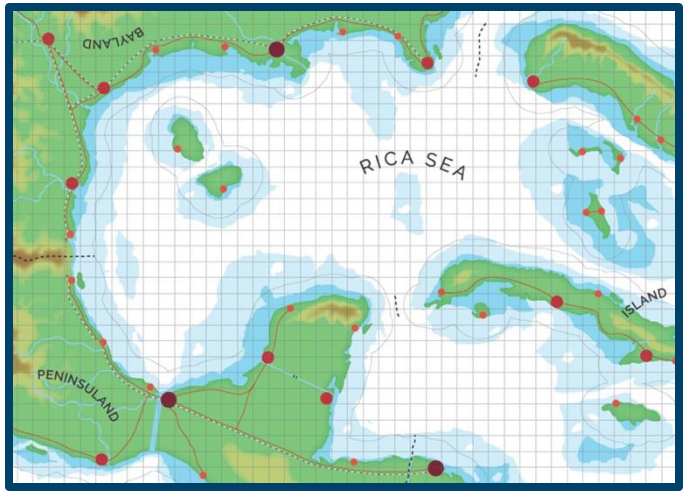


Draw as X

Future Conditions

Paper (individually)

- **Based on national objectives**
  - **Nature** places future MPAs on the **board game** based on ecosystems and biodiversity
  - **All maritime sectors** draw on the **paper** the sectoral future conditions
  - **Planner** start analyzing the coherence with national strategy



Draw as F

Integrated MSP Plan

- Each sector **place on the board:**
  - ✓ current cond.

    (colorful tokens)
  - ✓ future cond.

    (white tokens)

    - During this exercise, **participants negotiate**, while the **planner moderates and ensures coherence** with national vision and objectives

Game

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