Marine Spatial Planning Toolkit

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LME 19 Cape Town, 29 November 2017
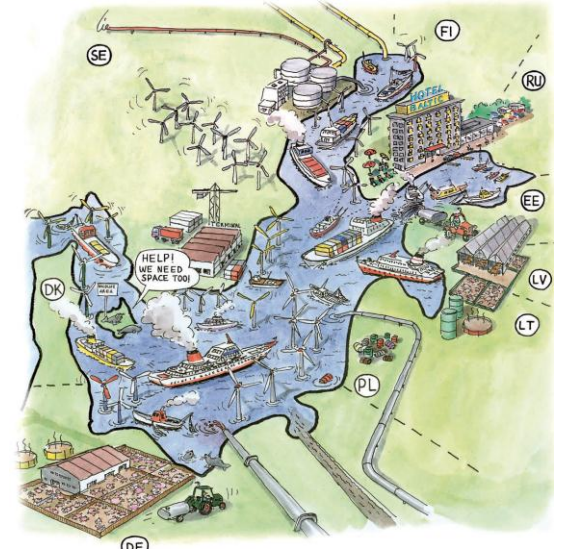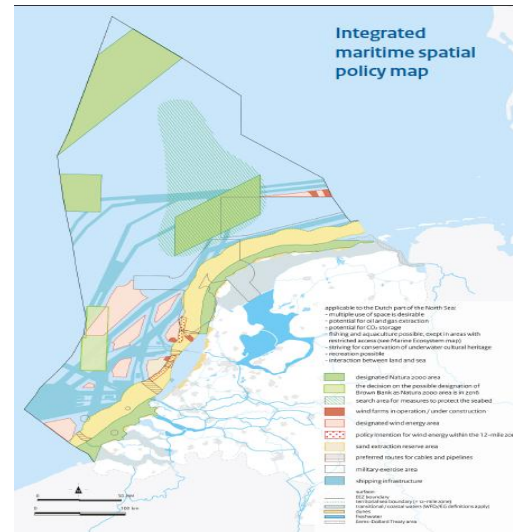
Who are we?

Key MSP projects Implemented by s.Pro

- European MSP Platform
- North SEE
- Baltic LINes
- European Commission
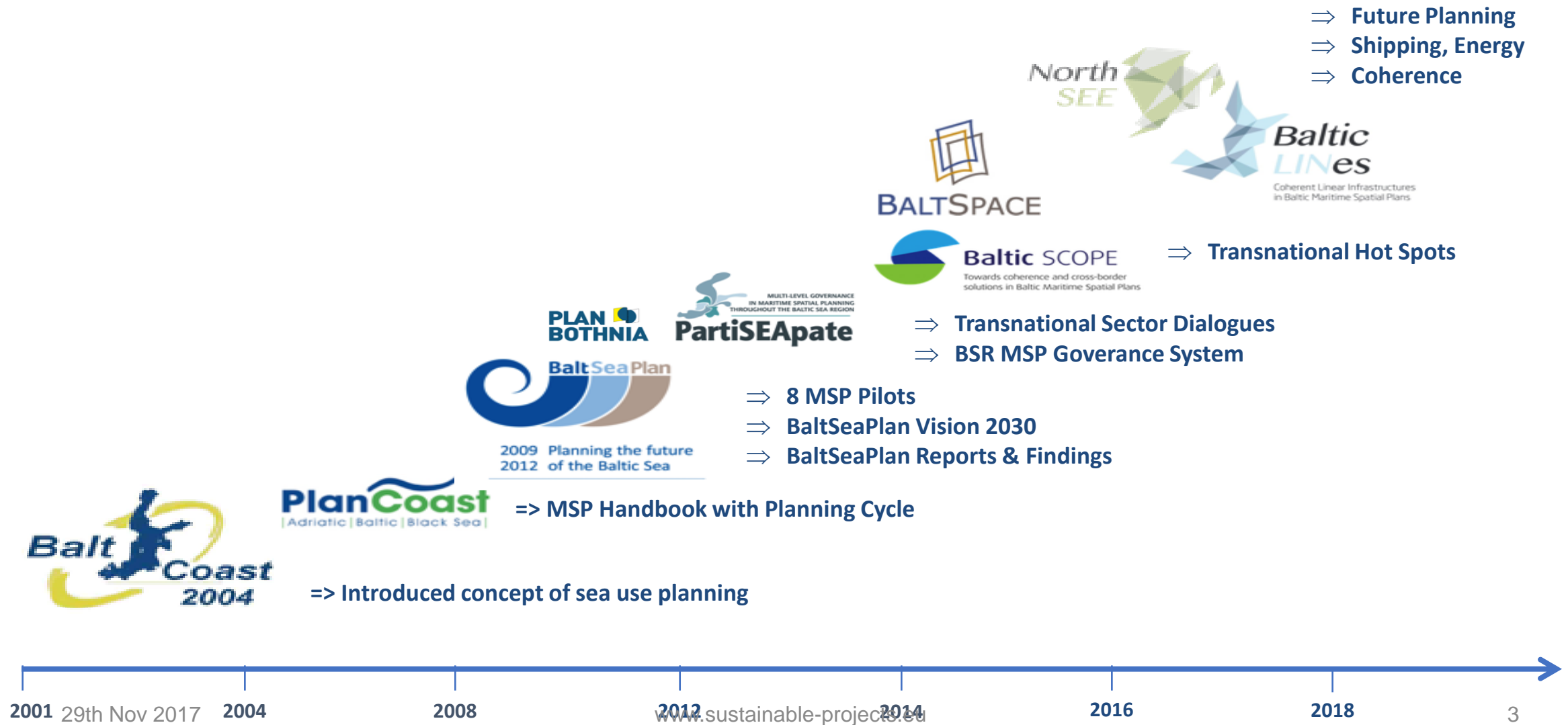- MARISMA
- BALTSPACE
- PartiSEApate
- BaltSeaPlan

We develop and coordinate transnational projects and studies on:

* Integrated maritime policy
* Maritime spatial planning
* Blue growth and assessment of future uses
* Innovative and sustainable marine uses
* Integrated management of estuaries

SUBMARINER NETWORK

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MSP Projects - building on each other

$\Rightarrow$ **Future Planning**
$\Rightarrow$ **Shipping, Energy**
$\Rightarrow$ **Coherence**

North SEE

BALTSPACE

Baltic LINes
Coherent Linear Infrastructures
in Baltic Maritime Spatial Plans

Baltic SCOPE
Towards coherence and cross-border
solutions in Baltic Maritime Spatial Plans

$\Rightarrow$ **Transnational Hot Spots**

PLAN BOTHNIA

PartiSEApate
MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE
IN MARITIME SPATIAL PLANNING
THROUGHOUT THE BALTIC SEA REGION

$\Rightarrow$ **Transnational Sector Dialogues**
$\Rightarrow$ **BSR MSP Goverance System**

BaltSeaPlan
2009 Planning the future
2012 of the Baltic Sea

$\Rightarrow$ **8 MSP Pilots**
$\Rightarrow$ **BaltSeaPlan Vision 2030**
$\Rightarrow$ **BaltSeaPlan Reports & Findings**

PlanCoast
|Adriatic|Baltic|Black Sea|

=> **MSP Handbook with Planning Cycle**

Balt Coast 2004

=> **Introduced concept of sea use planning**

| 2001 | 29th Nov 2017 | 2004 | 2008 | 2012 | www.sustainable-projects.eu | 2014 | 2016 | 2018 | 3 |

Assisting Member States in the Implementation of the MSP Directive

Meetings – Workshops- Conferences – Round Tables

Experts - Focal Points

Information-Gateway

- Practical experiences
- Country information
- Sector Info (upcoming)
- Question - Answers
- Funding opportunities
- News / Events

www.msp-platform.eu

MSP Definition

*The public process of 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."*
Ehler & Douvere 2007, "Visions for a Sea Change", UNESCO/IOC

Maritime spatial planning means a process by which relevant Member State's authorities analyse and organise human activities in marine areas to achieve ecological, economic and social objectives'' Source: Art. 3 of the EU Directive on MSP

Our Task for LME:LEARN
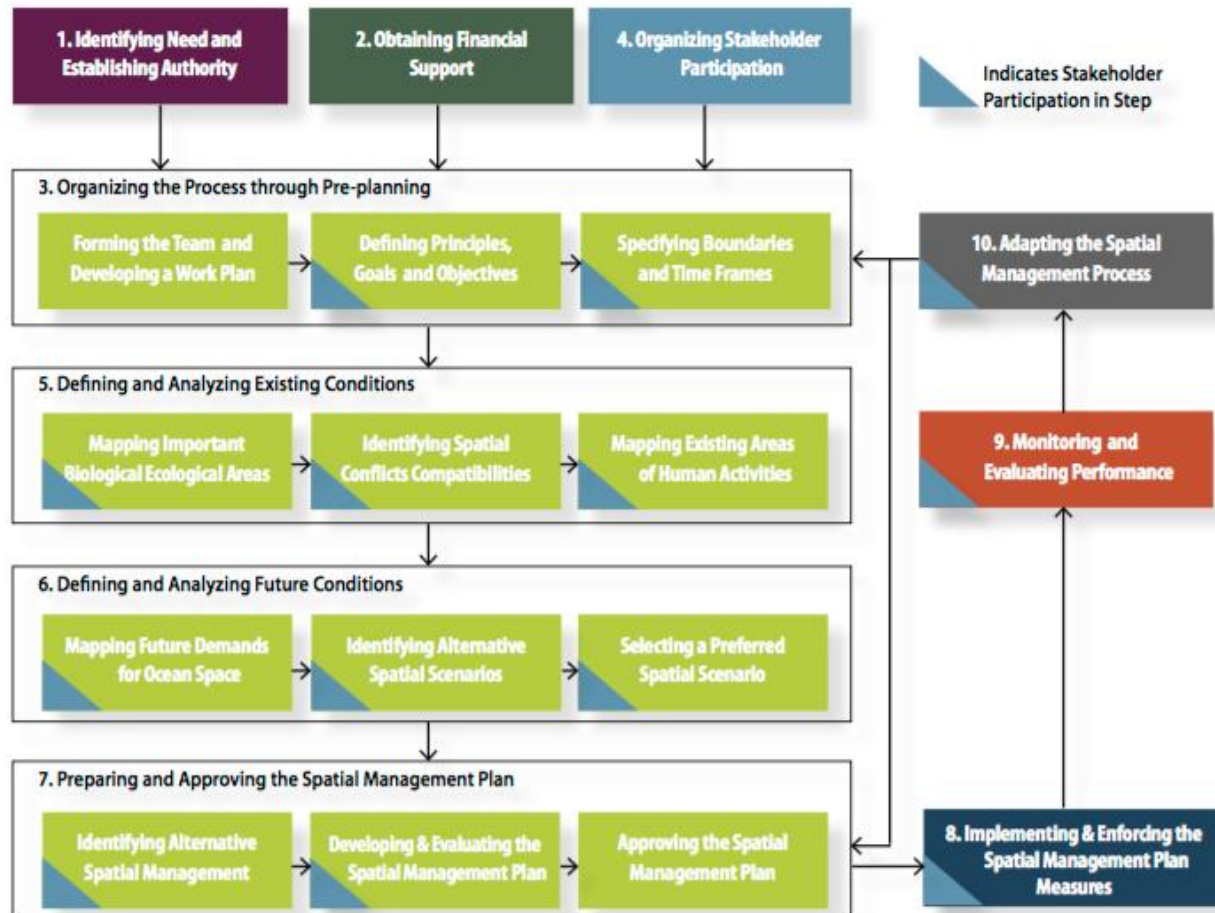
Fig. 1. A Step-by-Step Approach to Marine Spatial Planning

Source: Ehler, Charles & Douvere, Fanny. Marine Spatial Planning: a step-by-step approach toward Ecosystem-based Management. Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and Man and the Biosphere Programme. IOC Manual and Guides No. 53, ICAM Dossier No. 6 Paris: UNESCO. 2009 (English)

- Develop a toolkit to **concentrate on the transboundary issues** of **marine spatial planning (MSP),** positioning it within the IOC-UNESCO approach

Transboundary LMEs

01 East Bering Sea
02 Gulf of Alaska
03 California Current
04 Gulf of California
05 Gulf of Mexico
06 Southeast U.S. Continental Shelf
07 Northeast U.S. Continental Shelf
08 Scotian Shelf
09 Newfoundland-Labrador Shelf
10 Insular Pacific-Hawaiian
11 Pacific Central-American Coastal
12 Caribbean Sea
13 Humboldt Current
14 Patagonian Shelf
15 South Brazil Shelf
16 East Brazil Shelf
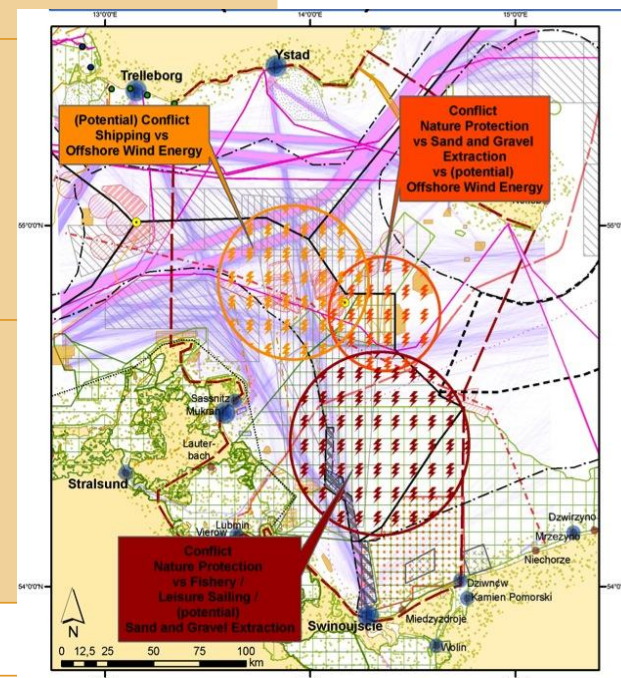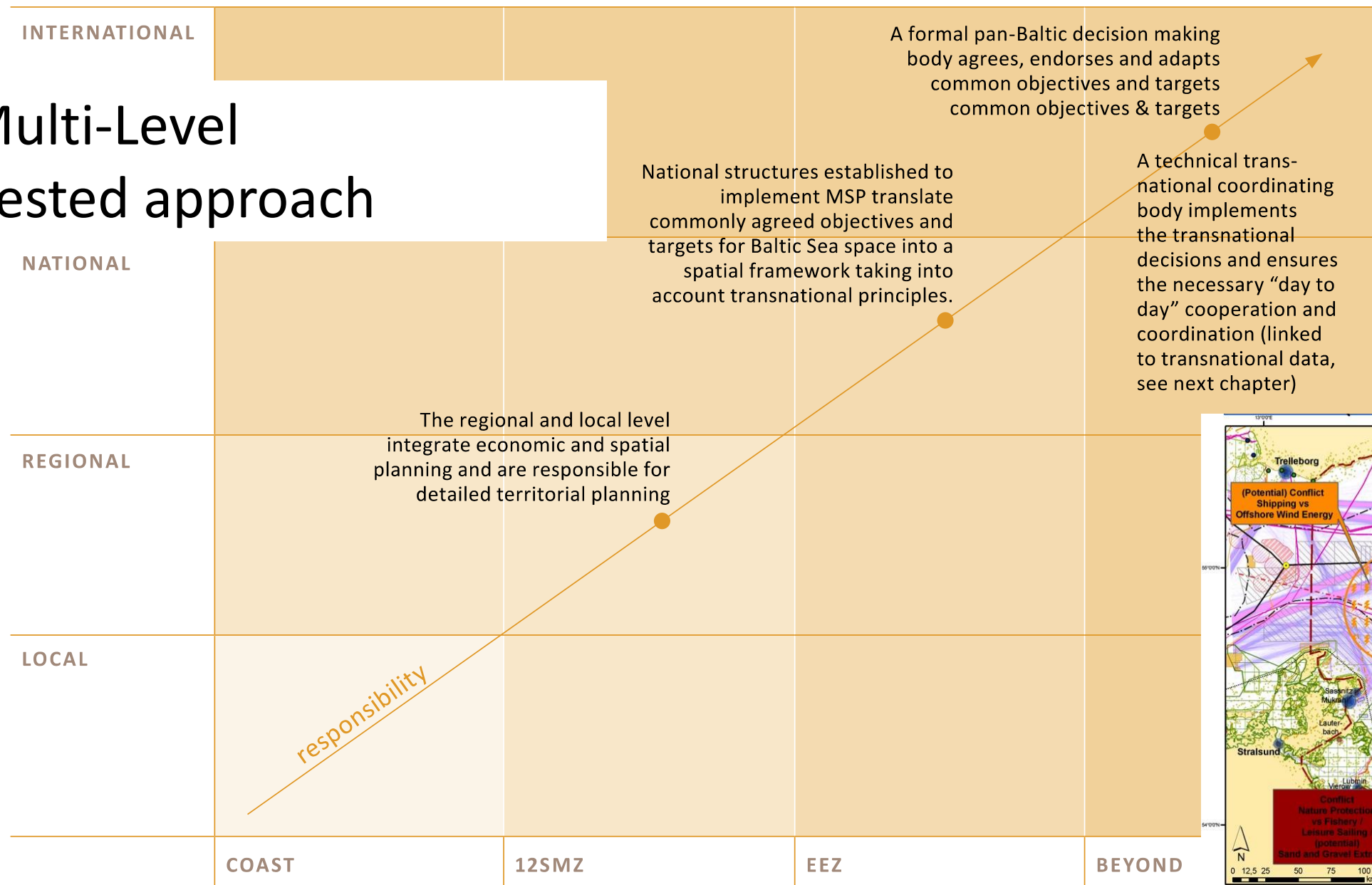17 North Brazil Shelf

18 Canadian Eastern Arctic - West Greenland
19 Greenland Sea
20 Barents Sea
21 Norwegian Sea
22 North Sea
23 Baltic Sea
24 Celtic-Biscay Shelf
25 Iberian Coastal
26 Mediterranean Sea
27 Canary Current
28 Guinea Current
29 Benguela Current
30 Agulhas Current
31 Somali Coastal Current
32 Arabian Sea
33 Red Sea

34 Bay of Bengal
35 Gulf of Thailand
36 South China Sea
37 Sulu-Celebes Sea
38 Indonesian Sea
39 North Australian Shelf
40 Northeast Australian Shelf
41 East-Central Australian Shelf
42 Southeast Australian Shelf
43 Southwest Australian Shelf
44 West-Central Australian Shelf
45 Northwest Australian Shelf
46 New Zealand Shelf
47 East China Sea
48 Yellow Sea
49 Kuroshio Current
50 Sea of Japan

51 Oyashio Current
52 Sea of Okhotsk
53 West Bering Sea
54 Chukchi Sea
55 Beaufort Sea
56 East Siberian Sea
57 Laptev Sea
58 Kara Sea
59 Iceland Shelf and Sea
60 Faroe Plateau
61 Antarctica
62 Black Sea
63 Hudson Bay
64 Central Arctic
65 Aleutian Islands
66 Canadian High Arctic / North Greenland

Based on IOC-UNESCO overview; Niras Cross-border MSP study & Our Shared Ocean

- # Multi-Level
- # nested approach

INTERNATIONAL

A formal pan-Baltic decision making body agrees, endorses and adapts common objectives and targets common objectives & targets

A technical trans-national coordinating body implements the transnational decisions and ensures the necessary "day to day" cooperation and coordination (linked to transnational data, see next chapter)

National structures established to implement MSP translate commonly agreed objectives and targets for Baltic Sea space into a spatial framework taking into account transnational principles.

NATIONAL

The regional and local level integrate economic and spatial planning and are responsible for detailed territorial planning

REGIONAL

LOCAL

responsibility

COAST   12SMZ   EEZ   BEYOND

Benefits of (transboundary) MSP

ensures transparency – better acceptance of change

Ecosystem based – directs attention beyond borders

Creating synergies – shared use of adjoining resources

minimizes & prevents conflicts between neighbors

More efficient government planning – greater coherence

Integrated Approach: multi-level / multi-sector cooperation

Suitability Mapping

Consideration of regional and land-sea interactions

Emerging uses

Ensures ocean space & resources for future generations

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Challenges of transboundary MSP

- Political borders do not always match ecosystem borders
- Tension between national interests and priorities and shared transnational interests in a given sea-basin
- Difference in planning cultures
- Different stages and time-lines of MSP implementation (if at all)
- Communication, data and information sharing

➢ **Our job: practical examples of how transboundary MSP approach can nevertheless be turned into practice**

Toolkit users

- Public authorities → and the planners that support them

- LME practitioners

- Key stakeholders → blue economy sectors

- Citizens

- NGOs

- Academia

- Technical experts

- Sectorial regional commissions

Important considerations

For transboundary MSP in general

No one size fits all approach

- Differences in environmental conditions, motivations, governance systems

- Authorities at different stages of MSP development (if at all ….)

- Thus highlight regional specifics:
  - Conditions in which a practice was developed
  - Enabling conditions to transfer to a different context

➢ **Toolkit not meant to be prescriptive** - mainly provide ideas and inspirations for MSP practitioners around the globe on what has worked elsewhere and whether/how this may also serve as an example for other transboundary MSP processes.

A plan is NOT a map!

- Map shows current uses = Plan 'allocates' uses

- Plan = map (zones) AND planning policies

- Planning is about the future:
  - Point towards suitable locations for uses
  - Allocation from integrated perspective

- It is often less about solving CURRENT conflicts,
  - but prevents conflicts to happen in view
    of future developments
  - Creating synergies

- ➢ **More than just spatial aspects –** developing future-oriented goals and objectives also critical for MSP

Marine Spatial Plan
for the Belgian part
of the North Sea
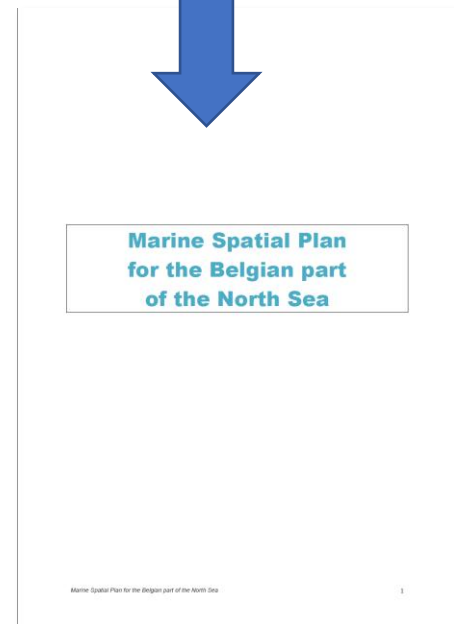
Distinguish between transboundary and cross-border

- Transboundary can include two/three countries across one ecosystem, with different ocean space, economies and drivers
  - Very rare transnational joint planning because MSP is a national jurisdiction
- Cross border (neighboring): share a common border
  - Although sometimes borders are not clear

TRANSBOUNDARY FOCUS-AREAS IDENTIFIED BY THE SOUTHWEST BALTIC CASE

Transboundary focus areas

Territorial waters

Exclusive Economic Zone

Note: The lines may not always represent official delimitation
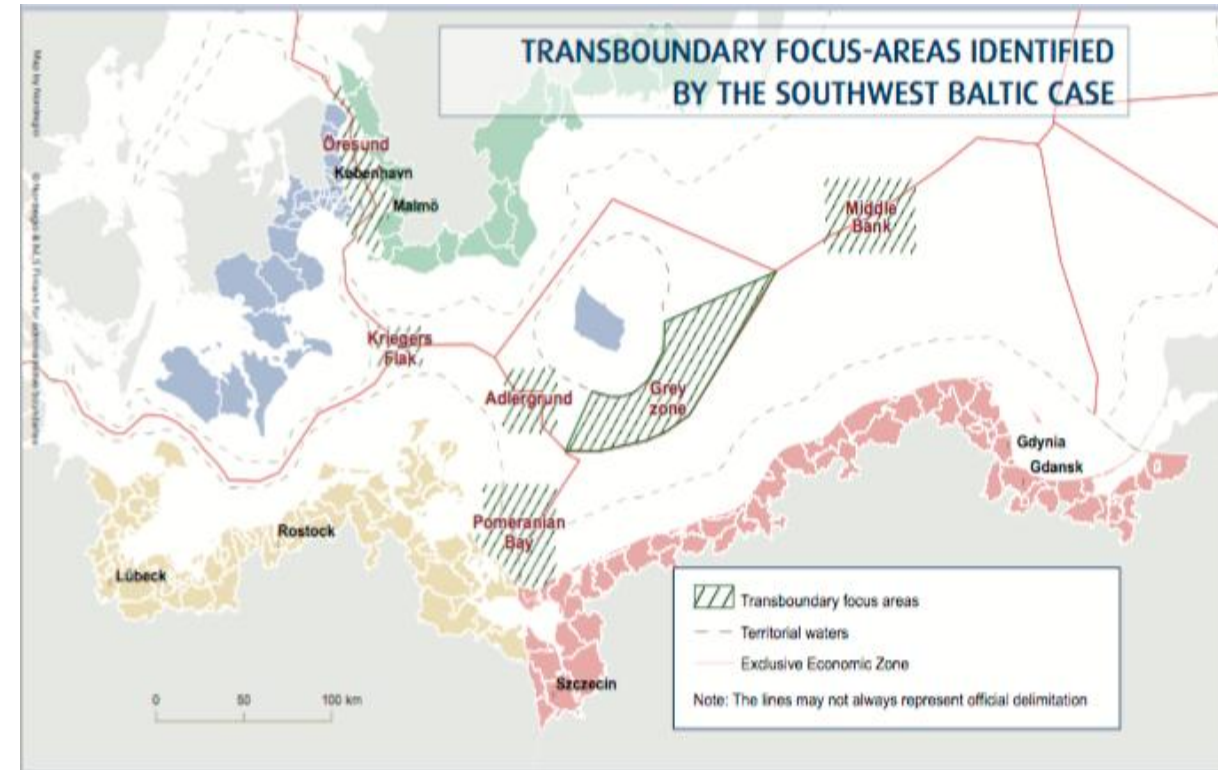
Source: BalticSCOPE

➢ Common ground: share the same ecosystem

Distinguish between cooperation and consultation

- Cooperation (informal): work together in longer run, usually in a project context, to identify issues and approaches for transboundary MSP
  - Baltic MSP Projects, NorthSEE, AdriPlan, Helcom-VASAB MSP WG

- Consultation (formal): step-by-step process to inform, gather inputs and opinions at authority-to-authority level
  - Espoo Convention, Kyiv Protocol

➢ End result: coherent set of (national) plans, not one big 'detailed' plan – but common stocktake, strategic planning, planning principles, joint hot spots, joint approach towards joint issues

Overarching Lessons learned from current transboundary MSP processes

1. Create a permanent transboundary framework that promotes interaction and discussion among key stakeholders

2. Involve stakeholders early, their knowledge is crucial – and transboundary MSP is complex

3. Identify sea uses plus conflict and synergy areas – tools: matrix of interest, table of conflict & synergies, structured dialogue meetings

4. Get area-wide planning evidence. Reliable, comparable and up-to-date knowledge on marine uses, values and future trends is vital

5. Limit issues where you need to find concrete solution

6. Take a case by case approach

Our approach

Activities, tasks, deliverables, schedule

Activity a: Drafting the toolkit

- **Task 1**
Review 'state of the art' of MSP, identification of gaps, analysis of the 'step-by-step' approach at regional scale, analysis of good practices, identification of major challenges, proposal for the evaluation of and monitoring template, etc.

- **Task 2**
Identify the most important steps for the MSP process in transboundary context

- **Task 3**
Define most appropriate tools to carry out each step of the MSP process and advise the reader how to use it, possibly with good examples to illustrate use of the tools
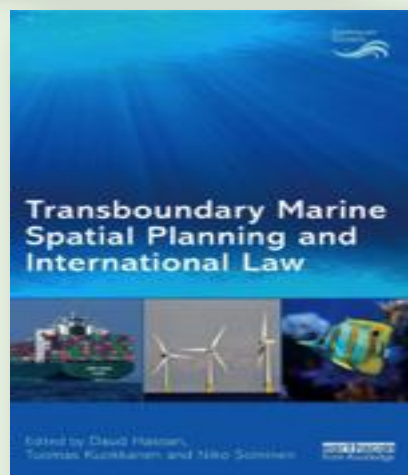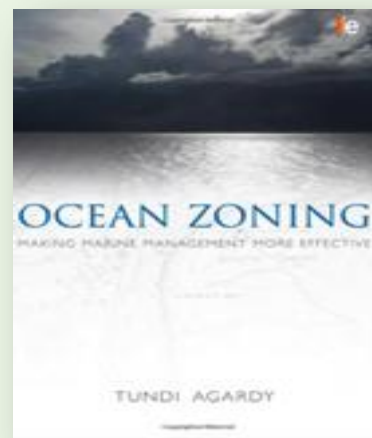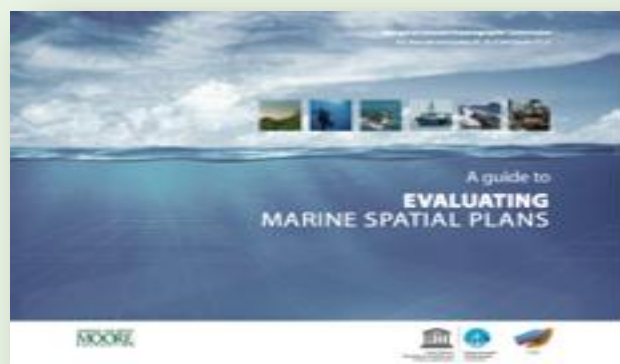
- **Task 4**
Prepare the first draft of the toolkit (for review and consultation with the LME: LEARN PCU EBM Working Group)

1. Desk research

2. Analysis

3. Match tools to steps

4. Draft the toolkit

Step 1: Desk Research

Step 1: Desk Research - Sources

European sources

European MSP platform esp. practices from cross-border projects in Baltic LME, Med LME and Black Sea LME and other European sea basins (North Sea, Atlantic)

- **Cross-border MSP projects**:
  - PlanBothnia (Sweden-Finland)
  - BaltSeaPlan and PartiSEAPate
  - SHAPE and AdriPlan (Adriatic)
  - TPEA – Transboundary Planning in the European Atlantic (Portugal-Spain)
  - BalticSCOPE – towards coherence and cross-border solutions in Baltic Maritime Spatial Plans
  - SIMCelt – Supporting Implementation of Maritime Spatial Planning in the Celtic Seas
  - MARSPLAN – Cross-Border MARitime Spatial PLANing in the Black Sea (Bulgaria-Romania)
  - The Celtic Sea Partnership
  - ΘΑΛ-ΧΩΡ (THAL-CHOR) Cross border cooperation for Maritime Spatial Planning Development (Cyprus-Greece)

- **National & sub-national MSP processes** (e.g. Latvian recipe to ecosystem-based approach)
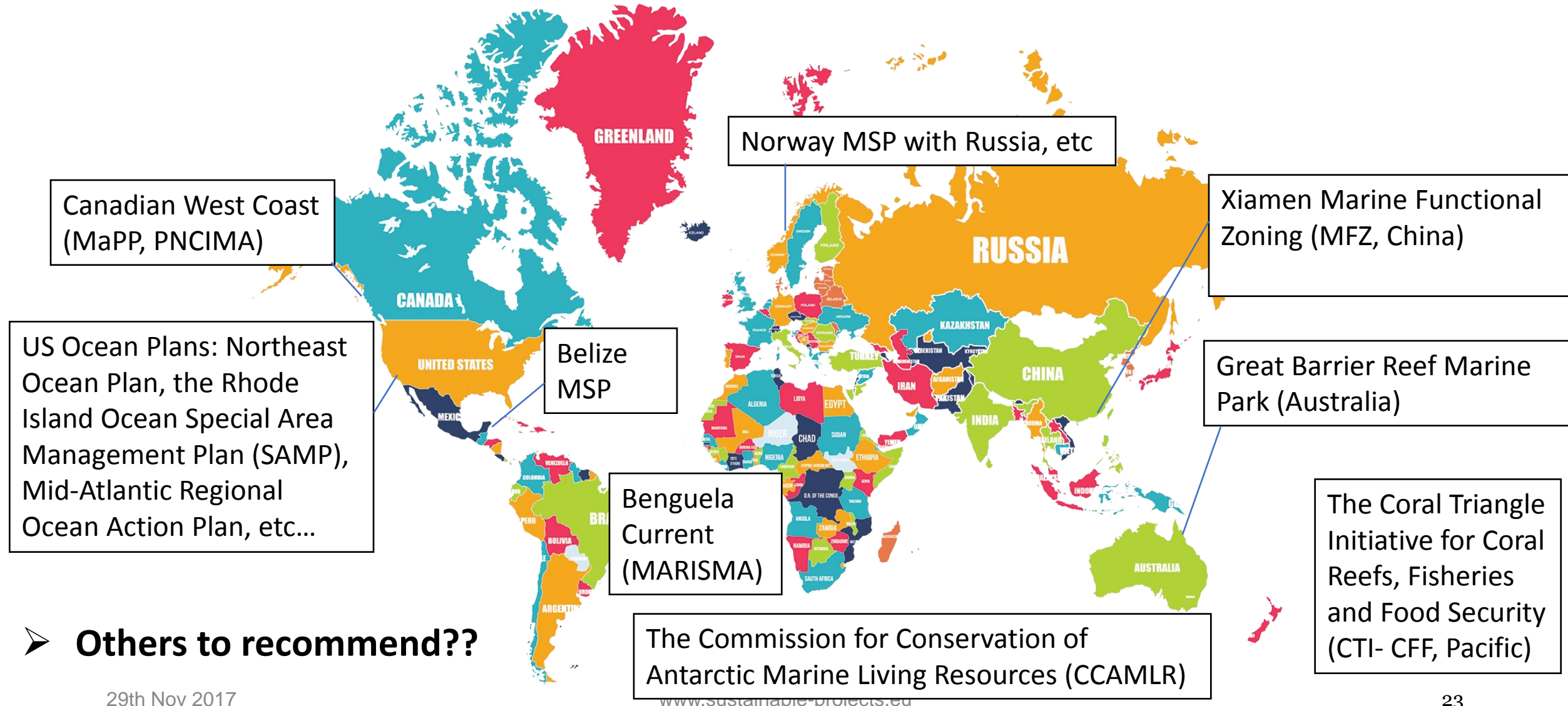
Step 1: Desk Research - Sources

International sources

- IOC-UNESCO MSP Programme website
- EU DG MARE 'Study on international best practices for cross-border cooperation in MSP'
- PANORAMA Marine and Coastal Solutions
- MSP@TNC initiative
- OECD Fisheries Division
- ICES
- World Ocean Council MSP Working Group
- Open Channels
- MSP Research Network
  - **Others to recommend??**

Step 1: Desk Research - Sources

Transboundary / cross-border cases (outside EU)

Norway MSP with Russia, etc

Canadian West Coast
(MaPP, PNCIMA)

Xiamen Marine Functional
Zoning (MFZ, China)

US Ocean Plans: Northeast
Ocean Plan, the Rhode
Island Ocean Special Area
Management Plan (SAMP),
Mid-Atlantic Regional
Ocean Action Plan, etc...

Belize
MSP

Great Barrier Reef Marine
Park (Australia)

Benguela
Current
(MARISMA)

The Coral Triangle
Initiative for Coral
Reefs, Fisheries
and Food Security
(CTI- CFF, Pacific)

➢ **Others to recommend??**

The Commission for Conservation of
Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)

Step 2: Analysis of step-by-step approach

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1. Identifying Need and Establishing Authority

2. Obtaining Financial Support

3. Organizing Stakeholder Participation ⭐

4. Organizing the Process through Pre-Planning

Forming the Team and Developing Work Plan → Defining Principles, Goals and Objectives ⭐ → Specifying Boundaries and Time Frames ⭐

10. Adapting the Spatial Management Plan

5. Defining and Analyzing Existing Conditions

Mapping Ecologically and Biologically Important Areas ⭐ → Identifying Spatial Conflicts & Compatibilities ⭐ → Mapping Areas of Existing Human Activities ⭐

9. Monitoring & Evaluating the Performance of Spatial Management Actions

6. Defining and Analyzing Future Conditions

Mapping Future Demands for Ocean Space ⭐ → **Developing Alternative Spatial Scenarios** ⭐ → **Selecting a Preferred Spatial Scenario (A Vision)** ⭐

7. Preparing and Approving the Management Plan

Identifying Alternative Spatial Management Actions ⭐ → **Developing & Evaluating the Spatial Management Plan** ⭐ → Approving the Spatial Management Plan

8. Implementing & Enforcing the Spatial Management Actions

Note: The star symbol (★) indicates a step in the MSP process in which stakeholders should be actively engaged.

Step 3: Match tools to steps

Step	Special transboundary considerations	Examples (including success factors and enabling conditions)
3. Organising the process through pre-planning	Mutli-level / multi-scale: •not 'one' single MSP – but multiple layers (subsidiarity principle) •from international / strategic planning to local level more detailed planning	Legal infrastructure is the 'backbone' of national planning (BaltSeaPlan vision 2030)

➢ Additional examples presented later

Step 4: Draft the Toolkit

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- Separate chapters for each step of the MSP cycle
  - **specific challenges for a transboundary approach** to that step
  - several **examples of tools and good practices** from various geographical locations, with **success factors and enabling conditions**

- A set of open **questions / challenges** we may have encountered
  - present a picture as complete as possible from our desk research…
  - BUT ALSO will **benefit from the personal experience and broad background** of LME:LEARN partners

- ➢ Emphasis of the first draft will be on **content, rather than style -> depends on discussions of this meeting**

Thank you! Questions? … Let's talk in Break Out Session

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