

# UNESCO Workshop

## **“Marine Spatial Planning as One Tool to Move Ecosystem-based Sea Use Management Toward Practice”**

Paris, France  
8-10 November 2006

<http://ioc3.unesco.org/marinesp>

# Examples of MSP

Great Barrier Reef Marine Park	Australia
Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary	United States
Eastern Scotian Shelf	Canada
Master Plan for Belgian Part of the North Sea	Belgium
Integrated Management Plan for North Sea	The Netherlands
EEZ and Territorial Sea Planning	Germany
Irish Sea Pilot Project	United Kingdom
Territorial Sea Zoning	China

# Timing Is Everything

Science magazine, 4 August 2006

POLICYFORUM

SUSTAINABILITY

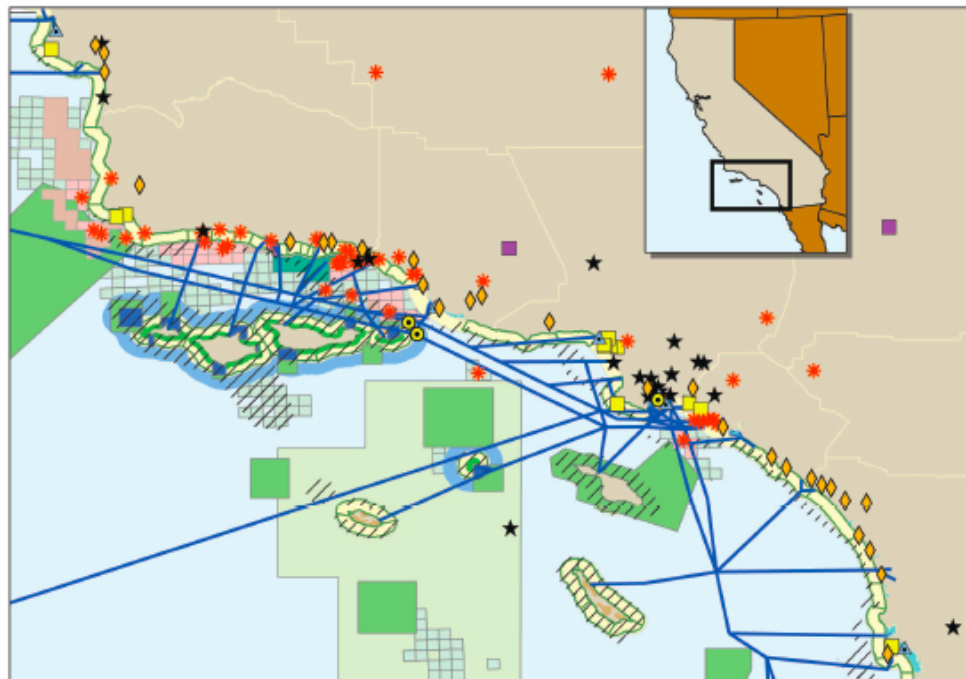
## Resolving Mismatches in U.S. Ocean Governance

Problems in ocean resource management derive from governance, not science. Ocean zoning would replace mismatched and fragmented approaches with integrated regulatory domains.

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That the oceans are in serious trouble is no longer news. Fisheries are declining, formerly abundant species are now rare, food webs are altered, and coastal ecosystems are polluted and degraded. Invasive species and diseases are proliferating and the oceans are warming (*1*). Because these changes are largely due to failures of governance, reversing them will require new, more effective governance systems.

Historically, ocean management has focused on individual sectors. In the United States, at least 20 federal agencies implement over 140 federal ocean-related statutes. This is like a scenario in which a number of specialist physicians, who are not communicating well, treat a patient with multiple medical problems. The combined treatment can exacerbate rather than solve problems. Separate regimes for fisheries, aquaculture, marine mammal



# What Is a Marine Spatial Plan?

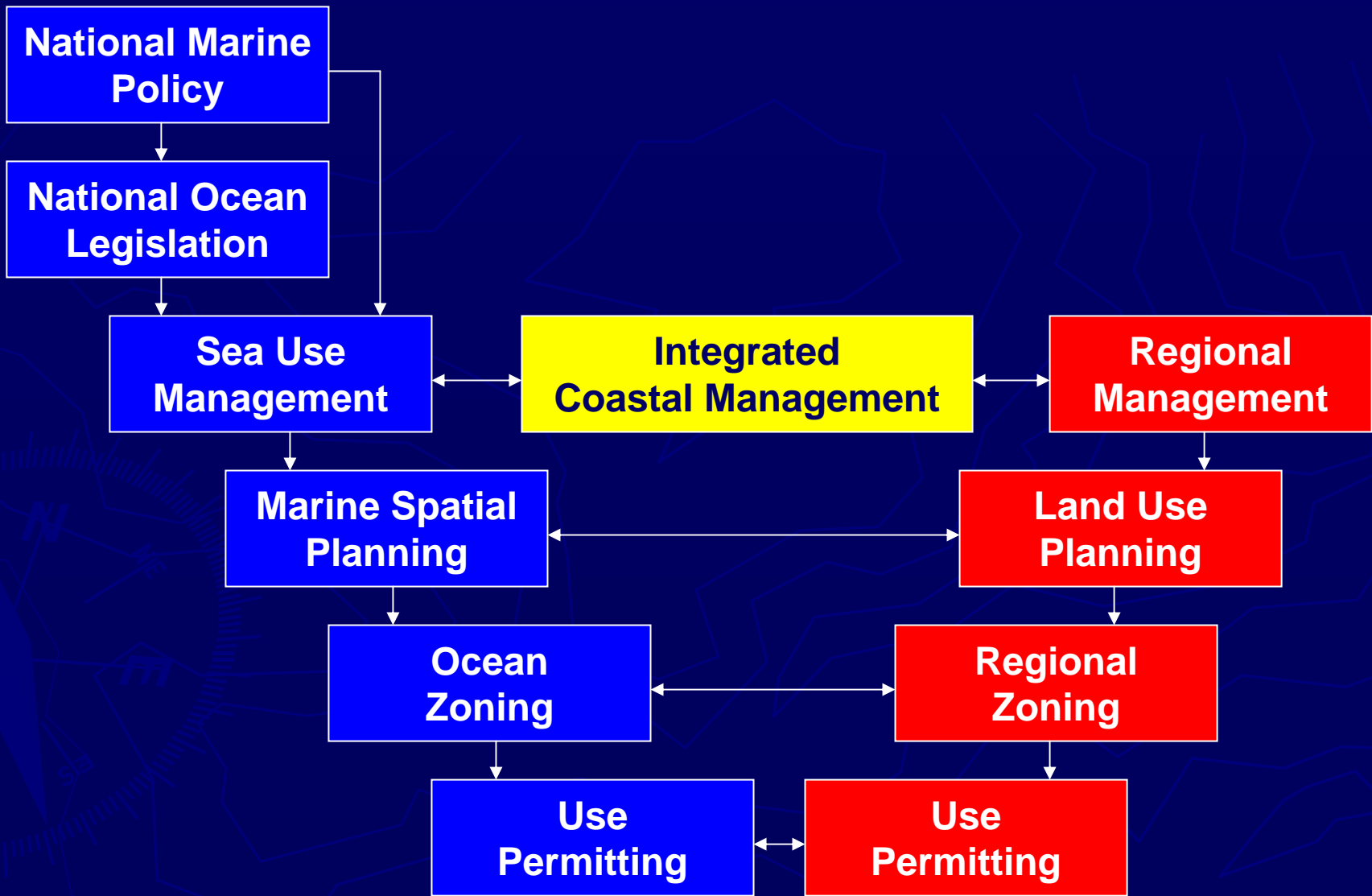
- **Integrates sectoral** plans and policies in time and space
- **Temporal** in the short-run (eg, seasonal designations) and long-run (periodic evaluation and adaptation)
- **Hierarchical**, consistent among different scales of plans (international, national, regional, local)

# Essential Elements of MSP

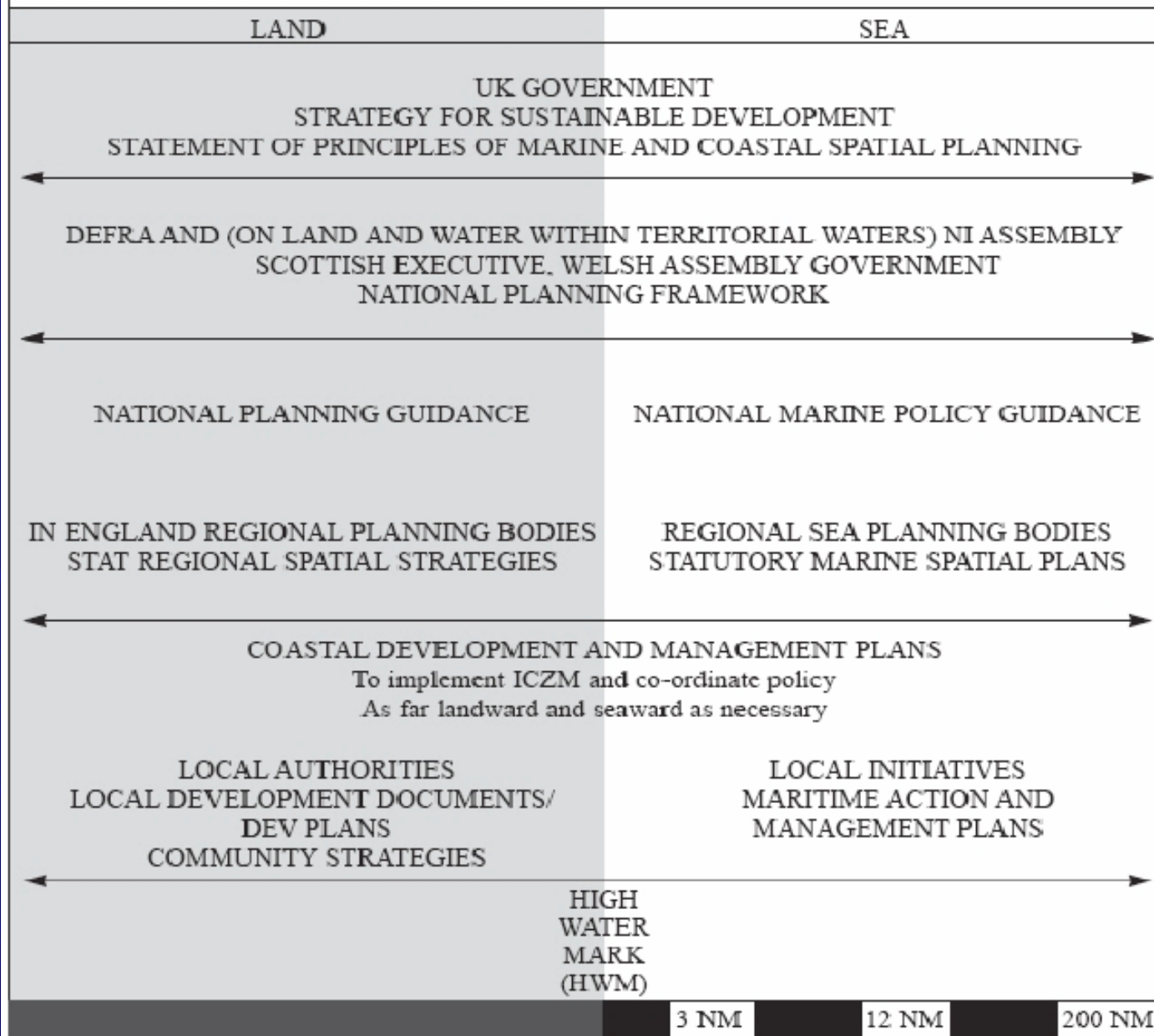
**Public Awareness**  
**Stakeholder Participation**  
Authorization  
**Research**  
Financing  
**Planning and Analysis**  
Implementation  
Enforcement and Compliance  
Monitoring and Evaluation  
Capacity Building

# Benefits of MSP

- Provides **greater certainty** to private sector when planning new investments
- Reduces conflicts among uses and users (**use-use conflicts**)
- Establishes areas of environmental importance or sensitivity, thereby reducing the risk of conflict with development (**use-environment conflicts**)
- Ensures **'room'** for biodiversity and nature conservation
- Provides **context** for establishing **network of marine protected areas**



**Figure 1: Proposed hierarchy of spatial planning**

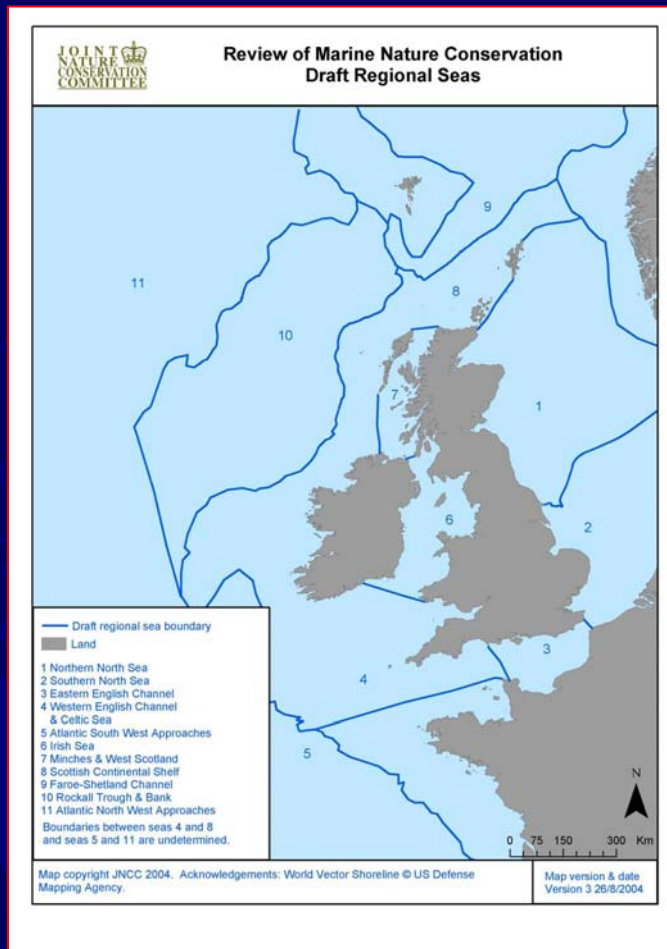


# MSP in China



- No order in marine development; no control of extent of development; no fees paid for use of marine resources
- “Ocean Agenda 21” promoted wise coastal and ocean development
- Draft regulations on management of sea use (1993)
- Marine Protection Law (1999) emphasized ecosystem-based management
- Sea-area use management legislation (2001)
- Implementation of sea use management plans by provinces (current)

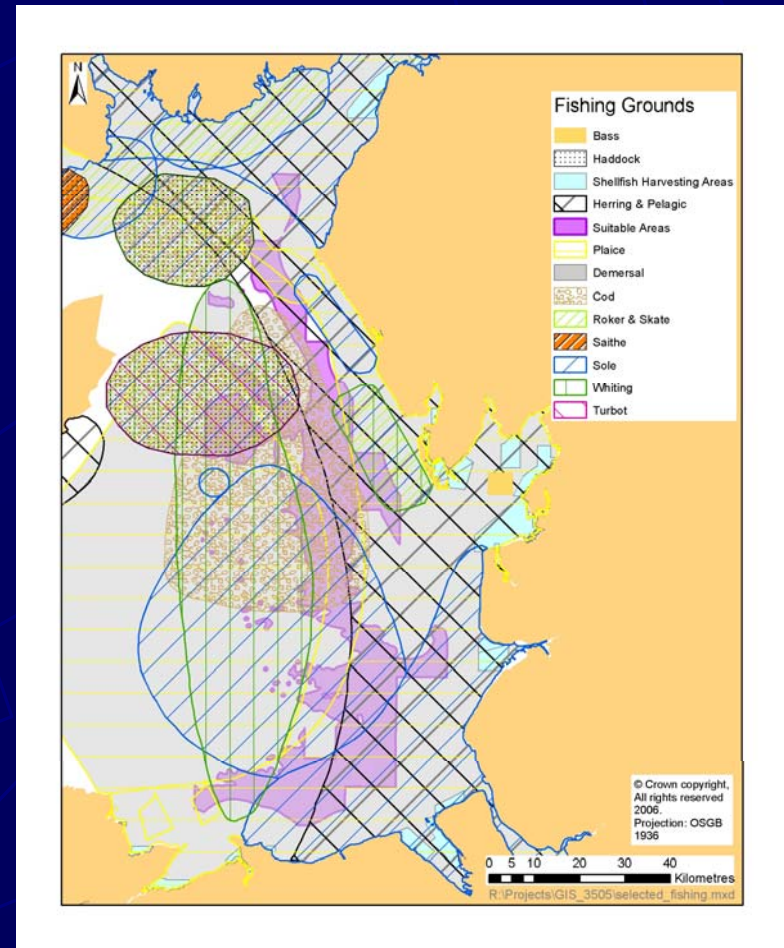
# MSP in the UK



- ❑ Publication of “Safeguarding Our Seas” committing UK government to implement and “ecosystem approach”, 2002
- ❑ Political and stakeholder pressure to improve framework for management of marine environment
- ❑ Desire to manage conflicting demands for space
- ❑ Draft marine bill by 2006, including statutory system for marine spatial planning
- ❑ Marine spatial planning is principal element

# MSP in the UK

- ❑ Irish Sea Pilot Project, 2005
- ❑ Experiment to develop marine spatial planning process
- ❑ Understand information available
- ❑ Recommendations for future process



# GAUFRE Strengths

- ❑ Creation of a comprehensive framework for marine spatial planning
- ❑ Analysis of actual use v. potential use
- ❑ Creation of alternative future visions (qualitative scenarios) for planning
- ❑ Excellent use of maps and graphics for visualization
- ❑ Creation of different products for different audiences

# GAUFRE Weaknesses

- ❑ Little socio-economic analysis relevant for marine spatial planning
- ❑ Little analysis of spatial and temporal effects of fisheries
- ❑ Almost no international perspective or vision for interaction with neighboring countries

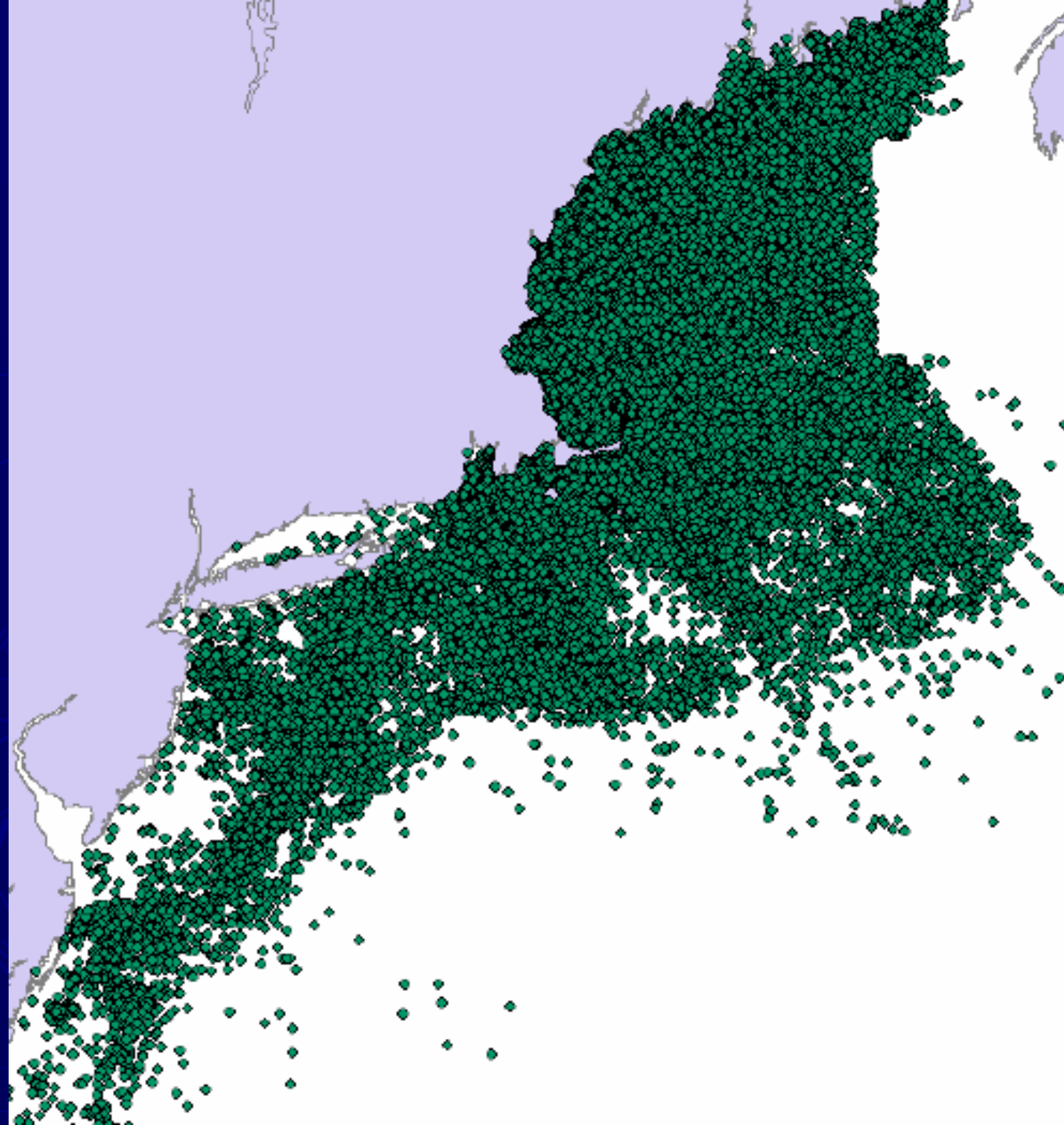
# GAUFRE Challenges

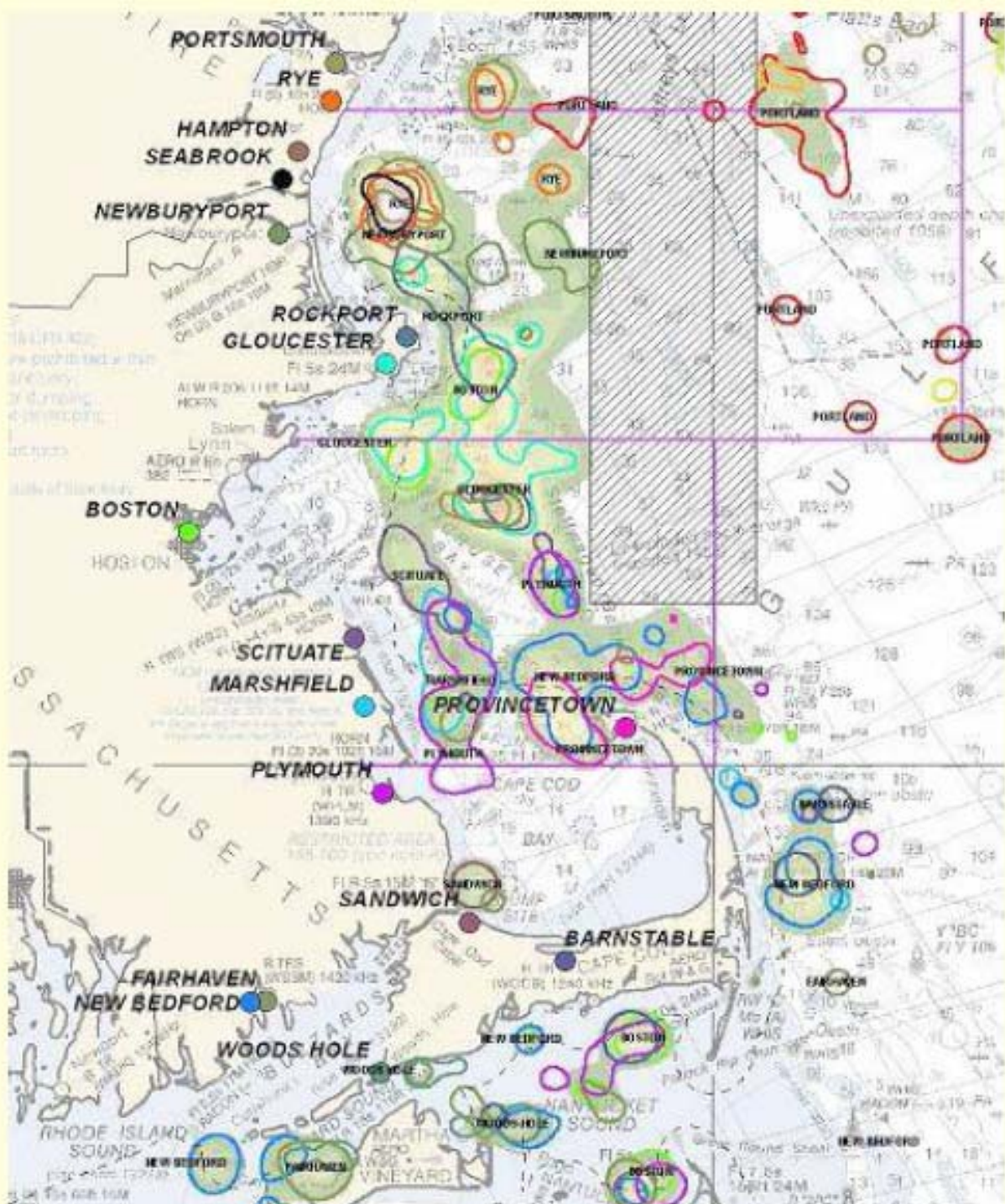
- ❑ Develop social science information for marine spatial planning--human dimension is as complex as biological processes
- ❑ Promote GAUFRE and marine spatial planning as a step toward ecosystem-based management
- ❑ Think beyond Belgium

# Human Dimension of MSP

## □ Research Questions

- Who are they and what are they doing?
- Where do they go in space and time?
- How often do they go?
- Why do they go there?
- Where do they come from?
- What are the value, costs, and significance of the activities?
- What do they know (local and experience based knowledge)?





# Timing Is Everything

Commission of the European Communities  
Green Paper

**Toward a Maritime Policy for the Union:  
A European vision for the Oceans and Seas**

Brussels, 7 June 2006

**Consultation ends on 30 June 2007**