

MSP: An introduction

Kira Gee

sustainable projects

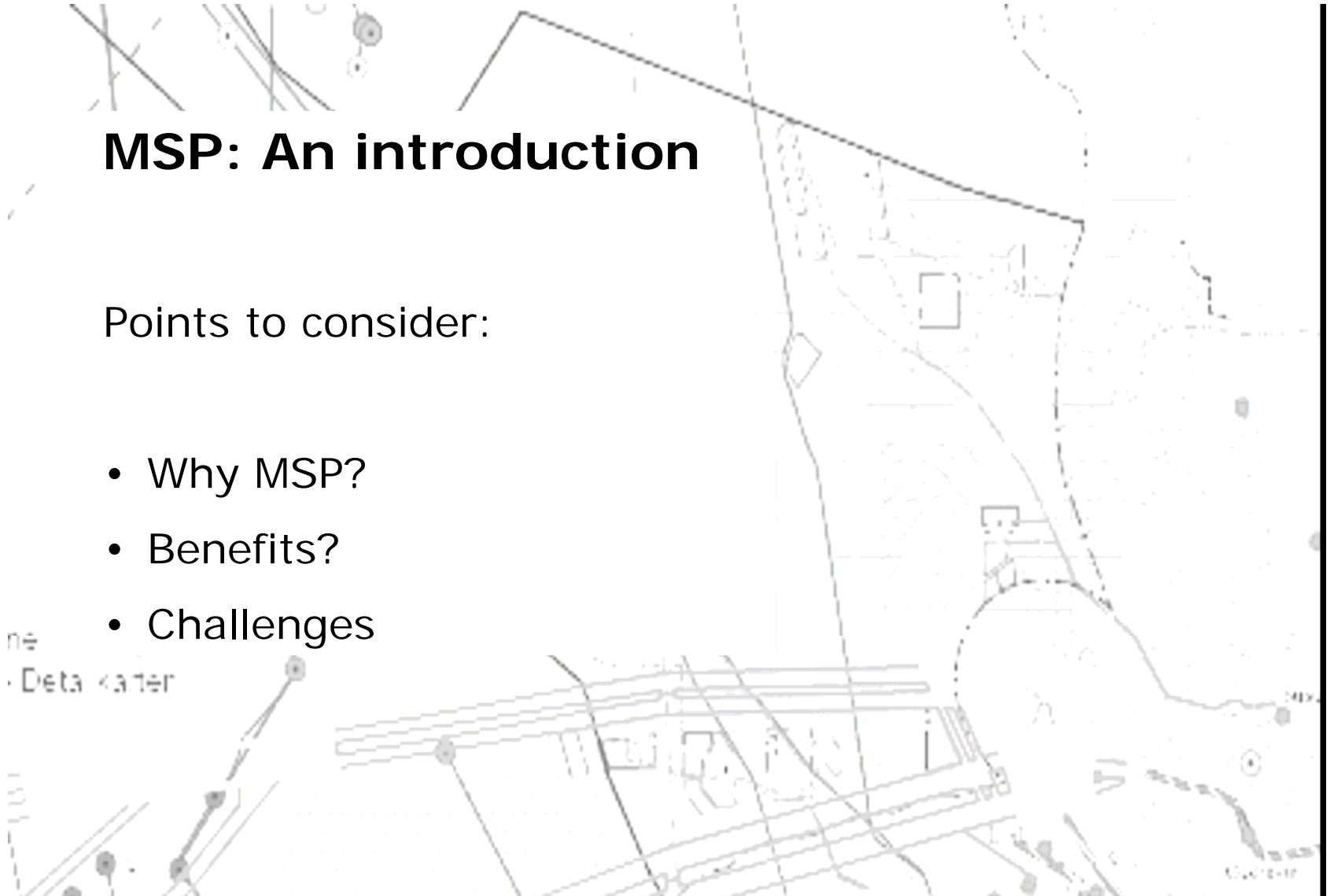
Presentation September 2007 / Split

MSP: An introduction

Points to consider:

- Why MSP?
- Benefits?
- Challenges

ne
• Deta karter



Many users, growing pressure

... on the coast



Many users, growing pressure

... in coastal waters



Many users, growing pressure

... in the EEZ and beyond



Many users, growing pressure

Interconnections (Land-sea, use-use, use-ecosystem)

Cumulative impacts

External drivers

Climate change/sea level rise

Changes in global and regional economies



Trends, e.g.

New offshore technologies (renewable energy, blue biotechnology)

Mariculture

Clustering and co-use based on concept of synergies

Global trade, shipping, port infrastructure...

Changing nature of pressure

Fleeting to static

Small-scale to large-scale

Short-term to long-term (greater permanence)

Not all pressures can be influenced, but impacts demand
a response

we don't know the future...

... but more and more uses will have to get along within the same area.



Spatial impacts

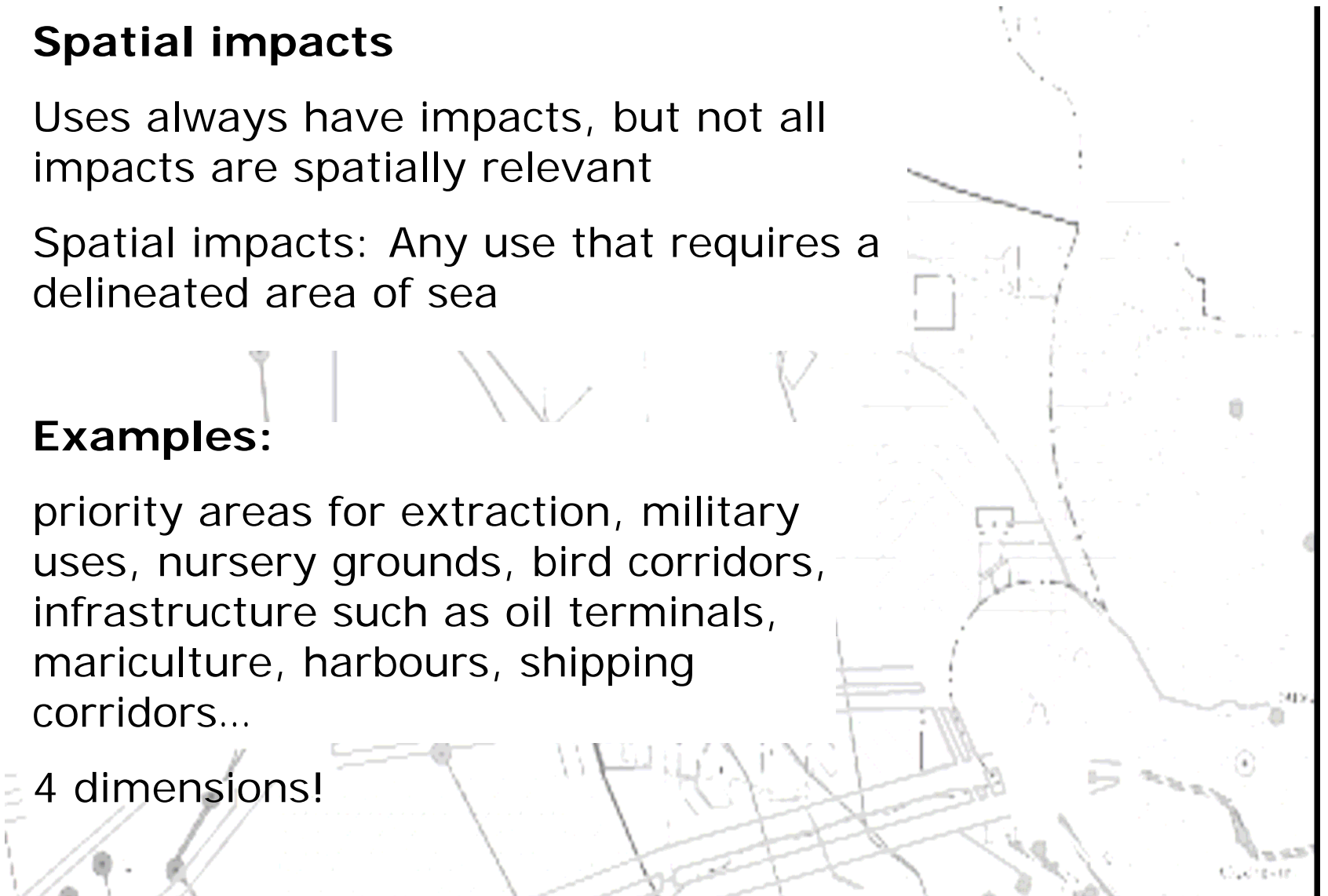
Uses always have impacts, but not all impacts are spatially relevant

Spatial impacts: Any use that requires a delineated area of sea

Examples:

priority areas for extraction, military uses, nursery grounds, bird corridors, infrastructure such as oil terminals, mariculture, harbours, shipping corridors...

4 dimensions!



From impacts to conflicts

Ocean space is valuable

The sea is rapidly „filling up“

conflicts arise from incompatibilities

- Use-use conflicts: sea-sea, sea-land, land-sea, land-land
- Use-environment conflicts (maintaining critical ecosystem functions)

(spatial) compatibility?

Main criticisms:

- Uses represented by strong sectoral interests
- Permit-based system, sectoral
- Demands made by EU, for instance Habitats Directive
- Piecemeal approach
- No overview of who does what
- No assessment of cumulative impacts

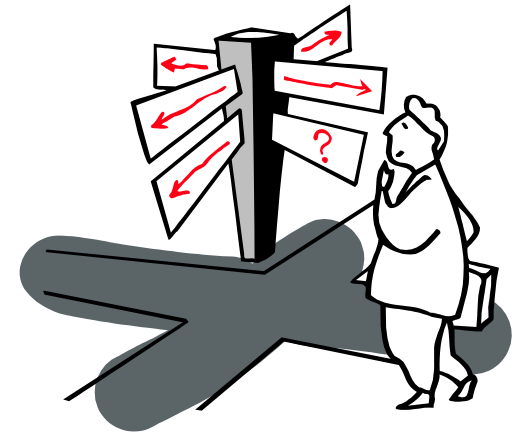
So.....

Sustainable development as an agreed goal

Integrated management as an agreed principle

Human uses of marine resources can be managed

... But how to get there?

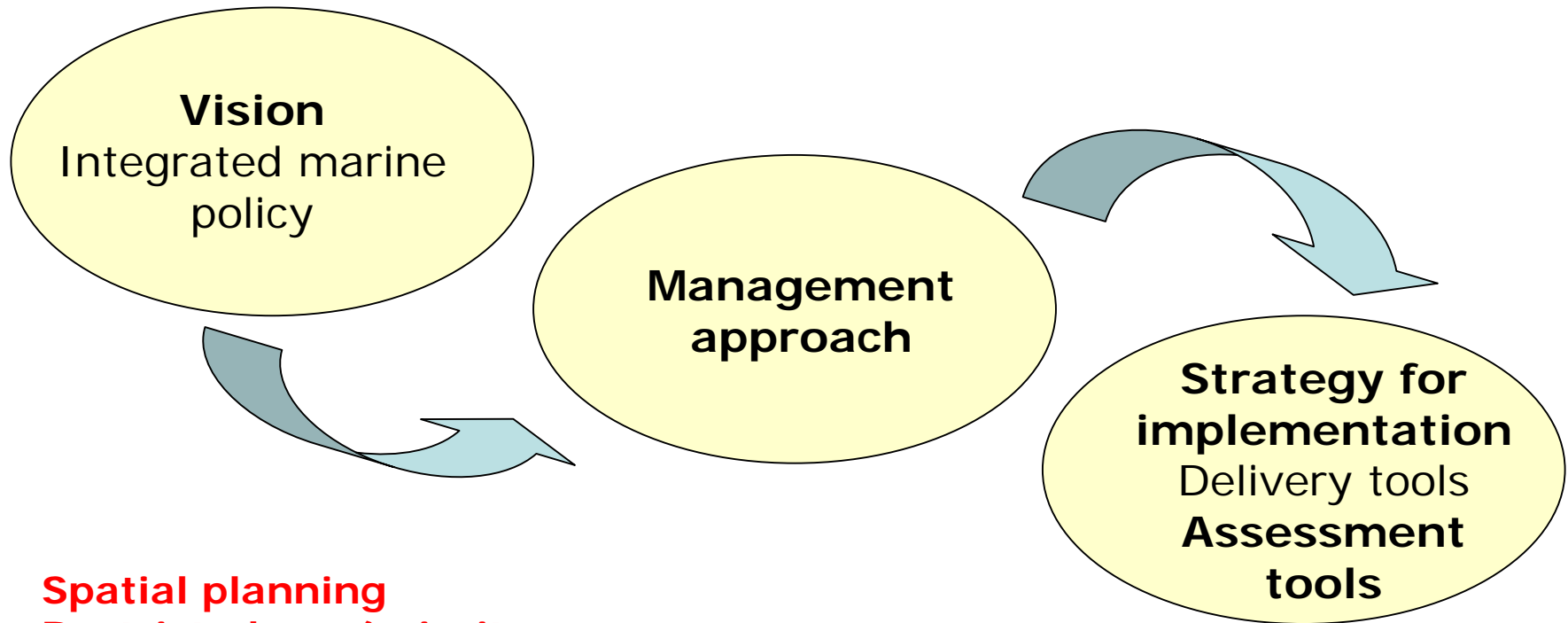


ICZM and MSP: Key differences

ICZM	MSP
dynamic concept	relatively static concept
process-oriented	plan-oriented
problem-centered, selective approach	comprehensive spatial approach
action-centered	regulatory
Self-guided approach, planning and implementation mostly in the same hands	Planning for others, implementation mostly in the hands of others
informal, flexible institutional structures	established and fixed institutional structures

ICZM and MSP: Key differences

MSP is a delivery tool within wider ICZM



Spatial planning
Restricted use/priority areas
Regulatory controls (permits)

MSP: expected benefits

Different expectations depending on the starting point:

- Better visibility of uses
- Co-ordination, integrated plan for all uses
- Ensuring best possible co-existence of use, including cumulative impacts and synergies
- Facilitating equitable access to marine resources
- Conflict resolution
- Allocating space to new uses
- Security for long-term investors....
- Implementing a systems approach
- Securing acceptance

Different idea of results

A map?

Implementing a strategy?

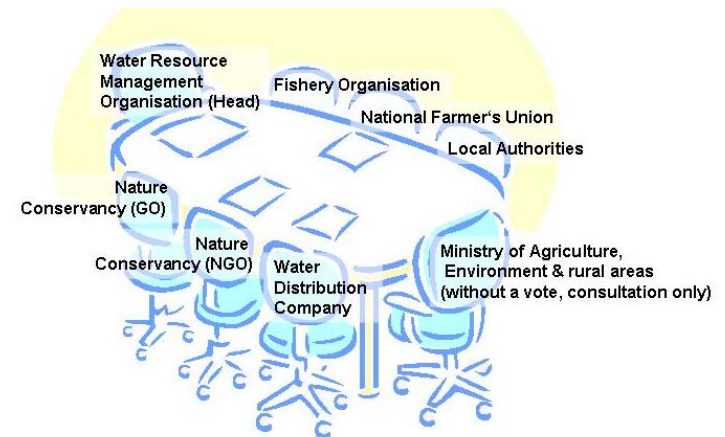
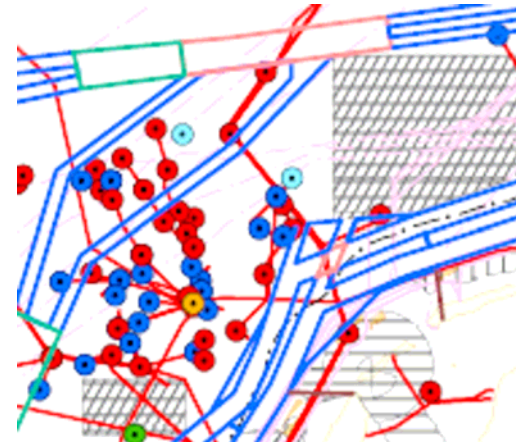
Zones, corridors, permits?

Management plan?

A round table debate?

A common vision?

Compliance with EU regulations?



Challenges

The marine environment is not like the mainland

- four dimensions to consider
- no clear delineation
- less is known about the marine environment
- difficult to get data; much is based on assumptions
- do fish respect boundaries?
- changeability

The marine environment can only be managed in an international context (water/resources as common good)

The marine environment cannot be managed independently of the mainland (sea-land and land-sea impacts)

Challenges II

MSP can allocate space but cannot control quality of uses

(no stand-alone instrument to facilitate sustainable management of marine resources)

No private property

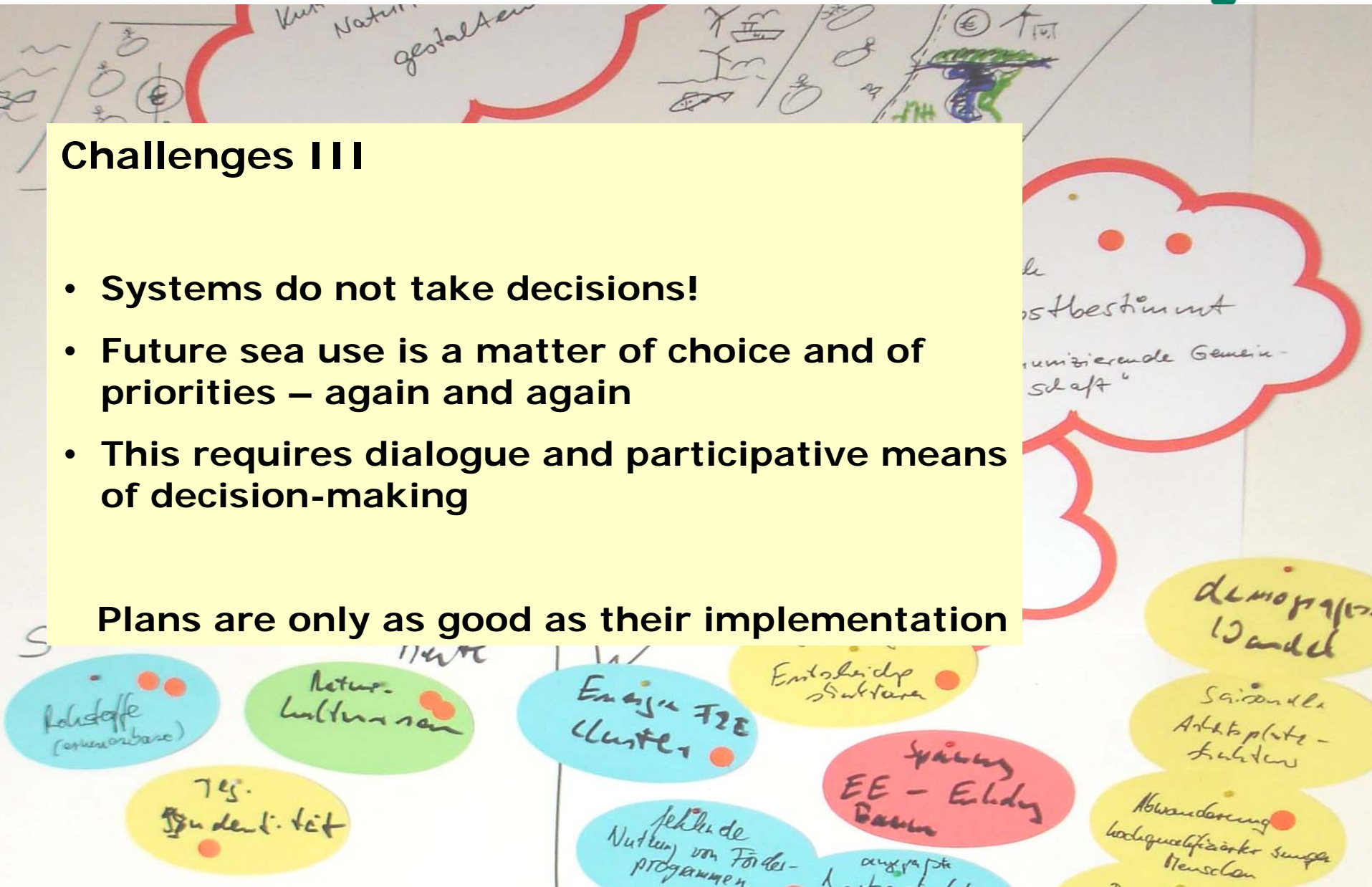
Less control

Change of perception: sea no longer commons

Challenges III

- **Systems do not take decisions!**
- **Future sea use is a matter of choice and of priorities – again and again**
- **This requires dialogue and participative means of decision-making**

Plans are only as good as their implementation



Criteria for success

International and cross-boundary coherence

Consistency of land and sea use

Adaptiveness

MSP is not a one-off

Criteria for setting priorities

measuring and evaluating impacts; societal choice

Differentiate between outputs and outcomes

Maps, processes, visions

Appropriate tools and processes

EIA, SEA, stakeholder involvement

What should a plan comprise?

- Access to marine and coastal information for decision-support purposes;
- Identification of the shared values of the region;
- Current uses, activities and pressures for change, including future trends;
- SEA for the marine area as a whole;
- Modelling of physical and biological processes and their interactions;
- Conflict resolution tools and cumulative impact assessment;
- Streamlined mechanism for administering the consents process;
- Identification of administrative and institutional arrangements and responsibilities;
- Mechanism for stakeholder involvement;
- Monitoring programmes and methods for assessing performance.