Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

Development of Regional Joint Master Program in Maritime Environmental Protection and Management
- MEP&M -

TOWARDS A MORE SUSTAINABLE MARINE MANAGEMENT: FROM SECTORAL PLANNING TO MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING

WP3. Capacity Building through staff training and equipment purchase .
Dev 3.4.3 KNOW-HOW TRANSFER TO TEACHING STAFF RELATED TO THE MEP&M

Dr. Javier García Sanabria; Geography Department, University of Cadiz.

11/03/2022

Virtual meeting via Google-meet application

This project has been funded with support from the European Commission. This presentation reflects the views only of the author, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.

Project no. 619239-EPP-1-2020-1-ME-EPPKA2-CBHE-JP

Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

1) **Introduction to marine-coastal management**

- Marine management is a complex issue: the need of adaptive management
- Marine management has a transboundary nature
- Marine management is a public policy

2) How to manage marine/coastal complexity?

- DPSIWR framework
- Decalogue of management
- Orders of outcomes
- Spyglass
- Who are marine managers? What should be the formation of a marine manager?

3) The emerging "Marine Spatial Planning"

- From UN Conventions to MSP
- The ten steps for MSP
- Case studies

1) Introduction to marine management

Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

1. Complexity

Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

Marine-coastal areas are Special, Why?

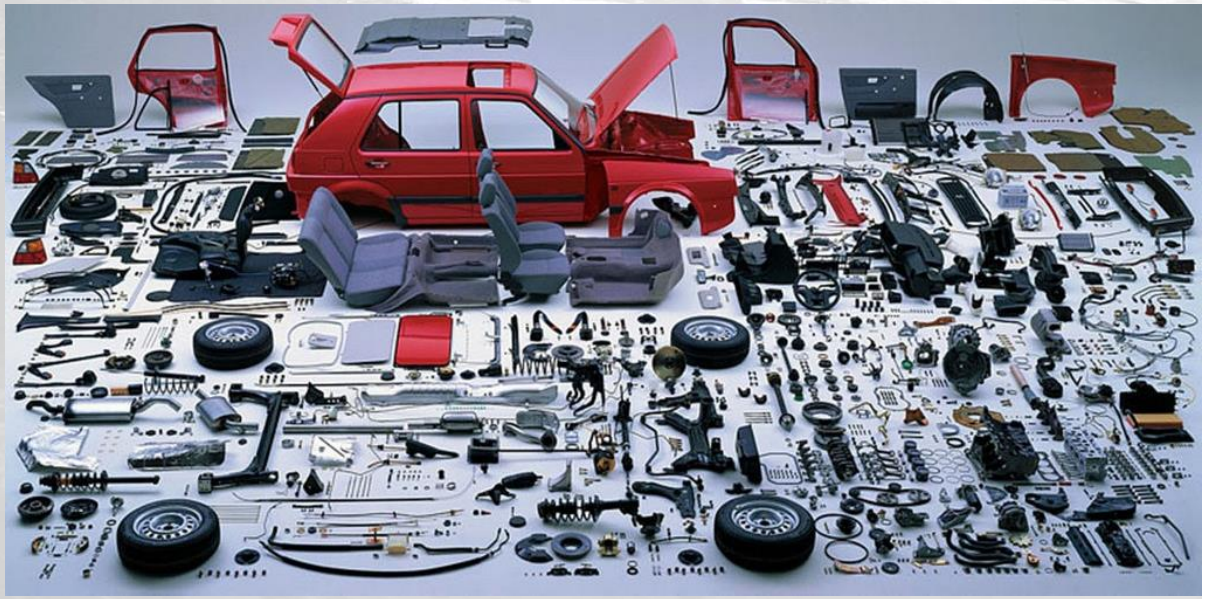
SIMPLE ISSUES

Following a few simple steps we can reach the desired result.

COMPLICATED ISSUES

We reach the desired result through making a lot and difficult steps.

But then, we can reproduce it simply.



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

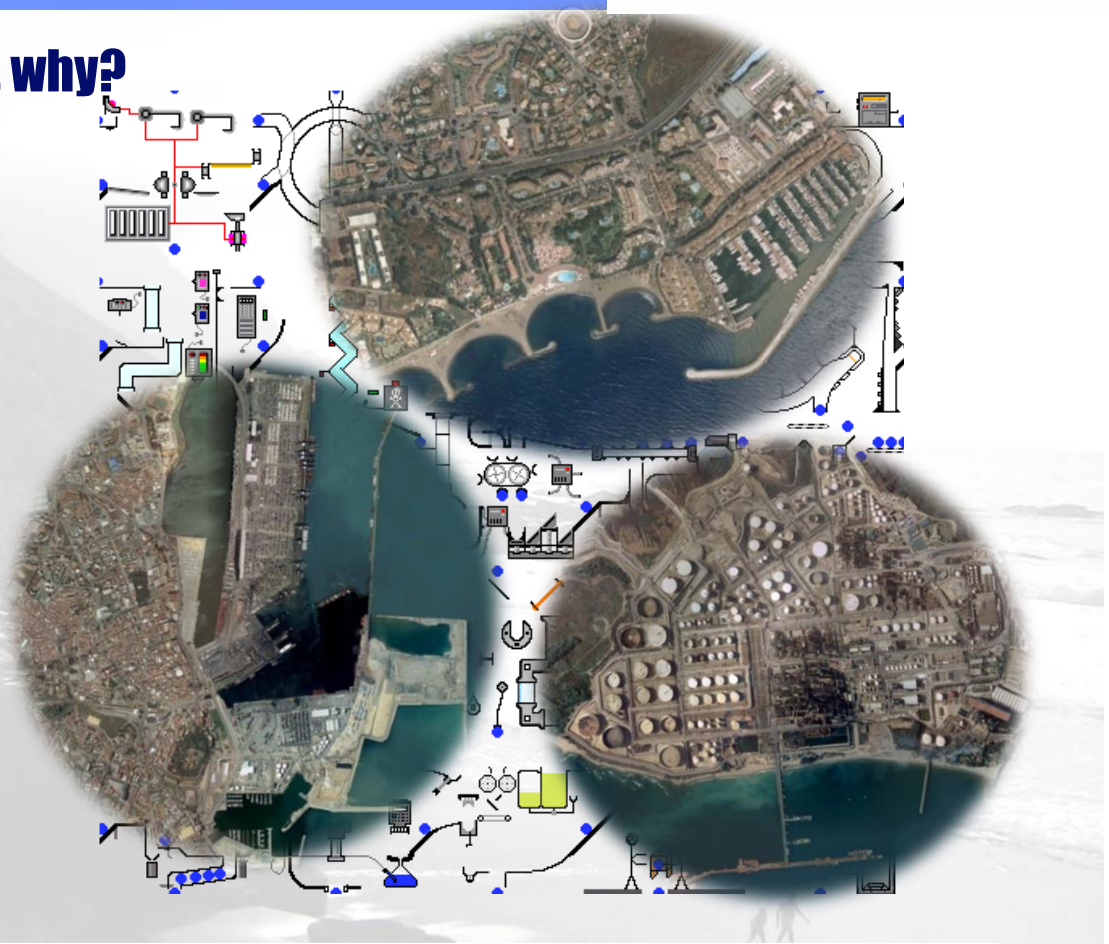
1. Complexity

Coastal-marine areas are special, why?

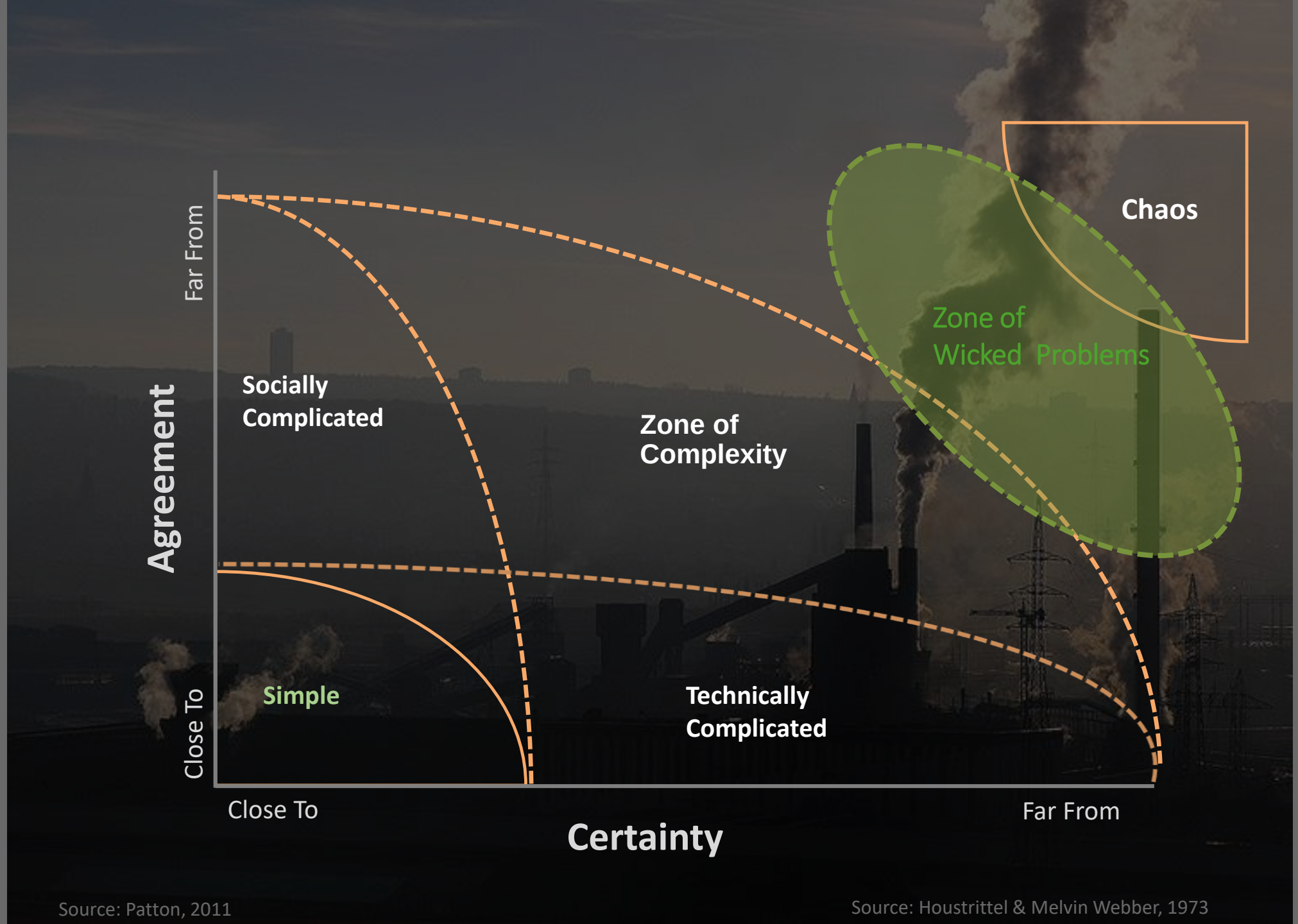
COMPLEX ISSUES

Those in which there are not instructions or recipes, neither a set of orientations to follow to reach the desired result.

Therefore, there is not a guarantee of success. Indeed, due to the multiple variables taking place in this issues, sometimes it is impossible to reach the same result in different scenarios.



MARINE COASTAL ZONES ARE COMPLEX AREAS. THERE IS NOT A UNIVERSAL METHOD TO APPLY TO REACH THE DESIRED RESULTS… THEN, **ADAPTIVE MANAGMENT IS NEEDED**



Source: Patton, 2011

Source: Houstrittel & Melvin Webber, 1973

FIRST IDEAS

MARINE MANAGEMENT IS COMPLEX, the bad new is that there is no universal technic of method to performance marine management. Then, **ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT** is need to face the continuos evolution of internal/external issues in our marine/coastal área.

We need to combine **ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE**. Both are necessary:

- Environmental/physical sciences are necessary to **UNDERSTAND** what is happening (the environmental impact), but also social sciences are needed to understand social/cultural impacts, and also because we manage uses and activities, not ecosystems or species.
- Social/political sciences are necessary to **ACT** facing the identified problems

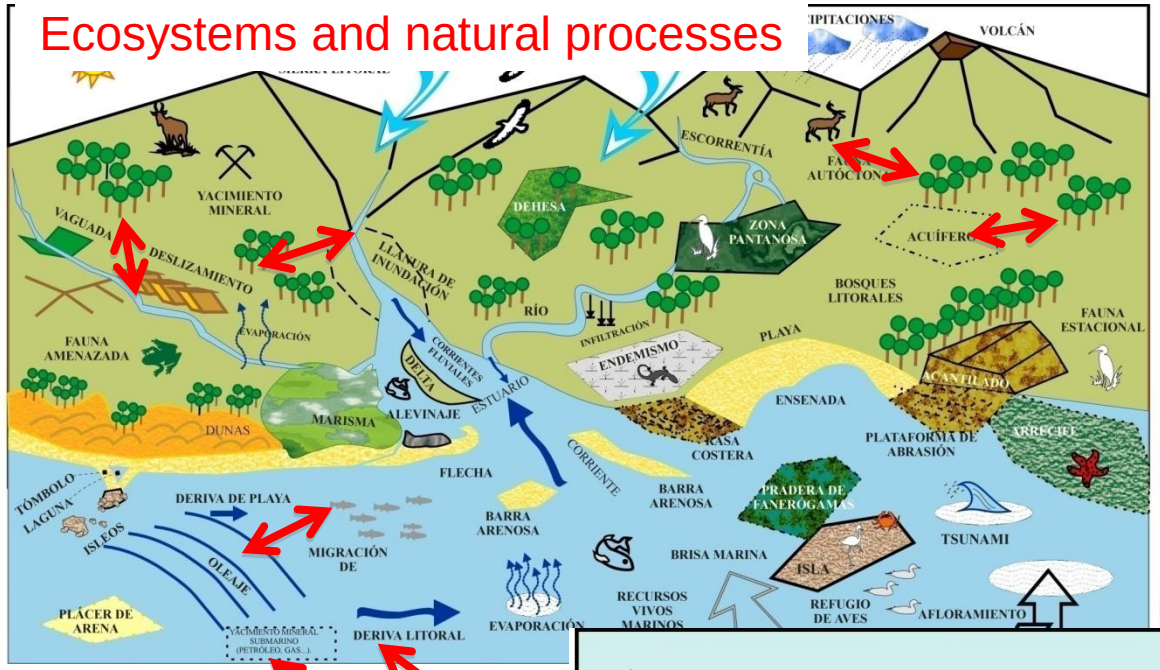
1.2) Transboundary nature of MSP

Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

Dynamism and interdependent relations in the environmental subsystem

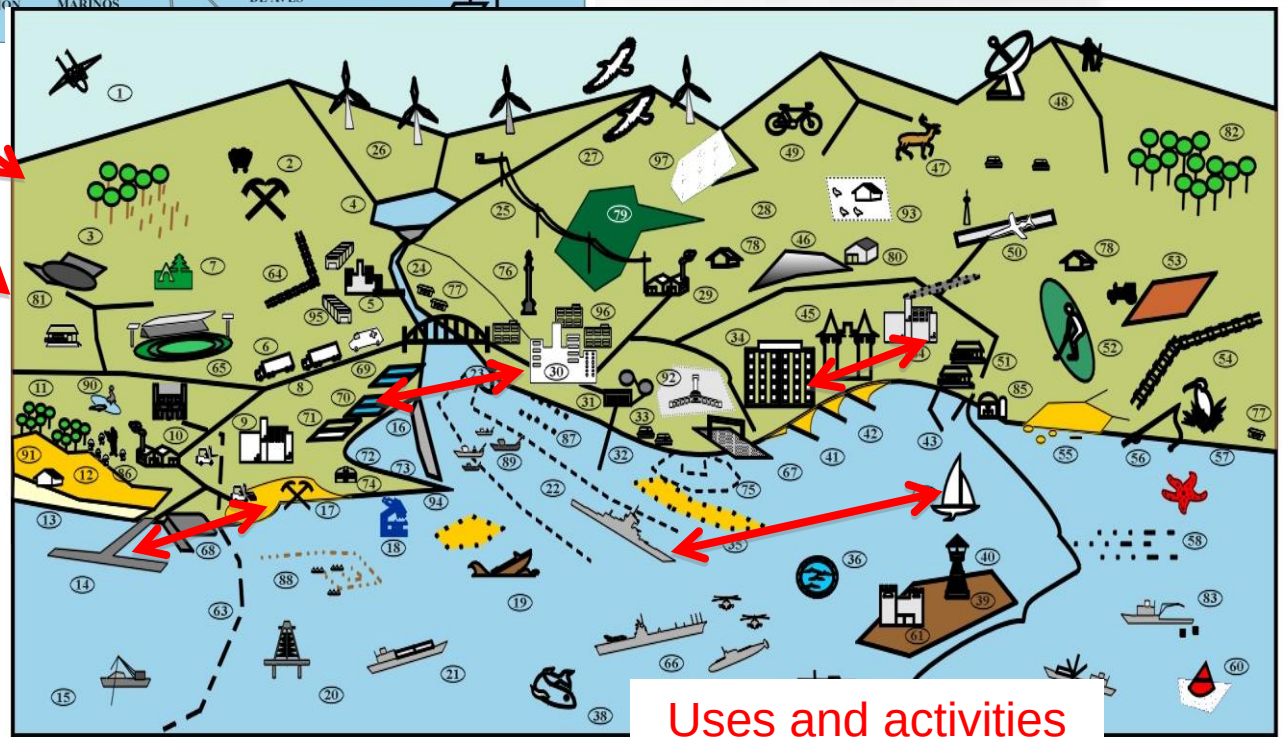
Uses and economic activities in coastal-marine areas

Ecosystems and natural processes



Managers

The juridic-administrative subsystem faces conflicts between subsystems, trying to make positive the relations between theirselves



Uses and activities

The Paradigm Shift

FROM	TO
Individual species	Ecosystems
Small spatial scale	Multiple scales
Short-term perspective	Long-term perspective
Humans independent of ecosystems	Humans as integral parts of ecosystems
Management divorced from research	Adaptive management
Managing commodities	Sustained production potential for ecosystem goods and services

From: Lubchenco (1994) in Sherman and Duda (1999)

SECOND SET OF IDEAS

Marine management is a matter of transboundary nature:

- **Ecosystem and species** are frecuently crossing administrative borders
- **Impacts of marine problems** can affect distant areas: the environmental conditions of other countries or municipalities, or even the human wellbeing or the economy of distanct coastal societies.
- **Marine management should be connected with coastal management** because of the strong connection between coastal and marine ecosystems, but also because the connection between marine activities and coastal economies. Besides, the 80% of marine pollution comes from land.

1.3) Marine management is a public policy

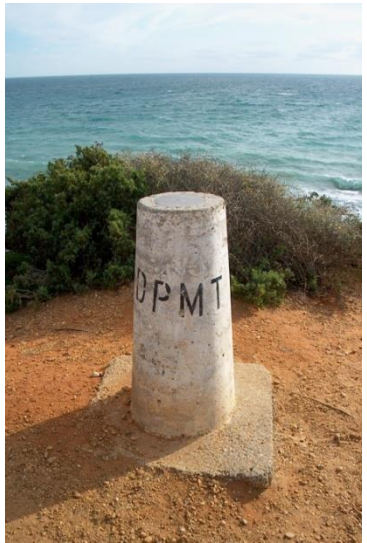
Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

TRIPLE SINGULARITY OF MARINE/COASTAL ZONES

PHISICAL AND NATURAL → **Dynamism, diversity and fragility**

SOCIAL AND ECONOMICAL → **Concentration of the population, Multiple uses and activities. Dynamism**

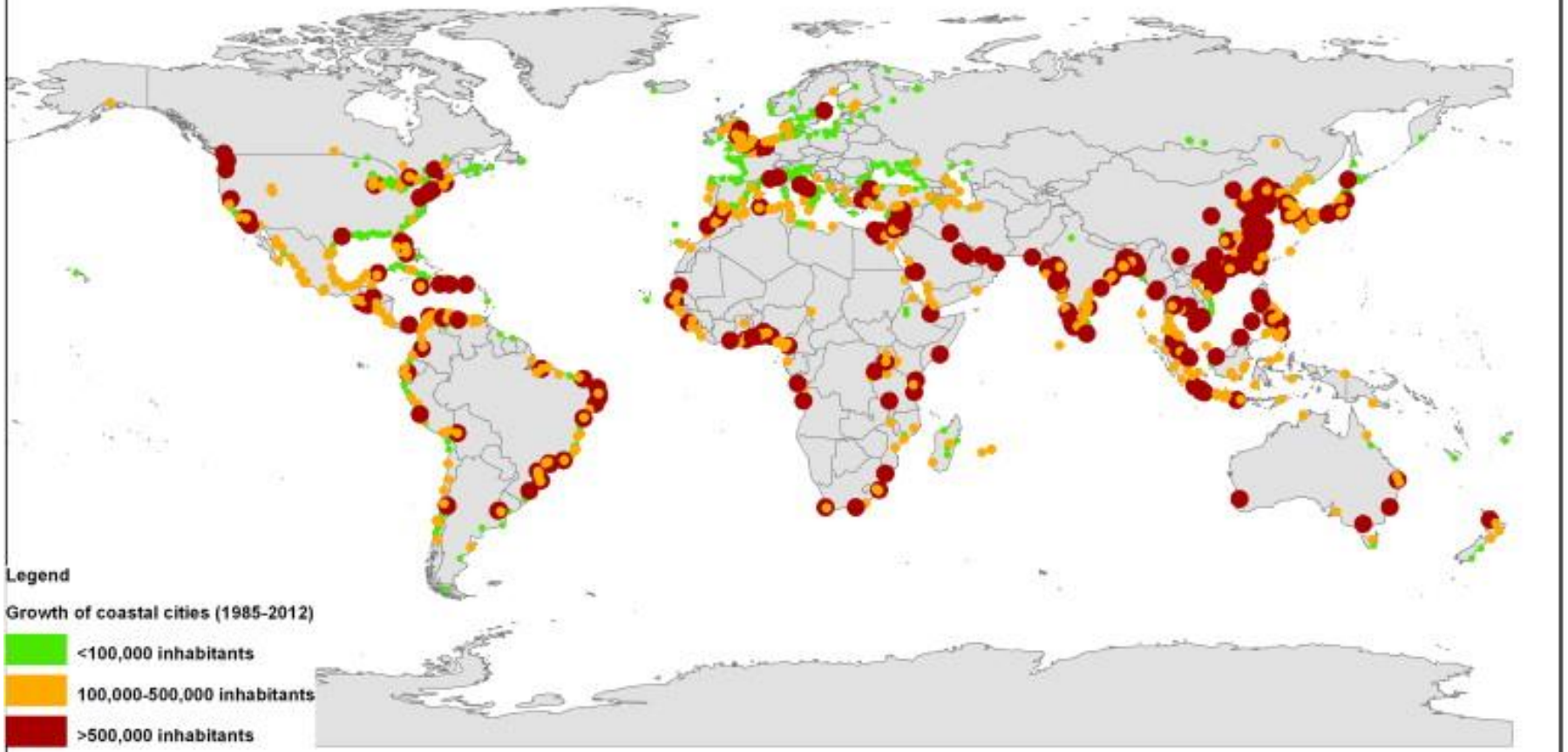
JURISDICTION AND ADMINISTRATION → **Many institutions converge in the coastal zones, but marine areas use to be of public domain**



Medium anual value of the world ecosystems services (Constanza et al. 1997)

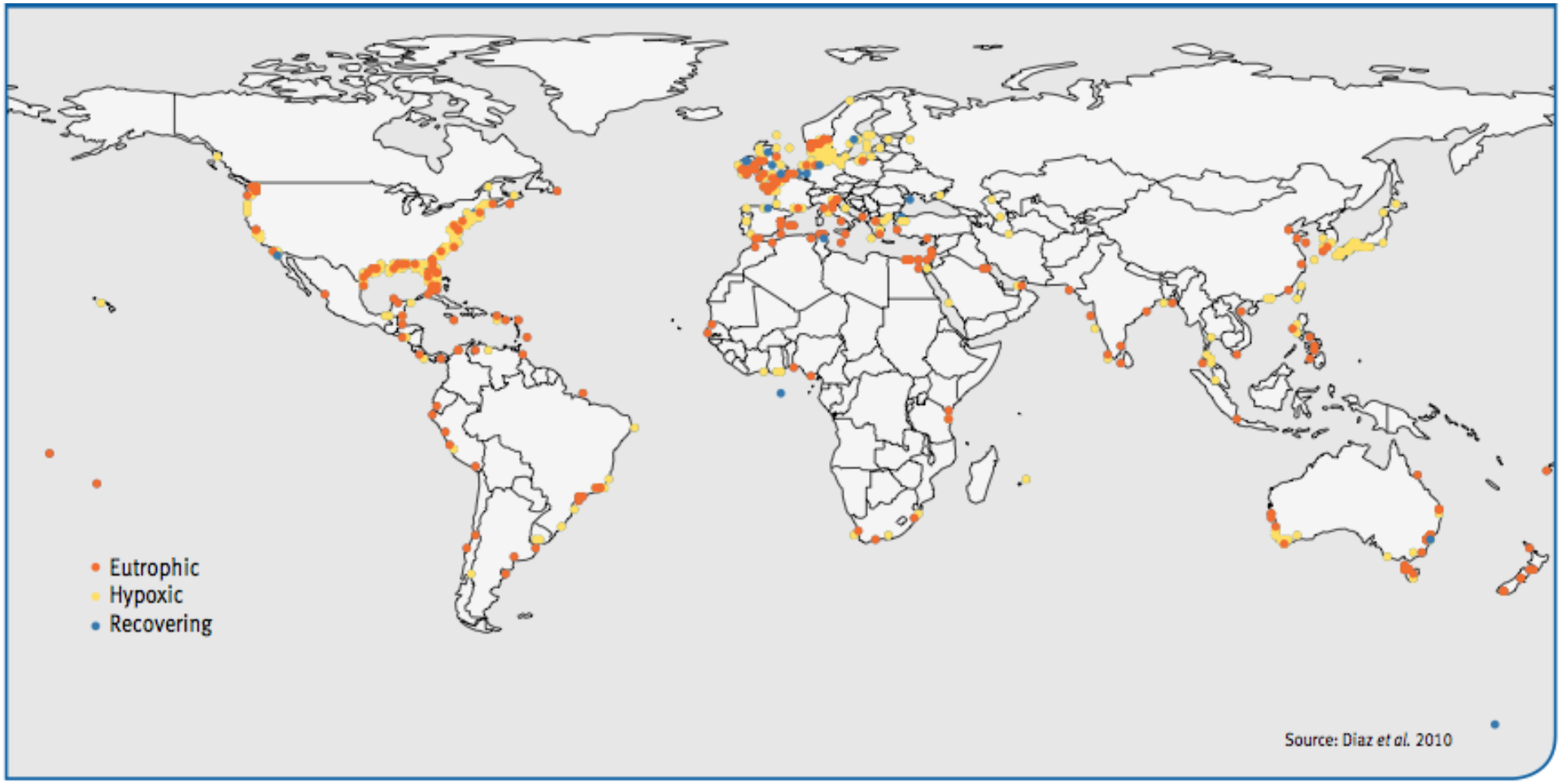
BIOTA	Área (ha x 10^6)	Total value ($ x ha / year)	Total flux value ($ / year/10^9)
Total	**51.625**		**33.268**
Terrestrial	**15.323**	**804**	**12.319**
Tropical forest	1.900	2.007	3.813
Temperate forest/Boreal	2.955	302	894
Praderas	3.898	232	906
Cultivated land	1.400	92	128
Marjales/manglares?	165	9.900	1.648
Marine	**36.302**	**577**	**20.949**
Open ocean	33.200	252	8.381
Coastal waters	3.102	4.052	12.568
Estuarines	*180*	*22.832*	*4.110*
Praderas	*200*	*19.004*	*3.801*
Coral reefs	*62*	*6.075*	*375*
Continental shield	*2.660*	*1.610*	*4.283*

Fig. 3. World map of CCAs growth between 1985 and 2012. The increase in urban population is grouped into three ranges: Cities that have grown less than 100,000 inhabitants, cities that have grown between 100,000 and 500,000 and cities that have grown more than 500,000 inhabitants.



J.M. Barragan, M. De Andrés, 2015. Analysis and trends of the World Coastal Cities and Agglomerations. Ocean and Coastal Management, 114, 11-22. doi:10.1016/j.ocecoaman.2015.06.004

Hypoxic and eutrophic coastal zone in the world (2010)

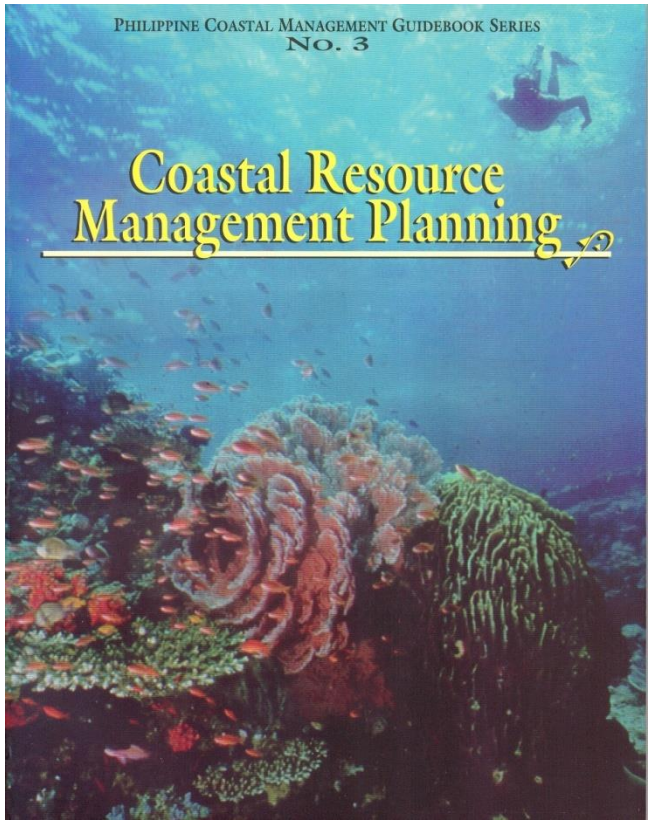


There are, at least, 169 dead coastal zones, with only 13 in recovering process. To this it is added, 415 coastal zone under eutrophization processes

Urgency of MSP-ICZM

- ✓ Deterioration of space and resources, **increasingly irreversible**

- ✓ Recover certain resources is **more costly in time and money** than to keep them (reefs, seagrass beds ...).



- ✓ Coastal Management Programs **do not give general and visible benefits until ten** or more years of implementation.

THIRD SET OF IDEAS

Marine management is a PUBLIC POLICY:

- Marine spaces are most of the times of public domain
- Marine management is an issue of general interest: it is about achieving good environmental conditions, avoinding conflicts between users and activities,…

IT is URGENT to start a MARINE MANAGEMENT INITIATIVE

- Impacts on marine space are frecuently irreversible
- It is cheaper to conserve than to restore
- Results of management initiatives are achieved in the long term

Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

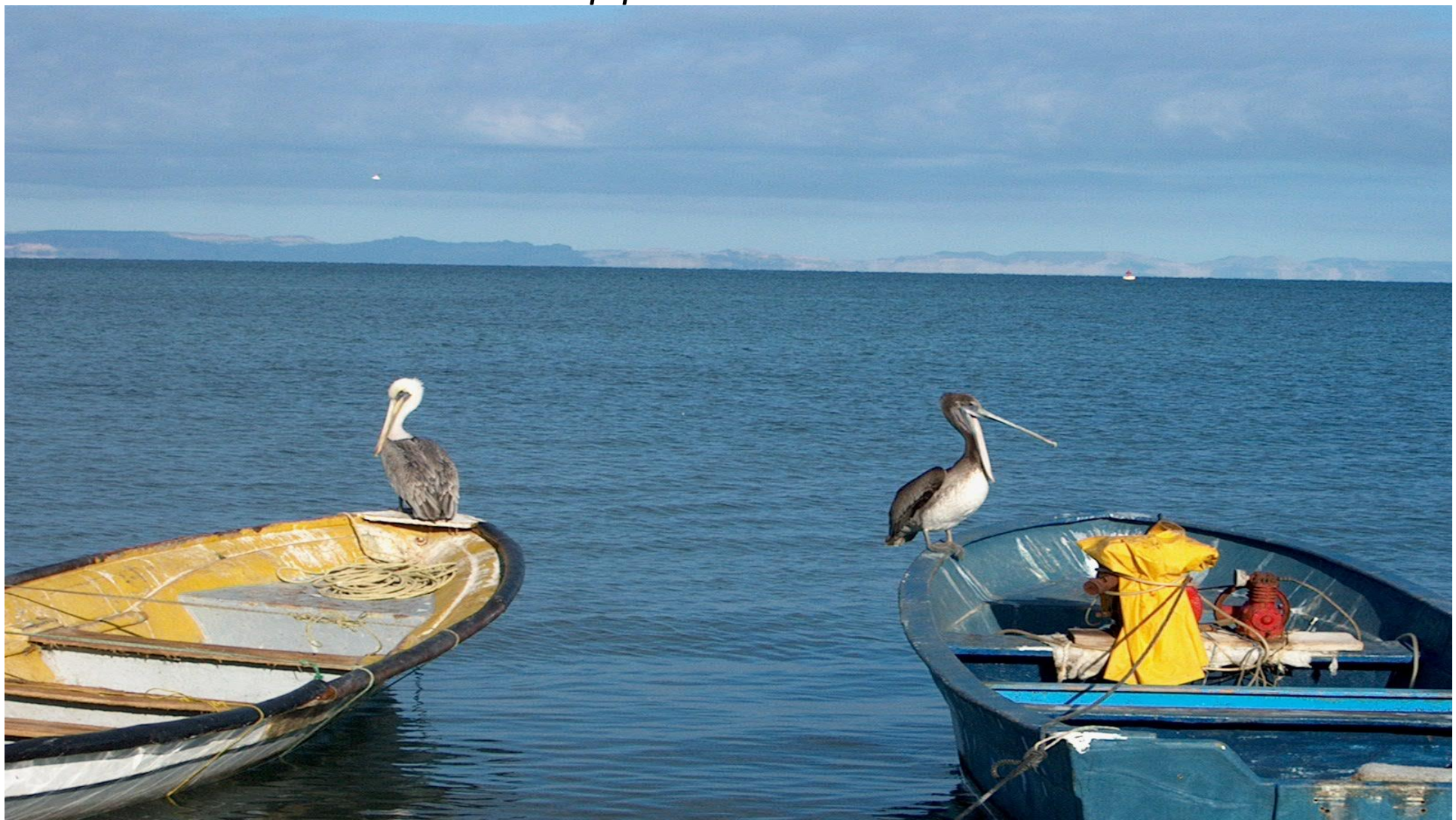
1) **Introduction to marine-coastal management**
   - Marine management is a complex issue: the need of adaptive management
   - Marine management has a transboundary nature
   - Marine management is a public policy

2) How to manage marine/coastal complexity?
   - DPSIWR framework
   - Decalogue of management
   - Orders of outcomes
   - Spyglass
   - Who are marine managers? What should be the formation of a marine manager?

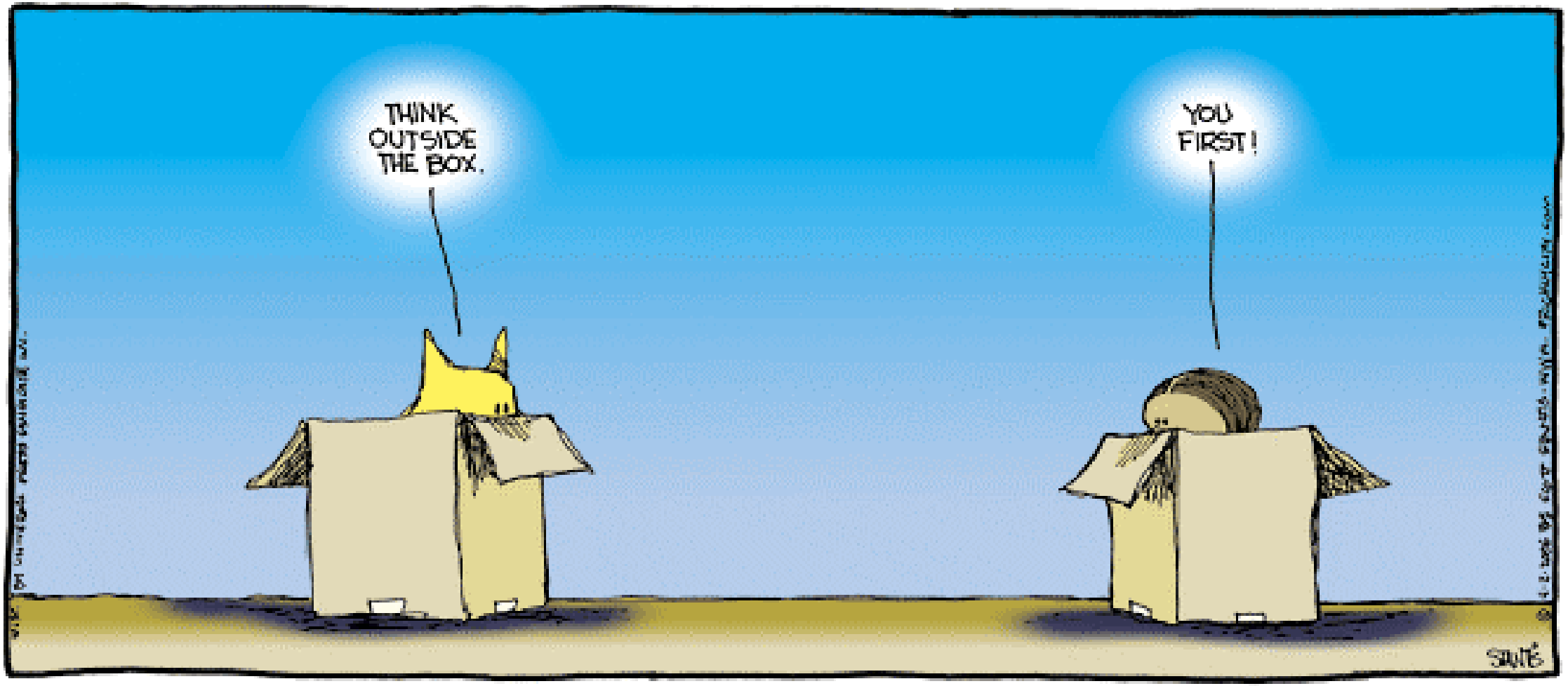
3) The emerging "Marine Spatial Planning"
   - From UN Conventions to MSP
   - The ten steps for MSP
   - Case studies

2. How to manage the maritime territory?

Good news: we don´t have a universal recipe, but we have approaches…



WE HAVE TO THINK OUTSIDE THE BOX



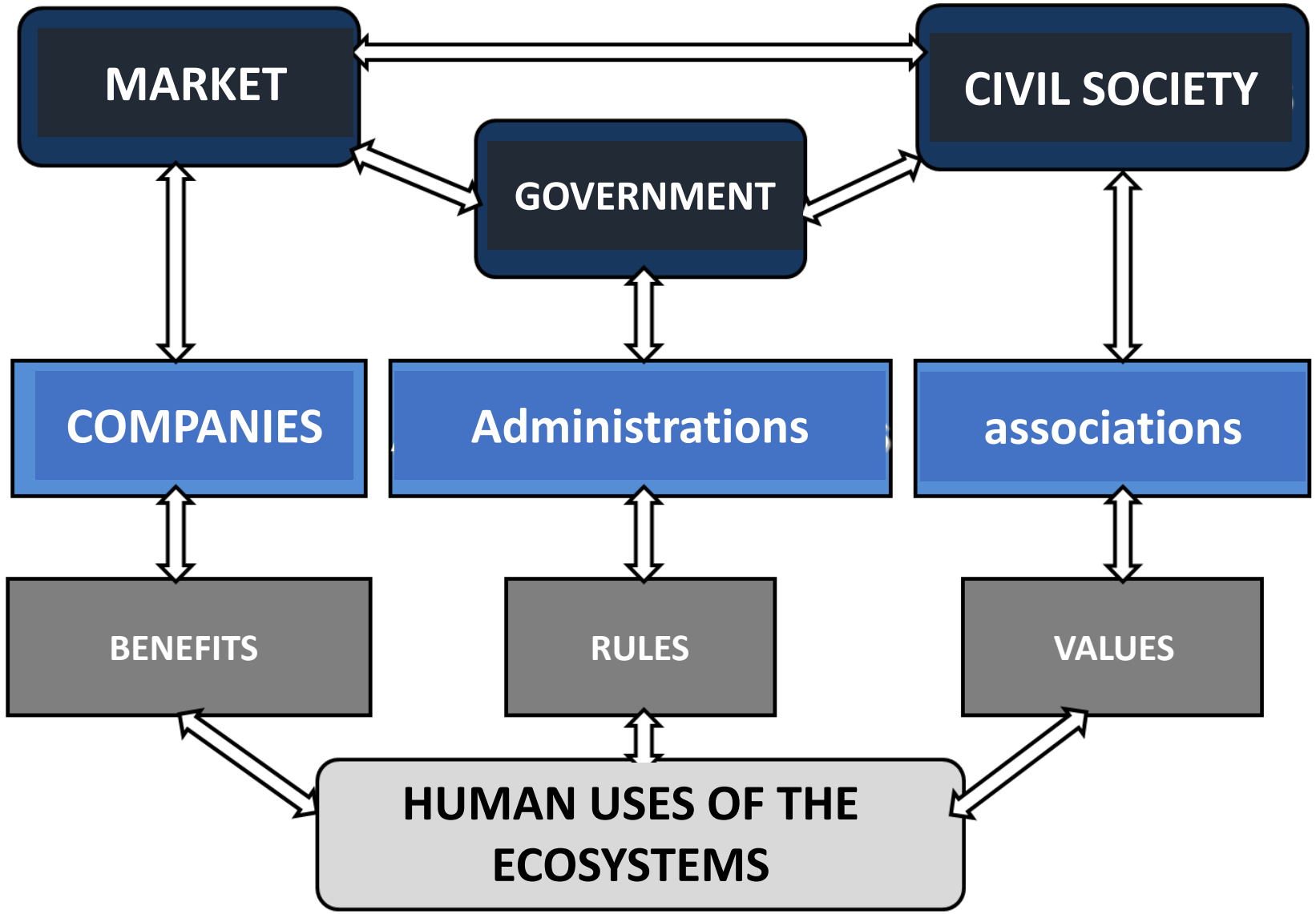
Ecosystem Governance

The formal and informal arrangements, institutions, and mores that structure and influence:

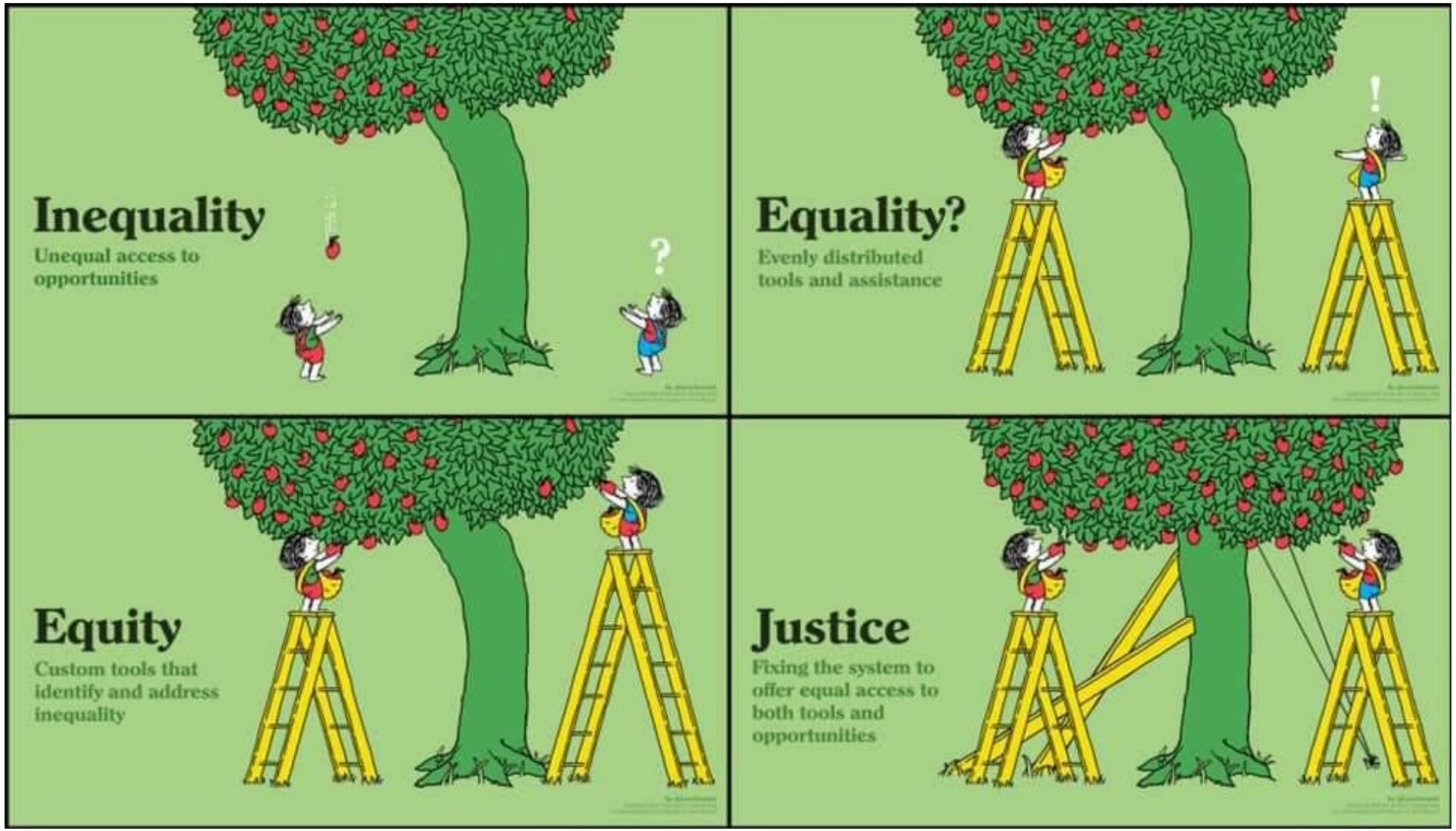
- How resources or a spatial area are utilized
- How problems, opportunities are evaluated, analyzed
- What behavior is acceptable or forbidden
- What rules & sanctions are applied to affect how natural resources are distributed and used

Juda and Hennessey, 2007

Principle Sources and Mechanisms of Governance

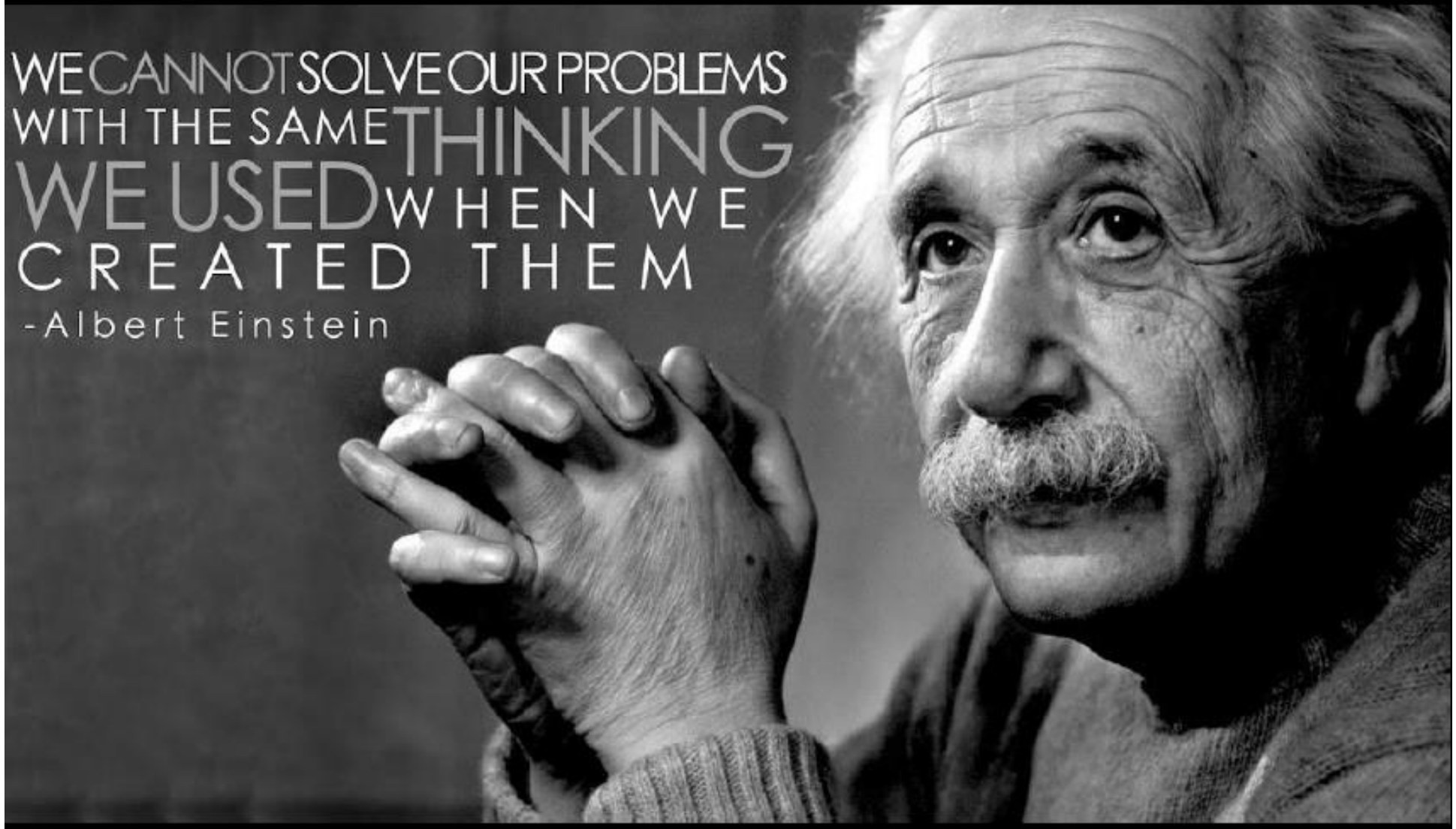


Governance, what is this about?



GOVERNMENT, SOCIETY
RULES, VALUES
FACILITIES
JUSTICE

HOW CAN WE DO IT REALITY?: FRAMEWORKS



FRAMEWORKS AND MODELS FOR ICZM

ICZM DECALOGUE

Barragán, 2003

KEY ISSUES

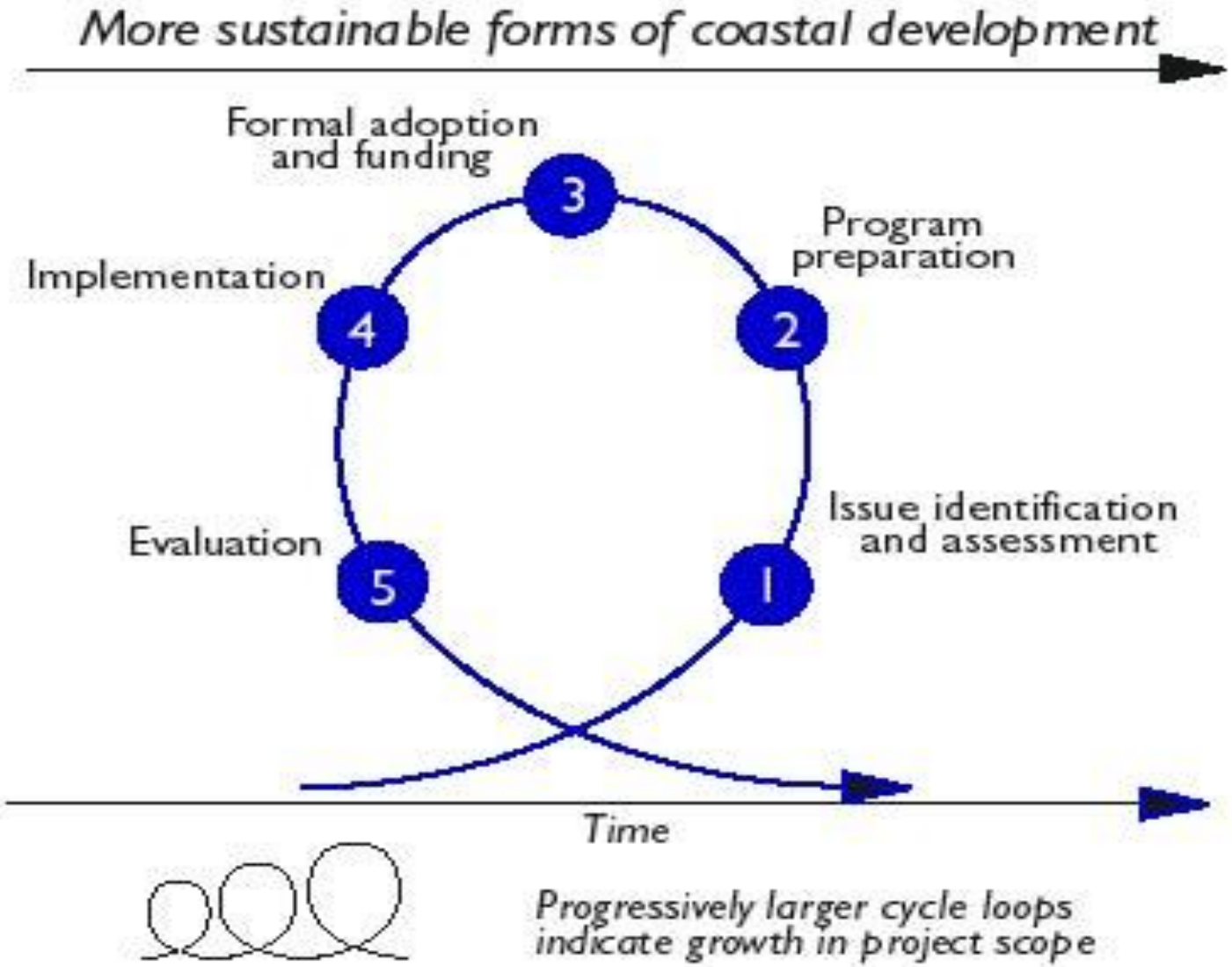
1. *Policy*
2. *Normative*
3. *Responsibilities*
4. *Coordination and cooperation*
5. *Instruments*
6. *Formation and training*
7. *Economic resources*
8. *Information and knowledge*
9. *Environmental education, communication, public awareness*
10. *Participation*

What do we need?

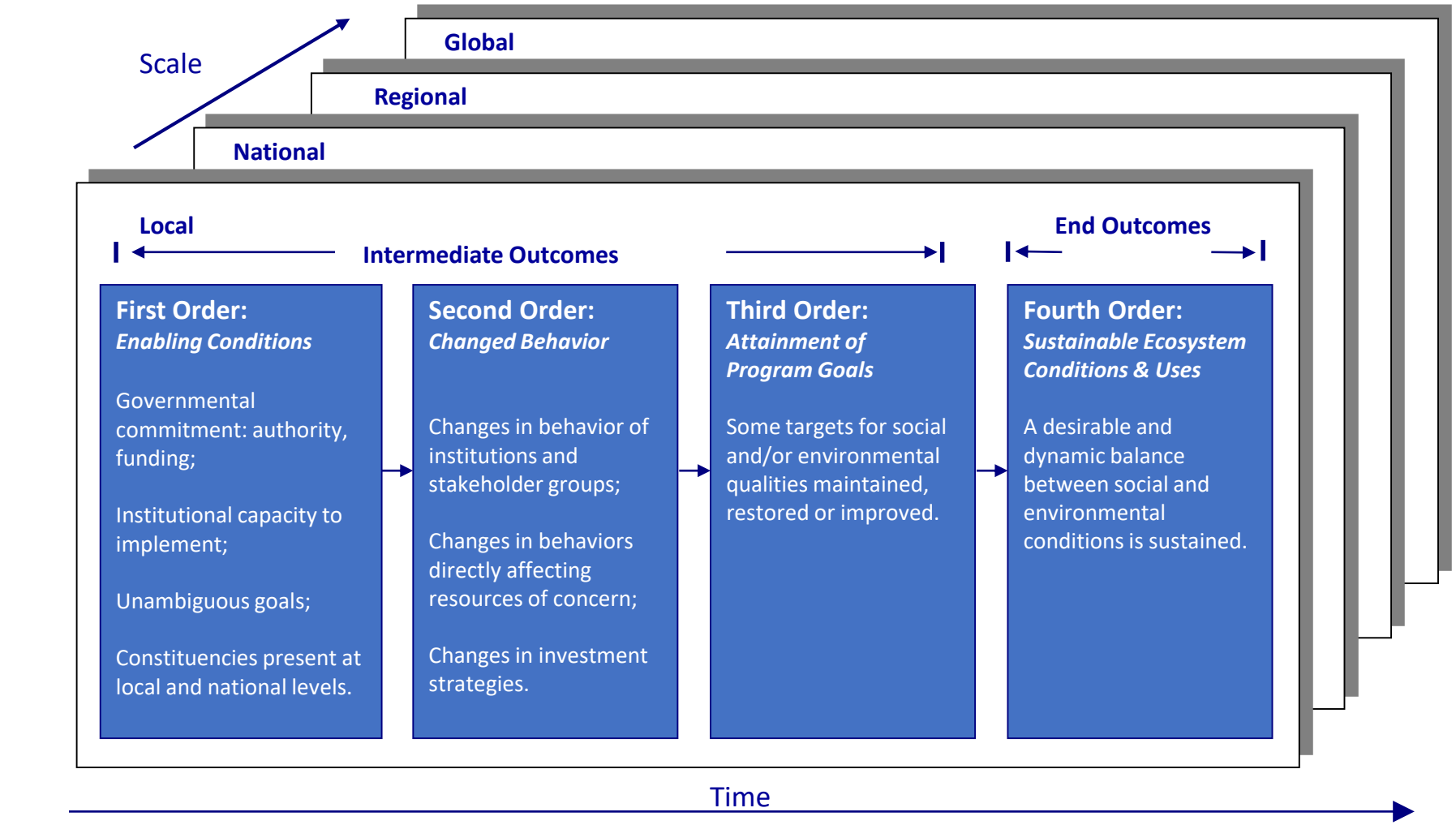
GOALS	STRATEGIC ELEMENT
Build a **solid alliance system** that aspires to a new policy for our territory	PUBLIC POLICY
	COMPETENCES
	PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
Have appropriate instruments for a more integrated territorial management model	NORMATIVE
	INSTITUTIONS
	INSTRUMENTS (MSP, COASTAL PLAN)
Obtain the necessary resources to operate the instruments and implement this model	ECONOMIC AND HUMAN RESOURCES
	TRAINING
	EDUCATION AND AWARENESS
	INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE

Decálogo de Gestión. Barragán 2009, 2010, 2014

Policy cycle framework



The Orders of Outcomes



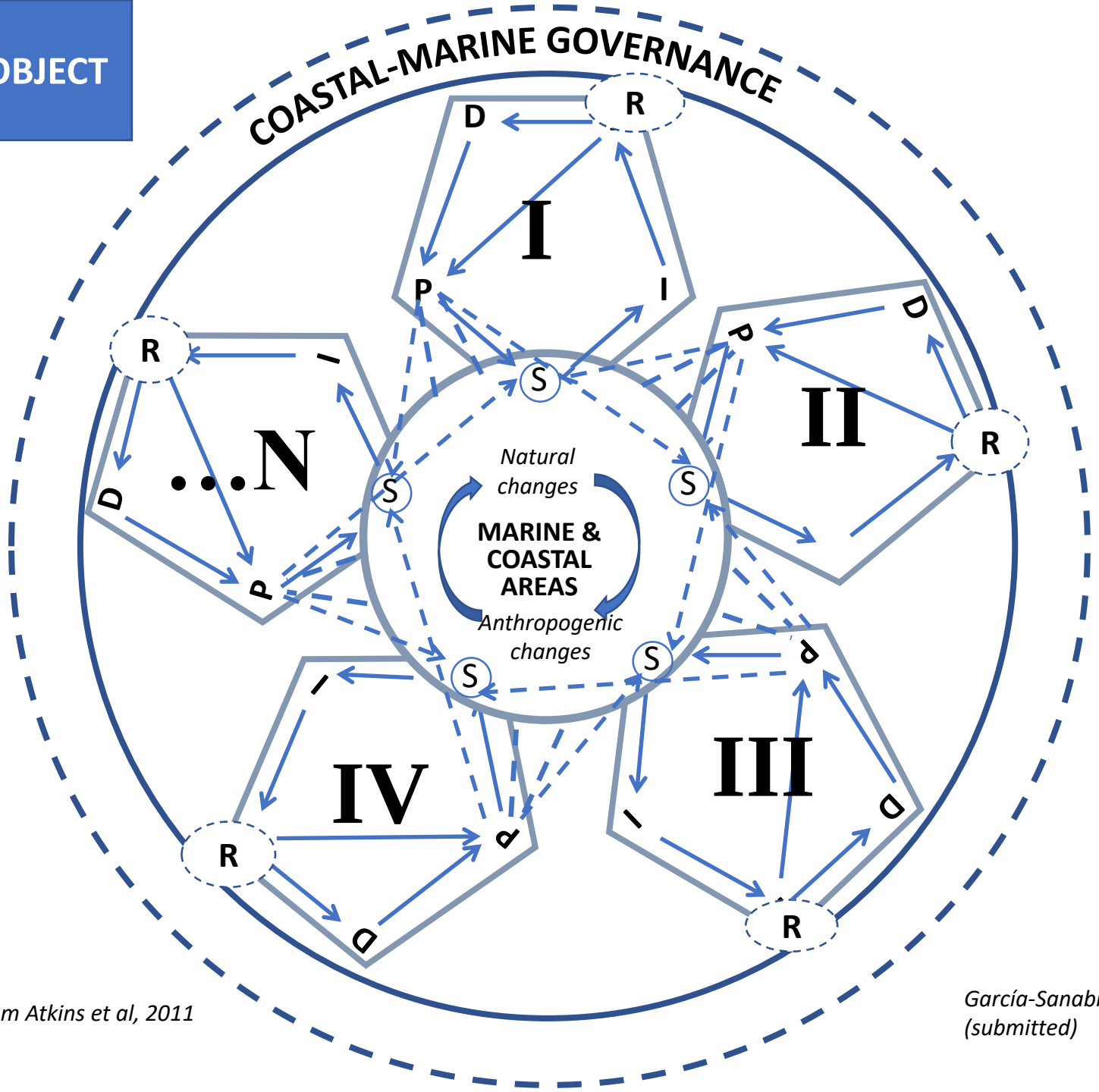
Source: Olsen et al., 2006

SPYGLASS FRAMEWORK TO INTEGRATED COASTAL-MARINE MANAGEMENT

Connecting object and objective

Dr. Javier García Sanabria (javier.sanabria@uca.es)
University of Cádiz
www.gestioncostera.es

1. THE OBJECT

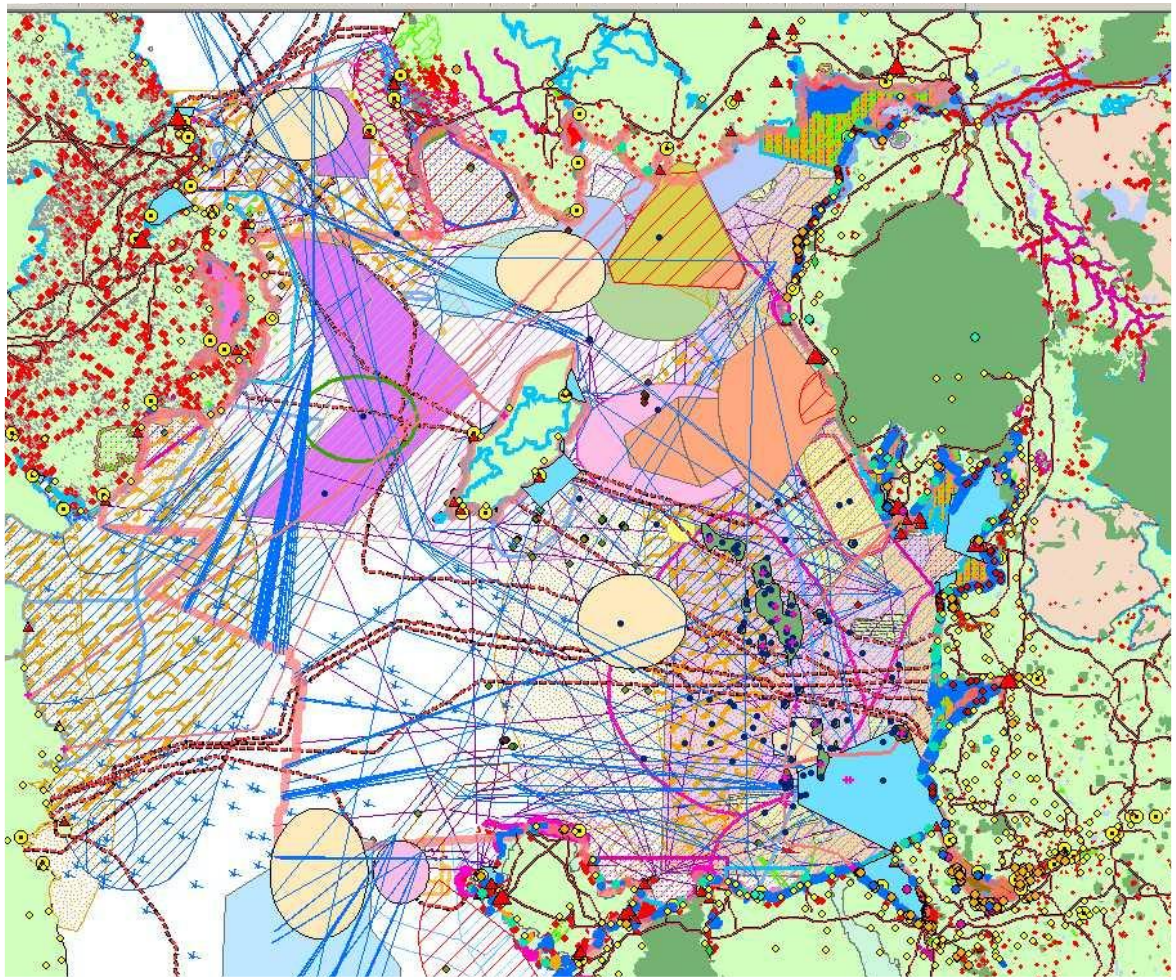


Adapted from Atkins et al, 2011

García-Sanabria, 2014 (submitted)

Marine Spatial Planning example

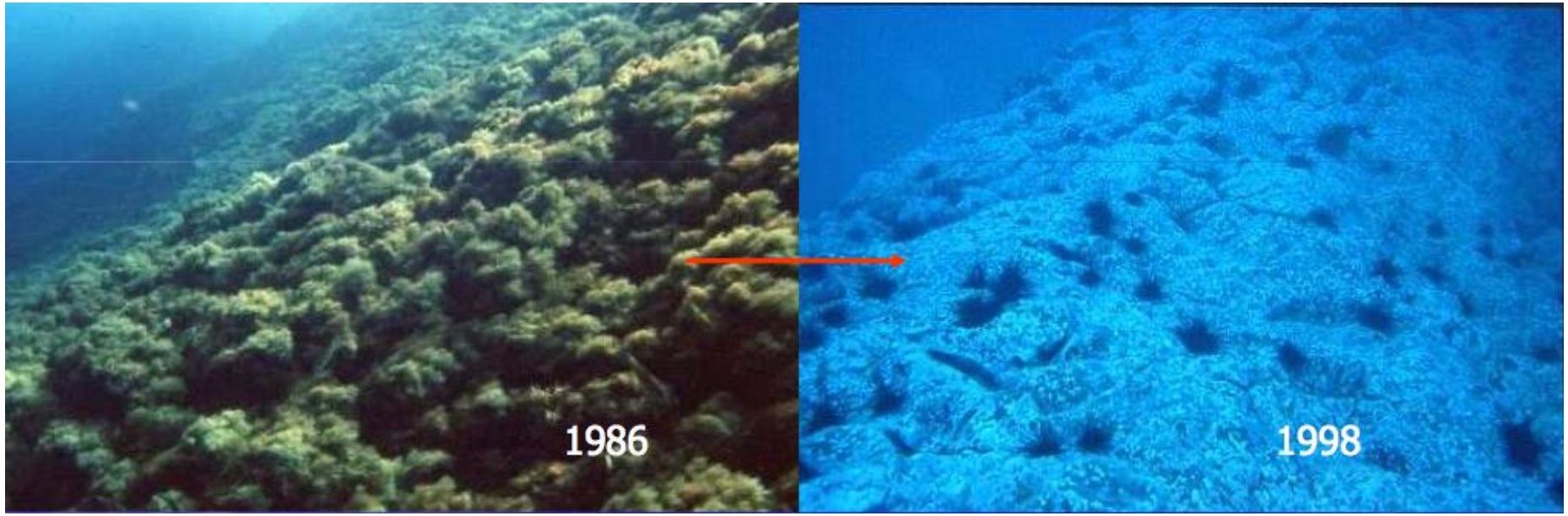
- Ports & Navigation
- Military Activities
- Culture
- Conservation
- Dredging & Disposal
- Submarine Cables

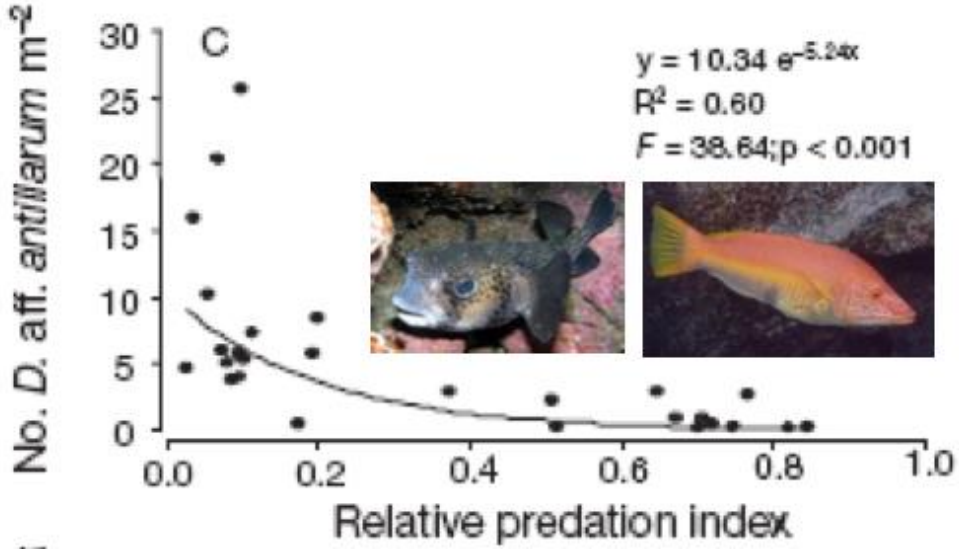


- Fishing
- Renewable Energy
- Marine Recreation

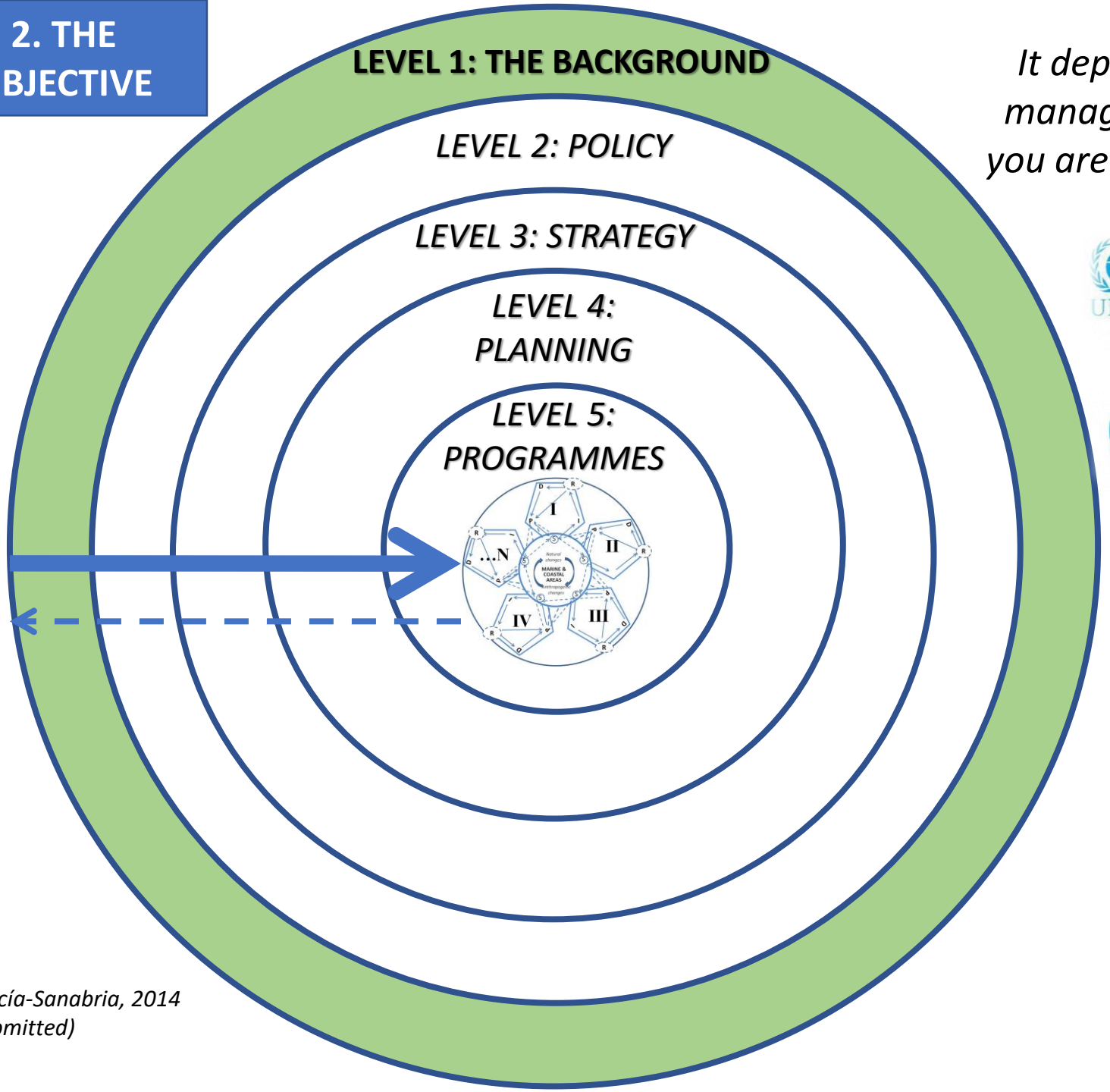
from Manuel Barange, Plymouth Marine Lab.

Our object of study. Both pictures are the same seabottom, but different years (1986 and 1998). *Dynamic equilibrium: indirect effects*



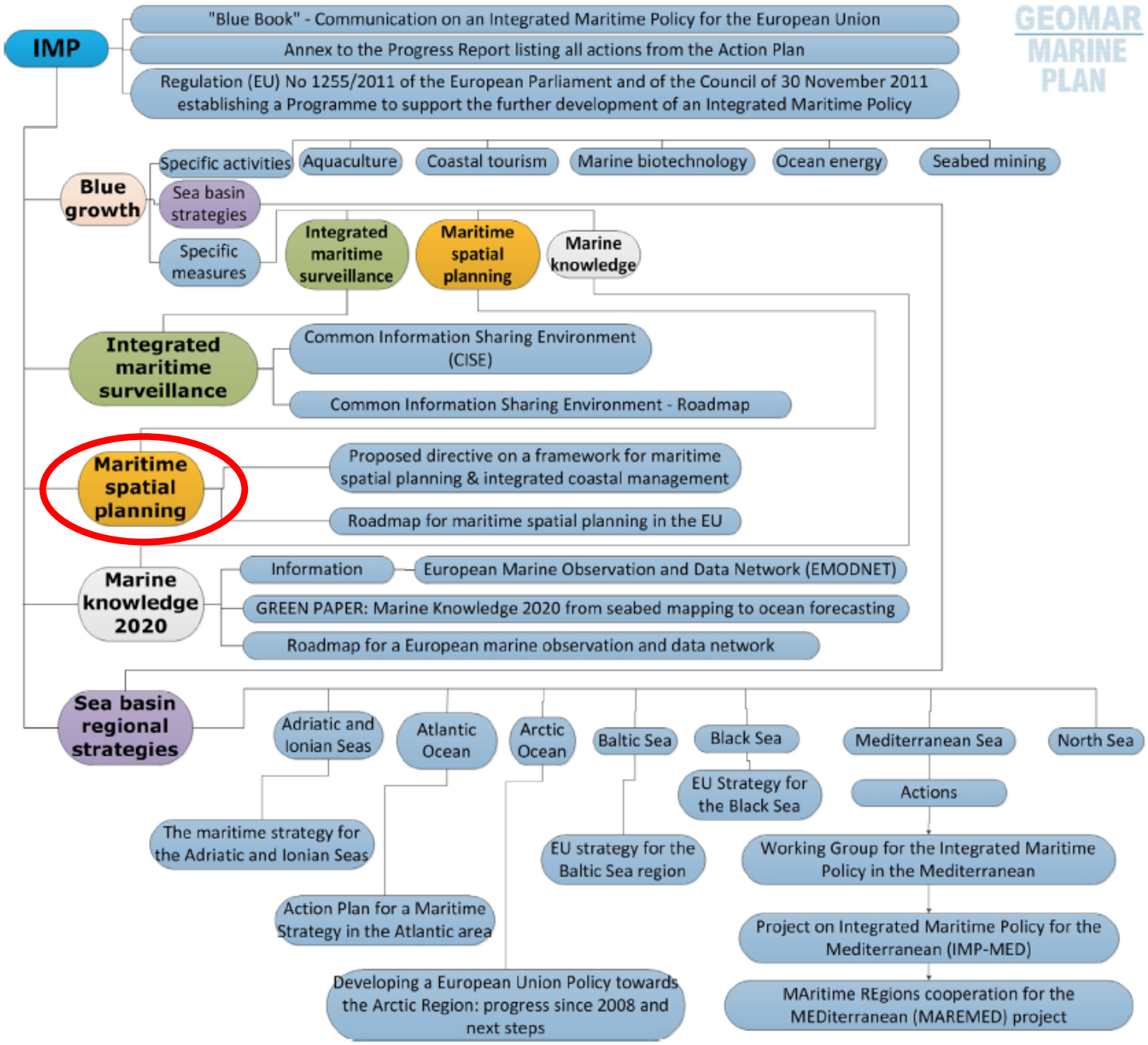


2. THE OBJECTIVE

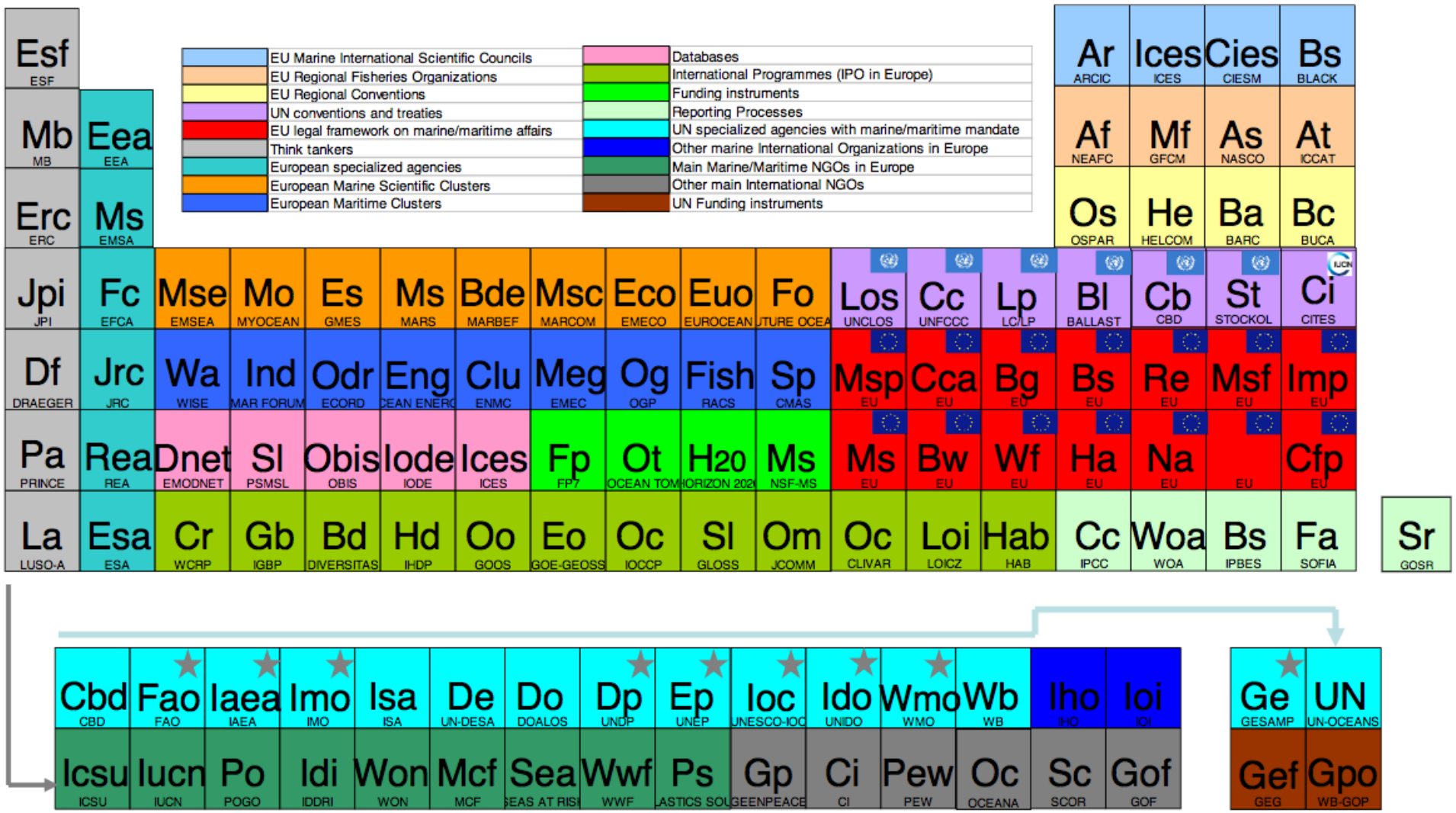


It depends on the management scale you are working with

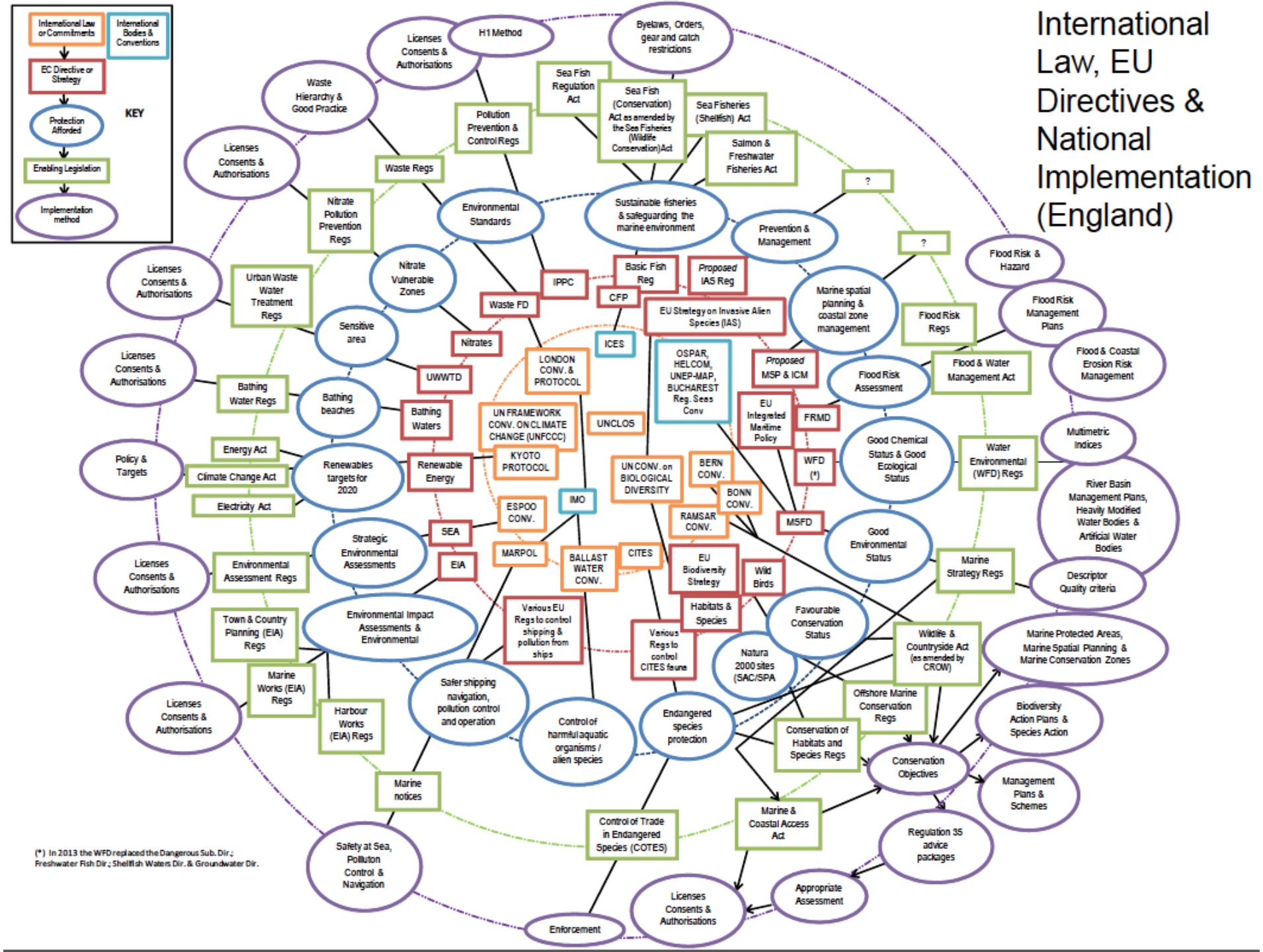
García-Sanabria, 2014 (submitted)

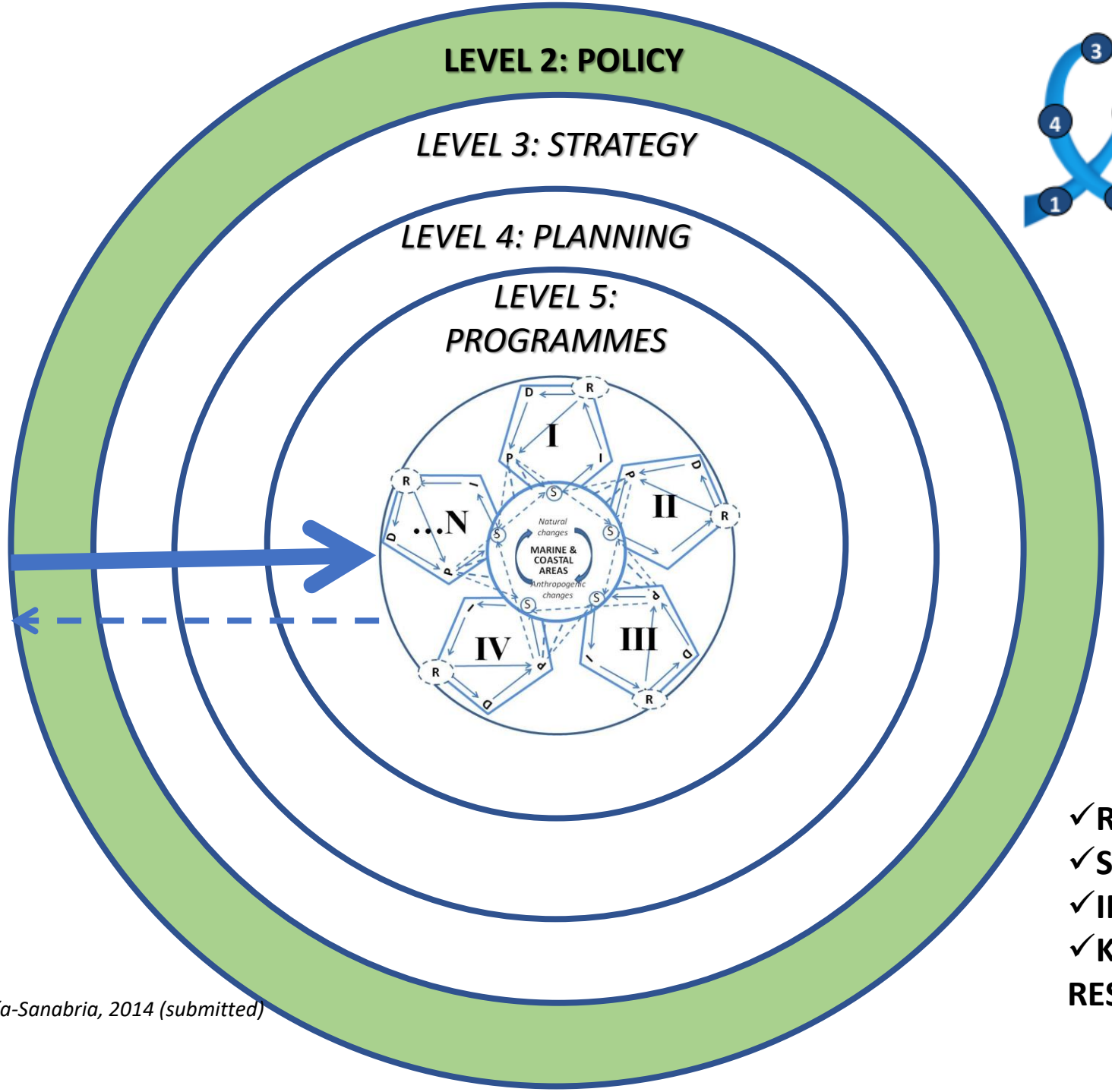

IMP
"Blue Book" - Communication on an Integrated Maritime Policy for the European Union
Annex to the Progress Report listing all actions from the Action Plan
Regulation (EU) No 1255/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2011 establishing a Programme to support the further development of an Integrated Maritime Policy
GEOMAR MARINE PLAN
Blue growth
Specific activities
Aquaculture
Coastal tourism
Marine biotechnology
Ocean energy
Seabed mining
Sea basin strategies
Specific measures
Integrated maritime surveillance
Maritime spatial planning
Marine knowledge
Integrated maritime surveillance
Common Information Sharing Environment (CISE)
Common Information Sharing Environment - Roadmap
Maritime spatial planning
Proposed directive on a framework for maritime spatial planning & integrated coastal management
Roadmap for maritime spatial planning in the EU
Marine knowledge 2020
Information
European Marine Observation and Data Network (EMODNET)
GREEN PAPER: Marine Knowledge 2020 from seabed mapping to ocean forecasting
Roadmap for a European marine observation and data network
Sea basin regional strategies
Adriatic and Ionian Seas
Atlantic Ocean
Arctic Ocean
Baltic Sea
Black Sea
Mediterranean Sea
North Sea
EU Strategy for the Black Sea
Actions
The maritime strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Seas
EU strategy for the Baltic Sea region
Working Group for the Integrated Maritime Policy in the Mediterranean
Action Plan for a Maritime Strategy in the Atlantic area
Project on Integrated Maritime Policy for the Mediterranean (IMP-MED)
Developing a European Union Policy towards the Arctic Region: progress since 2008 and next steps
MAritime REgions cooperation for the MEDiterranean (MAREMED) project

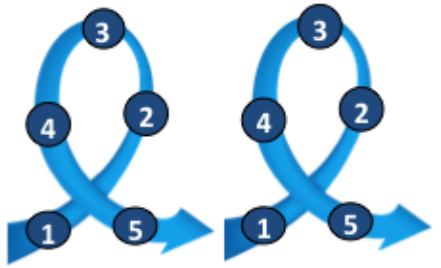
Periodic Table of the European Marine/Maritime Elements



International Law, EU Directives & National Implementation (England)







We need an alliance policy

- ✓**RESPONSIBILITIES**
- ✓**STAKEHOLDERS**
- ✓**INFORMATION &**
- ✓**KNOWLEDGE**

RESOURCES

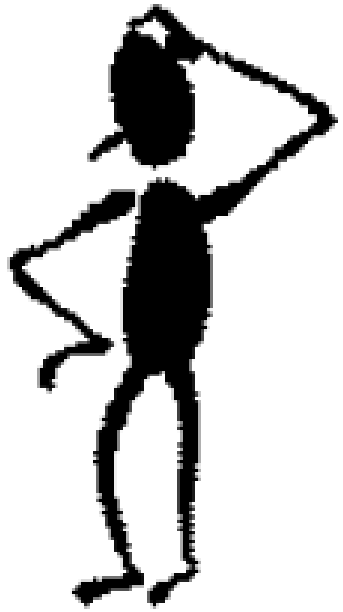
García-Sanabria, 2014 (submitted)

THE POLICY/ THE GOALS

- ✓ ICZM and MSP are **tools under an specific public policy**. And this because costal-marine resources and spaces are fundamentally from public domain. Then, the future of these zones are of general interest.

- ✓ For this reason, MSP- **ICZM management framework is closely related with the development of the public policies**. They state the direction about things to do, or not, to solve the conflicts in these areas.

- ✓ **Then, it afects a lot to human welfare in coastal zone.** Of course, in the present, but also in the future.



THE POLICY

A **set of Intentionally coherent decisions** or actions, taken by different actors in order **to solve a politically defined problem.**

This set of decisions **try to modify the behaviour** of some stakeholders that, it is supossed, were the origen of the collective problem to solve.

THE POLICY

Doing nothing… Is it a public policy?

Who is winning and who is losing if it is chosen to do nothing?

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Why is so important to policy formulation?

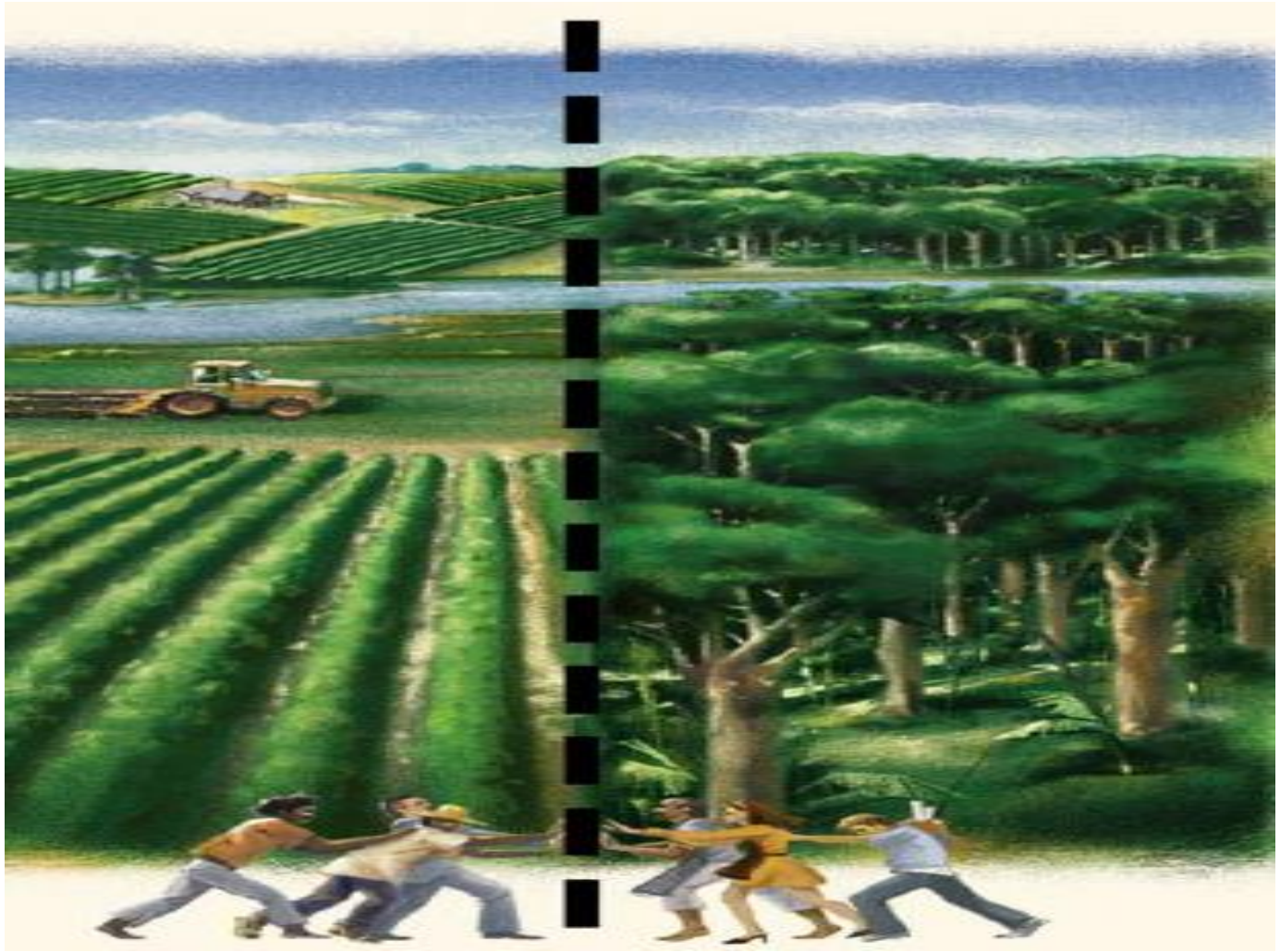
Public participation should be understood as **an interactive process** **that brings together technics and policy makers** **in a particular initiative with citizens**; especially if the latter are involved or interested in some way by the coastal areas or coastal and marine ecosystems and their services.

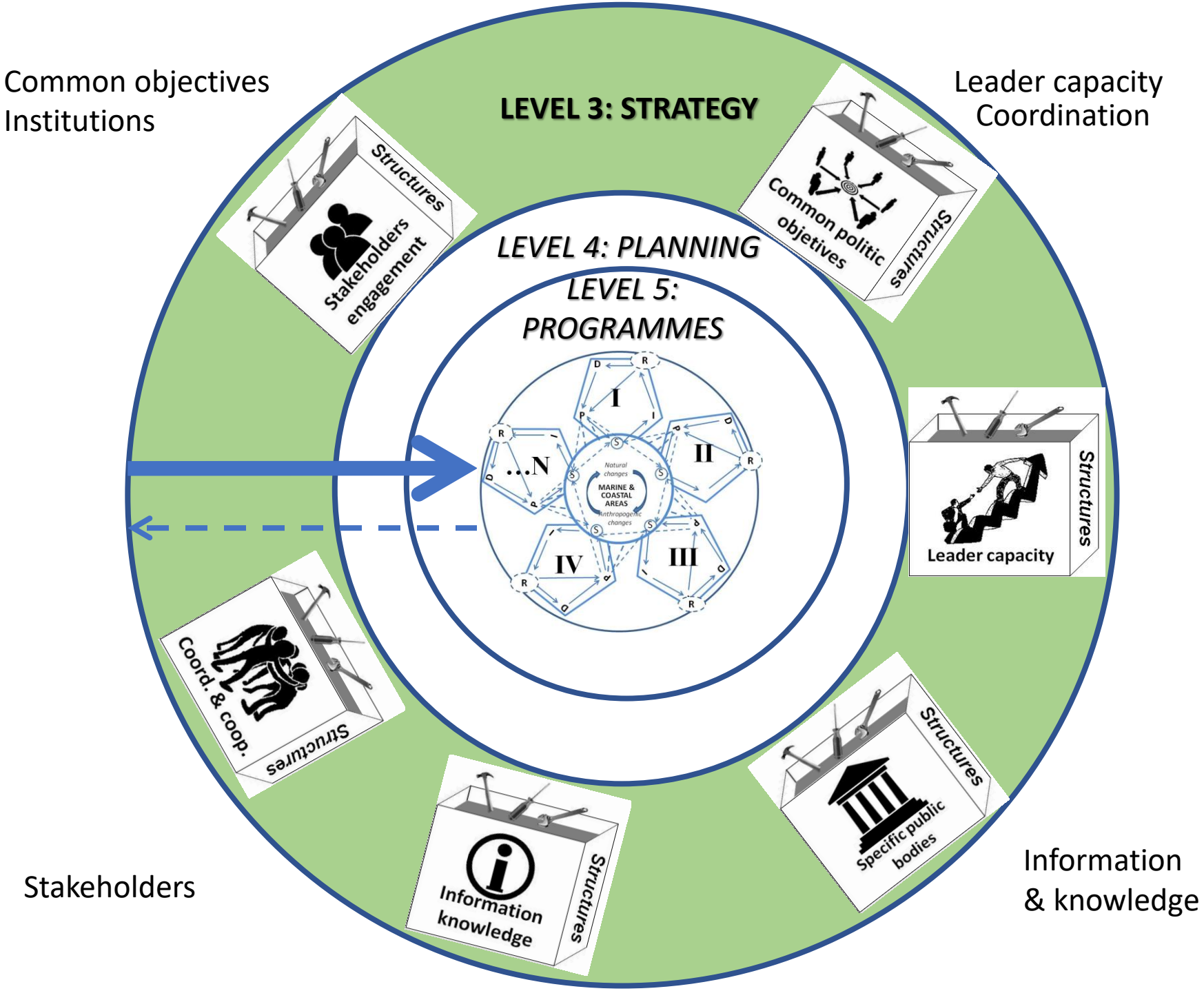
Participation in both the formulation and development of coastal and marine policies **should be very careful designed, because it** **gives legitimacy to any decision**, often with competing interests involved.

Moreover, **participation is a pillar for behavioral changes** that we want to get in the way institutions and users are relating to their coastal and marine areas

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Is not that easy to understand what is going on..




Common objectives
Institutions
LEVEL 3: STRATEGY
Leader capacity
Coordination
LEVEL 4: PLANNING
LEVEL 5:
PROGRAMMES
Structures
Stakeholders engagement
Common politic objetives
Structures
I
II
III
IV
...N
Natural changes
MARINE & COASTAL AREAS
Anthropogenic changes
Structures
Leader capacity
Structures
Coord. & coop.
Structures
Information knowledge
Structures
Specific public bodies
Stakeholders
Information
& knowledge

STRATEGY

PLANNING

Intellectual process that establishes the **performance of a series of tasks** (proposes objectives, formulates strategies, draws up plans, allocates resources) that, **methodically executed, lead to the achievement of a goal**. Therefore, it is a type of ordered thought that precedes action.

MANAGEMENT

Executive process whose purpose is to **manage a good, an object or a situation**. It also refers to concepts such as **governing, ordering or directing.** It involves executing a series of previously planned actions.

INSTITUTIONS

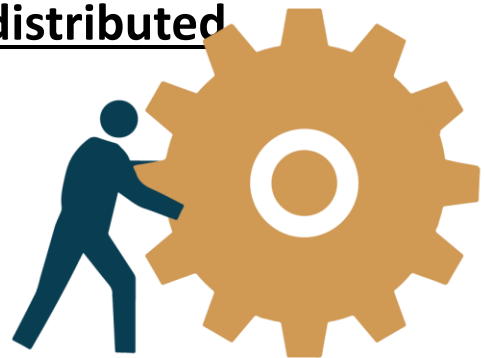
We are going to talk about two fundamental and linked issues:

1. **On one hand,** the institutions developed to manage coastal problems or issues.

2. **On the other, the coordination efforts between institutions** that requires any coastal/marine management initiative.

We could even state that the coordination is a main task of the institutions.

We should not forget that **the administrative competences are strongly related with coastal management**, the human activities that are taking place, conservation issues, etc. All these responsibilites **are distributed among numerous institutions and public agencies**.



INSTITUTIONS

Types of coordination and cooperation

Horizontal or sectoral coordination. For example between sectoral agencies related with fisheries, tourism, industry, harbours and maritime transportation, etc…

Vertical coordination. It is about harmonizing the actions of different territorial scales of the Public Administration (for example, federal or national, regional or sub-national, local).

Instrumental coordination refers to the decisions made within an institution regarding the different instruments and measures that the same department develops or executes (for example, within any Department of Coasts, investments, fees, works, licenses, concessions, plans, etc. so that all the aforementioned instruments are directed towards the same objective).

INSTITUTIONS

Formulas to promote coordination and cooperation between institutions

a) The competences related to the management of the coastal areas are **concentrated in a new organization**.

b) The **powers of an existing body are increased**.

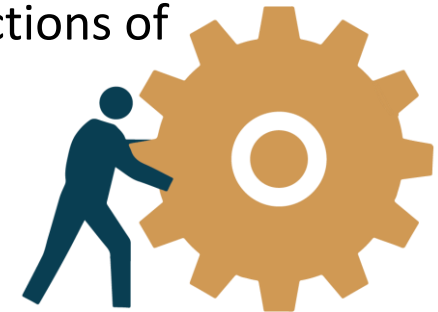
c) An **Interdepartmental Council or Interministerial Commission is created** with executive character.

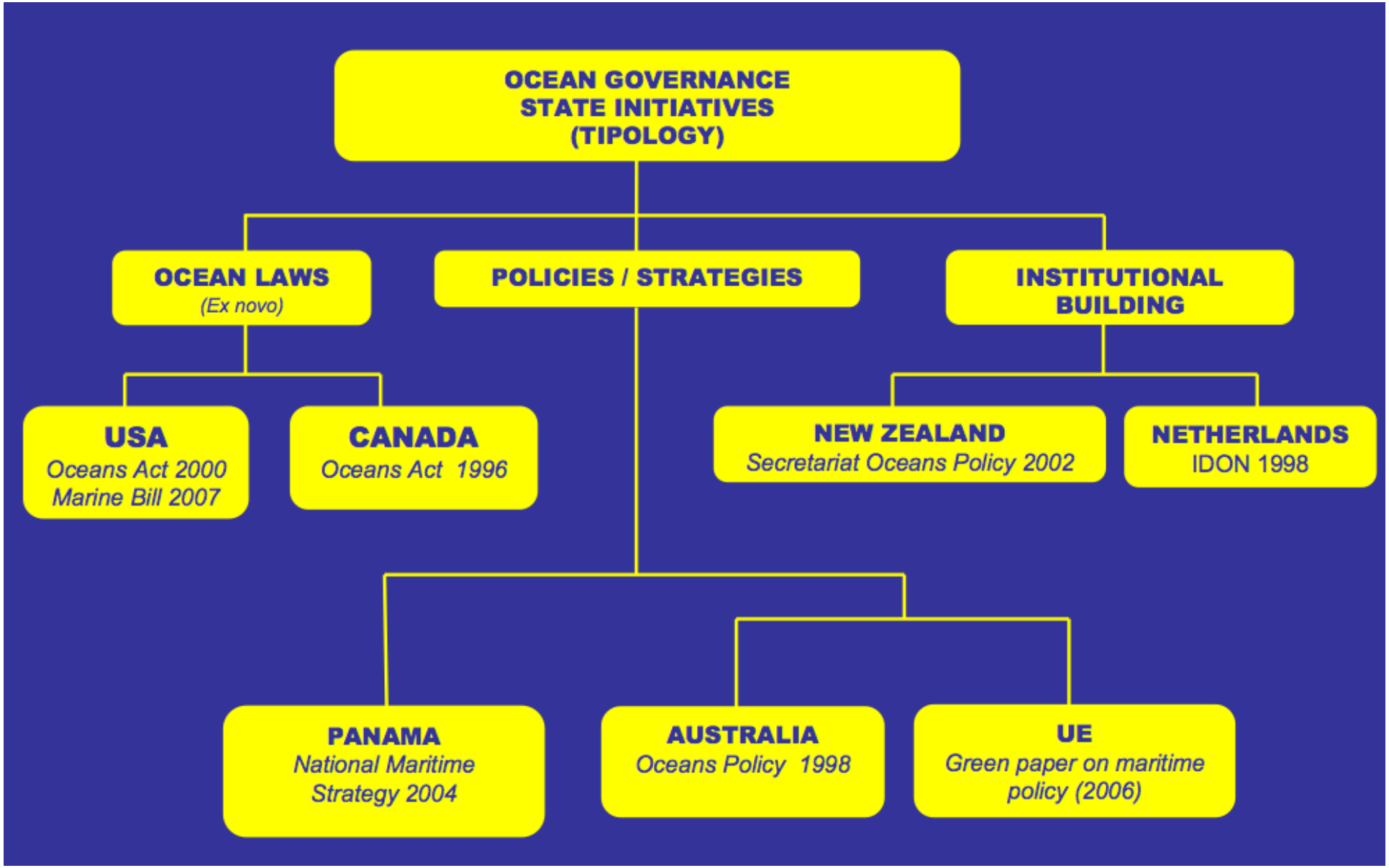
d) An **Advisory Council or Technical Council** is created.

e) A **representative of a coastal organization is appointed** to participate in a collegiate body of another institution related to coastal areas (for example, a representative of the Coastal Department may belong to the Board of Directors of the Port Authority).

f) **Binding reports** from one body are required regarding the actions of another.

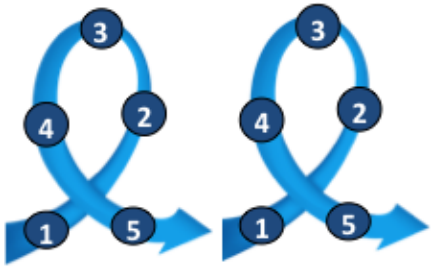
g) **Voluntary agreements** or conventions are signed.



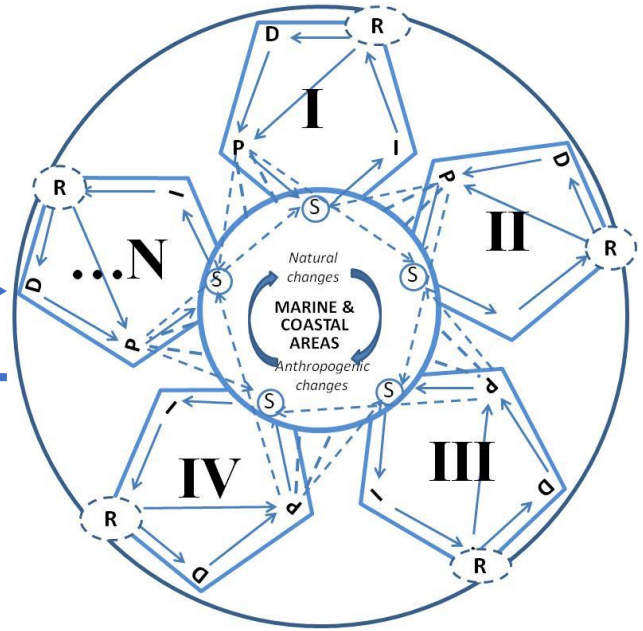

OCEAN GOVERNANCE
STATE INITIATIVES
(TIPOLOGY)
OCEAN LAWS
(Ex novo)
POLICIES / STRATEGIES
INSTITUTIONAL
BUILDING
USA
Oceans Act 2000
Marine Bill 2007
CANADA
Oceans Act 1996
NEW ZEALAND
Secretariat Oceans Policy 2002
NETHERLANDS
IDON 1998
PANAMA
National Maritime
Strategy 2004
AUSTRALIA
Oceans Policy 1998
UE
Green paper on maritime
policy (2006)

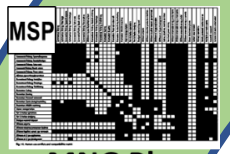
Coordination with other transversal initiatives

LEVEL 4: PLANNING



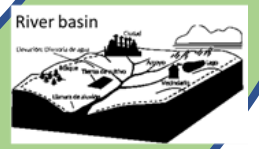
LEVEL 5: PROGRAMMES





MNG Plan

MNG Program



MNG Plan / Strategy

Education

MNG Strategy

Normative
Institutions
Participation
Resources
Formation
Information
Tools,....

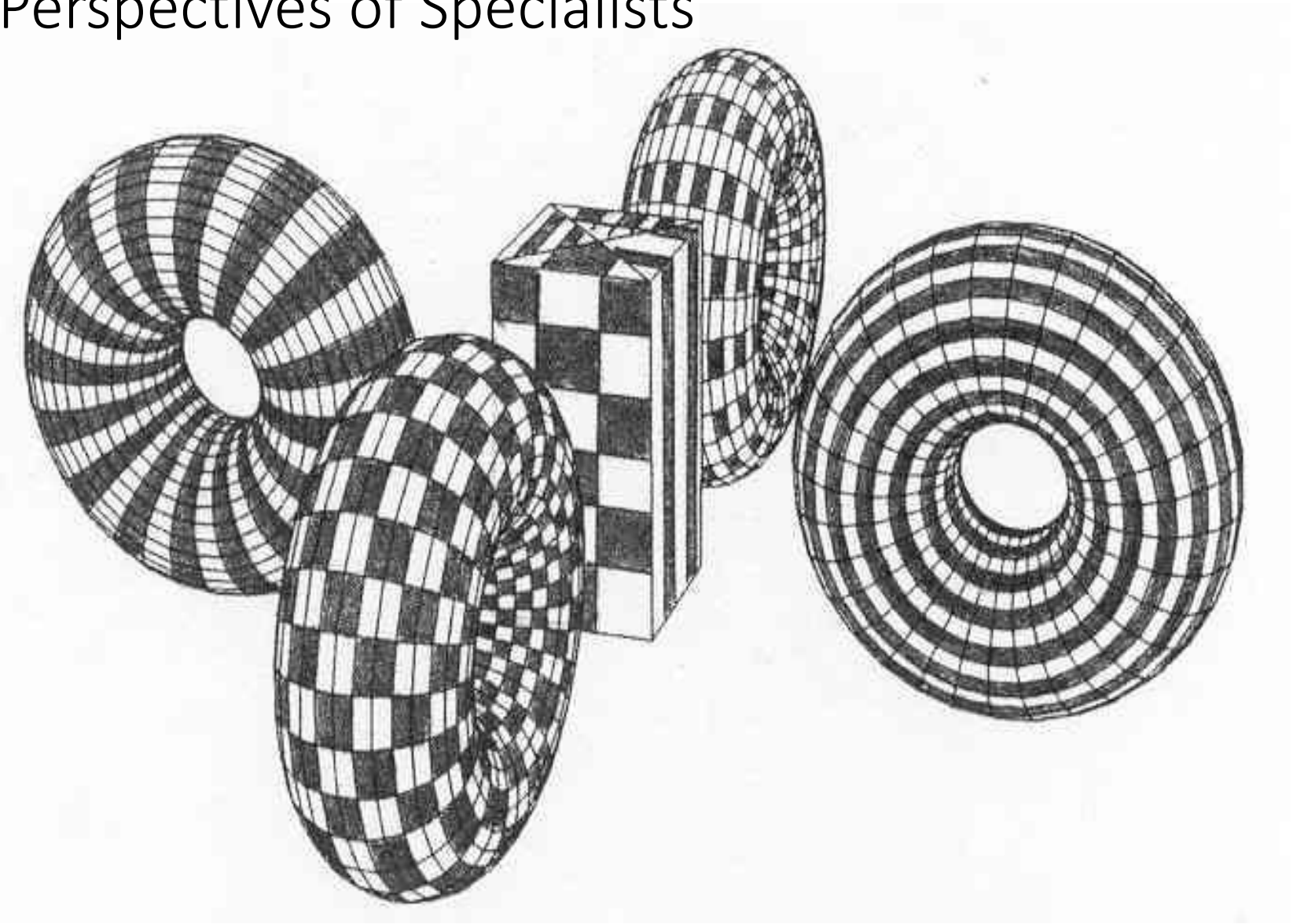
García-Sanabria, 2014 (submitted)

PLANNING

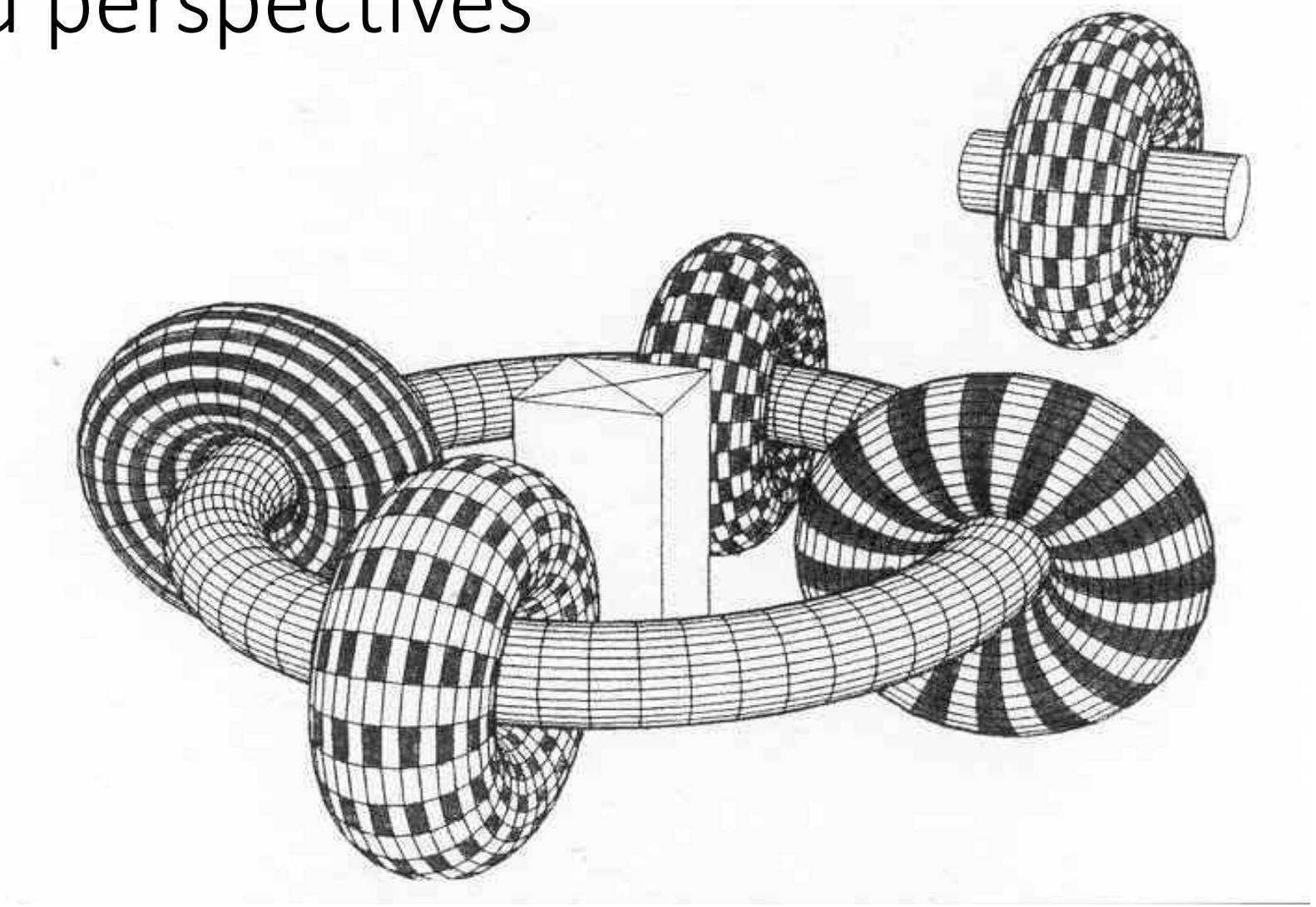
A Plan **developes general goals and objectives established by policies**.

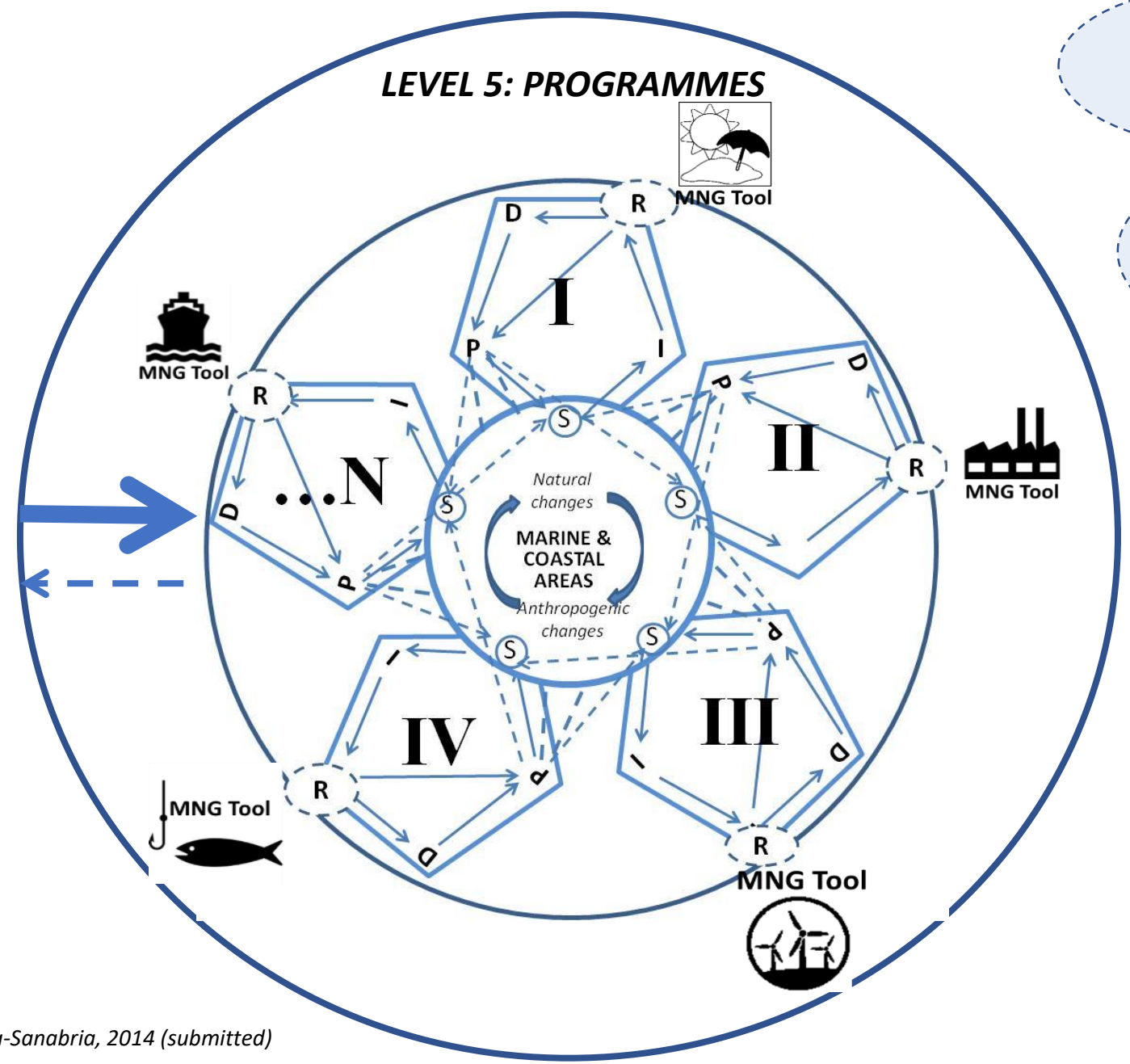
In other words, they **set the rules for action** on coastal-marine areas. Plans are focused on the priorities and, overall, they **constitute the formal and more specific part of the policies**.

Diverse Perspectives of Specialists



Epistemic community of specialists with shared perspectives





García-Sanabria, 2014 (submitted)

Governance programme

Environmental conservation programme

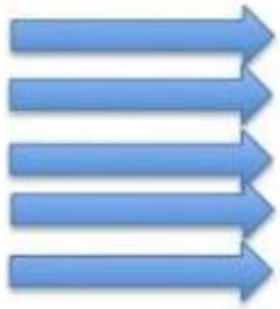
Comunication programme

Education programme

Participation
Resources
Formation
Education
Information
Tools,....

TOOLS / INSTRUMENTS

1) Coastal ecosystems conservation Program
2) Sustainable development coastal Program
3) Governance Coastal Program
4) Capacity building program to ICZM
5) Others…



Projects
Activities
Tasks

INSTRUMENTS

ICZM PLAN

Instrument designed for the management of coastal areas that consists of a **coherent, ordered and systematic way of acting** from the public sphere (based on key problems or issues), **with the aim of specifying the objectives and guiding on the best way to proceed to get them**. The plans are, together with the laws, the main instruments for the ICZM (it is **long-term** oriented).

ICZM PROGRAM

A set of homogeneous and grouped interventions designed to achieve a specific goal or end within a plan (**medium-term** oriented).

ICZM PROJECT

Set of concrete and interrelated activities for direct intervention, which takes into account human and material resources, as well as detailed economic and financial requirements.

A KEY ISSUE: THE IMPORTANCE OF COASTAL MANAGERS …WITHOUTH THEM, NOTHING WORKS

They have to **administrate and take decisions** in coastal-marine areas.

Their role is crucial. They have legitimacy, they have juridic-administrative tools for managing, they have resources and information…

The most important: they are **close to the public** so they know the public demands, but at the same time they can transmit them and **influence the opinions of political and institutional** representatives.

Who should be considered a marine/coastal manager?

A minister?

A general director?

A territorial delegate?

A departmental head?

A public technic?

A coast guard?

A policeman?

Different kind of managers

	Strategic	Operating
Government	Manager level 1 (politicians, the ones that formulate coastal policy?	Manager Level 2 (Politicians, advisers, appointed staff, who concrete and implement coastal policy
Management	Manager Level 3 (Public techicians, appointed staff, who develop and implement the coastal policy in the place)	Managers Level 4 (Public technicians, who applied the coastal policy in the place)

Managers Level 1 and 2: They have to listen the experience that level 3 and 4 have in managing coastal zones. They also have to explain deeply, to managers 3 and 4, the new coastal policy that is being proposed. Remember that they are the direct responsibles of its implementation. So then, their knowledge of reality, colaboration are crucial if we want the new policy achieve the desired results

Different kind of managers

The previous table is an administrative view of the issue. Reality has some diferencies.

What happens when we find an ICZM program led by people, with high technichal capacity and really motivated, but who are not working in the public administration?

Are they coastal managers?

YES,

They should be considered as coastal managers, at least, until the initiative is developing

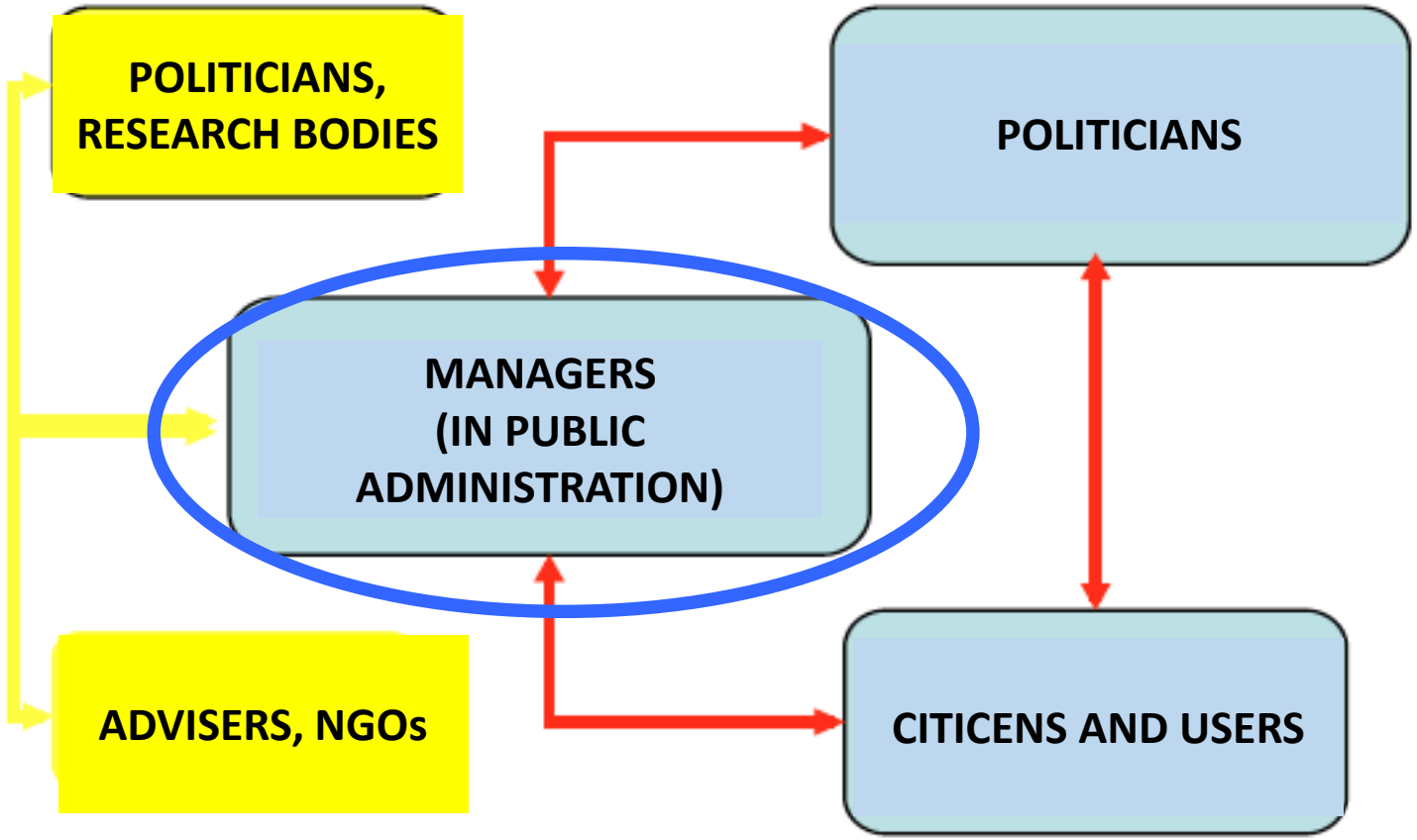


Figura XX. Los gestores públicos ocupan una posición central en cualquier política de GIAL. Hacen las veces de eslabón intermedio entre la labor de los representantes institucionales y las necesidades de la sociedad.

MANAGERS TASKS (Marine/coastal management)

Solve problems and conflicts related to different interests or users of coastal resources (fishing sport-fishing professional, p. E.).

Warn and prevent public authorities, or to any private agent, about the problems and conflicts that occur in the present, as well as those that may occur in the future. Such warnings should be accompanied by suggestions for their solution (impacts of urbanization of dune, p fields. E.).

Specifying the environmental costs and externalities of a human activity, since the dynamism, the fragility and the high degree of interaction between processes and coastal phenomena, recommend special emphasis on this goal (environmental impact and relationship with other sectors of aquaculture, pe).

Provide guidelines to improve the management of resources and public property (suggesting the special monitoring of a specific indicator, p. E.).

Identify coastal areas of interest, and resources that may be threatened, to recommend conservation and protection (natural landscapes, p. E.).

Protect ecological processes and critical habitats, especially those that are considered of special value for the conservation of biological diversity (wetlands, p. E.).

Properly locate in space different uses and economic activities, so that they are not incompatible with each other (industrial and tourism developments, p. e.).

Determine the capacity that has the space and coastal resources (capacity of a coastal town to host visitors, p. E.).

MANAGERS TASKS (Marine/coastal management)

Determine the degree of efficiency in the use of resources in order to clarify how its optimum performance is reached (operating a bank bivalves, p. E.).

Reduce risks and threats, both natural and anthropogenic, that loom over goods and people especially in coastal borders (keeping natural defenses against possible tidal, flooding. p E.).

Promote coordination and cooperation between public institutions, and between them and private sector. This objective is derived from one of the main problems identified in the planning and management of coastal areas (rapprochement between regional and local administration to solve a problem of urban discharges to the marine environment, p. E.).

Encourage participation and seek social consensus as a democratic practice formula, and facing problems involving significant public resources and a considerable number of users (search for a particular model of development for a coastal forest, p. E.).

Increase public awareness of coastal issues and resources as well as possible solutions. Then, the general population becomes strategic partner of any initiative (campaign on fishing and consumption of immature, p. E.).

Strengthen institutional capacity so that public administration has resources to respond to problems. Resources can be of various types: regulatory, material and human (prepare specific training plans for technicians who provide services in coastal areas..).

Provide guidance to improve the development model, and to stop the deterioration of coastal areas and its resources. This contributes to overcoming the traditional confrontation between conservation and development (guidelines for urban planning of a stretch of coastline, p. E.).

THE IMPORTANCE OF COASTAL/MARINE MANAGERS

Their task is of great importance, although it is not easy to define and specify. And it requires special preparation and dedication.

It is needed **a team** that should have a **multidisciplinar profile**, and **someone must apply all the knowledge in a transdisciplinary way.**

…So what should be the knowledge/skills of the coastal/marine manager?

	Coastal/marine zones	Integrated Management
Sophón	Knowledge about ecosystems functioning with different degrees of impacts or transformation	Basic knowledge related with social sciences: rules, economy, sociology, history, policy, education, geography,…
Techné	Capacity to evaluate	Public policies, strategic planning, public participation, decision making process, procedures.
Poiesis	Ecologic ethic, Awarness and interest	Leadership, communication, mediation, negotiation, conflict resolution.

…So what should be the knowledge/skills of the coastal/marine manager?

Olsen (2003) proposes, for an **ideal coastal-marine manager**, knowledge and skills in three main areas:

a) skills in strategic analysis and political processes,
b) **knowledge of how ecosystems works**
c) **general culture.** Training should be oriented in order to be able to appreciate the culture and traditions of the societies to which the manager tries to serve. This will help to make a correct definition of the problems that, in turn, are rooted in the way of thinking, and the values and behaviors of a society.

Average scores given to 24 skills by successful marine conservation leaders in terms of priority for career success and importance to learn during postgraduate education.

Specific skills	Importance for career success		Best learned as postgraduate	
	Mean	Rank	Mean	Rank
The art of persuasion (written and oral)	3.82	1 (tie)	3.68	1
Generate ideas/think creatively	3.82	1 (tie)	3.64	2
Build and lead teams	3.79	3	3.33	7 (tie)
Communicate with policy/decision-makers	3.68	4 (tie)	3.33	7 (tie)
Forge partnerships	3.68	4 (tie)	3.27	10
Prioritize action	3.68	4 (tie)	3.35	6
Create a vision	3.68	4 (tie)	3.42	4
Listening well	3.68	4 (tie)	3.44	3
Make decisions based on limited data	3.50	9 (tie)	3.22	11
Write proposals	3.50	9 (tie)	3.30	9
Mentoring others	3.46	11	2.65	21
Engage with the news media	3.43	12	2.84	19
Facilitate effectively	3.39	13	3.20	12 (tie)
Resolve conflicts	3.32	14 (tie)	3.05	15 (tie)
Manage budgets	3.32	14 (tie)	2.83	20
Use social media effectively	3.29	16 (tie)	2.92	18
Fundraise	3.29	16 (tie)	2.59	22
Develop management plans	3.21	18	2.95	17
Build/coordinate a grassroots campaign	3.07	19	2.58	23
Evaluate projects	3.04	20	3.05	15 (tie)
Cultivate major donors	2.96	21	2.38	24
Communicate with business leaders	2.89	22	3.14	14
Securing a mentor	2.86	23	3.41	5
Ability to work with GIS	2.39	24	3.20	12 (tie)

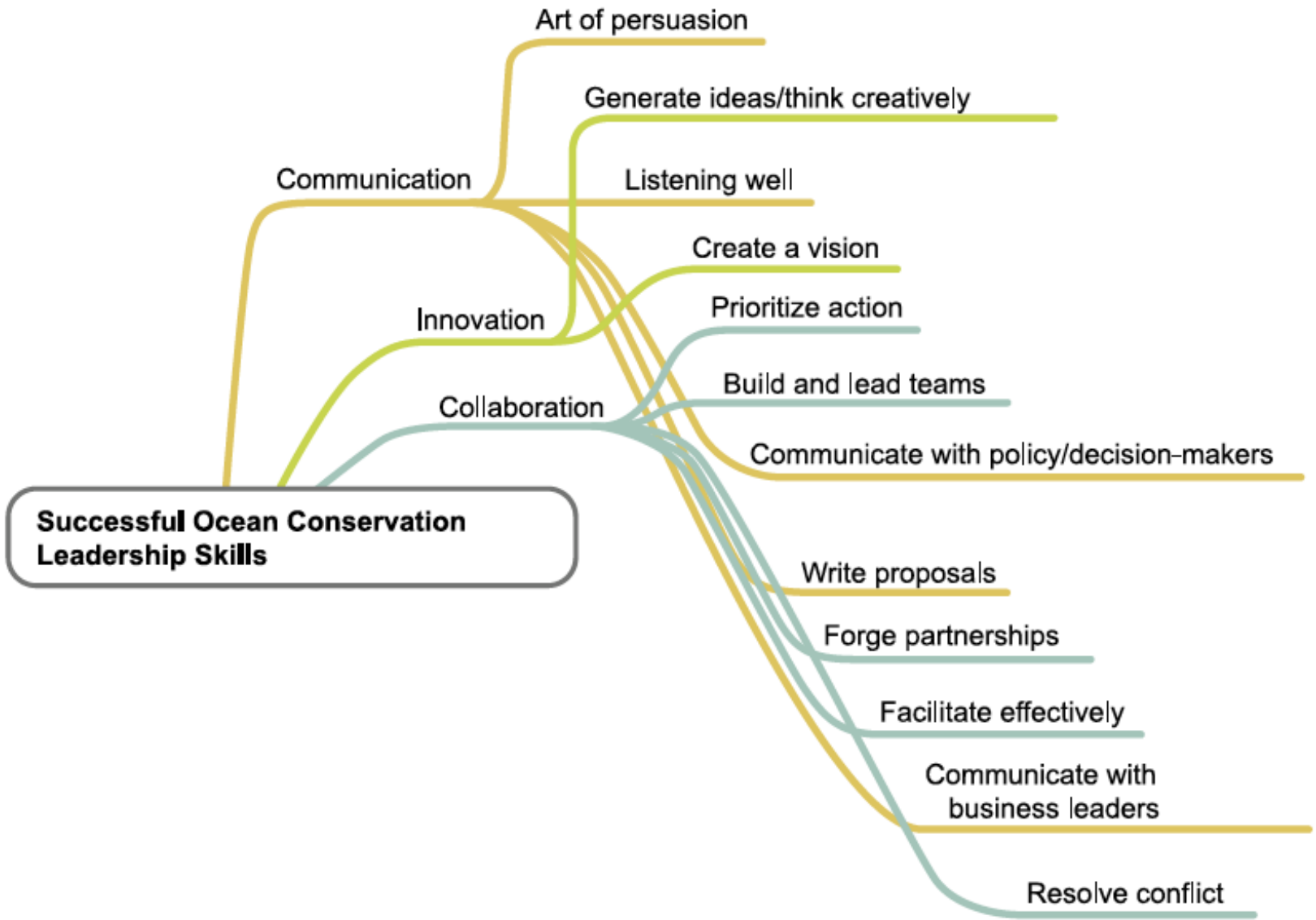


Fig. 1. Conceptual categorization of highly ranked skills to learn during postgraduate education.

Some questions to better understand the profile of coastal managers

Is there an academic profile called "coastal manager" or similar?

Is it a college degree, a master?

Is it easy to get specific training for ICZM/MSP?

And in the public administration, is there a professional profile specialized in ICZM?

What other sciences or disciplines are more present in the institutions specifically dedicated to the management of coastal areas?

Predominance of a science or discipline over other is detected?

Is there proper distribution between managers of different specialties?

Is there a **regular cooperation between universities and public administration** in training for ICZM?

The way managers actuate facing conflicts is strictly regulatory or other techniques or procedures are been applied?

Some questions to better understand the profile of coastal managers

Are there sufficient **incentives and institutional support** to managers focus their work towards Sustainable Human Wellbeing?

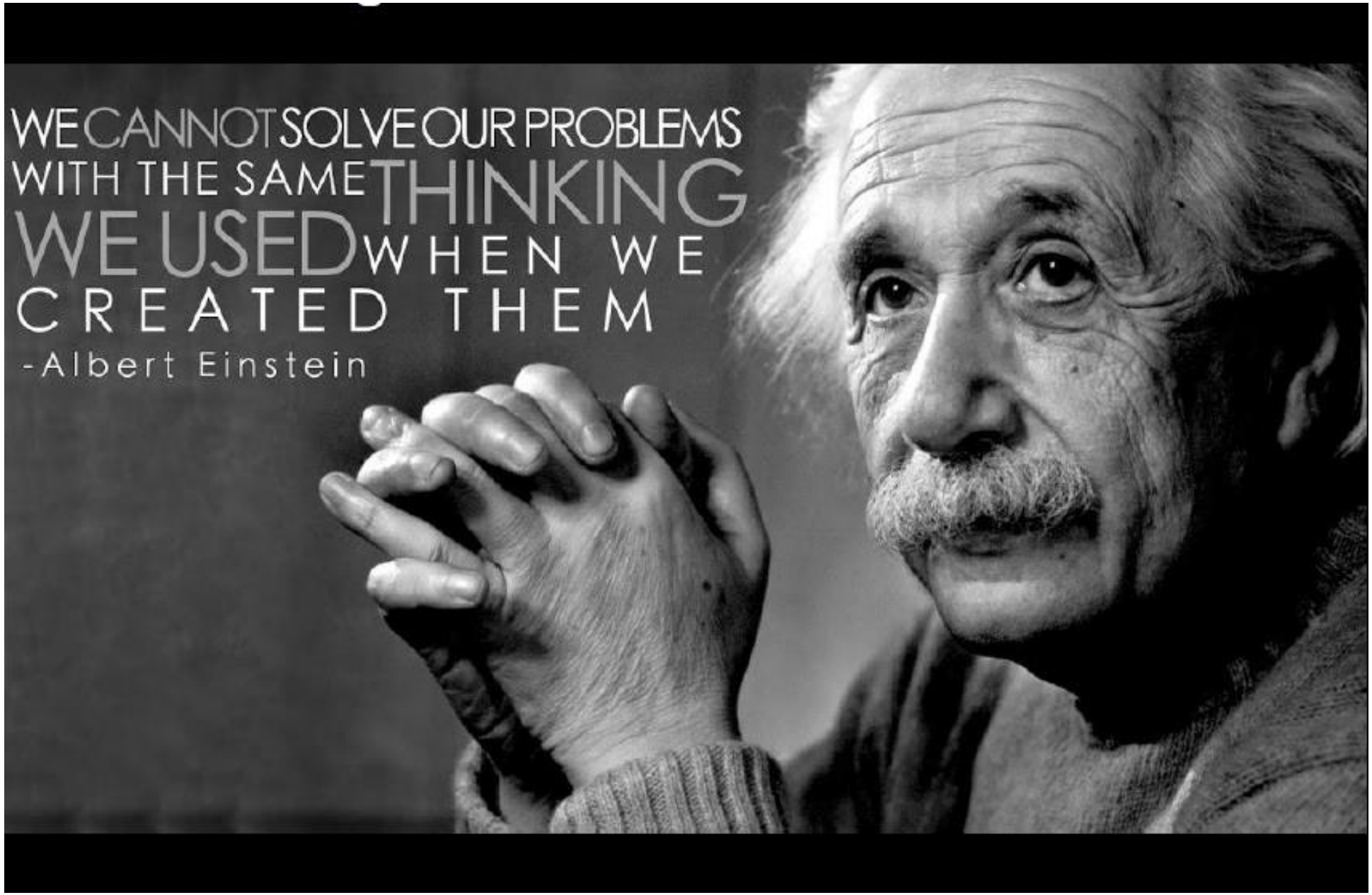
Are there **formal training programs** aimed at social skills and intellectual skills of managers?

Is there a **reasonable number of managers** in relation to the workload?

Are there institutional facilities for improving the training of managers of Level 1 and 2?

Is the preparation of the managers of Level 3 and 4 well defined for the ICZM?

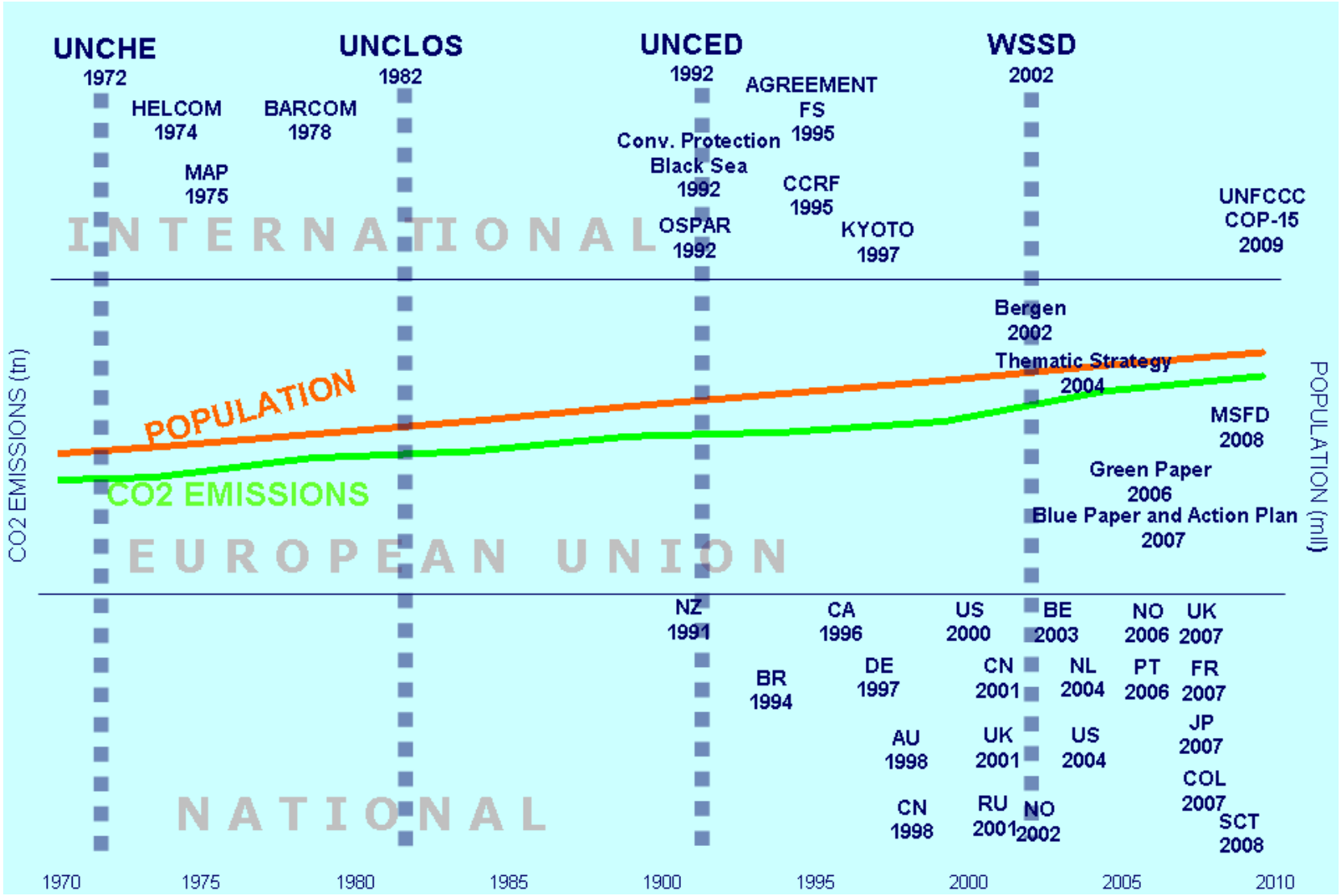
Are there **external aid** for training managers in ICZM?


WE CANNOT SOLVE OUR PROBLEMS
WITH THE SAME THINKING
WE USED WHEN WE
CREATED THEM
-Albert Einstein

HOW CAN WE DEAL WITH NEW CHALLENGES?

Marine Spatial Planning?

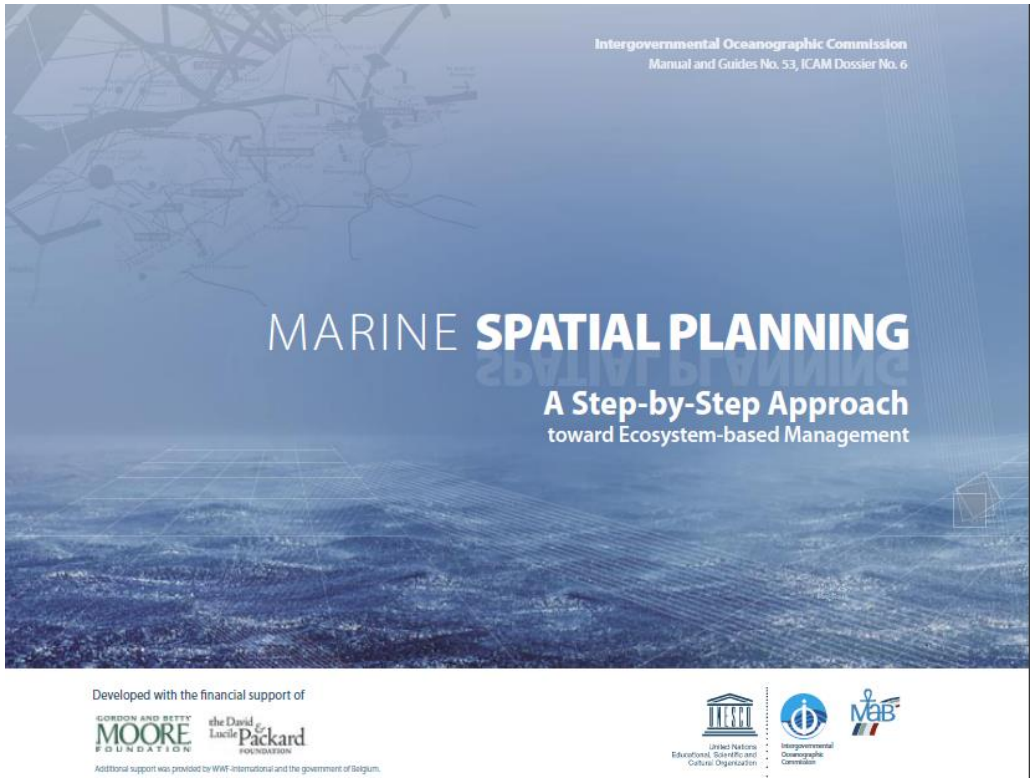
EVOLUTION of the international and national marine management initiatives under the international agreements



Evolución de las iniciativas de gestión oceánica nacionales e internacionales en el marco de los grandes acuerdos internacionales marcados por las Conferencias de Estocolmo sobre el medio humano (UNCHE, 1972), la Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Derecho del Mar (UNCLOS, 1982), la Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Desarrollo de Río de Janeiro (UNCED, 1992) y la Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas de Johanesburgo (WSSD, 2002). Fuente: Suárez de Vivero, 2011.

UNESCO held in november, 2006, the firs International workshop on Marine Spatial Planning based on ecosystems. The main goal was to make a review about the new marine managment intiatives around the world. The results were published in the documents “Visions for a Sea Change: Report of the First International Workshop on Marine Spatial Planning” (Ehler & Douvere, 2007; Douvere&Ehler, 2006).

What is MSP?



MSP? 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 usually have been specified through a political process. Characteristics of marine spatial planning include ecosystem-based, area-based, integrated, adaptive, strategic and participatory. (UNESCO, 2009)

Why MSP?

- Demand for outputs (goods and services such as food and energy) usually exceeds the capacity of marine areas to meet all of the demands simultaneously. **Marine resources are "common property resources" with open or free access to users.** Free access often, if not always, leads to excessive use of marine resources, e.g., over-fishing, and eventual exhaustion of the resources.

- Because **not all of the outputs from marine areas, especially ecosystem services such as wildlife habitat and nutrient cycling, can be expressed in monetary terms**, markets cannot perform the allocation tasks. Some public process must be used to decide what mix of outputs from the marine area will be produced over time and space. That process is marine spatial planning.

- **Marine spatial planning is not an end in itself,** but a practical way to create and establish a more rational use of marine space and the interactions among its uses, to balance demands for development with the need to protect the environment, and to deliver social and economic outcomes in an open and planned way.

WHAT IS NOT MSP?

Marine spatial planning is not a substitute for single-sector planning and management. Integrated MSP can provide a guide to single-sector management that should increase compatibilities and reduce conflicts across sectors, balance development and conservation interests, increase management effectiveness and efficiency, and address the cumulative effects of multiple human uses of the same marine space.

Marine spatial planning is not a one-time plan. The context for planning is constantly changing.

Marine spatial planning is not only conservation planning. While a network of marine protected areas might be one outcome of MSP, it seeks to balance economic development and environmental conservation, and not focus on only on the goals of conservation or protection.

Marine spatial planning is not ocean zoning. Marine space has been zoned for individual human uses for decades, if not longer. However, these zones and others have usually been planned on a single-sector basis without integrated planning.

WHO SHOULD USE MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING?

- Do you have (or expect) **human activities that adversely affect important natural areas** of your marine area?

- Do you have (or expect) incompatible **human activities that conflict with one another** in your marine area?

- Do you need **to streamline policies and licensing** procedures affecting the marine environment?

- Do you need to decide **on what space is most suitable for the development of new human activities** such as renewable energy facilities or offshore aquaculture?

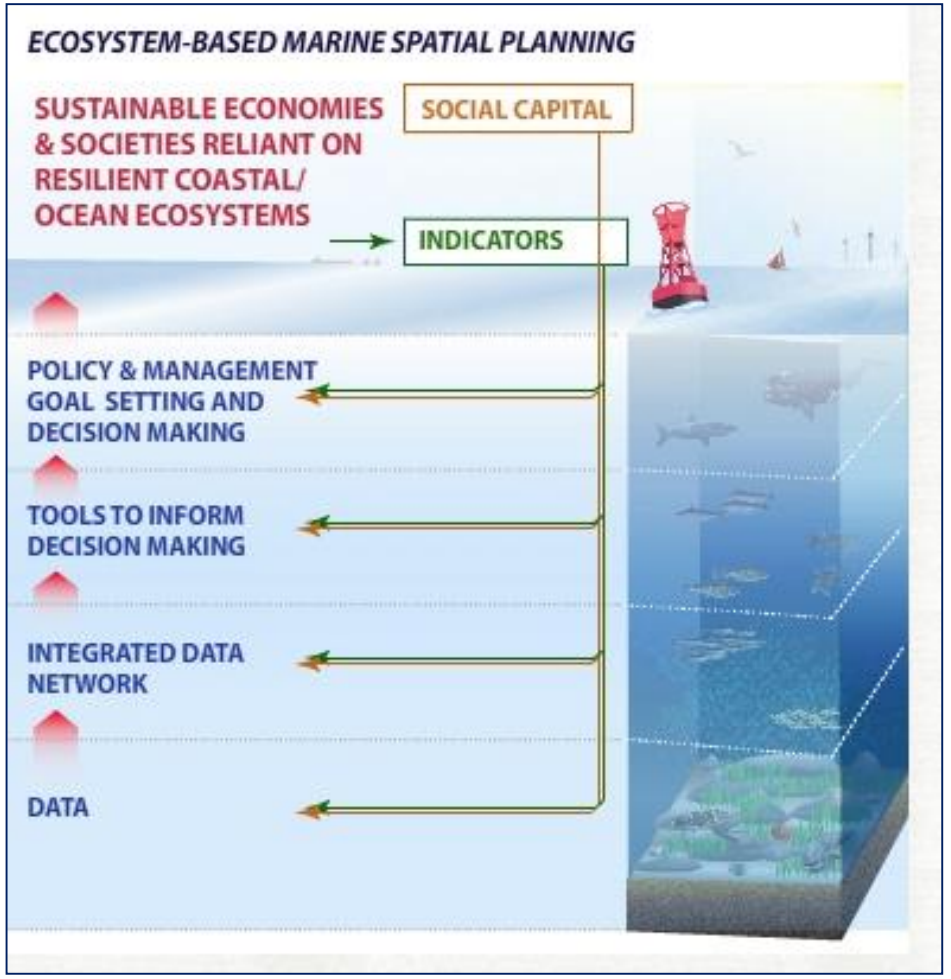
- Do you **need a vision of what your marine area could or should look like** in another 10, 20, 30 years from now?

BENEFITS OF MSP

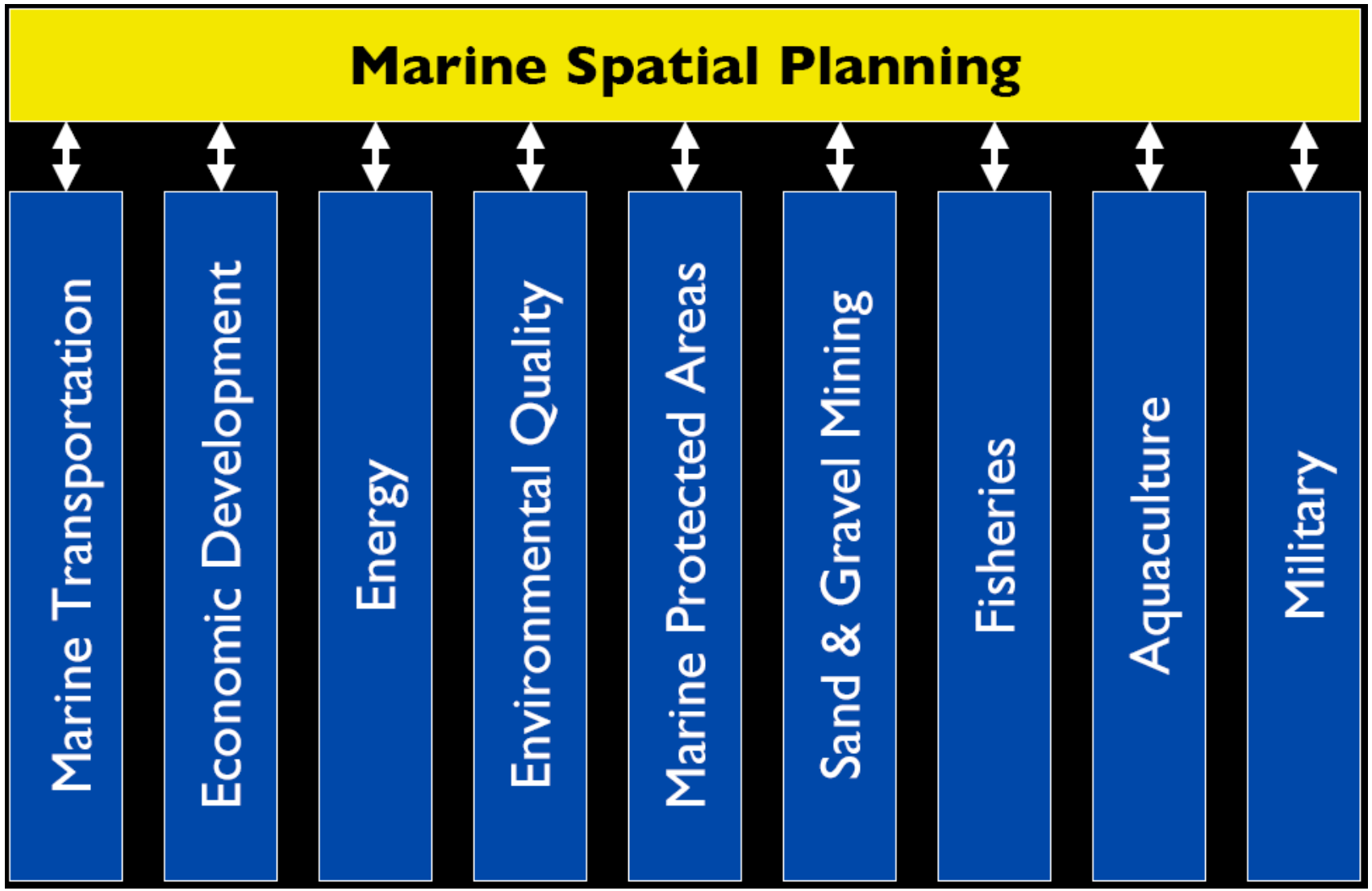
Ecological/ Environmental Benefits	Identification of biological and ecological important areas
	Biodiversity objectives incorporated into planned decision-making
	Identification and reduction of conflicts between human use and nature
	Allocation of space for biodiversity and nature conservation
	Establish context for planning a network of marine protected areas
	Identification and reduction of the cumulative effects of human activities on marine ecosystems
Economics Benefits	Greater certainty of access to desirable areas for new private sector investments, frequently amortized over 20-30 years
	Identification of compatible uses within the same area of development
	Reduction of conflicts between incompatible uses
	Improved capacity to plan for new and changing human activities, including emerging technologies and their associated effects
	Better safety during operation of human activities
	Promotion of the efficient use of resources and space
	Streamlining and transparency in permit and licensing procedures
Social Benefits	Improved opportunities for community and citizen participation
	Identification of impacts of decisions on the allocation of ocean space (e.g., closure areas for certain uses, protected areas) for communities and economies onshore (e.g., employment, distribution of income)"
	Identification and improved protection of cultural heritage
	Identification and preservation of social and spiritual values related to ocean use (e.g., the ocean as an open space)

Characteristics of effective marine spatial planning

1. **Ecosystem-based**, balancing ecological, economic, and social goals and objectives toward sustainable development
2. **Integrated**, across sectors and agencies, and among levels of government.
3. **Placed-based** or area-based
4. **Adaptive**, capable of learning from experience.
5. **Strategic and anticipatory**, focused on the long-term.
6. **Participatory**, stakeholders actively involved in the process.



Transversal



MSP in the world

Australia	Great Barrier Reef Original Zoning	1983-1988
	Great Barrier Reef Representative Areas Programme	1998-2005
USA	Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary/ Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary/California Marine Life Protection Act	1990-ongoing
USA	Massachusetts Integrated Oceans Management Plan	2008-09
Canada	Large Ocean Management Areas	1998-2007
	Eastern Scotian Shelf Integrated Management Plan	
Australia	Marine Bioregional Plans/Southeast Regional Marine Plan	2002-ongoing
China	Territorial Sea Functional Zoning	2002-ongoing
United Kingdom	Marine Bill/Irish Sea Pilot Project	2002-ongoing
Belgium	GAUFRE Project/Master Plan for Belgian Part of the North Sea	2003-2005
The Netherlands	Integrated Management Plan for the North Sea, 2015, and revision	2003-ongoing
Germany	Spatial Plans for the North Sea and Baltic Sea Mecklenburg-Volporam Marine Spatial Plan	2004-ongoing
New Zealand	Representative System of Marine Protected Areas	2005-ongoing
Norway	Integrated Management Plans for the Barents, Norwegian, & North Seas	2002-ongoing

MSP is a continuous and evolving process

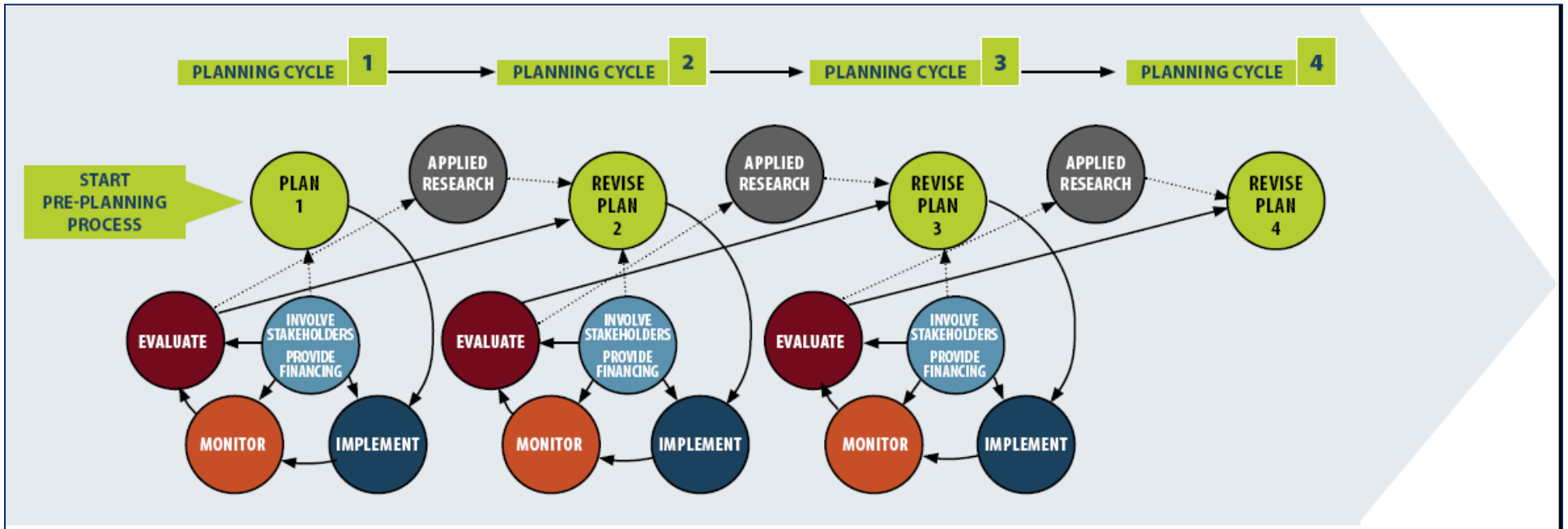


Fig. 2. The continuing MSP planning cycle

MSP in Ten steps

(1) Identifying need and establishing **authority**
(2) Obtaining **financial support**
(3) **Organizing the process** through pre-planning
(4) Organizing **stakeholder participation**
(5) Defining and analyzing **existing conditions**
(6) Defining and analyzing **future conditions**
(7) Preparing and **approving** the spatial management plan
(8) **Implementing and enforcing** the spatial management plan
(9) **Monitoring and evaluating** performance
(10) **Adapting** the marine spatial management process

Step 1. Defining necesities and obtaining the institutional support

- List of problems and needs that want to be faced with the plan.
- Institutional support, either for formulating the plan than for implementing

Step 2. Funding support

- We need an economic plan who specifies:

  - The economic cost of the plan
  - Possible alternatives to obtain the financial support

The objective is to ensure the viability and continuity of the plan

Financing mechanism	Source of revenue
Government revenue allocations	
Direct allocations from government budgets	Government budget revenues; taxpayers
Government bonds and taxes earmarked for MSP	Tax payers; investors who purchase bonds
Grants and donations	
Bilateral and multilateral donors	Donor agencies
Foundations	Individuals; corporations
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	NGO members and supporters
Private sector	Investors
Conservation trust funds	Multi-source
Tourism revenues	
Diving fees	Divers
Yachting fees	Yachting community
Tourism-related operations of protected area agencies	Tourism operators; tourists
Voluntary contributions by tourists or tourism operators	Tourism operators; tourists
Energy revenues	
Royalties and fees from offshore oil and gas, windfarms, waveparks	Energy companies
Right-of-way fees for oil and gas pipelines	Energy companies
Oil spill fines and funds	Energy companies
Voluntary contributions by energy companies	Energy companies
Mining revenues	
Royalties and fees from offshore mining companies	Mining companies
Voluntary contributions by offshore mining companies	Mining companies
Fishing revenues	
Tradable fishing quotas	Commercial fishers
Fish catch and services levies	Commercial fishers
Eco-labeling and product certification	Seafood producers, wholesalers, retailers and end-use purchasers
Fishing access payments	Governments; associations of and/or individual fishers
Recreational fishing licence fees and excise taxes	Recreational Fishers
Aquaculture permit fees	Aquaculture industry
Marine transportation revenues	
Oil spill fines and funds	Marine transportation industry
Voluntary contributions by marine transportation industry	Marine transportation industry

Step 3. Organizing the process through pre-planning

- Defining the plan borders, the objectives and the resources involved.

What outputs should be delivered from this step?

- Organization of a marine spatial planning team with the desired skills;
- A work plan that identifies key work products and resources required to complete the outputs of planning on time;
- Defined boundaries & time frame for analysis and management;
- A set of principles to guide development of the marine spatial management plan; and
- A set of goals and objectives for the management area.

Step 4. Stakeholders participation

- Who, when and how to involve the stakeholders in the process.

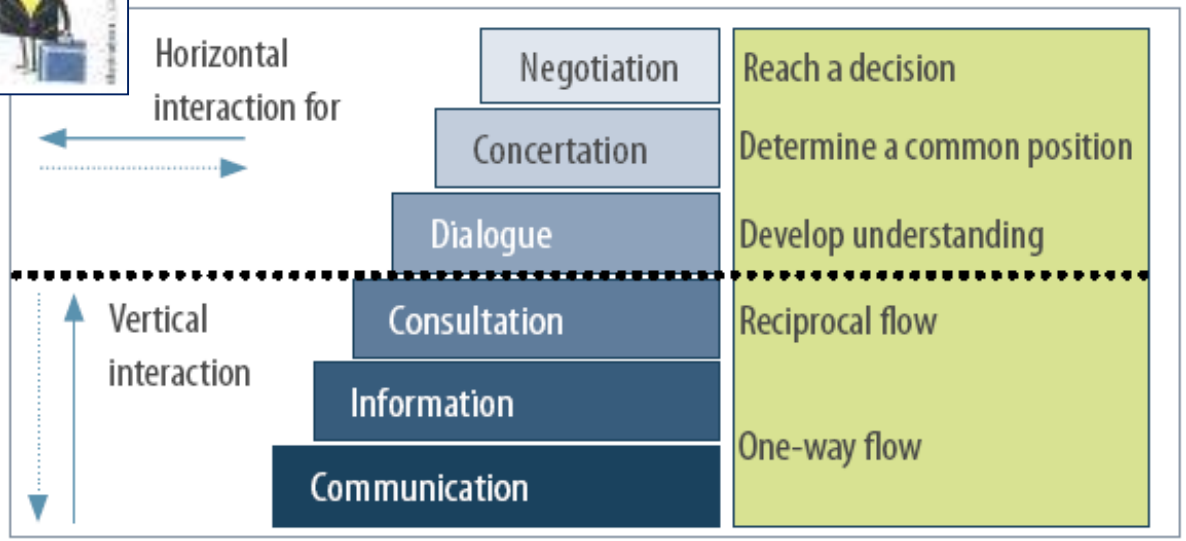
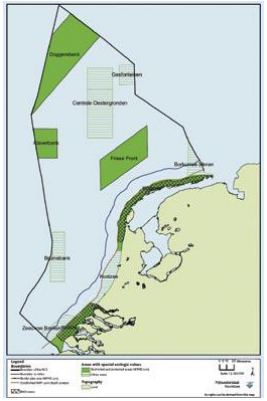


Fig. 7 Different types of stakeholder participation.

Adapted from Bouamrame M. (2006)

Step 5. Defining and analyzing existing conditions

- An inventory and maps of important biological and ecological areas in the marine managmeent area
- An inventory and maps of current human activities (and pressures) in the marine managment area
- An assessment of possible conflicts and compatibilities among existing human uses
- An assessment of possible conflicts and compatibilities betweeen existing human uses and the environment.



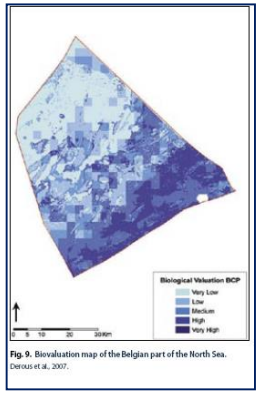


Fig. 9. Biovaluation map of the Belgian part of the North Sea. Derous et al., 2007.

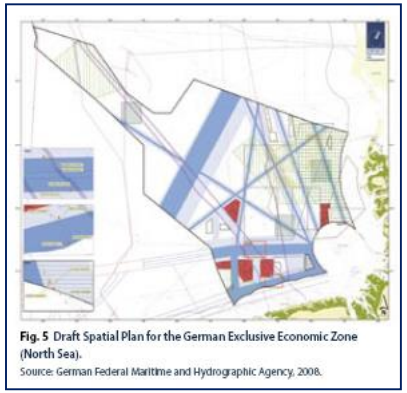


Fig. 5 Draft Spatial Plan for the German Exclusive Economic Zone (North Sea).
Source: German Federal Maritime and Hydrographic Agency, 2008.

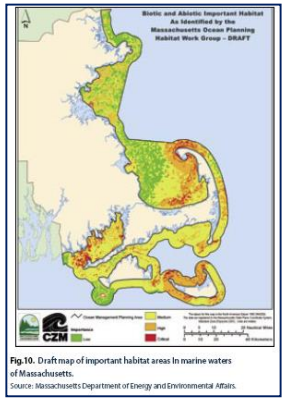


Fig.10. Draft map of important habitat areas in marine waters of Massachusetts.
Source: Massachusetts Department of Energy and Environmental Affairs.

Matrix: Conflicts and compatibility between uses

Compatible

Probably compatible

Incompatible

	Commercial Fishing: Nets	Commercial Fishing:	Commercial Fishing: Pots/traps	Commercial Fishing: Spears/harpoons	Commercial Fishing: Trawls/dredges	Commercial Fishing: Seine nets	Commerial Fishing: Beach seines	Commercial Fishing: Purse seines	Offshore Aquaculture/ Mariculture	Recreational Fishing: Hook/line Fishing	Recreational Fishing: Pots/traps	Recreational Fishing: Shellfishing	Recreation: Sailing	Recreation: Boating	Recreation: Personal watercraft	Recreation: Scuba diving/snorkeling	Recreation: Wildlife watching	Marine transportation	Port & harbor operations	Port & harbor dredging	Dredged material disposal	Offshore airports	Offshore industrial production facilities	Offshore liquified natural gas terminals	Offshore oil & gas exploration	Offshore oil & gas development	Cables, pipelines, tranmission lines	Sand and gravel mining	Offshore renewable energy: windfarms	Offshore renewable energy: wave parks	Offshore renewable energy: tidal	Offshore renewable energy: currents	Ocean desalination plants	Carbon sequestration	Military operations	Strictly protected marine reserves	Multiple use marine parks	Scientific research	Cultural & historic conservation
Commercial Fishing: Nets																																						
Commercial Fishing: Hook/line																																						
Commercial Fishing: Pots/traps																																						
Commercial Fishing: Spears/harpoons																																						
Commercial Fishing: Trawls/dredges																																						
Commercial Fishing: Seine nets																																						
Commerial Fishing: Beach seines																																						
Commercial Fishing: Purse seines																																						
Offshore Aquaculture/Mariculture																																						
Recreational Fishing: Hook/line																																						
Recreational Fishing: Pots/traps																																						
Recreational Fishing: Shellfishing																																						
Recreation: Sailing																																						
Recreation: Boating																																						
Recreation: Personal watercraft																																						
Recreation: Scuba diving/snorkeling																																						
Recreation: Wildlife watching																																						
Marine transportation																																						
Port & harbor operations																																						
Port & harbor dredging																																						
Dredged material disposal																																						
Offshore airports																																						
Offshore industrial production facilities																																						
Offshore liquified natural gas terminals																																						
Offshore oil & gas exploration																																						
Offshore oil & gas development																																						

Step 6. Defining and analyzing future conditions (scenarios)

- **A trend scenario** illustrating how the MSP area will look if present conditions continue without new management interventions
- **Alternative spatial sea use scenarios** illustrating how the managmeent area might look when human activities are redistributed based on new goals and objectives

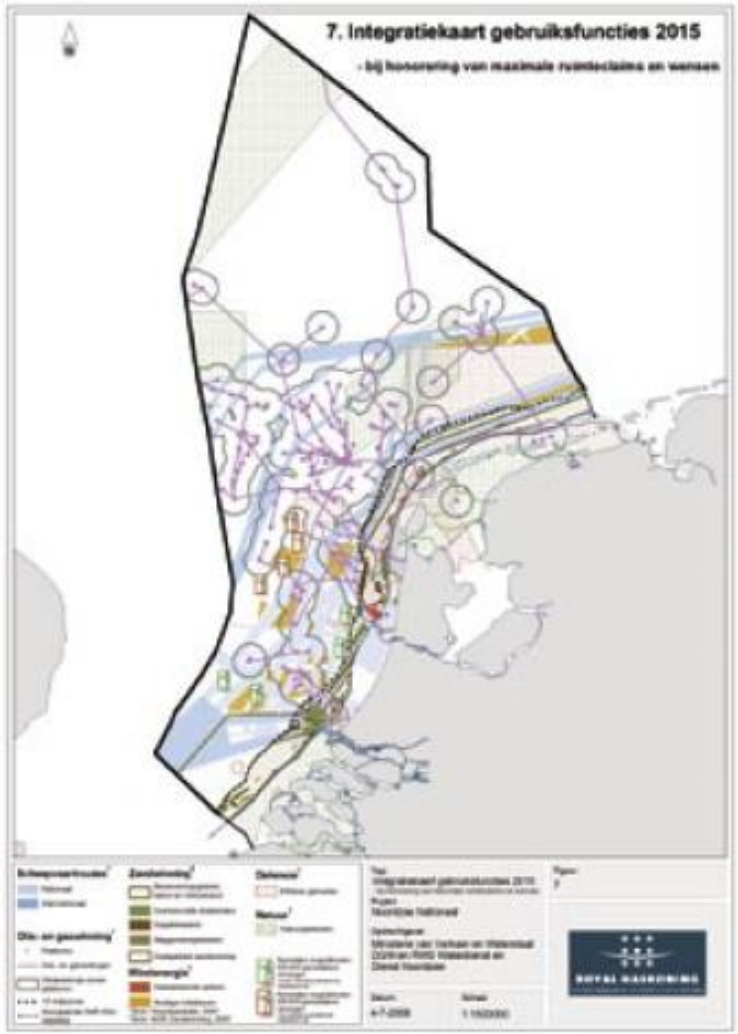


Fig. 20. Dutch spatial sea use scenario indicating spatial distribution of human use in case of maximum economic development by 2015.
Source: Ministerie Verkeer en Waterstaat, 2008.

Step 7. Preparing and approving the spatial management plan

- An identification and evaluation of alterative management measures for the spatial management plan
- Identification of criteria for selecting alternative managmeent measures
- A comprehensive management plan, including if needed, a zoning plan

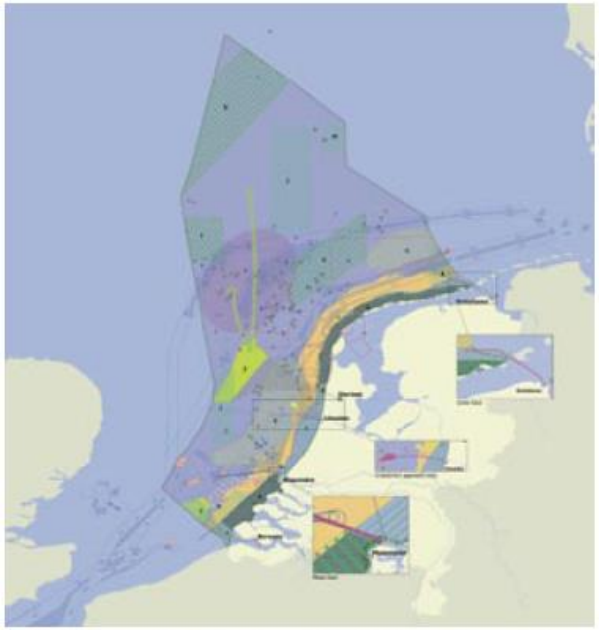


Fig. 22. North sea policy choices. Source: Ministerie Verkeer en Waterstaat, 2008.

ACTIVITIES (See *Zoning Plan* for full details)	General Use Zone	Habitat Protection Zone	Conservation Park Zone	Buffer Zone	National Park Zone	Preservation Zone
Boating, diving	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Collecting (e.g.bêche-de-mer, shells, coral, aquarium fish)	Permit	Permit	No	No	No	No
Line fishing	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Mesh netting	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Bait netting	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Trolling (for pelagic species)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Spearfishing	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Pole and line tuna fishing	Permit	Permit	No	No	No	No
Trawling	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Traditional fishing and collecting	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Traditional hunting	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit	No
Cruise ships	Yes	Permit	Permit	Permit	Permit	No
General shipping (other than shipping area)	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Crayfishing	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Mariculture	Permit	Permit	No	No	No	No

Fig. 21. A zoning approach in the far northern section of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park.[7] Source: Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority

STEP 8. Implementing and enforcing the MSP

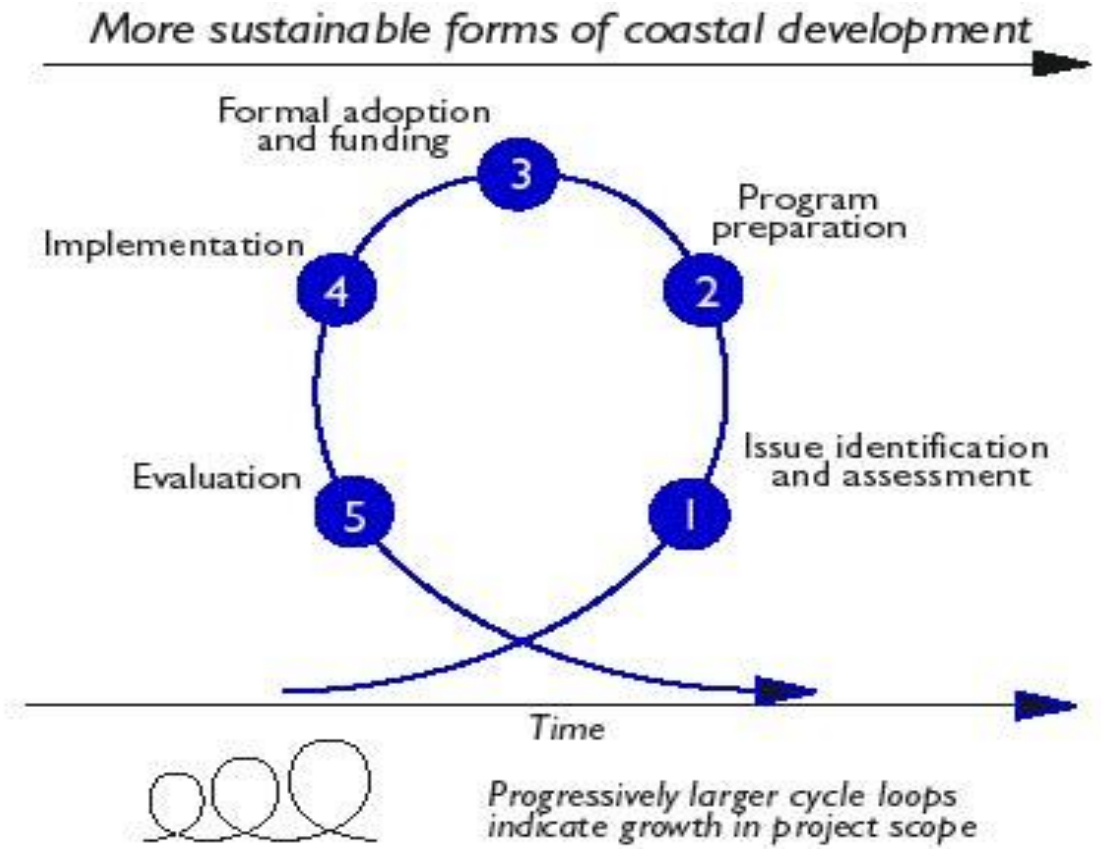
- Clear identification of actions required to implement, ensure compliance with, and enforce the spatial management plan. (Operative programs are required)

Step 9. Monitoring and evaluating performance

- A **monitoring system** designed to measure indicators of the performance of marine spatial management measures;
- **Information on the performance of marine spatial management measures** that will be used for evaluation; and
- **Periodic reports** to decision makers, stakeholders, and the public about the performance of the marine spatial management plan.

Step 10. Adapting the spatial management process

- Proposals for adapting management goals, objectives, outcomes and strategis for the next round of planning
- Identification of applied research needs.



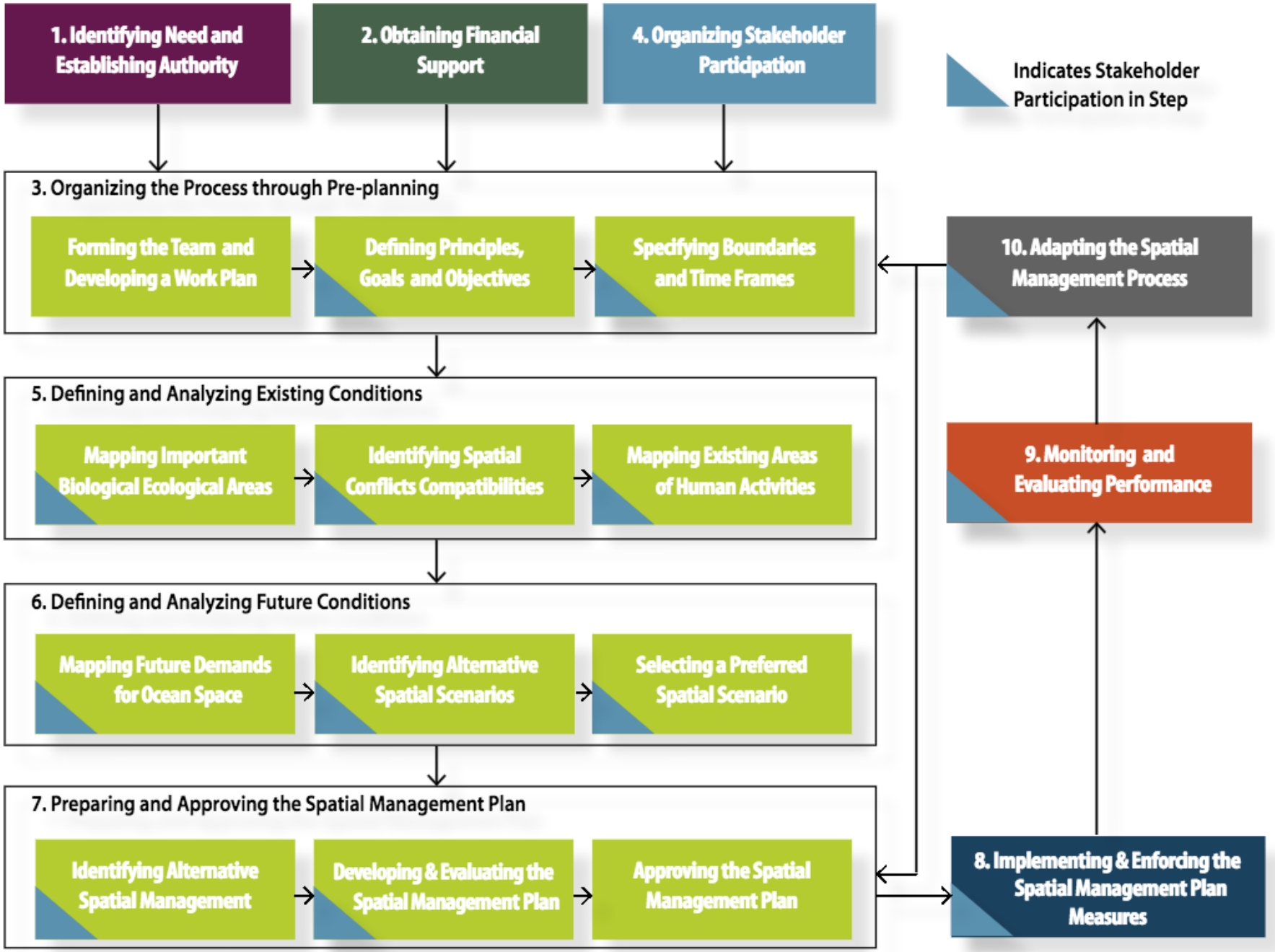
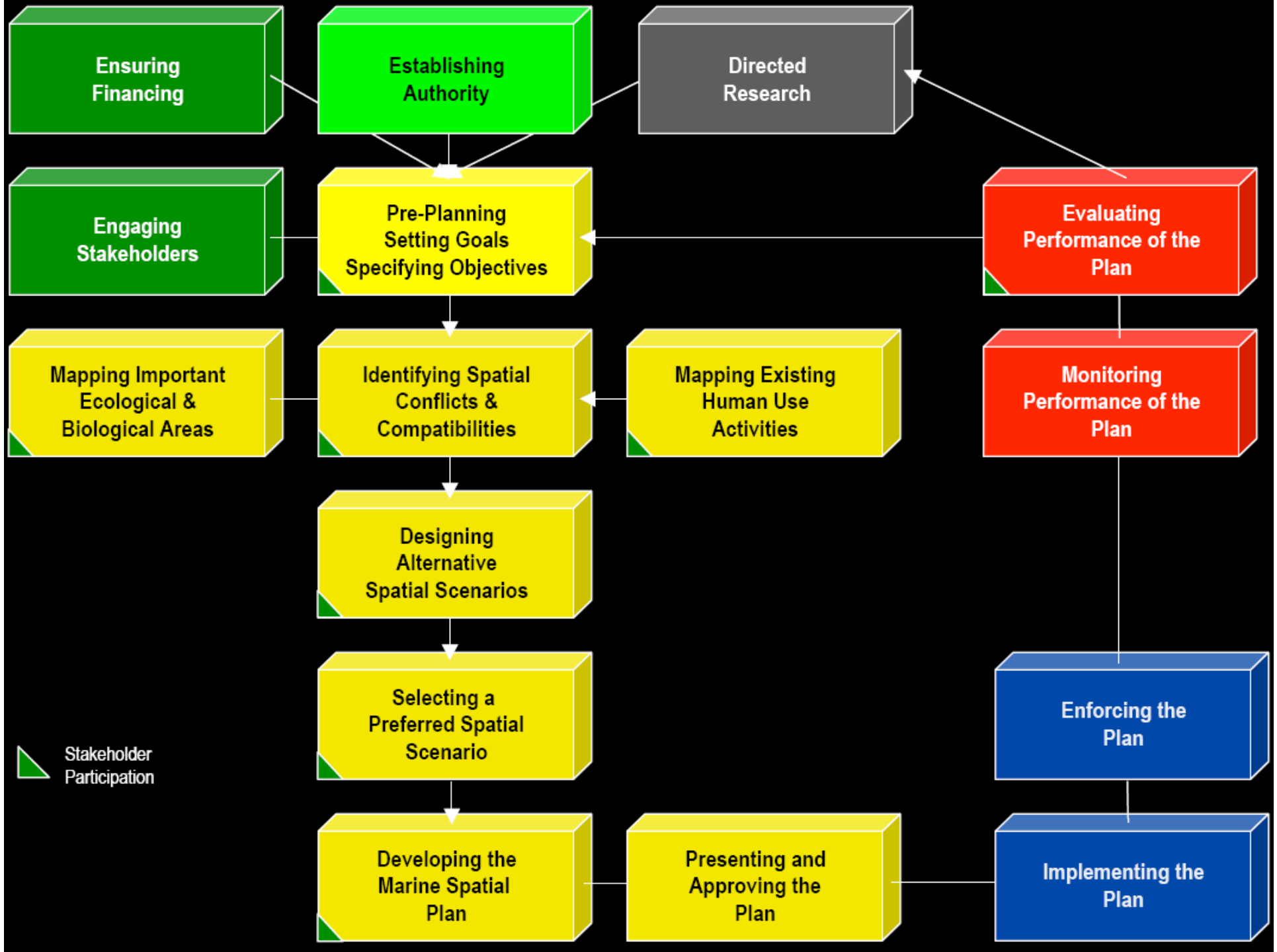
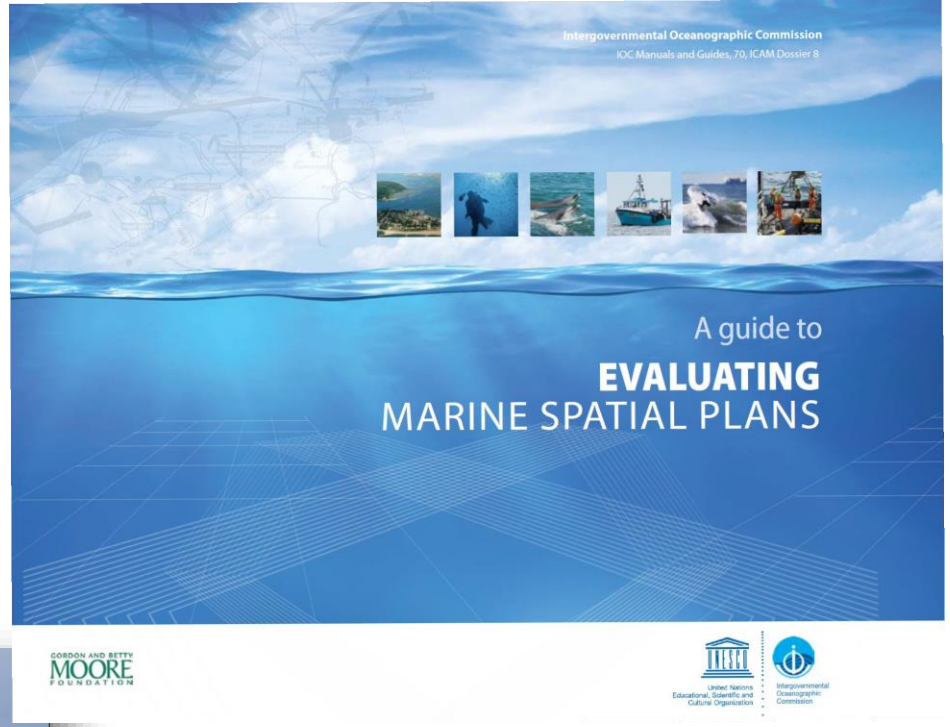
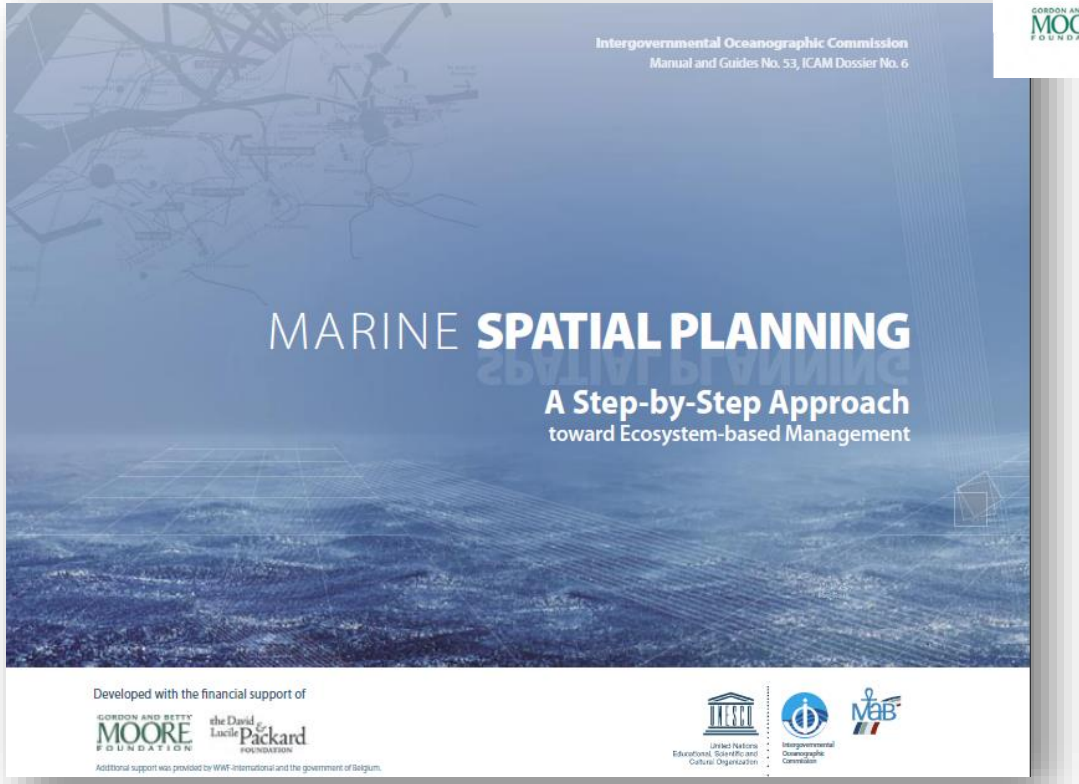


Fig. 1. A Step-by-Step Approach to Marine Spatial Planning


Ensuring Financing
Establishing Authority
Directed Research
Engaging Stakeholders
Pre-Planning Setting Goals Specifying Objectives
Evaluating Performance of the Plan
Mapping Important Ecological & Biological Areas
Identifying Spatial Conflicts & Compatibilities
Mapping Existing Human Use Activities
Monitoring Performance of the Plan
Designing Alternative Spatial Scenarios
Selecting a Preferred Spatial Scenario
Enforcing the Plan
Stakeholder Participation
Developing the Marine Spatial Plan
Presenting and Approving the Plan
Implementing the Plan


Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
IOC Manuals and Guides, 70, ICAM Dossier 8
A guide to
EVALUATING
MARINE SPATIAL PLANS


Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
Manual and Guides No. 53, ICAM Dossier No. 6
MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING
A Step-by-Step Approach
toward Ecosystem-based Management
Developed with the financial support of

Steps	Tips
Step 1: Identify the Need for Monitoring and Evaluation and Prepare a M&E Plan	If you already have a M&E plan, you should go to Step 2
Step 2: Identify Objectives of the Marine Spatial Plan	Make sure the objectives of the Management Plan are measurable to the extent possible—this is a critical early step!
Step 3: Identify Management Action(s) for Each Objective	Make sure each objective has at least one related management action—you will be evaluating the effectiveness of the management action
Step 4: Identify Performance Indicators and Targets	If you already have completed Steps 1-4 in the MSP process, you can begin here with Step 4
Step 5: Establish a Baseline for Selected Indicators	You may already have some of this information after developing the baseline information for the marine spatial plan
Step 6: Monitor the Selected Indicators	Ensure that the selected indicators are monitored on a regular and continuing basis
Step 7: Analyze, Evaluate, and Interpret the Monitoring Data	You will have to analyze, evaluate, and interpret the monitoring data periodically
Step 8: Communicate Results of Evaluation to Decision Makers and Stakeholders	Make sure to include communicating results of the evaluation in the M&E Plan (Step 1)
Use the Results of Monitoring and Evaluation to Adapt the Marine Spatial Plan in the Next Cycle of MSP	Use results of the evaluation to modify objectives and/or the management actions in the next round of marine spatial planning

http://openchannels.org/msp-eval-guide/eight-steps

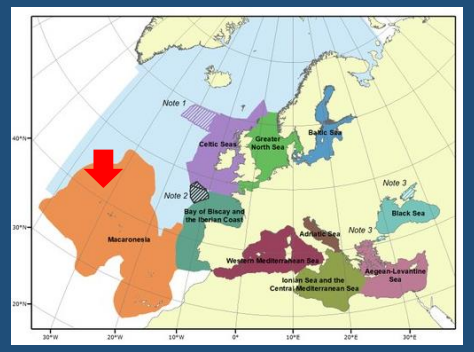
Questions?

MARSP
Macaronesian Maritime Spatial Planning

WP6 Cross-border cooperation

"Building the European Macaronesia Ocean"

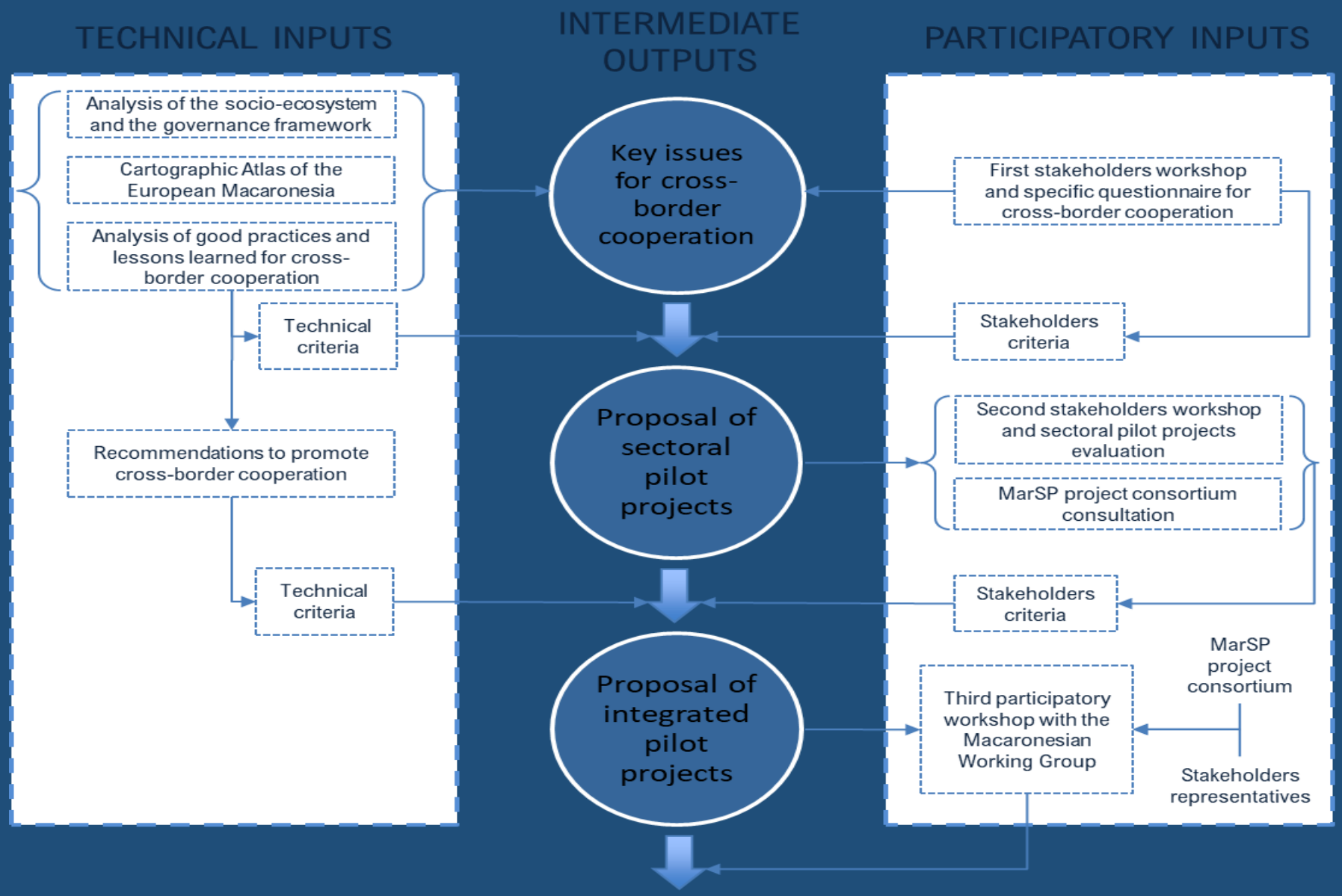
"Building the European Macaronesia Ocean"



Marine regions and subregions of MSFD (EEA, WISE, EC)

- **As a shared sea**, with common elements in the ecosystem, socio-cultural and political-administrative dimensions.
- To **cooperate from what binds us together** and from the European principles of INTEGRATION.
- Rethinking **borders as spaces of union**, not separation, from which to seek a joint vision.
- **Seeking coherence** between MSP plans.
- Always respecting the different interests and singularities, but without forgetting that **our future is connected.**
- Also reinforcing the role of both states (adding forces) in **the future of an outermost region**, distant and separated from the rest of the European borders.

Looking for "integrated and coherent management to secure sustainable growth and preserve marine ecosystems for future generations"



MSP CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PILOT PROGRAM
FOR THE EUROPEAN MACARONESIA

WORKING PACKAGE ACHIEVEMENTS

Identify relevant cross-border issues

Engage the stakeholders

(Crosscutting commitment)

Apply Cross-border know-how to the EU-MAC

Propose cross-border initiatives

Expected deliberables:

- D.6.1. INTEGRATED AND SYNTHETIC **DIAGNOSIS** OF THE MSP IN THE MACARONESIA
- D.6.5. MSP **GOVERNANCE ANALYSIS** OF THE MACARONESIA
- D.6.9. MARSP **ATLAS** OF THE MACARONESIA

- D.6.2. MACARONESIAN MSP ELECTRONIC **BULLETIN**
- D.6.6. IDENTIFYING NATURAL LEADERS AND EXPERTS TO PROPOSE **WORKING GROUPS** *(PARTICIPATORY WORKSHOPS FOR CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION)*
- D.6.10. **WEB VISOR** FOR THE MarSP ATLAS OF THE MACARONESIA

- D.6.3. **GUIDANCE REPORT** ON TRANSBOUNDARY MSP
- D.6.4. REPORT OF **LESSONS LEARNED** AND BEST PRACTICES AVAILABLE

- D.6.7. MSP **POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS**
- D.6.8. PROPOSING **PILOT PROJECTS** ON RELEVANT SPACES OR ISSUES FOR CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION *(PARTICIPATORY WORKSHOPS FOR CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION)*

WP6-Cross-border

Timeline for our Deliverables

Two years

Walking towards a joint MSP European Macaronesia Ocean

June 2018

D.6.2. MACARONESIAN MSP ELECTRONIC BULLETIN **(I)**

July 2018

D.6.1. INTEGRATED AND SYNTHETIC DIAGNOSIS OF THE MSP IN THE MACARONESIA

November 2018

D.6.5. MSP GOVERNANCE ANALYSIS OF THE MACARONESIA

December 2018

D.6.2. MACARONESIAN MSP ELECTRONIC BULLETIN **(II)**

March 2019

D.6.3. GUIDANCE REPORT ON TRANSBOUNDARY MSP

June 2019

D.6.9. MARSP ATLAS OF THE MACARONESIA

July 2019

- D.6.4. REPORT OF LESSONS LEARNED AND BEST PRACTICES AVAILABLE
- D.6.2. MACARONESIAN MSP ELECTRONIC BULLETIN (**III**)

- D.6.6. IDENTIFYING NATURAL LEADERS AND EXPERTS TO PROPOSE WORKING GROUPS

December 2019

D.6.7. MSP POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

December 2019

- D.6.8. PROPOSING PILOT PROJECTS ON RELEVANT SPACES OR ISSUES FOR CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION

- D.6.2. MACARONESIAN MSP ELECTRONIC BULLETIN **(IV)**

- D.6.10. WEB VISOR FOR THE MarSP ATLAS

WP6-Cross-border

RESUME

10 Deliverables achieved

6 Indeep reports

2 Diagnosis

4 Propositives

4 Bulletins

7 Workshops

1 Marine atlas

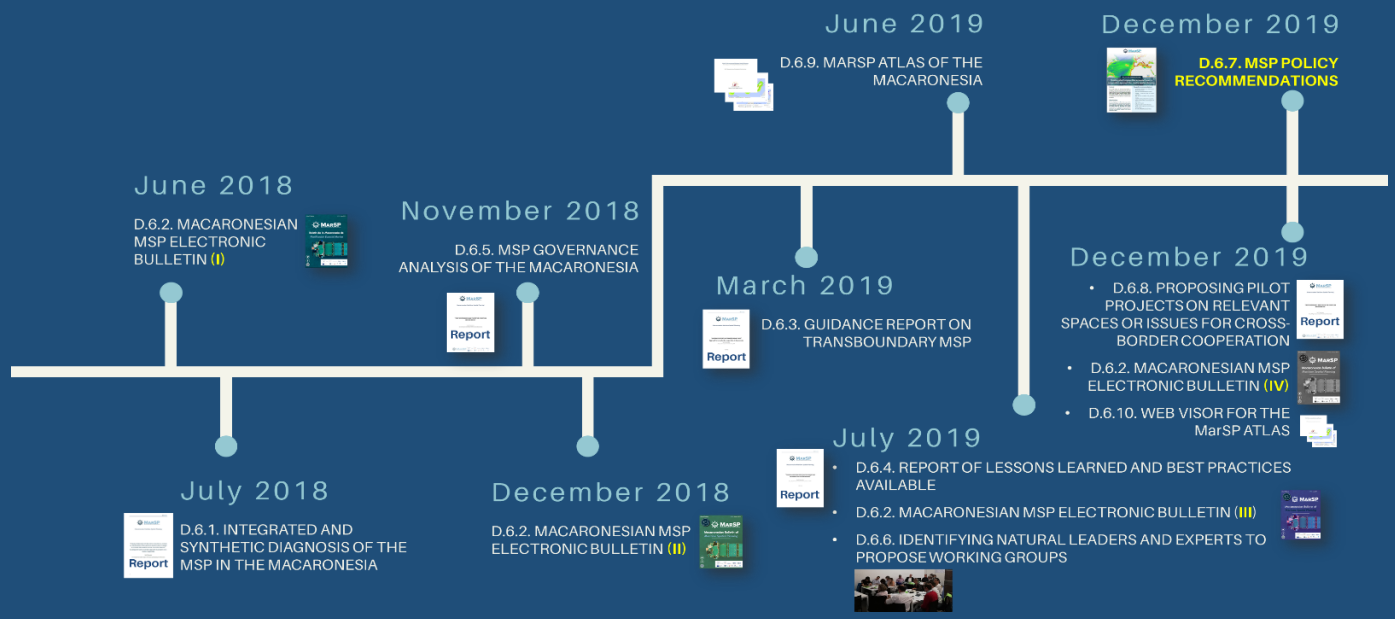
1 Web visor

And now what?

Let see some policy recomendations:

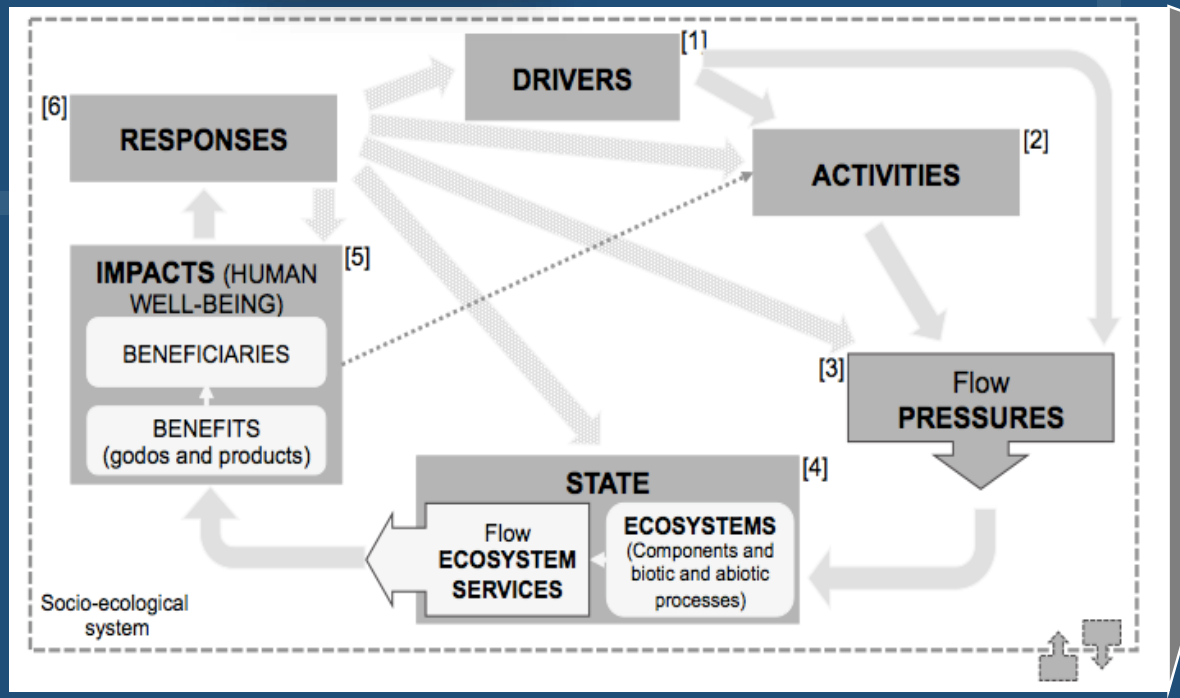
Main findings

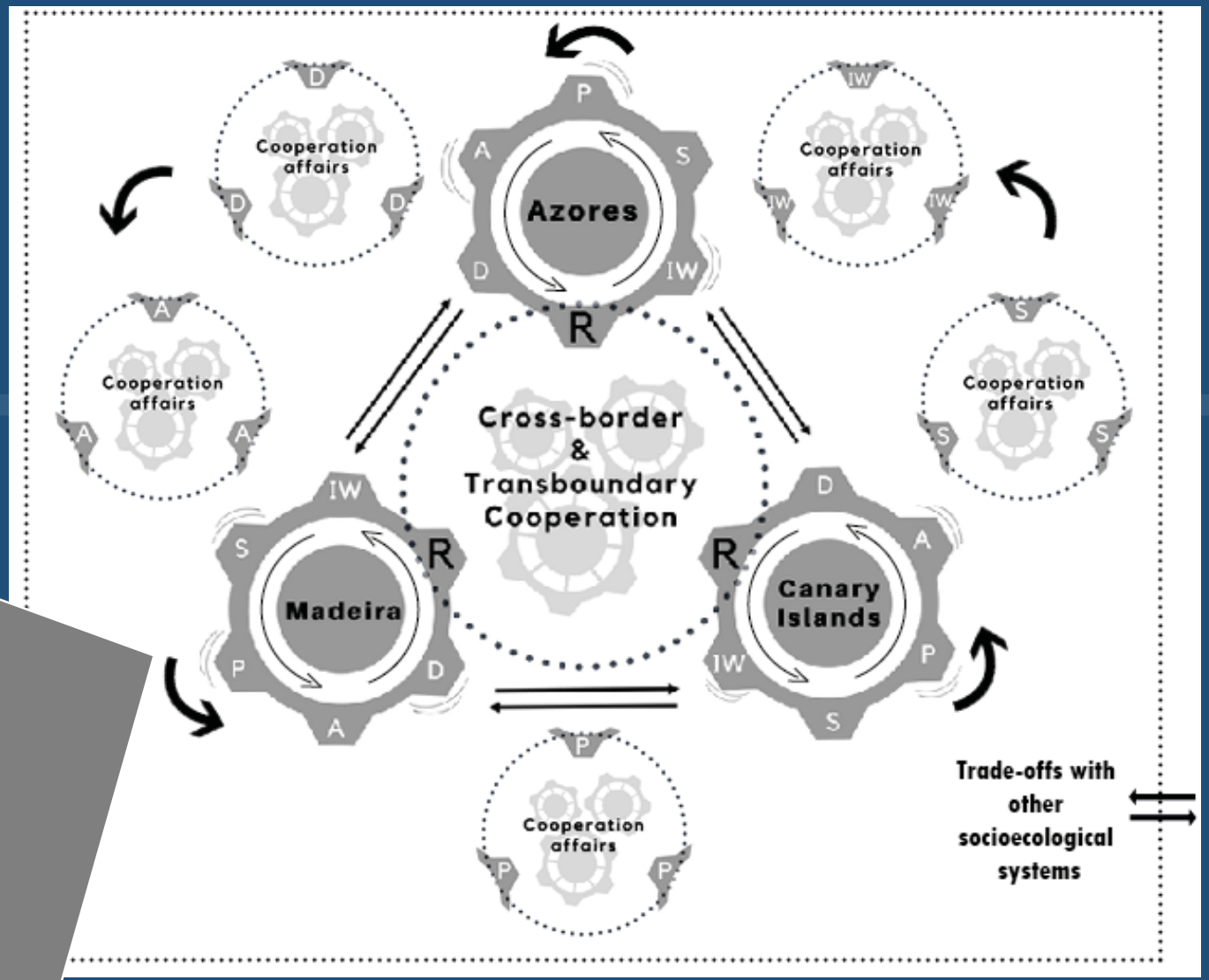
Key message



D. 6. 1 INTEGRATED AND SYNTHETIC DIAGNOSIS OF THE MSP IN THE MACARONESIA

INDEX: Macaronesia DAPSI(W)R





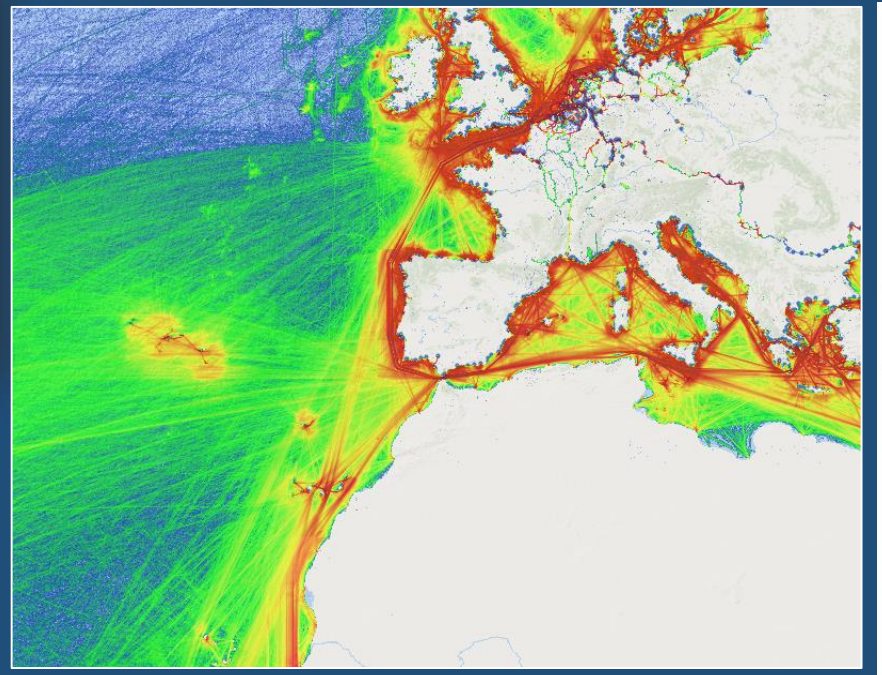
"The European Macaronesia as a socio-ecosystem"

D. 6. 1 **INTEGRATED AND SYNTHETIC DIAGNOSIS OF THE MSP IN THE MACARONESIA**

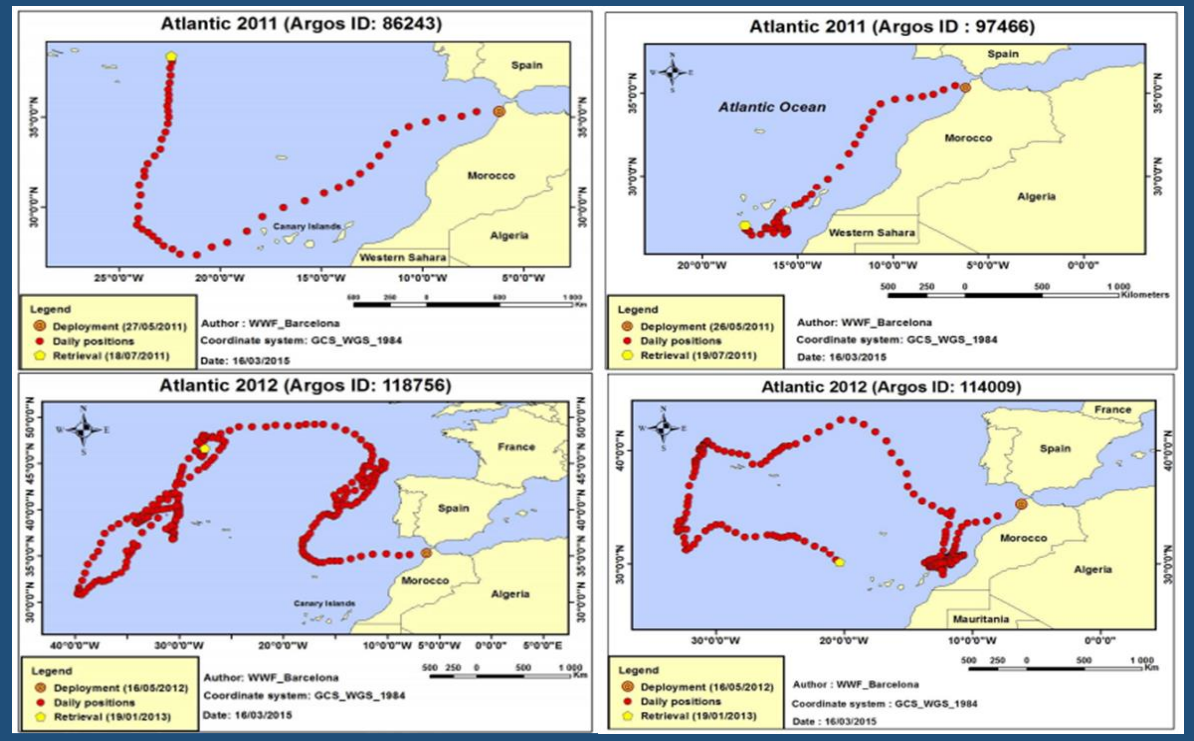
"The European Macaronesia is a unique socio-ecosystem"

Main findings

Macaronesia DAPSI(W)R



Maritime activities crossing borders



Marine biodiversity crossing borders

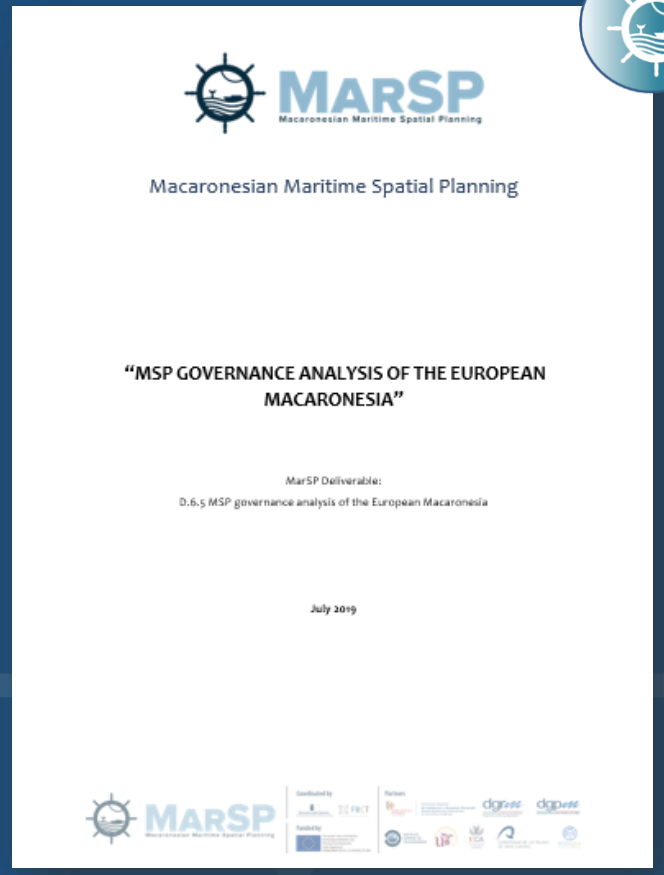
Key message

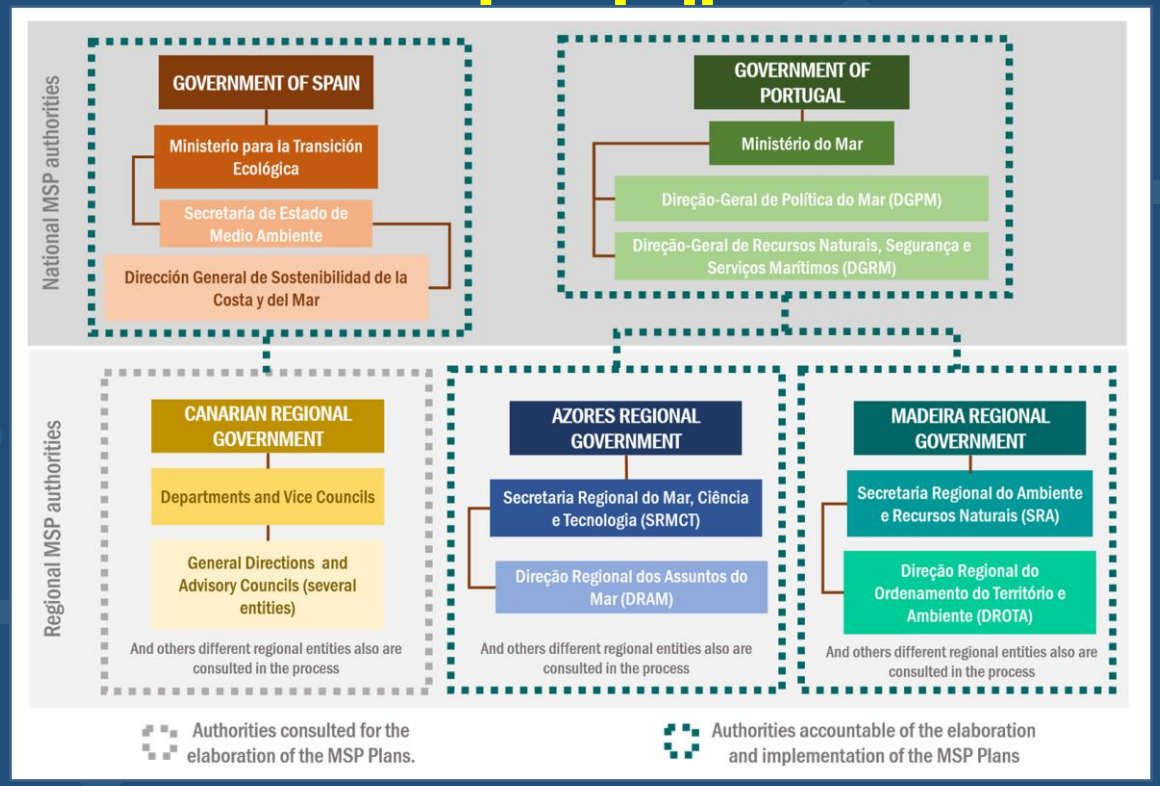
"Agree on a common future for the common sea-basin"

"Together we are stronger to face common problems"

D.6.5 MSP GOVERNANCE ANALYSIS OF THE MACARONESIA

"Different marine governance frameworks and rhythms to manage a common sea-





"Establish an MSP Cross-border coop. common framework"

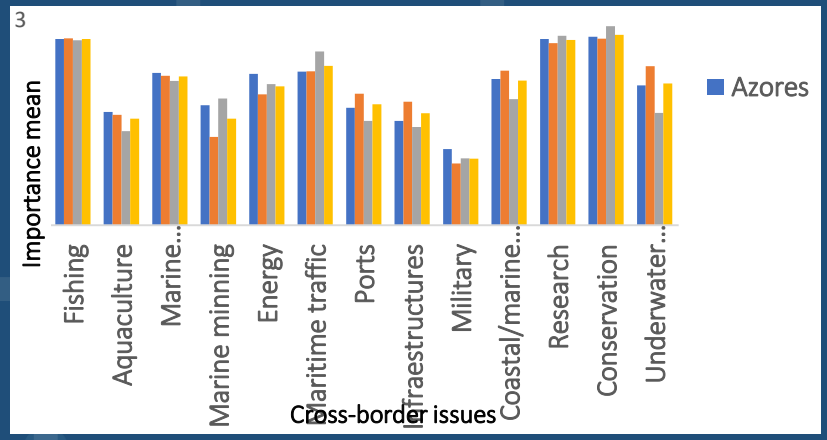
"Work within the possibilities of gov. context"

D.6.6 IDENTIFYING NATURAL LEADERS AND EXPERTS TO PROPOSE WORKING GROUPS

7 Workshops activities:
2 x 3 arquipielagos
1 x Macaronesia Region

“There is consensus among maritime stakeholders of the three archipielagos”

MSP Transnational priority issues

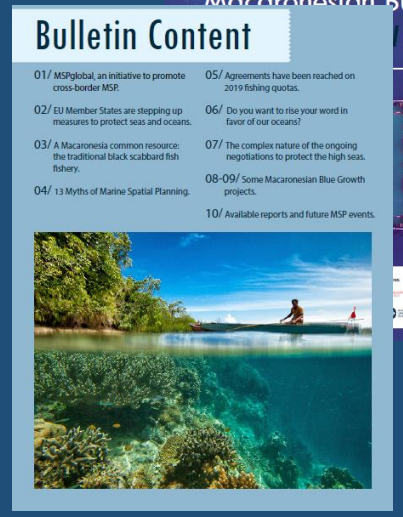


“Engage people to build constituencies”
“Begin with the easiest (common issues of interest)”

D.6.2 MACARONESIAN MSP ELECTRONIC BULLETIN

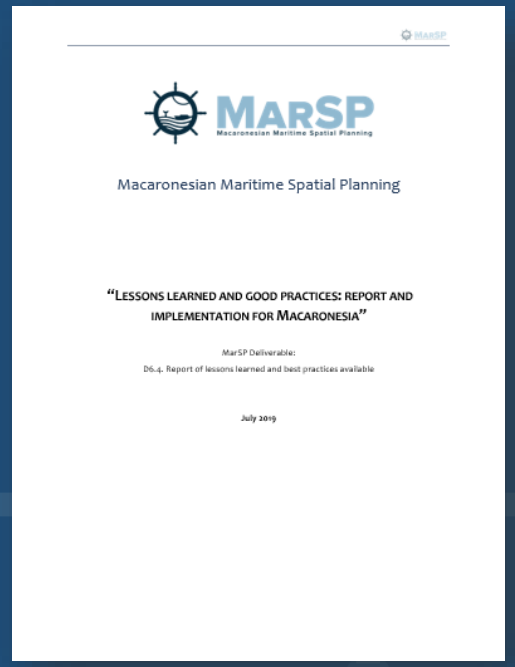
4 BULLETINS

1º June 2018
2º December 2018
3º July 2019
4º December 2019



"Cooperation should be based on stakeholders engagement and the promotion of MSP literacy "

D.6.4 REPORT OF LESSONS LEARNED AND BEST PRACTICES AVAILABLE


MARSP
Macaronesian Maritime Spatial Planning

Macaronesian Maritime Spatial Planning

"LESSONS LEARNED AND GOOD PRACTICES: REPORT AND IMPLEMENTATION FOR MACARONESIA"

MarSP Deliverable:
D6.4. Report of lessons learned and best practices available

July 2019


GP 8 The Seychelles Marine Spatial Planning Initiative

Location: Seychelles
Year: 2014

Involved institutions: Seychelles Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate change. MSP Steering Committee

Initiative summary:
It is a process focused on planning for and management of the sustainable and long-term use and health of the Seychelles Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The EEZ encompasses 1,374,000 km2 of ocean and 115 islands.

The MSP Initiative is an integrated, multi-sector approach to address climate change adaptation, marine protection and support the Blue Economy and other national strategies.

Objectives:
Develop and implement an integrated marine plan to optimise the sustainable use and effective management of the Seychelles marine environment while ensuring and improving the social, cultural and economic wellbeing of its people.

Matters of interest for European Macaronesia:
Insularity, fishing and aquaculture, tourism, maritime transport, energy, conservation

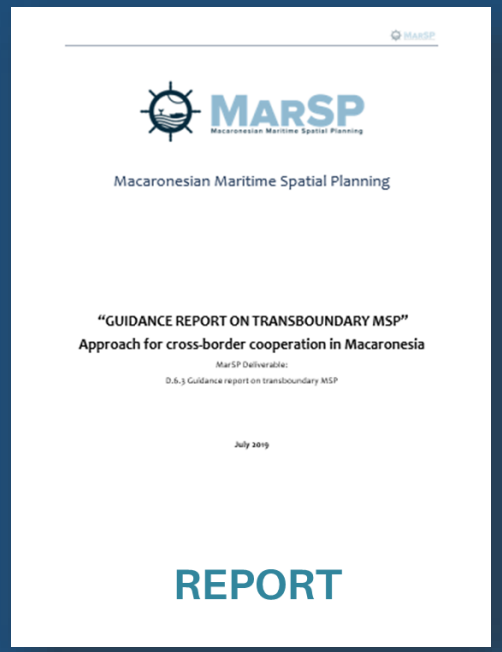
Main results:
- Phase 1 was launched in February 2014 and was completed in 2017, with legal designation in February 2018.
- Phase 2 was launched in February 2018 and will continue until 2020.
- MSP Atlas (2015)
- MSP Zoning Framework (2017)

Source:
http://seymsp.com/the-initiatives/

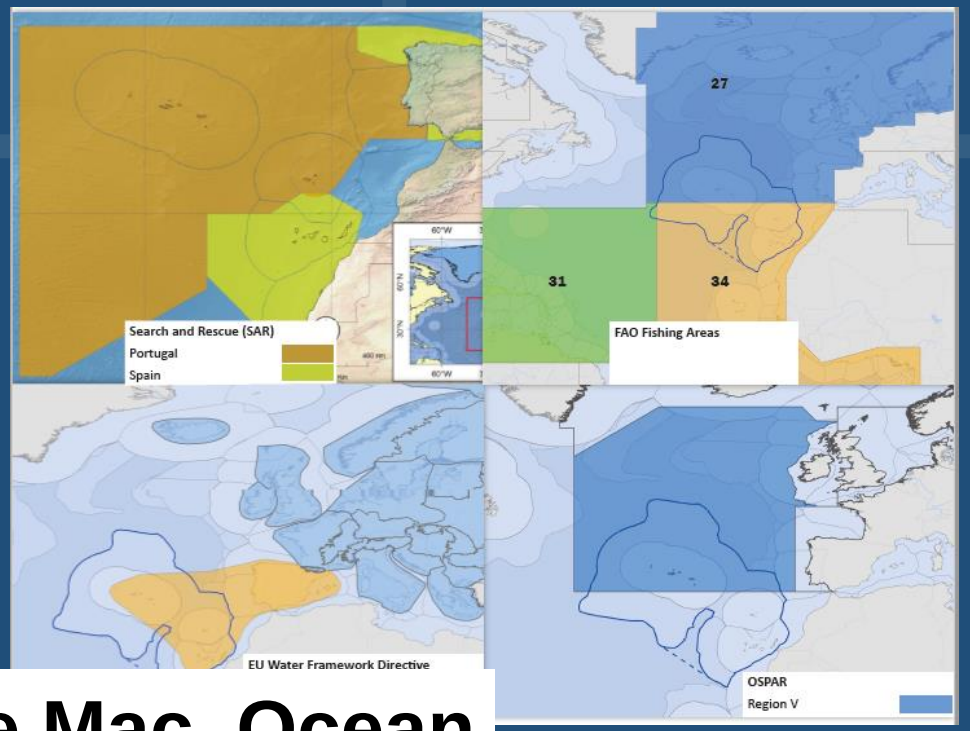
"Application to the EU-MAC of more than 64 international initiatives analysed"

"MSP Cross-border coop. should learn from other experiences, adapted to Mac. singularities"

D.6.3 GUIDANCE REPORT ON TRANSBOUNDARY MSP



"There are already mechanisms to promote cross-border cooperation"



"A regional visión for the Mac. Ocean should be built considering the existing efforts and mechanism"

D.6.9 MarSP ATLAS of the European Macaronesia Ocean

D.6.10 Web visor for the MarsSP atlas of the Macaronesia

MarSP. Macaronesian Maritime Spatial Planning

EC Grant Agreement N° EASME/EMFF/2016/1.2.1.6/03 SI2.763106

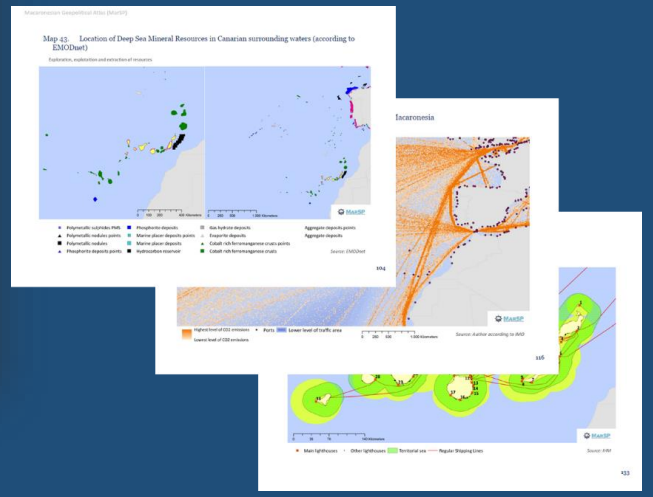
WP6 MACARONESIAN CROSSBORDER COOPERATION

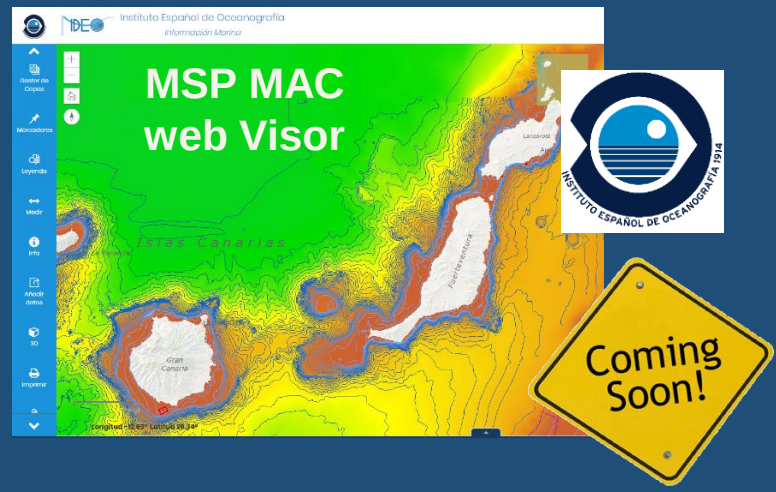
125 MAPS

Universidad de Sevilla

Departamento de Geografía Humana

"Information platform with maps, statistical data, and other complementary information that encourages users to learn about maritime scenarios, to view them and form opinions about them"





"Provide a common information system for a Macaronesia regional scope to assist decisión making"

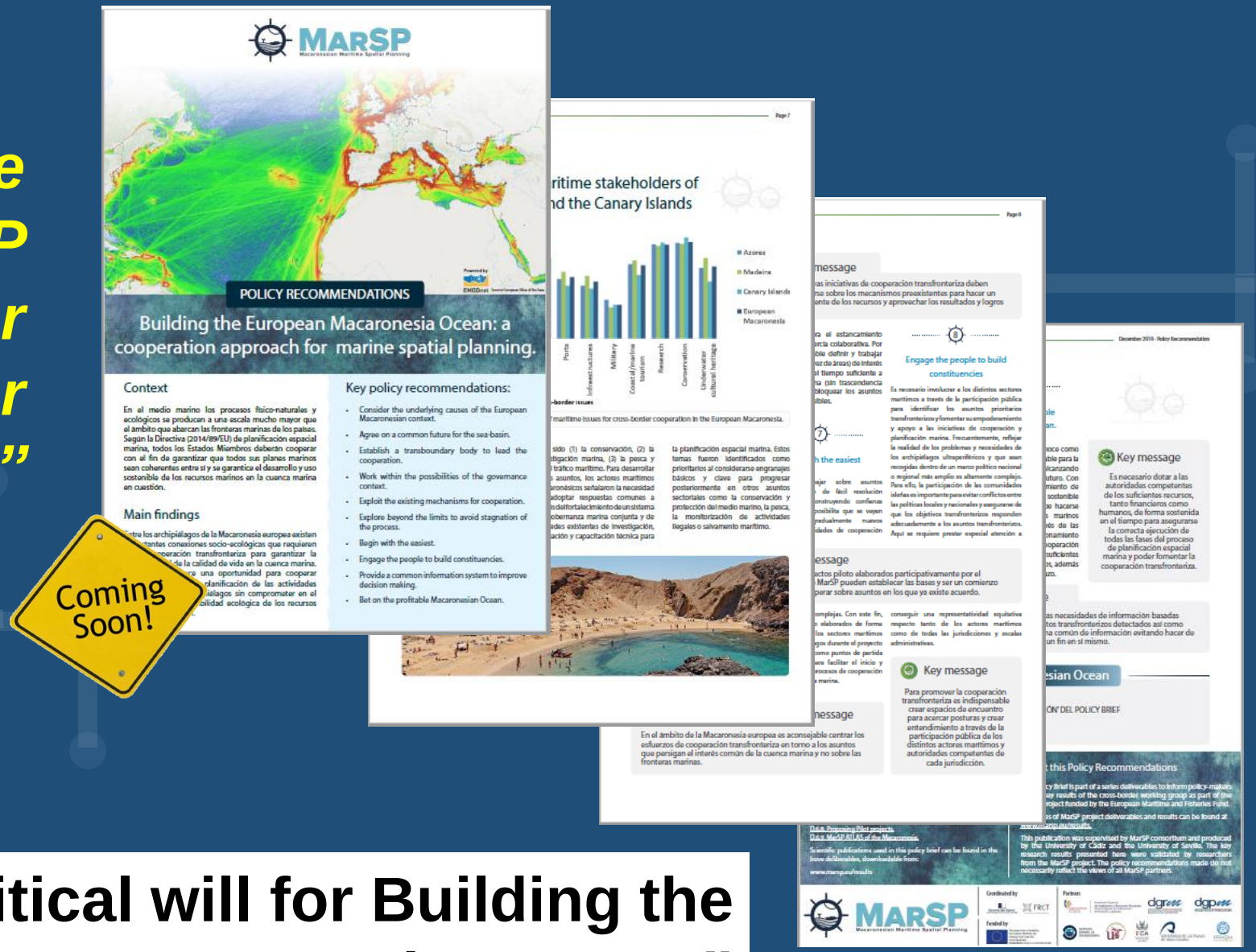
"MSP Cross-border Cooperation Pilot Program for the European Macaronesia"

Workshops and working group

Gen.Obj.	Strategic Obj.	Strategic Actions	Specific objectives	Lines of action
Building the European Ocean of the Macaronesia	Establish a willingness to cooperate	SA1. Macaronesian Working Group	SO1.1 Promote participation for the creation of agreements between the agents involved in the European Ocean of the Macaronesia	LA1.1 Creation of the Blue Macaronesia Forum
			SO1.2 Establish political will and social support for cross-border cooperation.	LA1.2 Make proposals to influence, from citizen participation, the political will of cross-border cooperation in MSP
			SO1.3 Obtain consistency between MSP plans in cross-border areas or issues.	LA1.3 Establish mechanisms to coordinate MSP plans
	Provide instruments for cross-border cooperation	SA2. MSP Observatory for cross-border cooperation	SO2.1 Obtain continuous scientific information about the ocean in the European Ocean of the Macaronesia, from a socio-ecological and management perspective, oriented towards decision-making	LA2.1 Macaronesian Physical-Natural Observatory to monitor oceanic changes
				LA2.2 Macaronesian Policy Observatory to monitor planning and management
			SO2.2 Organize and disseminate the information to make it accessible to those interested in the European Ocean of the Macaronesia.	LA2.3 Organization and dissemination of information on the European Ocean of the Macaronesia
		SA3. Collaborative maritime safety and rescue system	SO3.1 Promote continuous monitoring and control of marine pollution and safety in the European Macaronesia.	LA3.1 Control of marine pollution in MPAs and especially sensitive areas
				LA3.2 Control for surveillance and maritime rescue
			SO3.2 Promote coordination and cooperation for fisheries surveillance in the marine environment of the region	LA3.3 Control of activities related to the exploitation of marine living resources
	Provide resources for cross-border cooperation	SA4. Macaronesian marine governance training system	SO4.1 Ensure the training and education of technicians and managers on cross-border cooperation in MSP.	LA4.1 Training program for managers on marine governance
			SO4.2 Promote the exchange of experiences between managers and technicians in MSP	LA4.2 Training meetings for managers in MSP

"The proposed actions of the pilot program could be easy 'wins' to promote further marine governance cooperation"

"Policy take-home messages on MSP Cross-border cooperation for decision makers"



"Create political will for Building the Macaronesian Ocean"


Our European
Macaronesian Ocean
We have now the opportunity of building
the Macaronesian Ocean, would we take it?

¡GRACIAS! Thank you Faleminderit Hvala.

Dr. Javier García Sanabria
javier.sanabria@uca.es

ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1937-2800
Research group website: www.gestioncostera.es
Research Institute: https://indess.uca.es/

UCA Universidad de Cádiz

MEP&M Development of Regional Joint Master Program in Maritime Environmental Protection and Management

UCG Univerzitet Crne Gore

UNIVERSITÉ CÔTE D'AZUR

UCA Universidad de Cádiz

AGENCIJA ZA ZAŠTITU PRIRODE I ŽIVOTNE SREDINE CRNE GORE

EKO CENTAR DELFIN