Pre-Planning

Marine Spatial Planning and Sustainable Blue Economy
Identifying needs
Identifying needs

- Do you have (or expect) incompatible uses or uses that adversely affect important natural areas?
- Do you need to tackle particular conflicts, either existing or anticipated (e.g. user-user conflicts; user-nature conflicts)?

To gain support from politicians, be sure to specify the problems you encounter and detail exactly how MSP can help resolving them

(IOC-UNESCO, 2009)
Establishing Authority
Establishing Authority

• The development of MSP requires two types of authority:
  o Authority to plan for MSP
  o Authority to implement MSP

  BUT...

They could be combined in one organization.

Very much depends on the current planning system in place.
MSP Legislation

Considerations when developing/adapting legislation:

- Specifying a **desired outcome**
- **Principles** for MSP development
- Setting an **end date**
- **Equal powers** for a multiple-objective outcome
- A **time frame** for adaptation
- Provisions for MSP **financing**

(IOC-UNESCO, 2009)
Financial Support
Financial Aspects

• **Estimate costs** of your MSP activities

• **Identify alternative means** to obtain financing for MSP activities

(IOC-UNESCO, 2009)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financing mechanism</th>
<th>Source of revenue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Government revenue allocations</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct allocations from government budgets</td>
<td>Government budget revenues; taxpayers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government bonds and taxes earmarked for MSP</td>
<td>Tax payers; investors who purchase bonds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grants and donations</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilateral and multilateral donors</td>
<td>Donor agencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundations</td>
<td>Individuals; corporations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)</td>
<td>NGO members and supporters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private sector</td>
<td>Investors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation trust funds</td>
<td>Multi-source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tourism revenues</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diving fees</td>
<td>Divers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yachting fees</td>
<td>Yachting community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourism-related operations of protected area agencies</td>
<td>Tourism operators; tourists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voluntary contributions by tourists or tourism operators</td>
<td>Tourism operators; tourists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Energy revenues</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royalties and fees from offshore oil and gas, windfarms, waveparks</td>
<td>Energy companies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right-of-way fees for oil and gas pipelines</td>
<td>Energy companies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil spill fines and funds</td>
<td>Energy companies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voluntary contributions by energy companies</td>
<td>Energy companies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mining revenues</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royalties and fees from offshore mining companies</td>
<td>Mining companies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voluntary contributions by offshore mining companies</td>
<td>Mining companies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fishing revenues</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tradable fishing quotas</td>
<td>Commercial fishers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish catch and services levies</td>
<td>Commercial fishers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eco-labeling and product certification</td>
<td>Seafood producers, wholesalers, retailers and end-use purchasers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing access payments</td>
<td>Governments; associations of and/or individual fishers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreational fishing licence fees and excise taxes</td>
<td>Recreational Fishers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquaculture permit fees</td>
<td>Aquaculture industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marine transportation revenues</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil spill fines and funds</td>
<td>Marine transportation industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voluntary contributions by marine transportation industry</td>
<td>Marine transportation industry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Examples of mechanisms for financing MSP activities.
MSP Team & Work Plan
MSP Team

- **Multi-disciplinary team** comprised of biologists, geographers, economists, social scientists, and planners (among others)
- **“Cross-sectoral” skills are also needed**
- **Working Groups and Coordinating Bodies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Functional Role</th>
<th>Skill Types</th>
<th>Programmatic Skills</th>
<th>Administrative Skills</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Program Management</td>
<td>Strategic Thinking about Space and Time</td>
<td>Strategic Planning</td>
<td>Organizational Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authority</td>
<td>Knowledge of Spatial Implications of Legislation</td>
<td>Legal Analysis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analysis</td>
<td>Analytical Thinking about Space and Time</td>
<td>Spatial Database Management</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Conceptualization, Spatial Systems Thinking</td>
<td>Problem Assessment</td>
<td>Coordination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation</td>
<td>Conflict Resolution</td>
<td>Negotiation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
<td>Cause-and-Effect Thinking</td>
<td>Monitoring Planning Assessment Methods</td>
<td>Evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>Strategic Communications</td>
<td>Product Planning</td>
<td>Routine Communications</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4. Important Roles and Skills of MSP Practitioners.

(IOC-UNESCO, 2009)
Work Plan

• **Lead responsible** entities/individuals for each of the expected outputs

• **Clear process/activity mapping** (flowchart of responsibilities) shared with all involved

• **Timeline** and **milestones** clearly defined

• Identification of **relevant externalities** that can affect the process
Developing a Work Plan

1. List the main activities needed to develop the plan;
2. Break each activity down into manageable tasks, i.e. a task that can be managed by an individual or group and is easy to visualize in terms of resources required and the time it will take to complete. However, be careful, a common mistake is to break the activities into too many small components;
3. Choose appropriate time periods for specifying when activities will take place (by week, month, quarter);
4. Clarify the sequence and relationships between tasks (Does another task have to be completed before another task can be started? Can two tasks be carried out at the same time?);
5. Estimate the start time and duration of each task. This may be represented as a line or bar on a chart. Be careful to:
   - Include all essential activities and tasks;
   - Keep in mind the workload on individuals, and identify where additional assistance may be needed; and
   - Be realistic about how long a task will take;
6. Identify key events (milestones) to help monitor progress. These are often dates by which a task will be completed; and
7. Assign responsibilities for tasks with the various members of the MSP team.

(IOC-UNESCO, 2009)
Boundaries & Time-frame
Defining Boundaries

- Boundaries for management (legal boundaries)
- Boundaries for analysis (ecosystem boundaries)

- Typically, the management boundaries of the marine area will not coincide with the boundaries of a single ecosystem, because often a number of ecosystems of varying sizes exist within, and may extend beyond the designated management area.

(IOC-UNESCO, 2009)
Some Considerations

- The geographical extent of internal, archipelagic and territorial waters, as well as EEZ (if established)
- **Sub-national borders** and responsibilities in the coastal zone and offshore
- National / sub-national departmental responsibilities and areas of competence
- The extent of ICZM and river basin management initiatives
- **Other** international marine regions and administrative areas

(IOC-UNESCO, 2009)
Example: Scotland

Regional Authority = up to 12 NM (but the regional plans have to be consistent with the National MSP Plan)

National Authority = 12 to 200 NM

(The Scottish Government, 2015)
Example: **Germany**

**Coastal States** = up to 12 NM

**Federal Gov.** = 12 to 200 NM
Example: **Sweden**

Municipalities = up to 12 NM

National State = 1 to 188 NM (EEZ limit)

Figure 6. Terms, boundaries and planning responsibilities. The state shares planning responsibility for territorial waters with municipalities. In the Exclusive Economic Zone, the state has sole planning responsibility.

(SwAM, 2016, 2019; havochvatten.se)
Defining **the time-frame**

- **Base year** to be used to provide a common or standard basis for identifying **current conditions**
- **Target year** that defines when it is expected to **achieve the outcomes** of the MSP Plan

- Often the time frame will have to **coincide with other national planning periods**
Principles
Defining principles

MSP should be guided by a set of principles that:

• Determine the nature and characteristics of the MSP process

• Reflect the results you want to achieve

A principle is a basic or **essential quality** or element determining the **intrinsic nature** or characteristic **behavior**

(IOC-UNESCO, 2009)
Roadmap for MSP: Achieving Common Principles in the EU

✓ Using MSP according to **area and type of activity**
✓ Defining **objectives** to guide MSP
✓ Developing MSP in a **transparent** manner
✓ **Stakeholder** participation
✓ **Coordination** within Member States — Simplifying decision processes
✓ Ensuring the **legal effect** of national MSP
✓ **Cross-border cooperation** and **consultation**
✓ Incorporating **monitoring and evaluation** in the planning process
✓ Achieving coherence between terrestrial and maritime spatial planning — relation with **ICZM**
✓ A strong **data and knowledge base**

(European Commission, 2008)
Vision
Vision for the future

- A vision of what your marine area **could or should look like** in another 10, 20, 30 years from now
- A vision and consistent direction not only of **what is desirable**, but **what is possible** in marine areas
- A **long-term** vision

(IOC-UNESCO, 2009)
“\textbf{In 2050 we will be using the sea by means of competitive, innovative and sustainable maritime industries.} The sea will have a \textbf{good environmental status} and a \textbf{rich biodiversity}. We will be conserving and developing \textbf{natural and cultural landscapes} in the sea and making use of its ecosystem services. There will be ample public amenity value and opportunities for recreation. The sea will provide \textbf{enjoyment and benefit to all}. Businesses and public management will be cooperating, and marine spatial plans will provide a holistic and forward-thinking approach as well as predictability. In 2050 we will continue to live in \textbf{peace and freedom} in the Baltic and North Sea region. \textbf{Climate change will have been slowed down} and we will have adapted to altered circumstances.”

(SwAM, 2019)
Example: Scotland

“Clean, healthy, safe, productive and diverse seas; managed to meet the long-term needs of nature and people.”

(The Scottish Government, 2015)
Goals & Objectives
Goals vs. Objectives

- **GOAL** = statement of general direction or intent; they are high-level statements of the desired outcome that you hope to achieve

- **OBJECTIVE** = statement of desired outcomes or observable behavioral changes that represent the achievement of a goal

Goals vs. Objectives

- Broad **vs.** Narrow
- General intentions **vs.** Precise
- Intangible **vs.** Tangible
- Abstract **vs.** Concrete
- Can’t be measured **vs.** Measurable

(IOC-UNESCO, 2009)
## SMART Objectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific</th>
<th>Is the objective concrete, detailed, focused, and well-defined?</th>
<th>Does the objective define an outcome?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Measurable</td>
<td>Can we measure what we want to do?</td>
<td>Can the objective be expressed as a quantity?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achievable</td>
<td>Can the objective be attained with a reasonable amount of effort and resources?</td>
<td>Can we get it done? Do we have or can we get the resources to attain the objective?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relevant</td>
<td>Will this objective lead to a desired goal?</td>
<td>Does sufficient knowledge, authority and capability exist?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time-Bound</td>
<td>When will we accomplish the objective?</td>
<td>Is a finish and start date clearly defined?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example: European Union

1. When establishing and implementing maritime spatial planning, Member States shall consider economic, social and environmental aspects to support sustainable development and growth in the maritime sector, applying an ecosystem-based approach, and to promote the coexistence of relevant activities and uses.

2. Through their maritime spatial plans, Member States shall aim to contribute to the sustainable development of energy sectors at sea, of maritime transport, and of the fisheries and aquaculture sectors, and to the preservation, protection and improvement of the environment, including resilience to climate change impacts. In addition, Member States may pursue other objectives such as the promotion of sustainable tourism and the sustainable extraction of raw materials.

(MSP Directive 2014/89/EU)
Example: Sweden

**International goals**
- The UN’s Sustainable Development Goals
- Europe 2020- strategy for growth and employment
- The EU's climate targets
- The EU's Integrated Maritime Policy
- The EU's Blue Growth strategy
- The EU's Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region...etc

**Policy direction**
- Climate and energy policy
- Transport policy
- Industrial policy
- Regional growth policy
- Policy for cultural landscape interventions
- Equal opportunities policy
- Environmental policy
- Outdoor life policy
- Public health policy
- Fisheries policy
- Defence and security policy
- Maritime policy

**Legislation**
- UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, UNCLOS
- The Environmental Code
- Ordinance on Land and Water Management, etc
- Marine Spatial Planning Ordinance
- Marine Environment Ordinance
- Water Management Ordinance
...etc

**Planning goals**
- A good marine environment and sustainable growth
- Create conditions for:
  - Regional development
  - Marine green infrastructure and promotion of ecosystem services
  - Sustainable maritime shipping
  - Good accessibility
  - Further development of energy transfer and renewable energy production in the sea
  - Sustainable commercial fishing
  - Defence and security
  - Create preparedness for:
    - Future extraction of minerals, and carbon capture and storage
    - Future establishment of sustainable aquaculture.

**Sweden's environmental objectives**
- The generational goals
- Milestone targets
- Environmental quality objectives:
  - Reduced Climate Impact
  - A Balanced Marine Environment, and Flourishing Coastal Areas and Archipelagos
  - A Rich Diversity of Plant and Animal Life
  - A Non-Toxic Environment
  - Zero Eutrophication

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*(SwAM, 2019)*
Example: Scotland

Aquaculture

With due regard to the marine environment and carrying capacity, support for the industry’s target to grow marine finfish (including farmed Atlantic salmon) production sustainably to 210,000 tonnes; and shellfish, particularly mussels, to 13,000 tonnes sustainably by 2020.

Renewable Energy

Contribute to achieving the renewables target to generate electricity equivalent to 100% of Scotland’s gross annual electricity consumption from renewable sources by 2020.

Contribute to achieving the decarbonisation target of 50gCO₂/kWh by 2030 (to cut carbon emissions from electricity generation by more than four-fifths).

(The Scottish Government, 2015)
Thank you!

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