Maritime Spatial Planning Forum

Global Meets Regional

MSP Around the World

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Rapporteur Aymen Chrigui (Tunisia)

Co-funded by the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund of the European Union

Maritime Spatial Planning Forum

Global Meets Regional

MSP Uruguay

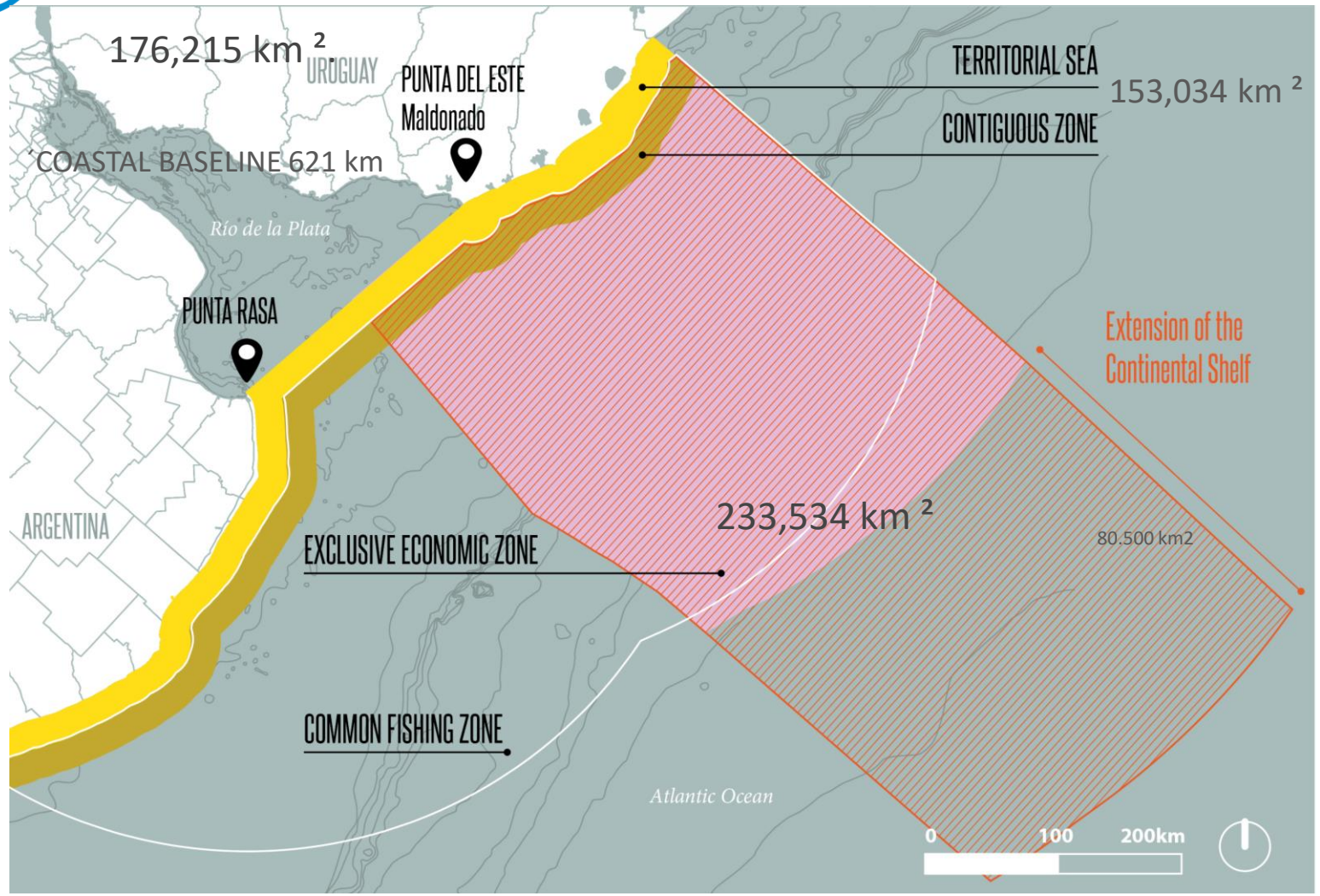
Dr. Alberto Gómez Barreiro

Co-funded by the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund of the European Union


Pacific Ocean
Atlantic Ocean
UY
ARG
Montevideo
River Plate /
Atlantic Ocean

Step 1: IDENTIFYING NEED AND ESTABLISHING AUTHORITY

Jurisdictional limits in the Rio de la Plata and the Atlantic Ocean



- Committee for the Establishment of Continental Shelf Limit (COALEP), (MRREE, MDN, MGAP, MIEM, ANCAP);
- Mixed Technical Commission of the Maritime Front (CTMFM) and the River Plate Administrative Commission (CARP).
- Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO, through the Oceanographic Commission of Uruguay (COU).
- Commission on Continental Shelf Limits (CLPC), (CONVEMAR)

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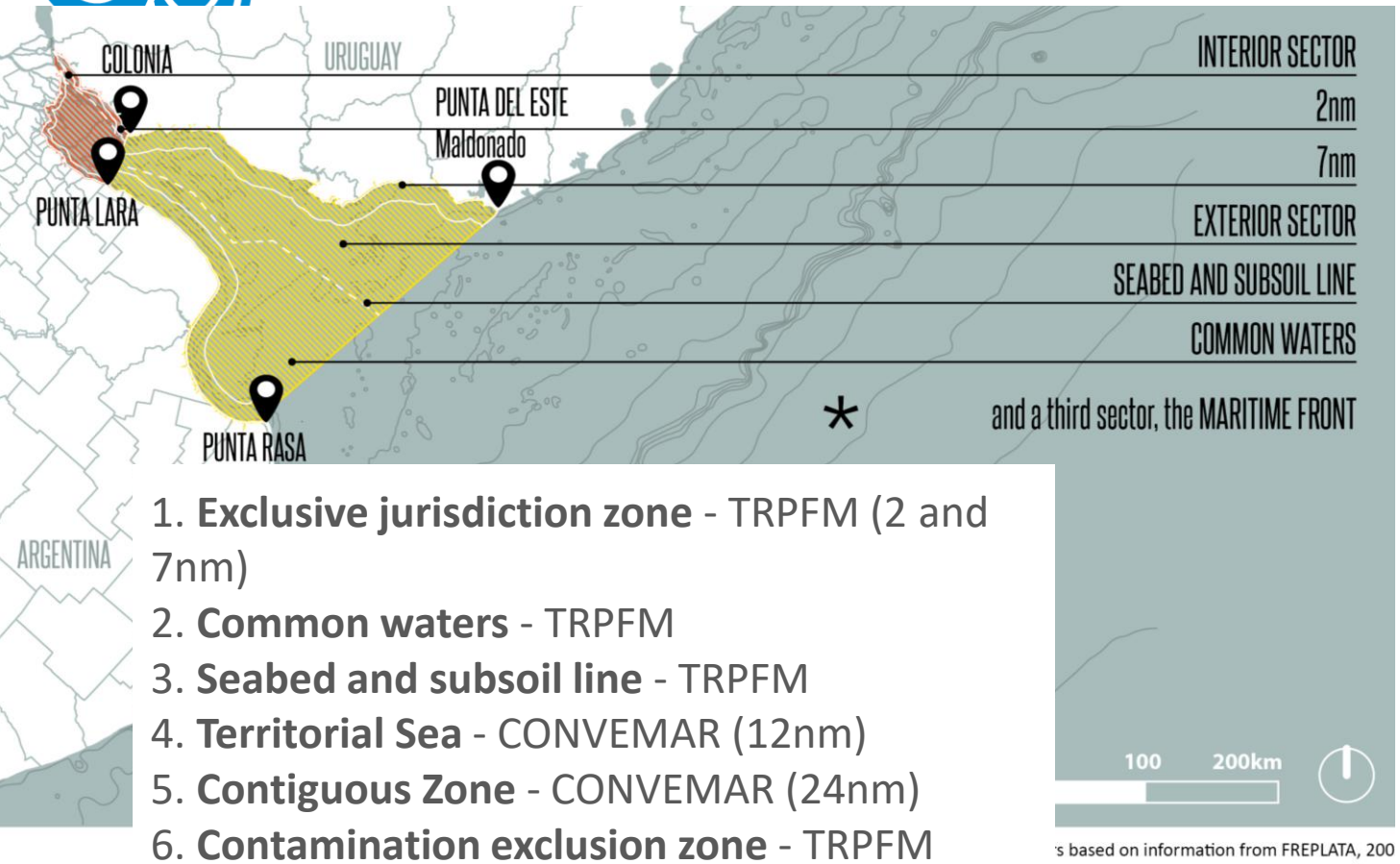
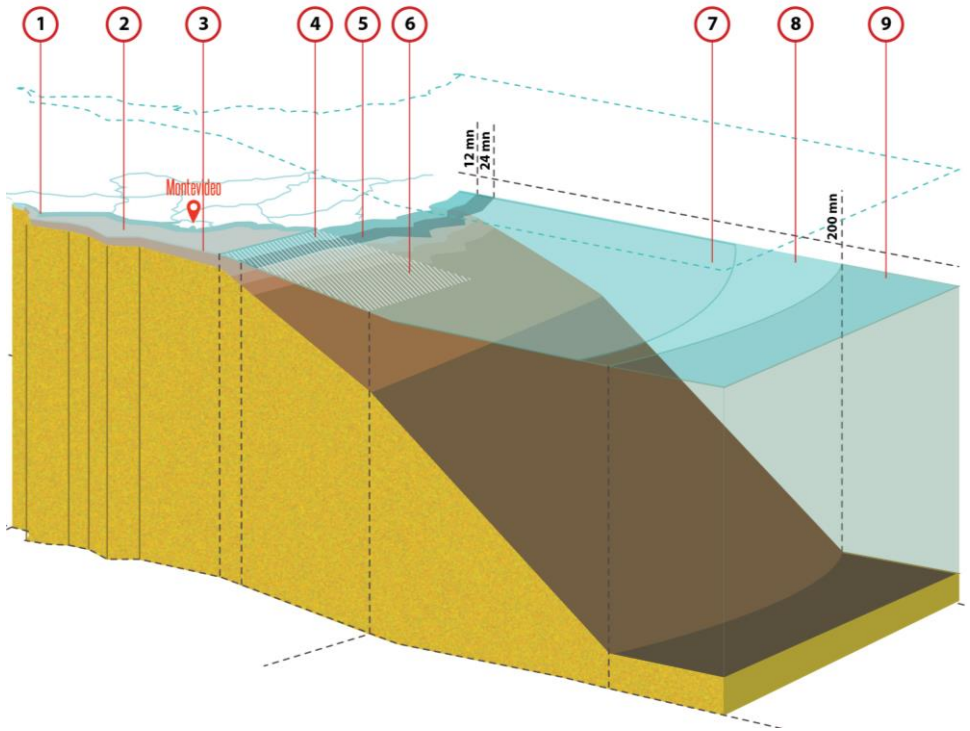
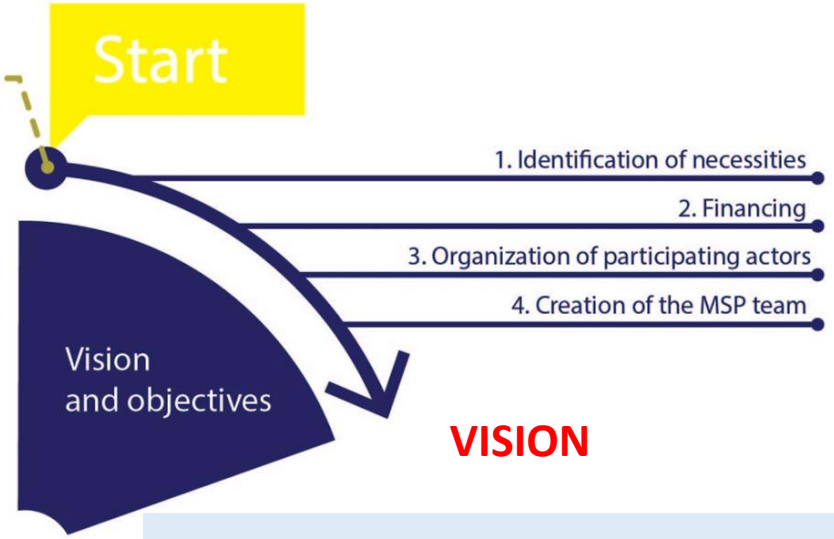




1. **Exclusive jurisdiction zone** - TRPFM (2 and 7nm)
2. **Common waters** - TRPFM
3. **Seabed and subsoil line** - TRPFM
4. **Territorial Sea** - CONVEMAR (12nm)
5. **Contiguous Zone** - CONVEMAR (24nm)
6. **Contamination exclusion zone** - TRPFM
7. **Common Fishing Zone** - TRPFM
8. **Exclusive Economic Zone** - CONVEMAR
9. **Continental Shelf** - CONVEMAR

Step 1: IDENTIFYING NEED AND ESTABLISHING AUTHORITY

- It is recognized by the government that the sea and its resources constitute elements of great importance for country development
- Intensification of uses, increasing exploitation of resources
- Continental shelf extension increase interest in MSP as a management tool
- Multiplicity of organisms with competence in the marine space



National plans, policies and strategies referring to our maritime territory must guarantee their sustainable development, through the application of the best available knowledge. Culturally install the environmental, geopolitical and economic importance of the Maritime Territory.

INSTITUTIONAL ARTICULATION

3 different options regarding the possible national lead institution:

- **The Office of Planning and Budget (OPP)**
- **The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRREE)**
- **The Ministry of Housing, Land-Use Planning and Environment (MVOTMA)**

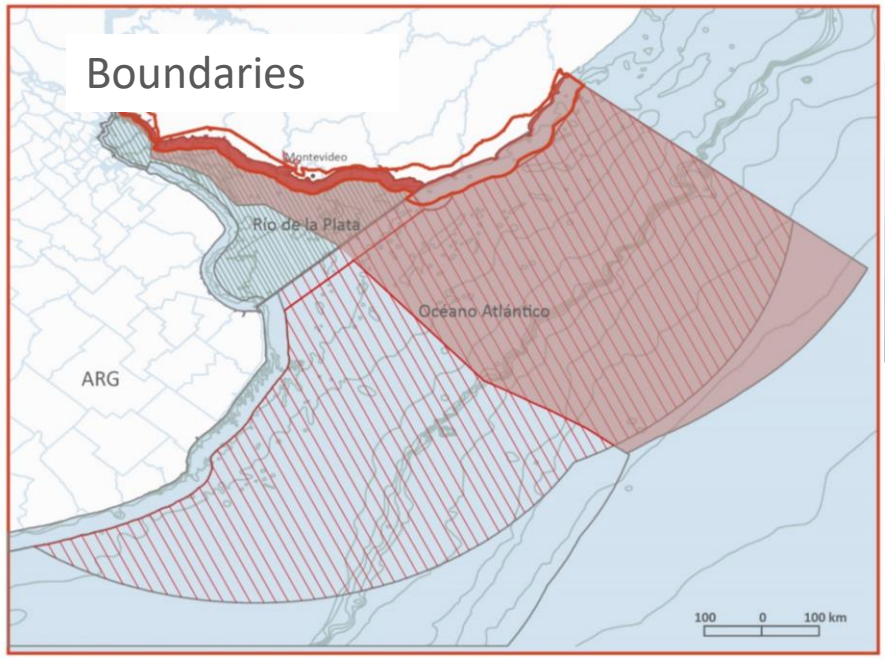
The creation of a Institutional articulation group, between knowledge development entities and decision makers from national and local governments, is recommended by the government

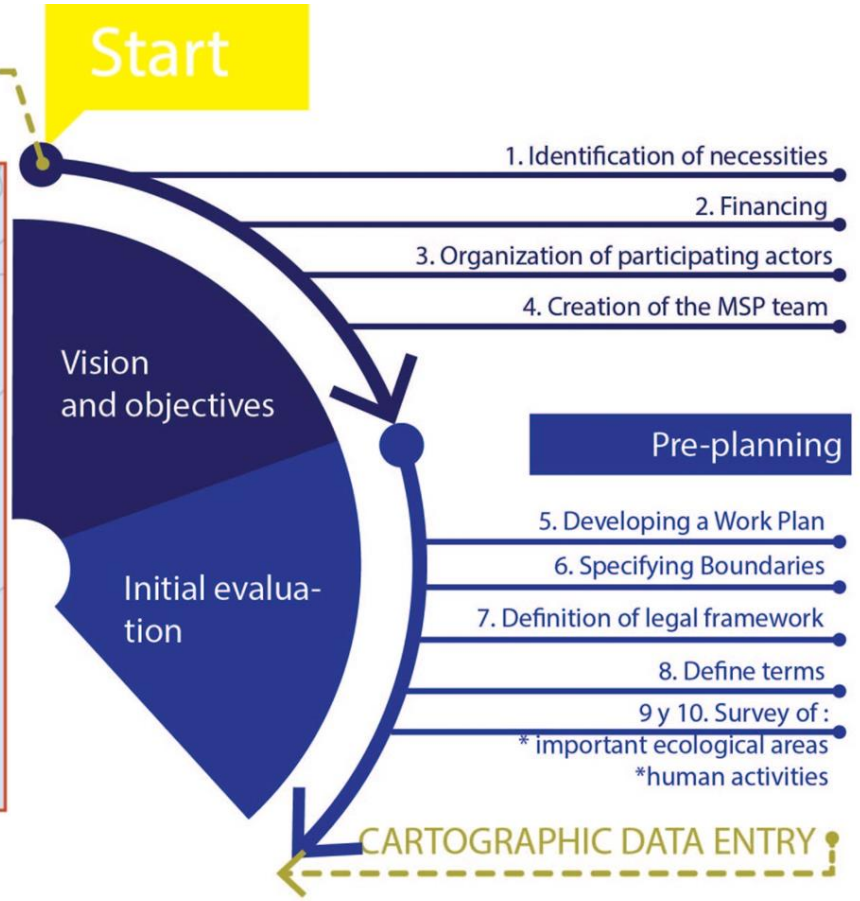
Step 2: OBTAINING FINANCIAL SUPPORT / Step 3: ORGANIZING THE MSP PROCESS

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

- Unversity Human resources (part. Time of 3 experts./allocation)
- Consulting work in MSP fot the government (2016)

- Define national priorities for scientific research in marine environments, for financial resources
- Promote participation of productive sector in financing
- Promote public funds in oceanographic activities

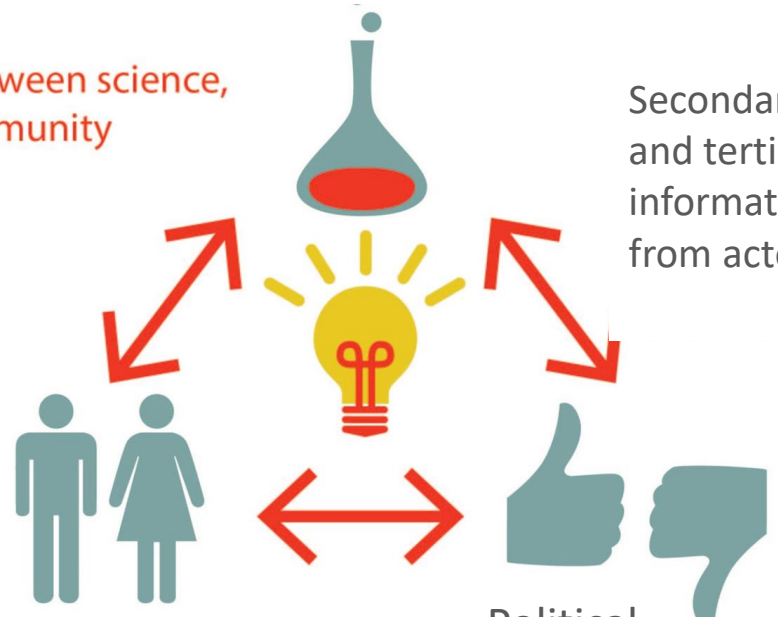




- Team: University / Governrment
- Short time: expansion of the universe of actors, methodology course; regional contacts
- Medium time: generate a national MSP strategic. Framework of a National Marine Science Programe
- Long time: Regional MSP strategic
- Risks; multiplicity of organizations involved, limited investment capacity , not enough human resources

Step 4: ENGANGING STAKEHOLDERS

MSP as a link between science, politics and community



- Greater linkage of scientific research and technological development with government agencies, to know the specific needs of the country
- Organized civil society
- Regional and international partners

MINISTERIO DE EDUCACIÓN Y CULTURA

Resolución 236/018

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC RESOLVES:

1 1st.- Create a Working Group with the objective of drafting a strategic document on human resources training for acting in protection, promotion, research and preservation of the Uruguayan territorial sea, integrated with the following Ministries: Education, Foreign Relations, Defense, Transportation, Industry, Energy and Mining, Agriculture and Fisheries, Tourism, Territorial Planning and Environment.

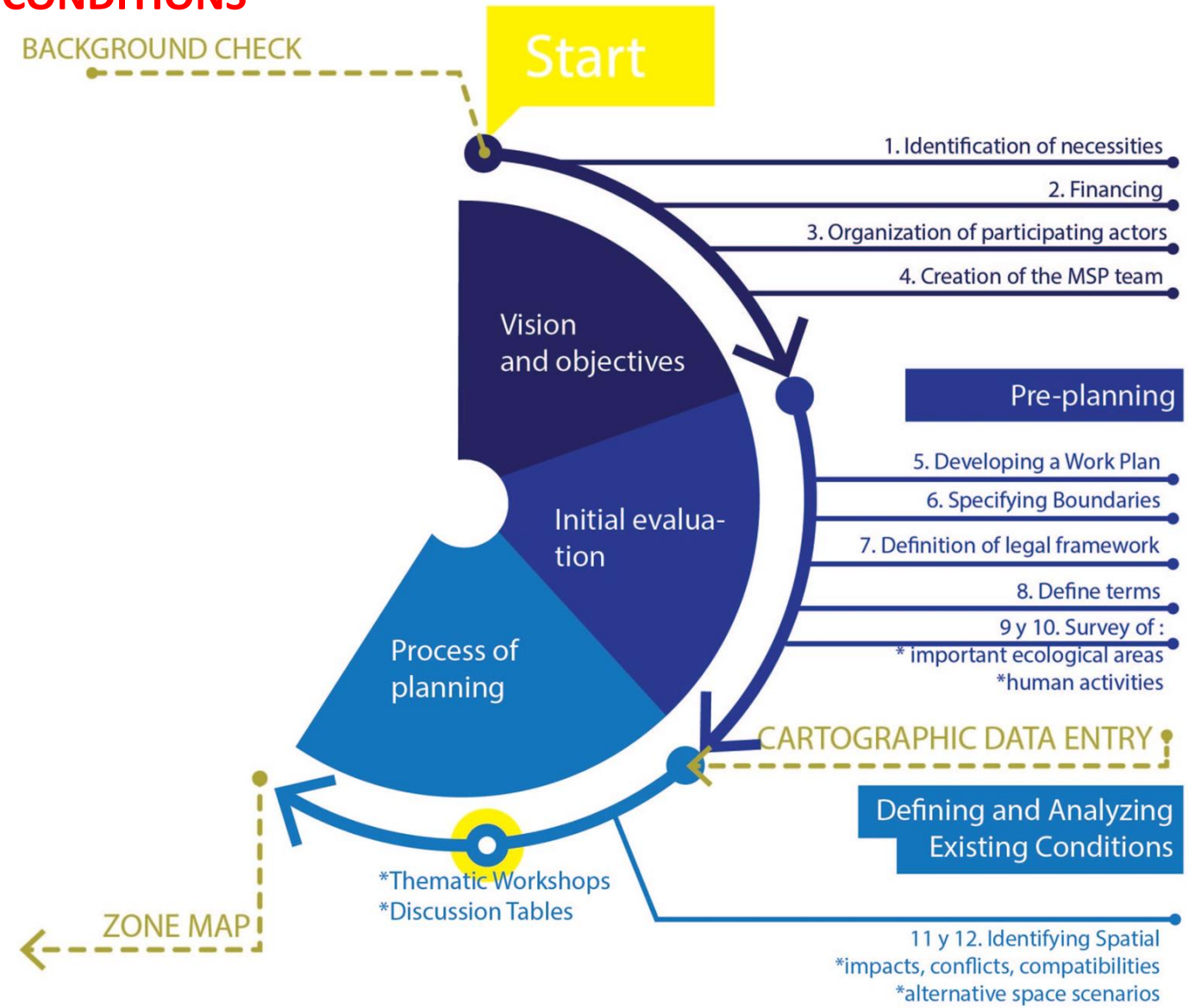
2 2nd.- The Working Group created may invite representatives of the Local Governments, Universities, Public Education and the Commission of the River Plate

Step 5: ANALYZING EXISTING CONDITIONS

Uses and activities

The increasing intensity of maritime activity is next to the coastal área, the exclusive jurisdiction bands of 2 and 7 miles in the River Plate, and territorial sea in the Atlantic Ocean.

Coastal morphology being a favorable factor for concentration and multiple use



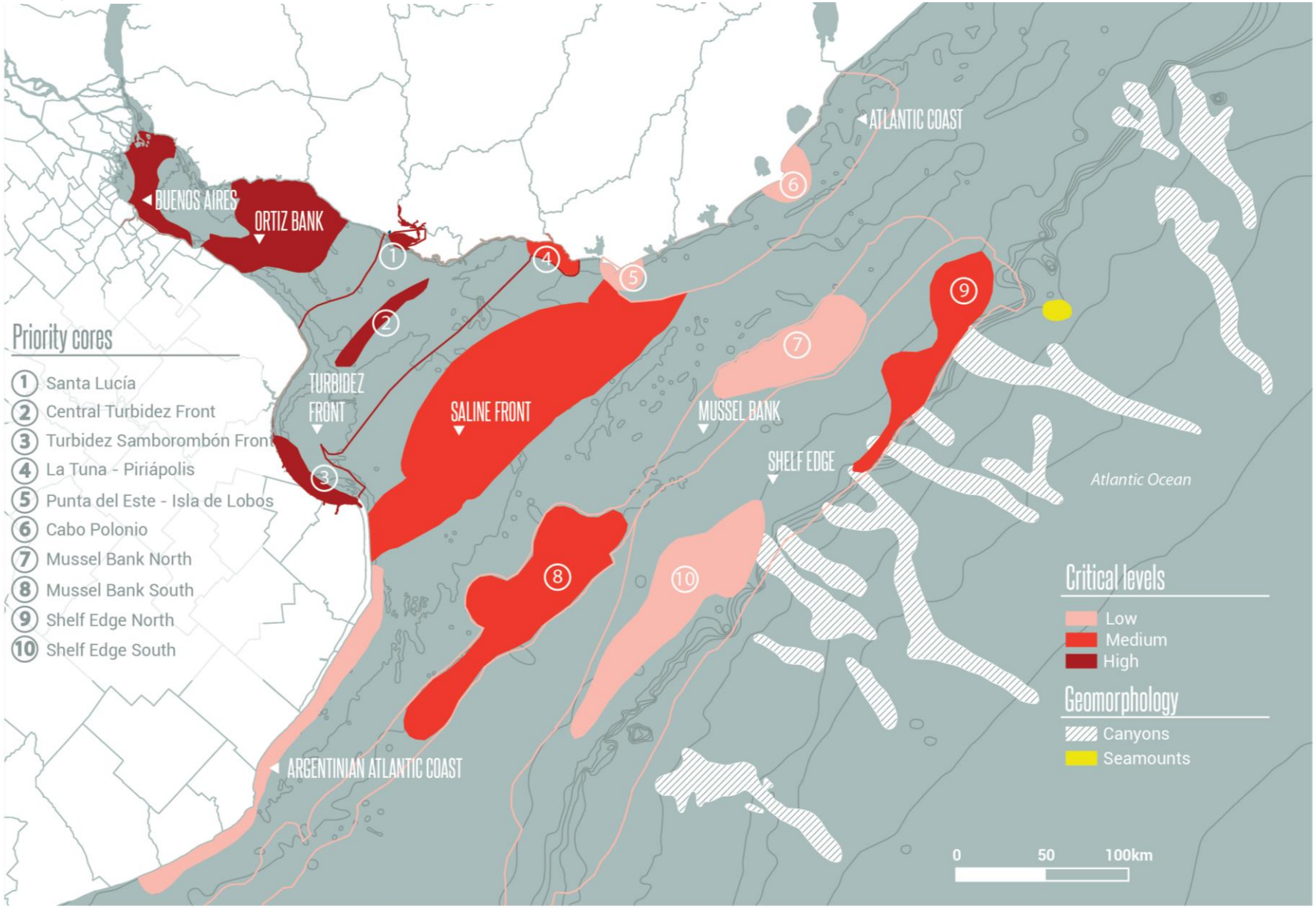
Step 5: ANALYZING EXISTING CONDITIONS

Identification of relevant habitats

Species richness: copepods, molluscs, fish, (including their population processes), relevant areas for reproduction of nectonic species, breeding of nectonic species

Ecosystem processes: phytoplankton biomass, zooplankton biomass. Relevant areas for focal species and charismatic: sea lions, sea turtles, right whales

Bio-engineering focal species
Relevant area for: mussel banks, scallop banks, crabs, birds.



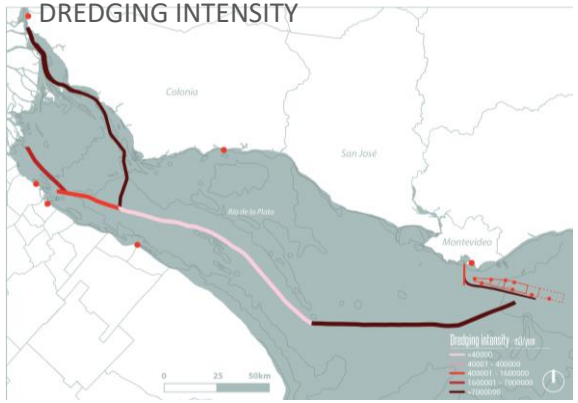
Step 5: ANALYZING EXISTING CONDITIONS

Uses and activities

TOURISM AND CRUISE SHIPS

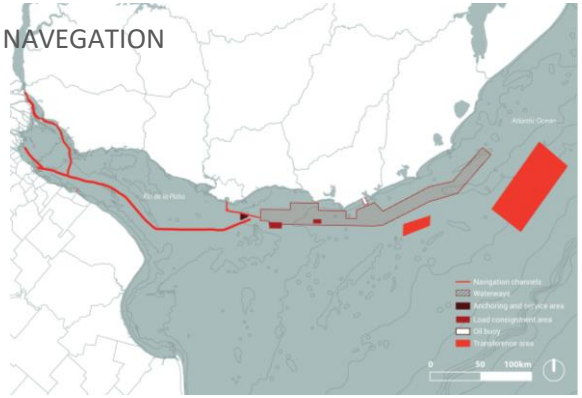
FISHING COMMUNITIES

DREDGING INTENSITY

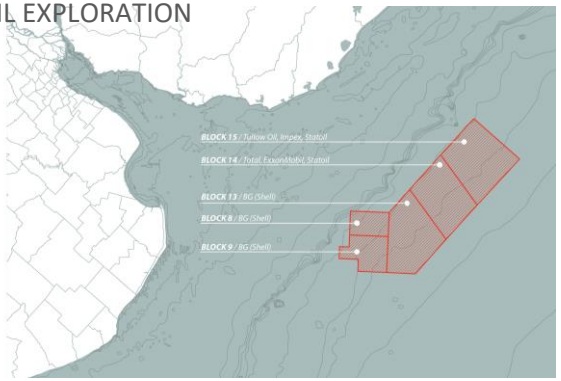


PORTS

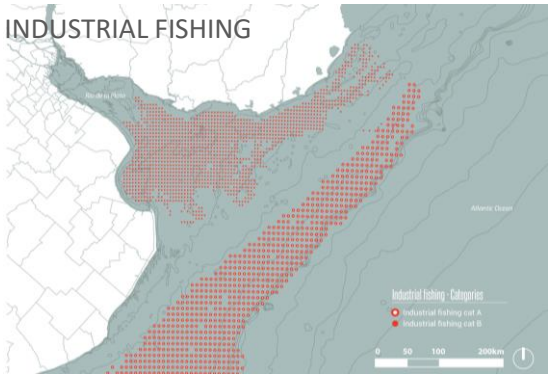
NAVEGATION



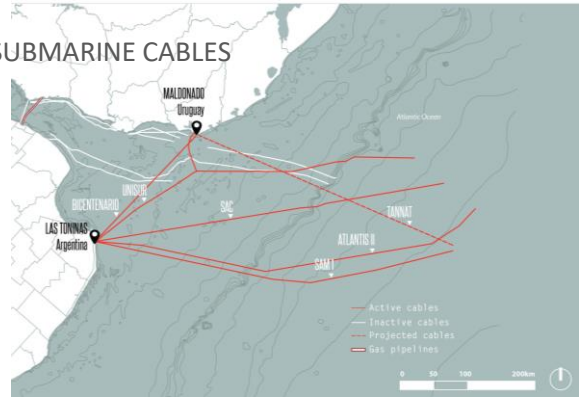
OIL EXPLORATION



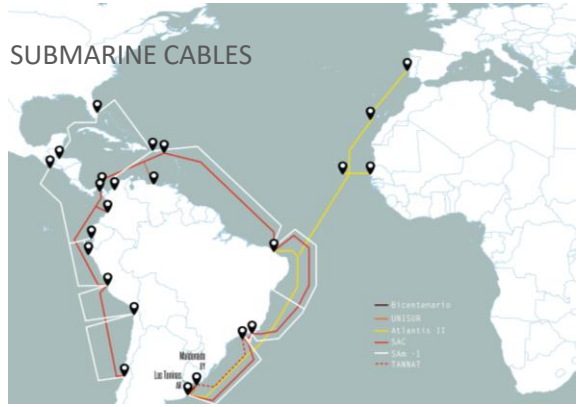
INDUSTRIAL FISHING



SUBMARINE CABLES



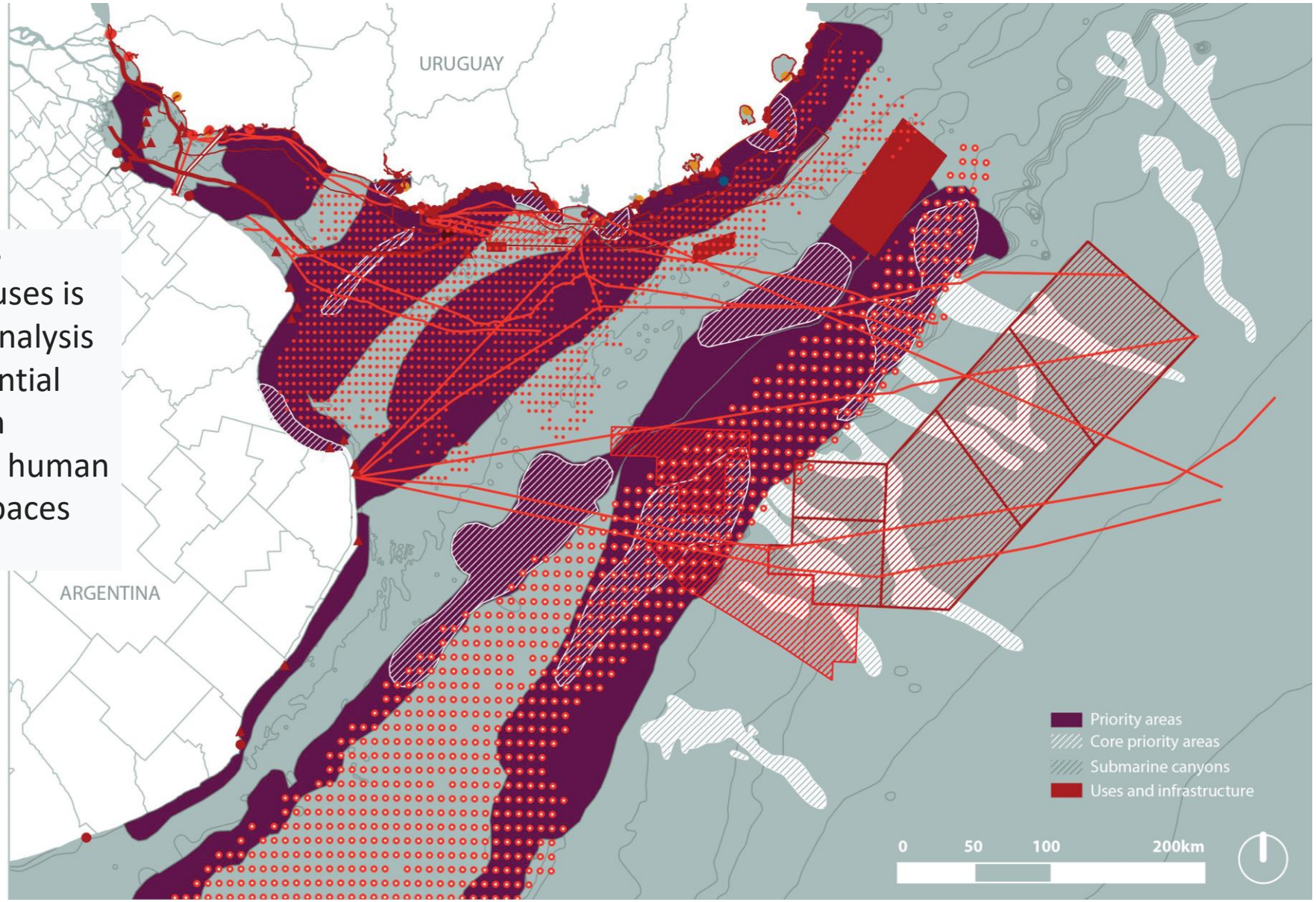
SUBMARINE CABLES



Step 5: ANALYZING EXISTING CONDITIONS

PRIORITY CONSERVATION AREAS
USES AND INFRAESTRUCTURE

A compatibility analysis between the different uses is necessary. Superficial analysis indicates overlaps potential spaces between human activities, and between human activities and natural spaces relevant



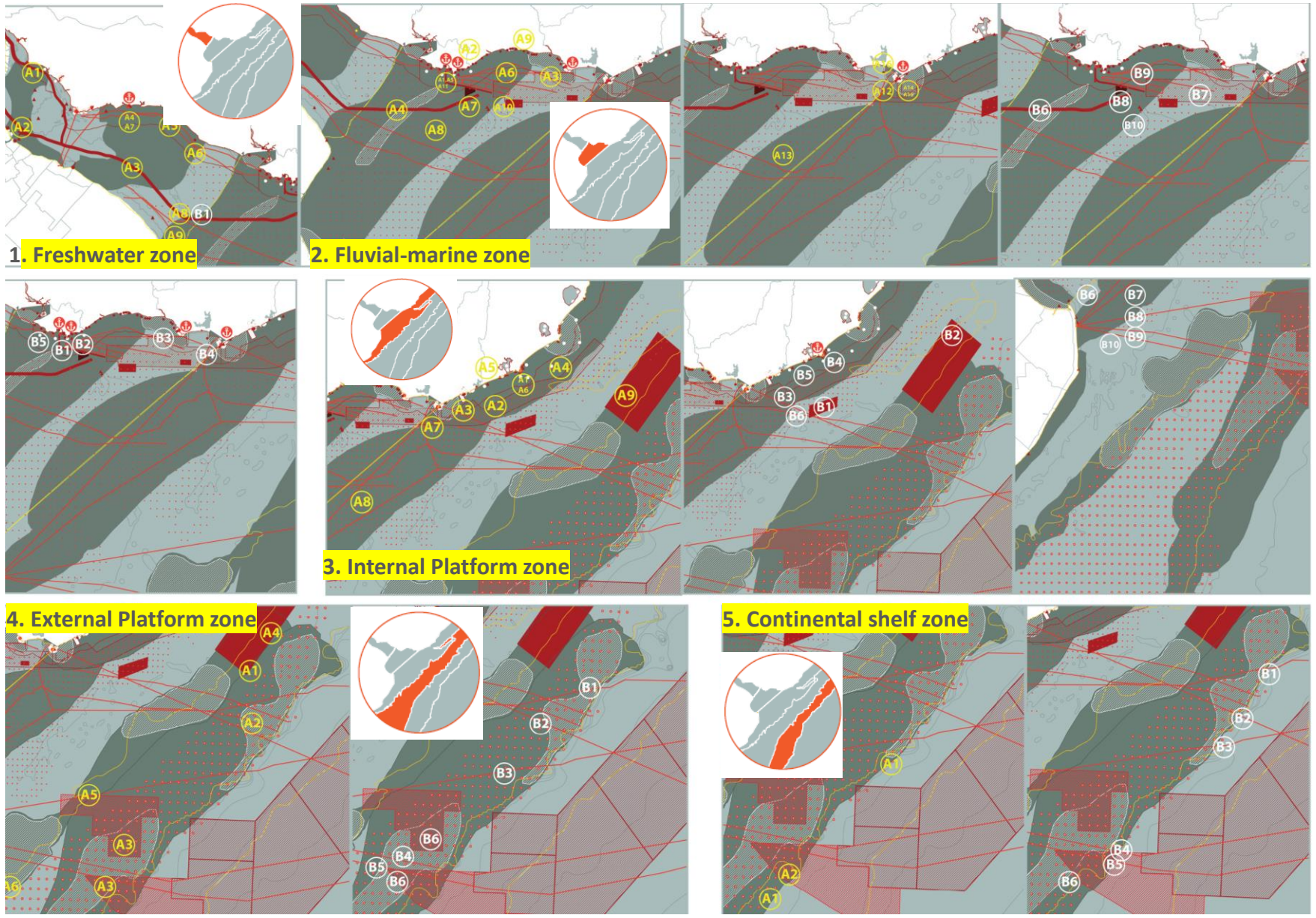
Step 5: ANALYZING EXISTING CONDITIONS

INCOMPATIBLE USES

PROBABLY COMPATIBLE USES

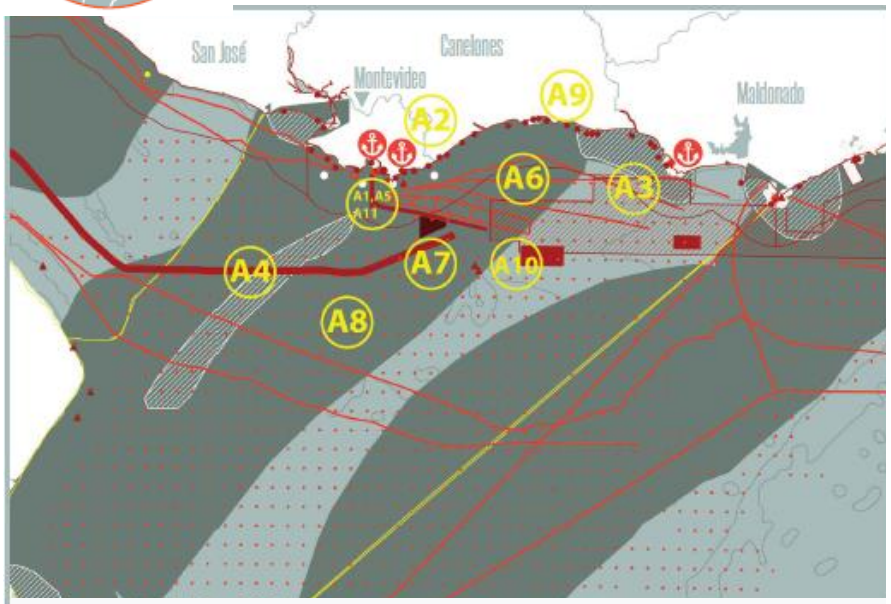
COMPATIBLE USES

Four categories of interactions based on degrees of compatibility between different uses, and uses with sustainability of priority habitats

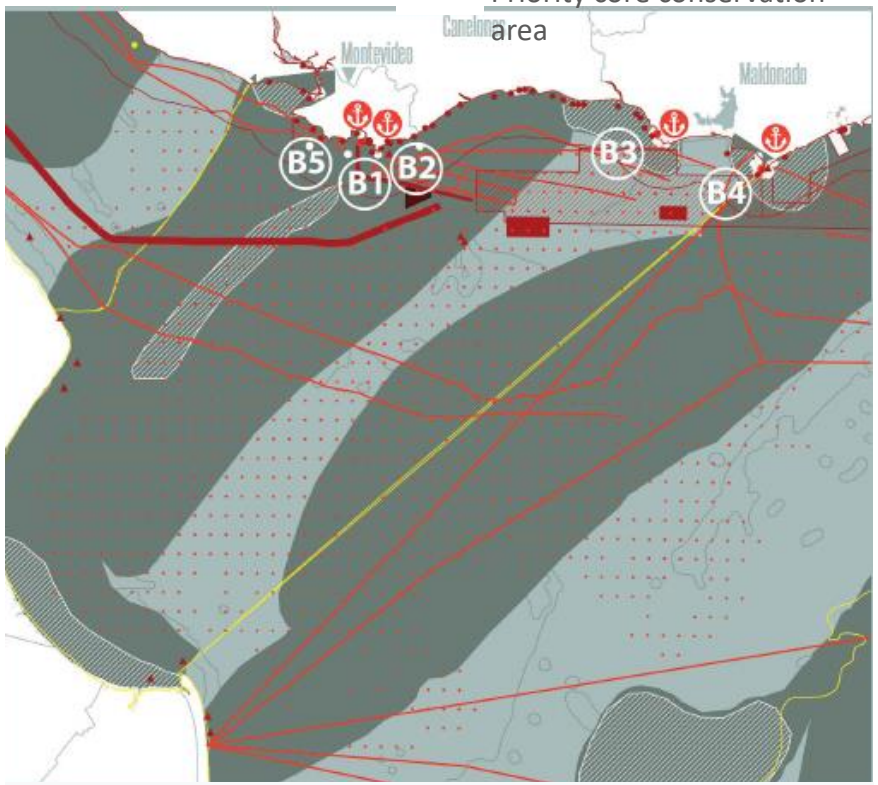


Step 5: ANALYZING EXISTING CONDITIONS

Industrial fisheries
Fishing communities
Port
Navegation Channel
Safety wáter corridor
Landfill area
Anchorage Area
Dregging
Submarine cable
Sunked ships
Priority conservation area
Priority core conservation area



INTERACTIONS A. Conservation / Uses
AAP: Turbidity Front
A1. Montevideo Port
A2. Diving Port
A3. Piriápolis Port
A4. Punta Indio Channel
A5. Port Access Channel from Montevideo and Ante Puerto A6 Safe Water Corridor
A7 Anchorage Area
A8 CatB industrial fishing
A9 Fishing communities
A10 Landfill area



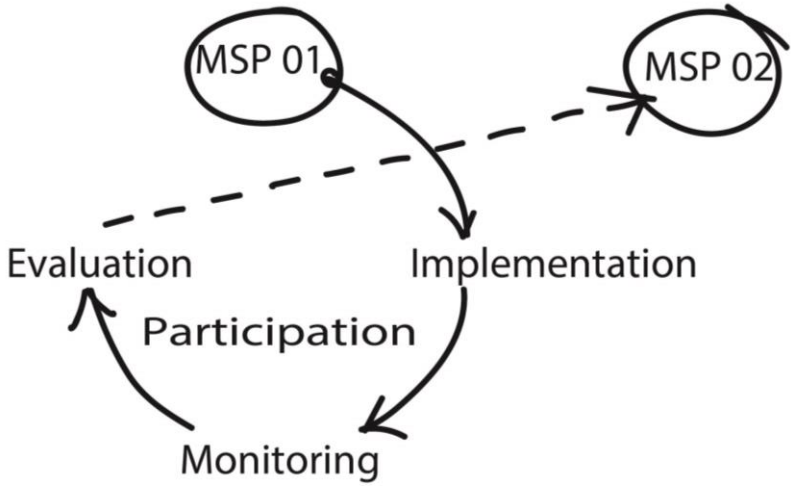
INTERACTIONS B. Uses / Uses
B1. * Port of Montevideo * fishing communities
B2. * Diving Port * fishing communities
B3 * Port of Piriápolis * fishing communities
B4 * Port of Punta del Este * fishing communities
B5 * Natural gas terminal * fishing communities

Step 7: PREPARING THE PLAN

Action plan

Creation of the National Coordinating Commission of the Sea, whose objective is to analyze, propose and coordinate actions and activities of Public Administration, Universities and Institutions of Higher Education dedicated to the Research of the marine space

- Develop the **National Sea Research Program**
- Research agenda aligned with the Program
- Define criteria for assigning priorities and marine and coastal research projects
- Strengthen scientific and technological research in the oceans and seabed, for better knowledge about their uses and the sustainable use of their resources



Participation extends throughout the entire planning cycle, from the early stages of Preplanning, to the final stages of Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

Own elaboration based on Ehler and Douvere, 2009

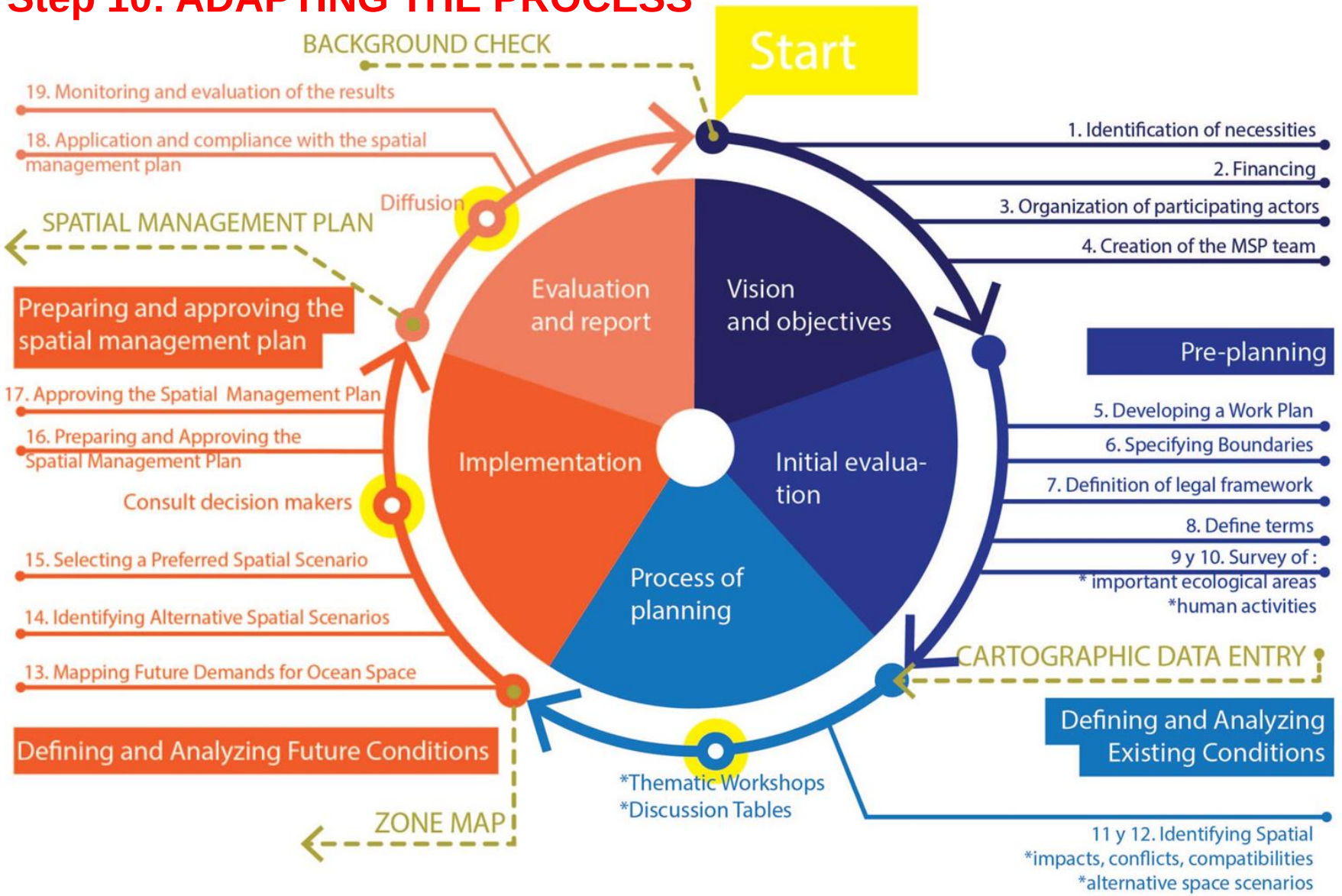
INTEGRATED CENTER OF COASTAL MANAGMENT

Action plan

- Research and Human Resources (COURSES, OTGA Participation, research projects)
- Be part of the National Coordinating Commission
- Fund raising (National and International)

Step 8: IMPLEMENTING THE PLAN / Step 9: EVALUATING PERFORMANCE

Step 10: ADAPTING THE PROCESS



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Global Meets Regional

marine spatial planning forum

BALTIC 3rd FORUM MSP

UNESCO Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura

Oficina Regional de Ciencia para América Latina y el Caribe

Espacio Interdisciplinario Universidad de la República Uruguay

MCISur CENTRO INTERDISCIPLINARIO PARA EL MANEJO COSTERO INTEGRADO DEL CONO SUR

Thank you!

European Commission

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization · Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission · Sustainable Development Goals

VASAB VISION & STRATEGIES AROUND THE BALTIC SEA

UNIVERSITY OF LATVIA ANNO 1919

Pan Baltic Scope

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BALTIC 3rd FORUM MSP

Toward MSP Initiatives in Japan

Yutaka MICHIDA, Prof.

Atmosphere and Ocean Research Institute, The University of Tokyo

Chair, Japanese National Committee for IOC

European Commission

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

Sustainable Development Goals

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1. Identifying Need and Establishing Authority

- Basic Act on Ocean Policy adopted in 2007 (Act No. 33, 2007)
- Basic Plan on Ocean Policy renewed every 5 years

  The 3rd Plan has been valid since May 2018

  MSP is mentioned briefly as a potential solution for better management of coastal zone
- Revisions of Port Law and Fisheries Law
- Strong trend for marine renewable energy developments require MSP

2. Obtaining Financial Support

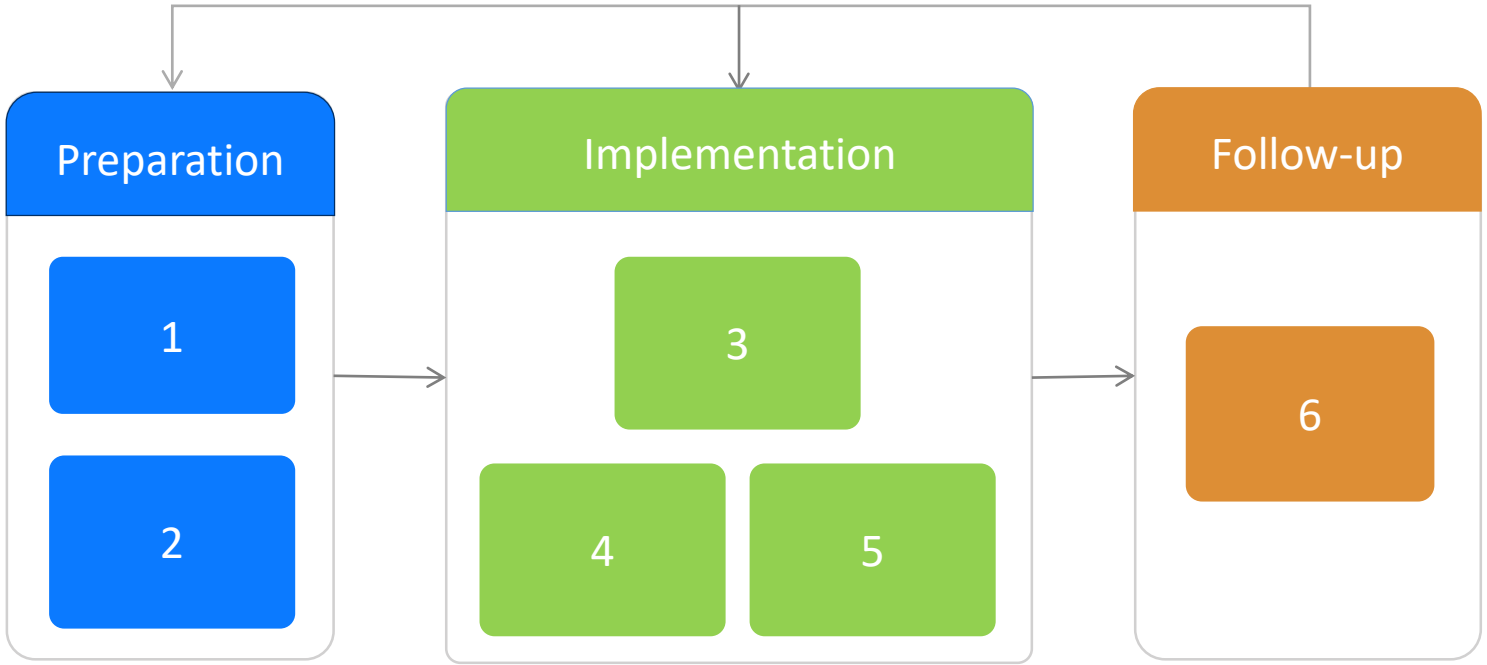
- Potential Supporters
  - Central government
  - Local government at prefectural level
  - Private sectors

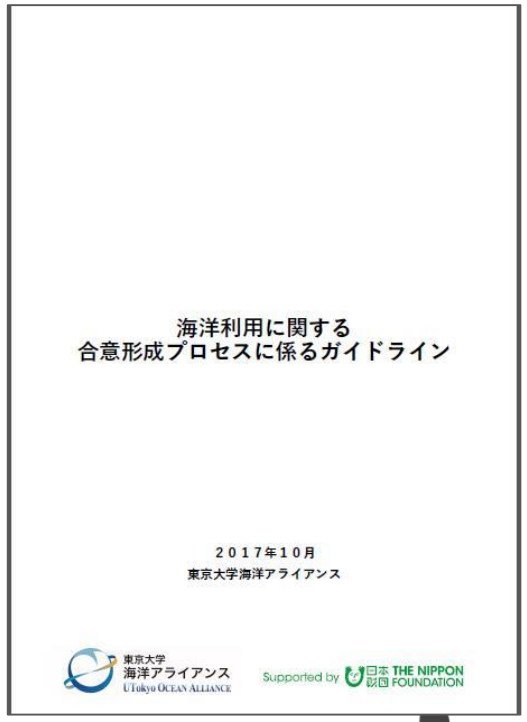
- Possibility to make connection between MSP and societal outcomes of the UN Decade of Ocean Science

3. Organizing the MSP Process

- Japan is just in a preliminary stage

Published a Guideline for Consensus Development in Coastal Zone Utilization (2017)





1. Identify the interests
2. Define the stakeholders
3. Share the information
4. Communication among stakeholders
5. Key viewpoints
6. Follow-up

4. Engaging Stakeholders

- Engagement of fisheries sector is essential because of dense and high level activities in Japanese coastal zone.

Areas for fisheries activities around Tokyo Bay, based on MDA Situational Indicator Linkage

https://www.msil.go.jp/msil/htm/main.html?Lang=1

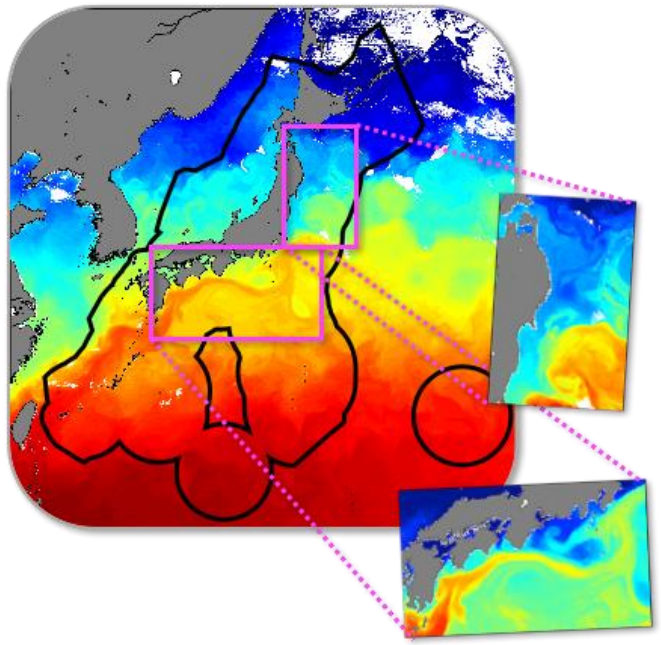
5. Analyzing Existing Conditions
6. Analyzing Future Conditions

- Importance of MSP has been gradually recognised
- MDA Situational Indicator Linkage is in operation as a basic data and information infrastructure for MSP
- Potentially significant needs of MSP with the strong trend toward development of marine renewable energy
- UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development (2021-2030) will be an important trigger

- However, governmental officials seem not to be very positive to promote MSP so far..

7. Preparing and Approving the Plan

- MSP can be raised as a discussion item at the Advisory Board for National Basic Act on Ocean Policy
- Scientific research of oceanography in the transition zones between inshore/shelf and offshore zones will be promoted



Inshore & offshore areas separated in both research and governance

8. Implementing the Plan
9 Evaluating Performance
10. Adapting the Process

- Still premature in Japan for these steps
- Improve literacy on MSP concept among stakeholders

Akashi Bridge, one of the world's longest suspension bridge
Constructed in 1986.

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BALTIC 3rd FORUM MSP

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Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

Sustainable Development Goals

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Global Meets Regional

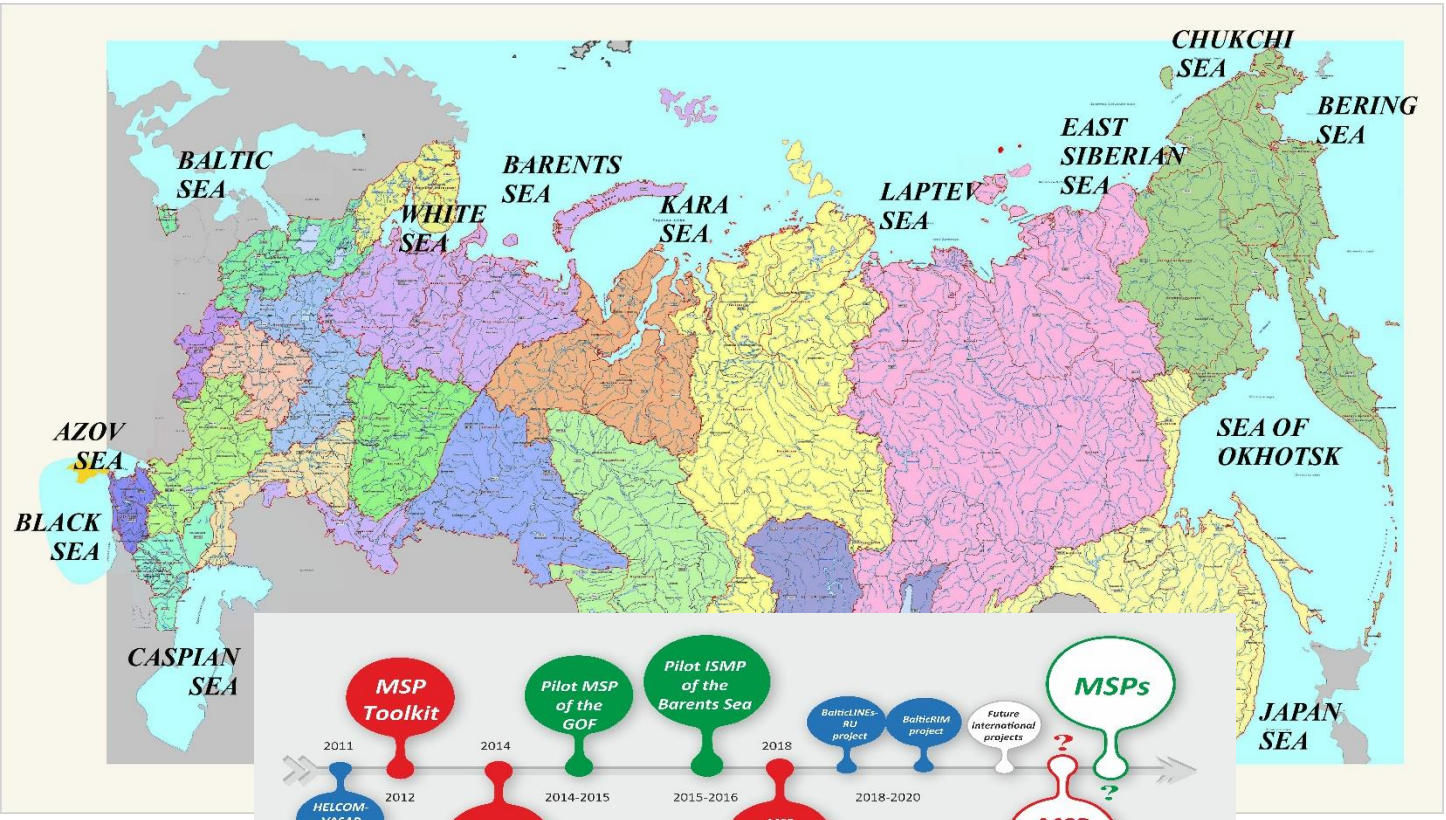
MSP in Russian Federation

Larisa Danilova

Scientific and Research Institute of Maritime Spatial Planning **Ermak NorthWest**

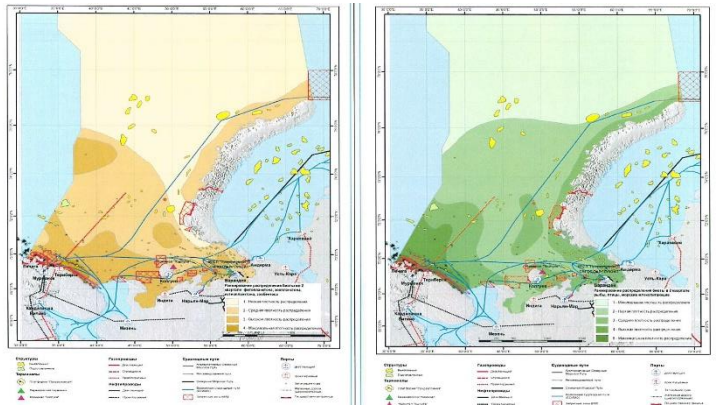
Co-funded by the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund of the European Union

IDENTIFYING NEED AND ESTABLISHING AUTHORITY (including legislation)



- Russia borders 12 seas belonging to three oceans, one enclosed sea - Caspian sea, and the Pacific ocean
- In 2013, the Ministry of Regional Development was identified as responsible authority for Russian MSP framework formation
- In 2014 after the MRD reorganization its responsibilities and functions were distributed: MSP framework development was referred to the Ministry of Economic Development, MSP studies and international cooperation – to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
- On the moment MSP framework is not in place, Russia don't have MSP low

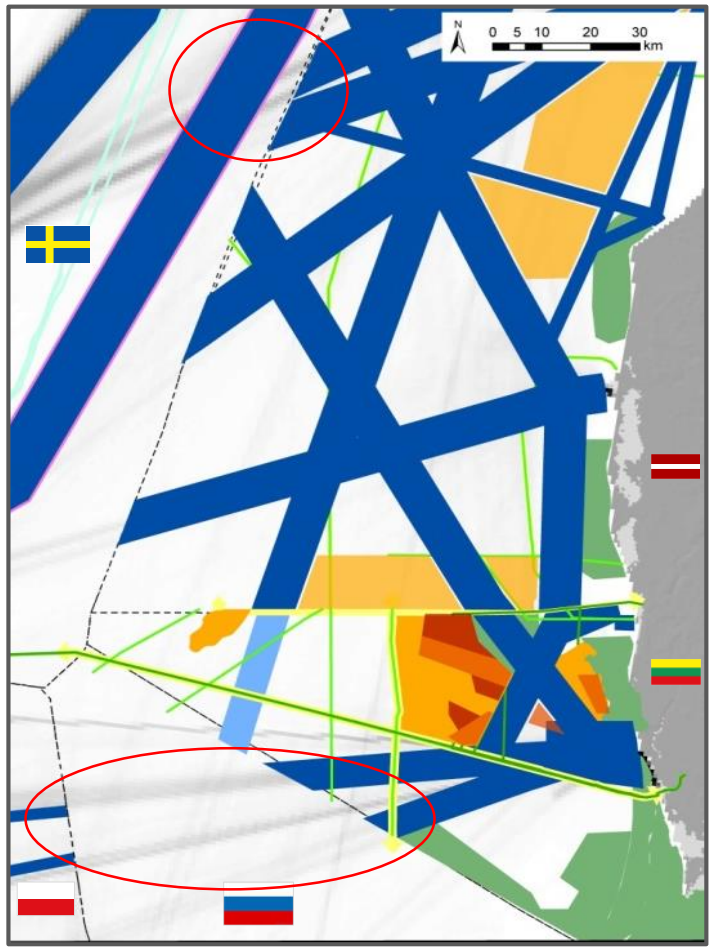
OBTAINING FINANCIAL SUPPORT (source and allocation)



Financial support is arranged for national pilot projects, scientific and analytical studies. For example:

- MSP Toolkit was developed with a support of the Ministry of Economic Development (2012)
- Pilot management plan for the Barents Sea was supported by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment according with the Presidential order (2015)
- Pilot MSP for the Gulf of Finland by the same ministry as a part of a Trilateral RU-FIN-EST Programme of cooperation GOF-2014 (2014-2015)
- International MSP projects - Interreg, Bonus, CBC, Horizon-2020

ORGANIZING THE MSP PROCESS (MSP team; work plan; boundaries and time frame; principles; vision; goals; SMART objectives; risks)



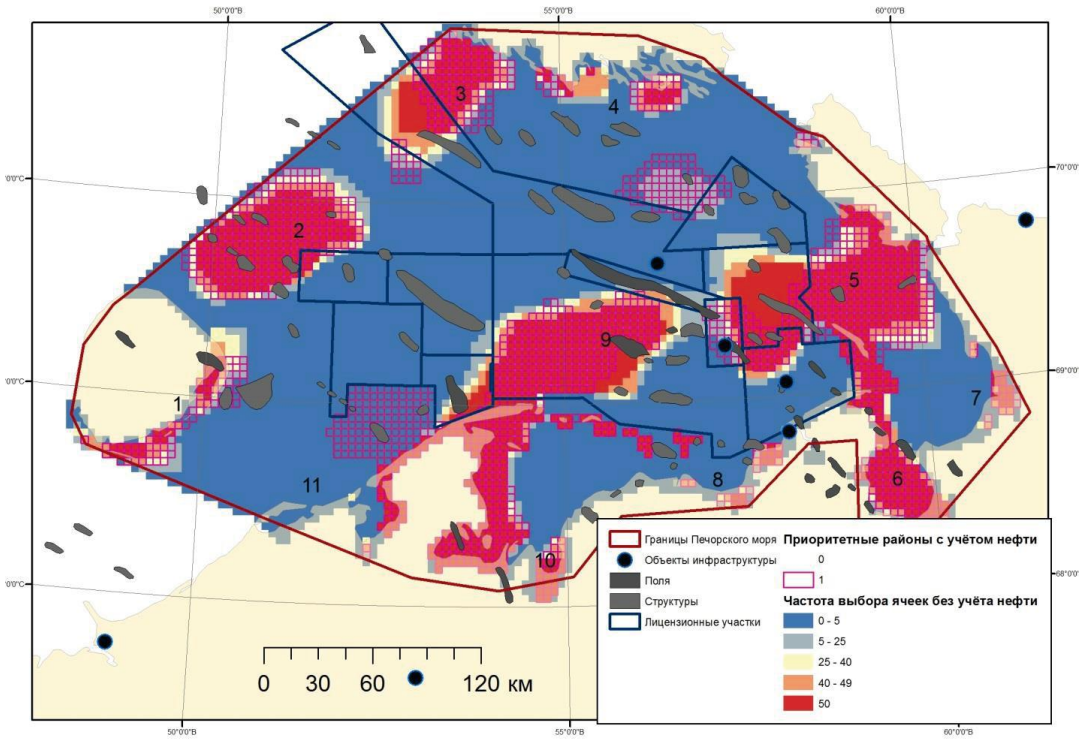
- Since Russia has not yet started national MSP, its principles, goals, and vision are mainly based not on the national framework, but on international documents agreed by Helcom and VASAB ministerial meetings and adopted by Russia. Such an obligations are – Baltic Sea Action Plan and Baltic Sea MSP Roadmap.
- In accordance with these documents, Russia should adopt a law on MSP and develop a maritime spatial plans for the Baltic Sea until 2021.
- The main risk is that neighboring countries – Finland, Estonia, Poland, Sweden, Lithuania are finalizing there plans now and without MSPs Russia can't effectively discuss cross-border issues.

BalticLINEs project, Interreg

ENGAGING STAKEHOLDERS (why; who; when – which steps; how)

- State, regional and municipal authorities, engaging will become fully effective on the stage of official MSP with the national framework in place. Then they would be responsible to communicate and provide data and information, and MSP would affect their interests.
- Sectoral stakeholders, coastal population and regional Legislative Assemblies are more involved and open for the dialog.
- In Russian case we have a good experience of stakeholders dissemination and involvement with participative tools – workshops, conferences, interactive games. For example – Interactive simulation MSP Game «If I were a Decision- maker!” (ErmakNW)

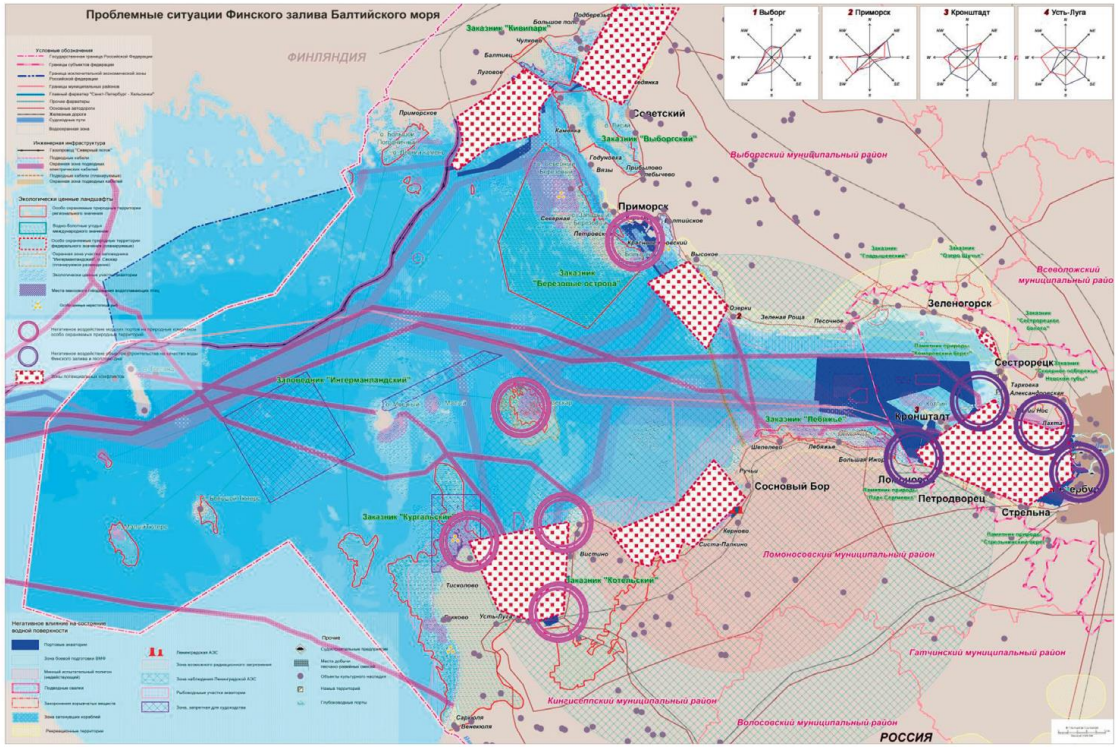
ANALYZING EXISTING CONDITIONS



Hydrocarbon sector and MPA scenarios for the Pechora Sea. BBNP project, 2018

- Environmental institutes and universities accumulated a huge amount of knowledge on environment and natural conditions for most marine areas of Russia.
- Specialized institutions and organizations are involved in the gathering, study, monitoring and analysis of the data
- The problem is that the data is not fully prepared in such a way to use it for MSP. The second problem is that sometimes it is not open – it is private or sectoral.
- Good example: Integrated spatial analyses of value and vulnerability of biodiversity for the Pechora Sea.

ANALYZING FUTURE CONDITIONS (including scenarios)



Distribution of potential conflicts in the Gulf of Finland.
Russian-German project MSP-Rus II

- Future development of marine use is adopted on the basis of the relevant integrated and sectoral federal and regional strategies.
- The challenge is that such a strategies have a horizon of 3-10 years usually. MSP is based on long-term spatial scenarios up to 20-30 years.
- It should also be noted that forecast of climate change is taken into account up to 2100.

PREPARING AND APROVING THE PLAN (management measures; zoning; actions; incentives; institutional arrangements; transboundary?)

- Russian pilot MSPs include zoning and proposals for restrictions or prohibition of certain uses.
- Pilot plans for the Gulf of Finland and Barents Sea provides management measures for regulating marine activities
- New Pan Baltic Platform project Capacity4MSP (Interreg) should develop Russian MSP Roadmap. The project is supported with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment. Russian partners:
  - Scientific and Research Institute of Maritime Spatial Planning Ermak NorthWest (ErmakNW)
  - Russian State Hydrometeorological University (RSHU)

CAPACITY4MSP
Strengthening the capacity of MSP stakeholders and decision makers

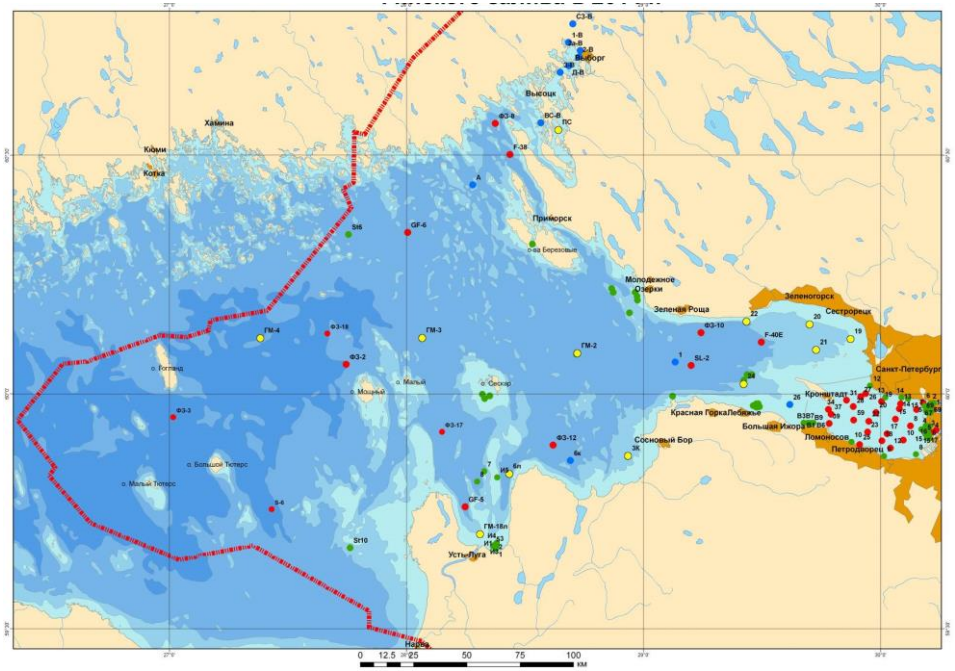
Interreg Baltic Sea Region
EUROPEAN UNION
EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND
WITH FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

IMPLEMENTING THE PLAN (ensuring compliance; enforcing)

Proposals for the inclusion of part of the Gulf of Finland into the borders of St. Petersburg

- Currently developed Russian MSPs are of a pilot nature, they are not an official documents.
- Option 1. MSPs will be included into regional schemes of terrestrial planning
- Option 2. MSPs will be developed as separate binding documents.

EVALUATING PERFORMANCE (monitoring program; indicators; baselines)

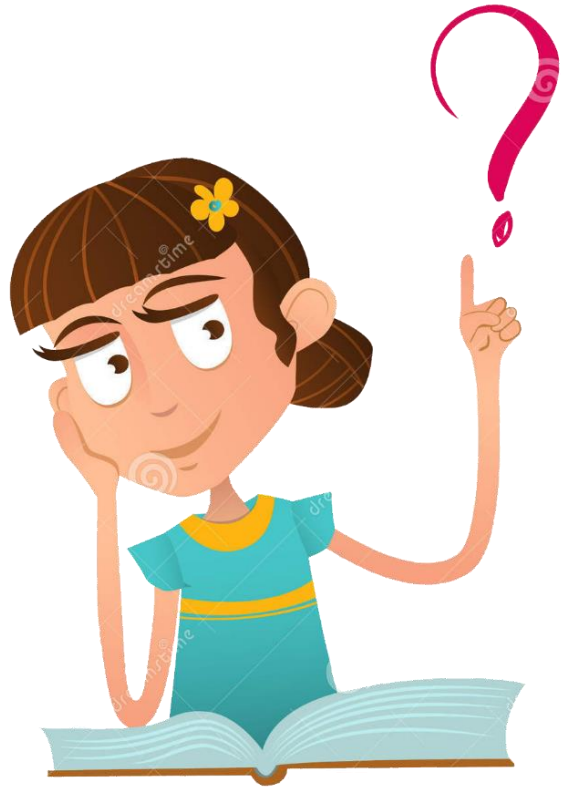


Monitoring stations for environmental pollution in the Russian part of the Gulf of Finland

- Environmental monitoring is carried out on all Russian seas
- System of indicators takes into account the specific conditions of each sea.
- Observation points are defined
- Russia don’t have monitoring program for assessing MSP

ADAPTING THE PROCESS

to start ➡ to go ➡ to adapt



Maritime Spatial Planning Forum

Global Meets Regional

Thank you!

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Co-funded by the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund of the European Union