5th International Forum on Marine/Maritime Spatial Planning (MSPforum)

21 November 2022, Barcelona (Spain)
Session 3.1. Thematic pillars of the MSProadmap – PANEL

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Climate-smart MSP

Julian Barbière
MSP can integrate adaptation and mitigation measures to build the resilience of marine ecosystems, and reduce exposure and vulnerability of coastal communities and maritime activities to climate change.

Pathways to support the inclusion of climate change in MSP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approaches</th>
<th>Actions</th>
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<tr>
<td>Integrating climate change impacts in MSP policies</td>
<td>Recognising climate change as a threat or challenge</td>
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<td>Including specific objectives related to climate change responses</td>
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<td>Developing climate-related modelling and mapping tools in assessments about future conditions of ecosystems and biodiversity, as well as maritime activities</td>
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<td>Developing climate-related vulnerability and risk analyses</td>
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<td>Including climate change in spatial-use scenarios and visioning processes</td>
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<td>Promoting adaptation to climate-related change</td>
<td>Adopting dynamic ocean management, i.e. defining flexible designated areas with boundaries that change in space and time in response to climate-related change</td>
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<td>Developing anticipatory zoning, e.g. defining a priori designated or exclusion areas in anticipation of potential climate change impacts</td>
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<td>Adopting an adaptive planning approach that includes revision opportunities to incorporate new climate-related knowledge</td>
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Sources: Adapted from Frazão Santos et al., 2020; Cashion et al., 2020.
UNFCCC Paris Agreement and its mechanism of nationally determined contributions (NDCs)

European Green Deal, and its actions to boost the efficient use of resources by moving to a clean, circular economy and stop climate change

Goals:

1. incorporate climate change considerations into MSP objectives and assessments
2. integration of adaptation and mitigation measures into MSP

Outcomes

- resilience of marine ecosystems and reduction of exposure and vulnerability of coastal communities
- identification and allocation of spaces for specific uses and ecosystem protection (decarbonised energy, blue carbon
- designing adaptive planning processes that are flexible enough to incorporate emerging climate knowledge and actions
**Action XI: Gauge the impact of climate change on activities in the marine environment and the maritime domain**

- to promote and facilitate research and assessment on the impacts of climate change on some sectors of activity in, or related to, the marine environment and the maritime domain.
- findings of this research and assessment work will feed into the development of guidance

**Action XII: Co-develop guidance about how to embark on climate-smart MSP**

- Advance existing MSPglobal guidance on MSP/Climate aspects based on best practices
Thank You!
Ecosystem-based management vs. Blue Growth: Can tensions be assuaged?

Prof. Michelle E. Portman

21 November 2022, Barcelona (Spain)
A new problem shouldn’t solve an old one!

- Natural scientists (life scientists) social scientists, including planners, need a common language
- We cannot just “extend” planning from land to sea
- Politics is stronger than planning, especially GEOPOLITICS
- There is a 4th dimension: T – I – M – E.
Multi-disciplinary science

Common geospatial technologies used in the 280 papers included for this review: (1) navigation satellite (2) communications satellite (3) remote sensing satellite (4) satellite ground station (5) automatic identification system (6) satellite biotelemetry (7) vessel monitoring system for fisheries (8) real-time passive acoustic (9) autonomous underwater vehicle (glider) (10) acoustic biotelemetry (11) passive acoustic recording of the soundscape (12) sonar. (Figure credit: Dana Schwartz).

Planning from land to sea

• There are similarities [3rd dimension!] and differences [jurisdictional; property rights] between marine and terrestrial environments

• The Public Trust.

The seas belong to us all.
Case in point: Geopolitics and good planning?
Time: Next generation concerns

Storm along beach in December 2021, Northern Gulf of Aquaba
Let’s be honest

Blue Growth may take care of itself but not EBM
• We need to work harder to operationalize EBM
• Marine (and other) scientists must have faith in MSP
• Planning education + participatory planning
• Marine protected area networks based on connectivity
• Dynamic ocean management, especially for migratory species
• Integration, integration, integration....
Michelle Portman PhD
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Most Recent publications:
“Contributions of Marine Area Based Management to the UN Sustainable Development Goals” Journal of Cleaner Production https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2021.129910
“Interacting with the coast: Residents’ knowledge and perceptions about coastal erosion (Mytilene, Lesvos Island, Greece)”. Ocean & Coastal Management doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ocecoaman.2021.105705
Pathways to a sustainable Blue Economy

Ibukun Adewumi

21 November 2022, Barcelona (Spain)
Acknowledgement

I respectfully acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the lands on which the University of New South Wales is located on the unceded territory of the Bedegal (Kensington campus), Gadigal (City and Paddington Campuses) and Ngunnawal peoples (UNSW Canberra) who are the Traditional Owners of the lands where each campus of UNSW is situated and pay my respects to Aboriginal Elders past, present and emerging.
Why are our oceans important to us?

How is our health, the health of the environment, the strength of our economy and indeed, our future, dependent on the seas?

How can we harness the Blue Economy, collectively, to sustainably develop our marine-based industries and at the same time protect our unique marine ecosystems so that they can be appreciated and enjoyed by future generations?
The Ocean

- The Ocean is Mother Earth/nature’s precious gift
- All living beings have the right to exist
- Human are considered to be the superior among all living being, has greater responsibility to protect the ocean and associated ecosystems for societal benefits
- **This is possible through an economy, which ensure permanency**
Preserving the ocean

- Ocean consists of non-living stock and animate life
- The non-living-stock can be considered inexhaustible in the service of man when only the surplus is taken advantage of
- The secret of ocean permanency lies in the cycle of life
Mystery of the ocean

- If this cycle is broken at any state, at any time, consciously or unconsciously, it results in violence.
- When Violence intervenes in this way, growth or progress is stopped, ending finally in destruction and waste.
- Ocean is unforgiving and ruthless.
- Therefore, self interest and self preservation demand complete non-violent, co-operation and submission to the ways of the ocean to maintain “Permanency.”

Types of Economies in Nature

Tiger Economy (Parasitic Economy) ➔ Feeding on other animals and drinking their blood (Introduce violence)

Monkey Economy (Predatory Economy) ➔ Self Interest without contribution (Less violence, but destructive)

Economy of the Honeybees (Economy of Enterprise) ➔ Contribute their share and effort in obtaining the product (Active Constructive Unit)

Mother Economy (Economy of Services) ➔ Feeds her young ones and risk her life in defending young ones (Economy of Permanence)
Sailing towards a sustainable Blue Economy

Nine key pathways/enabling conditions
Public Ocean Science and environmental awareness

Enhancing public ocean science and environmental awareness (OEA) will lead to increased public support for ocean environmental protection.

- Dedicated and coordinated effort across our national marine science community, governments and industry is required.
- Strategic and sustained ocean science investments – in ocean observations and modelling
- Improve Ocean science communication to decision makers
- Enable science-policy interactions to help prepare society to respond to BE and changes in marine ecosystems.
- Promote ocean literacy at all levels
Youth and Blue Entrepreneurship

- Recognising the power of the youth
- Entrepreneurship assets (skills and talent, finance and infrastructures) are critical for a sustainable BE
- Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are essential in providing innovative and sustainable products and solutions for the ocean economy sector.
- Infrastructural support for new and growing businesses.
- Enabling environment for blue businesses
- Unlock the potential of women in ocean science and blue businesses
Democratic Institutions/Stakeholder Participation → Ecosystem Protection, Equity and Justice

- The power of democratic institutions, people’s participation and multi-stakeholder approaches
- Putting ecosystems, social equity, poverty reduction, and economic benefit at the forefront
- Addressing equity and justice

✓ Integrate the perspective of stakeholders in BE policy development (from design to review)
✓ Develop awareness of past equity and justice issues in ocean governance/management
✓ Explore how equity and justice are defined and can be operationalized in BE practice
✓ Mainstream equity and justice in organizational policies, practices, programs, and portfolios
✓ Support marine social science research and engage with evidence regarding the human dimensions
Ocean finance

Sustainable BE requires adequate financing vehicles that generate, invest, align, and account for financial capital to achieve sustained ocean health and governance.

- Establish effective and stable regulatory and policy environments to attract investment and funding
- Governments must create conditions that provide access to financing, savings, micro-insurance, and other services
- Strengthen national, regional, and global data statistical foundation to develop new indicators, ensure transparency, necessary for ocean investment
- Use Green/Blue/Climate bonds that meet investment criteria and accountability
- Deploy Fiscal (e.g. subsidies, fees, and taxes) and non-fiscal (e.g. tradable permits and social norms) incentives to ensure that the effects of negative externalities are eliminated while those of positive externalities are promoted
- Boost new approaches to insurance and risk mitigation
National and regional regulatory frameworks and legislation, institutions and enforcement

Channeling political energy into environmentally, economically and socially valuable ocean activities

✓ Increase effort to strengthen the capacity of national regulatory systems
✓ Revision of the existing national regulatory and legislative framework
✓ Streamlining regional and national ocean governance/management strategies across all levels.
✓ Ensure national and regional regulatory frameworks regarding ocean health monitoring, data management and sharing are in place.
There are several frameworks, methods and tools available to champion sustainable BE, including Ocean Accounting, Marine Spatial Planning, ICZM, Sustainable Ocean Planning, etc.

✓ Need to leverage and synergize existing frameworks
International Ocean Governance frameworks

Regulated global ocean governance can play a role in driving a blue economy

✓ Ensuring that international ocean governance mechanisms and institutions keep pace with the increased complexity of the ocean and respond to the imperatives of sustainable development
✓ Broaden and strengthen the voice and participation of developing countries (most importantly, SIDs) in international decision-making, norm-setting and global ocean governance
Harnessing the Blue Economy would mean moving to a new development pathway that is resistant to both internal and external shocks (covid 19, wars, rise of populism, etc.) and one that takes the full potential of ocean capital and associated ecological services.
Thank You!

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Thank You!

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