Knowledge support
Geo-analysis of marine-coastal uses and activities in two management jurisdictions in the Colombian Pacific.

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Introduction.

- The approach to land-use planning in Colombia has focused mainly on the continental zone. The Dirección General Marítima (DIMAR) is the main Colombian maritime authority in charge of the integral security and supervision of maritime activities in Colombia's jurisdictional marine-coastal spaces.
- DIMAR has developed pilot exercises that involve an approach in the context of the MSP to support the harbor master (PC) processes in the administration of Colombian coastlines and maritime waters (approx. 147,734,19 km2).

How we did it?

- We compiled a GDB with 39 geographic layers (multi-scale) available in national geo-portals of the uses and activities in the marine-coastal environment. We performed expert judgment through 23 weighting matrices between uses and activities, a multi-criteria analysis approach (Conflict index).
- We performed geo-analysis using GIS of the interactions between uses and activities to identify conflicts and generate mapping on the location of conflicts, amount of overlaps and conflict-free areas.

Main Results.

- The highest number of uses and activities were located on Internal Waters (n = 34), Marine protected areas are present in all maritime areas.
- Marine fauna, off-shore lands, fishing grounds and fishing routes account for 48.11% (n=144) of the interactions. Also, 73 potential conflicts between uses and activities were identified, 57.33% of which were between users and the environment. Marine fauna and marine protected areas are in high conflict and under high pressure due to the uses and activities developed in their area of influence. an area of 81,837.8 km2 of conflict-free areas was determined.

Conclusions. These results provide the baseline for future implementation of MSP in Colombian planning exercises, as well as input for the programs and goals of the National Policy on Oceans and Coastal Spaces, other national spatial planning efforts, and further research involving the management and administration of Colombian marine-coastal spaces. In addition to providing data to be applied in international MSP and transboundary cooperation initiatives.

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**Introduction**

La zone pilote de la PSM de la Côte d'Ivoire est l'espace marin et côtier de Grand-Bassam. Cette zone délimitée au Nord par l'autoroute Abidjan-Grand-Bassam (A100), au Sud à une distance de 10 km de la ligne de base où se situe la plateforme "Le Bélier", à l'Ouest par le village de Modeste et à l'Est par le village de Mondoukou, présente diverses activités socio-économiques notamment la pêche, les activités d'exploration et d'exploitation pétrolières et minières et touristiques. La mise en œuvre de la PSM a permis entre autres de disposer d'informations sur ces activités. Ces informations permettront de réaliser le zonage et de définir les modalités de gestion future.

L’analyse des usages et leurs impacts a fait l’objet de cette étude.

**Activités anthropiques majeures**

Les missions d’informations et de sensibilisation organisées à Grand-Bassam ont permis d’identifier toutes les parties prenantes. Celles-ci ont été convoquées à diverses consultations intersectorielles qui ont permis de recenser les secteurs d’activités majeures de la zone que sont : la pêche, le tourisme, le transport maritime, le pétrole, le gaz et les mines, la conservation et la préservation de l’environnement.

**Usages actuels**

Les différentes cartes réalisées lors des missions de terrains sont représentées par les figures 1 à 3. Les figures 4, 5 et 6 représentent les activités d’extraction du pétrole, de sable de la pêche avec la senne de plage.

**Impacts des activités**

**Pêche**

La pêcherie de senne de plage est la plus importante sur le plan des débarquements au niveau socio-économique à Grand-Bassam. Elle constitue l’une des techniques les plus redoutées de surpêche au niveau national.

**Dragage et exploitation du pétrole**

L’extraction de sable profite au niveau socio-économique à ceux qui exercent cette activité. Cependant, elle constitue une aggravation de l’érosion côtière. Cette extraction souvent illégale a fragilisé des plages qui souffrent aujourd’hui de l’érosion côtière (Robin et al., 2004). Ces activités peuvent déstabiliser l’écosystème aquatique.


**Conclusion**

Une des solutions pour gérer durablement les activités qui se déroulent dans l’espace marin et côtier de Grand-Bassam est la PSM.

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What is Navigator?

ProtectedSeas Navigator is a free interactive map that provides regulations on current, global marine life protections and their boundaries to help improve access to regulatory information for our seascape. The map is an open access database that enables anyone to explore marine protections and view all regulations that apply in a single location. All information is directly sourced from laws, regulations, and management plans.

**AT A GLANCE**

- Over 25,000 areas mapped globally for coastal and island nations
- In 22+ local languages
- Free, open-access database
- Baseline assessment for 30x30
- Summaries of restrictions and exceptions
- 8 fishing gears and 10 human activities coded as allowed, restricted or prohibited

**Planning and Assessment**

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<th>Jurisdiction Overlap</th>
<th>Fishing Gear</th>
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**Explore & Utilize - mpa.protectedseas.net**

**About ProtectedSeas**

ProtectedSeas is a private California organization with staff throughout North America dedicated to improving ocean conservation through information and technology.

Our core projects are Navigator (featured here) and Marine Monitor, a turnkey solution for autonomous vessel tracking in nearshore environments using radar, AIS, and cameras. Navigator is part of a public-private partnership with the U.S. NOAA MPA Center.

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The OR’s Ocean Governance Hub
A service to share relevant knowledge and experiences on Maritime Spatial Planning in the Outermost Regions of Azores, Madeira, Canary Islands and French Guiana
Helena Calado¹, Débora Gutierrez¹, Natali Santos², Francisco Martins¹
¹FCT/UAc - University of the Azores; ²FRCT - Regional Fund for Science and Technology, Government of the Azores

The MSP-OR project
The MSP-OR project – Advancing Maritime Spatial Planning in Outermost Regions, intends to support Maritime Spatial Planning competent authorities in Portugal (Azores and Madeira), Spain (Canary Islands) and France (French Guiana), on advancing the implementation of their MSP processes.

Welcome to our House!

The OR’s Ocean Governance Hub is a “stilt house” organized in thematic “rooms”. Some of them are Working Groups to facilitate collective work, development and monitor the outcomes of the MSP-OR project, which are: Data Knowledge; Filling the Gaps; Ecosystems-based management; Monitoring & Evaluation; and Governmental Agencies. The “home” also includes a Library (doc storage), a Theater (team meetings), and a Ball Room (public events). The administrative, organization and dynamization challenges will be conducted and launched from the Kitchen.

The platform also aims to be a perennial virtual space where the ORs can consult and store data, facilitating the interaction amongst the regions to frame the process of ocean governance even after the lifetime of MSP-OR project, achieving long-term goals of further deepening transboundary cooperation actions.

We invite you to research, discuss, bring your questions and share your thoughts about this integrated ocean governance system that supports the MSP-OR project.

PARTICIPATE!

https://platform.msp-or.eu

Contact: info@msp-or.com

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3rd International Conference on Marine / Maritime Spatial Planning

An Environmental and Social Framework for Offshore Wind Spatial Planning (ES-FOWSP)

Lori Anna Conzo¹, Mark Leybourne², Claire Fletcher³, Jennifer Hruza¹, Ana Gabriela Factor² and Michele Quesada da Silva²

¹ International Finance Corporation, ² World Bank, ³ The Biodiversity Consultancy

Context:
• Offshore wind is showing accelerated global growth in emerging market countries. These countries are keen to develop rapidly – an ESIA process alone will be insufficient to guide planning at the sectoral level.
• At the same time, MSP processes are long-term and require significant resources and capacity.
• Hence, there is a need for a pragmatic and proportionate sector-specific approach to guide near-term spatial planning for offshore wind that can be rolled out at scale, as a precursor to and compatible with SESA and MSP initiatives, or while these processes are underway.

Origins – Offshore Wind Development Program:
• An initiative of the World Bank Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP), in partnership with IFC.
• Program objectives: i) accelerate adoption of offshore wind in World Bank Group markets, ii) build pipeline of bankable and sustainable projects.
  - Key program activities: knowledge generation & exchange; roadmaps & strategic advice; regulatory & project development.
  - E&S activities integrated through a grant from PROBLUE to enhance the sustainability of offshore wind in emerging markets.
• Currently supporting seven governments with offshore wind development roadmaps, and seeking to work with others.

The ES-FOWSP:
• Provides a conceptual approach to integrating E&S considerations into early-stage strategic planning for offshore wind development. The outputs are sensitivity maps for environmental and social values.
• Offers a flexible, step-by-step practical approach for implementation in any emerging market country, to support the roll-out of offshore wind development.
• Identifies areas where development activities should be avoided based on the most sensitive biodiversity and social receptors, and where development potential could be explored further.
• Can be tailored to the country context when implemented.
• Parallel four-step E&S approaches, with key tasks and high-level recommendations for guidance.
• Focus on biodiversity values (birds, bats, fish, marine mammals, sea turtles, natural habitats, protected areas).
• Focus on social values (coastal communities, fisheries & aquaculture, marine underwater cultural heritage, recreation and tourism).

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**MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING IN BLUE AMAZON: A BRIEF ESSAY**

Etiene Villela Marroni, Magayo de Macêdo Alves and Gustavo Gordo de Freitas

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Knowledge Support for MSP

Analysis of the Brazilian policy for oceans and seas must be considered within the historical and political contexts of the country. The establishment of the National Policy for Sea Resources, in 1980, occurred at the end of a period of military government, which showed strong nationalist tendencies. This characteristic, combined with the concern of the Brazilian government in participating in the Convention on the Law of the Sea, gave to the ocean policy a setting focused on geopolitical and national security interests. At that time, there was a strong concern in the country to evaluate and ensure the right of exploitation and possession of its marine resources and to establish internationally accepted limits in its territorial sea. It is not clear whether, in that context, a national consciousness or a real concern in exploring, sustainably, marine resources, even less clear is the community involvement in the processes of management of such resources. According to the regulation of the National Policy for Sea Resources (2005), biodiversity studies, concerning resources from oceans, seas and adjacent regions,

must be ordered through specific plans and programs, aiming at the ‘sustainable’ development of this ecosystem. Interest in detailed knowledge of a public policy oriented toward this objective is the way to a more active participation of government officials, technicians and riverine communities.

![Figura 1: Economic importance of a coastal State.](image)

(1) Agriculture; (2) Forestry; (3) Industry; (4) Trade; (5) Tourism; (6) Signaling; (7) Maritime transport; (8) Fishing;

Therefore, the first Brazilian policy for oceans can be considered as a national landmark, which set its marine territory in the context of the International Conference. The historical and evolutionary aspects of the National Policy for Sea Resources were well characterized when it was revised and implemented, not continuously, but through successive Sectoral Plans for Sea Resources. The larger the energy resources obtained from the ocean were, the more complex and challenging would be the power relationship involving this space and, with globalization, the demand for a new ocean governance has become urgent and necessary. Prior to the Convention, the developed states enjoyed the main benefits of the old international order of the ocean. Today, they face the effects caused by changes in traditional policies.

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Synthesis map of socio-economic issues at sea in French Guiana

Maxime Jobin¹, Olivier Laroussinie¹

¹Cerema

As a partner of the MSP-OR project, Cerema supports the competent authorities of French Guiana in the elaboration of their Maritime Spatial Planning. The Sea Basin Strategic Document is the declaration on the Guiana basin of the French National Strategy of the Sea and Coastline, adopted in 2017.

Objective:
A global and spatialised picture of the main socio-economic issues

Selection of themes: fisheries and aquaculture, yachting and nautical activities, commercial ports, cruises and maritime networks, mineral resources, marine renewable energies.

Formatting and spatializing data:
- Creation of geographic information layers accessible on a viewer (https://www.geolittoral.development-durable.gouv.fr/dsbm-guyane-a1256.html#sommaire_1)
- Elaboration of the synthesis map of socio-economic issues

Simplification:
- Selection of most important issues (what is at stake)
- Reduction of the number of classes (e.g. grouping types of fisheries)
- Symbols for isolated items or details at local scale (e.g. nautical activities, industry and ports)

Parallel work for ecological issues:
The same approach was made with the French Biodiversity Agency (OFB) for ecological issues, thus providing the complementary picture of the synthesis mapping of what is at stake.

Participation:
The edition of the synthesis maps contributes to the association of stakeholders. It should reflect the importance they give to issues, then:
1- It gives accessible information to all of them, out of initial analysis often difficult to read;
2- It sets the stage for discussing the mapping of priorities (a vocation map in French Guiana)

Acknowledgements:
The MSP-OR project has received funding from the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund of the European Union under the Grant Agreement no. 101035822 — MSP-OR — EMFF-MSP-2020.

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It is one of the largest and most complex systems in the world. It has more than 5,000 km of coastline and one of the largest and most productive continental shelves in the world (Figure 1).

Goals of the MSP process in Argentina

The MSP process in Argentina has been proposed:

- **Order and reconcile** the activities currently carried out in the marine territory, giving predictability to these and new activities in the future, taking into account the importance of biodiversity and the ecological processes that sustain life in the Argentine Sea, with a multisectoral, ecosystemic and participatory approach.

- Promote the creation of an inter-institutional arrangement that provides the necessary instruments and resources for the resolution of current conflicts and anticipation of new ones, based on the principles of sustainability.

**Pampa Azul Initiative (IPA)**

The IPA is an interministerial Science-Politics-Society Interface initiative on a national scale, with regional and international scope.

Its purpose is to articulate the actions of different areas of the State in relation to scientific research, technological development and innovation in the sea.

It leads the process of Argentine Marine Spatial Planning (MSP). This is a major step forward for a national ocean policy.

**MSP process in Argentina**

In 2022, the MSP process began in 2 (two) pilot areas, selected based on the conflict between uses and activities: The North Argentina Basin (NAB) and the Austral/Malvinas Basin (AUS-MLO) (see Figure 2).

**Conclusions**

The process is in the evaluation stage within the planning framework, in which various institutions and public bodies participate in the systematization of the information necessary for the analysis of conflicts. This process constitutes a great advance for a national ocean policy.

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A Seafloor Community Classification for New Zealand

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Introduction

To support marine spatial planning in New Zealand, the Department of Conservation and the National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research co-developed the New Zealand Seafloor Community Classification (NZSCC). The NZSCC is a numerical environmental classification that allows marine professionals to classify areas that are representative of seafloor communities within New Zealand’s marine environment.

Approach

The NZSCC was developed with Gradient Forest Models (GFMs) using 630,997 records of 1,716 taxa from 39,766 unique locations within New Zealand’s marine realm. Biotic data (demersal and reef fish, benthic invertebrates and macroalgae) was coupled with 20 high resolution environmental variables to depict spatial patterns of species compositional turnover.

Results

Outputs included a geographic distribution of the 75 community groups yielded by the classification. Associated uncertainty estimates of compositional turnover for each of the biotic groups and overall community were also produced. Areas where predictions may be less certain owing to low sampling effort were also identified.

Applications

The NZSCC is a significant advance on previous numerical classifications, both in New Zealand and worldwide. It is also a key step in the development of a comprehensive network of marine protected areas at a national scale. It is intended to be used in tandem with the identification of key ecological areas to inform marine protection efforts.

Key features of the NZSCC

- Numbers of groups can be tailored
- Represents environmental/biological associations
- Useful for prioritising groups occupying unusual environments
- Includes known subclasses
- Easy to update
- Potential for natural groupings
- Species data can be extracted for other purposes
- Provides spatio-temporal uncertainty

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MSP concretely based on the marine knowledge of the MSFD

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Facts & Needs
- Increasing demand for marine space
- Coexistence & further development of maritime uses
- Need for a sustainable use of the marine environment in alignment with the ecosystem approach
- Need for integrated planning and management to address environment-uses & uses-uses conflicts and generated pressures
- Need to capitalise on best available scientific data to provide informed, efficient & adaptive MSP
- Need for marine policy alignment

Approach
- Examining the potential contribution of MSFD knowledge to MSPD implementation
- Consideration of the 2nd cycle of the MSFD implementation in Greece
- Overview of the information for the Greek marine environment based on state & pressure descriptors
- Identification of knowledge gaps for the subsequent MSP process phases

Main Outcomes
- The data gathered under the MSFD Descriptors can support the different steps of the MSP process (Fig. 1)
- The analysis of the extent of MSFD descriptors - MSP sectors interrelation shows that the higher the intensity of an MSP activity the higher the interrelation with MSFD knowledge (Fig. 2)
- The arising interrelation between MSFD descriptors and MSP sectors indicates all MSFD descriptors can feed MSP sectors with valuable environmental information despite existing gaps (Fig. 3)

Highlights
- MSFD constitutes an open access database containing the latest and best available, structured scientific knowledge of the Greek marine environment to support MSP
- MSPD can only achieve its ecosystem-based goals streamlined with MSFD and its aspiration to achieve GES in the marine environment.

Fig. 1: Relations among MSFD descriptors, MSP processes, and MSP sectors

Fig. 2: Assessment of the interrelation extent of MSFD–MSPD information

Fig. 3: The interrelation between MSFD descriptors & MSP sectors in the Greek context.
Approaching land-sea interaction analysis in the Veneto coastal area (northern Adriatic Sea)

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Focus

This work was carried out in the framework of the Interreg Italy-Croatia project Cascade, focusing on the identification of suitable methodologies for LSI representation and analysis, and integrating three activities: 1) a review, aimed at identifying a set of candidate LSI indicators, along with the available set of monitoring data supporting their quantification; 2) a mapping exercise, aimed at synthesizing LSI information on a way suitable for supporting the MSP process; 3) a qualitative analysis of LSI interactions, carried out by building 0D loop analysis models.

Case study: Veneto coastal area

The work considered as a model case study the coastal area of the Veneto region (Northern Adriatic Sea). This area is characterized by the presence of important maritime activities, including different types of fisheries (recreational, artisanal, trawling, clam dredging), low-trophic aquaculture (Mytilus galloprovincialis, farmed in longlines), shipping routes connecting the Venice harbor, and widespread coastal tourism. Maritime uses coexist with conservation priorities, associated with the presence in the area of important Natura 2000 sites, such as the lagoon of Venice, and different marine areas in which biogenic reefs (Tegnùe) of high ecological value are present.

Results

A schematic representation of the available list of LSI monitoring data is provided in Table 1, along with the main attributes requiring consideration for their integration in management instruments, such as Maritime Spatial Plans and Natura 2000 management plans. Figure 1 attempts at providing a spatial snapshot of LSI in the study area, including drivers, such as land-use/artificialization, coastal population, tourism, maritime traffic, and hotspots of interaction, such as ports and marinas, and river outlets. Finally, figure 2 shows the first results of a qualitative model representing interdependencies within LSI.

Remarks and ongoing work

The work allowed to identify a set of indicators based on a comprehensive mapping of geospatial information, and subsequently comparing methodologies for their geospatial and network analysis.

Ongoing work focuses on the analysis of temporal trends in LSI indicators for which time series are already available, and the inclusion of these changes in the 0D qualitative model for exploring the responses of the socio-ecological system.

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Marine spatial planning and beach management: a critical analysis

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Introduction

Land-sea interactions (LSI) are important variables for the management of coastal and maritime space, however they are a challenge for MSP application. As a transition area, beaches provide important ecological and functional benefits. Considering the emerging antropic risks for this ecosystem, the objective of this study was to find answers to those 3 questions: 1) What is the current situation of MSP’s relationship with beach management? 2) What are the characteristics and challenges of this process? 3) What is the best strategy for integrating MSP into the management and spatial planning of beaches.

Methods

MSP should be aligned with Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM);

Management must be adapted considering the boundaries and characteristics of the space (linear and fragmented);

There are 2 premises: the observation of the scale and availability of data; to monitor the political context and assessing the expected impacts of climate change;

The inclusion of LSI on MSP strategies powers blue growth;

Main challenges

Legal and administrative barriers;
Management jurisdiction of boundaries;
Difficulties to include community participation in the process;
Data deficient;

Conclusions: Marine spatial planning is a complementary strategy to existing and consolidated beach management tools but it is necessary to make adaptations. The Integration is the key point for spatial planning of beaches. It should be between different institutions, jurisdictions and regulations.

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Promoting utilization of an interactive tool on marine related data named “UMI-SHIRU” for marine spatial planning in Japan

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1. Institutional framework towards MSP through promotion of marine renewable energy


- Set up of a committee composed of various stakeholders at each promotion zone is stipulated in the Act
- Minister of MLIT is designated as the one to permit occupancy within the promotion zone for marine renewable energy power generation facilities
- Promotion zones to develop marine renewable energy power generation facilities have been designated
- Committees at respective zones have been set up and discussion among stakeholders are ongoing

2. Interactive website “UMI-SHIRU (MSIL)”

An interactive website on marine related data named “UMI-SHIRU (MSIL)” was developed and has been managed by the Japan Coast Guard. It has been utilized for stakeholder consultation in committees at promotion zones. The “UMI-SHIRU” is free and available to anyone.


3. Initiative to enhance the website

Promotion of utilization of the “UMI-SHIRU” for MSP is being led by the National Ocean Policy Secretariat in cooperation with the Japan Coast Guard through establishing a national research committee to discuss how to enhance contents and usability of the website.

First committee meeting (October, 2022)

4. Towards expansion of MSP in Japan

Expansion of MSPs to introduce marine renewable energy in promotion zones are in progress.

An image of a promotion zone for marine renewable energy (modified Wakita and Yagi (2013))

Acknowledgements

Appreciation goes to the National Ocean Policy Secretariat, the Japan Coast Guard, and secretariat and members of the national research committee on utilization of the “UMI-SHIRU (MSIL)”. 