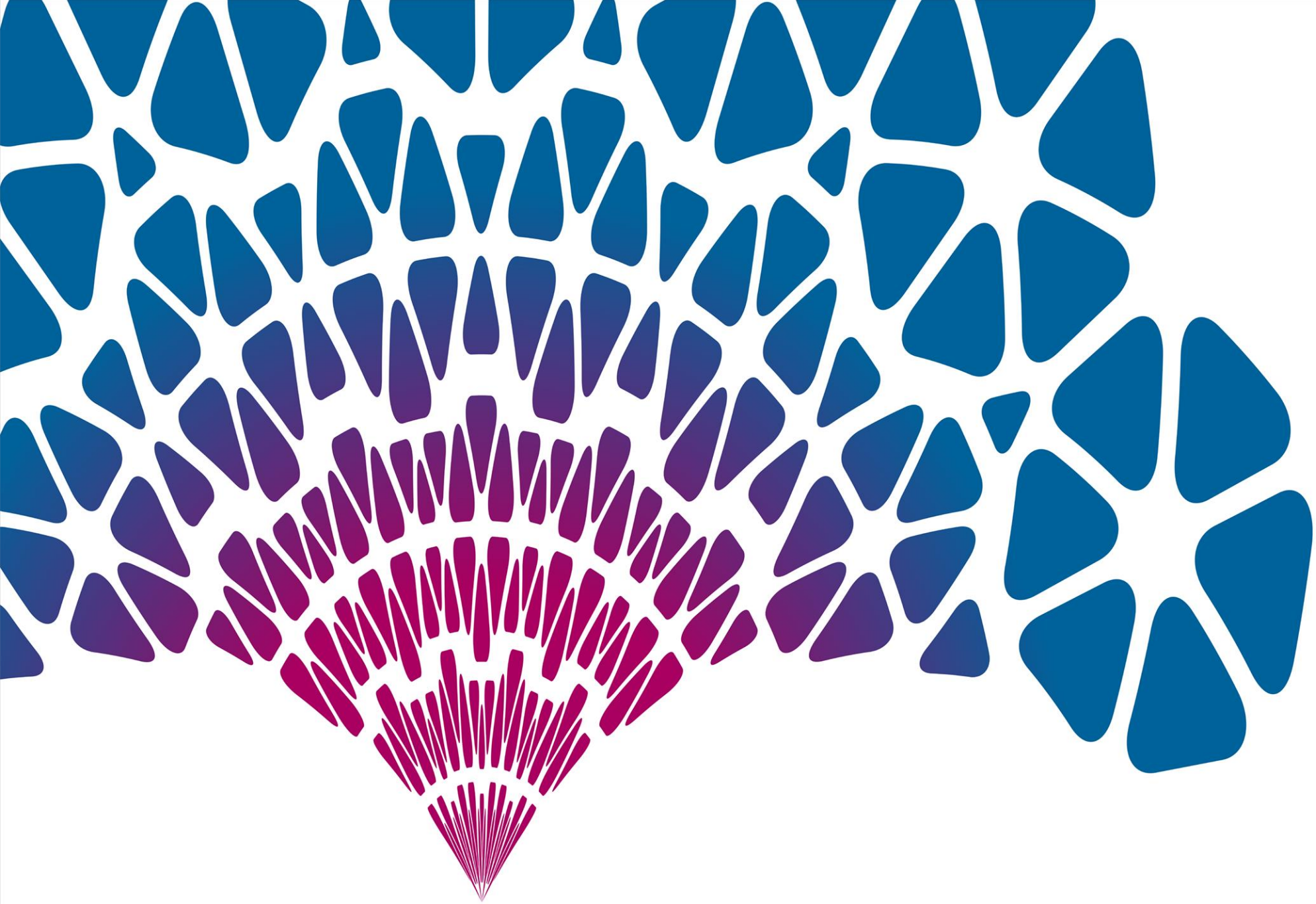


marine
spatial
planning
forum

6th International Forum on Marine/Maritime Spatial Planning

8th to 11th October 2024, Bali, Republic of Indonesia

unesco
Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

European Commission

MINISTRY OF MARINE AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Session 5.1. MSP & Sustainable Blue Economy – PANEL

MODERATOR: Vera Noon, MSPglobal Expert on Sustainable Blue Economy, UNESCO-IOC

SPEAKERS:

Abdi Tunggal PRIYANTO
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (Republic of Indonesia)

Janel McNAB
Coastal Zone Management Authority and Institute (Belize)

Pierre-Maxime GIORA
Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs, Fisheries and Aquaculture (France)

6th International Forum on Marine/Maritime Spatial Planning
Bali, Republic of Indonesia (8 to 11 October 2024)

marine spatial planning forum

Implementation of Blue Economy and Integrated Marine Spatial Planning in Indonesia

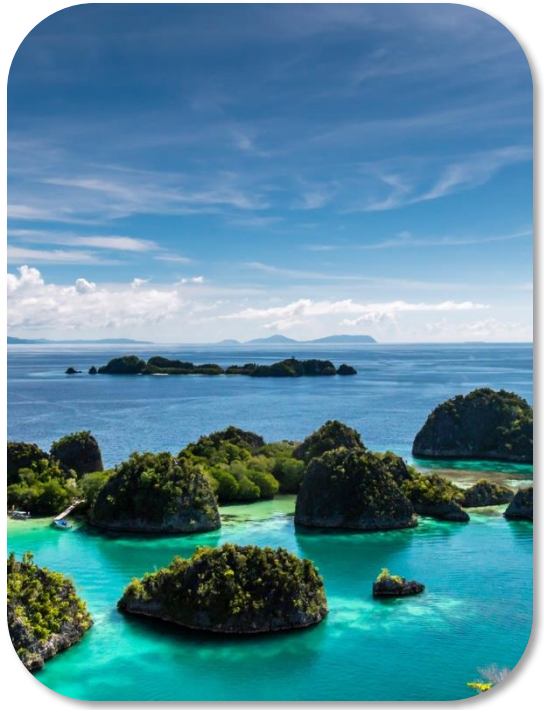
Abdi Tunggal Priyanto, Ph.D
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (Republic of Indonesia)

unesco
Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

European Commission

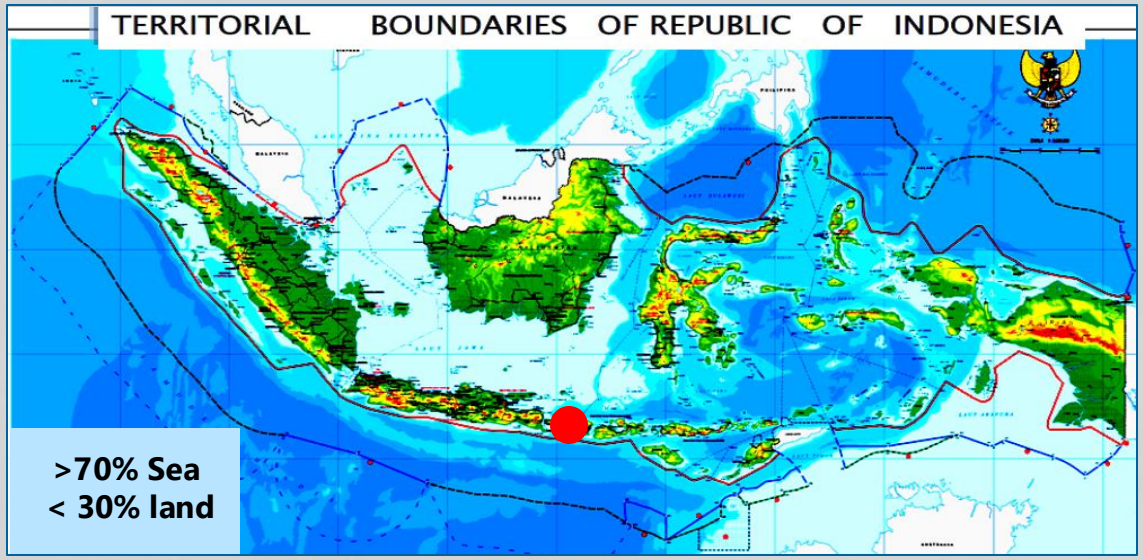
MINISTRY OF MARINE AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Outline



- Potential of Indonesia's Marine and Fisheries
- The Pressures Marine Resources Management
- The Role & Fact in Maritime Sectors
- Blue Economy Policy
- MSP as a Key Tools
- Case Study of Promoting Sustainable BE in MSP
- Summary & Way Forward

Potential of Indonesia's Marine and Fisheries Sector



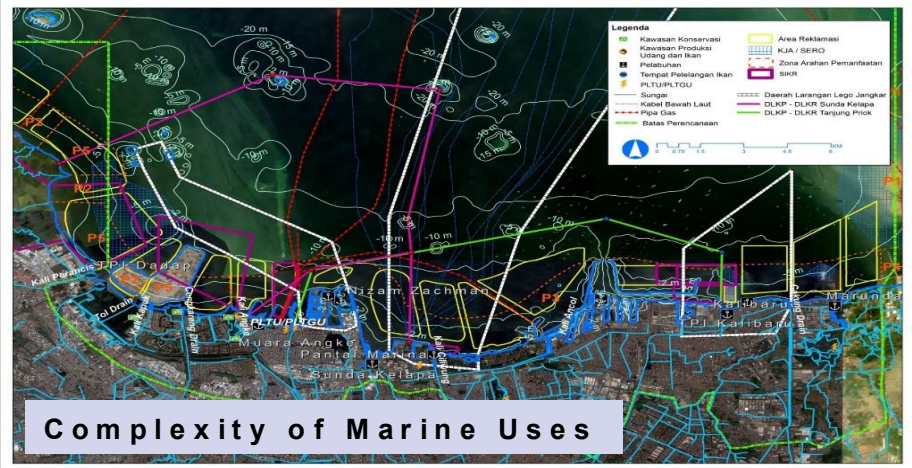
The Largest archipelagic country located in a strategic position with world's 4th largest population

- **17,504 islands and 108,000 km** of coastline
- **60% live within** coastal areas
- **51 thousand km²** (18% world) coral reefs
- Located along **major sea lanes**

High ocean biodiversity and ocean resources

- **Megabiodiversity: 8,500** marine species
- **>50 million tons per year** of potential sea aquaculture production
- **115,000 km of sea cables** support national/global digitalization
- **12 million tons per year** of potential sustainable fisheries production
- **45% of goods in world trade** are shipped via the Indonesian Sea
- **188 million tCO_2eq** of potential blue carbon

Pressures in Marine and Fisheries Management



- **Main threats:**
  - **Land-sea human activity pressures**
  - **Coastal land conversion**
  - **Overfishing & Illegal fishing**
  - **Unsustainable fishing practices**
  - **Land-based & marine-based pollution**
  - **Impact of Climate change**
- **Unorganized utilization** of marine space
- **Multi-sector conflict and inappropriate sea use**

- **Impacts (-):**

50% area of degraded mangrove ecosystem

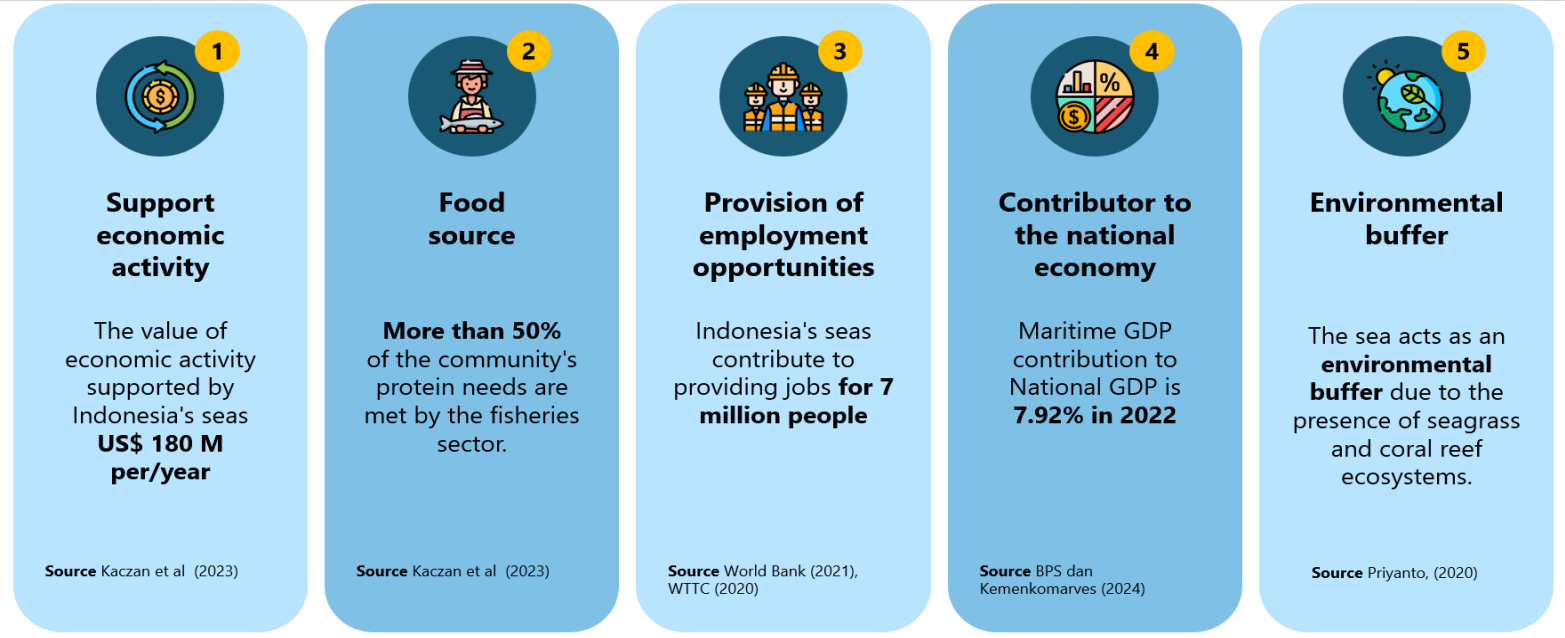
40% Seagrass cover is threatened with loss

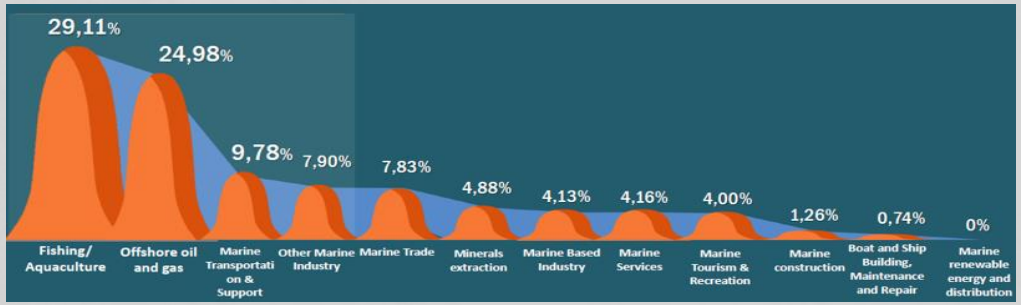
35% Indonesia's fish stocks over-exploited

USD 4 billion per year, estimated losses from illegal fishing in INA

0,2-0,55 Millions of tons of plastic waste enter Indonesian seas every year

The Role & Fact of Maritime Sectors





Statistics 2021

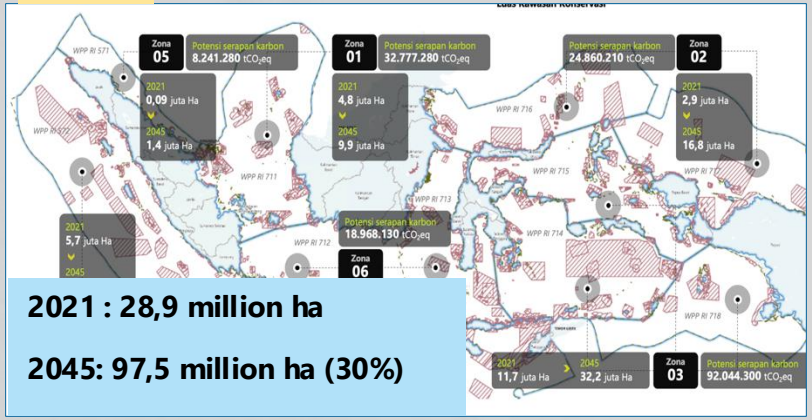
- 70% Marine Areas, less than 30% of Maritime GDP
- Maritime GDP 1,2 T $/year
- Challenge: Need focus & well-targeted

Big four clusters of maritime GDP:

1. **Fishing & Aquaculture 29.11%**
2. **Offshore Oil & Gas 24.78%**
3. **Marine Transportation 9.78%**
4. **Other marine industries 7.90%**
5. Marine Trade 7.83%
6. Minerals exploration 4.88%
7. **Marine-based Industries 4.13%**
8. Marine Services 4.16%
9. Marine Tourism 4.00%
10. Marine Construction 1.26%
11. Shipyard & Dockyard 0.74%
12. Marine Renewable Industry 0%

Our Progress in Sustainable Blue Economy Action

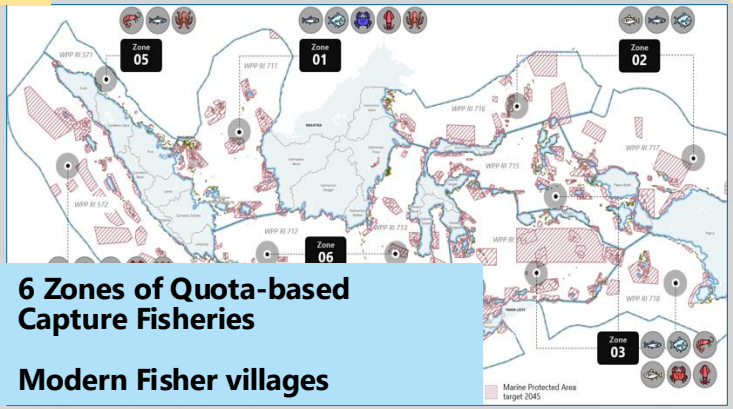
1 Expansion MPAs



2021 : 28,9 million ha

2045: 97,5 million ha (30%)

2 Quota-Based Capture Fishing



6 Zones of Quota-based Capture Fisheries

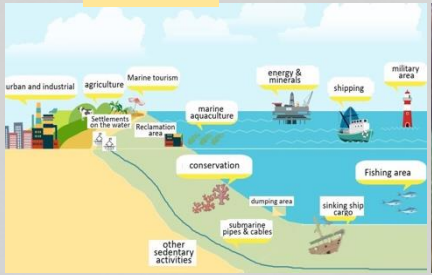
Modern Fisher villages

3 Sustainable Aquaculture

Model of sustainable aquaculture

Shrimp, Seaweed, Tilapia, Crab, Lobster

4 Managing Coastal and Small Islands



MSP development

Permit-based utilization

Climate mitigation & adaptation & Blue carbon management

Comm-based Marine tourism, Oil rig-to-artificial reef, manage sedimentation & reclamation

5 Cleaning Plastic Waste

2023 : 18 locations

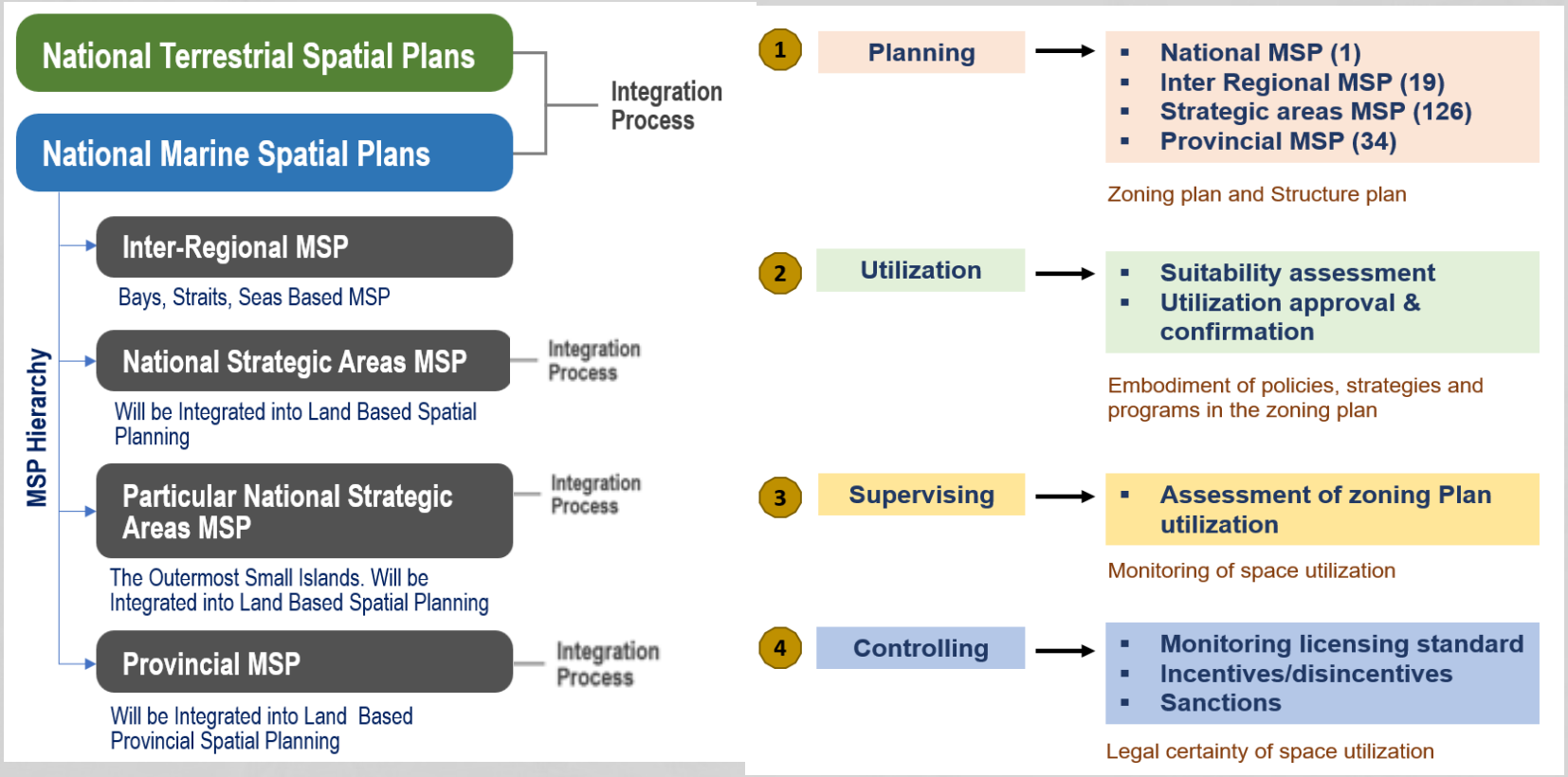
2024: 22 locations

172 Ton plastic waste, 1350 fishers involved

> 60 Million circular economic

MSP: Key Tool Managing Resources to achieve blue economy

Facilitating the efficient, equitable, and sustainable use of marine spaces



Marine Spatial Planning

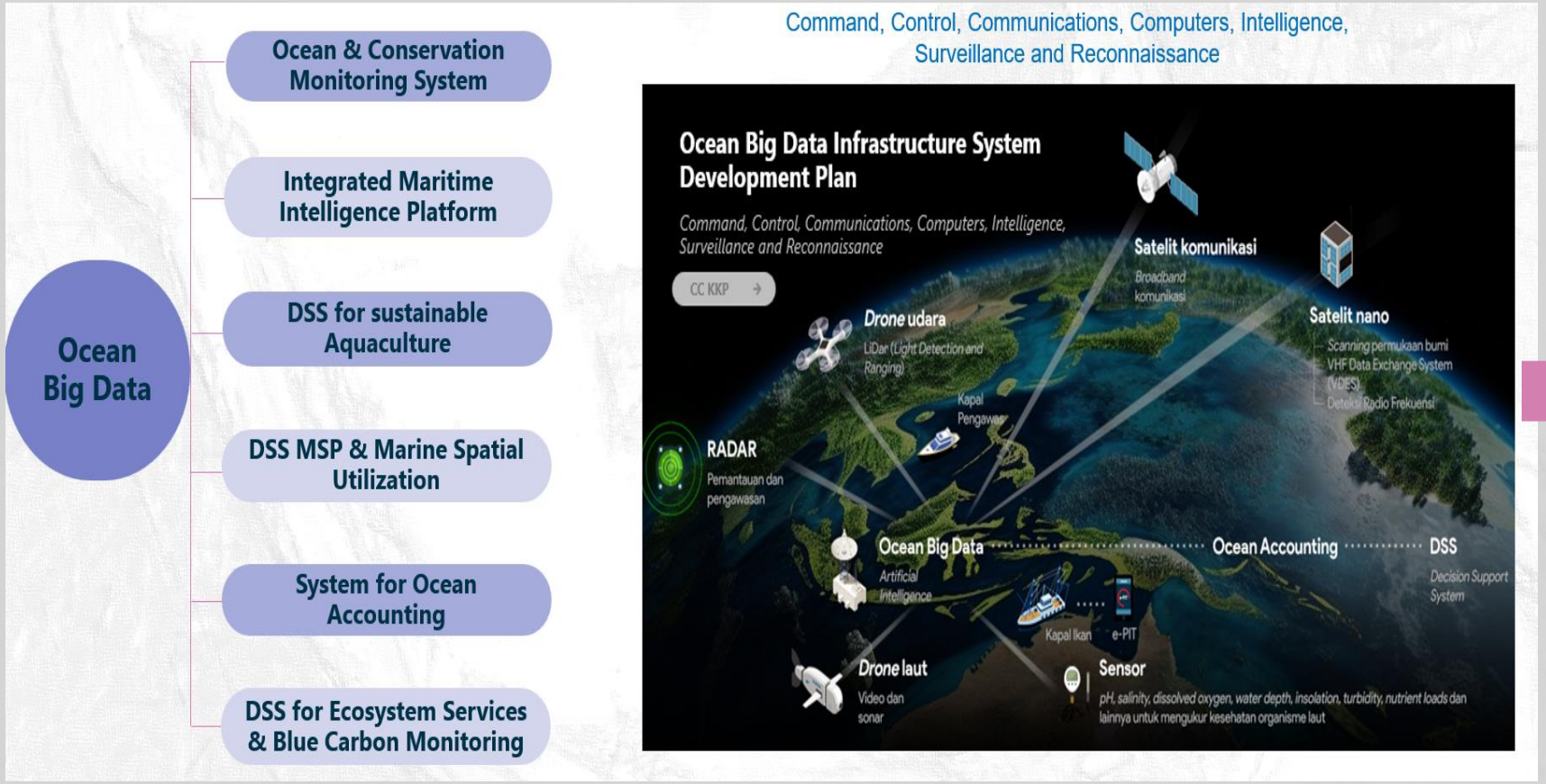
- Support sustainable BE through determination of spatial & structural patterns
- MSP aims to regulate the use of marine, coastal and small islands areas

Marine Use Permit

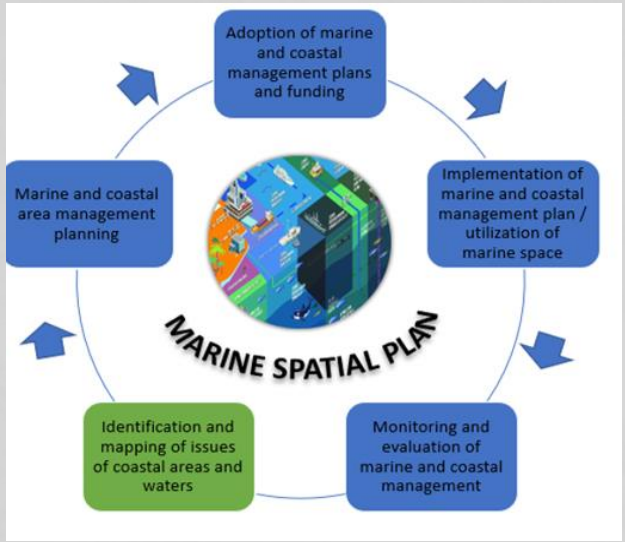
- The uses must comply with the Zoning Plan

Contribute for National Revenues

Forward Support Systems
Bolster Sustainable Blue Economy in MSP



Data & Analysis Support & Applied in MSP



Regulatory frame-up reinforces sustainable blue economy of MSP

Legal Framework Supports BE in MSP

Marine & Fisheries Regulations

- Long Term Medium-Term Development Plan
- Ocean management
- Indonesian Maritime Policy
- Coastal & small island management
- National Spatial Planning
- National Marine Spatial Planning
- Management of Spatial Planning
- Management of Marine Spatial Planning
- Marine Utilization Permit
- Regulation of Fisheries Management Region
- Regulation of MPA governance
- Regulation of local/indigenous people
- Regulation of Sustainable Capture Fisheries, Aquacultures, Marine Tourism, Mineral Mining, etc
- Sectoral Regulation of Marine Oil & Gas Mining, Sectoral Regulation of Marine Shipping
- Regulation of Marine buildings & installations
- Regulation of Underwater Pipes & Cable
- Regulation of National Team of Ocean Accounting

INTEGRATED MSP

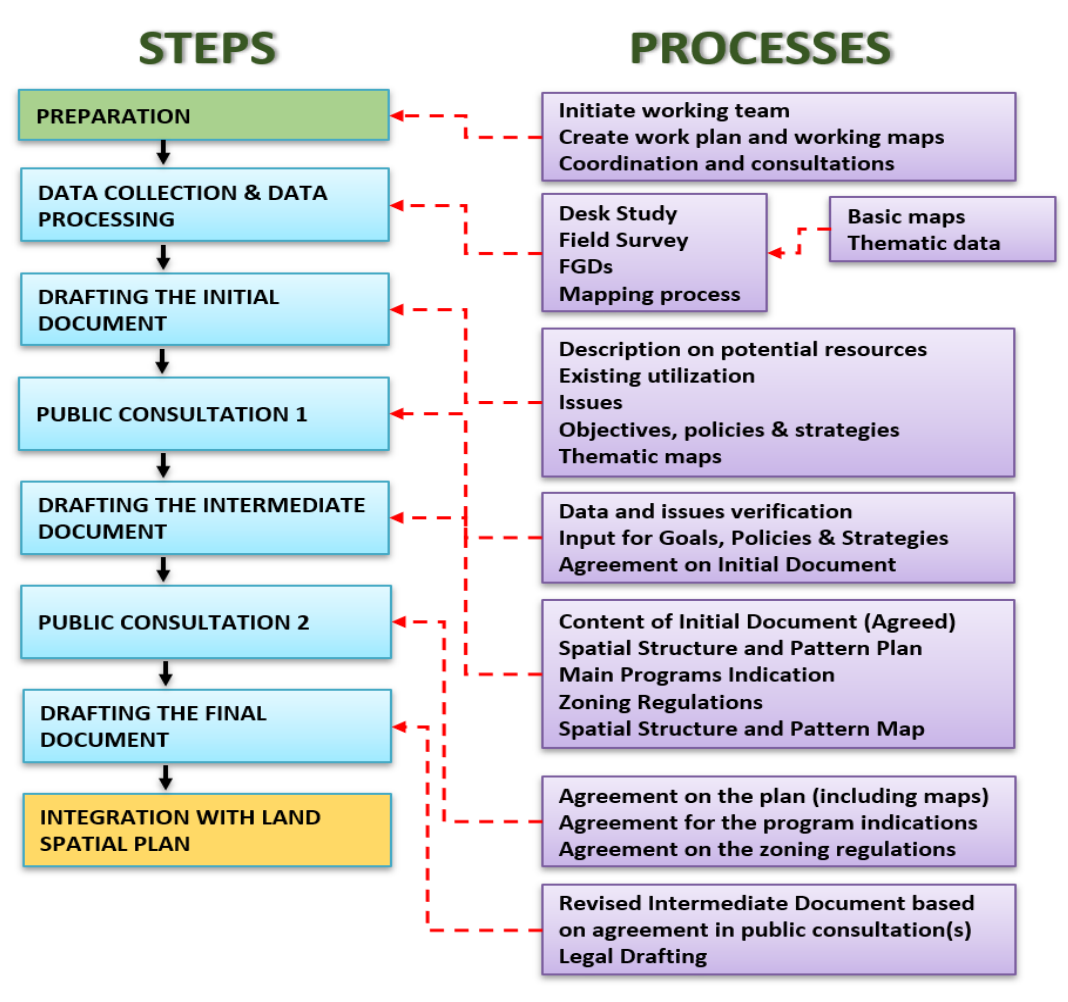
Vision

Objectives

Maritime Sectors Regulations

- Long Term & Medium-Term Dev Plan
- Sectoral regulation of marine Tourism & coastal heritage
- Sectoral regulation of Mineral Mining
- Sectoral Regulation of Marine Oil & Gas Mining,
- Sectoral Regulation of Marine Shipping & Logistics
- Sectoral Regulation of underwater pipes & Cable

MSP Integrated Processes



Integrated Data

- One Spatial Database – One Map Policy

Integrated Mechanism:

- Coordination: National & Local Government
- Cooperation: Public, Private, NGOs
- Consultation: Experts, Legislative, Public

Integrated Level of Planning:

- Region: Land-Coastal-Sea Spatial Planning
- Sector: Vertical & Horizontal
- Stakeholders: Government, Public, Private, NGO, Community, Customary law community

Integrated Science & Management-Based & Knowledge-Based Planning:

- Science of Ecology, Geography, Oceanography etc
- Expert involvement

MSP Outputs

Contents of the Indonesia Marine Spatial Plan

Ministerial Regulation No. 28 Year 2021 concerning the Implementation of Marine Spatial Planning

A **Marine Spatial Structure Plan**

- Composition of Marine Growth Centers
  - Marine and Fisheries Growth Centers
  - Marine and Fisheries Industry Centers
- Marine Infrastructure and Facilities Network System
  - Transportation
  - Energy and electricity
  - Telecommunication etc

B **Marine Spatial Pattern Plan**

- Public Utilization Areas
  - Tourism Zone
  - Oil & Gas Mining Zone
  - Capture fisheries Zone
  - Aquaculture Zone etc
- Marine Conservation Areas
  - Marine Sanctuaries
  - Marine Parks etc

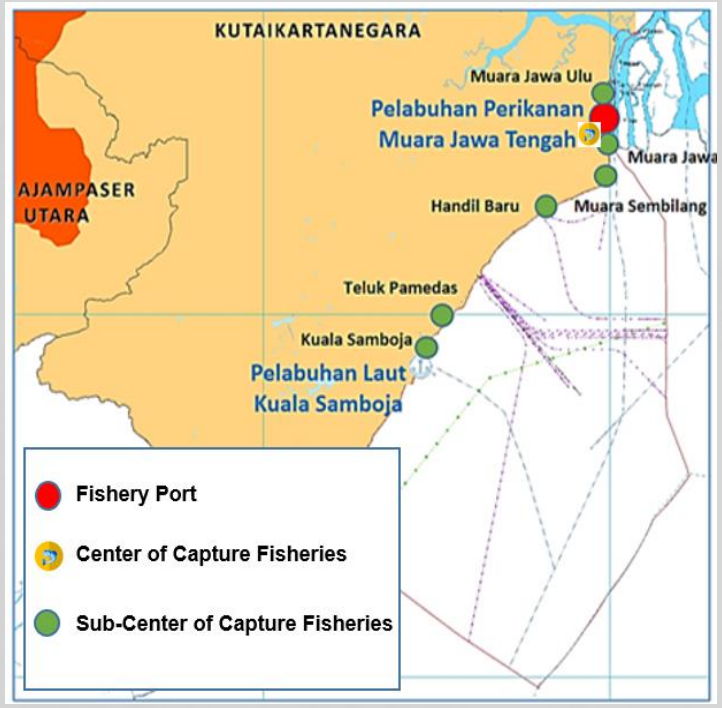
- Space Utilization Guidelines
- Space Utilization Rules / Zoning Text
- 20 years-Program indication

C **Marine biota migration routes**

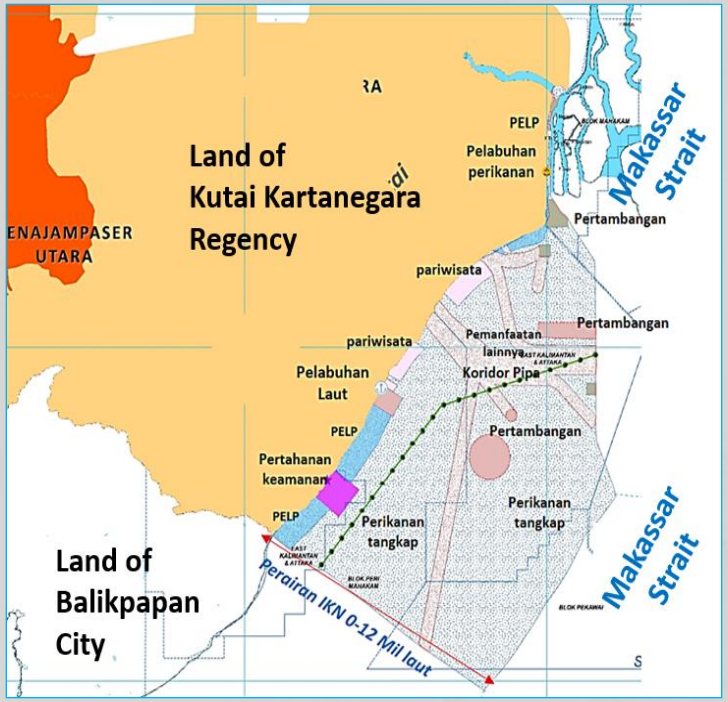
Case Study of “IKN” Integrated Land-Sea MSP

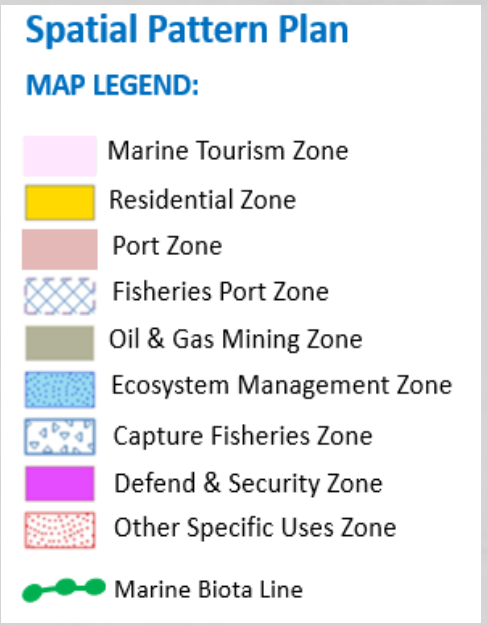
New Indonesia Capital City MSP

Marine Spatial Structure Plan

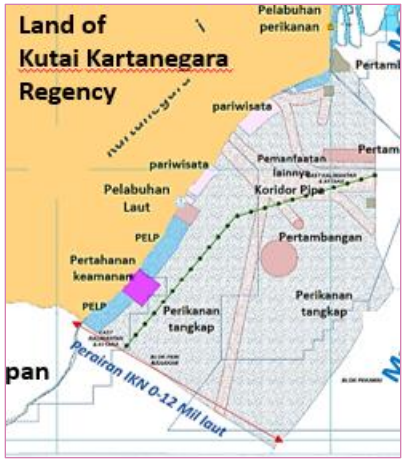


Marine Spatial Pattern Plan





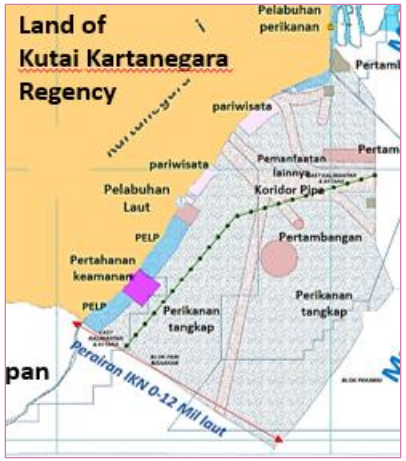
Scenarios of Marine Space Allocation



MSP for equitable and sustainable use of marine spaces

1. Use the best available data & science for area suitability
2. Integrating land-sea plans & Ensuring the compatibility of different zones/activities
3. Sectoral-data refers to the existing sectoral regulation/legal provisions
4. Valid-supported data for sectoral plans – prioritize existing development areas
5. Promoting & Prioritizing Community & Ecosystem Based Economic activities with innovation
6. Conduct thematic discussions with public/private – to ensure nature inclusive design/impact assessment of activities
7. Agreements of all stakeholder/across-sectors for the structure/pattern plan

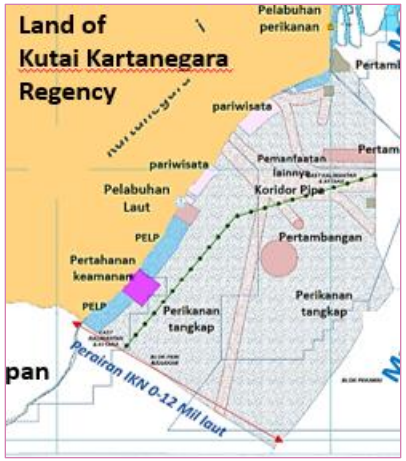
Analyses support Sustainable BE



SMART – CLIMATE MSP

1. Cumulative impact assessment: high-low land-sea and climate disturbances
2. Resilience of corals – reduce disturbances (fishing pressures, algae) - BRIN
3. Use suitable SST & other oceanographic data to designate fishing ground & aquaculture zones
4. Integrate ICM analysis – land activity pollution & regulate strict development on coastal zones
5. Regulate the climate mitigation in the Space Utilization Allocation Guideline and Space Utilization Rules (Allow, Allow On Condition, Not Allowed)
6. Applied technology in utilization: Climate Adaptation: nature-based solution (Hybrid Engineering rather break water/sea wall) – Abrasion & SLR

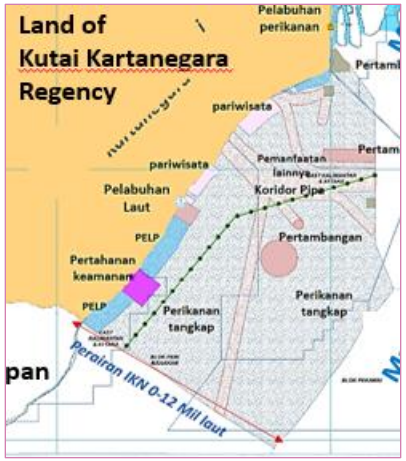
Analyses support Sustainable BE



SUPPORT FOR BLUE ECONOMY – CAPTURE FISHING

1. **Allocating Fishing Ports, Center of Fisheries Industries & Modern Fishing Villages as Growth Center in the Structure Plan**
2. **Allocating capture fishing zones (consider fishing ground etc) in the Zoning Plan**
3. **Economic analysis of fisheries & main fisheries products (based on GRDP)**
4. **Promote the scenarios of fisheries logistic system – link to fishing ports**
5. **Integrate the MSP zoning plan and Utilisation plan with Ocean Big Data – such as Integrated Fisheries intelligence Platform: sharing data of fishing vessel, quota based-fish landing etc**

Analyses support Sustainable BE



SUPPORT FOR BLUE ECONOMY – MARINE TOURISM

1. **Allocating Tourism Growth Center as Growth Center in the Structure Plan**
2. **Allocating marine tourism zones in the Zoning Plan**
3. **Analysis of tourism carrying capacity & scenarios (Part of Ocean Accounting)**
4. **Integrate innovation in Eco-tourism such as promote the shift from Fisher Village into a Modern Ecotourism/Waterfront city = DEWI BAHARI**
5. **Include Eco-tourism development in the MSP Program Indication (Support from different agencies)**

Marine Space Utilization Licensing

Utilization	→	▪ Suitability assessment ▪ Utilization approval & confirmation

"Every person who utilizes the space in Coastal Waters is required to have a permit for the use of marine space from the Central Government."

A. Basic Licensing

1. **Location License/Marine Location License**
2. Environmental impact License
3. Building License

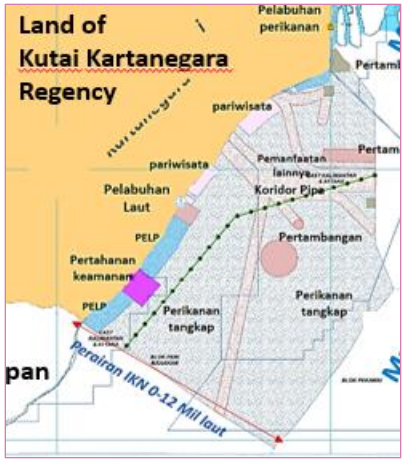
B. Management License (Business Licensing)

1. Salt Production
a. Marine Bio pharmacology
b. Marine Biotechnology
c. Exploitation of Sea Water for non-energy use
d. Marine Tourism
e. Lifting Object the Sunken Ship
f. Reclamation etc

Zoning Text

- Suitability of location to the designated zones
- Consider sensitive marine areas
- Regulate the co-existence / multiuse
- Compatibility with land use & adjacent marine uses

Analyses support Sustainable BE



SUPPORT FOR BLUE ECONOMY – MARINE PERMIT

1. **BASIC LAW: The sea belongs to the state and is used for the greatest prosperity of the people – No right in the coastal & jurisdiction waters**
2. **Every individual, public and private who utilizes marine space permanently must have a marine permit = suitability of marine space utilization**
3. **Every utilization of space in Coastal Waters must be carried out in accordance with marine zoning plan**
4. **Provided in the form of approval for business activities and confirmation for non-business activities**
5. **Complementary fee = non-tax state revenue for business utilization**
6. **Space Utilization Rules (Allow, Allow On Condition, Not Allowed) is forced on Co-location Utilization**
7. **In case impacting ecosystems, compensation is forced: Coral restoration, mangrove planting, CSR etc**

Summary

1. **Integrated MSP is developed by combining best available scientific data, official sectoral planning data, community & nature inclusive design and mutual agreements of all stakeholders**

2. **Improvement of analyses such, as climate smart & land-sea cumulative impact assessment, is needed in MSP to designate and regulate a more appropriate zoning and utilisations**

3. **Community-based & Ecosystem-based economic activities** reinforce the MSP objectives in achieving sustainable blue economic and social sustainability.

Way Forward

1. **Indonesia has advanced in MSP and committed** to harnessing its vast marine resources through a more sustainable approach, upholding the principles of environmental sustainability, social justice, and inclusive economic growth

2. **Indonesia potential to lead MSP in West Pacific & will continue to actively voice the importance of MSP** in international forums such as MSP Global, MSP Forum and MSP Roadmap, HLP-SOE & UN Ocean Conference

3. **Indonesia call IOC-UNESCO to support land-Sea MSP practices in Indonesia** on different MSP levels, including transboundary issues

Thank You!

Directorate of Marine Spatial Planning
DG of marine Spatial and Ocean Management
Ministry of marine Affairs and Fisheries
Republic of Indonesia

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6th International Forum on Marine/Maritime Spatial Planning
Bali, Republic of Indonesia (8 to 11 October 2024)

The Belize Sustainable Ocean Plan

Janel McNab
Coastal Zone Management Authority and Institute (Belize)

Background

NOV. 4 2021

Gov. signed a debt-for-nature swap with TNC = Blue Bond Agreement

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW CONSERVATION FUND

To distribute funding received from the blue bonds financing.

DESIGNATED IMPLEMENTATION AGENCY

CZMAI was selected to lead the development of the MSP due to previous works being done the development of the Belize Coastal Zone ACT.

Blue Bond

BLUE BOND

Original Superbond: $USD 553 M
New Blue Loan: $USD 364 M
Principal Reduction: $USD 189 M
Endowment: $USD 23.5 M
(Maturity: $USD92 M)

Belize Fund For A Sustainable Future

Conservation Funds:
$USD4.2 M per year
GSA: $BZD4.2 M
GAP: $BZD4.2 M

Belize Sustainable Ocean Plan

BE-CLME+
-Resources for Technical Support for MSP
Opportunities for exchange

The Nature Conservancy Belize

PROCARIBE+
-Resources for Technical Support for MSP
Opportunities for Capacity Building

RESILIENT BOLD BELIZE (PfP)
Project status: Project Development
GEF Project ID: 11257
Program: Blue and Green Islands
Implementing Agency: WWF-US
GEF Project Grant: US $4,742,964
GEF Agency Fee: US $426,865
Co-financing: US $40,790,000

BELIZE COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY & INSTITUTE

The Nature Conservancy Belize

Background

Blue Loan Agreement:
Enables Belize to lower its overall sovereign debt through the restructuring of the "super bond"

+

Conservation Funding Agreement:
Stipulates the use of savings from debt servicing to achieve agreed-upon conservation commitments.

Milestone Number	Milestone Summary Description	Time after signing the Agreement	% of Ocean in High Protection[1]	% of Ocean in Medium Protection[1]	Total % of Ocean in Biodiversity Protection[1]
1	Expand Biodiversity Protection Zones to 11.57% of the Ocean	6 months	Increased to 11.57%	Remains at the current 8.96%	20.53%
2	Designate Public Lands within the BBRRS as Mangrove Reserves	6 months			
3	Belize initiates MSP process	1 year			
4	Expand Biodiversity Protection Zones to 25% of the Ocean	3 years	Add 4.5% more in total across either Medium and/or High zones[1]		25%[1]
5	Implementation of ICZMP	4 years			
6	Complete Biodiversity Protection Zones, MSP signed in to law and Implemented	5 years	Add 5% more in total across either Medium and/or High zones[1]		30%[1]
7	At least 3 IUCN Green List Applications Submitted	6 years			
8	Approved Management Plans	8 years			

[1] *In all cases, is the lower of the % or the amount specified in the MSP*

Background

MILESTONE 4

No later than November 4th 2024: Expand Biodiversity Protection Zones to 25% of Belize's Ocean Space

MILESTONE 5

No later than November 4th 2025: Revised Coastal Zone Management Act and Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan, inclusive of chapter on Biodiversity Offsets.

MILESTONE 6

No later than November 4th 2026: Expand Biodiversity Protection Zones to up to 30% of Belize's Ocean Space and completion of the MSP (Belize Sustainable Ocean Plan).

MILESTONE 8

No later than November 4th 2028: Development of management plans for BPZs.

BELIZE COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY & INSTITUTE

Responsible for the development and delivery of Milestone related the MSP and ICZMP.

The MSP for Belize: BSOP

MILESTONE 4

No later than November 4th 2024: Expand Biodiversity Protection Zones to 25% of Belize's Ocean Space

MILESTONE 5

No later than November 4th 2025: Revised Coastal Zone Management Act and Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan, inclusive of chapter on Biodiversity Offsets.

MILESTONE 6

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MILESTONE 8

No later than November 4th 2028: Development of management plans for BPZs.

Belize Sustainable Ocean Plan

OBJECTIVES:

1. Legally enforceable plan that allocates space in support of all activities that take place within Belize's Ocean.
2. Facilitate the expansion of areas under biodiversity protection up to 9.7%.

Blue Economy in Belize

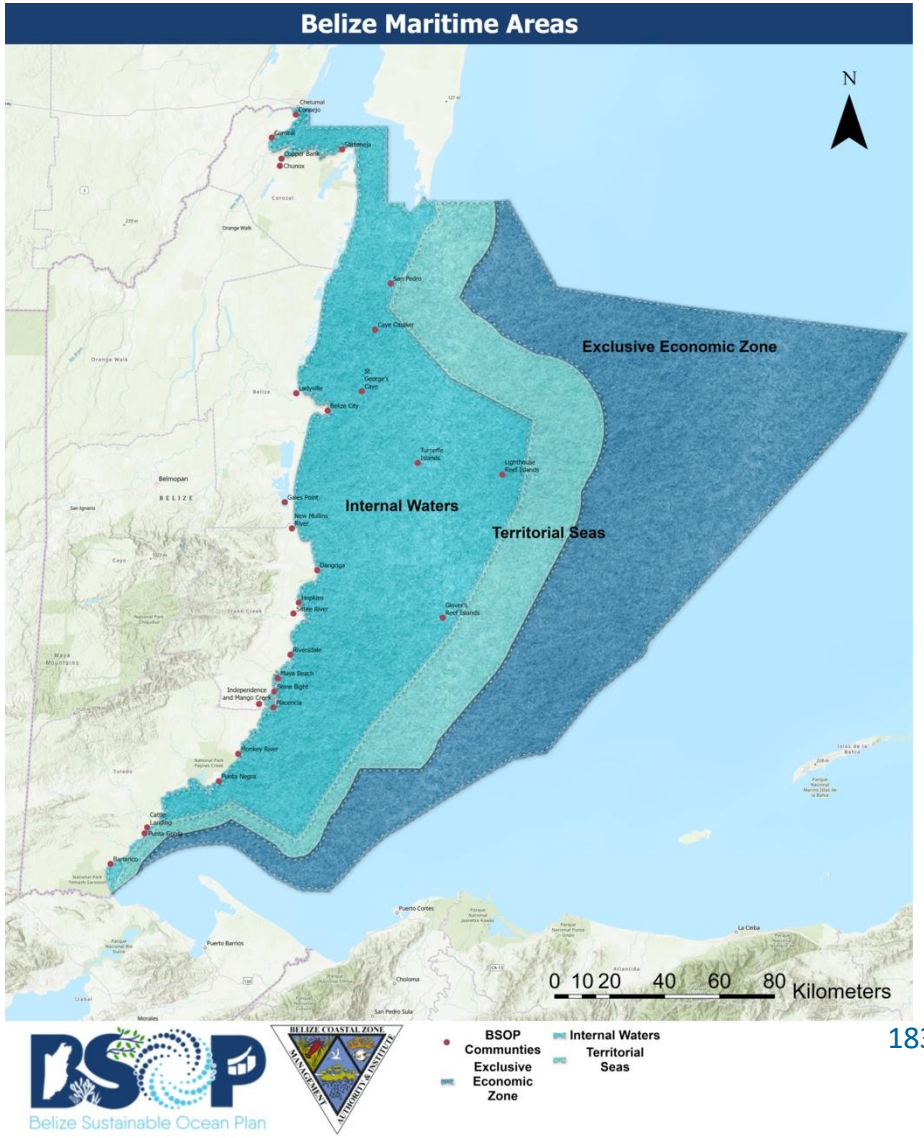
An integrated multi-sectoral approach for activities within Belize's blue space:

- Coastal Zone and associated ecosystems
- Territorial Seas
- Exclusive Economic Zone

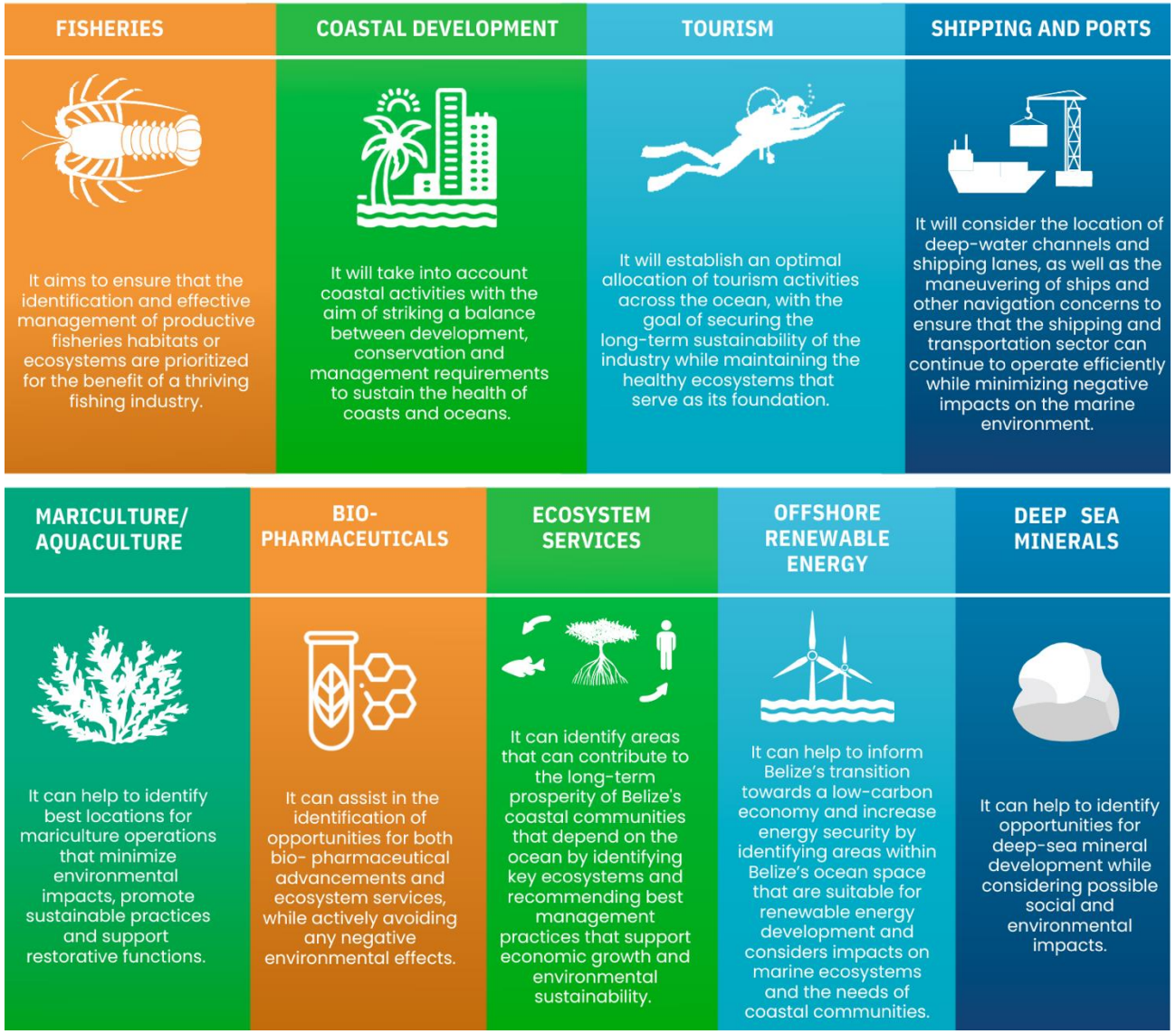
Coordinated through the Ministry of Blue Economy and Disaster Risk Management's Blue Economy Unit.

Maritime Economy Plan Sectors:

- Traditional Sectors
- Emerging Sectors



Blue Economy Sectors



Traditional Sectors

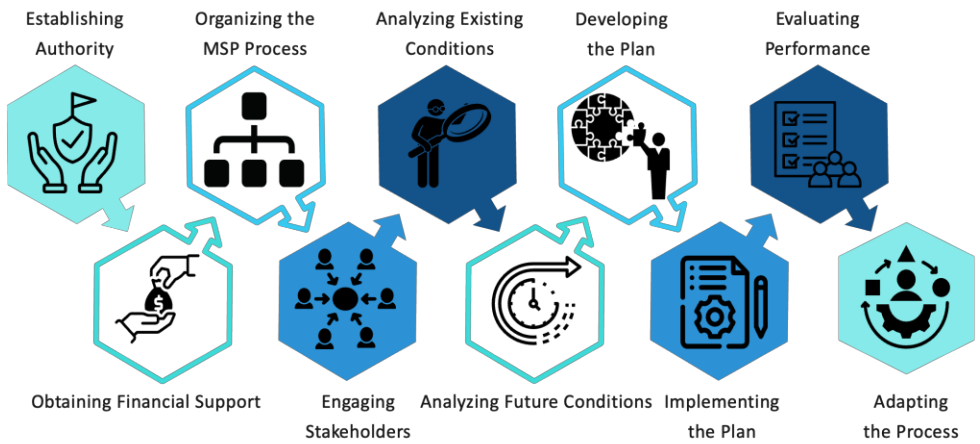
Emerging Sectors

MSP Steps

MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING

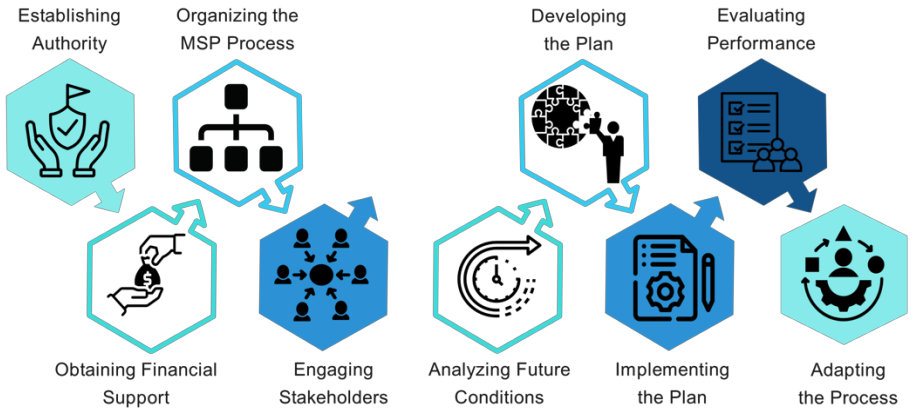
A public process of allocating and analyzing the spatial temporal distribution of human activities in marine areas to achieve ecological, economic and social objectives that are usually specified through a political process.

-UNESCO

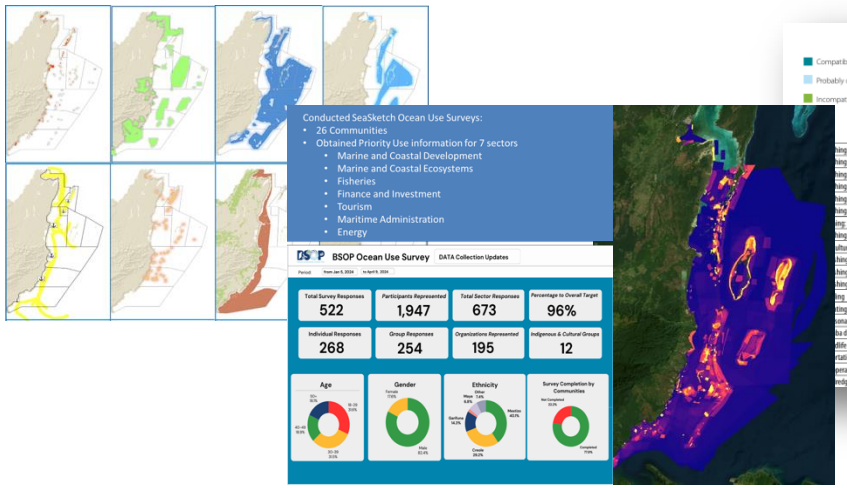


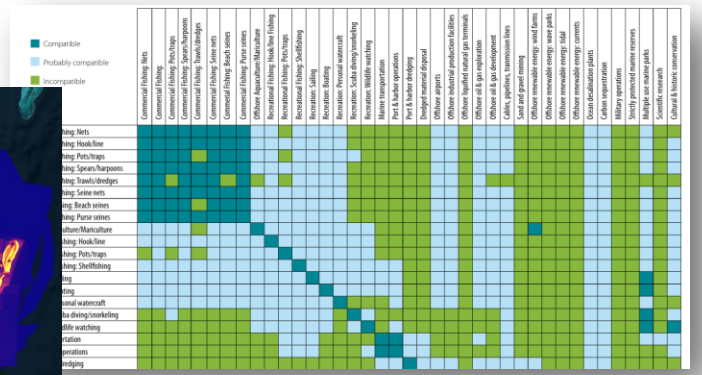
Where We Are

Analyzing Existing Conditions

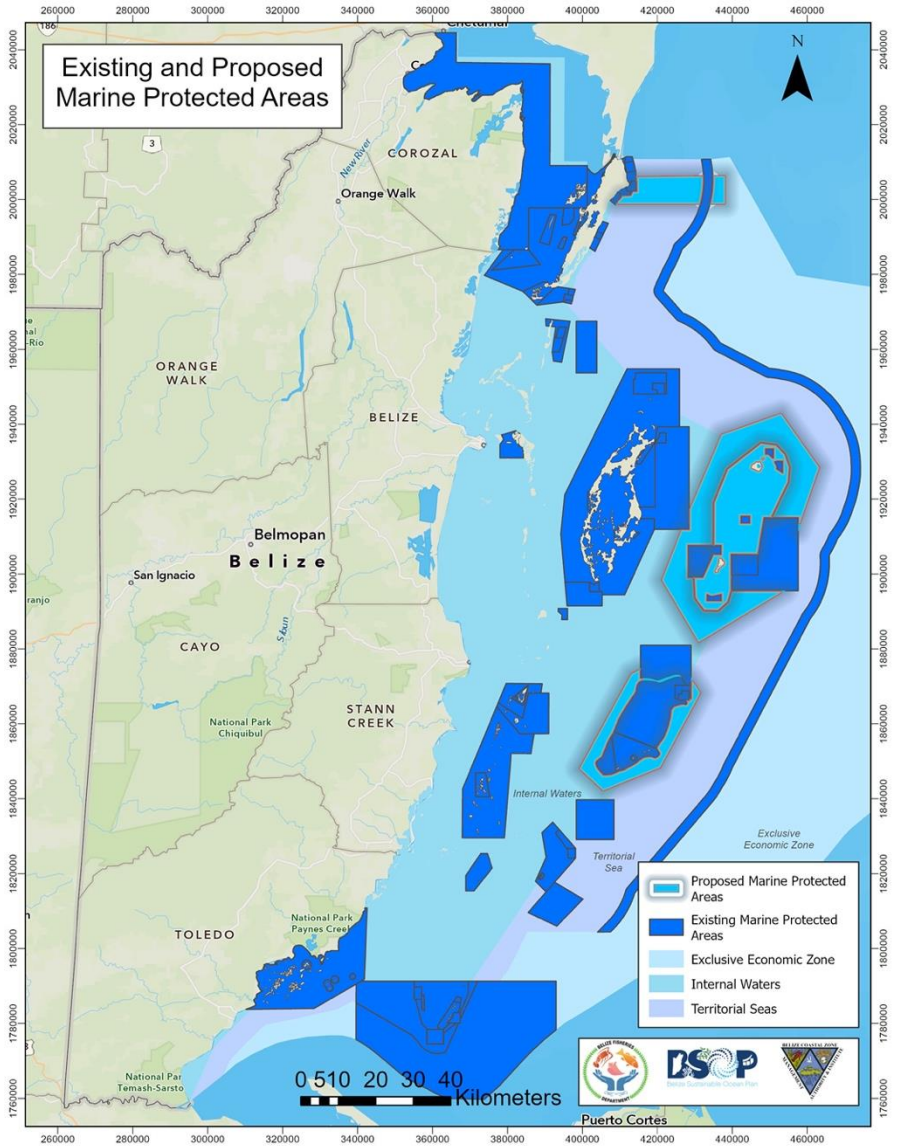


- Developed an inventory of spatial data layers containing best available data/information on all uses of Belize's Ocean Space.
- Created an online interactive data viewer with maps accessible to the public.
- Current human use areas (Ocean Use Survey).
- Developed a Compatibility Matrix for Uses of Belize's Ocean Space (Currently undergoing stakeholder validation).
- Completed Interim "Analysis of Existing Conditions" Report.
- Prepared a draft Zoning Framework to guide zoning of uses within Belize's Ocean Space.
- Utilize decision support tools output to inform and guide decision-making for use of the ocean space (SeaSketch Ocean Planning tool) .





Objective 2: Facilitate the expansion of areas under biodiversity protection up to 9.7%



Milestone 4

- Total Ocean space **33,367.89 km²**
- **6,690.46 km²** total area of our oceans under protection
- **20.05%** of ocean space under protection. Which **11.67%** is High Protection
- Milestone 4: **25%** of Belize's ocean space protected by **November 4th, 2024** of **4.95%**
- Remaining area to achieve 25% target: **1651.51 km²**
- Remaining area to achieve 30% target: **1,668.39 km²**

Stakeholder Engagement

seasketch

Community Consultations Public Outreach Ocean Use Survey Map Review Sessions

QR Codes

BSOP Website

BSOP Instagram

BSOP Facebook

Thank You!

Coastal Zone Management Authority & Institute

"Leading the sustainable use and planned development of Belize's coastal zone"

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6th International Forum on Marine/Maritime Spatial Planning
Bali, Republic of Indonesia (8 to 11 October 2024)

Sailing toward sustainability: MSP for a resilient and vibrant Blue Economy

Pierre-Maxime GIORA
Deputy head of office for Marine Strategy and Planning,
Directorate General for Maritime Affairs, Fisheries and Aquaculture(France)

The French MSP: a two level planning strategy

At a national level

The **National Strategy for the Sea and the Coast** is the reference framework for all players and, first and foremost, for public policies related to the management of the sea and the coast, working in conjunction with all existing sectoral strategies to ensure coherence.

The National Strategy for the Sea and Coast (SNML)

First generation of the National Strategy for the Sea and Coast:

2017-2023

Second generation of the National Strategy for the Sea and Coast:

2024-2030

approved in June 2024

-> This second generation is a co-construction process, based on the feedback from the first generation of SNML and broad consultation with public and private stakeholders.

Content of the National Strategy for Sea and Coast: 4 priorities, 18 objectives

Carbon neutrality:

To help achieve carbon neutrality by 2050, the accelerated deployment of offshore wind, with a target of 45 GW installed by 2050, is added to the decarbonization of ports and ship fleets and the preservation of blue carbon ecosystems.

Biodiversity:

Drawing on knowledge and innovation, the SNML promotes the preservation of maritime and coastal ecosystems in mainland France and the French overseas territories, in particular through the deployment of strong protection zones.

Economy:

Innovation and training are mobilized to strengthen the competitiveness of sustainable blue maritime and coastal economy and the sovereignty of mainland France and its overseas territories: maritime transport, port network, sustainable fishing and aquaculture, etc.

Equity:

Action must contribute to the short- and long-term well-being of the populations, employees and players in the maritime and coastal areas of France and its overseas territories, in particular by rethinking the model for attracting tourists and the economy to the coasts.

Objectives of the SNML in favor of a Sustainable Blue Economy

- Support and promote a **sustainable fishing model** and **efficient, environmentally friendly aquaculture** to improve food sovereignty (Obj. 11)

- Accelerate the contribution of ports to the **decarbonization of the economy and transport, promote their environmental performance and guarantee their resilience** in the face of climate change and their activities in the service of the territories (Obj. 12)

- **Develop marine renewable energies** to contribute to carbon neutrality by 2050 with a target of 45 GW commissioned in 2050 for offshore wind power (Obj. 13)

A holistic approach instead of a sectoral vision

The main chalenge of this cycle: **allow for offshore wind deployment and its integration within already existing activities.**

Importance of preserving the maritime environment and maritime activities from land pollution in a « **source to sea » approach.**

Next steps:

- Adding to the **climate change mitigation** approach a an **adaptation** strategy**.**
- Need to better integrate maritime activities, particularly around windfarms, using the **multi-use concept.** France work on this concep with other partner countries, in the GNSBI for example.

Biodiversity
Environment
Economic activities
Carbon neutrality
Research and Development
Cultural activities
Equity
Social activities
Training
Resilience
Risk management
Green Energy
Industry
Sharing best practices
Cooperation

The French MSP: a two level planning strategy

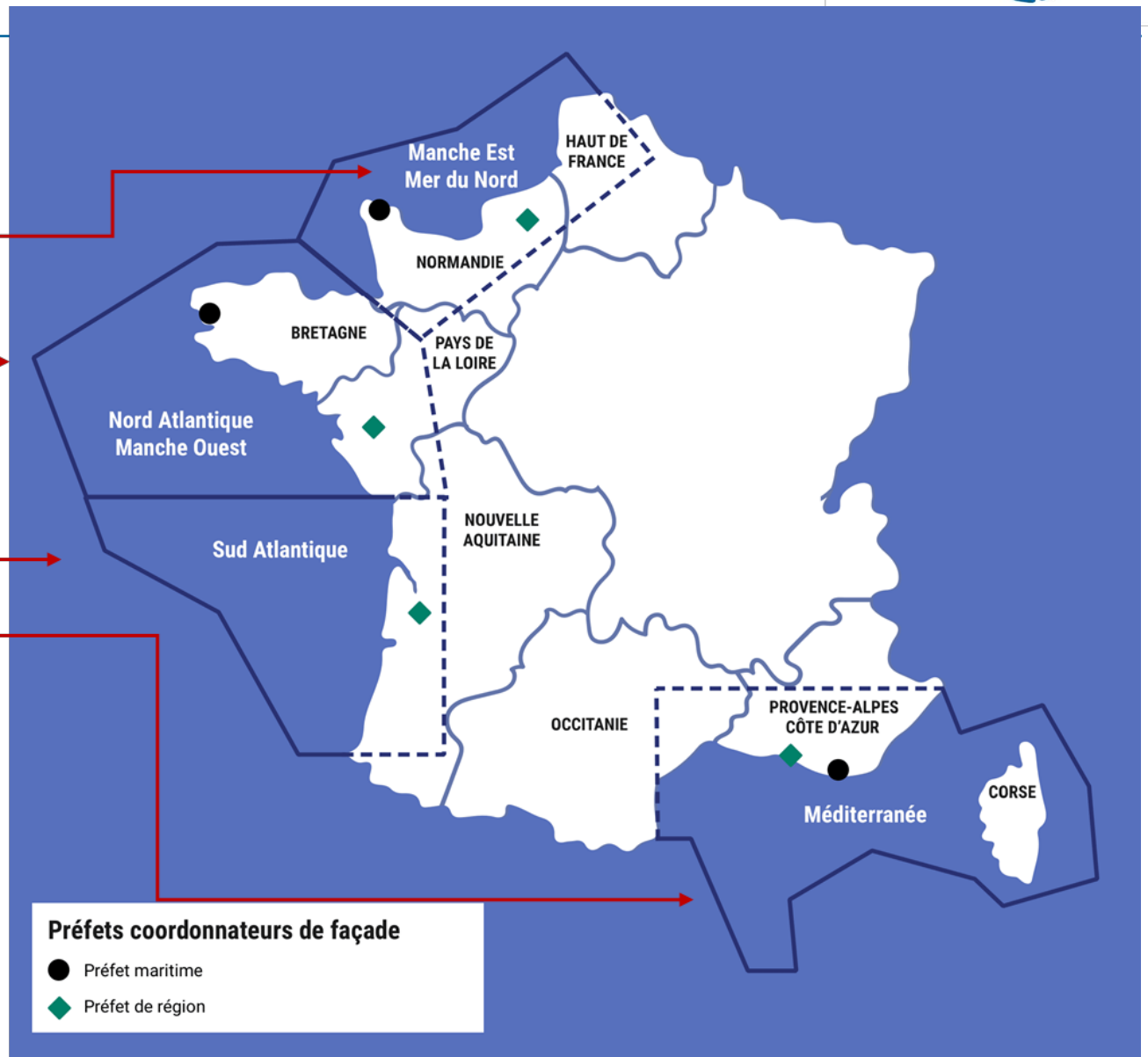
At a sea basins level

Sea basin strategy documents (DSF and DSBM) implement at a local level the objectives of the national strategy (4 mainland and 4 overseas)

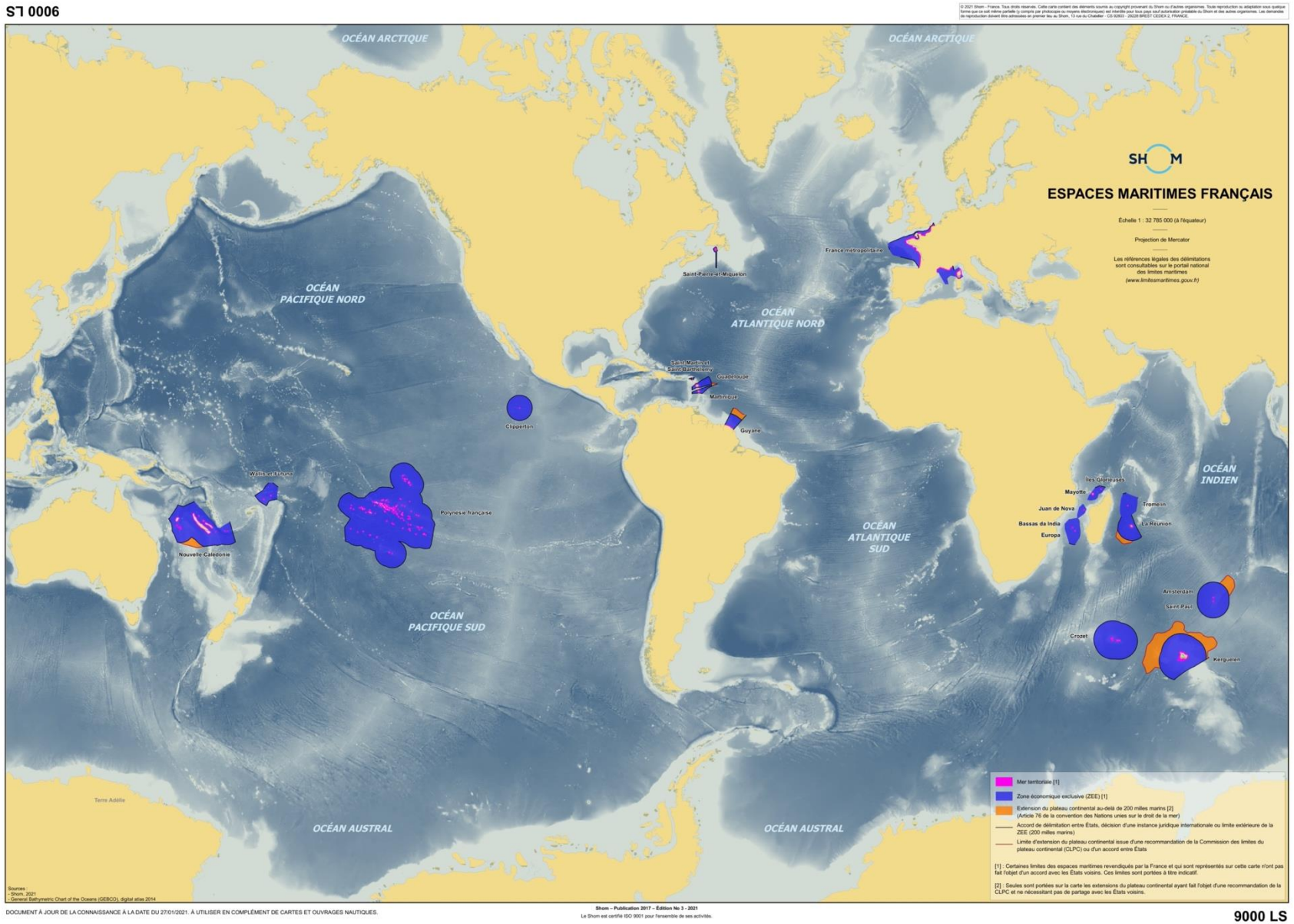
DSF and DSBM are the French MSPs. Together with SNML, they form the French « Sustainable Ocean Plan ».

The French MSP: a two level planning strategy

- Eastern Channel – North Sea sea basin
- North Atlantic – Western Channel sea basin
- South Atlantic sea basin
- Mediterranean sea basin



The French MSP: a two level planning strategy



The local level: the Sea basins strategic documents (DSF and DSBM)

- The sea basin strategic documents: localizing issues at national level, on the relevant scale.
- The main challenges are :
  - Providing long-term visibility for historical and emerging maritime activities (*Fishing, aquaculture, harbor, marine traffic…*)
  - Enhancing protection of the marine environment : set new areas of strong protection
  - Planning the development of offshore wind farms
- **New MSP cycle :** learn from the first one and try to make a **qualitative leap toward an integrative planning approach**

Common points between the national level and the basin level

Co-construction with major stakeholders, including economic actors.

Broad public consultation.

Governance structure (national committee vs sea basins committee).

Selection of objectives and indicators.

Focus on: Offshore wind development
(objective 13 of the SNML)

- Re-organizing our Marine Spatial **Planning to gather all issues related to the implementation of marine renewable energy**, according environment protection and existing activities.
- A very high ambition regarding offshore wind : **implemented 45GW toward 2050**
- **Set MSP process in close connection with the energy program :** mutualized public debates between offshore wind projects and sea basin documents occurred during the fall 2023 :
- New areas need to be identified in the next MSP process at two time horizons:
    - An additional 15.5 GW to be allocated over the next 10 years in addition to the extensions already identified (2.5 GW).
    - By 2050, 14 GW could be identified, with a possible re-evaluation to reach 40 GW.
- Ongoing process : new sea basins strategies to be adopted in summer 2025

Focus on: The Maritime Intervention Fund (FIM)

- A public financial tool to support **the sustainable development of maritime activities** in accordance with both the SNML and the Sea basins strategic documents

- **Three priorities for the supported projects:**
  - ✓ Coastal development for maritime activities
  - ✓ Blue Economy and maritime planning
  - ✓ Training for seafaring professions

- **A total amount of ≃ 30 M€** between 2022 and 2023 to **support more than 145 projects** with both national and local scales

Focus on: The Maritime Intervention Fund (FIM)

- Three examples of supported projects

Coastal development for maritime activities (obj. 3)

Maritime heritage and sustainable tourism : restoration of the the *Camarat lighthouse* located on the Mediterranean sea by *Conservatoire du littoral*, a national public establishment: 75k€ from the Maritime Intervention Fund on a total amount of more than 300k€ to let visitors discover the history of this monument and impressive natural protected spaces around it.

Blue Economy and maritime planning (Obj 11)

Decarbonization of shipping : Grain de Sail II, a sail propulsion ship developed by the firm *Grain de Sail Shipping*: a 220k€ subsidy to support a 9 M€ project. This new ship aims to promote the efficiency of ship transport by substituting low-carbon energy to diesel engines onboard.

Training for seafaring professions (Obj. 8)

A new engineering training to sail propulsion: 100k€ on a 125k€ project supported by the French university *Ecole Centrale de Nantes.* The main goal is to train future seafarers to the methods and specificities of sail propulsion on ships as sail propulsion is now developed to decarbonize the maritime fleet. The need for specialized labor is therefore increasing.

Focus on : Fostering international collaboration (objective 15 of the SNML)

- The EU MSP Week in Marseille (October 2024), a series of dynamic events dedicated to Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP).
- The «Blue Economy Forum » in Bordeaux (November 2024) focusing on « The blue economy pathway to sustainability ».
- The Atlantic Stakeholder Platform Conference, under the presidency of France, in Bordeaux (November 2024).
- UNOC 3 in Nice (June 2025) and 100% Alliance for Sustainable Ocean Management.

Thank You!

marine spatial planning forum

unesco
Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

European Commission

MINISTRY OF MARINE AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

MINISTÈRE CHARGÉ DE LA MER ET DE LA PÊCHE
Liberté
Égalité
Fraternité