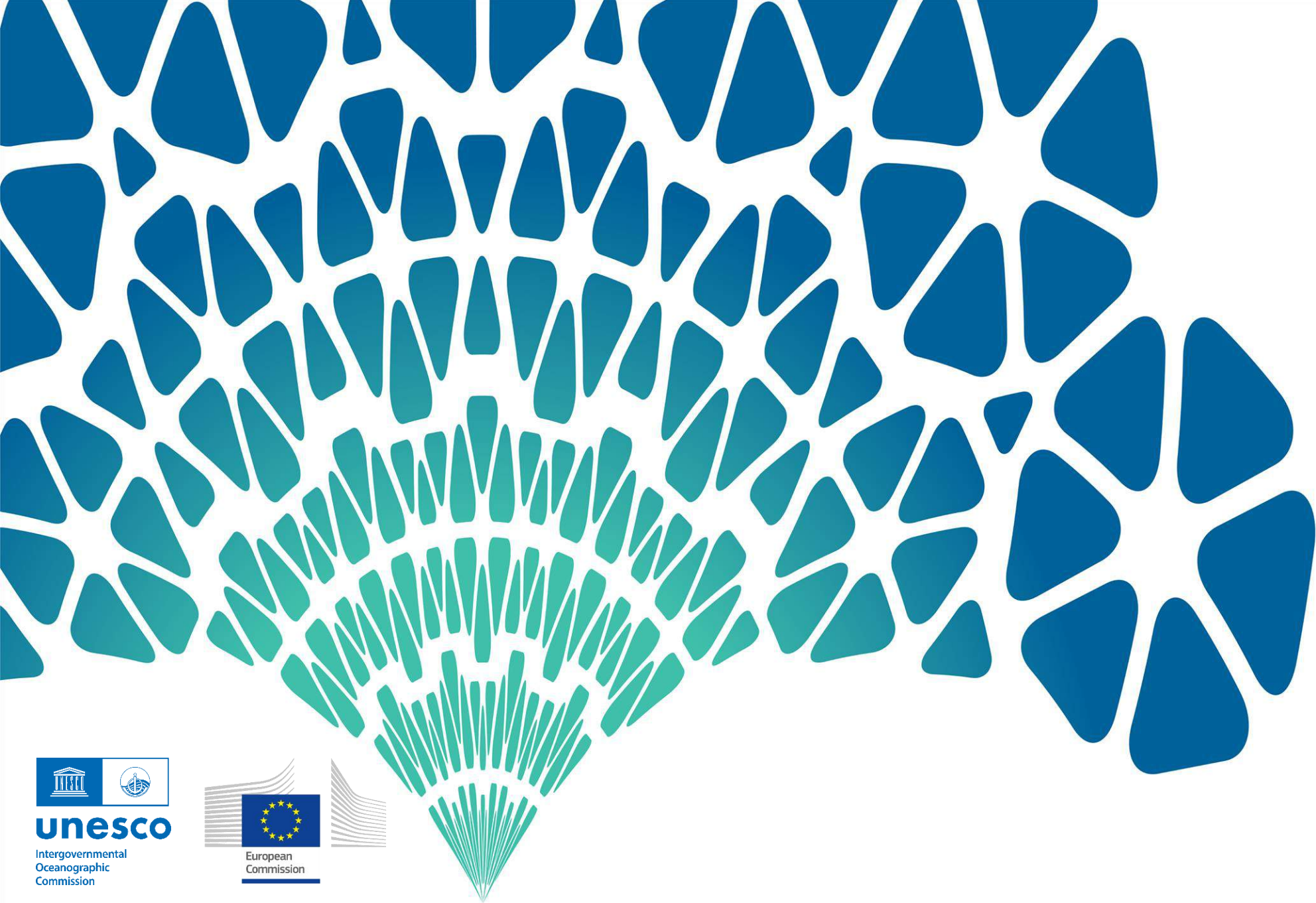




marine
spatial
planning
global

planificación
espacial
marina
global

planification
de l'espace
marin
global



DISCLAIMER / CLAUSE DE NON-RESPONSABILITÉ / DESCARGO LEGAL



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The ideas and opinions expressed are the speakers' own; they are not necessarily those of UNESCO and the European Commission and do not commit the organizations.

[FR] Les désignations employées et les données présentées au cours de cet événement n'impliquent de la part de l'UNESCO et de la Commission européenne aucune prise de position quant au statut juridique des pays, territoires, villes ou zones, ou de leurs autorités, ni quant au tracé de leurs frontières ou limites.

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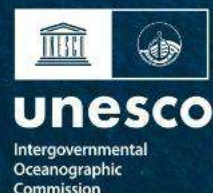
MSPglobal Online Conference: 2.0 Closing & 3.0 Kick-off

Marking the completion of MSPglobal 2.0 and the official launch of MSPglobal 3.0. Join us as we sail into the next project phase!

4 September 2025 | Online

9:30 - 12:30 pm (Paris time)

Languages: English, French and Spanish



- **Interpretation:** You can select your preferred language by clicking on the [globe icon](#) on the bottom bar of Zoom (English | French | Spanish).
- **Zoom chat:** Only for [technical issues](#).
- **Interaction with audience:** [Zoom polls](#).



Agenda



- **Session 1:** Welcome!
- **Session 2:** MSPglobal Rapid Assessment Methodology: A seed initiative for other projects to flourish
- **Session 3:** Launch of new MSPglobal guidelines and good practices for MSP practitioners

[Break = 10 min]

- **Session 4:** Setting the sail to MSPglobal 3.0
- **Session 5:** Closing



Session 1: Welcome!

Opening remarks



Julian Barbière
Head of Marine Policy and
Regional Coordination Section,
UNESCO-IOC



Felix Leinemann
Head of Unit for Blue Economy
Sectors, Aquaculture and Maritime
Spatial Planning, DG MARE



Session 2:

MSPglobal Rapid Assessment Methodology: A seed initiative for other projects to flourish

Session 2a: Moderator & Keynote speaker



Michele Quesada da Silva

MSPglobal Coordinator
UNESCO-IOC



Joseph Kofi Ansong

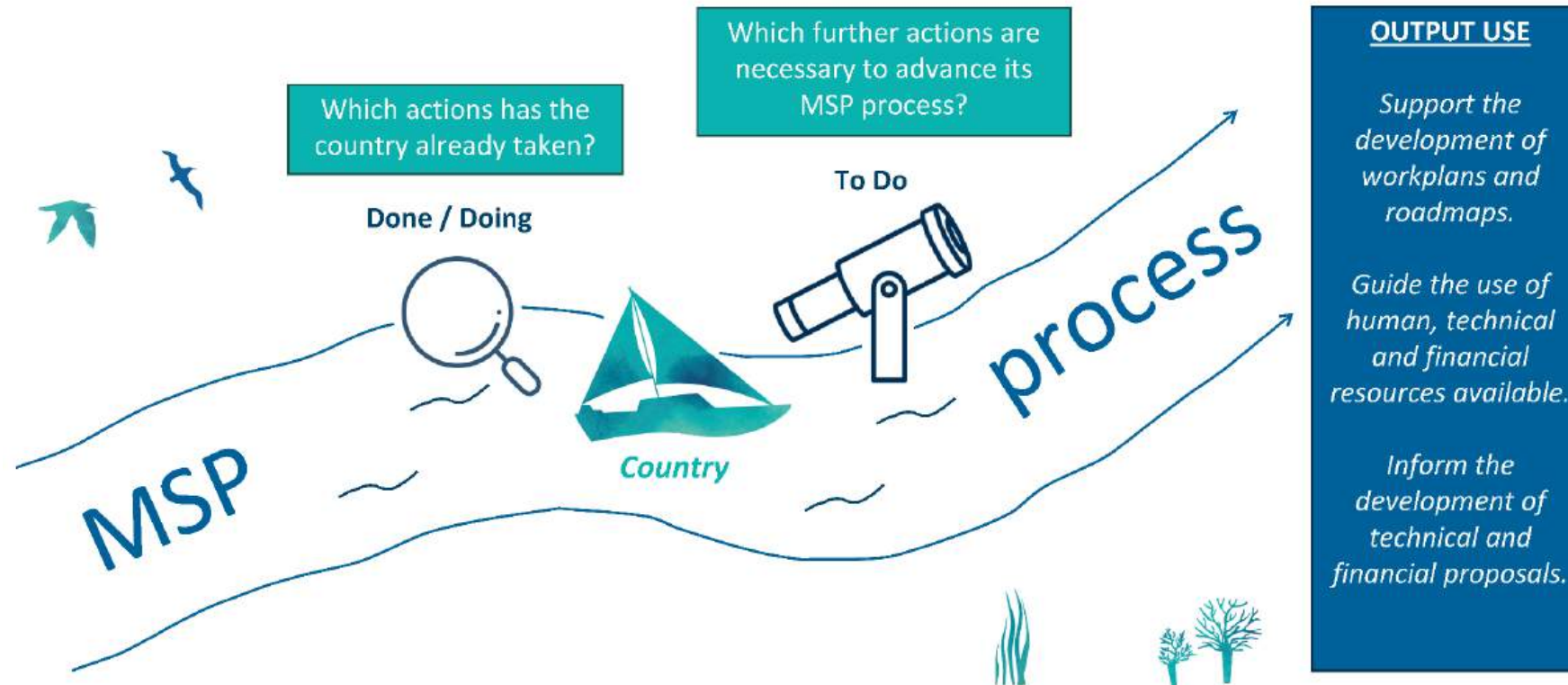
MSPglobal RAM Leading Author



MSPglobal Rapid Assessment Methodology (MSPglobal RAM)

Why a Rapid Assessment Methodology (RAM)?

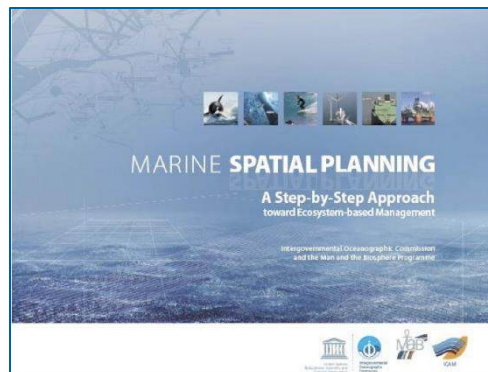
Supporting Member States to navigate through the phases of MSP towards the identification of concrete actions to advance their processes.

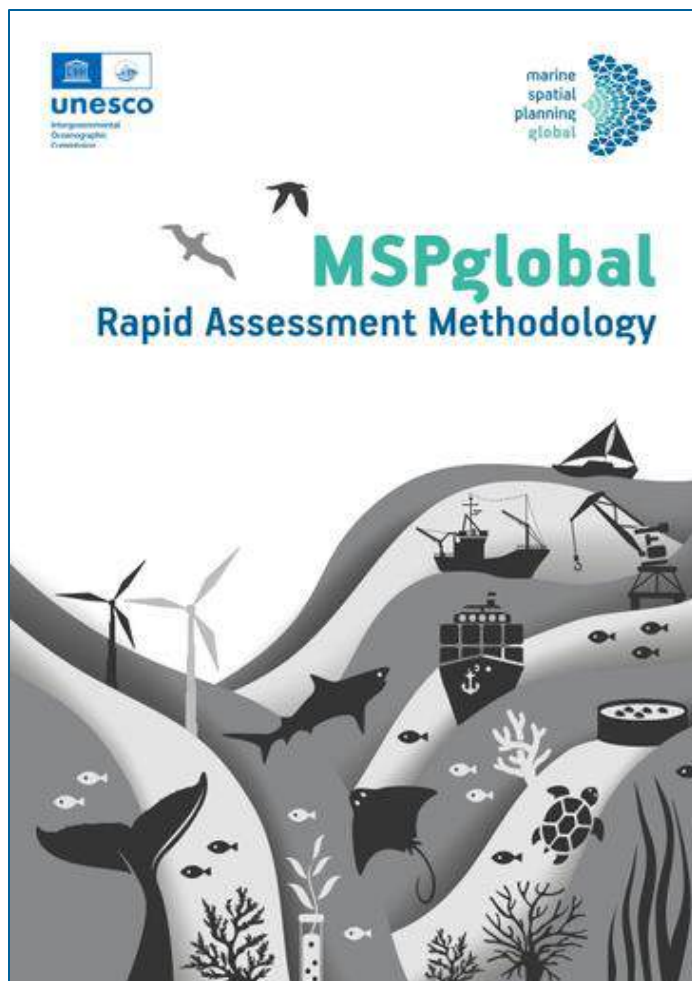


Aligning MSP steps and phases

The MSPglobal Guide on MSP builds on the first UNESCO-IOC step-by-step guide and simplified the 10 steps of MSP into 6 phases based on experience which shows that countries can organise MSP in different ways and still be successful.

<u>MSP: a step-by-step approach toward EBM (2009)</u>	<u>MSPglobal Guide on MSP (2021)</u>
Step 1. Identifying need and establishing authority	Setting the scene
Step 2. Obtaining financial support	
Step 3. Organising the process through pre-planning	Designing the planning process
Step 4. Organising stakeholder participation	
Step 5. Defining and analysing existing conditions	Assessment for planning
Step 6. Defining and analysing future conditions	
Step 7. Preparing and approving the spatial management plan	Developing the plan
Step 8. Implementing and enforcing the spatial management plan	Enabling implementation of the plan
Step 9. Monitoring and evaluating performance	Monitoring, evaluation, and adaptation of the process and the plan
Step 10. Adapting the marine spatial management process	





Step 1: Identifying existing MSP-related initiatives including capacity development



Step 2: Understanding the status of MSP phases



1
SETTING THE
SCENE



2
DESIGNING THE
PLANNING PROCESS



3
CONDUCTING
ASSESSMENTS FOR
PLANNING



4
DEVELOPING THE
MARINE SPATIAL
PLAN



5
ENABLING
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
MARINE SPATIAL PLAN



6
MONITORING,
EVALUATION AND
ADAPTATION OF THE
PROCESS & THE PLAN



Step 3: Co-developing an MSP Action Plan

Step 1: Identifying existing MSP-related initiatives including capacity development



Initiative	Name of initiative or project	Period (Years)	xxxx to xxxx
Scale	Local, Sub-national, National, or Transboundary	Regional Sea*	See below for classification
Counties/Districts/Provinces	As defined at country level	Study Area (in case of specific Pilot Case)	
Lead	Lead partner/organisation		
Partners/ Stakeholders	Key partners involved in the initiative		
Link	Link (URL) to initiative website (if any)		
Issues addressed**	See below for classification (be specific about the classification type where examples are given)		
Description / Main Objectives	Brief description of the aim and objective(s) of the initiative.		
Outputs/ List of publications	E.g., Title and link to reports, tools, scientific articles, type of training and target audience of training		

Step 2: Understanding the status of MSP Phases

Step 2: Understanding the status of MSP Phases

Setting the scene



Current Situation (done, ongoing, planned for)	Tips	Examples
Institutional and legal framework	✓ Check if these legal and institutional	Refer to the MSPglobal International

Need for MSP	- What has been done to identify the existing international, national, legal and institutional frameworks (multisectoral and sectoral) support MSP preparation and implementation? - What has been done to establish an MSP legislation/framework?	What has been done to identify the existing issues that MSP can address?
---------------------	---	---

MSP authority, working groups and key MSP stakeholders and rights-holders	- Which key authorities, stakeholders and holders are leading and supporting MSP? - What has been done at the national and level to establish a multi-agency working MSP? - Is there a national 'master list' of key stakeholders and rights-holders related to ocean uses management?	What has been done to identify and access of funding for MSP?
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Funding for MSP	What has been done to identify and access of funding for MSP?	
------------------------	---	--

What activities are required to implement all the above tasks of this phase?	List of
---	----------------

Step 2: Understanding the status of MSP Phases

Designing the planning process



Current Situation (done, ongoing, planned for)	Tips	Examples
The MSP team and workplan	✓ Check the capacity and skills of the MSP team, such as how many people, if it is	Refer to the MSPglobal International Guide Table 4.1 for

Planning boundaries and time frame	- What has been done to establish a dedicated MSP team for plan development? - What has been done to define an MSP including communication and stakeholder engagement plan? - What MSP capacity development activities capacity needs assessment and training have been carried out?	
---	---	--

Principles, initial vision, goals, and objectives	- What has been done to define plan boundaries (political-administrative organisation, institutional regime, and ecosystem considerations) time frames for delivery? - What has been done to define principle vision, goals, and objectives relevant for	
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Monitoring and Evaluation, risks, and contingencies	- What has been done to define objective key indicators that are relevant to monitoring and evaluation? - What has been done to identify risks and contingencies for MSP development and implementation?	
--	---	--

What activities are required to implement all the above tasks of this phase?	List of
---	----------------

Step 2: Understanding the status of MSP Phases

Conducting assessment for planning



Current Situation (done, ongoing, planned for)	Tips	Examples
Existing conditions	✓ Check if the assessments included spatial analysis ✓ Check if existing environmental impact assessments (EIA) of sectoral projects were considered ✓ Check if the assessments considered key socio-economic needs and demands ✓ Check if the assessments considered ecological pressures, water pollution, coastal flooding ✓ Check if the assessments include also what is happening beyond borders	Check MSPglobal International Guide Chapter 5.2 if the data needs/assessments listed were already considered

Future conditions	- What has been done to understand existing environmental, economic, physical, social, cultural conditions and changes? - What are the marine data/evidence gaps and limitations? Who led the assessment and who was consulted?	
--------------------------	---	--

Spatial data infrastructure, public information system and public awareness	- What has been done to understand potential future status and changes of marine environment, economic, physical, social and cultural conditions as well as alternative scenarios? - What were the MSP data/evidence gaps and limitations? Who led the assessment and who was consulted?	
--	--	--

Recommendations	✓ Check the process to understand future conditions was undertaken (e.g., normative, predictive, exploratory) ✓ Check if the assessments considered climate change ✓ Check if the assessments considered key socio-economic needs, demands and impacts ✓ Check if the assessments considered ecological pressures, livelihood impacts, water pollution, coastal flooding	Refer to the MSPglobal International Guide Chapter 5.3 if the data needs/assessments listed were already considered and Boxes 5.11 and 5.12 for examples of alternative scenarios and mapping of suitable areas
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Recommendations	✓ Check if there are sectoral databases, if they are integrated somehow, if they are updated ✓ Check if there are public information system, if they are accessible and user-friendly for the public	Refer to the MSPglobal International Guide Table 5.5 for types of public information system
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What activities are required to implement all the above tasks of this phase in the future?	List of relevant bibliographic references
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Step 2: Understanding the status of MSP Phases

Step 2: Understanding the status of MSP Phases			
Developing the marine spatial plan			
Current Situation (done, ongoing, planned for)	Tips	Examples	
The spatial plan and management actions	- What has been done to <u>define</u> zones/priority areas and specifications on what can and should happen where in coastal and marine areas? - What has been done to <u>define</u> sectoral management actions and existing sectoral blue economy strategies?	Check what has been done for <u>existing</u> spatial plans, fisheries or management plans.	Refer to the MSPglobal International Guide Chapter 6.2
Evaluation of the draft marine/maritime spatial plan	- What strategic <u>environmental and social assessments</u> (e.g. SEA and SESA) have been <u>carried out</u> for a draft marine spatial plan or other coastal/marine-related plans? - What strategic <u>economic assessments</u> have been <u>carried out</u> for a draft marine spatial plan or other coastal/marine-related plans? - What <u>participatory processes</u> have been carried out for comments on a draft spatial plan or other coastal/marine plans?	Check if this includes <u>budgetary allocation</u>.	Refer to the MSPglobal International Guide Chapter 6.3
Endorsement and approval of the marine spatial plan	What has been done to <u>define</u> procedures for approving plans?		
What activities are required to implement all the above tasks of this phase?			
List of			

Step 2: Understanding the status of MSP Phases			
Enabling implementation of the marine spatial plan			
Current Situation (done, ongoing, planned for)	Tips	Examples	
Mechanisms to implement the marine/maritime spatial plan	What has been <u>done</u> regarding plan implementation (e.g., implementation plan/roadmap)?	Check if this includes <u>budgetary allocation</u>.	Refer to the MSPglobal International Guide Chapter 6.3
Regular dialogue with sectors and other actors to follow up and support implementation	What platforms/mechanisms have been <u>established</u> for dialogue with and between sectors during MSP implementation?		
Training for competent authorities and maritime sectors on the implementation of the marine/maritime spatial plan	What training sessions have been organized for authorities and sectors on the use of spatial plans, their responsibilities and cooperation?		
Compliance and enforcement of MSP	What initiatives have been <u>carried out</u> to support the compliance and enforcement of MSP such as <u>zoning regulations</u> as well as procedures connecting the plan with <u>licences</u>?		
What activities are required to implement all the above tasks of this phase?			
List of			

Step 2: Understanding the status of MSP Phases			
Monitoring, evaluation and adaptation of the process and plan			
Current Situation (done, ongoing, planned for)	Tips	Examples	
Evaluation of the planning process and stakeholder engagement	What has been <u>done</u> regarding monitoring and reporting the MSP <u>process</u> and its stakeholder engagement?	- Check which <u>key agencies</u> are involved in evaluating planning process and their levels of <u>expertise</u>. - Check the key <u>gaps/challenges/opportunities</u> based on evaluating planning processes. - If an MSP is not established yet, check what has been <u>done for terrestrial planning and ICZM</u>.	Refer to the MSPglobal International Guide Chapter 8.1
Evaluation of the implementation of the marine/maritime spatial plan	What has been <u>done</u> regarding monitoring and reporting on the marine/maritime spatial <u>plan</u> implementation?	- Check which <u>key agencies</u> are involved in evaluating plan implementation and their levels of <u>expertise</u>. - Check if there is existing <u>framework to assess</u> the plan implementation e.g. <u>accountability, transparency, consistency etc.</u> - Check the key <u>gaps/challenges/opportunities</u> based on monitoring plan implementation. - If an MSP is not established yet, check what has been <u>done for terrestrial planning and ICZM</u>.	Refer to the MSPglobal International Guide Chapter 8.3
Evaluation of the results of MSP (outcome evaluation)	What has been <u>done</u> regarding the <u>establishment of indicators and respective data</u> to be used for monitoring and reporting on the MSP outcomes?	- Check which <u>key agencies</u> are involved in evaluating the results of MSP and their levels of <u>expertise</u>. - Check the key <u>gaps/challenges/opportunities</u> based on evaluating the outcomes of MSP. - Check if existing indicators and monitoring frameworks are <u>integrated</u> (e.g., if results of a sectoral monitoring are informing other monitoring processes). - If an MSP is not established yet, check what has been <u>done for terrestrial planning and ICZM</u>.	Refer to the MSPglobal International Guide Chapter 8.4
Reporting & adaptation: review and revision of the marine/maritime spatial plan	- What has been done to <u>define requirements</u> for reviewing and revision of plans? - What has been <u>done or planned</u> regarding the use of monitoring and evaluation results for <u>plan adaptation</u>?	- Check which <u>key agencies</u> are involved in review and revision of plans and their levels of <u>expertise</u>. - Check the key <u>gaps/challenges/opportunities</u> of reviewing and revising the plan.	Refer to the MSPglobal International Guide Chapters 8.5 and 8.6

Step 3: Co-developing an MSP Action Plan



Themes (examples)	MSP Actions	Timeline	Lead/Supporting Authorities	Resourcing/ Costing
Capacity development				
Institutional governance				
Stakeholder Engagement & Communication				
Strategic visioning				
Data, Knowledge & Tools				
Monitoring				
Pilots				
Resource mobilisation				
...				

Thank you! Merci ! ¡Gracias!



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Session 2b: Panel with beneficiary countries



Lambert Ayitchehou

Ministry of Living Environment
and Transport
Benin



**Alimata Fofana Epse
Diomande**

Ivorian anti-pollution centre
Cote d'Ivoire



Gabriel Segniagbeto

University of Lomé
Togo



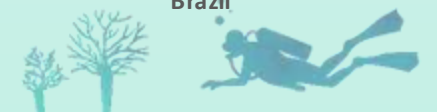
Chanokphon Jantharakhantee

Director MPA Sub-division, Department of
Marine and Coastal Resources
Thailand



Marinez Scherer

COP30 Special Envoy for the Ocean
Brazil



Zoom Poll: Questions to the audience



(EN) What is the main continent of your MSP-related work?

(ES) ¿Cuál es el principal continente donde desarrolla su trabajo relacionado con la PEM?

(FR) Quel est le continent principal sur lequel vous travaillez dans le cadre de votre activité MSP ?

(EN) Which type of stakeholder are you?

(ES) ¿Qué tipo de parte interesada es usted?

(FR) Quel type de partie prenante êtes-vous ?

Session 3:

Launch of new MSPglobal guidelines and good practices for MSP practitioners

Session 3: Moderator & Keynote speakers



Laura Stočkute

Policy Officer
DG MARE



Catarina Fonseca

Leading Author new Guides



Annette Scheffer

Leading Author new Data Toolboxes



Vera Noun

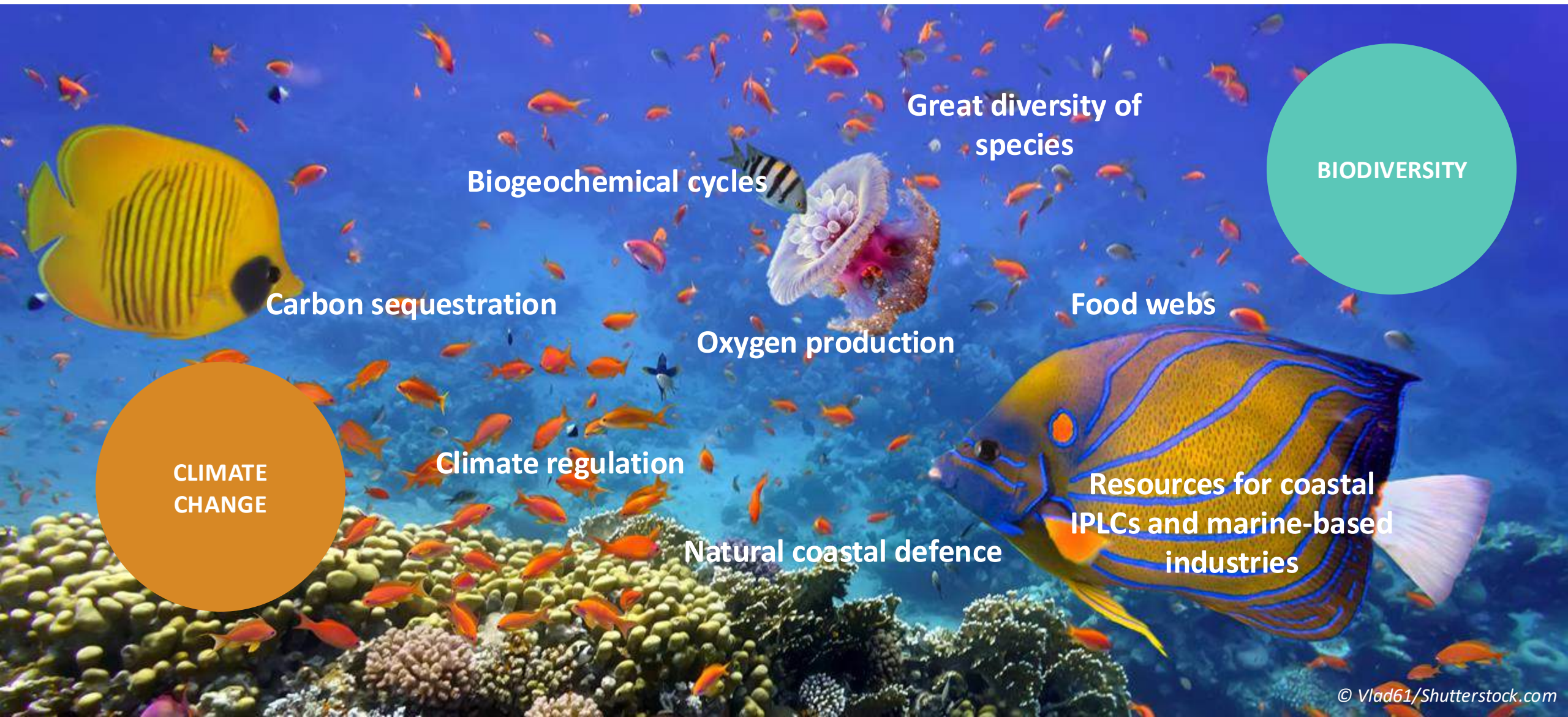
Leading Author new Publications on
Engaging Offshore Wind in MSP



Recommendations for Biodiversity Inclusive and Climate-smart Marine Spatial Planning

Catarina Fonseca - MSPglobal Biodiversity & Climate Expert, UNESCO-IOC Consultant

The Ocean's importance



Great diversity of
species

Biogeochemical cycles

Carbon sequestration

Oxygen production

Food webs

BIODIVERSITY

CLIMATE
CHANGE

Climate regulation

Natural coastal defence

Resources for coastal
IPLCs and marine-based
industries

Facing Climate & Biodiversity Crisis



Facing Climate & Biodiversity Crisis



Facing Climate & Biodiversity Crisis



Biodiversity inclusive Planning

KMGBF Target 1

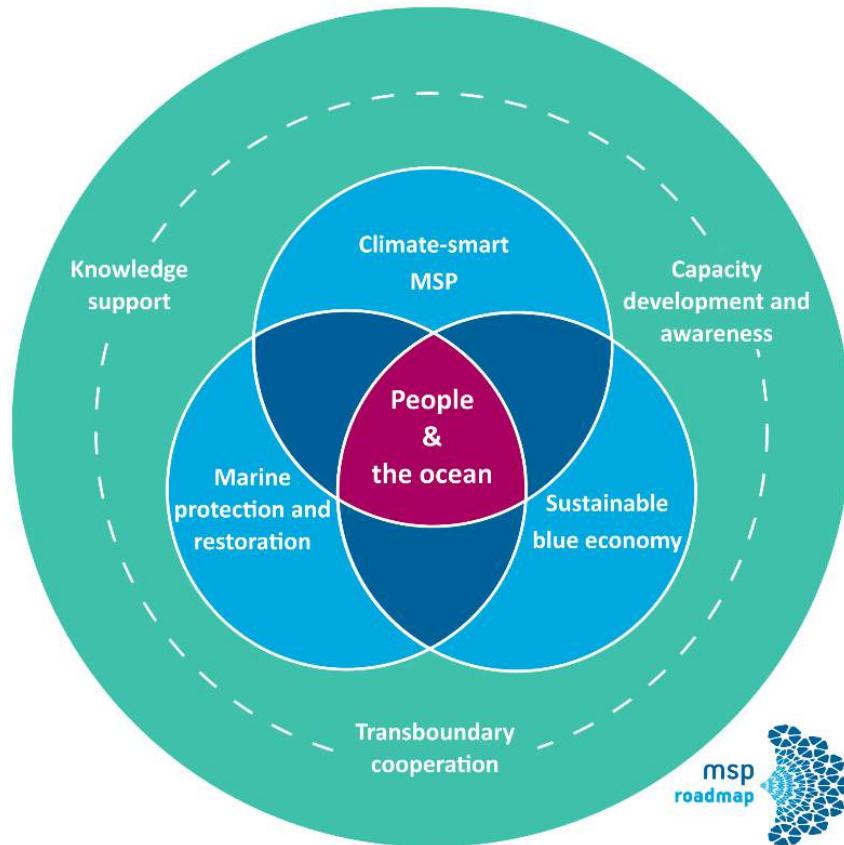
*“Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated, and **biodiversity inclusive spatial planning** and/or effective management processes addressing land and sea use change (...), to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030”*

Climate-smart

Agriculture
Aquaculture
Tourism
Nature Conservation
MSP

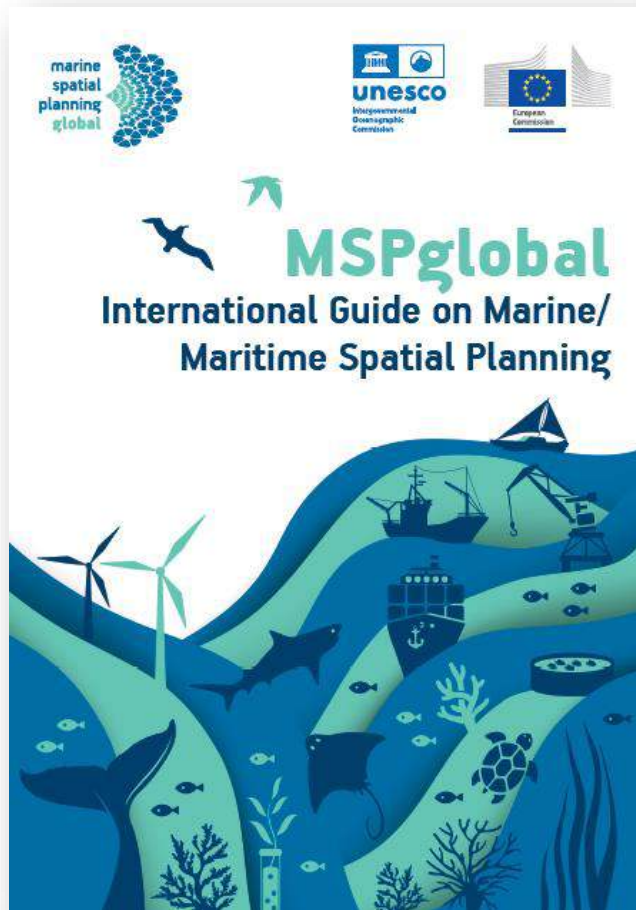
Promoting sustainability, climate change adaptation and mitigation

Updated Joint Roadmap to accelerate MSP processes worldwide (2022-2027)



Six priority areas divided into:

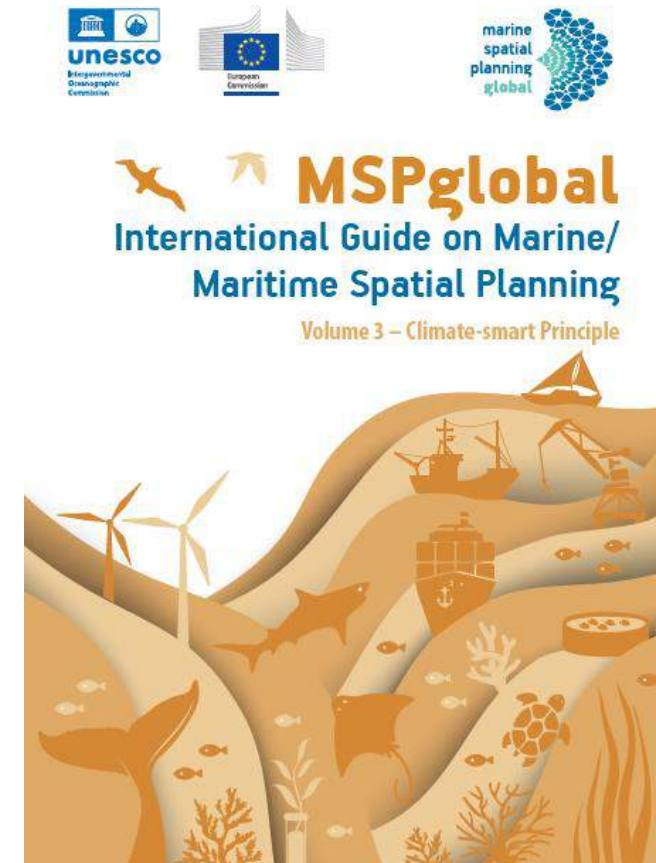
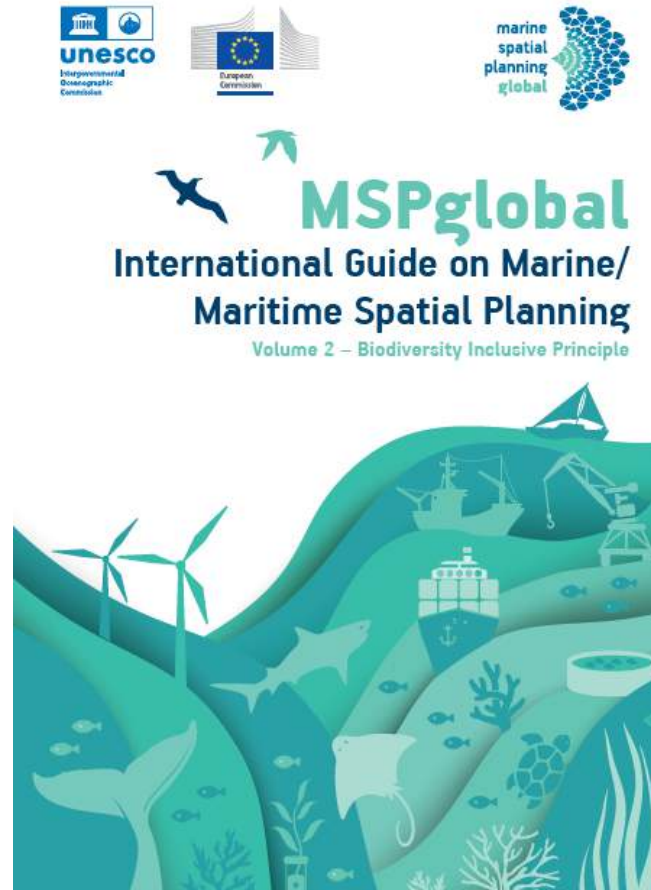
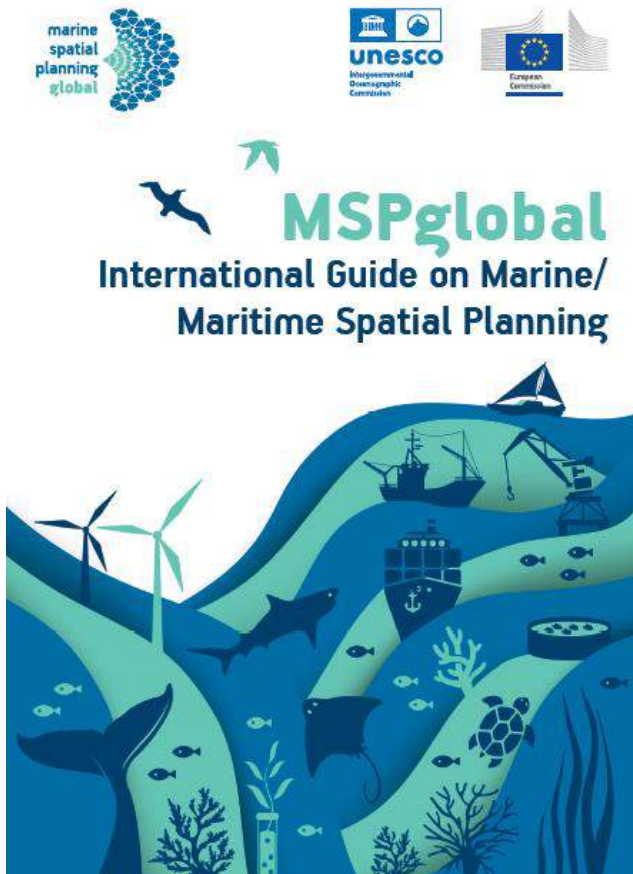
- **Cross-cutting**
 1. Knowledge support
 2. Capacity development and awareness
 3. Transboundary cooperation
- **Thematic**
 4. Climate-smart MSP
 5. Marine protection and restoration
 6. Sustainable blue economy



2021 International Guide

to assist governments, partners and MSP practitioners globally in the development of marine spatial plans, and to capture the evolution and lessons learned globally on MSP since the first guide was published in 2009 by IOC-UNESCO

MSPglobal International Guide



Biodiversity inclusive MSP

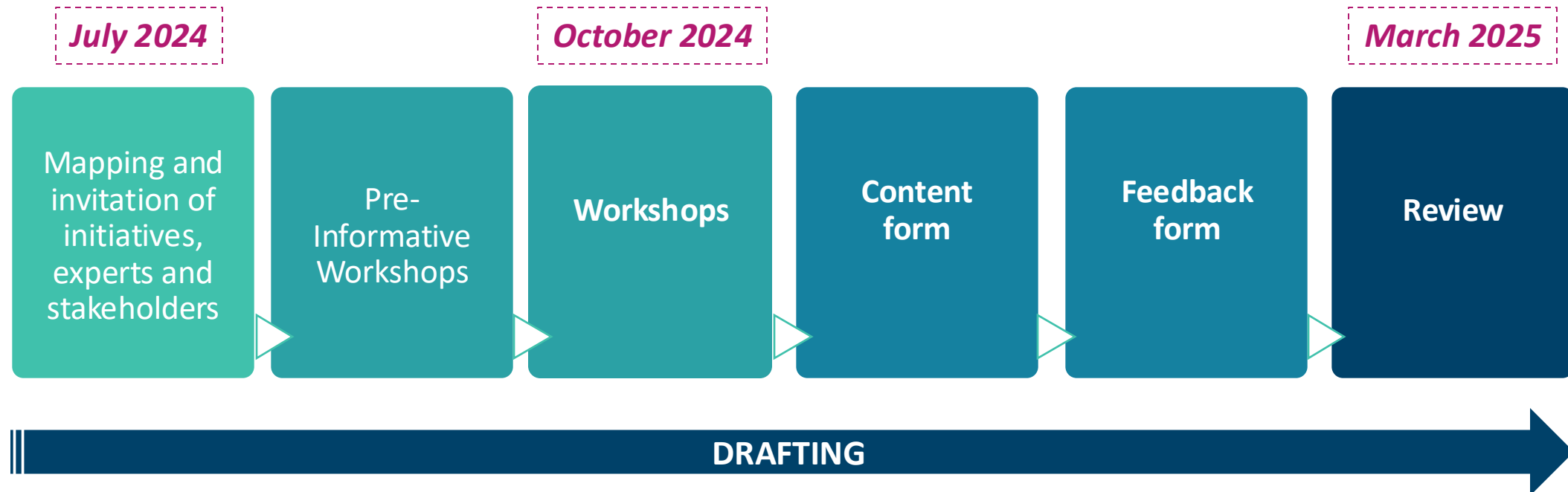
- Recognising **biodiversity as the foundation** of sustainable development
- Setting **specific objectives to achieve nature positive outcomes**
- Integrating **biodiversity conservation and resilience as a concern across all maritime activities**

Climate-smart MSP

- Integrating **climate knowledge**
- Incorporating **flexibility to changing conditions**
- Including **climate adaptation and mitigation efforts**

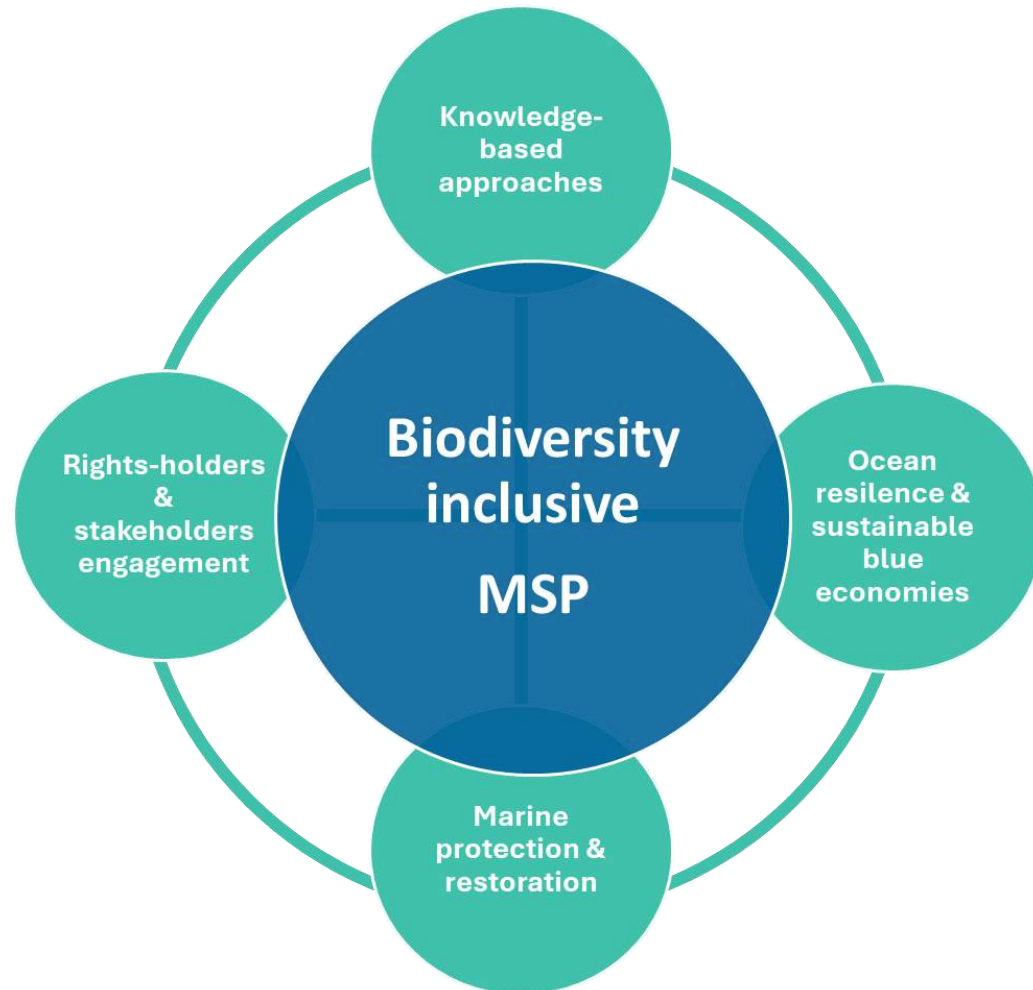
Co-developing recommendations

Co-development of complementary volumes to provide actionable steps for governments, IPLCs, stakeholders, and all relevant parties involved in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of marine spatial plans



Biodiversity inclusive MSP

Key foundational elements



Knowledge-based approaches, providing a deeper understanding of biodiversity, ecosystem elements and function.

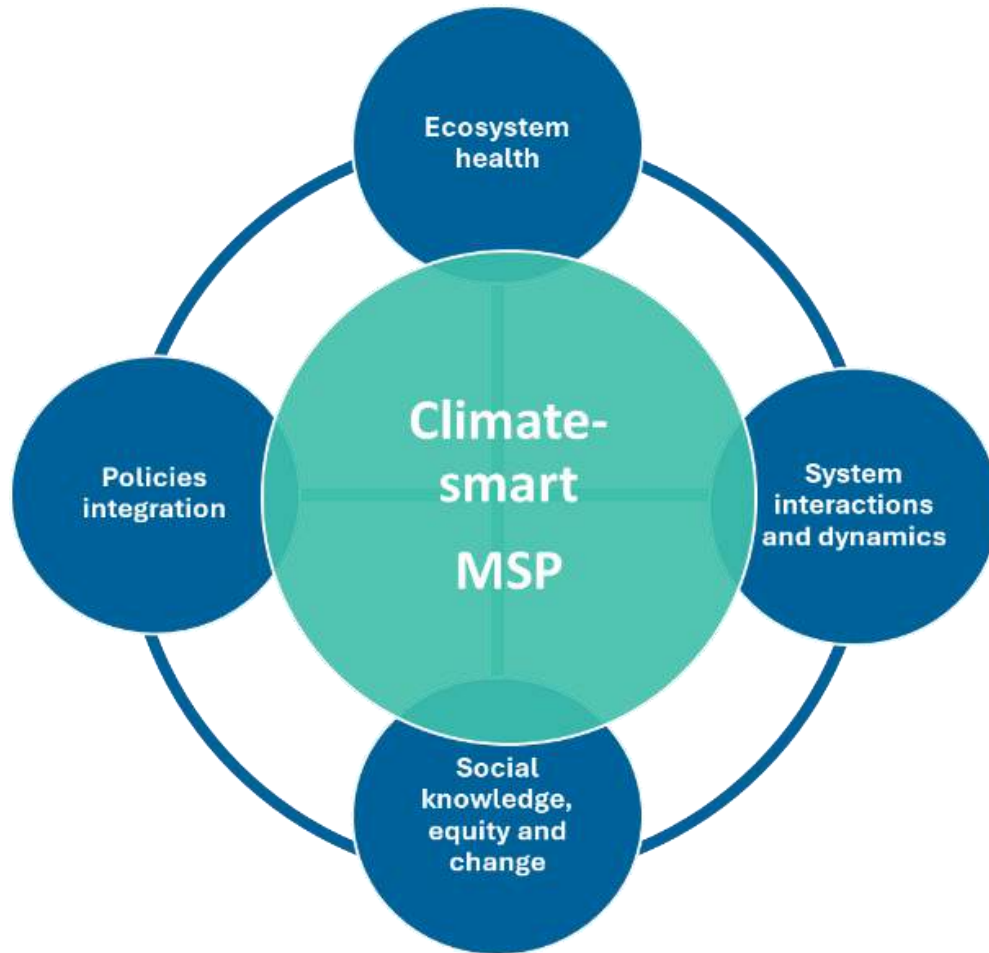
Ocean resilience and sustainable blue economies should guide the vision of biodiversity inclusive.

Marine protection and restoration efforts, essential to guarantee biodiversity and ecosystem health in the present and for the future.

Engagement of rights-holders and stakeholders, crucial for the overall success.

Climate-smart MSP

Key foundational elements



Ensuring ecosystem health, essential for a functioning marine environment that can support the achievement of social and economic objectives.

Understanding systems interactions and dynamics, including cumulative impacts and cascading effects of climate change and other human induced.

Considering social knowledge, equity and change will contribute to a more inclusive planning process.

Aligning and integrating climate and marine policies that can strengthen coherent governance and action at multiple scales.

MSPglobal Recommendations per planning phase

MSPglobal Guide



Setting the scene

- Create an MSP working group.
- Identify existing legal and institutional frameworks to develop MSP.
- Identify stakeholders and rights-holders, their customary systems of governance, and their planning needs.
- Identify sources of funding for MSP.
- Define an institutional framework for MSP.



Designing the planning process

- Establish a technical MSP team and define its work plan.
- Develop a strategy of participation and a communication plan.
- Define the planning boundaries and time frame for implementing the plan.
- Define principles, vision, goals and objectives.



Conducting assessments for planning

- Define the different planning scales.
- Identify existing conditions to map and diagnose environmental, socio-cultural and economic parameters, as well as conflicts and compatibilities.
- Analyse future conditions and trends, define alternative scenarios as well as assess trade-offs to select the preferred scenario.
- Develop a public information system.



Developing the marine spatial plan

- Define management actions and spatial allocation of uses (zones or priority areas).
- Draft the marine spatial plan and related documents.
- Evaluate the draft marine spatial plan.
- Launch a consultation process of the draft marine spatial plan.
- Endorse and approve the marine spatial plan.



Implementing the marine spatial plan

- Establish a regulation to implement the plan.
- Raise awareness and establish regular dialogues with rights-holders and stakeholders to follow up and support implementation.
- Build capacities for competent authorities, rights-holders and stakeholders on the implementation of the plan.
- Comply with the marine spatial plan.
- Enforce the marine spatial plan.



Monitoring, evaluation & adaptation of the process & the plan

- Evaluate the planning process and stakeholder engagement.
- Evaluate the marine spatial plan and its relevance.
- Evaluate the implementation of the marine spatial plan.
- Evaluate the MSP results and define how to report it.
- Review and revise the marine spatial plan.

Biodiversity inclusive principle



Setting the scene

- Looking at previous and existing (planning, legal, governance and institutional) frameworks.
- Establishing cross-sectoral coordination.
- Promoting rights-holders and stakeholders' engagement.
- Leveraging funding and resources.



Designing the planning process

- Including a long-term vision for sustainable blue economy.
- Integrating biodiversity conservation objectives and targets in MSP.



Conducting assessments for planning

- Enhancing data and information collection and sharing.
- Mapping and analysing.
- Determining ecological limits.
- Incorporating climate change considerations.
- Incorporating natural capital considerations.



Developing the marine spatial plan

- Defining important areas for protection and restoration.
- Considering OECMs.
- Integrating nature-based solutions.
- Integrating socio-economic and cultural considerations.
- Planning for the future.



Implementing the marine spatial plan

- Strengthening legal and policy frameworks.
- Building capacity and promoting public awareness.



Monitoring, evaluation & adaptation of the process & the plan

- Enhancing monitoring and evaluation.

Climate-smart principle



Setting the scene

- Laying foundations for climate-smart MSP.
- Establishing cross-sectoral collaboration and policy integration.
- Promoting rights-holders and stakeholders' engagement.
- Leveraging funding and resources.



Designing the planning process

- Bringing climate expertise into the technical MSP team.
- Building a long-term common vision for climate-smart MSP.
- Setting objectives for climate-smart MSP.



Conducting assessments for planning

- Using and developing integrated information systems.
- Collecting and sharing data and knowledge across sectors.
- Incorporating climate projections and diverse modelling techniques.
- Embracing Indigenous and local knowledge.
- Applying comprehensive assessment frameworks.
- Co-creating scenarios.



Developing the marine spatial plan

- Contributing to the definition of areas for the protection and restoration of ecosystems.
- Promoting solutions for climate-smart maritime sectors.
- Considering dynamic zoning and adaptive pathways.
- Reinforcing a human rights-based approach.



Implementing the marine spatial plan

- Building capacity and raising awareness for climate-smart MSP.
- Considering the financial resources needed for long-term implementation.
- Balancing flexibility and legal certainty.



Monitoring, evaluation & adaptation of the process & the plan

- Enhancing monitoring for adaptive management.
- Revising and adjusting plans as conditions evolve.

MSPglobal Recommendations per planning phase



► *Integrating biodiversity conservation objectives and targets in MSP*

The integration of explicit objectives that promote biodiversity conservation in MSP is essential to ensure that ecosystem health is prioritised, the subsistence of IPLCs is ensured and that economic goals are aligned and compatible. When developing objectives, international, regional, national and local commitments and targets should be considered, particularly those related to protection and restoration, as well as other existing policies and governance structures (including those linked to the land-sea interface).

Biodiversity cannot be compartmentalised as a separate topic from maritime sectors but formulated as a central and cross-cutting theme for the MSP process.

To meaningfully guide decision-making, objectives cannot be generic statements. They must be clear, relevant and achievable, improving conditions for implementation. To allow for monitoring and evaluation, they also need to be specific, measurable and time-bound. Another crucial aspect is that the objectives are co-developed with rights-holders and stakeholders and in coordination with governmental agencies. In this way, the objectives established can be more inclusive and equitable. In short, objectives need to be SMARTIE (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-Bound, Inclusive and Equitable) (UNESCO-IOC and European Commission, 2021) and conducive to positive outcomes for biodiversity (**Box 6**).

Suggested actions:

- Start from the review of existing frameworks and the identification of international, regional, national and local conservation commitments and targets (phase 1).
- Discuss with responsible agencies, rights-holders and stakeholders how MSP can contribute to achieving existing objectives and targets and develop clear, coherent and specific conservation objectives (SMARTIE if possible).
- Analyse the compatibility of other MSP objectives (e.g., objectives for renewable energy development, objectives for fisheries management) with biodiversity, analysing the potential positive and negative outcomes for biodiversity.
- Document and communicate the objectives, rationales, expected outcomes and possible trade-offs to increase transparency amongst rights-holders and stakeholders.
- Identify indicators for each objective that can help establish the baseline and track progress (e.g., towards achieving biodiversity objectives and percentage of waters designated as protected areas).



Tools that can help:

When developing objectives and desired outcomes, scenarios can be useful to help rights-holders and stakeholders envision possible futures. Some guidance can be found here: <https://mspguide.org/2022/03/18/scenario-planning/>

For analysing compatibility between objectives, a compatibility matrix can help visualise relationships. Additional information can be found here: <https://maritime-spatial-planning.ec.europa.eu/media/document/12474>

MSPglobal Recommendations per planning phase

Case Study

SMART objectives for the Seychelles Marine Spatial Plan Initiative

Contributed by Joanna Smith (TNC), Helena Sims (TNC), Rabia Somers (Marine Spatial Plan Unit Seychelles)

Overview:

The Seychelles Marine Spatial Plan (SMSP) Initiative is focused on planning for and the management of the sustainable and long-term use and health of the Seychelles Ocean. It is government-led, with planning and facilitation by The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and support from the Seychelles Conservation and Climate Adaptation Trust (SeyCCAT) and other partners. The SMSP engages more than 12 marine sectors, including fishing, tourism, biodiversity conservation, maritime infrastructure and security agencies, energy, and non-renewable resources, to develop a comprehensive marine plan with stakeholder input. The high-level objectives are: (1) expand marine protections, (2) address climate change adaptation, and (3) support the Blue Economy and other national strategies.

Description:

Starting in 2014, the SMSP developed SMART objectives for each of the three high-level objectives. Using guidance from the UNESCO-IOC 2009 guidebook, MSP is best achieved and most successful when conducted on the basis of an 'objective-based' approach. A SMART objective approach to MSP is organised around a hierarchy of goals, objectives, and activities, with indicators that evaluate activities in achieving the goals and objectives. Ideally, goals and objectives are derived from specific issues in the marine area and reflect a set of MSP principles. Clear goals and objectives are a cornerstone of MSP global best practices.

SMART objective framework:

- **Goal:** a statement of general action or intent. Goals are high-level statements of the desired outcomes that you hope to achieve. They provide the umbrella for the development of all other objectives and reflect the principles upon which subsequent objectives are based.
- **Objective:** a statement of desired outcomes or observable behavioural changes that represent the achievement of a goal.
- **SMART:** an acronym to quantify objectives: Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound.

The SMSP's SMART objective for a biodiversity protection goal centred on the government's ambition to expand marine protections to 30% of its ocean by 2020. This ambition was three

times the global goal from the Aichi targets and Sustainable Development Goals (10% by 2020). The government made this commitment in 2012 at Rio+20 because a healthy ocean plays a critical role in the national economy. The SMSP's SMART objective was approved by the SMSP Steering Committee in 2014, and 14 activities and indicators were developed for all three SMART objectives.



Framework to develop SMART Objectives from MSP goals and objectives.

© Government of Seychelles (*)

The marine environment is extremely important to the culture and national economy of Seychelles. More than 60% of the national GDP comes from tourism and fisheries; both depend upon a healthy marine and coastal environment. Marine biodiversity protections for representative species and habitats protect spawning grounds for commercially valuable fish species, protect coral reefs and larval dispersal sites, and protect foraging habitats for seabirds and regionally significant species. Marine protections that allow conditional economic uses that are compatible with the protection objectives can provide for improved sustainability and best practices in these marine sectors.

For more information:
www.seymsp.com

Box 8

Contribution of Indigenous and Local Knowledge to biodiversity and ecosystem assessments

IPLCs' **knowledge, innovations, practices, institutions, and values** play a crucial role in safeguarding nature and Nature's Contributions to People¹⁴. Their contributions can be strengthened by ensuring land, access, and resource rights, applying the FPIC principle, ensuring fair and equitable benefit-sharing, and adopting co-management solutions.

Given that IPLCs sustainably manage over 25% of the world's land, incorporating ILK into global biodiversity and ecosystem service assessments is essential. Their involvement in National Ecosystem Assessments (NEAs) enrich scientific knowledge, align conservation and sustainability policies with IPLC livelihoods, cultures, worldviews, and rights.

According to the National Ecosystem Assessment Initiative (UNESCO and UNEP-WCMC, 2023a), integrating IPLCs and ILK in NEAs has many positive aspects:

- "Their capacity to provide detailed knowledge of ecosystem and biodiversity status, trends, drivers and impacts".
- "Their stewardship of the environment through their long-term protection, sustainable use, management and governance systems".
- "Strengthen current knowledge of threats to biodiversity and work collaboratively with IPLCs to counter these threats".
- "To better inform policies and support collaborative governance that favours both people and nature".
- "To develop international norms and standards around the inclusion of ILK in biodiversity and ecosystem assessments while being consistent with a human rights-based approach".
- "To better understand and account for ecosystem goods and services and their cultural values".
- "To mobilise community-based research on biodiversity and ecosystem services, enabling them to build their own research and governance capacities in the process, which can further promote conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of natural resources".

The "**Practical Guide on Working with ILK in National Ecosystem Assessments**" (UNESCO and UNEP-WCMC, 2023b) provides detailed steps for engaging IPLCs and incorporating ILK in NEAs.

Source: UNESCO-IOC and UNESCO-LINKS, 2024a

Thank you! Merci ! ¡Gracias!



UNESCO-IOC

www.mspglobal2030.org

    @MSPglobal2030



Data Toolboxes for MSP

Spatial Data Infrastructure for MSP

Ocean Observations for MSP

Annette Scheffer - MSPglobal Data Expert, UNESCO-IOC Consultant

Data Toolboxes – Motivation, Process & Scope



- **Motivation:**

SDI & OO data – key to support analyses about current & future conditions

→ Support practitioners to use SDI & OO for MSP

- **Process:**

1 - Extensive global expert mapping → invitation to share experiences

2 - Workshops → brainstorming & expert input

3 - Development of Data Toolbox: writing & review

- **Goal for Data Toolboxes:**

What do MSP practitioners need to keep in mind?

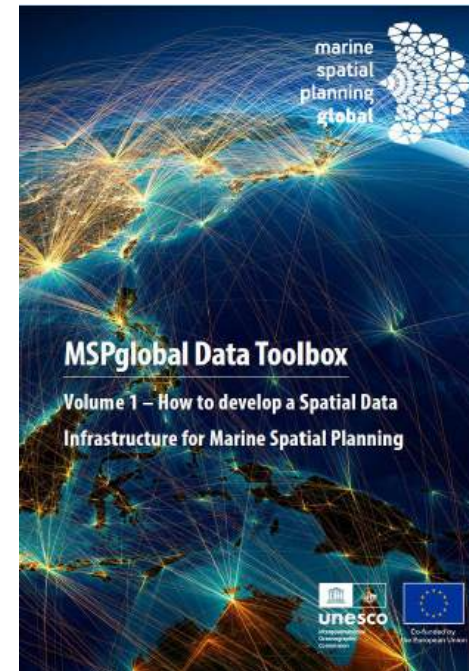
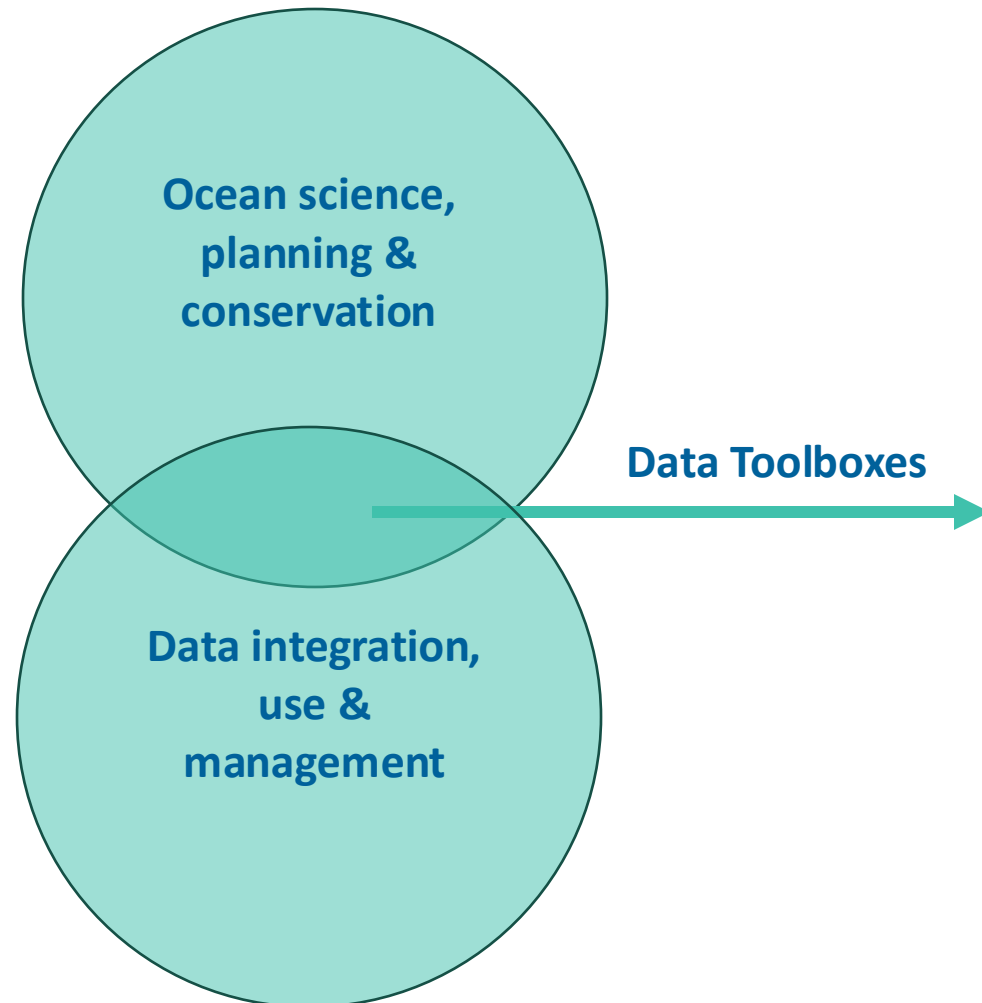


**Easy to follow instructions
& easy to understand explanations**

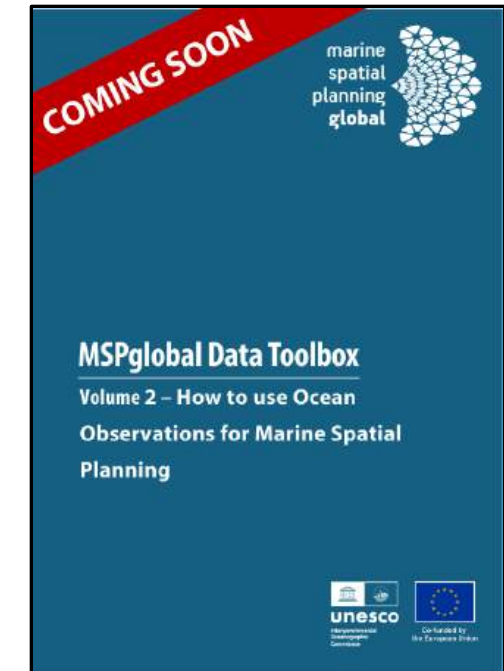


Detailed technical cookbook
about techniques & data

Data Toolboxes – Make data accessible



VOLUME 1
How to develop
a Spatial Data Infrastructure
for MSP



VOLUME 2
How to use
Ocean Observations
for MSP

MCD practitioner

- Character Sets: Defining the symbols, letters, or icons used to represent different features, such as specific icons for ports, fishing zones, or protected areas. This promotes consistency and recognizability across different datasets and platforms.
- Semiotics: Establishing the meaning of symbols and colours (e.g., blue for water features, red for restricted areas), so that users intuitively

Country	NGO activities	NGO-based key players
France	• <i>Observatoire National</i> for Maritime Affairs, Fisheries and Aquaculture: Maritime and Coastal Policy Department • Maritime Planning, SEA Directorate	• <i>Interministerial Commission</i> for Fisheries Policy (COPPE) • <i>Marine and Coastal Expertise</i> for the Environmental, mobility and coastal Planning (CEMME)
Spain	Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge (MITECO) (the Coast and the SEA DG)	Centre de Estudios de Pesca y Costas (CEPCO) is part of Centro de Estudios y Experimentación de Recursos Pelágicos (CERPE)
Sweden	Swedish Agency for Marine and Coastal Management (SMA)	Swedish Agency for Marine Studies
Denmark	State Department for Blue Economy and Fisheries in collaboration with the State Department for Land and Regional Planning	Keyes Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (DMRI) is part of the State Department for Blue Economy and Planning
South Korea	Ministry of Environment and Water Resources (MWR)	MWR with the support of an international Marine Policy Planning Network within Group 20/20 (G20)
Thailand	• Office of the National Security Council (NSC) • Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment – Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (DMCR) • Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR)	• <i>Governmental and quasi Governmental Development Agency</i> (GDAEC) • The National Environmental Secretariat Council (NASEC)
China	Ministry of Natural Resources (State Oceanic Administration)	• Ministry of Natural Resources (State Oceanic Administration) • National Marine Information Data Center

Checklists

GEF IW:LEARN5 is the current project building on the achievements of LME:LEARN. It is supported by the Global Environment Facility (GEF)⁵⁵, the United

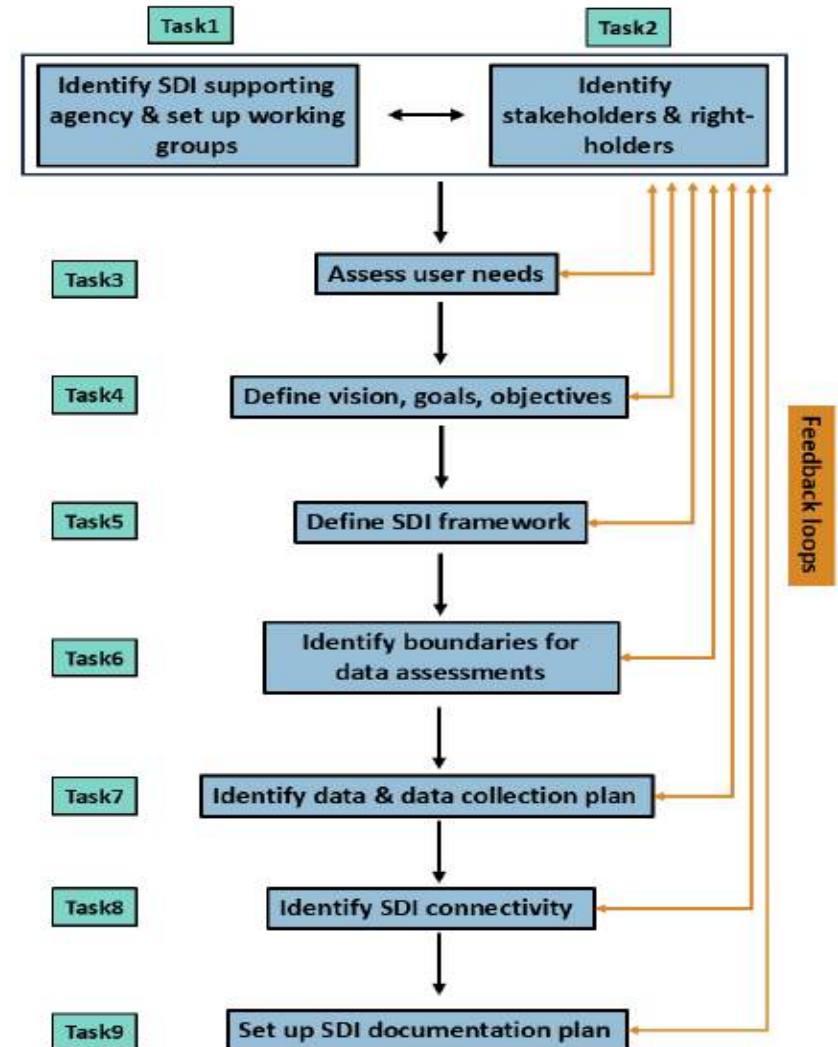
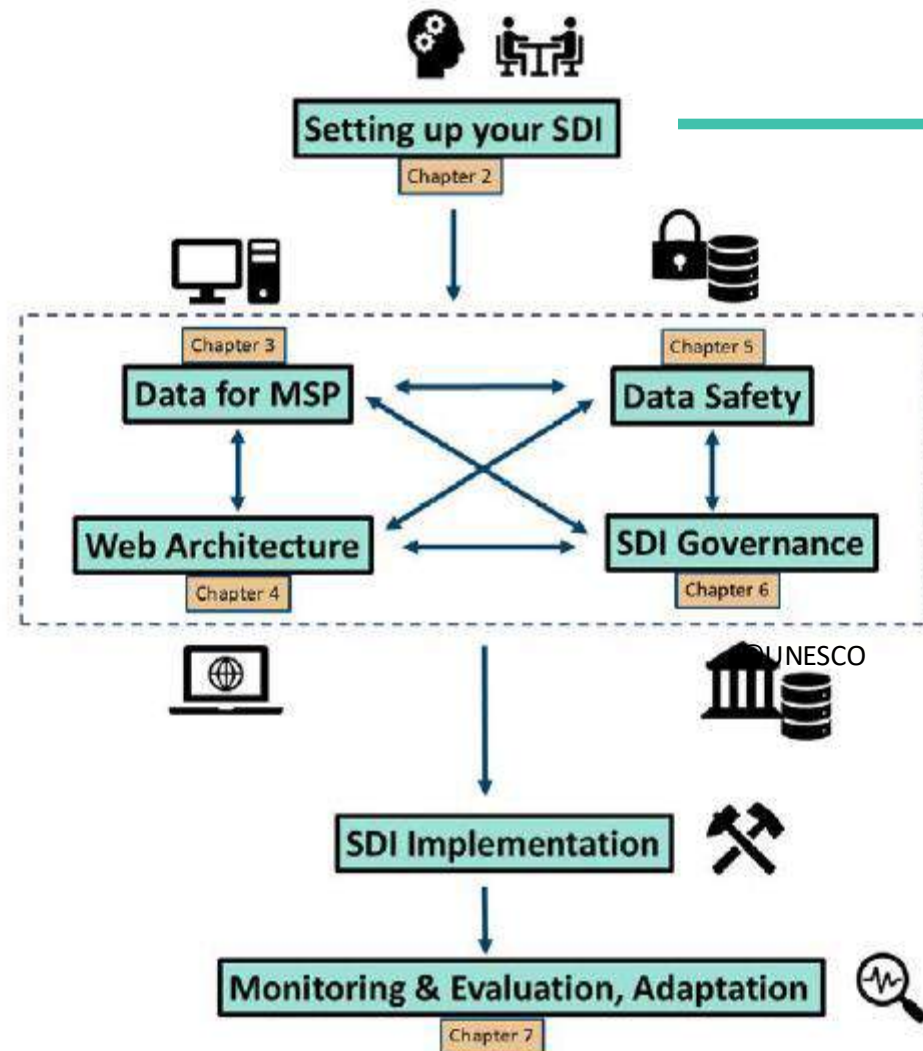
- Does the SDI generate and manage **unique identifiers** for both data and metadata? Are its identifiers permanent and dereferenceable?
- Does the SDI rely on **free and open community standards**?
 - a. For enabling communication with standard protocols such as HTTP/HTTPS and standard APIs like OGC Web Services?
 - b. Regarding community standards, such as DCAT for metadata, and standards for data models that improve syntactic and

```

graph TD
    A[What are the vision, goals and objectives of your SDI?] --> B[What data is essential to achieve that?]
    B --> C[Is that data already available at your organisation?]
    C -- Yes --> D[Great! You can start building your SDI.]
    C -- No --> E[Is that data available at external sources?]
    E -- "Check collaborators, other organisations, public dataset, 3rd party providers, other SDIs" --> F[Set up your data collection plan:  
• Define the study area  
• Define the subunits to be mapped  
• Define the parameters to be monitored  
• What surveys are necessary for this?  
• Define the sampling plan & methods]
    F --> G[What resources are necessary to implement your data collection plan?]
    G --> H[Define your data quality control & validation methods]
    H --> I[Carry out your data collection]
    I --> J[Review and feedback]
    J --> F
    J --> D
  
```

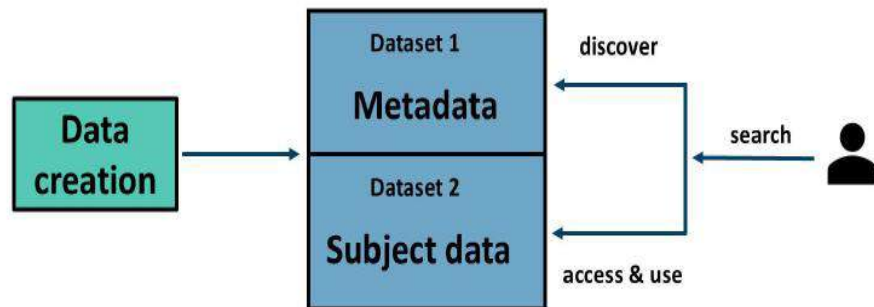
The flowchart outlines the process of building a Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI). It begins with defining the vision, goals, and objectives of the SDI, followed by identifying the essential data. A decision is made on whether this data is already available within the organization. If yes, the process moves to building the SDI. If no, it checks for external sources. If found, a data collection plan is set up, including defining the study area, subunits, parameters, surveys, and sampling methods. This is followed by identifying necessary resources, defining quality control and validation methods, and carrying out the data collection. A review and feedback loop is shown, which can lead back to setting up the data collection plan or directly to building the SDI.

SDI for MSP – Content



SDI for MSP - Data

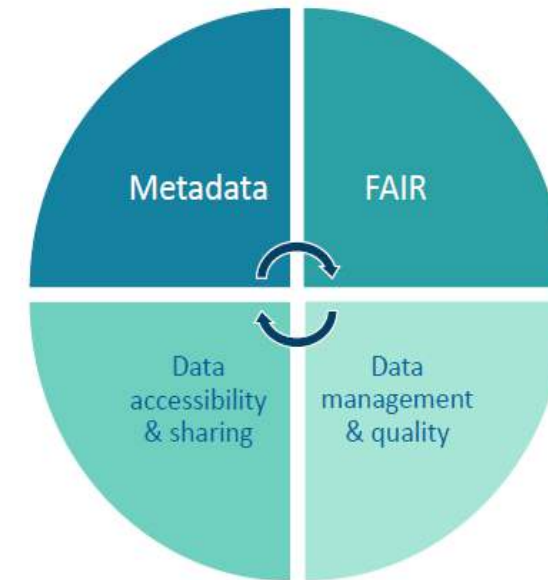
- **Data fundamentals: subject data & metadata**
 - frameworks, categories, uncertainties, harmonis
 - standardisation, discoverability, readability
- **Data architecture**
 - structure & format, DBMS, connectivity, access
- **Good practices for data**
 - FAIR & CARE, versioning, consistency, sharing



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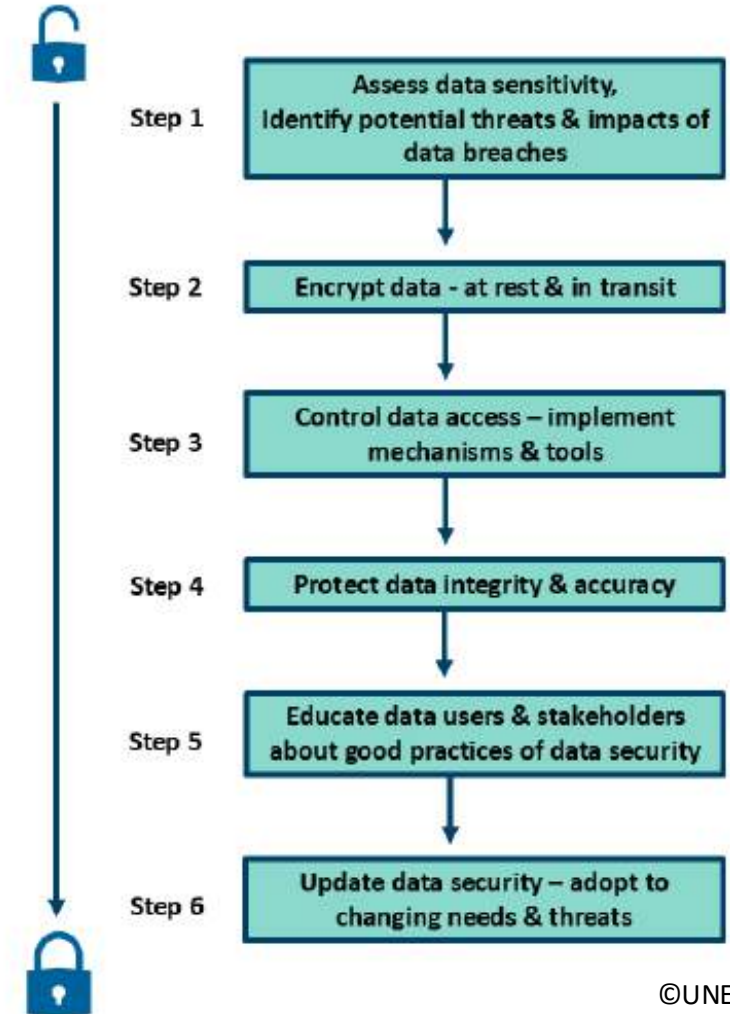
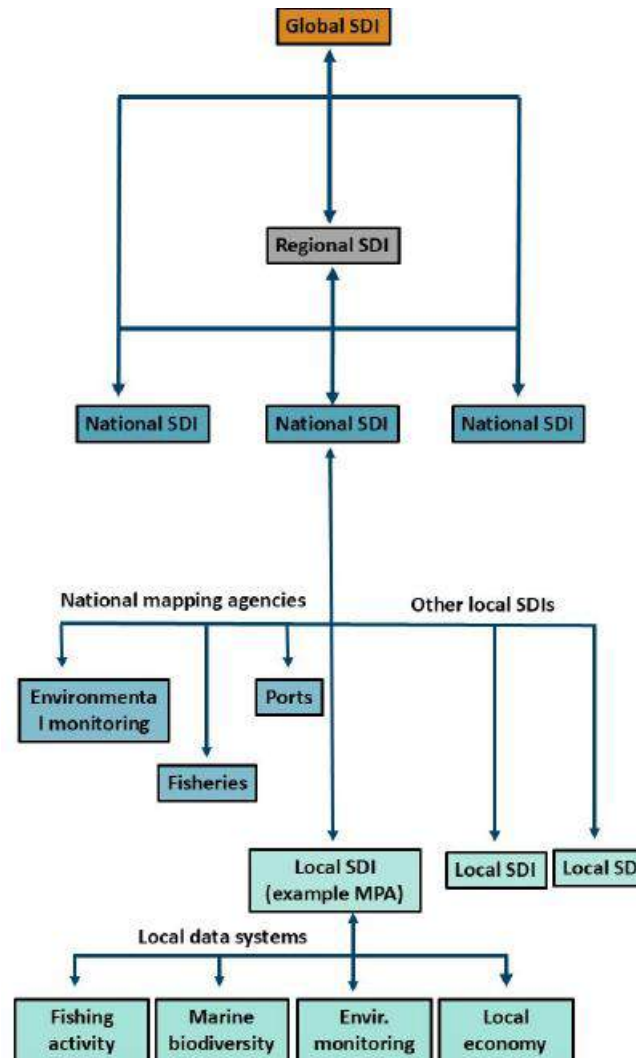
SDI for MSP – Web architecture & data security

Web architecture

- Connectivity & interoperability
- Dealing with growing data volumes
- Web portal

Data security, privacy & safety

- Data sensitivity
- Safe data sharing & trust building
- Strategies for managing sensitive data



SDI for MSP – Governance & Setup

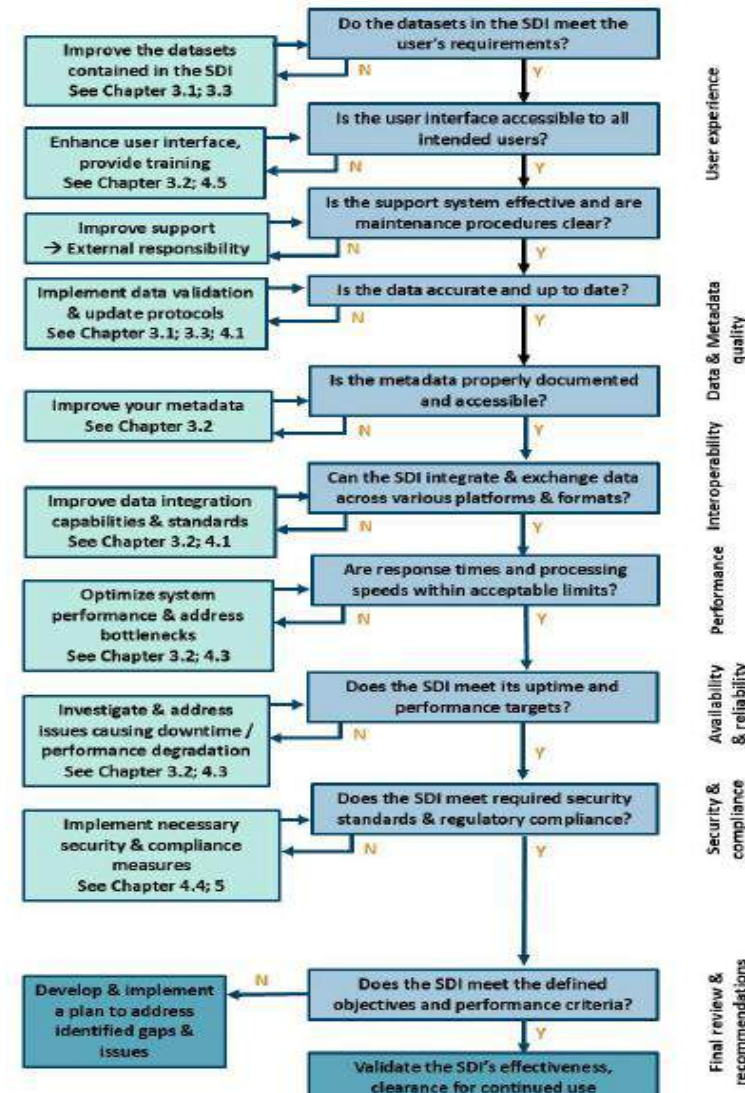
Monitoring, Evaluation & Adaptation

SDI governance & setup

- Institutional & policy framework
- Data management
- Data sharing
- Communication, engagement, collaboration
- Human Resources

Monitoring, Evaluation & Adaptation

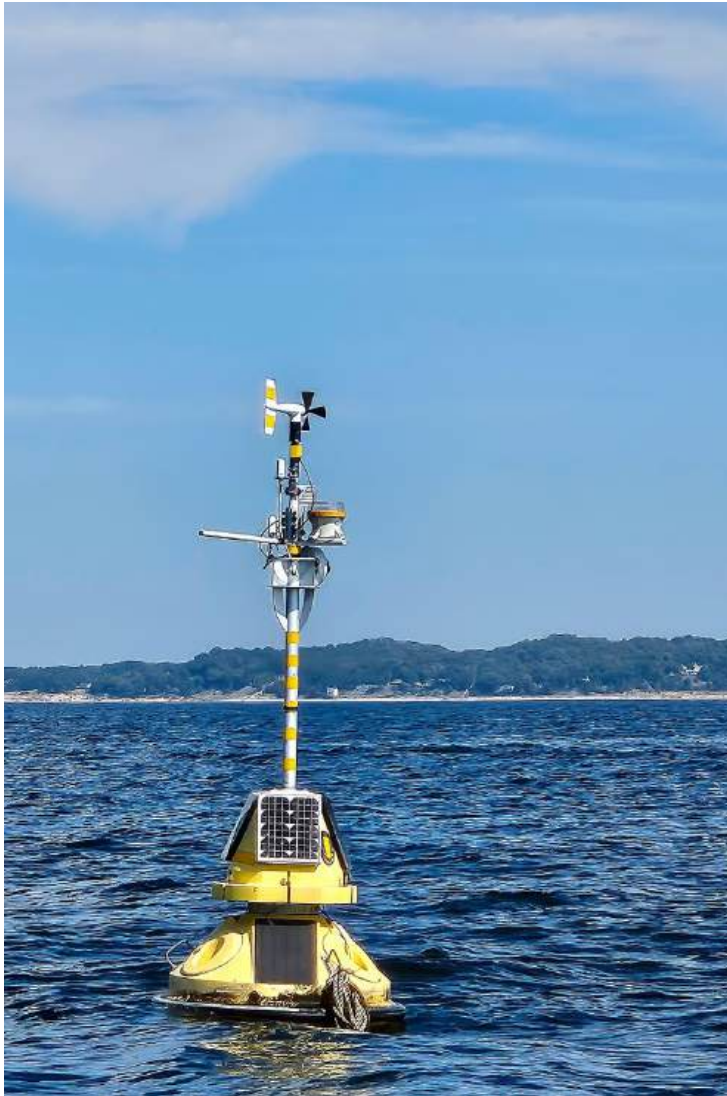
- Methods for SDI Monitoring & Evaluation
- Establishing success criteria - KPIs
- Evaluation & improvement



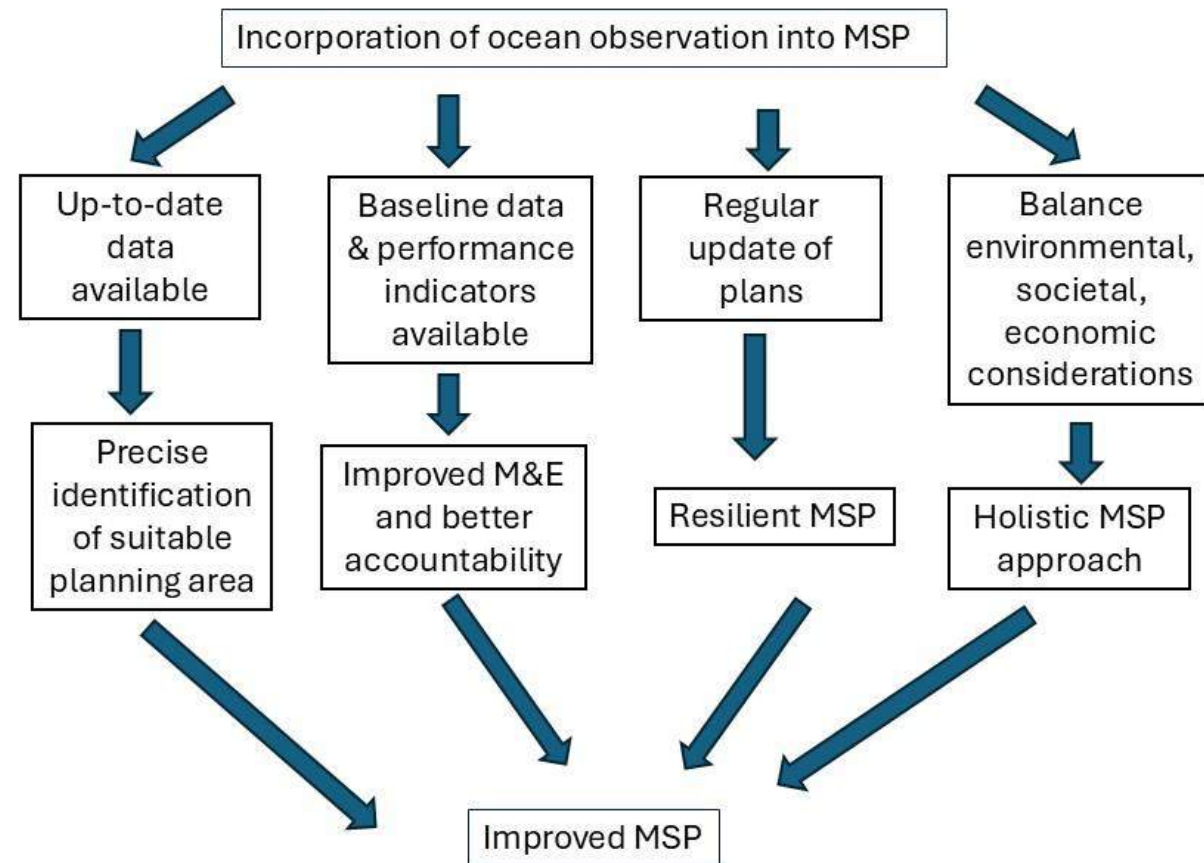
Ocean Observations for MSP



Links to SDI
Data Toolbox

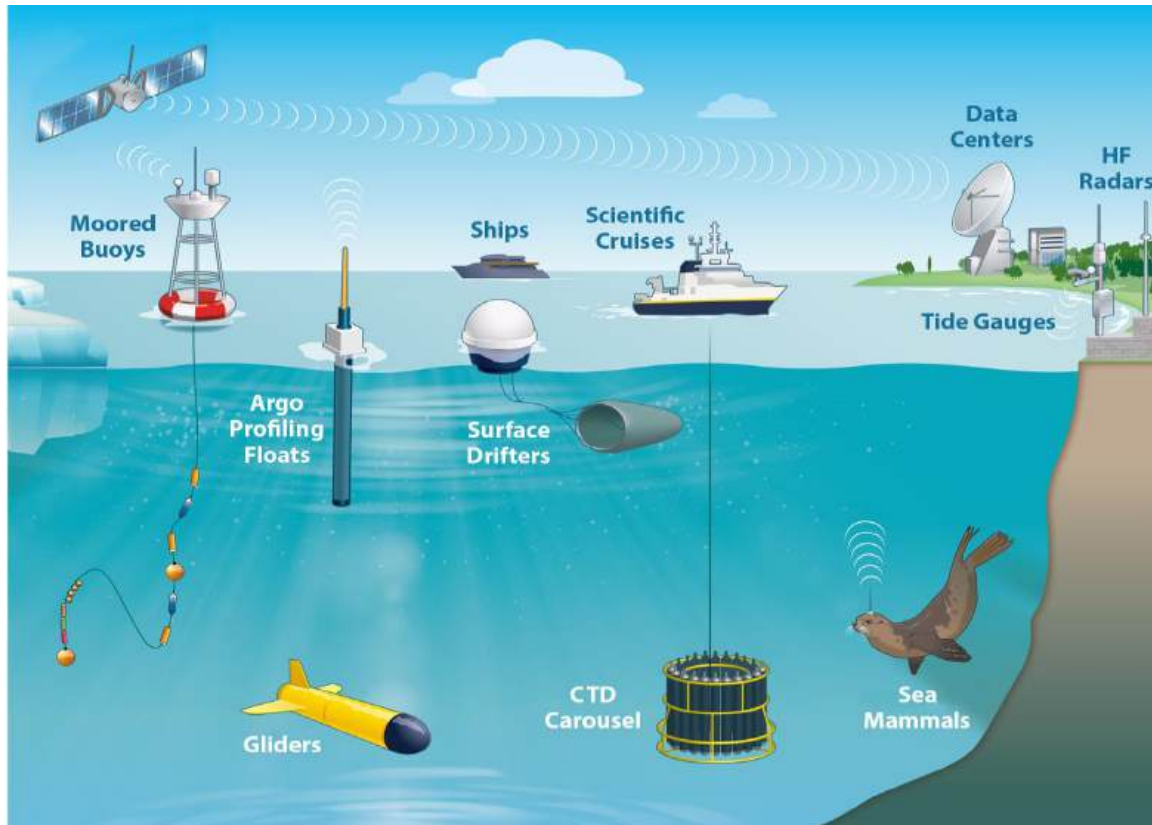


Benefits of integrating ocean observations into MSP



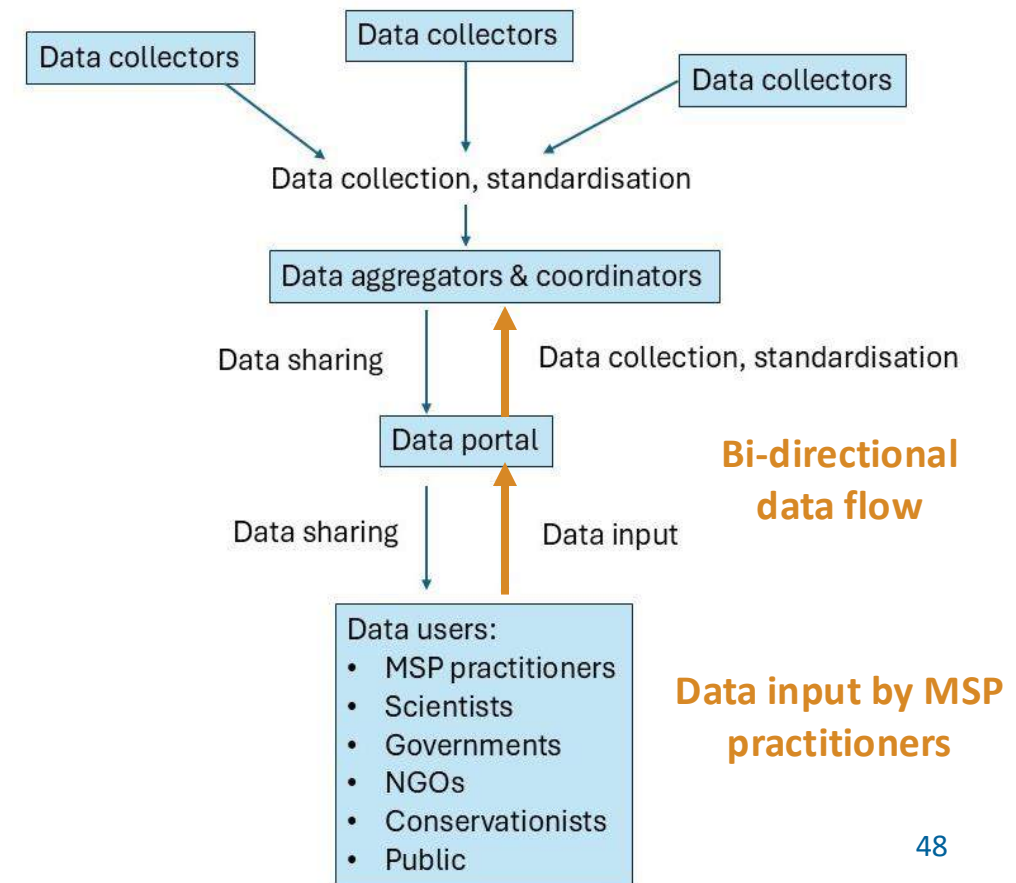
Ocean Observations for MSP – concepts, techniques & initiatives

- Sampling techniques & platforms



Morris et al., 2021

- Key initiatives:
Data collectors, aggregators & coordinators



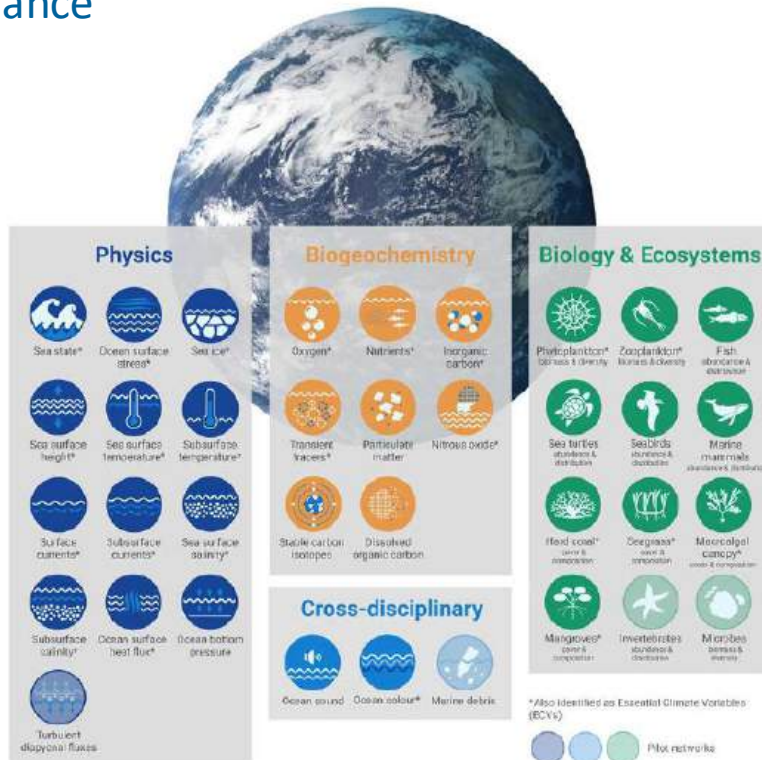
Ocean Observations for MSP - Data



Links to SDI
Data Toolbox



- Key parameters & Essential Variables
- Data formats & interoperability
- Bi-directional data flow
- Uncertainties, quality metrics, validation
- Data governance



OBIS Mapper mapper.obis.org

Save the map layer then download to your email

Search by taxa name

Use the polygon tool to draw geometry

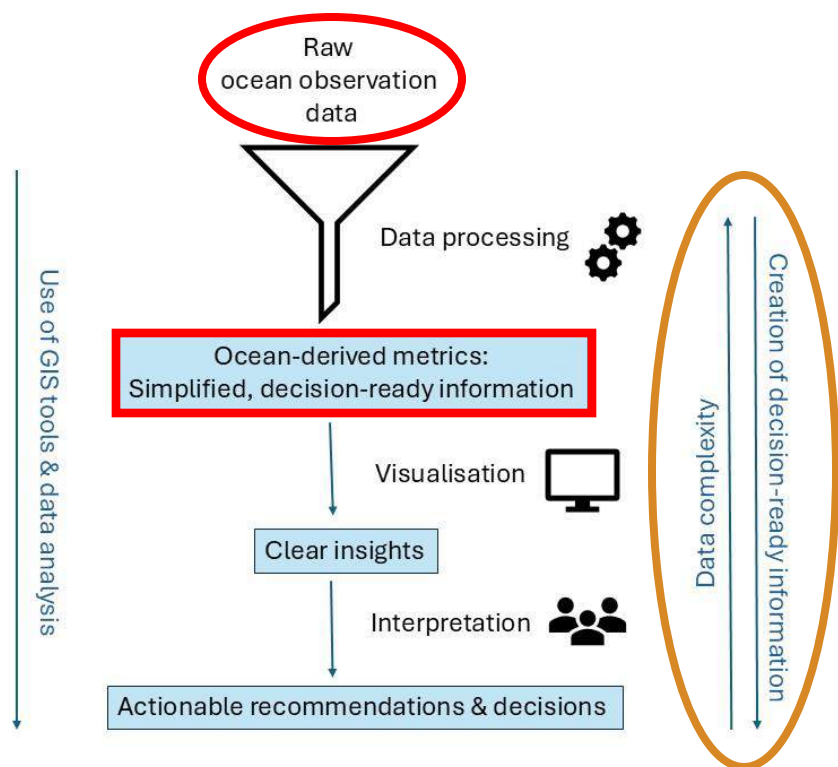
Set specific temporal or depth filters

Only include records with measurement or DNA information

©Elizabeth Lawrence/OBIS/UNESCO

Ocean Observations for MSP – What data?

What OO data is suitable & helpful for your MSP initiative?



©UNESCO

Ocean observation variable	Description	MSP application
SST	Measures the temperature of the ocean's surface.	Climate monitoring, habitat suitability, fisheries management.
Salinity	Indicates the concentration of salts in seawater.	Assessing water masses, river influence zones, ecosystem health.
Ocean currents (velocities)	Tracks the speed and direction of water movement.	Navigation, pollutant dispersion, habitat connectivity.

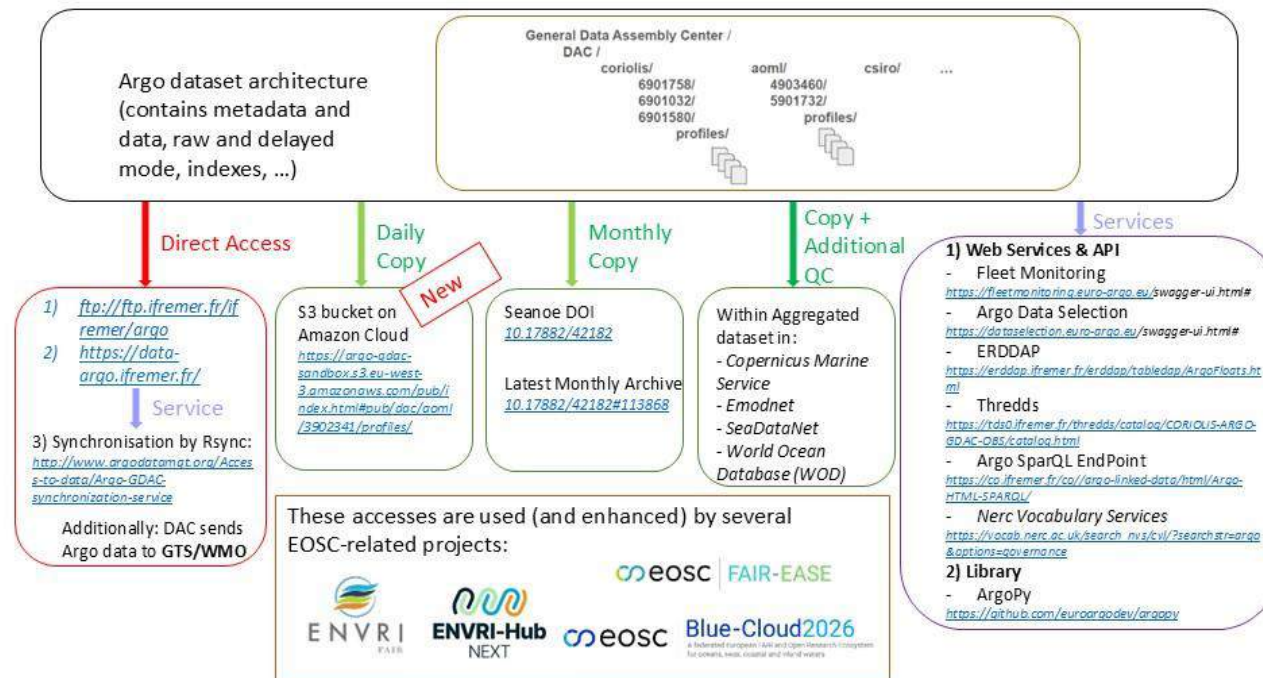
MSP analytical task	Ocean observation variable or ocean-derived metric
Defining planning areas and time horizons	Sea level trends, shoreline change, administrative boundaries and EEZ
Determining areas of influence around the planning area	Current patterns and circulation models, larval dispersal models, sediment transport and turbidity, connectivity indices (ecological or hydrodynamic connectivity)
Characterizing marine/coastal ecosystems and their ecological states	Chlorophyll-a concentration, sea surface temperature, marine heatwaves, benthic habitat maps, species occurrence data, ocean acidification and oxygen levels
Identifying priority areas for conservation and restoration	Biodiversity indices (e.g., species richness, endemism), habitat extent and condition (e.g., coral bleaching data,

Ocean Observations for MSP – Data integration into MSP - practicals

- Good practices
- Open data platforms
- SDI for data integration
- Data updates
- Data visualisation
- Capacity development

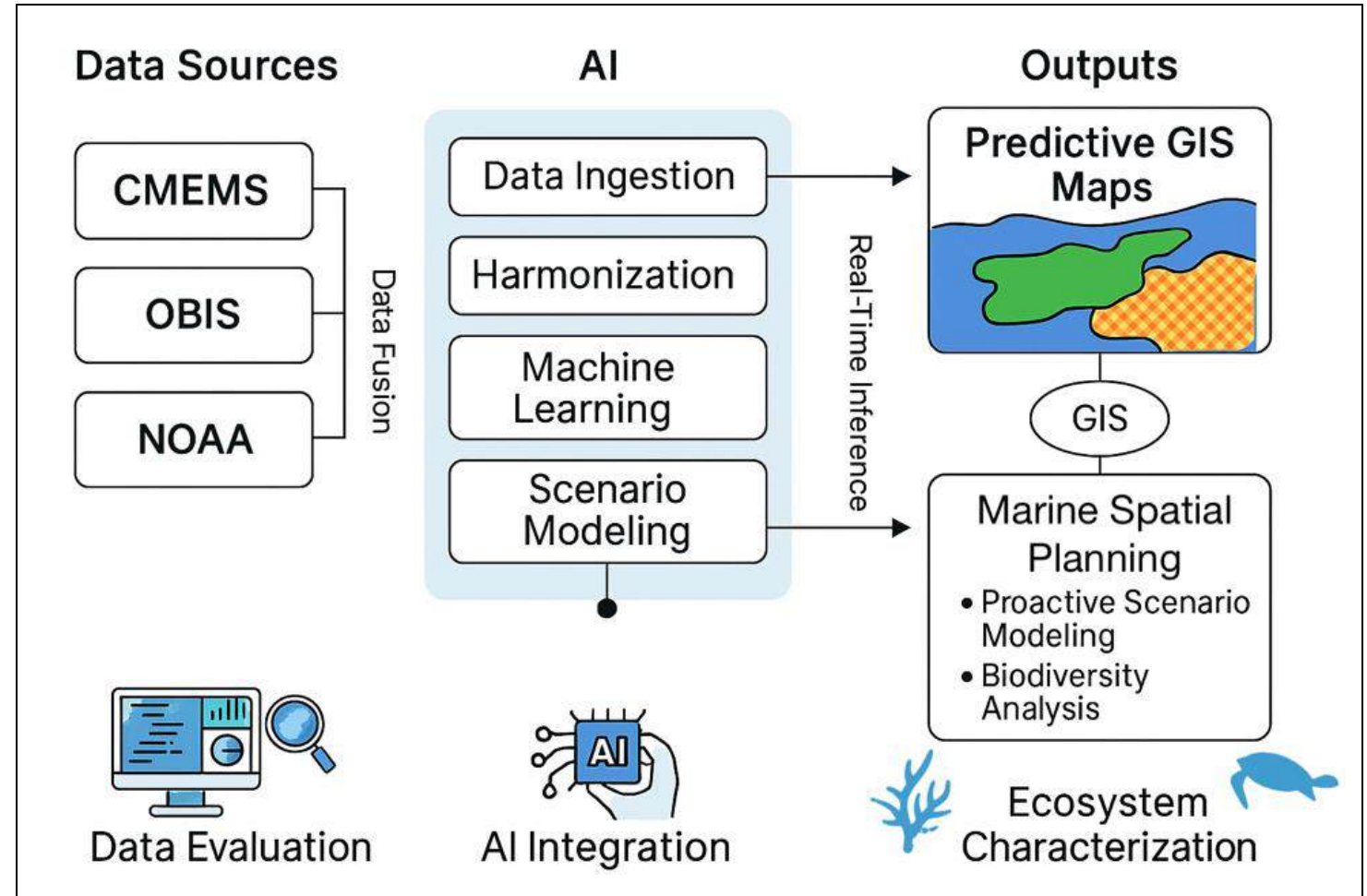


ARGO DATA ACCESS & SERVICES



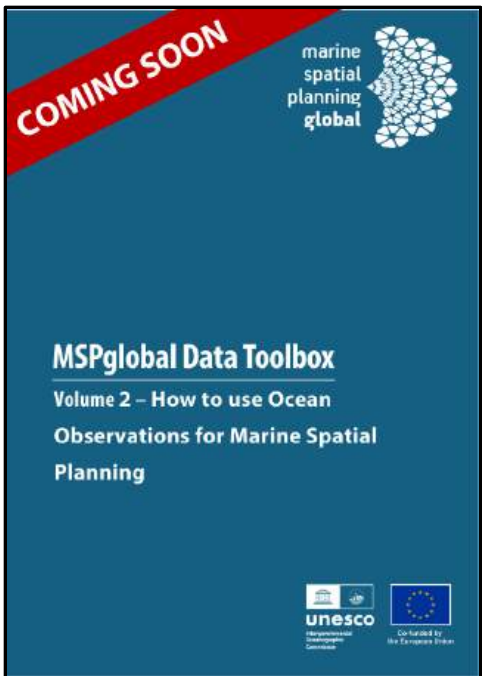
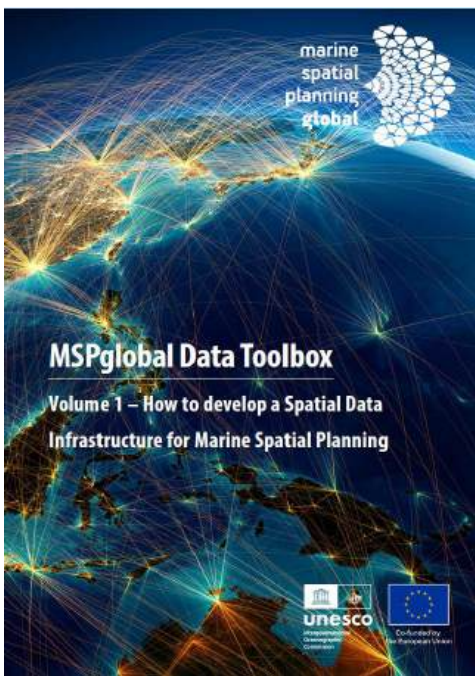
Ocean Observations for MSP – Emerging trends

- Technical advances
- Data availability & resolution
- Digital Twins of the Ocean →
- Big data & AI →
- Enhancing global cooperation in ocean monitoring & MSP
- Climate change – different scenarios
- Emerging industries as OO contributors

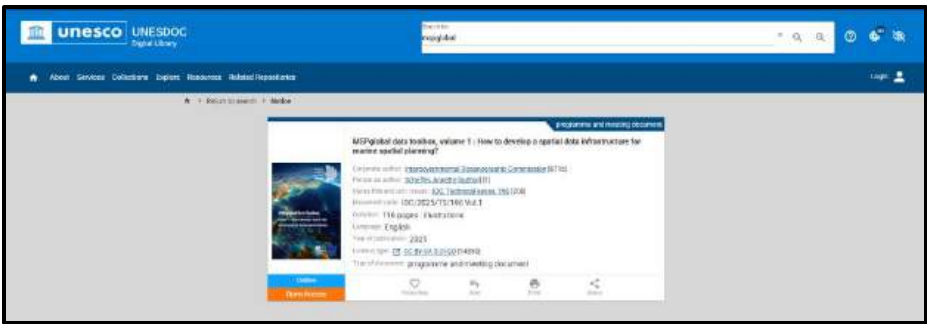


©Christopher Kersten/GEOMAR

Data Toolboxes – Open Access

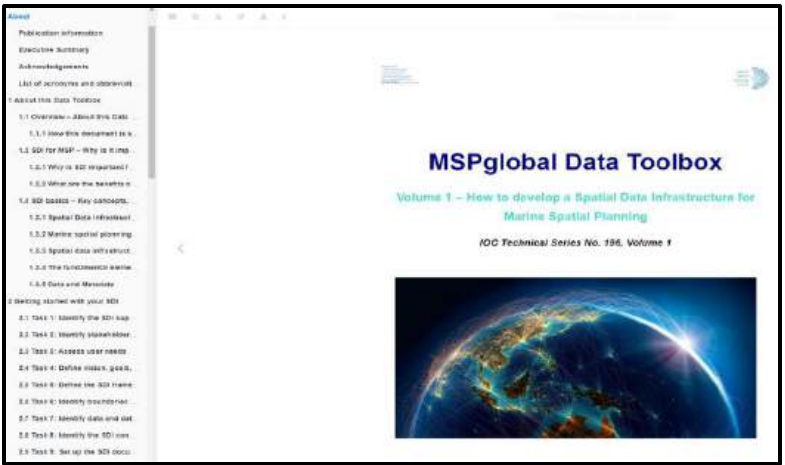


Online access



UNESDOC - Digital Library

Support MSP practitioners
with data management & integration



Dedicated website

Thank you! Merci ! ¡Gracias!



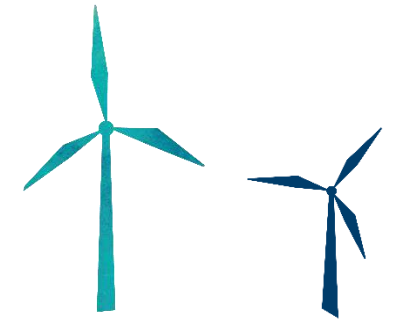
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Engaging the Offshore Wind Sector in Marine Spatial Planning



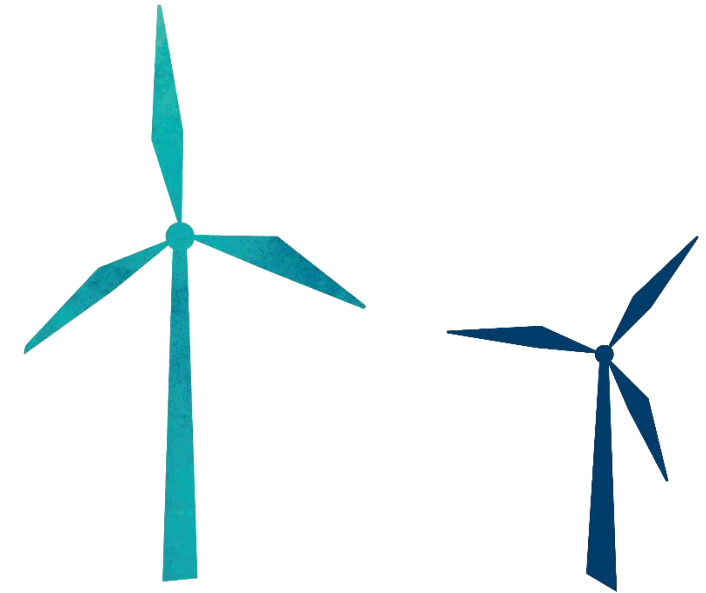
Vera Noon – Leading Author

CONTENTS

- **Introduction**
- **Process of co-creation**
 - MSP dialogues (x3)
 - Joint Workshop (x1)
- **Publications overview**
 - Vol 1 – Basic concepts
 - Vol 2 – Good practice



INTRODUCTION

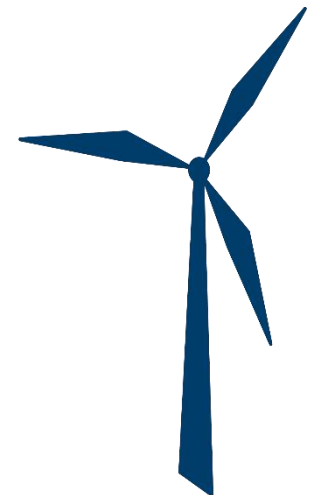
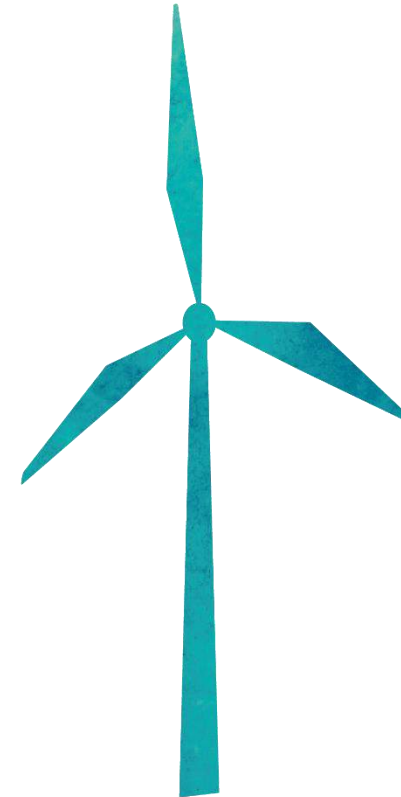


INTRODUCTION

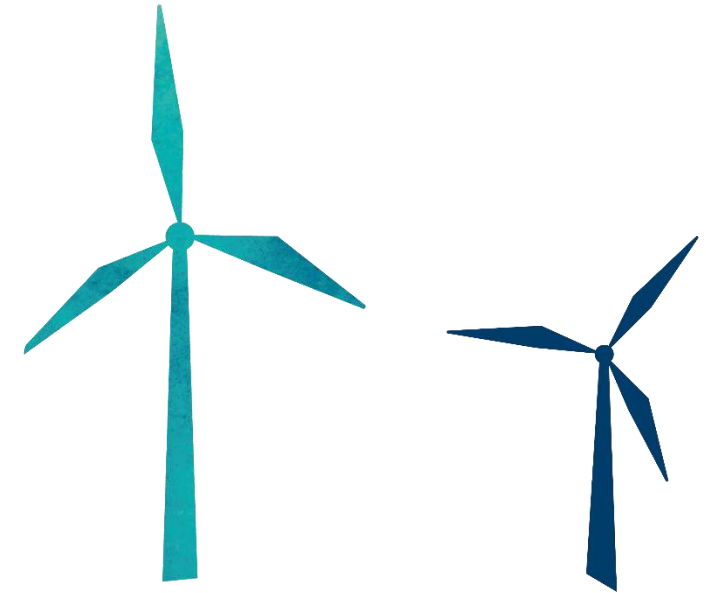


Context: Growing offshore wind energy expansion, and the need for MSP to ensure its sustainable integration within the marine space.

Objectives: to provide guidelines for MSP practitioners and OW experts on effectively integrating the OW sector into MSP processes.



CO-CREATION PROCESS



CO-CREATION PROCESS



▪ **Expert dialogues** (online) October 2024



▪ **Joint Workshop** (online) November 2024



▪ **MSP Forum input** (Bali, ID) October 2024

▪ **Consultation process** (online surveys) January-March 2025

EXPERT DIALOGUES



MSP / SESA practitioners (x1)

OW experts (x2)

MSP for Offshore Wind Energy

Understanding needs and challenges for the sustainable integration of OWE into MSP processes

NAME

INSTITUTION

Jan Kappel
EAA

Andra
Björnsdóttir
ClimateAction
Centre

Andreas
Zanella
WWF

Arthur
Neher
NCEA

Vera
MSPglobal

Arend
Kolhoff

Private
Bureau
Thüringen
Institute

Knowledge

Challenges

Concerns

Conflicts

Synergies

What aspects do you like to know about the OWE sector in order to have a better Marine Spatial Plan?

What have been your challenges when engaging with the OWE sector?

What are social and environmental concerns you noted about the OWE sector development?

Do you have any suggestions for practical solutions?

What are conflicts that you have noted between the OWE sector and other marine uses?

Do you have any suggestions for practical solutions?

What are synergies that you have noted, or that you can suggest, between the OWE sector and other marine uses?

References

Please add your inputs next to the link to keep track of contributions

unesco

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

EUROPEAN UNION

Offshore Wind Energy beyond the sector

Sector's needs towards integrating the OWE in MSP processes

NAME

INSTITUTION

Thimo
Sauer

Celia
Murcia

Dickon
Howell

Mayte
Tamara
elitoral

UN
Global
Compact

Brian
Bell

Stella
Uma
LVC

Robbie
Jasen

Peter
Burger

Louis
Demargue
INVSCH-CK

Sara
Larrosa
Sola

Experience

Conflicts

Conflicts

Synergies

Knowledge

Have you been involved in any MSP process?

What are conflicts that you have noted between the OWE sector and other marine uses?

What are conflicts that you have noted between the OWE sector and other marine uses?

What are synergies that you have noted between the OWE sector and other marine uses?

What from a Marine Spatial Planner need to know about OWE in order to better integrate it in the process?

References

Please add your inputs next to the link to keep track of contributions

unesco

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

EUROPEAN UNION

MSP/SESA experts:

Knowledge

What would you like to **KNOW** about the OWE sector in order to have a better Marine Spatial Plan?

Challenges

What have been your **challenges** when engaging with the OWE sector?

Concerns

What are **social and environmental concerns** you noted about the OWE sector development?

Do you have any suggestions for practical **solutions**?

Conflicts

What are **conflicts** that you have noted **between the OWE sector and other marine uses**?

Do you have any suggestions for practical **solutions**?

Synergies

What are **synergies** that you have noted , or that you can suggest, **between the OWE sector and other marine uses**?

OW experts:

Experience

Have you been involved in any **MSP process**?

If YES :
What have been your **challenges** in engaging?

If NO:
What would you **need to learn** about the process

Conflicts

What are **conflicts** that you have noted **between the OWE sector and other marine uses**?

Do you have any suggestions for practical **solutions**?

Synergies

What are **synergies** that you have noted , or that you can suggest, **between the OWE sector and other marine uses**?

Knowledge

What does a **Marine Spatial Planner** need to know about OWE to be able to better integrate it in the process?

JOINT WORKSHOP

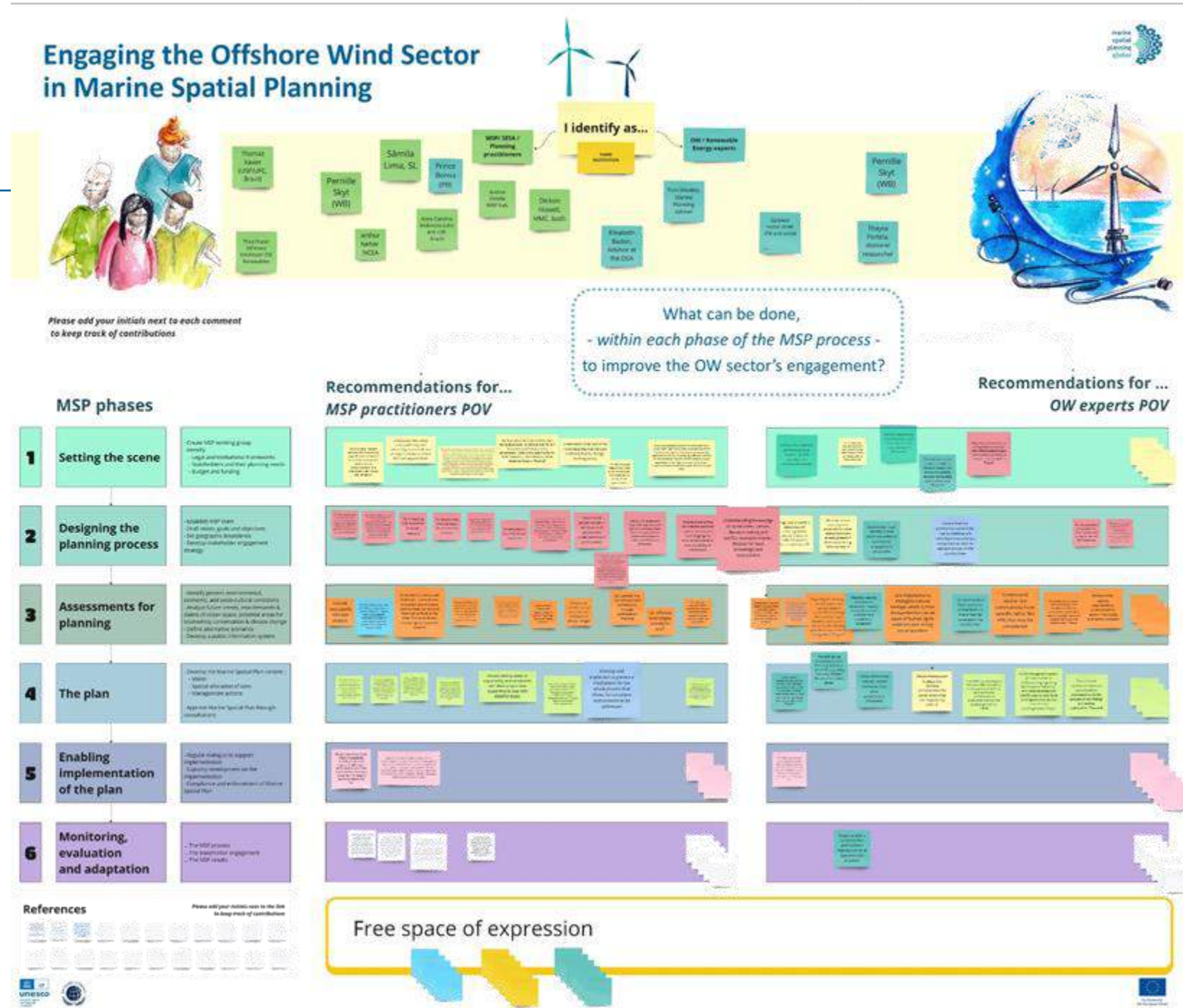
MSP / SESA practitioners x OW experts

OW and MSP overview

- OW Industry perspective on challenges and needs for integrating OW in MSP planning
- An integrated and multidisciplinary planning approach to OW

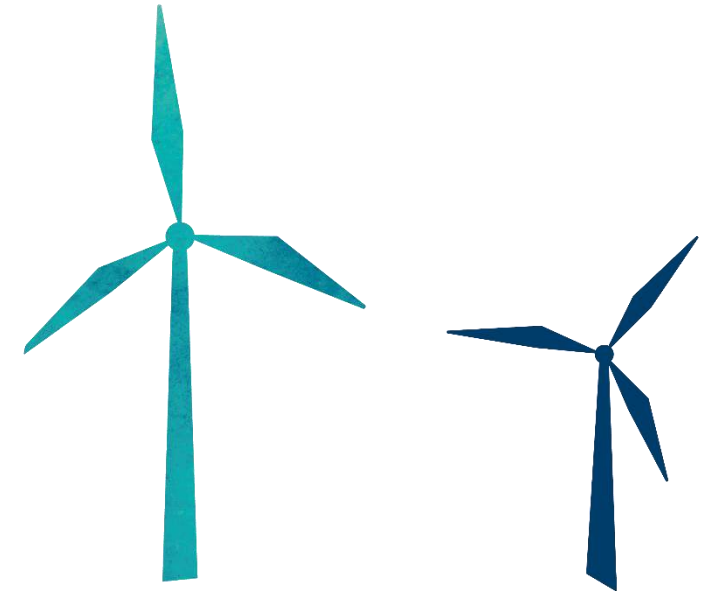
Environmental and social aspects of OW

- Addressing biodiversity interactions with OW farms
- Guidelines OW/ Nature
- Social mapping for OW: Experience from Brazil



PUBLICATIONS OVERVIEW

Vol 1 & Vol 2



unesco

Intergovernmental
Oceanographic
Commission

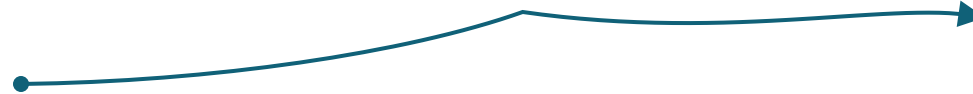


European
Commission

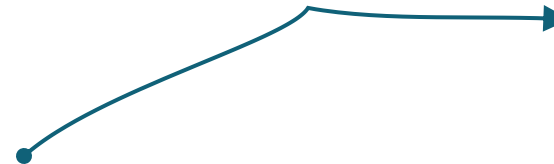


Co-funded by
the European Union

Engaging the Offshore Wind Sector in Marine Spatial Planning



- What do OW experts need to know about MSP?
- What do MSP practitioners need to know about OWE ?



- Challenges and needs
- Good practice based on case studies

Vol. 1: Sector overview [OUTLINE]



1. Introduction

2. Basic concepts of the Offshore Wind sector

2.1. Historic overview(...)

2.2. Lifecycle

3. Regulatory and legal frameworks

3.1 Global policy landscape

3.2 Regional policy frameworks

3.3 Country specific approaches

4. Technical and spatial considerations

4.1. From turbines to wind farms

4.2. Expected needs for space

4.3. Information & data

5. Impacts of the Offshore Wind sector

5.1. Environmental & social assessments

5.2. Environmental impacts

5.2. Social and economic impacts

6. (Spatial) Interactions

7. Key messages & way forward

Vol. 1: Sector overview [KEY TAKE AWAYS]



- Need to consider the **3D aspects** of the sector (*coastal and marine spaces; + the coast, the seabed, the water column, the surface and the air space*)
- OW affects the environment and the communities with varying pressures. Different **assessment tools** are available to assess (sensitivity mapping, SEA, EIA) across the sector's lifecycle.
- Planners need to adapt their planning approaches to the **evolving policy landscapes & targets**
- MSP can facilitate **co-existence** with existing industries and socio-ecological systems

Vol. 2: Good Practices [OUTLINE]



- 1. Introduction**
- 2. MSP and OW**
- 3. Challenges for engaging the OW sector in MSP**
 - 3.1. Governance and institutional framework
 - 3.2. Planning and spatial considerations
 - 3.3. Public engagement and technological innovation
 - 3.4. Other
- 4. Overarching recommendations**
- 5. Specific recommendations per phase**
 - 5.1. Phase 1 – Setting the scene
 - 5.2. Phase 2 – Designing the planning process
 - 5.3. Phase 3 – Assessments for planning
 - 5.4. Phase 4 – Developing the MSP
 - 5.5. Phase 5 – Enabling implementation of the MSP
 - 5.6. Phase 6 – Monitoring, evaluation and adaptation of the MSP process and the marine spatial plan

Vol. 2: Good Practices [KEY TAKEAWAYS]



- **MSP can support OW by:**
 - Aligning development with policies
 - Facilitating cross sectoral coordination
 - Reducing spatial conflicts and uncertainty
 - Accelerating permitting processes
- **Challenges for engaging OW in MSP:**
 - Governance fragmentation & planning differences
 - Limited high quality data for cumulative impacts
 - Limited public engagement and social acceptance
 - Data sharing & tech

Vol. 2: Good Practices [KEY TAKEAWAYS]



- **Overarching recommendations:**
 - **MSP's role** addresses siting of OW, land-sea interactions & transboundary cooperation
 - Stakeholder **engagement** to be early, continuous & adapted to context
 - **Environmental considerations** include applying mitigation hierarchy, Nature Based Solutions and Nature Inclusive Design
- Recommendations by MSP phase
- **Case studies** : Estonia, Australia & Colombia, Scotland, France, UK, Netherlands, China, Brazil, Spain, Denmark

Thank you! Merci ! ¡Gracias!



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Zoom Poll: Questions to the audience



(EN) Which of these products will be the most useful for your work?

(ES) ¿Cuál de estos productos será el más útil para su trabajo?

(FR) Lequel de ces produits sera le plus utile pour votre travail ?

(EN) Which of the following skills is the most needed to improve your MSP capacity?

(ES) ¿Cuál de las siguientes habilidades es la más necesaria para mejorar su capacidad como MSP?

(FR) Parmi les compétences suivantes, laquelle est la plus nécessaire pour améliorer votre capacité MSP ?

Break

We will be back in a
few minutes



Session 4:
Setting the sail to
MSPglobal 3.0

Session 4a: Moderator & Keynote speakers



Natalia Solís-Miranda

MSPglobal Regional Expert
for LAC

UNESCO-IOC Consultant



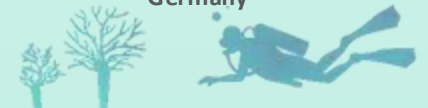
Potlako Khathi

Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the
Environment
South Africa



Maren Kruse

Thünen Institute of Sea fisheries
Germany



Zoom Poll: Questions to the audience



(EN) Which of these upcoming products are you interested in?

(ES) ¿Cuál de estos próximos productos le interesa?

(FR) Lesquels de ces produits à venir vous intéressent ?

Session 4b: Moderator & Keynote speakers



Joel Kamdoun

MSPglobal Regional Expert for
Africa
UNESCO-IOC Consultant



Ibukun Adewumi

Head of IOCAFRICA
UNESCO-IOC



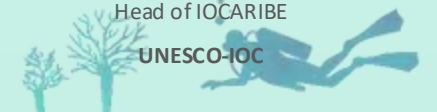
Wenxi Zhu

Head of WESTPAC
UNESCO-IOC



Marko Tosic

Programme Specialist on behalf of Lorna Inniss,
Head of IOCARIBE
UNESCO-IOC





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Intergovernmental
Oceanographic
Commission

Sub-Commission for the Caribbean
and Adjacent Regions

Subcomisión para el Caribe y
Regiones Adyacentes

IOCARIBE

Marine Spatial Planning Activities

Dr. Marko Tasic
IOCARIBE



Zoom Poll: Questions to the audience



(EN) Which type of regional MSP activities have you already attended in your region?

(ES) ¿A qué tipo de actividades regionales sobre la PEM ya ha asistido en su región?

(FR) À quel type d'activités régionales sur la PEM avez-vous déjà participé dans votre région ?

Session 5: Closing

Zoom Poll: Questions to the audience



(EN) What are your expectations & recommendations to MSPglobal 3.0

(ES) ¿Cuáles son sus expectativas y recomendaciones para MSPglobal 3.0?

(FR) Quelles sont vos attentes et vos recommandations concernant MSPglobal 3.0 ?

(EN) How would you rate today's event?

(ES) ¿Cómo calificarías el evento de hoy?

(FR) Comment évalueriez-vous l'événement d'aujourd'hui ?

Thank you! Merci ! ¡Gracias!



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Useful elements

