Number of Countries with Government-Approved Marine Spatial Plans

First International Workshop on Marine Spatial Planning
UNESCO, Paris

2006

Norway
+ Germany
+ China
+ Mexico
+ USA (MA & RI)

Australia (Great Barrier Reef)
+ Belgium
+ The Netherlands

Australia
+ Belgium
+ The Netherlands

EU Directive on Maritime Spatial Planning

2021

Remaining EU Member States
+ South Africa
+ Namibia
+ Israel
+ UAE
+ New Zealand
+ Others

EU Deadline for MSP Plans

TODAY
+ Australia
+ England
+ Scotland
+ Columbia
+ Canada (BC)

Remaining Regions of USA
+ Iceland
+ Brazil
+ Argentina
+ Chile
+ Angola
+ Madagascar
+ Mauritius
+ New Zealand
+ Vietnam
+ Thailand
+ Indonesia
+ Others

Other

Number of Countries with Approved Marine Spatial Plans

2000
2005
2010
2015
2020
2025

0
1
3
7
13
59
Percent of Area of World EEZs Covered by Approved Marine Spatial Plans

Year


Percent

5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50

EU Directive on MSP
What Is Maritime Spatial Planning?
Maritime Spatial Planning

“…[A] process by which the relevant Member State’s authorities analyse and organise human activities in marine areas to achieve ecological, economic, and social objectives.”

Marine Spatial Planning

“A public process of analysing and allocating the spatial and temporal distribution of human activities in marine areas to achieve social, economic, and ecological objectives that have been specified through a political process.”

Visions for a Sea Change, 2007
(UNESCO’s First International Workshop on MSP)
Maritime Spatial Planning Is NOT

Marine Conservation Planning
Environmental Protection Planning
Economic Development Planning
Fisheries Management Planning
Cultural Heritage Planning
Tourism Planning
Offshore Energy Development Planning

MSP analyses and integrates the spatial and temporal management actions of single-sector plans into one cross-sector comprehensive plan for a marine area.
Not Only Planning

- Applied Research
- Financing
- Planning
- Implementation
- Monitoring
- Stakeholder Participation
- Evaluation
Single-Sector Maritime Planning

- Marine Transport
- Military Operations
- Sand & Gravel Mining
- Offshore Renewable Energy
- Offshore Oil and Gas
- Commercial Fishing
- Recreational Fishing
- Subsistence Fishing
- Offshore Aquaculture
- Scientific Research
- Nature Conservation

Sectoral Plans

- Sectoral Permits
Maritime Spatial Plan (Integrated Spatial & Temporal Management Actions of Relevant Sectors)
Four Fundamental Questions of Maritime Spatial Planning

Where Are We Now?
Where Do We Want to Be?
How Do We Get There?
What Have We Accomplished?
## Categories of Management Actions

### INPUT ACTIONS: management actions that specify the *inputs* to human activities
- Limitations on fishing activity and capacity
- Limitations on shipping vessel size or horsepower
- Limitations on the amount of fertilizers and pesticides applied to agricultural lands

### OUTPUT ACTIONS: management actions that specify the *outputs* of human activities
- Limitations on the amount of pollutants discharged to the marine environment
- Limitations on allowable catch and by-catch
- Tonnage limitations on sand and gravel extraction

### PROCESS ACTIONS: management actions that specify the *nature of the process* of human activities
- Specification of fishing gear type, mesh size
- Specification of “best available technology” or “best environmental practice”
- Specification of level of waste treatment technology

### SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL ACTIONS: management actions that specify *where and when* human activities can occur
- Specification of areas closed to fishing or energy development
- Designation of areas for specific uses, e.g., wind farms, military operations, sand and gravel extraction, waste disposal
- Designation of marine protected areas
### Categories of Management Actions

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It can be used to integrate the spatial and temporal management actions of any Marine Strategy, including the “program of measures” required by the WSFD.
It can be used to identify spatial and temporal conflicts and compatibilities across human uses

It can be used to assess cumulative effects of multiple human uses

It can be used to begin implementation of an ecosystem approach
“I never said it would be easy, I only said it would be worth it.”

May West
1993-1980
American actress, singer, and playwright
My UNESCO work on Marine Spatial Planning has been sponsored generously since 2006 by the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, Palo Alto, California, USA.