



MINISTERO DELL'AMBIENTE  
E DELLA TUTELA DEL TERRITORIO E DEL MARE



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization



Intergovernmental  
Oceanographic  
Commission



Sustainable  
Development  
Goals

marine  
spatial  
planning  
global



Co-funded by the  
European Maritime and  
Fisheries Fund  
of the European Union

# INTRODUCTION TO MSP within BARCELONA CONVENTION

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MSP as a tool for the implementation of ICZM  
Protocol in the Mediterranean

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M.Marković, PAP/RAC, Zagreb, 9/10 April 2019



incompatible
  conditionally compatible
  compatible

		<i>Offshore wind farms</i>	<i>Marine protected areas</i>	<i>Fisheries</i>	<i>The sea as a public good</i>	<i>Cables</i>	<i>Tourism</i>	<i>Shipping and shipping routes</i>	<i>Harbours and ports</i>	<i>Agriculture/run-off</i>	<i>Sand and gravel extraction</i>	<i>Oil and gas exploration</i>	<i>Dumping of dredging material</i>	<i>Mariculture</i>	<i>Coastal service centres</i>	<i>Nature conservation</i>	<i>Coastal protection</i>	<i>Military use</i>
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<i>Offshore wind farms</i>	1		incompatible	incompatible	incompatible			incompatible			incompatible	incompatible	incompatible					incompatible
<i>Marine protected areas</i>	2	incompatible		incompatible	conditionally compatible	incompatible	conditionally compatible	incompatible	conditionally compatible	incompatible	incompatible	incompatible	incompatible	incompatible				
<i>Fisheries</i>	3	incompatible	incompatible		conditionally compatible	conditionally compatible		incompatible	incompatible	conditionally compatible	conditionally compatible	incompatible	conditionally compatible	incompatible				
<i>The sea as a public good</i>	4	incompatible	conditionally compatible	conditionally compatible				conditionally compatible			incompatible	incompatible	incompatible	incompatible				
<i>Cables</i>	5		incompatible					conditionally compatible		conditionally compatible	incompatible	incompatible	incompatible			incompatible		
<i>Tourism</i>	6		conditionally compatible													conditionally compatible	conditionally compatible	incompatible
<i>Shipping and shipping routes</i>	7	incompatible	incompatible	incompatible	conditionally compatible	conditionally compatible					incompatible	incompatible	incompatible	incompatible				incompatible
<i>Harbours and ports</i>	8		conditionally compatible	incompatible								conditionally compatible		conditionally compatible		incompatible		
<i>Agriculture/run-off</i>	9		incompatible	conditionally compatible	conditionally compatible									conditionally compatible		incompatible		
<i>Sand and gravel extraction</i>	10	incompatible	incompatible		incompatible	incompatible		incompatible								incompatible		
<i>Oil and gas exploration</i>	11	incompatible	incompatible	incompatible	incompatible	incompatible		incompatible	conditionally compatible		incompatible		incompatible	incompatible		conditionally compatible		incompatible
<i>Dumping of dredging material</i>	12	incompatible	incompatible	conditionally compatible	incompatible	incompatible		incompatible			incompatible	incompatible		incompatible				
<i>Mariculture</i>	13		incompatible	incompatible	incompatible			incompatible			incompatible	incompatible	incompatible			conditionally compatible		incompatible
<i>Coastal service centres</i>	14															conditionally compatible		
<i>Nature conservation</i>	15					incompatible	conditionally compatible		incompatible	incompatible	incompatible	conditionally compatible		conditionally compatible	conditionally compatible		conditionally compatible	conditionally compatible
<i>Coastal protection</i>	16						conditionally compatible				conditionally compatible					conditionally compatible	conditionally compatible	conditionally compatible
<i>Military use</i>	17	incompatible	incompatible	incompatible	incompatible		incompatible	incompatible				incompatible		incompatible		conditionally compatible	conditionally compatible	

Fig. 9: Estimates of spatial compatibility of different types of sea use (GEE et al. 2006)





People sunbathe on the beach in front of turbines, which form Britain's largest offshore wind farm about 2 miles off the Great Yarmouth coastline on July 19, 2006 in Norfolk, England. Ocean City's proposed offshore wind farm would be 12 miles off the coast. (Photo: Getty Images)  
<http://www.delmarvanow.com/story/news/local/maryland/2017/04/10/ocean-city-offshore-wind/100139644/>



# MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING

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Marine spatial planning is a public process of analyzing and allocating the spatial and temporal distribution of human activities in marine areas to achieve ecological, economic, and social objectives that usually have been specified through a political process. Characteristics of marine spatial planning include ecosystem-based, area-based, integrated, adaptive, strategic and participatory.

Marine spatial planning is not an end in itself, but a practical way to create and establish a more rational use of marine space and the interactions among its uses, to balance demands for development with the need to protect the environment, and to deliver social and economic outcomes in an open and planned way.

## IOC-UNESCO

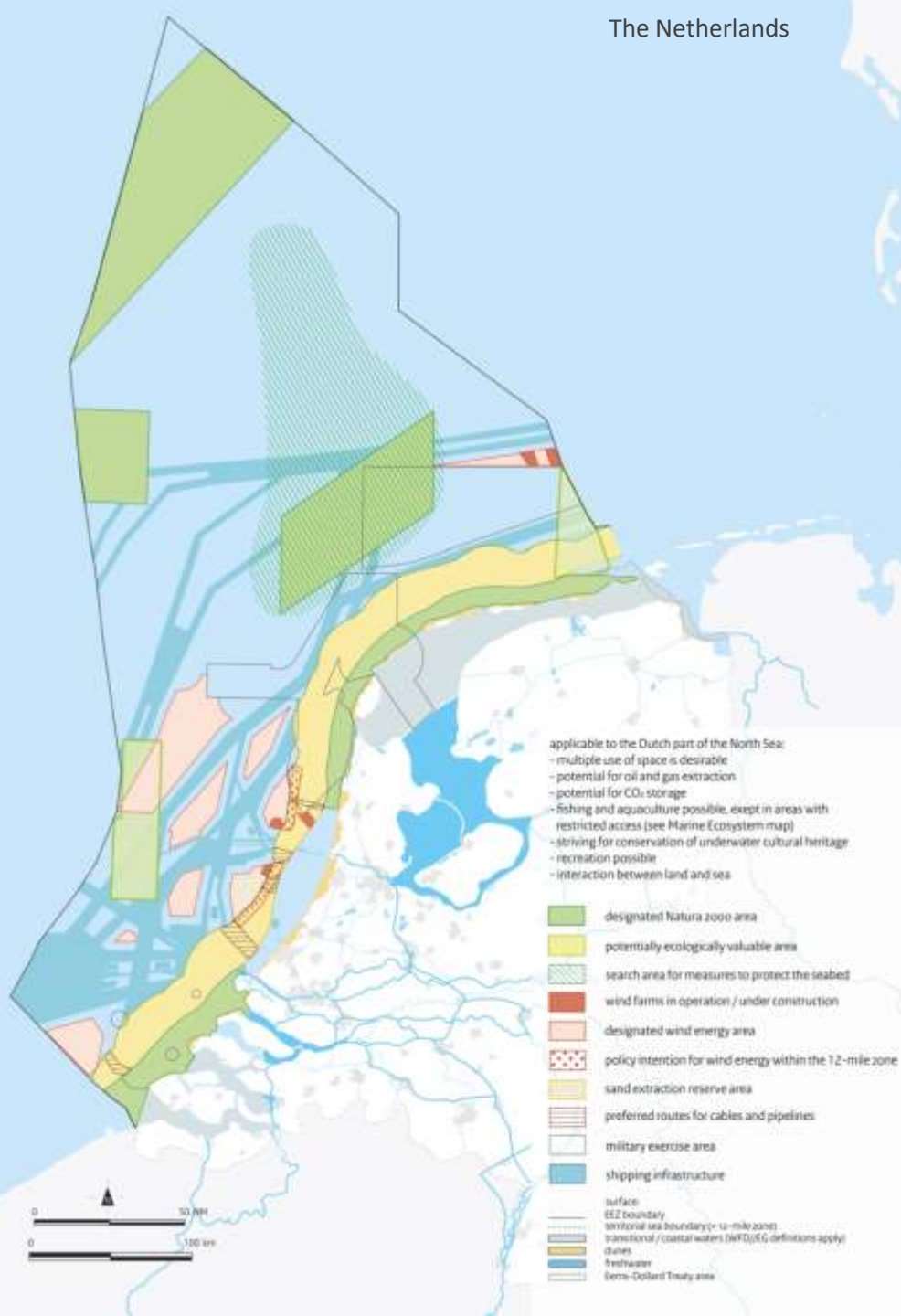
IT IS NOT SECTORAL PLAN – IT TAKES THEM INTO CONSIDERATIONS AND INTEGRATES INTO CROSS-SECTORAL COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

ZONING PLAN – THE MAP

SET OF MANAGEMENT MEASURES/ACTIONS TO IMPLEMENT THE PLAN

GOVERNANCE SETTING

MONITORING AND EVALUATION



**1. INPUT ACTIONS:** Actions that specify the inputs to human activities, e.g.,

- Limitations on fishing activity or capacity
- Limitations on shipping vessel size or horsepower
- Limitations on the amount of fertilizers and pesticides applied to agriculture lands

**2. PROCESS ACTIONS:** Actions that specify the nature of the process of human activities, e.g.,

- Specification of fishing gear type, mesh size
- Specification of "Best Available Technology" or Best Environmental Practice"
- Specification of level of waste treatment technology

**3. OUTPUT ACTIONS:** Actions that specify the outputs of human activities, e.g.,

- Limitations on the amount of pollutants discharged to marine environment
- Limitations on allowable catch and by-catch
- Tonnage limitation on sand and gravel extraction

**4. SPATIAL & TEMPORAL ACTIONS:** Actions that specify where and when types of human activities can occur, e.g.,

- Specification of areas closed to fishing or energy development
- Designation of areas for specific uses, e.g., wind farms, sand & gravel extraction, waste disposal
- Designation of marine protected areas

*Note: Examples of management actions are identified in the following sections.*

## IOC-UNESCO



# MSP in EU

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28.8.2014

EN

Official Journal of the European Union

L 257/135

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## DIRECTIVES

**DIRECTIVE 2014/89/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL  
of 23 July 2014  
establishing a framework for maritime spatial planning**

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Articles 43(2), 100(2), 192(1), and 194(2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

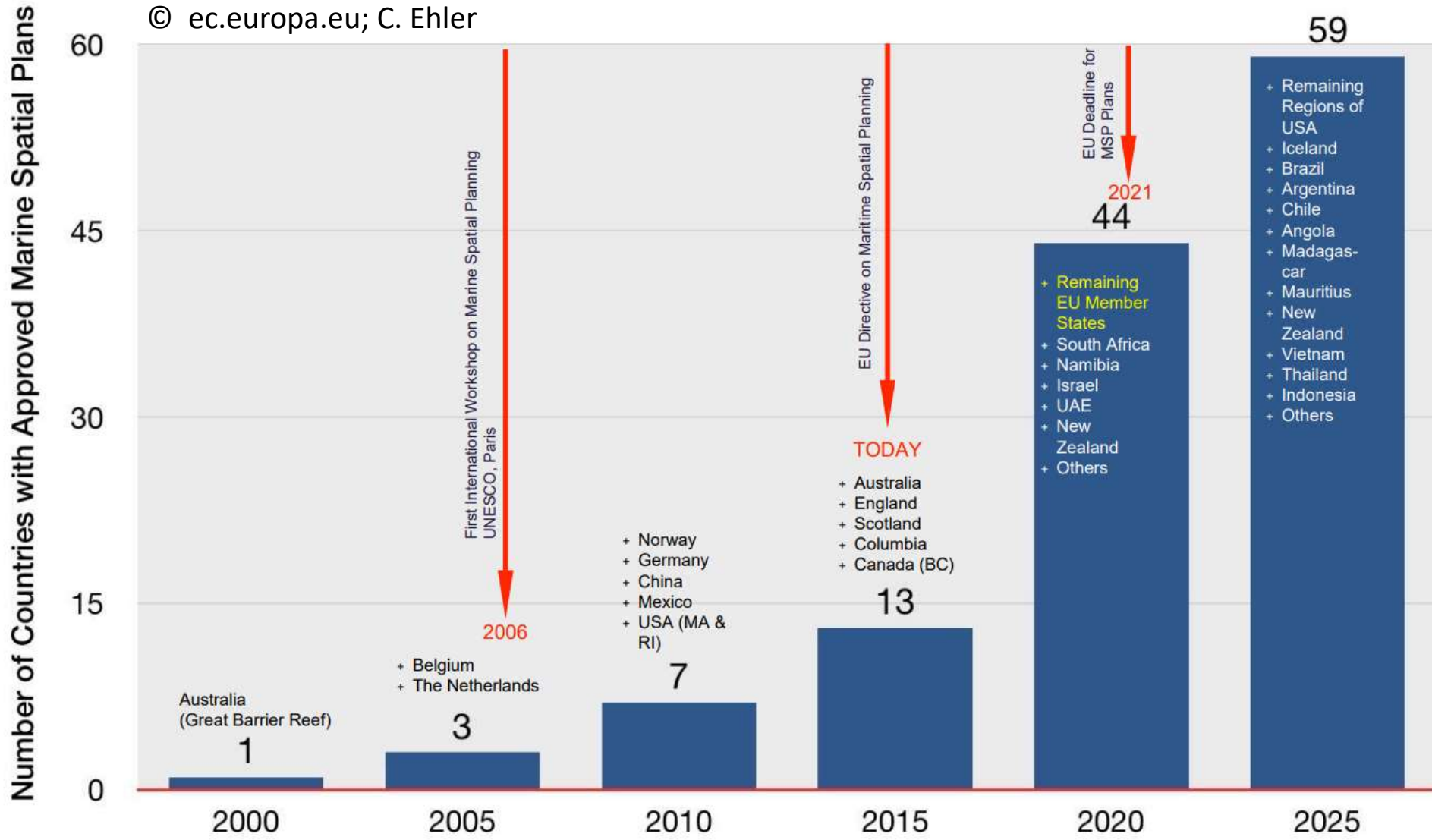
Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee <sup>(1)</sup>,

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions <sup>(2)</sup>,



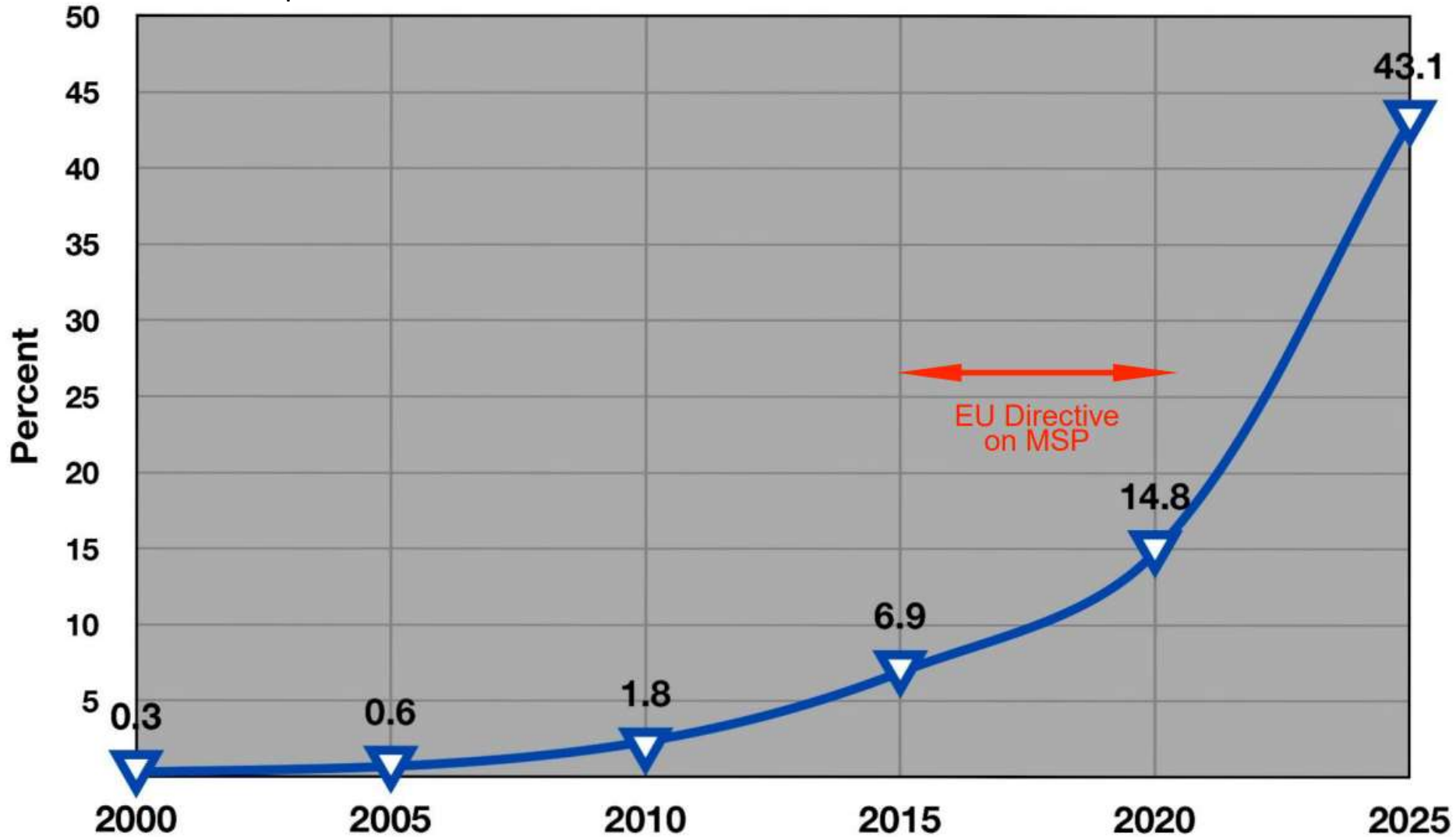
# GOVERNMENT-APPROVED MSP BY 2015

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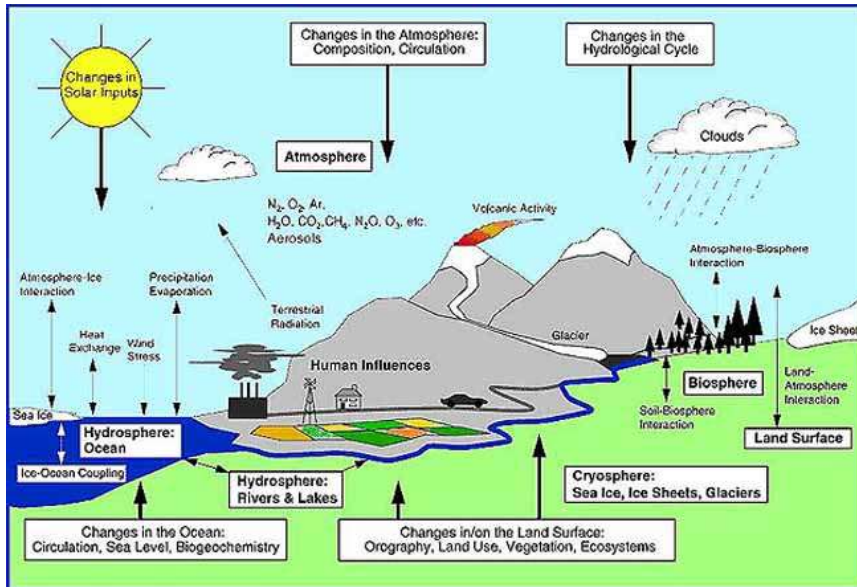


# PERCENT OF EEZ COVERED WITH MSP

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# LAND SEA INTERACTIONS



IPCC, 2007

**SEA LAND INTERACTION**  
*Economic activities / natural phenomena at "sea" interacting with "land"*

**SPECIFIC HUMAN ACTIVITIES**

- Aquaculture in seawater
- Fishing
- Mining activities from seabed (including sand and marine aggregates mining)
- Industry (systems, including off-shore desalination,  $CO_2$  capture and storage)
- Energy industry (offshore (oil and gas) energy, offshore renewable energy (wind, waves, surge))
- Infrastructures (ports, civil works of marine / coastal engineering [artificial reefs, breakwaters, etc.]
- Submarine cables and pipelines
- Maritime activities in general, including dredging and storage of materials
- Maritime transport (maritime traffic, commercial, including ferries)
- Tourism and cruise boat
- Recreation and Sports
- Biotechnology
- Marine Protected Areas (MPA), Biological Protection Zones (BPZ) (and in general 'area based management tools, including marine protected areas')<sup>4</sup>
- Defence and security

**GENERAL HUMAN ACTIVITIES**

- Waste (marine litter)

**NATURAL**

- Extreme events (storms, heavy tides, tsunami)
- Sea Level Rise (global and local)
- Risks to coastal areas (coastal erosion, marine flooding and saline intrusion)
- Algae bloom
- Volcanic and tectonic activities

**LAND SEA INTERACTION**  
*Economic activities / natural phenomena at "land" interacting with "sea"*

**SPECIFIC HUMAN ACTIVITIES**

- Coastal and lagoon Aquaculture
- River and lagoon fishing
- Natural resource use (water abstraction, removal of aggregates (quarries))
- Farming and livestock farming
- Industry (food, manufacturing, on-shore plant, including desalination plant,  $CO_2$  capture and storage)
- Energy industry (onshore energy (oil and gas), onshore renewable energy (wind, sun, geothermal))
- Infrastructures (river ports, including dredging activities, engineering work, including dam, bridges, remediation activities, railways and roads)
- Port activity
- Transports (river transport, road and rail transportation)
- Tourism, Sports and Recreation activities (i.e. bathing stations, touristic facilities)
- Biotechnology
- Natural Protected Areas (Nature reserves, National Parks, Regional Parks, etc., on-shore or with off-shore boundaries)<sup>5</sup>
- Defence and security

**GENERAL HUMAN ACTIVITIES**

- Urban plants (including pollution of water bodies that collect waste water)
- Waste
- Services network (i.e. sewage systems)

**NATURAL**

- Soil erosion (leaching, wind action)
- Natural subsidence
- Hydrogeological instability (including landslides)
- Transport of river sediments
- Flooding
- Volcanic and tectonic activities

# ICZM-MSP

PROTOCOL  
ON INTEGRATED COASTAL  
ZONE MANAGEMENT IN THE  
MEDITERRANEAN

-  
PROTOCOLE  
RELATIF À LA GESTION INTÉGRÉE  
DES ZONES CÔTIÈRES DE LA  
MÉDITERRANÉE

-  
PROTOCOLO  
RELATIVO A LA GESTIÓN  
INTEGRADA DE LAS ZONAS  
COSTERAS DEL MEDITERRÁNEO



United Nations  
Environment Programme



Mediterranean Action Plan



Priority Actions Programme  
Regional Activity Centre

ENTERED INTO  
FORCE 2011

First document of this kind in the world; adopted in 2008

Integrated Coastal Zone Management – **integrating sea and land**

Does not explicitly mentions MSP

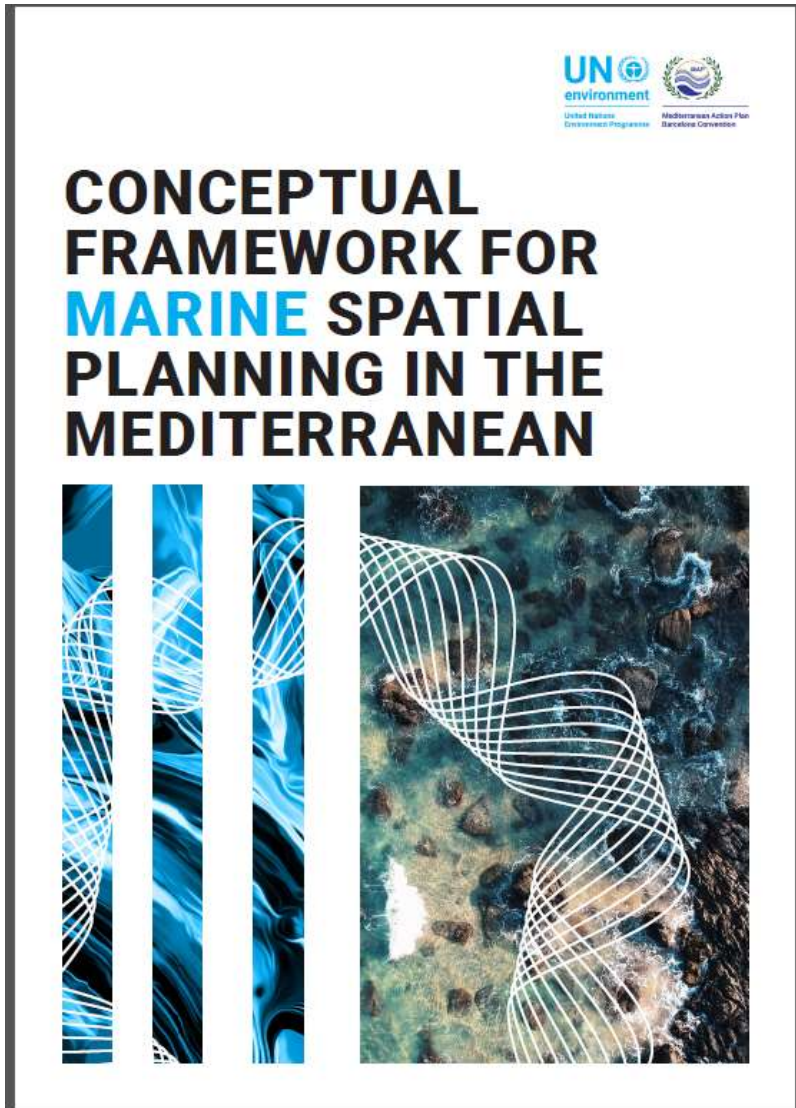
# MSP within BARCELONA CONVENTION

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1. Developing and promoting common approach for the regional MSP
2. Developing guidelines and tools
3. Building capacities



# REGIONAL APPROACH FOR MSP



COP 20 – Tirana, 2017 - To strengthen regional cooperation and address MSP:

- Common Regional Framework (CRF) for ICZM
- Conceptual Framework (CF) for MSP

MSP as specific instrument/process for the implementation of ICZM in the marine part of the coastal zone

# REGIONAL APPROACH FOR MSP



Supporting maritime spatial Planning  
in the Eastern Mediterranean  
(SUPREME)

## Recommendations and guidelines to support common understanding and integration of Barcelona Convention principles in MSP activities

*with a focus on EU Member States within  
marine waters of the Adriatic, Ionian,  
Aegean and Levantine Seas*

Deliverable No 1.1.2



Co-funded by the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund of the European Union.  
Agreement EASME/EMFF/2015/1.2.1.3/01/S12.742087 – SUPREME

Zoom in (Ctrl+Plus)

## Recommendations

to support common understanding  
on a regional scale on MSP,  
including synergic implementation  
of regionally relevant policy instruments

December 2018



Supporting Implementation of Maritime Spatial Planning  
in the Western Mediterranean region



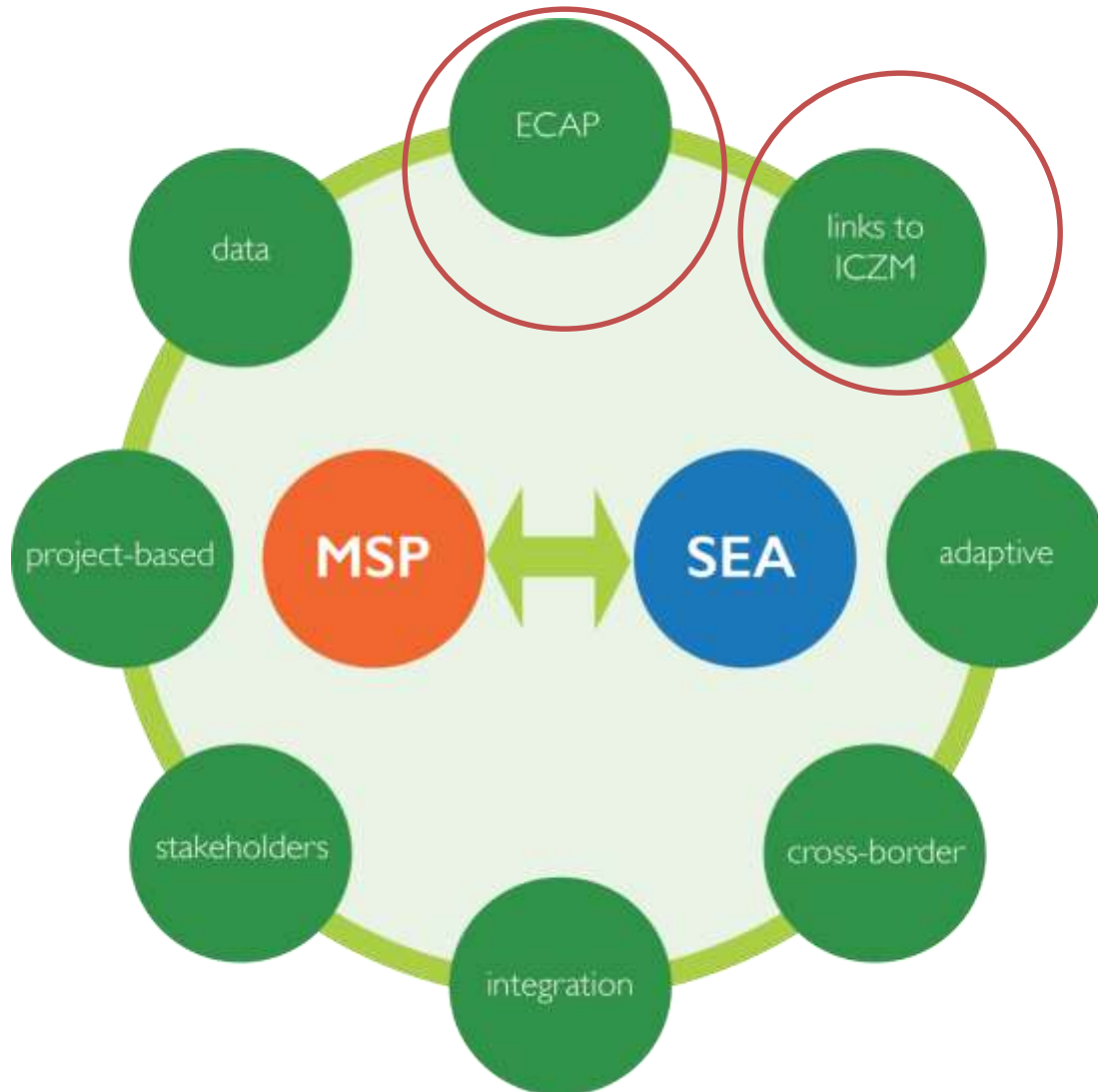
European Commission  
Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries

Grant Agreement: EASME/EMFF/2015/1.2.1.3/02/S12.742101



# REGIONAL APPROACH FOR MSP – MAIN ELEMENTS

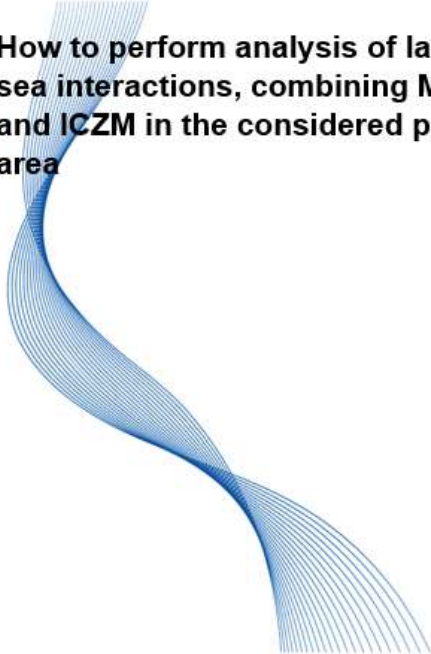
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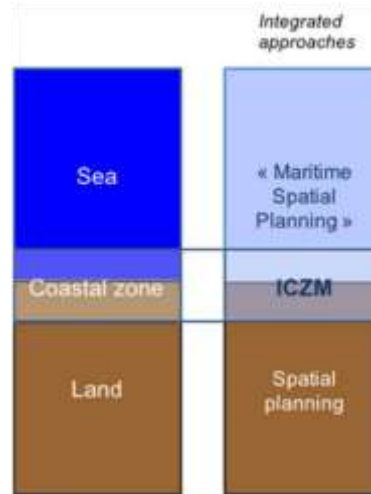
# GUIDELINES AND TOOLS

[Type here] Supporting maritime spatial Planning in the Eastern Mediterranean (SUPREME)

**How to perform analysis of land-sea interactions, combining MSP and ICZM in the considered project area**



 Co-funded by the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund of the European Union. Agreement EASME/EMFF/2016/1.2.1.3/01/S12.742087 - SUPREME



## LAND SEA INTERACTIONS





# GUIDELINES AND TOOLS – ECAP AS A GUIDING PRINCIPLE



*Asses*



*Define ideal state*



*Set targets*



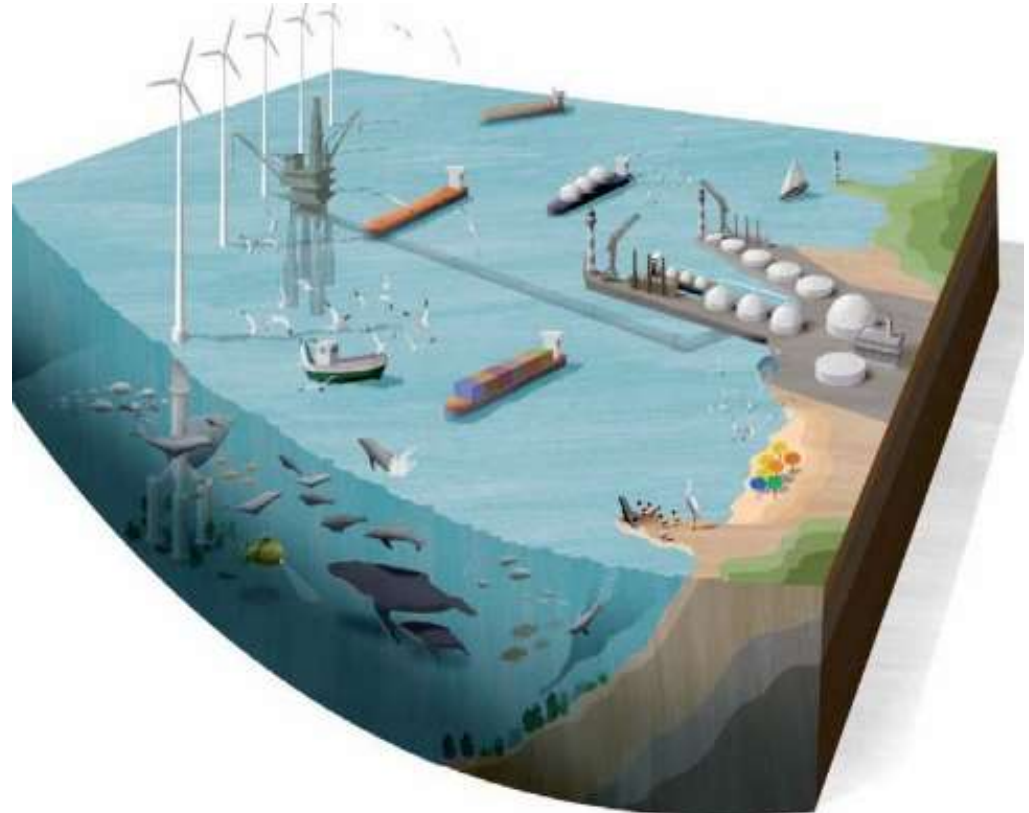
*Monitor*



*Implement*



ECOSYSTEM  
APPROACH



# IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ECOSYSTEM APPROACH IN THE ADRIATIC THROUGH MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING

IMAP



Asses



Define ideal state



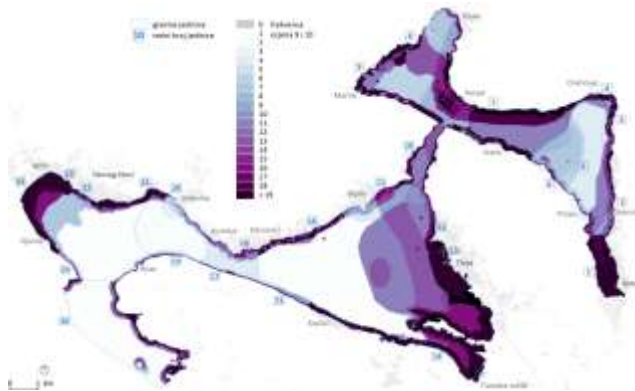
Set targets



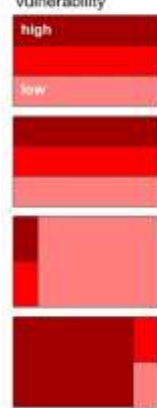
Monitor



Implement



environmental vulnerability



+

sea use suitability



=

sea use options

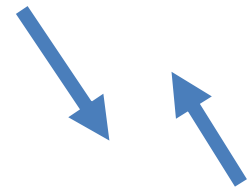


optimum

compromise1

compromise2

IROPI?



## CAPACITY BUILDING

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- Workshop for the Eastern Mediterranean countries – November
- Regional trainings in 2019
- Thematic trainings for the Adriatic countries 2019/2020
- Part of MSPGlobal initiative with IOC-UNESCO (cross-border MSP)

# MORE INFORMATION

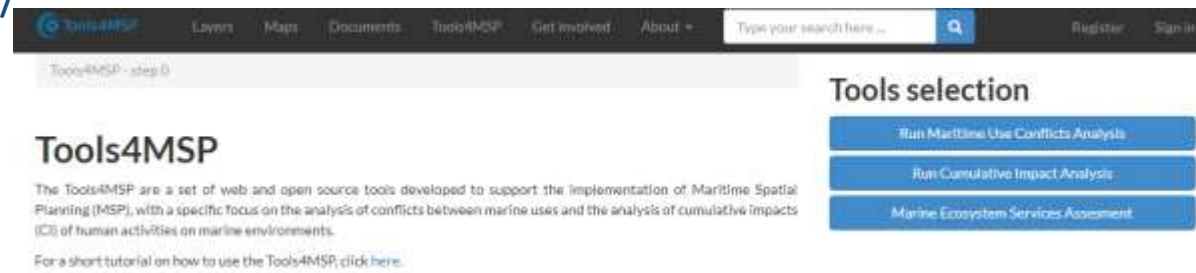
<https://paprac.org/>



<http://msp.ioc-unesco.org/about/marine-spatial-planning/>



<http://data.adriplan.eu/tools4msp/>





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# Thank you

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