

Marine Spatial Planning (MSP)

Module 5: Integrated Management: Planning, Management, and Governance

Duration: 1 Hour

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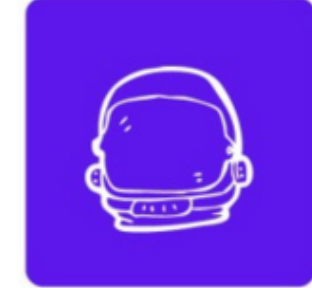
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PROJECT PARTNERS

Malaysia



Indonesia



Greece

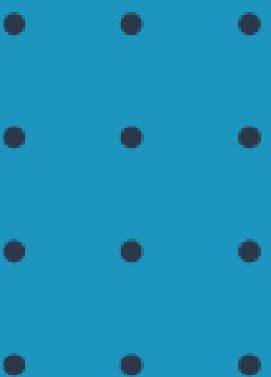


Cyprus



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What is Marine Spatial Planning (MSP)?

MSP is a **process to allocate marine space** for different uses in a way that reduces conflict and protects ecosystems.

Balances:

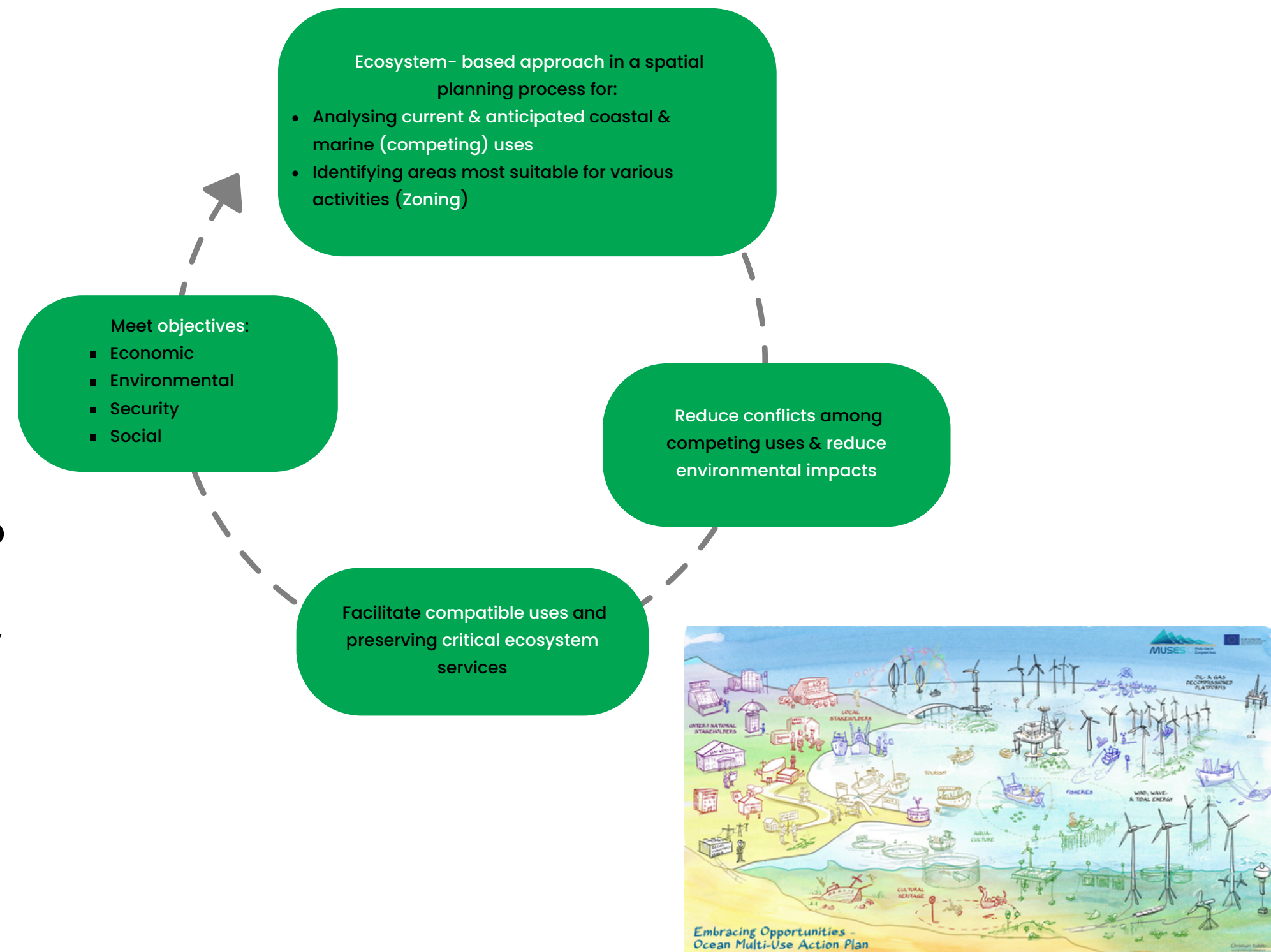
- Conservation
- Economic activities (e.g. fishing, shipping, tourism)
- Cultural and social values

Based on **ecological and socio-economic data** to make **informed decisions**.

Helps ensure sustainable use of marine resources for **present and future generations**.

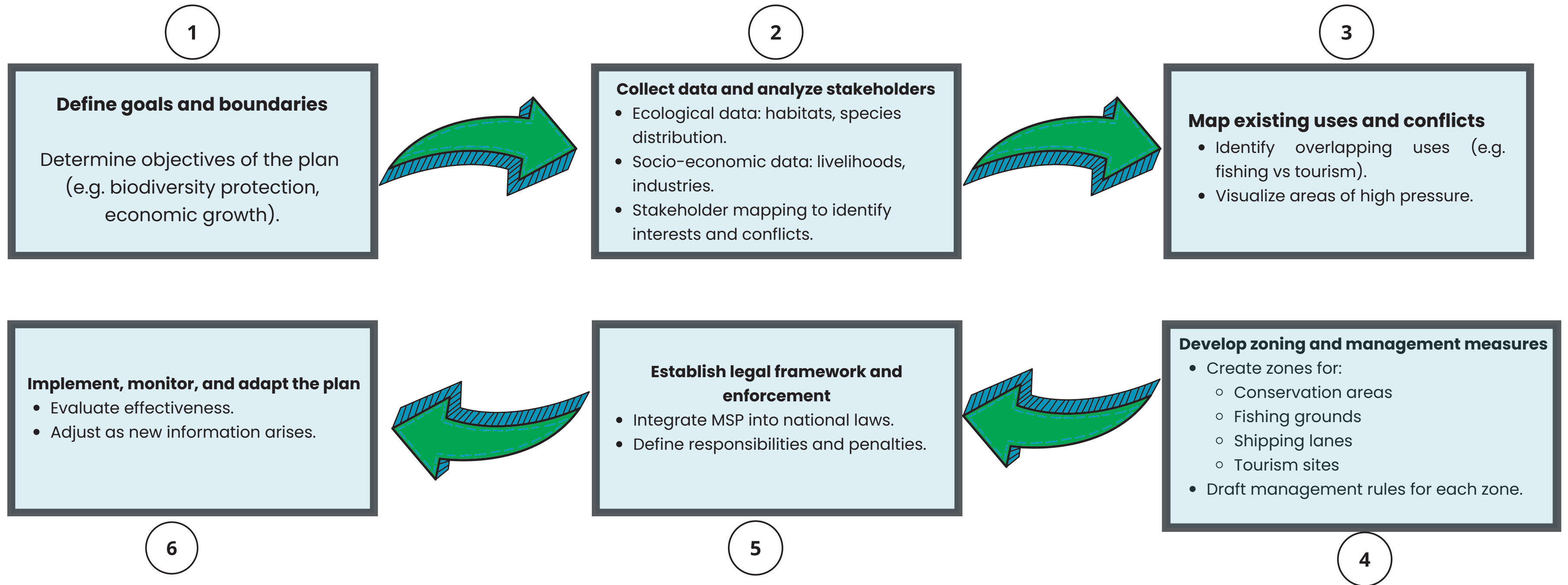
Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) is an important means to achieve global ocean governance goals and the **UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**, particularly target 14.2 of the SDG14, i.e., sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems.

Basically, a **public policy process** for a society to better determine how the ocean & the coasts are **sustainably used and protected** – for now and for the future generations.



(Ehler & Douvère, 2009)

Steps in Marine Spatial Planning



Benefits of Marine Spatial Planning



→ Conflict resolution



→ Biodiversity



→ Economy



→ Community
engagement



MSP in Practice

European Union MSP Directive (2014):

- Requires EU coastal states to develop MSP plans.
- Focus on sustainable growth of maritime economies and conservation.

Indonesia's MSP:

- Marine zoning laws designate:
 - Fishing zones
 - Marine protected areas (MPAs)
 - Infrastructure development zones
- Supports sustainable fisheries and marine tourism.

PEMSEA Initiatives in Southeast Asia:

- Helps countries integrate MSP into national laws.
- Promotes ecosystem-based approaches.

Key Elements of Successful MSP

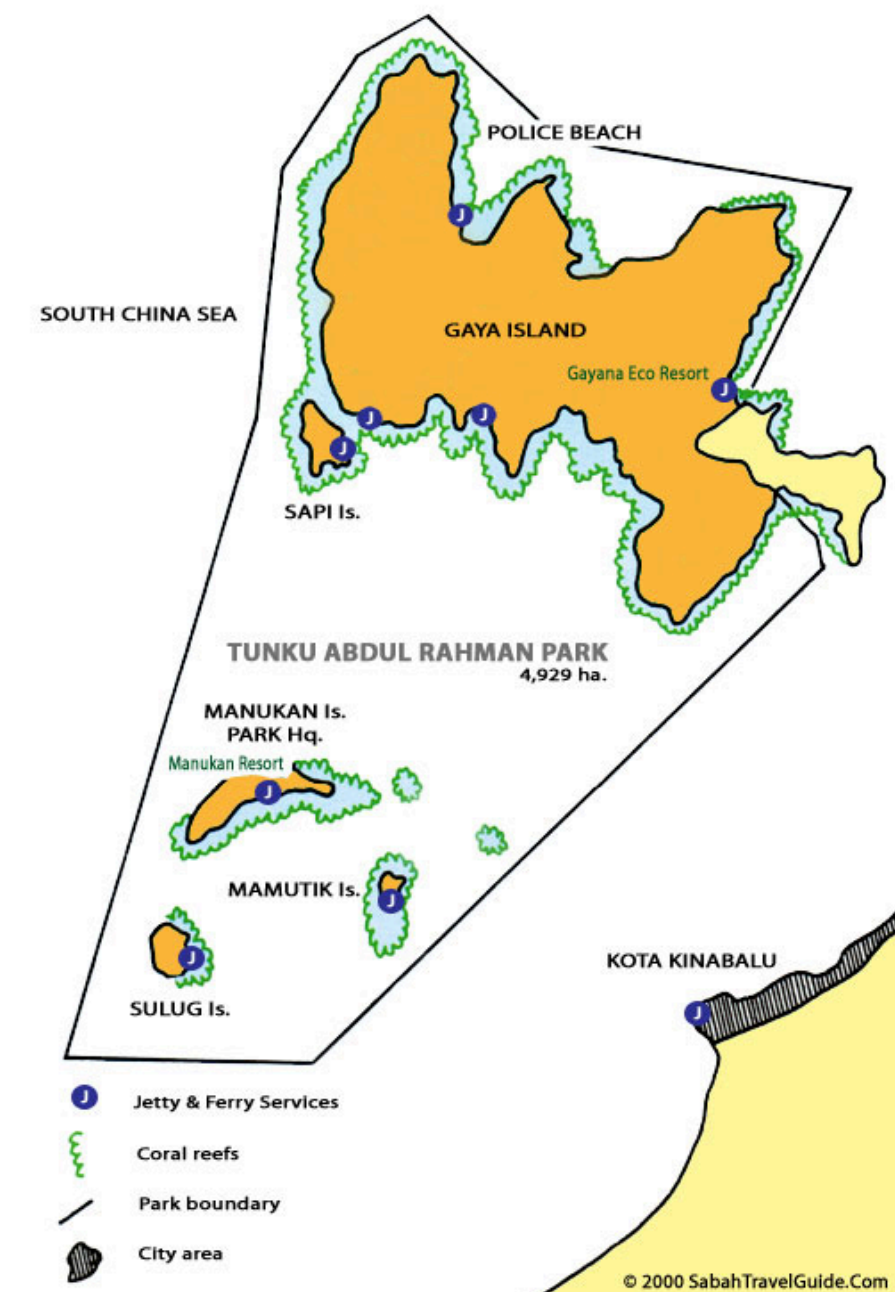
- **Clear legal and institutional framework:** Laws and policies must authorize MSP (UNESCO-IOC, 2017).
- **Stakeholder participation:** Inclusive process ensures compliance and success (Pomeroy & Douvere, 2008).
- **Science-based decision-making:** MSP integrates ecological, economic, and cultural data.
- **Adaptive management:** Plans are dynamic, updated with new data and stakeholder feedback.
- **Monitoring and evaluation:** Ensures long-term effectiveness.

Examples of Outcomes:

- Reduced conflicts between tourism and fishing in coastal zones.
- Clear guidelines for offshore wind farms placement.

Example MSP Map (Malaysia):

- Tunku Abdul Rahman Park (Sabah) zoning example.
- Reference: Sabah Parks (2020).



MSPglobal 2.0 – Advancing Marine Spatial Planning

MSP is key to achieving **SDG 14.2**: sustainably manage and protect marine/coastal ecosystems.

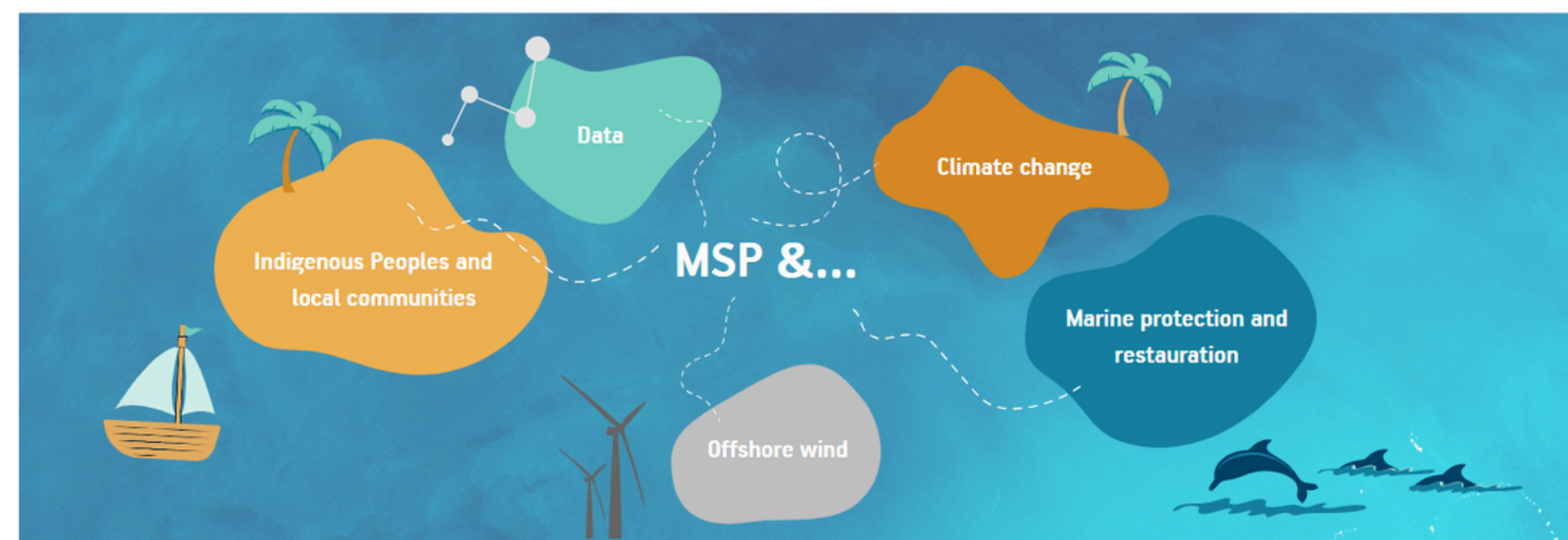
UNESCO–IOC & European Commission partnership launched **MSPglobal** in 2018; updated to **MSPglobal 2.0** (2023–2025).

Focus areas:

- **Transboundary MSP pilots in Gulf of Guinea and Western Pacific.**
- **Development of new MSP tools and methodologies.**
- **Capacity building: national training, workshops, and online courses.**
- **Strengthening regional ocean governance.**

Supports **UN Ocean Decade** through participatory, knowledge-based MSP.

The UNESCO–IOC mapped out specific MSP-related topics that the project is tackling in cooperation with experts:



Source: UNESCO–IOC. (2024). MSPglobal 2.0: Marine Spatial Planning for the Ocean Decade. IOC/BRO/2024/3.

Activity: MSP Simulation

- Simulate zoning for a coastal bay with multiple uses.
- Assign areas for fishing, tourism, transport, protection.
- Justify decisions based on data and stakeholder needs.



Summary

- MSP allocates marine space to **reduce conflicts and protect resources**.
- It uses **scientific data and stakeholder input** to guide zoning decisions.
- Effective MSP:
 - Promotes sustainable development.
 - Conserves biodiversity.
 - Balances different uses of the ocean.
- Ongoing **monitoring and adaptive management** ensure plans remain effective.




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THANK YOU

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