

What is Marine Spatial Planning and what is its role in the Pacific?

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Multiple resource uses require an integrated solution

Shipping

Tourism

Biodiversity Conservation



Coastal Development

Fishing

Deep Sea Minerals

Marine Spatial Planning is:

- A process to *support informed and coordinated decision making* for marine resources
- *Inclusive of multiple sectors, government departments and resource users*
- A mechanism for integrated decision making *identifying potential non compatible desirable resource uses*
- A *participatory* and iterative process over time
- A planning process to deliver a *balance of economic, social and ecological sustainability*



Marine Spatial Planning is based within Ecosystem Based Management - there are many other other management strategies

Least integrated



- Species management
- Marine Protected Areas
- Watershed management
- Marine Spatial Planning
- Integrated Coastal Zone Management

Most integrated

- Ecosystem Based Management

Ecosystem Based Management

“Ridge to Reef” or “Ridge to Deep Sea”

The geographic scope of EBM can collectively cover all five of the main management strategies:

- 1) the coastal lands and nearshore environment of ICZM;
- 2) the marine environment of MSP;
- 3) the rivers and drainage basins in watersheds that drain into the sea;
- 4) the waters supporting exploited fish stocks; and
- 5) the coastal and marine environments encompassed by MPAs.



EBM can be implemented to different extents

No EBM or Low EBM

Individual species management

Single sector management
— fisheries, for example

Restricted scale management
— local only, for example

Short-term perspective:
what do we need from the
ecosystem this year?

Managing commodities

EBM can be implemented to different extents

No EBM or Low EBM

Individual species management

Single sector management
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Restricted scale management
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Short-term perspective:
what do we need from the
ecosystem this year?

Managing commodities

Incremental EBM

Managing groups of species

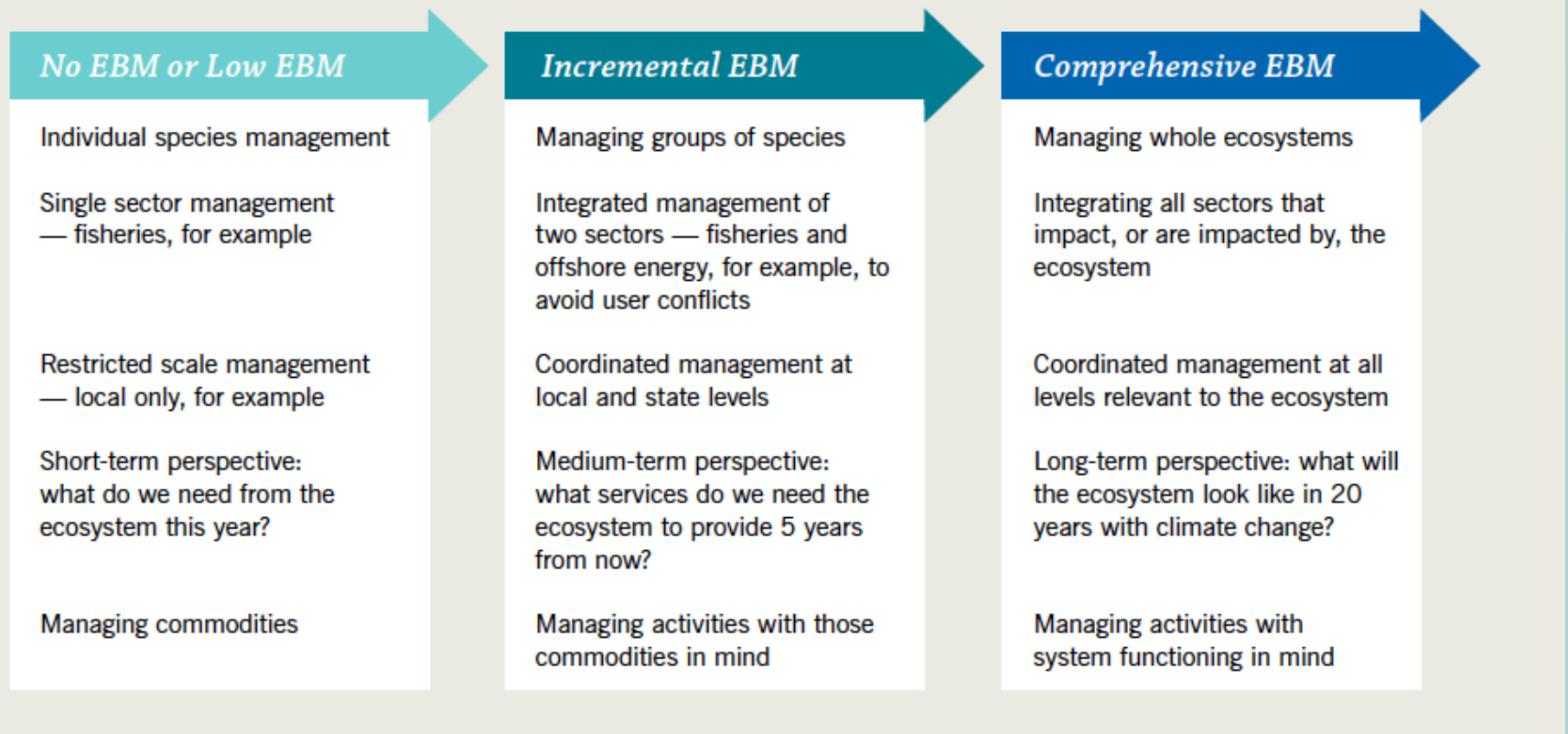
Integrated management of
two sectors — fisheries and
offshore energy, for example, to
avoid user conflicts

Coordinated management at
local and state levels

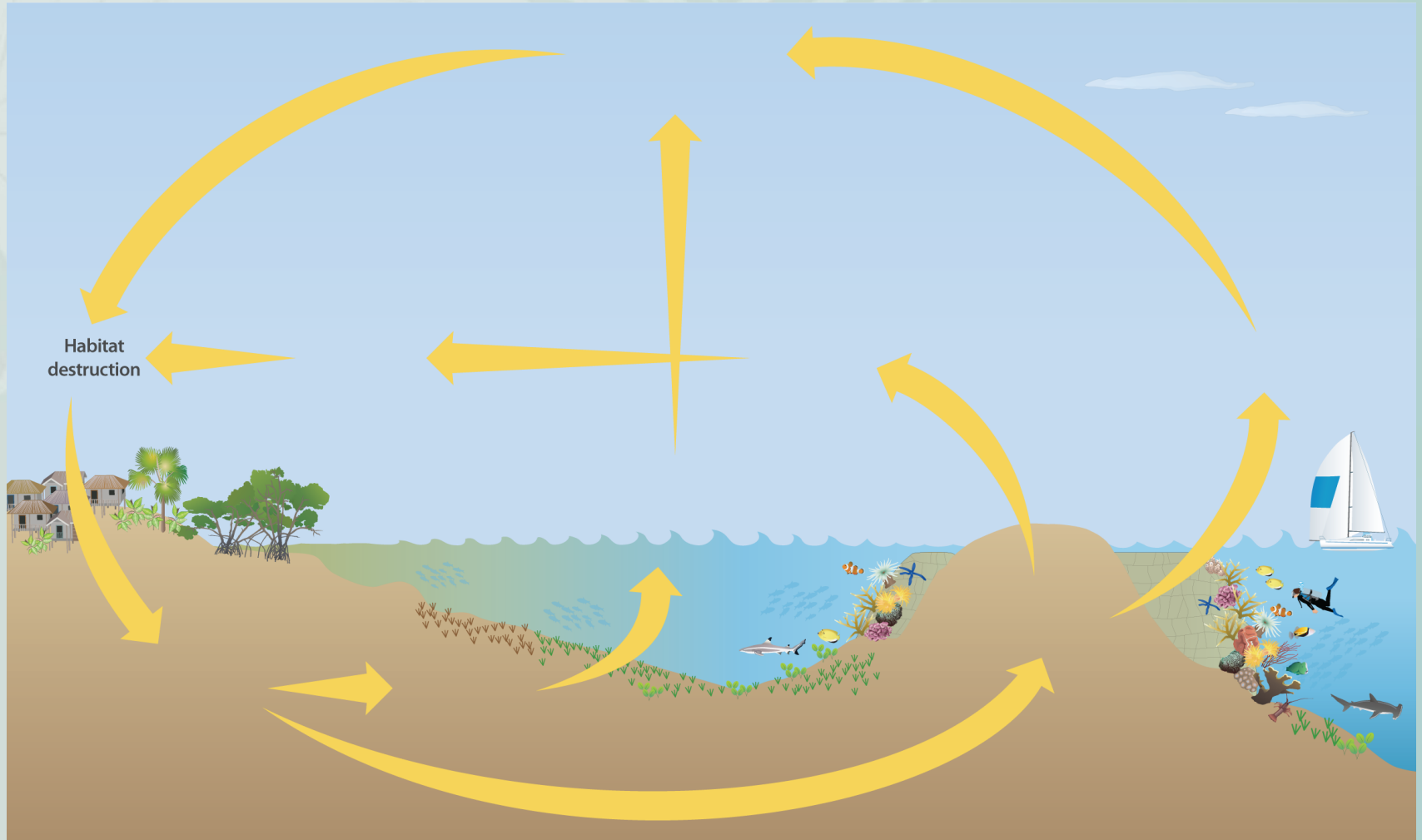
Medium-term perspective:
what services do we need the
ecosystem to provide 5 years
from now?

Managing activities with those
commodities in mind

EBM can be implemented to different extents



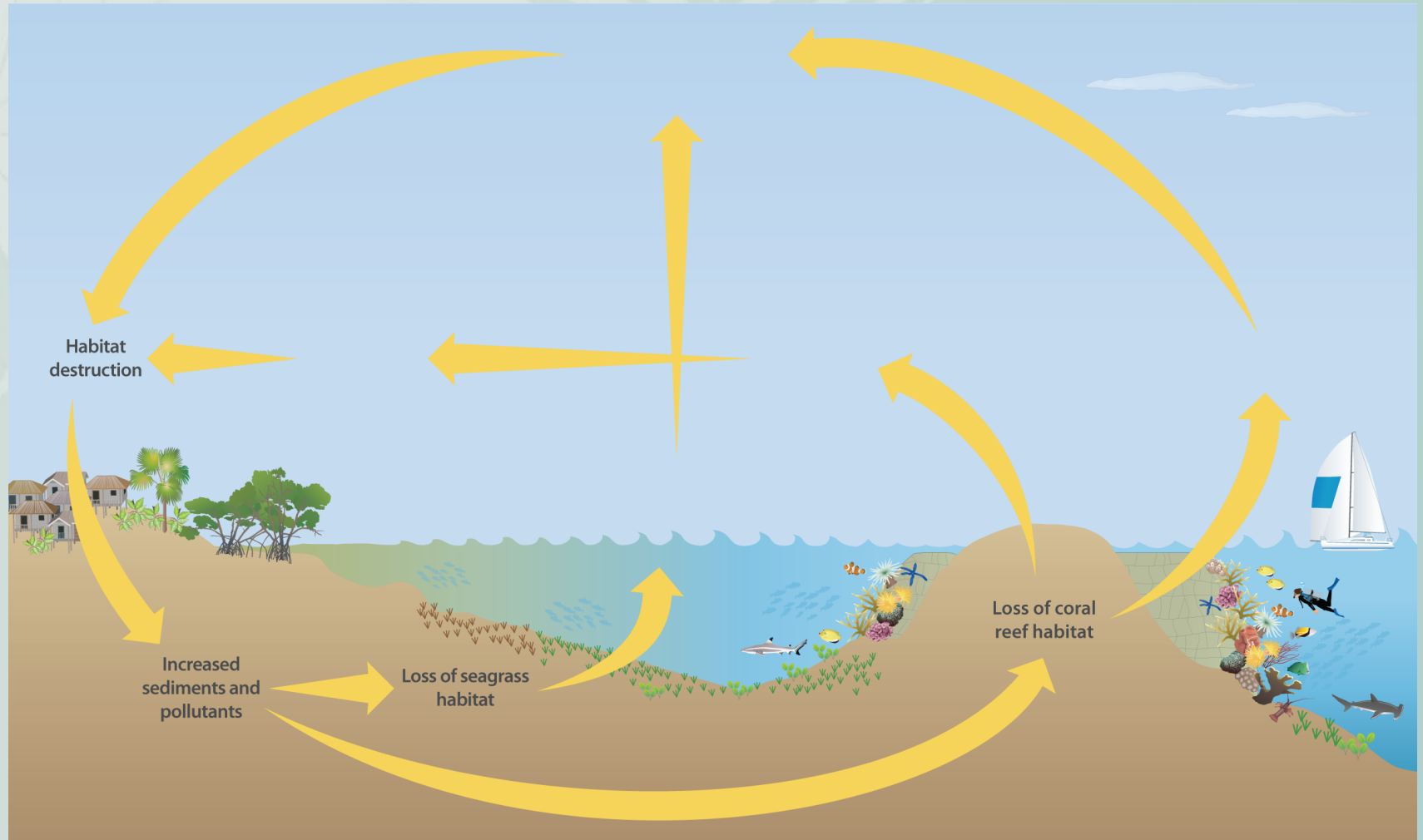
EBM recognizes the connections within and across ecosystems



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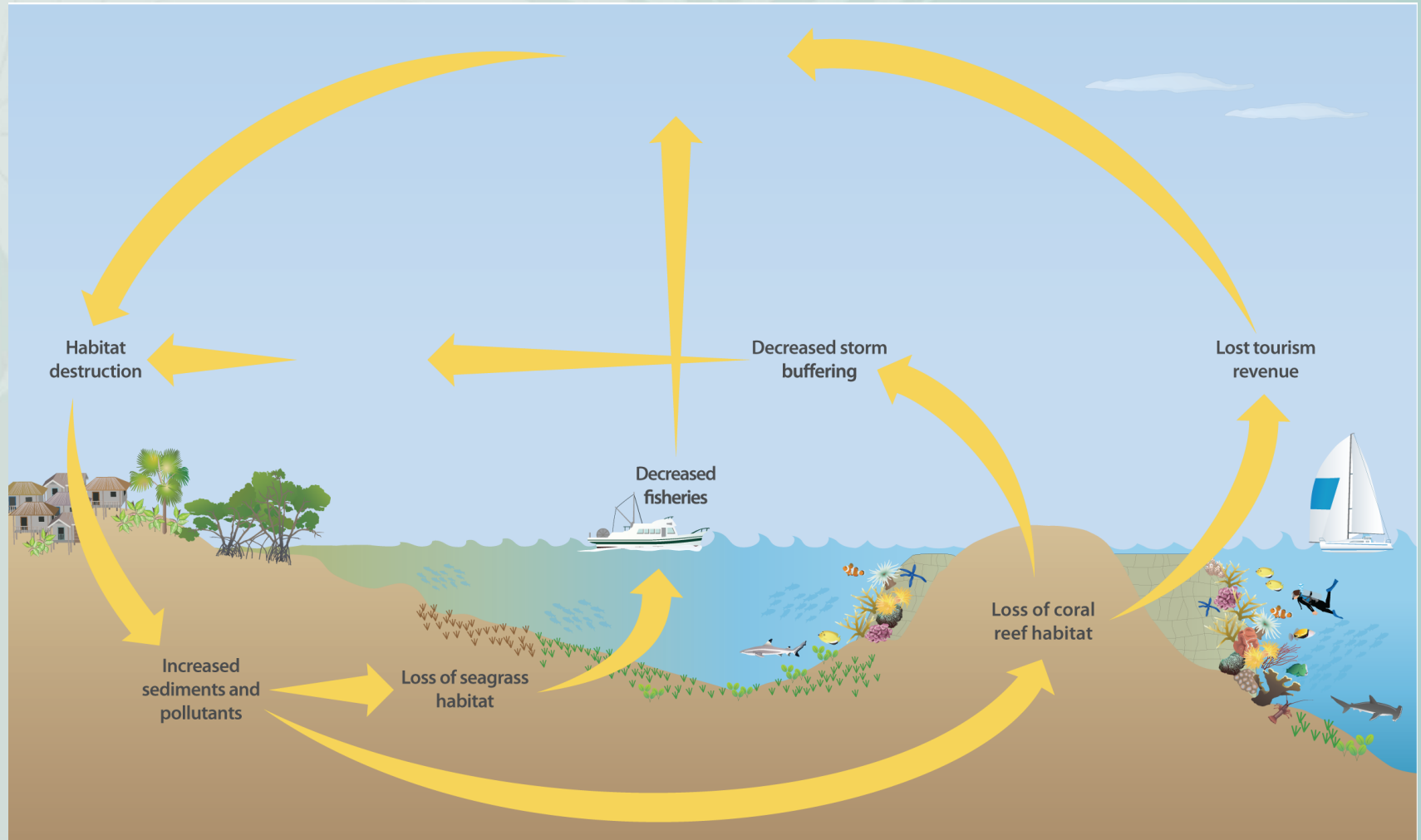
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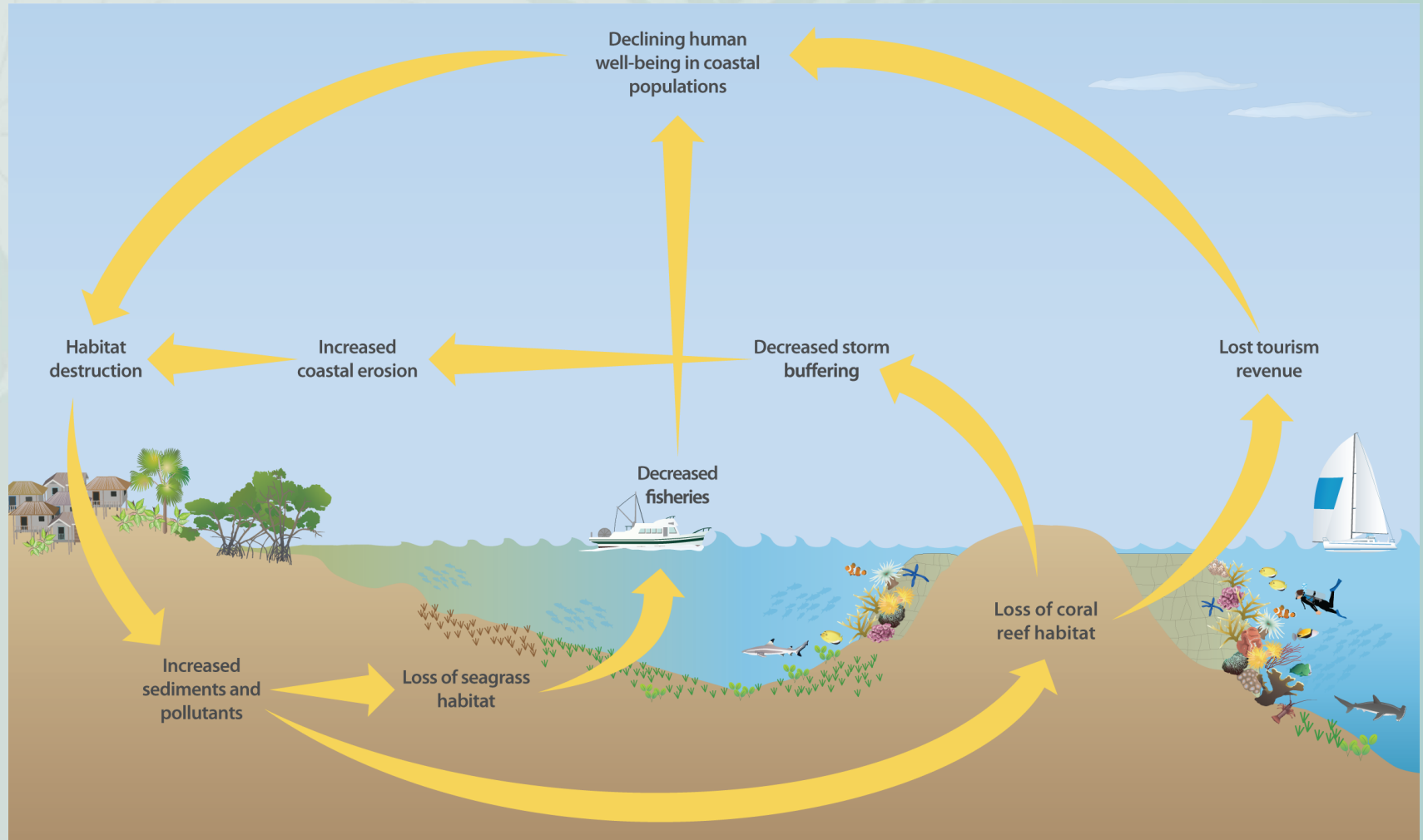
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EBM recognizes the connections within and across ecosystems



EBM recognizes the connections within and across ecosystems

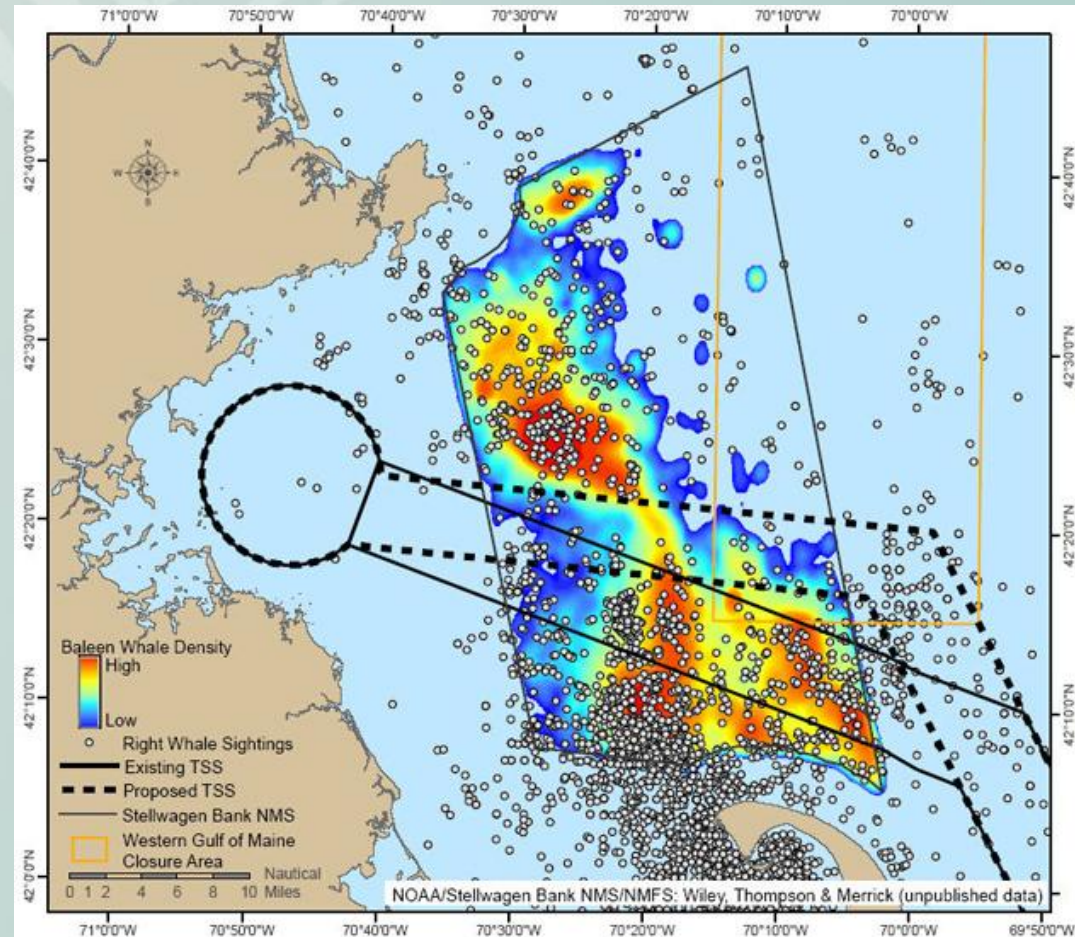


Small scale integrated best solution

Aim: To reduce ship (economic , social) and whale (environmental) risk.

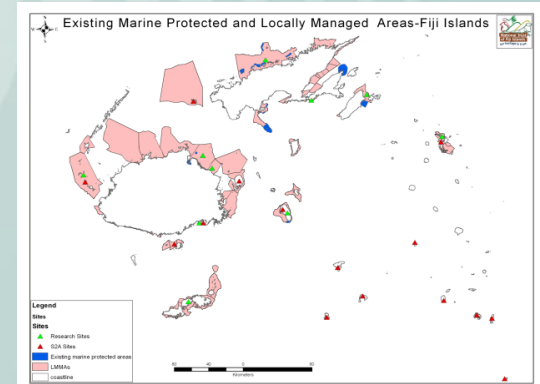
Action: Used spatial data and MSP to proposed new route.

Result: Increased travel time 10-22 minutes. Collisions with Baleen whales reduced by 81%.

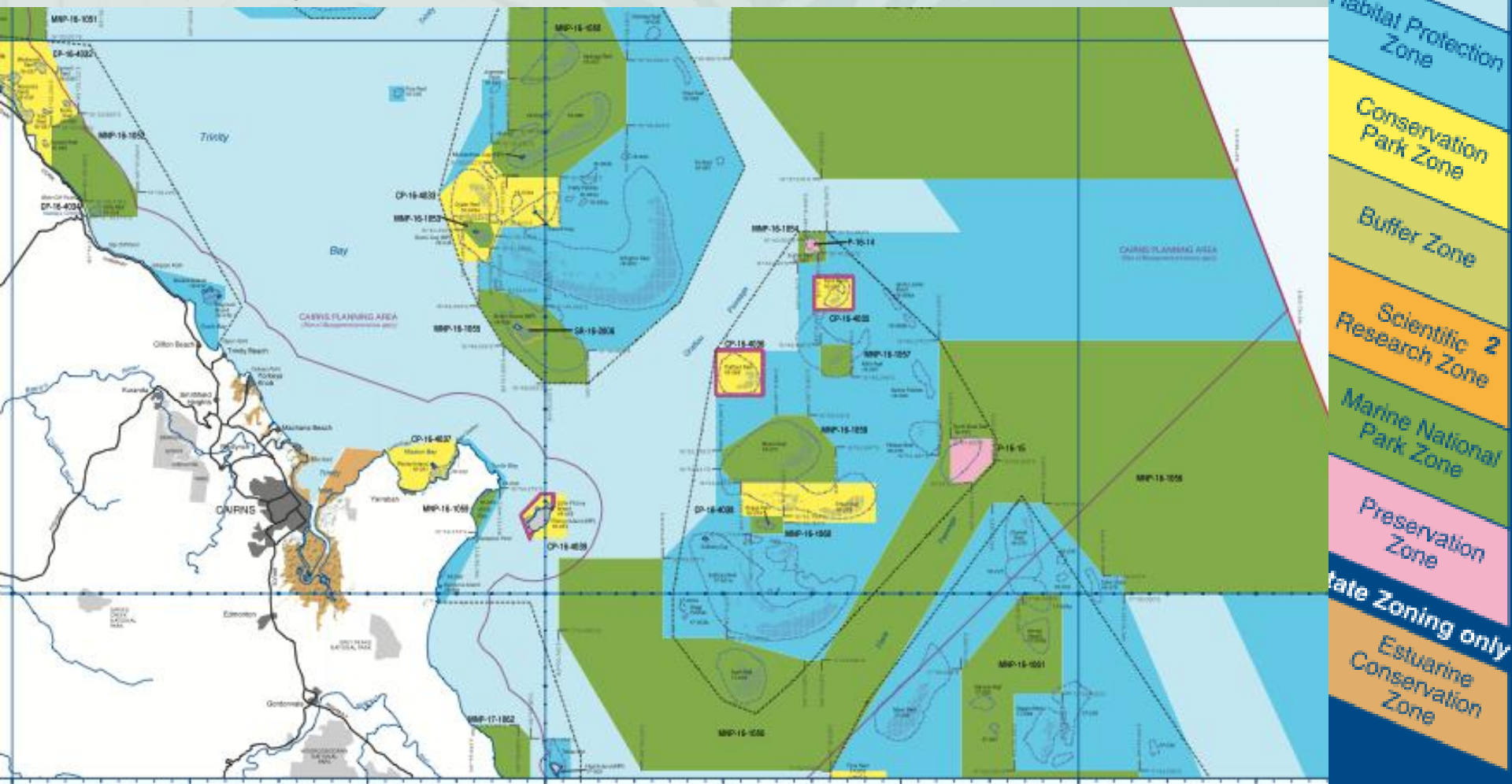


Example from LMMA

- Marine Spatial Planning involves participation and discussion
- Marine Spatial Planning involves maps, identifying both resources and resources users



Marine Spatial Planning includes Zoning use: Example from Great Barrier Reef, Australia

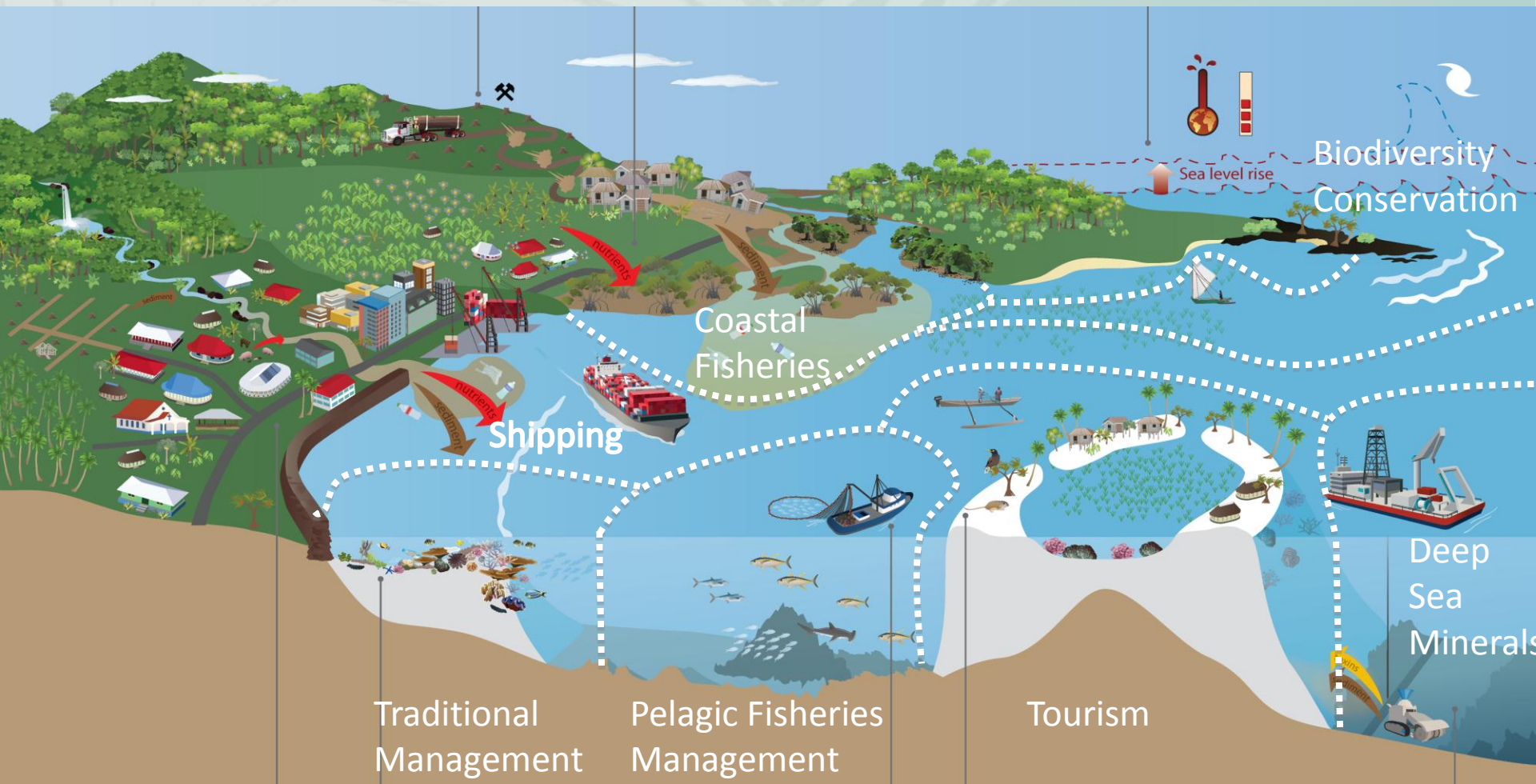


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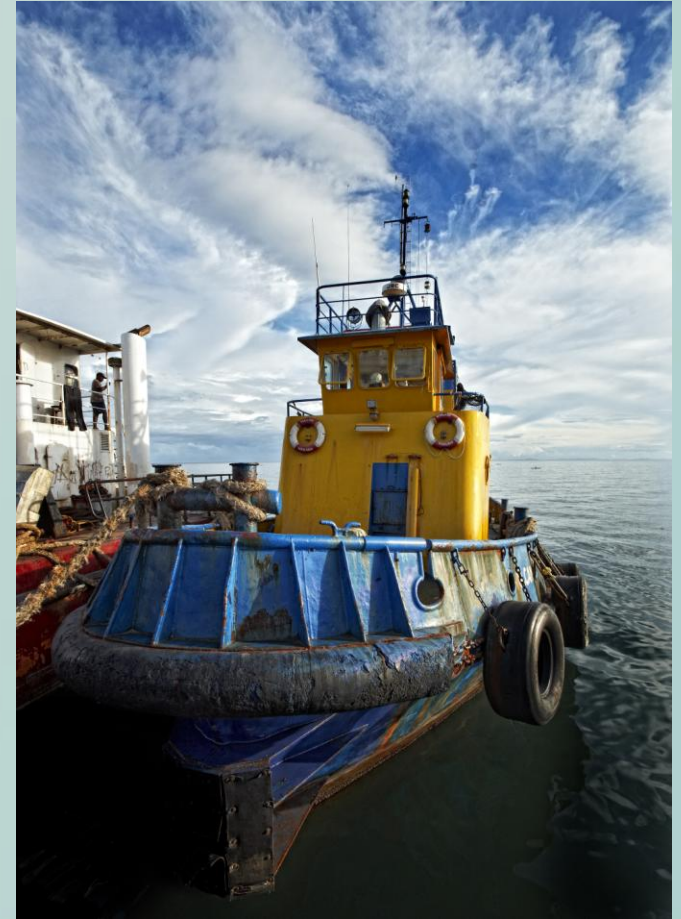
A vision for Marine Spatial Planning:

communicating the process is essential for successful engagement



Take home messages – Marine Spatial Planning is...:

- 1. ...an integrated and cross sectoral planning process
- 2. ... mechanism for engagement and discussion across agencies, resource owners and users
- 3. ... long term process of refinement and revision



Thankyou



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Large Scale marine management

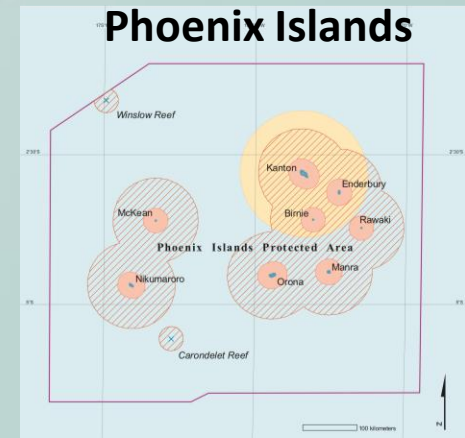
- **Phoenix Islands Protected Area**

Location: Kiribati

Area: 408 thousand square kilometers

Established: 2008

Marine spatial planning: Phase 1 implemented



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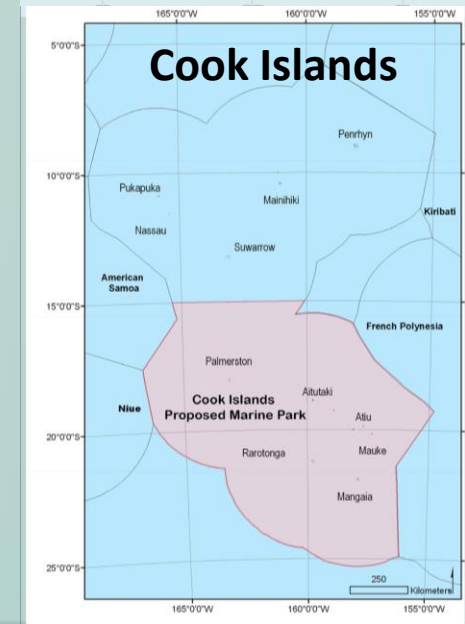
- **Cook Islands Marine Park**

Location: Cook Islands

Area: 1 million square kilometers

Established: 2012

Marine spatial planning: underway

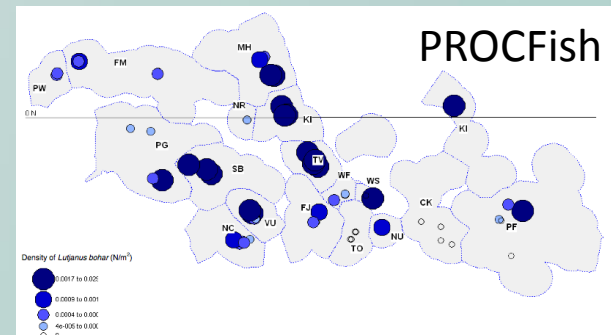
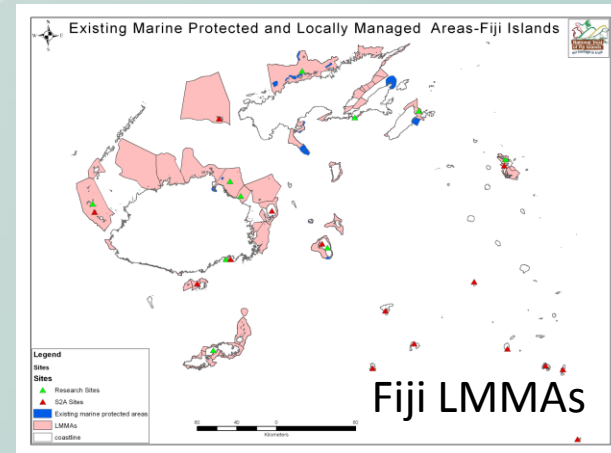


Elements of regional policy framework for marine management support in the Pacific



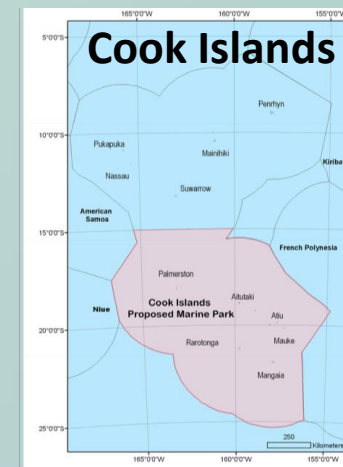
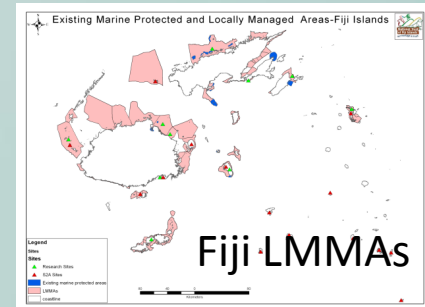
Inshore fisheries, community approaches and marine planning

- LMMAs are established with a participatory approach, prioritizing areas for spatial and temporal closures
- Identification of marine and terrestrial Key Biodiversity Areas (Samoa, Kiribati, regional).
- PROCFish: baseline data and climate change monitoring - effectiveness of Marine Protected Areas for managing inshore fisheries



Throughout the Pacific, a key current challenge is to look for commonalities in approaches to marine management

- All ecosystem services, including climate change resilience, sustainable fisheries, and maintained biodiversity, require intact and functioning ecosystems.
- Linking areas under different marine management approaches into a network, can assist in achieving these goals.



Pacific Islands Protected Area Portal



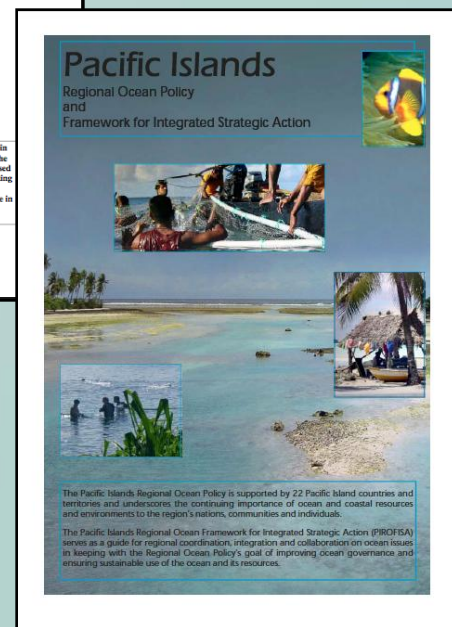
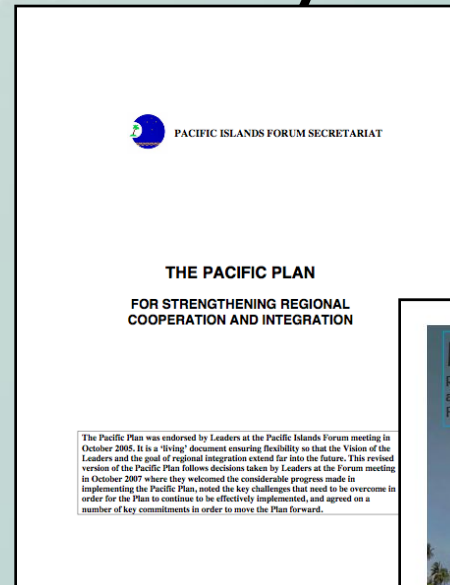
Seeking guidance on needs for linking managed area resources amongst Pacific islands

Please fill in the survey:

<https://www.sprep.org/pipap>

Pacific Policies promote maintaining intact ecosystems

- **Pacific Plan:**
sustainable development requires balanced resource use and maintenance of *intact ecosystems*.
- **Pacific Island Regional Ocean Policy:**
sustainably develop, manage and maintain health of the Pacific Ocean (Principles 2&3).

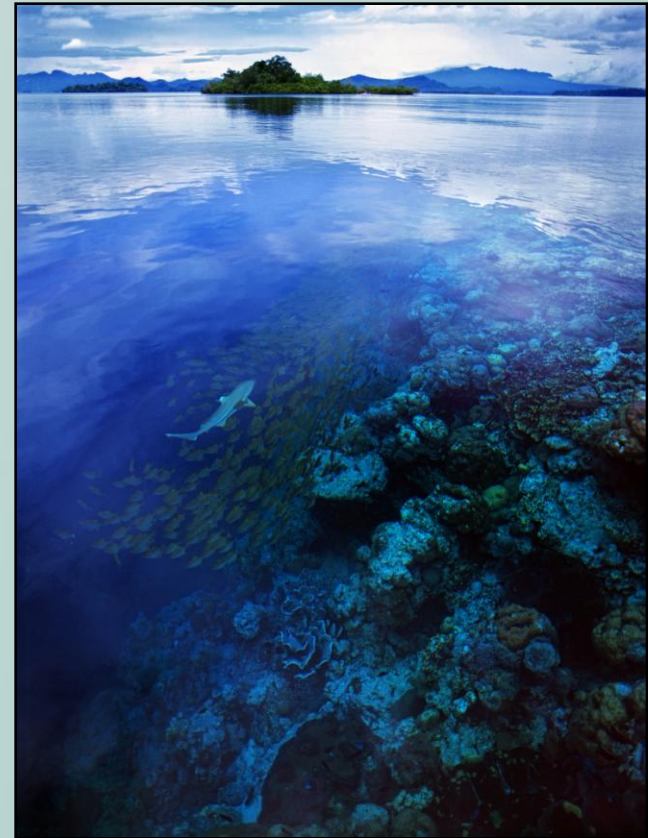


Oceanscape Vision for integrated management of Pacific resources

Pacific Oceanscape Vision:

A secure future for Pacific Island Countries and Territories based on sustainable development, management and conservation of our Ocean.

- **2009:** proposed by President of Kiribati
- **2010:** endorsed by PI leaders
- **2012:** Ocean Commissioner established
- **2012:** countries make significant commitments under the Oceanscape



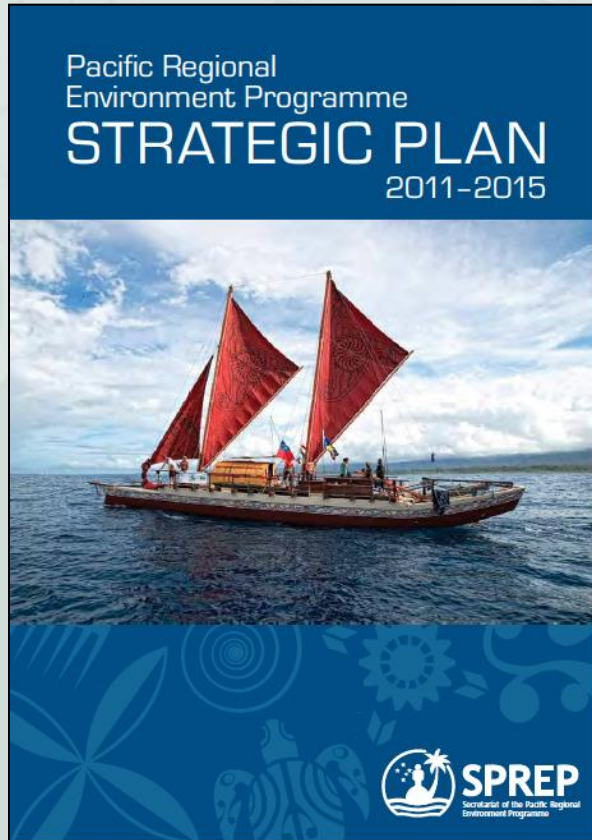
Key Priorities of the Pacific Oceanscape

- **Strategic Priority 3** – *‘Sustainable development, management and conservation’,*
Action 3B – *‘explore and build marine spatial planning mechanisms for improved EEZ management to achieve economic development and environmental outcomes’.*



Goal 1.1: Establish and strengthen national, regional and global MPA networks

SPREP – Secretariat Pacific Regional Sea



www.sprep.org

- Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
- 26 Member countries and territories (UK joined in 2012)
- Four Divisions:
 - Biodiversity and Ecosystem Management
 - Climate Change
 - Waste Management and Pollution
 - Environmental Monitoring and Governance
- Currently 76 staff, based in Apia, Samoa

SPREP members and Regional and National Activities 2012



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