

Marine Protected Areas and MSP: coevolution or competition?

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Workshop on the Future of Maritime Spatial Planning and Ocean Monitoring: What Potential for Economic Tools and Satellite Technology, OECD, June 2015

World Conference on National Parks

Professor G. Carleton Ray discussed the many challenges that inshore marine conservation faced, stressing the ‘absolute necessity of setting aside unmolested study areas in the sea, “**parks**” in every sense of the word with all life protected’.

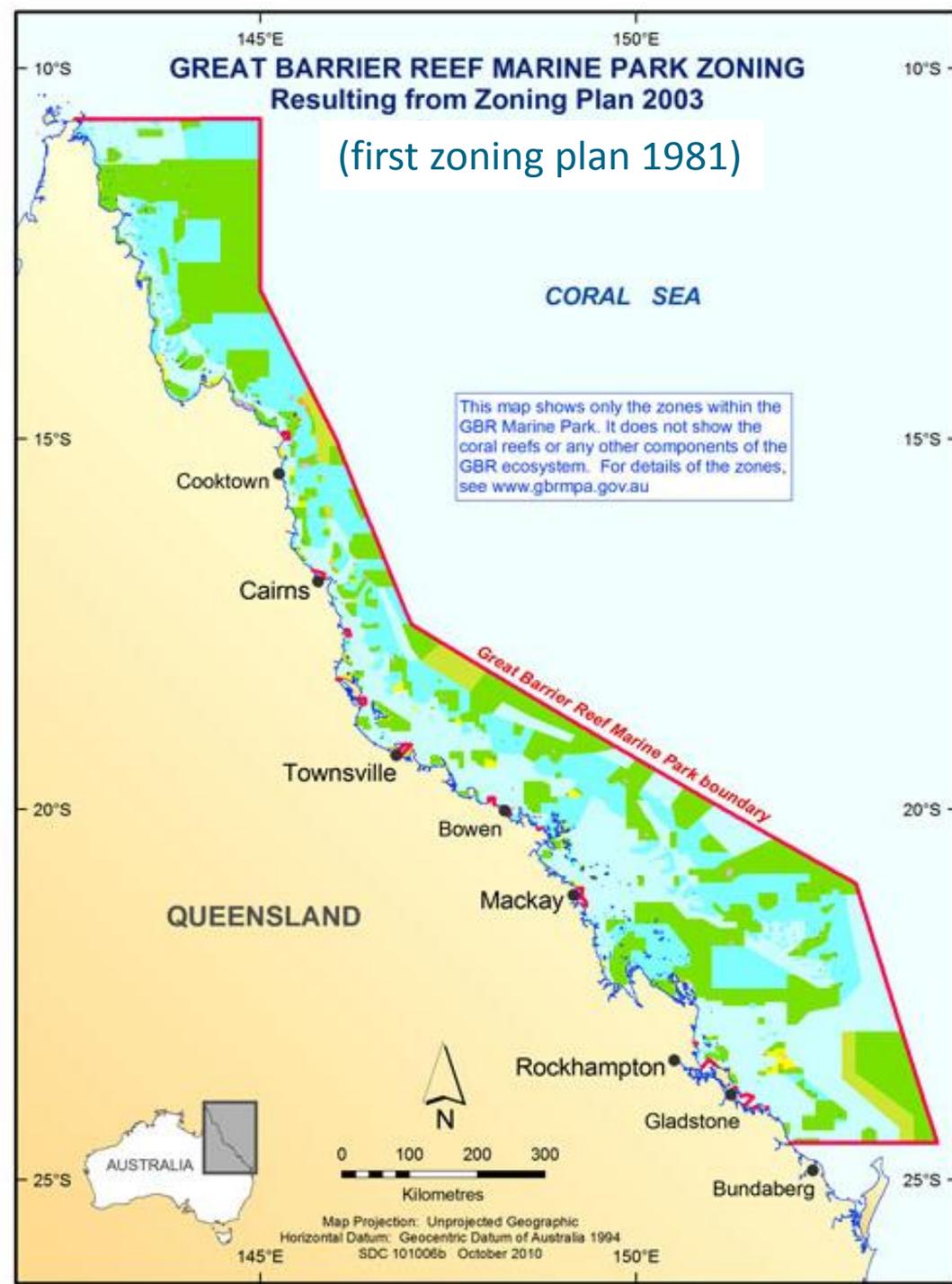
Also proposed that **spatial planning policies** commonly implemented on the land be extended to inshore seas in order for different uses to be **zoned**, recognising the **many pressures** these **different uses** exert and the **interdependence** of land and sea



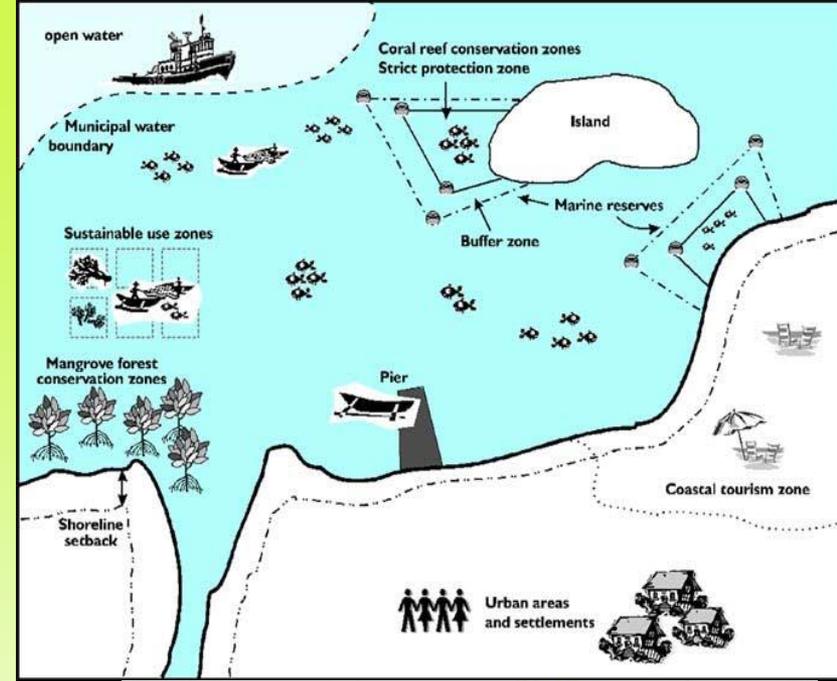
Interesting foresight given that this was in 1962

MPAs long seen as means of developing and demonstrating benefits of providing for multiple uses to co-exist on a sustainable basis and address cumulative impacts

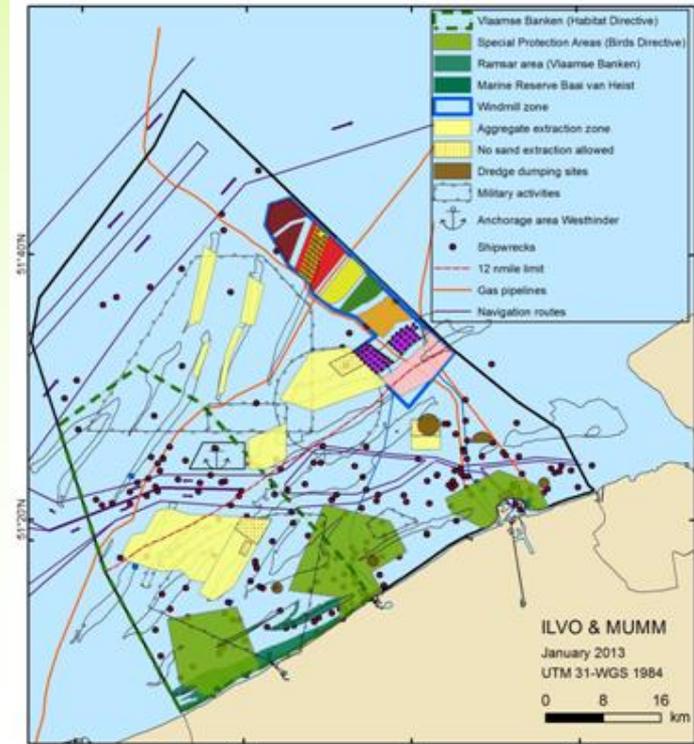
“small scale models of the kind of integrated marine resource management which should be practised on regional and even global scales” (Tundi Agardy, 1994)



ICZM began process of extending this integrated planning and multiple-use zoning approach into wider coastal seas in the 1990s

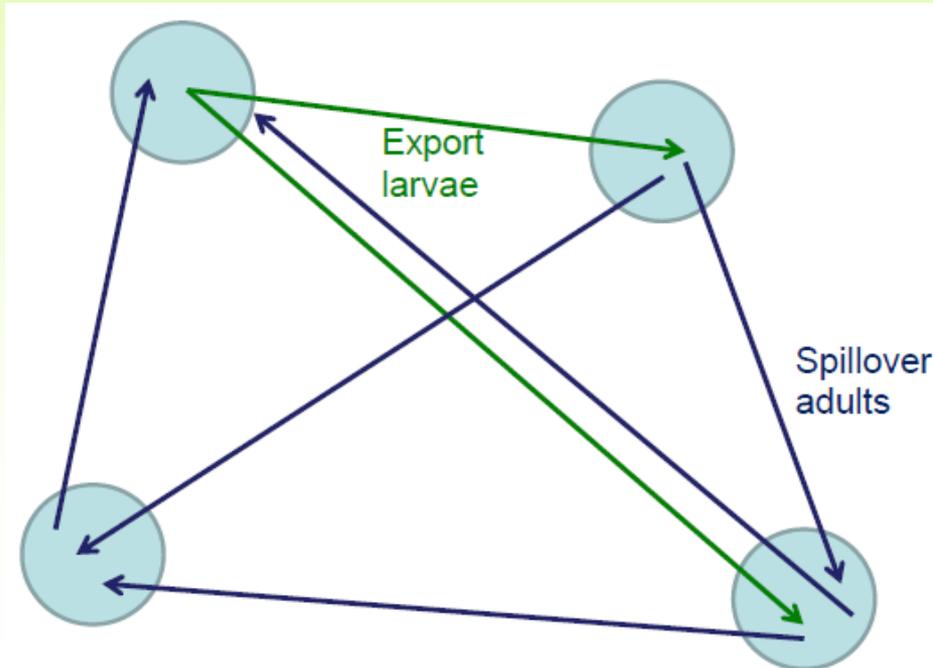
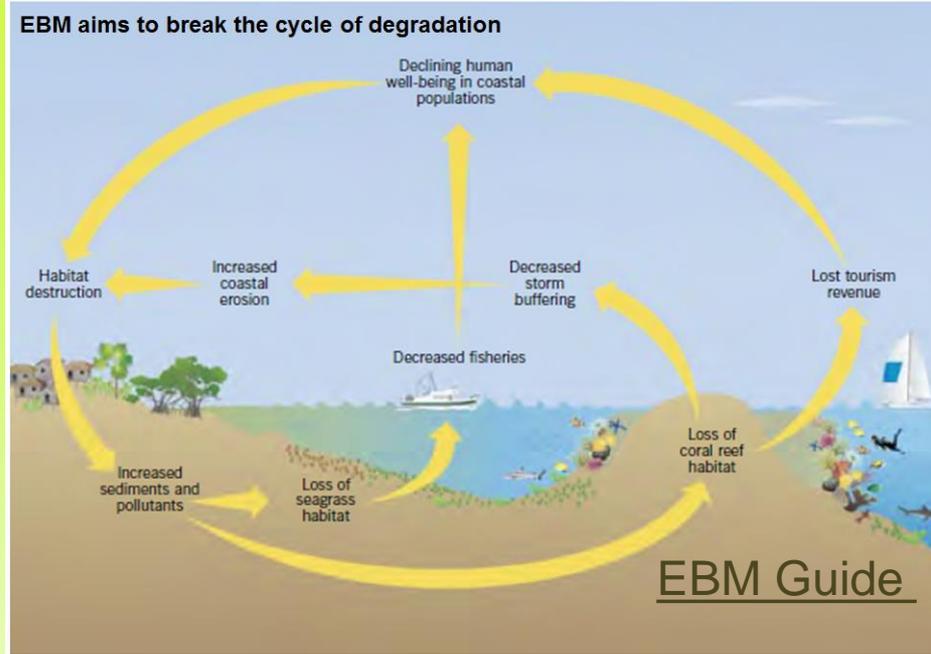


Marine Spatial Planning extended this approach further out to sea in the 2000s

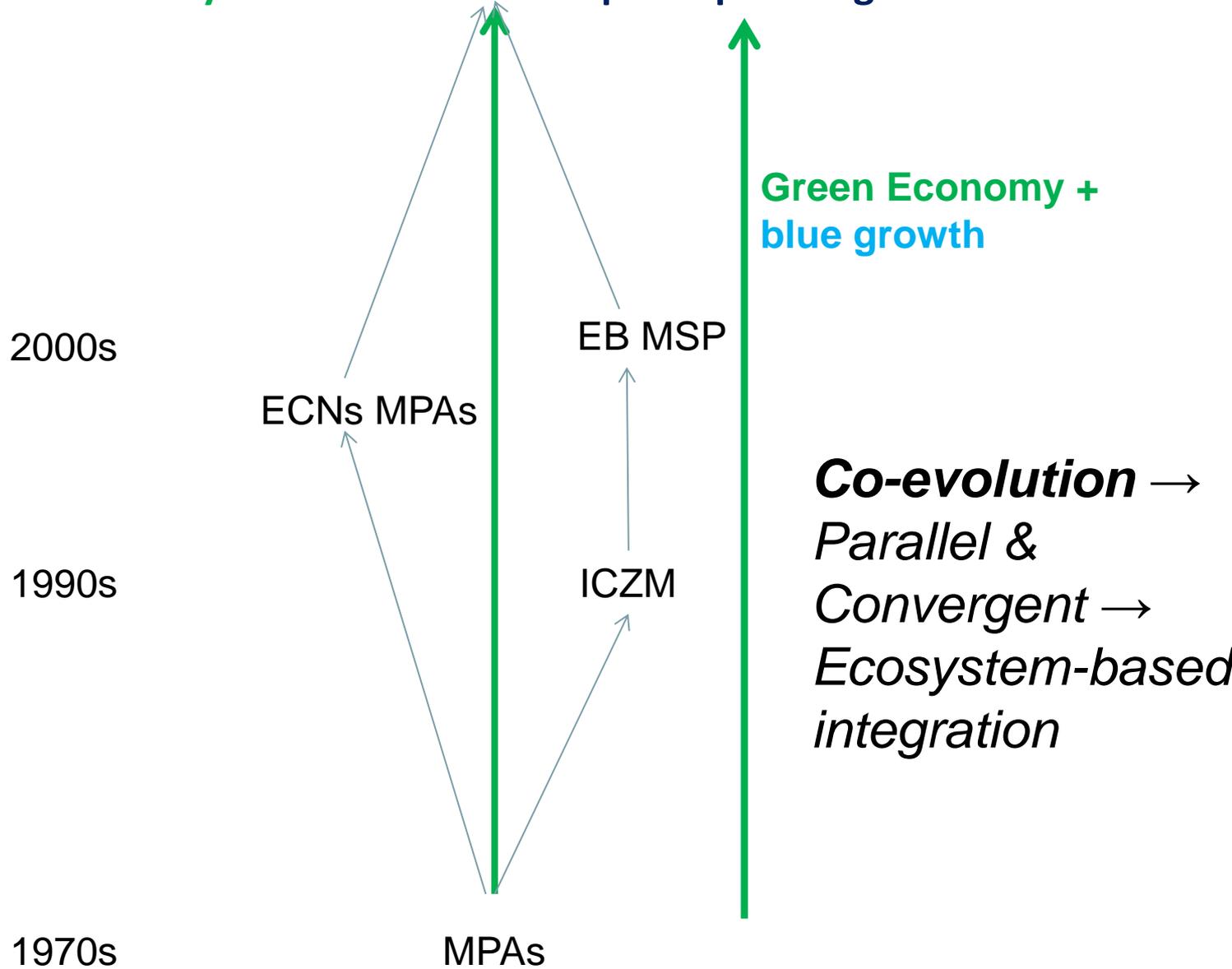


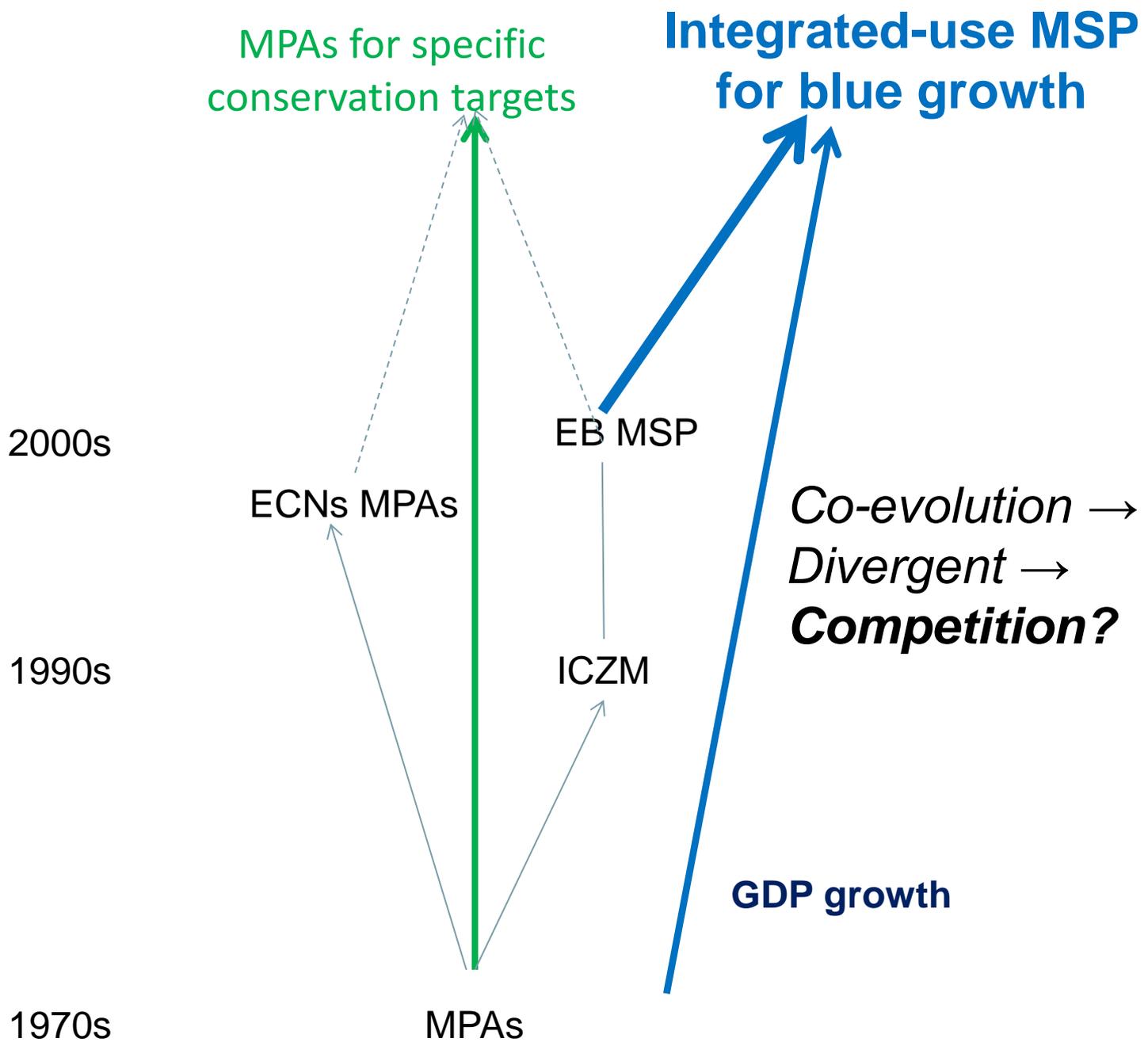
Closely related concepts of **ecosystem-based management**

and **ecologically coherent MPA networks** emerged in late 1990s, coupled with increasing focus on **no-take MPAs**

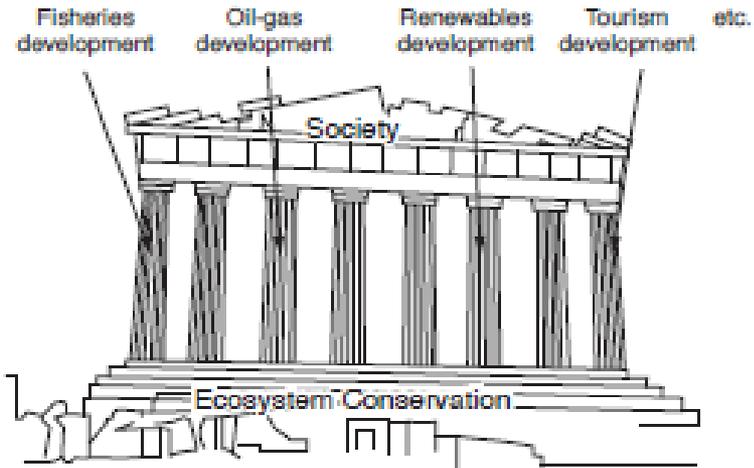


Ecologically coherent networks of MPAs as core of ecosystem-based marine spatial planning

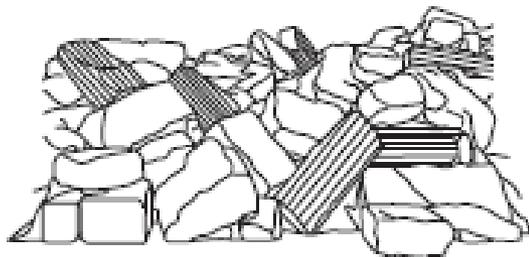




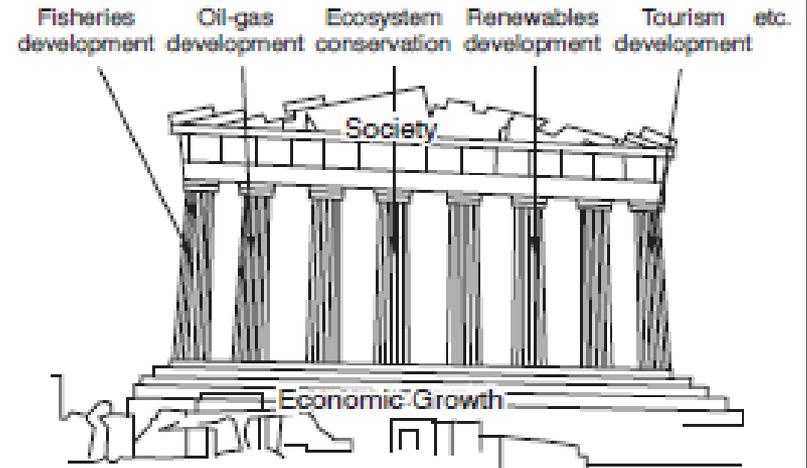
Ecosystem based MSP - hard sustainability



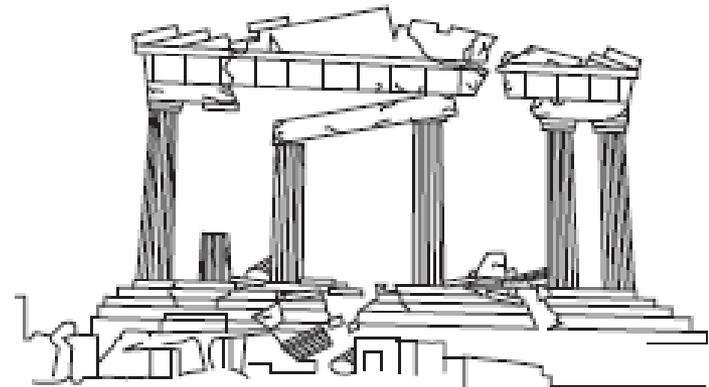
If ecosystems collapse.....



Integrated use MSP - soft sustainability



If economic sectors and growth collapse.....



Ecosystem-Based Marine Spatial Planning (Marine Strategy Framework Directive - MSFD)

- Longer-term priorities
- Conservation is the basis for sustainable development
- MPAs as foundation of EBM
- MSP as a mechanism for achieving 'good environmental status' (GES) by 2020
- DG Environment

Integrated-Use Maritime Spatial Planning (Maritime Spatial Planning Directive - MSPD)

- Shorter-term priorities (GDP)
- Economic growth is the basis for sustainable development
- MPAs as a 'sectoral use'
- MSP as a mechanism for achieving 'blue growth'
- DG MARE

Ecosystem-Based Marine Spatial Planning (MSFD)



Integrated-Use Maritime Spatial Planning (MSPD)

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➤ Conservation is the basis for sustainable development

➤ MPAs as foundation of EBM

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➤ Shorter-term priorities (GDP)

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What's in a name?

Marine Strategy Framework Directive

*Of, found in, or produced by the sea:
"marine plants"; "marine biology"*

Based on **ecocentric** values

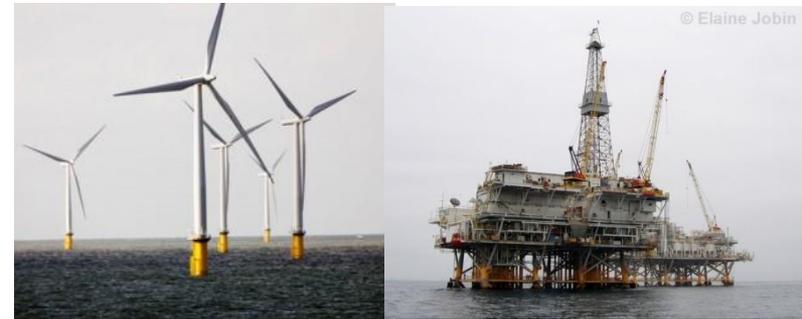


Integrated Maritime Policy,

Maritime Spatial Planning Directive

*Connected with the sea, especially in
relation to seafaring, commercial or
military activity*

Based on **utilitarian** values



Underlying value conflicts?



***Ecosystem-Based
Marine Spatial
Planning (MSFD)***

***Integrated-Use
Maritime Spatial
Planning (MSPD)***

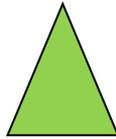


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Marine Strategy Framework Directive

Economic development activities can go ahead for “reasons of **overriding public interest which outweigh the negative impact on the environment**”, though such activities should not “preclude or compromise the achievement of GES” (Article 14)



Maritime Spatial Planning Directive

“Member States shall consider economic, social and environmental aspects to support sustainable development and growth in the maritime sector, applying an **ecosystem-based approach**, and to promote the coexistence of relevant activities and uses” (Article 5)

.....but the obligation to achieve GES is only mentioned in passing in the recitals to the MSP Directive and was removed from Article 5 so



In reality, is 'blue growth' the objective that other objectives have to be integrated with?

or is 'good environmental status' the objective that other objectives have to be integrated with?



How can integrated use MSP and ecosystem-based MSP be reconciled and integration achieved?

Risk that MSP could become a vehicle for blue growth and continued declines in ecosystem integrity and resilience?



Our seas, our future — moving towards a new understanding

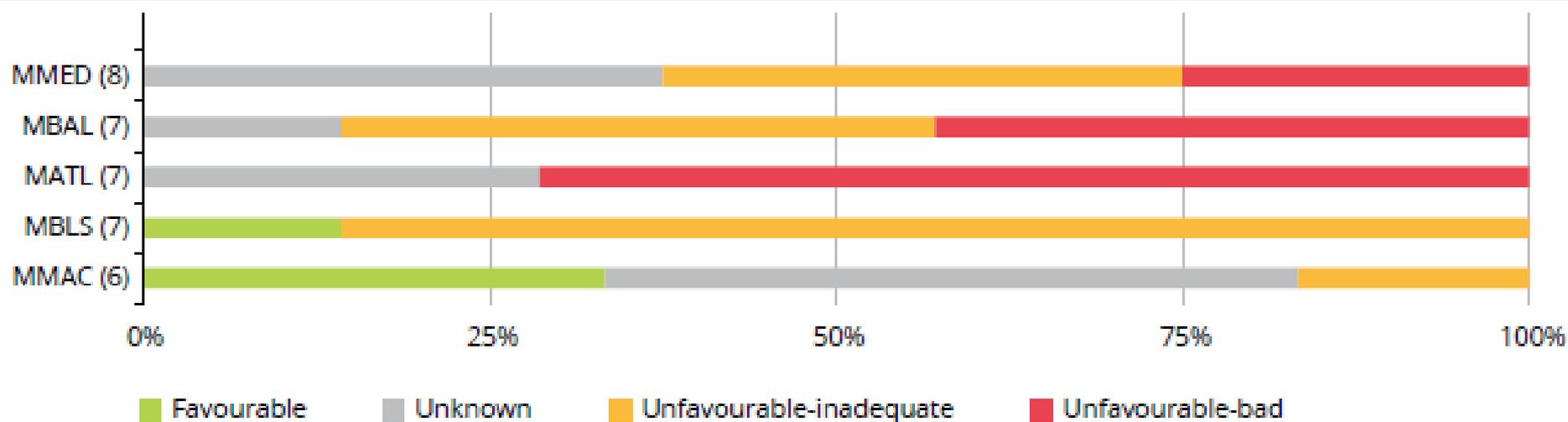


"Whether looking at species or marine habitats, **less than 20 % (often much lower)** of all biodiversity features (i.e. species, habitats and ecosystems) are considered as being in **Good Environmental Status**" across EU ([EEA, 2014](#))

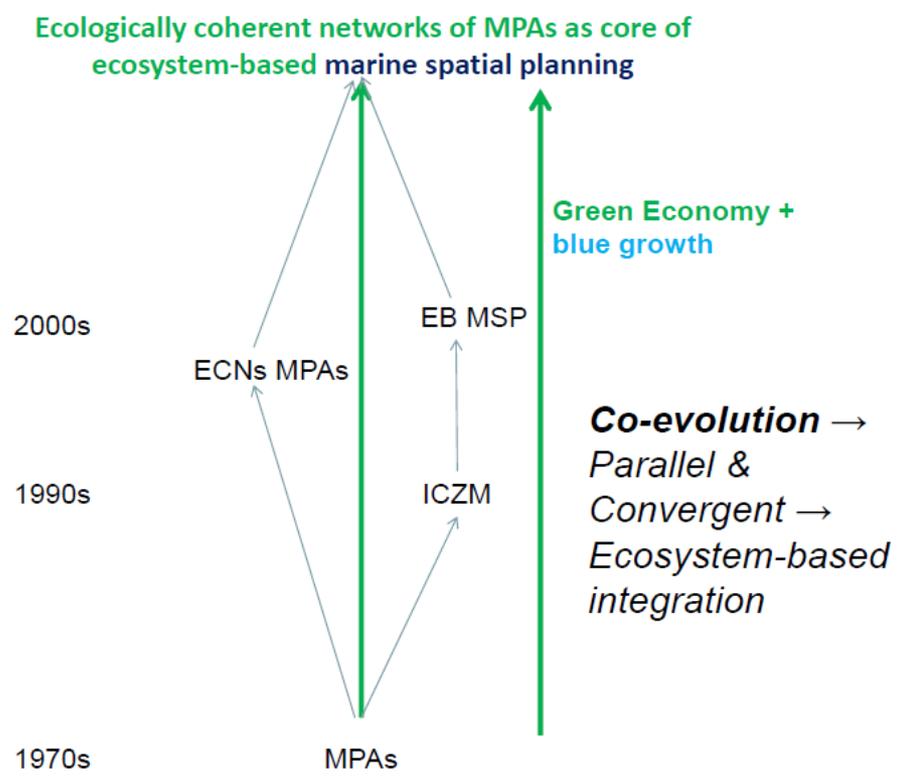
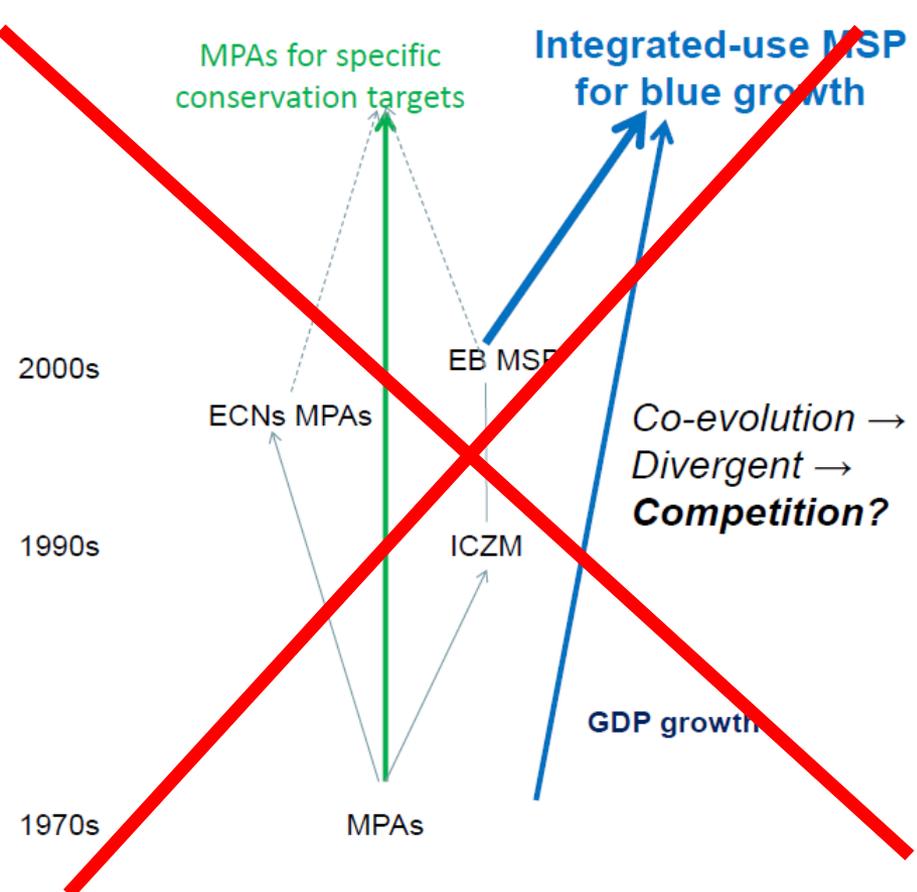


State of nature in the EU

Results from reporting under the nature directives 2007-2012



Atlantic - 71% of marine habitats designated as special areas of conservation (SACs) under the Habitats Directive *ie* MPAs, are in unfavourable-bad condition, 60% of which are improving (EEA [2015](#))



Need to ensure that MSP **coevolves and converges** with MPAs and wider environmental protection measures to achieve a balance between **marine ecosystem protection** and **maritime blue growth**

... and that MSP does not become a **competitor and diverge** from an ecosystem-based approach,
 as ecosystem-based MSP can provide for both **blue growth** and **good environmental status**,
including effectively governed MPAs

**Discount price :
€45 at this talk**

Governing Marine Protected Areas

Resilience through Diversity



Peter J.S. Jones

earthscan
from Routledge

Systematic way of '**deconstructing**' MPA governance into different categories of incentives and governance approaches

MPAG analysis framework can be applied on a **meta-analysis** basis to a larger sample of MPA case studies, *eg* MPAs in Europe

Guidance for assessing governance issues in any given MPA and transferring 'good practice' to promote **more effective MPAs as key element of an ecosystem-based approach to marine spatial planning**

Published February 2014

<http://bit.ly/GoverningMPAs>

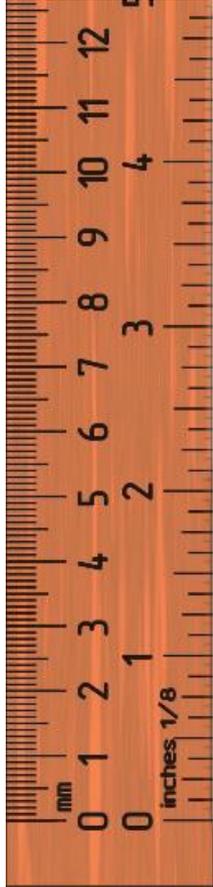
MPAG analytical framework [[document](#)]

- Context including metrics: per capita GDP and growth rate, HDI, state capacity, population below poverty line, unemployment rate
- Objectives
- Drivers/Conflicts
- Governance Framework/Approach
- **Effectiveness (0-5)**
- Incentives **employed & needed:**

Economic
Interpretative
Knowledge
Legal
Participative

*: how incentives interact and are **combined***

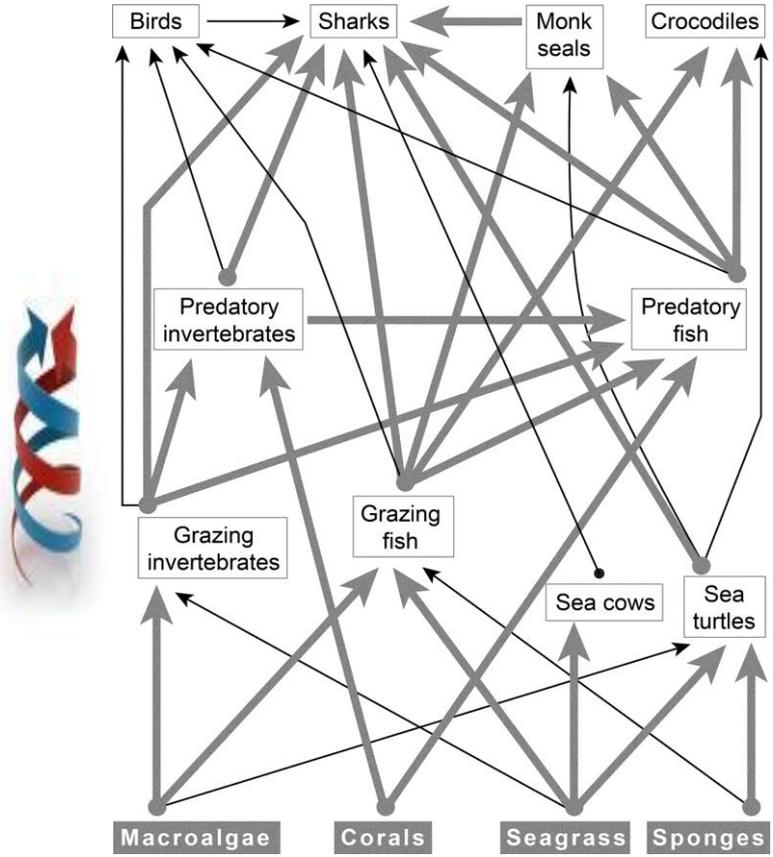
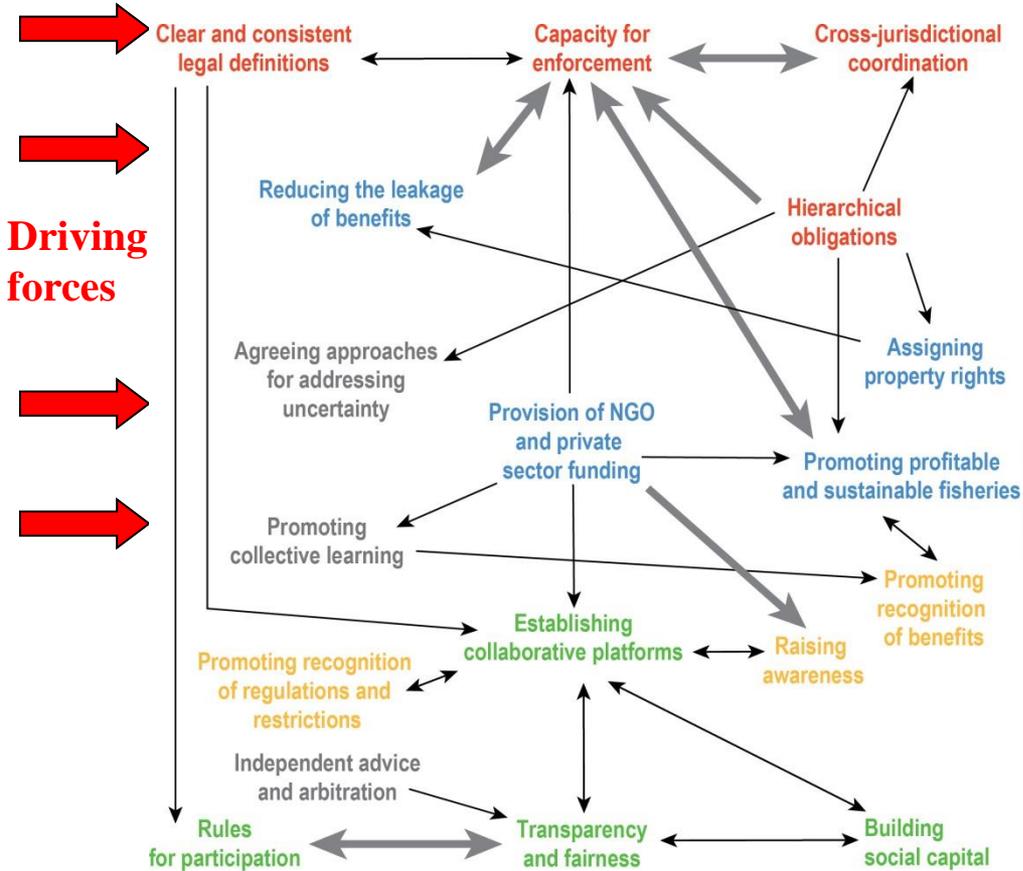
- Cross cutting themes: role of leadership, role of NGOs, equity issues



Incentive category	Incentives (total 36)
Economic (10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assigning property rights Reducing the leakage of benefits Promoting profitable and sustainable fisheries Promoting green marketing Promoting alternative livelihoods Providing compensation Reinvesting MPA income in local communities Ensuring sufficient state funding Provision of NGO and private sector funding Payments for marine ecosystem services (PES)
Interpretative (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raising awareness Promoting recognition of benefits Promoting recognition of regulations and restrictions
Knowledge (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting collective learning Agreeing approaches for addressing uncertainty Independent advice and arbitration

Legal (10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Hierarchical obligationsCapacity for enforcementPenalties for deterrenceProtection from incoming usersAttaching conditions to property rightsCross-jurisdictional coordinationClear and consistent legal definitionsClarity concerning jurisdictional limitationsLegal adjudication platformsTransparency and fairness
Participative (10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Rules for participationEstablishing collaborative platformsNeutral facilitationIndependent arbitration panelsDecentralising responsibilitiesPeer enforcementBuilding social capitalBracing linkagesBuilding on local customsPotential to influence higher institutional levels

Diversity is the key to resilience, both of species in ecosystems and incentives in governance systems



Jackson et al (2001) *Science*, 293, 629-638

www.mpag.info

#GoverningMPAs