



Sustainable
Development
Goals

United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Organisation
des Nations Unies
pour l'éducation
la science et la culture

Organización
de las Naciones Unidas
para la Educación
la Ciencia y la Cultura

Организация
Объединенных Наций по
вопросам образования
науки и культуры

• Intergovernmental
Oceanographic
Commission

• Commission
océanographique
intergouvernementale

• Comisión
Oceanográfica
Intergubernamental

• Межправительственная
океанографическая
комиссия

MSP in support of sustainable ocean based economy

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Section de Politique Maritime et de la Coordination Régionale
Sección de Política Marítima y de Coordinación Regional
Морская политика и Региональная координация
Marine Policy and Regional Coordination Section

UN Environment / EU
Brussels (BE) 9 February 2017



The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO



IOC: Building knowledge and capacities for sustainable ocean management

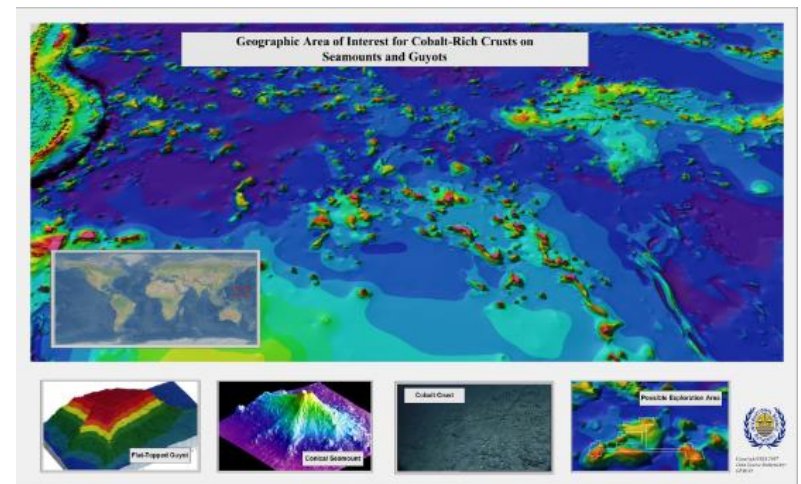
- Only intergovernmental organization mandated to promote marine science in all ocean basins
- Science, services, observations, data exchange and capacity development
- Foster sustainable development of the marine environment



IOC

IOC within United Nations

- Focal point for ocean observations, science, services and data exchange
- Competent international organization for marine science (United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea; UNCLOS)

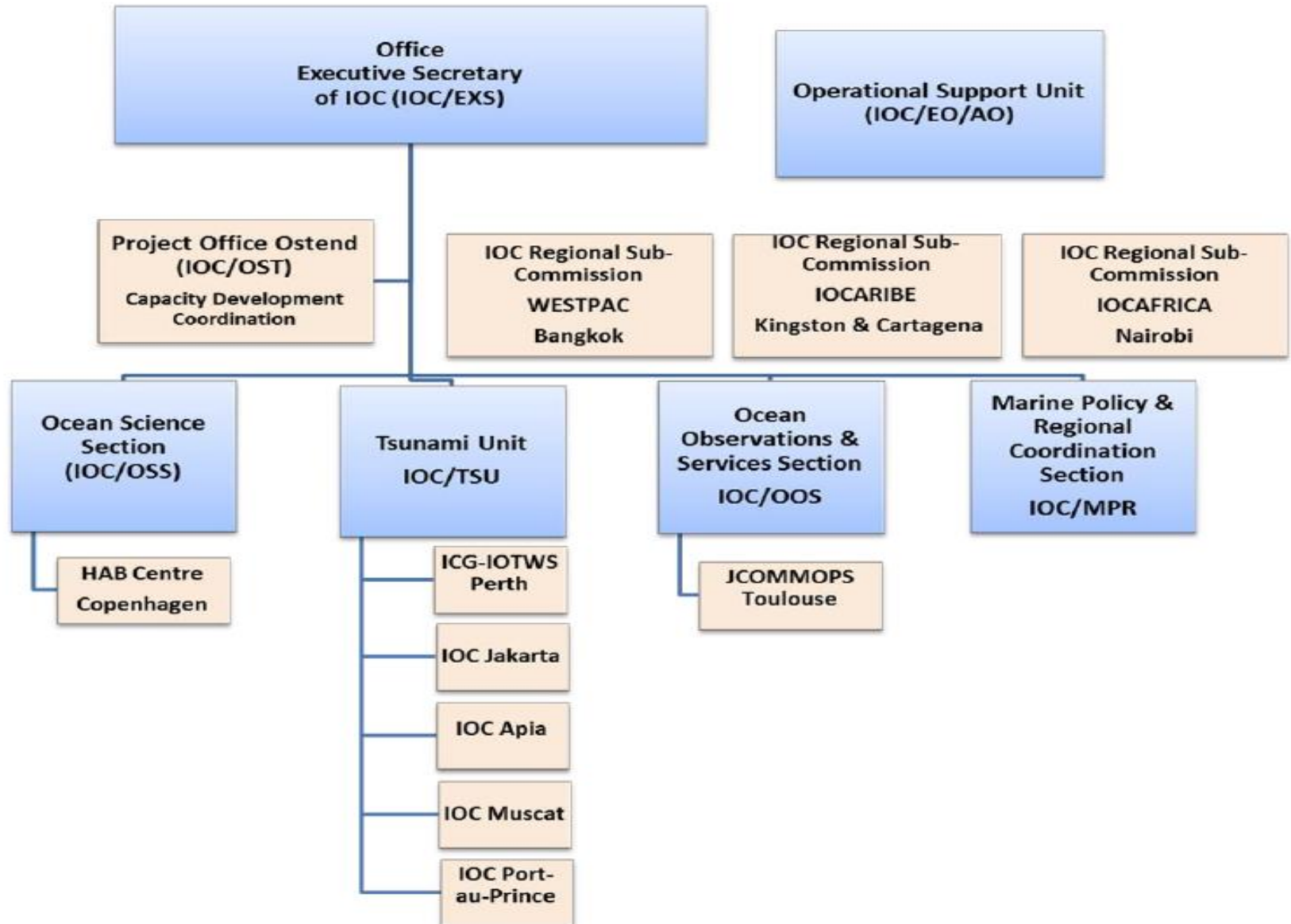


IOC figures

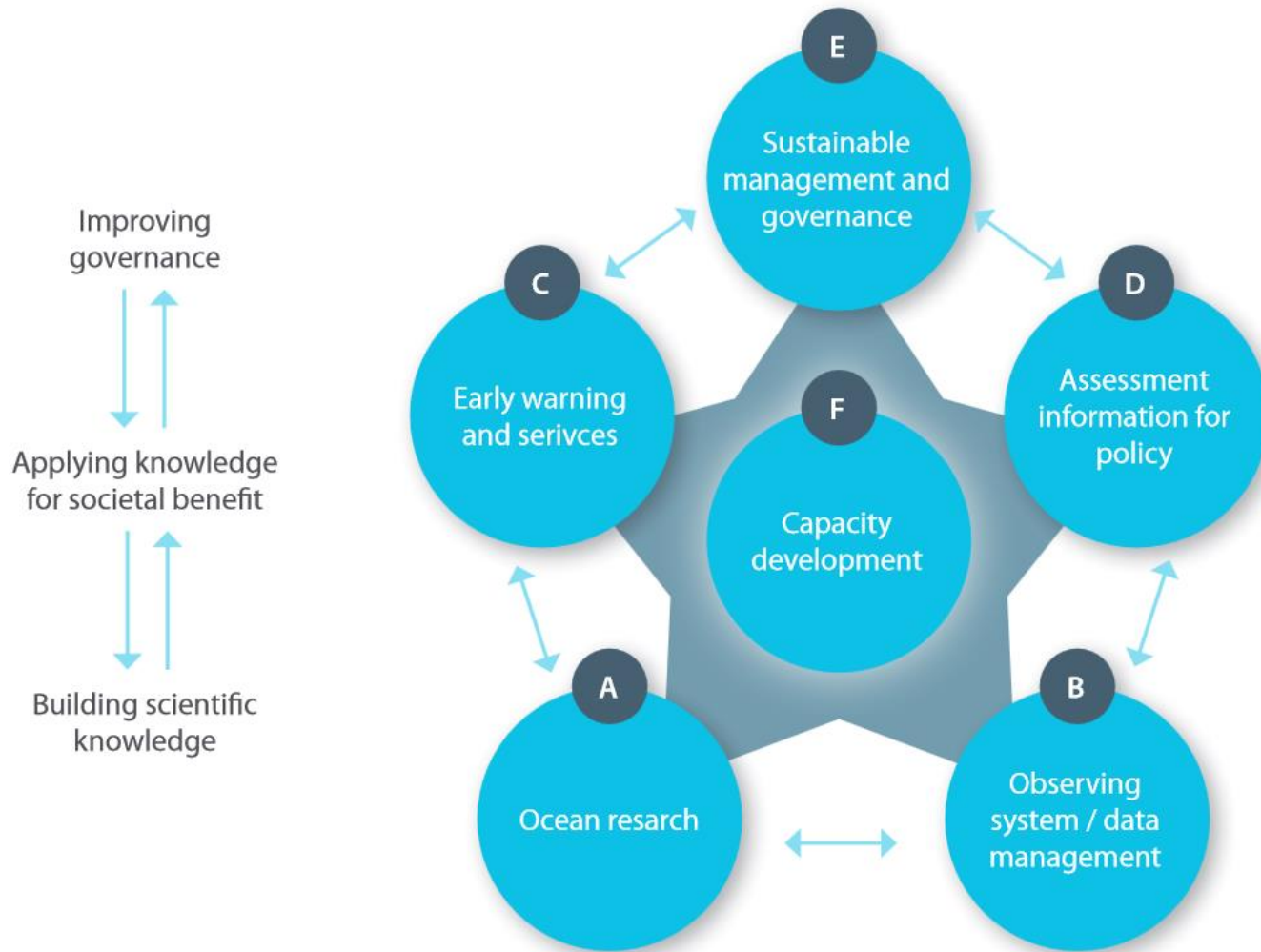
- IOC was founded in 1960
- IOC has 148 Member States (2016)
- Our governing bodies are the General Assembly and the Executive Council
- IOC staff is made by 62 people (42 at the headquarters and 20 in the field)
- IOC funds comes from the UNESCO regular budget, extrabudgetary incomes (contributions from member states and donors) and from projects (e.g. GEF)



Structure of the IOC Secretariat



IOC Medium-Term Strategy



The Ocean is not homogeneous

Some Areas are
More Important
than Others



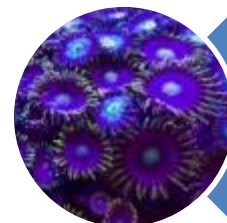
The ocean is priceless



**Marine
Fishery and
Aquaculture**



**Marine
Tourism**



**Biotechnology
and
bioproducts**



**Marine
Mining**



**Marine
Construction
and Marine
Equipment
manufacturing**



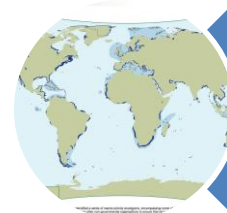
Desalination



**Offshore
oil and gas**



**Marine
research and
development
,ocean literacy**



**Marine
administration**



**Ports and
shipping
industry**



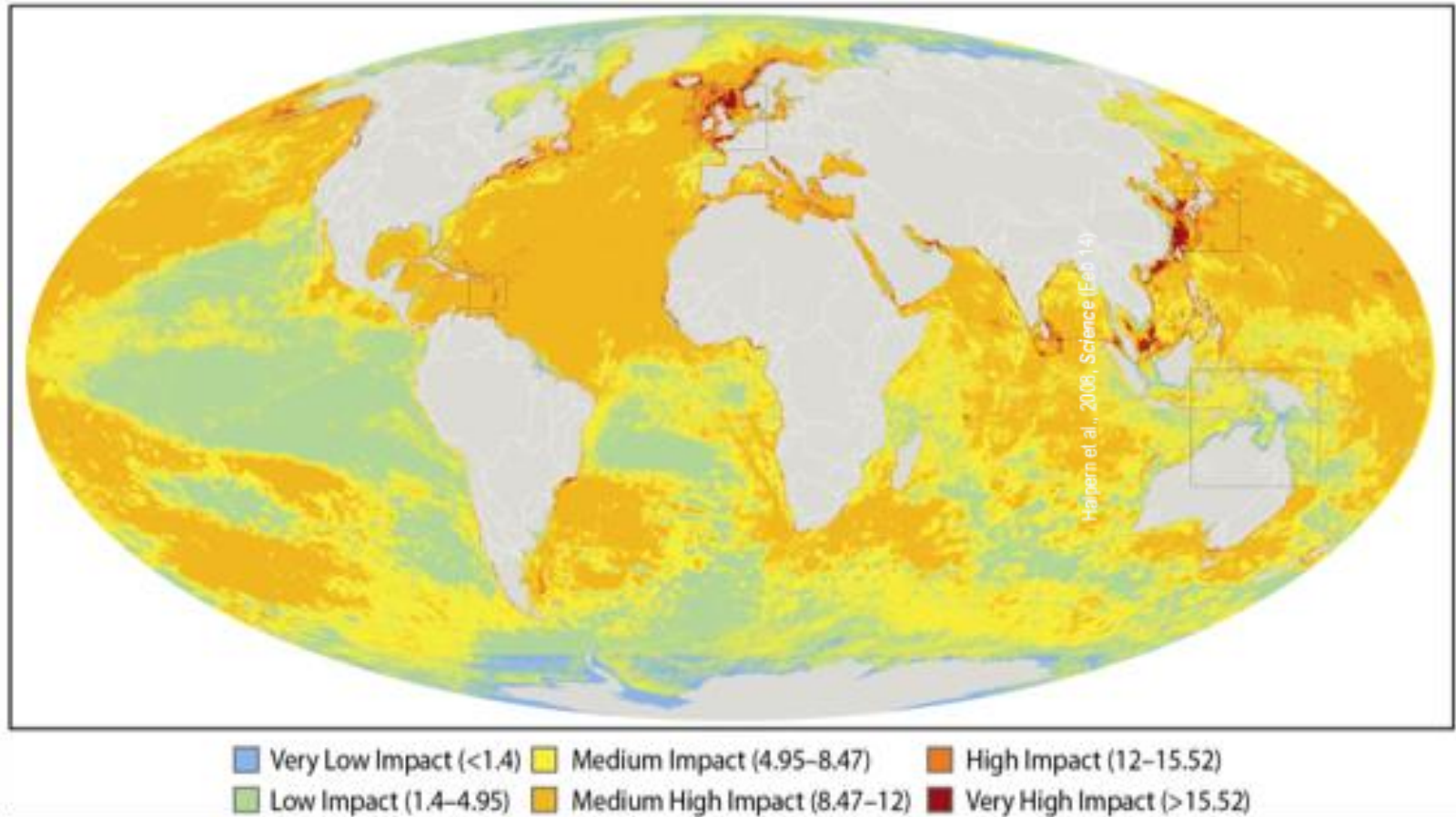
**Renewable
energy**



**Marine
business
services**

No area of the Ocean is untouched by human activity...

Source: Halpern, Benjamin, 2008. Science. 14 February



And many marine areas are under increasing development pressures.... 10

In support of ecosystem-based policy development

Improve institutional coordination.

Achieve a sustainable management towards sustainable blue growth

Empower all stakeholders (multi-sector approach)

**ICAM
MSP**

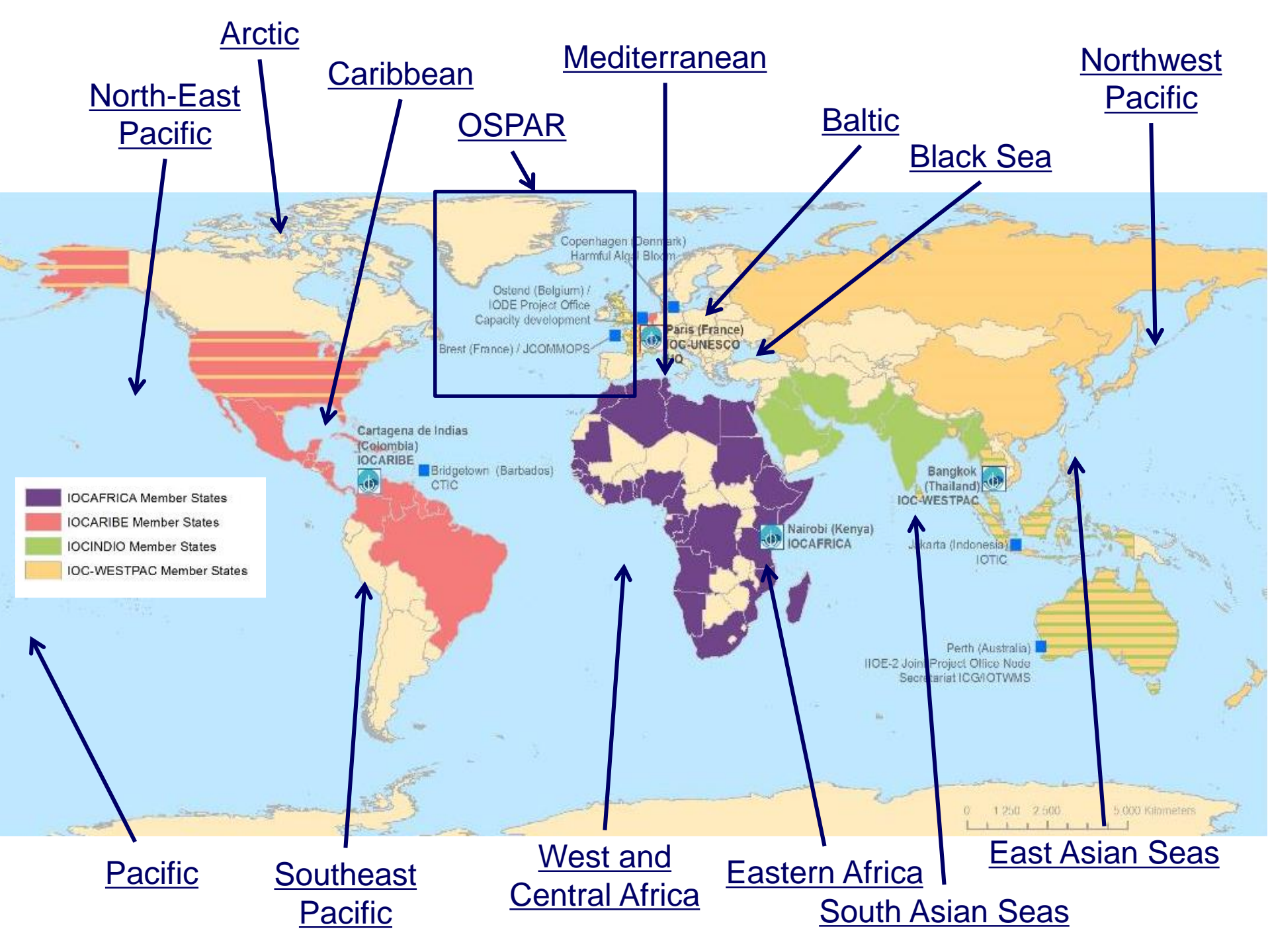
Increasing public awareness and training.

Enhance the compatibility between development and conservation.

Protection of the special coastal and marine ecosystems, landscapes and cultural heritage.



IOC



How we define MSP



“The public process of analyzing and allocating the spatial and temporal distribution of human activities to achieve ecological, economic, and social objectives that are usually specified through a political process.”

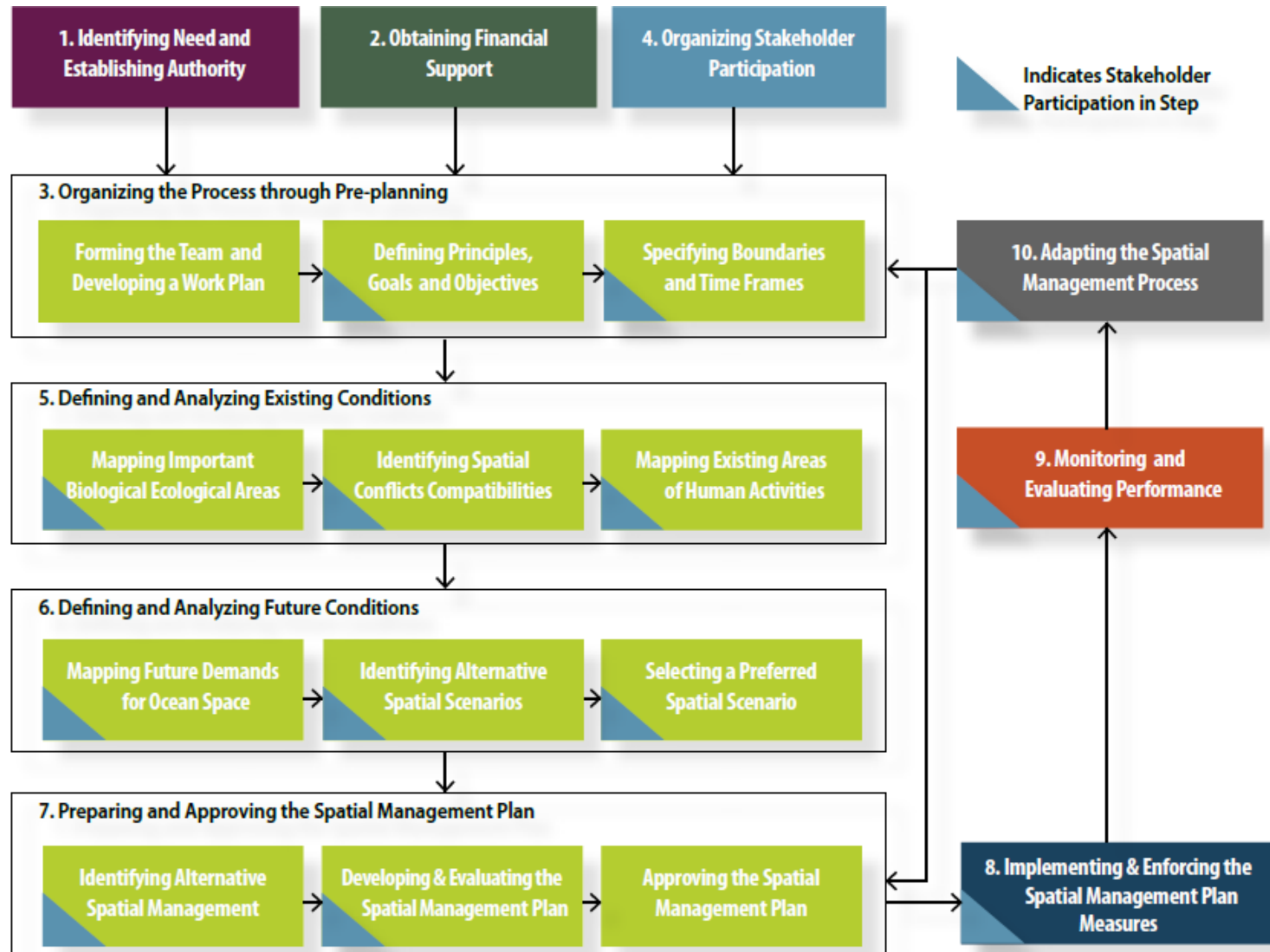
*IOC-UNESCO (2007)
“Visions for a Sea Change”*

IOC criteria



- 1. Place-based**
- 2. Participatory**
- 3. Multi-objective / Integrated**
- 4. Strategic / Future oriented**
- 5. Ecosystem-based**
- 6. Continuing / Adaptive**
- 7. Government-led**

MSP step by step to support the needs of our member states

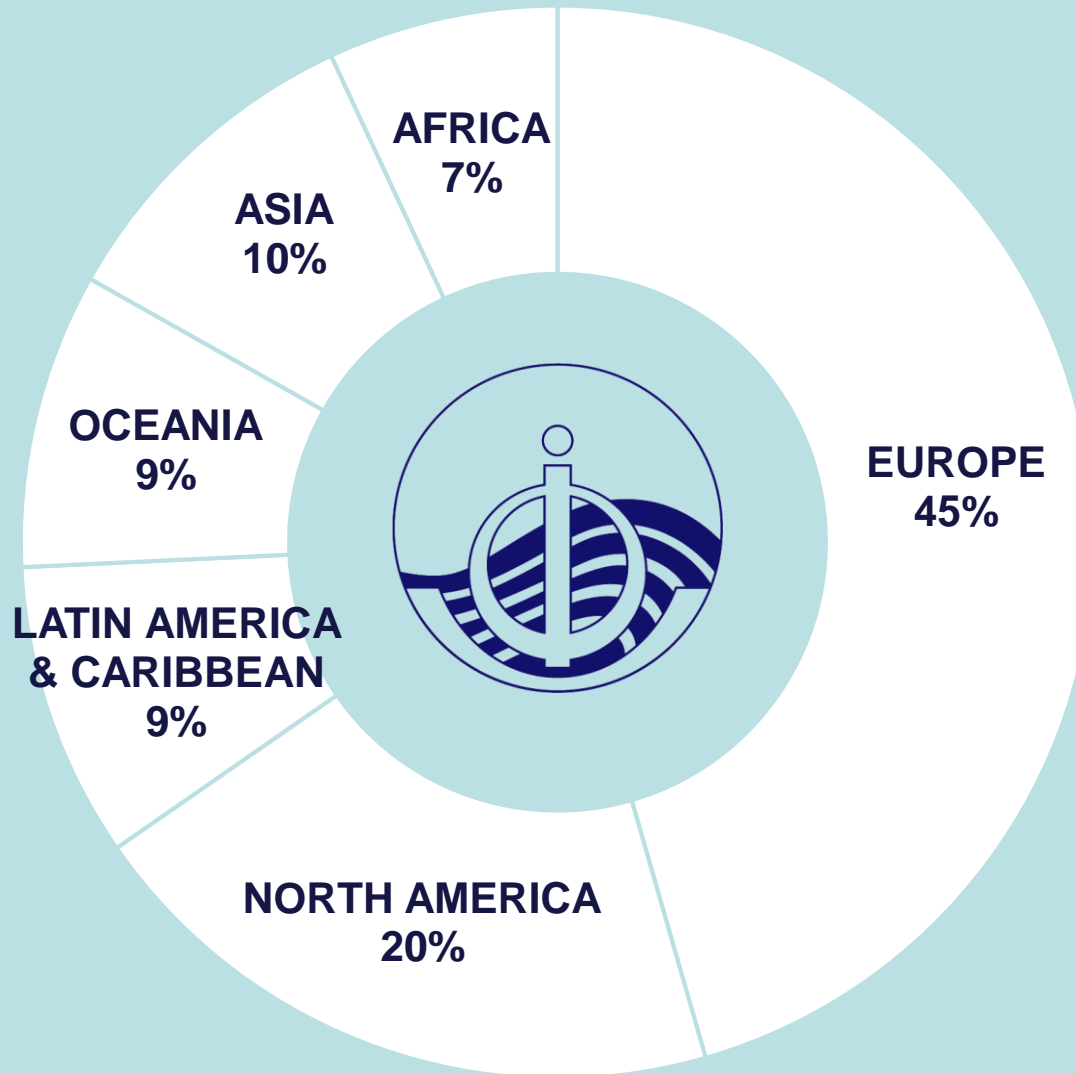


Some facts

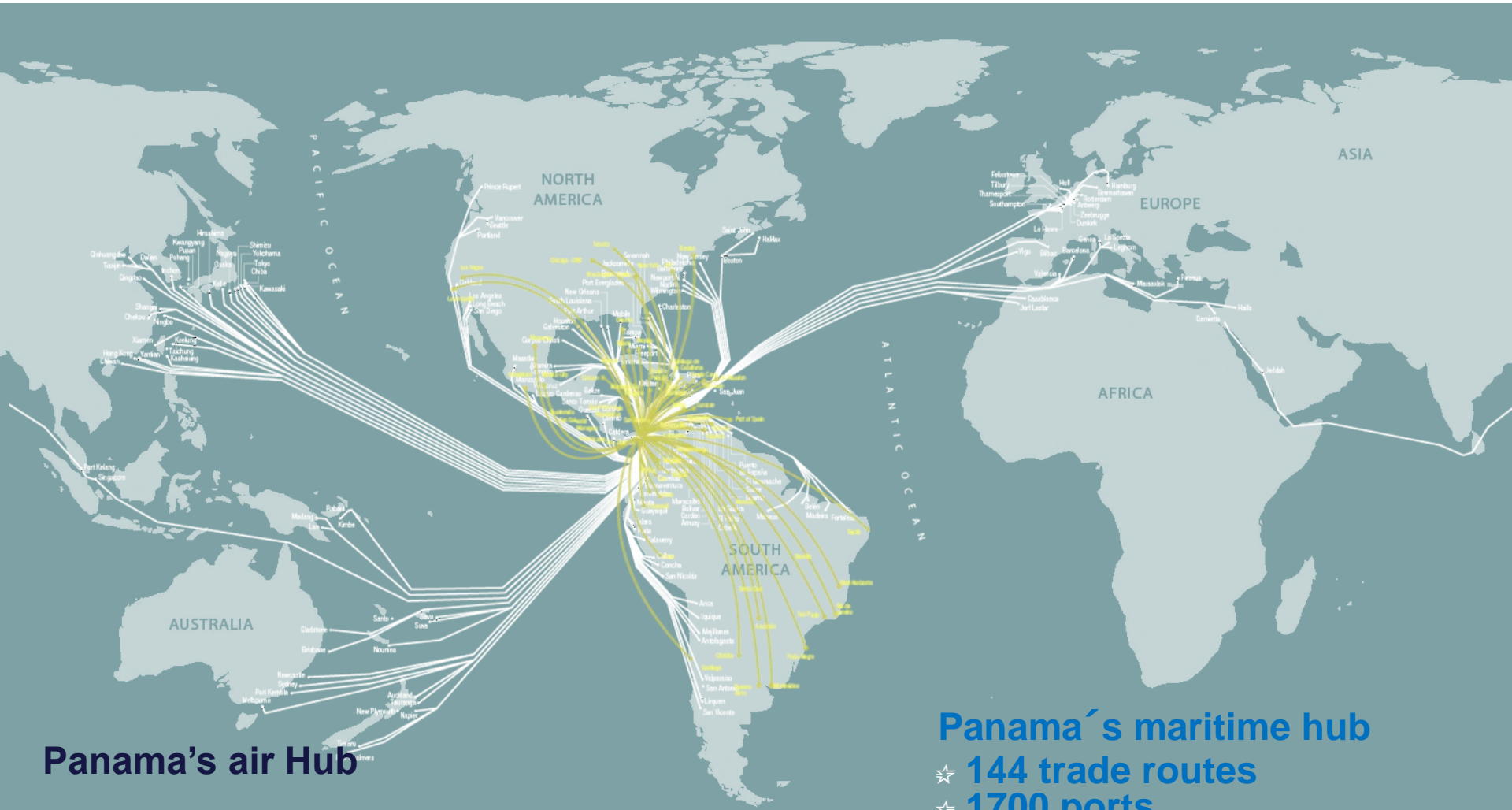


- **72 examples of MSP initiatives world-wide.**
- **33 are European initiatives, 28 within the European Union**

REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF MSP INITIATIVES



The transportation and logistics hub of the Americas



Panama's air Hub

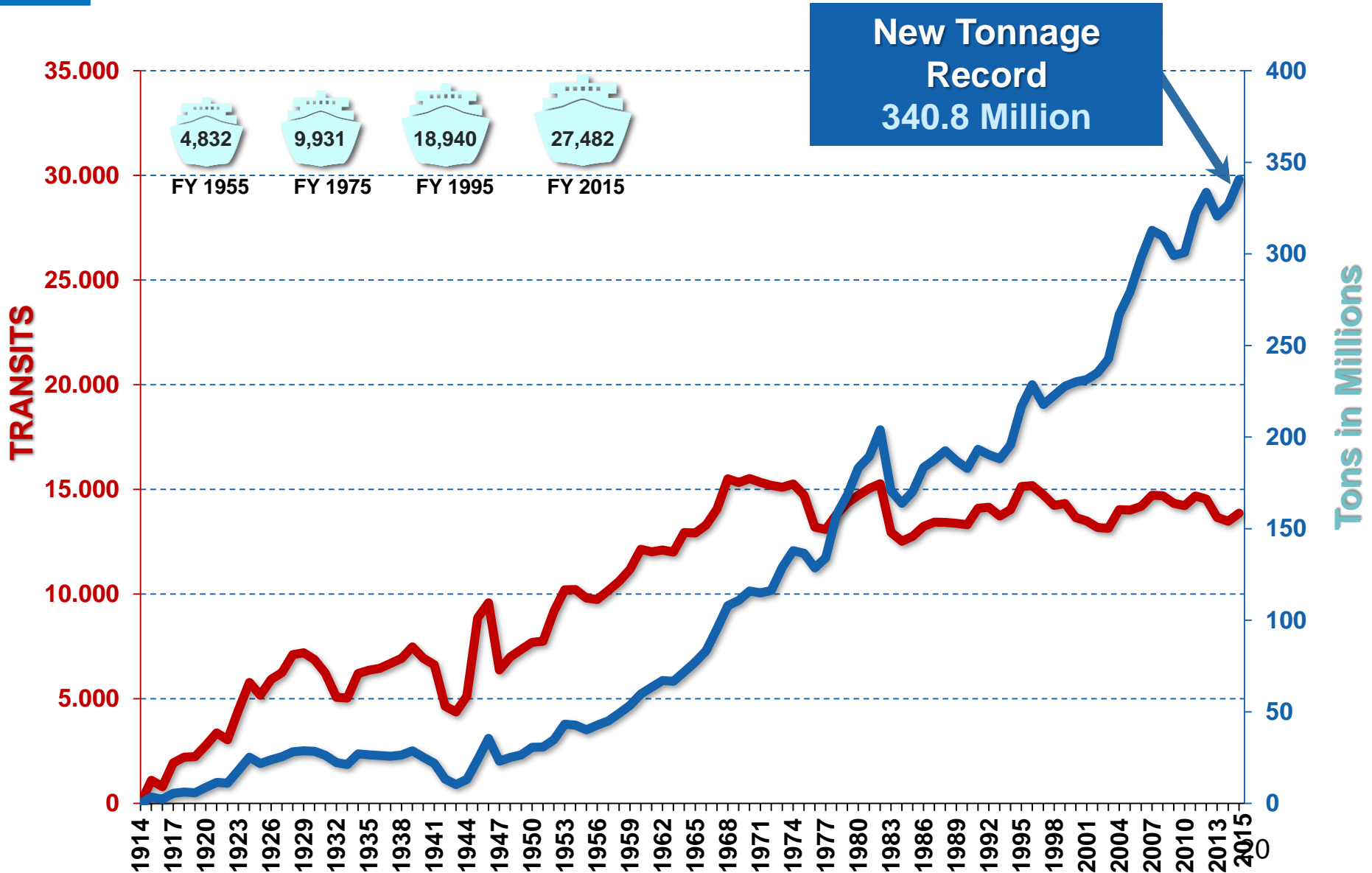
- ☆ 74 destinations
- ☆ 30 countries

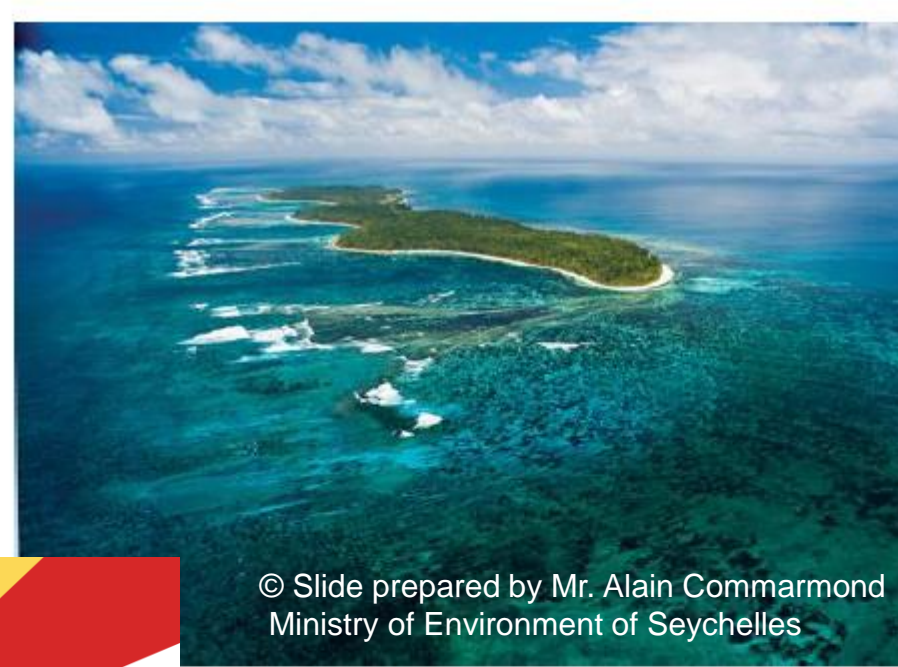
Panama's maritime hub

- ☆ 144 trade routes
- ☆ 1700 ports
- ☆ 160 countries



Transits & PC/UMS Tonnage





© Slide prepared by Mr. Alain Commarmond
Ministry of Environment of Seychelles



Seychelles MSP: Goals and Outcome

BIODIVERSITY
PROTECTION



BLUE
ECONOMY



CLIMATE
CHANGE
ADAPTATION



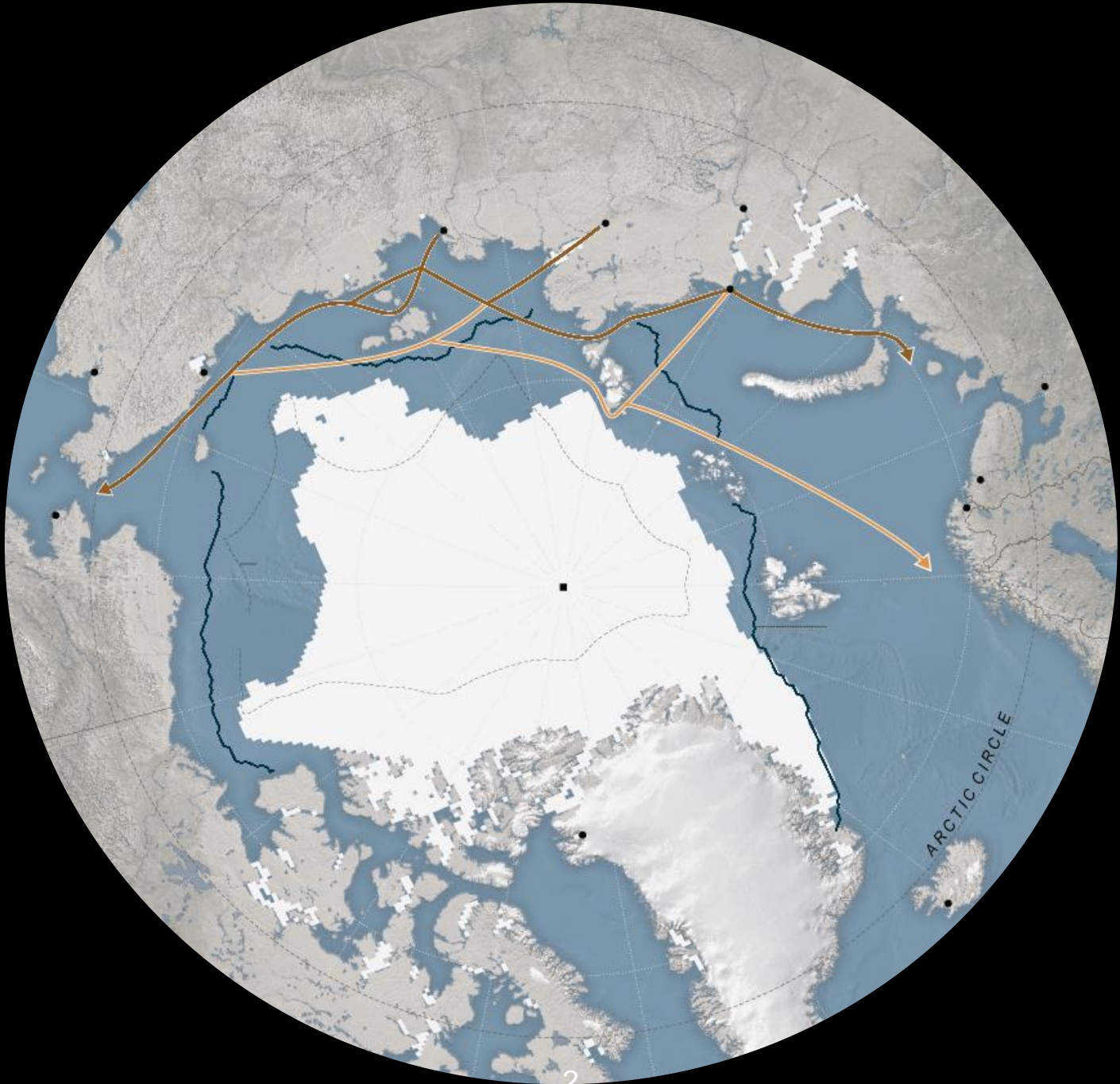
OUTCOMES

1. DEBT SWAP
Innovative Financing

2. MARINE PLAN
Zoning Design

3. TRUST
Implementation Funding

Photo by Manu San Félix/National Geographic, shot during the Pristine Seas expedition to Seychelles, March 2015.



•Hard Minerals

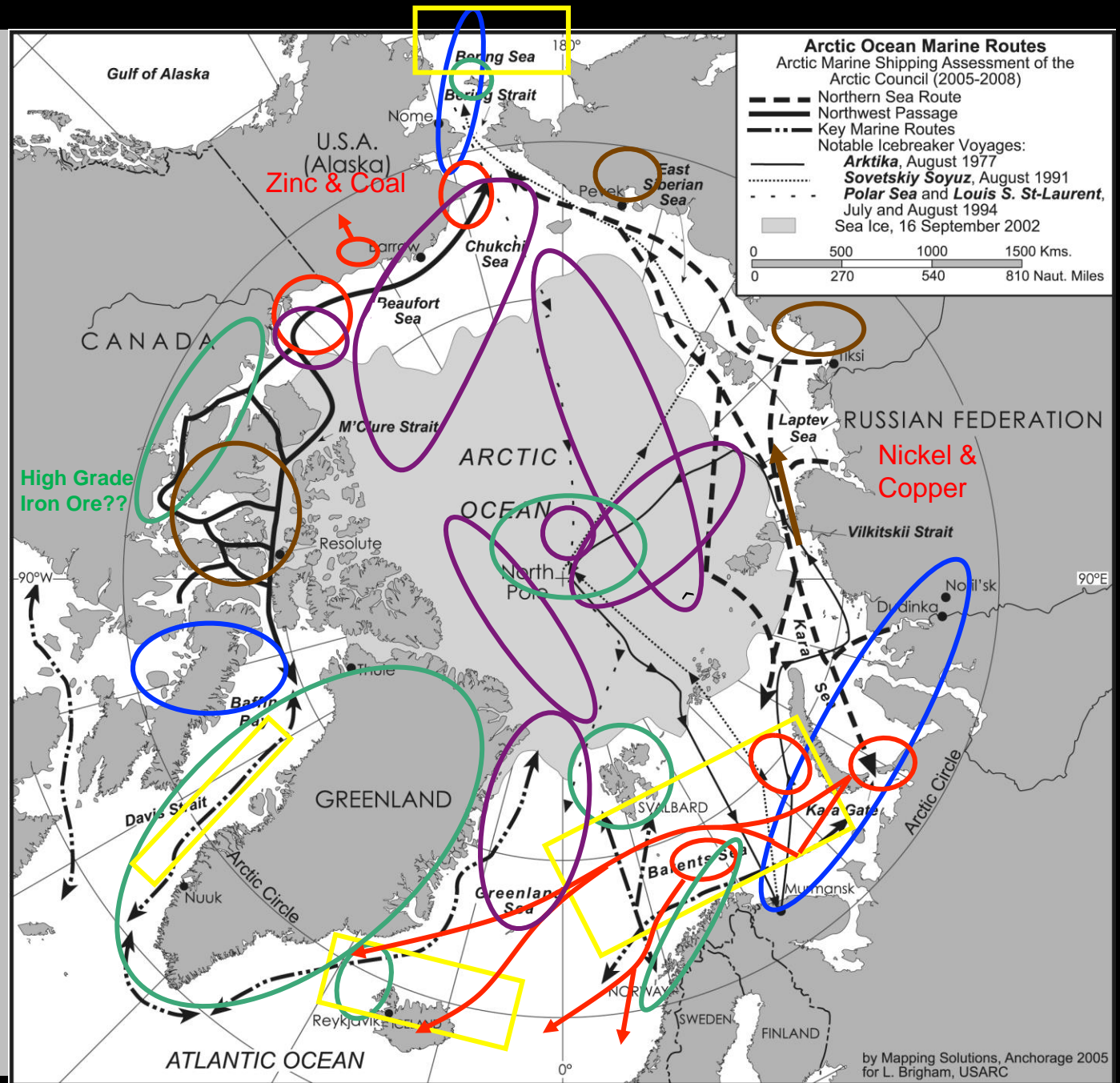
•Marine Tourism

•Key Fisheries

•Oil & Gas

•Summer Sealift

•Exploration/ Science



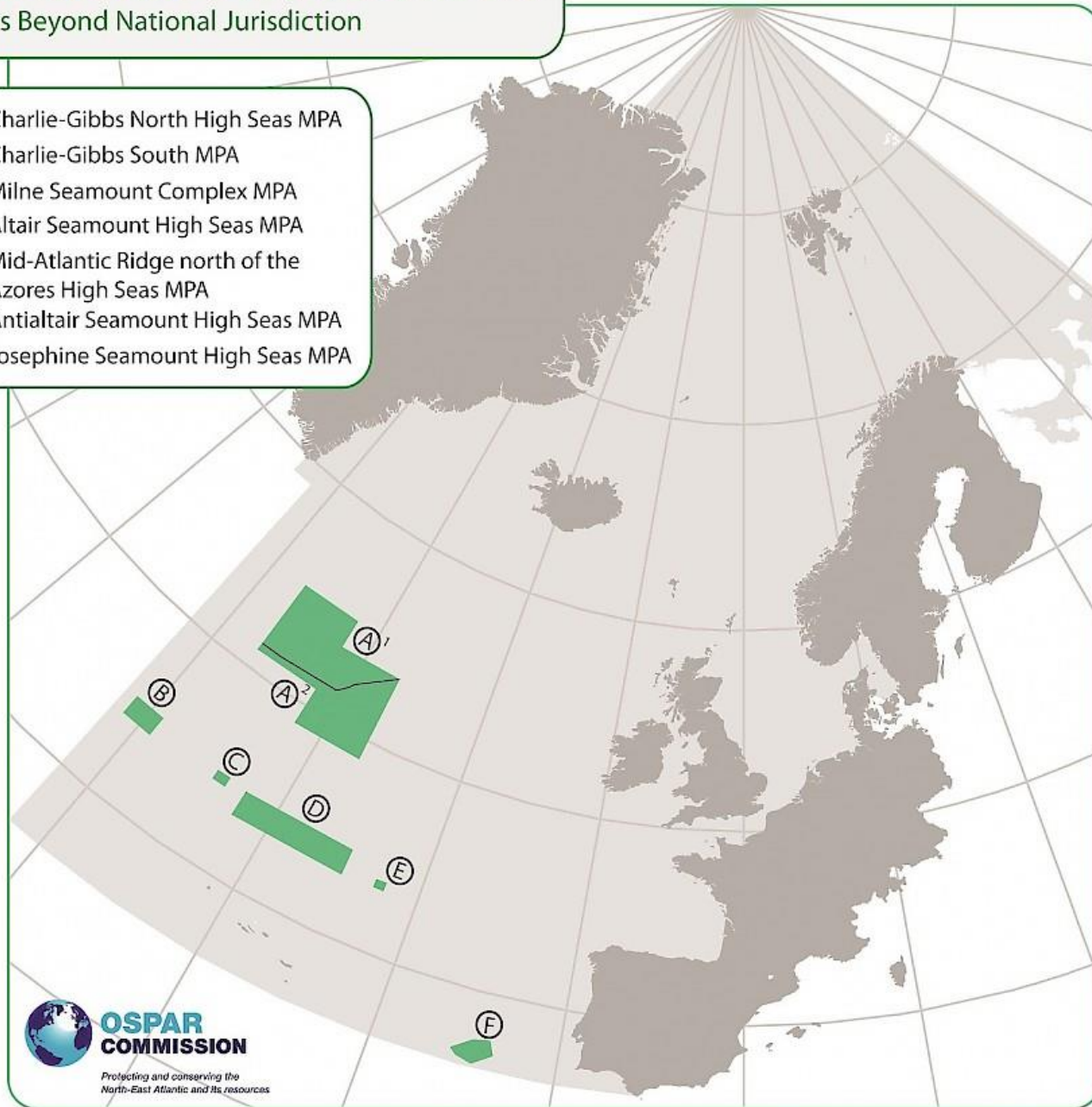
Credit: Lawson Brigham, University of Alaska Fairbanks

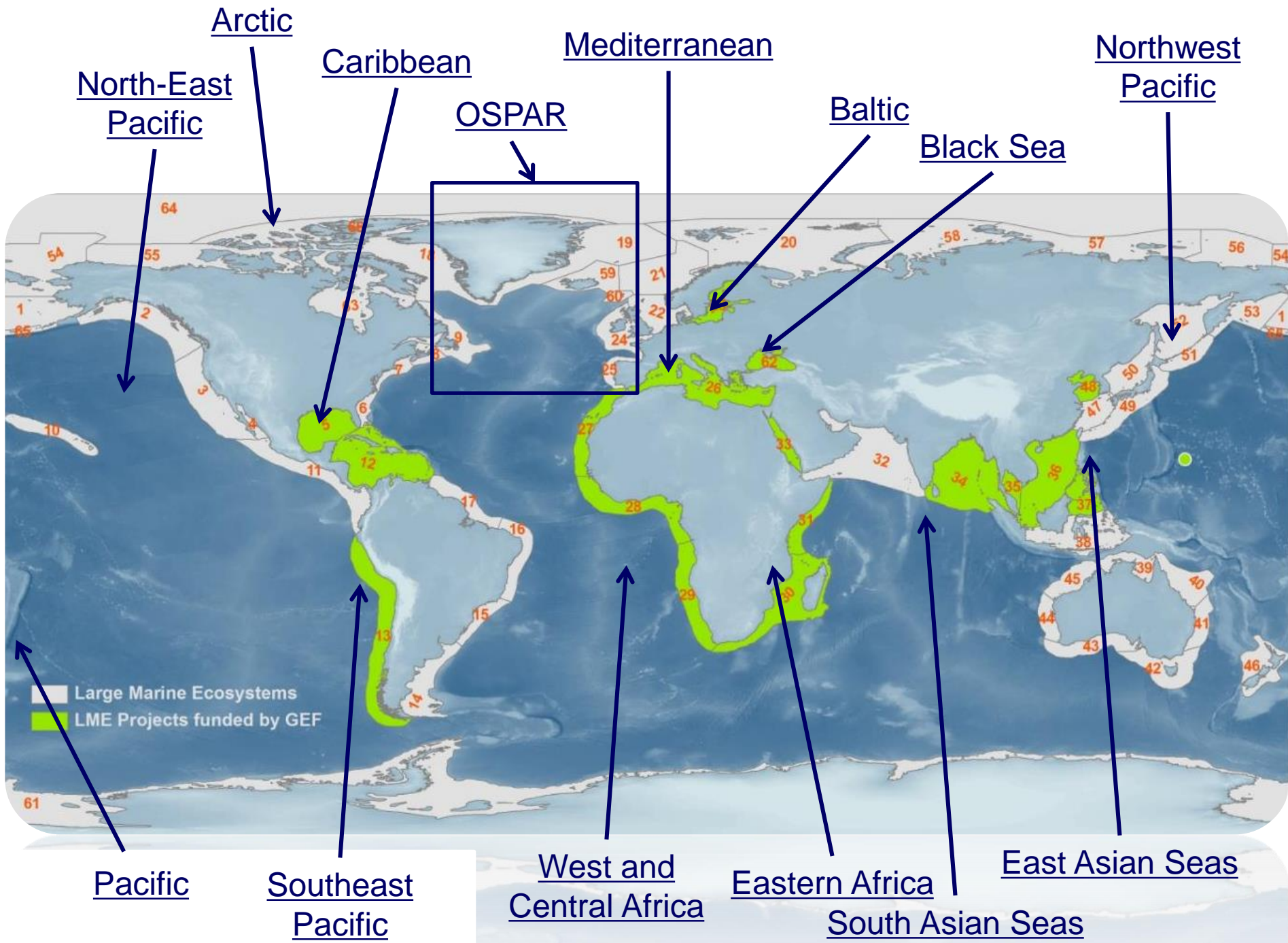
by Mapping Solutions, Anchorage 2005 for L. Brigham, USARC

OSPAR Marine Protected Areas

- in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction

- (A)¹ Charlie-Gibbs North High Seas MPA
- (A)² Charlie-Gibbs South MPA
- (B) Milne Seamount Complex MPA
- (C) Altair Seamount High Seas MPA
- (D) Mid-Atlantic Ridge north of the Azores High Seas MPA
- (E) Antialtair Seamount High Seas MPA
- (F) Josephine Seamount High Seas MPA





GEF Project: LME:Learn (Africa, Asia and LAC priority)

- Partners:



- Objective:

- To improve global ecosystem-based governance of Large Marine Ecosystems and their coasts by generating **knowledge, capacity development, harnessing public and private partners, and supporting south-to-south and north-to-south learning.**

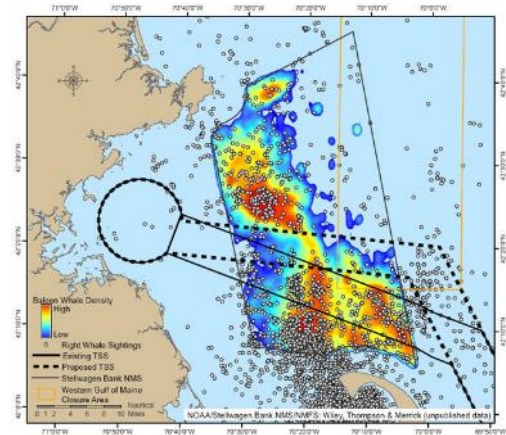
Primary objectives

- Global and regional network of partners to **enhance ecosystem-based management and to provide support for the GEF LME/ICM/MSP/MPA** projects to address their needs and incorporate climate variability and change.
- Synthesis and **incorporation of knowledge into policy-making, capture of best LME governance practices, and development of new methods and tools to enhance the effective management of LMEs** and to incorporate ICM, MPAs and climate variability and change.



Optimal resource allocation: Blue economy requires ocean planning

FROM	TO
Individual species	Ecosystems
Small spatial scale	Multiple scale
Short-term perspective	Long-term perspective
Humans: independent of ecosystems	Humans: integral part of ecosystems
Management divorced from research	Adaptive management
Managing commodities and economic sectors	Sustaining productions potential for goods and services



Benefits

- Reduce conflicts among uses
- Increased predictability and certainty
- Facilitate compatible uses
- Preserve critical ecosystem services

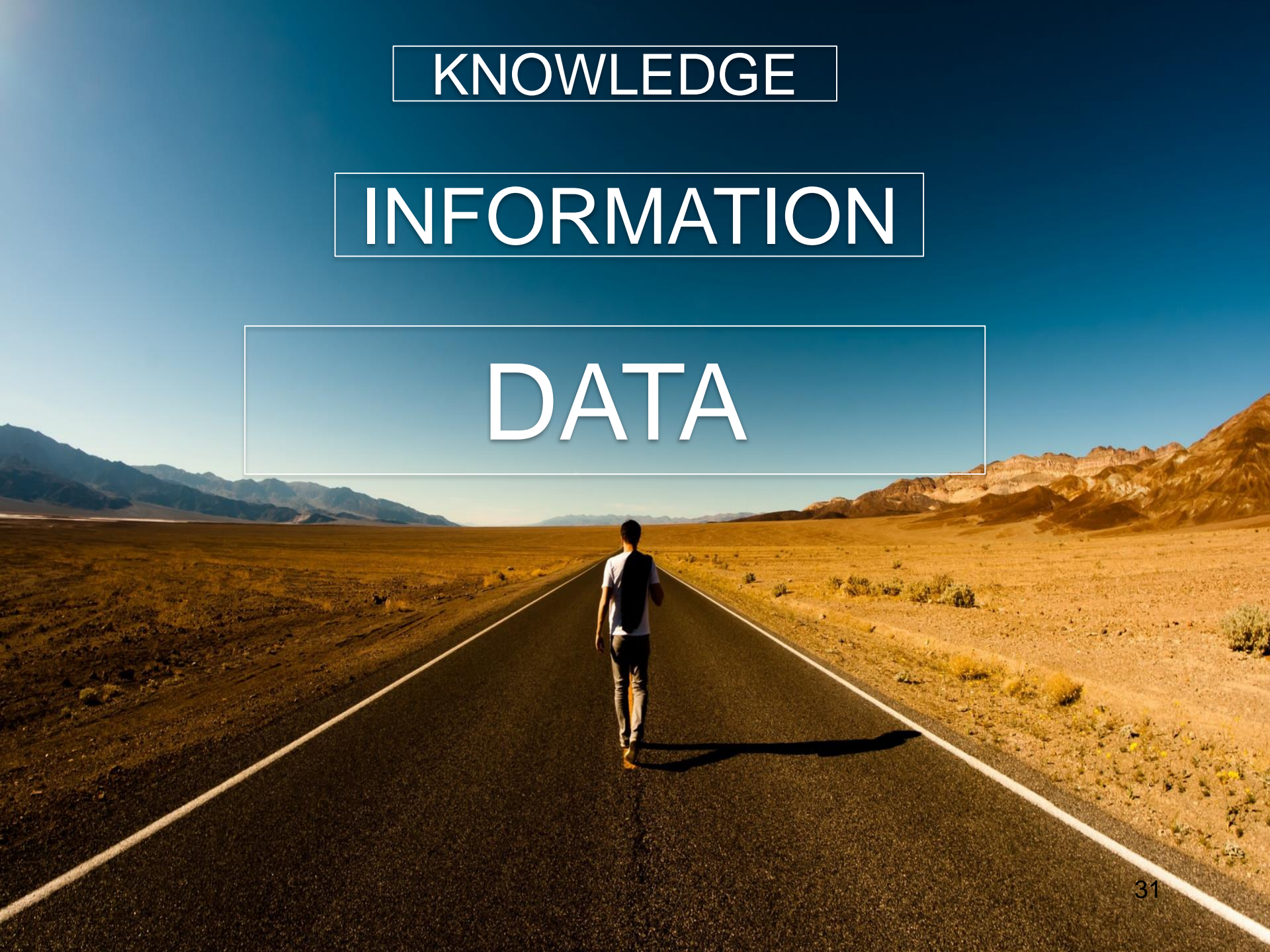
Knowledge-based ocean economy



KNOWLEDGE

INFORMATION

DATA





United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



Intergovernmental
Oceanographic
Commission



European
Commission



2nd International Conference on **MARINE/MARITIME SPATIAL PLANNING**

15-17 March 2017, Paris UNESCO HQ



www.msp2017.paris



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



Intergovernmental
Oceanographic
Commission



Sustainable
Development
Goals

SKILLS



Coordination & implementation

- Priority settings and leadership
- Interinstitutional coordination
- Stakeholders' engagement
- Valuation of ecosystem goods and services
- EBM tools: ICAM, MSP and LME
- Policy development, mediation and conflict resolution
- Reporting protocols

Technical and monitoring

- Ecosystem-based management
- Data and information integration, analysis and representation.
- Decision support tools and information / participatory systems
- Data reporting protocols
- Evaluation and monitoring

14.2 by 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration, to achieve healthy and productive oceans



INDICATOR:

14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches



One Planet, One Ocean