

Application of MSP as a tool for EBM and Blue Economy

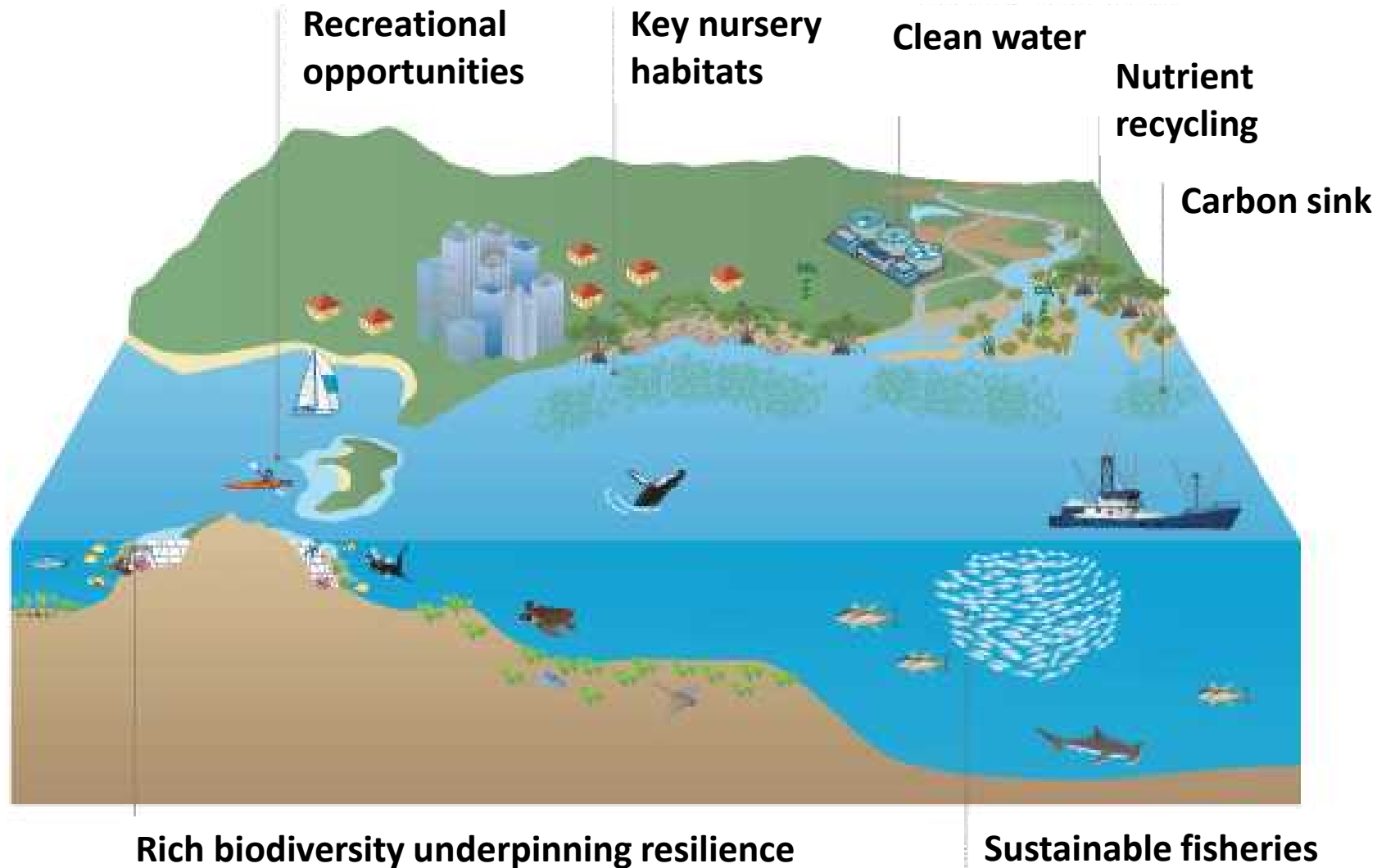
Ole Vestergaard

Marine & Coastal Ecosystems Branch, UN Environment

OUTLINE:

1. Role of oceans for human well-being & blue economies
2. Status of oceans and human impacts
3. Tools for ecosystem-based spatial planning
4. Steps forward

Healthy ocean's provide wide-ranging services to people



Healthy functional ecosystems support livelihoods and income

US\$3 trillion per year = Global market value of marine and coastal resources and industries (5% of global GDP)

(World Ocean Assessment, 2015)



Gross marine product in Western Indian Ocean (334 bn/yr):

PRIMARY ASSETS

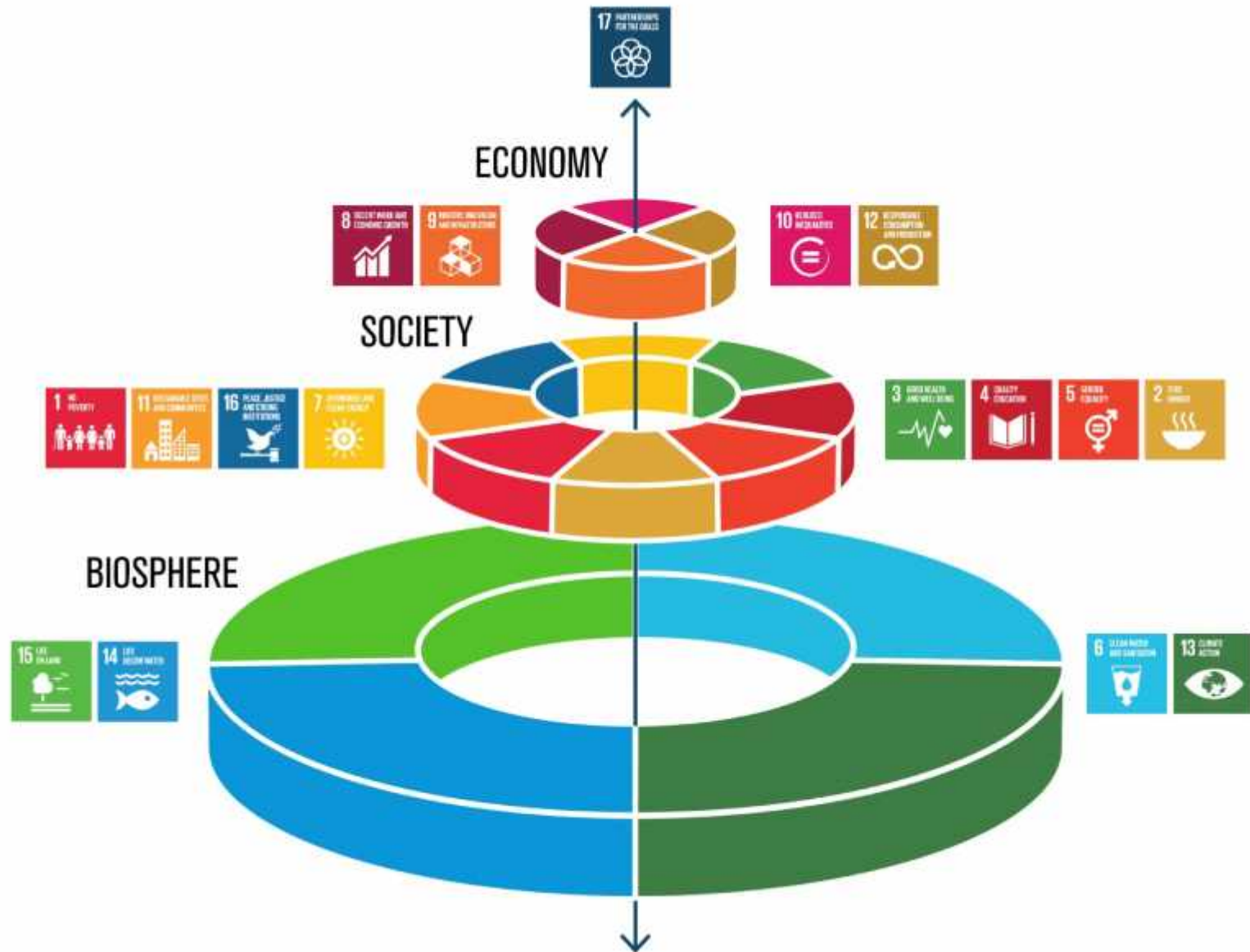
Marine fisheries	USD 135 bn
Mangroves	USD 43 bn
Coral reefs	USD 18 bn
Seagrass	USD 21 bn

ADJACENT ASSETS

Productive Coastline	USD 93 bn
Carbon Absorption	USD 24 bn

(WWF 2017)

Healthy oceans contribute to most SDGs



- and yet, marine and coastal ecosystems decline globally due to human impacts

Direct human impacts

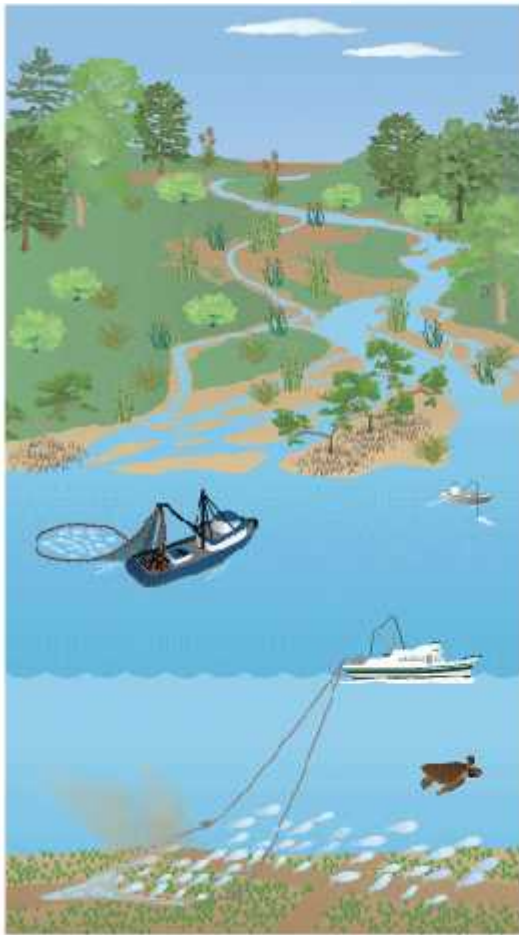
- Unsustainable fisheries
- Pollution – marine litter, nutrients, wastewater
- Coastal development, e.g. tourism
- Offshore infrastructure development
- Mining, oil and gas exploitation

Climate change impacts

- Ocean warming
- Acidification
- Sea-level rise

The combined effect of human impacts rapidly deteriorate oceans and coasts

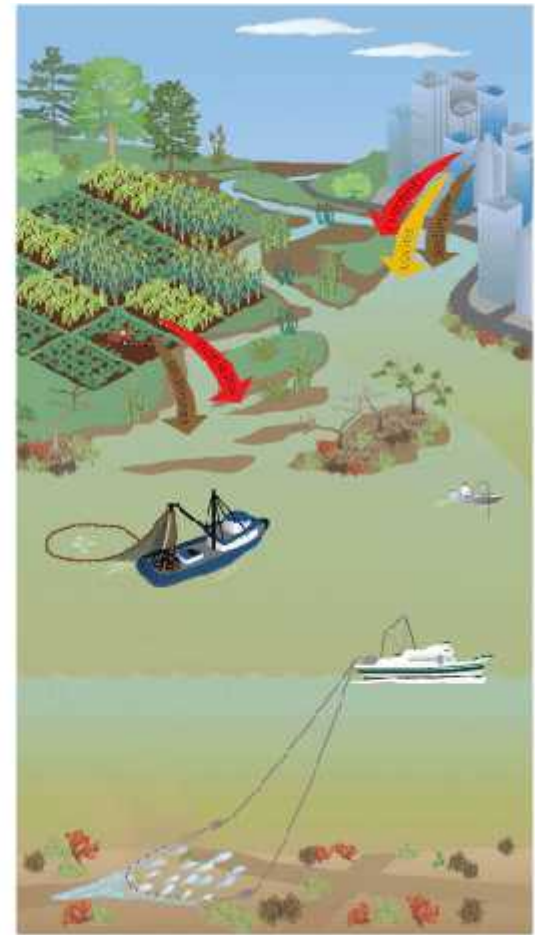
Overfishing



Overfishing + agriculture



Overfishing + agriculture + development



Ecosystem-based management for sustainable development

- Supports sustainable resource use for 'blue economies'
- Uses natural capital information in cross-sector policy-making
- Considers people part of the ecosystem
- Manages for multiple sector objectives
- Addresses cumulative impacts
- Tackles marine issues at the right ecological scale – work across national boundaries



Vision for Marine Spatial Planning in the 2030 Agenda

“Make spatial planning and area-based management a common, practical approach to blue economies and sustainable development...”

- Use interdisciplinary sciences for better policy-making and management, e.g. strengthen socio-economic analysis
- Plan for local context -- ‘No one size fits all’
- Combine single-sector and multi-sector area-based approaches
- Advance cross-border use of MSP, ICZM and MPAs
- Harmonize legal and regulatory frameworks across borders
- Ensure full benefit-sharing among stakeholders
- Develop practical trade-off analyses for realistic planning
- Use risk-analysis and investment scenarios for private sector engagement

Achieving SDGs through cross-sector cooperation and regional coordination - responding to countries needs





Practical tools & capacity building for MSP and EBM for sustainable development

UN Environment capacity building:

- Innovative planning tools
- Training and pilot demonstration
- Policy guidance
- Communicating practical lessons

EXAMPLES:

- Taking Steps Towards EBM
- MSP in Practice Initiative
- MPA Governance
- Blue Planning in Practice (with GIZ / ‘Blue Solutions’)
- Area-based management to deliver ocean-related SDGs (with EC)



Taking Steps toward Marine and Coastal Ecosystem-Based Management

AN INTRODUCTORY GUIDE

UN Environment EBM framework

Introduces EBM core elements and practical steps to getting started

Supports planners and decision-makers across sectors for integrated management

Outlines 3-phase approach to EBM development:

- Visioning
- Planning
- Implementation





Workshop to consider Marine Spatial Planning in the Western Indian Ocean
13-15 November 2017, Mahe, Seychelles

Thank you

Ole Vestergaard

Marine & Coastal Ecosystems Branch, UN Environment

Strategic messages on blue economy and sustainable development

- Investing in healthy oceans and coastal through management and governance provides good return and contributes to national economies and development. On the other hand, insufficient investment in ocean management generates environmental liabilities and costs.
- Public policy actions need to carefully account for the full value of goods and services from 'blue capital', communicate to the public and planners, and prepare sustainable approaches to planning coastal development.
- Public engagement in ocean issues will underpin public policy responses, in turn leading to new and improved systems for ocean governance that support blue economies, healthy oceans and human well-being.

Strategic messages on blue economy and sustainable development

- Marine investments require careful and knowledgeable planning in order to make sure that investments support sustainable development pathways.
- The creation of a possible ‘Blue Economy Development Framework’ could facilitate the active participation of a spectrum of governments, multilateral development organizations, the private sector and civil society to ensure long-term viable “blue economies”.
- The engagement of coastal communities in practical action to conserve and manage coastal ecosystems is an essential step. Incentive-based management schemes can enable people to take a short-term reduction to their livelihoods in order to achieve longer-term benefits to them overall.