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Item 6 of the provisional agenda*

COMPILATION OF SUBMISSIONS ON EXPERIENCES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING

Note by the Executive Secretary

1. In decision XIII/9, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity encouraged Parties to apply marine spatial planning in areas within their jurisdiction or enhance existing marine spatial planning initiatives in these areas. Pursuant to a request in the same decision, the Executive Secretary made available for the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, at its twenty-second meeting, a compilation of submissions on experiences in the implementation of marine spatial planning (CBD/SBSTTA/22/INF/14).

2. In decision 14/10, paragraph 5 (b), the Conference of the Parties took note of this compilation and requested the Executive Secretary to continue to compile and synthesize information related to experiences in the application of marine spatial planning.

3. Pursuant to this request, the Executive Secretary issued notification 2019-113, dated 9 December 2019, requesting information on experiences in in the implementation of marine spatial planning.

4. Submissions were received in response to this notification from Australia, Benin, Canada, the European Union, Finland, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mexico, Seychelles, Somalia, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the Nairobi Convention, Rare, and the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre. The submissions received in response to the notification were collated, compiled and synthesized in the table below. Some of these submissions were provided as updates to information previously submitted in response to notification 2017-083, dated 31 August 2017, and synthesized in CBD/SBSTTA/22/INF/14.

* CBD/SBSTTA/24/1.

Gov./Org.	Title	Scale/Scope	Description
Australia	Australian Marine Parks—marine spatial planning, management planning and management	National	• **National Representative System of Marine Protected Areas –** This system has 3.3 million square kilometres of marine parks, and covers 37% of Australia's marine jurisdiction. Its primary goal is to establish and effectively manage a comprehensive, adequate and representative system of marine parks to contribute to the long-term conservation of marine ecosystems and to protect marine biodiversity. The system is made up of Commonwealth marine parks (which include 58 Australian Marine Parks, the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park, and the sub-Antarctic Heard Islands and McDonalds Islands Marine Reserve), as well as State and territory government marine parks. *Key policies, frameworks and processes to support marine spatial planning* • **Australia's Ocean Policy (1998) –** Put in place a framework for integrated and ecosystem-based planning and management for all of Australia's marine jurisdictions and aimed to ensure the establishment of a representative system of marine protected areas. • **Guidelines for Establishing the National Representative System of Marine Protected Areas (1998) –** Assisted government agencies in the development of the System and stakeholders in the understanding of the process. • **The Integrated Marine and Coastal Regionalisation of Australia (2006) –** A spatial framework for classifying Australia's marine environment into bioregions, which were the basis for the development of a National Representative System of Marine Protected Areas. • **The Marine Bioregional Planning programme (2006-2012) –** It included a process to identify and establish marine protected areas. • **Goals and principles for the establishment of the National Representative System of Marine Protected Areas in Commonwealth waters (2007) –** It included initial stakeholder engagement clarifying policy and process. • **Areas for Further Assessment (2009–10) –** Process in which areas where future marine reserves were likely to be located were further assessed to identify potential social and economic impacts that might occur with the establishment of marine reserves in these areas and how those impacts can be minimized. • **First marine reserve network proposals (2011–12) –** It included a 90-day public comment period and regional meetings. • **Final marine reserve proposals for Proclamation (2012) –** It included a 60-day statutory public comment period. • **Management –** Australian Marine Parks must be managed under statutory management plans. They are managed to provide for the protection and conservation of biodiversity and other natural, cultural and heritage values of the marine parks, and ecologically sustainable

Gov./Org.	Title	Scale/Scope	Description
			use and enjoyment of the natural resources within the marine parks. Australian Marine Park management includes protection of Commonwealth marine areas, threatened species and ecological communities, and migratory species, marine bioregional plans, fisheries management and management of offshore petroleum activities. • **Public Consultation & Reports –** Two periods of public consultation are required when developing the management plans - the first on the intent to develop management plans, and the second on the draft management plans themselves. • **Director of National Parks' approach to Australian Marine Parks management –** The approach includes collaboration with traditional owners, marine park users, stakeholders and governments to manage marine parks, management programmes to protect the marine environment, improve scientific understanding and support tourism, zones that set out what activities can be undertaken where and how, implementation plans, and monitoring, evaluation and reporting. • **Fisheries Assistance and User Engagement Package –** The Australian Government implemented this package to assist in transition to the new management arrangements to industries and communities. The package provided direct assistance to commercial fishers within the Marine Parks, grants to help marine users and industries engage in marine park management, and support to encourage uptake of vessel monitoring systems.
Benin	Rapport – Description des zones marines et côtières d'importance écologique ou biologique	National	• **La gestion durable au Bénin** – Le Bénin a adopté une politique de gestion durable de son espace côtier et marin en application des recommandations de la Convention sur la diversité biologique (CDB) et de la Convention d'Abidjan. • **Le projet GIZMaC** – Gestion Intégrée des Zones Marines et Côtières du Bénin (GIZMaC) est un projet initié par la Direction Générale de l'Environnement et du Climat du Ministère du Cadre de Vie et de Développement Durable. Les principaux objectifs sont : - « Améliorer le cadre de gouvernance des zones marines et côtières à l'aide de la Planification Spatiale Marine (PSM) - Évaluer l'état de l'environnement marin et côtier au Bénin à l'aide de rapports sur l'État de l'Environnement Marin (EEM) - Identifier deux zones marines d'importance écologique et biologique (ZIEB) - Améliorer la gouvernance du projet, le renforcement des capacités et la communication »[1] Les deux zones marines identifiées sont Bouche du Roy-Togbin et Donaten.

[1] https://mamiwataproject.org/2018/09/10/gizmac-pilot-project-benin/?lang=fr.

Gov./Org.	Title	Scale/Scope	Description
			• **Bouche du Roy-Togbin –** Le site Bouche du Roy-Togbin est situé dans le site Ramsar 1017 à l'Ouest de Cotonou et il est vulnérable à cause de pollution, surpêche, surexploitation des ressources floristiques, l'érosion côtière de la partie marine et la prédation exercée sur les tortues marines. Il y a beaucoup de programmes de recherche, par exemple le Programme Approche Ecosystémique des Pêches (EAF-NANSEN), le Programme de protection du littoral contre l'érosion côtière, l'aménagement d'une cité balnéaire à Avlékété (ANPT), le suivi de l'érosion côtière et des tortues marines, et le Programme West African Coastal Adaptation. • **Donaten –** Donaten est situé dans le site Ramsar 1018 à Cotonou Est et il est une zone de fréquentation permanente et de ponte pour les tortues marines. Il est vulnérable particulièrement à cause de la surpêche et de la prédation exercées sur les tortues marines. Il y a des programmes de recherches sur les tortues marines, l'érosion côtière, et les mêmes programmes que dans le site Bouche du Roy-Togbin.
Canada	Submission on Implementation of MSP	National	• **Canada's *Oceans Act* (1996) –** This Act commits Canada to conserve, protect and develop the oceans in a sustainable manner. It requires the development and implementation of MSP for the integrated management of Canada's coastal and marine environment. • **MSP Processes –** MSP will offer a forum to advance cross-sector planning but will not replace regulatory processes. The goal for each planning area will be the development of a marine plan that sets out the long-term spatial objectives and includes shared accountabilities for implementation. MSP will build on past ocean planning activities (e.g. integrated management plans), and present initiatives (e.g. development of conservation networks). Canada is advancing MSP processes in 5 marine areas in collaboration with provinces, territories, Indigenous peoples and stakeholders: *Pacific North Coast, Salish Sea, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Scotian Shelf/Bay of Fundy, Newfoundland and Labrador Shelves*. Key features of the MSP process are to: - Promote shared governance of ocean activities with provinces, territories, and Indigenous peoples - Help ensure marine spaces are planned to meet economic, development and conservation needs - Integrate science and Indigenous knowledge and support the development of additional tools to assess and manage the environmental risk of multiple activities • **Pacific North Coast Integrated Management Area (PNCIMA) plan (2017)** – The PNCIMA plan is the product of a collaborative process between federal, provincial, and First Nations governments. The partners collectively ensure that healthy and functioning

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			ecosystems and coastal communities are maintained in this area. The plan outlines a framework for ecosystem-based management for PNCIMA and presents five priorities for plan implementation, including governance arrangements. MSP in the area of Pacific North Coast will build on the PNCIMA planning process, bringing together federal, provincial, and Indigenous partners to work together to better manage activities in the area.
Finland	Submission of Information on Experiences in the Implementation of Marine Spatial Planning in Finland	Mainland Finland	*Please note that the information below is in addition to the experiences provided in the compilation of submissions in 2018,*[2] *and includes updates as well as new information.* • **Maritime Spatial Planning Directive –** The Directive was transposed into Finnish law in 2016. MSP regulations are given as a part of the Land Use and Building Act, which is the most important act to steer land use, spatial planning and construction. Maritime spatial planning is however not part of the land-use planning system of Finland. Maritime spatial plans are non-binding plans that are drafted and approved by the Regional Councils. • **Maritime spatial plans in Territorial Waters and in the EEZ –** Eight Coastal Regional Councils are in charge of drafting maritime spatial plans in Finland's Territorial Waters and EEZ by March 2021. There will be three plans: - One for the northern Bothnian Sea, Quark and Bothnian Bay drafted by the Regional Councils of Lappi, Pohjois-Pohjanmaa, Keski-Pohjanmaa and Pohjanmaa - One for the Archipelago Sea and southern Bothnian Sea drafted by the Regional Councils of South-Western Finland and Satakunta - One for the Gulf of Finland drafted by the Regional Councils of Uusimaa and Kymenlaakso Additionally, there is an MSP Plan for Åland Islands (described below). These plans should promote sustainable development and use of maritime areas and resources. Energy sectors at sea, maritime transport, fisheries and aquaculture sectors, conservation, protection and improvement of the environment and nature, tourism and recreational use of maritime areas should be especially viewed among other activities and reconciled. • **Network of Interested Parties** - For development of the MSP a network of all interested parties was established. • **Finnish Maritime Portal –** The Itameri.fi portal is to be operational starting in 2020. Maritime spatial planning is one significant theme in the portal and plans will be available for public in the portal. The Portal will provide real-time marine data, status reports, maps, infographics, and materials. The Portal has access to VELMU inventory data.

[2] https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/5279/9112/ed33d905faa4727c226269ea/sbstta-22-inf-14-en.pdf.

Gov./Org.	Title	Scale/Scope	Description
			• **Finnish Inventory Programme for the Underwater Marine Environment (VELMU) –** The information from the Programme has been used to define Ecologically Meaningful Marine Areas (EMMA-areas), which have a high ecological value or support various ecosystem services, including abiotic and biotic aspects. Finland has used the experiences of CBD EBSA workshop and the process in the EMMA process, using the e.g. EBSA criteria (except Biological productivity) and workshops.
		Åland Islands	• **Maritime Spatial Planning Directive –** The Directive was transposed into Ålands law in 2018. Maritime Spatial Planning regulations are given as a part of the Water Act, which is the most important act to steer marine/fresh-water use, marine/fresh-water environmental status, and marine/fresh-water conservation. Nonetheless, maritime spatial planning is not part of nature-protection planning systems of Åland. Maritime spatial plans are general, non-binding plans that are drafted and approved by the Government of Åland. • **Maritime Spatial Plan for the Territorial Waters of the Åland Islands –** This plan will cover the whole area of the Territorial Waters and is being drafted by the Government of Åland by March 2021. The plan should promote sustainable development of maritime areas and the sustainable use of marine resources. • **Ecosystem-Based Management in Maritime Spatial Planning –** The EMMA-areas and nature protected areas have been highlighted in the background map. The EMMA-areas have been marked in the Åland Islands MSP as one of the sea-uses. • **Local-level interaction & knowledge -** Local-level actors and stakeholders, have been involved in face-to-face meetings in different regions on the Åland Islands. The small-scale meeting has aimed to improve local trust levels towards authorities and planners and include local-level knowledge and needs in the MSP process. One of the results has been the culturally valuable areas. These culturally valuable areas are the local-level "Island culture" hotspot areas, areas that are meaningful for the local population, and that encompass maritime cultural heritage hotspot areas.
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Marine Spatial Planning in Islamic Republic of Iran	National	• **Iran's MSP Pilot Project –** The Ports and Maritime Organization of Iran (PMO) has commenced a series of MSP studies in the coastline of Hormozgan Province as a pilot project. Sazeh Pardazi Iran Engineers and Consultants (SPI) have been tasked with conducting this project since December 2017. Plans to implement MSP and Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) in Hormozgan Province are currently being formulated with a view to integrate the decision-making processes that affect sea and land development plans. The plan, however, faces a major obstacle of a lack of in-depth knowledge of the physical and biological characteristics of the given marine environment. • **Adaptation of the IOC-UNESCO MSP Guidelines to the Pilot Project –** Iran's MSP

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			pilot project follows IOC-UNESCO guidelines on MSP, called *A Step-by-Step Approach towards Ecosystem-based Management – Marine Spatial Planning*. This approach has been localized based on prevailing conditions in Iran for implementation in the Oman Sea and Persian Gulf. The IOC-UNESCO MSP framework contains 10 steps. The first 7 steps will be implemented in Hormozgan Province MSP studies; for the final steps a zoning map will be developed to allocate specific marine areas to certain activities in the Oman Sea, Strait of Hormuz, and the Persian Gulf regions.
Mexico	Submission of information on experiences in the implementation of Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) in Mexico for the Convention of Biological Diversity	National	*Please note that the information below is in addition to the experiences provided in the compilation of submissions in 2018,*[3] *and includes updates as well as new information.* • **Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs) –**MSP has been implemented for the last 14 years for the four major LMEs around Mexico: *Gulf of California* (most biodiverse and fishery productive); *Gulf of Mexico* (rich in oil and gas, fisheries, goods and products transportation); *North Pacific* (pathway of the California Current); *South Central Pacific* (fisheries, communities, goods and services transportation). • **North Pacific MSP –** Decreed in August 2018 and incorporated the last generation of processes and methodologies, incorporating the good practices and lessons learned from the previous MSP processes. • **Central South Pacific MSP –** In development and is following successful deployment models of the decreed planning processes, such as a highly motivated public participation. • **Marine-Coastal Information and Analysis System –** The National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity (CONABIO) has started developing this system, a new interactive web platform that integrates satellite images, models, and in-situ monitoring in an ocean, atmospheric and spatial data acquisition system. • **Satellite Ocean Monitoring System (SATMO) –** Generates georeferenced satellite ocean products of surface temperature and ocean colour from a virtual antenna system to receive satellite images. • **In-situ ocean monitoring system (SIDMO) –** Under development, it will allow for the acquisition of in-situ data generated from marine biodiversity monitoring. • **Ocean-atmosphere climate model system (SIMOD) –** Under development, it considers the regional and global climate models from international research. • **Geospatial Information Service (GEOdat) –** Will include cartographic bases of vector and raster layers with geospatial information from different sources.

[3] https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/5279/9112/ed33d905faa4727c226269ea/sbstta-22-inf-14-en.pdf.

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			• **Satellite System for Early Warning of Whitening Corals (SATcoral) –** Provides weekly information regarding coral bleaching events associated with thermal stress, using satellite data of the sea surface night temperature. As a result, MPAs have technological tools that help them to effectively implement their management plans. • **Sargassum Early Warning Satellite System (SATsum) –** Addresses the issue of massive pelagic sargassum upwellings that have occurred on the shores of the Mexican Caribbean since 2015. It generates potential areas with sargassum in the region from satellite products of ocean colour. It will eventually improve the spatial resolution and it will be able to assess the abundance of sargassum accumulated on the coast and estimate the impact on the beaches. • **Network of Virtual Buoys for Ocean Monitoring (VirtualNET) –** Allows interactive analysis of the time series of data collected by all operational systems.
Seychelles	Implementing a Marine Spatial Plan in Seychelles	National	• **Seychelles Marine Spatial Planning (SMSP) Initiative –** Government-led participatory process, facilitated by The Nature Conservancy, that takes an integrated, multisector approach to expand marine protection to 30%, support the Blue Economy Roadmap, and address climate change adaptation in Seychelles. The Initiative is focused on planning for, and management of, the sustainable and long-term use and health of the Seychelles Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). The process began in early 2014 and will be completed by 2020, with implementation in 2021. The implementation of the SMSP involves several components: monitoring; enforcement; a new independent ocean authority; adaptation of revision over time. • **Funding mechanisms –** The Seychelles debt conversion was designed so that there is a long-term funding mechanism in the form of a trust (Seychelles Conservation and Climate Adaptation Trust (SeyCCAT)), that would partially fund the MSP as well as marine conservation efforts and sustainable economic development initiatives. • **The SMS zoning designs –** Being developed in consultation with stakeholders. The best zoning design(s) to support monitoring and ensure high levels of compliance include straight lines and simple shaped polygons (square, rectangles). In addition, the SMSP is working to determine an estimate of the cost of implementing the new marine protection and sustainable use zones, including the costs to the government to implement the plan. • **Government of Seychelles commitment on protected areas –** In 2012, the Government of Seychelles set a goal for protected area expansion: 50% of all terrestrial areas and 30% of the Exclusive Economic Zone, including 15% in "no take" areas. At that time Seychelles only had 0.04% of its 1.37 million square km EEZ under protection while 47% of its terrestrial territory was already protected. Seychelles is expected to officially gazette

Gov./Org.	Title	Scale/Scope	Description
			the final 4% of the 30% protected areas commitment by end of March 2020.
Somalia	Information on Experience in Marine Planning	National	• **Somalia Spatial Planning Tools Workshop** – The Nairobi Convention held this workshop from 12 to 14 November 2019 in Victoria, Seychelles; it is a first workshop that targets high-level policy officials. The main focus of the workshop was on three important themes: advantages to spatial planning; experiences of MSP; and river basin management.[4] The main goal of the workshop was to promote MSP as a tool for integrated planning and development at both national and subnational levels within Somalia. The objectives were the following: - "Enhance understanding on the adoption and application of MSP in integrated development - Discuss the necessary policy, institutional and technical requirements for MSP adoption in Somalia - Enhance the common understanding of spatial planning and source-to-sea management as means of cross-sectoral and cross-boundary cooperation. - Understand the opportunities and constraints of MSP in Somalia - Initiate a proposed common roadmap on MSP in Somalia"[5]
Sweden	Swedish experiences of Marine Spatial Planning	National	*Please note that the information below is in addition to the experiences provided in the compilation of submissions in 2018,*[6] *and includes updates as well as new information.* • **Initial MSP proposals (2016-2017) –** In December 2016, the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management (SwAM) published a first draft of the MSP proposals for the three national MSP areas (Bothnian Bay, Baltic Sea, Wester Waters (Skagerrak/Kattegatt)). Both Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) and Sustainability Appraisals were carried out and formed the basis for an early dialogue with national and international stakeholders. This dialogue laid a good foundation for the formal consultation steps and has proved to improve the MSP process in terms of planning and stakeholder engagement. • **MSP proposals and consultation (2018-2019) –** The first round of MSP proposals was published in spring 2018 for a 6-month consultation targeted at trade organizations, NGOs, government agencies, regions, municipalities or academia. A formal ESPOO consultation with neighbouring countries was held from June to October 2018. The last national review

[4] https://www.nairobiconvention.org/Meeting%20Documents/November%202019/MSP%20Training%20for%20Somalia/Provisional%20Agenda%20-%20MSP%20Training%20_12-14%20Nov%202019_NC-SwAM.pdf.

[5] https://www.nairobiconvention.org/Meeting%20Documents/November%202019/MSP%20Training%20for%20Somalia/Concept%20Note_MSP%20Workshop%20_12-14%20Nov%202019_%20NC-SwAM.pdf.

[6] https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/5279/9112/ed33d905faa4727c226269ea/sbstta-22-inf-14-en.pdf.

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			was held from March to June 2019, and the final proposal was submitted to the Government in December 2019, including sustainability assessments and SEAs for the three proposed Swedish MSP plans. The next step is to adopt the marine spatial plans before the end of March 2021. • **MSP Roadmap –** In October 2016, SwAM adopted an MSP Roadmap that supported and guided the MSP process. It includes planning goals and strategies for the MSP. • **EBSAs in MSP –** There are 9 ecologically or biologically significant marine areas (EBSAs) in the Baltic Sea, designated in 2018. Of these, 5 are in Swedish waters and they have been considered in Swedish MSP. A study was conducted on the location of climate refuge areas and the key species associated, in order to identify the areas with high natural values for consideration in the Swedish MSP proposals regarding climate change. • **Sustainability Assessment based on Multicriteria Analysis –** This type of assessment is based on the results of the usual Strategic Environmental Assessment but broadens the perspective to include socioeconomic and social consequences of the plans. It can show how the proposals contribute to sustainable development in relation to a business-as-usual scenario for 2030.
		Regional	• **Pan Baltic Scope –** Since 2018**,** SwAM has led the two-year Pan Baltic Scope project that focuses on concrete planning issues and developing tools for the inclusion of environmental aspects in planning and land-sea interactions. The tools include SEA, Cumulative Assessment methods, green infrastructure mapping and Economic and Social Analysis. • **SwAM projects –** SwAM participates in two other projects that are led by Germany on topics of energy and shipping, in the Baltic Sea and the North Sea.
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	UK Submission of information on MSP experiences	National	• **Marine and Coastal Access Act (MCAA) (2009)** – Provides the legal basis for MSP in the UK and describes it. • **UK Marine Policy Statement (MPS)** – Provides policy framework for marine plans in the UK regional seas areas. It was adopted by all the UK Administrations in 2011, and it shapes their marine plans and decisions affecting marine areas. • **Marine Plans in the UK –** As per the MCAA, all the UK Administrations are obligated to conduct reviews of the marine plans every three years as well as report on their current or future marine plans every six years until 2030. These reports will also encompass the progress on the objectives outlined in the MPS. • **England** – The Marine Management Organisation (MMO) develops, implements and monitors marine plans in England, where there are 11 marine plan areas within the inshore and offshore regions. Local, national and international stakeholders engage in the marine

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			plan development and implementation. An online site, "Explore Marine Plans", provides a tool to view MSP policies, evidence and additional information. There are currently four draft Marine Plans being consulted, to be adopted by 31 March 2021, in addition to the East Inshore and Offshore plans (2014) and South Inshore and Offshore plans (2018). • **Wales** – Wales published its National Marine Plan for Welsh inshore and offshore regions in November 2019. It represents an integrated, evidenced, and plan-led approach to the management of Welsh seas. • **Northern Ireland** – Northern Ireland is currently developing its National Marine Plan and it should be completed by 2021. • **Scotland** – Scotland published its National Marine Plan in March 2015. • **Cross-border cooperation for MSP –** The UK Administrations share information and knowledge on MSP, on its practice and implementation in order to achieve a consistent MSP within the UK. The Republic of Ireland and the Isle of Man have also been involved in transboundary cooperation and coordination.
	Marine Spatial Planning in Scotland – Case Study	Scotland	• **Marine Scotland** – A marine planning authority, Marine Scotland, was established in 2009 to manage all of Scotland's seas. • **Marine (Scotland) Act (2010)** – This Act provides the basis for MSP in 11 Scottish Marine Regions. However, these regions are only in the inshore zone; the offshore zone is covered by the National Marine Plan. Regional marine plans will be developed by Marine Planning Partnerships (MPPs) which will encourage local stakeholders to participate in the decision-making of the MSP. • **Scotland's National Marine Plan** – The first Plan was adopted in 2015 and describes the management of marine resources up to 200 nautical miles; it allows for development and activities while ensuring sustainable use and protection. It promotes an ecosystem-based approach. The Plan contributes to the High Level Marine Objectives (HLMOs), adopted by all UK Administrations. • **Reviews of the National Marine Plan** – The Plan undergoes periodic reviews, every 5 years for the inshore waters and every 3 years for the offshore waters, followed by potential amendment or replacement. The 1st review was conducted in 2017-2018 and decided not to replace or amend the Plan, but it identified several areas that need to be further considered in terms of future National Marine Plans. The next review should be published later in 2020 and it will be more detailed, focusing on indicators. • **Scotland's Marine Atlas** – Main source of information to support the Plan, published in 2011. It contains all available MSP data that can assist the authorities in the Plan's implementation.

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European Union (EU)	Submission by the EU and its Member States to CBD Notification 2019-113: Information on Experiences in the Implementation of Marine Spatial Planning	Regional – Funding of MSP cross-border projects	*Please note that the information below is an addition to the experiences provided in the compilation of submissions in 2018*[7] • **International cross-border MSP projects** – Since 2018, there have been two international cross-border/cross-regional MSP pilot projects, one in the Mediterranean between the EU and non EU Member States and one in the South Pacific, in order to strengthen transboundary MSP globally. • **West Mediterranean Pilot Project** – The project is being implemented in Algeria, France, Italy, Malta, Morocco, Spain and Tunisia. The outcome of the project will be a roadmap for transboundary MSP and Sustainable Blue Economy in the West Mediterranean. Its main objectives are to: - "Increase cooperation between EU and non EU Member States - Formulate regional recommendations in line with the WestMED Initiative and support the adoption of a roadmap - Strengthen institutional capacities"[8] • **South Pacific Pilot Project** – The project is being implemented in a specific cross-border area Gulf of Guayaquil (Ecuador/Peru), and training activities will benefit Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama and Peru (member States of CPPS). The outcomes of the project will be recommendations for cross-border MSP and Sustainable Blue Economy in the Gulf of Guayaquil, as well as a roadmap for transboundary MSP and Sustainable Blue Economy in the Southeast Pacific. Its main objectives are to: - "Develop the pre-planning phase of MSP in the Gulf of Guayaquil - Strengthen the institutional coordination towards the adoption of a regional roadmap - Reinforce institutional capacities"[9] • The EU has been funding a number of MSP projects that promote regional and international cooperation and are launched for a period of 2 years on a rotating basis, covering all sea basins in the EU. In addition, several conferences on MSP have been conducted by the EU as well. *Examples of regional projects:* • **BaltSeaPlan (2009-2012)** – The regional programme in the Baltic Sea introduced,

[7] https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/5279/9112/ed33d905faa4727c226269ea/sbstta-22-inf-14-en.pdf.

[8] http://www.mspglobal2030.org/msp-global/pilot-project-west-mediterranean/.

[9] http://www.mspglobal2030.org/msp-global/pilot-project-southeast-pacific/.

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			developed and implemented MSP in the region. Among its activities was to include the MSP in National Maritime Strategies, establish a Common Spatial Vision for the Baltic Sea, and enhance the joint information base.[10] • **ADRIPLAN (2013-2015) –** Adriatic Ionian MSP sought to establish a common approach to cross-border MSP in the Adriatic-Ionian region, specifically Northern Adriatic Sea, Southern Adriatic / Northern Ionian Sea.[11] • **Baltic SCOPE (2015-2017)** – The main objective of this project was to identify common solutions of the cross-border MSP, in order to adequately coordinate national plans. Two MSP cases were carried out focused on shipping, energy production, fishing and environment, within the southwestern Baltic Sea (Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Poland) and the marine area between Estonia, Latvia and Sweden.[12] • **SIMNORAT (2017-2018) –** Supporting Implementation of MSP in the Northern European Atlantic project focused on assisting the implementation of the Directive on MSP in French, Spanish and Portuguese marine waters, and on performing a cross-border MSP cooperation between Member States in the Northern Atlantic.[13] • **SUPREME (2017-2018) –** This project also focused on the implementation of MSP and performing concrete cross-border MSP plans, but in the Eastern Mediterranean within the Adriatic, Ionian, Aegean and Levantine Seas.[14] • **OCEAN METISS (2017-2019) –** This project provided for the development of MSP tools locally and regionally in order to advance the economy while maintaining the South-Western Indian Ocean Area's biodiversity, specifically on Reunion Island as an overseas department of France.[15] • **MarSP (2018-2020) –** Macaronesian Maritime Spatial Planning project provides management tools adapted to the environmental and socioeconomic settings of the three archipelagos in Macaronesia, Azores, Madeira (Portugal) and Canary Islands (Spain). It reinforces MSP in these archipelagos and supports the authorities in advancing the development of MSP until 2021.[16]

[10] http://www.baltseaplan.eu/.

[11] http://adriplan.eu/index.php/summary.

[12] http://www.balticscope.eu/about-baltic-scope/.

[13] https://ec.europa.eu/easme/en/supporting-implementation-maritime-spatial-planning-northern-european-atlantic.

[14] http://www.msp-supreme.eu/.

[15] https://ec.europa.eu/maritimeaffairs/policy/maritime_spatial_planning_en.

[16] https://ec.europa.eu/easme/en/macaronesian-maritime-spatial-planning.

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			• **SEANSE (2018-2020) –** Strategic Environmental Assessment North Sea Energy is being used as an aid and a decision-making tool for the MSP. This project aims at development of a coherent approach to SEAs in order to assist in the development and implementation of MSP, focusing on renewable energy.[17]
Nairobi Convention	Submission by the Nairobi Convention on Experiences in the Implementation of Marine Spatial Planning	Regional (with examples of national experiences)	• **WIOSAP and SAPPHIRE projects –** Through these projects, the Nairobi Convention has held several capacity-building workshops on MSP from 2017 to present in the region. • **Challenges in MSP implementation –** There are data gaps on socioeconomic and cultural information and deep sea, conflicting MSP data exchange needs, and a lack of access to a range of data sets. There are also poor or no agreements for data sharing. MSP activities are lacking in the work plans of several relevant departments of ministries. There is a lack of coherence and harmonization of legal frameworks for resource use/exploitation. • **Nairobi Convention's Upcoming Actions –** The Nairobi Convention Secretariat is developing a Regional MSP Strategy and working to establish an MSP technical working group, to be launched in 2020. In addition, The Nairobi Convention will be supporting the preparation of MSPs for at least five key marine and coastal zones in select countries in the region. • **Kenya** – Kenya has been developing MSP with World Bank support as a strategy to guide maritime resource use for blue economic development. Its demonstration project proposal is intended to build capacity and review of existing policies and laws that support the implementation of the planned MSP initiative. • **France (Reunion)** – The Ocean Metiss project on Reunion Island aims at developing an efficient decision-making tool for long-term sustainable development of the blue economy and directly contributes to MSP initiatives. • **Mozambique** – Mozambique is negotiating the Terms of Reference of its National MSP Plan and hopes to capitalize on MSP opportunities after its "Growing Blue" Conference in May 2019. • **Mauritius** – Mauritius has been advancing MSP in key maritime sectors, such as shipping, tourism, or fisheries, and it has set up an MSP Coordinating Committee, bringing together all the relevant stakeholders to support the development of the MSP. It has established three technical working groups focusing on new economic activities, SDG 14, and mainstreaming biodiversity within the Ocean Observatory. • **Seychelles and Mauritius** – These countries have established a Joint Management Area over an expanse of seabed in the Mascarene Plateau Region. A data system for MSP over

[17] https://ec.europa.eu/easme/en/strategic-environmental-assessment-north-sea-energy-aid-maritime-spatial-planning.

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			the area is being developed. The first phase has now been completed and a Network Attached Storage (NAS) server is in place. • **Seychelles** – Seychelles has a 2013 Protected Areas Policy that aims to protect and conserve "high quality, comprehensive, and ecologically representative examples of Seychelles' natural diversity and cultural heritage…". A Marine Spatial Plan report will be released in 2020; it is now in phase 2, in which it will update planning tools and draft management plans. • **Somalia** – The government has established a National Intersectoral Coordination Committee (NICC) with representatives from relevant sectors to support integration of MSP into the larger planning and management process for Somalia. • **South Africa –** South Africa obtained approval for its South Africa Marine Spatial Planning Bill in December 2018. Application of the MSP process will obtain economic, social, ecological and governance benefits that will contribute to achieving sustainable development. The MSP will promote a culture of good ocean governance through integration among different objectives and economic sectors. South Africa is fast-tracking MSP development and implementation, as evidenced by the 22 recently declared MPAs. • **Tanzania –** Tanzania is conducting a coastal and marine data set study and developing a "Geonode Platform", which will help update its Spatial Data and Environmentally Sensitive Area maps. • **Regional recommendation –** Western Indian Ocean (WIO) countries recommended the establishment of a regional MSP technical working group that would develop a strategy and guidelines as well as conduct an analysis of gaps in regional and national MSP plans or legislation.

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Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO (IOC-UNESCO)	N/A	Global	• **MSPglobal –** Joint initiative by UNESCO's IOC and the European Commission's Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (DG MARE) to develop new international guidelines on Maritime Spatial Planning. The objective is to triple the marine area benefiting from MSP effectively implemented by 2030.[18] o MSPglobal aims to develop guidance on international cross-border planning, focusing on transboundary areas including areas beyond national jurisdiction. • **MSP Forum** – International forum for discussion and exchange, that gives examples and guidelines on the application of MSP. The Forum will mostly focus on cross-sector integration in MSP, MSP for Blue Economy / Assessment of future uses, indicators and measurements for MSP, ecosystem-based approach, cross-border cooperation, stakeholder involvement and data for MSP.[19] • **Joint Roadmap –** The Joint Roadmap to accelerate Maritime/Marine Spatial Planning processes worldwide was adopted by the IOC-UNESCO and DG MARE as part of the conclusions of the 2nd International Conference on MSP, in Paris in March 2017. It is currently being implemented by IOC along with the Member States and the European Commission or Regional Sea Conventions. The Roadmap will contribute to the definition of a role for MSP as part of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its SDG 14.[20] o There are five priority areas and strategic objectives of the Joint Roadmap for cooperation: Transboundary MSP; Sustainable Blue Economy; Ecosystem-based MSP; Capacity-building; and Building mutual understanding and communicating MSP
United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)	Submission on experiences in the implementation of marine spatial planning	Global	• **Integrated Management and Governance Strategies for Delivery of Ocean-Related Sustainable Development Goals –** The purpose of this project was to identify if, and how, area-based management approaches can support the delivery of ocean-related SDGs, including but not exclusively limited to SDG 14, Life Below Water. UNEP-WCMC produced a conceptual guidance document that identified ways in which practitioners and decision makers can apply MSP to support the delivery of SDGs 14.1 and 14.2, using evidence from real-world experiences of applying MSP approaches. • **Sustainable Fisheries Management and Biodiversity Conservation of Deep-sea Living Marine Resources and Ecosystems in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ)**

[18] http://www.mspglobal2030.org/msp-global/.

[19] http://www.mspglobal2030.org/msp-forum/.

[20] http://www.mspglobal2030.org/msp-roadmap/.

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			– UNEP-WCMC's role in this project was to develop and test methods for area-based planning in ABNJ. After considerable research and review, MSP was identified as a type of area-based planning which could be applied in ABNJ and was theoretically tested at two workshops. • **International cross-border MSP best practices –** This study on MSP best practices was to assist the European Commission and Member States in the implementation of MSP, drawing on existing experiences. UNEP-WCMC compiled a detailed MSP inventory for MSP outside of the EU that includes cross-border cooperation. Four case studies of MSP implementation were explored to identify lessons learned and good practices in relation to the requirements of the MSP Directive. The project provided recommendations on the format, scope and added value of international exchange of information concerning MSP. • **Marine Spatial Planning Practice: Evidence-based guidance on the challenges enabling factors and capacity needs for successful Marine Spatial Planning –** The objective of the MSP in Practice Initiative was to collect, review and share MSP planning and implementation experiences, good practices, capacity needs and lessons in order to support the strengthening of MSP capacity of national and regional planners, decision makers and practitioners. UNEP-WCMC developed an analytical framework for MSP that identified key stages of the MSP process and important elements of the process. • **UNEP MSP Review –** UNEP-WCMC organized a workshop to explore developing country experiences in MSP. The results of this workshop were made into a technical report summarizing the experiences and lessons learned from collective MSP case studies, as well as providing recommendations for online dissemination and knowledge-sharing. • **Ocean+ -** UNEP-WCMC hosts Ocean+, an online data portal for coastal and marine data. These data sets can be used during MSP processes to mitigate impacts upon biodiversity. • **Protected Planet –** UNEP-WCMC hosts the World Database on Protected Areas, which is displayed through the Protected Planet website. Here, data on protected areas globally can be accessed. This data can be used during MSP processes to identify where existing marine protected areas are located. • **Academic papers –** Staff at UNEP-WCMC have co-authored a number of papers relating to MSP. These include, inter alia, Jones et al. (2019). Area requirements to safeguard Earth's marine species. [Preprint] doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/808790
		National	• **Delivering ecosystem-based marine spatial planning in practice: Assessing the integration of ecosystem-based approach into UK and Ireland Marine Spatial Plans –** Marine planning in the UK and Ireland is committed to applying an ecosystem-based approach. Using a checklist approach, seven marine plans were compared and assessed to

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			determine whether they could be considered ecosystem-based. The ecosystem-based approach was found to be partially adopted by all marine plans but not entirely, while common challenges were identified across marine plans.
		Subnational	• **Marine Planning in Alderney –** UNEP-WCMC provided support to develop a marine spatial plan in Alderney, UK. This was led by the Alderney Marine Forum and developed through community engagement, so that the Alderney community had strong input.
Unión Internacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza (UICN) - Oficina Regional para México, América Central, el Caribe	Presentación de información de la UICN sobre experiencias en la implementación de la planificación espacial marina	Regional	• **Proyecto de biodiversidad costera regional**: el Proyecto de biodiversidad costera regional de USAID / UICN comenzó en 2017 y debería continuar hasta 2022. El proyecto apunta a la gestión, conservación y protección de la biodiversidad en los ecosistemas marinos y costeros, para garantizar que las comunidades actuales y futuras puedan continuar confiando en los recursos de los ecosistemas. El proyecto busca lograr los siguientes resultados: - Aumentar la educación sobre la conservación de la biodiversidad - Mejorar los medios de vida de las comunidades marinas y costeras, a través del biocomercio - Aumentar la gobernanza, la restauración y la gestión de los ecosistemas marinos y costeros - Reducir el impacto del cambio climático, utilizando el biocomercio y el uso sostenible de la tierra • El proyecto se enfoca en 3 áreas significativas en los países del Triángulo Norte de Centroamérica-Costa caribeña de la Mosquitia hondureña, Laguna de Karataska, Río Motagua (Honduras-Guatemala) y Río Paz (El Salvador-Guatemala). Las siguientes iniciativas a continuación se han llevado a cabo como parte de este proyecto. • **Complejo Los Cóbanos:** los esfuerzos de conservación en el complejo de arrecifes de coral Los Cóbanos en El Salvador comenzaron en la década de 1990, y desde entonces, muchas organizaciones han trabajado en el área para crear conciencia, realizar investigaciones, organizar conferencias y preparar propuestas de planes de gestión. El Complejo fue descrito como la primera área natural protegida marina en el país en febrero de 2008. La primera propuesta de plan de gestión fue preparada por el Instituto de Ciencias del Mar y Limnología de El Salvador (ICMARES) en 2007. En 2016, el Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (MARN) actualizó el plan de gestión del Complejo y definió los siguientes objetivos de gestión: (i) Proteger los ecosistemas originales de El Salvador; (ii) Mantener bienes y servicios ambientales; (iii) Preservar especies y diversidad genética; (iv) Utilizar de manera sostenible los recursos de los ecosistemas naturales; (v) Recuperar y restaurar los recursos naturales; y (vi) Armonizar la interacción

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			entre la naturaleza y las actividades humanas. • **Grupos PLAS (Plan de Uso Sostenible):** los humedales de Metalío y Barra de Santiago están organizados en grupos PLAS (Plan de Aprovechamiento Sostenible - Plan de Uso Sostenible) que trabajan para la gestión sostenible de los recursos. El estudio presenta conclusiones y recomendaciones sobre el estado actual de los recursos de las dos especies, que permiten la identificación e implementación de los esfuerzos de conservación y manejo dentro de los dos humedales. • **Protocolo de monitoreo:** este protocolo para el monitoreo de especies marinas y su conservación se lleva a cabo en la Laguna de Karataska en el Caribe de Honduras, la desembocadura del Río Motagua (Honduras-Guatemala) y el complejo de bosque de mangle de Río Paz (El Salvador -Guatemala). El Protocolo desarrolla procedimientos para monitorear y recopilar información en cada área y busca generar indicadores sobre la pesca y las especies en las áreas. • **Zonas de Recuperación Pesquera (ZRP):** son áreas acuáticas marinas o de agua dulce que permiten la reproducción y el desove de especies marinas que son comercial o ecológicamente significativas. También sirven como refugio para tales especies.
Rare	Submission of Information on Rare's Experience in the Implementation of Marine Spatial Planning	Global	• **Fish Forever –** This programme is a community-based approach that designs managed access and reserve areas to manage multi-species fisheries in developing countries. It operates in 8 countries and covers approximately 250 local governments and 850 communities. The goal is to enable the effective management of coastal fisheries in an ecosystem context. • **Rare's coupled approach to MSP –** Successful implementation of the managed access approach and reserve network design approach requires both political and social connectivity across local management groups and governance, as well as ecological connectivity of the marine environment across appropriate spatial scales. Communities are being empowered in order to address coastal overfishing, by establishing exclusive access rights, strong governance, local decision-making authority and participatory management. Rare has successfully implemented this MSP approach in several coastal municipalities in Philippines and a province in Indonesia and is working on implementation in other places. • **Implementation of managed access and reserve networks –** The success of managed access zoning depends on the legal regulations and the capacity of management groups, community stakeholders, local governments, to maintain a limit on fishing in a specific area. Rare proposes boundaries for dedicated managed access zones by analysing the following elements: (i) Customary and geopolitical boundaries; (ii) Traditional fishing grounds; (iii) Estimated fishing dependence; and (iv) Spatial distribution of fishing

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			pressure. Local stakeholders participate in the establishment of the managed access boundaries, which are then included in the appropriate policies and laws. Fishers are registered and licensed and a management plan is developed that defines fisheries regulations and harvest control rules. A surveillance and enforcement system are established as well. • **Reserve network design approach –** It reflects ecological connectivity and provides optimal conditions for species recovery and sustainability, while maximizing catch in adjacent fishing grounds. Reserves are established within managed access zones, allowing these areas to protect and restore ecosystems that are critical to fisheries recovery. Local communities are involved in the selection and designation of these areas. Three main components are: - Species selection – Identification of key ecological and commercial species for which the reserve network is optimized to protect. - Population connectivity – Identification of ecological priority areas that are interconnected, replenish larvae of priority species to across the region, and/or receive larvae from multiple sources. - Reserve boundary placement – Mapping out strategically sized and placed site-level no take reserves that are connected through larval dispersal and adult movement and balance both conservation of critical habitat and fisheries goals.