

Context of the workshop:

MSP as a tool for Achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets



Convention on
Biological Diversity

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CBD Secretariat

Workshop Objectives (decision XI!/23)

19. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to facilitate, through technical training and the information-sharing mechanism on ecologically or biologically significant marine areas, the use of scientific information compiled for the description of areas meeting the scientific criteria for ecologically or biologically significant marine areas **to support efforts, at the regional or national level, on the use of marine spatial planning by Parties and competent intergovernmental organizations;**

22. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to organize, in collaboration with Parties and relevant organizations, **additional capacity-building workshops and partnership activities within the framework of the Sustainable Ocean Initiative**, to address priority issues identified for respective regions concerning the achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Targets in marine and coastal areas.

COP and Marine Spatial Planning (decision X/29)

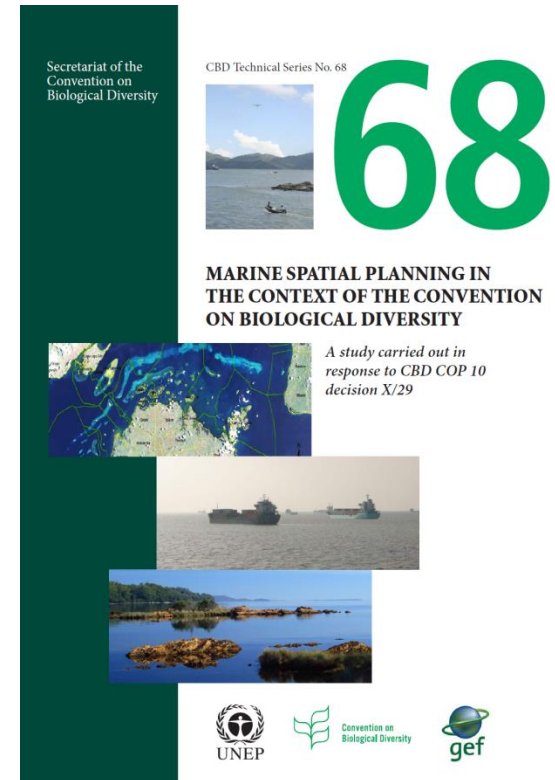
- *Invites* Parties and other Governments to increase efforts to **apply marine spatial planning tools**, as appropriate, in accordance with Parties' national planning and strategies, for better integration of conservation objectives in marine and other sectoral development programmes, and in overall plans for economic development (para 78);
- *Emphasizes* that additional workshops are likely to be necessary **for training and capacity-building of developing country Parties**, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, as well as through relevant regional initiatives, and that these workshops should contribute to sharing experiences related to integrated management of marine resources and **the implementation of marine and coastal spatial planning instruments**, facilitate the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity, and may address other regional priorities that are brought forward as these workshops are planned (para 37);
- *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to availability of financial resources, to **compile and synthesize** available information in collaboration with Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations on **their experiences and use of marine spatial planning**, in particular on ecological, economic, social, cultural and other principles used to guide such planning and the use of area-based management tools, and to make such information available for consideration at a future meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties (para 75)

COP and Marine Spatial Planning (decision XI/18)

- Develop a **web-based information-sharing system** and continue to compile **information on experience and use of marine spatial planning practices**
- Convene an **expert workshop to provide consolidated practical guidance and a toolkit for marine spatial planning**, in order to complement and further enhance the existing cross-sectoral efforts of Parties and other Governments **on the application of the ecosystem approach to the implementation of integrated marine and coastal management, the identification of ecologically or biologically significant marine areas and the design and establishment of conservation and management measures**, as appropriate.
 - **Expert workshop on MSP convened on September 2014 (Montreal)**
- Disseminate **awareness-raising materials on marine spatial planning**
- Organize **training workshops**

Marine Spatial Planning (MSP)

- “Marine spatial planning (MSP) is a **framework which provides a means for improving decision making as it relates to the use of marine resources and space.**
- It is based on principles of **the ecosystem approach (EA)**”
- “Marine spatial planning.... (builds on)... ICZM.. and IMCAM.... and the policies that support them – including efforts to establish MPAs.”



Marine Spatial Planning and Management Process in Steps

Plan Adoption

- Governance structures
- Designation of authority

Plan Implementation

- Implementation activities
- Monitoring measures
- Adaptive management

Plan Development

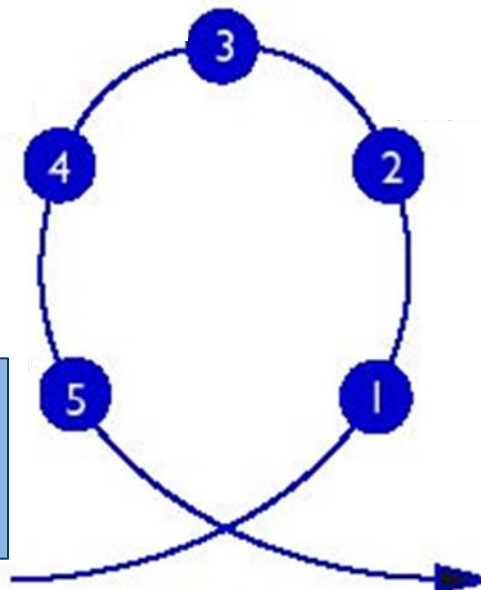
- Plan design
- Planning tools
- Management measures

Assessment of Outcomes

- Outcome evaluation
- Practitioner experiences

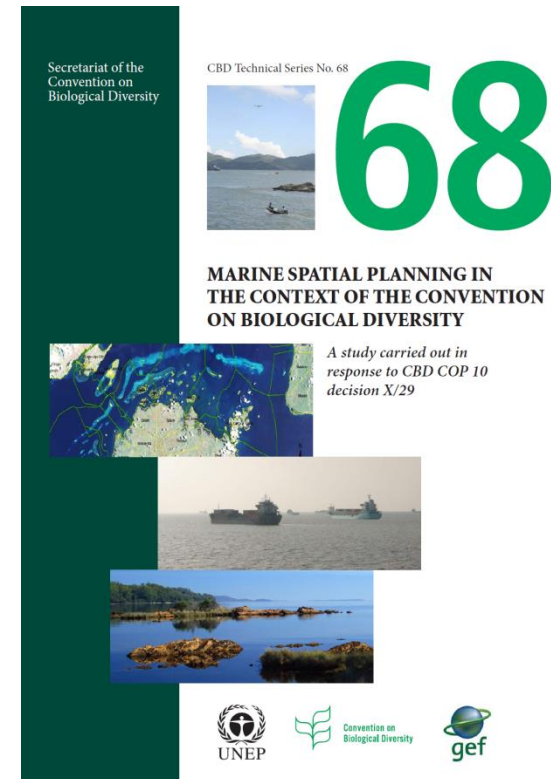
Plan Preparation

- Goals, objectives and design
- Stakeholder engagement
- Knowledge base
- Capacity establishment



Marine Spatial Planning (MSP): Key success factors

- Clear definition of issues, goals and measurable objectives
- Supportive legal framework to enable MSP and drive obligatory objective-setting and prioritisation
- Effective governance system allowing participatory planning
- Adaptive management



Why is it so difficult - Values

✔ Threatened species

✔ Migratory species

✔ Commercial species

✔ Cetaceans

✔ Seabirds

✔ Vulnerable species

✔ Areas important to
These species

✔ Shipwrecks

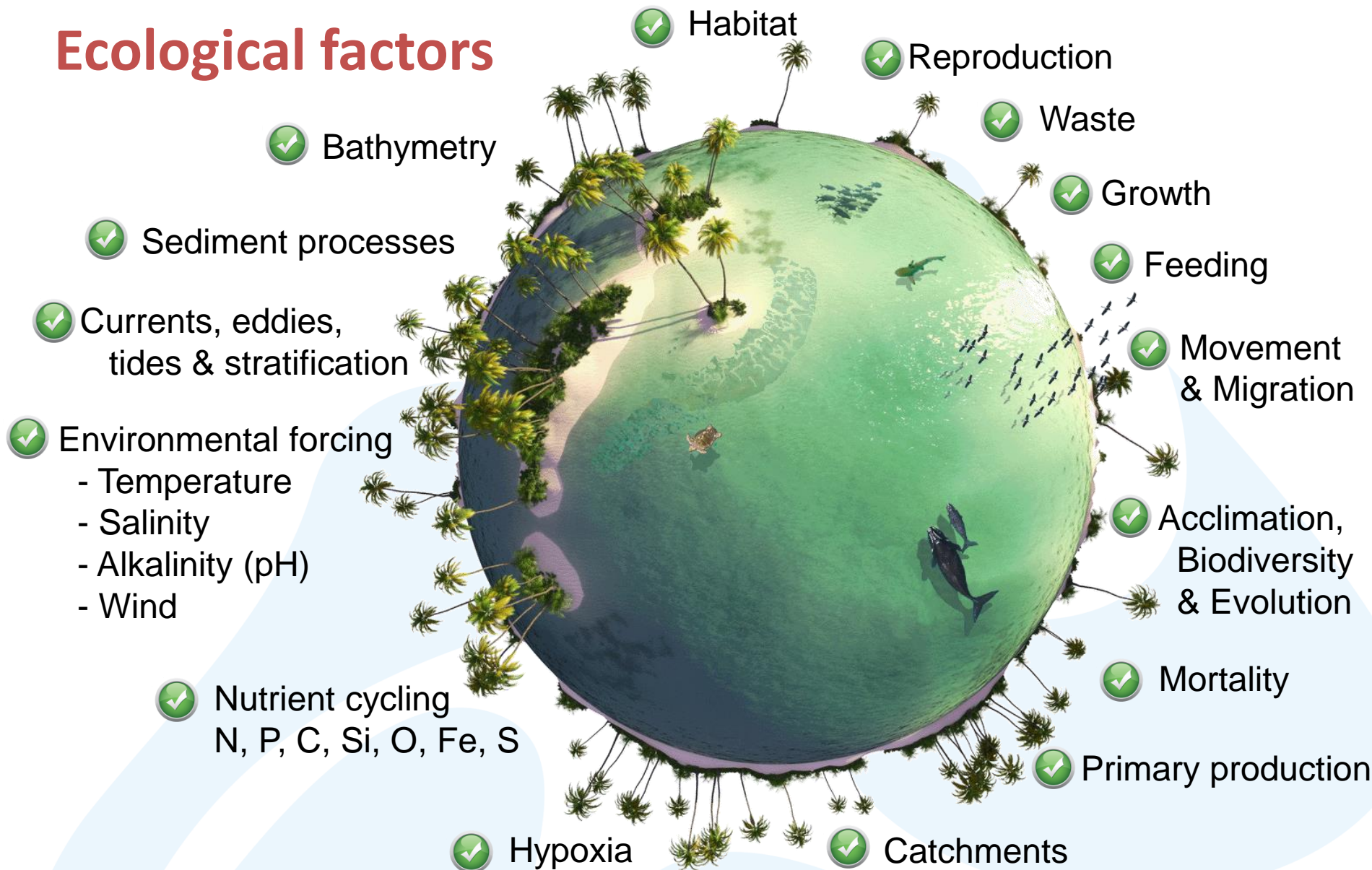
✔ Vulnerable
areas

✔ Areas of high
species
richness

✔ Areas of high
primary
production

✔ Areas resistant to climate change

Ecological factors



Pressures



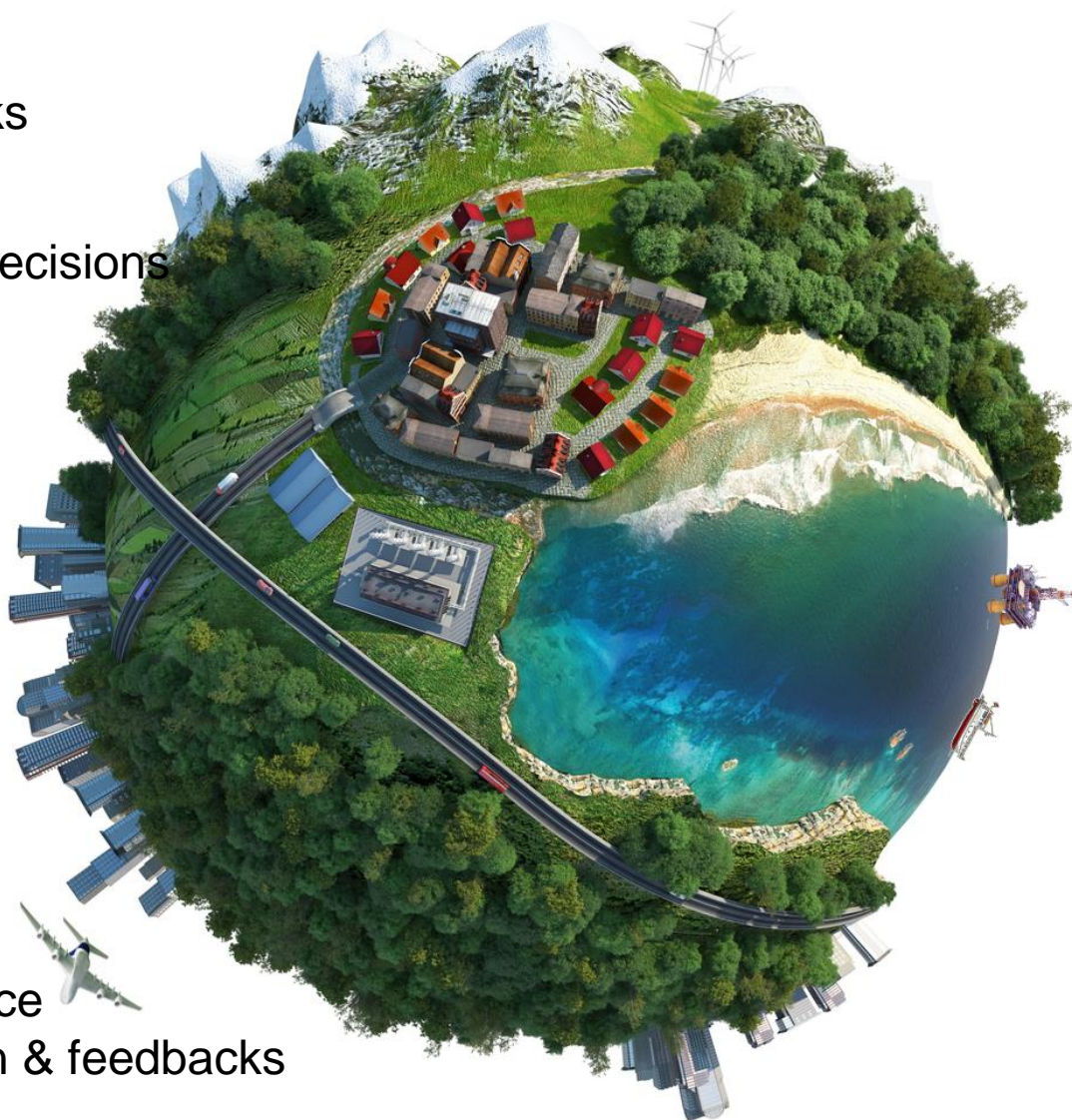
Socio-economic and other factors

- ✓ Social networks
- ✓ Attitudes
- ✓ Behaviour & decisions

- ✓ Monitoring
- ✓ Assessments
- ✓ Control Rules
- ✓ Regulation

✗ Limits
Governance
Integration & feedbacks

- ✓ Economy
- ✓ Markets
- ✓ Trade
- ✓ Costs
- ✓ Revenue
- ✓ Investment





How CBD's other work on marine biodiversity can help/facilitate regional/national implementation of marine spatial planning?



Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Strategic goal A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss

Target 1: By 2020, People are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.

Target 2: By 2020, biodiversity values are integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and national accounts ...

Target 3: By 2020, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed

Target 4: By 2020, Governments, business and stakeholders have plans for sustainable production and consumption and keep the impacts resource use within safe ecological limits.

Strategic goal B. Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.

Target 6: By 2020 all stocks managed and harvested sustainably, so that overfishing is avoided

Target 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.

Target 8: By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.

Target 9: By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.

Target 10: By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.

Strategic goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas are conserved through systems of protected areas.....

Target 12: By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.

Target 13: By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives is maintained,

Strategic goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services are restored and safeguarded,

Target 15: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems,

Target 16: By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefits Sharing is in force and operational

Strategic goal E. Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

Target 17: By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated NBSAP.

Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities and their customary use, are respected.

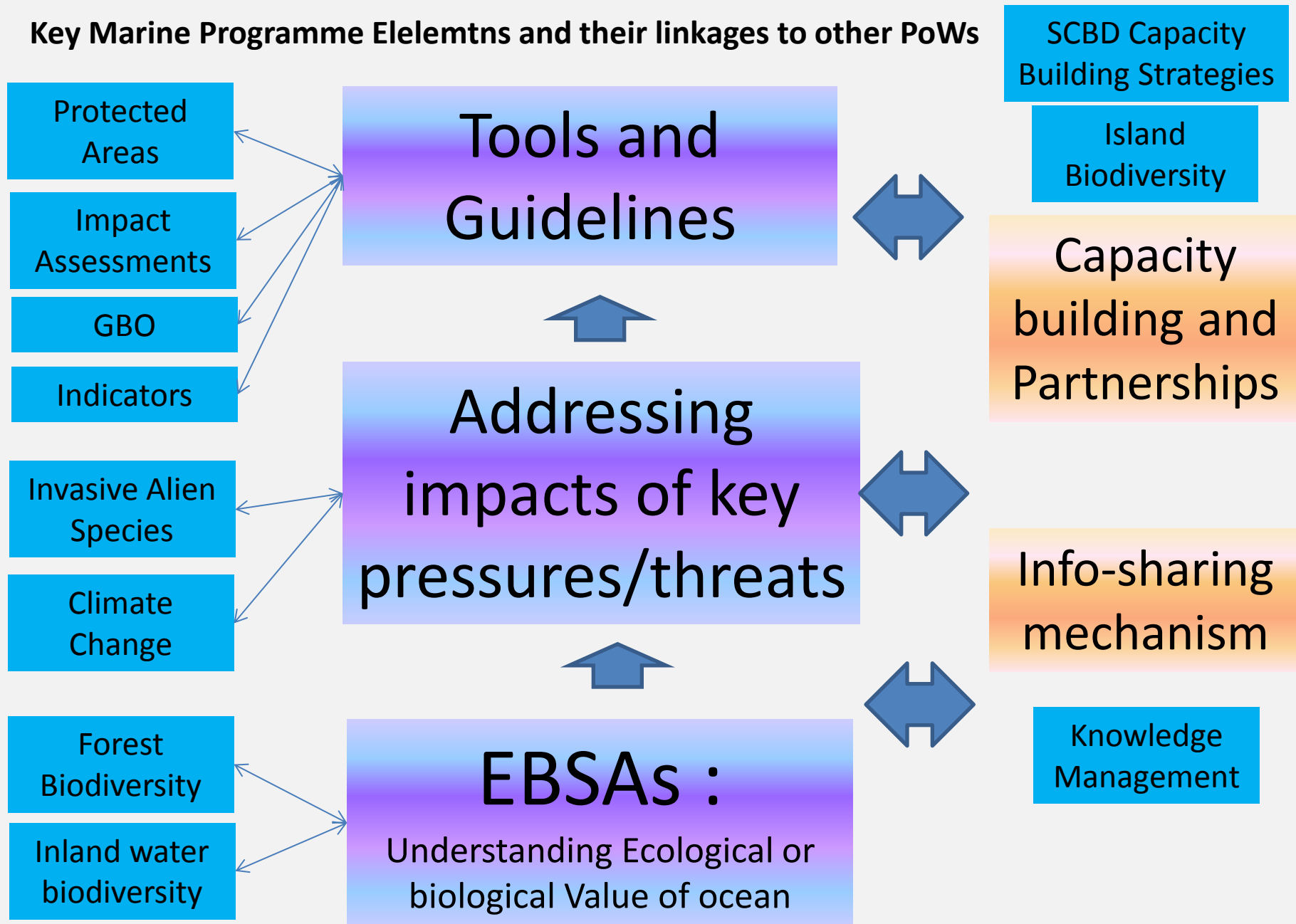
Target 19: By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.

Target 20: By 2020, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources,, should increase substantially .

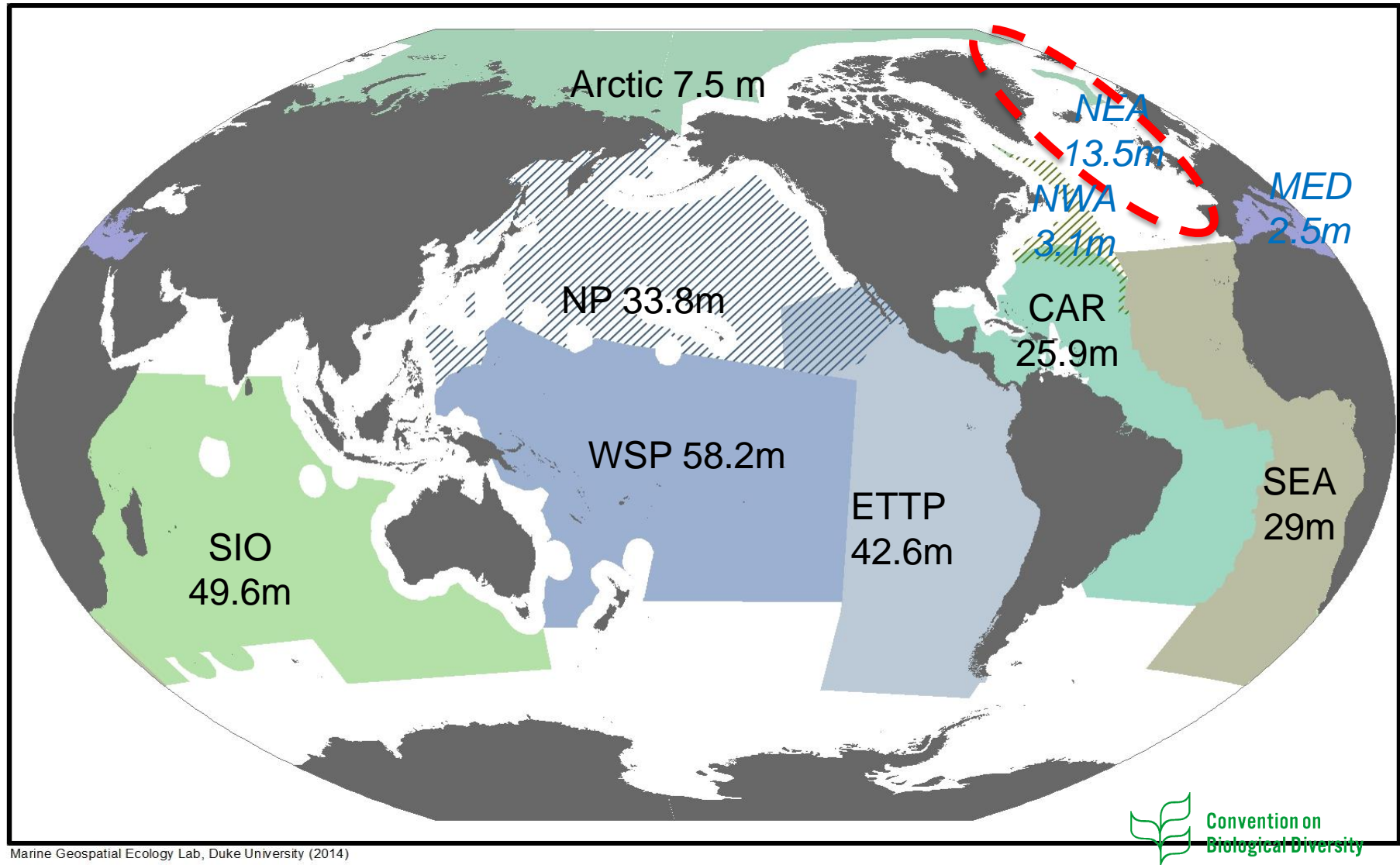
Key Programme Components

- **EBSAs** : Scientific assessment of inherent ecological and biological value of marine areas
- **Addressing impacts from various pressures/threats**
 - Unsustainable fishing practices
 - Marine debris
 - Anthropogenic underwater noise
 - Impacts of climate change
 - Ocean acidification
 - Ocean fertilization
 - Impacts from other human activities
 - Multiple stressors
- **Tools and guidelines to address impacts on marine biodiversity**
 - EIA and SEA voluntary guidelines
 - MPAs
 - **Marine spatial planning**
 - Integrated marine and coastal management
 - EBSA-based mapping in support of applying the ecosystem approach
 - Guidance on addressing impacts from various threats
- **Capacity building and partnerships : Sustainable Ocean Initiative**
- **Information-sharing mechanism**
 - EBSA repository and information sharing mechanism
 - Marine spatial planning information sharing mechanism
 - SOI website
- **Priority actions to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 10 for coral reefs and closely associated ecosystems (annex to decision XII/23, 2014)**

Key Marine Programme Elements and their linkages to other PoWs

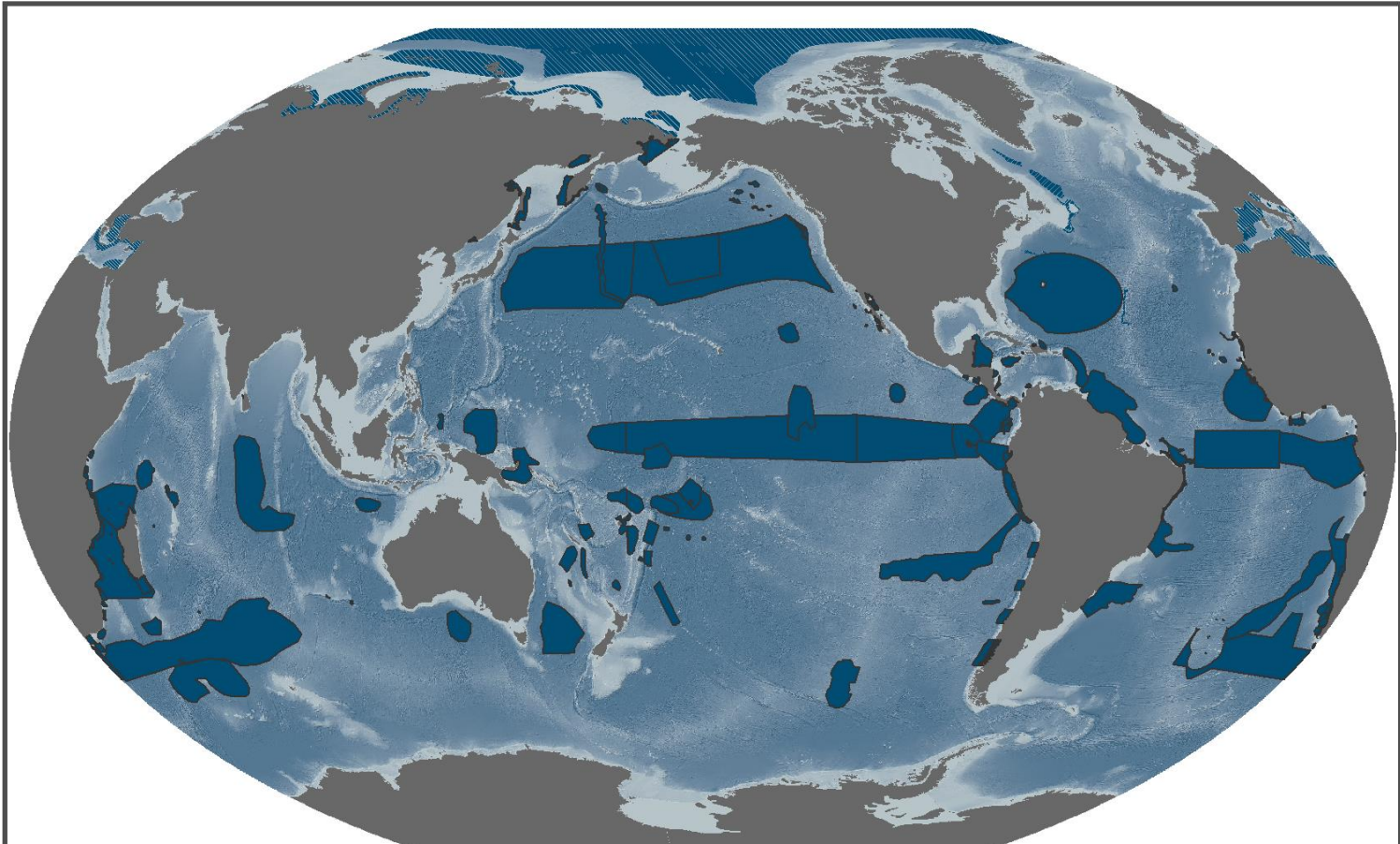


Ocean area covered by CBD EBSA regional workshops as well as relevant regional EBSA processes: 265.7 million sq.km



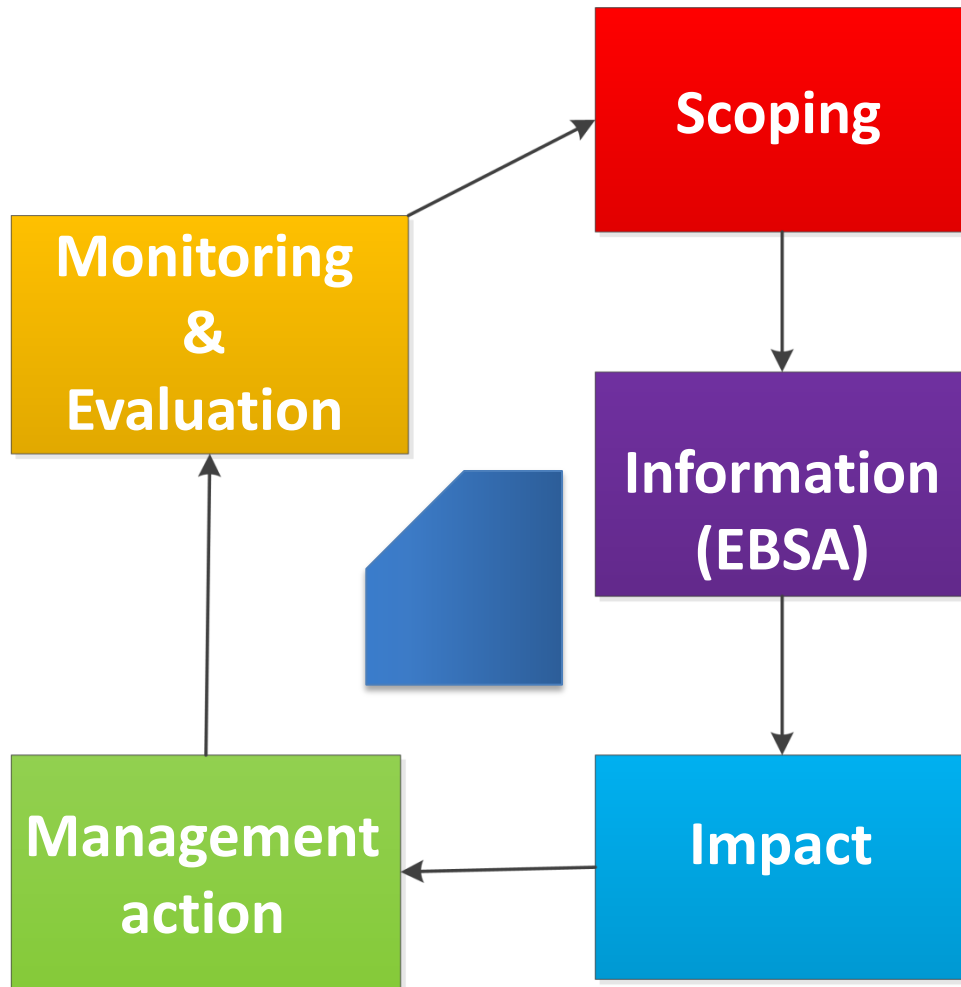
Areas meeting CBD Scientific Criteria for Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas
(EBSAs, annex 1 to decision IX/20) :

204 areas considered and decided by COP 11 N(47 areas) and 12 (157 areas)
for inclusion in the repository and submission to UNGA



Disclaimer: This is an information ONLY for the presentation at this meeting.
Some information on the map is yet to be finalized. This is NOT for QUOTE or
Distribution.

EBSAs, EBM and MSP



WEALTH FROM OCEANS
www.csiro.au



Using Scientific Information
Related to Ecologically or
Biologically Significant
Marine Areas (EBSAs) to
Implement Marine Spatial
Planning and Ecosystem
Based Management

Piers K. Trickett¹, Nicholas J. Bax¹, Jeffrey M. Dambacher¹, Keith Hayes¹, Paul Hedge¹, David C. Smith¹
Anthony D. M. Smith¹

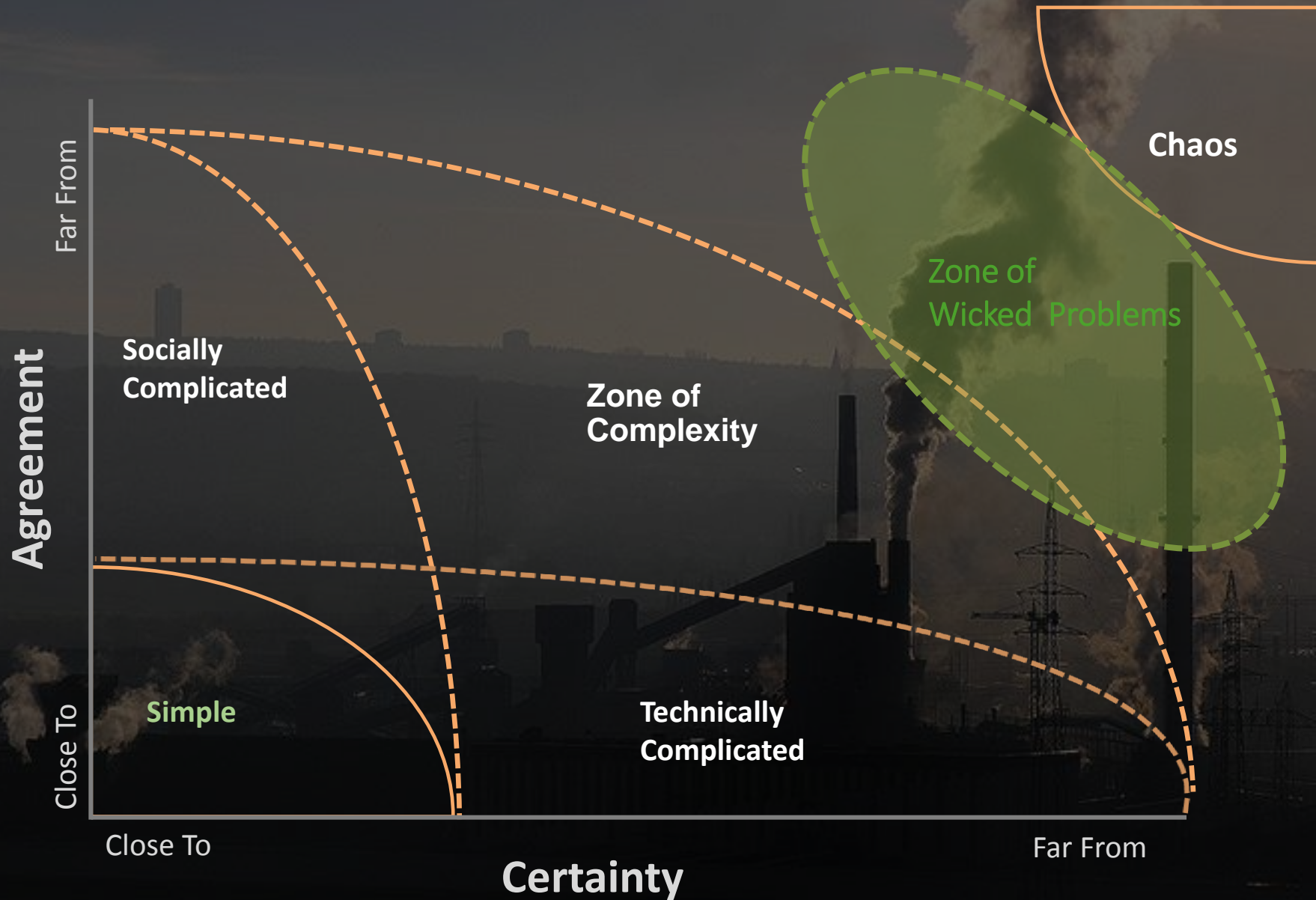
30 May 2014

¹ CSIRO Oceans and Atmosphere Flagship,

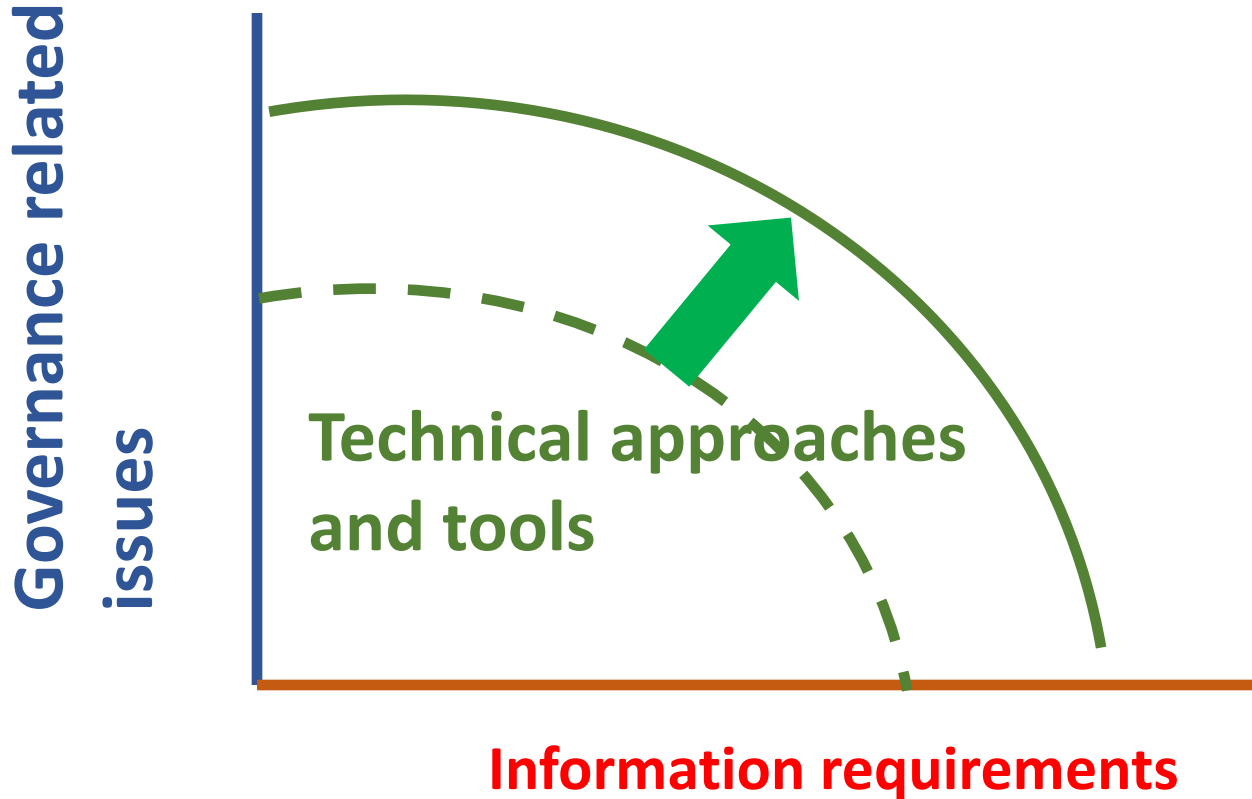
GPO Box 1538, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia

Interaction between Pressures and Ecological/Biological Values

EBSA areas	Pelagic Fisheries	Benthic Fisheries	Shipping	Mining	Climate Change	Cyclones
New Hebrides Trench	Red	Light Blue	Green	Light Blue	Yellow	Red
Seamounts of West Norfolk	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Light Blue	Yellow	Green
Louisville Ridge	Green	Red	Light Blue	Light Blue	Green	Light Blue
Central Pacific Equatorial Productivity Zone	Yellow	Light Blue	Green	Yellow	Red	Light Blue
Ua Puakaoa Seamounts	Green	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Yellow	Yellow



Workshop Focus



MSP Practitioners, who can initiate/strengthen the application of MSP process in a holistic manner addressing various issues of marine biodiversity conservation and sustainable use toward Aichi Targets