

## What is Marine Spatial Planning?

Marine Spatial Planning provides us with a framework and consultative process to gain a better understanding of how marine areas are used and valued by different groups of people to facilitate informed planning and decision-making.



## How can the Pacific benefit?

Marine Spatial Planning allows for effective stakeholder discussion and negotiation on how marine and coastal spaces can be used more effectively and sustainably.

This directly assists Pacific island countries and territories in achieving sustainable economic development and environmental objectives.

Importantly, the approach ensures that Pacific island countries and territories are able to balance social, cultural, environmental, economic and political objectives in a sustainable way.

This can help to prevent future conflict over resources and achieve Multilateral Environmental Agreement obligations, such as the Aichi Targets laid out under the Convention on Biological Diversity. The strategic importance of integrated ocean management and Marine Spatial Planning is outlined in the Framework for a Pacific Oceanscape - a Forum Leaders' endorsed plan for implementing marine management in the Pacific Ocean.

## How does it work?

From local shorelines to the high seas, maps with areas for different uses are developed through incorporation of scientific, social and traditional knowledge along with environmental and sustainable economic development priorities. This is achieved through a consultative process called Marine Spatial Planning (see examples overleaf).

This process creates a mechanism for engagement and discussion between country national representatives, relevant agencies, communities, all resource users and owners and other stakeholders.

Local capacity is built and expert support provided so that data collected can be effectively analysed. Pacific island countries and territories can then use this crucial information to move towards sustainable development of natural resources, develop Marine Protected Area networks and facilitate effective management and monitoring.

## Can we do it?

Marine Spatial Planning does not necessarily require a big budget, but it does require effective engagement, cross-sector access to data, and the participation of all decision-makers and resource users to be successful.

## How do we get started?

A number of initiatives have been established to support Pacific island countries and territories to better manage their marine resources using tools such as Marine Spatial Planning. These include the following projects:

 <b>PACIOCEA</b> <small>Pacific Ocean Ecosystem Analysis</small> contact: <a href="mailto:paciocea@aires-marines.fr">paciocea@aires-marines.fr</a>	 <b>MACBIO</b> <small>Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Management in Pacific Island Countries</small> contact: <a href="mailto:jan.steffen@giz.de">jan.steffen@giz.de</a>	 <b>Australian Aid</b> <small>Enhancing Pacific Ocean Governance</small> contact: <a href="mailto:epog@environment.gov.au">epog@environment.gov.au</a>
---	---	---

**Project partners:**

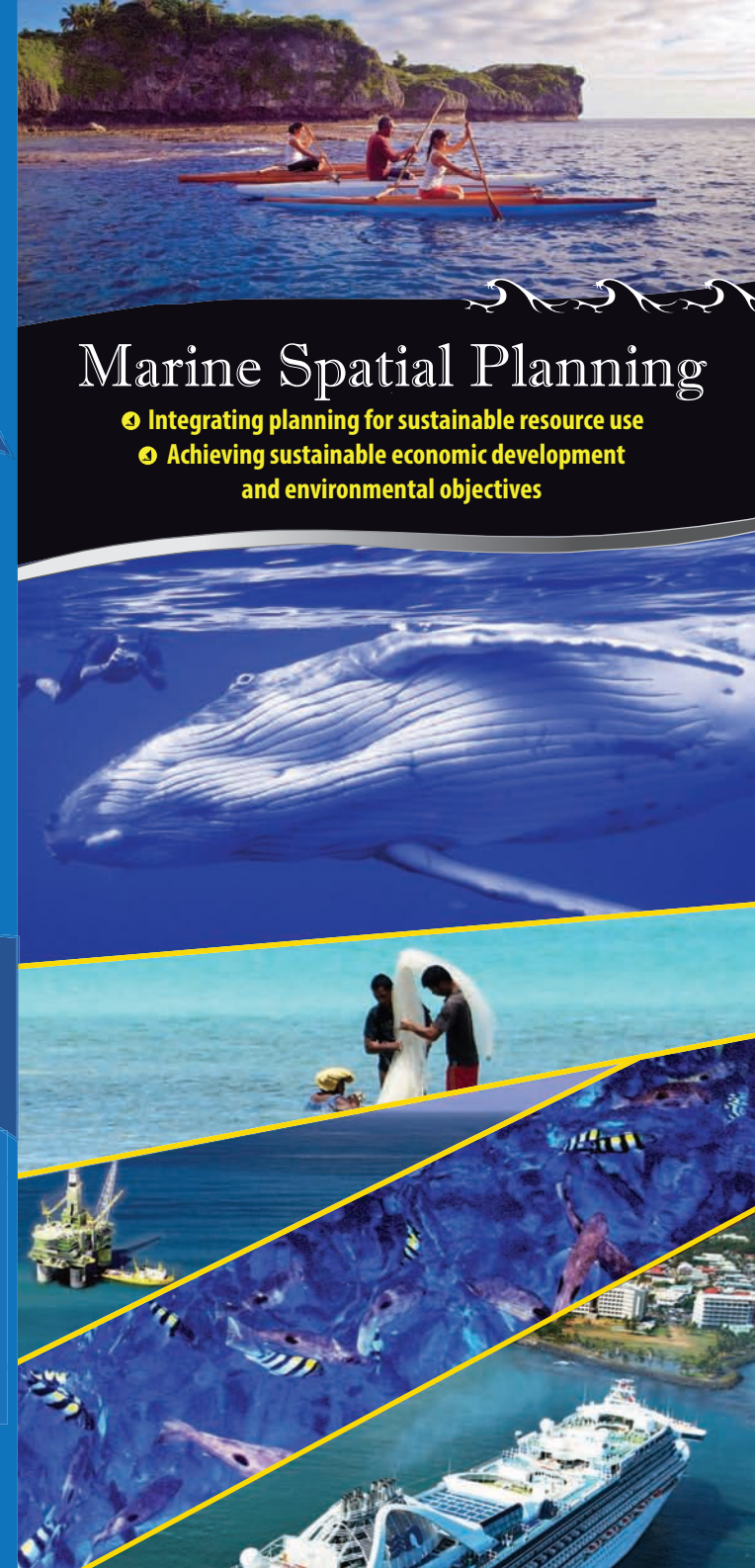
For more information, please contact: [misp@sprep.org](mailto:misp@sprep.org)

SPREP - Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme

PO Box 240, Apia, Samoa Tel: +685 21929 Fax: +685 20231

Our Vision: The Pacific environment, sustaining our livelihoods and natural heritage in harmony with our cultures

Photos © Stuart Chape, © Carlo Iacovino and © Njue Tourism Office. Others are public domain images  
 Symbols: courtesy of the Integration and Application Network, University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science ([ian.umces.edu/symbols/](http://ian.umces.edu/symbols/))



# Marine Spatial Planning

- 📌 Integrating planning for sustainable resource use
- 📌 Achieving sustainable economic development and environmental objectives

# Integrated Planning at Multiple Scales:

- Regional Scale
- Country or Territory Scale
- Community Scale

Whale Nursery Area

Fisheries Management Zone

No-Take Zone

Locally Managed Marine Area

Terrestrial Protected Area

Tabu Area

Multiple Use Zone

## 1. Community Scale Community Management Approaches

## 3. Regional Scale Linking Regional Resources

Shipping Lanes  
Humpback Whale Migration Routes

Exclusive Economic Zone

Humpback whale migration route

Coastal Fisheries

Deep Sea Minerals

Cultural Heritage Area

Tourism

Pelagic Fisheries

Shipping lane

## 2. Country or Territory Scale National Marine and Coastal Zoning