

# T2T Montserrat

This is the PowerPoint presentation given by  
Dr Amélie Augé – Marine Scientist, SAERI  
on 24 August 2016

To the Marine Spatial Planning Group  
For the T2T Montserrat Partnership project

**Marine Spatial Planning**



# Marine Spatial Planning,

What is it and what are the benefits?

A well-known  
outcome of an  
MSP process;  
The Great  
Barrier Reef  
Marine Park





## MSP:

A stakeholder-driven science process to develop a strategic plan for managing and protecting the marine environment that addresses the multiple and cumulative uses of the sea and achieves ecological, economic and social objectives.

**Locally-made decisions**

**Cross-sectorial**

**Area based**

**Long-term future**

**Participatory**

**Strategic**

**Coordinated**

**Pro-active**



## Stakeholders

MSP creates a coordinated and inclusive decision making process through:

- Information sharing
- Common vision and objectives
- Regular meetings and workshops for discussion
- Prevent or solve potential conflicts between different values and users



# Falklands' examples

- Chamber of Commerce
- Community member (2)
- Falklands Conservation
- Falkland Islands Fishing Company Association (FIFCA)
- Falkland Islands Petroleum Licensees Association (FIPLA)
- Falkland Islands Tourism Board
- FIG Department of Mineral Resources (DMR)
- FIG Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
- FIG Environmental Planning Department (EPD)
- FIG Policy Unit
- Falkland Islands Yacht Club
- Fishing industry (2)
- Ministry of Defence
- Shipping industry (2)
- South Atlantic Environmental Research Institute (SAERI)
- Tourism industry
- Wildlife Conservation Society

# Falklands' examples



*“Ensuring a well managed marine and coastal areas and resources of the Falkland Islands for **sustainable economic development** whilst **protecting our biodiversity** and wild unspoilt areas, and supporting the **safe use** of the sea and celebration of our maritime heritage”.*



# Falklands' examples

**OBJECTIVE 1:** Facilitate the responsible and **sustainable development** of current and new economic activities to contribute to the national economy

**OBJECTIVE 2:** Identify and **safeguard** the most ecologically important and unspoilt marine and coastal areas, many of which are of global significance

**OBJECTIVE 3:** Enable the provision of **safe** and appropriate internal and international sea links for Islanders and business development

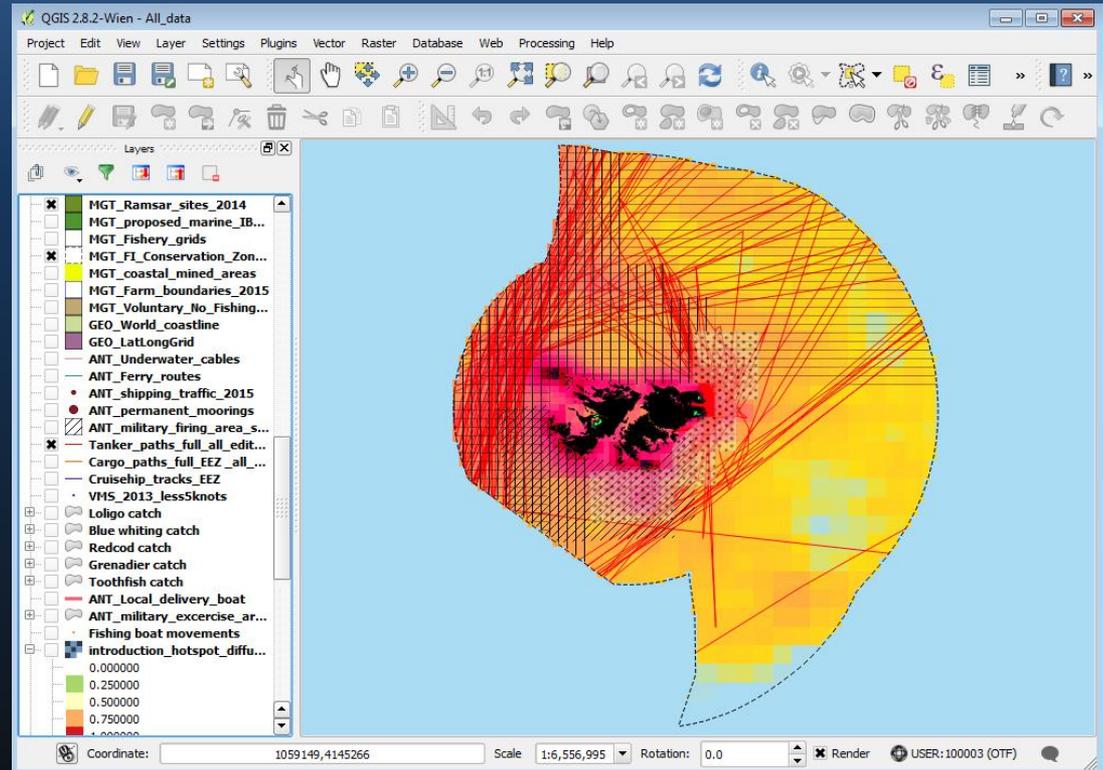
**OBJECTIVE 4:** Celebrate and maintain the maritime Falkland Islands' identity, including via the protection of **historically and culturally** important areas

**OBJECTIVE 5:** Facilitate the **enjoyment** provided by marine and coastal areas for current and future recreational activities

# Spatial data

MSP provides the best view of the marine environment:

- GIS database
- Identification of critical data gaps
- Up-to-date information
- Potential for scenarios





# Marine Spatial Plan

MSP process aims to produce a Plan:

A Plan is a written statement of the snapshot of uses and values of the marine environment and policy at a point in time that is revised regularly (eg. every 5 years) to ensure maps and policies are updated to reflect and address the up-to-date maritime activities and objectives as provided by the Marine Spatial Planning process

- What is in the plan depends on the needs of the country
- Can be full zoning, area-based, or define licensing conditions for activities
- Regularly updated to add new knowledge or changes in the environment and human activities



# Falklands' examples

## 1. Introduction

- Geographic context and coverage
- Current state of marine waters
- Purpose of the Plan
- Current situation

## 2. Strategic vision

- Vision
- Objectives
- Strategic framework

## 3. MSP Policies – priorities

- General policies
- Industry-specific policies (shipping)
- Area-specific policies (Berkeley Sound, Stanley Harbour)
- Activity-specific policies (emergency shelter and responses, maritime communication, oil spill readiness)

Current management, licensing, regulations and legislation



# Falklands' examples

## 4. Mechanisms and implementation of MSP

- Application, regulation and enforcement
- Land-sea spatial management coordination
- Advisory group: The MSP Forum
- Resourcing and funding

## 5. Policy framework

- Clean and safe (shipping, safety hotspots, VTS, pollution, biosecurity)
- Productive (infrastructures)
- Healthy and diverse (recreational boating and water sports, international and national areas of biodiversity importance, wrecks)

## 5. Industry specifics

- Policies and expectations for each industry described
- Best-practice when no policy or legislation in place
- Infrastructure required (jetties, deep water port, VTS)

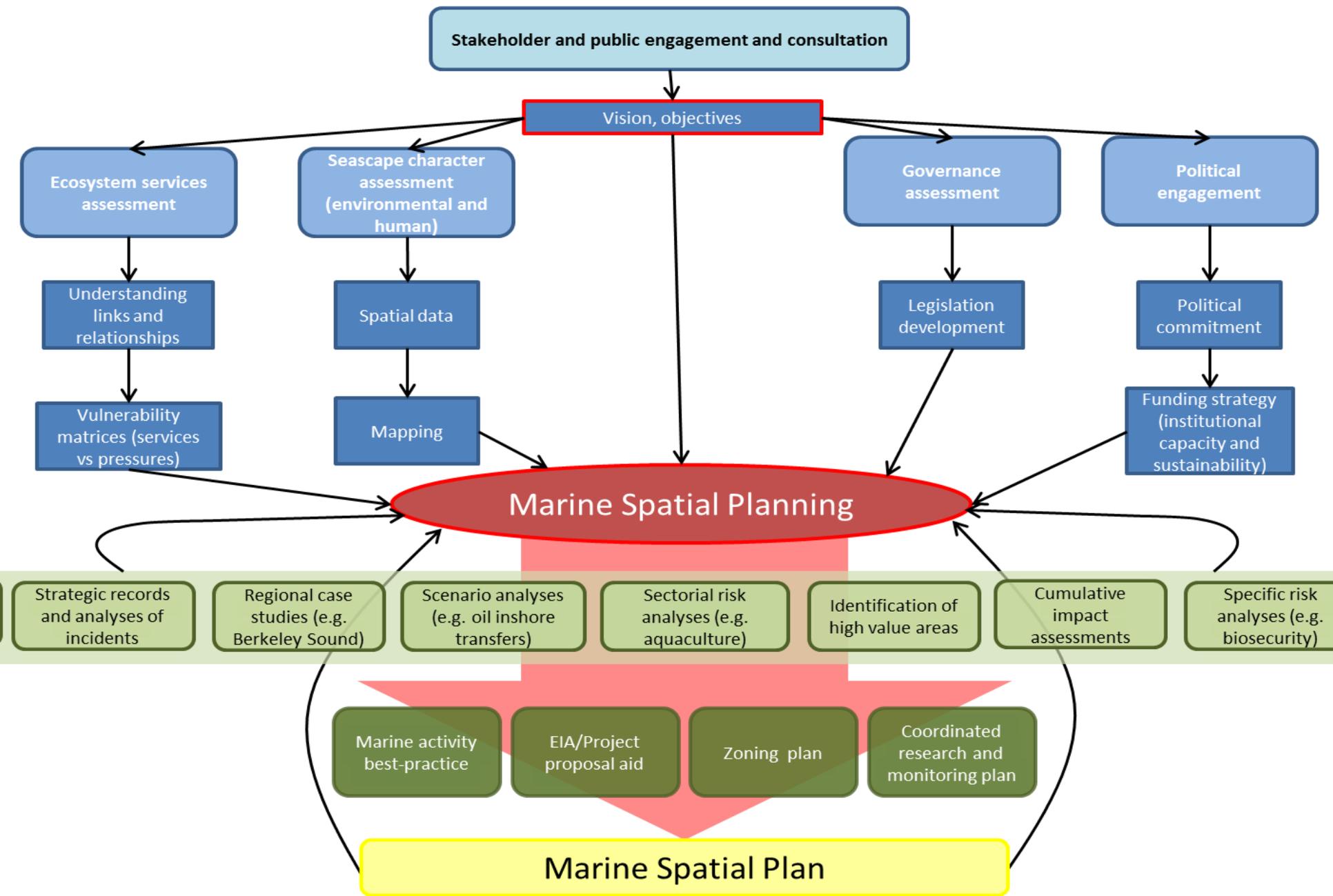
Monitoring and review



## Decision making

MSP facilitates the decision making process for new projects:

- Environmental Impact Assessments are streamlined
- Areas can be identified for particular activities and allow government to pro-actively promote sustainable development





## Benefits

Save money in the long-term by preventing issues, protecting important resources and sites, and responding more efficiently to accidents

Reduce risks to safety and to the marine environment, on which the two main economic activities bringing money to the islands rely (fisheries and tourism)

Resolve or avoid conflicts amongst marine and coastal users

Provide a platform for coordinated stakeholders' engagement and applied scientific research.

**PLANNING IS THINKING OF THE FUTURE: MINIMISE RISKS, FIND OPPORTUNITIES AND REACH THE VISION OF THE COMMUNITY**