

Working Group on Marine Planning and Coastal Zone Management (WGMPCZM)

2019/FT/HAPISG02 Working Group on Marine Planning and Coastal Zone Management (WGMPCZM), co-chaired by Andrea Morf, Sweden; and Catriona Nic Aonghusa*, Ireland, will work on ToRs and generate deliverables as listed in the Table below.

| | Meeting dates | Venue | Reporting details | Comments (change in Chair, etc.) |
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| Year 2020 | 20-24 April | by corresp/ webex | | physical meeting cancelled - remote work |
| Year 2021 | | Netherlands (tbc) | | |
| Year 2022 | | Copenhagen, Denmark (tbc) | Final report by <i>Date Month</i> to SCICOM | |

ToR descriptors

| ToR | DESCRIPTION | BACKGROUND | SCIENCE PLAN CODES | DURATION | EXPECTED DELIVERABLES |
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| a | <p>Review and report on progress of marine planning (MSP) and coastal zone management (CZM) in ICES member states and inform activities in other ToRs and working groups, especially in relation to the following key aspects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Addressing conflicts and promoting synergies; 2. Treatment of culturally significant areas ; 3. Development and use of decision support tools; 4. Monitoring and evaluation | <p>Many ICES countries' marine plans soon enter the implementation phase. Based on countries' global and regional commitments (e.g. Sustainable Development Goals, OSPAR, HELCOM, or the EU's Marine Spatial Planning Directive) both environmental, social and economic developments and their implications across the land sea interface in the seas need attention. Fast development of evidence, methods and practice is under way, but effective learning requires a systematic reflection and sharing</p> | <p>2.7, 4.3, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.6, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4¹</p> | <p>Years 1,2,3</p> | <p>"ICES WGMPCZM Ambassador" guest lecturing module for WG members (year 1). Report or manuscript on the changes in evidence needed and other R&D requirements arising as planning practice evolves (year 3).</p> |

¹ **Comment on science priorities:** WGMPCZM suggests that the **science priorities in bold are included in the database**. WGMPCZM is working in a very cross cutting way across many of the science priorities.

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| | approaches. | across ICES countries and WGs. Science/ICES can facilitate systematic reflection and enhance institutional learning. Several areas are presently of significance: 1. establishing effective, synergetic use of marine space and minimising conflicts, 2. Basic mapping and including of social and cultural dimensions, 3. Need for and occurring rapid development of decision support tools, 4. Driving ahead monitoring and evaluation of plans and planning. | | | |
| b | Define and report on the role of marine spatial planning (MSP) and coastal zone management (CZM) in facilitating marine and coastal ecosystem restoration. | Recognising biodiversity targets (SDG 14, CBD, Aichi agreement, etc.) and related concepts (natural capital, green infrastructure, habitat offsetting and managed realignment), MSP will become more important as a framework to deliver restoration and sustainable use. | 6.1, 6.2 | Years 1,2,3 | Workshop to review current problems of implementing restoration, relevant approaches & solutions and the (current and potential) roles of MSP/CZM (Y2) based on resolution to be formulated in Y1. Review paper and proposals for concepts and strategies (Y3). |
| c | Assess and provide guidance on how climate change (CC) is considered and incorporated in marine planning (MSP) and coastal zone management (ICZM). | Climate change and ocean acidification and their causes and effects include spatial dimensions in marine and coastal socio-ecological systems. | 1.1, 1.3, 1.9 ² | Years 1,2,3 | Workshop to define best practice (Y2), based on stocktake report of relevant approaches and frameworks for CC in ICZM/MSP and a |

² Results from many sub codes within **code 1** can relate to CC but code 1 includes little on policy implications and translation into policy. This ToR tries to link results from work (also in other groups, if appropriate) with spatial management.

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| | | Future CC-related impacts will require strategies and actions and related ICZM and MSP practice and method development will need to be proactive. | | | workshop resolution formulated in Y1. Guidance paper on how to improve current MSP/ICZM practice (Y3). |
| d | Review and report on transboundary issues and collaboration in planning, i.e the coastal zone, across sea basins and in areas beyond national jurisdiction, including the deep sea. | EEZ based MSP is under rapid development, but human activities, pressures and impacts cross jurisdictional (multi-level governance systems), sea basins and land-sea boundaries and need to be acknowledged and managed accordingly. The present, historically grown institutional systems, data collection and information flows are not necessarily suitable and need to be re-designed. Hence the on-going work to improve ocean governance from local to global level (e.g. UN BBNJ process). | 6.2, 6.3 | Years 1,2,3 | Synthesis report with a stocktake of reviews and problem analyses relating to MSP/ICZM addressing land-sea interactions and transboundary issues in marine basins, also taking into account insights from work on other ToRs (e.g. a, c; Y 3). |
| e | Develop educational/training materials to promote understanding of marine spatial planning (MSP) and coastal zone management (ICZM) processes: | Need for capacity development within ICES, science/practioners. Need to modernise marine graduate and postgraduate education and train current work force (authorities & | 6.3, 6.4, 7.4 ³ | Years 1,2,3 | Joint work session on board game organised by NL gov/IOC-UNESCO (training for trainers) (Y 1). "WG-MPCZM ambassadors" Guest |

³ There is less in the science plan on capacity building & training & activities and developing ICES science policy interface, but to us this appears highly important. So, this ToR is less based on the science plan but on the ICES vision and mission:

Vision= Be world-leading marine science organization, meeting societal needs for impartial evidence on the state and sustainable use of our seas and oceans

Mission= Advance & share scientific understanding of marine ES & ESS they provide & use knowledge to generate state-of-the-art advice for meeting conservation, management, and sustainability goals

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| | <p>1. Map and if possible address education and training needs for MSP.</p> <p>2. Work with the ICES secretariate to develop and deliver training materials / courses as required.</p> <p>3. Act as scientific steering group for the MSP Challenge serious game.</p> <p>4. Promote MSP and ICZM processes as a platforms for enhancing Ocean Literacy within society.</p> | <p>consultancy). Low awareness and collaboration of dispersed, transitory initiatives (projects) but emerging courses on different levels. Need to network and create synergies across ICES countries and beyond, remaining country/region relevant. Building on earlier period's experiences with education and training develop relevant input to training (building on e.g. MSP Challenge).</p> | | <p>lecturing module for WG members (Y 2).</p> <p>Chapter for MSP Challenge handbook on ICES knowledge and experience (Y 2).</p> <p>Joint WK MSP Challenge simulation platform with NL gov/Buas (Y 2).</p> <p>Continue to provide training based on needs as identified by ICES secretariate as before.</p> | |
| f | <p>Assess and report on the social impacts of marine spatial planning (MSP) and integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) on coastal communities, with a focus on social costs and benefits including effects on well-being and equality.</p> | <p>The relationship between MSP/ICZM and the social dimensions of sustainable development are still comparatively underrepresented in research. At the same time, MSP/ICZM is increasingly recognised as a tool for achieving the SDGs (Agenda 2030), in particular for enhancing the well-being of (coastal) communities. Both the spatial dimensions of C/MSP (e.g. identifying and managing culturally significant areas) and process-related dimensions (e.g. inclusiveness, enhancing social cohesion, gender equality etc.), as well as vulnerabilities and risk-based perspectives (e.g. risks to culturally significant areas) must be considered if MSP/ICZM practice is to maximise its potential as tool for achieving SD.</p> | 6.3, 7.1, 7.5, 7.6 | Years 1,2,3 | <p>A stocktake report on current marine plans and their links to community well-being and equality (Y 1).</p> <p>A workshop to explore the various dimensions of community well-being, equality, associated vulnerabilities, and the opportunities and constraints for MSP/ICZM in enhancing community well-being (Y 2).</p> <p>A guidance paper on how to improve current MSP/CZM practice (Y 3)</p> |

Summary of the Work Plan

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| Year 1 | <p>ToR A: Develop “ICES WGMPCZM Ambassador” lecturing module for WG members and inform activities in other ToRs and working groups on relevant developments.</p> <p>ToR C: Stocktake of frameworks and approaches to deal with CC in C/MSP.</p> <p>ToR E: Joint work session on board game organised by NL gov/IOC-UNESCO (training for trainers)</p> <p>ToR E: Provide training based on needs as identified by ICES secr.</p> <p>ToR F: Stocktake report on current marine plans and their links to community well-being and equality.</p> |
| Year 2 | <p>ToR B: Review of current problems for implementation of restoration, approaches & solutions and the current/potential role of MSP/CZM through a workshop.</p> <p>ToR C: Workshop to define best practice in relation to how MSP/ICZM deals with CC.</p> <p>ToR E: “WGMPCZM MSP Challenge ambassadors” Guest lecturing module for WG members;</p> <p>ToR E: Chapter for MSP Challenge handbook on ICES knowledge and experience;</p> <p>ToR E: Joint WK MSP Challenge simulation platform with NL gov/Buas.</p> <p>ToR E: Provide training based on needs as identified by ICES secr.</p> <p>ToR F: Workshop to explore the various dimensions of community well-being, equality, associated vulnerabilities, and the opportunities and constraints for MSP/ICZM in enhancing community well-being (year 2).</p> |
| Year 3 | <p>ToR A: Report or manuscript on the changes in evidence needed and other R&D requirements arising as planning practice evolves.</p> <p>ToR b: Review paper and proposals for concepts and strategies for ecosystem restoration through MSP/ICZM.</p> <p>ToR C: A guidance paper on how to improve current MSP/ICZM practice in relation to CC.</p> <p>ToR D: Synthesis report with a stocktake of reviews and problem analyses relating to MSP/ICZM addressing land-sea interactions and transboundary issues in marine basins, also taking into account insights from work from other ToRs (e.g. a, c).</p> <p>ToR E: Provide training based on needs as identified by ICES secrtrariat</p> <p>ToR F: Guidance paper on how to improve current MSP/CZM practice.</p> |

Supporting information

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| Priority | <p>WGMPCZM activities cover many priority areas within the ICES science plan and should therefore be of high to very high priority. The current activities of WGMPCZM are urgent in terms of a rapidly developing practice of MSP/ICZM and marine and coastal problems to address (Climate change, habitat loss, pressure on deep sea areas, current rapid development of marine and coastal management institutions and related need for capacity development and institutional learning). The first three topics are included in the ICES science plan, but often lacking links to relevant R&D and capacity development in planning and management. We see important links to ICES initiatives and working groups working with CC, integrated ecosystem assessments, social dimensions, marine uses and pressures</p> |
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| | <p>and would like to develop these. Here, it is also important, that this group is still rather unique within ICES as one one with a highly interactive science policy interface – ascertained through the composition of the group, including both researchers, planners and policy experts from various disciplines and fields of practice.</p> |
| Resource requirements | <p>The research programmes which provide the main input to this group are already underway, and resources are committed, so the additional resource required to undertake additional activities in the framework of this group is negligible. Here, we just list a number of relevant projects and initiatives for different ToRs. For ToR A, relevant projects include the BONUS projects BASMATI, the EU-EASME financed project Pan Baltic Scope and the NorthSEE project, the INTERREG CB project Plan4Blue INTERREG BSR project Baltic Rim, the Estonia-Russia programme 2014-2020 project ADRIENNE; as well as involvement of group members in the EU MSP Platform. There is also ongoing work on country MSP plans, plus increasing attention on evaluating existing plans in the course of their first revision. ToR B can profit from countries’ activities related to implementation of SDG 14 and ecosystem based MSP and work with protected area networks in both the HELCOM and the OSPAR areas (including Ireland, Canada) and the Estonia-Russia programme 2014-2020 project ADRIENNE, ToR C can build on activities carried out by the LandtoSea project at HZG, as well as the ongoing relevance of climate-proofing MSP plans and studies carried out in various contexts. ToR D can profit from other ToR work and group members’ involvement in the global IOC UNESCO MSP initiative. ToR E is linked to the continued activities around the development and testing of present and new versions of the MSP Challenge Serious Game (by its developers), and a ERASMUS university collaboration on teaching and training in MSP and ICES training. ToR F will mainly draw on the Land-to-Sea, SeaUseTip and CoastWise projects at HZG which collectively are dealing with ecosystem services, culturally significant areas, community benefits and social-cultural tipping points.</p> |
| Participants | <p>Group activities are normally attended by some 15–25 members and guests (out of ca 60 appointed and chair-invited members).</p> |
| Secretariat facilities | <p>Depending on ToR and whether meetings occur in Copenhagen we need to rely on the secretariate.</p> |
| Financial | <p>No financial implications.</p> |
| Linkages to ACOM and groups under ACOM | <p>There are no obvious direct linkages at present (related to on-going tasks), but there is a potential to develop advice on MSP and ICZM – if requested by someone and fitting the group’s ToRs, competence profile and if relevant experts are available.</p> |
| Linkages to other committees or groups | <p>There is a need for working relationships with other groups, both as needs arise, but also more continuously. This includes not the least SIHD and WG SOCIAL and groups within HAPISG dealing with societal aspects and human activities in the sea, but also groups working on habitats (Tor b), integrated ecosystem assessments and on climate change (ToRc). There is also a proposal for a new spin-off group on cumulative impact assessment, which WGMPCZM wants to keep close contact with.</p> |
| Linkages to other organisations | <p>The WGMPCZM members have many linkages to relevant institutes, networks and organisations both from research and practice different group members are part of / have close contacts with through collaborations, research and consultancy (here just a few examples):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Research and analysis institutes: Helmholtz Zentrum Geesthacht, Marine |

Scotland, Marine Institute Galway, Nordregio, Swedish Institute for the Marine Environment, SYKE (Finland)

- Research networks: the MSP Research Network, and the Marine Social Sciences Network.
 - Expert groups: the HELCOM VASAB MSP expert group, the EU MSP expert group, the IOC-UNESCO MSP initiative and expert group
 - National planning authorities from different ICES member countries (see nominated group members) and relevant working groups in the Nordic Council of Ministers.
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