

Marine Spatial Planning

Goals synthesis

Noo Raajje Working Group Meeting
September 01, 2021



NOO
R A A J J E

Agenda

09:05 – 09:10 am WELCOME & REVIEW MEETING MINUTES

09:10 – 09:55 am PRESENTATION OF GOALS SYNTHESIS FOR VOTING

09:55 – 10:20 am PRESENTATION OF VOTE RESULTS FOR PRINCIPLES
SYNTHESIS

10:25 – 10:30am WRAP UP & NEXT MEETING TIME



MSP Principles Survey Results

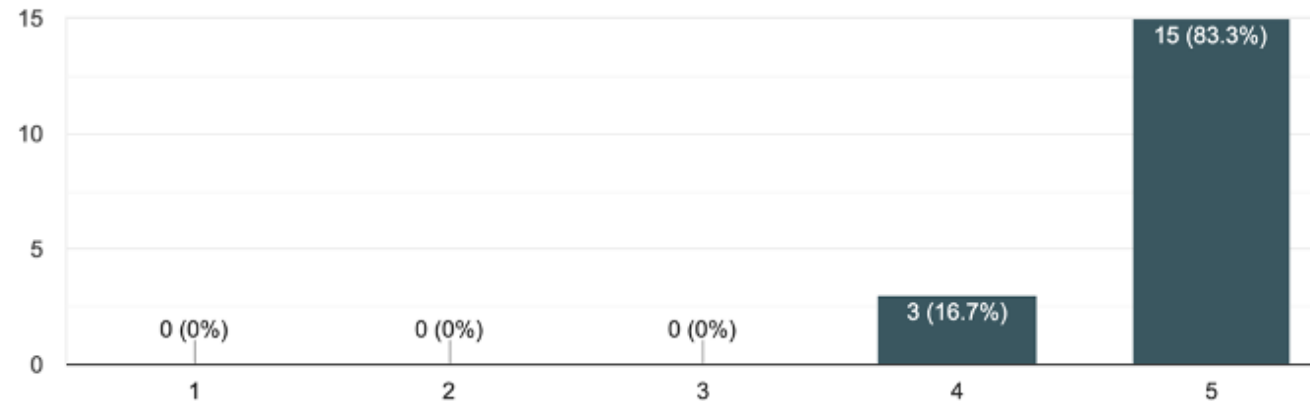
Governance & Development

1. Evidence-Based Decision Making:

Recognizing Maldivians' inherent connections to the ocean and the importance of maritime safety and security using the best available science and research. And as stated in the Maldivian Constitution, all Maldivians (including future generations) have a right to a healthy and productive ocean ecosystem, now and in the future as climate changes, to help enhance quality of life. Therefore, Government decisions shall balance ocean biodiversity, the natural environment, the social needs of Maldivians (including safety, security, and education), and the beauty of the ocean with sustainable development. Unsustainable practices should be eliminated.

1. Evidence-Based Decision Making : Recognizing Maldivians' inherent connections to the ocean and the importance of maritime safety and security...t. Unsustainable practices should be eliminated.

18 responses

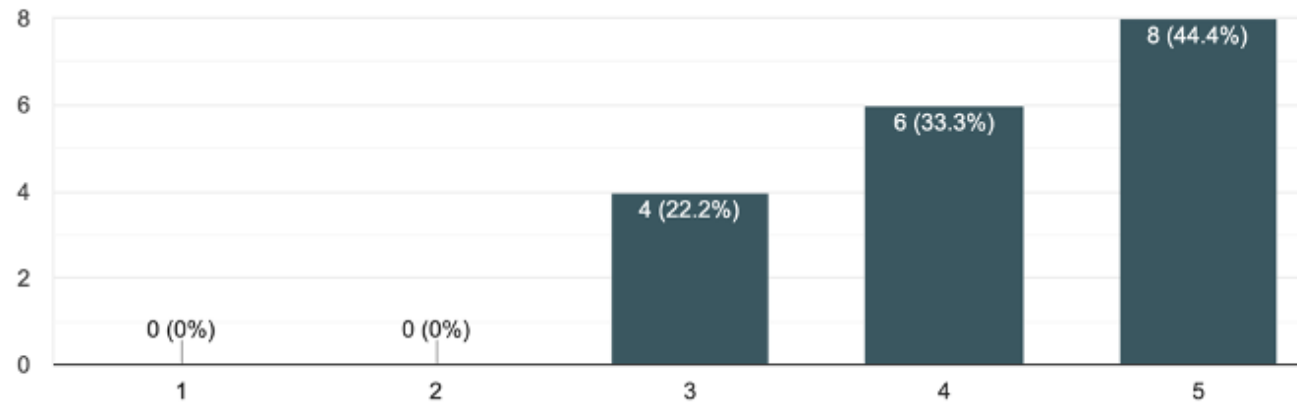


MSP Principles Survey Results

Governance & Development

2. Public Trust and payment for Ecosystem services: Marine resources, including marine space, belong to the people and are held in trust by the government for its people and future generations. Marine space should be managed as a “commons” i.e., as a part of the public domain, not owned exclusively or to be benefited by any one group or private interest. Thus, to conserve the resources outside of the PAs Payment for Ecosystem Services including arrangements through which beneficiaries of environmental services reward those whose lands provide these services with subsidies or market payments.

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MSP Principles Survey Results

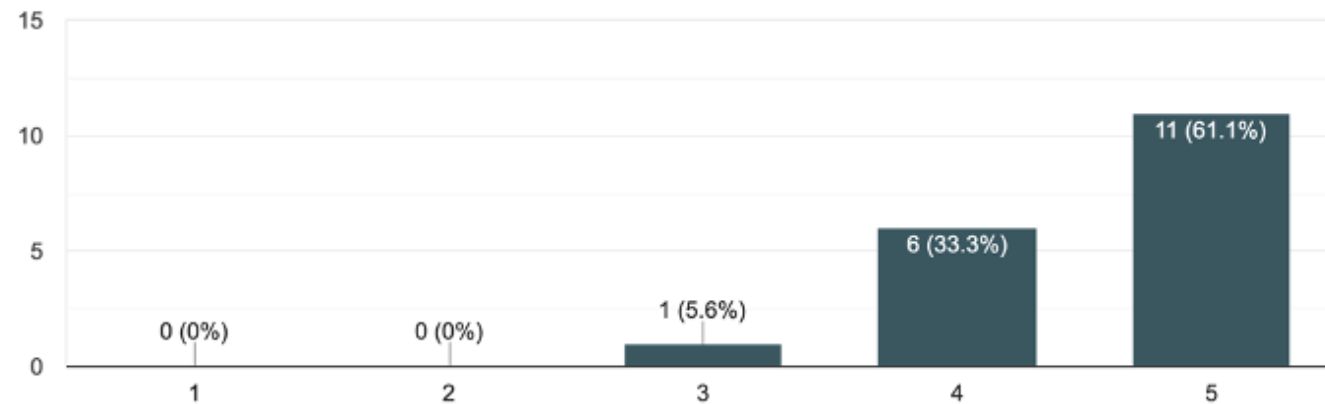
Governance & Development

3. Decision-Making Transparency:

Government decision-making should be transparent, enabling stakeholders to easily understand when and how decisions are made regarding use of ocean resources and space and how public input is incorporated. Opportunities for public input should occur when such input can inform decisions.

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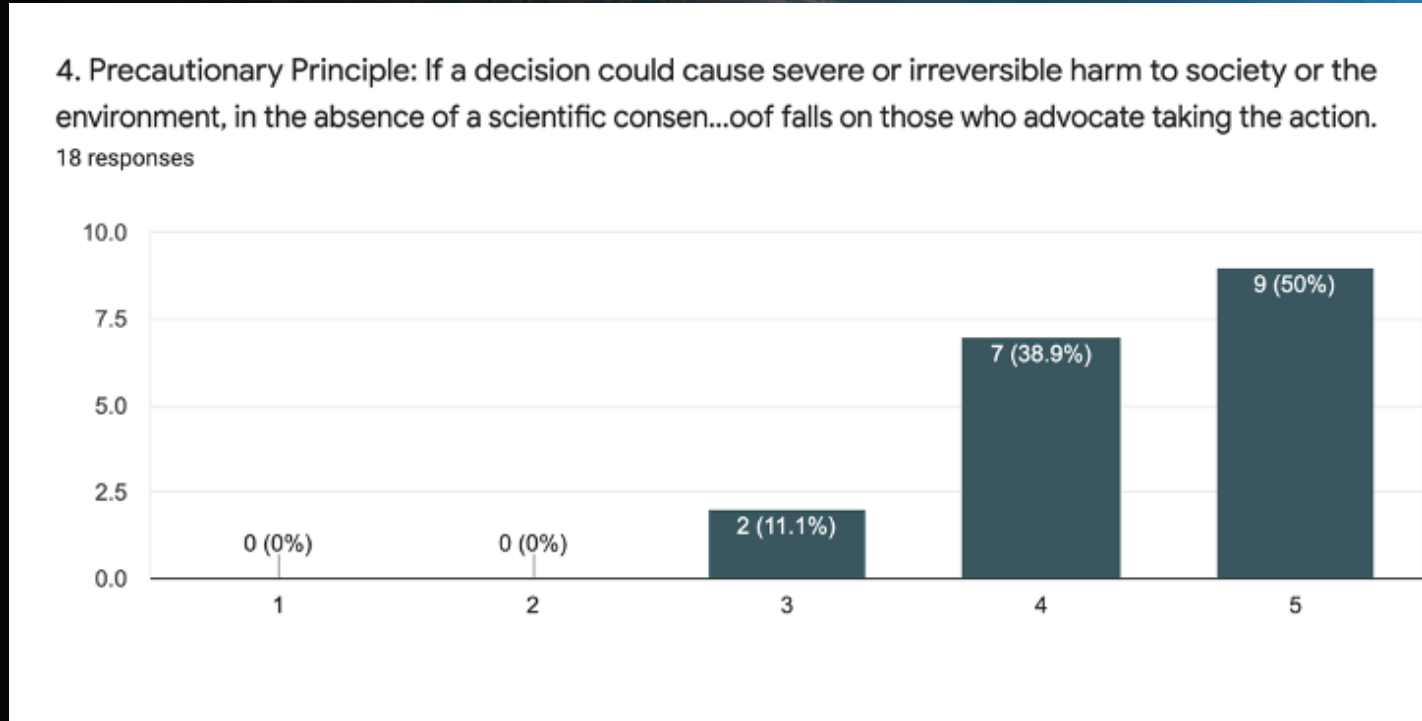
18 responses



MSP Principles Survey Results

Governance & Development

4. Precautionary Principle: If a decision could cause severe or irreversible harm to society or the environment, in the absence of a scientific consensus that harm would not ensue, the burden of proof falls on those who advocate taking the action.



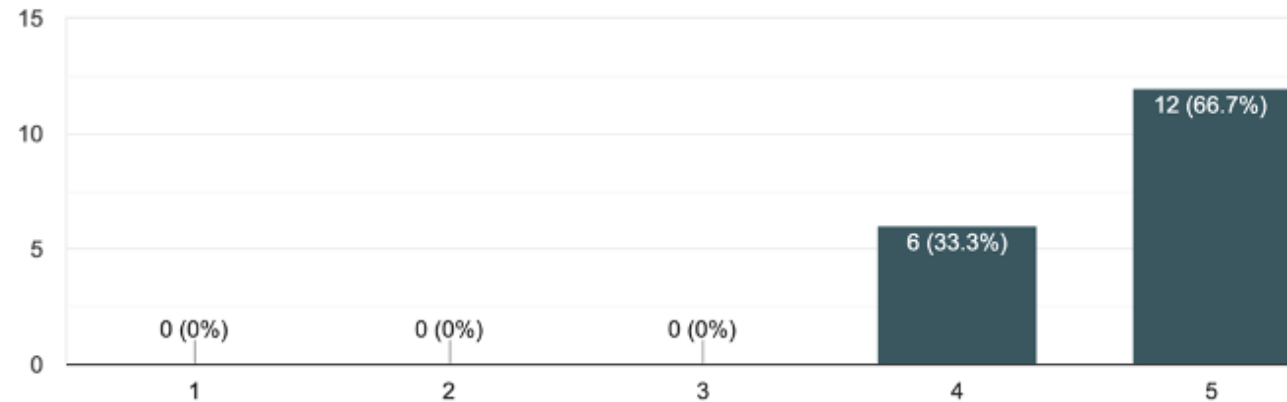
MSP Principles Survey Results

Governance & Development

5. Polluter Pays: The cost of pollution or damage to the environment should be paid by the responsible party.

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18 responses



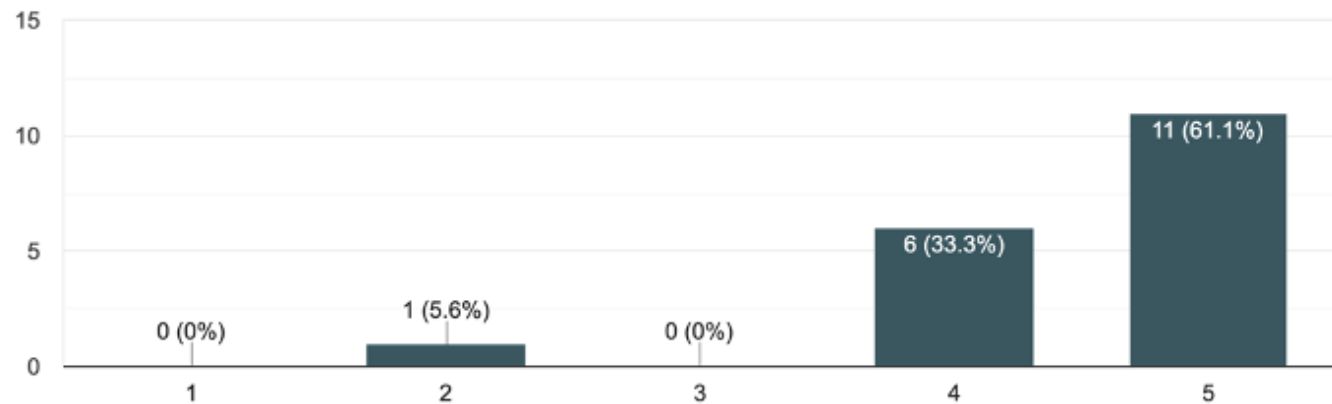
MSP Principles Survey Results

Governance & Development

6. Public Participation: Member States shall establish means of public participation by informing all interested parties and by consulting the relevant stakeholders and authorities, and the public concerned, at an early stage in development of maritime spatial plans. Follow in accordance with relevant provisions established in Maldivian law, traditional processes of engagement.

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18 responses



MSP Principles Survey Results

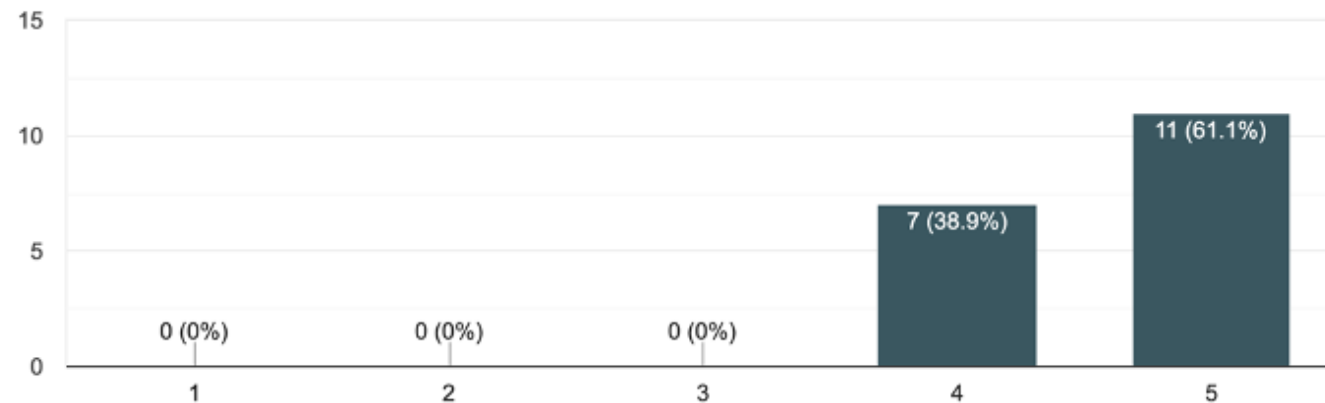
Governance & Development

7. Ecosystem Based Integrated Management:

This principle implies a primary focus on maintaining ecosystem structure and functioning within an MSP area, it includes the recognition that ecosystems are dynamic, changing and sometimes poorly understood. Thus applying an adaptive, systematic approach for improving management through learning by monitoring and evaluating management outcomes. Simply put, it is learning by doing and adapting what is done based on what is learned throughout the MSP process. This process would also encourage coordination and cohesiveness among all partners and government sectors, relevant stakeholder and government officials should be integrated throughout the MSP process. This will help to create a holistic, complementary and mutually reinforcing decisions and actions.

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18 responses



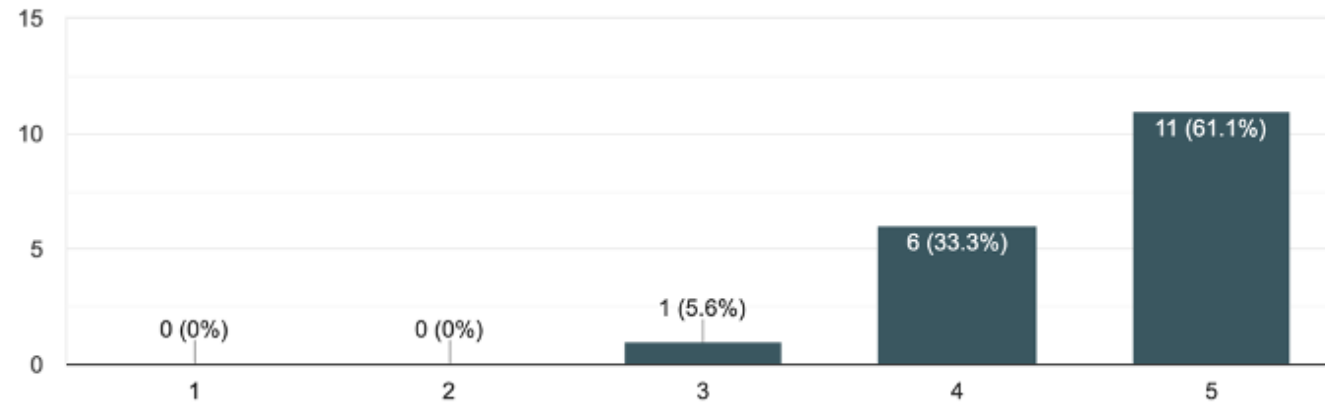
MSP Principles Survey Results

Governance & Development

8. Effective Communication: Underlying effective MSP is the capacity for people to communicate with each other in an open, respectful, honest, empathetic, and critical way. This requires listening to others and clearly articulate your own perspectives and ideas.

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18 responses



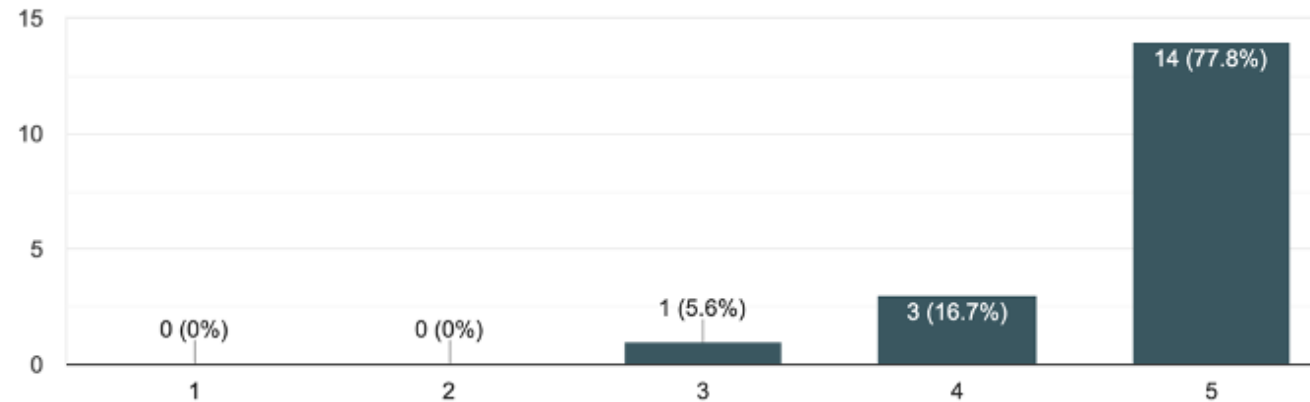
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Governance & Development

9. Integrated Environmental Protection: In order to achieve sustainable development, environmental protection shall constitute an integral part of the development process and cannot be considered in isolation from it.

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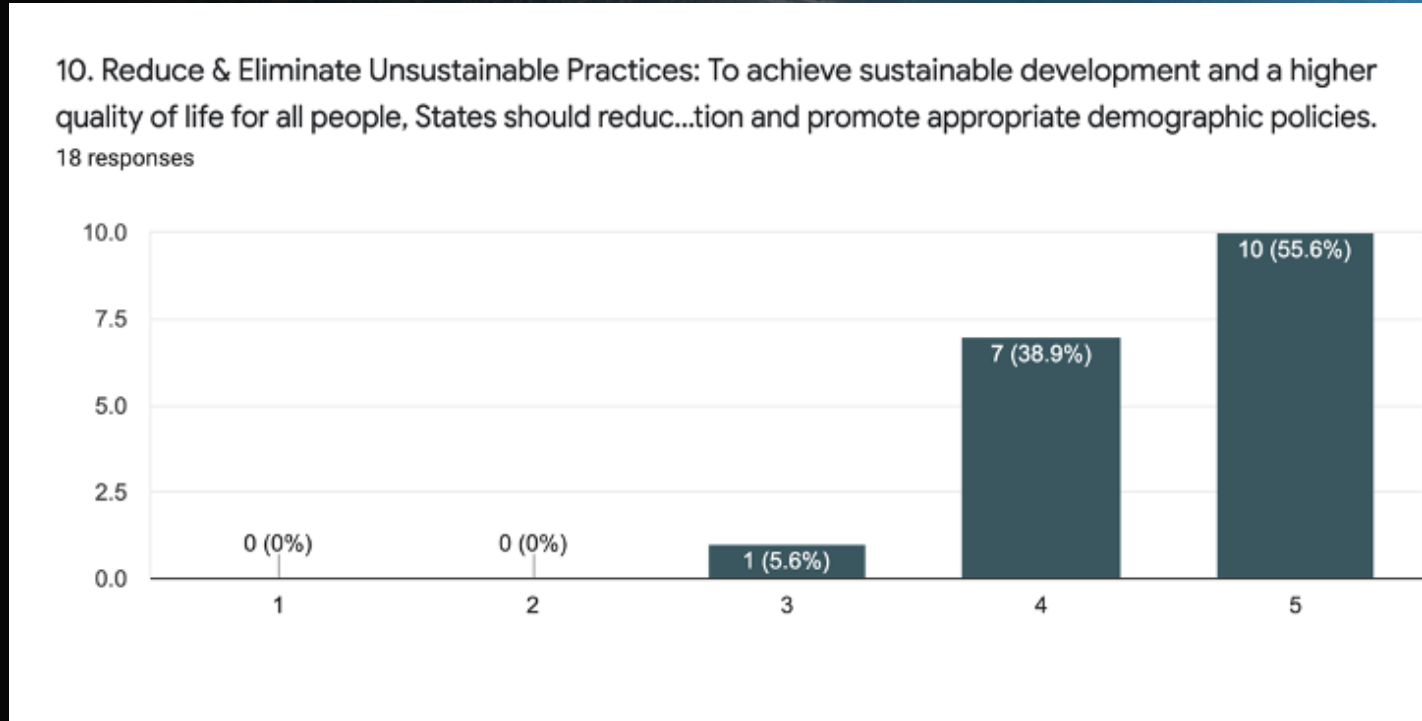
18 responses



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Governance & Development

10. Reduce & Eliminate Unsustainable Practices: To achieve sustainable development and a higher quality of life for all people, States should reduce and eliminate unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and promote appropriate demographic policies.



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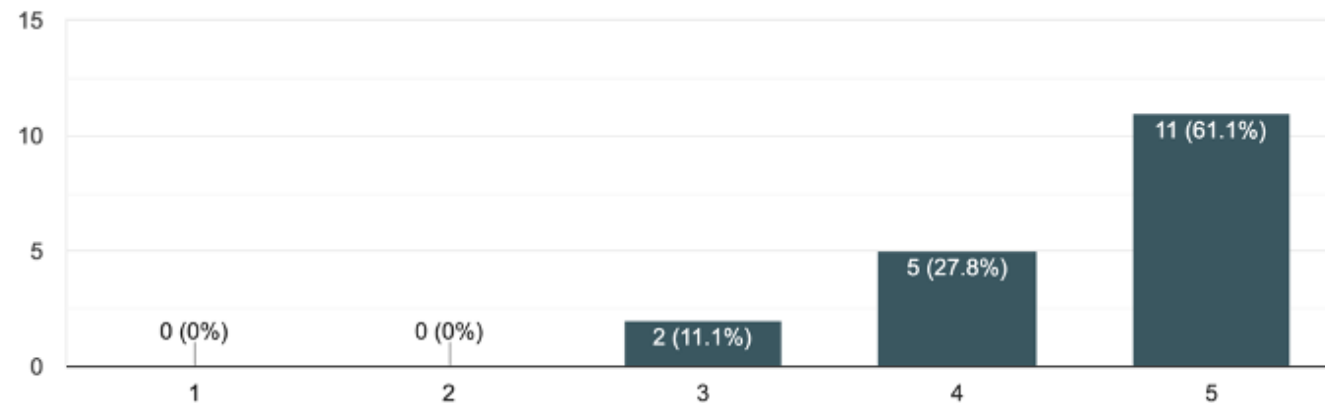
Governance & Development

11. Environmental Impact Assessments:

Environmental impact assessment, as a national instrument, shall be undertaken for proposed activities that are likely to have a significant adverse impact on the environment and are subject to a decision of a competent national authority.

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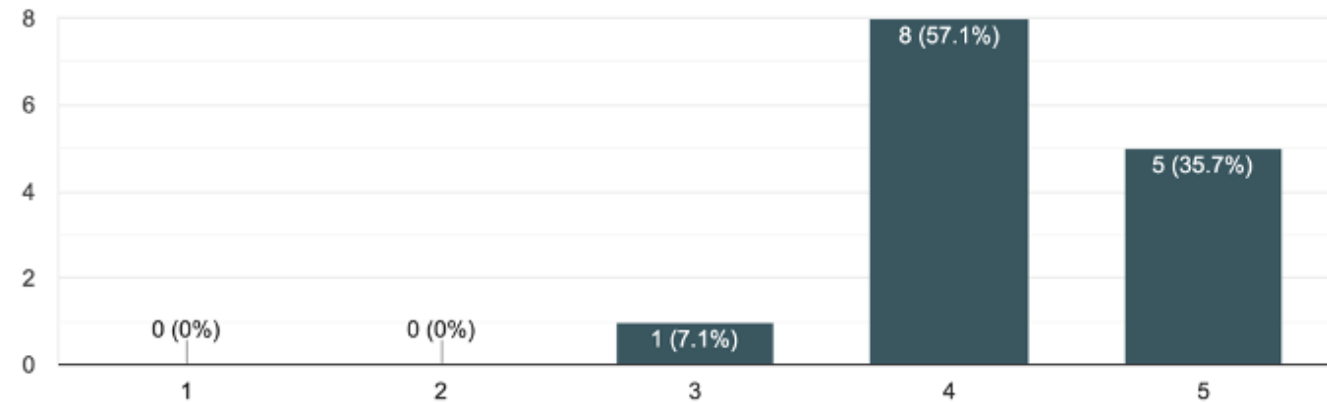
MSP Principles Survey Results

Ethical and Social

1. Interdependence: Development and environmental protection are interdependent and indivisible and therefore shall be harmonised.

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14 responses



MSP Principles Survey Results

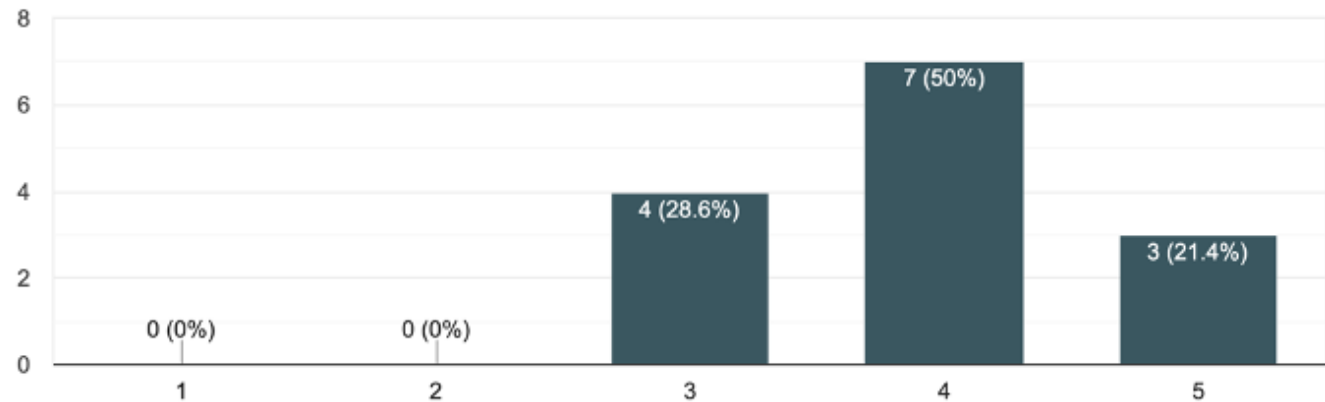
Ethical and Social

2. Good Faith, Cooperation and Conflicts

Resolution: Regions, communities, individuals and businesses shall cooperate in good faith and in a spirit of partnership in the fulfillment of the principles embodied in this plan and in the further development of law to support this plan to resolve any multiuser conflicts or varying interests rather than avoiding those issues.

2. Good Faith, Cooperation and Conflicts Resolution: Regions, communities, individuals and businesses shall cooperate in good faith and in a s...arying interests rather than avoiding those issues.

14 responses



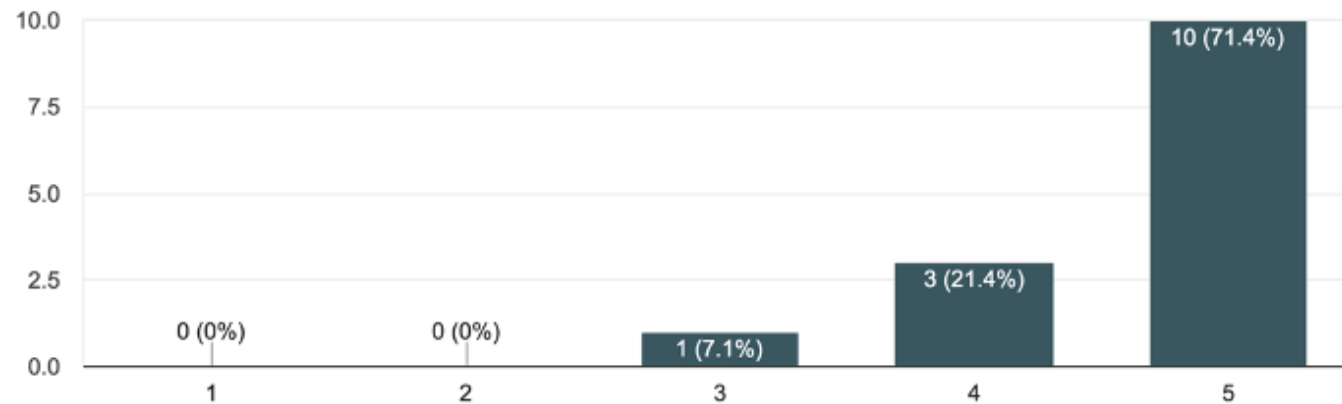
MSP Principles Survey Results

Ethical and Social

3. Inclusion & Diversity: Recognizing the diversity within the Maldives it is important to ensure an inclusive process for women, youth and any disadvantaged or marginalised groups including as well as geographic regions, communities and peoples.

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14 responses



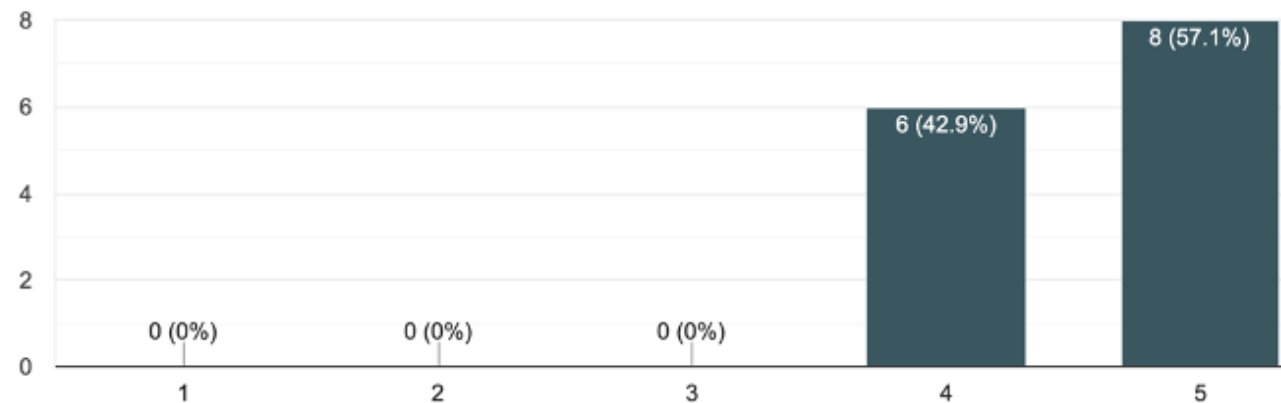
MSP Principles Survey Results

Ethical and Social

4. The People and Values: The people of the Maldives have a vital role in environmental management and development because of their knowledge and traditional practices. States should recognize and duly support their identity, culture, values and interests and enable their effective participation in the achievement of sustainable development.

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14 responses



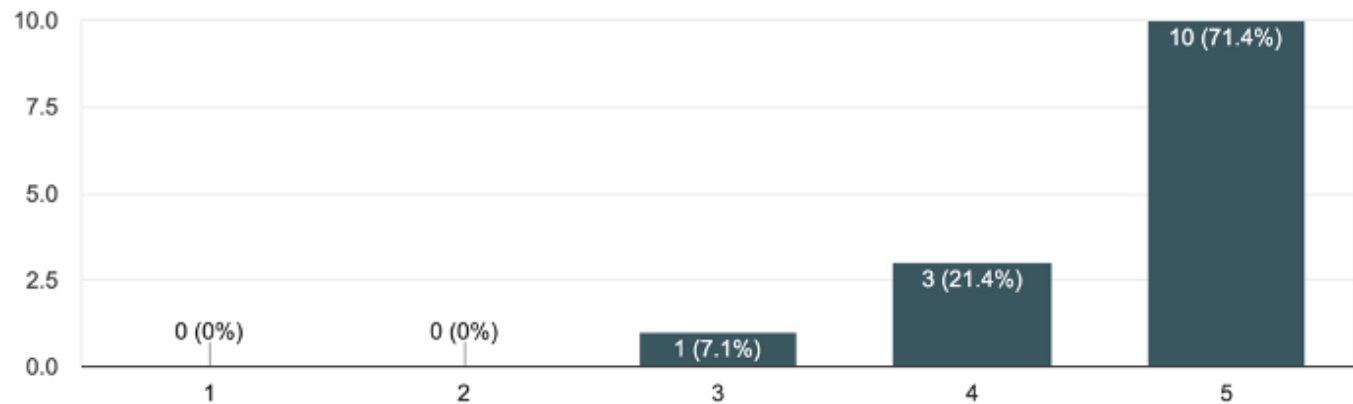
MSP Principles Survey Results

Ethical and Social

5. Eradicate Poverty: We should organize the essential task of eradicating poverty as an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, in order to decrease the disparities in standards of living and better meet the needs of the people of the Maldives.

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14 responses



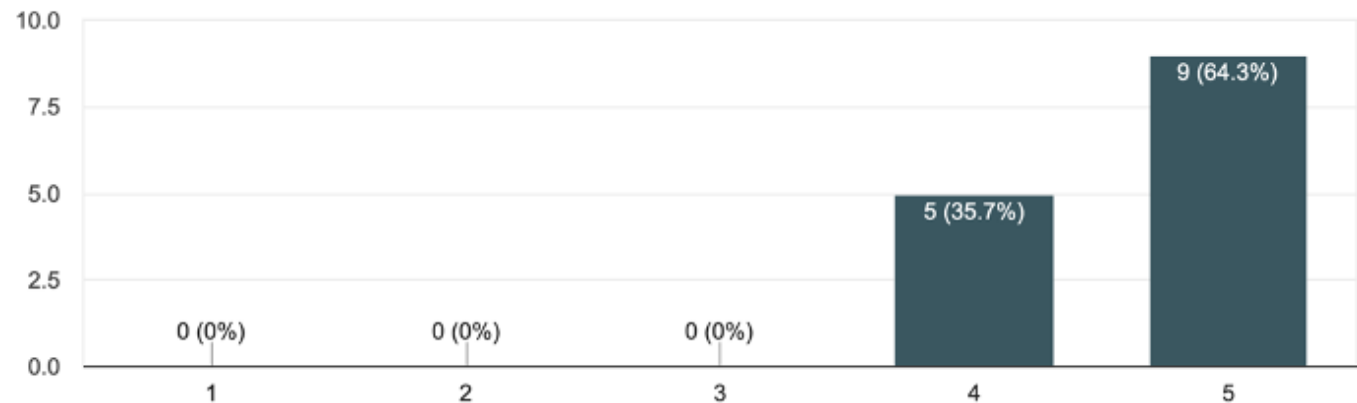
MSP Principles Survey Results

Biophysical

1. Ecosystem Integrity: The principle implies a primary focus on maintaining ecosystem structure and functioning within an MSP area. It includes the recognition that ecosystems are dynamic, changing, and sometimes poorly understood (therefore requiring precautionary decision-making).

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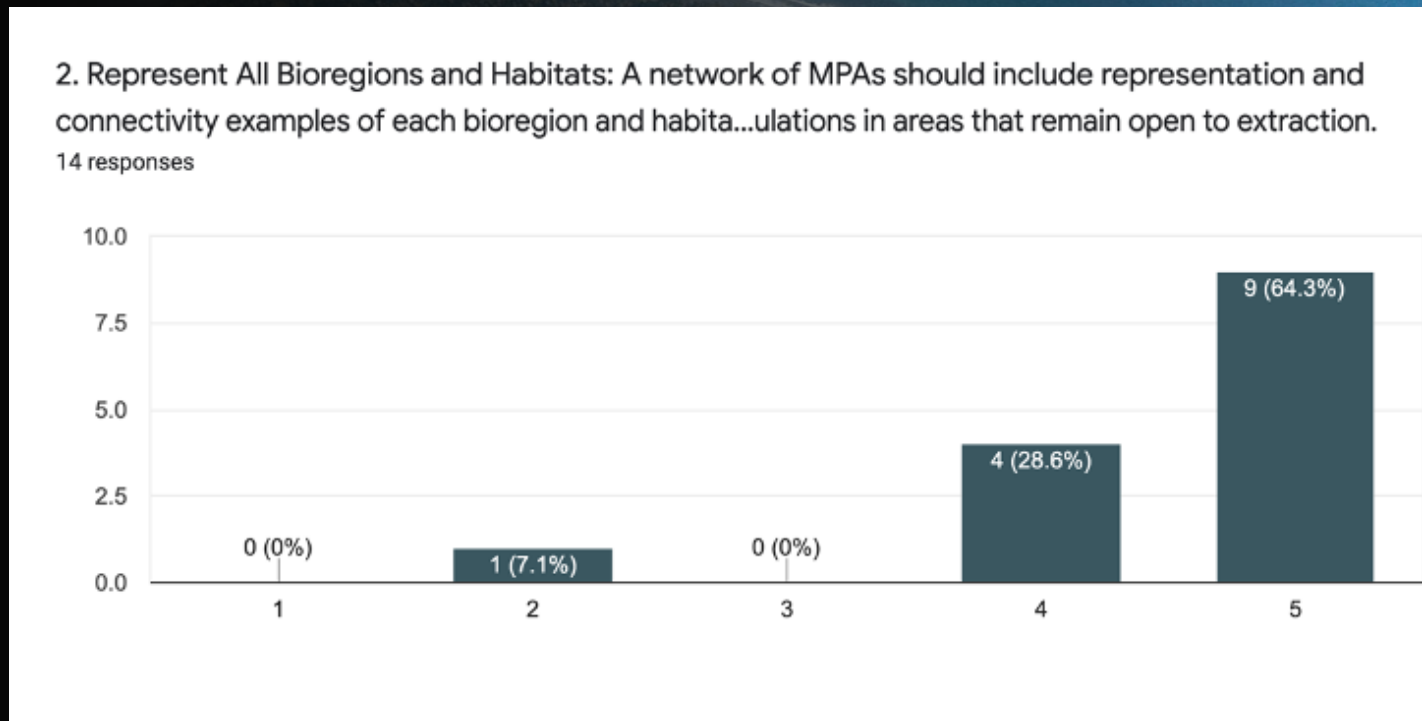
14 responses



MSP Principles Survey Results

Biophysical

2. Represent All Bioregions and Habitats: A network of MPAs should include representation and connectivity examples of each bioregion and habitat types with no-take MPAs. This principle helps ensure that adequate examples of all species and populations of species are protected. Protecting a reasonably large proportion of bioregions within no-take MPAs helps to manage for the uncertainty associated with habitat heterogeneity and reduces the risk of overexploitation of marine populations in areas that remain



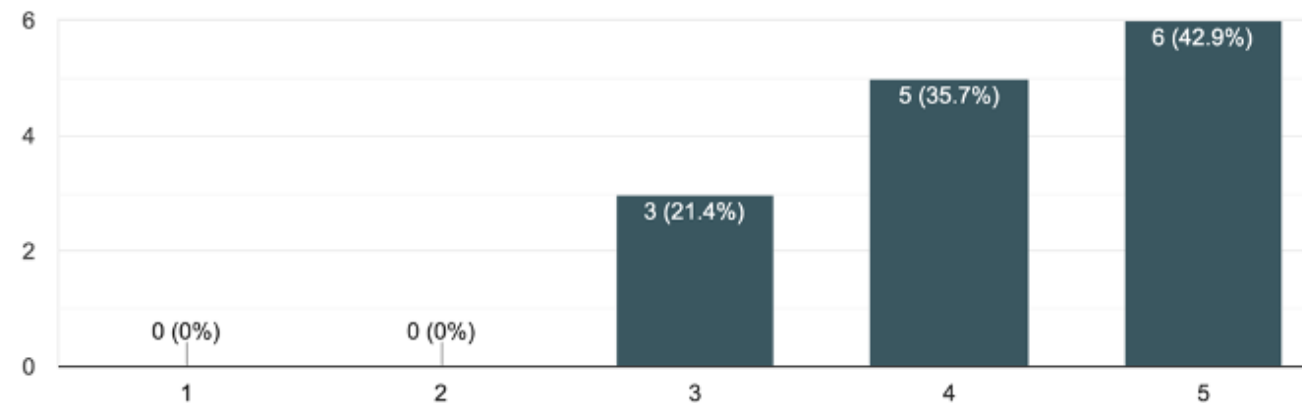
MSP Principles Survey Results

Biophysical

3. Represent Whole Features: Individual habitats and features tend to function as complete entities and have a level of ecological integrity. The functioning of a habitat or feature depends on linked processes that may occur in different areas but are connected across the entire habitat or feature.

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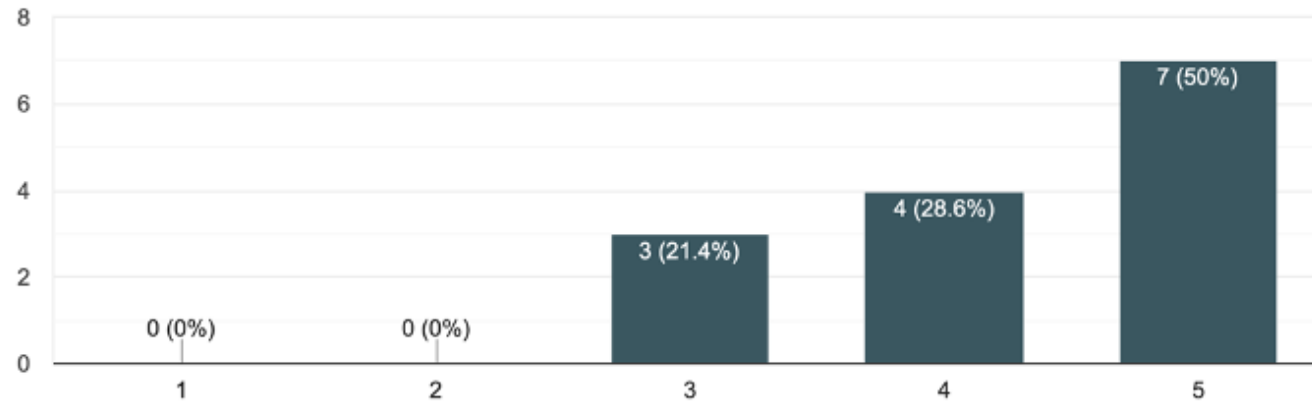


MSP Principles Survey Results

Biophysical

4. Replicate Protection of a Bioregion and/or Habitat at Least Three Times: Ideally, each habitat or process should be presented at least three times within an MPA network. If there are several spatially separated examples of the features selected for protection (e.g., sites important for population of a threatened species, patches of similar habitat, breeding sites), this reduces the risk of losing the entire feature(s) or interest to disturbance, poaching, or temporal variability (e.g., recruitment failure, cyclones).

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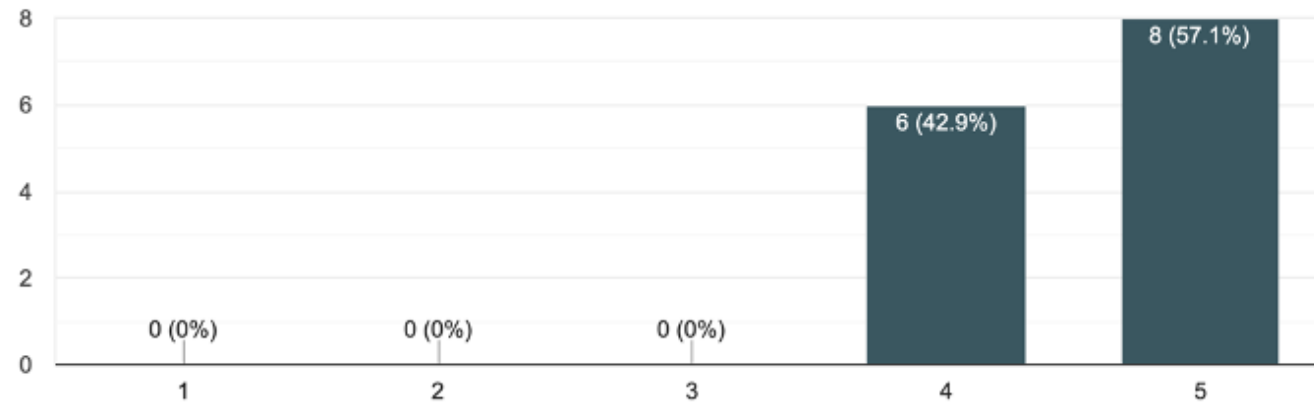
MSP Principles Survey Results

Biophysical

5. Include Special, Unique, or Rare Features and/or Species: In addition to representing examples of each habitat, sites may be selected for inclusion within an MPA according to criteria such as uniqueness, rarity or special characteristics such as importance for particular life stages of species, importance for threatened, endangered or declining species or habitats, biological productivity or diversity.

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MSP Principles Survey Results

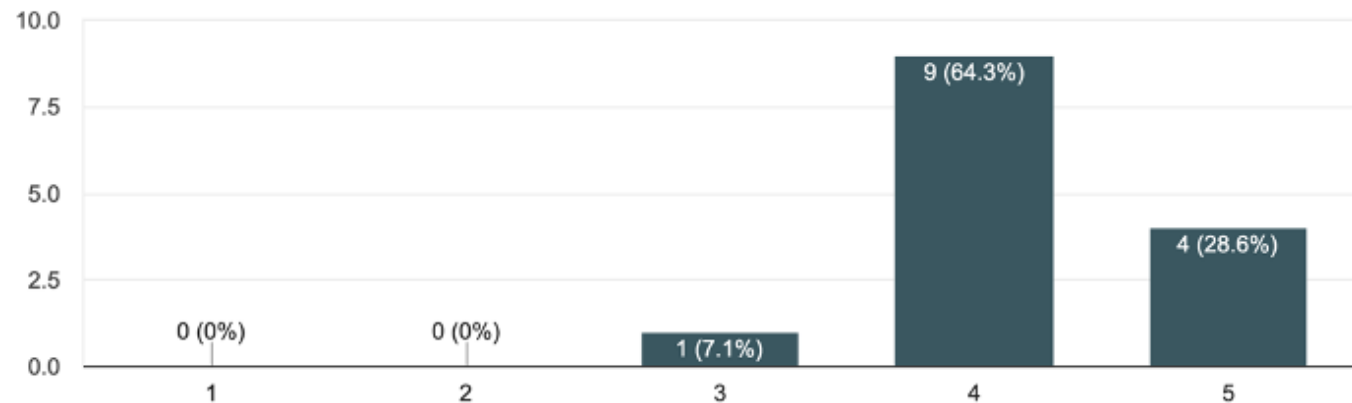
Biophysical

6. Make MPAs Larger Rather Than Smaller:

Size is one of the most important design considerations when implementing MPAs. Small permanent no-take MPAs are also effective in certain circumstances, especially when designed for the replenishment of fisheries target species, through 'spillover', in coastal environments. Coastal and sedentary species can benefit from smaller MPAs, but larger, more mobile, and migratory species require larger MPAs.

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14 responses



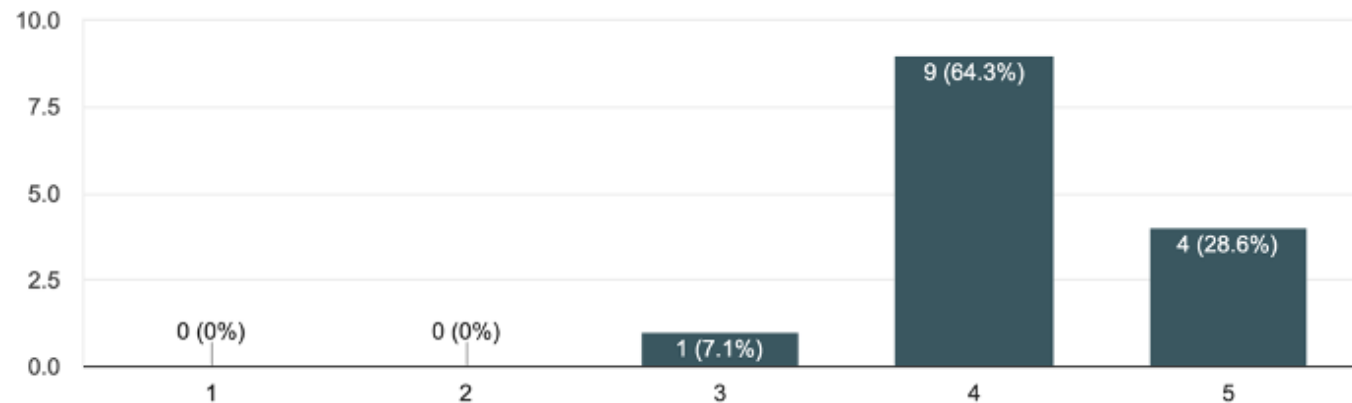
MSP Principles Survey Results

Biophysical

7. Make MPAs Simple Shapes and Maximize the Area to Boundary Ratio: The boundaries of an MPA need to be determined according to the extent and location of the species, features, bioregions, and ecological processes they are intended to protect. Edges of MPAs can be subject to intense fishing pressure and fishing incursions, and therefore offer a weaker degree of refuge than the core interior of protected areas.

7. Make MPAs Simple Shapes and Maximize the Area to Boundary Ratio: The boundaries of an MPA need to be determined according to the extent and ... refuge than the core interior of protected areas.

14 responses



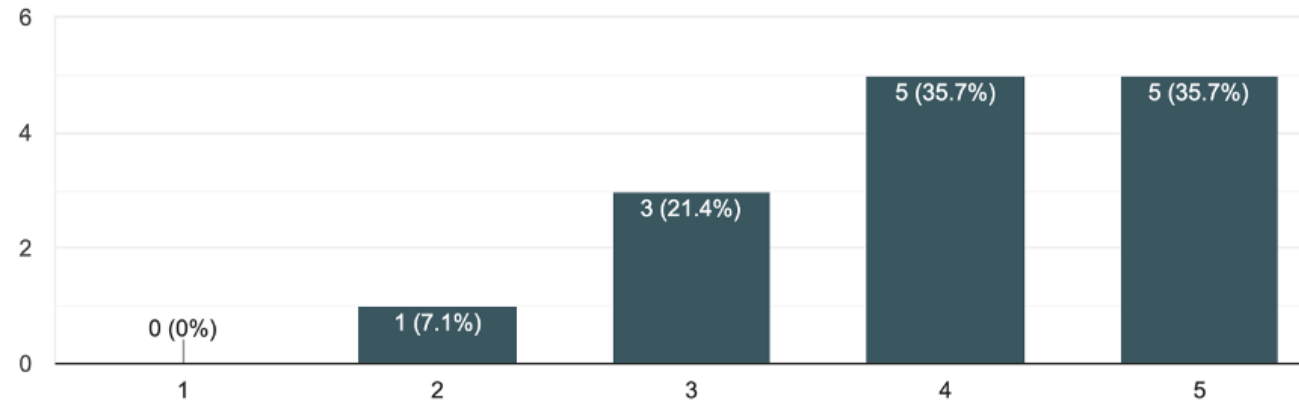
MSP Principles Survey Results

Biophysical

8. Space MPAs to maximize connectivity between them: In a functioning marine ecosystem, populations or patches of similar habitat that are geographically separate are linked through the movement of organic and inorganic matter and larvae, juveniles, and adults. Larval connectivity within a MPA network can occur between MPAs that are 1 to 200 km apart, depending on the species, with inshore species being connected over smaller scales than offshore species. Connectivity within a network of MPAs is also important because it ensures that if a population vanishes or a habitat is damaged in one MPA, it can be restored through the movement of larvae or adults from another MPA or an undamaged habitat.

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14 responses



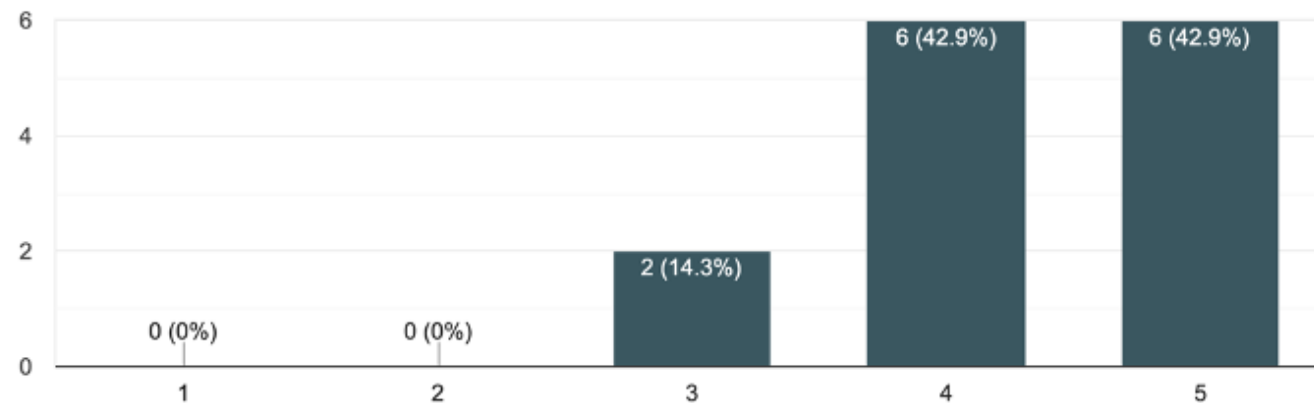
MSP Principles Survey Results

Biophysical

9. Choose Permanent Protection Over Temporary Protection: The duration of no-take protection depends on the objectives of the MPA, but for biodiversity conservation objectives, permanent protection is recommended, as it has been shown a number of times that the benefits of MPAs increase measurably with MPA age.

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14 responses



MSP Principles Survey Results

Biophysical

10. Only Apply Other MPA Categories That Allow for Extractive Activities one 20-30% of bioregions/habitats are adequately protected in no-take MPAs: MPA networks that include areas managed for different purposes or uses, beyond no-take zones, allow for existing human uses and cultural values of the seascape, and aim to integrate conservation with sustainable use. MPA guidelines therefore usually consider socioeconomic and cultural values and pressures as well as biophysical values.

