



# **Ocean Opportunities**

## **Marine Spatial Planning as a Catalyst for the Blue Economy**

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Global Environment Department, Planet



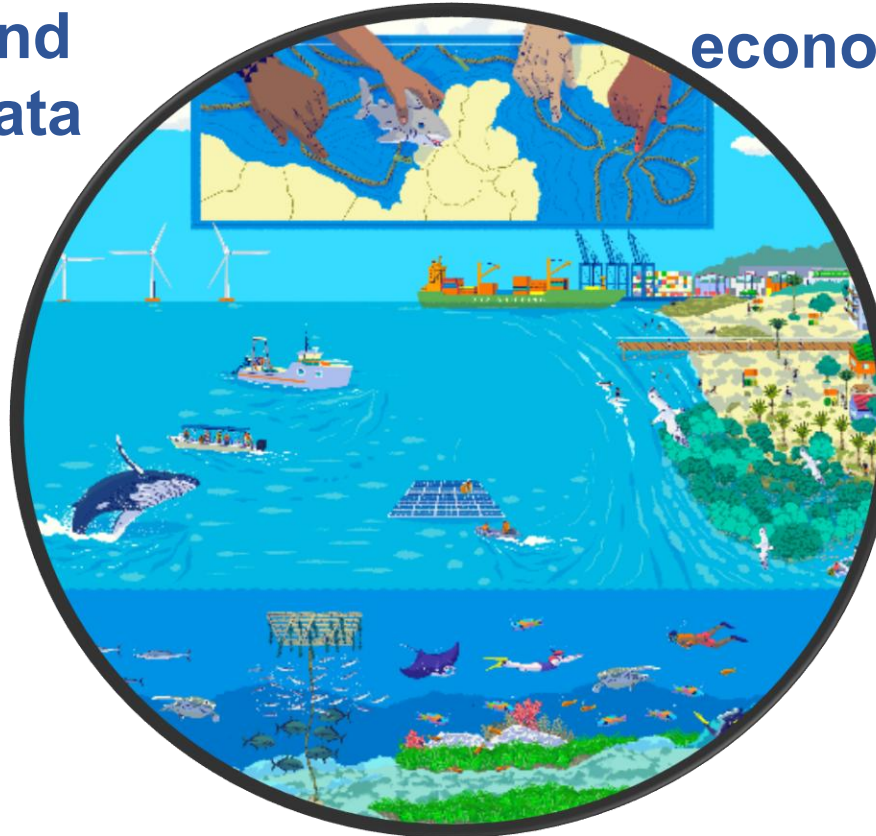
# What is MSP?

It is a **public** process of analyzing and allocating the **spatial** (and temporal) **distribution of human activities** in marine areas to **achieve ecological, economic and social objectives** that have been specified through a policy process

Collecting and  
Analyzing data

Achieve ecological,  
economic and social objectives

Allocating Spatial (and  
temporal) **Distribution  
of activities**



Identifying risks  
and benefits

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# What if we do nothing?



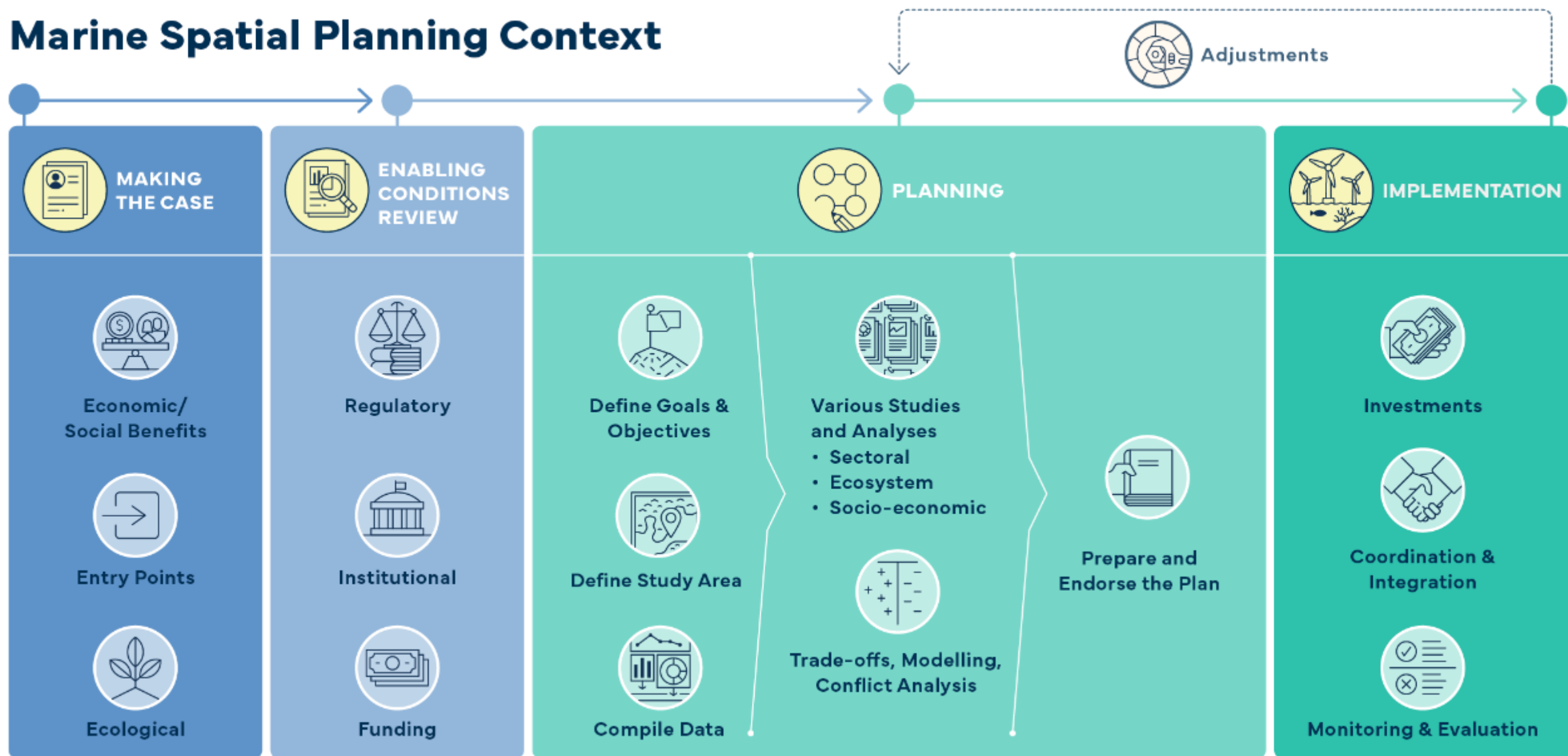


# What can we learn from land-use planning?



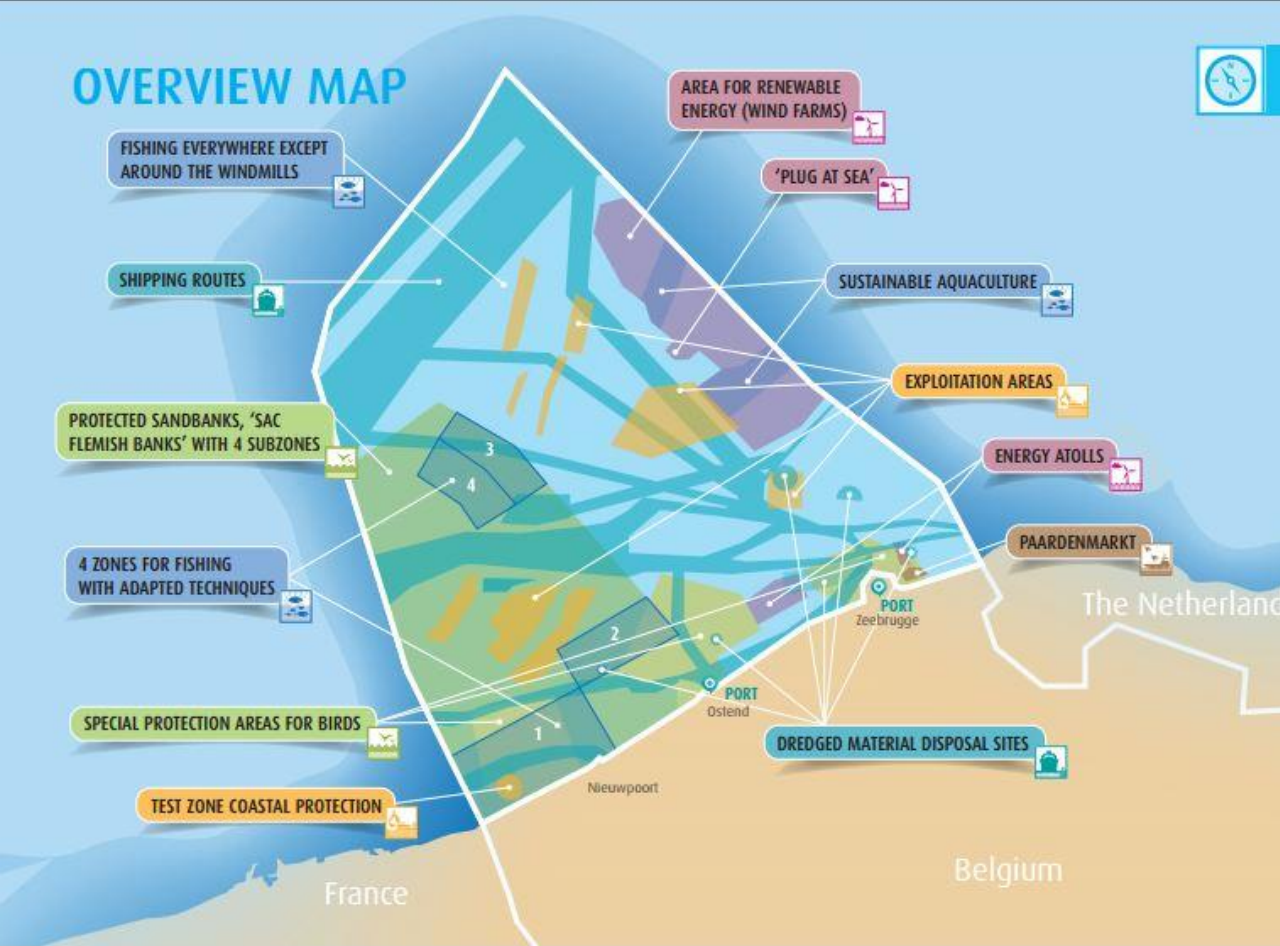


# Marine Spatial Planning Context



**Cross-Cutting Considerations: gender, climate change, biodiversity**

# OVERVIEW MAP



0 125 250 km  
 FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY  
 Prepared for: Seychelles MSP  
 Prepared on: 17 April 2020  
 Prepared by: Spatial Support Systems, LLC  
 Scale: 1:8,500,000  
 Map projection: Cylindrical Equal Area

Seychelles' Exclusive Economic Zone  
 Fishing by Foreign Vessels Prohibited  
 E.g. Mehe Island and Seychelles Bank  
 Other Exclusive Economic Zone

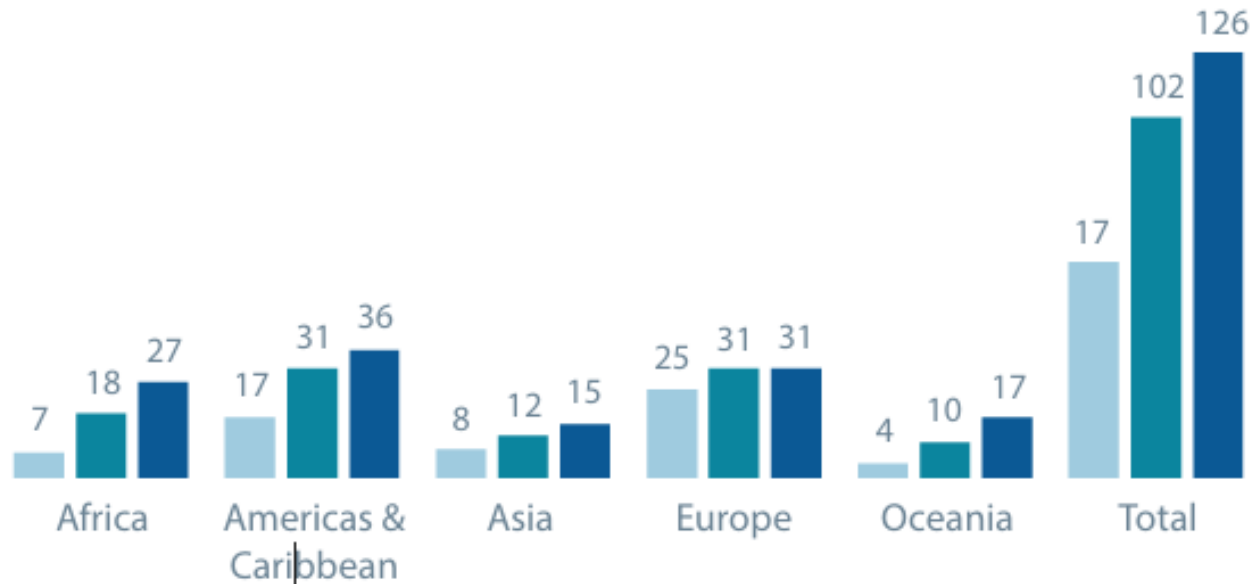
MSP Zone 1  
 High Biodiversity Protection Area  
 MSP Zone 2  
 Medium Biodiversity Protection &

Seychelles  
 Marine Spatial Plan  
 Milestone 3  
 2019-2020

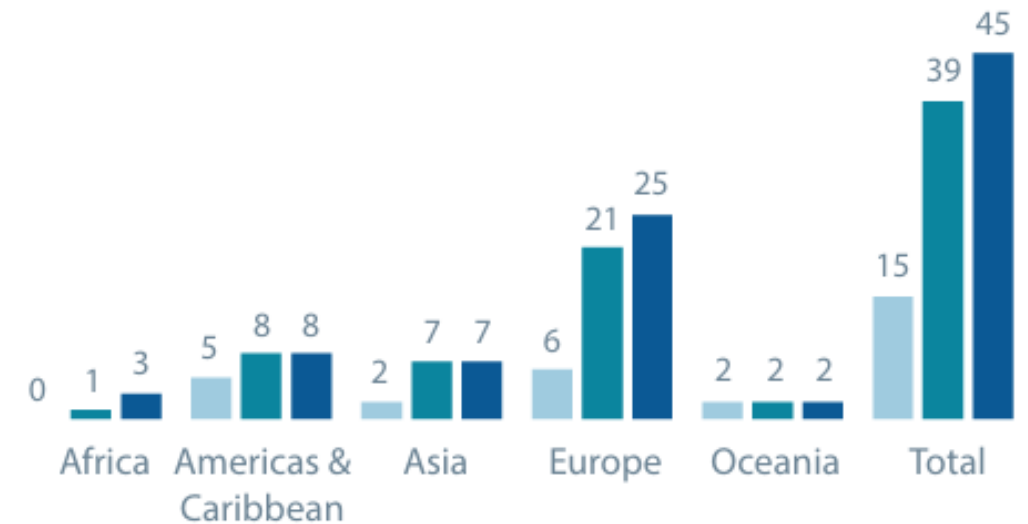
# MSP – State of Play (as of 2024)



a. Countries/territories engaged in marine spatial planning



b. Countries/territories with approved marine spatial plans



2017 2022 2023



Despite the advances in implementation, there are **significant gaps** in the economics of MSP.

Increase buy-in and implementation

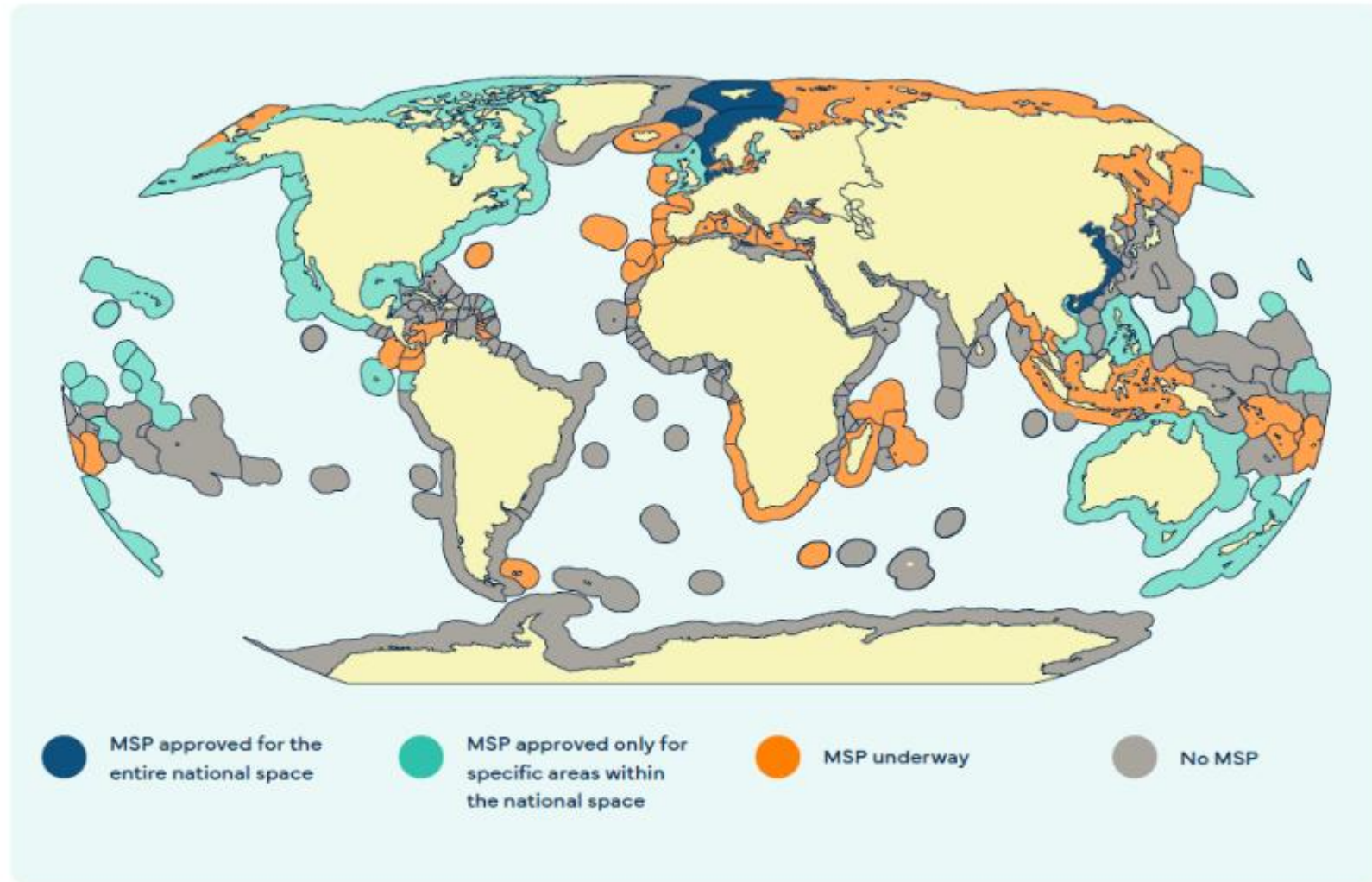
Attract finance

Attention to distributional aspects

Advance the long-term Blue

Economy objectives

Map 1: Global Status of MSPs in 2017.



Source: "Marine spatial planning" in *World Seas: An Environmental Evaluation* (pp. 571-592), by Santos, et al. 2019.



## GAP 1

Trade-offs, winners, and losers should be better identified and accounted for (especially vulnerable groups).

## GAP 2

Externalities must be better integrated and valued.





## GAP 3

The long-term impacts and uncertainty need more attention. Yet insufficient scenario analysis and risk assessment.

## GAP 4

Monitoring and impact evaluation have limited scope.





## GAP 5

Rule compliance and perverse incentives must be better understood to increase the effectiveness of regulations.

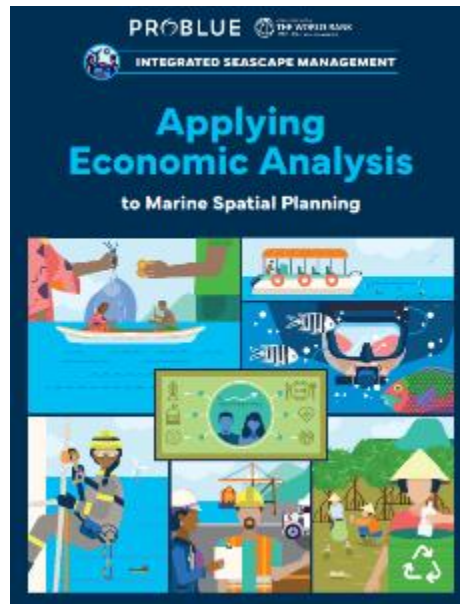
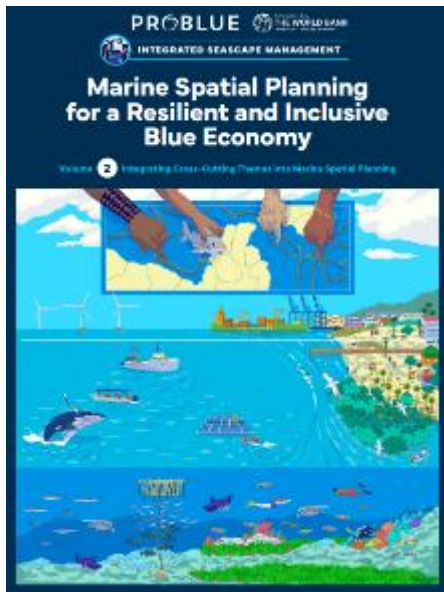
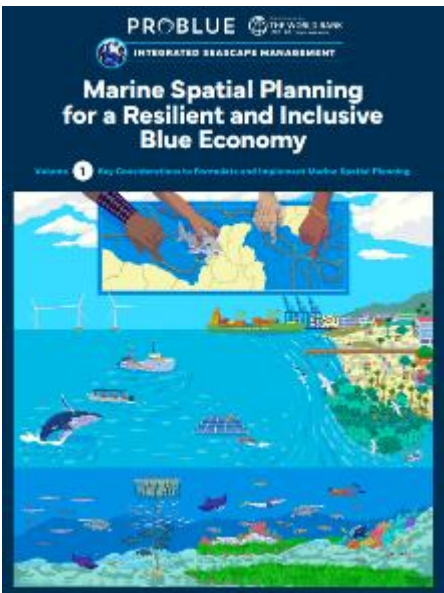
## GAP 6

Innovative financial mechanisms to transform traditional sectors and foster new ones should be developed.





# MSP Toolkit for a Resilient and Inclusive Blue Economy





# How can this MSP Toolkit helps?

## UPSTREAM

- Entry Points
- Make the case
- Enabling Conditions
- Identify funding sources
- Define future human capital needs

## DOWNSTREAM

- Bankable investments
- Private sector engagement
- Including underrepresented groups
- Funding processes (downstream)
- Creating means for human capital development
- Country commitments/targets (SDGs, NDCs, GBF)



# WB Support and Financing

World Bank (WB):

*provides financing, policy advice, and technical assistance to governments.*

*IDA focuses on the poorest countries, while IBRD assists middle-income and creditworthy poorer countries*



**PROBLUE**

The WB supports MSP in over **30 countries** through:

- **upstream work**, including analytics and TA
- **policy reforms**, including through Development Policy Operation and budget support
- **development and implementation** with comprehensive financing of Blue Economy operations

THANK YOU

