



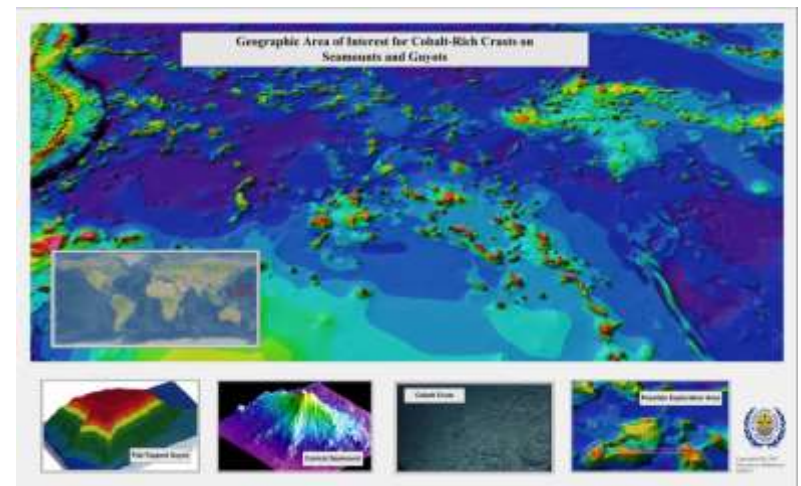
Comisión Oceanográfica Intergubernamental de la UNESCO



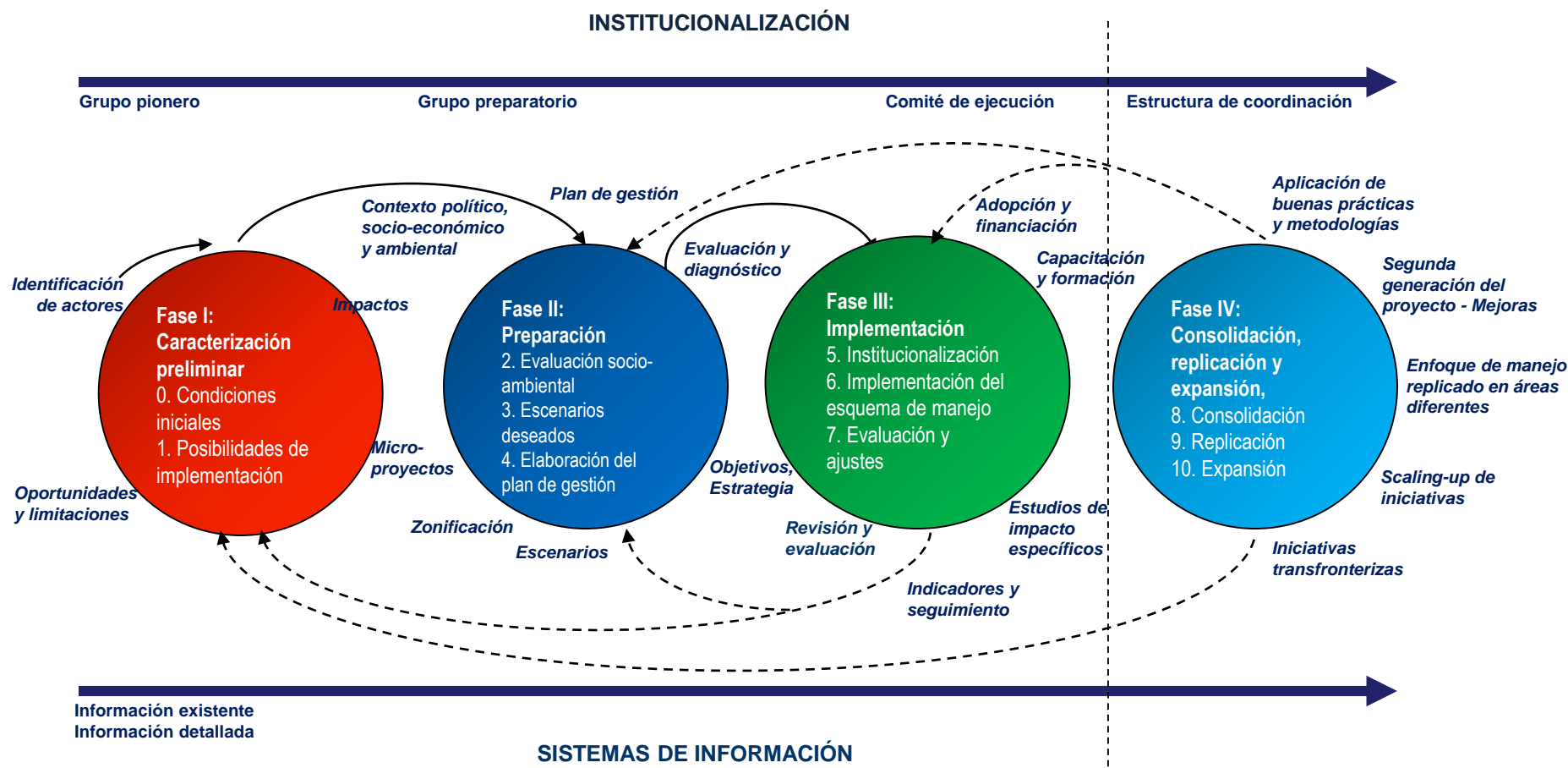
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La COI en el contexto de la ONU

- Punto focal para la observación, la ciencia, las herramientas e intercambio de datos oceánicos.
- Organización competente a nivel internacional para la ciencia oceánica (UNCLOS)



Elementos de la gestión/manejo costero





PLANIFICACIÓN **ESPACIAL MARINA**

**Una guía paso a paso
hacia la Gestión Ecosistémica**

Comisión Oceanográfica Intergubernamental
y el Programa del Hombre y la Biosfera



Instituto Español
de Oceanografía



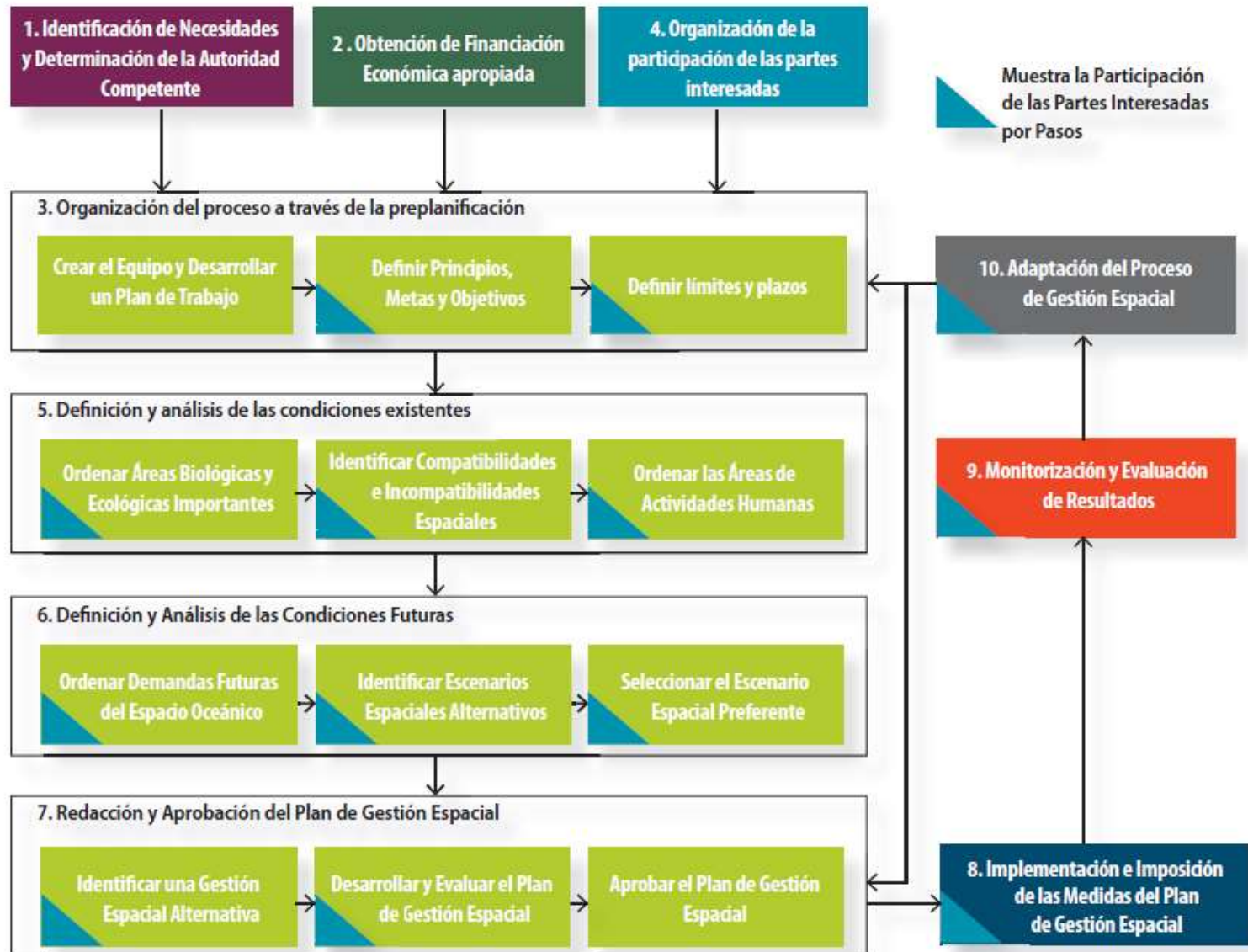
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Intergubernamental



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<http://unesdoc.unesco.org>

Hagámoslo paso a paso



CONOCIMIENTO

INFORMACIÓN

DATOS



Los resultados del Reino de Bélgica





SHIPPING ROUTES

A

'PLUG AT SEA'

G

ANCHORAGE PLACES

AREA FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY (WIND FARMS)

F

DREDGED MATERIAL DISPOSAL SITES

D

DREDGING

C



PORT B
Zeebrugge

PORT B
Ostend

ALTERNATIVE DISPOSAL SITE FOR DREDGED MATERIAL

E

Nieuwpoort

Belgium

France

The Netherlands



Extracción de recursos



© DG Waterport

SAND AND GRAVEL EXPLORATION ONLY IN EXPLOITATION AREAS



ECOLOGICALLY VALUABLE GULLIES

EXPLOITATION AREAS



© VLE Sluis 191

TEST ZONE COASTAL PROTECTION

COASTAL PROTECTION



© Watergate

France

Zeebrugge

Ostend

Nieuwpoort

The Netherlands

Belgium

Áreas protegidas





'PLUG AT SEA' B



AREA FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY (WIND FARMS) A

Energia

CORRIDORS FOR CABLES AND PIPELINES D



ENERGY ATOLLS C



France

Belgium

The Netherlands

Nieuwpoort

Ostend

Zeebrugge



FISHING EVERYWHERE EXCEPT AROUND THE WINDMILLS

AREA FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY (WIND FARMS) D

SUSTAINABLE AQUACULTURE E

PROTECTED SANDBANKS: 'SAC FLEMISH BANKS' B

LIMIT AT 4.5 SEA MILES F

4 ZONES FOR FISHING WITH ADAPTED TECHNIQUES A

HORSEBACK SHRIMP FISHING ALONG THE ENTIRE COAST C





OVERVIEW MAP

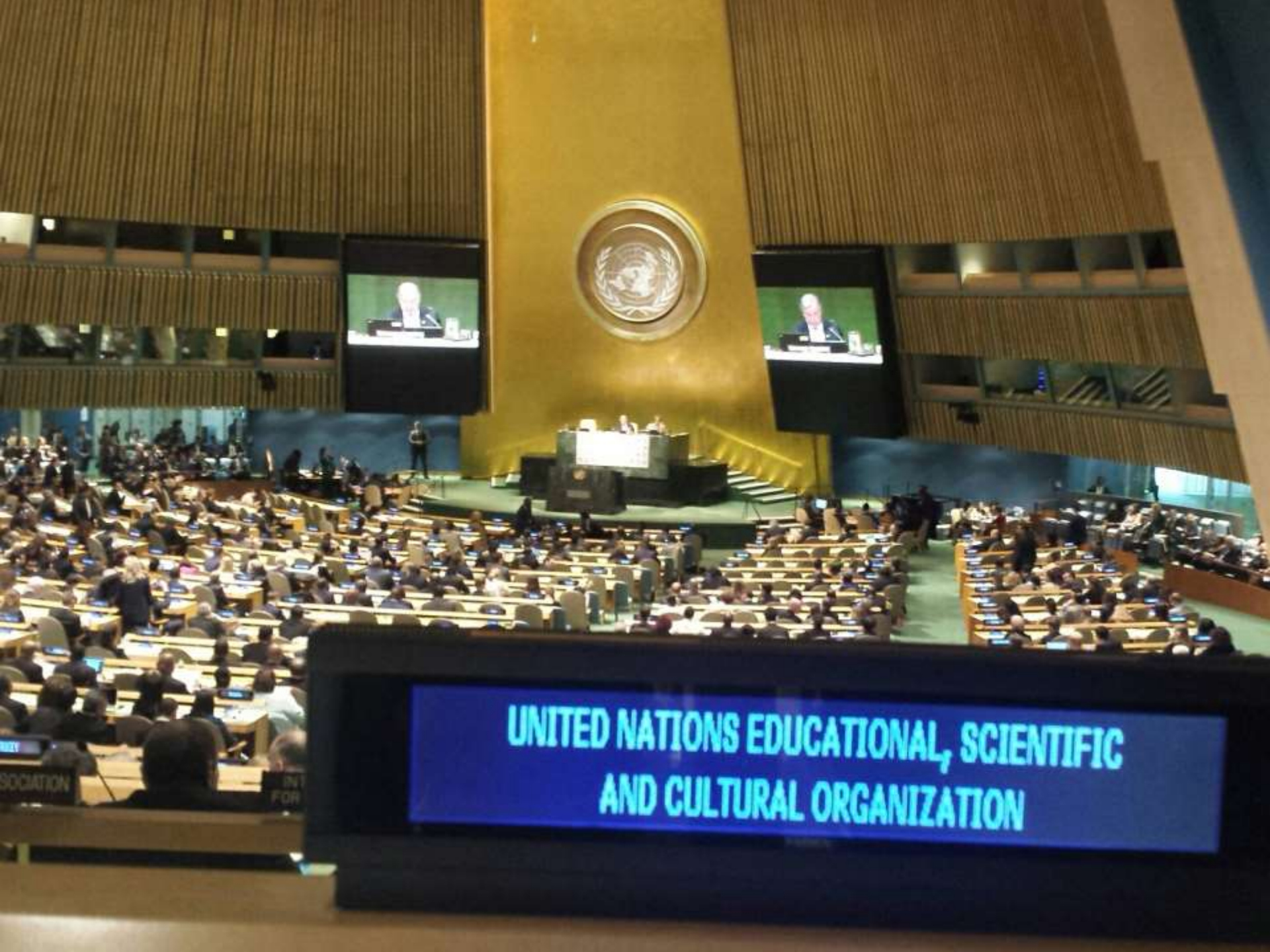
Resultado



¿qué falta en este mapa?

17 Objetivos para cambiar nuestro mundo





**UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC
AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION**



Side event

INTERNATIONAL MARINE/MARITIME SPATIAL PLANNING for an effective and sustainable management of our oceans and seas

Room 1 – UN Conference Hall, New York
Friday 9 June 2017 – 01.15pm – 2.30pm



#MSPglobal #OceanAction15346



14.1 by 2025, prevent and significantly **reduce marine pollution of all kinds**, particularly from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

14.2 by 2020, **sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts**, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration, to achieve healthy and productive oceans

14.3 **minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification**, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

14.4 by 2020, effectively **regulate harvesting, and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated** (IUU) fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

14.5 by 2020, **conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas**, consistent with national and international law and based on best available scientific information

14.6 by 2020, **prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing**, and eliminate subsidies that contribute to IUU fishing, and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the WTO fisheries subsidies negotiation

14.7 by 2030 **increase the economic benefits to SIDS and LDCs from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism**

14.a **increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacities and transfer marine technology taking into account the IOC-UNESCO Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity** to the development of developing countries, in particular SIDS and LDCs

14.b **provide access of small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets**

14.c ensure the full implementation of international law, as reflected in UNCLOS for states parties to it, including, where applicable, existing regional and international regimes for the **conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by their parties**

Marine Spatial Planning 2005

9

countries
had MSP
Initiatives

5

countries
had approved
marine spatial
plans

0.3%

of surface area
of World's EEZs
covered by
government-
approved
MSP plans

2017 Status of Marine Spatial Planning

≈65

countries
have MSP
Initiatives

≈90

plans in various
stages of
planning and
implementation

≈10%

of surface area
of World's EEZs
covered by
government-
approved
MSP plans today

#MSP2017Paris

2nd International Conference on
MARINE/MARITIME SPATIAL PLANNING

15-17 March 2017, Paris UNESCO HQ





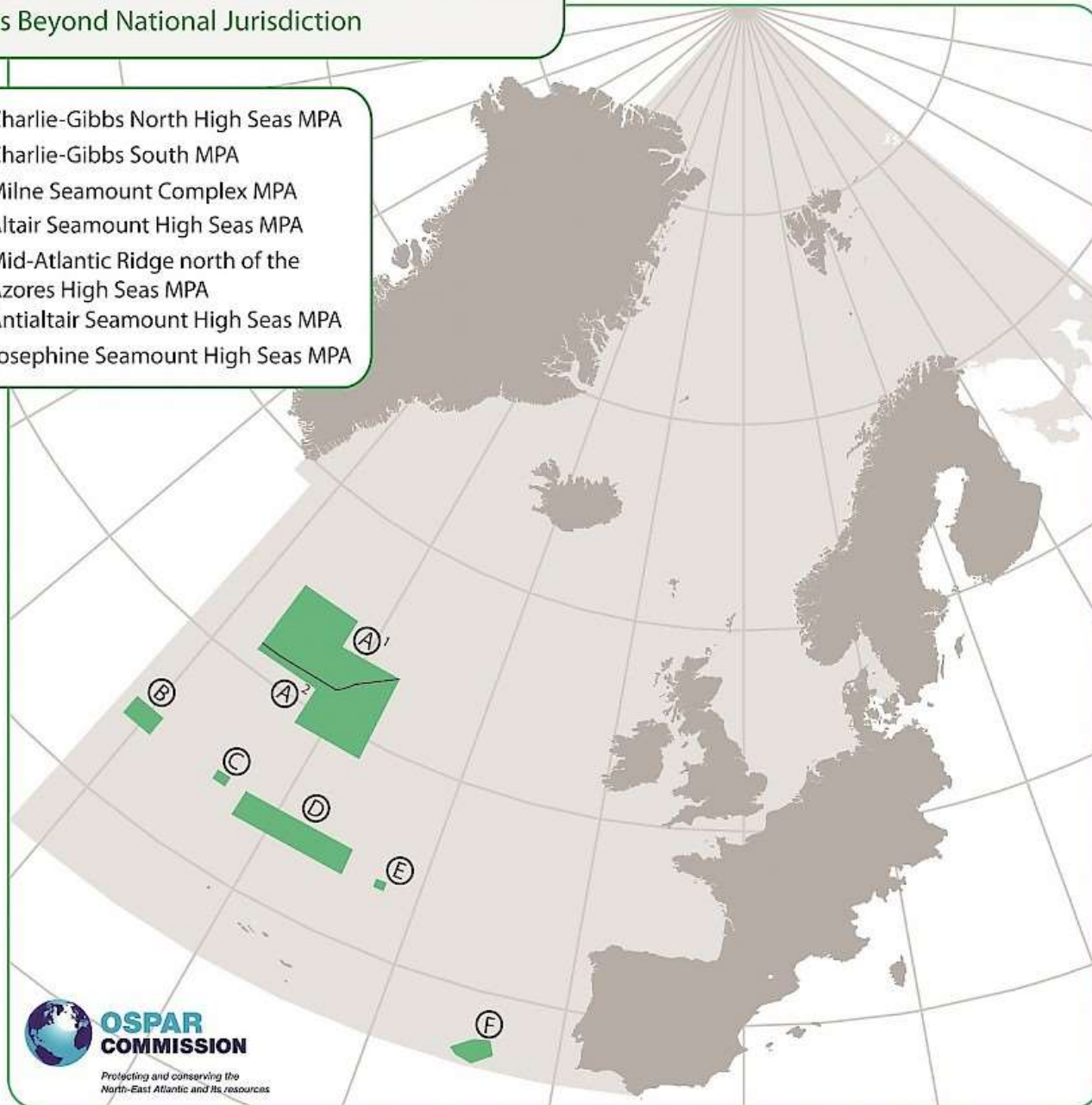
4.000.000
km²



OSPAR Marine Protected Areas

- in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction

- (A)¹ Charlie-Gibbs North High Seas MPA
- (A)² Charlie-Gibbs South MPA
- (B) Milne Seamount Complex MPA
- (C) Altair Seamount High Seas MPA
- (D) Mid-Atlantic Ridge north of the Azores High Seas MPA
- (E) Antialtair Seamount High Seas MPA
- (F) Josephine Seamount High Seas MPA



2030 Target for Marine Spatial Planning

by

2030

$\geq 33\%$

under
government-
approved

of surface area
of world's
exclusive
economic
zones

**Marine
Spatial
Plans**



Intergovernmental
Oceanographic
Commission

Sustainable
Development
Goals



IOC



Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación, la Ciencia y la Cultura



Comisión Oceanográfica Intergubernamental



Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible

14
VIDA SUBMARINA

<http://msp.ioc-unesco.org>

Marine Spatial Planning Programme



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization



Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission

Contact | Sitemap

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Balancing sustainable use and conservation through **Marine Spatial Planning**



Use this map to explore the many countries around the world that are using Marine Spatial Planning to encourage compatible uses, reduce use conflicts, and balance sustainable use.



Tonga
</world-applications/oceania/tonga/>

**Caminante no hay
camino, se hace
camino al andar**

Antonio Machado

#MSPglobal



**Dank u wel!
¡Muchas gracias!
Merci beaucoup!
Thank you!**

شُكْرًا

**Спасибо
谢谢**

<http://msp.ioc-unesco.org>