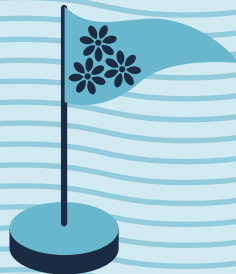




MARSP
Macaronesian Maritime Spatial Planning

HOW **MarSP** CONTRIBUTED TO THE MACARONESIAN **MSP** PROCESSES



MARSP.EU



MARSP
Macaronesian Maritime Spatial Planning

Coordinated by:



Funded by:



Partners



CONTENTS

3/ MarSP Project

6/ Coordination, Management & Cooperation
Communication

7/ Stakeholder's Engagement Processes

11/ Filling the knowledge gaps to map
potential uses and activities

14/ Development of the Maritime Spatial
Planning processes

18/ MSP Platforms & **MSP** INSPIRE Data model

21/ Cross-border Cooperation in the Macaronesia

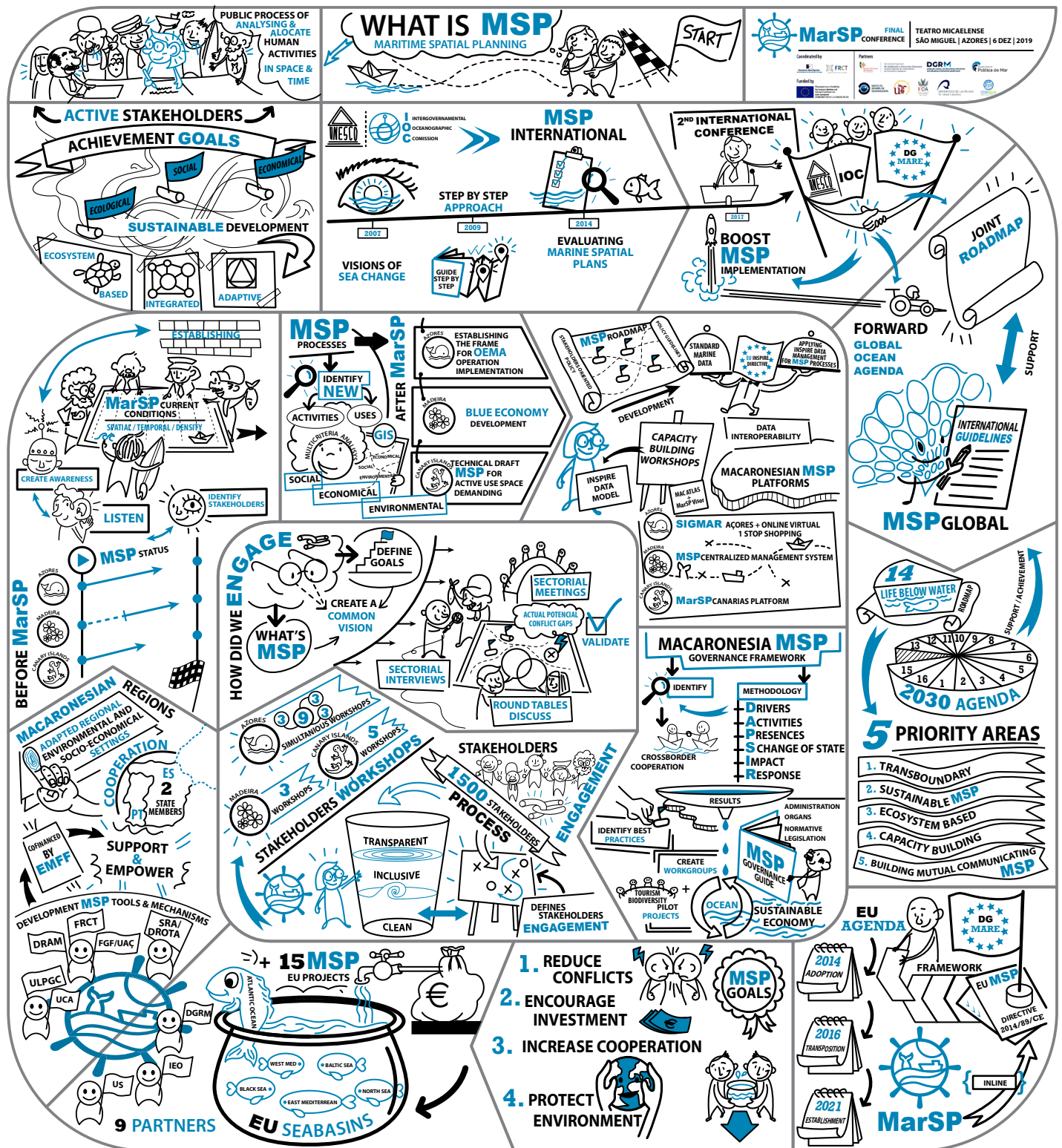
25/ MarSP Team

26/ MarSP Deliverables



MarSP IN A NUTSHELL

CHECK REPORT



MarSP MACARONESIAN MARITIME SPATIAL PLANNING

(GA- EASME/EMFF/2016/1.2.1.6/03/SI2.763106)



CO-FUNDED BY
EUROPEAN MARITIME
& FISHERIES FUND (EMFF)

80%



TOTAL BUDGET
2.1 M€

DURATION

JAN 2018



DEC 2019

24
MONTHS



The **MarSP** project leveraged the Maritime Spatial Planning (**MSP**) processes in Macaronesia - Azores, Madeira and Canary Islands, by assisting the competent authorities of Portugal (Azores and Madeira) and Spain (Canary Islands) on promoting the development of **MSP** operative mechanisms to apply EU Directive 2014/89/UE.

Some European Regions have developed their **MSP** processes, mainly in continental Europe. In the Macaronesia region, due to its isolation and oceanic features, constrain the development of tailored methodologies to the insular and maritime territory. These three regions are in different stages of their **MSP** processes.



MarSP developed several adequate management tools, approaches and methodologies adapted to the regional environmental and socio-economic settings of each archipelago of Macaronesia.

Therefore, **MarSP** reinforced the Macaronesia position at the global context considering the economic potential of the extensive maritime area under EU countries jurisdiction, including the growing demands of the different **Blue Economy Sectors** and potential and unknown threats to marine ecosystems.



MarSP METHODOLOGY

WP1: Coordination & Management



PRE-PLANNING

WP2:
Mapping the current conditions & creating a vision for the **MSP** in Macaronesia

DIAGNOSIS

WP3:
Defining potential marine uses in Macaronesia, dealing with constrains & conflicts while assuring the good marine environmental status

PLANNING

WP4:
Development of the Marine Spatial Planning processes

WP5:
MSP Platforms

REGIONAL APPROACH

WP6:
Macaronesian Crossborder Cooperation

WP7: Communication & Dissemination

MarSP INSTITUTION AUTHORITIES & EXPERTS WORKING TOGETHER FOR MSP IN THE MACARONESIA

Coordinated by:



Partners:



WP 1

COORDINATION, MANAGEMENT & COOPERATION



European Commission
DG Mare
EMFF
EASME



COMMUNICATION

WP 7



STAKEHOLDER'S ENGAGEMENT PROCESSES

WP2

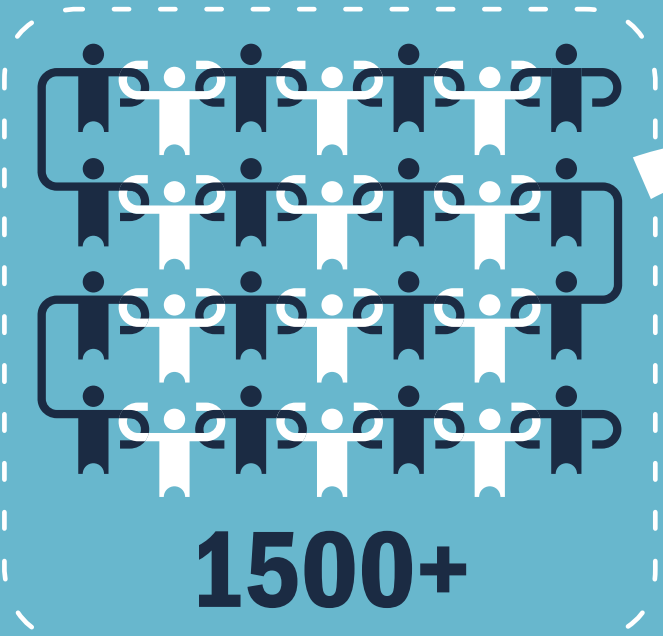


The **WP2** - **Mapping the current conditions and creating a vision for the MSP in Macaronesia** aimed to assess the current conditions that bounds the **MSP** processes in each of the three EU Macaronesia regions and creates a general vision for each archipelago.

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT REACHED

DEVELOP A STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY

KEY MESSAGES




AZORES
810+


CANARY ISLANDS
680+


MADEIRA
(Consultive Commission)
25+

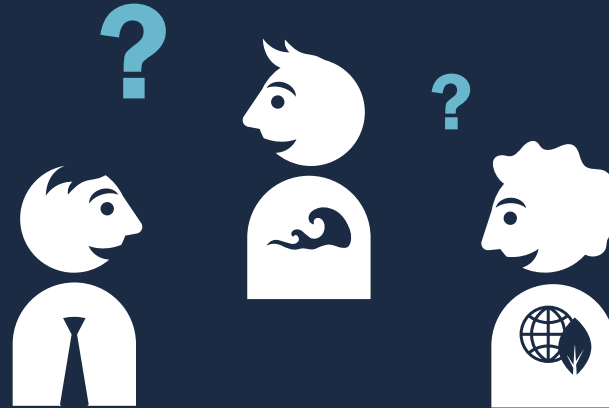
METHODOLOGY ADAPTED TO
EACH REGION



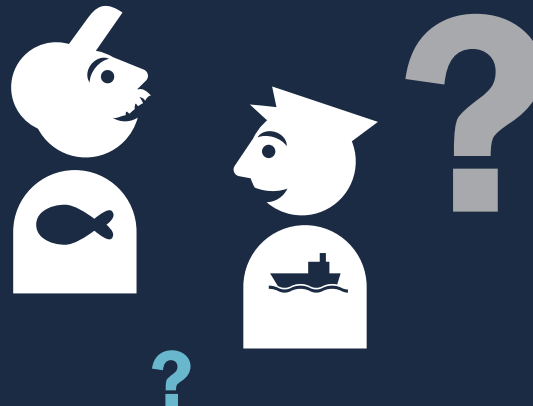
DRAW & APPLY PUBLIC PARTICIPATION GUIDELINES



FIND KEY PLAYERS AND REGIONAL STAKEHOLDERS



WHO ARE THE STAKEHOLDERS



HOST STAKEHOLDERS WORKSHOPS



CONTRIBUTE
DISCUSS
VALIDATE



D.2.2.



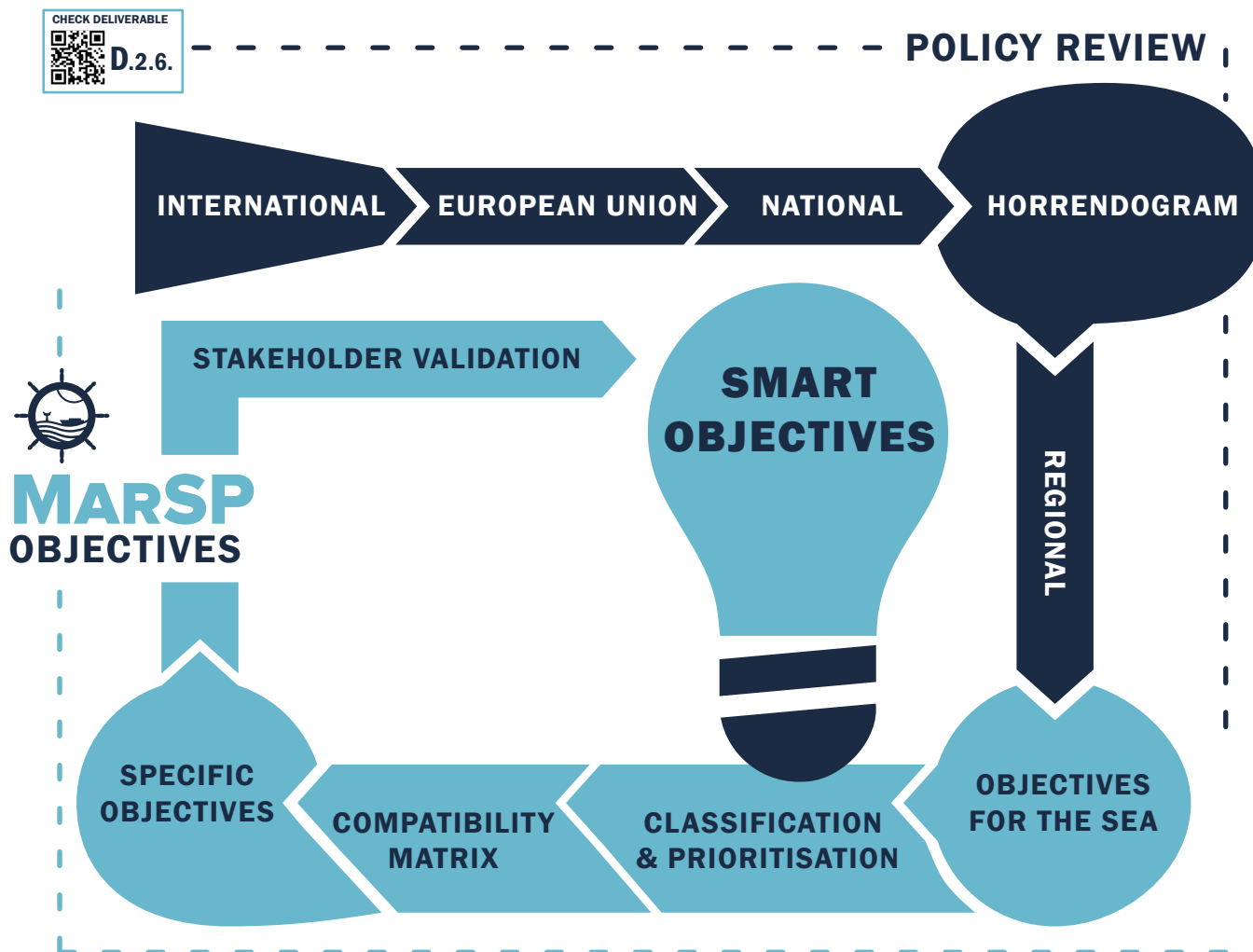
IDENTIFY CURRENT MARITIME
USES AND ACTIVITIES

DEFINE **MSP** OBJECTIVES



DESIGNING A FRAMEWORK FOR SETTING MSP OBJECTIVES

The designed methodology to approach **MSP** objectives in Macaronesia follows several steps from 'Policy Review' to the definition of the 'Smart objectives'. This methodological approach was applied and adapted to each region, considering their specific regional needs and circumstances and **MSP** process status.



MAPPING OF CURRENT MARITIME USES & ACTIVITIES

The report (**D.2.5**) on the current maritime uses and constraints at the level of Macaronesia identified and mapped the existing maritime uses and activities, while also analysed the associated constraints, restrictions, conflicts and synergies.

Information to develop that characterization, including sector characterization, the relevant legal framework, current spatial distribution, interactions with other sectors, with the environment and land-sea interactions, was gathered and compiled from several sources, mainly desktop research and stakeholders' consultation in each archipelago. Competent authorities, experts and stakeholders were also consulted to discuss or validate preliminary results for each maritime sector identified.

Significant maritime uses in Macaronesia include, for example, commercial and recreational fisheries, aquaculture, mineral extraction, navigation and maritime transport, prospecting of natural resources, harbour operations, submarine cables and transmission lines, pipelines, coastal and maritime tourism, sometimes coexisting with areas of interest for scientific research, zones dedicated to marine conservation (including Marine Protected Areas - **MPAs**), underwater cultural heritage sites, observatories/monitoring stations, as well as areas reserved to military operations and exercises.



FILLING THE KNOWLEDGE GAPS TO MAP POTENTIAL USES AND ACTIVITIES

WP3



Secretaria Regional
do Ambiente e Recursos Naturais
Direção Regional do Ordenamento
do Território e Ambiente

The WP3 - Defining potential marine uses in Macaronesia, dealing with constraints and conflicts while assuring the Good Marine Environmental Status intended to identify potential uses or activities in the Macaronesian maritime space, based on the existing knowledge and gathering of new data.

Moreover, it pretended to build up a matrix of constraints to help to identify the areas, in which there was a need to develop some uses or activities and identify the conflicts between these two elements.

SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION MAPS OF SPECIES, HABITATS AND IMPACTS

COLLECTION OF NEW DATA ABOUT THE SPECIES AND HABITATS



IDENTIFICATION
NEW SPECIES AND HABITATS

CLASSIFICATION
EUNIS OR ENDANGERED SPECIES

GEOREFERENCING

MONITORING AND PROSPECTION OF THE SEABED

ANALYSE AREAS WITH HIGHER HUMAN IMPACTS
CAN HELP IDENTIFY THE MOST SUITABLE
AREAS FOR PARTICULAR USES
AND ACTIVITIES



Hydrography survey gathered bathymetry data (multibeam) around the coast of Flores, Corvo and São Jorge islands between 10-200 meters and near ports of Faial and Pico islands, until 200 meters depth.

AZORES

Monitored two areas of aggregates extraction: one area where the activity is developed, the other where isn't developed.

MADEIRA

IMPACTS

Assess the impact of some uses and activities in the ecosystem

Example **MADEIRA** impacts of the aggregate's extraction and aquaculture on the environment.

OTHER POTENTIAL MARITIME USES AND ACTIVITIES CASE-STUDY

FROM WHO GATHERED THIS INFORMATION? STAKEHOLDERS

HOW?

- WORKSHOPS AND MEETING
- SURVEYS
- INTERVIEWS

From several maritime representatives of the various public bodies or private entities: environment, nature conservation and other sectors.

WHICH AREAS?

CANARY ISLANDS



MINERALS RESOURCE



ENERGY RESOURCES



INFRASTRUCTURES -
SUBMARINE CABLE &
PIPELINE ROUTES



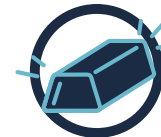
SCIENTIFIC
RESEARCH & MARINE
BIOTECHNOLOGY



NATURE & SPECIES
CONSERVATION SITES &
PROTECTED AREAS



AQUACULTURE



METAL MINERAL
RESOURCES



SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH



MADEIRA



RENEWABLE
ENERGY



AZORES



MARINE
RENEWABLE ENERGY
(only available data)

ECOLOGICAL & BIOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE AREAS (EBSAS)

Healthy and productive oceans are essential for the wellbeing of the planet's inhabitants: they are vital for the cycling of carbon, oxygen, water and nutrients.

Increasingly, the oceans are facing human pressures that threaten their natural balance, including habitat destruction, unsustainable fishing practices, pollution, climate change and ocean acidification. In this way, the recognition of **EBSAs** can inform decision-makers when prioritizing areas for management and identifying effective marine management measures (Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, 2014; Dustan *et al.*, 2016).

In **MarSP**, the **EBSAS** case-study focused only in Madeira, only the areas near or within the exclusive economic zone of the Madeira's Archipelago.

The identified **EBSAS** were chosen due to their geological importance and due to their low vulnerability, productivity, exploitation rates and slow and uncertain recovery that the species present.

In the planning processes, it's crucial to have an ecosystem-based approach. Otherwise, we would watch the destruction of these habitats and the continuing loss of marine biodiversity.

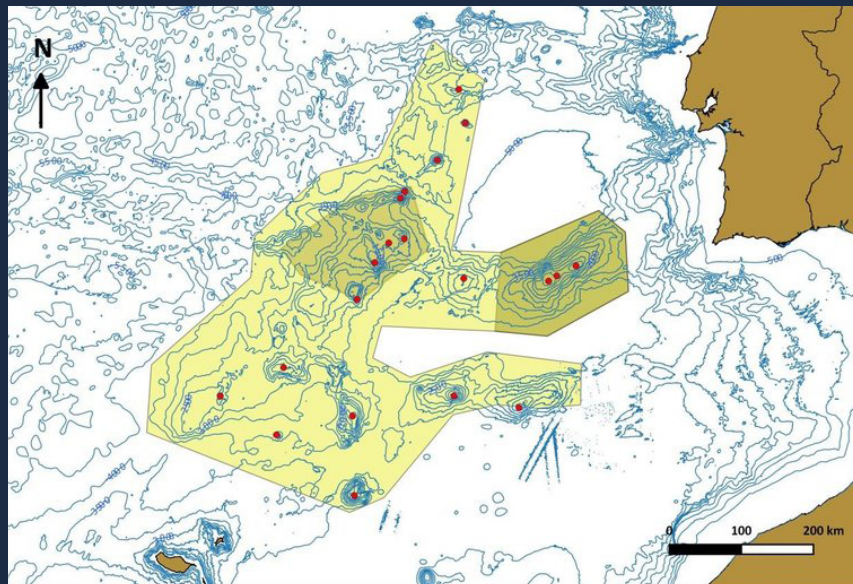


Figure 1 **EBSA Madeira Tore** – an area with great biological and geological importance and with vulnerable species.

MARINE PROTECTED AREAS IN THE MACARONESIA

The concept of a **Marine Protected Area (MPA)** is associated with different definitions, with different meanings, is a term that still generates some debate at the international level. MPAs exist in multiple forms, created with different purposes and legal frameworks, generally with varying levels of protection and is subject to different management approaches and conservation measures.

The Macaronesia region includes several **MPA's** with some restrictions or forbidden activities; hence such areas must be considered in the process of maritime spatial planning, especially in the definition of the uses or activities happening in the same space.

The project **MarSP** addressed the concept of a Maritime Protected Area while addressing their applicable conventions, international agreements, European, national and regional legislation.

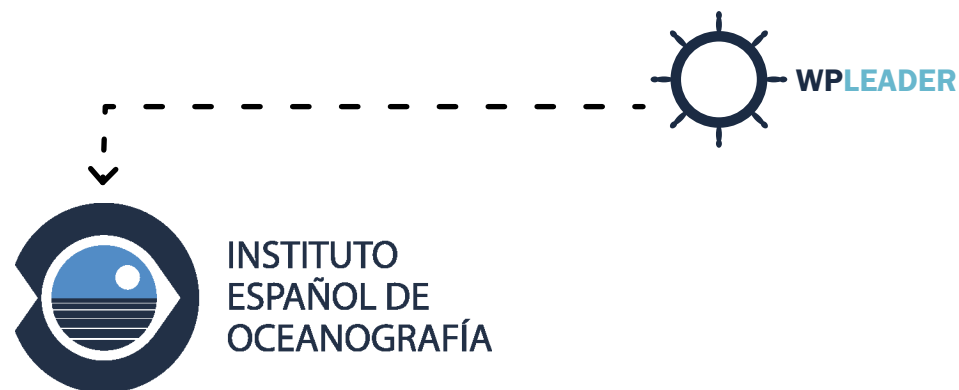
Most importantly, provided a description of each **MPA** including their geospatial localization, constraints or forbidden activities, while also alluding to the natural, geological and ecological aspects underpinning the classification of the areas.

This study includes a vast map representation of all **MPA's** of all three EU Macaronesia Region.



DEVELOPMENT OF THE MARITIME SPATIAL PLANNING PROCESSES

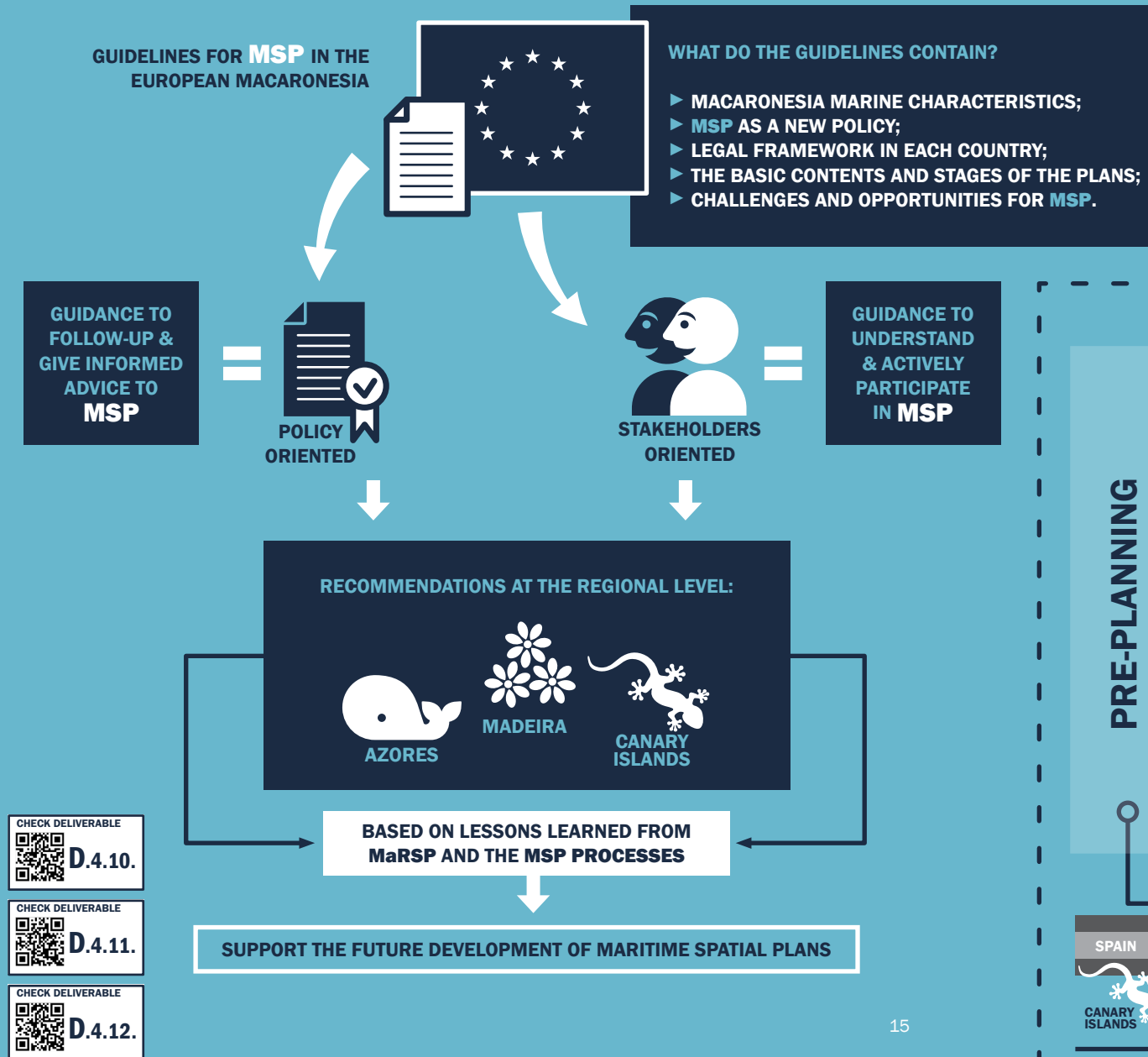
WP4



The **WP4 - Development of the Marine Spatial Planning processes** promoted the maritime spatial plans for each Macaronesian archipelago, considering their particular specificities and distinct stages in the **MPS** process.

MSP ROADMAPS - GUIDELINES

The guidelines intend to inform and support the development of **MSP** in the Macaronesian regions.



MSP CURRENT STATUS

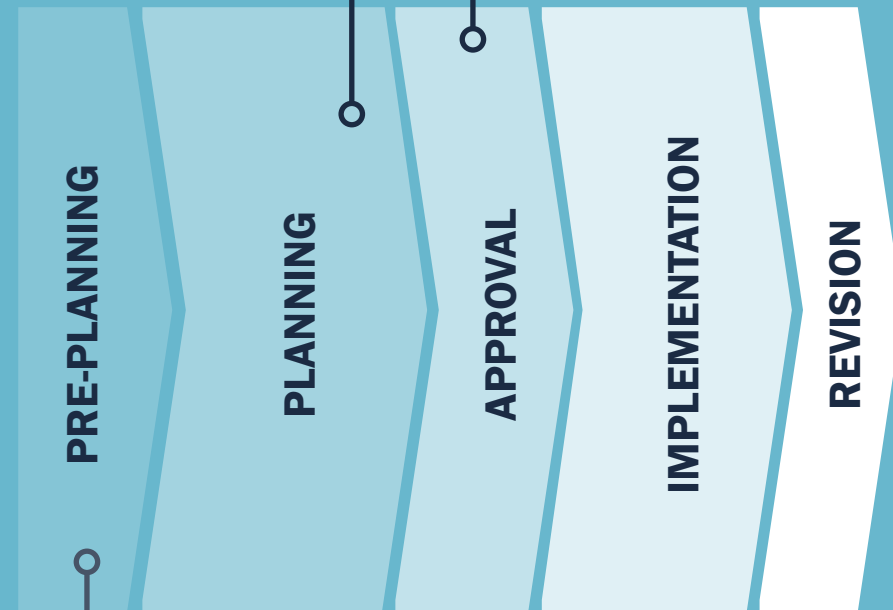
In 2019, the Macaronesian regions are at different stages of the **MSP** process.



Madeira was the most advanced of the three archipelagos in the process. The **MSP** plan was complete and pending to the final approval by the Council of Ministers.



Azores was completing the two volumes of the **Situation Plan** that are exclusive to its marine Region.



Spain started their **MSP** process by setting the pre-planning and planning basis at the national level that will be common to all marine subregions, including the Canary Islands.



MSP

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

WHAT IS IT ?

? Set of principles that determine the nature and characteristics of the **MSP** process and reflects its desired results. ?

MACARONESIA GUIDING PRINCIPLES:

-  SHARED TO ALL REGIONS
-  SHARED BY TWO OF THE REGIONS
-  NOT SHARED



CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MACARONESIAN MSP PROCESSES

APPLICATION OF MSP IN THE MARITIME SPACE OF MADEIRA



MADEIRA

The Autonomous Region of Madeira is in a very advanced MSP process compared to the other regions of Macaronesia, **MarSP** project developed a report of the Situation Plan for the Maritime Space of Madeira (POSEM - Madeira) that will support the future revision of the MSP plan.

This report analyses the legislation, policies, plans or programs regarding the maritime space of Madeira while ensuring the articulation and compatibility among other territorial programs and plans which concern in the same area. It also identifies the Current and potential maritime uses, activities and constraints in Madeira such as aggregates extraction, renewable energies or aquaculture..

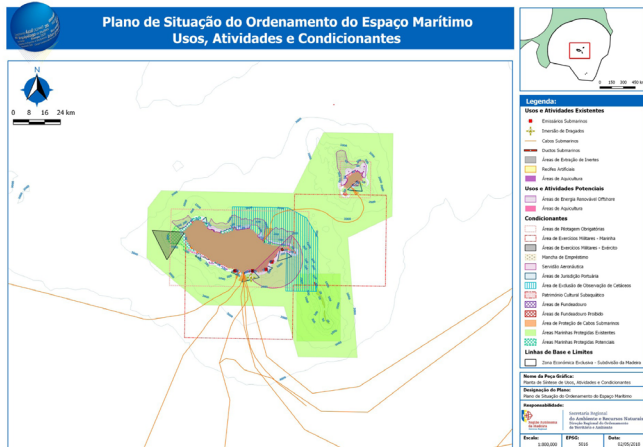


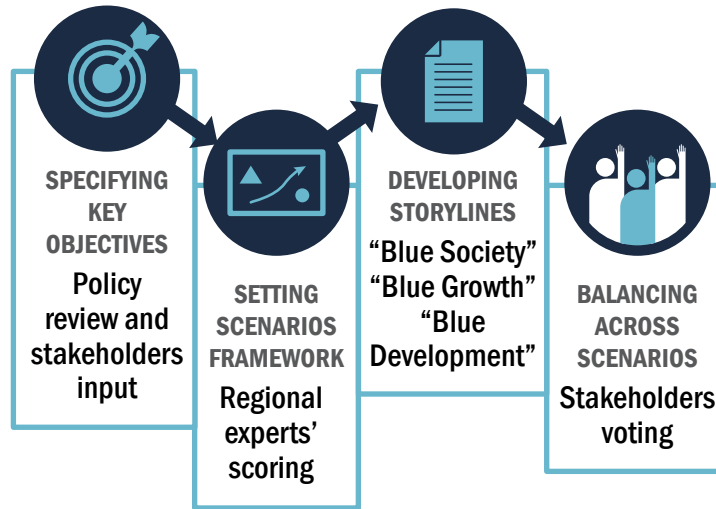
Figure 1 Detail of existing and potential uses and activities – Madeira Island and Porto Santo.



AZORES

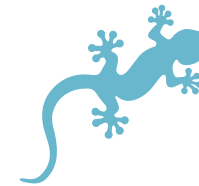
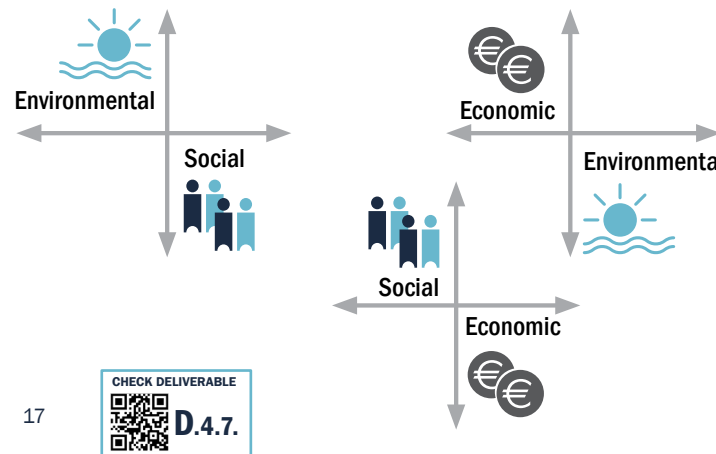
MSP SCENARIOS-BASED

One of the highlights for the Azores **MSP** was the development of the Manual of Scenarios for **MSP** in the Azores.



Three main pre-established scenarios are described, balancing the pillars of sustainable development: “Blue Society” “Blue Growth” and “Blue Development”.

A set of three participated scenarios were developed and validated in the stakeholder engagement processes in the Azores.



CANARY ISLANDS

INFORM AND CREATE AWARENESS FOR THE FUTURE OF MSP IN THE CANARY ISLANDS

The **MarSP** project has gathered a significant database on the maritime activities and uses that is an important starting point for a future **MSP** plan of the Canary Islands.

To promote a discussion for the consolidation of a future maritime spatial plan of this Region it was held an event to present the advances of the Canary Islands **MSP** by the work and tools developed by **MarSP** along with the work undertaken by the **MSP** competent authority (MITECO).

The participation of the stakeholders and concerned authorities are vital to join forces and raise awareness of the need for the co-decision process and co-responsibility of the public administrations and citizens, thus promoting the value of participation and the role of stakeholders in the early stages of the **MSP** process.



MSP PLATFORMS & MSP INSPIRE DATA MODEL

WP5



The **WP5 - MSP data interoperability and MSP Platforms developed MSP** Platforms for each region - SIGMAR-Açores, Madeira Sea Portal, Plataforma **MarSP** Canárias.

Further, was developed of the Maritime Spatial Planning data model (data base structure) based on the INSPIRE Directive 2007/2/EC concepts, while providing capacity building sessions on use of data infrastructures, data management and use of the **MSP** data model within the **MSP** process.

MACARONESIA MSP PLATFORMS

Objective: to facilitate communication and integration of stakeholders in the **MSP** process.

What they have in common: sharing data and products related to **MSP**



AZORES

SIGMAR-AÇORES  ←

Azores MSP Platform, including Online Virtual One-Stop-Shop

- Virtual One-Stop-Shop portal (licensing)
- WebGIS Framework
- 2D and 3D
- OGC Standards
- Multi-Language – Portuguese and English (or more)
- Management of users and groups
- Map Elements – Graphics; Statistical Analysis; Annotations
- WebGis Portal with some GIS Desktop software tools



MADEIRA

PORTAL DO MAR  ←

Madeira MSP Centralized Management System

- Portuguese and English
- Encourage and increase the use of GIS (training sessions)
- Full interoperability of data INSPIRE
- Data transformation tools and services

Thematic web viewers with geographic information of public interest and for free consultation by the population.

- PSOEM
- Aquaculture
- Protected Areas
- Water Sports
- Aquatic Activities
- Tourism
- Transports
- Bathing Areas



CANARY ISLANDS

CANARY ISLANDS MSP PLATFORM  ←

- Very dynamic and user-friendly – easy to maintain
- All related to MSP process of the Canary Islands
- Other MSP contents

Everything related to and other contents related to MSP. Includes six main sections:

- Geo-viewers;
- Data and information (Spatial) catalogues
- MSP Tools -
- MSP relevant projects.
- Events and News.
- MSP Canarias

MarSP CONTRIBUTES TO MSP INSPIRE DATA MODEL



the **MSP INSPIRE** data model concept has been advancing to apply **INSPIRE Directive 2007/2/EC** data management concepts for marine planning.

The document “Maritime spatial planning supported by infrastructure for spatial information in Europe (INSPIRE)” (Abramic et al., 2018) analysis how and if the **INSPIRE** data model can support and benefit data management processes by supporting the implementation of the requirements of the Maritime Spatial Planning Directive 2014/89/EU.

WHY MSP NEEDS TO APPLY INSPIRE THE DATA MODEL?

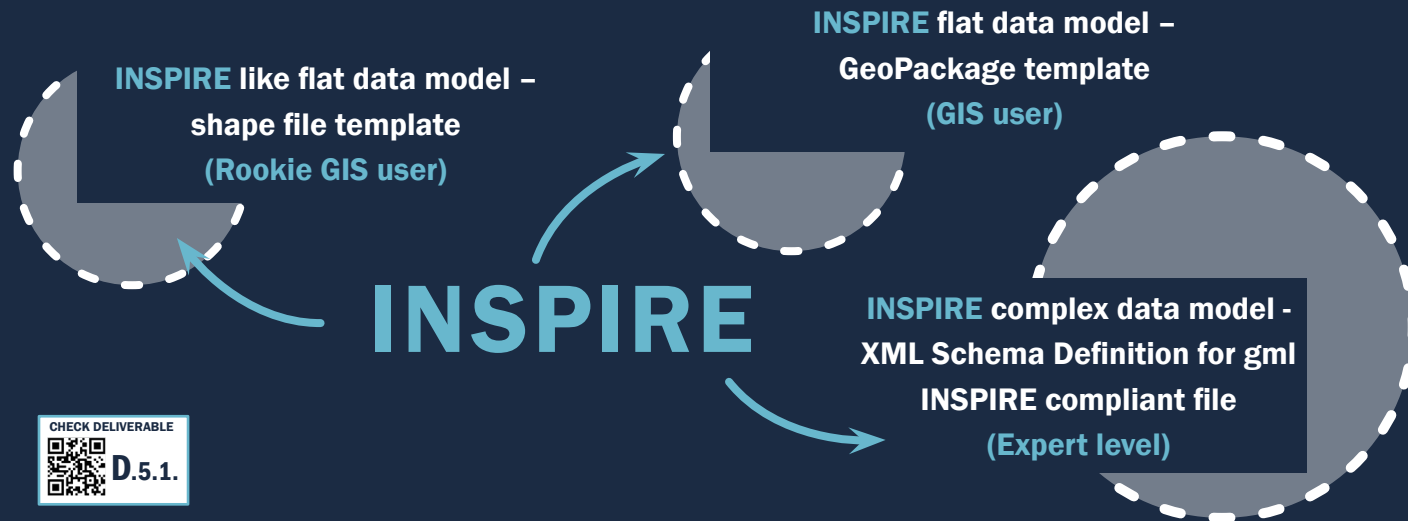
Currently, there are difficulties in harmonising products, visions, maps and frameworks of maritime spatial plans delivered by countries sharing the same marine (sub) region. The reason is that maritime plans do not use a standard symbology and data structure to describe maritime activities.

A **SOLUTION** for this issue is to apply on a marine spatial plans data basis, with **INSPIRE** standards on data sets, layers and portrayals.

The **MarSP** project was a perfect opportunity not only to finalise the data model development for **MSP**, but also to test the results on the real-world use cases developed for Macaronesia.

Initially, the **INSPIRE** data model for terrestrial planning (Planned Land Use) was tested to see if it could be applied to **MSP**. Tests pointed out that the terrestrial data model is robust and can map **MSP**'s, but it tends to lose detail and specific information on marine uses. To be used for **MSP**, the Planned Land Use data model needs to be adapted for planning maritime activities in the marine space.

Three types of templates was developed to facilitate the use of the **MSP INSPIRE** data model



DATA MODELS TESTED BY REAL-USERS

MarSP promoted two technical capacity-building workshops - **MSP** data management and **MSP** INSPIRE data model. GIS users, technicians and **MSP** experts learned how to apply it on the **MSP** scenarios or **MSP** draft plans, sharing trough network services. In the hands-on session, the **MSP** data model was discussed and tested on mapping on the real use case. The third session was focused on showcasing the **MSP** platforms for the potential platform users - stakeholders, policy and decision-makers.



CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION IN THE MACARONESIA

WP6



The **WP6 - Cross-border Cooperation** aimed to describe and analyse the Macaronesia **MSP** framework and to promote the cross-border cooperation for sustainable growth of maritime economies of Madeira and the Canary Islands to ensure **MSP** plans are functional, coherent and coordinated across the marine region.



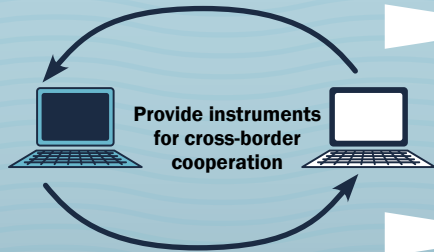
A PILOT PROGRAM FOR CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION

GENERAL GOAL
BUILDING THE MACARONESIAN OCEAN

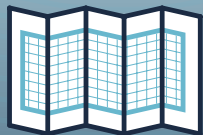
STRATEGIC GOALS



Generate willingness to cooperate



Provide instruments for cross-border cooperation



Provide resources for cross-border cooperation

STRATEGIC ACTION



SA1.
Macaronesian Working Group



SA2.
MSP Observatory for cross-border cooperation



SA3.
Maritime surveillance collaboration system



SA4.
Macaronesian training system in marine governance

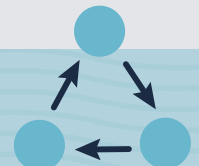
LINES OF ACTION



LA1.1
Creation of the "The Blue Macaronesian Meeting Forum"



LA1.2
Making proposals to influence political will for cross-border cooperation in MSP



LA1.3
Coordination of MSP Plans



LA2.1
Macaronesian Observatory of evolution and oceanic changes



LA2.2
Ocean management observatory



LA3.1
Pollution control in marine protected areas of Macaronesia



LA3.2
Surveillance and control of activities related to the exploitation of living marine resources



LA3.3
Surveillance for maritime safety and rescue at sea



LA4.1
Training program for managers on MSP



LA4.2
Training meetings of managers on MSP



THE EUROPEAN MACARONESIA AS A SOCIO-ECOSYSTEM

The life quality sustainability of the European Macaronesia population is affected by decisions taken by the archipelagos as well as neighbouring countries, since the marine basin behaves as a connected socio-ecosystem, which, in turn, is linked to other socio-ecosystems.

Given such a large marine area (more than 4.3 million km²), the degree of interaction between maritime sectors of the three archipelagos is very low in the European Macaronesia. This means that borders are not identified as areas with an exceptional concentration of maritime activities or where sectors from different country compete for the same marine resources. However, the European Macaronesia shares not only ecological relationships but also social, cultural and economic relations.

The common conditions of insularity and isolation have a high impact on the social and economic development of the three archipelagos. This provides natural advantages, vast potential for the development of the blue economy, and fosters similar cultural ties with the sea, but also implies similar challenges derived from being outermost regions and common future threats in the face of climate change. In this sense, the low degree of cross-border interaction between maritime sectors also represents a low conflict scenario favourable to proactively plan blue growth according to a long-term shared vision for the sea basin while minimizing the emergence of conflicts in the future.



DIFFERENT MSP PROCESS PACES AND MARINE GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORKS TO MANAGE A COMMON SEA-BASIN

At the moment, the institutional structure is not adapted to efficiently manage the complex and dynamic reality of the marine environment, and neither to address the development of emerging maritime sectors. This situation translates into the overlapping of regulations, sectoral institutions and competencies, which are sometimes challenging to clarify. The management of the maritime sectors is governed by different regulatory and administrative frameworks that differ significantly among Portuguese and Spanish national and regional authorities. All of which difficult to achieve spatial and functional coherence of marine plans.

As neighbouring countries, Portugal and Spain have a long history of cross-border cooperation initiatives, political declarations and mechanisms that constitutes the basic framework that could be adapted or incorporated into marine spatial planning. Being Outermost Regions makes it more challenging to reflect the reality and needs of the archipelagos and elevate them to higher national political frameworks. This might lead to misalignment between the priorities of the archipelagos and the objectives of national governments. Hence, establishing mechanisms to ensure engagement of island communities is fundamental to avoid conflicts between local and national policies (Greenhill, 2018).

The **MarSP** project has been especially concerned with stakeholder engagement. Thus, among the rest, seven workshops have been organized specifically to work on cross-border cooperation. This participatory process has shown the existence of a broad consensus among maritime actors of the three archipelagos. These correspond with the issues of most significant interest for cooperation and how to develop them. Maritime issues of interest for cross-border cooperation are (1) conservation, (2) marine research, (3) fishing and (4) maritime traffic. To develop these issues, maritime actors highlighted the need to adopt common responses through the strengthening of a joint marine governance system, existing research networks and technical training networks for marine spatial planning.



CROSS-BORDER ISSUES

- AZORES
- MADEIRA
- CANARY ISLANDS
- EUROPEAN MACARONESIA

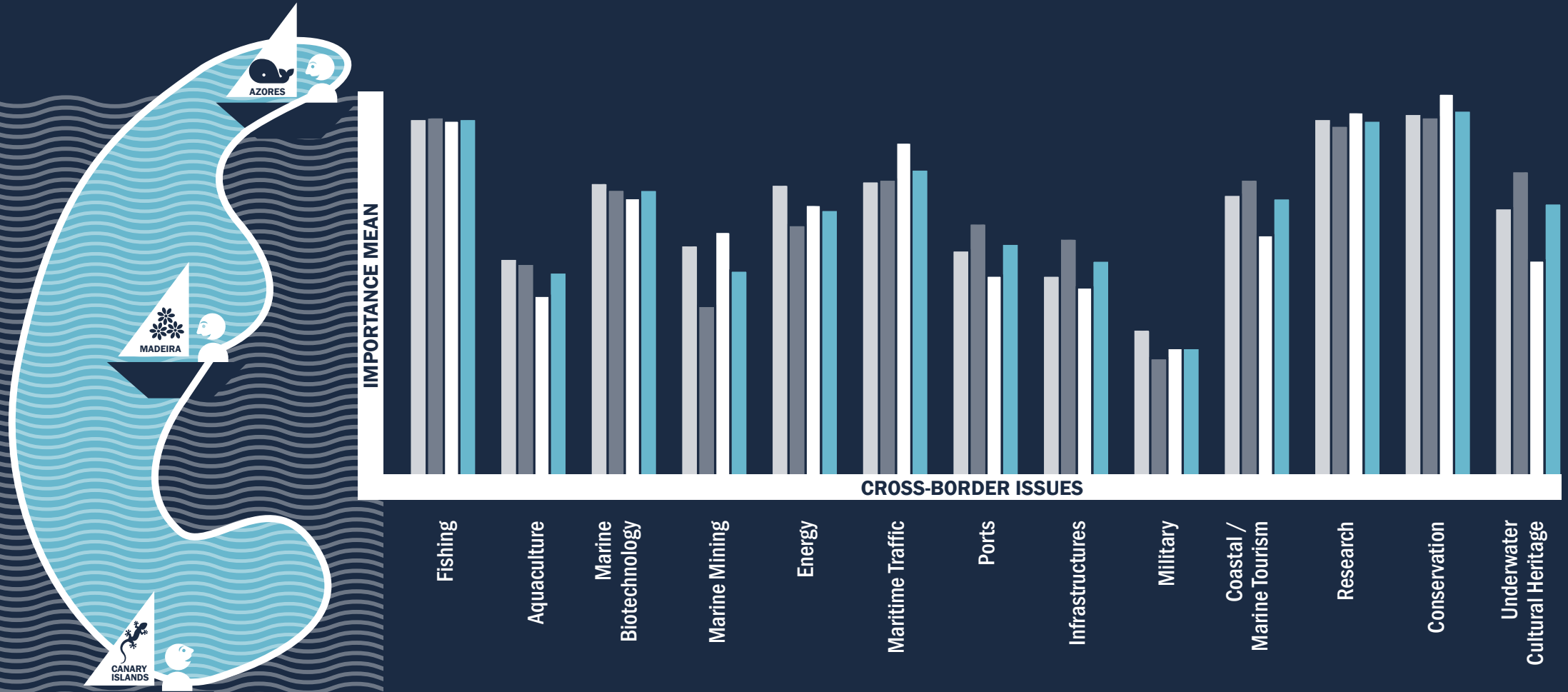


Figure 2 Assessment of maritime affairs according to their importance for cross-border cooperation in the EU Macaronesia.

PARTNERS



Bruno Pacheco
FRCT



Luz Paramío
FRCT



María Vale
FRCT



Beatriz Cândido
FRCT



Miguel Vieira
FRCT



Filipe Porteiro
DRAM



Aida Silva
DRAM



Gilberto Carreira
DRAM



Manuel Ara de Oliveira
DROTA



Vítor Jorge
DROTA



Isabel Lopes
DROTA



André Couto
DGRM



José Manuel Marques
DGRM



Maria Inês Trigo
DGPM



Ovidio Tello
IEO



Sebastián Jiménez
IEO



Sonsoles Gonzalez-Gil
IEO



Mario Caña Varona
IEO



Jaime Rodríguez
IEO



Juan Luis Suárez
US



Juan Rodríguez Mateo
US



Juan Manuel Barragán
UCA



Manuel Arcila
UCA



Javier García Sanabria
UCA



Javier García Onetti
UCA



Víctor Cordero Penín
UCA



Cristina Pallero Flores
UCA



María de Andrés García
UCA



Rosa Quintero
UCA



Andrej Abramic
ULPGC-ECOQUA



Ricardo Haroun Tabraue
ULPGC-ECOQUA



Inma Herrera
ULPGC-ECOQUA



Elena Proietti
ULPGC-ECOQUA

EXTERNAL EXPERTS



Helena Calado
UAç



Marta Vergílio
UAç



Cláudia Hipólito
UAç



Camila Pegorelli
UAç



Diogo Kramel
UAç



Déborah Shinoda
UAç

ADVISORY BOARD



Alejandro Iglesias Campos



Lisa Sousa



Manuel Lago



Alvaro de la Barcena



Sagario Arrieta



Ingela Isaksson



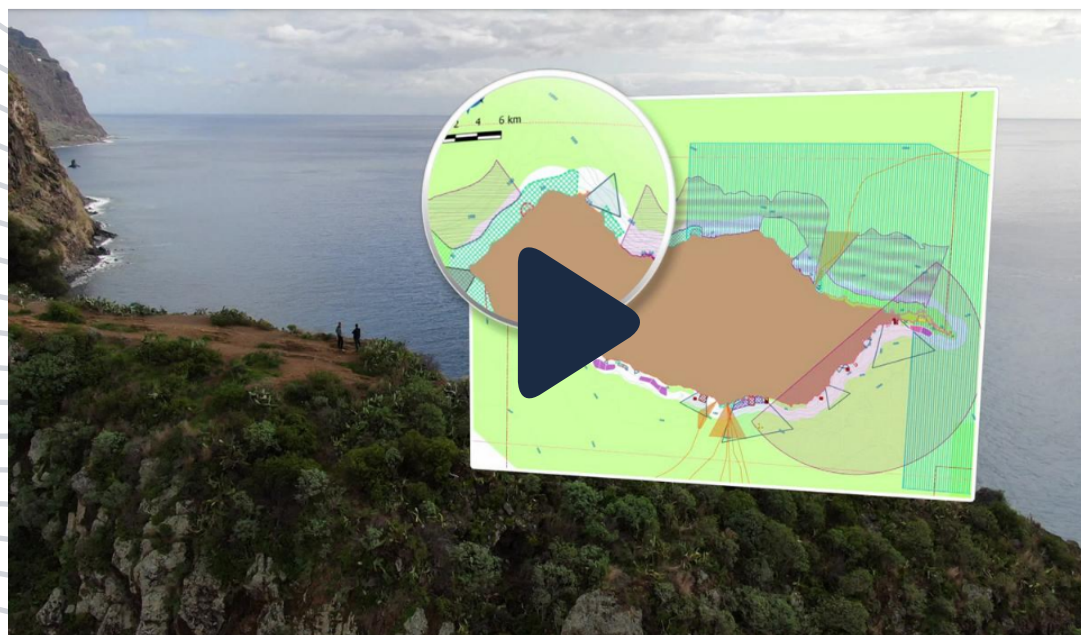
Telmo Morato

MarSP DELIVERABLES

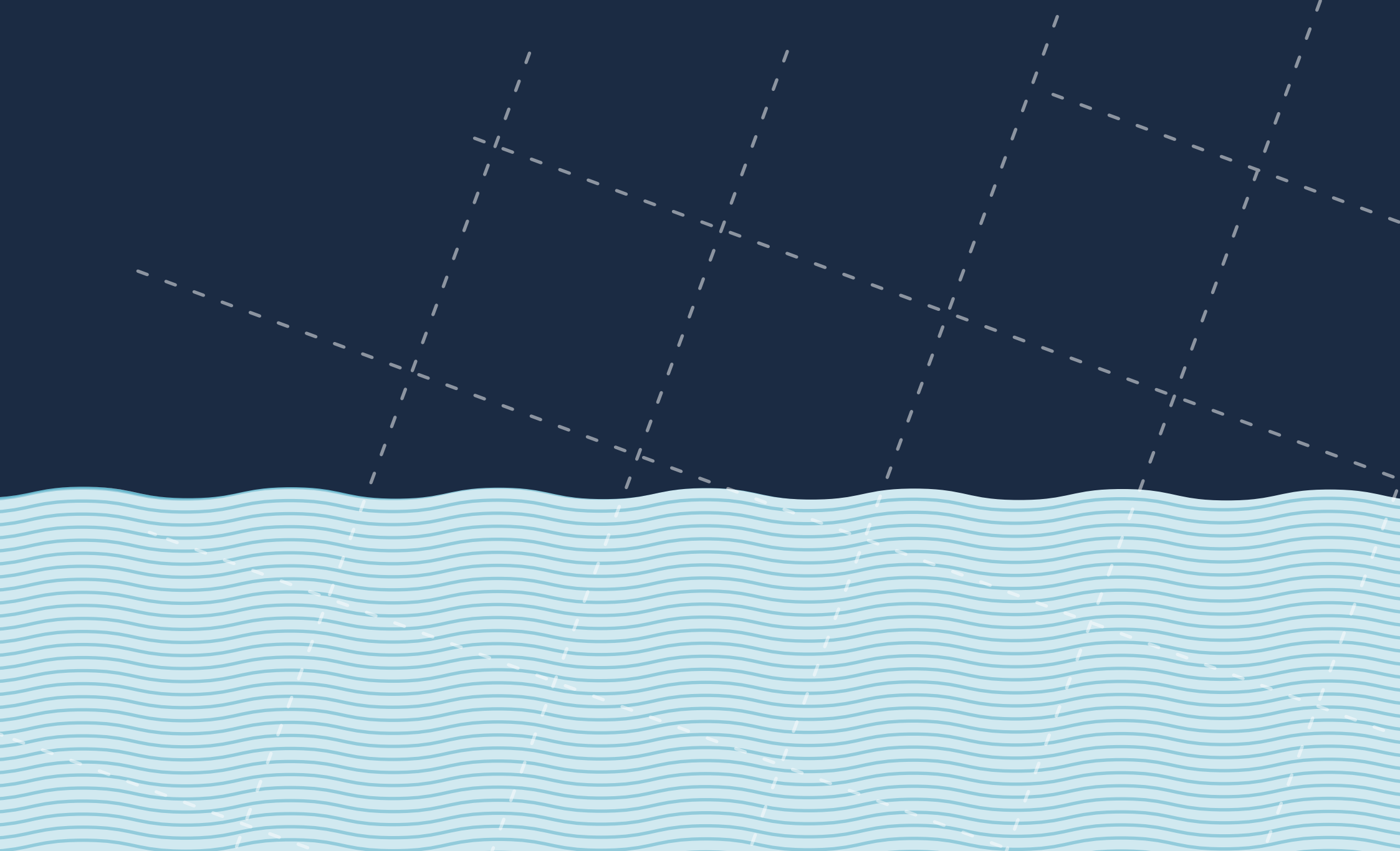
- D.1.1. Kick of Meeting
- D.1.2. Establishment of Steering Committee
- D.1.3. Internal Consortium Agreement
- D.1.4. Inception Report
- D.1.5. Progress report - 1
 - Progress report - 2
 - Progress report - 3
 - Progress report - 4
 - Interim report - 1st period
 - Interim report - 2nd period
- D.1.6. Final report
- D.1.7. Final Meeting
- D.2.1. Engagement strategy for MarSP including a methodology for stakeholder involvement
- D.2.2. Local and Regional Stakeholder Workshops
- D.2.3. Guidelines to public participation
- D.2.4. Regional Stakeholder's directory
- D.2.5. Report on current maritime uses and constraints in each region of Macaronesia
- D.2.6. Regional reports on MSP objectives/visions
- D.3.1. Technical report on potential scenarios
- D.3.2. List of areas of Ecological and Biological Significance (EBSAs) or Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems (VMEs) occurring in Madeira subarea
- D.3.3. List of Marine Protected Areas
- D.3.4. Potential distribution maps for other maritime sectors
- D.3.5. Spatial distribution maps of species, habitats and impacts
- D.3.6. Matrix of constraints applied to maritime space of Macaronesia
- D.4.1. Report describing the Situation Plan
- D.4.2. Geographic dataset corresponding to the Situation Plan
- D.4.3. Final report defined as a proposal for a law document on the MSP in the Azores, corresponding to the Situation Plan
- D.4.4. Model for the Maritime Spatial Plan of the Azores report
- D.4.6. Manual of scenarios for maritime spatial planning in the Azores
- D.4.7. Report on the stakeholder's Workshop that will be held in Azores to validate / discuss results
- D.4.8. Develop a report about the application of MSP in maritime space of Madeira
- D.4.9. Stakeholder's Workshop in the Canary Islands to inform and start discussion on the main characteristics of the Maritime Spatial Plan proposal with stakeholders and concerned authorities
- D.4.10. MSP Indicators and Monitoring regional reports
- D.4.11. Implementation guidelines I - Policy-oriented to guide decision-makers in the long-term maritime strategy
- D.4.12. Implementation guidelines II - Stakeholder-oriented to provide guidance for stakeholders in the long-term participation of the maritime strategy
- D.5.1. Guideline document containing Directive INSPIRE requirements for maritime spatial data management and interoperability
- D.5.2. Capacity building actions on geographical data and metadata harmonization
- D.5.3. An improved spatial data infrastructure for the Azores archipelago
- D.5.4. Online Virtual One-Stop-Shop portal integrated in the Azores MSP Platform
- D.5.5. The Madeira MSP Centralized Management System
- D.5.6. Canary Islands MSP Platform
- D.6.1. Integrated and synthetic diagnosis of the MSP in the Macaronesia
- D.6.2. Macaronesia MSP electronic Bulletin
- D.6.3. Guidance report on transboundary MSP
- D.6.4. Report of lessons learned and best practices available
- D.6.5. MSP Governance Guide of the Macaronesia
- D.6.6. Identifying natural leaders and experts to propose working groups
- D.6.7. Policy briefing MSP
- D.6.8. Proposing Pilot projects on relevant spaces or issues for cross-border cooperation
- D.6.9. MarSP Atlas of the Macaronesia
- D.6.10. Web visor - MarSP Atlas
- D.7.1. Communication strategy
- D.7.2. Dissemination plan
- D.7.3. Graphical identity and branding material
- D.7.4. Website
- D.7.5. External dissemination reports
- D.7.8. International meetings on MSP in the Macaronesian

euronews.

**Uncharted waters: how maps can help prevent conflict
over marine resources**



**OCEAN by Euronews in partnership with the European Commission
with MarSP collaboration**



Coordinated by:



Funded by:



Partners

