

Abstract

SESSION 2:

Accelerating Actions for Sustainable Development and Climate Change

WORKSHOP 2.2:

Application of Knowledge Management in Scaling up Partnership Investments in a Blue Economy

Marine Spatial Planning: A Lesson Learned From the Experiences in Indonesia and Malaysia as Coral Triangle Member Countries

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Marine spatial planning (MSP) is a process that brings together multiple users of the ocean – including energy, industry, government, conservation and recreation – to make informed and coordinated decisions about how to use marine resources sustainably. MSP generally uses maps to create a more comprehensive picture of a marine area – identifying where and how an ocean area is being used and what natural resources and habitat exist. It is similar to land-use planning, but for marine waters, where in the sea, water has another dimension which is depth.

Through the planning and mapping process of a marine ecosystem, the intended result of MSP is a more coordinated and sustainable approach to how our oceans are used – ensuring that the seas marine resources and services are utilized, but within clear environmental limits to ensure marine ecosystems remain healthy and biodiversity is conserved.

The objectives are to study some lessons learned of MSP implementation in various level of government and from other aspects of stakeholders participation in Indonesia and Malaysia.

Indonesia and Malaysia are located in The Coral Triangle area where it is known to millions of people around the globe as the epicenter of marine biodiversity. Encompassing all or parts of the exclusive economic zones of six countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste), the scientifically defined area known as the Coral Triangle is home to more than 350 million people, 76 percent of known coral species and more than 3,000 fish species.

The concept of Integrated Ocean Management is proposed to describe better outcomes for Ocean Management in these areas. Involvement and acceptance by all relevant stakeholders and interested parties is important for better – and necessary for effective implementation. Related with the implementation and law enforcement, it's highly depending on the Decision makers and political will. Integration becomes a driving consideration, as issues are much more connected, variable and moveable when it comes to oceans management – in coordinating bodies and agencies with limited responsibilities for controlling maritime activities, in managing the interests of different users in the same places, and in protecting a highly variable and changeable environment with many mobile species and habitats sensitive to disturbance. Cooperation between all actors is essential to ensure effective management of the seas.



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About Monique Sumampouw:

Ms. Monique has more than fourteen years of professional experience in Environmental planning development and marine Coastal resources management project. Ms. Monique has provided papers and articles, Community research, design and development programmes relating to Marine and Coastal Management, Adaptation of Climate Change in the coastal area, sustainable development, spatial planning training/management, and other technical environmental program services. Providing technical assistance and consultancy for National Government of Indonesia, Local Government of Jakarta, North Sulawesi, East Kalimantan, Papua, West Papua, and Local and federal Government of Sabah state and Malaysia, Ms Monique has taken a leadership support to contribute the Indonesian Adaptation Strategy through the implementation of Friends of The Reef Project: Climate Change Impact and Adaptation strategy in particular sites and countries in Asia Pacific region including Philippines, Fiji, and Thailand under WWF Indonesia. Ms. Monique had also served as Senior Planner for USAID Marine Project in Indonesia, UNDP Indonesia as National Program Manager, and WWF Malaysia as Manager People and Marine Biodiversity.