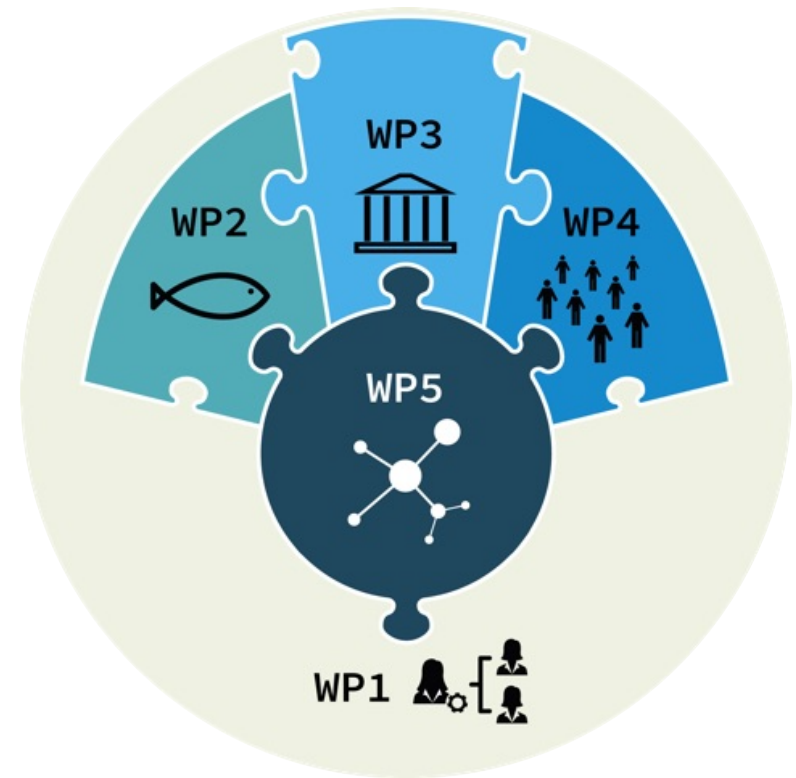


Policy and governance dynamics in MSP

Hilde Toonen

Solange Teles da Silva

Ibrahima Ly

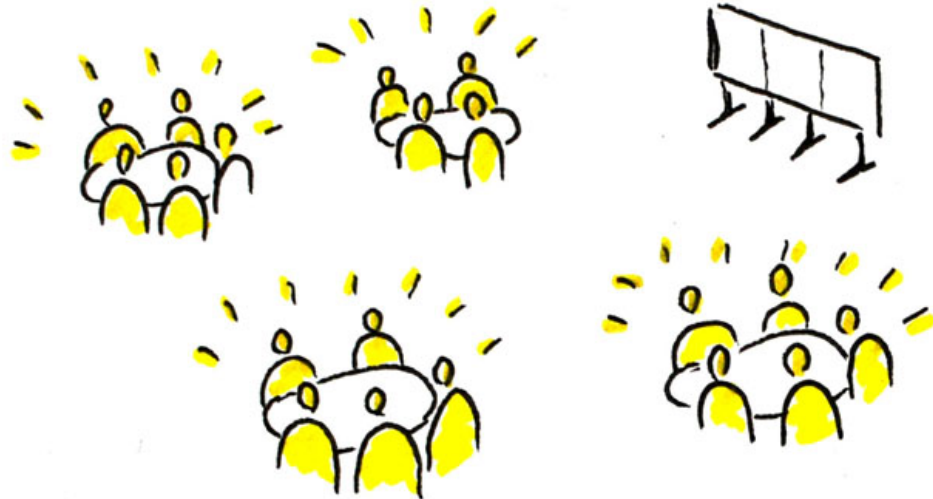


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Outline session

- ◆ A marine governance perspective on MSP
- ◆ MSP in Brazil
- ◆ MSP in Senegal
- ◆ Explore and discuss...



Objectives

- ◆ Gain insights in who is doing what and how in ocean management in general, and MSP in particular
- ◆ Acquire knowledge about governance and MSP policy practices in Brazil and Senegal
- ◆ Active learning: how you think and discuss about the extent to which governing actors are steering towards sustainable use of ocean space?



“Social science lingo”

- ◊ Actors
- ◊ Institutions
- ◊ Arrangements

- ◊ Actors are: Individuals or collectives who exercise agency, that is, having capacity to (re)shape the world around them. They do so:
 - ◆ by action and reflection
 - ◆ on a day-to-day basis
 - ◆ consciously and unconsciously
 - ◆ in light of a particular role within the “play” .



Actors

- ◆ Individuals, or collectives of individuals, who exercise agency, that is, they have capacity to (re)shape the world around them.
- ◆ They do so:
 - ◆ by action and reflection
 - ◆ on a day-to-day basis
 - ◆ consciously and unconsciously
 - ◆ in light of a particular role within the “play” .

Institutions

- ◊ There is always social organization:
 - ◆ Kinship
 - ◆ Reciprocity
 - ◆ Goal-oriented relations
 - ◆ Task-oriented relations

- ◊ An institution is social organization that emerges, develops, functions, and becomes structural
 - ◆ Purpose is to create order in actions and interactions of people
 - ◆ Institutions can disappear, but often not easily
 - ◆ Marine examples?



Arrangements

- ◆ An arrangement is defined as an organized group of actors
 - ◆ with different rights, interests and responsibilities
 - ◆ sharing the same policy objectives (to a large extent)
- ◆ Level of institutionalization of an “organized group” can vary

Given these three concepts:
**How do social scientists understand
Marine Spatial Planning?**

Leading definition of MSP

Making a plan to achieve simultaneously social, economic, and ecological objectives by means of a more rational and scientifically-based organization of the use of ocean space

(Douvere 2009: 1)



Definition marine governance

The sharing of policy making competences in a system of negotiation between nested governmental institutions at several levels [..] on the one hand, and state actors, market parties and civil society organizations on the other hand in order to govern activities at sea and their consequences

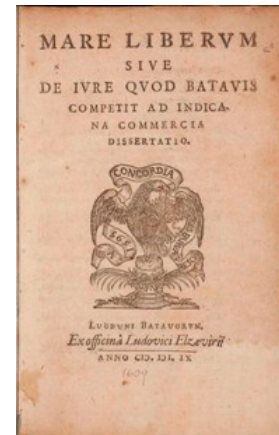
(Van Tatenhove, 2008)

Definition marine governance

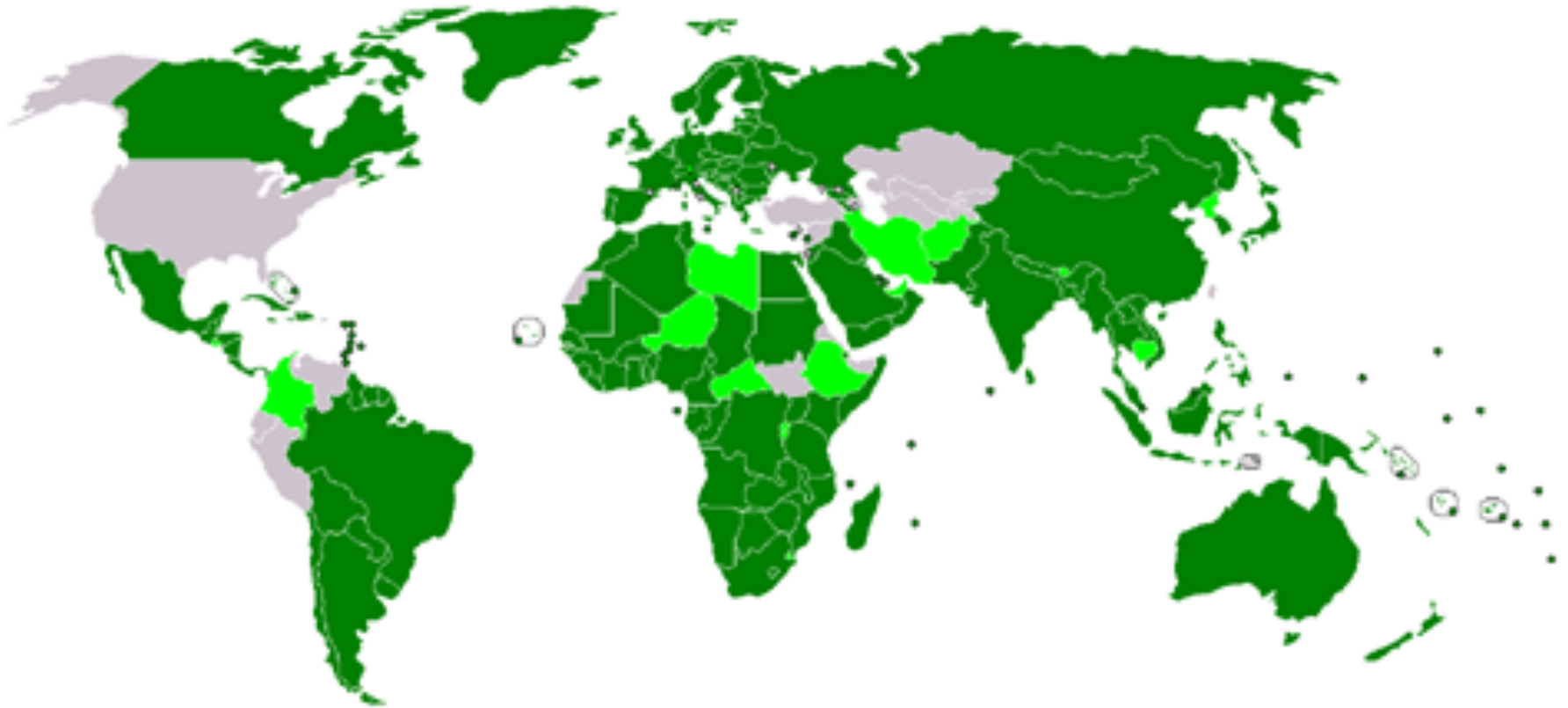
The sharing of policy making competences in a system of negotiation between **nested governmental institutions** at **several levels** [...] on the one hand, and state actors, market parties and civil society organizations on the other hand in order to govern activities at sea and their consequences

The state at sea?

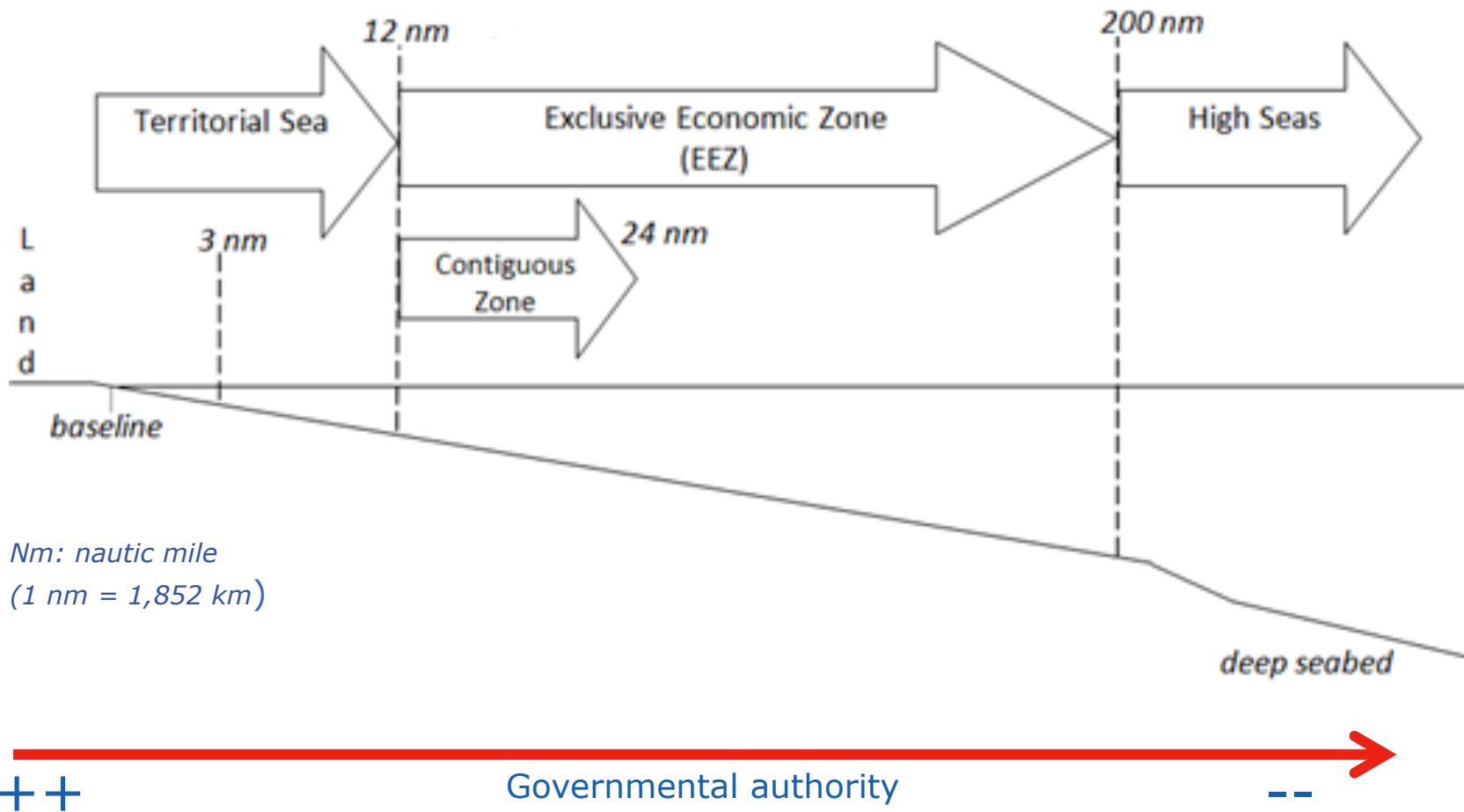
- ◊ From *Mare clausum* to *Mare liberum*...
 - ◆ Hugo Grotius formulated the “freedom of the seas” principle in 1609
 - ◆ Cornelis van Bynkershoek refined the “Law of the Sea” In 1702, stating that states have jurisdiction over 3 nautical miles



Further developing the “Law of the Sea”

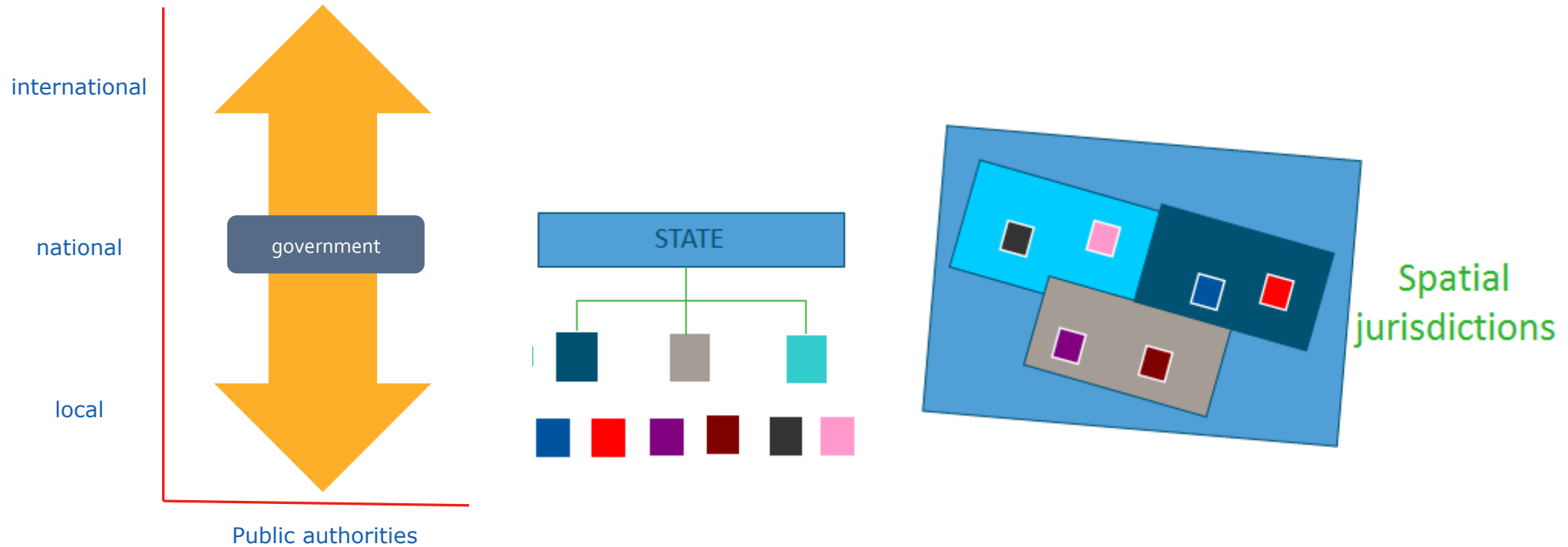


Jurisdiction at sea: UNCLOS III



Nm: nautic mile
(1 nm = 1,852 km)

“Nested” institutions at several levels



Governance-by-government

- ◆ General purpose
- ◆ Territory-based membership
- ◆ Durable
- ◆ Limited number of levels
- ◆ Systematic structure

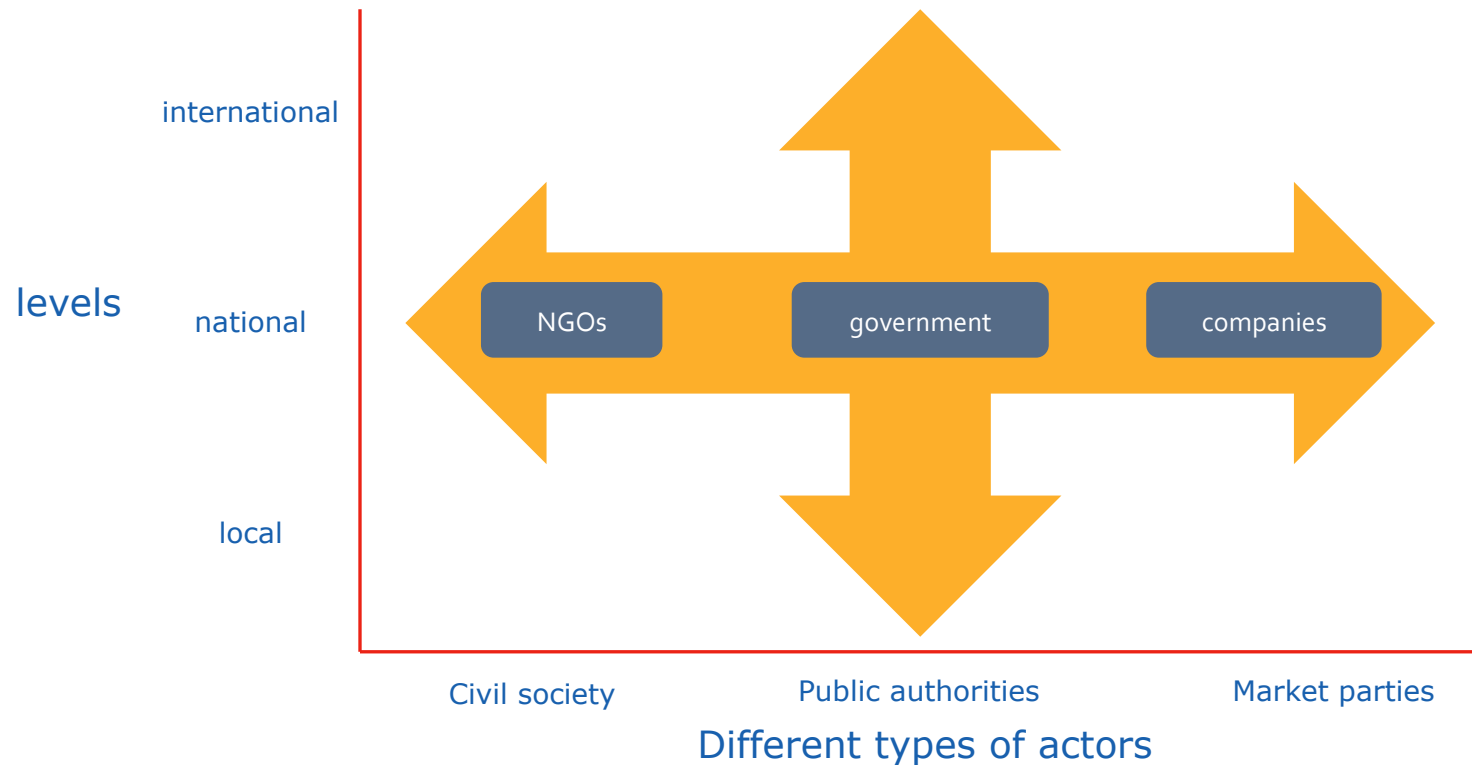


(Hooghe & Marks (2001) refer to this mode as “type I”)

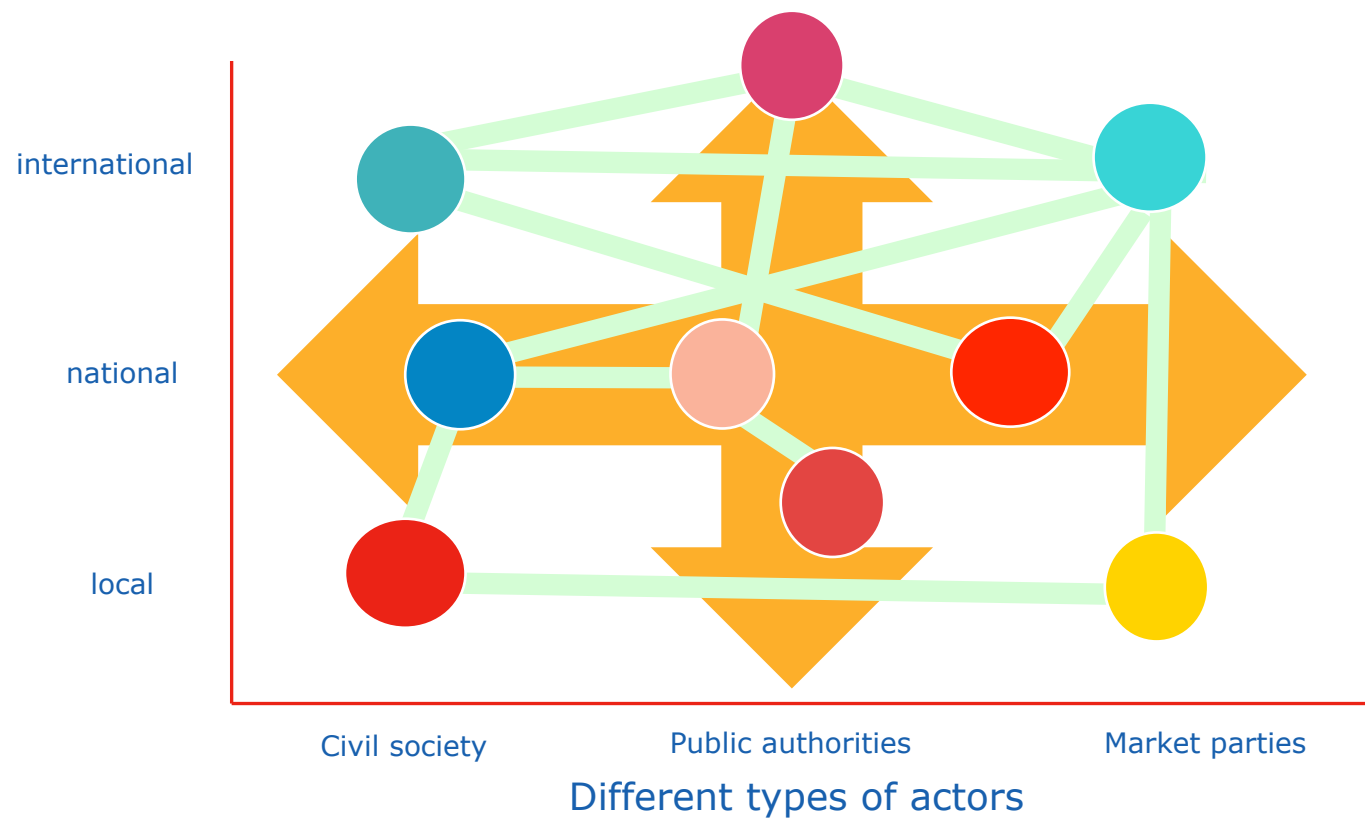
Definition marine governance

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Multi-level and multi-actor governance



Network governance



Network governance

- ◊ Task-, issue- or policy-specific jurisdictions
- ◊ Intersecting membership
- ◊ Impermanent
- ◊ Large number of levels
- ◊ Variable structure

(Hooghe & Marks (2001) refer to this mode as “type II”)

Network governance in MSP

- ◆ Arrangements are mostly state-led
- ◆ Community arrangements are local
- ◆ Market-driven arrangements are sectoral
- ◆ Disconnections

Definition marine governance

The sharing of policy making competences in a system of negotiation between nested governmental institutions at several levels [..] on the one hand, and state actors, market parties and civil society organizations on the other hand in order to govern activities at sea and their consequences

MSP as act of marine governance

Following Douvere's definition of MSP...

Policy making competences refer to:

- ◊ Planning competences
- ◊ Ability to balance social, economic, and ecological objectives

The system of negotiation is determined by

- ◊ rational and scientifically-based perspectives

Assignment

Consider in the lectures about Senegal and Brazil:

**How to classify MSP in these countries as
an “act of governance”?
(Type I, Type II... or hybrid?)**

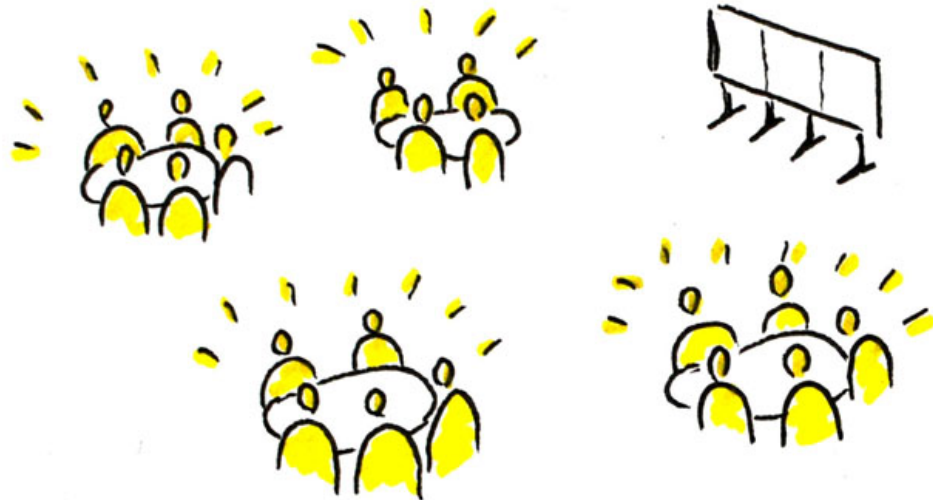
- ◊ After the lectures, discuss in small groups
 - ◆ Level of institutionalization of actors and arrangements
 - ◆ What (sharing of) competences?
 - ◆ Dominant perspective on the system of negotiation?

- ◊ Plenary session with short presentation of views



Outline session

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Types of governance

Type I (Governance-by-government)

- ◊ General purpose authorities bundle responsibilities
- ◊ Non-intersecting membership, based on territory
- ◊ Durable – change is expensive and complicated
- ◊ Limited number of levels – e.g. municipality, province, national or international
- ◊ Systematic structure: e.g. based on the trias politicas

Type II (Network governance)

- Task-, issue- or policy-specific jurisdictions
- Intersecting membership, based on issue
- Impermanent – flexible
- Large number of levels
- Variable structure determined by the specific issue