

# Addressing poverty and gender in marine spatial planning

Framework, metrics, data collection and a step-by-step guide for planners



3 June 2026 TEG on Data for MSP workshop:  
Data 4 MSP – From conceptual development to application

Wilhelm Gårdmark

Swedish Agency  
for Marine and  
Water Management

# Guide: Address poverty and gender in marine spatial planning

This guide will help you design a socially sustainable marine spatial planning process, with focus on poverty and gender equality.

By following the steps in this guide, you will ideally be able to design an inclusive process and a marine spatial plan that:

- does not worsen poverty and gender inequality
- appropriately considers and engages potentially marginalized groups in the planning
- makes your marine spatial plan socially sustainable.

## Central concepts in this guide

### Poverty – not only lack of money

When we write poverty in this guide, we do not mean only lack of money.

Instead, we include four things in poverty:

- Power and voice
- Resources
- Opportunities and choice
- Human security

### Hitta på sidan

#### Central concepts in this guide

Social sustainability in MSP – step by step

1. Commit to social sustainability
2. Identify potentially marginalised communities or groups
3. Make detailed situation assessment, including opportunities and threats
4. Define thresholds
5. Construct socially-driven scenarios
6. Compute impacts on social metrics
7. Represent potentially marginalised communities in multi-criteria analysis
8. Evaluate and mitigate

Templates and examples

Further reading and references

Improve this guide

Contact

Guide: Address poverty and ge... x +

havoehvatten.se/guide-poverty-gender-msp

Swedish Agency  
Marine and  
Water Management

Menu

Facts and Leisure

EU and International

Policy and Regulation

Search this website

Taking these steps will help you meet the requirements of recognition, representation and distribution.

## 1. Commit to social sustainability

Commit to social sustainability. This is the first and most important step, making sure you include the social perspective in your process.

It is the government that should commit to social sustainability, and meeting the requirements for social sustainability.

## 2. Identify potentially marginalised communities or groups

Identify potentially marginalised communities or groups. Those are communities or groups in which the community as a whole, or a subset of the community, can be characterised as:

- having an absence of power and voice in influencing government policy,
- and being potentially affected by the MSP.

These could include any communities or groups in which a significant proportion of people would be defined as poor, such as:

- communities that are generally income poor
- communities in which women with limited alternatives depend on direct consumptive use of marine resources or on employment in a marine industry
- ethnic or religious groups that may be marginalised

### Map and describe the communities

Map the communities based on their connection to marine habitats and activities, their property rights and any other relevant input from spatial data and census.

Describe the communities in terms of average household income, main livelihoods and primary links to the marine environment.

Note uncertainties and data gaps, because you might need to fix that in the next step.

#### Hitta på sidan

Central concepts in this guide

**Social sustainability in MSP – step by step**

1. Commit to social sustainability
2. Identify potentially marginalised communities or groups
3. Make detailed situation assessment, including opportunities and threats
4. Define thresholds
5. Construct socially-driven scenarios
6. Compute impacts on social metrics
7. Represent potentially marginalised communities in multi-criteria analysis
8. Evaluate and mitigate

Templates and examples

Further reading and references

Improve this guide

Contact

Swedish Agency  
for Marine and  
Water Management

Guide: Address poverty and ge... x +

havoehvatten.se/guide-poverty-gender-msp

Swedish Agency  
Marine and  
Water Management

Menu

Facts and Leisure

EU and International

Policy and Regulation

Search this website

### 3. Make detailed situation assessment, including opportunities and threats

This step forms the baseline for your analysis.

Here you should seek to provide more data and more depth. The point is to be able to describe how the wellbeing of communities and groups will be affected by your marine plan, possible alternative plans, and the "business-as-usual" alternative.

You could include the following activities in this step:

- collect existing data
- do field studies and modelling
- describe the communities or groups in terms of a range of relevant characteristics

#### Seek to collect key information related to social wellbeing

Seek to collect data and information to describe the communities and groups in terms of relevant characteristics relating to household wellbeing and women wellbeing.

Also, collect the information that will be required to estimate how their wellbeing will change under a business-as-usual scenario and in response to different alternative plans.

You should also investigate how these communities perceive threats and opportunities in the marine realm, drawing on their indigenous knowledge.

In this step, you can also make use of some of the information being collected elsewhere in the MSP process on the expected economic impacts and environmental impacts of different activities, and the impacts of climate change.

#### How to create criteria for description, decision-making and evaluation

To be able to describe the impact of different scenarios you will need to identify relevant criteria for the data collection.

#### Hitta på sidan

Central concepts in this guide

Social sustainability in MSP – step by step

1. Commit to social sustainability
- 2. Identify potentially marginalised communities or groups**
3. Make detailed situation assessment, including opportunities and threats
4. Define thresholds
5. Construct socially-driven scenarios
6. Compute impacts on social metrics
7. Represent potentially marginalised communities in multi-criteria analysis
8. Evaluate and mitigate

Templates and examples

Further reading and references

Improve this guide

Contact

Swedish Agency  
for Marine and  
Water Management

Guide: Address poverty and ge... x +

havoehvatten.se/guide-poverty-gender-msp

Swedish Agency  
Marine and  
Water Management

Menu

Facts and Leisure

EU and International

Policy and Regulation

Search this website

## 4. Define thresholds

Before moving on to describe scenarios in your MSP process, you will be helped by defining thresholds for the social outcome. This way any negative social changes can be flagged for mitigation in the scenario analysis.

### Thresholds for the social criteria

Define thresholds for the social criteria that you used to describe the wellbeing of the communities or groups in step 3.

Base your thresholds on:

- Stakeholder input
- National policies
- Global goals for sustainable development

Example:  
Thresholds for social criteria

- Maximum 10 percent negative change in annual income, relative to the business-as-usual scenario.
- No negative change in women's share of income, relative to the business-as-usual scenario.

For comparison, an environmental threshold could be that a minimum area of 30 percent will be under protection.

A scenario can be considered viable if none of the thresholds are breached.

The broader process will also include economic and environmental thresholds.

## 5. Construct socially-driven scenarios

A MSP process involves analysis of scenarios in which changes are measured against the current baseline, or business-as-usual. Creating alternative scenarios helps you make decision in the MSP process.

By creating scenarios based on how they may affect potentially marginalised communities or groups, their wellbeing can be included in the analysis.

### Hitta på sidan

Central concepts in this guide

Social sustainability in MSP – step by step

1. Commit to social sustainability
2. Identify potentially marginalised communities or groups
- 3. Make detailed situation assessment, including opportunities and threats**
4. Define thresholds
5. Construct socially-driven scenarios
6. Compute impacts on social metrics
7. Represent potentially marginalised communities in multi-criteria analysis
8. Evaluate and mitigate

Templates and examples

Further reading and references

Improve this guide

Contact

Swedish Agency  
for Marine and  
Water Management

## 5. Construct socially-driven scenarios

A MSP process involves analysis of scenarios in which changes are measured against the current baseline, or business-as-usual. Creating alternative scenarios helps you make decision in the MSP process.

By creating scenarios based on how they may affect potentially marginalised communities or groups, their wellbeing can be included in the analysis.

### Create alternative scenarios

Alternative scenarios should be constructed with involvement of the local communities, and should ask how the wellbeing could change if the scenarios change.

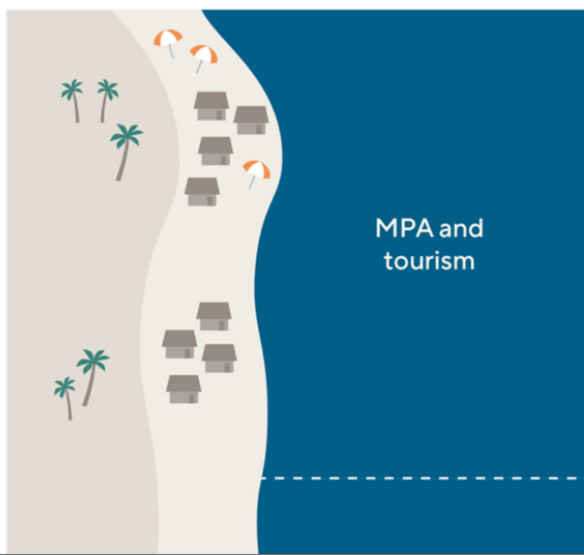
Incorporate potential changes in the social, economic, and environmental dimensions. Political changes can also be taken into consideration when the scenarios are constructed.

Example:

Scenarios - business as usual and two alternative scenarios

#### Business-as-usual

#### Business-as-usual



#### Hitta på sidan

[Central concepts in this guide](#)

[Social sustainability in MSP – step by step](#)

[1. Commit to social sustainability](#)

[2. Identify potentially marginalised communities or groups](#)

[3. Make detailed situation assessment, including opportunities and threats](#)

**[4. Define thresholds](#)**

[5. Construct socially-driven scenarios](#)

[6. Compute impacts on social metrics](#)

[7. Represent potentially marginalised communities in multi-criteria analysis](#)

[8. Evaluate and mitigate](#)

[Templates and examples](#)

[Further reading and references](#)

[Improve this guide](#)

[Contact](#)

Swedish Agency  
for Marine and  
Water Management

## 6. Compute impacts on social metrics

In this step you will use the social data collected in step 3 to evaluate how your alternative scenarios impact the social metrics.

Example:

Metrics to model impacts of alternative scenarios

Criteria	Household prosperity/poverty	Gender equality	Metrics to model impacts of plan alternatives
<b>Resources</b>	Annual income (including subsistence)	Women's share of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change in sectoral employment opportunities</li> <li>Change in direct access to resources</li> <li>Change in resource stocks</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities and choice</b>	Access to education, healthcare, electricity and water, markets	Women's share of the job market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impacts of change in tax revenue on government services</li> <li>Change in women's share of jobs</li> </ul>
<b>Power and voice</b>	Household representation in decision-making bodies Perception of voice	Women's representation in decision-making bodies Women's decision power in the household	Inclusion in management strategies

### Hitta på sidan

[Central concepts in this guide](#)

[Social sustainability in MSP – step by step](#)

[1. Commit to social sustainability](#)

[2. Identify potentially marginalised communities or groups](#)

[3. Make detailed situation assessment, including opportunities and threats](#)

[4. Define thresholds](#)

**[5. Construct socially-driven scenarios](#)**

[6. Compute impacts on social metrics](#)

[7. Represent potentially marginalised communities in multi-criteria analysis](#)

[8. Evaluate and mitigate](#)

[Templates and examples](#)

[Further reading and references](#)

[Improve this guide](#)

[Contact](#)

## 7. Represent potentially marginalised communities in multi-criteria analysis

To incorporate the preferences of potentially marginalised communities or groups, use a fully representative multi-criteria analysis. Multi-criteria analysis is an approach where scoring and weighting of relevant criteria is used, in a process involving stakeholders.

As comparison, a cost-benefit has limitations in terms of dealing with distributional issues and impacts that are difficult to express in monetary terms. Therefore, multi-criteria analysis is better for supporting decision-making in MSP.

The multi-criteria analysis can ensure that the comparison of scenarios will include the consideration of how they impact the wellbeing of marginalized communities and groups.

### Let stakeholders participate

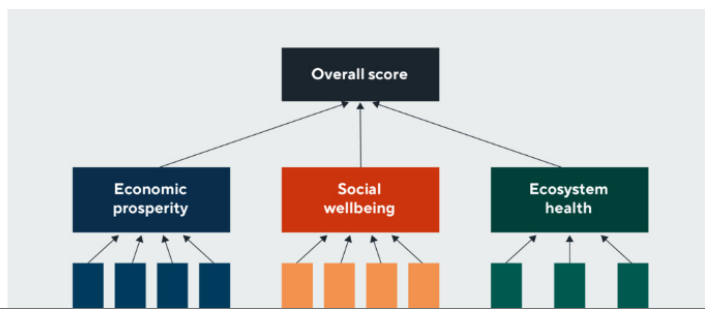
Multi-criteria analysis requires the dedicated participation of a representative group of stakeholders who can define their objectives, devise a hierarchy of goals, criteria and their relative weightings, and score the alternatives in terms of those criteria to derive aggregate scores for each alternative.

Represent each stakeholder group in the multi-criteria analysis process.

### How to construct your scoring

Include social, economic, and environmental dimensions.

Use a nested structure scoring, in which the scores for lower-levels are combined to produce weighted scores of higher-levels. The overall score then is the combination of all lower-levels scores.



#### Hitta på sidan

[Central concepts in this guide](#)

[Social sustainability in MSP – step by step](#)

[1. Commit to social sustainability](#)

[2. Identify potentially marginalised communities or groups](#)

[3. Make detailed situation assessment, including opportunities and threats](#)

[4. Define thresholds](#)

[5. Construct socially-driven scenarios](#)

**[6. Compute impacts on social metrics](#)**

[7. Represent potentially marginalised communities in multi-criteria analysis](#)

[8. Evaluate and mitigate](#)

[Templates and examples](#)

[Further reading and references](#)

[Improve this guide](#)

[Contact](#)

## 8. Evaluate and mitigate

Once the marine spatial plan is adopted and is being implemented, you can evaluate the outcome of it in the real world.

### Check how the plan impacts social metrics and thresholds

Check how the plan impacts the social metrics, and whether the impacts deviate from the expected. Use the methods, metrics, and indicators you used for the analysis.

Most importantly, check if any thresholds have been breached.

If the outcome deviates negatively, find the reasons, and try to design a solution that can improve it.

This evaluation relates to the distribution dimension of the social sustainability framework.

### Evaluate the process

Evaluate your process to see who was included or excluded in the process and decision making, as well as to see what information was considered in creating and analysing the alternatives.

This kind of evaluation relates to recognition and representation dimension of the social sustainability framework.

## Templates and examples

- [Guiding checklist for focus group and key informant interviews](#) □
- [Household questionnaire](#) □
- [Criteria, metrics and weighting in the social dimension for household prosperity/poverty and gender equality](#) □

## Further reading and references

- > [Developing metrics of poverty and gender considerations in marine spatial planning: a synthesis of case studies in Kenya, Madagascar and Tanzania, at UNESCO](#)
- [Pilot baseline study in Madagascar](#)

### Hitta på sidan

Central concepts in this guide

Social sustainability in MSP – step by step

1. Commit to social sustainability
2. Identify potentially marginalised communities or groups
3. Make detailed situation assessment, including opportunities and threats
4. Define thresholds
5. Construct socially-driven scenarios
6. Compute impacts on social metrics

**7. Represent potentially marginalised communities in multi-criteria analysis**

8. Evaluate and mitigate

Templates and examples

Further reading and references

Improve this guide

Contact

## Templates and examples

- [Guiding checklist for focus group and key informant interviews](#) □
- [Household questionnaire](#) □
- [Criteria, metrics and weighting in the social dimension for household prosperity/poverty and gender equality](#) □

## Further reading and references

- > [Developing metrics of poverty and gender considerations in marine spatial planning: a synthesis of case studies in Kenya, Madagascar and Tanzania, at UNESCO](#)
- [Pilot baseline study in Madagascar](#)
- [Case study in Kenya](#)
- [Case study in Tanzania](#)
- > [Poverty and gender considerations in marine spatial planning - Conceptual and analytical framework, at SwAM](#)
- > [MSPglobal International Guide on Marine/Maritime Spatial Planning, at UNESCO](#)
- > [Gender, Marginalized People and Marine Spatial Planning – Improve livelihoods, empower marginalized groups, bridge the inequality gap, at WorldBank](#)
- > [Social sustainability \(Theorizing Social Sustainability and Justice in Marine Spatial Planning: Democracy, Diversity, and Equity. Sustainability, Vol. 12, No. 6, 2560\) at MDPI](#)
- > [MCA - Multi-Criteria Analysis, at ValuES Project](#)

## Improve this guide

Help us improve this guide: [Give feedback](#)

## Get more results

This work is part of [SwAM Ocean, our program for improving lives through sustainable use of the sea](#) and our [bilateral environmental and climate cooperation](#).

### Hitta på sidan

Central concepts in this guide

Social sustainability in MSP – step by step

1. Commit to social sustainability
2. Identify potentially marginalised communities or groups
3. Make detailed situation assessment, including opportunities and threats
4. Define thresholds
5. Construct socially-driven scenarios
6. Compute impacts on social metrics
7. Represent potentially marginalised communities in multi-criteria analysis

### 8. Evaluate and mitigate

Templates and examples

Further reading and references

Improve this guide

Contact

*a blank picture*

Raise your hand if...

# Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management



# Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management



Protect, restore and ensure  
sustainable use of  
lakes, rivers, streams and sea

# Reasons we wanted to address poverty and gender

## Concerns about MSP

- » Socio-economic data often lacking
- » Not enough engagement and debate
- » Not sufficiently inclusive, with notable gender bias
- » Focused on male-dominated sectors
- » Favours stakeholders that are resource strong and influential
- » Unfair outcomes will undermine trust and increase the risk of failure



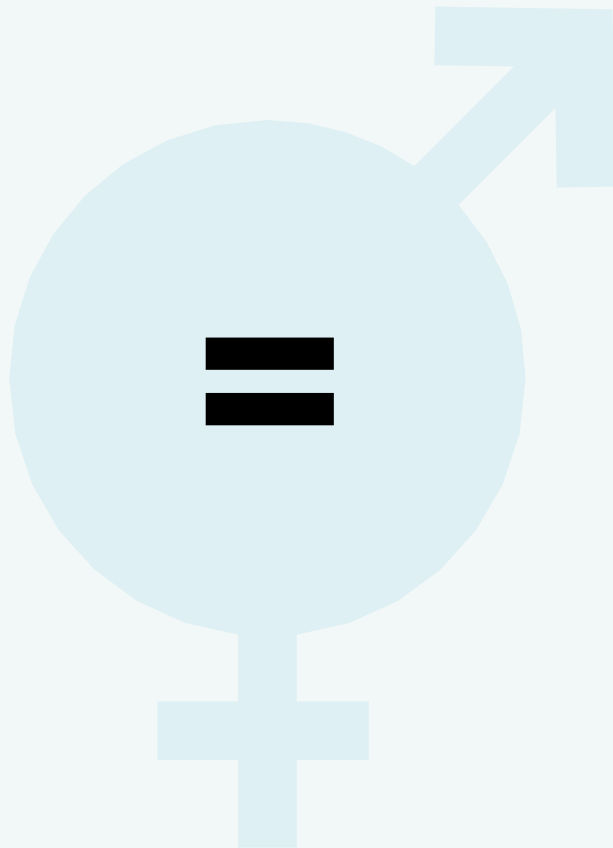
# Approach

# Poverty – not only lack of money



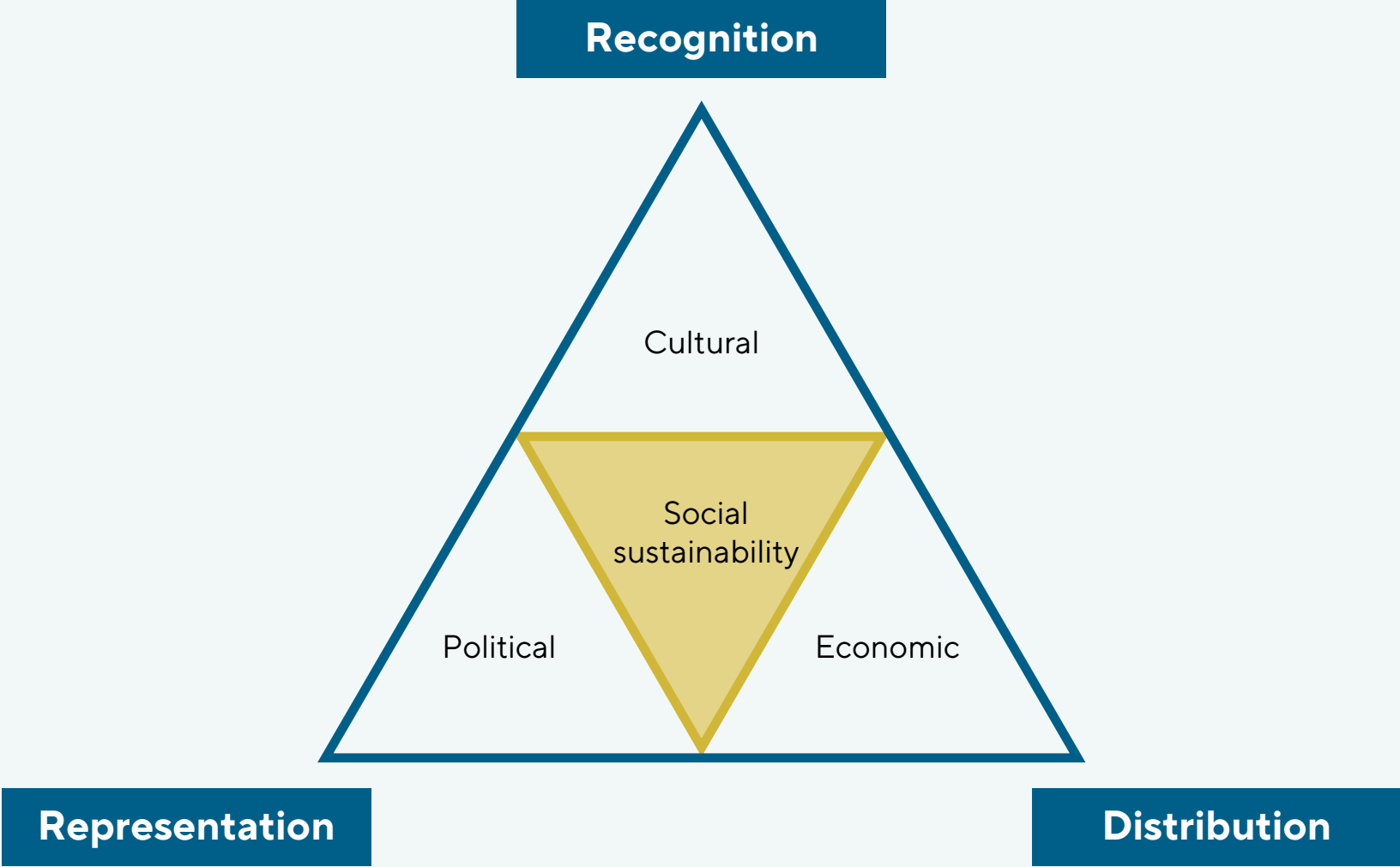
- » Multidimensional poverty analysis framework
- » Poverty and inequality can be experienced in four dimensions

## Gender equality = equality

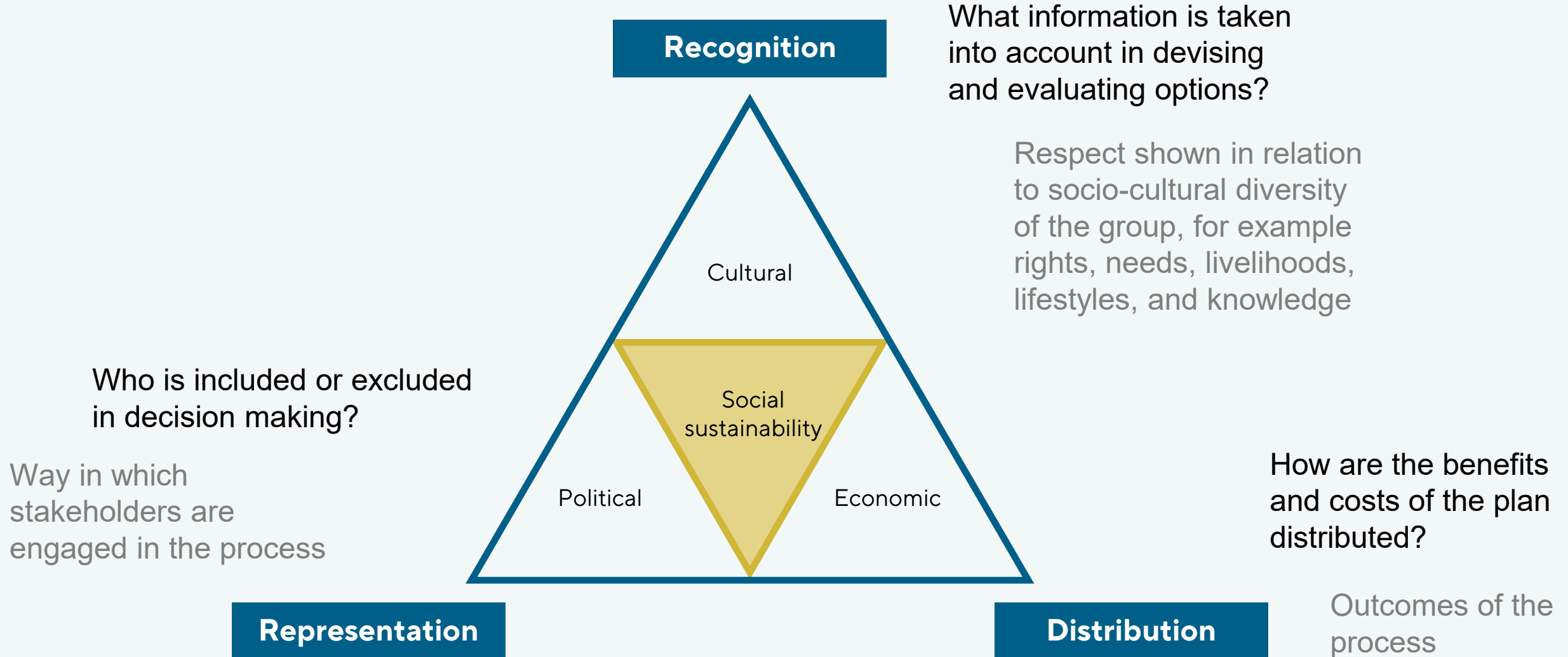


- » Equal rights, life prospects and opportunities, and the same power to shape own lives
- » The guide and framework uses binary definition

# Social sustainability

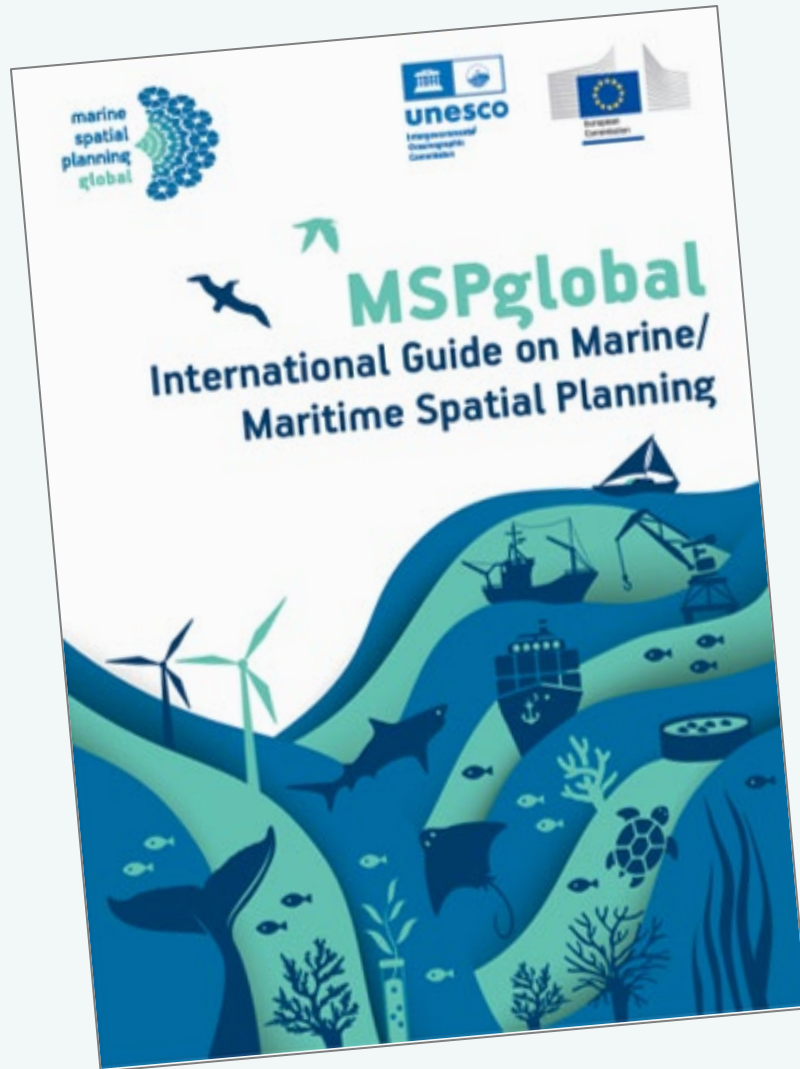


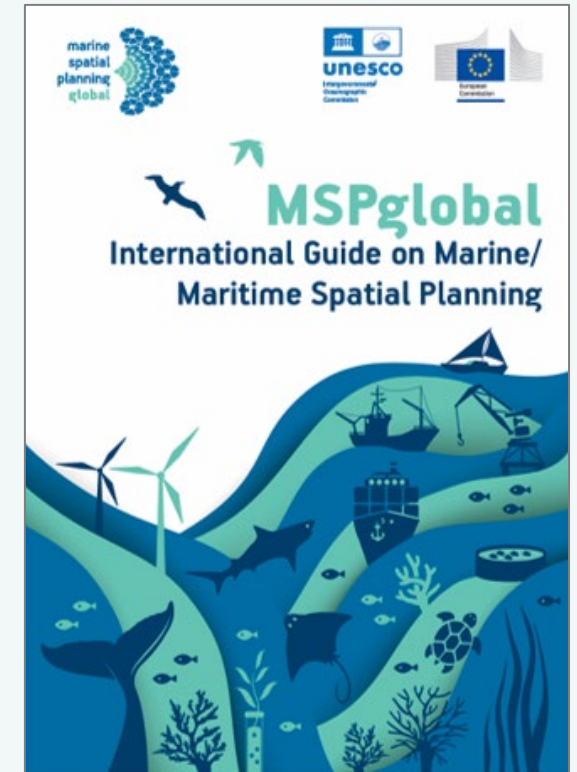
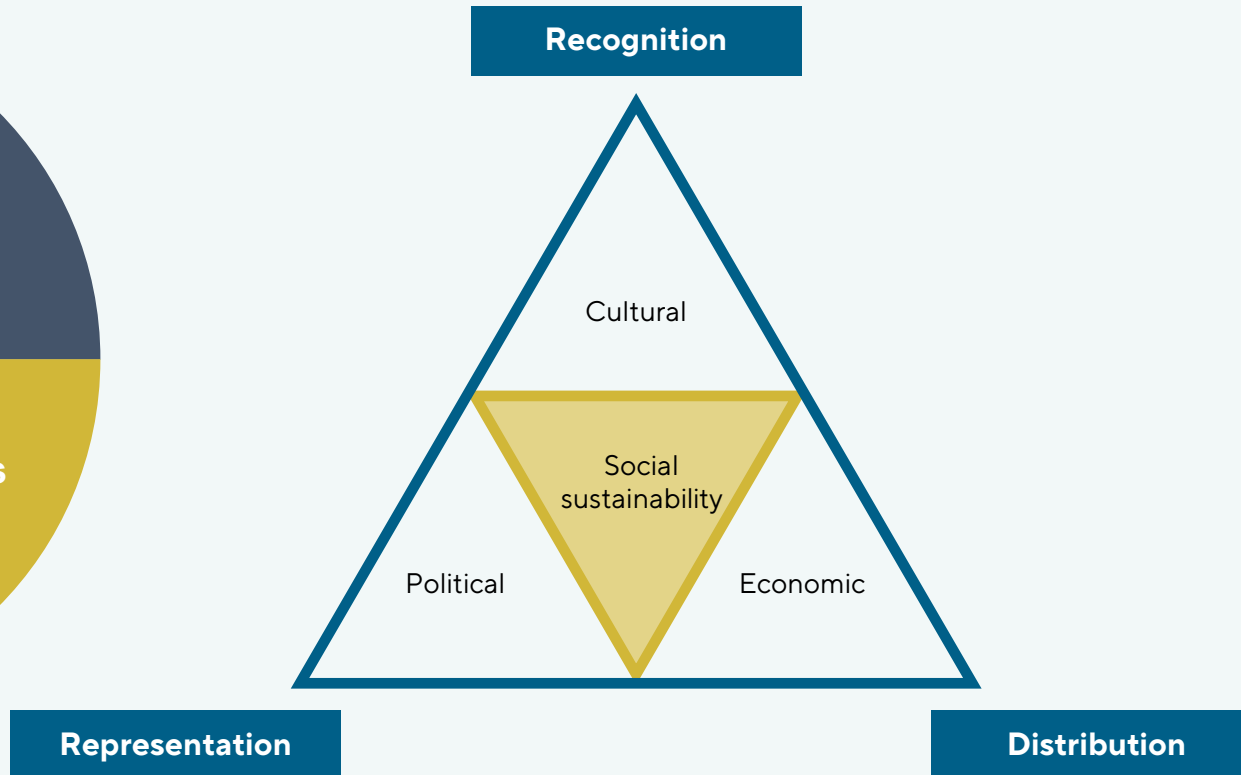
# Social sustainability



## Made for MSP

Made to fit the international guide on  
marine / maritime spatial planning  
by European Commission and UNESCO-IOC





# 8 steps for social sustainability

## MSP steps

## Steps for social sustainability

### Preparation

Commit to social sustainability

Identify potentially marginalised communities

### Assessments

Make detailed assessment of potentially marginalised communities

Define thresholds

Construct socially-driven scenarios

Compute impacts on social metrics

Represent potentially marginalised communities in multi-criteria analysis

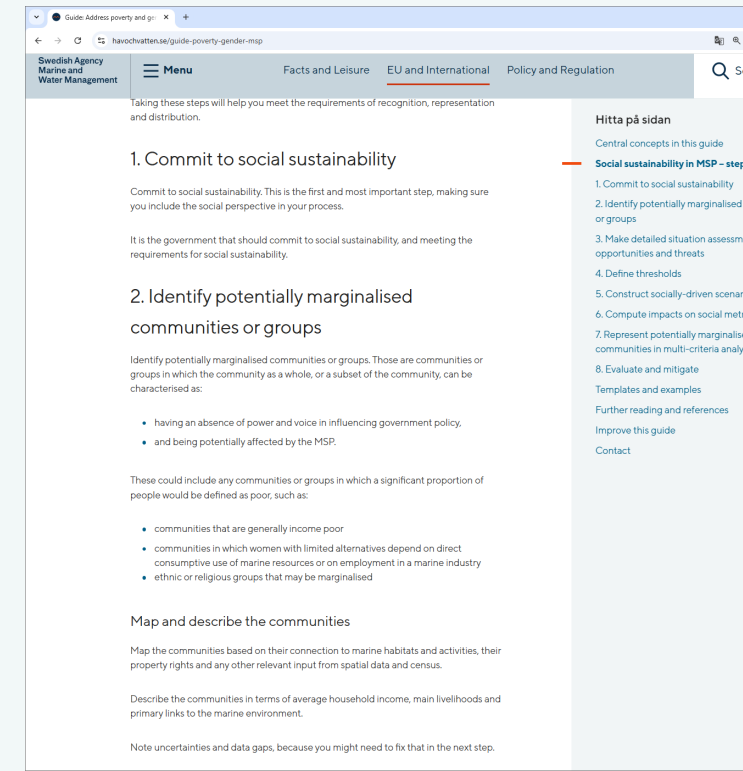
### Outcome and review

Evaluate and mitigate

Recognition

Representation

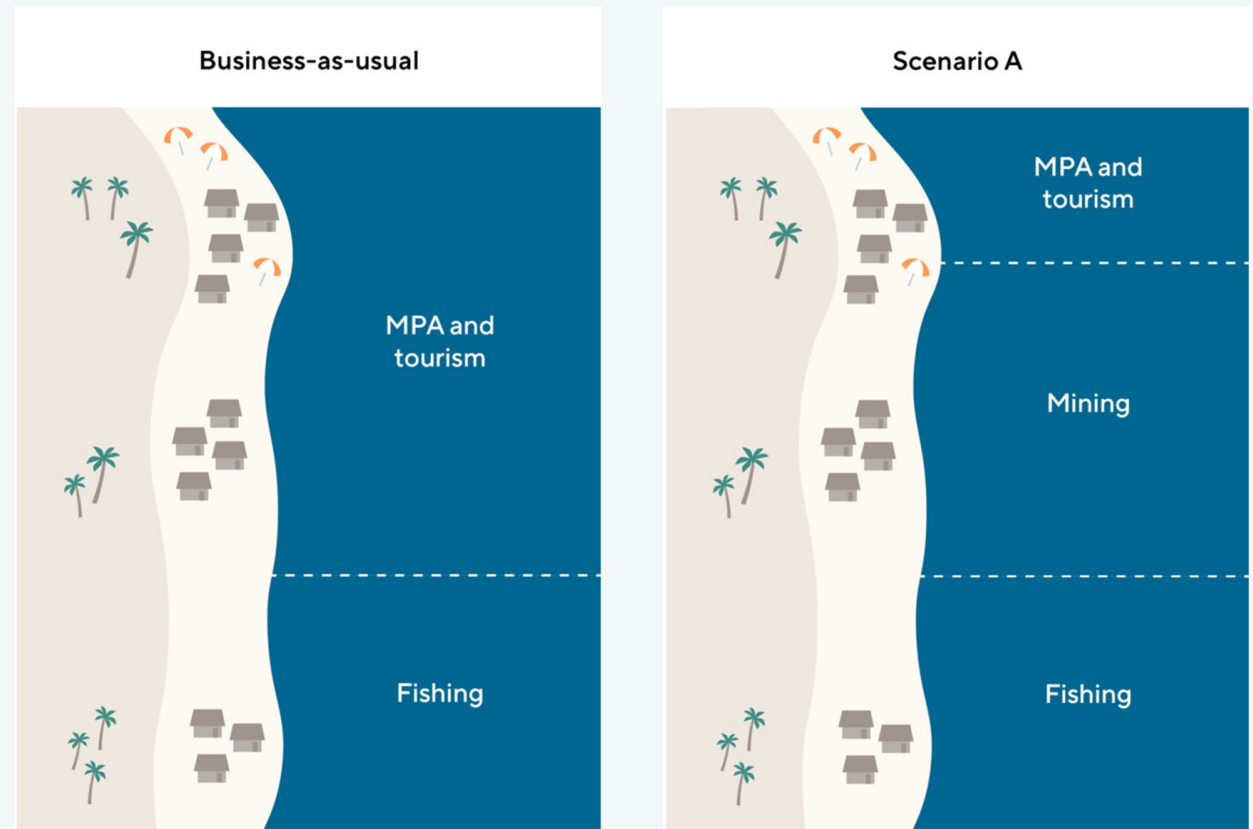
Distribution

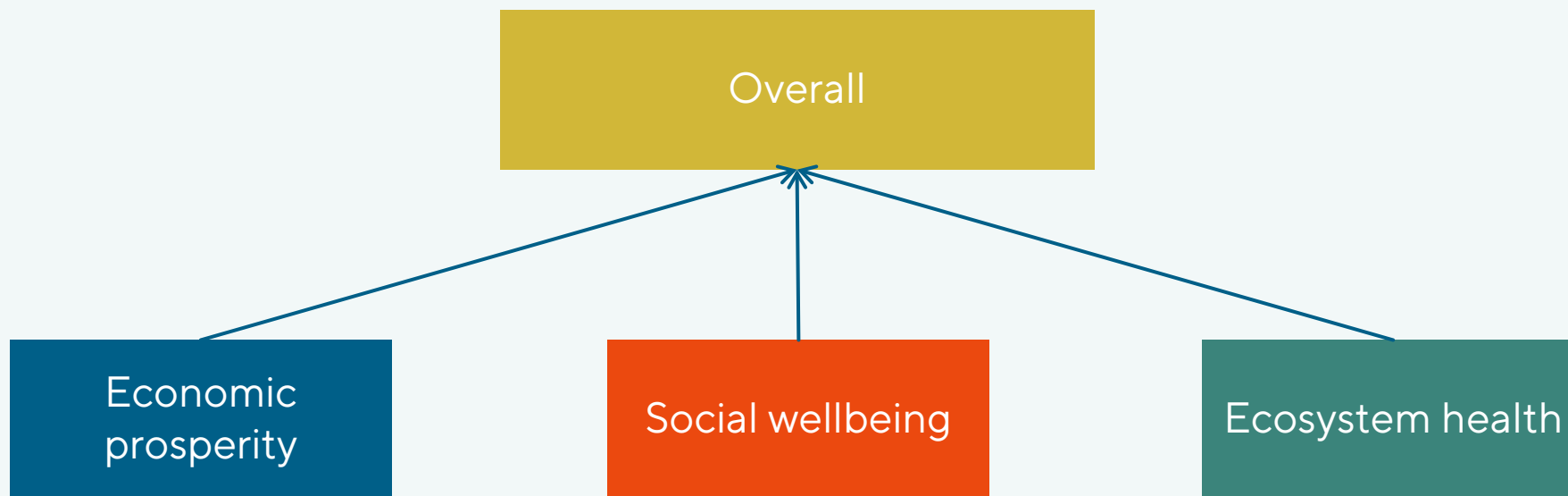


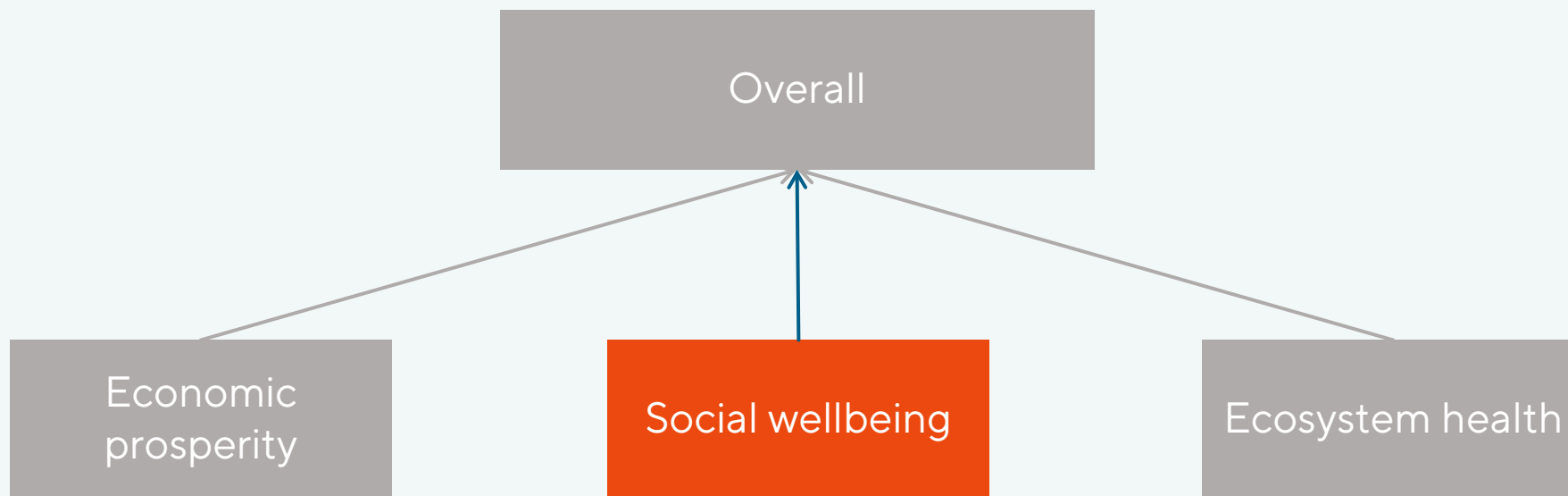
## Data: What you want to be able to do

1. Identify potentially marginalised communities or groups
2. Describe current position in poverty and gender equality
3. Describe the impacts of alternative planning options
4. Evaluate the outcomes

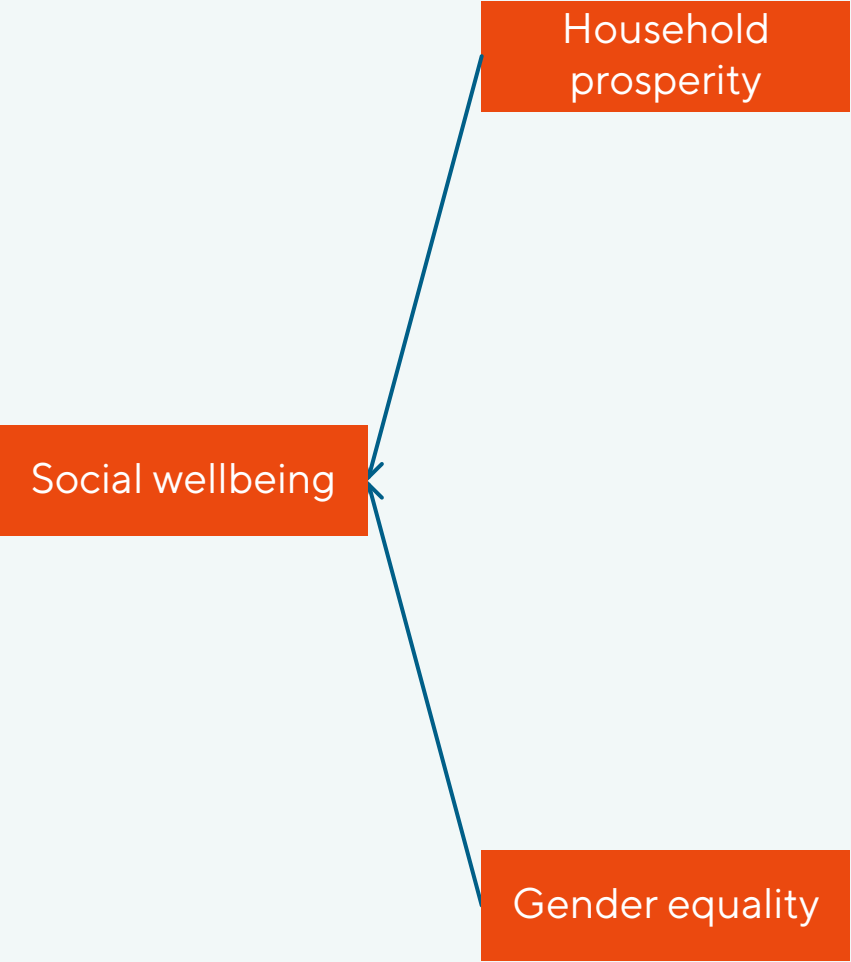
Create scenarios based on how they may affect potentially marginalised communities or groups to include their wellbeing in the analysis. Analyse scenarios, compute impacts on social metrics, measure changes against the baseline, business-as-usual







Social wellbeing





Social wellbeing

Household prosperity

Gender equality

Security

Voice

Opportunity

Resources

Security

Voice

Opportunity

Resources



Social wellbeing

Household prosperity

Security

Community peace and harmony

Voice

Perception of voice

Opportunity

Household representation in decision-making bodies

Resources

Access to markets

Access to water

Access to electricity

Access to healthcare

Access to education

Annual income

Gender equality

Security

Household peace and harmony

Voice

Decision power in the household

Opportunity

Representation in decision-making bodies

Resources

Share of the job market

Share of income

# Indicators

Criteria	Household prosperity	Gender equality	Metrics to model impacts of MSP
Resources	<p>Annual income (incl subsistence) and material wellbeing</p> <p>Non-material benefits from the marine environment</p>	Women's share of income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change in sectoral employment opportunities</li> <li>• Change in direct access to resources</li> <li>• Change in quality of environment</li> </ul>
Opportunities and choice	Access to education, healthcare, electricity and water, markets	Women's share of the job market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impacts of change in tax revenue on government services</li> <li>• Change in women's share of jobs</li> </ul>
Power and voice	<p>Household representation in decision-making bodies</p> <p>Perception of voice</p>	<p>Women's representation in decision-making bodies</p> <p>Women's decision power in the household</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inclusion in management strategies</li> </ul>
Security	Community peace and harmony	Household peace and harmony	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sensitivity of security status to a change in marine-related access/income</li> </ul>

# Collecting data



# Case study areas

## » 3 coastal areas

- Kenya, ~100km
- Tanzania, ~50km
- Madagascar, ~300km

## » Study focused on communities within 10 km of coast



St Helena,  
Ascension  
and Tristan  
da Cunha

# Collecting data

## A. Existing data

- Social and population information from census data

## B. Focus group discussions

- Information of a general nature on selected livelihood activities, economy, poverty and gender issues

## C. Household surveys

- Quantitative and qualitative data, household perspectives and preferences
- A representative sample of households can be selected for face-to-face interviews

- Vetted by local experts, similar across three study areas
- About 500 households surveyed in each area, during Nov–Dec 2021
- Use data collection software and tablets

# Household survey template structure

- Demographics
- Living conditions
- Employment income
- Livelihood activities in detail
  
- Opportunity, voice and security
- Marine ecosystem management and values
  
- Choice experiment
- Enumerator observations including GIS location

[Household questionnaire odt, 222 kB](#)

# **With us today: Professor Richard Mulwa**

Responsible Kenya case study

and participated in the Tanzania and Madagascar studies

and co-author of synthesis

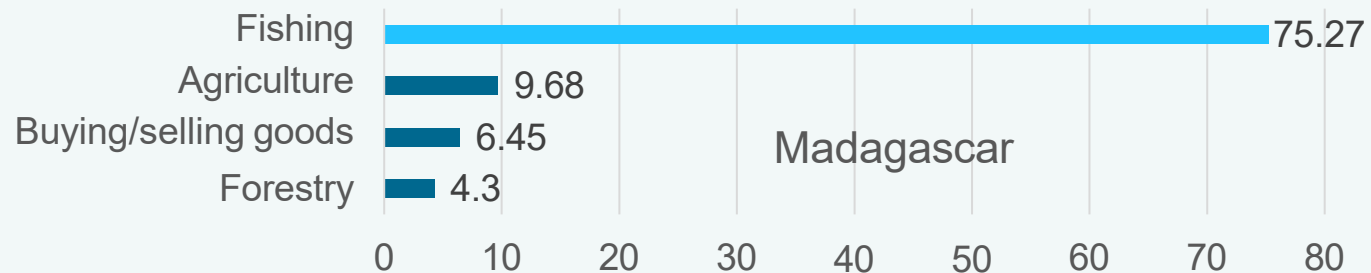
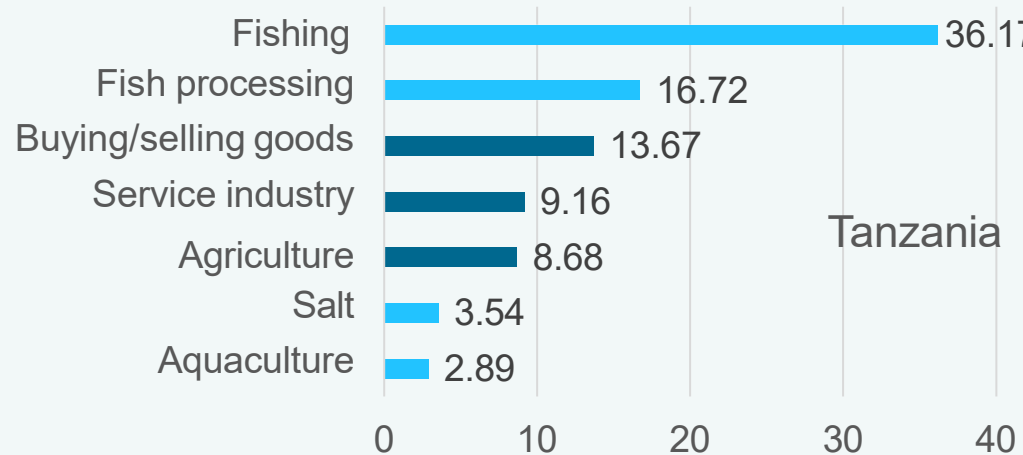
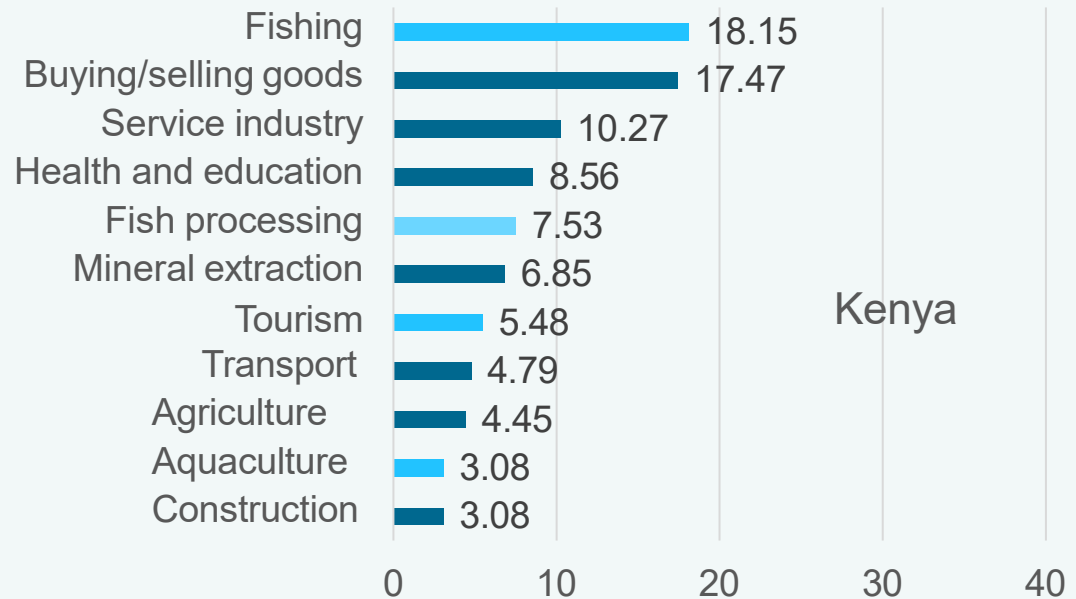
part of the SwAM gender and poverty studies

Indicator 1

# Resources

# Employment

	% hh with jobs	% jobs held by men
Kenya	42%	63%
Tanzania	73%	52%
Madagascar	30%	78%



# Livelihood activities

- » **Fishing** important throughout, but especially in Madagascar
- » **Salt** is important in Tanzania but not much elsewhere
- » **Mining and tourism** feature in Kenya but not elsewhere (still small)
- » **Upland activities** most prevalent in Kenya
  - crops, livestock, gathering resources
- » **Petty trade** common in Kenya and Tanzania but not Madagascar

% hh	Kenya	Tanzania	Madagascar
Offshore fishing	42.5	35.3	<b>61.2</b>
Inshore fishing	33.6	20.7	<b>82.7</b>
Mariculture	12.6	14.6	15.8
Fish trading	27.4	33.7	25.9
Salt making	0	11	3.9
Mining	<b>9.7</b>	1.1	0
Tourism	<b>9.3</b>	0.5	0.4
Timber & poles	6.4	0.9	<b>18.8</b>
Firewood	<b>79.9</b>	<b>41.4</b>	30.9
Charcoal	5.1	0.9	5.5
Wild plant raw materials	<b>35.2</b>	6.2	6.8
Wild plant foods	<b>36.6</b>	4.3	4.9
Hunting	4	0.2	3.1
Crops	67.5	50.5	24.9
Poultry	57.7	49.9	55.3
Livestock		20.9	24.6
Petty trade	<b>20.2</b>	<b>21.9</b>	7

# Overall income

- % of income from fishing is high throughout
  - Especially Madagascar
- % from farming very low throughout
- Pensions, welfare and remittances are rare

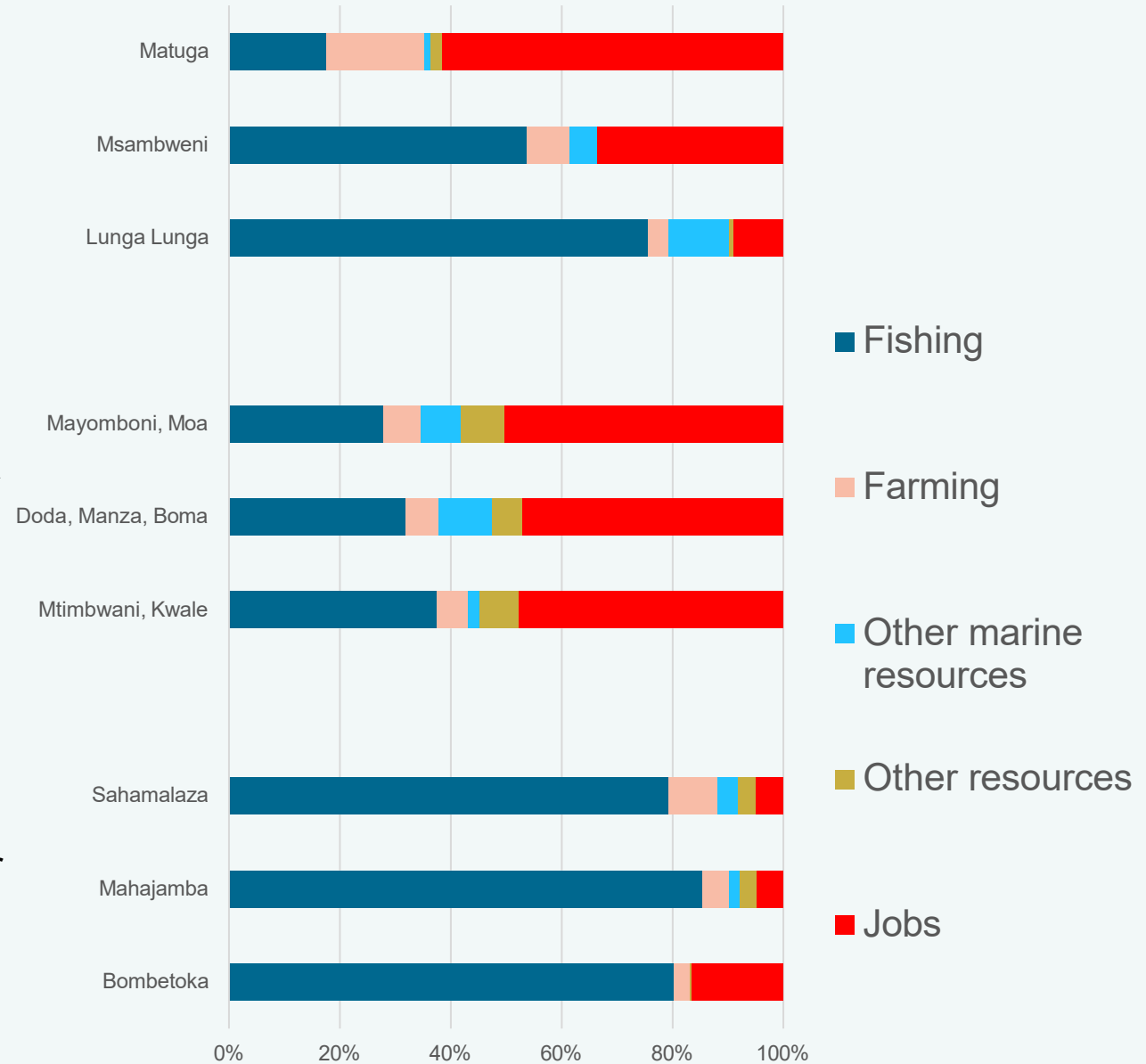
	Median		Average	
	US\$	Int. \$	US\$	Int. \$
Kenya	<b>1 911</b>	4 977	<b>3 440</b>	8 961
Tanzania	<b>814</b>	2 119	<b>1 319</b>	3 433
Madagascar	<b>791</b>	2 724	<b>1 084</b>	3 733

## Income from livelihoods and jobs

Kenya

Tanzania

Madagascar



Indicator 2

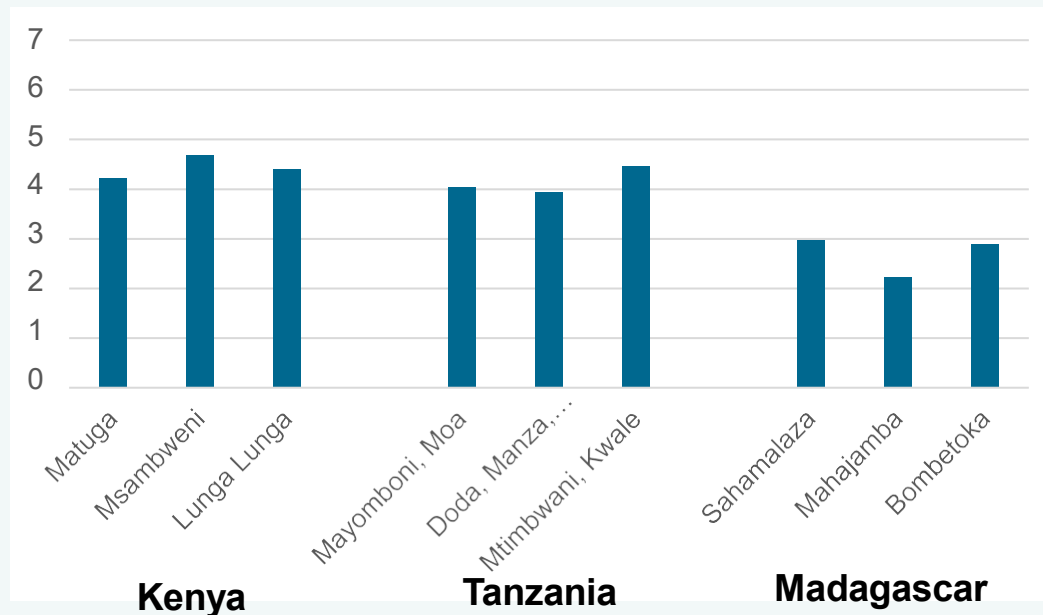
# Opportunity and choice

# Opportunity and choice metric

## Household prosperity

Household head education;  
Distance to the nearest school, clinic & market;  
Water & energy source; Government services

Score/7	N	Mean	sd	Median
Kenya	452	<b>4.5</b>	1.0	4.6
Tanzania	564	<b>4.2</b>	0.8	4.3
Madagascar	490	<b>2.8</b>	0.9	2.7

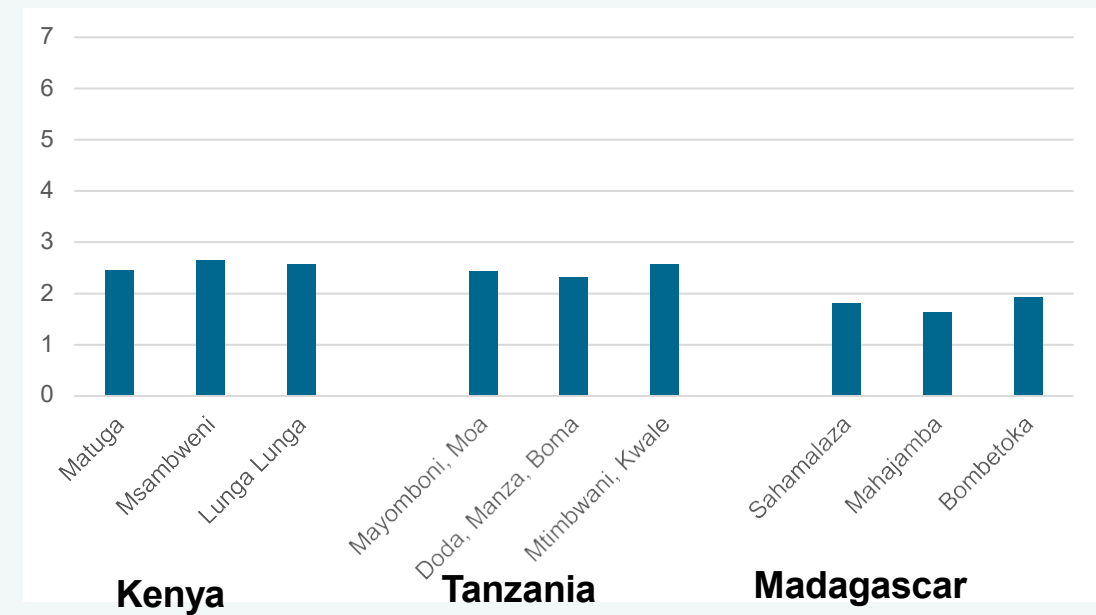


Swedish Agency  
for Marine and  
Water Management

## Gender equity

Women's representation in job markets

Score/7	N	Mean	sd	Median
Kenya	452	<b>2.6</b>	0.5	2.6
Tanzania	564	<b>2.4</b>	0.4	2.5
Madagascar	490	<b>1.8</b>	0.6	1.8



Indicator 3

# Power and voice

# Power and voice metric

Swedish Agency  
for Marine and  
Water Management

**Household prosperity:** Membership in community organisations; Ability to voice concern; Concerns are heard

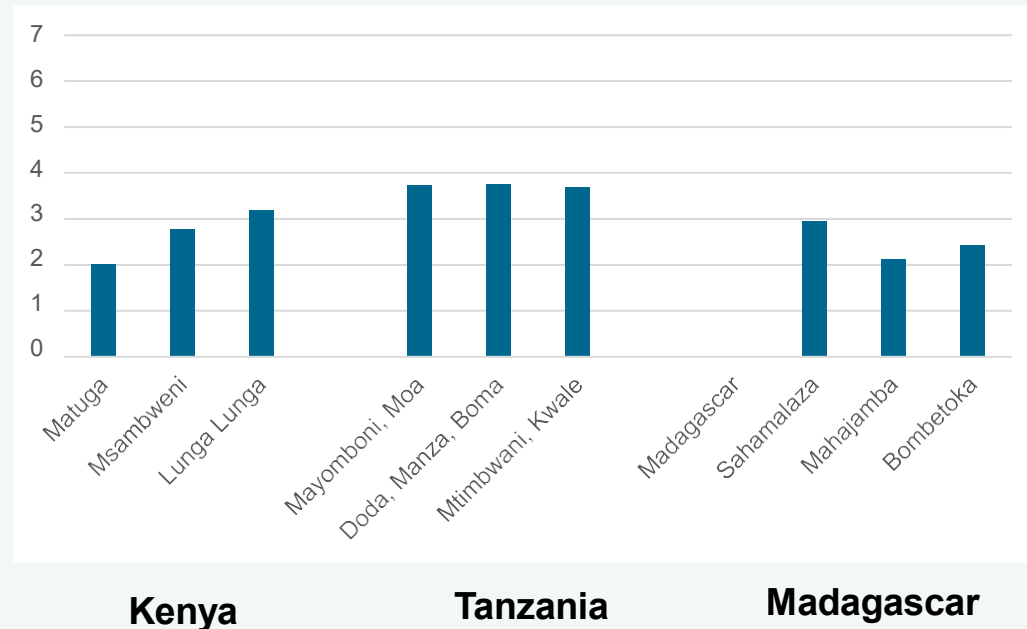
	N	mean	sd	Median
Kenya	452	<b>3.5</b>	1.4	3.7
Tanzania	564	<b>3.7</b>	1.1	4.0
Madagascar	490	<b>3.3</b>	0.8	3.3

**Gender equality:**

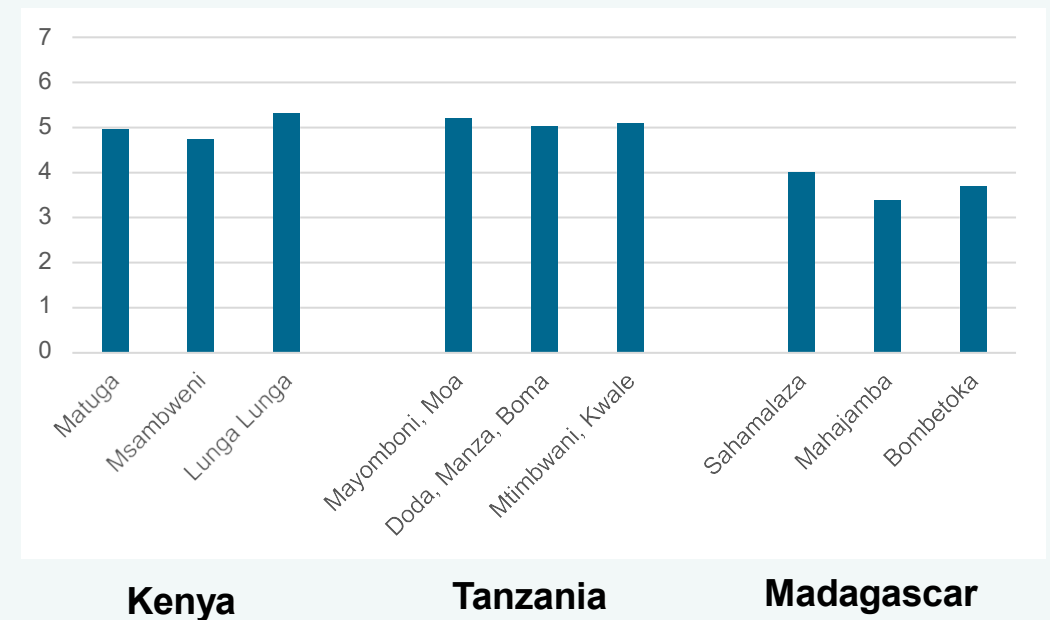
Women's membership in community organisations; women's household decision-making

	N	mean	sd	Median
Kenya	452	<b>4.9</b>	1.5	5.4
Tanzania	564	<b>5.1</b>	1.4	5.7
Madagascar	490	<b>3.8</b>	1.0	3.7

## Household voice



## Women's voice



Indicator 4

# Security

# Domestic harmony / security index

## Household prosperity

Lickert scale questions on community peace and harmony, trust in government officials

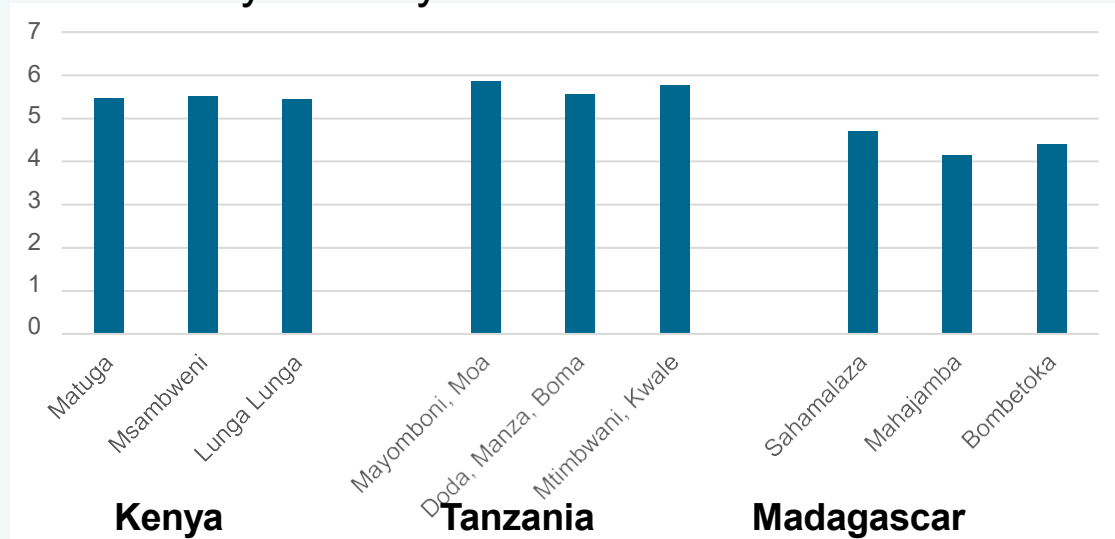
		Poverty		
	N	mean	sd	Median
Kenya	452	<b>5.5</b>	1.1	5.5
Tanzania	564	<b>5.7</b>	0.8	5.8
Madagascar	490	<b>4.5</b>	0.8	4.5

## Gender equality:

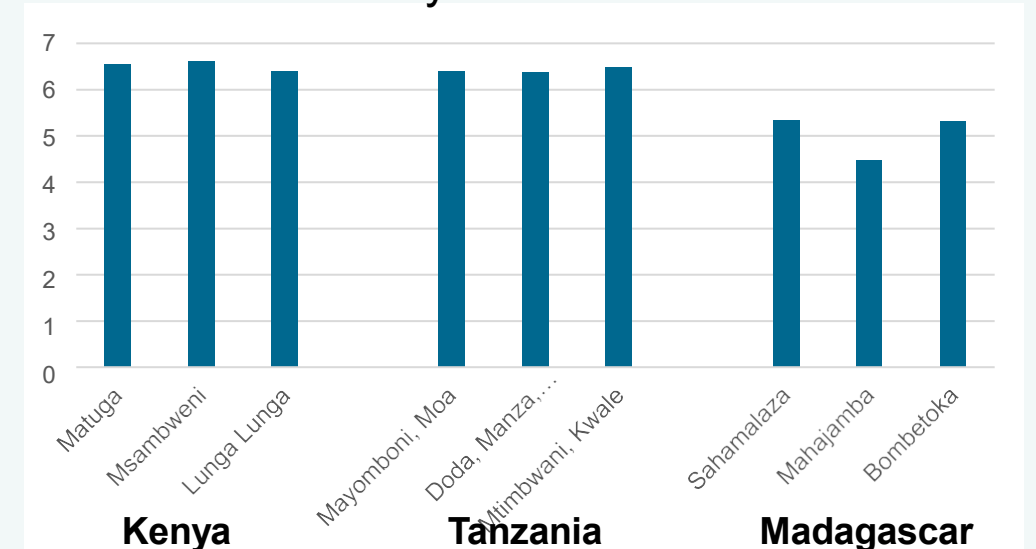
Lickert scale questions on household harmony

		Gender		
	N	mean	sd	Media
Kenya	452	<b>6.5</b>	0.8	7.
Tanzania	564	<b>6.4</b>	0.7	6.
Madagascar	490	<b>5.2</b>	0.9	5.

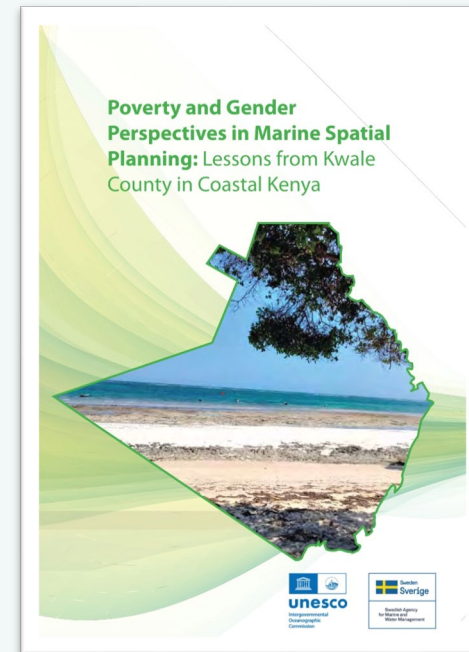
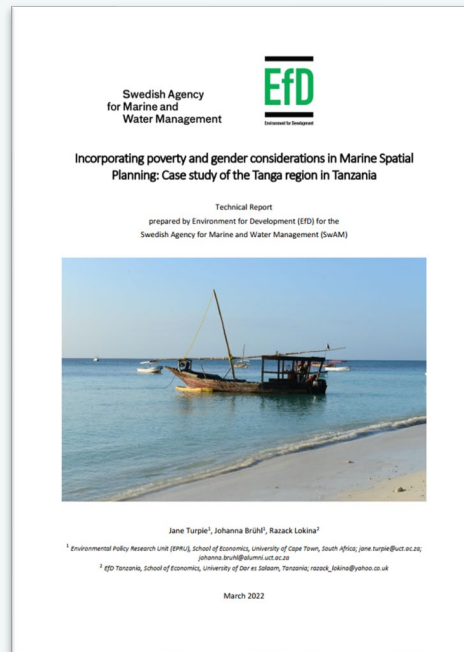
## Community security



## Household harmony




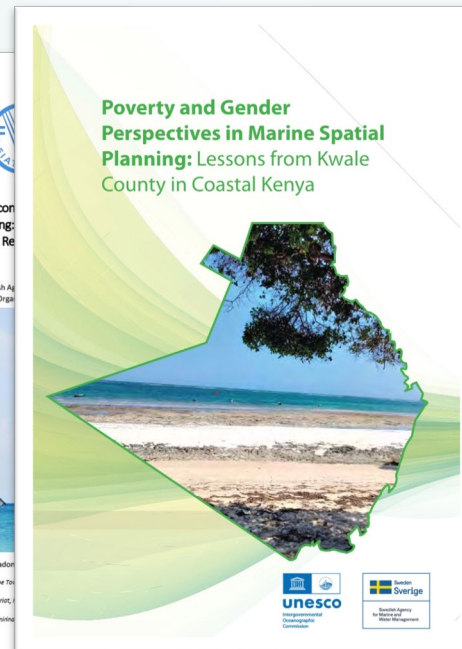
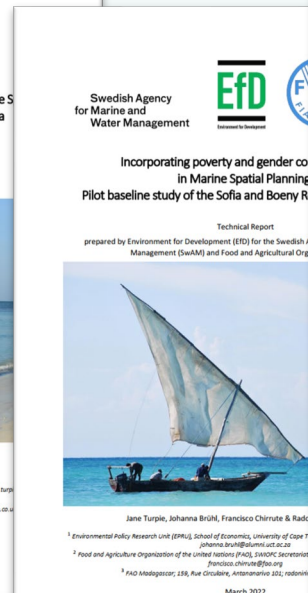
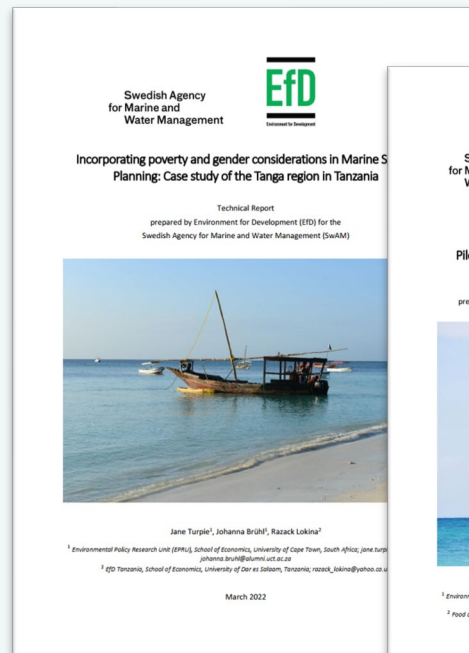
# 3 case studies



# 3 case studies




# 1 framework



## Poverty and gender considerations in marine spatial planning

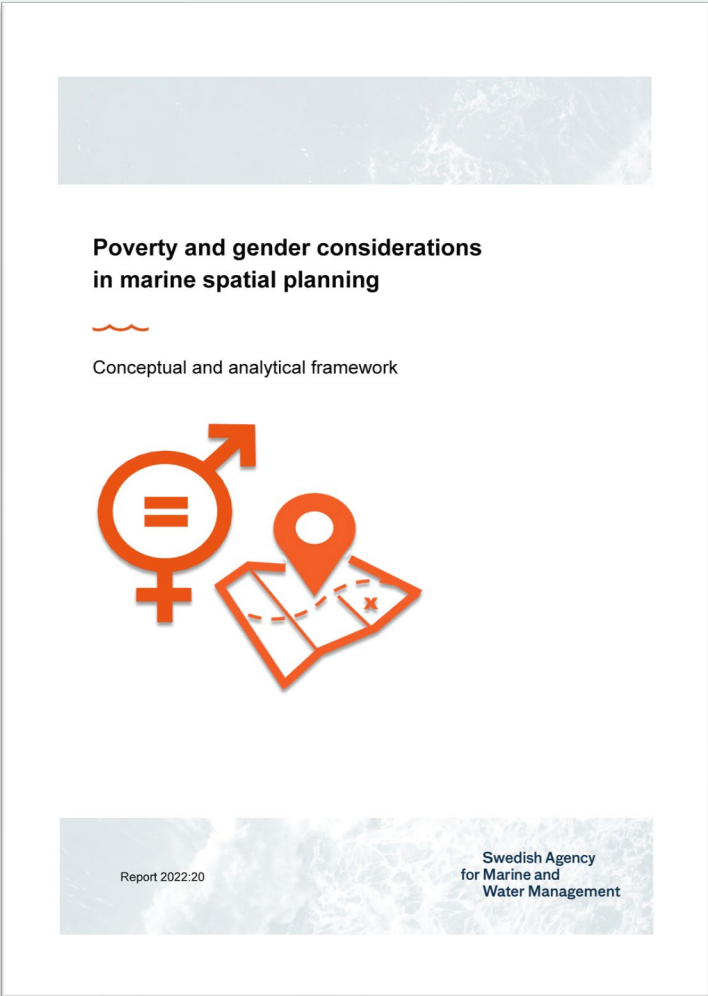
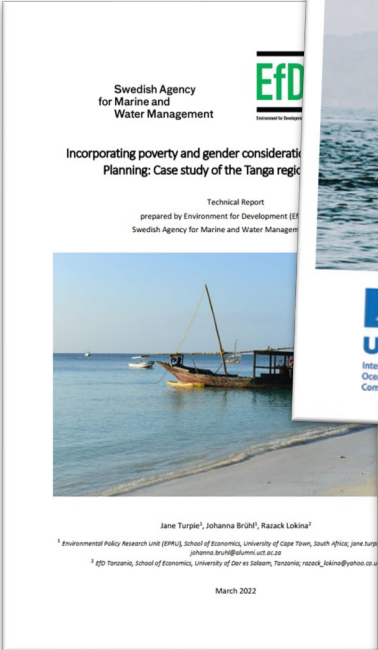
Conceptual and analytical framework



Report 2022:20

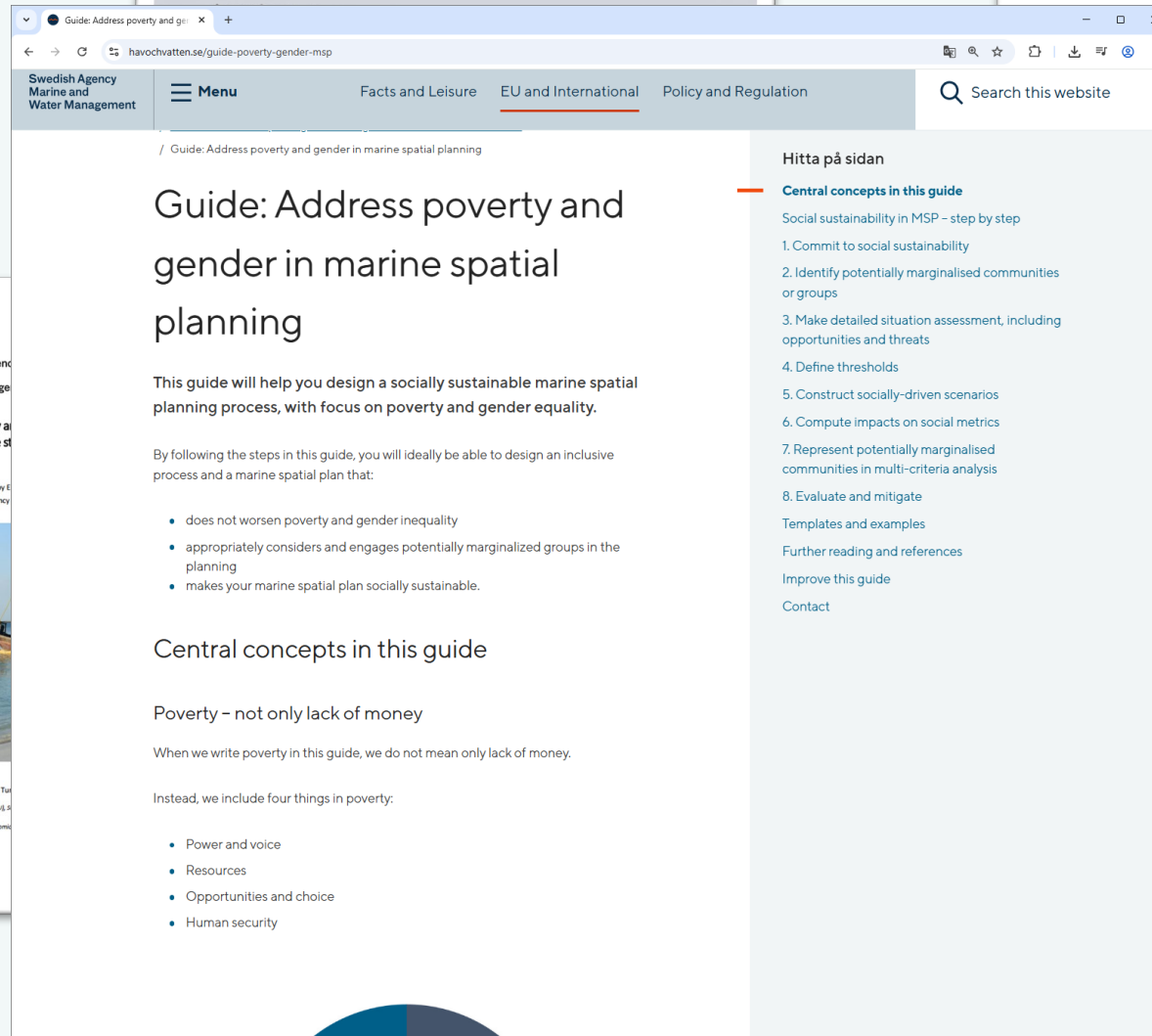
Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management

# 1 synthesis



# 1 guide

## DEVELOPING METRICS OF POVERTY AND GENDER CONSIDERATIONS IN MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING



Swedish Agency  
Marine and  
Water Management

Menu Facts and Leisure EU and International Policy and Regulation

Search this website

Guide: Address poverty and gender in marine spatial planning

### Guide: Address poverty and gender in marine spatial planning

This guide will help you design a socially sustainable marine spatial planning process, with focus on poverty and gender equality.

By following the steps in this guide, you will ideally be able to design an inclusive process and a marine spatial plan that:

- does not worsen poverty and gender inequality
- appropriately considers and engages potentially marginalized groups in the planning
- makes your marine spatial plan socially sustainable.

#### Central concepts in this guide

Poverty – not only lack of money

When we write poverty in this guide, we do not mean only lack of money.

Instead, we include four things in poverty:

- Power and voice
- Resources
- Opportunities and choice
- Human security

#### Hitta på sidan

Central concepts in this guide

Social sustainability in MSP – step by step

1. Commit to social sustainability
2. Identify potentially marginalised communities or groups
3. Make detailed situation assessment, including opportunities and threats
4. Define thresholds
5. Construct socially-driven scenarios
6. Compute impacts on social metrics
7. Represent potentially marginalised communities in multi-criteria analysis
8. Evaluate and mitigate

Templates and examples

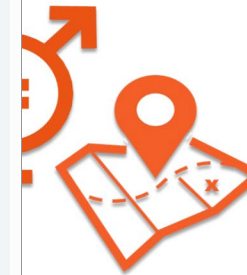
Further reading and references

Improve this guide

Contact

### and gender considerations in marine spatial planning

and analytical framework

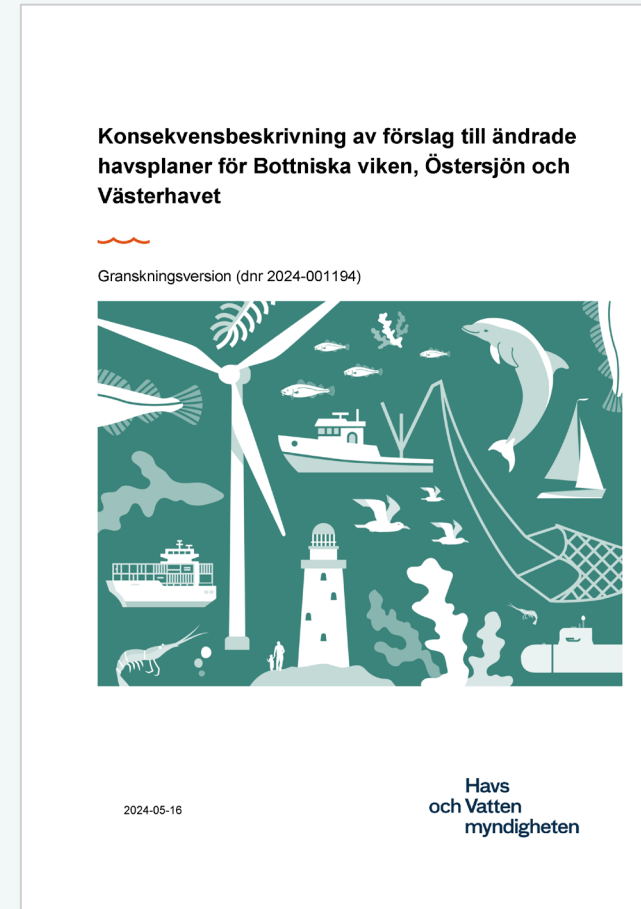


**= guide based on a  
framework tested in  
three case studies  
synthesised and refined**

# Two things to know:

# 1: Other ways used in Sweden

- » Social indicators used in the scenario design and analysis phases, combined with stakeholder dialogues
- » Social indicators on changes in...
  - health – mostly focused on changes in air pollution
  - accessibility to marine spaces
  - employment
  - cultural heritage -- mostly shipwrecks and old settlement on ocean floor, as well as visual effect on heritage places on land
  - second planning cycle: visual effects of wind farms



## 2: Guide needs testing

- » Framework tested
- » Case lessons summarised in synthesis
- » Guide needs testing live



# Reason to make a guide

# An attempt at useability

- » User centric thinking
- » Step-by-step
- » Formulated as instructions
- » Shorter, plain language
- » Examples and templates to download
- » Html

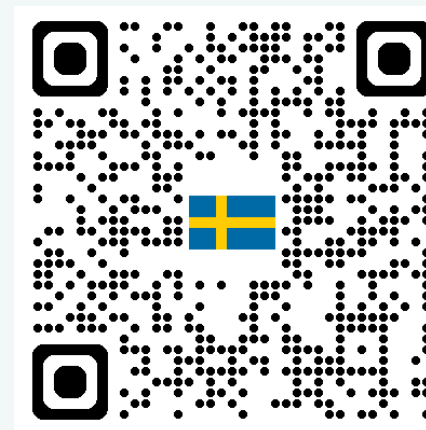


**With that said, feel free to contribute**

# Improve the guide

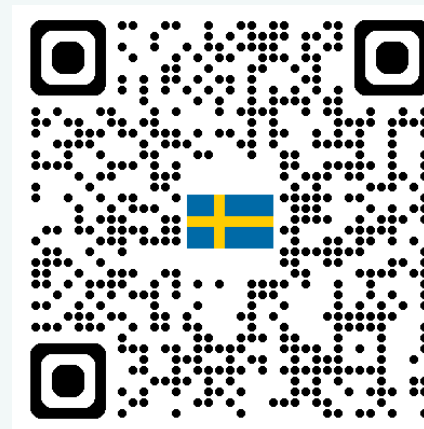
Visit the [guide](#)

» [Give feedback](#)



## Thanks to authors and teams!

- » **Kenya:** Richard Mulwa, Jacqueline Uku, Michael Ndwiga, Elly Musembi, Fridah Munyi
- » **Tanzania:** Razack Lokina, Innocensia John
- » **Madagascar:** Radonirina Ioniarilala, Francisco Chirrute, Andriantsilavo Rabary
- » **South Africa:** Jane Turpie, Johanna Brühl
- » **Sweden:** Gunnar Köhlin
- » **EfD,** Environment for Development
- » **IOC-Africa:** Mika Odido, John Ngatia
- » **UNESCO-IOC:** Michelle Quesada da Silva
- » **SwAM,** Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management: Maria Göthberg, Wilhelm Gårdmark, Ingela Isaksson



# Thank you!

*and company*



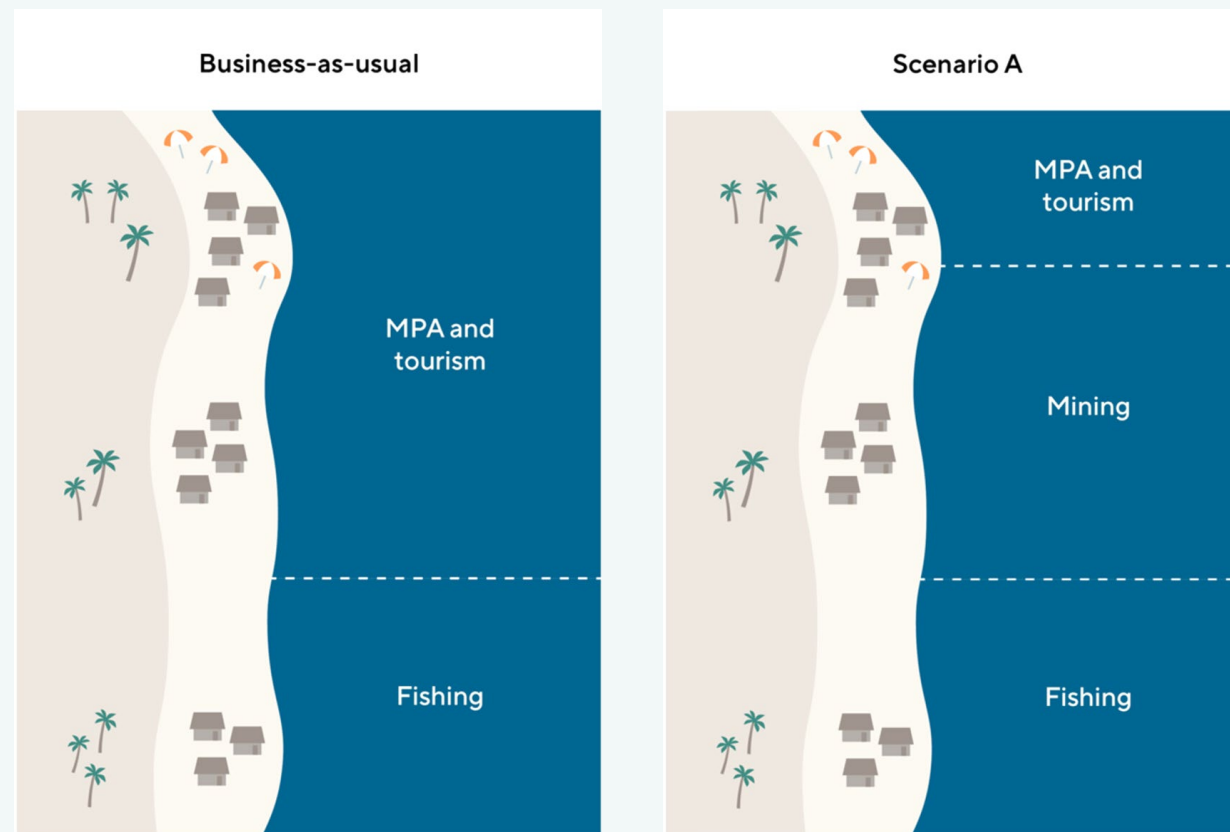
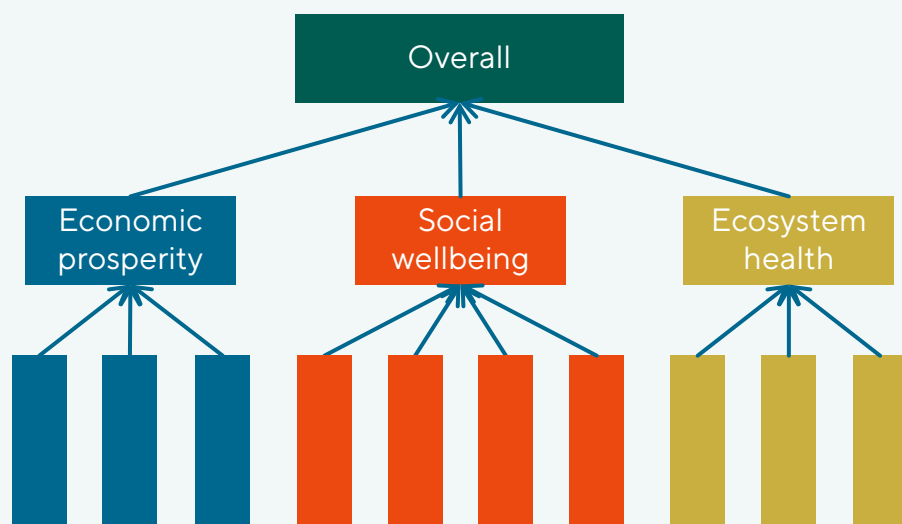
Sweden  
**Sverige**

Swedish Agency  
for Marine and  
Water Management

[www.havochvatten.se/guide-poverty-gender-msp](http://www.havochvatten.se/guide-poverty-gender-msp)

# Incorporate social aspects into the MSP decision process

- » Multi-criteria scenario analysis, where options ranked based on scoring process
  - Evaluation in terms of both monetary and non-monetary criteria
- » A range of criteria and thresholds to inform overall scores for economic, social and biodiversity outcomes





# Labour and financial costs manageable and appropriate for national level

- » Labour-intensive
- » Empowering
  - The act of data collection in the field was empowering both for the researchers involved in MSP as well as for the participants that had the opportunity to express their preferences
- » Moderately comprehensive social surveys
  - desktop reviews
  - focus group discussions, key informant interviews
  - household surveys: 64 person-days each
- » Generated a lot of data for analysis
- » Overall, it was deemed that the labour and financial costs of data collection would be manageable and appropriate for scaling up at a national level

# Templates and examples

- » [Guiding checklist for focus group and key informant interviews odt, 53 kB.](#)
- » [Household questionnaire odt, 222 kB.](#)
- » [Criteria, metrics and weighting in the social dimension for household prosperity/poverty and gender equality odt 57 kB](#)