Maritime Spatial Planning Workshop

Åsa Andersson,
Head of Marine and Freshwater,
WWF Sweden

23 – 24 April 2013

Stockholm, Sweden

WWF Baltic Ecoregion Programme

WWF Denmark

WWF Finland

WWF Germany

WWF Poland

WWF Sweden

Baltic Fund for Nature (Russia)

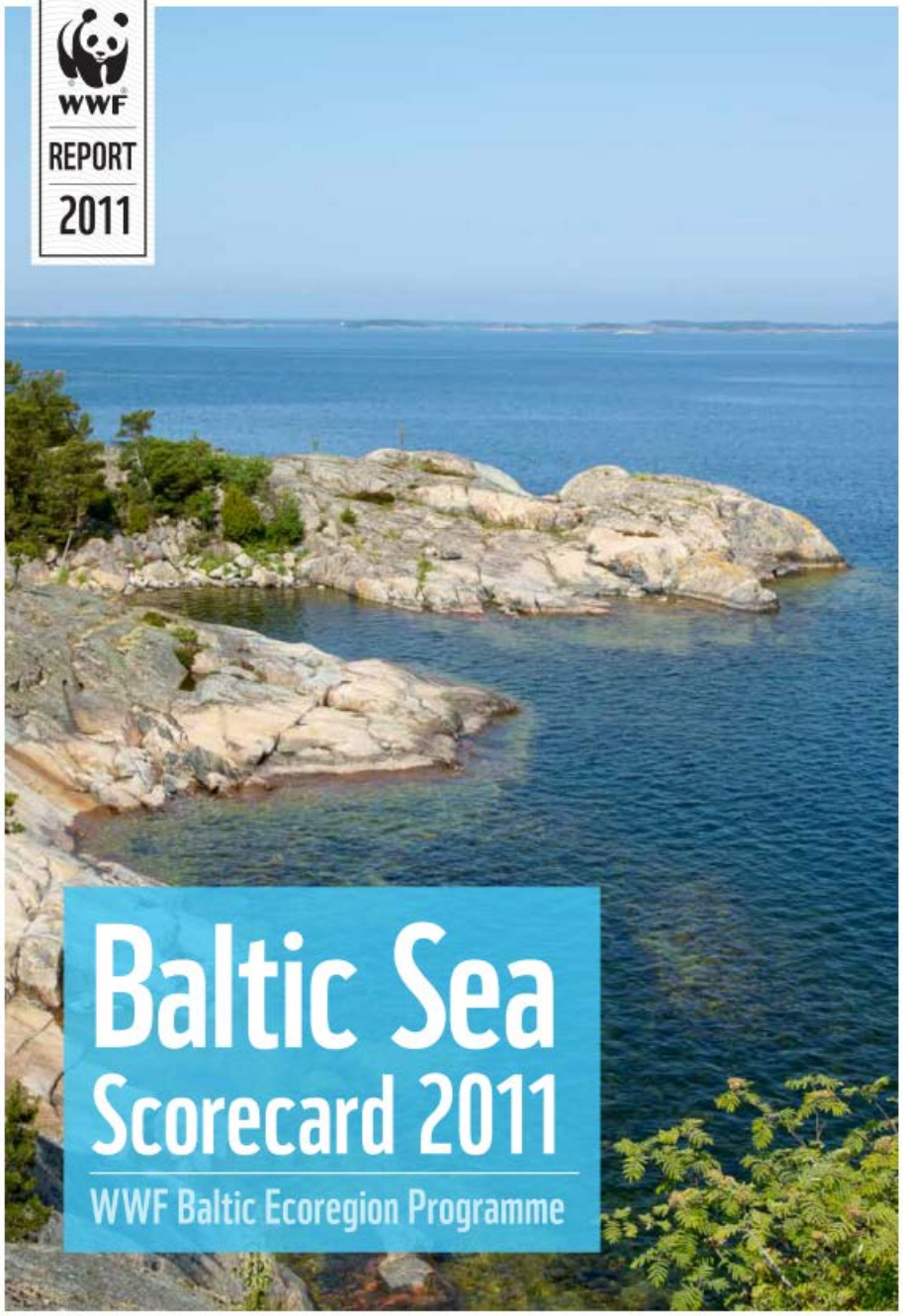
Estonian Fund for Nature

Lithuanian Fund for Nature

Pasaules Dabas Fonds, (Latvia)

The Baltic Sea

- ...he most studied sea ... the world
- HELCO... regional ... on the planet
- A large number of ...onventions, agreements and ...rectives to save the sea
- Relatively ...
- One of th... ...eatened sea areas in the world



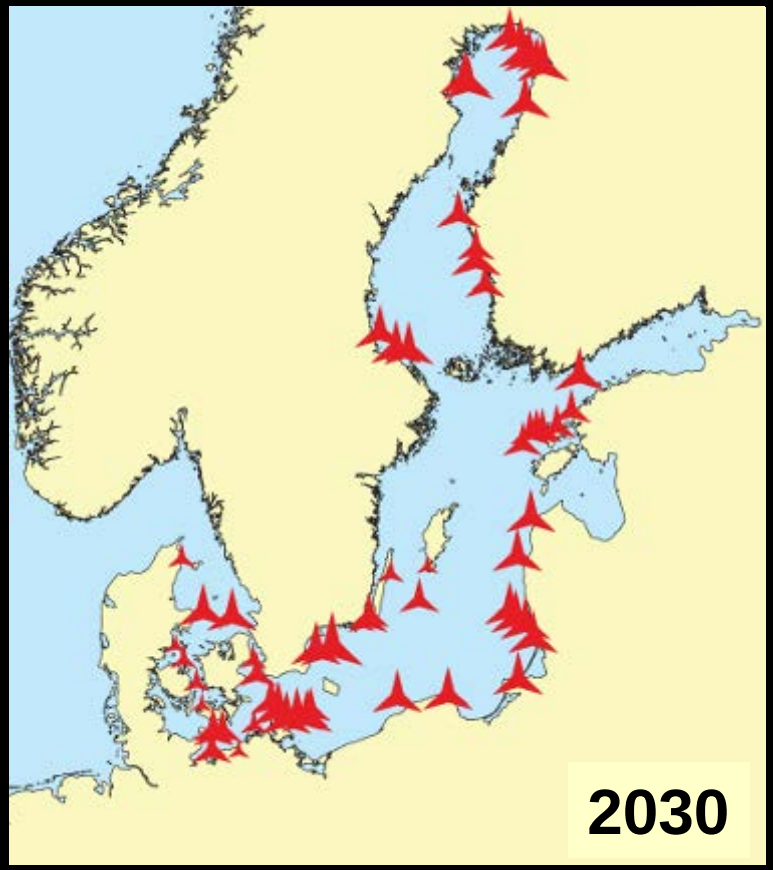
- Are political commitments being met?

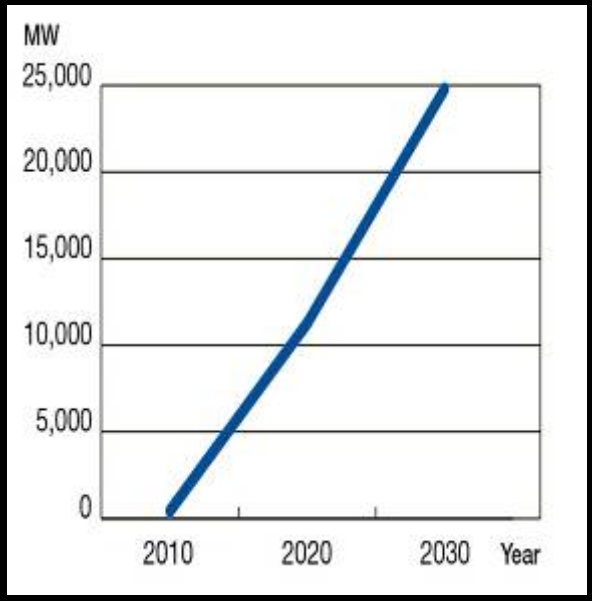
The sea is getting crowded!

Why aren’t we progressing?

- Future development plans for different sectors over the next 20 years

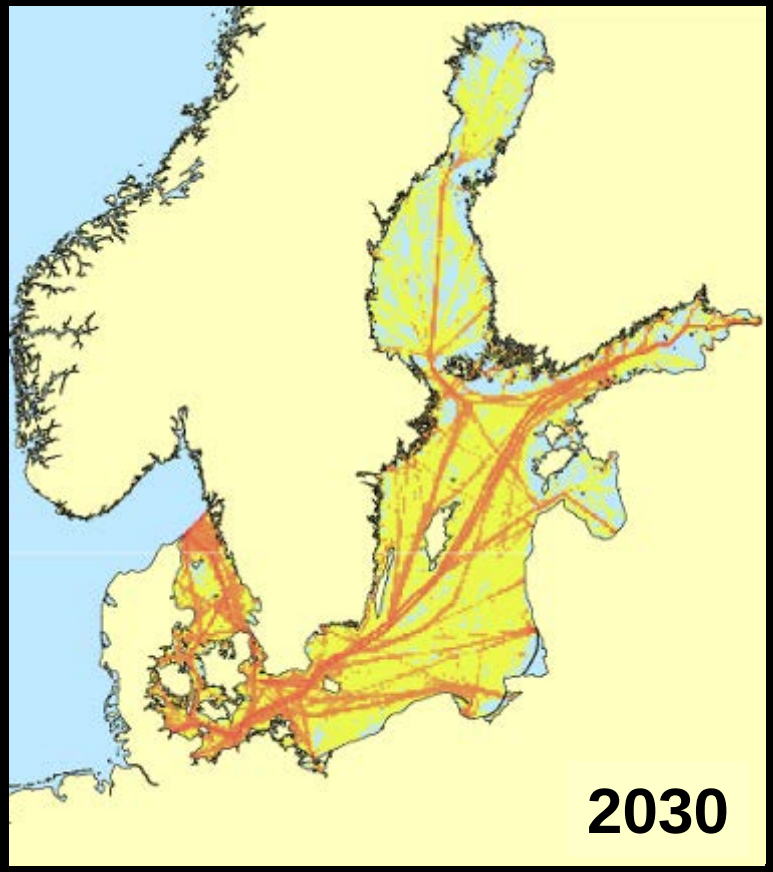
Wind Energy

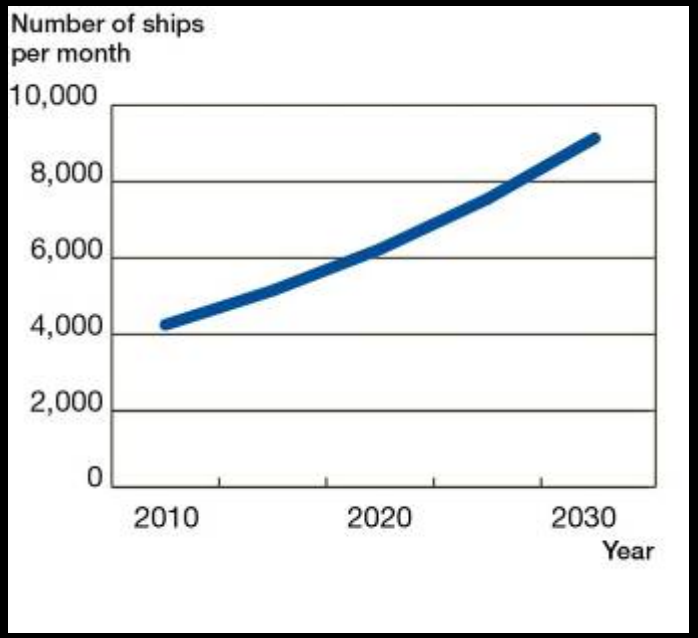




- **Expected to expand by 6000%**

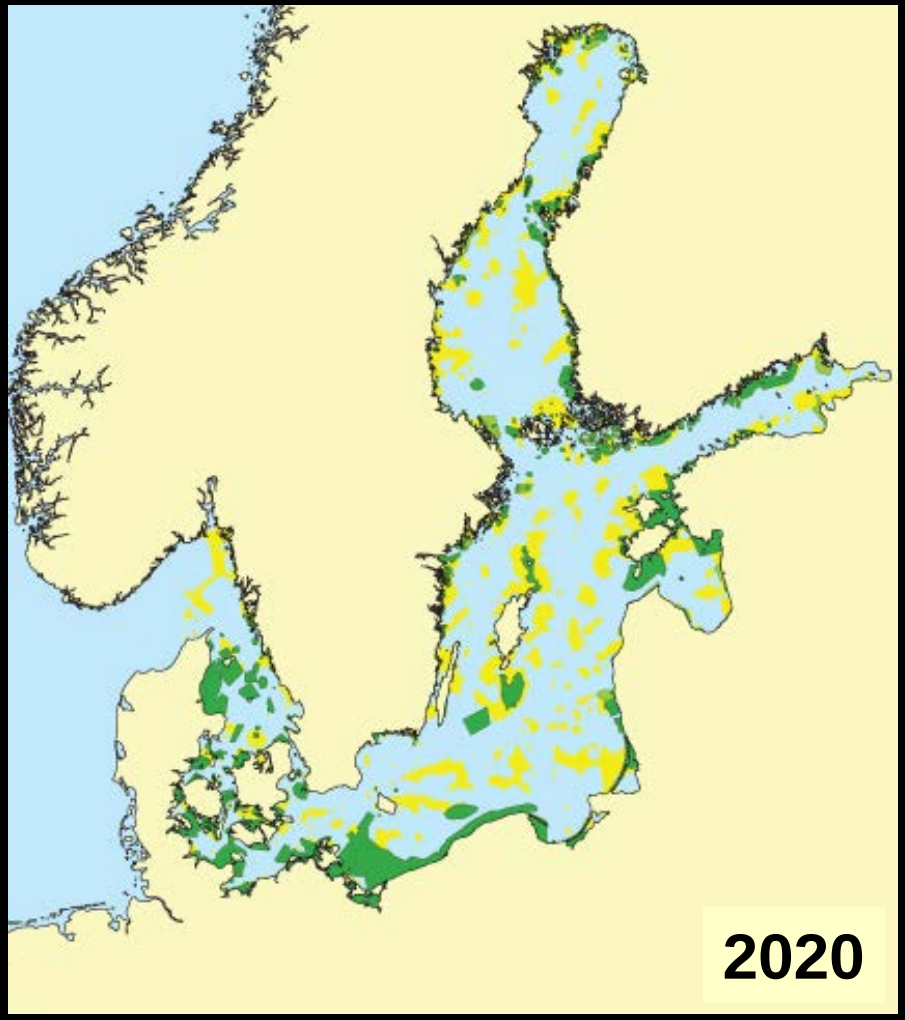
Shipping



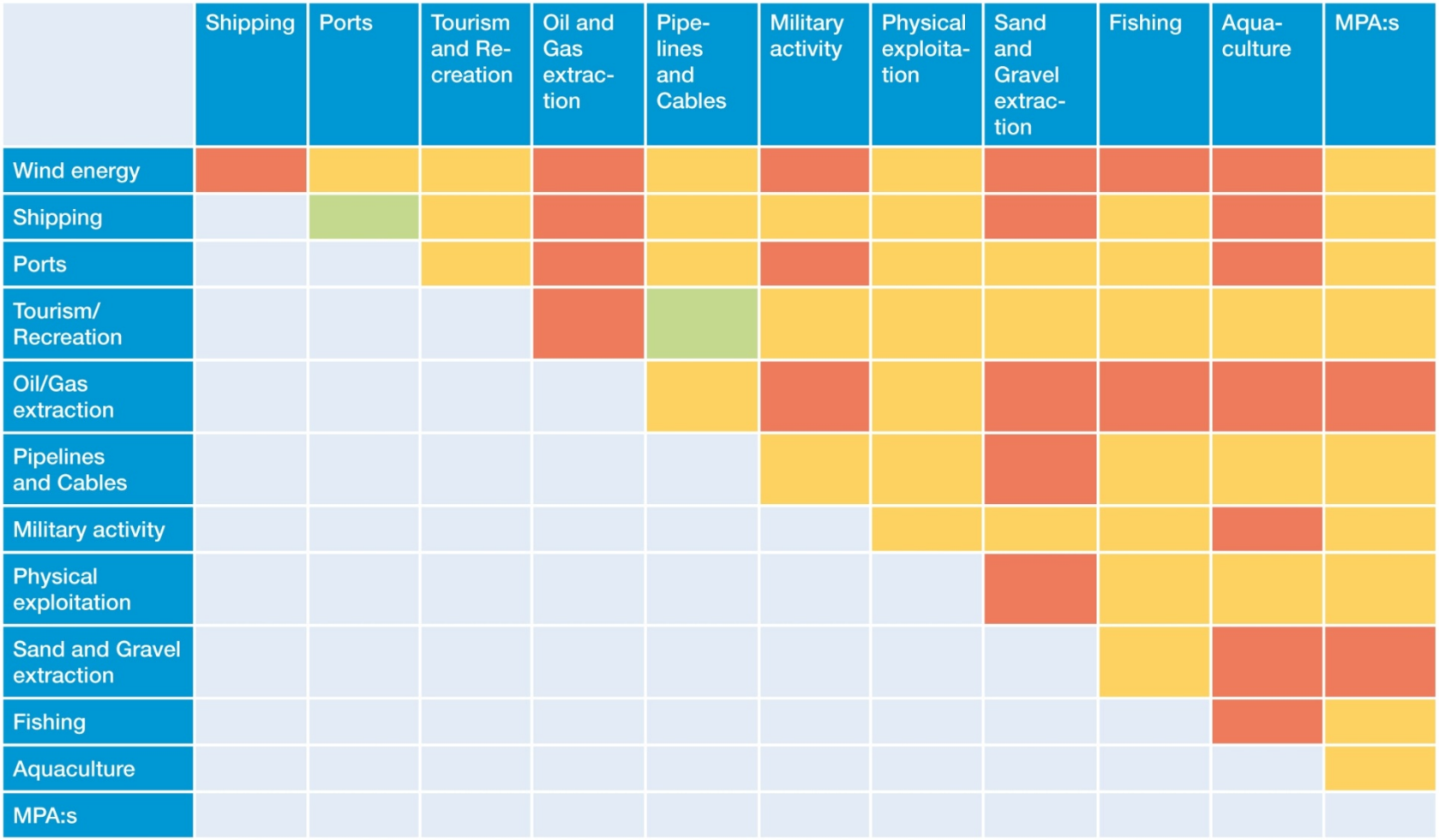


- **Expected to double by 2030**

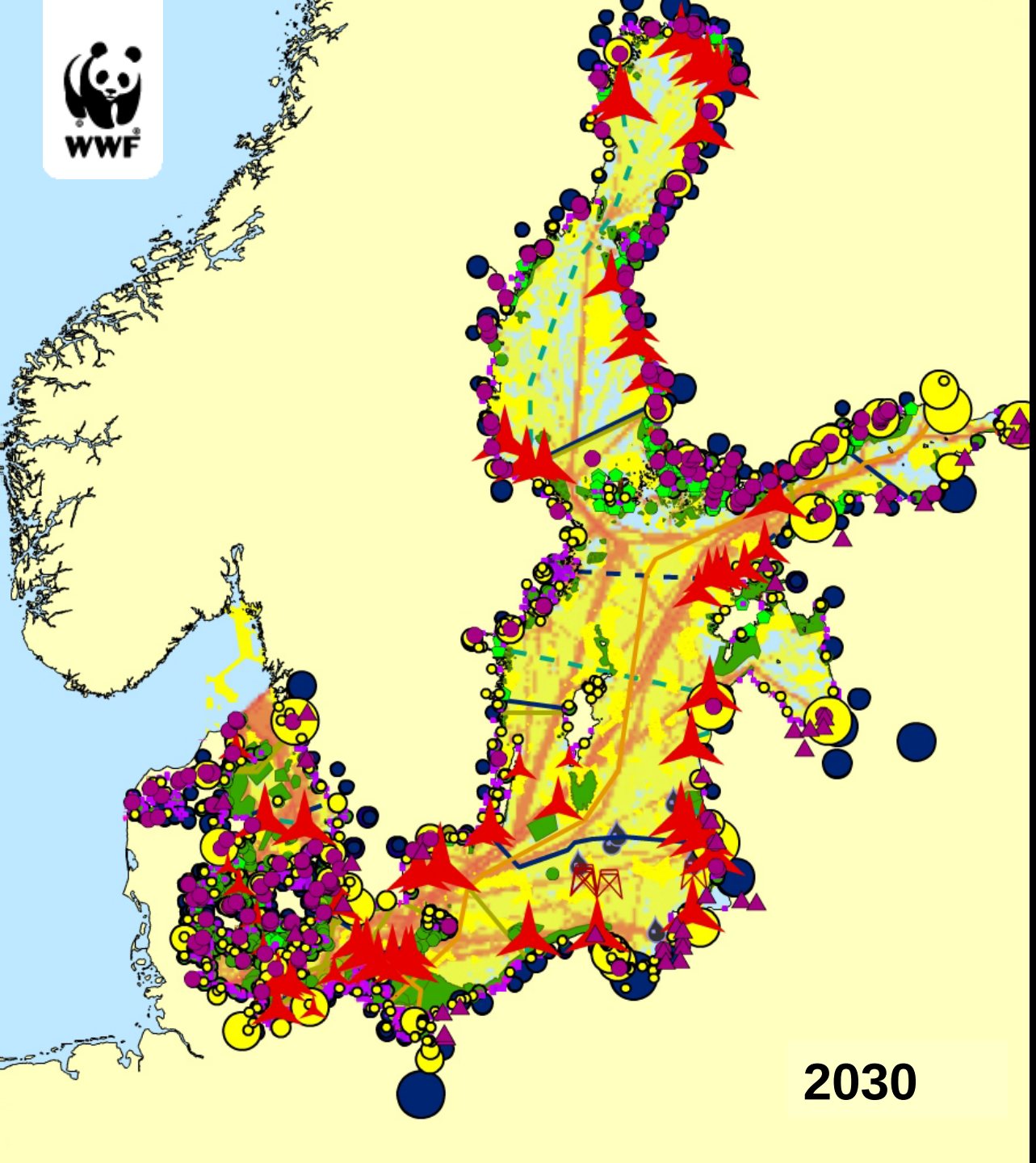
Marine Protected Areas



Compatibility and conflicts



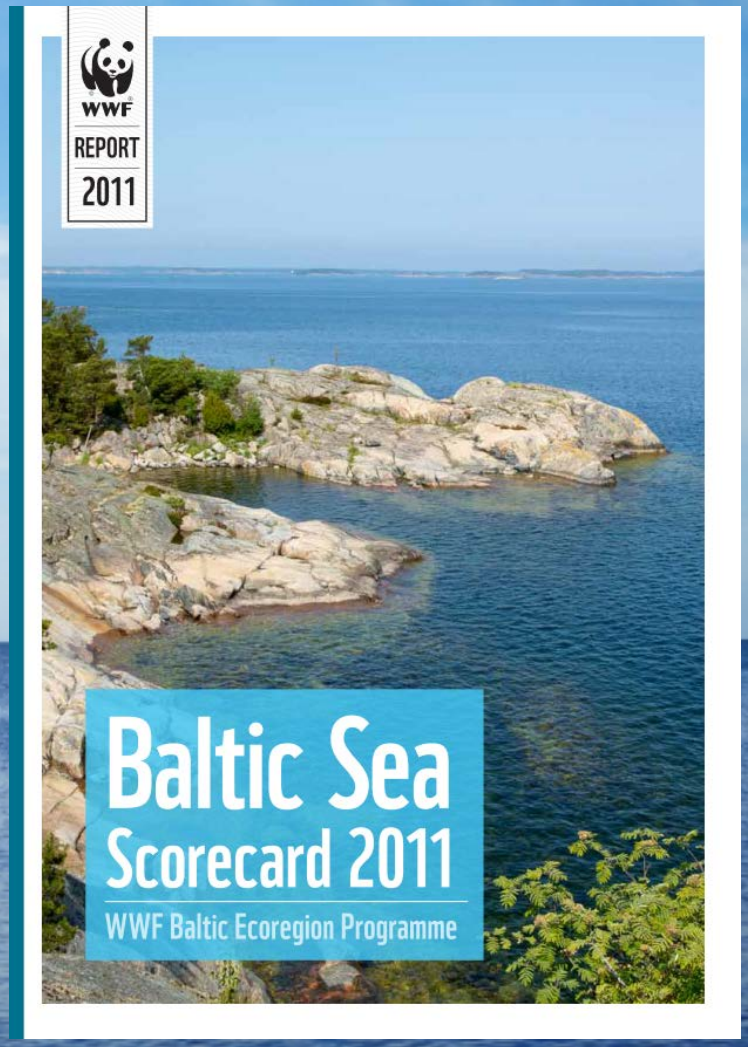
	Shipping	Ports	Tourism and Re-creation	Oil and Gas extrac-tion	Pipe-lines and Cables	Military activity	Physical exploita-tion	Sand and Gravel extrac-tion	Fishing	Aqua-culture	MPA:s
Wind energy											
Shipping											
Ports											
Tourism/ Recreation											
Oil/Gas extraction											
Pipelines and Cables											
Military activity											
Physical exploitation											
Sand and Gravel extraction											
Fishing											
Aquaculture											
MPA:s											



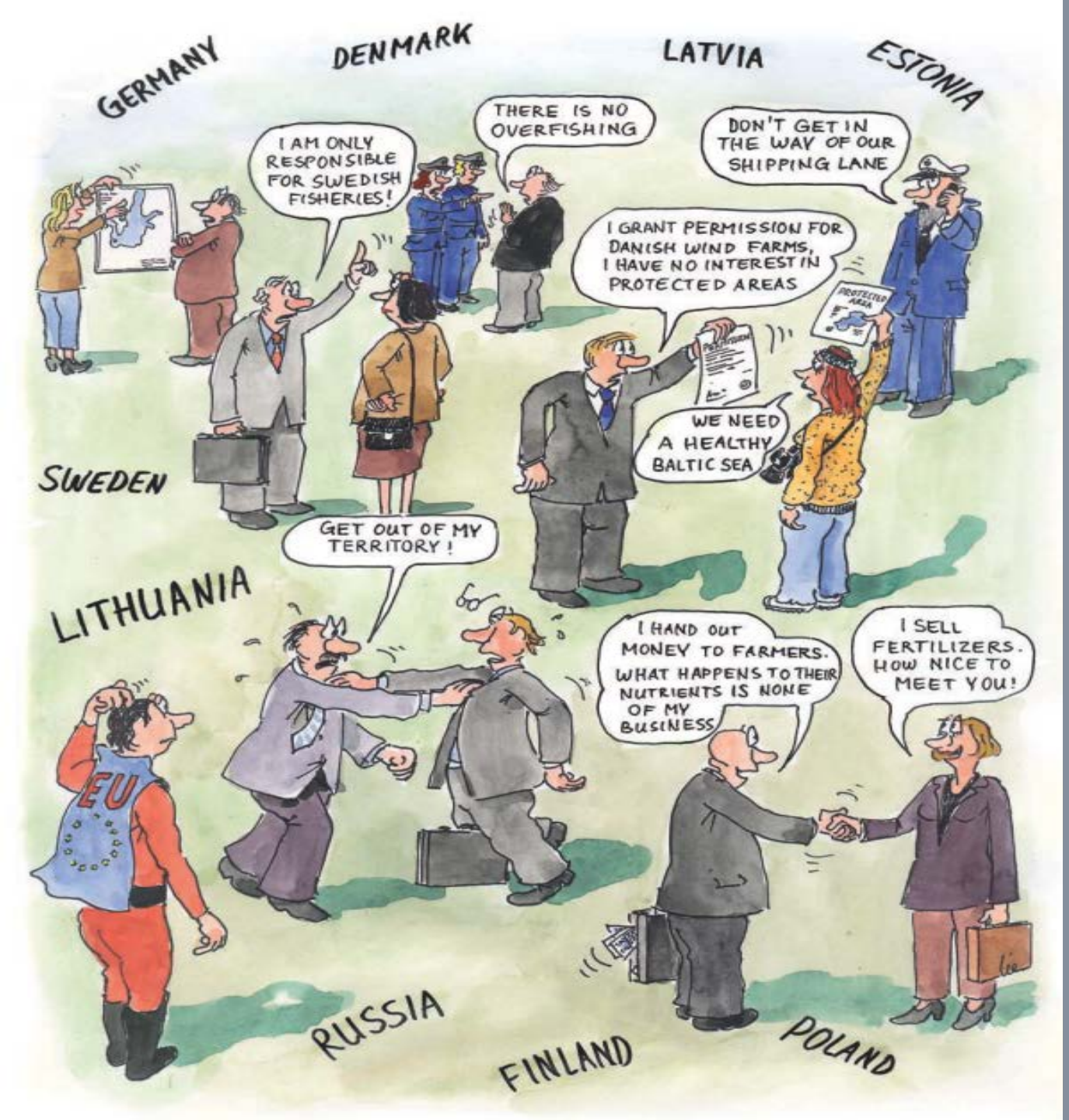
Future Trends

- Commercial Fishing
- Shipping
- Dredging
- Oil and Gas Extraction
- Pipelines and Cables
- Physical Exploitations
- Marine Protected Areas
- Aquaculture
- Agricultural Runoff
  - Nitrogen
  - Phosphorous
- Tourism and Recreation
- Ports
- Wind Energy
- Industrial Pollution

Challenges: Growth and Governance



We need to apply a regional integrated approach,
including Marine Spatial Planning!



Time for a change?

Users Views

- Support for MSP
- Interest in being consulted and involved
- Importance of balancing environmental & economic considerations
- Need for fair and transparent process
- Frustration with uncertain planning environment
- Confusion about who is in charge

Fundamentals for the Future

- Shared vision for the region
- Integrated & realistic goals based on ecosystem capacity boundaries
- Define the ecosystem capacity boundaries
- Holistic & coordinated governance
- Collective responsibility of all users - collective action
- Ecosystem based MSP

The BALANCE project

19 partners & 9 countries
2½ year (2005 to 2007)

Aim:
Develop tools for informed marine planning/management

Main activities:

Collation of marine data
Benthic seafloor mapping
Biodiversity assessment
Marine spatial planning

Our shared Baltic Sea.

Baltic Sea Region
INTERREG III B

www.balance-eu.org

Data harmonization - http://maps.sgu.se/portal

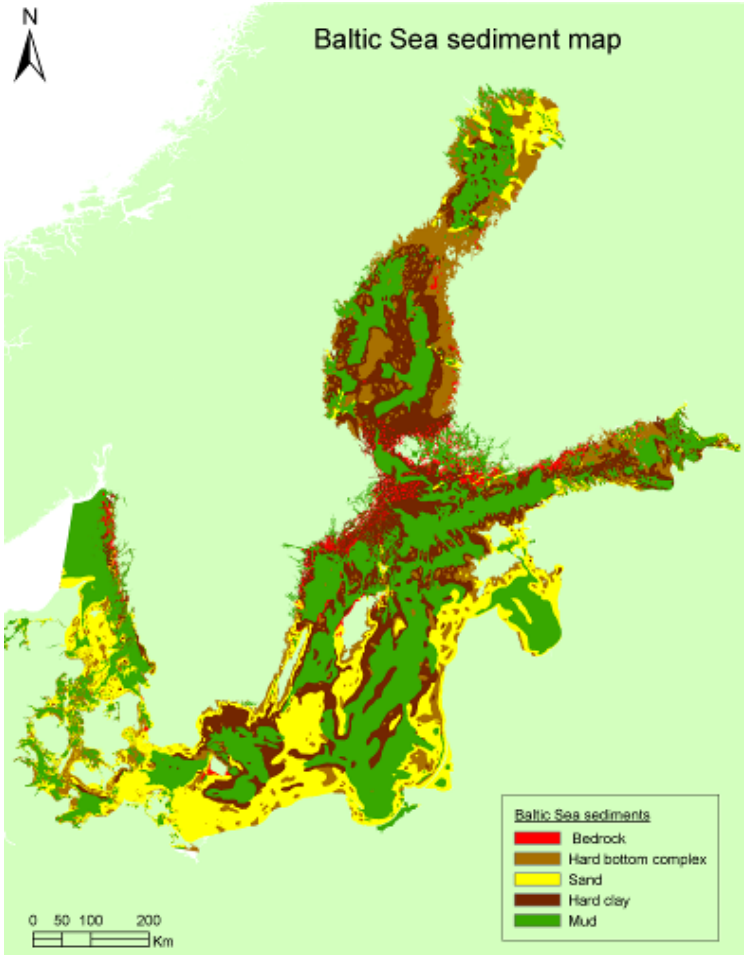
Basic layers:

- Sediments
- Salinity
- Light
- Bathymetry

9 countries / cultures

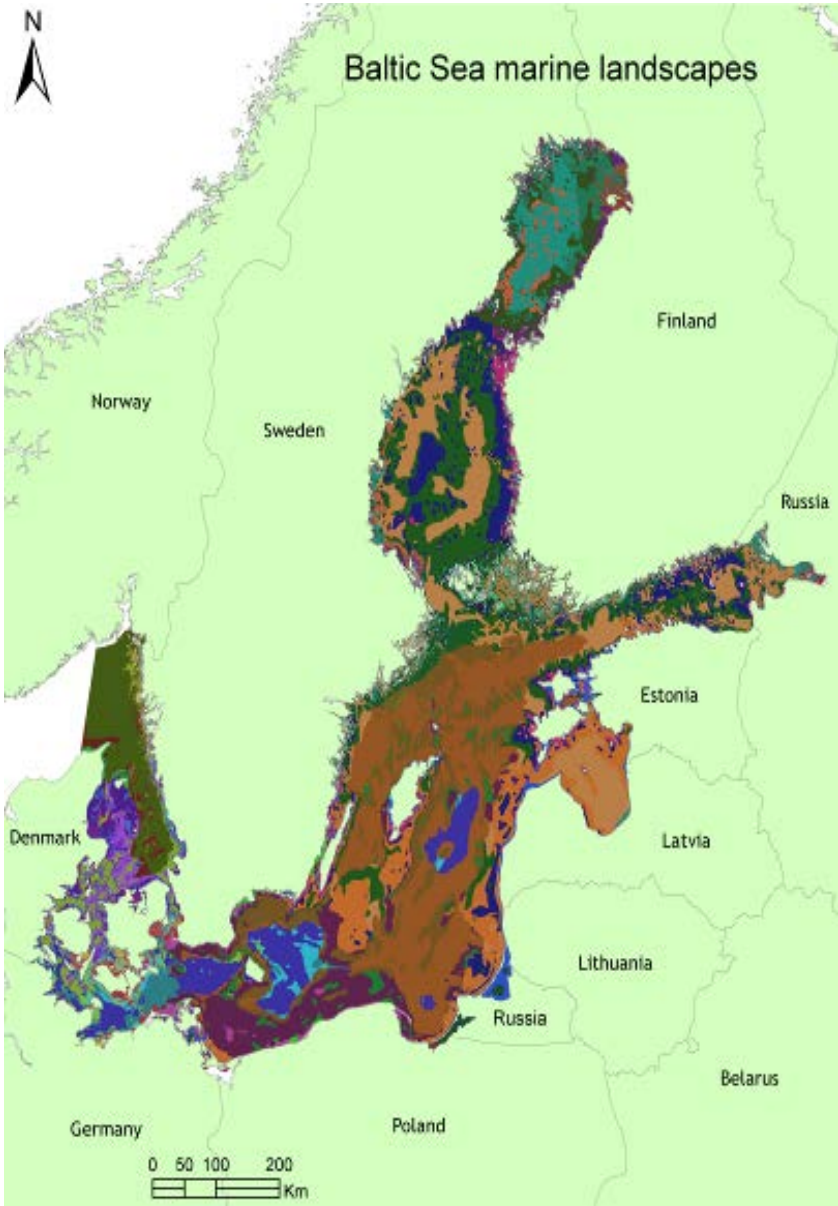
9 languages

19 classifications



Marine landscapes – characterising the sea

- A broad scale environmental characterisation of the sea floor (salinity, sediment, photic depth)
- Describe the marine ecosystem
- 60 benthic landscapes identified
- Validated with biological data



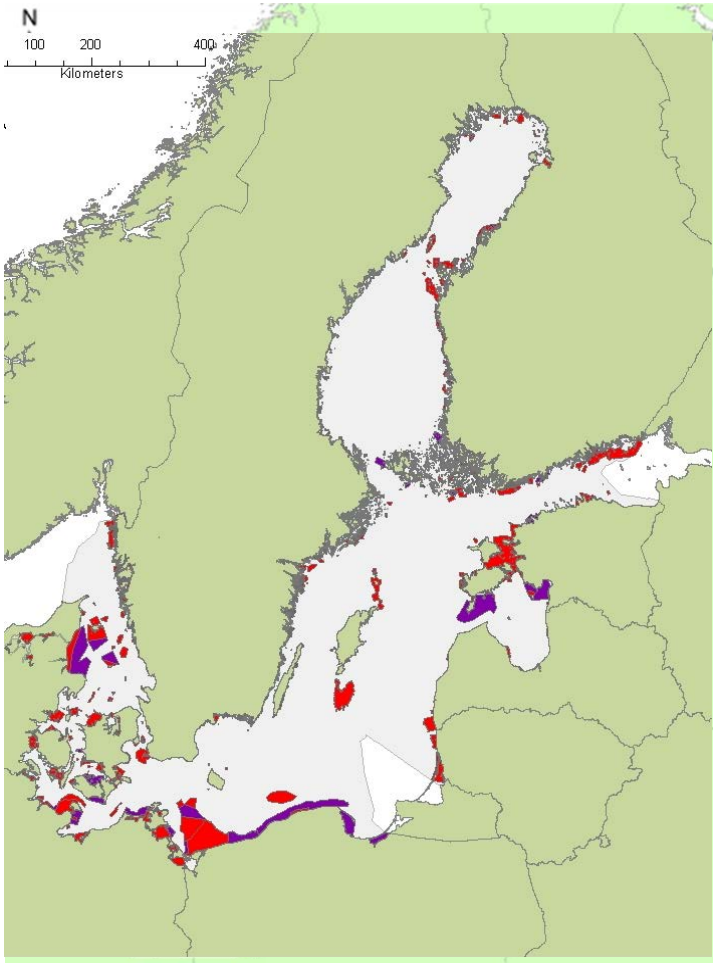
Ecologically Coherent MPA network - Systematic regional site selection

1. **Include 20% of each marine landscape (+ X% of specific species and habitats)**

2. **Ensure representation in all sub-regions and an even distribution between countries:**
   - Sub-regions: natural range of variation/replication
   - Political Units: “fair” distribution

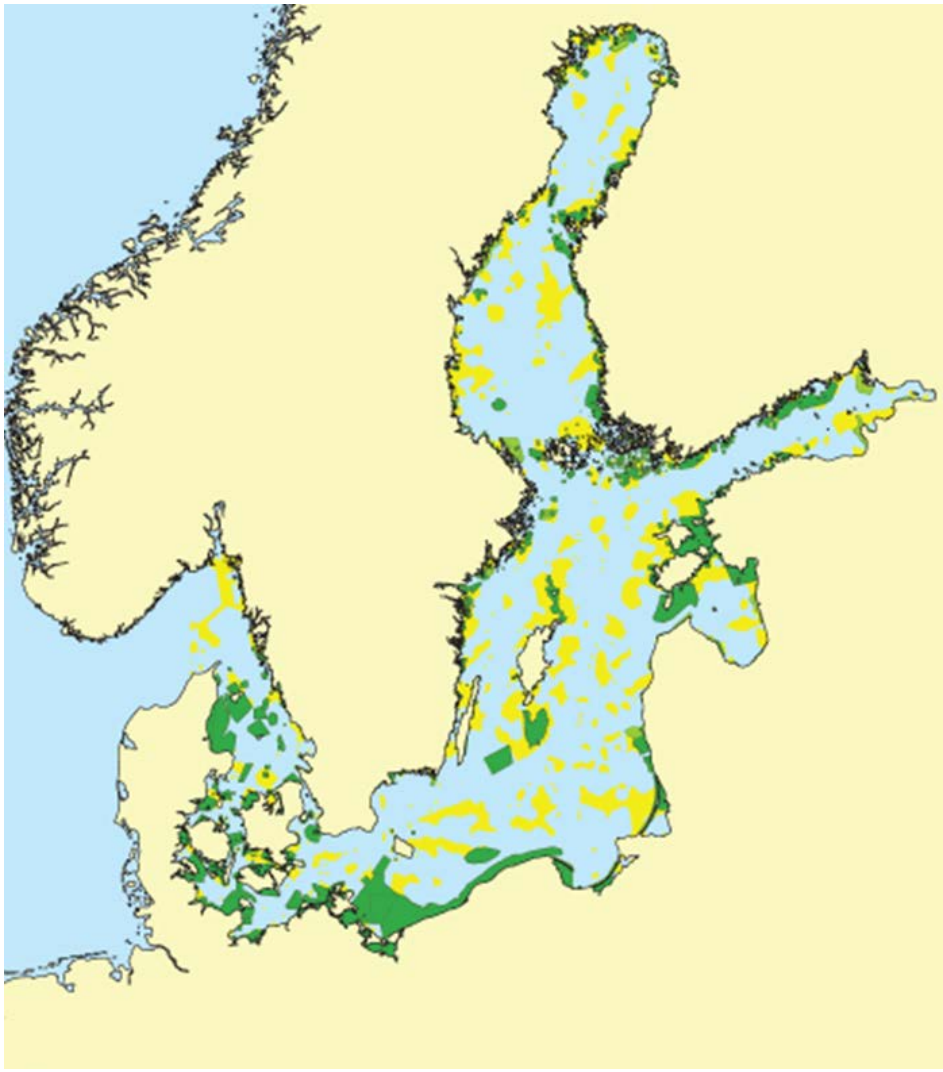
3. **Take socio-economic aspects into account = Avoid areas with many conflicting interest/threat**

4. **Build on existing MPA network**



Example – Representative MPA network (min 20%)

Min. 20% of each benthic marine landscape



WWF Reflections

To successfully implement ecosystem based MSP we must:

- Apply a regional integrated approach
- Agree on a shared vision for the region
- Develop integrated & realistic goals based on ecosystem capacity boundaries
- Define the ecosystem capacity boundaries
- Ensure holistic and coordinated governance
- Act in partnership - collective responsibility of all users
- Include the establishment of an ecologically coherent network of MPAs as a key component in MSP
- Use best available data and knowledge

Thank you!

www.panda.org/baltic-future-scenarios

National level – Sweden

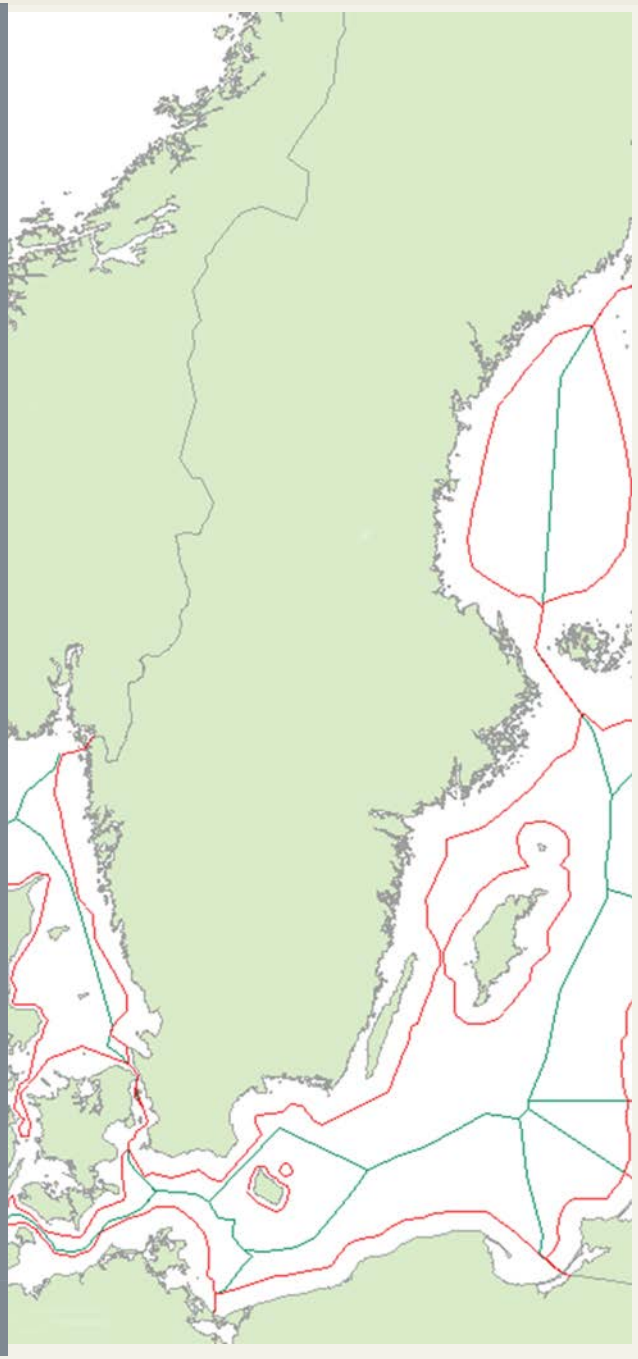
1. **New Marine & Freshwater management agency (July 2011)**

2. **New Marine Spatial Planning Legislation**

- 1nm - 200nm
- Clear objective - based on the ecosystem approach

"The objective of marine spatial planning should be to contribute to sustainable development. For this to be possible, the structure and functioning of ecosystems must be maintained, or restored where necessary. In this way, the ability of the ecosystems to provide mankind with the goods and services on which it depends will be maintained.

Within the framework of sustainable development and maintaining the structure and functioning of ecosystems, planning should lead to sea areas being allocated to the uses that are most suitable in view of their nature, location and requirements."



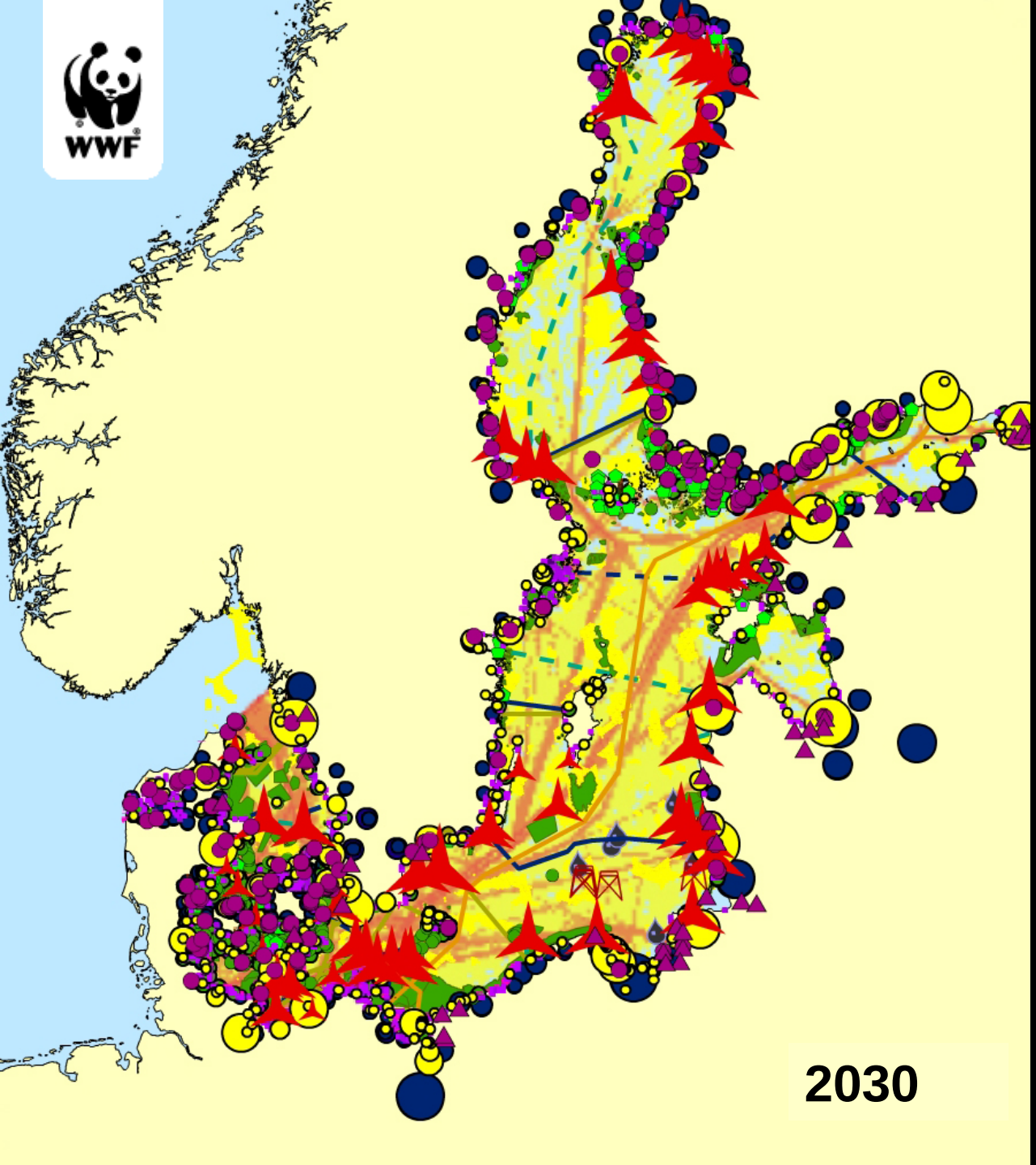
Ecosystem based management - what does that mean?

Ecosystem-based approach (Art. 1(3)):

• ensuring that the collective pressure of human activities is kept within levels compatible with the achievement of good environmental status

• and that the capacity of marine ecosystems to respond to human-induced changes is not compromised,

• while enabling the sustainable use of marine goods and services by present and future generations.”



“Baltic Trends”

- Kommersiellt fiske
- Sjöfart
- Muddring
- Olja och gas
- Kablar och rör
- Fysisk exploatering
- Marina skyddade områden
- Vattenbruk
- Jordbruk
  - Kväve
  - Fosfor
- Turism och Rekreation
- Hamnar
- Vindkraft
- Industrier

Baltic Sea Scenarios workshop

② CERTAINTIES

- Increased temp.
- MSP established in most countries
- Increased env. awareness of consumers
- Dramatic increase of use of natural resources
- Due to increased env. burden one (or more) of Baltic basins have collapsed

UNCERTAINTIES

- Fundamental changes in the (capitalistic) economy towards sust.
- Growth paradigm will not change
- Stronger european identity
- Overload of information and interests obscure actions

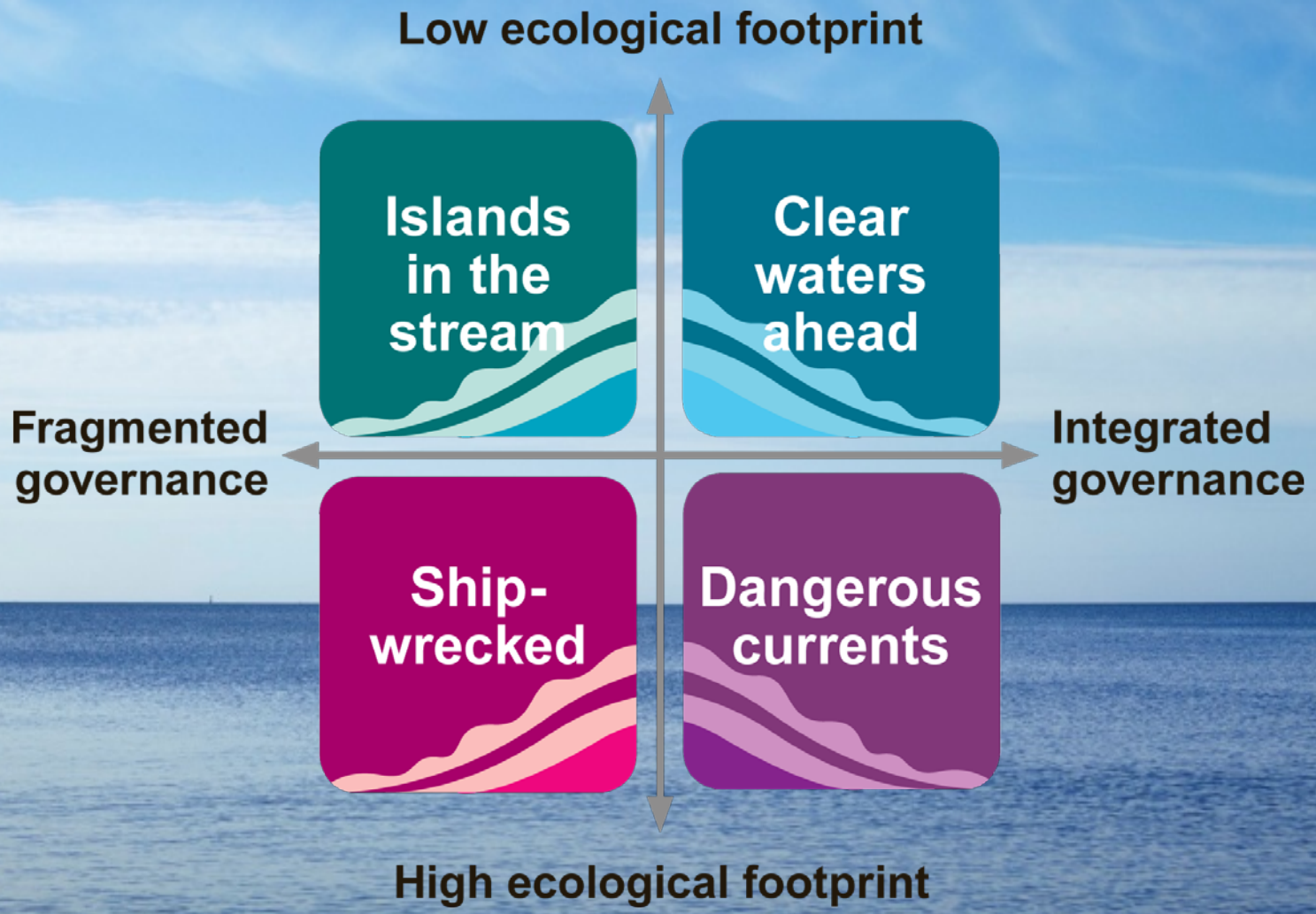
CERTAIN TRENDS

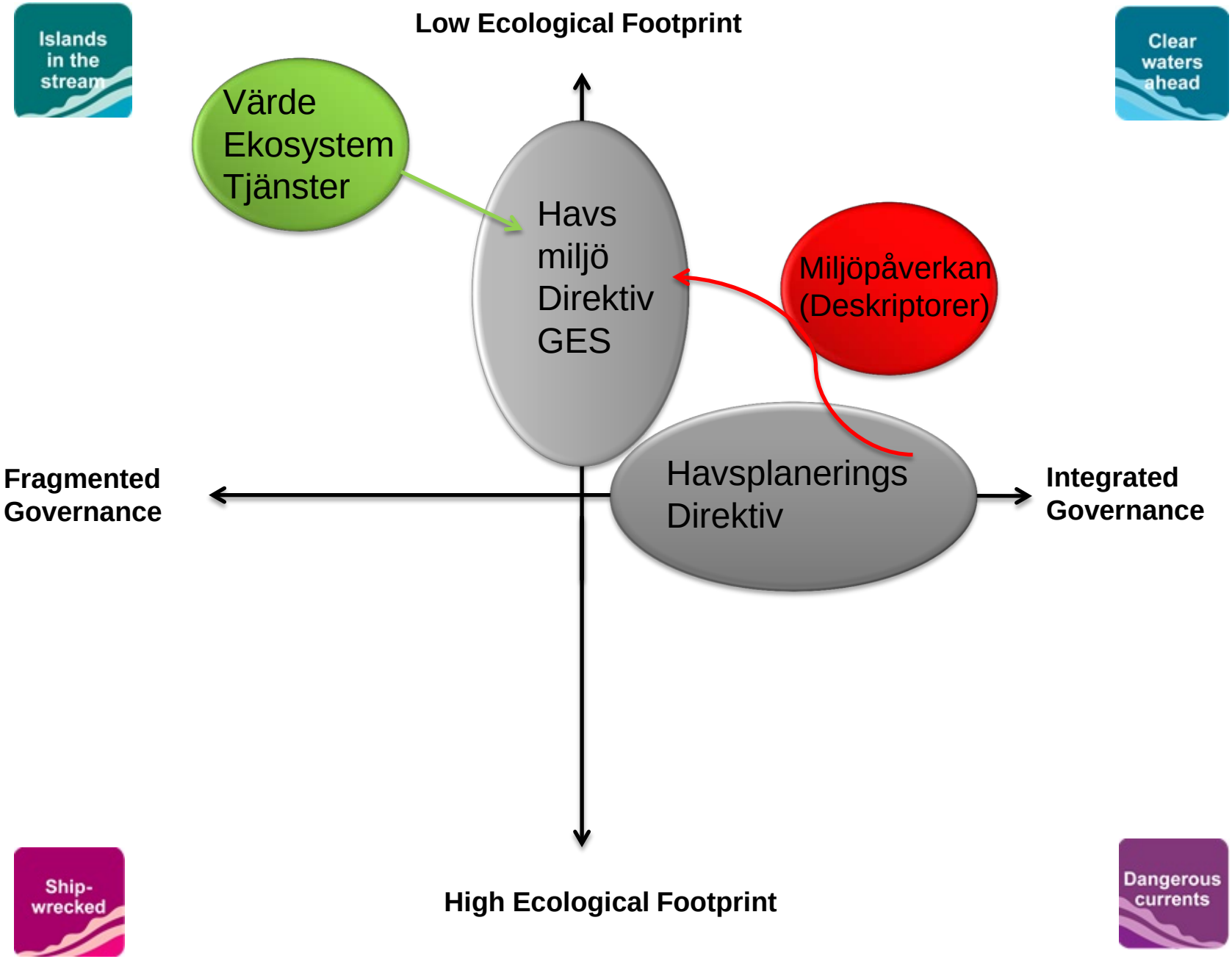
- Increased energy demand (space for inst., grids)
- Increased maritime transport
- Growing demand for sustainable food production (on land and sea) including consumer attitudes
- Increased regulatory needs
- Increased importance of non-state actors and other stakeholders

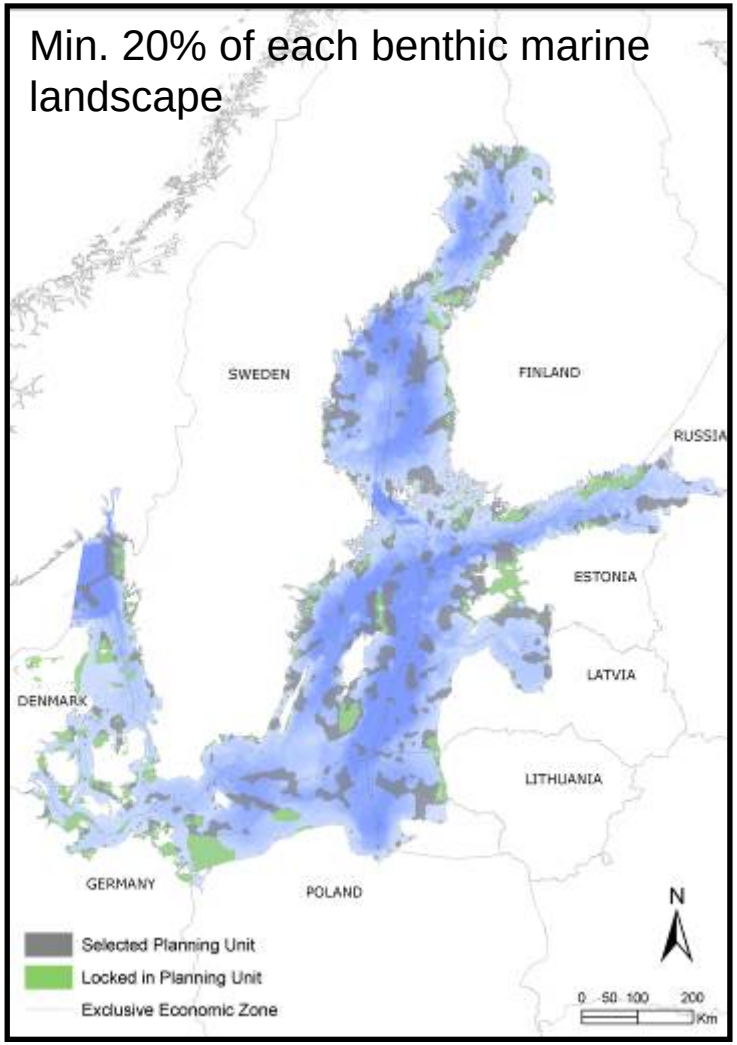
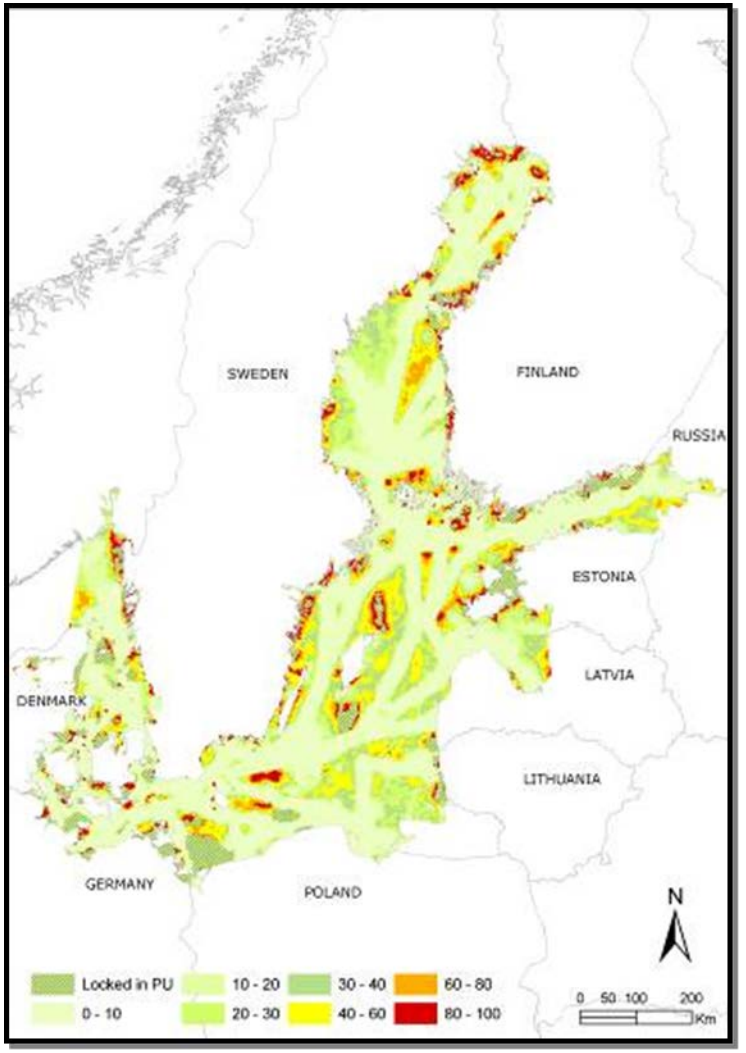
UNCERTAINTIES

- Geopolitical situation
- Global environmental challenges (climate change, acid. haz. sub.)
- Economic development in the region (incl. jobs)
- Governance structures and institutions to meet challenges
- Increased cooperation on data collection and management

Four Scenarios for the Baltic Sea in 2030





© Cat Holloway / WWF-Canon

Example – Representative MPA network (min 20%)