

Maritime Spatial Planning in the Baltic Sea Region



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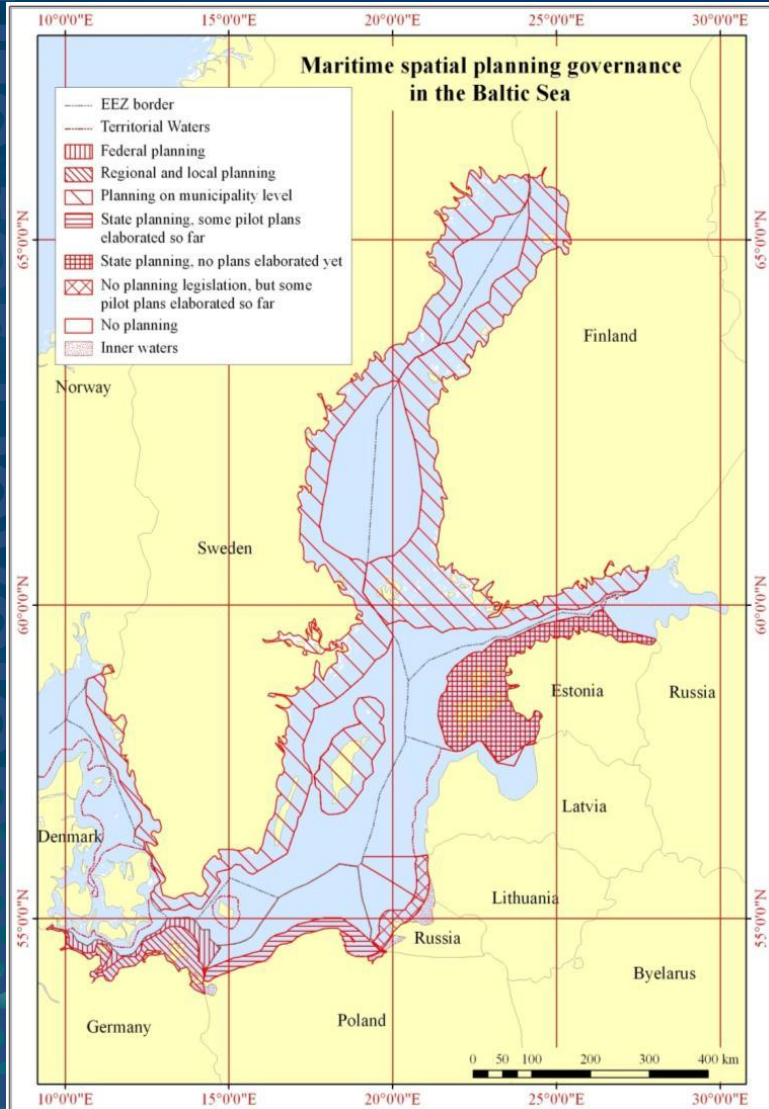


EO4Baltic Workshop
Helsinki 30th March, 2017



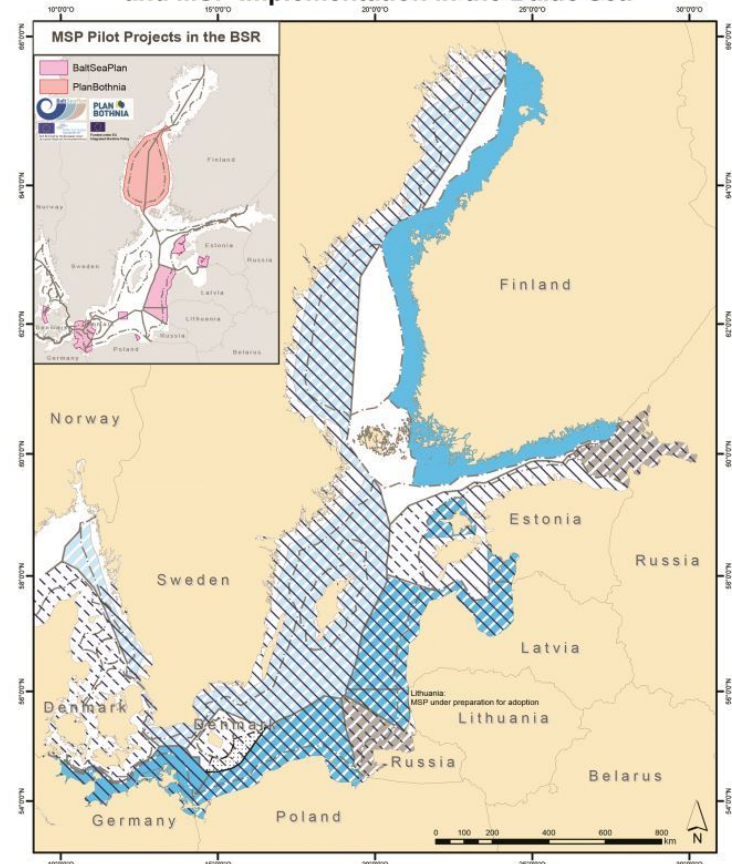
Rapid progress

Situation in 2011



Situation in 2017

Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP) Legislation and MSP Implementation in the Baltic Sea



Legend

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| Maritime Spatial Planning | MSP-Legislation |
| Maritime Spatial Plans in force, binding | MSP legislation in force |
| Maritime Spatial Plans under preparation, binding | MSP legislation under preparation |
| Maritime Spatial Plans under preparation, non-binding | Boundaries |
| Pilot / Model Projects / Concepts (Russia) | Exclusive Economic Zone* |
| | Territorial Sea* |
| | Unclear legal status** |

Geodetic Datum: WGS 84
Map Projection: Mercator (54°N)
* The lines may not always represent official delimitations.
**PL and DK have different opinions on the legal status of this sea area

28.08.2014



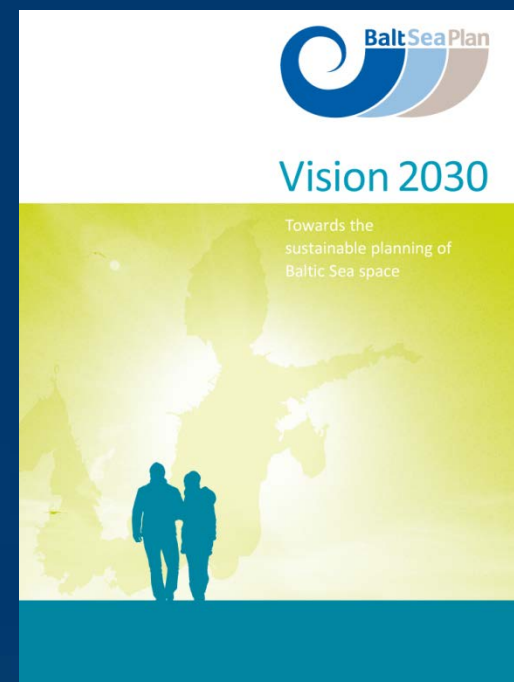
Experience and knowledge is rapidly growing on MSP

Completed projects:

- PlanCost,
- BaltCoast
- EAST-West Window
- PatiSeaPate
- Baltic SCOPE

Ongoing projects:

- BaltSpace
- BalticLINES
- Baltic InterGrid
- Baltic Blue Growth



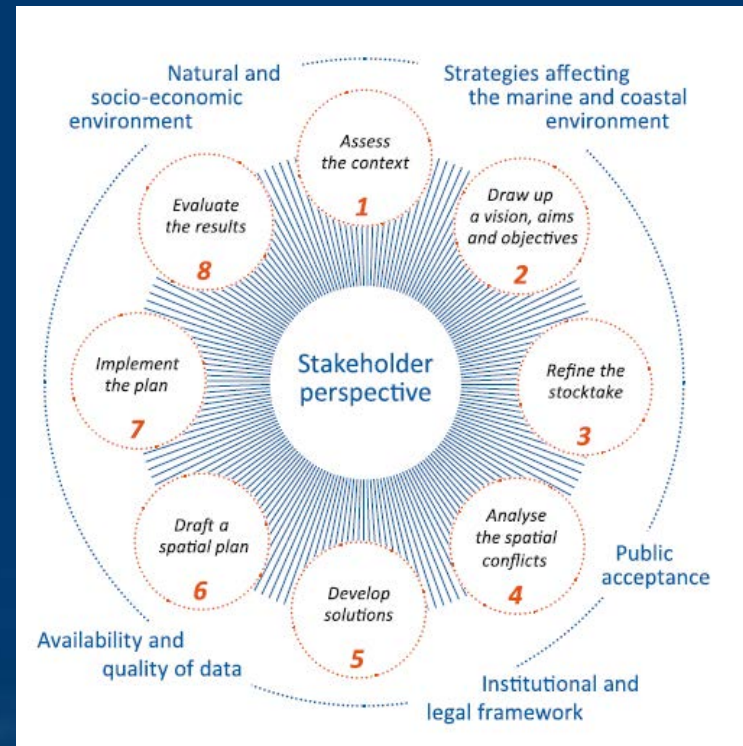
IOC UNESCO Definition of MSP

The process of analyzing and allocating parts of three-dimensional marine spaces (ecosystems) to specific uses, to achieve ecological, economic, and social objectives that are usually specified through a political process.

(by IOC, UNESCO)

Key assumptions about MSP

- „1) MSP is a form of marine governance
- 2) Fundamentally challenging (‘wicked’)
 - Complexity of levels, actors, sectors, policies
 - Incertitude and knowledge-base
 - Ambiguity and disagreement
- 4) Context matters
- 5) Evaluation and adaptation: central and contentious”

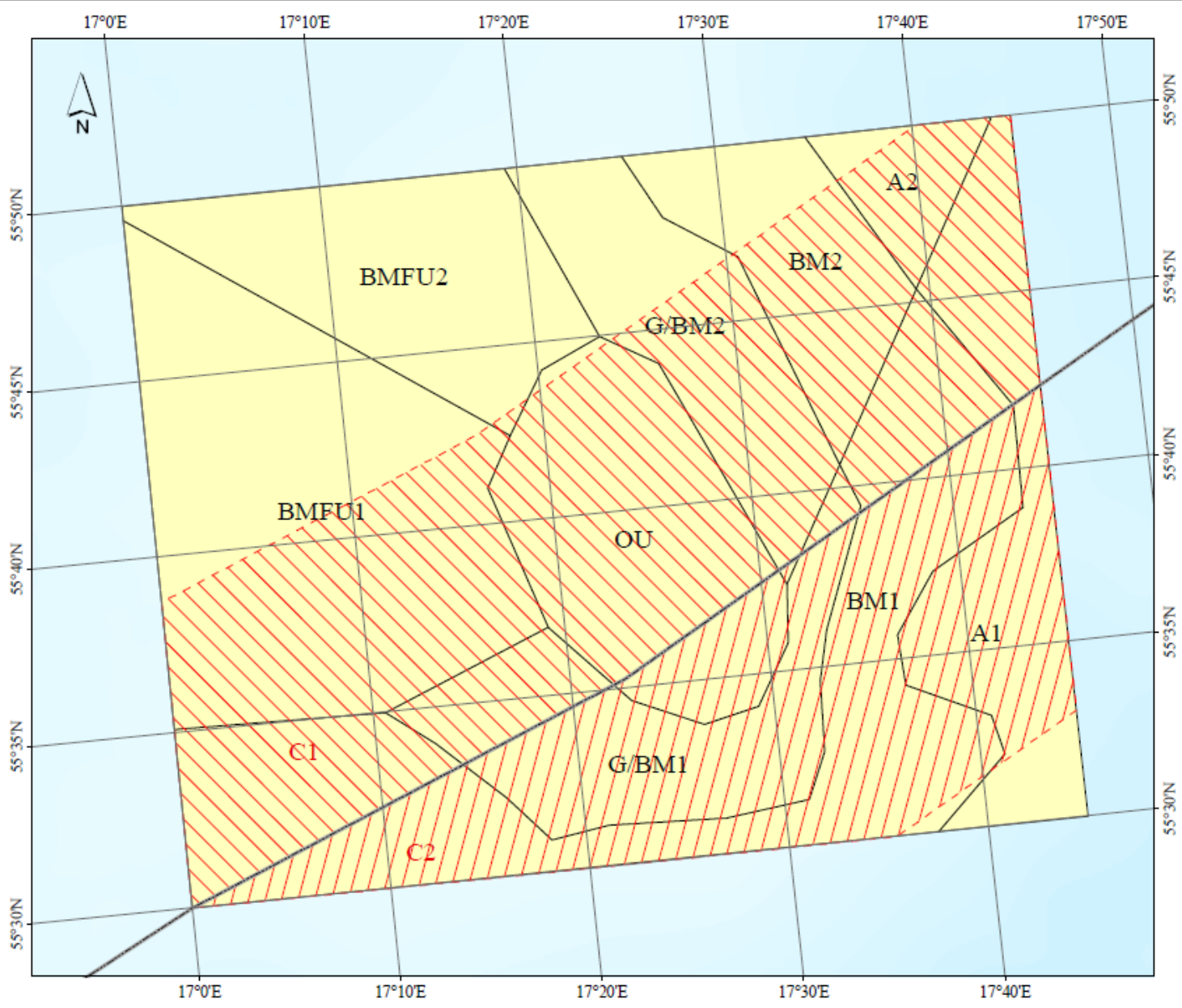


EU MSP Directive [1]

- DIRECTIVE 2014/89/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 **establishing a framework for Maritime Spatial Planning**
- *Aim: promoting the sustainable growth of maritime economies, the sustainable development of marine areas and the sustainable use of marine resources*
- Must be transposed by **18 September 2016**
- Maritime Spatial Plans must be established by **31 March 2021**
- **Importance of an ecosystem approach**
- **Key role of the Member States**

EU MSP Directive [2]

- Possible activities/uses include:
 - Fisheries and aquaculture
 - Energy infrastructure
 - Maritime transport routes
 - Military training areas
 - Conservation sites
 - Scientific research
 - Submarine cables and pipelines
 - Tourism and underwater cultural heritage



Legend

— Exclusive Economic Zone border

Transborder area (15 km from EEZ's border)

Polish part

Swedish part

Sea basins symbols

F - Priority (potentially) sea basins for maintaining fishery

G - Recommended sea basins for mineral and raw material extraction from seabottom, so-called areas of mining activity

B - Recommended sea basins for economical industrial activities other than mining

O - Priority (potentially) sea basins for nature protection

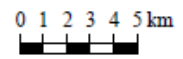
U - Recommended sea basins for scientific research

M - Recommended sea basins for mariculture

C - Transborder sea basin

A - Remaining sea basins

Scale



Coordinate system: ETRS 1989
Projection: Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area



Baltic Sea Region Programme 2007-2013 Funded by the European Union

**Number of established sea basins:
OU-1, BMFU-2, G/BM-2, C-2, A-2.**

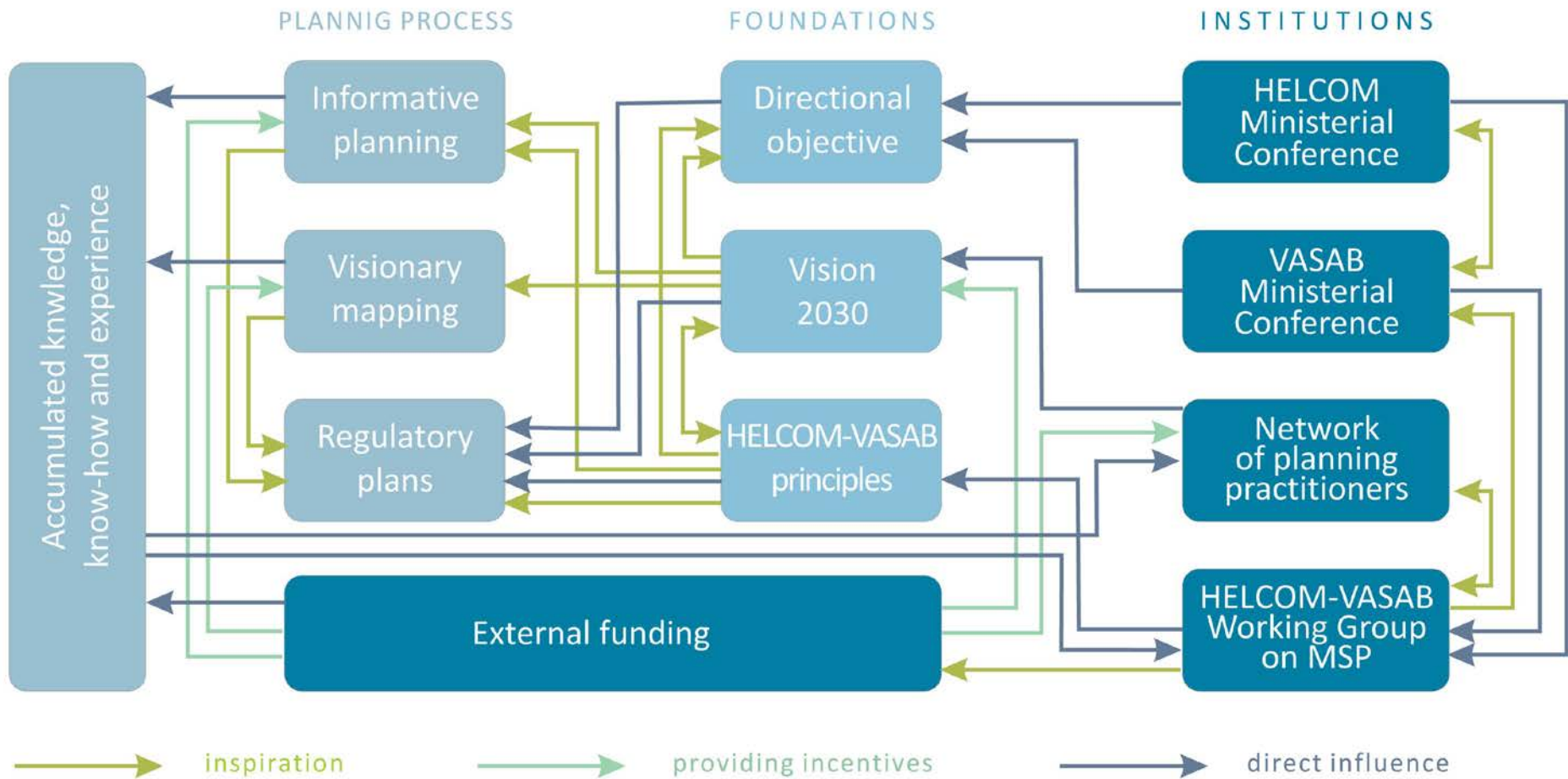
EU MSP Directive [3]

- Article 6: **Minimum requirements**
 - Take **land-sea interactions** into account
 - Take **environmental, social and economic aspects** into account
 - Promote **coherence** between MSP and other processes
 - Ensure the involvement of **stakeholders**
 - Organise the use of best available **data**
 - Ensure **transboundary** cooperation
 - Promote **cooperation** with third countries
- Article 7: **Land–sea interactions**
 - ‘Member States **may use** other formal or informal processes, such as Integrated Coastal Management’

Open questions

- Scientific data to support MSP needs strengthening
- Data territorialisation still a challenge
- Cumulative impacts still problematic
- Conflicts solution with limited evidence on the results of future solutions

BSR MSP model



HELCOM-VASAB MSP PRINCIPLES on broad scale MSP

1. Sustainable management
2. Ecosystem approach
3. Long term perspective and objectives
4. Precautionary Principle
5. Participation and Transparency
6. High quality data and information basis
7. Transnational coordination and consultation
8. Coherent terrestrial and maritime spatial planning
9. Planning adapted to characteristics and special conditions at different areas
10. Continuous planning



VASAB Workshop on Assessment of Regional Baltic Maritime Spatial Planning Roadmap 2013-2020

Gdańsk 24.02.16

Assessment of introducing MSP to the Baltic Sea Region
and identification of the interests and needs
beyond the current Roadmap

Conclusions from the workshop



Highlights

Building joint understanding how to pursue planning stages after plan elaboration [PLANNING CYCLE]

Sorting out issues matured enough for political support [POLICY SUPPORT]

Monitoring and evaluation what works and what not and what should be improved [MONITORING/EVALUATION]

Deepening understanding what transboundary coherence of plans mean in practice [COHERENCE]

Building broader support and understanding for MSP (engaging sector, educating people, decision makes etc. [CAPACITY]

MSP Assistance Mechanism

http://www.sustainable-projects.eu/index.php?node_id=669&lang_id=1



Available from 1st of
September 2016



MSP Database

We invite you to search for examples of MSP implementation experiences from throughout Europe in the extensive Practices Database. Please also explore our [FAQ page](#), or [Submit a question of your own!](#)

Outputs of Searica meeting on Motorways of the Sea available

Searica organised an event on the topic of the 'Motorways of the Sea', bringing together members of the Intergroup to discuss the...

All news

MSP Platform

Submit a Question

Mission

Services

Our team

MSP in Europe

The European Maritime Spatial Planning Platform provides a single interface to draw together experience and expertise from across Europe and make it available in a readily accessible, implementation-oriented format. It serves as the gateway and exchange forum for all involved in MSP throughout Europe.

Go to Country Overview

or

Choose country



Upcoming Events

Fourth Forum of the Outermost Regions
The European Commission will host the Fourth Forum of the Outermost Regions entitled 'T...

All events

Tweets by @EU_MSP_Platform

EU MSP Platform @EU_MSP_Platform
Ireland's ocean energy capability one step closer to reality as SeaPower survives winter at Sea goo.gl/aZWILT @marinescotland

EU MSP Platform Retweeted

Open calls

European Commission Call for Proposals on MSP - deadline 31st March 2017! [Read more...](#)

All funding programmes

Homepage

- Practical experiences
- Country information
- Sea Basin overview
- Funding opportunities
- News
- Upcoming events
- Twitter feed

Submit a Question

There are many resources available on the European MSP Platform to answer questions that may arise about MSP.

On the [FAQ page](#) you will find several examples of questions and their corresponding answers.

Do you have a sea basin specific question? Please specify this in your question and we will make sure the right sea basin expert will address your question! The teams of the sea-basin help-desks are composed to cover the language needs of their region.

Your question will be answered shortly and answers will refer to practical information.

Once your question has been answered, it may be generalised and added to the [FAQ page](#).

Name *

E-mail *

Subject *

Question/Message *

Submit

Submit a Question

- Response within 48 hours
- Sea basin expert reply
- Integration with FAQ page

MSP in Practice: searchable databases

- MSP Practice descriptions: 291
- MSP Project descriptions: 98
- Funding opportunities: 25

Practices

The Practices database is continuously optimised in order to ensure that search queries produce the most accurate results and new practice descriptions are added on a regular basis. Select relevant filters in the search boxes or enter the title of a practice or a keyword in the freetext searchbox. For more information about the functionalities of the Practice database, please see our [User guidance document](#).

Can't find the practice you're looking for, or is some of the information not correct or incomplete? Please notify us via [Submit a Question](#). Take a look at the [FAQ page](#) as well to find several examples of questions that have been received and their corresponding answers.

Type of practice	Application in MSP	Country
Sea Basin	Type of issue	
Sectors	Stage of MSP cycle	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMON FISHERIES POLICY <input type="checkbox"/> HABITATS AND BIRDS DIRECTIVE <input type="checkbox"/> INTEGRATED COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT <input type="checkbox"/> MARINE STRATEGY FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE <input type="checkbox"/> RENEWABLE ENERGY DIRECTIVE <input type="checkbox"/> STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT <input type="checkbox"/> TRANS-EUROPEAN TRANSPORT NETWORK <input type="checkbox"/> WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE
Keywords/Project/Title of Practice/Description	Sort by	

289 MSP Practices

<p>A FLOOD OF SPACE: TOWARDS A SPATIAL STRUCTURE PLAN FOR SUSTAINABLE...</p> <p>GAUFRE</p> <p>This book is a reflection of the spatial-analytical and design aspects of the GAUFRE report</p>	<p>A MARINE SPATIAL PLAN FOR THE BELGIAN PART OF THE NORTH SEA</p> <p>Belgium - MSP</p> <p>These brochures summarize the marine spatial plan for the Belgian Part of the North Sea.</p>	<p>ACHIEVING COMMITMENT TO ICZM THROUGH STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT</p> <p>C-Scope - combining sea and coastal planning in Europe</p> <p>A range of reports on stakeholder engagement activities, including reports on the annual coastal</p>
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Search Practical Information Database by:

-  Type of Practice
-  Application in MSP
-  Stage of MSP cycle
-  Type of Issue
-  Sectors

- Sea basins
- Countries
- Sectors
- Coherence with other processes
- Keyword, title, etc.

Geoportal for the Alboran Sea

POCTEFEX-ALBORÁN - CROSS-BORDER SPACE OF NATURE SHARED MANAGEMENT

ABSTRACT

A geoportal on natural resources and biodiversity of the Alboran Sea which includes the following 3 preconfigured maps: natural features and human activities, pressures and impacts and protection and conservation.

SEA BASINS

West Med

TYPE OF PRACTICE

Tools

COUNTRY

Spain

STAGE OF MSP CYCLE

Develop and implement plan

YEAR

September 2012

Analyse spatial aspects

TYPE OF USE

Unknown effect

CROSSBORDER / TRANSNATIONAL ASPECTS

Yes

SECTORS

Nature Protection

COHERENCE WITH OTHER PROCESSES

MSFD

MSP TOPICS

Environment aspects

KEYWORDS

Biodiversity, geoportal

Economic aspects

[Access source](#)

Social aspects

Safety aspects

Data

QUESTIONS THIS PRACTICE MAY HELP ANSWER

- How to interact with non-member States on maritime spatial planning issues
- Use of digital cartography for governance
- How to involve different stakeholders (NGOs, public institutions and universities) from 2 basins of the Mediterranean.

IMPLEMENTATION CONTEXT



The Alboran Sea is a very particular marine space: it is the entrance and exit of the Mediterranean Sea and the contact point between Africa and Europe. It is also a path for many migratory animals and a marine shipping route between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. It can be considered undoubtedly as an area of great geopolitical, strategic and scientific value. In addition, given the importance of their ecosystems, it is considered as a dynamic engine for biodiversity in the Western Mediterranean.

The development of this geoportal on natural resources and biodiversity of the Alboran Sea is part of the activities under the project POCTEFEX-ALBORÁN, "Cross-border Space of Nature Shared Management", which aims to facilitate the exchange of experiences among stakeholders as to identify and unify the priorities that will improve the governance of natural resources in the Alboran Sea and promote sustainable and integrated management of the marine environment.

Within the ALBORÁN project, the Alboran Sea is considered for the first time as a complete and integrated environmental management unit.

RESPONSIBLE ENTITY

The project has been developed by the Regional Government of Andalusia, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the University of Almeria and the Department of Maritime Fishing of Morocco.

COSTS / FUNDING SOURCE

Costs: 1.425.240,68 Euros (costs of entire Alboran Project)

Funding Source: INTERREG-POCTEFEX IV C 2007-2013

Partners	Region	Country	ERDF	Cofinancing
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	Andalucía	Spain	273.556	91.185
Consejería de Medio Ambiente y Ordenación del Territorio	Andalucía	Spain	619.500	206.500
Consejería de Agricultura, Pesca y Desarrollo Rural	Andalucía	Spain	137.250	45.750
Universidad de Almería	Andalucía	Spain	38.625	12.875
Departamento de Pesca Marítima	Nacional	Morocco		

Table of Project financing sources

ASPECTS / OBJECTIVES

- Facilitate the exchange of experiences among stakeholders
- Improve the governance of natural resources in the Alboran Sea
- Promote sustainable and integrated management of the marine environment
- Increase the quality of information and data for decision-making and policy development of border management
- Support the implementation of international policies and strategies in the Mediterranean
- Support research projects and scientific initiatives
- Support policy makers in implementing environmental policy and land use planning and promote cross-border cooperation

METHOD



Diagram illustrating components of the geoportal

The first step on the development of the geoportal was to identify which geo-referenced information already existed on natural resources and economic activities in the Alboran Sea. The geoportal was created from database analysis, normalization and standardization of information.

Thus, the first step was to collect geo-reference information from public institutions, NGOs and Universities, both from Spain and Morocco. The first finding was that in Spain there were several entities that already had geo-referenced information (Ministry of Environment, the Oceanographic Spanish Institute and the Network of Environment in Andalusia). Nevertheless, in the south basin of the Mediterranean (Morocco and Algeria) public information was not available.

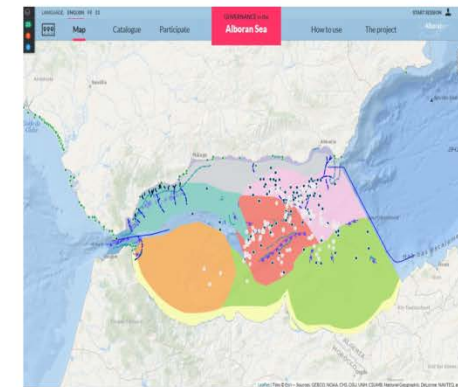
The next step was to overlay all the available information so different aspects could be studied in parallel. As a result, it would be possible to compare, for example, which areas of the Alboran Sea are affected by a certain economic activity and, at the same time, are habitat for protected species.

The objective was to construct an easy-to-use tool, accessible to all, without having to know the GIS maps. This way, it could be easily used by policy-makers without technical barriers.

The information contained in the geoportal (130 layers) is open and shared. It is hosted on the information providers' servers, so it is updated by the institutions that first provide the information. Also, there are some layers that have been developed by IUCN. In this case, information can be also downloaded.

Last, users can also provide information to the platform by sharing their experiences and adding information to the layers.

MAIN OUTPUTS / RESULTS



Example of geoportal map showing natural features and human activities

130 layers with geo-referenced information are available in the geoportal, divided into three main categories: natural features and human activity; pressures and impacts; and protection and conservation.

NATURAL FEATURES AND HUMAN ACTIVITIES:

- There are 34 layers on physical marine environment (for example, oceanographic regions, geomorphological features, deep marine floors description, littoral physiography, hydrogeological resources, coastal morphology and major marine currents);
- 55 layers on biodiversity: cetaceans, turtles, marine birds, marine invertebrates, and others;
- 8 layers on human activity: Spain, Morocco and Algeria seaports; beaches; maritime traffic, and others.

PRESSURES AND IMPACTS:

- There are 13 layers of varied subjects such as oil and gas pipelines, coastal erosion (for Spain and Morocco), aggregates extraction, waste, location of marine trash, anchorages, and others.
Protection and conservation:
- 11 layers on protected natural areas: Natura 2000 Network, Morocco protected natural areas, important areas for bird conservation, area of the Conservation Plan for dunes, sandy areas and coastal cliffs in Andalusia and others.
- 9 layers on areas of special conservation interest with proposed conservation zones.
- 27 layers with jurisdictional limits.

All this information is expected to provide inputs to policy-makers, NGOs, Universities, researchers and other stakeholders from Spain and Morocco. The aim is to improve the maritime spatial planning.

The Environment Observatory of the North of Morocco and the Seaport Tanger-Med have shown their interest on the Alboran geoportal since it is very useful for the environment protection and for the management of the seaport, respectively.

Also, a Memorandum of Understanding has been signed with the Ministry of Environment in Morocco to provide geo-referenced information on environmental issues in Morocco to the Alboran geoportal.

TRANSFERABILITY

The practice is transferable to other areas of the Mediterranean. Currently, Alboran geoportal developers (IUCN) are studying the possibilities to develop new geoportals on Ecologically and Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSA). More precisely, focus is put on the Sicilian Channel and the Adriatic.

Technically, the geoportal uses the INSPIRE system to standardize information, which makes it easier to be transferable, since it is open source. In addition, the Alboran project sets a precedent on working when third countries are involved.

CONTACT PERSON

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Tel. +34 952 028 430

<http://iucn.org>

<http://www.iucn.org/mediterranean>

Practice Descriptions

- Questions the practice may help answer
- Implementation Context
- Aspects / objectives
- Method
- Main outputs / results
- Transferability
- Contact person
- Responsible entity
- Costs / Funding source
- Illustrative graphics



Projects

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Interreg x	Western Med x	Country
Status	-Year	
Keywords/Project/Title of Practice/Description	Alphabetical Order	
Apply	Reset	

7 Projects

ACCESSIBILITÀ INTERMODALITÀ – A.C.E The Accessibilità Intermodalità is a joint management project in the Western Mediterranean basin of regional, national and cross-border transport systems to ensure a higher level intermodal services and accessibility to the poles of attraction, with regard to the flow of people and goods.	AMPAMED The Project relies in the role of MPA for the sustainable development of local economic activities like artisanal, fishing and tourism. The main aim has been to use three Mediterranean MPAs, placed in three different regions (Córcega, Cerdeña and Murcia) to show the differences and the similarities in management resources and sustainable development.	COASTANCE The COASTANCE project is implemented within the European MED programme. Its main aim is to develop practical tools to manage the coastal zone adaptation to Climate Change according to the sectoral foremost European policies such as ICZM, the IMP, the MSP Directive, the Adaptation to C.C., etc.
COASTGAP COASTGAP capitalized 12 best practices from 9 projects (funded by the MED and other programmes) included in the Facecoast cluster, to underpin governance and adaptation policies aiming to reduce risk along coastal zones and	DEDUCE One of the main outcomes of the DEDUCE project was the establishment of a network of excellence in coastal management and the use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS).	MAREMED MAREMED aimed to strengthen the horizontal coordination of regional (sub-national) coastal and maritime policies, as well as their vertical coordination with policies implemented at the national, Mediterranean and European levels.

Search on-going and completed MSP projects by:

- Funding programme
- Sea basins
- Countries
- Status
- Completion year
- Keyword, title, etc.

COUNTRIES

Denmark
Estonia
Finland
Germany
Latvia
Lithuania
Poland
Sweden

PAN-BALTIC MSP PROJECTS

BalticLines
BalticScope
Seanergy 2020
BALTSAP
MSP Challenge simulation game
Sea meets land
BALANCE
PartiSEApate
Plan Bothnia
BaltSeaPlan
PlanCoast
BaltCoast

CROSS-BORDER PAN-BALTIC PRACTICES (SELECTION)

BaltSeaPlan Findings
BaltSeaPlan Vision 2030
Become a Maritime Spatialist in 10 minutes
Towards a Pilot MSP for the Lithuanian Sea
A transboundary MSP pilot in the Bothnian Sea
Handbook on multi-level-consultations
Best practice in consultation for MSP
Availability and harmonisation of marine environmental data
Blue Corridors
Governance baselines



Baltic Sea

General Introduction to the Baltic Sea basin (i)

The Baltic Sea is a semi-enclosed sea basin with a total area of 397,978 km². It is bordered by nine EU member states (Denmark, Germany, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Finland, Sweden) and Russia. The Baltic Sea can be divided in the following sub-regions: the Gulf of Finland, the Gulf of Bothnia, the Gulf of Riga, Baltic Proper (which includes the Gulf of Gdansk), the Danish Straits and the Kattegat.

The Baltic Sea is a relatively shallow water body with an average depth of only 54m. It is a brackish water ecosystem characterized by high biological production. The coastal ecosystem functions as a breeding and nursery ground for many fish and invertebrates, and deeper waters provide habitat for pelagic fish, such as herring and sprat.

The different sea uses such as shipping, fisheries, wind farms or mineral extraction are increasingly competing for the limited sea space. On top of this, the fragile Baltic ecosystem and the threats of climate change call for a balanced multi-sectorial approach.

Relevant pan-Baltic MSP institutions and structures (ii)

HELCOM-VASAB MSP Working Group

The joint Baltic Sea MSP Working Group, established by HELCOM and VASAB, is a forum for intergovernmental discussions on MSP. The Working Group hosts dialogues on recent and future developments in the field of MSP in the Baltic Sea Region.

Visions and Strategies Around the Baltic Sea (VASAB)

VASAB is an intergovernmental multilateral co-operation of 11 countries of the Baltic Sea Region (BSR) on spatial planning and development. Its current work is guided by the 2009 "VASAB Long-Term Perspective for the Territorial Development of the Baltic Sea Region" strategic document, which considers MSP as a key instrument for the alleviation of potential sea use conflicts.

Helsinki Commission (HELCOM)

HELCOM is the governing body of the Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area (Helsinki Convention). In 2007, HELCOM developed the new Baltic Sea Action Plan (BSAP), which introduced MSP as a process aiming at more coherent management of human activities in the Baltic Sea.

Sea basin descriptions

MSP Institutions & structures

Sea-basin cooperation on MSP

Geography, ecosystems & uses

Relevant sectoral & non-sectoral organizations

Sea basin MSP projects

Selected cross-border MSP practices



SHARE



PRINT



Study on Data and Knowledge Gaps to implement MSP

1st technical study MSP Assistance Mechanism

Evaluation of data and knowledge gaps to implement MSP

- Desk research
- Analysis of planners' needs
- Interviews with data specialists in 16 EU MS

Outcomes →

- *Different styles of planning, different types of evidence*
- *Each country has different resources*
- *Countries are using similar data categories*
- *Common information gaps in aggregated data*
- *Issues relating to the interpretation of data – promote more exchange on related practices*
- *Need for spatial evaluation tools, e.g. economic impact analysis, social impact analysis of marine use constellations.*

Funded by



Thank you for attention

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