

Marine/Maritime Spatial Planning: From global approaches to regional applications

Miriam von Thenen

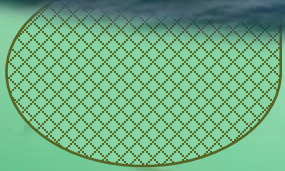
Leibniz Institute for Baltic Sea Research, Warnemünde, Germany

Overview

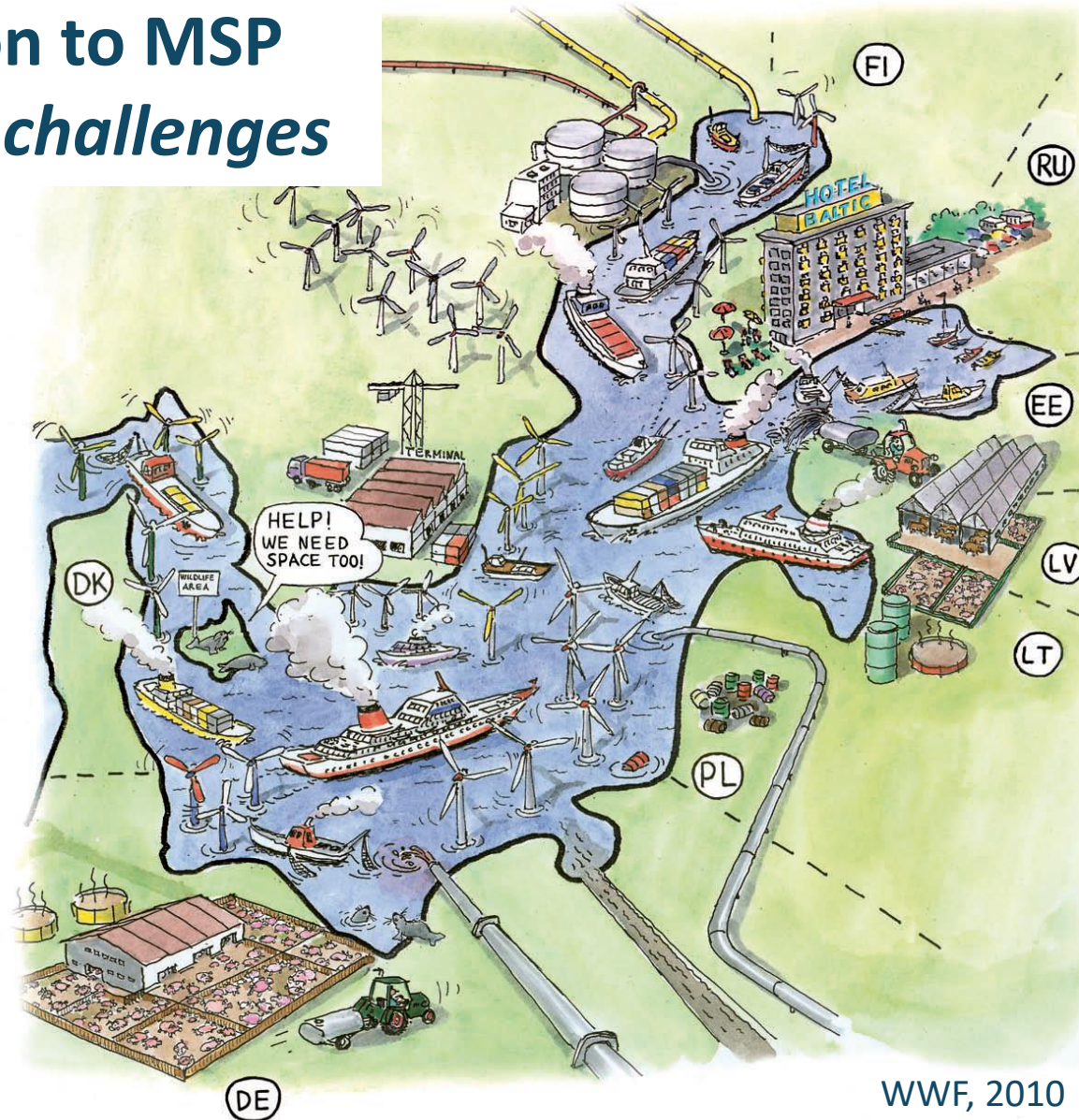
1. Introduction to MSP
2. The global perspective
3. The European approach
4. Application in the Baltic Sea Region
5. Future perspectives & summary







1. Introduction to MSP *Problems & challenges*



WWF, 2010

- Crowded marine areas -> traditional and emerging maritime activities
- Fragmented sectoral planning -> increasing competition and environmental impacts

1. Introduction to MSP

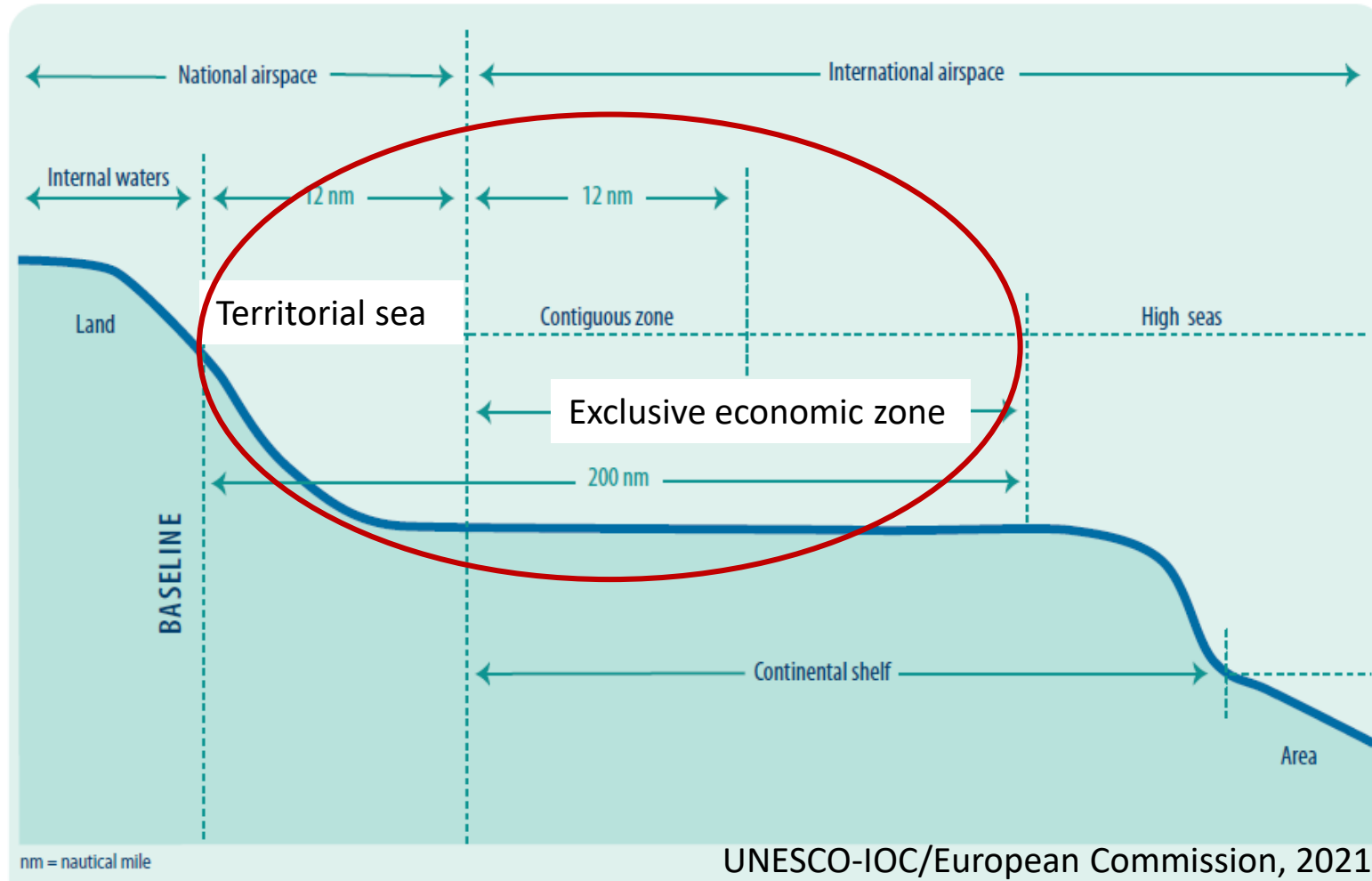
Definition

“Marine spatial planning (MSP) is a public process of analyzing and allocating the spatial and temporal distribution of human activities in marine areas to achieve ecological, economic, and social objectives that are usually specified through a political process.”

Ehler and Douvère, 2009

International Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO

1982/1994 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)



Sovereignty

Sovereign rights over national resources of the water column, the seabed, and subsoil

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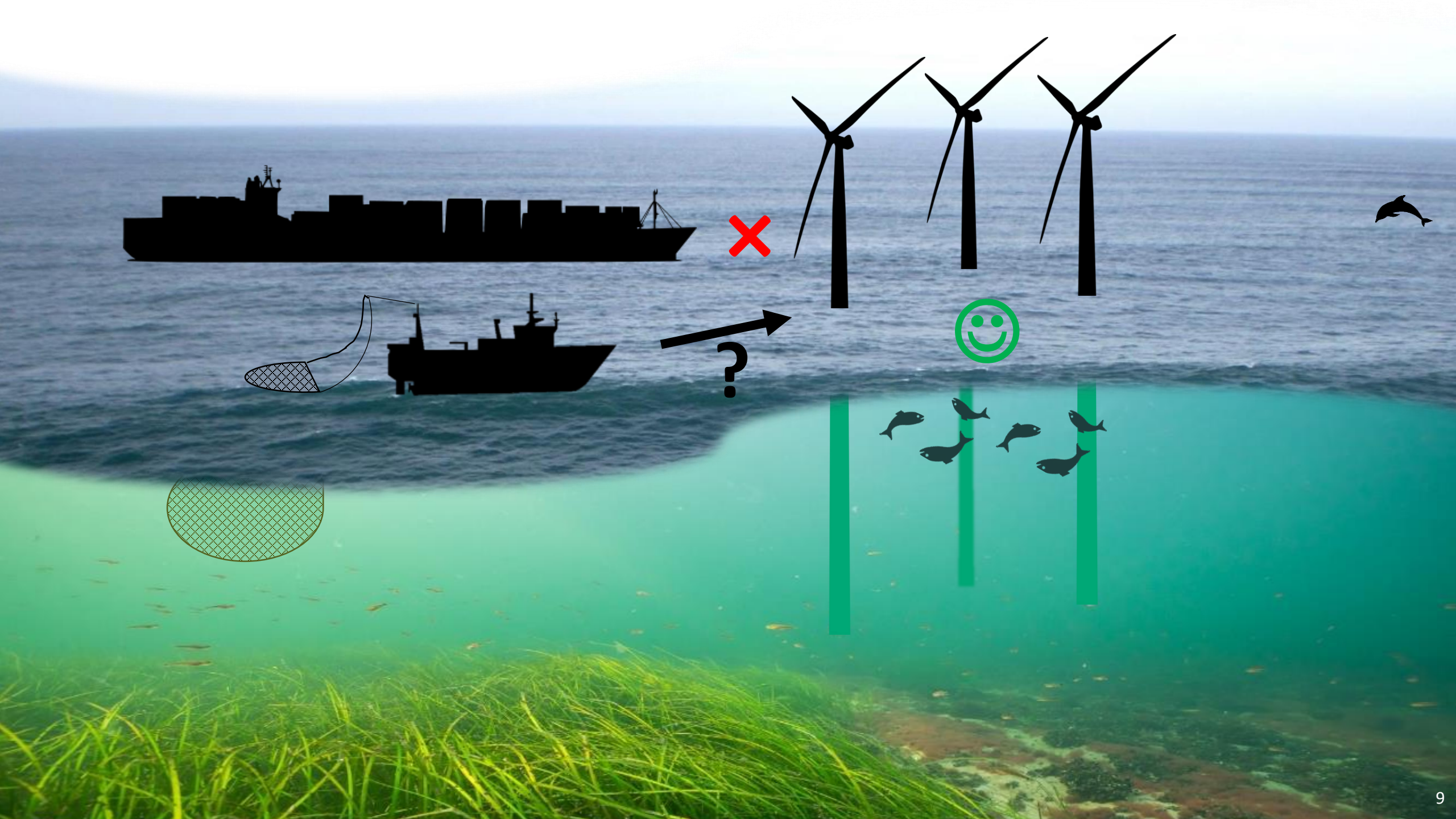
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A seagull is shown in flight against a bright, hazy sky. Below the bird, the ocean is visible with gentle waves. The overall scene is a serene coastal landscape at sunset or sunrise.

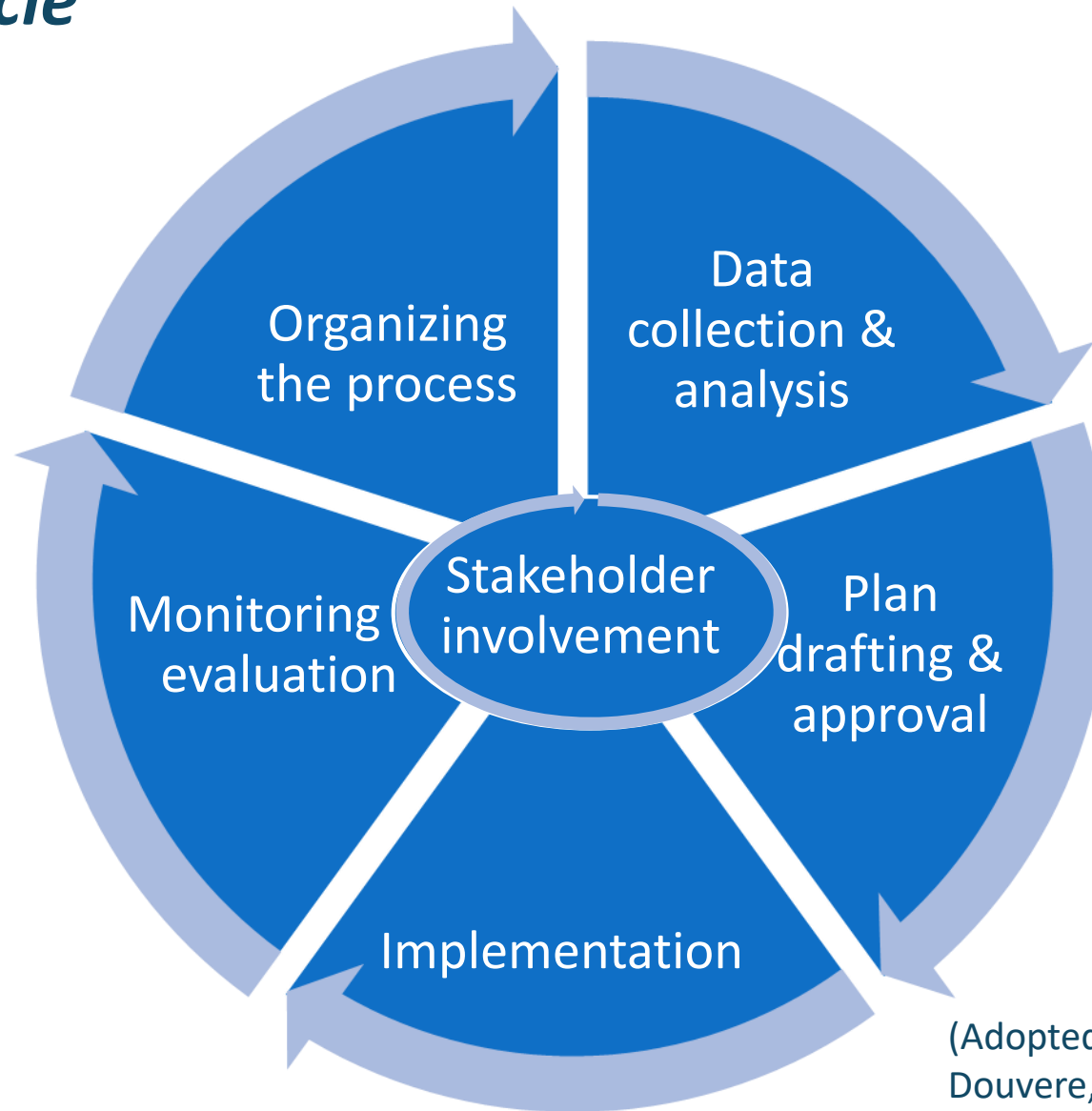
1. Introduction to MSP

Characteristics of effective MSP

- Ecosystem-based
 - balancing ecological, economic, and social goals and objectives toward sustainable development
- Integrated
 - across sectors and agencies, and among levels of government
- Place/area-based
- Adaptive
 - capable of learning from experience
- Strategic and anticipatory
 - focused on the long-term
- Participatory
 - stakeholders actively involved in the process

1. Introduction to MSP

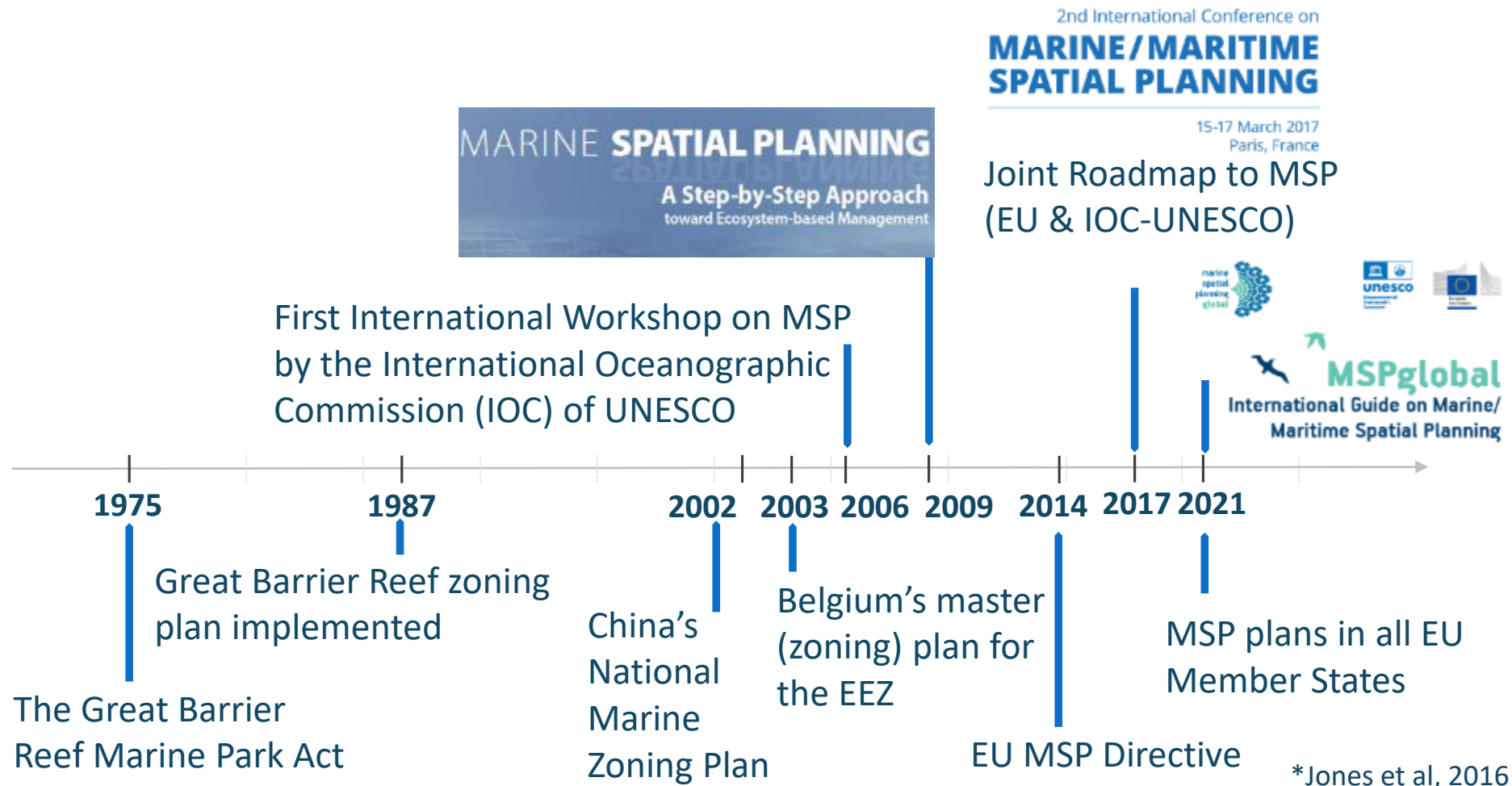
The MSP cycle



(Adopted from Ehler and Douvère, 2009)

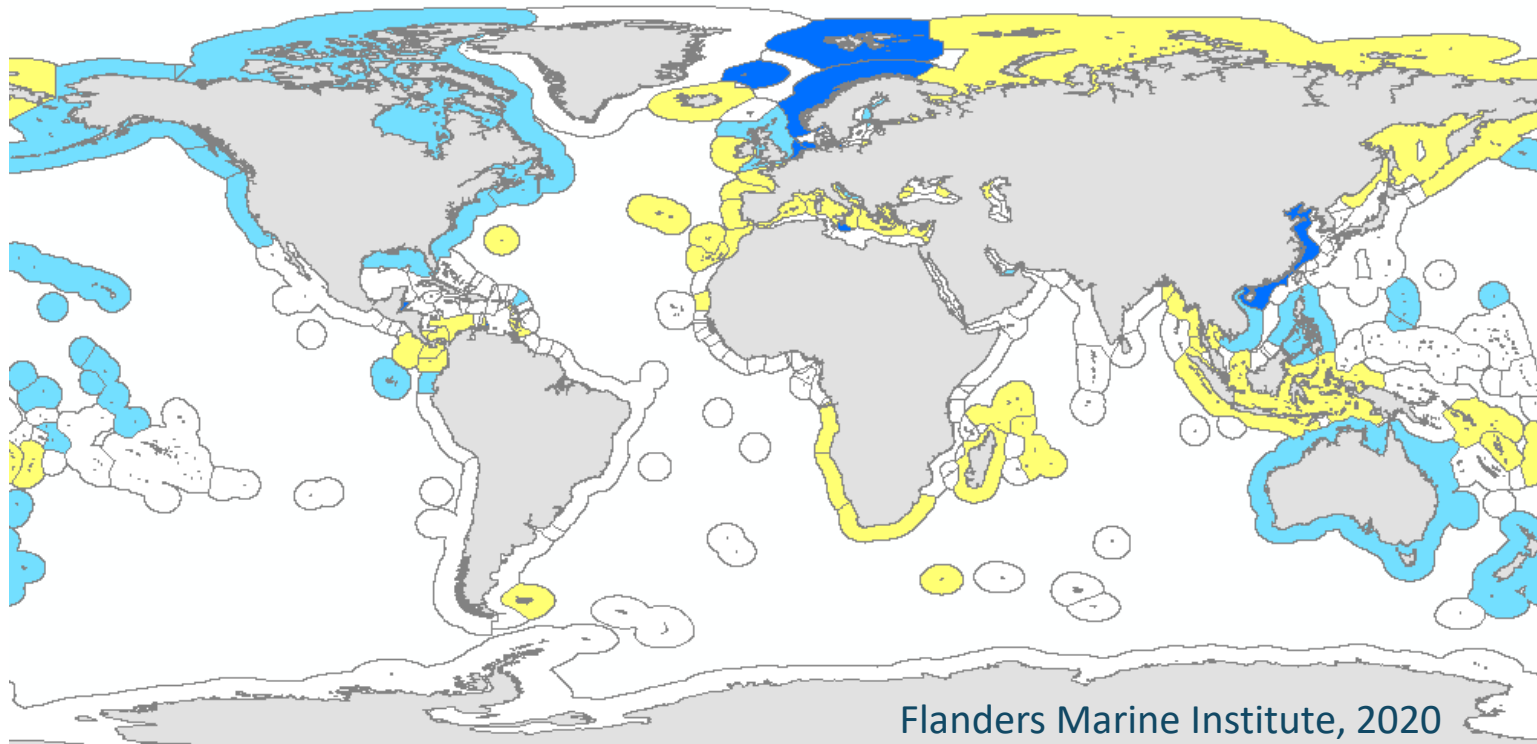
2. The global perspective

The rise of MSP



2. The global perspective

Status of MSP (2017)



■ MSP approved

■ MSP partly approved

■ MSP underway

□ No MSP

Based on Frazão Santos et al., 2019

3. The European approach

28.8.2014

EN

Official Journal of the European Union

L 257/135

DIRECTIVES

**DIRECTIVE 2014/89/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
of 23 July 2014
establishing a framework for maritime spatial planning**

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Articles 43(2), 100(2), 192(1), and 194(2) thereof,

Maritime Spatial Planning Directive → EU Member States have to develop maritime spatial plans by March 2021

3. The European approach

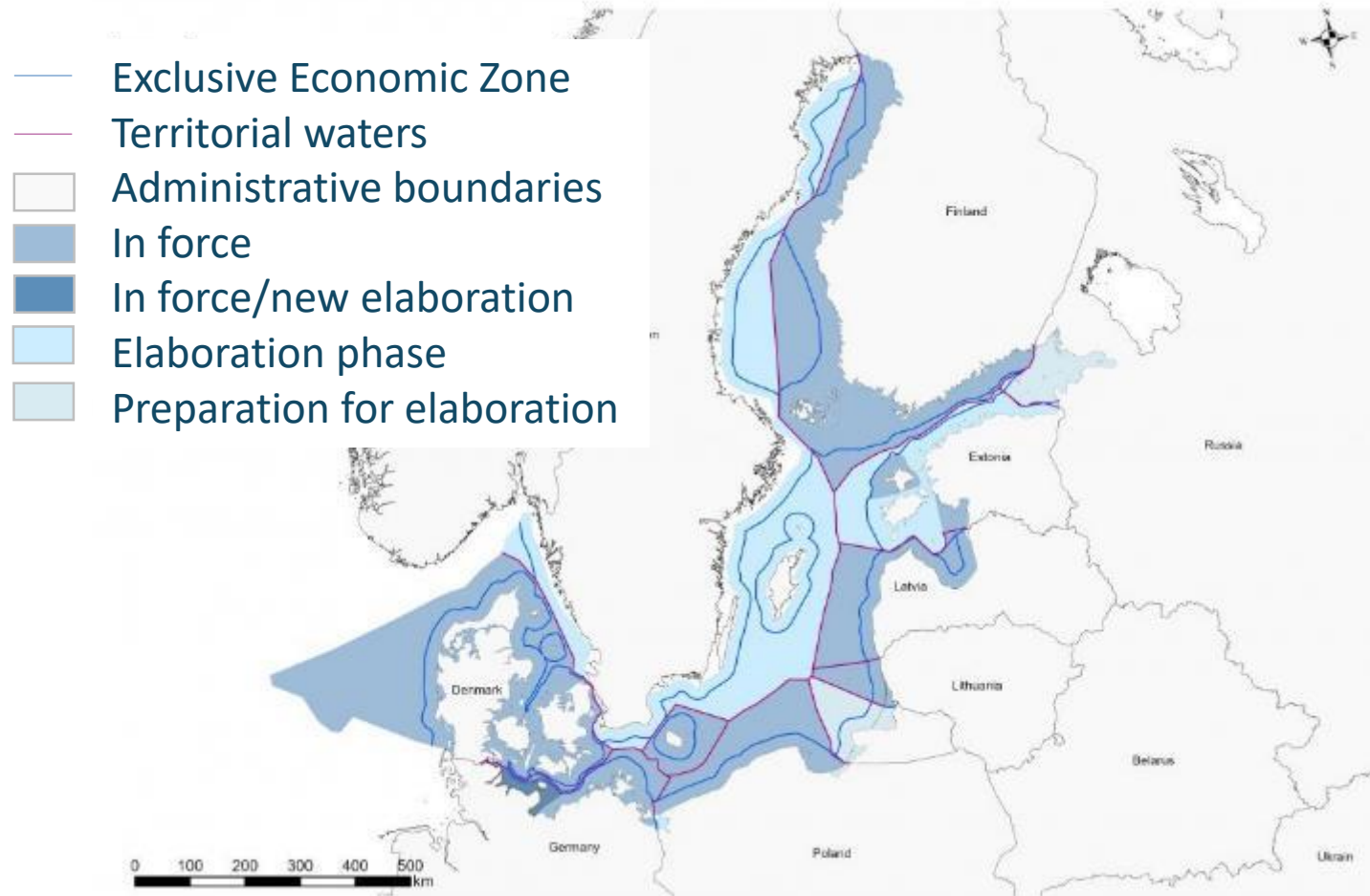
Minimum requirements for MSP

- Member States shall take into account/aim for
 - Land-sea interactions
 - Environmental, economic and social aspects, as well as safety aspects
 - Coherence between MSP and other processes, such as integrated coastal management
 - Involvement of stakeholders
 - The use of the best available data
 - Transboundary cooperation between Member States
 - Cooperation with third countries

(Adopted from the EU MSP Directive)



4. Application in the Baltic Sea Region



Status of the MSP process in the Baltic Sea © Pan Baltic Scope report 'Assessment of the application of Baltic Sea Common Regional Maritime Spatial Planning Framework' (information updated on December 2021).

4. Application in the Baltic Sea Region

Transboundary cooperation

- European Union Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region (EUSBSR)



- Policy Area “Spatial Planning”
 - Use of maritime and land-based spatial planning in all Member States around the Baltic Sea
 - Developing a common approach for cross-border cooperation
 - Coordinated by HELCOM and VASAB

4. Application in the Baltic Sea Region

Transboundary cooperation

- HELCOM: Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission
- VASAB: Vision & Strategies Around the Baltic Sea
- Since 2010: HELCOM-VASAB MSP working group



Adopted by HELCOM HOD 34-2010 and the 54th Meeting of VASAB CSPD/BSR

BALTIC SEA BROAD-SCALE MARITIME SPATIAL PLANNING (MSP) PRINCIPLES



Adopted by the 72nd meeting of VASAB CSPD/BSR on 8 June 2016 and approved by HELCOM HOD 50-2016 on 15-16 June 2016.

**Guideline for the implementation
of ecosystem-based approach in
Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP) in the Baltic Sea area**

HELCOM-VASAB MSP WG



**Regional Maritime
Spatial Planning
Roadmap 2021-2030**



4. Application in the Baltic Sea Region

Transboundary challenges

- Different national governance and planning systems
- Competing interests by different sectors
- Unequal involvement of different stakeholder (groups)
- Differences in planning time frames

(Adopted from Moodie et al, 2019)

5. Future perspectives

- It will take thorough evaluation and time to determine whether or not marine spatial are successful in meeting their objectives
- By 2030: one third of the world's EEZ may be covered by marine spatial plans (Ehler, 2018)
- Endeavours to extend MSP towards areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJs)
 - as part of the international legally binding instrument under UNCLOS on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of ABNJs

5. Summary

- MSP is a tool to allocate maritime activities to marine areas over space and time
- The earliest example of MSP is a zonation plan of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park in Australia
- Many countries worldwide have already or are in the process of adopting marine spatial plans for their marine waters
- IOC-UNESCO and EU are important actors supporting the development of MSP
- The EU MSP Directive requires the development of marine spatial plans for all coastal Member States
- Application of MSP in the Baltic Sea is quite advanced but (transboundary) challenges remain
- Thorough evaluation needs to prove success of MSP



MSP is likely to spread further around the globe and may even be extended towards areas beyond national jurisdiction

Thank you for your attention!



Dr. Miriam von Thenen

miriam.thenen@io-warnemunde.de

Leibniz Institute for Baltic Sea Research, Warnemünde, Germany

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