



W 2/6 Is maritime spatial planning in the Baltic Sea Region up to the challenge of coordinating marine activities and policies?

MSP as part of broader marine governance

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Marine Spatial Planning Regionalization and social innovation

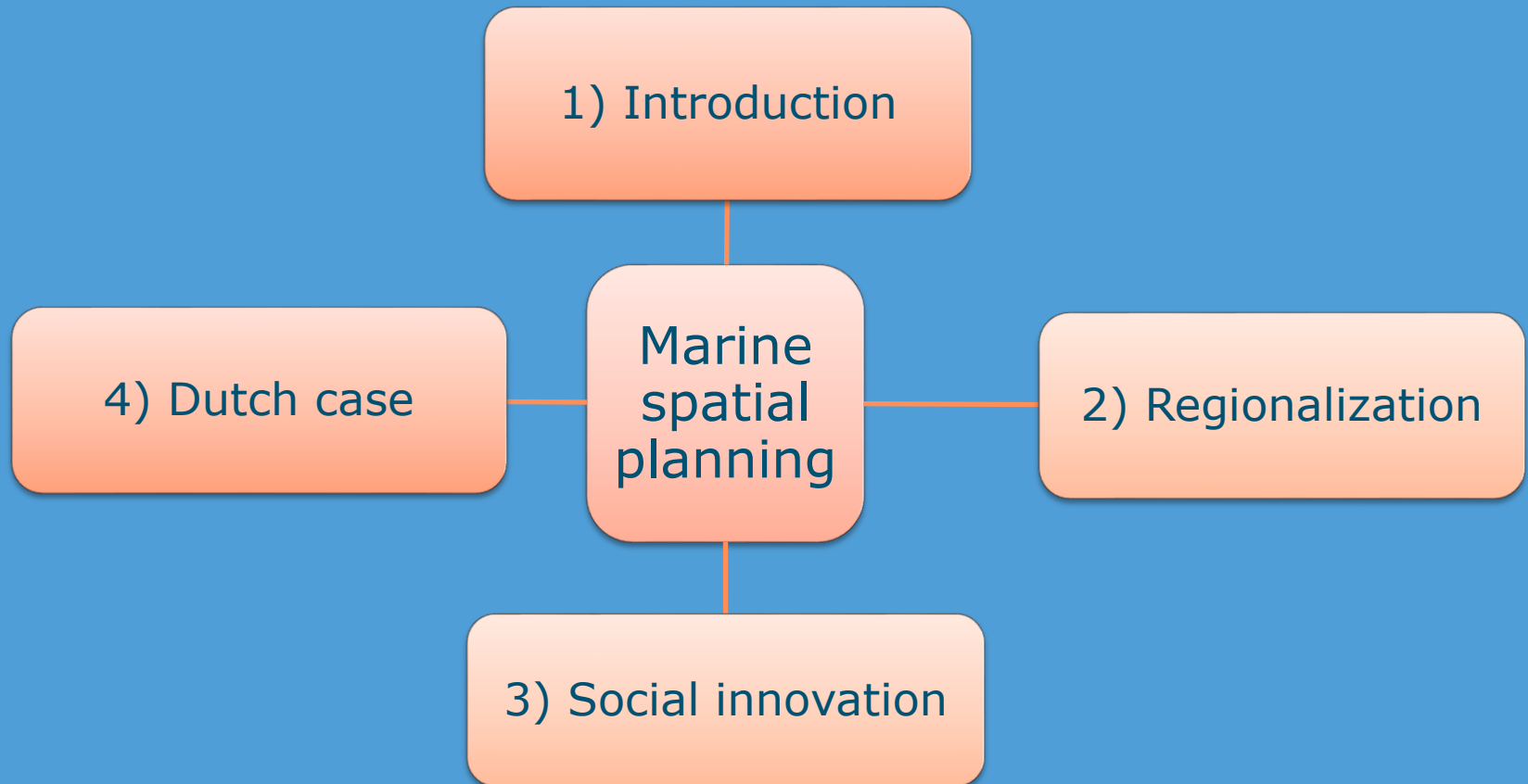
Baltic 2nd Maritime Spatial Planning Forum

Riga, 23-24 November 2016, Katrine Soma

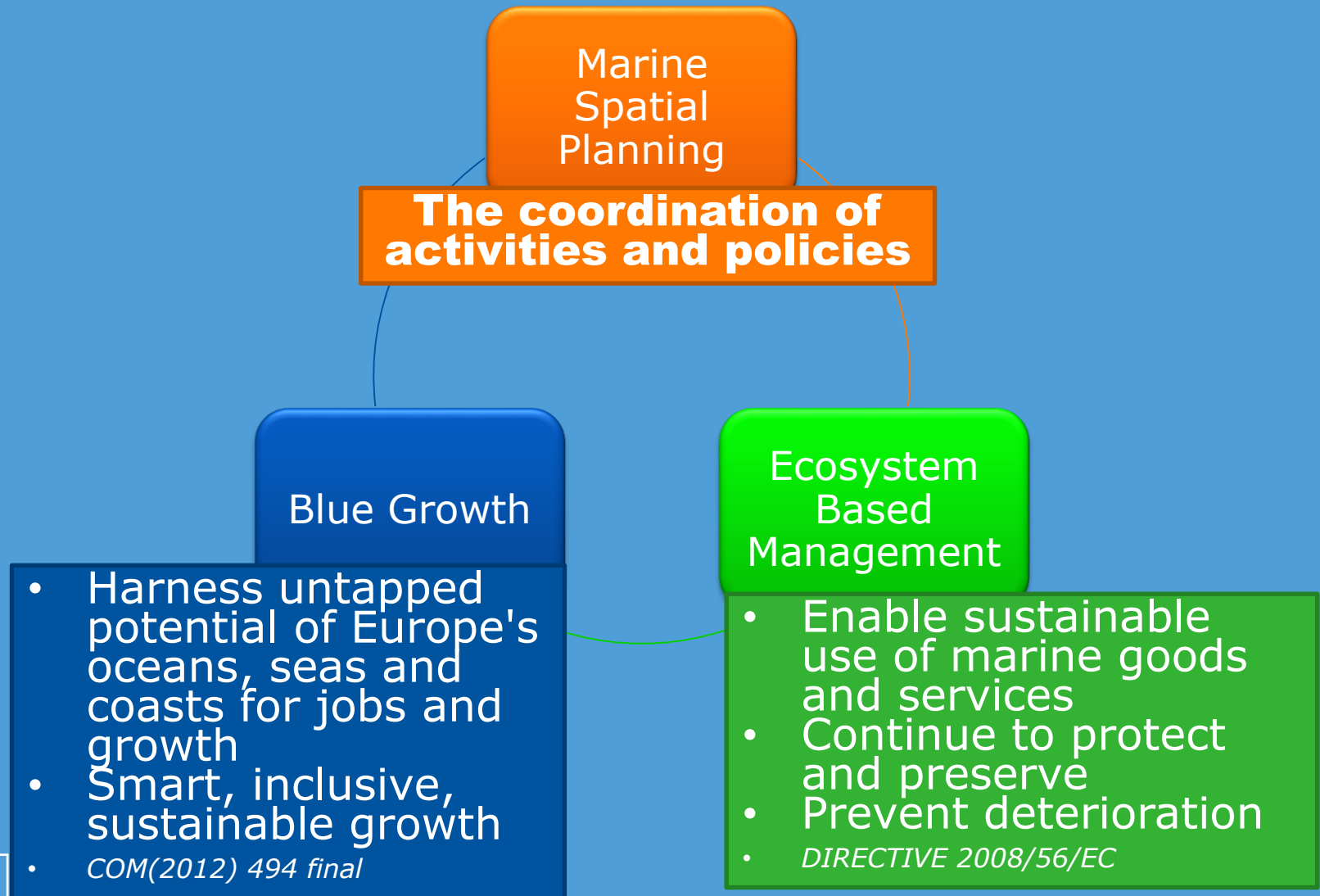
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Overview



Introduction



Regionalization

- Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008)
 - Marine environmental policy
 - Main goal:
 - "...to establish a framework within which Member States shall take the necessary measures to achieve or maintain **good environmental status** in the marine environment by the year 2020 at the latest."
 - Ecosystem Based Management (EBM)
 - Precautionary principle

Regionalization



Regionalization

■ Regionalization processes

● Coordination

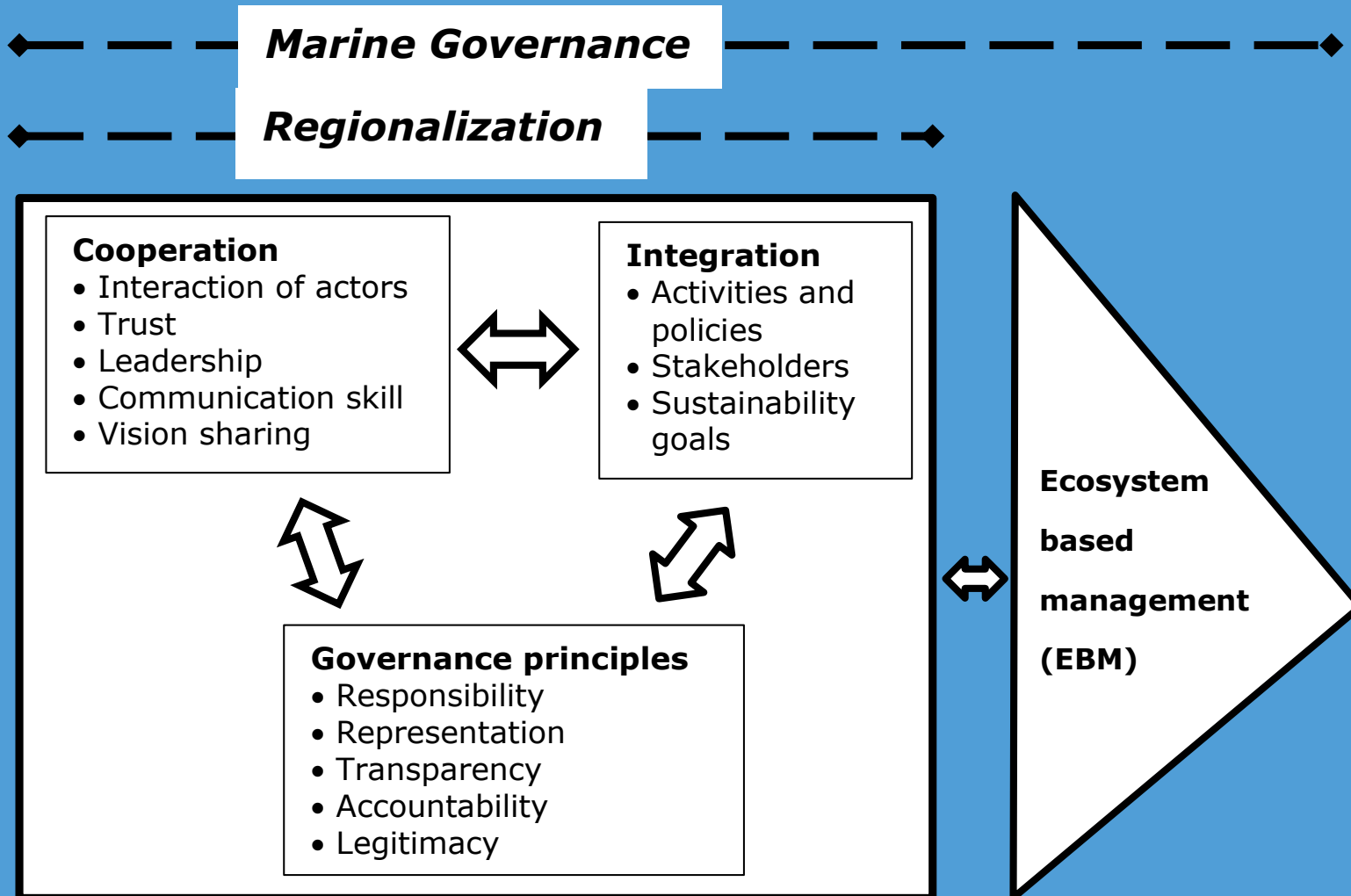
- Sector activities and policies (initiated top-down)
- Governance levels (local, national and international), actors, objectives and states

● Changing institutional and political rationale

- Organizing and integrating maritime activities
- Empowering non-governmental actors
- Evolving new power relations

Regionalization

- Special Issue in journal Ocean and Coastal Management



Social innovation

- Maritime Spatial Planning Directive (2014)
 - Blue growth
 - Main goal: “...to promote sustainable development and to identify the utilization of marine space for different sea uses as well as to manage spatial uses and conflicts in marine areas”
 - Processes must result in comprehensive planning
 - Different uses and multi-purposes
 - Long term and climate change

Social innovation

Social innovation

■ Social innovation (Neumeier 2016)

- Coordinating activities and policies bottom-up
- Group of people joined in a network of coordinated interests
- New and improved ways of collaborative action within the group and beyond
 - Changes of attitudes, behavior or perceptions
 - Relation with the group's horizon of experiences

■ Social innovation (Biggs et al 2012)

- inventing, supporting and implementing novel social and ecological solutions to public needs

Social innovation

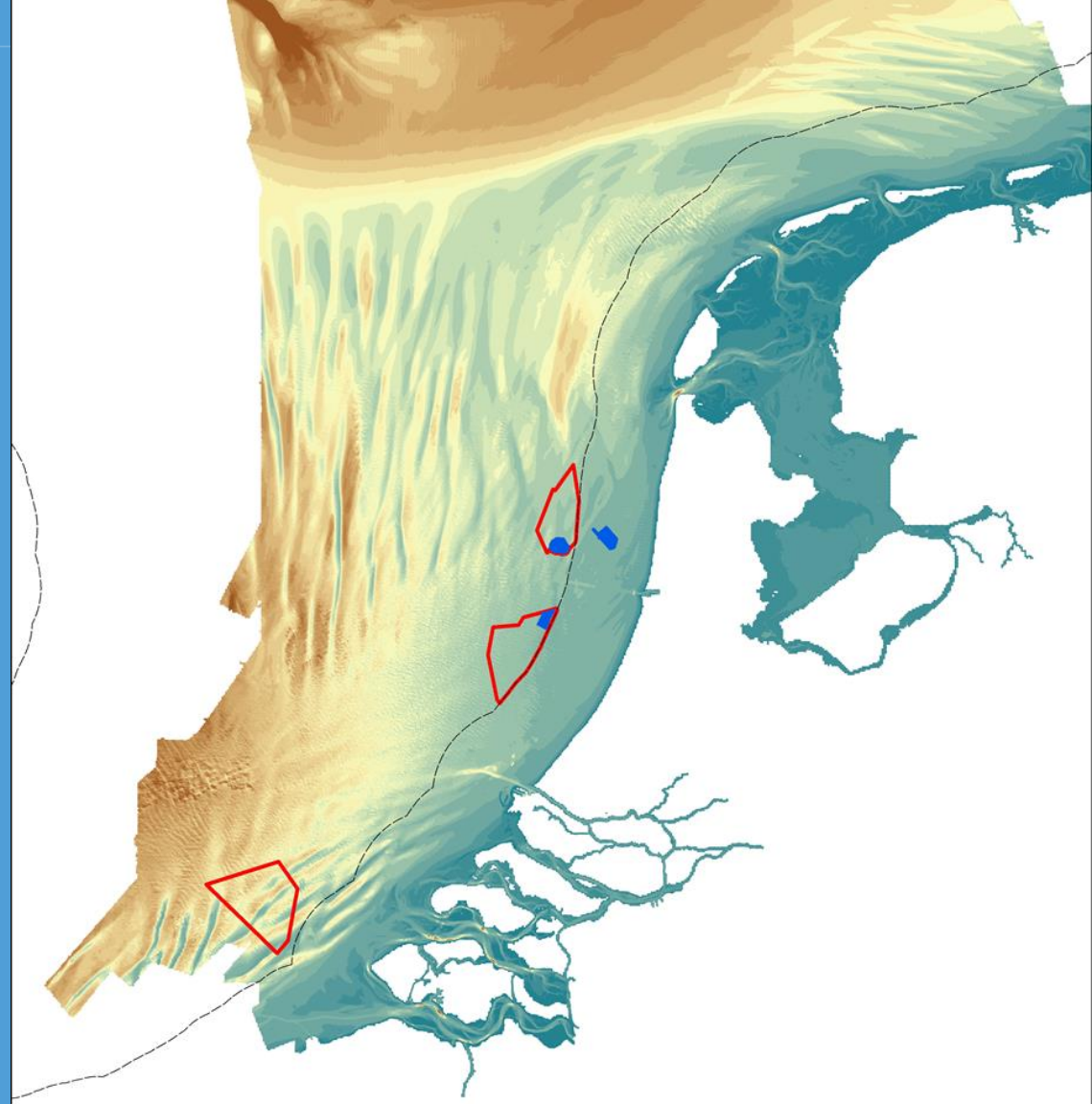
- Critical for social innovation
 - Enablers
 - Aims beyond economic growth (poverty, equity, environmental and social sustainability)
- Impacts
 - Scale - number of people
 - Scope - new social practices
 - Resonance - imagination and believe in what is possible
 - End product - social transformation

Dutch case

- How to translate the theoretical concepts social innovation and regionalization into practice?

Dutch case

- Potential wind farm areas (red) (Borssele, Zuid-Holland en Noord-Holland)
- Existing wind farms (blue) (OWEZ in the very north; Princes Amaliawindpark in Noord- Holland; Luchterduinen not yet finished in Zuid-Holland)



----- 12 nautical miles

 Bestaande parken en parken in aanbouw

 Aangewezen gebieden

Diepte in m tov LAT

 -157 tot -48

 -48 tot -46


 -46 tot -44

 -44 tot -42


 -42 tot -40

 -40 tot -38

 -38 tot -36


 -36 tot -33


 -33 tot -31


 -31 tot -30


 -30 tot -28


 -28 tot -27


 -27 tot -26


 -26 tot -23


 -23 tot -21

 -21 tot -15

 -15 tot -7

 -7 tot -3

 -3 tot 0

 0 tot 24

Dutch case

- Do Dutch mussel producers want to invest and operate offshore in wind farms in future?
- Present situation at a glance:
 - The windfarms still in in planning stages
 - Only a very small part is yet open to wind entrepreneurs to apply
 - Agreements with wind entrepreneurs now must take into account possible future user possibilities
 - Government is now preparing for mussel pilots offshore

Dutch case

- Interviews of 5 large mussel producers in the NL (January 2016)

	Yes (1)	No (4)
Future vision:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Food security based on mussels worldwide	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Business as usual
Barriers:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Trust in government	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adaptations of present production techniques
Conditions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Exclusive private user rights at sea	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Economic risks fully at government

Dutch case

■ Regionalization

- Integration and coordination of two very different sectors
 - Believe in possibilities to coordinate, cooperate and integrate
 - At this stage not a core issue to mussel producers
 - Needs for making appointments
- Problem for sector:
 - Cooperation and trust with government and environmental organizations

Dutch case

■ Social innovation

- Vision: food security – or business as usual?
- Enablers – one interviewee
- Crisis before change
- Impacts - how to define a network – cooperation among mussel producers
- The public sector – private sector barrier – a matter of trust
- Private user rights at sea

Thanks for your attention!

Any question?

