



# Introduction

**Michael Gilek**  
Södertörn University



Providing science-based approaches and tools to clarify and improve the capacity of MSP as a policy integrator in the Baltic Sea Region





# We focus on integration as a key challenge/opportunity in MSP

## MSP aims



## Problems

- Increasing use
- Fragmentation
- Trade-offs
- National & sectoral interests
- Knowledge
- Legitimacy

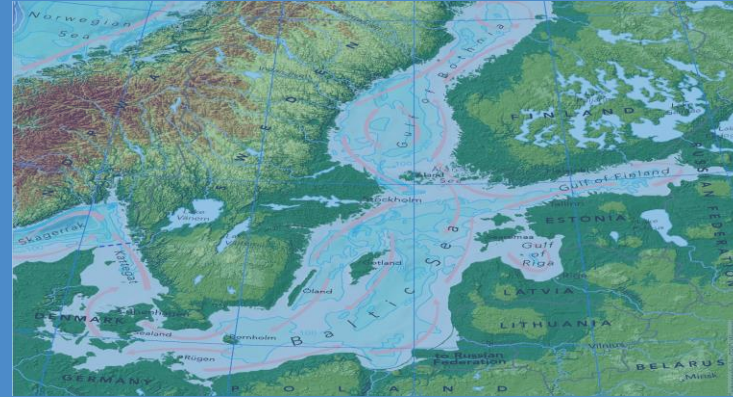
## Integration challenges & opportunities (Kidd 2013)

- Multi-scale and transboundary
- Policy and sector
- Stakeholder
- Knowledge



# MSP integration dimensions identified in BALTSAPACE

## National screening studies



Balance

Vertical

Cross-border

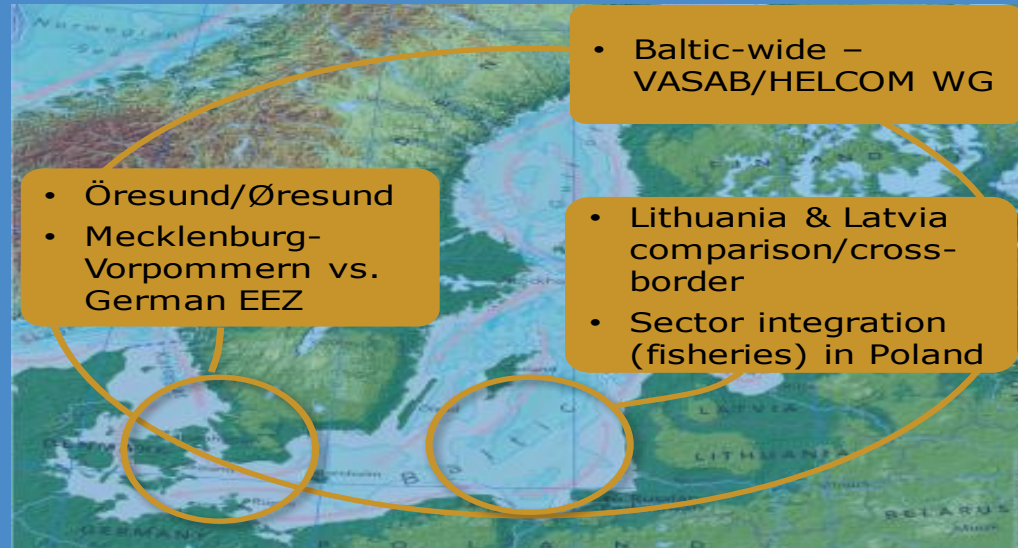
Horizontal- policy/sector

Stakeholder

Knowledge

Temporal

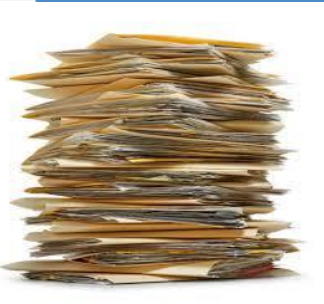
## In-depth case studies



• Öresund/Øresund  
• Mecklenburg-Vorpommern vs. German EEZ

• Baltic-wide – VASAB/HELCOM WG

• Lithuania & Latvia comparison/cross-border  
• Sector integration (fisheries) in Poland



- Key integration challenges in various contexts?
- Enablers and barriers? Possible solutions for barriers?
- Implications for: Sustainable use and GES?



# The Cases

<b>Selected cases</b>	<b>Summary Description of the Case</b>	<b>Integration Focus</b>
<b>Regional, VASAB/HELCOM Baltic-wide</b>	<b>The character of transnational MSP with a focus on the role of the regional Baltic-wide level</b>	<b>Vertical &amp; transboundary coordination of MSP, balance</b>
<b>Lithuania and Latvia MSP comparison</b>	<b>International cross-border comparison of the way that Lithuania and Latvia has gone about establishing MSP</b>	<b>International cross-border/stakeholder engagement</b>
<b>Germany – a sub-national comparison</b>	<b>Comparison between two MSP jurisdictions in Germany</b>	<b>National cross-border, vertical</b>
<b>The Sound (Öresund), Denmark and Sweden</b>	<b>A examination of the role of Sweden and Denmark's different MSP institutional contexts and the implications for cross-level, horizontal type of planning in the Sound.</b>	<b>Cross-border cooperation, cross-sector balance</b>
<b>Fishers Engagement in Polish MSP</b>	<b>A focus on the problems of engaging coastal fishers in MSP in Poland</b>	<b>Sector/Stakeholder &amp; Knowledge</b>






# Basic facts about BONUS BALTSPACE research project

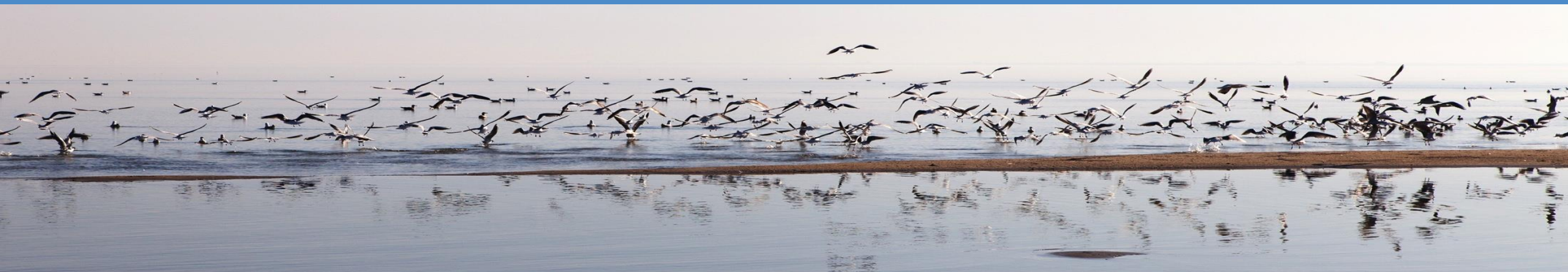
 **Duration:** 2015–2018

**Coordinator:** Södertörn University Michael Gilek

**Partners:**

-  Aarhus University, Dept. of Bioscience  
Karsten Dahl
-  Swedish Institute for the Marine Environment  
Andrea Morf
-  Maritime Institute in Gdańsk  
Jacek Zaucha

- Coastal Planning and Research Institute  
Nerijus Blažauskas
- Helmholtz-Zentrum Geesthacht  
Andreas Kannen
- Leibniz Institute for Baltic Sea Research  
Alexander Darr
- s.Pro – sustainable projects  
Angela Schultz-Zehden





# MSP cooperation at pan-Baltic level

**Anne Luttmann**

Leibniz Institute for Baltic Sea  
Research Warnemünde (IOW)



# Pan-Baltic case – the stage

Almost 15 Mio.  
people within  
10 km of the  
coast

Sub-regions  
share a long  
common history

Epicontinental  
and enclosed  
sea



Non-tidal, relatively  
shallow brackish-water  
basin

Salinity gradients from  
SW to NE and from the  
bottom to the top

Picture: BGV Hamburg



BSR shares common interest in preserving Baltic Sea ecosystem and has a long tradition in **cross-border cooperation**



Spatial planning,  
including **MSP**





# Methodology and data used

- Institutional examples HELCOM and VASAB → joint working group as study object

## Interviews



Picture: Dave Pollard, 2009

## Questionnaire

Personal communication

Online research  
(scientific literature,  
minutes)



WG's history and self-conception?

Ways and formats of  
transboundary  
consultations?

Manifestation of integration  
challenges?



# Transboundary integration

Mutual agreement on **definitions** and **key principles** is cumbersome

BARRIER

Respecting both the **environmental** and **sectoral** way of thinking

SOLUTION

Promoting mutual understanding and accepting tradeoffs

ENABLER

## Example: Guideline for the implementation of the ecosystem-based approach in MSP in the Baltic Sea area

- Process from 2010 – 2016
- First plan was to formulate common understanding and present condensed document to ministerial conferences 2013/2014
- Work continued in 2<sup>nd</sup> mandate (2014-2016)
- Agreement could be reached, compromises necessary
  - Ecosystem approach vs. ecosystem-based approach
  - HELCOM principles (e.g. BAT, PPP) only partly included



# Stakeholder integration

Pan-baltic wide  
there is a lack of  
regular broader  
dialogue on MSP

BARRIER

The H-V MSP WG is  
open to observers  
and guests

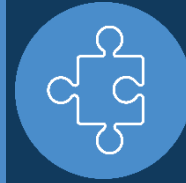
SOLUTION

More active involve-  
ment / invitation of  
external stake-  
holders into the WG

ENABLER

## Further points for discussion:

- Should that really be sought for in a group like the H-V MSP WG?
- Can't information needs of others be satisfied by platforms such as the European MSP platform (established recently)?



# Lithuanian-Latvian cross-border MSP interaction

**Nerijus Blažauskas**

Coastal Research and Planning Institute (CORPI)



# Introduction of the case



## CROSS BORDER LT-LV PLANNING EXERCISE

### LT MSP driven by:

- Emerging of OWE sector
- Research for MPA
- Port development
- MSP directive implementation

### LV MSP driven by:

- MSP directive implementation
- Meeting Blue growth targets
- Emerging of OWE sector
- Securing shipping conditions



# Methodology used

LT:

Functional zoning of the marine space based on the adopted MSP principles, followed by the concept of blue and grey infrastructure corridors

LV:

MSP principles,  
Ecosystem based approach,  
Assessment of ecosystem services

<b>Planning approach</b>	<b>LT: Technical, expert-driven</b>	<b>LV: Process-driven, engagement of local authorities and NGOs</b>
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# Transboundary integration

## **LT MSP follows the:**

Existing legal basis

- Law of terrestrial planning
- Principles of MSP

## **LV MSP follows the:**

Adapted legal basis:

- Spatial Development Planning Law (2011)
- Marine Environment Protection and Management Law (2010)
- Regulations of the Cabinet of the Ministers Nr. 740 on Development, Implementation and Monitoring of Maritime Spatial Plan (2012)
- MSP directive

*Both planning exercises have been a subject of open TENDER procedure, resulted in:*

- **National planners team in LT and**
- **International (LV-LT-EE) planners team in LV**



# Policy & sector integration

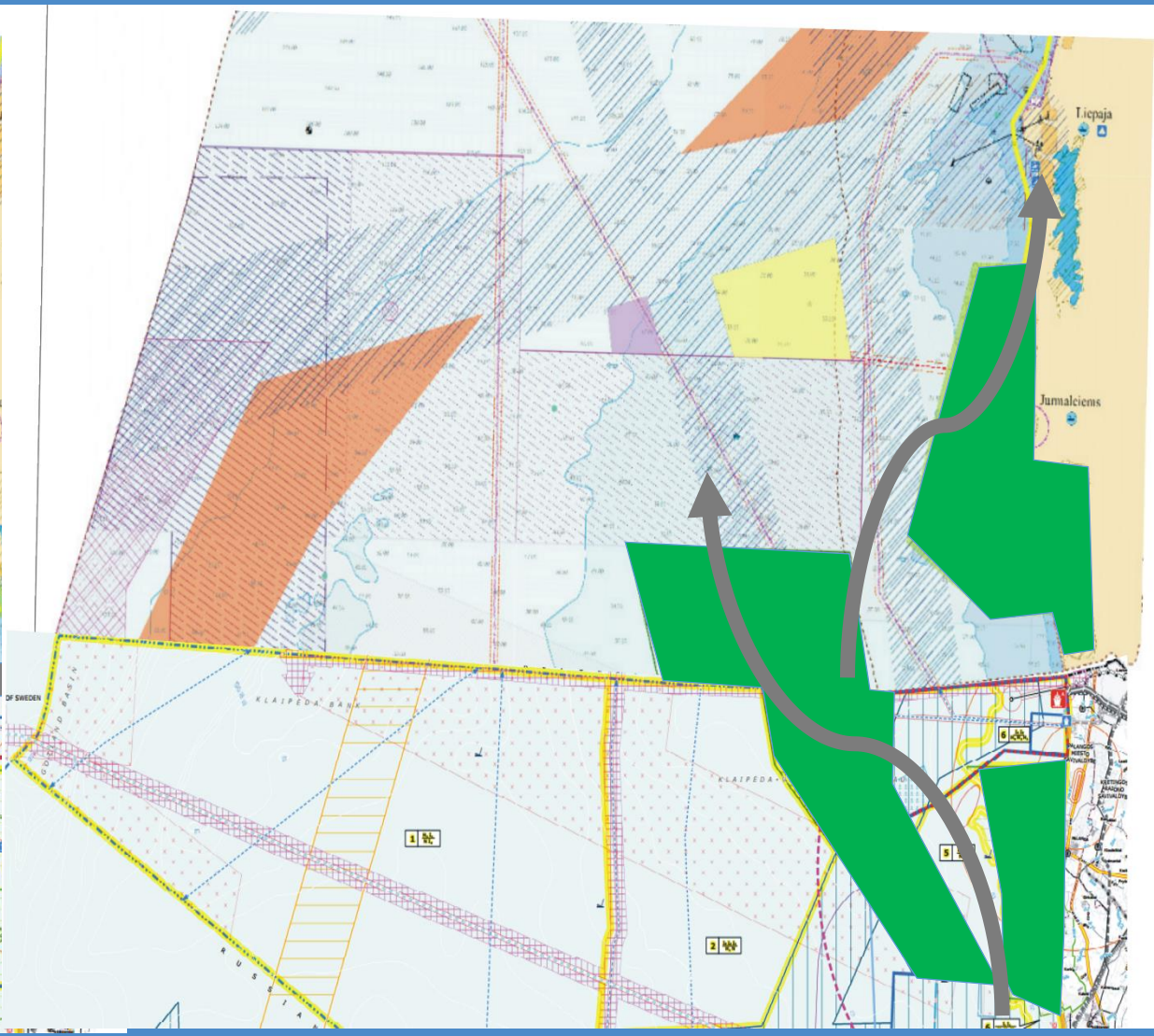
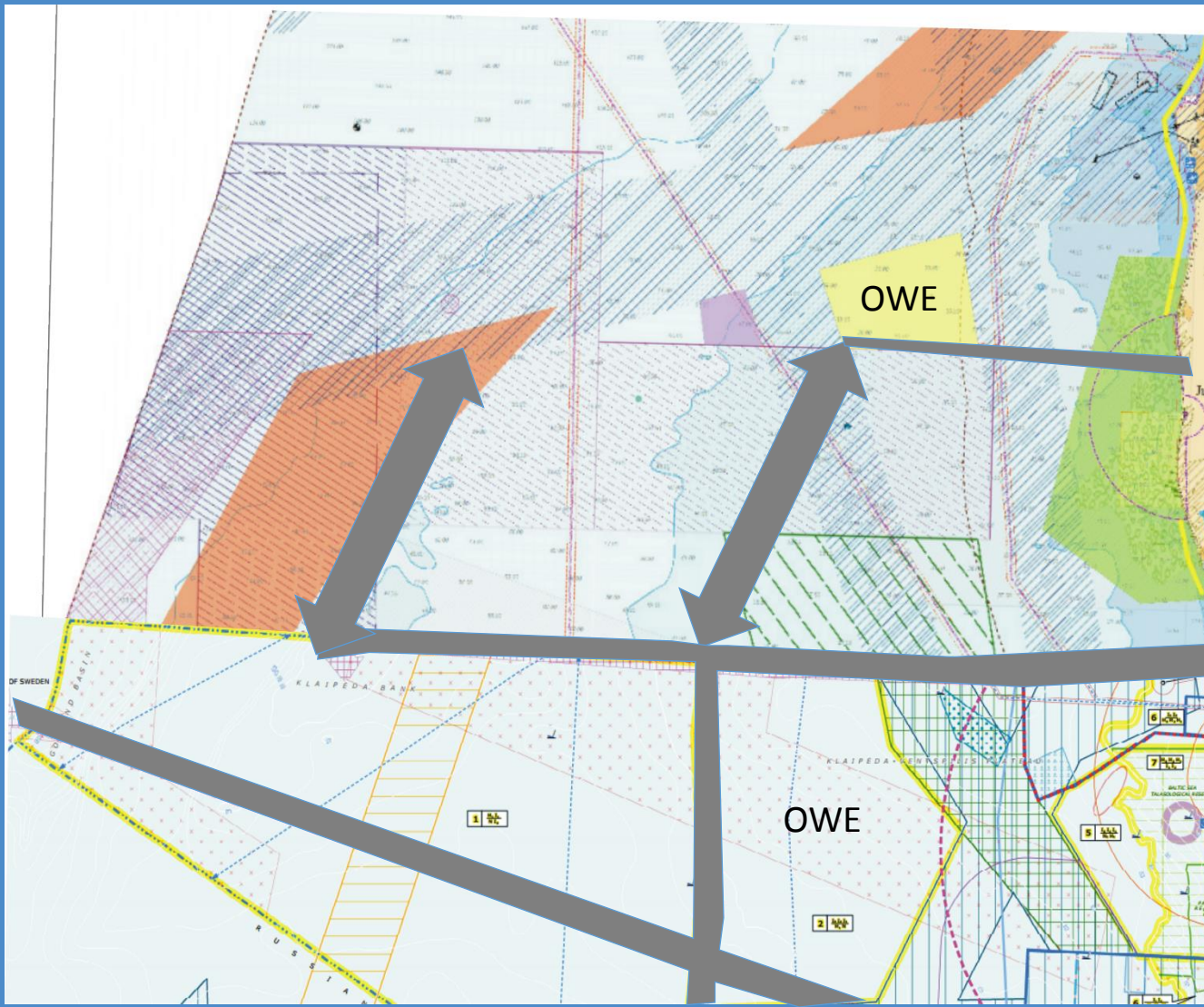
Barriers	Enablers
<b>Different legislation used</b> ("before" and "after" MSP Directive )	
	<b>Using sound planning decisions made by neighboring country</b> (infrastructure and blue corridor development opportunities)





# OFFSHORE GRID

# BLUE CORRIDOR





# Policy & sector integration

Barriers and possible solutions	Enablers
<b>Barr: Different legislation used</b> ( "before" and "after" MSP Directive )	
→ <b>Solution: using sound planning decisions made by neighboring country</b> (infrastructure and blue corridor development opportunities)	<b>Institutional set up for MSP in place</b> (proper planning <u>authority/„actor“</u> )



# Stakeholder integration

Barriers and solutions	Enablers
<b>Bar-r: Perception of the MSP</b> solutions - strategic vs binding	
→ <b>Solution:</b> Setting ambitions for future development („ <b>not blocking</b> “);	<b>Proper stakeholder involvement/consultation</b> process in place (eliminating „inappropriate actors“ influence )



# Federalism in German MSP

**Kira Gee**

Helmholtz-Zentrum Geesthacht



# The German case study





# The German case study

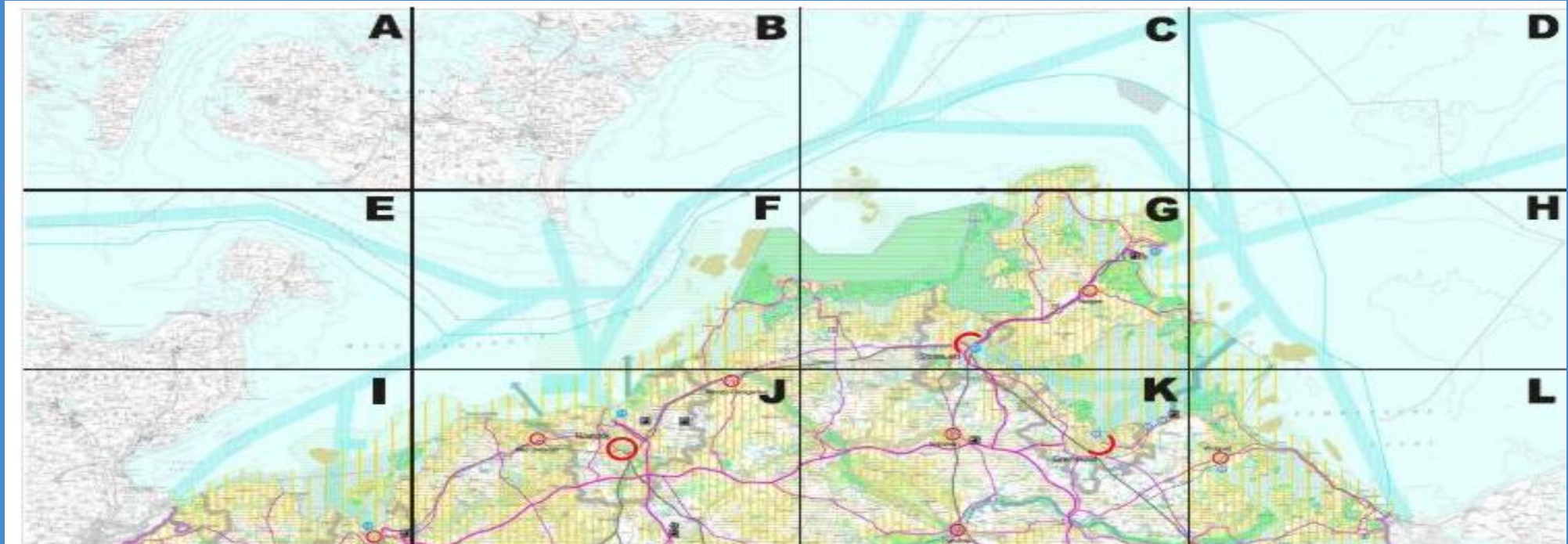
## The German Baltic: 3 existing plans

- 2009 marine spatial plan for the EEZ (BSH 2009) ,
- 2010 regional development plan of Schleswig-Holstein (Ministry of the Interior Schleswig-Holstein 2010)
- 2005 / 2016 regional development plans of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (Ministry for Energy, Infrastructure and Regional Development Mecklenburg-Vorpommern 2016).
  - **Enablers and barriers within the system that facilitate/hinder (cross-border) integration?**
- Research base: Desktop research and interviews (planners, stakeholders)



# The German case study

- MV and EEZ: A story of growing alignment



- MV LEP, 2005 a



# The German case study

2005

2016

	Priority area	Reservation area	Suitable area	Visualised only
Mineral resources	MV 2005			
Pipelines		MV 2005, EEZ		
Offshore wind	EEZ		MV 2005	
Tourism		MV 2005		
Nature conservation	MV 2005	MV 2005		EEZ
Shipping	EEZ	EEZ		MV 2005
Cables	MV 2005	EEZ		
Research		EEZ		
Coastal defence				
Fishing	Policies specified but no spatial designation			
Aquaculture	Policies specified but no spatial designation			
Cultural heritage	Policies specified but no spatial designation			
Military use	Policies specified but no spatial designation			

	Priority area	Reservation area	Suitable area	Visualised only
		MV 2016		
		EEZ		
	EEZ, MV 2016	MV 2016		
		MV 2016		
	MV 2016	MV 2016		EEZ
	EEZ, MV 2016	EEZ, MV 2016		
		EEZ, MV 2016		
		EEZ		
	MV 2016	MV 2016		
		MV 2016		
	Policies specified but no spatial designation			
	Policies specified but no spatial designation			
	Policies specified but no spatial designation			



# The German case study

## **Enablers:**

- Planning authorities understand the mutual benefits of spatial alignment (investment security, greater transparency...)
- Planning authorities are able to exchange relevant data and information (e.g. legend)
- Planning authorities work together well based on trust and having known each other for many years
- Similarity of the planning process in MV and EEZ (German ROG, LaPIG) and similar objectives for MSP facilitates alignment (e.g. spatial designations)
- Recognition of the importance of informal processes in addition to formal planning process

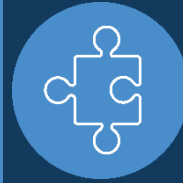
# The German case study

## **Barriers:**

- Different timing of planning processes
- Different stakeholder interests/opinions or political priorities could lead to different priorities and pressures/conflicts (e.g. connectors for offshore wind)
- Fishery as a new spatial designation in MV: What of EEZ?

All planning authorities say they could do more to engage with colleagues in neighbouring countries – especially DK

Problems include lack of time, lack of opportunity, sometimes insufficient understanding of structures despite past projects, language



# Transboundary and cross-sector MSP interactions in the Sound

**Andrea Morf**

Swedish Institute for the Marine Environment

# The Sound



# Havsmiljöinstitutet

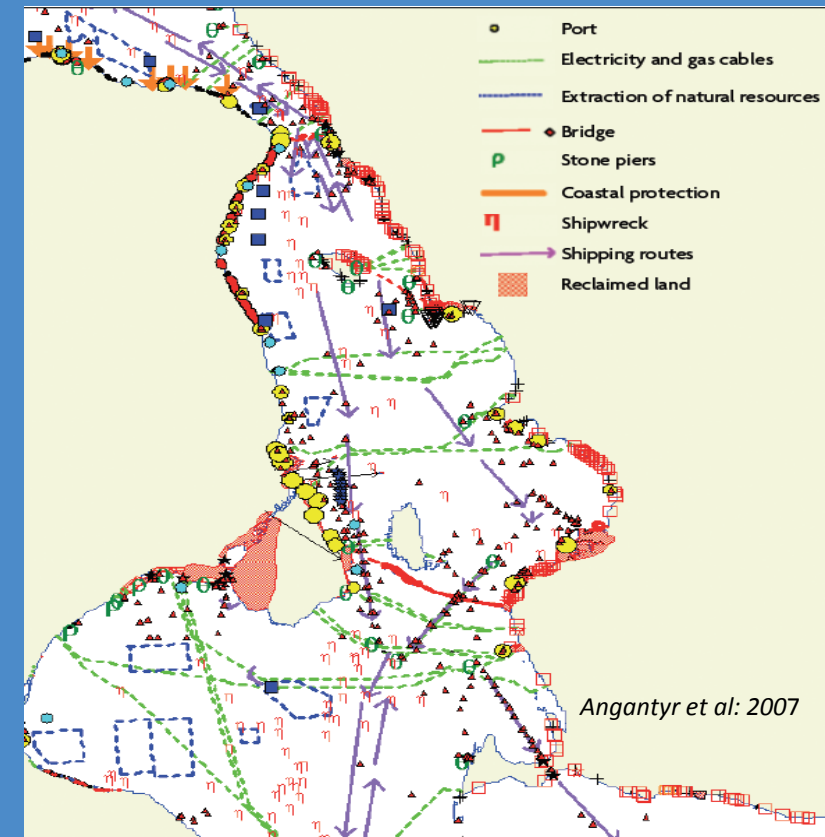
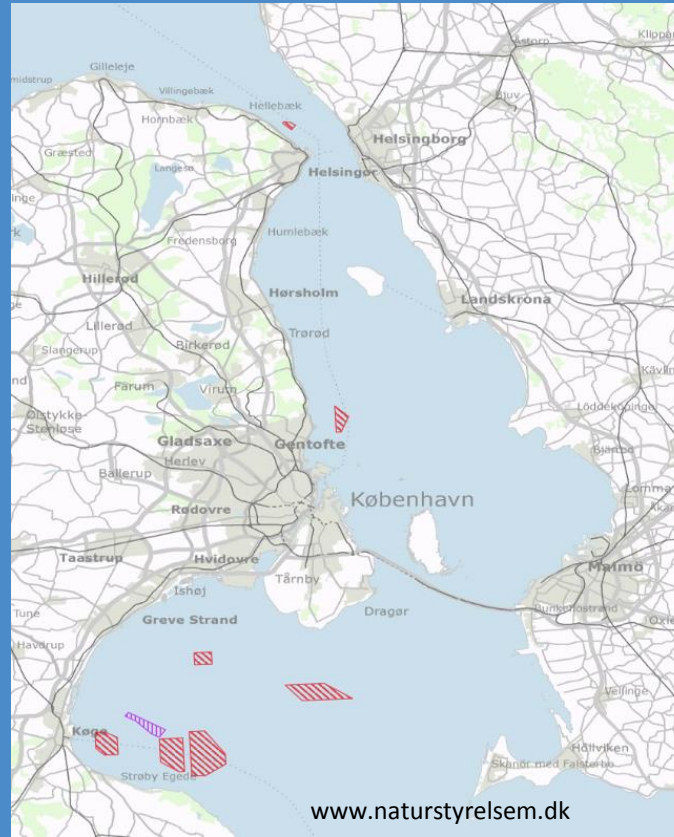
Swedish Institute for the Marine Environment

Increasingly intensively used strait between Sweden & Denmark

Attractive for residents, users & visitors...

History of locally driven cross-border collaboration (Hb-Hø/Malmö-CPH)

Ongoing multilevel MSP

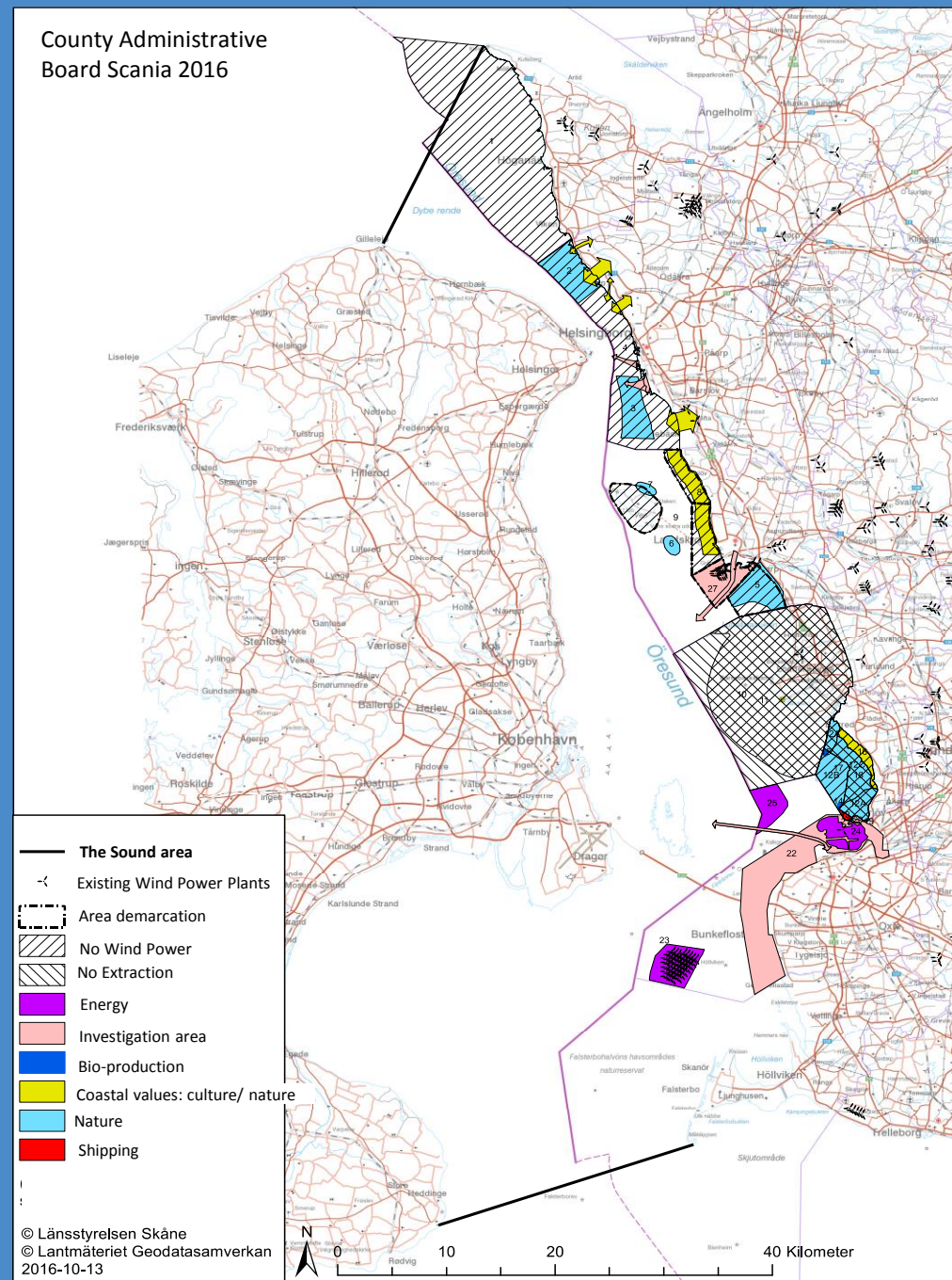


# Ongoing MSP Sweden

County Admin. Board Scania  
↔ Municipalities  
=> National MSP input

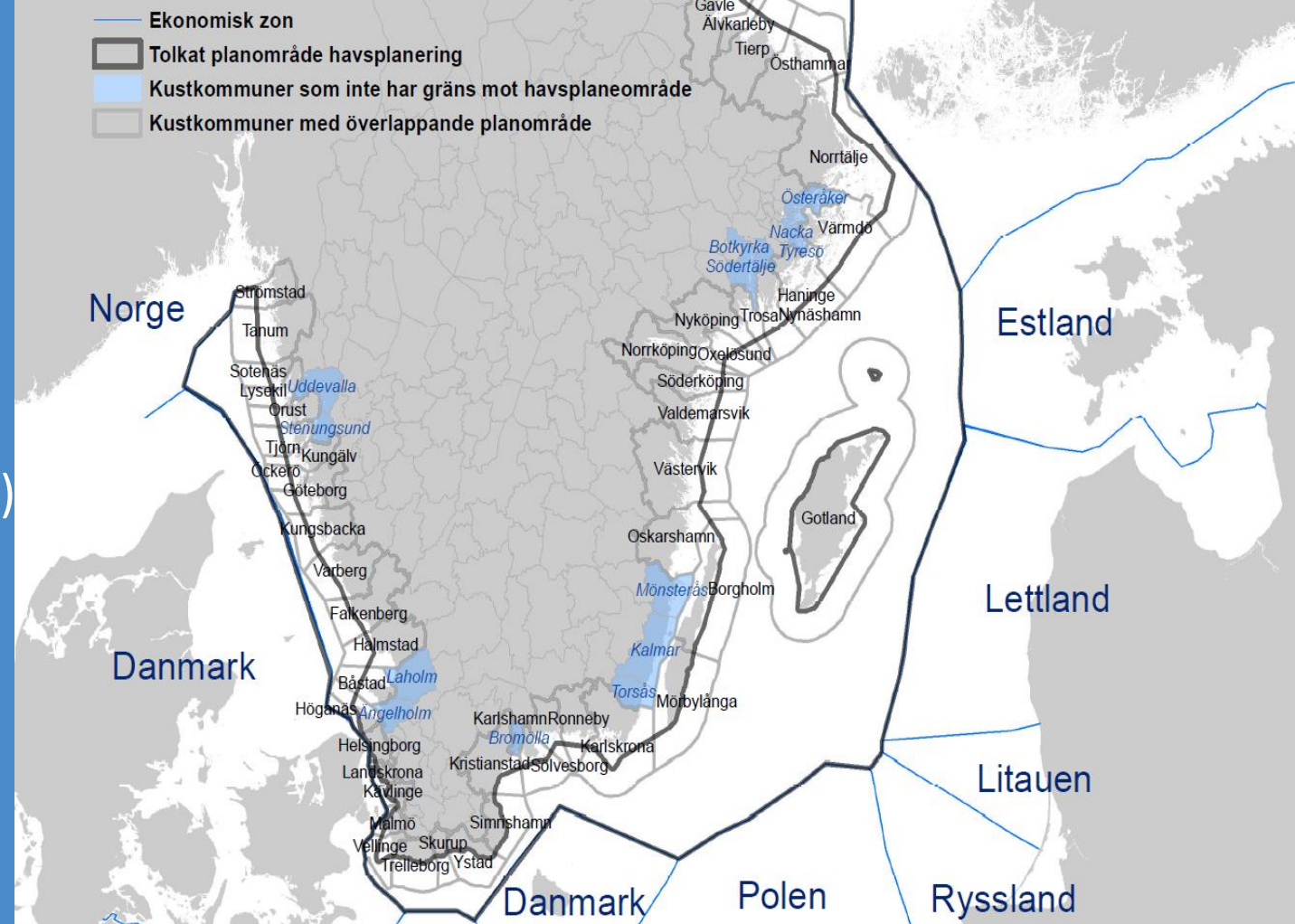


County Administrative  
Board Scania 2016



# The Sound

- Two different & developing planning systems
- Transboundary multi-level governance: local, regional & national processes (gaps)
- Different priorities, conflicts
- Many stakeholders & interests
- Several, so far disconnected topical transboundary collaboration forums



Source: SwAM [www.havochvatten.se](http://www.havochvatten.se)



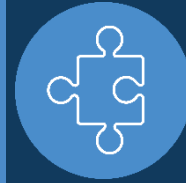
[www.msp-platform.eu](http://www.msp-platform.eu)



and Water Mgmt

# Sound: Transboundary<sup>+</sup> Integr. DK/SE

Barriers (= Integration Challenges)	Enablers
<p><b>Priorities, responsibilities, procedures: Env ↔ BG</b>            DK: blue growth focus, development friendly licensing process            SE: ecosystem limiting, long term sustainable use, lengthy licensing</p>	<p>EU MSP-Dir &amp; project money            ⇒ TB-MSP process? TB projects?</p>
<p><b>Multilevel Governance:</b> terr. sea: SE local/DK ntl!            ⇒ Roles? Mandate? Contacts? experts/politic./users            ⇒ Regional gap: blue growth &amp; development plans</p>	<p>MSP-processes? Political integration!            Contacts, time, projects, clear mandate to integrate/communicate w. other side</p>
<p><b>TB collaboration yes - but issue fragmentation!</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No overall transboundary X-sector forum</li> <li>SE: natl. authorities don't see local needs, miss using existing history &amp; social capital of collaboration</li> </ul>	<p><b>Collaboration capital:</b> many locally/regionally driven, yet disconnected forums            e.g. Greater CPH Region, H-H collaboratn., Sound Water Collaboration, Sound Fishers</p>
<p><b>MSP not synchronised</b>            DK: national MSP just started SE: under way, uneven locally</p>	<p>MSP collaboration projects            EU-MSP Dir &amp; money?</p>
<p><b>DK: Recurrent authority reorganisations</b></p>	<p>MSP projects &amp; resources, but also local</p>



# Fishery stakeholders and conflicts linked to MSP in Poland

**Jacek Zaucha**

Maritime Institute in Gdansk





# Introduction of the case study

Case study built around **fishery sector** in the Polish coast

## **Main goals:**

1. to reconstruct fishers perception and conceptualizations of MSP
2. to investigate what are the barriers for fishers active participation in planning and managerial initiatives
3. to investigate how fishers interact with other sectors active in marine areas, and how these sectors perceive fisheries and MSP
4. to assess how different knowledge systems interplay in planning and managerial initiatives

**Fisheries sectors covered:** passive gears, pelagic trawls and demersal trawls

**Sectors covered:** fishery, ports, environmental and social NGOs, public administration, cities, off-shore renewable energy sector, science, tourism and recreation

**MSP context:** MSP in its initial phase, prevalence of top-down planning approaches, relatively little knowledge among potential stakeholders, problems with openness and trusts



# Methodology and data used

**Methodology:** semi-structured interviews  
**Start date:** July 2016  
**Expected end:** November 2016

Number of performed interviews: 49  
out of which related to fisheries 26

Interviews to be completed: 9

Data are currently being analyzed and due to time constraints will be divided into two steps (25/33)

Here we present the results of preliminary analysis of the **fishing sector** and its perception of **barriers to knowledge integration**



# Knowledge integration: overarching themes

Barriers and problems related to:

1. Quality of available knowledge

**2. Role of science and scientists in planning and managerial processes, including their objectivity and credibility**

3. Conflicts between different types of knowledge and different interpretations of the same data sets

**4. Limited use of stakeholders knowledge, including openness of the planning team**

5. Communication barriers:

a) Related to lack of proper presentation of scientific knowledge

b) Related to lack of communication between different actors of the planning and consultation process



# Knowledge integration: examples of specific barriers

Barriers	Enablers or opportunities
(Planning) decisions are not based on well-documented evidences	?
Science does not provide answers to stakeholders' questions	Different institutions should consider fishers' needs in their activities (?)
Lack of appreciation for stakeholders' knowledge	There is a need for more practical research undertaken in cooperation with fishers (?)
Scope of information, form of delivery and language are not suitable for the recipients	Organize specific meetings for fishers to better meet their information needs; such meetings should consider diversity within fishing sector

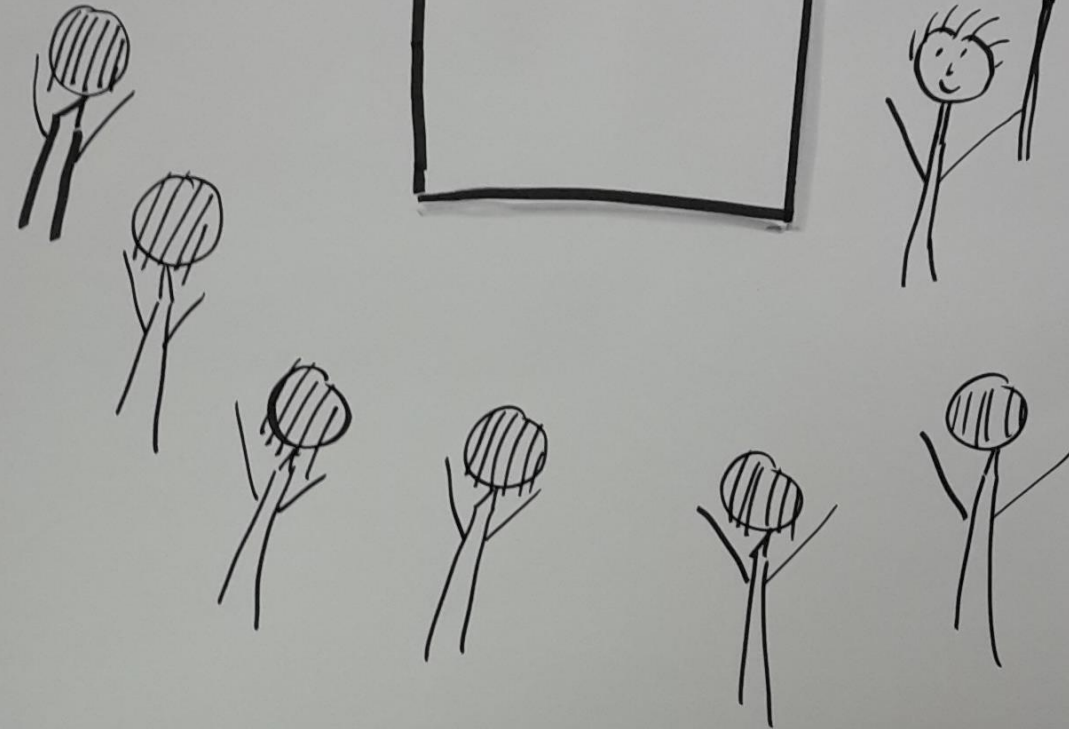
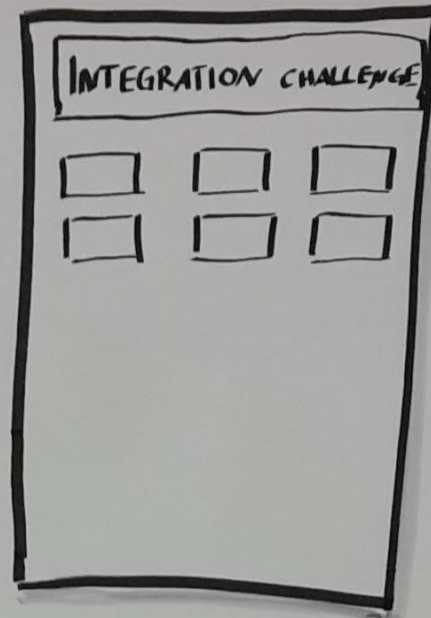
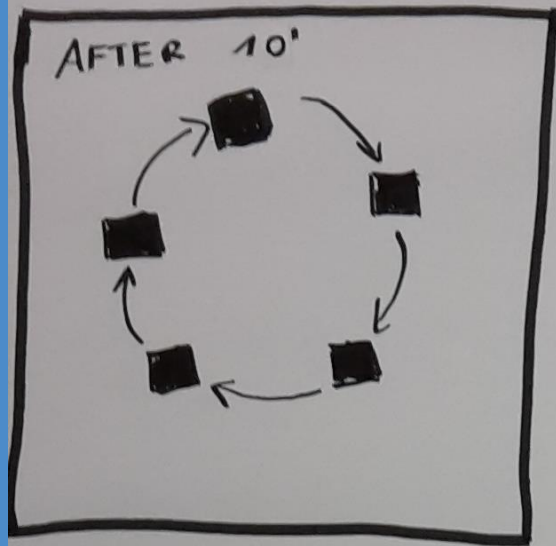
Fishers we talked with were more focused on barriers than potential solutions or enablers for change. However, they also provided some ideas what could be done to improve planning and management of marine areas; these ideas were not, however, directly linked to individual barriers.



# Interactive part

**Antje Roß**

s.Pro








# COLOUR CODE

BARRIER

ENABLER

SOLUTION  
FOR A  
BARRIER ↷

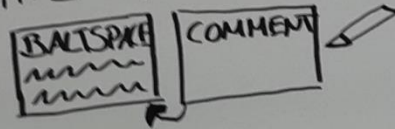
  AGREEMENT

 DISAGREEMENT

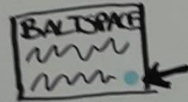


## IT'S YOUR TURN

- WRITE A COMMENT AND STICK IT NEXT TO THE RELEVANT POST-IT



- INDICATE YOUR AGREEMENT



- SUGGEST A NEW BARRIER/  
SOLUTION/  
ENABLER

