

Marine Spatial Planning Participatory Activity

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Why Marine Spatial Planning?

- Increased user demands in marine areas, e.g.
 - Maritime traffic
 - Nature conservation
 - Recreational activities (tourism)
 - Fishing (commercial and recreational)
 - Fish farms (aquaculture)
 - Infrastructure & constructions (on- and off-shore installations, oil rigs, wind farms, pipelines and cables)
 - Dredging and extraction of materials
 - Military activities
- Increased conflicts and need for integrated broad scale management



Policy framework

- HELCOM Baltic Sea Action Plan:
 - Develop by 2010, as well as test, apply and evaluate by 2012, in co-operation with other relevant international bodies, broad-scale, cross-sectoral, marine spatial planning principles based on the Ecosystem Approach
 - Recommendation 28E/9 on development of broad-scale marine spatial planning principles
- EU Maritime Policy (Blue Book)
 - National implementation of integrated marine spatial planning
 - 2008: proposed guidelines for national policies and development of a road map for marine spatial planning



Participatory activity

- Aim:
 - Illustrate, in a simplistic way, problems marine spatial planners face when trying to balance nature conservation needs and other uses of the marine environment
 - Initiate discussion about role of HELCOM in regional scale marine spatial planning
- 6 groups, each with a team leader
- FICTIVE case study, making use of existing HELCOM spatial data
- 1 hour - team work
- 45 minutes - concluding discussion session



Background for the fictive case study

- 2002 WSSD, CBD: Global target for 10% of all marine ecological regions to be effectively conserved by 2012
- 1997 Kyoto Protocol: developed countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2012 to a total cut of at least 5% against baseline of 1990
- EU: binding target to have 20% of the EU's overall energy consumption coming from renewable resources by 2020



Materials

- One large background map
- One sheet of “sticker paper” that represents the total amount of protected area that needs to be “added” to the Baltic Sea in order to reach the 10% marine protected area target.
- Stickers of wind turbines representing wind energy parks of different sizes, adding up to a total of 20 giga watts.



Background information

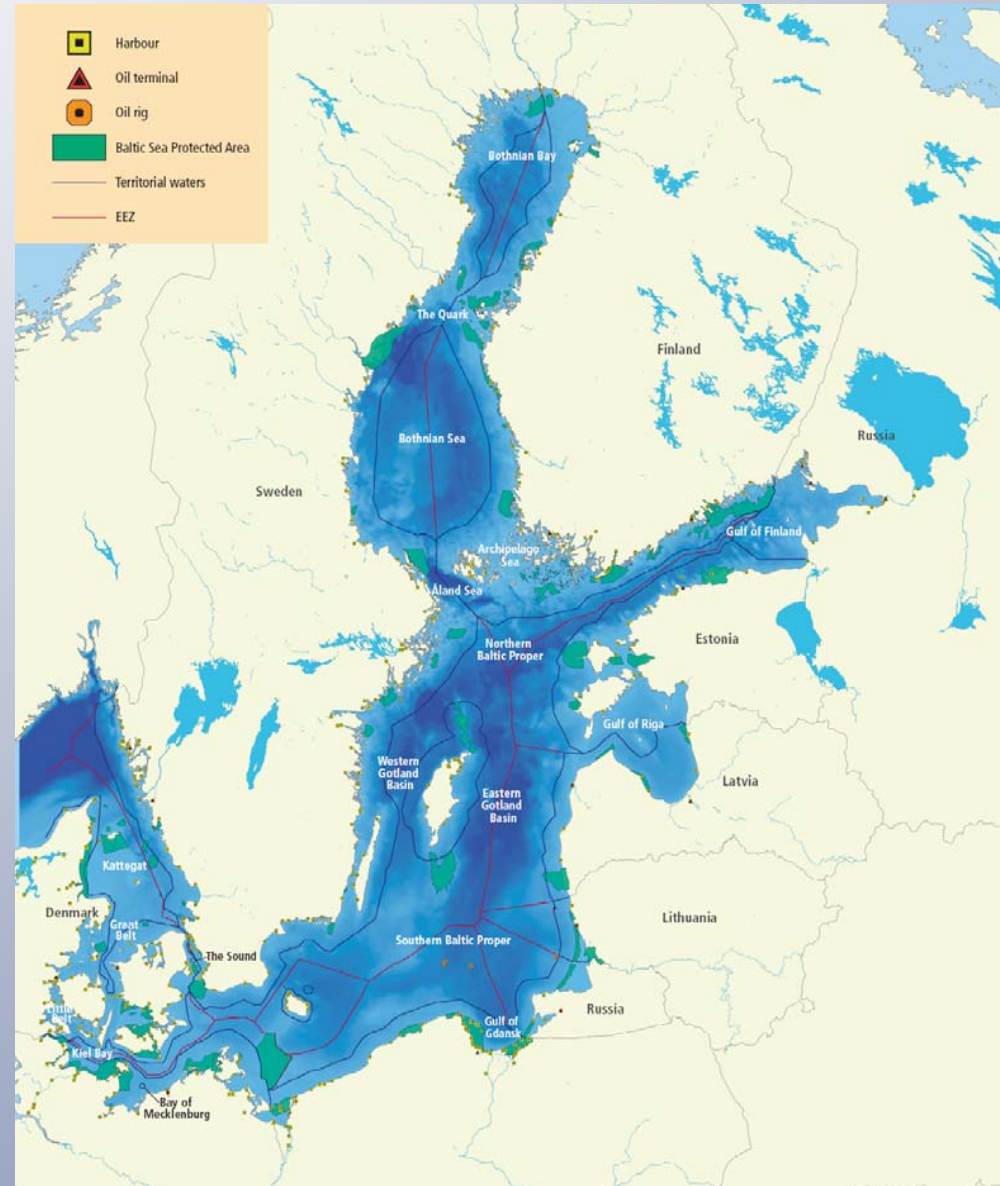
- Introduction to international targets
- Maps with information about:
 - Shipping traffic routes and density
 - Nature values
 - Shore types
 - Wind speed
 - Wave height
 - Ice cover
 - Dumped chemical munitions



Tasks for each group

Joint hypothetical proposal of how to divide the Baltic marine area for:

- additional marine protected areas
- off shore wind energy farms



Group work/discussion

- Complete map
- Consider conflicting interests between different stakeholders
- Propose how to mitigate negative impacts (possible compensation?)
- Additional issues to discuss
 - How can different uses be valued and/or prioritised?
 - How should environmental (biological and geographical) and socio-economical concerns be balanced/priorities?

Optional: divide into subgroups that defend the interests of different stakeholders (e.g. fishermen, nature conservationists, industry, government etc).



Outcome

- Group leaders participate in a panel discussion lead by the session moderator
 - Share group experiences
 - Valuation of different interests and priorities
 - HELCOM's role in regional scale marine spatial planning
- Comments from the audience

