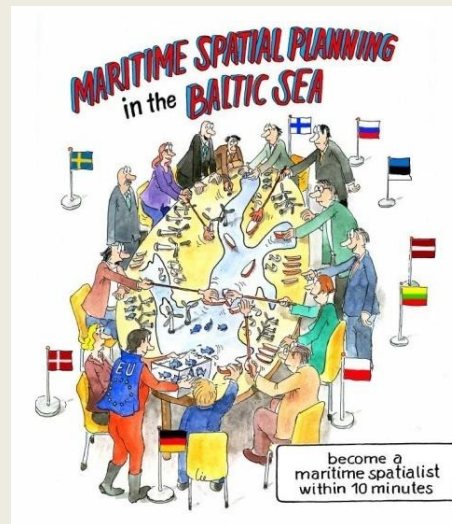


Some lessons from MSP planning processes in German waters

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My topics

- The Baltic Sea ecosystem
- Major drivers for MSP in Germany/Baltic Sea
- The Processes in Germany (EEZ and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern)
- EU projects paving the way for MSP in Europe
- The environment as a factor
- The Fisheries case
- Lessons from the German cases on
- Conclusions

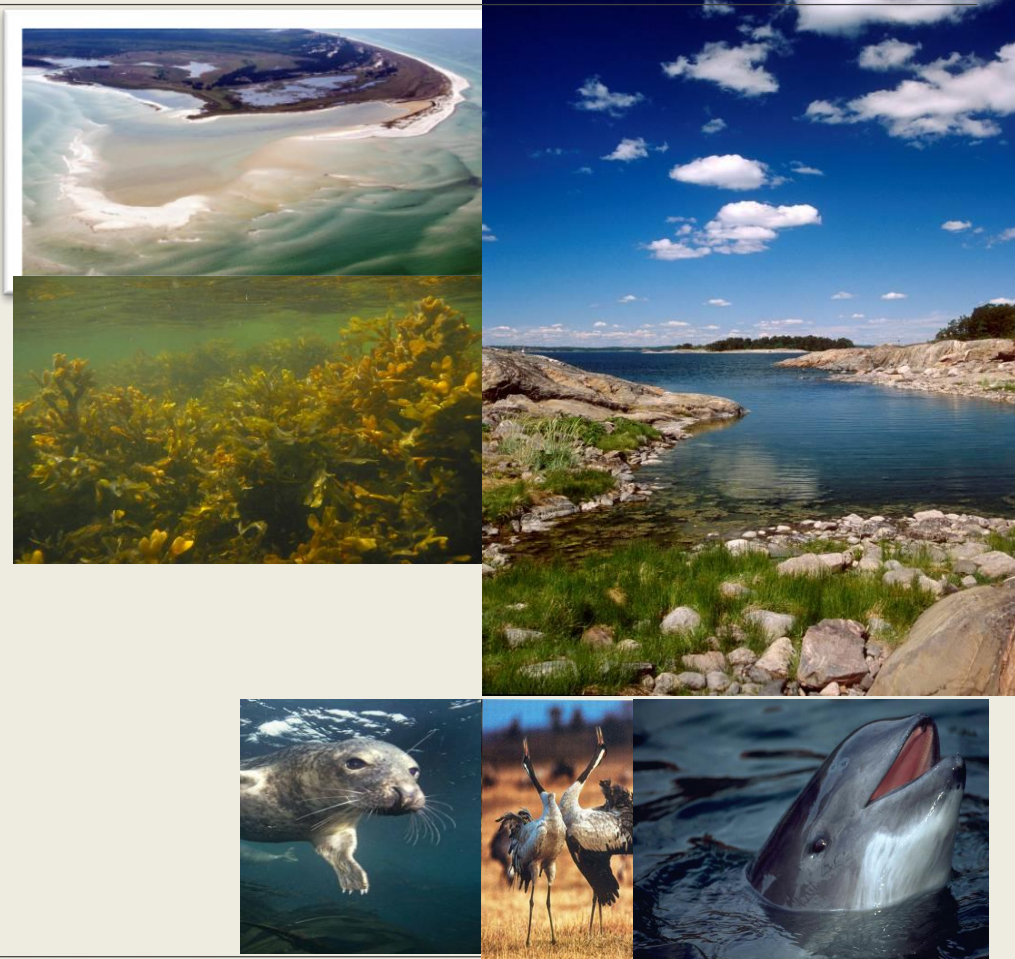
Major Problems of our sea

- Eutrophication
- Overfishing
- Hazardous substances
- Overuse



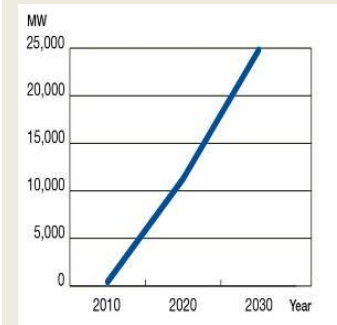
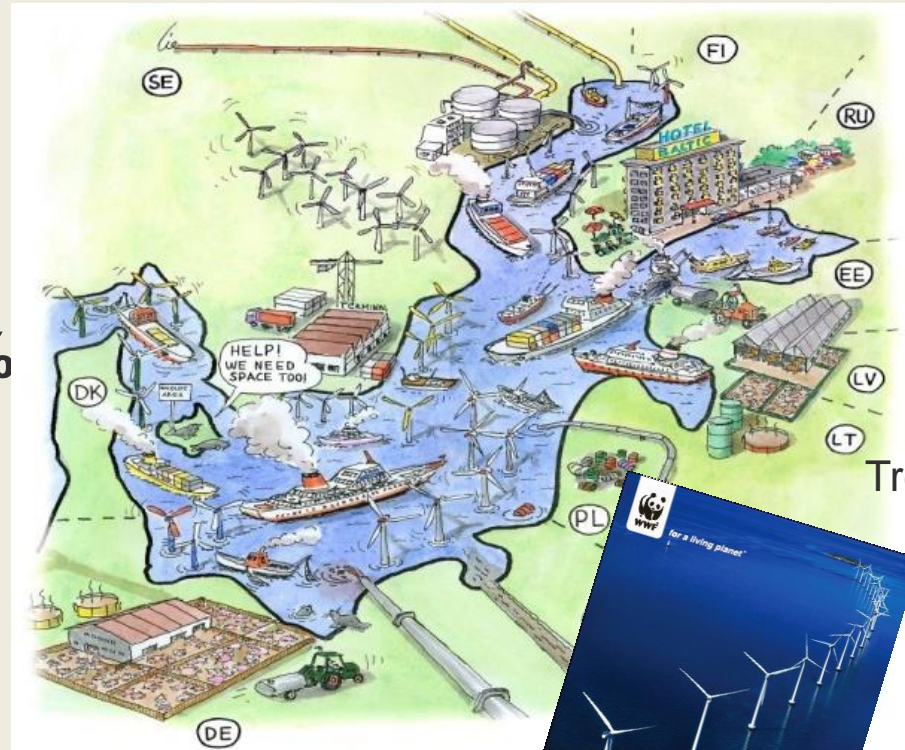
The ecosystem as basis of resilience

- Healthy habitats and species
- Ecosystem services for clean water and stabilizing climate effects
- No fishing without abundant fish stocks
- Good Environmental Status

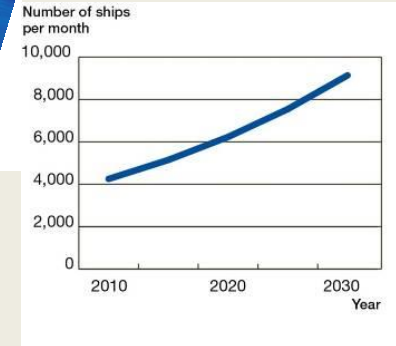


Our Sea is limited

Trends show increases between 200 % and 6.000 % until 2030



Trend wind turbines

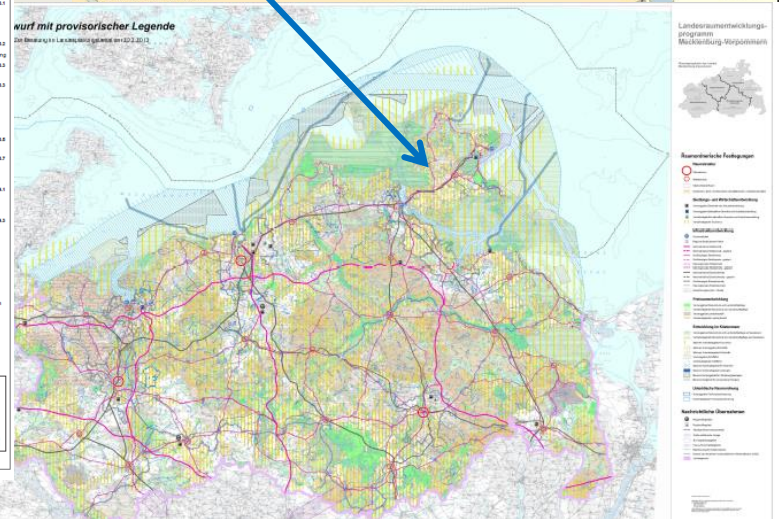
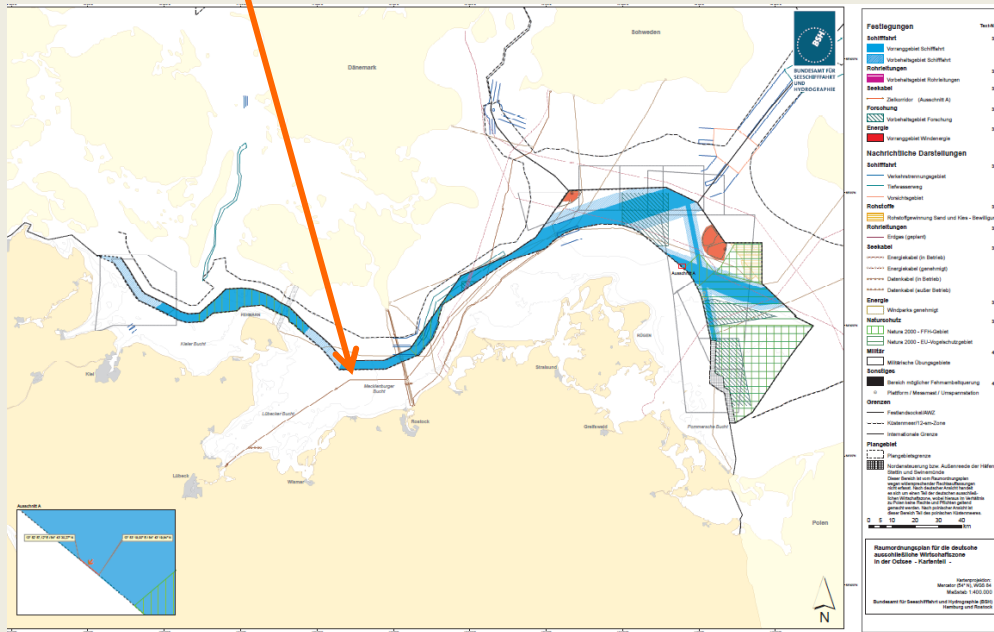
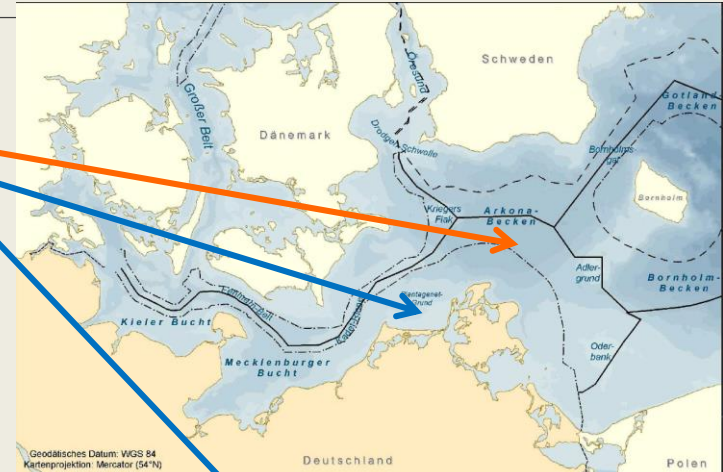


MSP in Germany some facts

- One joint water body , two planning schemes
 - Länder level (e.g.Mecklenburg-Vorpommern)
 - Federal level (EEZ)
- Mecklenburg-Vorpommern: first MSP process 2005,second cycle ongoing (due in 2016)
- EEZ Baltic (2009)
- No real cohesion between State and federal systems
- Lead: Min Transport (BSH Federal, Ministry Land)

Sea areas of the German Baltic Sea

- EEZ (Federal state)
- Territorial waters (Land Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Schleswig-Holstein)



The German cases – general features

- **General function:** MSP functions as spatial Master Plan, binding for authorities , framework for individual applications, sector-management plans are done in the respective sector;
- **Legal frame** (Planning laws, Plan with an ordinance)
- **Legislation:** binding framework for sectoral planning, federal: only EEZ, specific legislation ; Länderlevel: included into Landuse Planning, but direct responsibility in the coastal waters
- **Zones:** priority areas (only one use, others only if priority use is not affected), areas with high importance for one or more uses, multiple use areas

The German cases – step by step I

- After securing the legal basis and responsibilities
- Formulating guiding principles and goals (Government)
- Announcing the Planning process and concerned area
- Start stocktaking within the sectorial authorities
- Scoping to define the scope and research programme
- Further stocktaking within the authority and across sectors and input from stakeholders

The German cases – step by step II

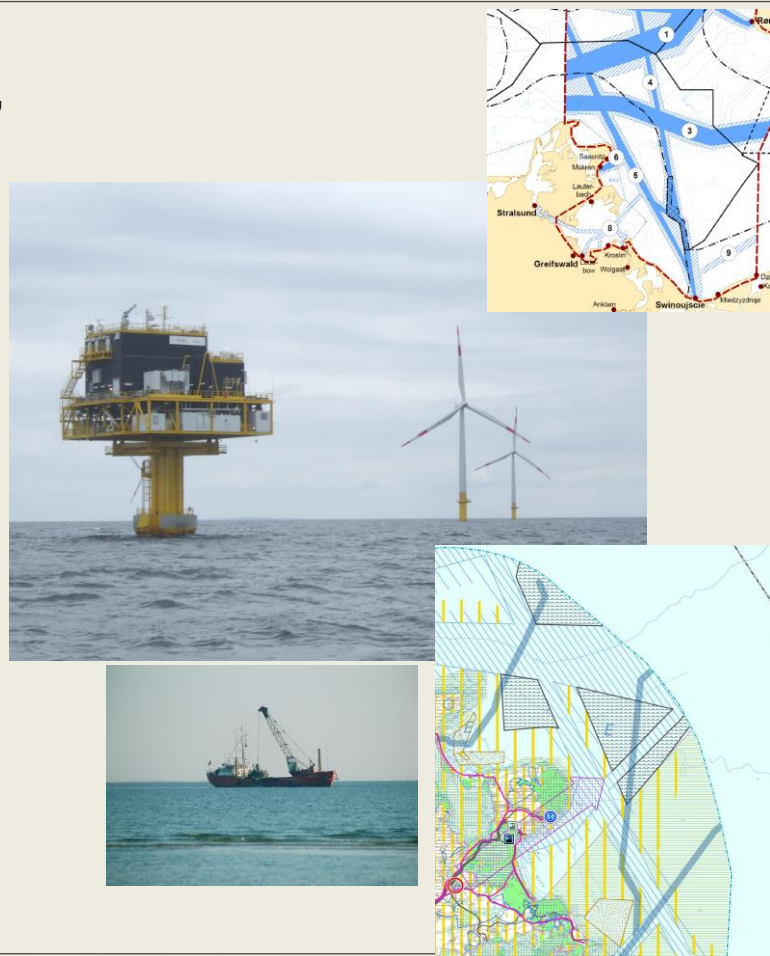
- Incorporating inputs from Scoping and suitability check
- SEA (Strategic Environmental Assessment)
- Trans-boundary consultation
- Environmental report by Environmental Ministry
- Preparation of the first draft
- Involvement of stakeholders in the preparation phase (non formal)
- Inter-ministerial consultations of the draft
- Stakeholder consultation (at least one public hearing), evt. More consultation rounds including hearings

The German cases – step by step III

- Presentation of the draft plan (round tables,)
- Written consultations
- 2-3 consultation draft versions
- Land use planning advisory council (Members of Parliament, stakeholder, incl. NGO, give advice
- Final draft
- Plan decision after Ministerial consensus
- Public announcement in the public journal of laws

Sectors concerned (with priority status)

- **Shipping:** shipping lanes, port entries, berths, traffic security
- **Wind energy offshore:** production sites, cables, new sea use
- **Oil & Gas:** pipelines, mining drilling license areas
- **Sand and gravel mining:** flood prevention, beach nourishment
- **Tourism:** boating, view protection



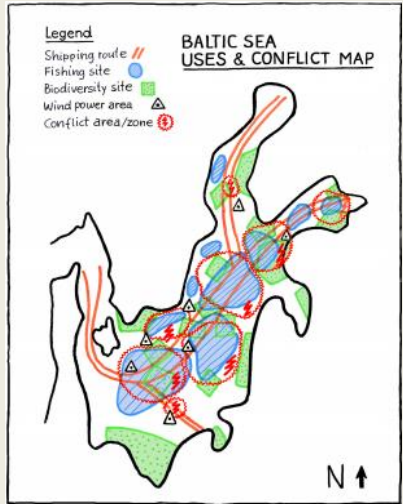
Sectors concerned (no priority status)

- **Nature conservation:** Marine protected areas, priority species, NATURA 2000 (Mecklenburg-Vorpommern: only National parks and Nature reserves , no automatic N2000)
- **Fisheries:** So far not covered, new plan Mecklenburg-Vorpommern: integration of spawning areas
- **Others:** military uses, archeological heritage



Major conflicting issues

	Shipping	Ports	Tourism and Recreation	Oil and Gas extraction	Pipelines and Cables	Military activity	Physical exploitation	Sand and Gravel extraction	Fishing	Aqua-culture	MPA:s
Wind energy	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Yellow
Shipping	Light Blue	Green	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow
Ports	Light Blue	Light Blue	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow
Tourism/ Recreation	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Red	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow
Oil/Gas extraction	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red
Pipelines and Cables	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Military activity	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow
Physical exploitation	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Sand and Gravel extraction	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Yellow	Red	Red
Fishing	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Red	Yellow
Aquaculture	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Yellow
MPA:s	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Yellow



Conflict matrix

Is fishery spatially relevant?

- **Spatial claim with the longest tradition** – comparable with shipping
- **Occupies all sea areas**
- **Strong impact on other sea users and functions**
- **Variety of gear types and specific sea uses** (fixed gear to temporal, surface to bottom)

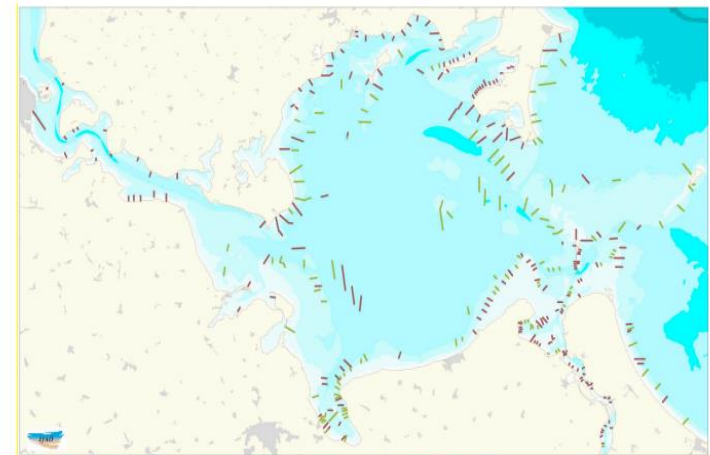


Abbildung 36: Standorte von Reusen im Greifswalder Bodden aus Seekarte der Ausgabe 1984 (braun – Jahresreusen, grün – Frühlings- und Herbstreusen)



Latest developments: Example Mecklenburg-Vorpommern

Draft MSP Plan in ministerial
Consultations

Essential fish habitats
concept included



	Meinsee Vörmangebiet Rohstoffe
	Meinsee Vorbehaltgebiet Rohstoffe
	Vörmangebiet Schiffahrt *
	Vorbehaltgebiet Schiffahrt *
	Meinsee Vorbehaltgebiet für Fischerei



Stakeholder involvement in the German processes

EEZ Process: formal (scoping, written consultations, hearings)

Mecklenburg-Vorpommern: formal and informal

- Detailed input, co-presentation to minister in regional conferences,
- data.-input directly , membership in consultative council,



Good environmental Status – the quality check for MSP

- EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive is not made for MSP, however it sets the environmental standards
- Covers essential features (fish, habitats, noise, eutrophication, litter, chemicals,...)
- Can be used to Monitor and track performance
- Has also to be respected for the implementation of the European MSP Directive

Marine Protected Areas – natural candidates for priority areas

- Natura 2000 offers a baseline information of the most valuable European habitats
- The obligation to protect them should be reflected in a MSP Plan from the beginning
- The national networks of Marine Protected Areas are obvious candidates for priority areas for nature conservation

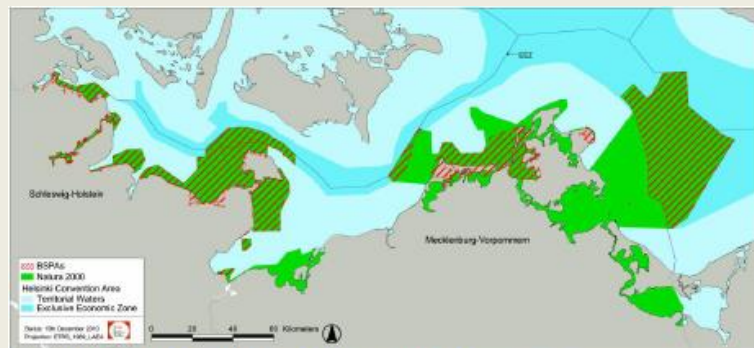


Fig. 3: Natura 2000 sites and BSPAs in the German Baltic Sea Area

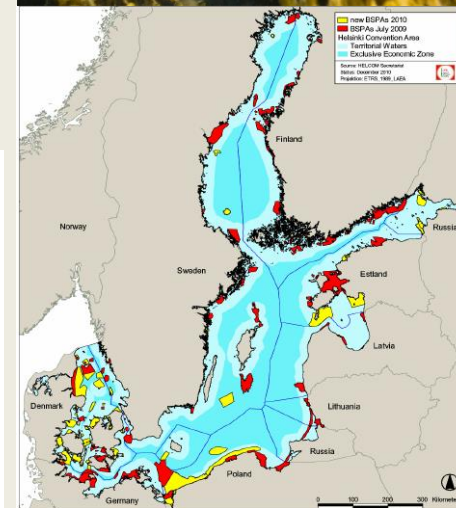


Fig. 4: BSPAs in July 2009 and the actual network (2011)

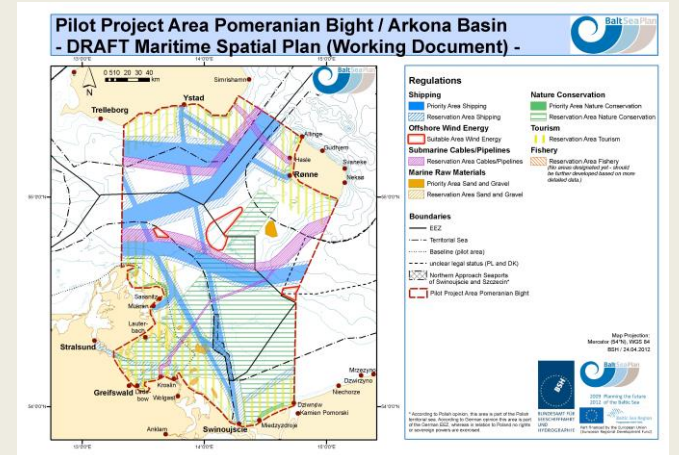
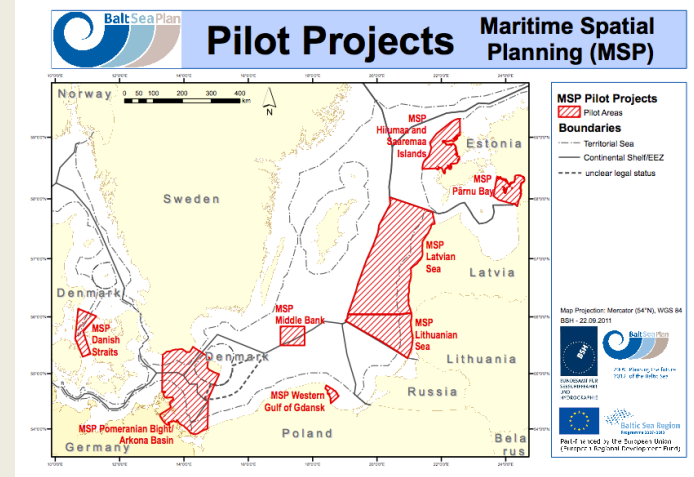
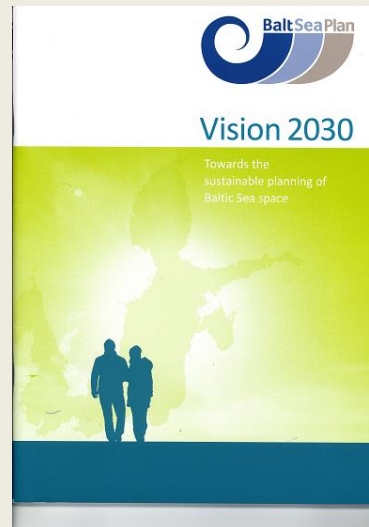


EU Projects helped shaping MSP

- Plancoast
- BALANCE
- BALTSEAPLAN
- PARTISEAPATE
- Shaping tools,
- Building joint knowledge and mutual understanding
- Creating a network of colleagues around the Baltic Sea
- Working together in HELCOM, VASAB and MSP EU

The BaltSeaPlan Project set standards

- Multi-disciplinary
- Trans-boundary
- Joint vision
- Pilot areas
- Testing tools
- Expert network

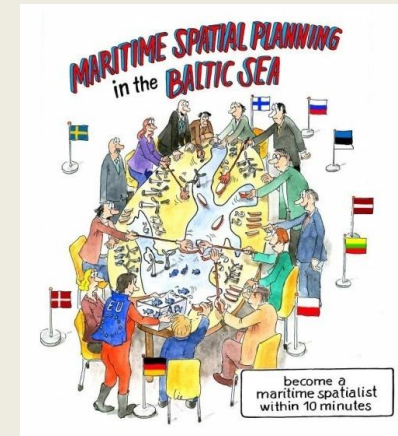


Lessons from the Process in Germany I

- Plan should be comprehensive – involve all sectors
- There should be a continuum from coast to offshore in one system
- The Ecosystem based approach needs to be implemented -
- Planning systematic needs clarity (what do restrictions mean for whom , clear definitions,
- Fisheries and Nature conservation need to be part of priority area systems

Stakeholder involvement is key

- Regional presentations are beneficial
- Take enough time for the process but do not lose momentum
- Give stakeholders opportunity to feed in their data



Final remarks

- In the German processes a lot of experience was gathered and tested
- Both processes are neither perfect nor comprehensive
- Tools how to do it are still to be developed (Fisheries)
- The ecosystem approach needs interpretation and implementation and cannot be negotiated
- Planners and politicians still have problems to accept the limits of the sea space
- Even with a good planning process the battle for good decisions on how to use our sea areas have to be fought in the political arenas



Environmental law sets limits

European and national conservation law gives nature weight.

- Natura 2000 directives (Birds and Habitats)
- Water framework Directive (good status by 2015)
- Maritime Strategy Directive (GES by 2020)
- Ballast water convention
- Immission standards (SECA).

So – is fisheries a special case?

integration is needed!

- For a balanced holistic planning of sea Uses and functions
- Fish species are important elements of marine ecosystems, information about them are necessary prerequisites for planning
- To secure important fishing grounds the essential areas must be known.

