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Possibilities and practices of monitoring effectiveness of MSP

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This session

- Practical examples from five countries
- Feedback on Pan Baltic Scope recommendations
- Take home messages





Can we know the effectiveness of MSP?





Special challenge : To proof outcomes of MSP

- MSP operates in an environment that is affected by economic, political, societal, technological and natural developments and processes
 - The topics that MSP targets are influenced by multiple other factors than MSP only
- MSP is not a very detailed plan – and it shouldn't be
 - The final outcomes are results of decisions that follow after the MSP
- MSP operates in already governed and planned areas
 - MSP has a limited mandate





attribution





Focus on effectiveness

- Realist evaluation



Impact assessment

- Precautionary, *ex ante*





So, can we know the effectiveness of MSP?









Think beyond effectiveness

#MSPforum Global Meets Regional | 19-21 November 2019 | Riga, Latvia





Different focuses for indicators

- **Context indicators**
 - Collect information on general developments in maritime sectors and marine environment
- **Input indicators**
 - Collect information on actions and resources to develop the plans, responsibilities
- **Process indicators**
 - Collect information on the planning process – also from the stakeholders!
- **Output indicators**
 - Collect information on the planning decisions and study the plan
- **Outcome indicators**
 - Collect information on immediate, intermediate and long-term outcomes such as licence application procedures and projects resulting from the plan, information on the impacts

Attribution!





Indicators < Monitoring & Evaluation

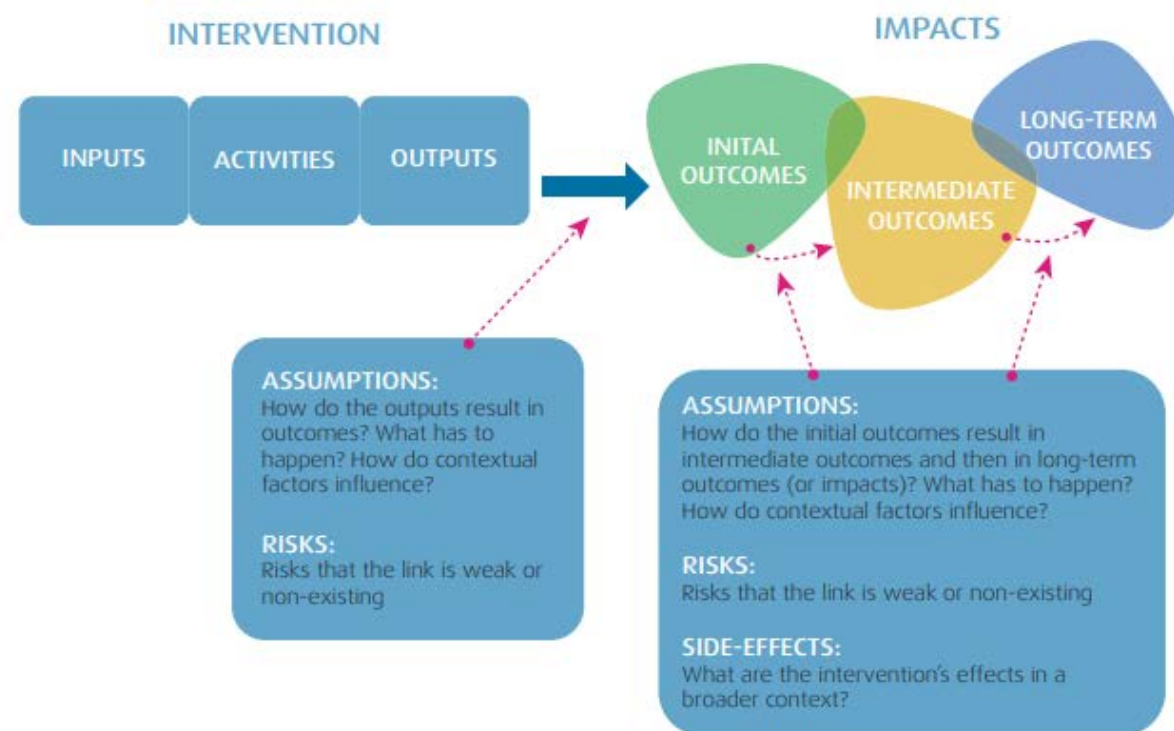






Process of monitoring and evaluation

- Systematic expert and stakeholder process to fulfill indicator-based monitoring
- Collect feedback and experiences of:
 - How MSP influences maritime economies and marine environment?
 - If MSP fails to do so?
 - Who are affected?
 - Unintended consequences





Plausible explanations of effects of MSP





Key messages

Attribution

YES, WE CAN!

Think beyond effectiveness

Indicators < Monitoring & Evaluation

Plausible explanations of effects of MSP



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The thrilling life of an MSP practitioner

Jesse Verhalle

Belgian Marine Environment Service

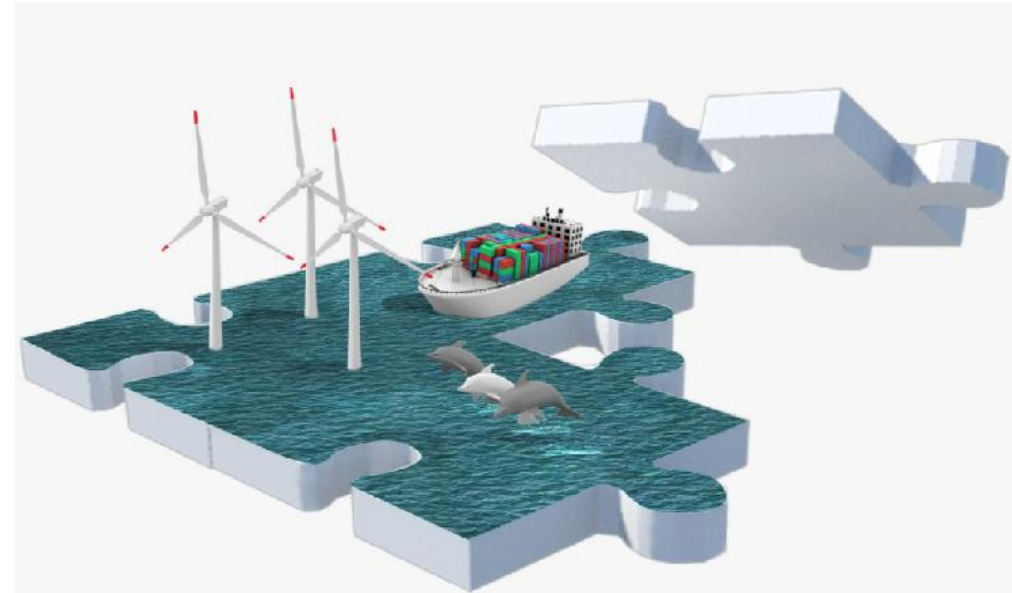


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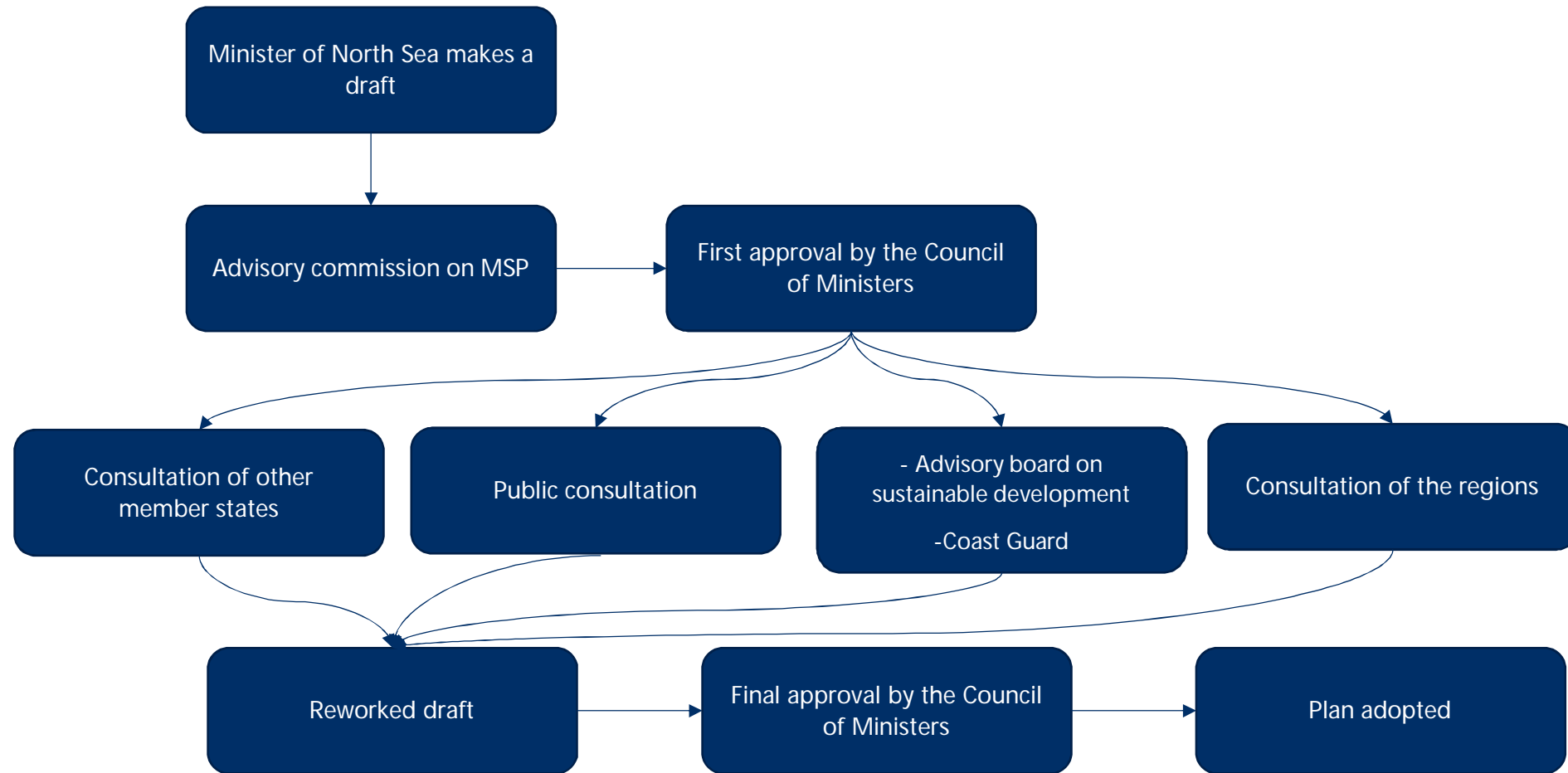
Content

- Legal procedure
- Structure of our MSP
- Informal steps
- Strengths and weaknesses





Legal procedure





Informal steps taken before the legal process

- Stakeholder consultation on process
- Developing a long term vision
 - Led by the scientific institutions
 - Spatial aspects incorporated in Annex 2
- Kick-off event
 - Sketching a timeline
 - Informing stakeholders of the process
- Call for proposals
 - Ideas and suggestions could be sent by all stakeholders





Structure of our MSP

Royal Decree	Binding for everyone
Annex 1: Spatial analysis of the BPNS	Informative
Annex 2: Long term vision, aims and indicators, and spatial policy choices	Binding for the federal government
Annex 3: Actions to execute the MSP	Binding for the federal government
Annex 4: Maps	Informative





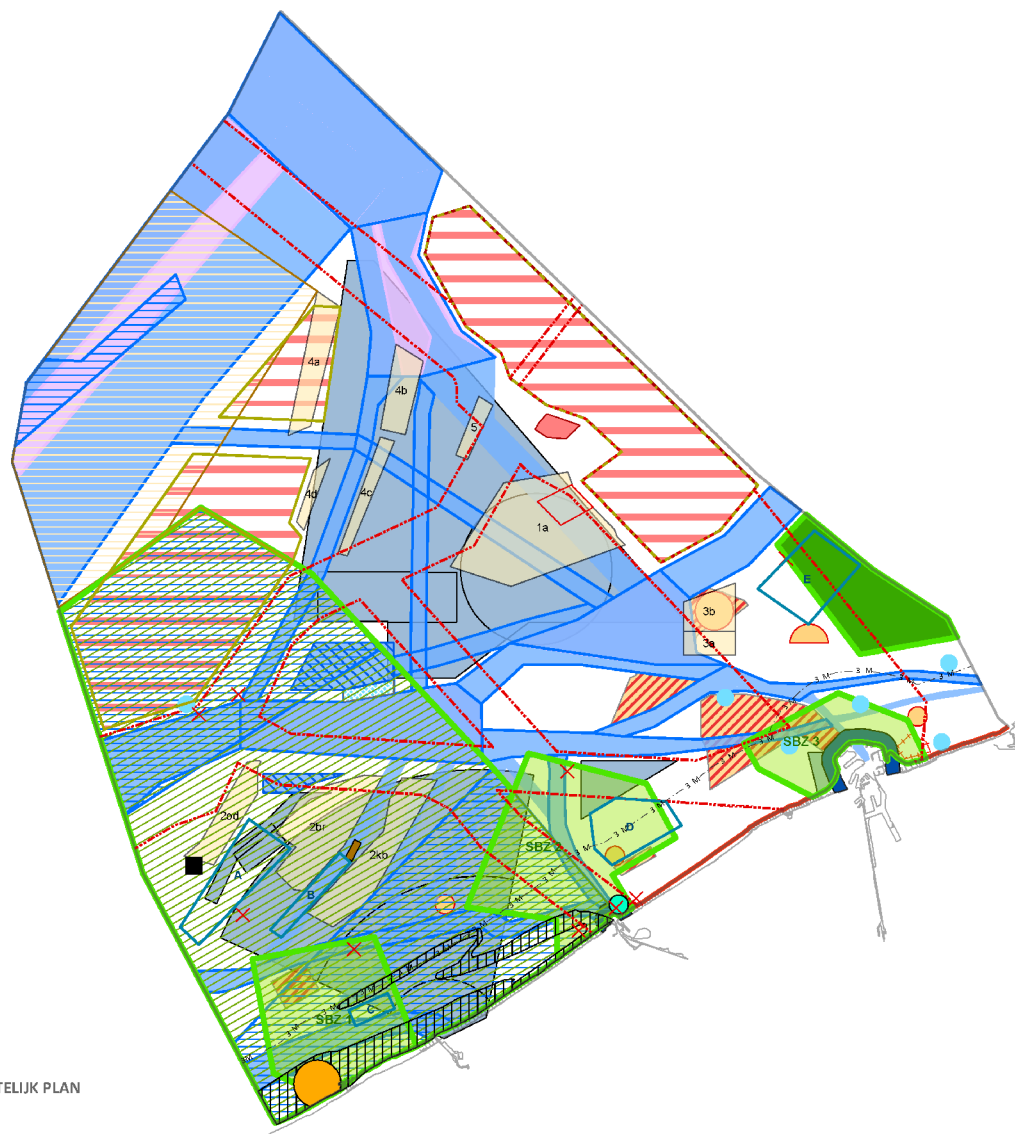
Strenghts and weaknesses

Weaknesses	Strengths
Belgium (and its structure)	Highly participative process
Very political process (5 Ministers)	Competent authority: marine environment service
Timeline with other important frameworks does not align (MSFD, N2K)	Knowledge gaps do not paralyze the process (Annex 3)
Limited resources (2FTEs)	Advisory Commission on MSP keeps track of progress
The process is getting too well-known	6 year-revision period





MARIEN RUIMTELIJK PLAN
VISIE



Geïntegreerde visiekaart

- Lijn 3-zeemijl -3 M
- Zone commerciële en industriële activiteiten
- Zone aquacultuur
- Zone aquacultuur en passieve visserij
- Erkend scheepswrak, met ruimtelijke beschermingsmaatregelen
- Meetpaal
- Radartoren
- Testzone zeevering
- Kalibratiegebied akoestische instrumenten
- Projectzone mariene innovatielocatie
- Zone kabels en pijpleidingen
- RAMSAR
- Natura-2000-Netwerk
- Vogelrichtlijngebied
- Habitatrichtlijngebied Vlake van de Raan
- Habitatrichtlijngebied Vlaamse Banken
- Zoekzone bodemintegriteit
- Monitoringgebied
- Zoekzone zandwinning
- Controle- of exploitatiezone
- Ankergebied
- Te vermijden gebied
- Zone installatie transmissie van elektriciteit
- Zone hernieuwbare energie
- Uitbreidingszone haven
- Scheepvaartroutes
- Scheepvaart
- Scheepsrouteringssysteem
- Zone baggerstorten
- Zoekzone baggerstorten
- Munitiestortplaats Paardenmarkt
- Zone voor militaire activiteiten
- Basislijn



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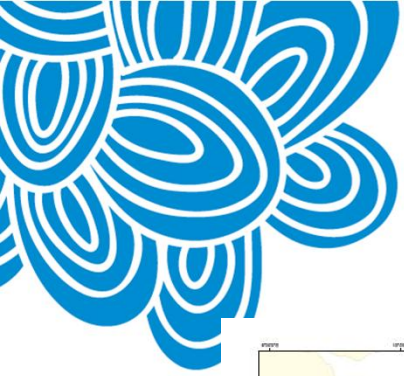
Monitoring & Evaluation of the MSP for the German EEZ

Dr. Kai Trümpler

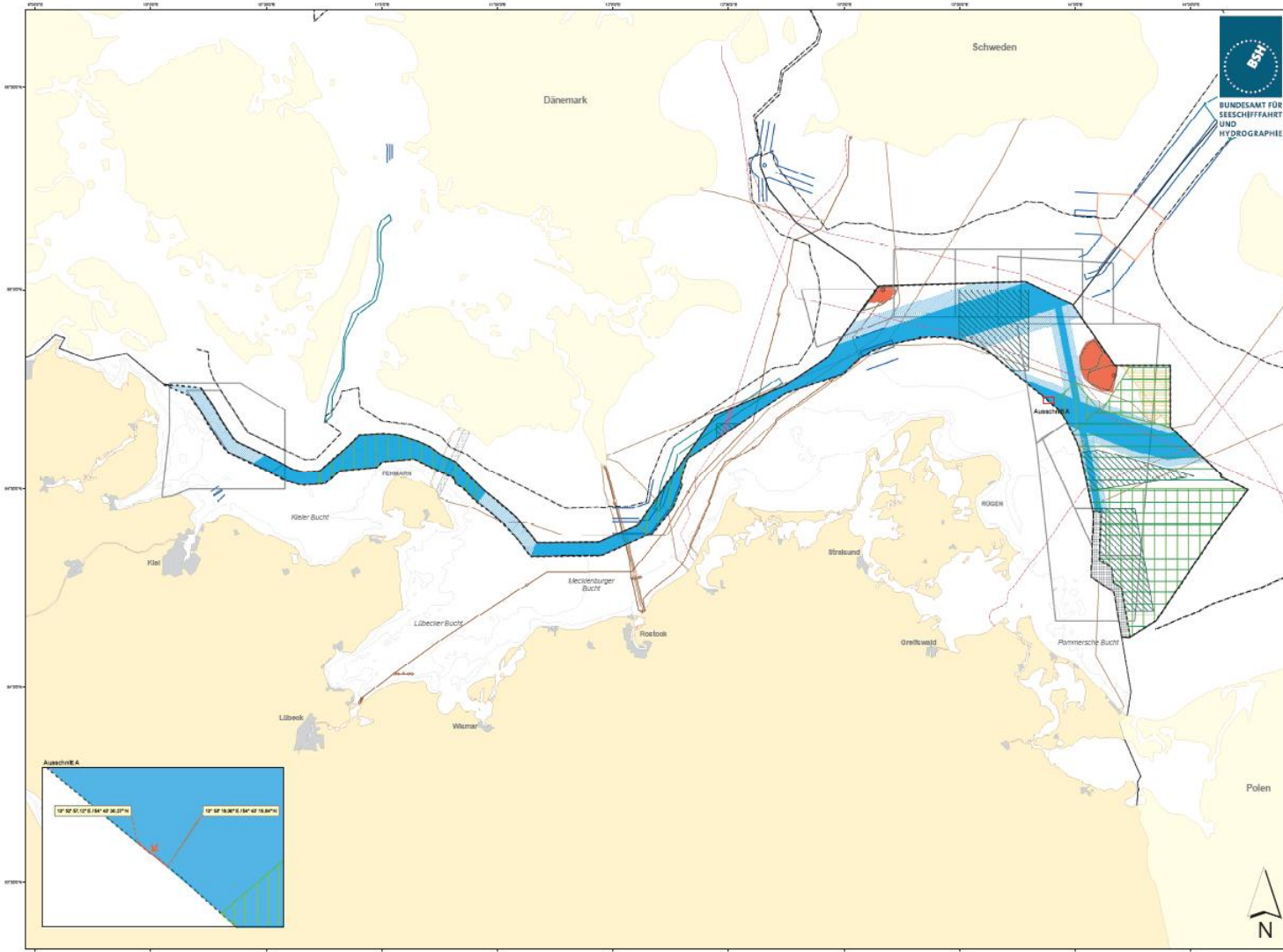
Federal Maritime and Hydrographic Agency



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MSP German Baltic Sea EEZ 2009



Spatial designations

- priority and reservation areas for shipping (blue)
- priority area for wind energy (red)
 - ⇒ exclusion of wind energy in Natura2000 areas
- reservations areas for scientific research
- cable corridors (gates)

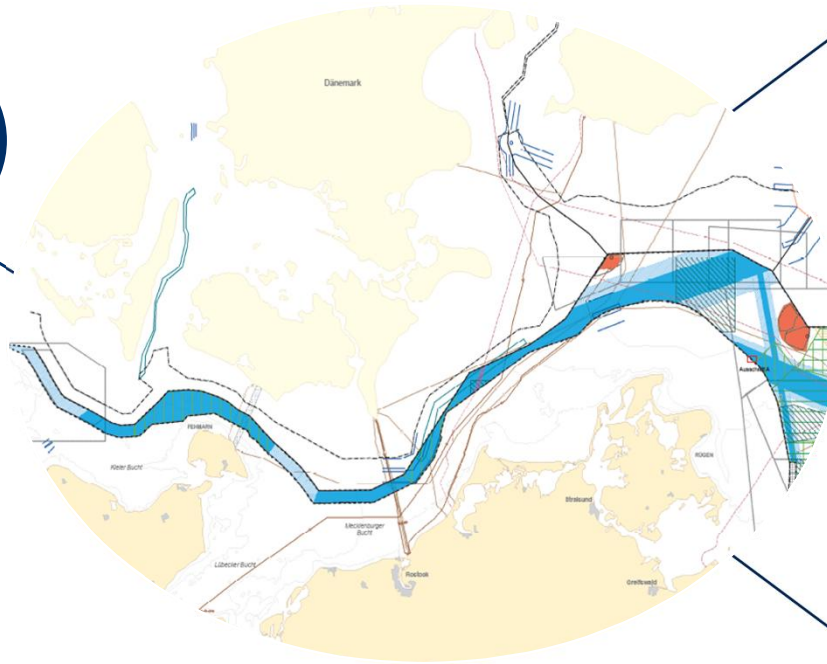




Monitoring & Evaluation of MSP German EEZ 2009

Continuous monitoring of potential environmental effects

- vast amount of data from effect monitoring of offshore wind farms



2012 1st internal evaluation report

- focussing on steering effect of MSP on offshore wind development

2017 Third- party evaluation

- in the course of the project „SEA on Federal level“ (lead by TU Berlin)

2019 2nd internal evaluation: Status Report

- evaluation MSP 2009
- context analysis
- requirements on MSP update





Internal and external evaluation

Internal evaluation report 2012

- focus on control of offshore wind development
- no immediate need for MSP update
- further sectoral offshore wind energy planning was established in 2012

Third-party evaluation within the project „SEA on Federal level“

- focus on SEA
- recommendations how to improve plan and SEA, for example

Process	Content
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ make the process more transparent	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Improve consideration of cumulative impacts
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ early and preferably broad participation process	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Ensure comprehensive alternative assessment





Main findings of the status report 2019

- MSP 2009: pragmatic approach aiming at controlling offshore wind development

Requirements with regard to MSP update

- integrative planning approach with more comprehensive designations for all relevant uses/ functions, e.g. spatial designation of nature protected areas
- implementation of EBA
- consideration of new spatial requirements, e.g. power-to-gas
- improved coherence with territorial sea and neighbouring states





Monitoring of potential environmental effects

Objectives

- examination of predictions/ assumptions of the SEA report
- monitoring of the effectiveness of prevention and mitigation measures

Monitoring of Offshore Wind Farms

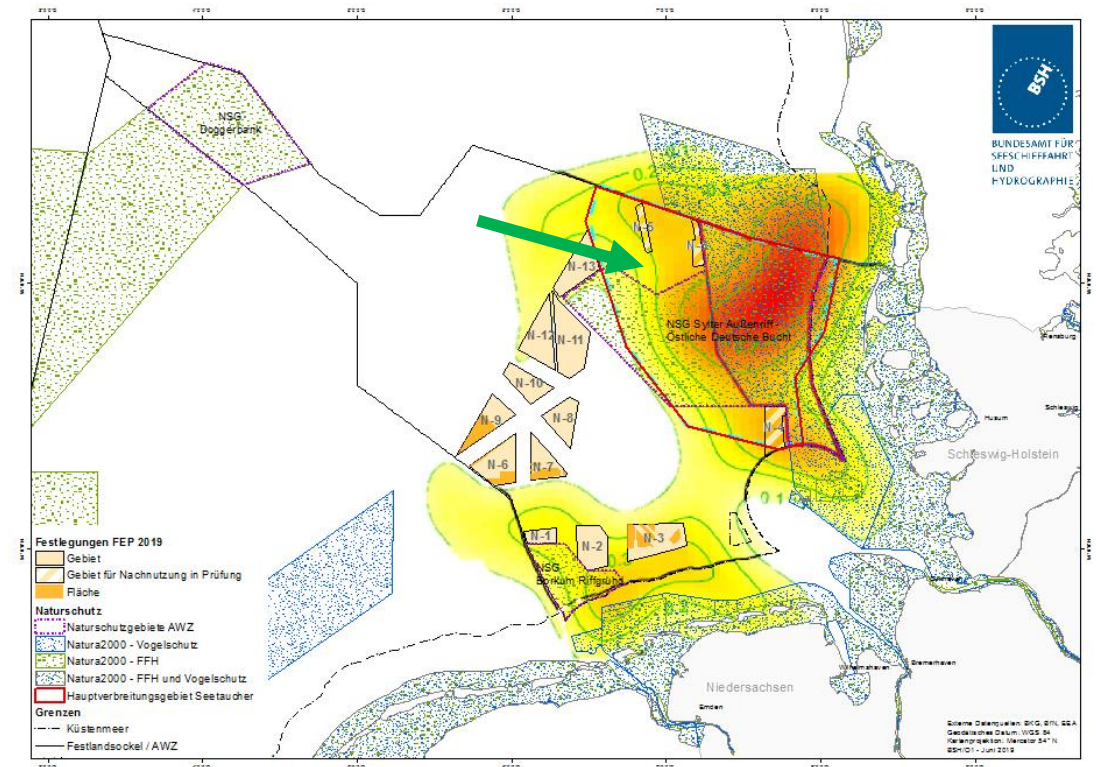
- monitoring at project level defined by BSH's standard investigation concept StUK4 for ecological monitoring
 - **construction phase:** measuring noise emissions of pile-driving and acoustic recordings of effects on marine mammals
 - **operation phase:** detection of effects on distribution patterns (habitat loss?), behaviour and flight heights of seabirds by aerial and ship-based surveys
- evaluation of (inter)national monitoring programmes





Disturbance effects on divers (*gavia stellata* and *gavia arctica*)

- main concentration area for divers west of Sylt during spring
- new study results on effects of offshore wind farms on divers show considerably higher disturbance effects than expected
- calculated habitat loss of 5,5 km instead of expected 2 km around wind farm
- site development plan (sectoral plan) does not designate any area for offshore wind within main concentration area
- example for plan adaptation based on outcomes of environmental monitoring



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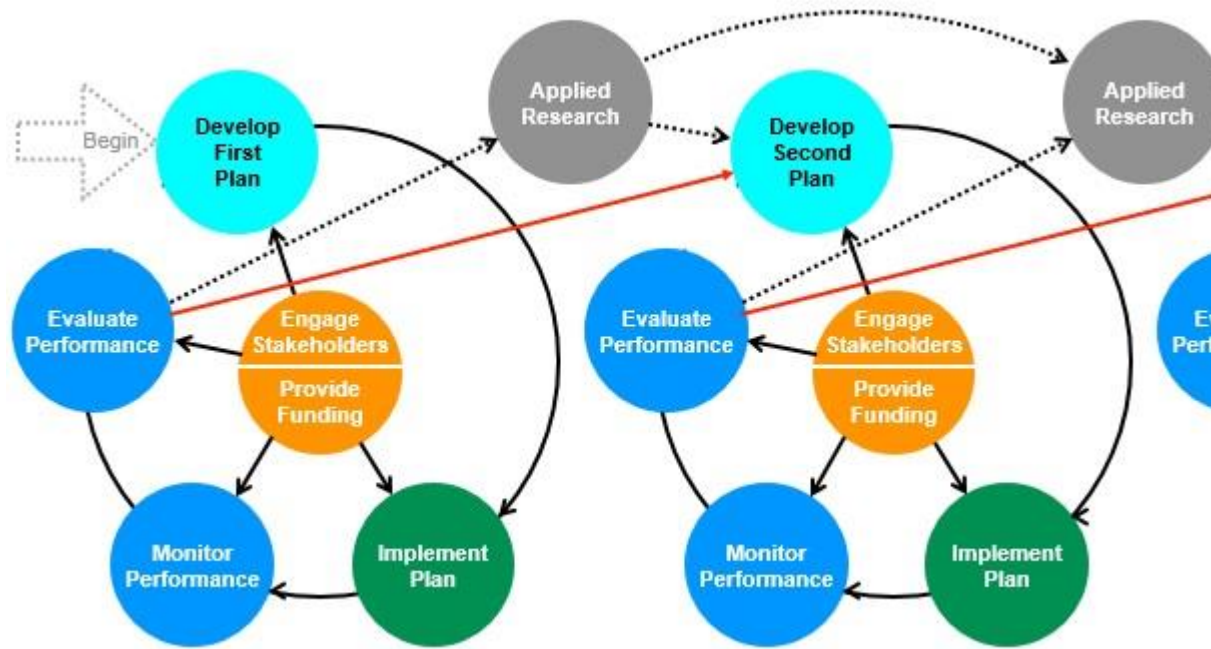
Practices and Possibilities to Monitor Effectiveness of MSP – Experiences from Mecklenburg-Vorpommern

Holger Janßen



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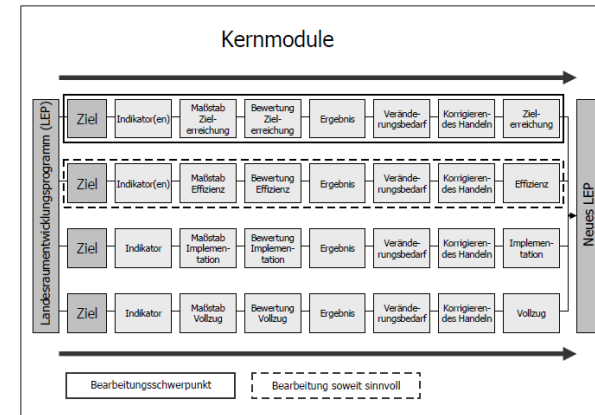
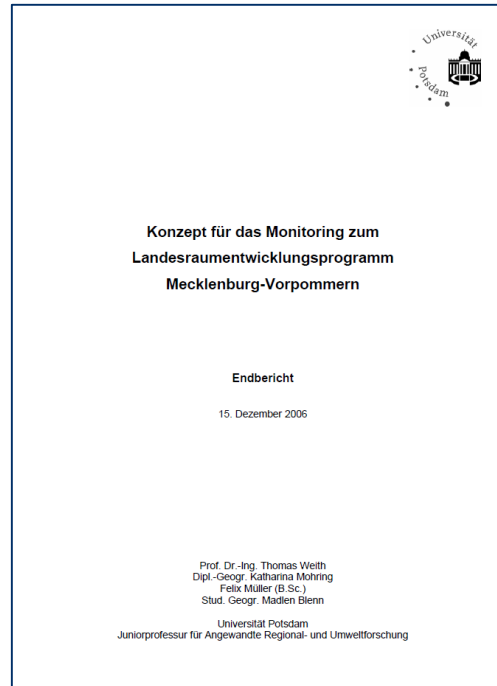
IOC/Unesco



First attempt



State Development Programme 2005



Zielbereich	Ziel/Grundzuordnung (LEP 2005)	Verknüpfung mit weiteren Kernmodulen	Aussage	Indikator	Maßeinheit/Daten	Datenquelle	Zeitbezug	Raumbezug	Datenverfügbarkeit	Bewertung	
										Zielerreichung	Effizienz
Einwohner	3.2 (1)		Konzentration der EW in den zentralen Orten	(ZO1) Einwohnerentwicklung I: Einwohnerzahl sowie Einwohnerdichte im	Anzahl EW / km²	Landesstatistik/Landesprognose 2005	jährlich	G R L	Raumordnung	Kriterium zur Zentralortsausweisung bleibt erfüllt, Entwicklung der EW-Dichte größer oder gleich dem Wert der prognostizierten Einwohnerdichte (2005)	
				(ZO2) Einwohnerentwicklung II: Wanderungssaldo	Anzahl	Landesstatistik	jährlich	G Verflechtungsbereich	Raumordnung	Wanderungssaldo in den ZO liegt über dem Wanderungssaldo in den Verflechtungsbereichen	
Wirtschaft	3.2 (4) 3.2.1 (2) 3.2.2 (2) 3.2.3 (2)		Wirtschaftliche Entwicklung I (Erwerbstätigenzahlen in den zentralen Orten/ Stadt-Umland-Räumen)	(ZO3) Erwerbstätigenentwicklung: Anzahl der Erwerbstätigen und Erwerbstätigenquote: Anteil erwerbstätiger Personen an den Einwohnern	Anzahl, In %	Landesstatistik	jährlich	G L B	MWAT	Kriterium zur Zentralortsausweisung bleibt erfüllt, Konzentration sowie gleich bleibender/ steigender Anteil der Erwerbstätigen in den Zentralen Orten sowie Stadt-Umland-Räumen	
	3.2 (4) 3.2.1 (2) 3.2.2 (2) 3.2.3 (2)			(ZO4) Einpendlerentwicklung: Anzahl der Einpendler (bezogen auf die Erwerbstätigen) in den ZO sowie Anteil der Einpendler in die ZO/ Stadt-Umland-Räume aus den Verflechtungsbereichen an Gesamtpendler der Verflechtungsbereichen	Anzahl In %	Landesstatistik (nur OZ)	jährlich	G Verflechtungsbereich	MWAT	Kriterium zur Zentralortsausweisung bleibt erfüllt, hoher Anteil Einpendler in die Zentralen Orte sowie Stadt-Umland-Räume aus dem dazugehörigen LK	



Method

Controlling

How do the aspects addressed by the SDP develop?

Evaluation

Is the SDP achieving its aims?

Strategic
monitoring

Societal trends & sectorial plans





Issues

- Data availability / no maritime NUTS-system
- MSP in M-V is just one of many governance mechanisms
- Effects of maritime activities/MSP take place on land
- Interdependencies of effects
- One overarching strategic task of MSP is to induce long-term developments and to correct contradictory spatial-strategic policies

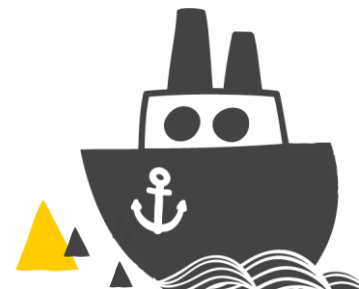


Second attempt



State Development
Programme 2016

- Focus probably on
- steering effects,
 - changed societal requirements and
 - developments in sectorial planning.



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Monitoring and evaluation Latvian case

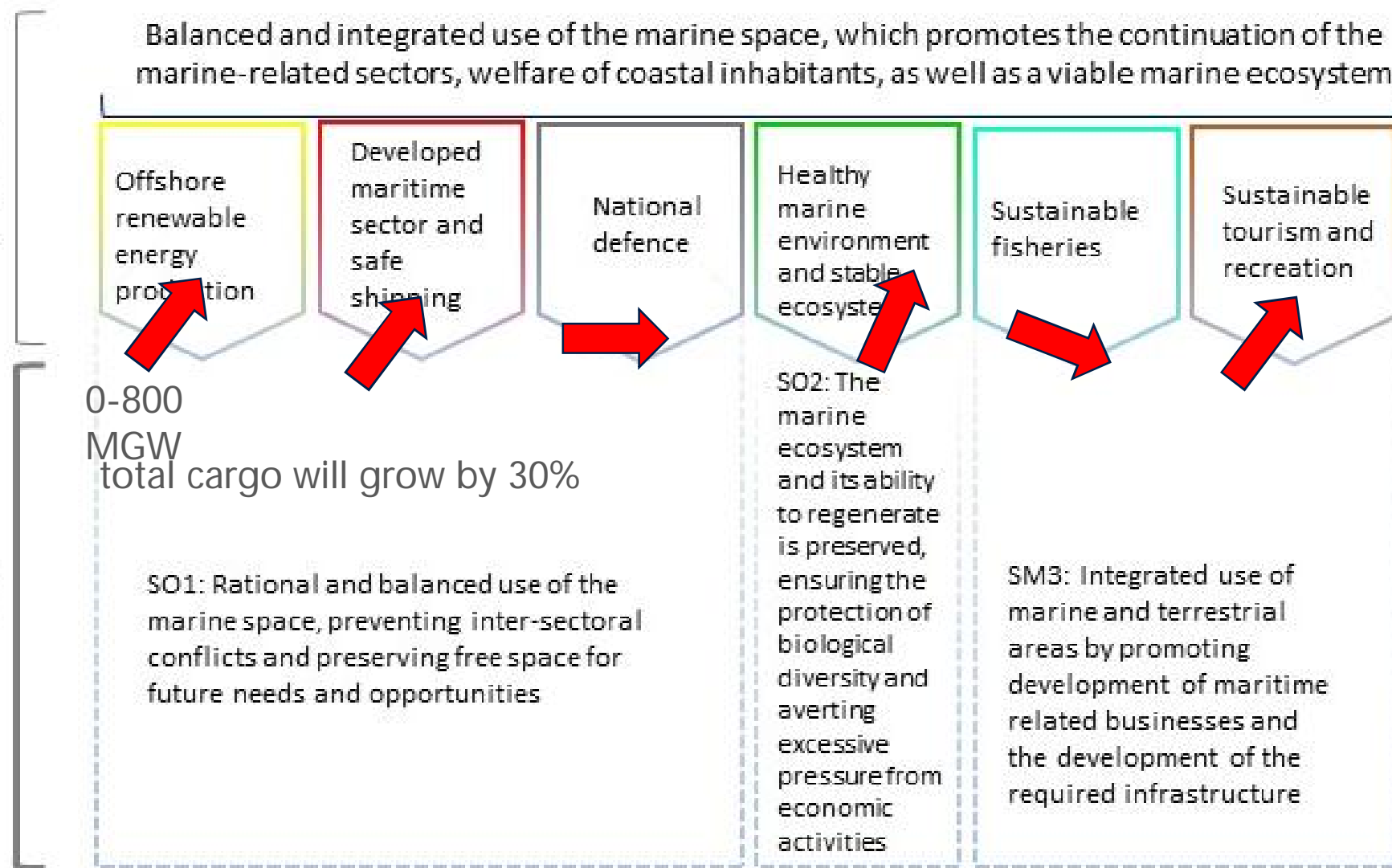
Ingūna Urtāne
MoEPRD
LATVIA



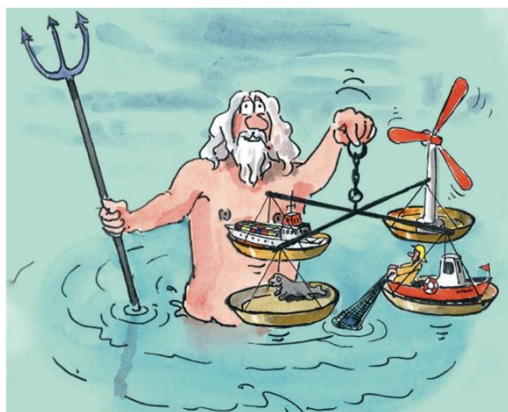
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Long-term
vision and
strategic
priorities



Strategic
objectives





national regulation

- every six years – mid term performance report
- report shall be coordinated with the programme of measures regarding protection and management of the maritime environment
- the conformity of the licencing and permitting activities with the MSP will be scrutinised
- if necessary, it will include proposals for amendments to the MSP and legislation





Performance indicators

MSP coordination group follows the implementation:

- if implementation rules are efficient (survey)
- If recommendations for sea uses are properly applied and criteria for sea uses meet the needs of the sectors (survey)
- stakeholders satisfaction (survey)

MSP coordination group will be subordinated to the National State of the Sea Environment Council





Result indicators

(facilitate implementation)

Fisheries

update data on fishing intensity continuously

Tourism

development of a public infrastructure

Renewables

support renewable energy demonstration projects

Environment

update information regarding ecologically significant areas and distribution and condition of biotopes/species

Shipping

to adapt infrastructure or port activities to mitigate climate change risks





tools to be developed

environmental indicators

scenarios as a method for
stakeholder involvement

cumulative impact model

ecosystem services tool

stakeholder participation tools

green infrastructure concept





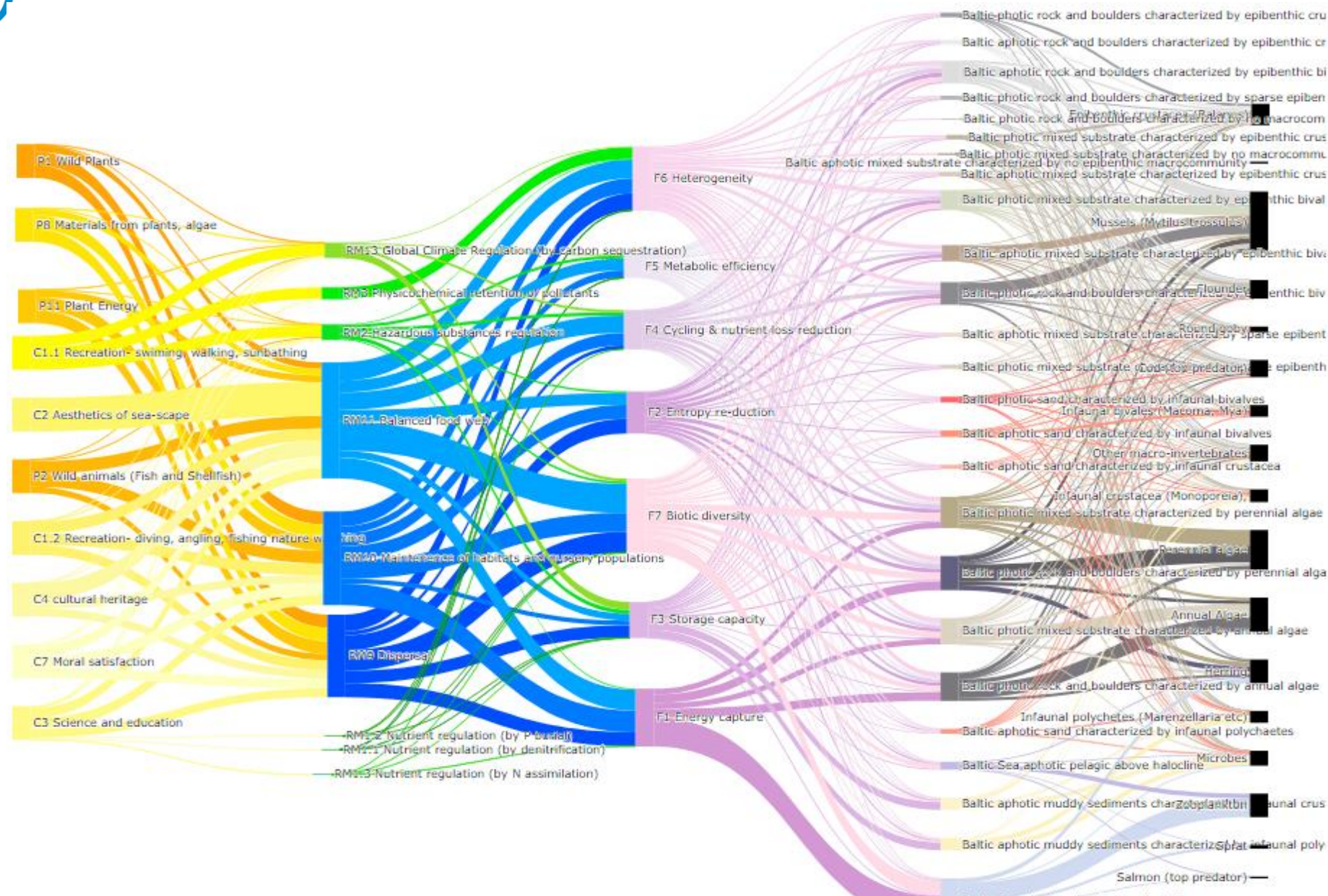
State indicators

- ✓ environmental status indicators – according to Marine directive and Water framework directive
- ✓ sector indicators- set by national sector strategies and international agreements
- ✓ baseline is defined by MSP (2018)





ecosystem service linkage diagram for the Latvian benthic habitats developed in LV case study BONUS BASMATI project





criteria for the joint development of the Baltic Sea region

- ✓ **Continuation of uses** regarding shipping routes and infrastructure corridors
- ✓ **Ecological balance**, ensured by the protected areas network and preservation of „blue corridors” to ensure the migration of species and development opportunities of fishery policies and marine aquaculture
- ✓ **Regional attractiveness** provided by yacht and leisure boat jetty and marina networks and sailing opportunities along the coast, as well as appealing tourism services and opportunities for exploring underwater cultural heritage
- ✓ **Security** based on appropriate military training and operation opportunities for national defence, as well as the development of use of RESs
- ✓ **Economic potential**, based on the development of ports and support of entrepreneurship related to maritime affairs





lessons learned

- list of national MSP indicators are not complete and need to be developed closing knowledge gaps (state of the environment indicators)
- cumulative impact assessment tool should be developed to link state of the different ecosystem components to certain human impacts and their sources
- MSP is a tool for responsible decision making, data and information should be improved continuously
- principle- avoid overlapping, make use of existing data and cooperation networks sets and adjust them accordingly (developing mapping and assessment tools)
- cooperate with neighbouring countries (knowledge transfer, use of data)



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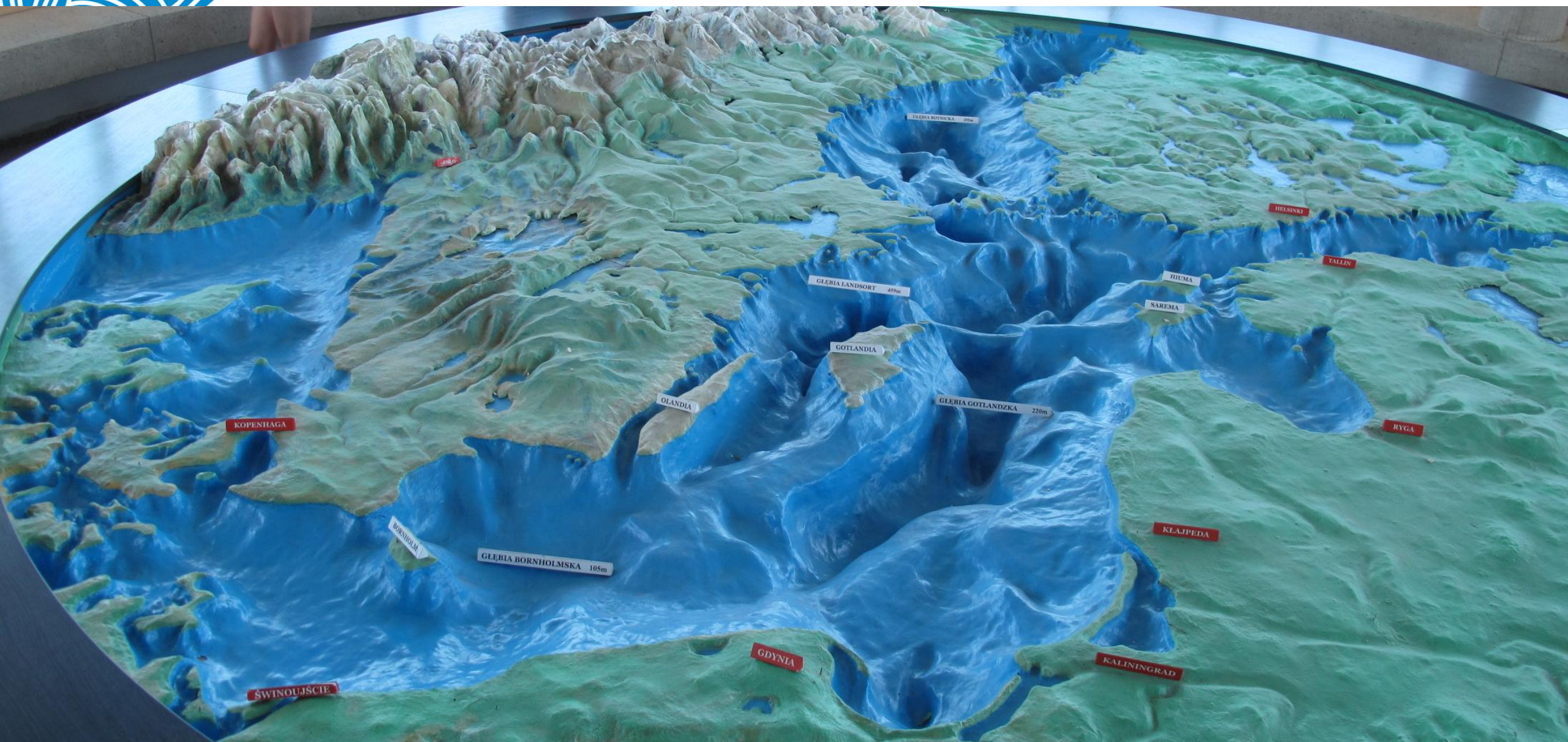
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The end!



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Monitoring and Evaluation - case of Poland

Magdalena Matczak, Jakub Turski & Jacek Zaucha



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Formal requirements

No direct obligation for plan monitoring. However, the law stipulates:

- the need to evaluate the plan at least every 10 years
- the environmental monitoring is to be developed within the MSFD

Evaluation as stipulated in *the Act on Sea Areas of Poland and Maritime Administration of March 21st 1991*:

- In order to assess the validity of plans, the territorially competent director of the maritime office shall apply to the authorities that had legal obligation to participate in elaboration of the plan, for providing information on changes in the spatial development of the area covered by the plan and analyzes changes in this area, taking into account the permits issued for the construction and use of artificial islands and structures and permits issued for laying or maintaining cables or pipelines.
- On those basis, the director of the maritime office prepares a report on the maritime spatial development. The results of this assessment and the report are forwarded to the ministers responsible for: maritime economy, water management, regional development, construction, spatial planning and development, and housing for consideration.
- On the basis of the report, minister competent for maritime economy shall decide on the plan change and the scope of necessary changes.





Experience





Way forward –tentative conceptualisation



Although there is no concrete monitoring and evaluation mechanism discussed yet in Poland:

- the preparation of the plan has showed validity and importance of the stakeholder dialogue at various geographical scales;
- this asset should be used also for monitoring purposes;
- it will facilitate the plan update and will maintain critical mass of trust and stakeholder engagement around MSP so important for the success of public governance.





Way forward –tentative conceptualisation



Following elements might form the cornerstones of the future Polish M&E system :

- a) periodical (bi-annual?) meetings with general public on the outcomes and performance of the plan organized in the same way as the consultations meetings during the plan preparation;
- b) discussions of the intergovernmental committee gathering the ministries responsible for maritime space organized in *ad hoc* manner (according to needs) but at least once every three years;
- c) scientific conferences on MSP based on scientific grants presenting the outcomes of the research on MSP in Poland, organized regularly in cooperation with the Maritime Administration;
- d) interim report on development of maritime space five years after plan's enforcement that might serve as the contextual base for discussions under points (a-c);
- e) it would be also advisable if three directors of Maritime Offices in Poland would make an agreement on joint monitoring of development of Polish sea areas in the same way as they did for the preparation of the draft maritime spatial plan in the scale 1:200 000.





Way forward –tentative conceptualisation



What might help:

- Pan Baltic Scope discussions encompassing both Maritime Administration and academia;
- MSP EU Platform report on monitoring with concrete examples of indicators and monitoring philosophy;
- trust built during MSP process so far in particular reflection fora animated under BaltSpace project;
- consensus that qualitative and quantitative approaches must work together;
- boundary spanning concept as a monitoring starting point.



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Thank you!



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I hope you have visited Polish stand at MSP Fair



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