



A: Research needs for implementation of ecosystem based approach in MSP

C: Availability of research data for MSP purpose

D: Possible research synergies and development of cross-border MSP tool

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Ecosystem based approach: interrelation between the EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive and Marine Spatial Planning



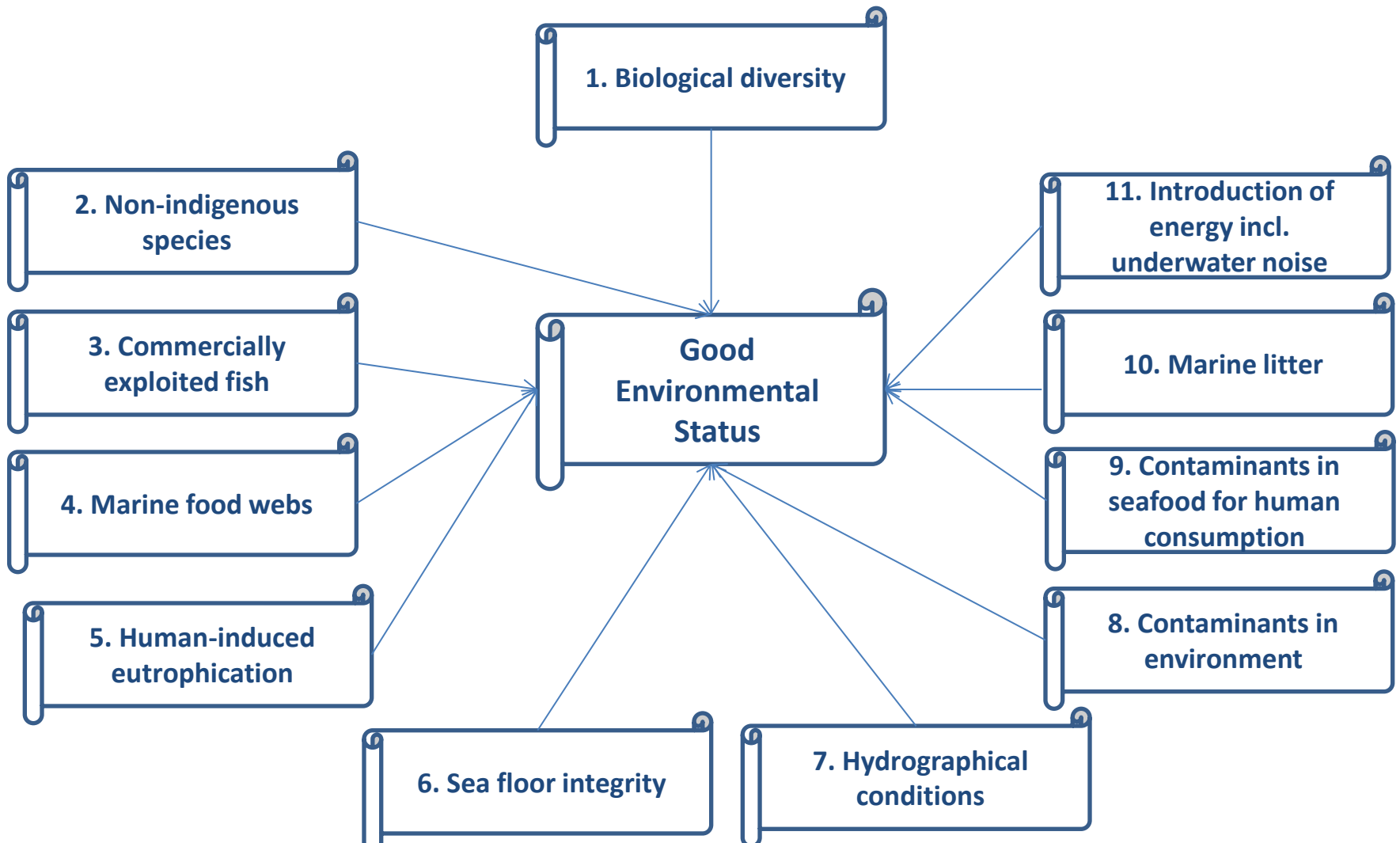
Ecosystem based approach (MSFD)

(8) By applying an ecosystem-based approach to the management of human activities while enabling a sustainable use of marine goods and services, priority should be given to achieving or maintaining good environmental status in the Community's marine environment, to continuing its protection and preservation, and to preventing subsequent deterioration.

(44) Programmes of measures and subsequent action by Member States should be based on an ecosystem-based approach to the management of human activities ... in particular the precautionary principle.

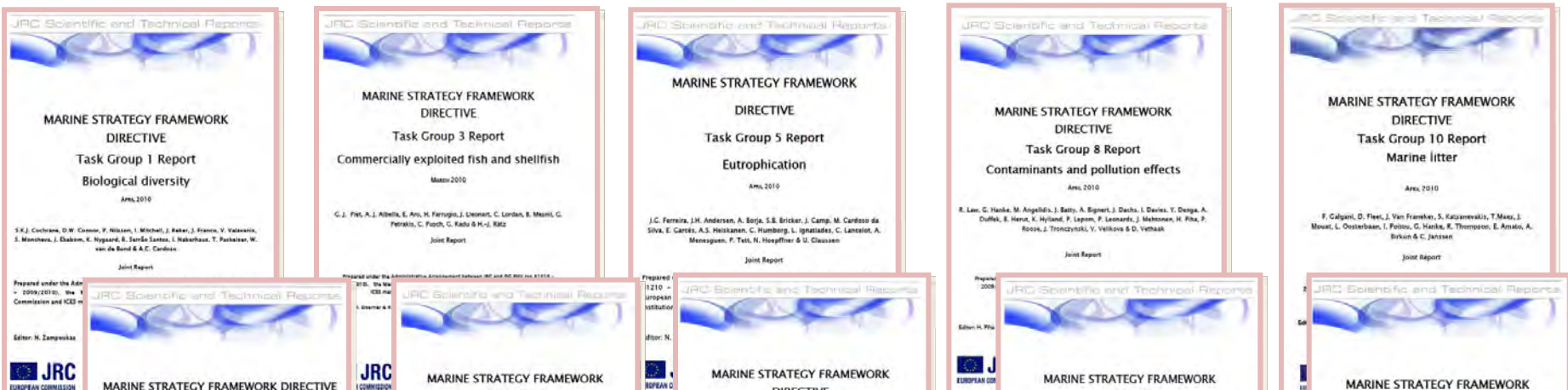
3. Marine strategies shall apply an ecosystem-based approach to the management of human activities, ensuring that the collective pressure of such activities is kept within levels compatible with the achievement of good environmental status and that the capacity of marine ecosystems to respond to human-induced changes is not compromised, while enabling the sustainable use of marine goods and services by present and future generations.

11 Qualitative Descriptors of Good Environmental Status in MSFD



All MSFD GES descriptors have spatial relevance

Scientific support on GES for MSFD



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on criteria and methodological standards on good environmental status of marine waters

(notified under document C(2010) 5956)

(Text with EEA relevance)

(2010/477/EU)

Problems of different scales (spatial and temporal) within GES indicators and among them

Stakeholders involvement in ecosystem based approach to the management of human activities



- Methodologies for stakeholder involvement
- Stakeholders as “a research object” for socio-economic studies. Interrelation with natural sciences.
- Dissemination of scientific knowledge, incorporation of research results into the marine policy

Marine Protected Areas

- Questions proposed:
 - » How do today's Nature Management and Conservation targets serve their purpose if we consider ongoing ecological changes.
 - » Are present MPA valid in 20 – 100 years' time?
 - » Are there new areas that should get special attention due to their importance or uniqueness?
 - » What tools/models are needed to address such issues?
- How MPAs are managed in different Baltic Sea countries?
 - » (conservation regimes, uses, etc.)
 - » What activity is restricted, what is forbidden
- What is contribution of Baltic MPAs to protection of marine biodiversity?
 - » Ecosystem health? Connectivity?
- Protection of biodiversity value, instead of protecting “an area”
- Evidence based management!

Marine Protected Areas – relevance to MSP

- Lack of valuation methodologies
- Tool kit for valuation of biological/ecological and socio-economic values + mapping
- Extremely important for MSP

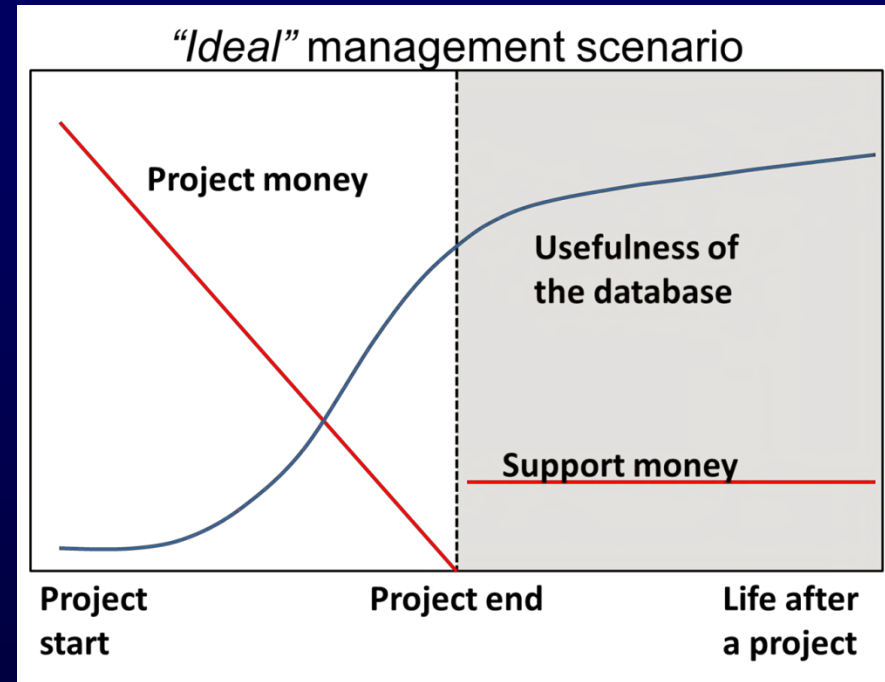
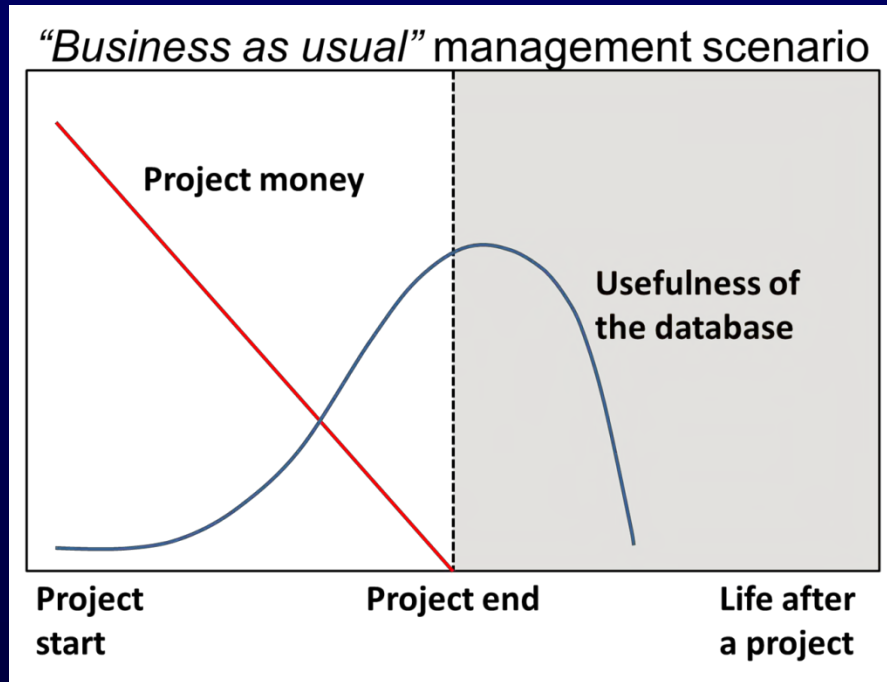
C: Availability of research data for MSP purpose

- 1. What kind of databases do you use for data and information management in your field of research? How can they contribute to MSP? What are gaps of these information systems?
- 2. What can be the contribution of specific database of economic indicators of ES to MSP? How could this data be collected/aggregated and made available to decision makers?

C: Availability of research data for MSP purpose

- It's better to develop existing systems rather than create new and new ones in each short-term project
- Central database for MSFD data – linked with MSP data depositarium
- Socio-economic data, ecosystem services, natural science data
- Who is the data holder?

Usefulness of the database in after-project life



- Most NIS databases have been initiated through rather short term projects.
- At first stage greater investments are needed.
- Usefulness of the database usually grows towards the end of the project.
- Funding should be secured in after project life for the database maintenance – and the usefulness of the database will constantly grow!

Who is the data holder?

- Data management policy (long-term)
- Intergovernmental organisation (HELCOM)
- Strong (national) research institution

Discussion points (1)

- **A: Research needs for implementation of ecosystem based approach in MSP:**
- 1. Which are major research priorities in your field of research that can support the ecosystem based approach?
- 2. Ecological connectivity has a spatial and temporal dimension. What tools/models can be applied to represent these dimensions? What indicators/values can be involved?
- 3. What additional methods/tools/models/ measurements are needed to improve evidence on habitats heterogeneity, connectivity, spatial distribution, etc...?
- 4. How do today's Nature Management and Conservation targets serve their purpose if we consider ongoing ecological changes. Are present MPA valid in 20 – 100 years' time? Are there new areas that should get special attention due to their importance or uniqueness? What tools/models are needed to address such issues?
- 5. Which tools/ methods in your research field can be used to monitor and evaluate effects of a Marine Spatial Plan?

Discussion points (2)

- **C: Availability of research data for MSP purpose**
- 1. What kind of databases do you use for data and information management in your field of research? How can they contribute to MSP? What are gaps of these information systems?
- 2. What can be the contribution of specific database of economic indicators of ES to MSP? How could this data be collected/aggregated and made available to decision makers?
- **D: Possible research synergies and development of cross-border MSP tool**
- 1. Where do you see possible joined methodological synergies from models/tools /frameworks presented during the session of the 28th-29th?
- 2. Assuming you are involved in the development of a cross – border tool for MSP with the major aim to keep sea use management coherent in cross-border context. What could be major requirements of such a prototype tool? How can socio – economic valuation of ES serve for cross-border tool development?
- 3. Can you define any specific pilot site where a cross-border tool would be particularly suitable and why?