

## An ecologically coherent network of well managed Baltic Sea Protected Areas – one cornerstone in ecosystem based marine spatial planning

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#### Outline of the presentation

- 1. Baltic Sea Protected Areas review and actual status of the network
- 2. Anthropogenic uses and examples for their spatial dimensions
- 3. Different areas of responsibility: MSP and BSPA
- 4. Conclusions and recommendations



#### Earth Summit Rio and CBD 1992





#### The new 1992 HELSINKI CONVENTION

#### **Article 15, Nature conservation and biodiversity**

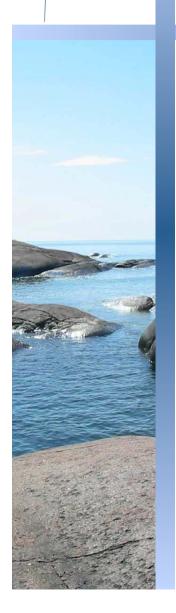
The Contracting Parties shall individually and jointly take all appropriate measures ... to conserve natural habitats and biological diversity and to protect ecological processes.

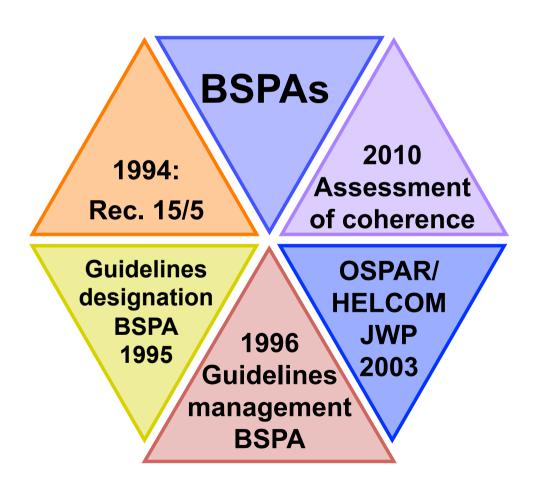
Such measures shall also be taken in order to ensure the sustainable use of natural resources ...





## Marine and Coastal Baltic Sea Protected Areas (BSPA)







## BSPAs: Aims and objects of Protection

**Protection of Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity** 

Species and their habitats including migratory routes as well as nursery and spawning sites

Biotopes and landscapes

**Ecological processes** 

Offshore, inshore and coastal

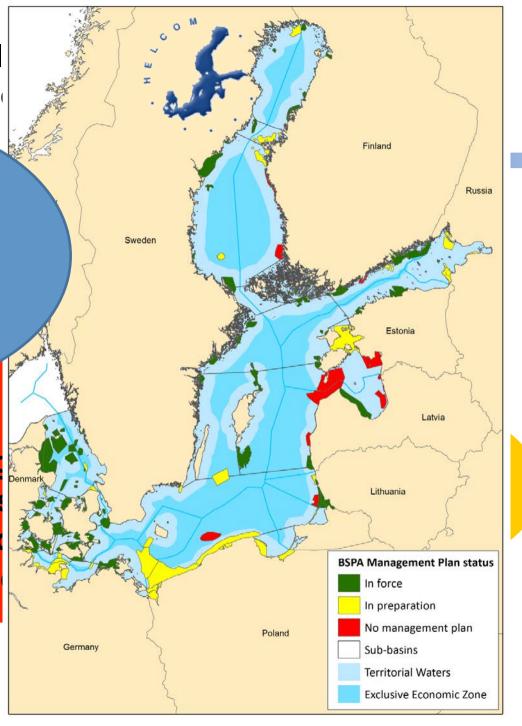
Large sites, at least: 10/30 km<sup>2</sup>



### Towards a well What constitute

BSPAs are not "no use-zones", but zoning including "no use-zones" can be appropriate

A BSPA as being the consquality of achieve





## Comparison of MSP and BSPA planning procedures

#### MSP:

regulates maritime human activities from a spatial perspective

#### **BSPA:**

Important tool for the protection of marine and coastal biodiversity

Analyse spatial and temporal distribution of human activities

Under weighting, reserve space to the respective interests of human activities as well as biodiversity protection

Consider restrictions for the planning of fisheries (CFP) and shipping (IMO)

Contribute to the sustainable use of ecosystem goods and services

Analyse spatial and temporal distribution of marine features with conservation interests according to the selection criteria of BSPAs

Select sites with particular importance for the interest features and set boundaries

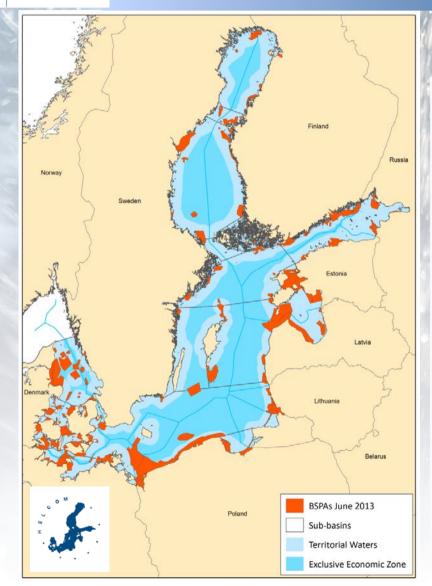
Legalize protection and set up a site specific management

Contribute to favourable conservation status of biodiversity and Good Environmental Status (GES)

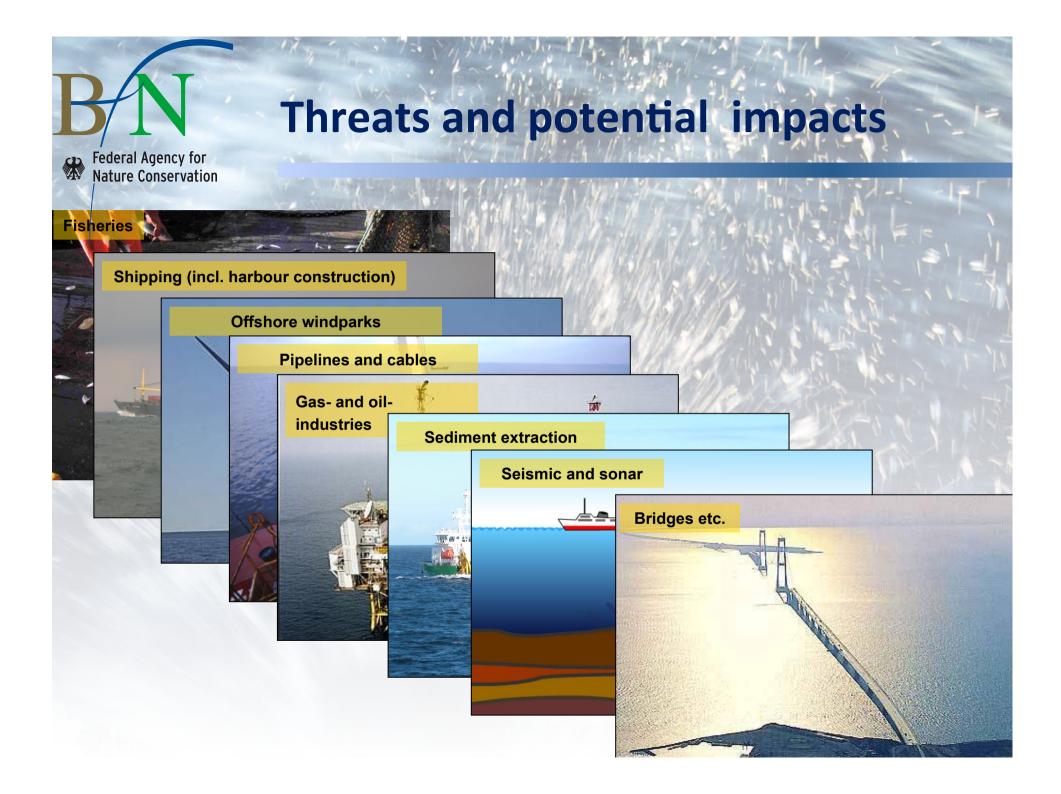
(partly from: Larsen, Hans. Marine Spatial Planning. ICES Insight 50, September 2013. 27-29).



#### Status of the BSPA Network as of Oct. 2013

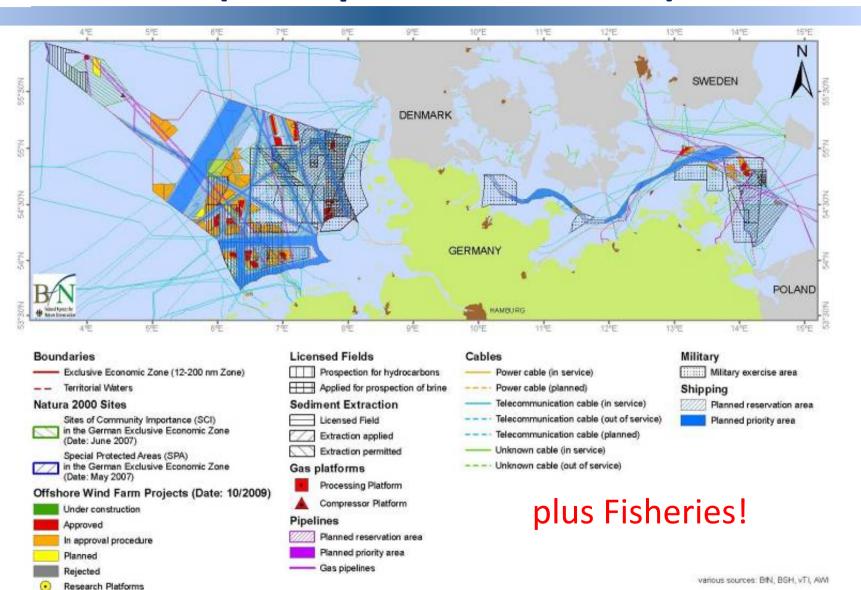








## Challenge for MSP (Example: German EEZ)



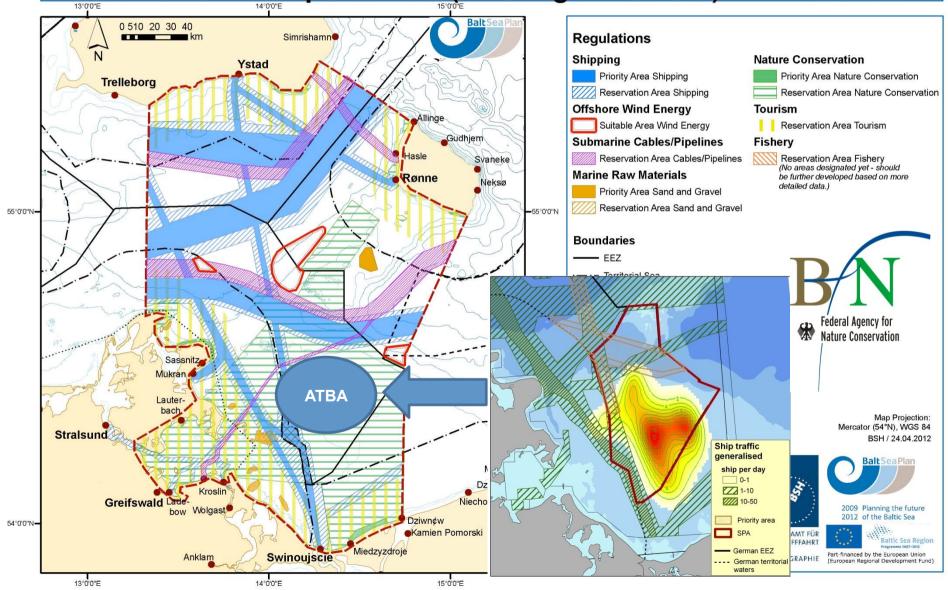


## Status of Biodiversity and BSPI 2010



## Pilot Project Area Pomeranian Bight / Arkona Basin - DRAFT Maritime Spatial Plan (Working Document) -







## Conclusions and Recommendations

BSPAs are the "PEARLS" of the Baltic Sea area and must be protected

Spatial and thematic protection requirements must be included in MSP as reservation- and priority areas

Protected areas are not the only protection layer within MSP, other interests such as migratory routes and flyways must also be recognised

MSP is not a tool for planning networks of protected areas.



#### Thank you very much for your attention!

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