



Applying the Ecosystem Approach in Maritime Spatial Planning

Sten Jerdenius

Swedish Ministry of the Environment

Eco-system based management:

- From UN principle to EU legislation

- Setting the *political targets* from a eco-system based approach
- Focus on needs of the ecosystem – and humans are a part of the ecosystem
- Setting a new state of play for sector negotiations?
- Ecosystem based approach - an overarching principle of MSFD - environmental pillar of the Integrated Maritime Policy - and BSAP

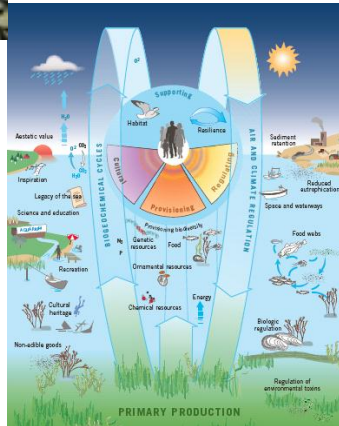
Scholars and philosophers view the ocean as a great reservoir of forces that maintains life on our planet; it reveals to scientists an inexhaustible abundance of organisms for Man's resources on condition they can be used in accordance with the movements imposed by Nature

from a study 1903 by Albert I , Prince of Monaco

Three pre-requisites for eco-system based management



The value of eco-system services



The holistic knowledge about ecosystem and the environmental status

Broad stakeholder engagement



In its bill "Swedish Environmental goals – for a more effective environmental activity" (2009), the Swedish Government has divided ecosystems services in four groups

Producing food

Supporting circulation

Regulating affecting climate and air quality

Cultural cultural experiences, recreation

Ecosystem in new Swedish MSP law proposed by the Commission on MSP

Chapter 1 Introductory regulations

3 § The purpose of planning of the sea is to contribute to sustainable development. In order to achieve that, the structure and function of ecosystems must be maintained or if needed restored. Thereby the ability of ecosystems to provide mankind with goods and services needed will be maintained.

Swedish Agency for Marine and Water management

Malawi principles criticized for being unstructured which led to complementing operative guidelines

Swedish Environmental Protection Agency concluded the principles under six headlines

- Common goals and participation (1,2 12)
- Limitations by nature's capacity to produce goods and services (5,6,10)
- Knowledge a source for success (11,12)
- To do or not to do – but it costs (4)
- Demarcations in time and space (3,7,8)
- Adaptable management (9)

Application of ecosystem approach in MSP

Common goals and participation

- *Open and broad planning process with a cross cutting perspective*
- *Perform consultation*
- *Contribute to local participation*
- *Participate in international cooperation*
- *Develop knowledge of process (role of actors etc)*
- *Establish a planning portal*
- *Integrate environmental assessment*

Nature's ability to produce goods and services

- *Formulate ecosystem based goals*
- *Apply the principle of precaution*
- *Analyse knowledge gaps*
- *Use scenarios for surrounding development*

All knowledge should be taken account of

- *Collect, assess and disseminate knowledge*
- *Put together knowledge*
- *Develop planning methodology*
- *Be informed of developments in a wider area*

Economic evaluation of ecosystems

- *Identify ecosystem services*
- *Start from MFSD initial assessment*
- *Integrate economic assessment*

Demarcations in time and space

- *Clear demarcations*
- *Coordination over administrative borders*
- *Analyse cumulative effects*
- *Focus on the essential*
- *Perform consultation on scoping*

Flexible and adaptable

- *Monitoring and evaluation*
- *Continuous knowledge development by cyclic planning process*

