



# Conflicts and Synergies in MSP an Introduction

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# **European Commission Technical Study EU MSP Platform 2018**

#### Adressing conflicting spatial demands in MSP

- Focus on conflicts between two sectors
- Focus on spatial conflicts
- Designed to deliver hands-on results for MSP planners:
  - 9 conflict fiches incl.
     stories of real-life examples
     practical solutions
  - 9 one-page summaries
  - A detailed study report (to be published)
- → download from <u>www.msp-platform.eu</u>

### Multi-Use in European Seas (MUSES) H2020 Project (2016-2018)

- Joint Analytical Framework
  - Definition of multi-use
  - MU Typology
  - Drivers, Added Values, Barriers, Negative
     Impacts => DABIs
- 5 Sea Basin Analysis
- 7 Case studies
- Action Plan
  - Existing Cases / Future Potential
  - DABIs
  - Specific Actions

#### -> download from www.muses-project.eu











# Conflict Resolution ...Pre- and Post MSP Setting



- MSP understood as a strategic, forward-looking process
- MSP should allocate space in an anticipatory manner: conflicts no longer dealt with case by case, but prevented by strategic solutions
- MSP never starts with blank canvas:
   1st MSPs often deal with legacy effects (i.e. existing licenses)
  - => need for solutions that mitigate such conflicts
  - => also relevant in MSP Implementation Phase
- Overlaps and cyclical one may follow the other.
- Prevention requires foresight, e.g. of trends and pressures











#### All about conflicts?



- Conflict => disagreement or incompatibilities
- Not a 'count' or critique of conflicts
- Does not imply that sectors are always in conflict with each other, nor that conflicts always escalate
- Aware that conflicts can become opportunities => for defining synergies or options for co-locations...











## Nine spatial conflicts – nine combinations ....

	Maritime tourism	Offshore wind	Cables and pipelines	Defence*	Maritime transport	Commercial fisheries	Aquaculture	Area-based marine conservation
Maritime tourism		X					X	
Offshore wind	X				X			X
Cables and pipelines					X	X		
Defence*								
Maritime transport		X	X					X
Commercial fisheries			X					X
Aquaculture	X							
Area-based marine conservation		X			X	X		

	MU	Eastern Atlantic	North Sea	Baltic Sea	Mediterrane- an Sea	Black Sea
	OWF & Fisheries		<b>Ø</b>			
	OWF & Aquaculture		•	•	•	
	OWF & Tourism		•	•		
	OWF & Wave energy					
	Wave energy & Aquaculture				•	
	Tourism & Aquaculture				•	
	Tourism & Fisheries				<b>Ø</b>	
	Tourism & UCH & Environmental protection	<b>Ø</b>		<b>Ø</b>	<b>Ø</b>	<b>⊘</b>
\	Re-use of 0&G decommissioned installations				•	



### Nine spatial conflicts ....

- 1. Tourism vs Offshore Wind
- 2. Offshore Wind vs Fisheries
- 3. Aquaculture vs Tourism
- 4. Fisheries vs Conservation
- 5. Cables vs Fisheries
- 6. Military vs other uses
- 7. Transport vs marine conservation
- 8. Transport vs Offshore Wind
- 9. Offshore Wind vs Conservation

#### Nine combinations ....

- Offshore Wind & Tourism
- 2. Offshore Wind & Fisheries
- 3. Tourism & Aquaculture
- 4. Tourism, Fisheries & Env Protection
- 5. Tourism, UCH & Env Protection
- 6. Offshore Wind & Aquaculture
- 7. Oil&Gas Decommissioning & Repurposing
- 8. Offshore Wave & Aquaculture
- 9. Offshore Wind & Renewable Energy













## Factors influencing the conflict potential of sectors



- Sector growth
- Hard/fixed vs soft/fleeting uses
- All sectors look for ideal locations
- Some sectors are more constrained in their locational choice than others = spatial adaptability?
- Nearshore vs offshore
- Maritime sectors have different political priority and socio-economic importance











# Are some sectors more conflict-prone than others?



#### Offshore Wind? Tourism? Defence? Conservation? Fishery?

- Traditional vs 'Newcomers'
- BUT
- Traditional vs Traditional
- Newcomer vs Newcomer
- Activity vs Risk











### **Origins of spatial conflicts**



- Spatial conflicts arise from:
  - direct competition over limited space (two sectors interested in the same location)
  - one sector negatively impacting on the other, which may or may not be in the same location.
- → A compatibility matrix as a first indication of spatial management needs











	Coastal fishery	Gillnet fishery in open sea	Pelagic trawling in open sea	Bottom trawling in open sea	Shipping	Port operations	Dreging	Dumping of dredged material	Yachting	Motorboats and water scooters	Water sports (kite board, windsurfing)	Coastal angling	Recreation at the sea	Scuba diving	Nature tourism, bird watching	Coastal tourism infrastructure	Military training polygons	Coastal observation systems	Cables	Wind parks	Oil extraction	Dumped explosives + chemical weapons	Nature conservation: benthic habitats	Nature conservation: birds	Protection of areas for fish regeneration	Protection of coastal landscapes	Protection of underwater cultureal	Protection of coast against erosion
Coastal fishery		-	-	-	-			•	•	•	•		•									-						
Gillnet fishery in open sea	-									-	-	-	-			-									-			-
Pelagic trawling in open sea	-									-	-	-	-			-									-			-
Bottom trawling in open sea	-									-	-	-	-			-						-			-			-
Shipping										•		-	-	•							•							
Port operations										•												-						•
Dredging												-	-	•		-												•
Dumping of dredged material	•															-						-			•			
Yachting	•																											
Motorboats and water scooters	•	-	-	-							•	•	•									-		•				
Watersports (kite board, windsurfing)	•	-	-	-						•		•										-						
Coastal angling		-	-	-	-		-			•	٠											-						
Recreation at the sea	•	-	-	-	-		-			•												-						
Scuba diving					•		•																				•	
Nature tourism, bird watching																						-						
Coastal tourism infrastructure		-	-	-			-	-														-				٠		•
Military training polygons																					•			•				
Coastal observation systems																				•	•	-						
Cables																												
Wind parks																		•										
Oil extraction					•												•	•					•	•	•			
Dumped explosives and chemical weapons	-			-		-		-		-	-	-	-		-	-		-					-	-	-	-	-	-
Nature conservation: benthic habitats																					•	-						
Nature conservation: birds										•							•				•	-						
Protection of areas for fish regeneration		-	-	-				٠													•	-						•
Protection of coastal landscapes																٠				•		-						
Protection of underwater cultural heritage														٠								-						
Protection of coast against erosion		-	-	-		•	•									•						-			•			
·	s C	ea u	ises lictii	con	npat ea u	ible ses	un		cert		con	ditic	ons															



#### Specifying the conflicting issue – examples of mutual effects



Maritime transport	Marine conservation	Offshore wind farming				
	<ul><li>Noise pollution</li><li>Collision risks</li><li>Physical damage to habitats</li></ul>	Risk of accidents				
<ul><li>Risk of accidents</li><li>Diversion</li></ul>						
Fisheries	Cables & pipelines	Offshore wind				
	<ul> <li>Fishing vessels hooking a cable/pipeline</li> <li>Vessels stranding on a cable/pipeline</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Accidental damage, including to subsea cables</li> <li>Socio-cultural conflicts</li> </ul>				
<ul> <li>Spatial restrictions to fisheries</li> <li>Economic consequences of spatial exclusion</li> </ul>		Dalle				







#### **Escalation Factors**

- Political priorities
- Stakeholder perceptions and lack of understanding
- Intransparency
- Spatial Constraints
- Media Exposure
- Lack of Knowledge or contested knowledges
- Lack of resources
- Lack of acceptance of a proposed solution











## Spatial/non-spatial and MSP/non-MSP solutions

- Spatial and non-spatial solutions are available
- Study: NOT focused on 'good' stakeholder management
- Not all solutions are in the hands of planners
  - → importance of supporting measures
- Which solution is chosen depends on the scale and urgency of the conflict, the context and the available resources











## Types of solutions – some examples

	Preventative solutions	Mitigation solutions
Non-spatial MSP solutions	<ul> <li>Encourage the co-design of solutions</li> <li>Assessing the potential for co-location</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Voluntary codes of conduct for sectors</li> <li>Compensation schemes (financial, spatial, benefits to local communities)</li> </ul>
Spatial MSP solutions	<ul> <li>MSP plans</li> <li>Zoning schemes (designating priority zones, suitable zones, prohibited zones etc.)</li> <li>Minimum distances and safety zones</li> <li>Corridors for particular uses</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Promotion of multi-use concepts</li> <li>Designate no travel/access zones in some locations</li> <li>Temporary closures/restrictions</li> <li>Allowing transit or access of restricted areas under some conditions</li> </ul>
Non-MSP solutions (supporting action	<ul> <li>Consider the seasonality of activities when permitting other activities (e.g. construction)</li> <li>Speed restrictions for shipping</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Technical solutions</li><li>Government incentives for sectors</li><li>Strategic research</li></ul>

## **Sector-specific solutions - examples**

	<b>Preventative solutions</b>	Mitigation solutions
	Offshore wind farming	
Marine conservation	<ol> <li>Temporarily stop pile driving activities</li> <li>Reduce the noise of pile driving</li> <li>Choose other technical solutions to prevent harm to fauna or reduce noise emissions</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Establish multi-use of MPAs and offshore wind</li> <li>Develop a strategic ecological research programme</li> <li>Use low cost survey techniques for underwater noise</li> </ol>











## **Sector-specific solutions - examples**

	<b>Preventative solutions</b>	Mitigation solutions
	<b>Commercial fisheries</b>	
Offshore wind farming	<ol> <li>Acknowledge the special status of fishers in the MSP planning process</li> <li>Draw on fishers' knowledge to create an evidence base</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Allow fishing vessels to transit offshore wind farms</li> <li>Align construction phases with fisheries seasons</li> </ol>











## Choosing a solution – trade-offs

	Advantages	Disadvantages					
Non-spatial MSP solutions							
Voluntary codes of conduct	<ul> <li>Higher motivation of sectors to</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>No statutory power</li> </ul>					
	implement	Can be difficult to monitor					
		<ul> <li>Not in the hands of MSP</li> </ul>					
<b>Spatial MSP solutions</b>							
General zoning rules (e.g.	<ul> <li>Directly in the hands of planners</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>May be contentious to negotiate</li> </ul>					
priority/ reservation areas)	<ul> <li>Gives a clear strategic framework</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Reduces flexibility of MSP to respond to specific</li> </ul>					
	<ul> <li>Anticipatory</li> </ul>	circumstances					
	' '	<ul> <li>May cause sectors to push for maximum interests,</li> </ul>					
		leading to conflict escalation					
Relocation of activities	<ul> <li>Resolves existing conflict</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>May not be possible in some cases</li> </ul>					
		<ul> <li>May be very time-consuming</li> </ul>					
		<ul> <li>May not be in the hands of planners</li> </ul>					
		May be expensive if compensation has to be paid					
Temporary closures	<ul> <li>Flexible</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>May lead to pressures shifting elsewhere</li> </ul>					
Non-MSP solutions							
Use of technical solutions,	<ul> <li>May be a more effective solution</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Not in the hands of planners</li> </ul>					
design guides, innovation in	compared to zoning	<ul> <li>Requires the active support of sectors</li> </ul>					
sectors	<ul> <li>May remove the conflict altogether</li> </ul>	May be very expensive					
		EUROPEAN UNION					

#### **Definitions of success**



- Conflicts may never be fully resolved
- Conflicts may recur
- Success: Is the solution to the satisfaction/acceptance of the stakeholders involved?
- Has further escalation been avoided?
- → crucial role of stakeholder involvement, acceptance of the available knowledge base and levels of uncertainty















## WHAT is Multi-Use?

#### **Definition**

Multi-Use - in the realm of marine resource utilization – is understood as the intentional joint resource use by two or more users

A radical change from the concept of exclusive resource rights to the inclusive sharing of resources by two or more users.















## What's the difference?

Conflicts Coexistence Synergy

	Level 1	Level 2
"Negative coexistence"	"Passive coexistence"	"Active coexistence" (co-location; co-use)
Passive		Proactive
Unplanned, mutual disadvantages	Unplanned, Indirect benefits	Planned, mutual benefits

Increased leadership of MSP

Efficient resource use





# **Multi-Use Typology**

# Primary + Secondary Use/ Staggered Development

MU where existing primary use (i.e. offshore wind) is being combined with the new secondary use (i.e. shellfish aquaculture)

#### **Joint MU development**

MU where two (or more) combined uses are applying for licenses and developing in the same time

	Туре	Dimensions				Description	Examples
		Spatial	Temporal	Provisioning	Functional		
	Type 1	<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>	Takes place in same exact place and time, with shared services and core infrastructure	German FINO Platforms, PLOCAN, Scottish Floating Power Plant (FPP)
	Type 2	<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>	<b>✓</b>		Peripheral infrastructure or services on sea or land are shared	Proposed aquaculture in OWF in the Germany and Scotland
	Type 3	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>			Takes place in same ocean space at the same time	Fisheries in Offshore Windfarms in the UK
	Type 4	<b>✓</b>				Takes place in the same ocean space but subsequently	Repurposing of offshore structures for new uses like recreational fishing, tourism, aquaculture or environmental conservation (Italy)
1				.71.1		North Sea Region	Dalkie Coa Dagica Meyeruppigni





# Why Multi-Use?









# Why Multi-Use?

#### Global megatrends:

- Population Growth
- Food & Energy Demand
- **Environmental Pressures**

Enable certain use to

- More efficient use of ocean space and resources
  - happen at all **Economic benefits to**
  - marine users

Reduce Conflicts

Alternative source of revenue

- **Ease the environmental pressures**
- **Diversification of sectors**

New Funding for UCH & **Environmental Protection** 















## **MU drivers & barriers**

- More efficient use of ocean space and resources
  - Economic benefits to marine users
- Alternative source of revenue
- Diversification of sectors

- Enable certain use to happen at all
  - Reduce Conflicts
- Funding for UCH and MPA management
  - Ease the environmental pressures

#### Everything <single sector>!!!

- Lack of information about cumulative impacts
  - Different priorities among sectors
    - High risk/value ratio
      - Low investment capacity of some users

- Permitting regime
- Really 'win-win'?
  - different 'space' preferences / offshore 'not' hot





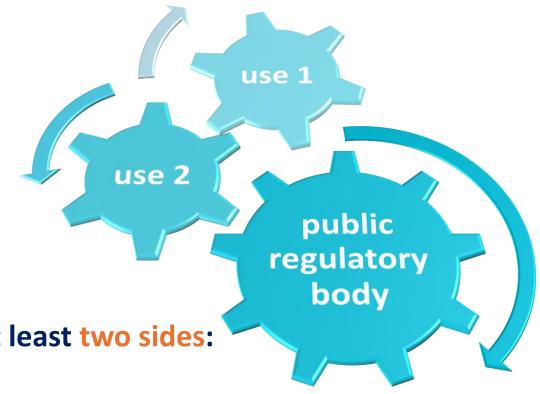






# Multi-Use does not come naturally

A MU does NOT only involve TWO sectors ....
e.g. commercial enterprises BUT
regulatory body / bodies ...
and ..... Insurance, finance, stakeholders!



For a MU to happen, interest needs to come from at least two sides: both uses

or

one use and the regulatory body



















## **MUSES Ocean Multi-Use Action Plan**

- Definition/Scope of the MU
- State of Development/Future Potential
- Drivers/Benefits, Barriers/Negative Impacts
- Logical Framework
- Objectives
- Actions/Recommendations



















# What is needed? Cross Cutting Issues/Actions



















## **Concluding Remarks**

- A much wider range of opportunities for creating synergies among different maritime uses exist compared to what has been previously associated with the MU concept
- A wider recognition and active promotion of small scale/local MU is needed to advance their function as tangible & beneficial MU
- Build confidence and pave the way for more advanced multi-use solutions, which afford joint development from the onset
- MSP provides an opportunity to foster interaction between different MU actors. But MSP is one out of many tools and actions
- Substantial efforts are needed in capacity building, changes in underlying legal frameworks, funding structures and research—all of which are not designed towards multi-disciplinary work and solutions
- A radical a cultural change!

















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