













The Protect Baltic project is funded by the European Union under Grant agreement ID 101112866. This publication was funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA). Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.

The Baltic Sea

- unique in the world



Young



Shallow



Isolated



Small

But more than anything else, it is variable

Home to **5,000 species** of algae, plants and animals, of which around 3,000 are visible to the naked eye.

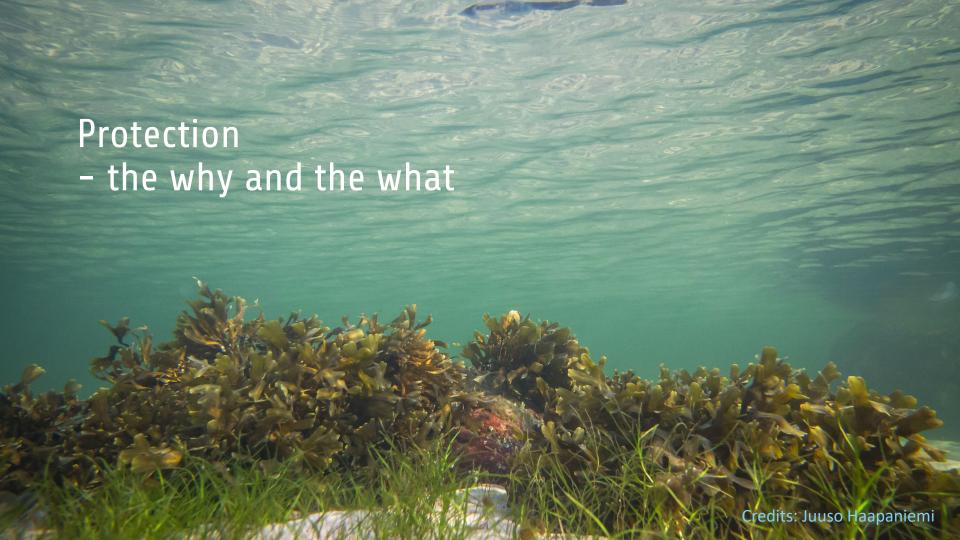












The Baltic Sea and Society



Catchment area: 4x area of the sea



9 different countries



Population (catchment): 85 million



One of the most heavily used marine areas in the world



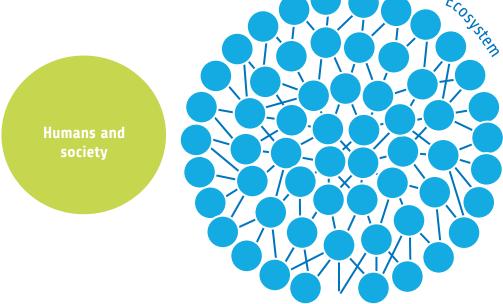








The Relationship of the Sea and Society











The Relationship of Society and the Sea

The relationship between society and the sea is multifaceted and nuanced.

- Human survival, prosperity and overall quality of life depends on a healthy ecosystem, including through a multitude of regulating, provisioning and cultural ecosystem services (e.g. binding carbon and excess nutrients, providing food, oxygen and recreational opportunities).
- Our relationship with the marine environment is defined by a complex interaction of drivers.
- Society can derive benefits from human activities that may have negative impacts on the marine environment.
- A dynamic tension between the need to protect the ecosystem and the desire to use it for our own benefit.

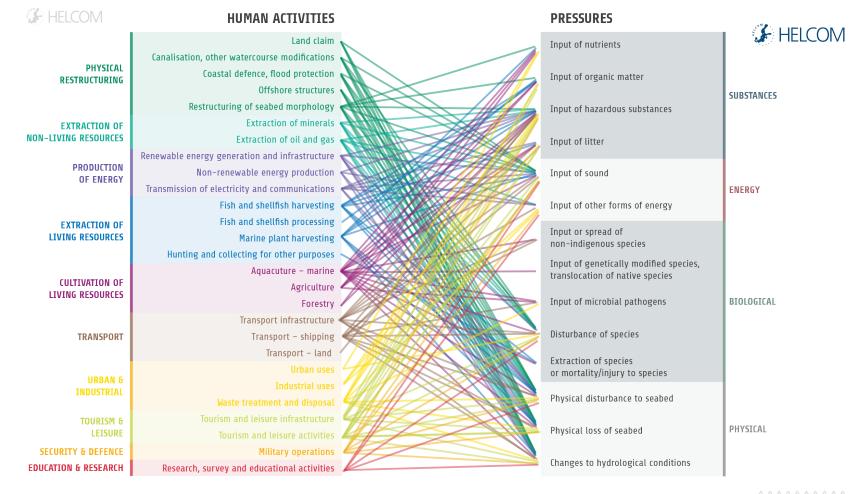








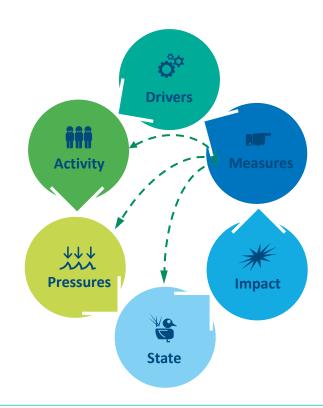




By Jannica Haldin, HELCOM Thursday, March 7, 2024

Protection, what is it?

- The practice of protecting, i.e leaving space for, the natural environment from negative impacts.
- This is done by limiting activites and pressures, or improving the status of the environment directly.
- The objectives are to
 - -secure biodiversity benefits,
 - enhance ecosystems resilience,
 - maintain or restore its function.
 - ensure that humans can benefit also long term.
- Defined to take place in certain areas and/or certain times, for certain species, habitats or ecosystems.
- Can be done by individuals, groups, governments or international organisations









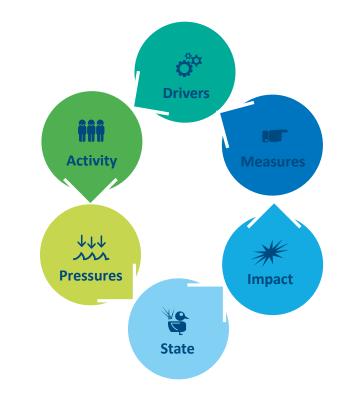


Protection, why do we need it?

Measures for the protection and management of the marine environment have impacts in terms of:

- environmental benefits,
- potential economic or societal benefits, but these can come at a cost.

Several of the sectors utilising the Baltic Sea depends on the quality of the environment (including e.g. fishing, aquaculture, tourism, leisure activities).













Global challenges-regional solutions

• Triple planetary crisis.

- Global Biodiversity Targets
- EU Biodiversity Strategy
- Baltic Sea Action Plan



30% of marine area under protection, 1/3 under strict protection, by 2030.



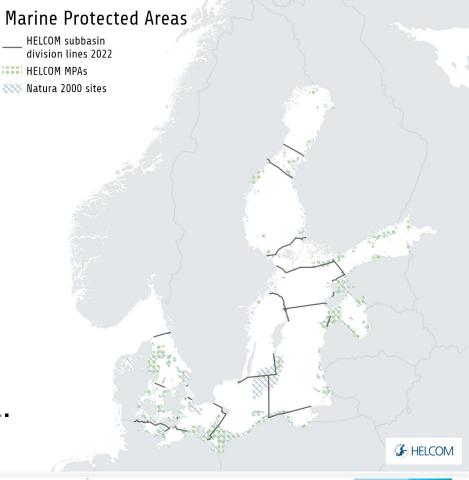






Current situation – the good

- First region in the world to reach the global 10% target.
- As of December 2022, the Baltic MPA network covers approximately 16.5% of the Baltic Sea.
- Included in this are 178 HELCOM MPAs, amounting to about 13.2% of the Baltic Sea.





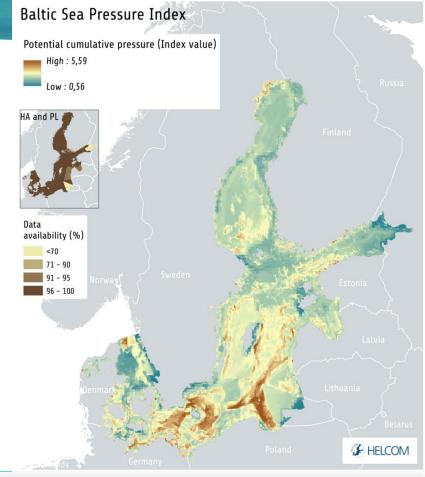






Current situation – the not so good

- Incomplete knowledge base for decision making and designation.
- Gaps in governance.
- Insufficient use of adaptive management.
- It took 30 years to get where we are, now we need to double it in 7 years.
- But it isn't about getting to 30%, it's about getting there in a way that actually provides the biodiversity benefits.











What are we working to achieve?

What do we want to achieve?

Rationale for theory of change...

If sufficient and effective spatial protection is ensured across the ecoregion...

Enabling

sufficient

spatial

protection

measures for

the marine

environment

pressures, impacts from human activities reduced and/or avoided

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME

Due to

sufficient spatial

protection

... there will be a reduction in the negative impact from human activities, and...

ULTIMATE IMPACT

Secure positive marine biodiversity outcomes

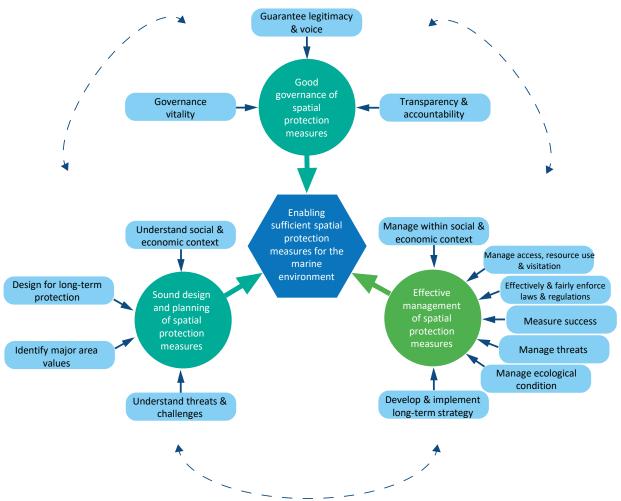
....the goals of maintaining or restoring the status of marine biodiversity can be reached.



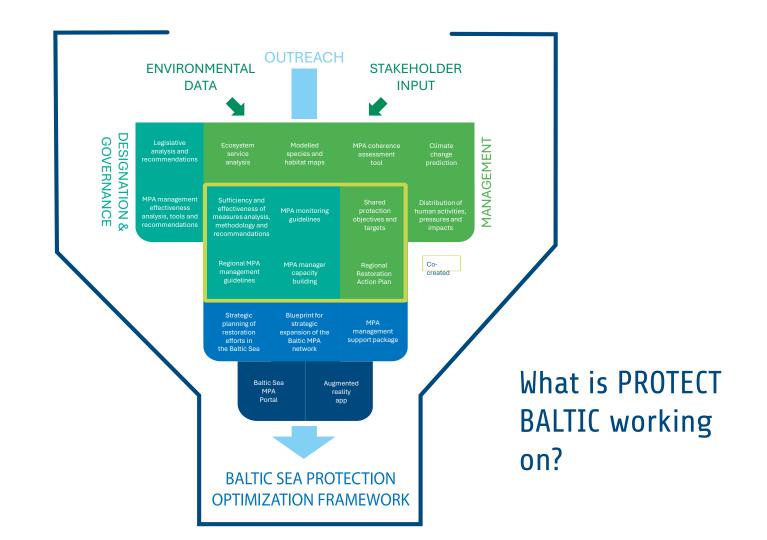








How do we get there?

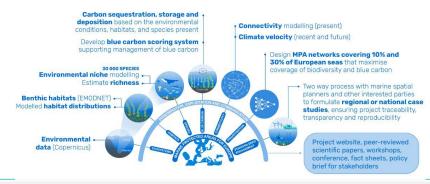


Strength in numbers

MPA Europe



- Uses a holistic set of measures, include the range of biodiversity, prioritising areas using systematic conservation planning software.
- Enables alternative weighting of variables and multiple scenarios and thus support wider marine spatial planning.
- Dedicated stakeholder workshop in the afternoon session of the conference.



Other sister projects





















Mission Ocean

The project carries forward the EU's Restore of Ocean and Waters Mission.

With a 2030 target, the mission aims to protect and restore the health of our ocean and waters through research and innovation, citizen engagement and blue investments.

https://missionoceanwaters.eu/#/











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