



Jannica Haldin, Deputy Executive Secretary, HELCOM



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 (CINE A). Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.









The Baltic Sea – unique in the world

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

Sn Sn

Small

Young

Shallow

Isolated

But more than anything else, it is variable

Funded by the European Union

2

-----↓



HELCOM countries Baltic Sea area



Protection - the why and the what

The Baltic Sea and Society



Catchment area: 4x area of the sea



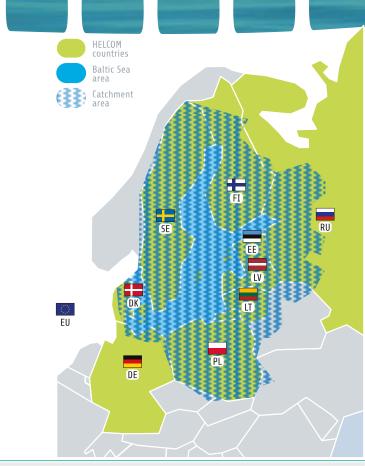
9 different countries



Population (catchment): 85 million



One of the most heavily used marine areas in the world



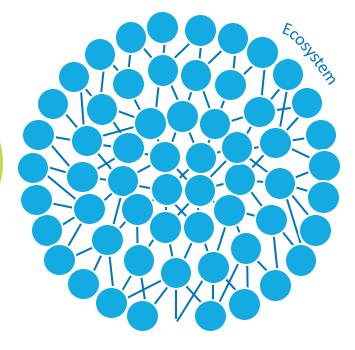






The Relationship of the Sea and Society

Humans 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.







HELCOM	HUMAN ACTIVITIES		PRESSURES	
	Land claim	N	Input of nutrients	HELCOM
PHYSICAL	Canalisation, other watercourse modifications	N		
RESTRUCTURING	Coastal defence, flood protection		Input of organic matter	
	Offshore structures			SUBSTANCES
	Restructuring of seabed morphology		Input of hazardous substances	
EXTRACTION OF	Extraction of minerals			
NON-LIVING RESOURCES	Extraction of oil and gas		Input of litter	
PRODUCTION	Renewable energy generation and infrastructure			
OF ENERGY	Non-renewable energy production	CARL CHANGE	Input of sound	
	Transmission of electricity and communications			ENERGY
	Fish and shellfish harvesting		Input of other forms of energy	
EXTRACTION OF	Fish and shellfish processing		Input or spread of	
LIVING RESOURCES	Marine plant harvesting		non-indigenous species	
	Hunting and collecting for other purposes		Input of genetically modified species,	
CULTIVATION OF	Aquacuture – marine		translocation of native species	
LIVING RESOURCES	Agriculture		To put of missical and because	PTOLOGICAL
	Forestry		Input of microbial pathogens	BIOLOGICAL
	Transport infrastructure		Disturbance of energies	
TRANSPORT	Transport – shipping		Disturbance of species	
	Transport – land		Extraction of species	
URBAN &	Urban uses		or mortality/injury to species	
INDUSTRIAL	Industrial uses		Physical disturbance to seabed	
	Waste treatment and disposal		Thysical disturbance to seabed	
TOURISM & LEISURE	Tourism and leisure infrastructure	THE AND	Physical loss of seabed	PHYSICAL
	Tourism and leisure activities		,	
SECURITY & DEFENCE	Military operations	47/	Changes to hydrological conditions	
EDUCATION & RESEARCH	Research, survey and educational activities		enanges to hjurotogicat conditions	

mmm

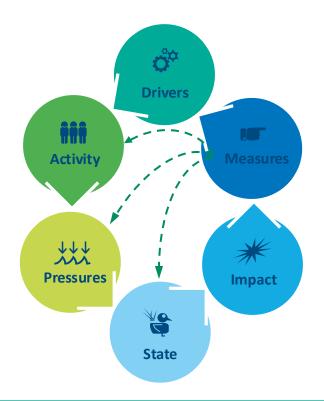
Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission

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





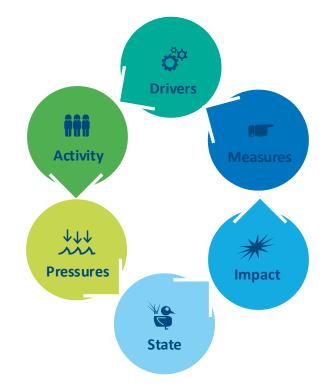


Protection, why do we need it?

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).







PROTECT BALTIC and protection in the Baltic Sea

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.

Marine Protected Areas

HELCOM subbasin division lines 2022 HELCOM MPAs Natura 2000 sites



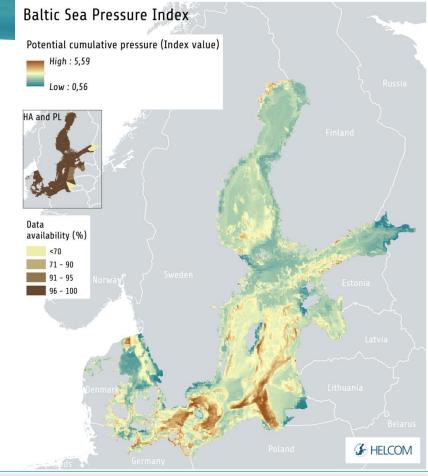




HELCOM

Current situation – the not so good

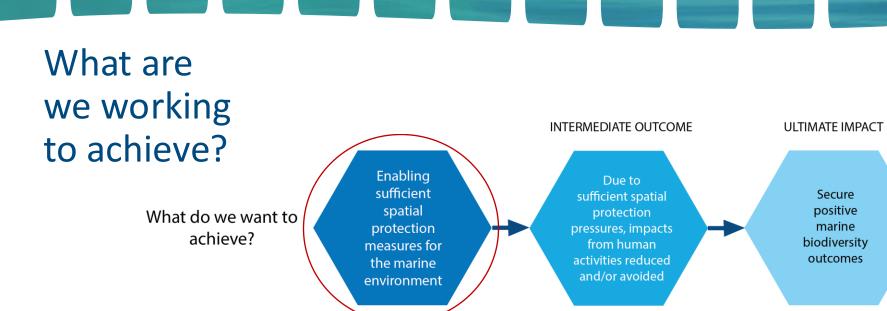
- Incomplete knowledge base for decision making and designation.
- Gaps in governance.
- Insufficient use of adaptive management.
- It took 30 years to get where we are, now we need to double it in 7 years.
- But it isn't about getting to 30%, it's about getting there in a way that actually provides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











Rationale for theory of change...

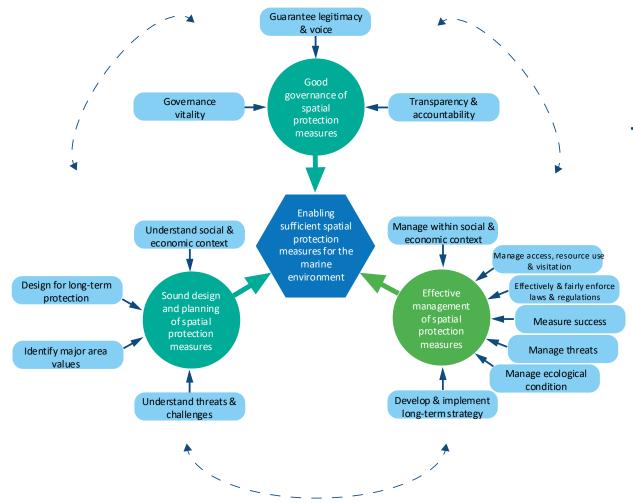
If sufficient and effective spatial protection is ensured across the ecoregion...

... there will be a reduction in the negative impact from human activities, and...the goals of maintaining or restoring the status of marine biodiversity can be reached.

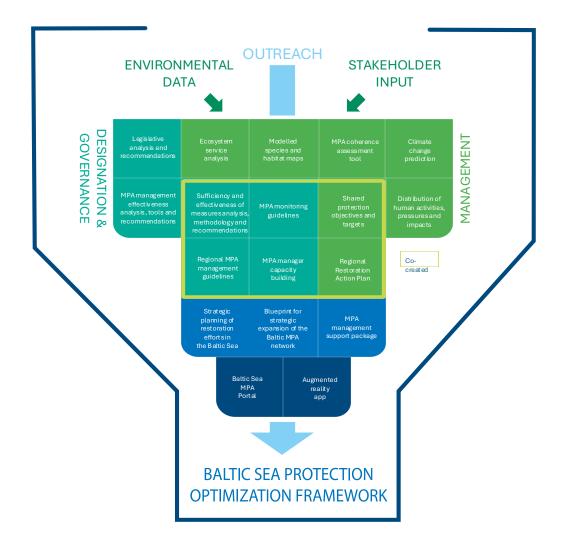








How do we get there?



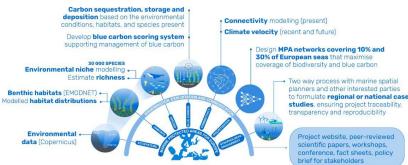
What is PROTECT working o

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.





the European Union

to formulate regional or national case

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.

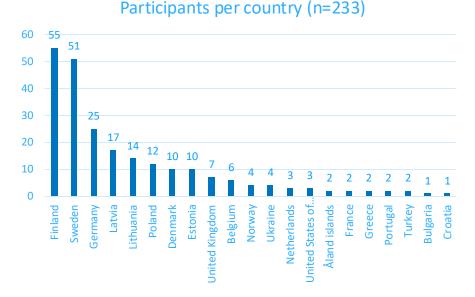
https://missionoceanwaters.eu/#/





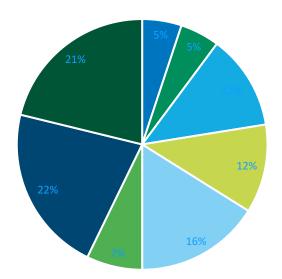


PROTECT BALTIC and stakeholders -the 2024 Baltic Stakeholder Conference



Civil society

- Educational institution
- Environmental NGO
- International organization
- National authority or ministry
- Regional body
- Scientific and research institutes
- Other









Together, we are building a legacy of sustainability and ecological harmony.

PROTECT BALTIC in your feed

Subscribe to our news from our website or here



https://www.linkedin.com/ company/protectbaltic



https://www.instagram.com/ protectbaltic/



https://twitter.com/ protectbaltic



https://www.facebook.com/ protectbaltic



https://tiktok.com/@protectbaltic



