

FOR OFFSHORE WIND FARMS UNDER THE ECOSYSTEM-BASED APPROACH

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WWF

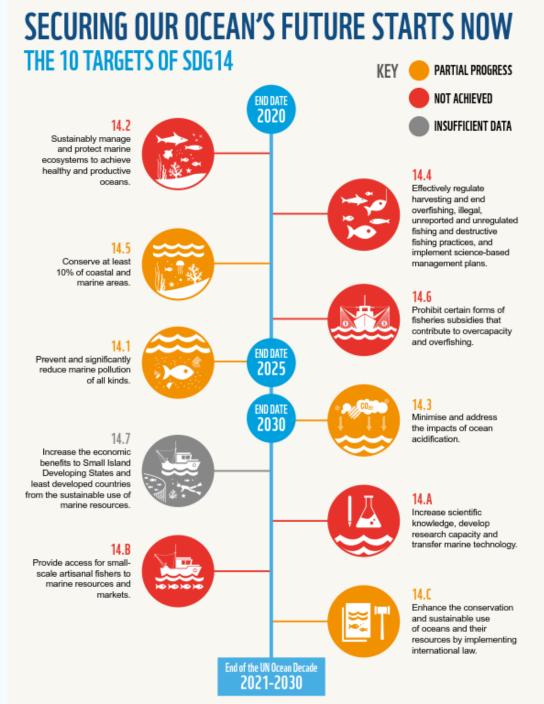




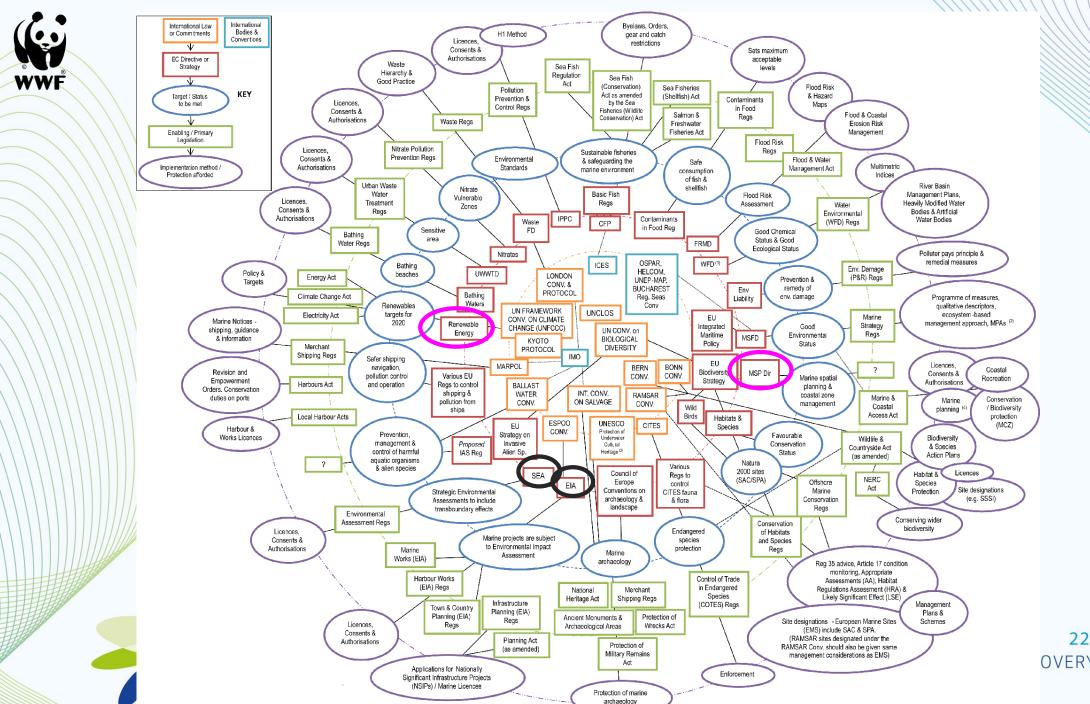
None of the SDG 14 targets for 2020 have been achieved

SUSTAINABLE

ENERGY WEEK







22-26 JUNE 2020 OVERY AND GROWTH #EUSEW2020





Offshore wind farms and marine protection in the North Sea

The climate emergency and biodiversity loss are today's greatest threats to people and nature. A transformational change in how we use ocean and planetary resources is required now if the world is to achieve the goals and aspirations, set by the Paris Agreement' and the United Nations Agenda 2030², for a better future for all. We must urgently steer towards a truly sustainable, decarbonised and circular Blue Economy and a general shift in the consumption of energy towards energy saving consumer patterns.

https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/the-paris-agreeme





Achieving ecosystem-based marine spatial plans

WWF's vision is to ensure an ecosystem-based approach to marine spatial plans adopted by European Union (EU) Member States in all EU marine waters. This safeguards important ecological areas, reduces negative pressure on the marine ecosystem as a whole and ensures that there is space for nature in the marine spatial plans. This approach must apply within and across EU Member States' borders, delivering effective nature conservation and securing ocean resilience in light of the impacts of climate change, as well as supporting a Sustainable Blue Economy.

https://d2ouvy59p0dg6k.cl/oudfront.net/downloads/w/wf_position_paper_ecosystem_based_approach/in_ms_p__feb2020.pdf

https://wwf.be/assets/RAPP
ORTPOLICY/OCEANS/UK/2020Offshore-wind-farms-andmarine-protection-in-theNorth-Sea-WWF.pdf





- Strengthen environmental resilience through an affective MPA network that is fully implemented
- Strategic and smart site selection (EBA) for all activities at sea
- **Precautionary** principle

- Cumulative impact assessments for the entire lifespan of new activities
- Cross-border consultation
- Independent monitoring of activities
- Best-proven **technology**



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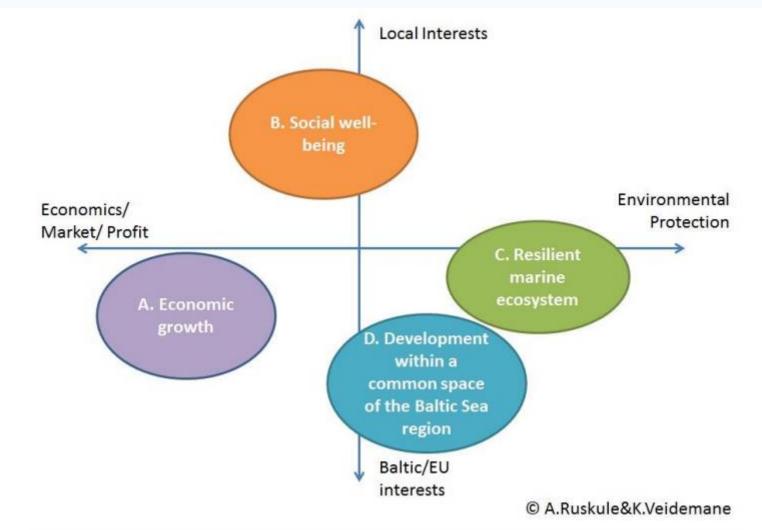
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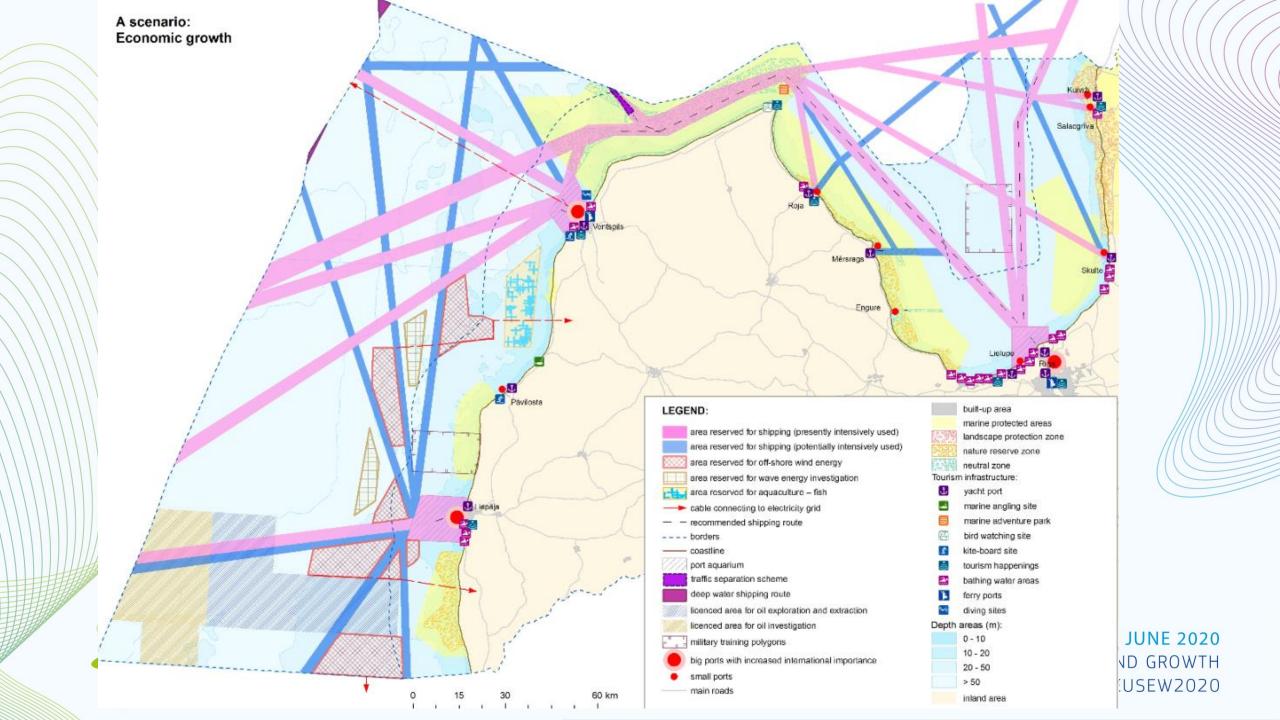


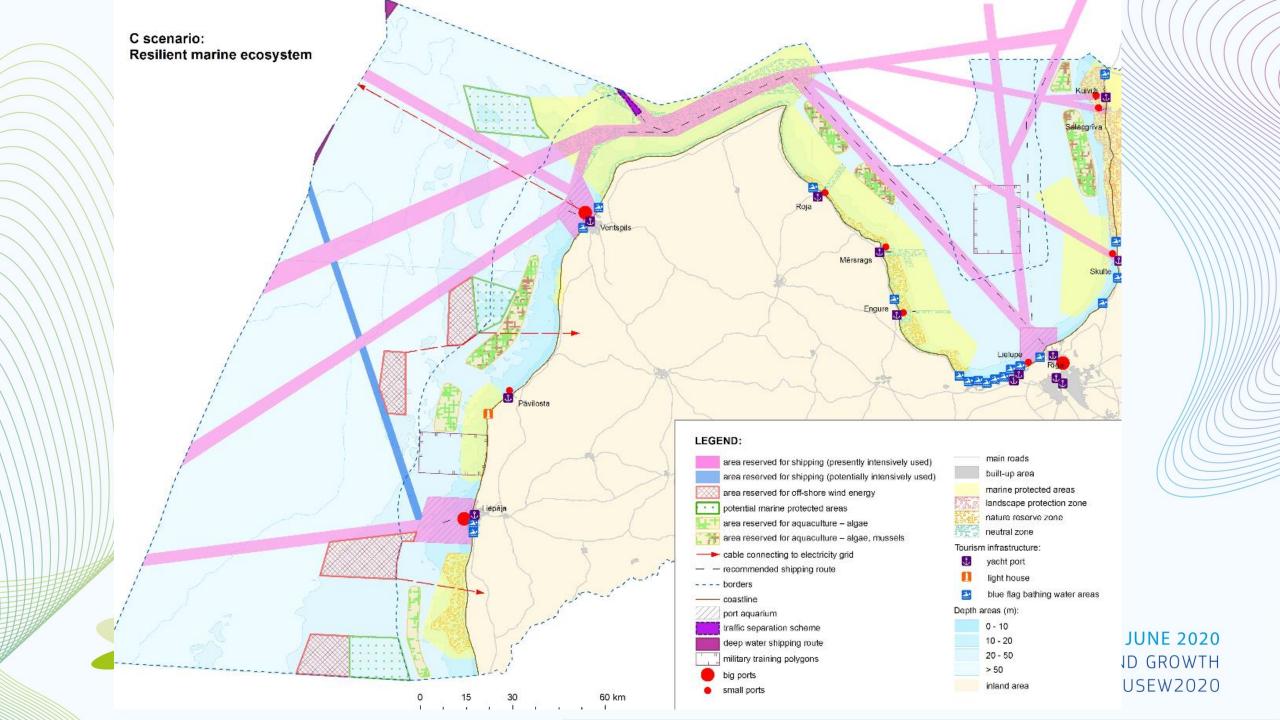
LATVIAN MSP: 4 SCENARIOS

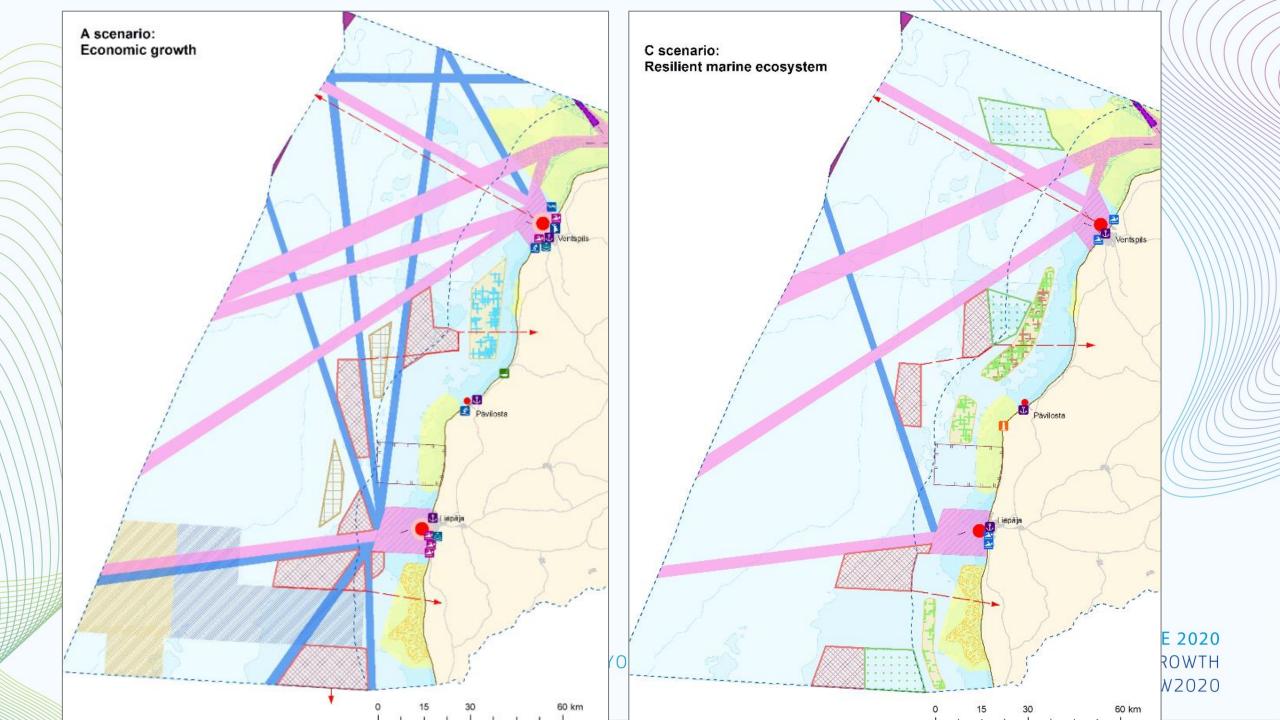
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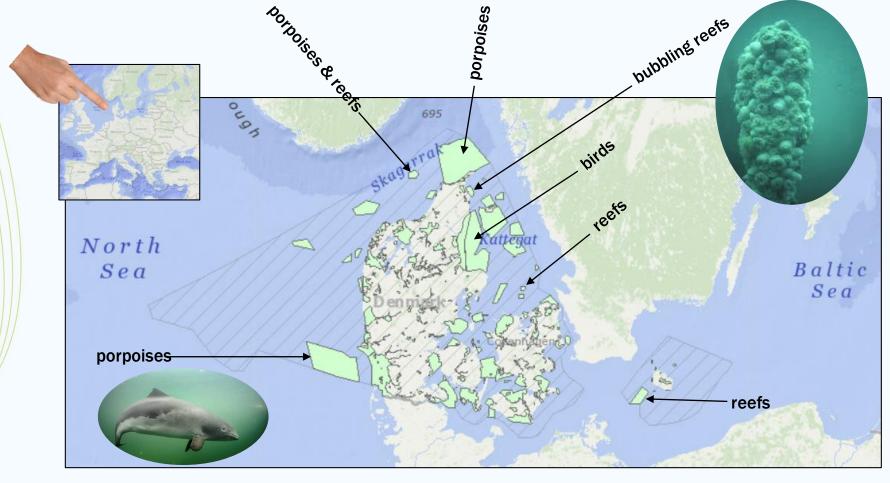
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Danish waters: bottom trawling and vulnerable habitats

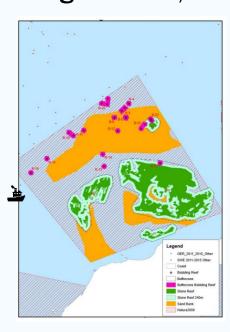


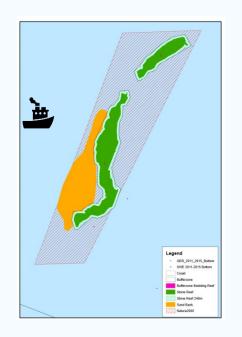


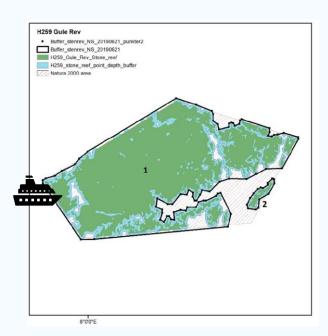
THE RESULT

Minimum effort model:

While 18% is protected, only 2% is protected against bottom trawling, edge effects, etc.







76% UNP **NORTHSEANEXT**



76% NORTH UNPROTECTED

AS WE PLAN FOR FUTURE SEA USE...

- New nature" cannot replace existing nature, and should be treated as a added value.
- Marine habitats and species perform certain functions in the ecosystem, and while offshore windfarms can create new habitats during their operational phase, this does not replace the habitats lost during the construction phase.
- Compensation schemes to be avoided.





WWF RECOMMENDS

- Offshore windfarm to be kept outside MPAs and most sensitive areas.
- In planning for offshore windfarms, ensure that both spatial and temporal environmental factors are accounted for.
- Robust and appropriate independet monitoring of impacts.
- Invest in new environmentally friendly technologies and energy saving schemes.



WWF RECOMMENDS (CONT)

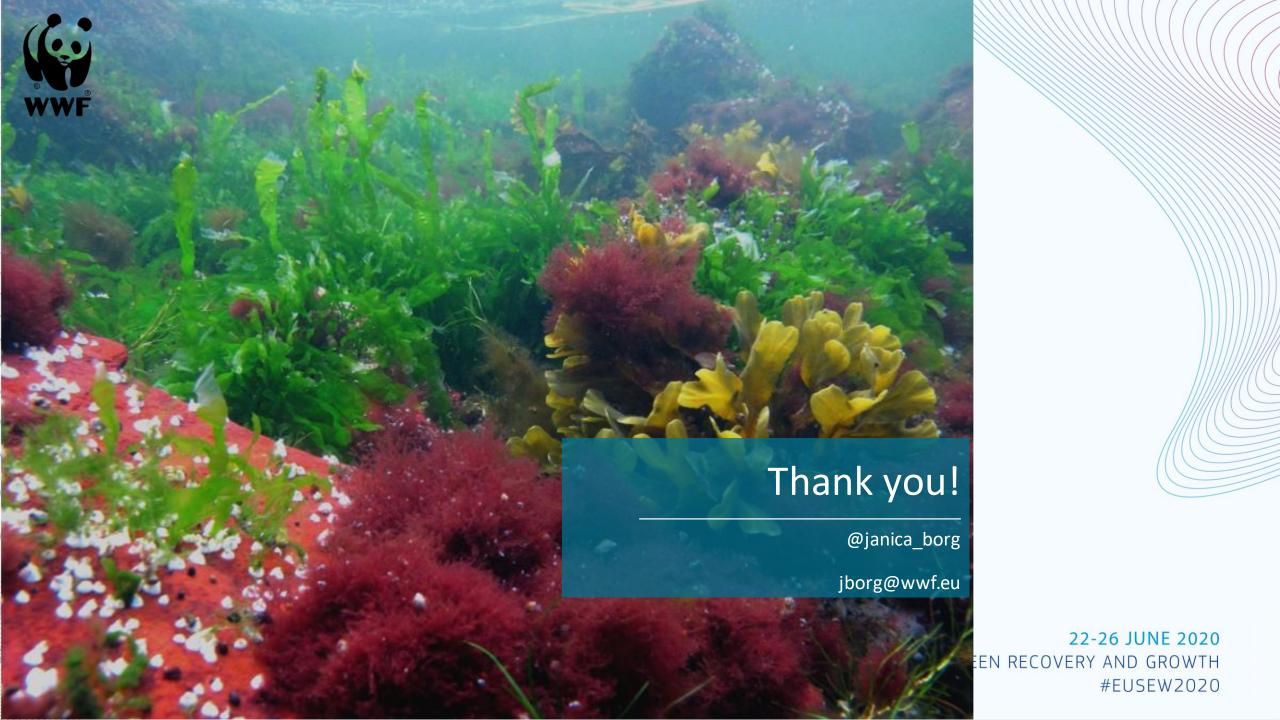
Spatial consideration:

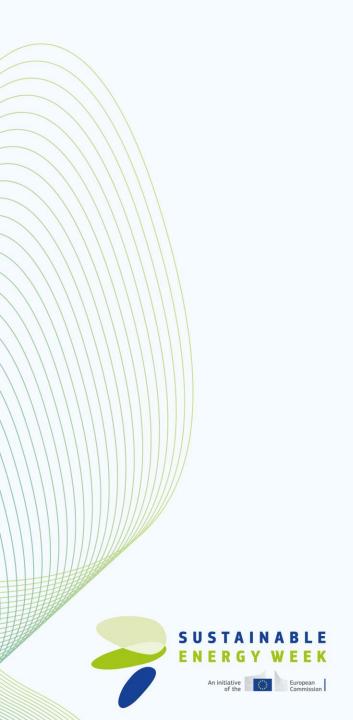
- Always outside MPAs and other sensitive areas
- Avoid busiest bird migration routes
- Avoid fish spawning and nursery grounds
- Avoid adding to already existing other human pressures in a heavily used area

Temporal consideration:

- No construction during migration season (birds and cetaceans)
- No construction during fish spawning season (UW visibility)
- Avoid construction during times of other intense areas human pressures (seasonal)









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