2ND SUBMARINER Conference



#BetterOffBlue17

Creating synergies for a biobased society

Green and blue growth from source to sea

Jakob Granit, Director General

Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management

16.10.17 #BetterOffBlue17

SwAM – who are we?

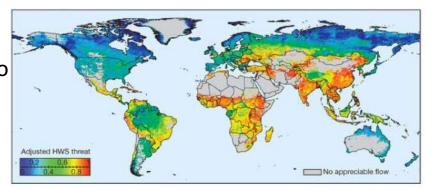
- Central government agency, 2011
 - Sorts under the Ministry of the Environment and Energy
- Coordinate, guide, finance & implement
 - 5 Water Management Agencies
 - 3 Sea basin planning management districts
- Fisheries management
- Environmental monitoring & research
- International development



Fresh and coastal zone water systems are rapidly degrading at a global scale

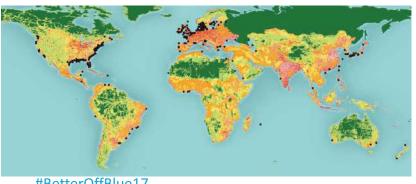


 80% of the world's population is exposed to high levels of threat to human water security (HWS)



(Vörösmarty et.al., 2010)

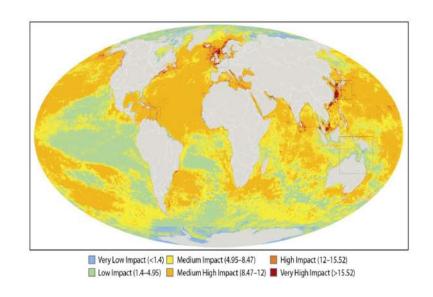
Dead zones in coastal oceans have spread exponentially since the 1960s



Virtually no marine area is unaffected by anthropogenic activities



- Face pressure from:
 - Extensive economic activities
 - Upstream pollution
 - Increasing water temperatures
 - Sea level rise
 - Acidification
 - Increased frequency of extreme weather events
 - Unsustainable fishing practices



(Based on Halpern et al, 2008)

HELCOM State of the Baltic Sea Key findings V1 report – June 2017



Eutrophication

- nutrient inputs from land have decreased
- effects are not yet reflected in the status of all sub-basins

Hazardous substances

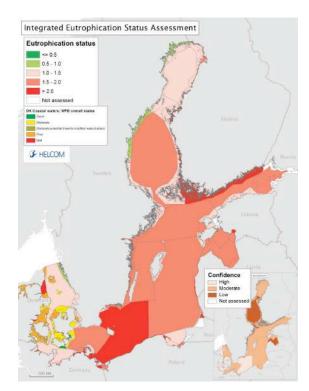
- the contamination status is elevated
- some improving trends are seen

Biodiversity status

inadequate for most assessed species

Emerging issues

- marine litter, no status assessment
- underwater sound, no status assessment
- non-indigenous species, no good status, 114 species
- fishing, 3/8 fish stocks achieve good status,
 - 14 stocks are not yet evaluated





THE GLOBAL GOALS

For Sustainable Development





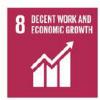


























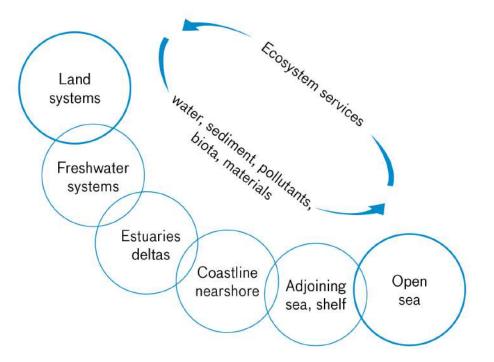






Governance & management "from source-to-sea"







SUBMARINER Network flagship of EUSBSR







Granit, Liss Lymer, Olsen, Tengberg, Nõmmann & Clausen, 2017

The UN Ocean Conference June 2017, hosted by Sweden and Fiji

OCEAN CONFERENCE UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK, 5-9 JUNE 2017

Swedish priorities:

- Management of marine debris from a source-tosea perspective
 - ~80% of marine pollution originates on land
- 2. Climate change and ocean acidification
- 3. Sustainable fisheries and blue growth

Promoting

- Regional cooperation
- Marine spatial planning
- Marine protected areas



Call for action "our ocean our future"

Havs och Vatten myndigheten









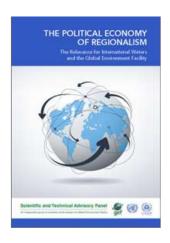
Links to EU Aquis, eg.

- Directive 2000/60/EC the Water Framework Directive
- Directive 2008/56/EC Marine Strategy Framework Directive
- Directive 2014/89/EU framework for maritime spatial planning
- EU Common Fisheries Policy
- Blue growth policy area
- EU Our Ocean conference, Malta October 2017

2017-10-16

One UN Ocean Conference outcome - Regional governance matters

- Link state and non-state actors at various levels over time ('nested governance')
- Provide frameworks for multi-country cooperation & change behavior
 - norms, trust, institutions, reciprocity, transaction costs, reduce power games
- Ensure (national) political commitment and buy-in at different regional 'scales'
 - Continent, macro-region, sub-regions, micro-regions
 - EU, Baltic Sea Region BSR Strategy, ASEAN, OAS, CARECOM, AU, SADC, EAC



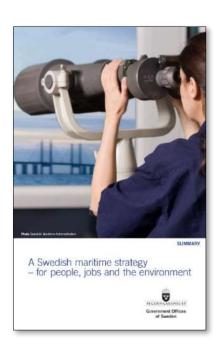
Söderbaum & Granit, 2014

Key Swedish national policy areas from source-to-sea Demonstrating societal value from good water & marine management

- Green growth
- Blue growth and the Swedish maritime strategy
- A circular biobased economy
- A new climate policy framework act
- Land-sea interaction MSP



Swedish strategy for the development of the maritime industries - Vision

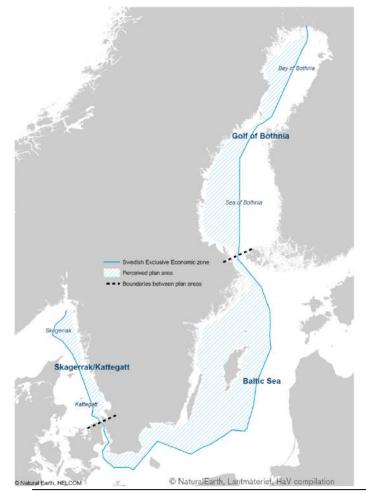


"A competitive, innovative and sustainable maritime sector can contribute to increased employment, reduced environmental impact and an attractive living environment."

http://www.government.se/contentassets/9e9c9007f0944165855630ab4f59de01/a-swedish-maritime-strategy--for-people-jobs-and-the-environment

2016-09-19 Linda Lingsten 12

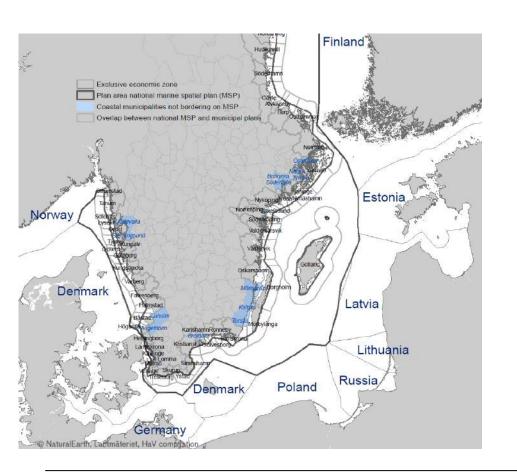
Capturing Sustainable Development Swedish Agency for Marine and of Maritime Industries Water Management A Balanced Marine Environment Competetive Attractive Marine Coastal Areas Industries Areas of Action A healthy and safe marine environment Sea Knowledge and innovation New maritime industries/businesses and Planning with a marine perspective Functional rules and efficient permit Coast processes International cooperation Land, Conditions for the business sector and industry-specific measures Tourism Maritime Transprot Energy Marine Foodstuffs changing industry Physical Planning Additional Missions Agenda 2030/UN SDGs and Environmental goals Renewable **Ecosystem Services** Economic statistics The state of the sea



Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management

Swedish Marine Spatial Planning

- Integrate economic, social and environmental policy objectives (Swedish Maritime Strategy)
 - Eg. defence, navigation, energy, fishing, sea-bed mining, marine protected areas, coastal zone development, other uses
- Contribute to good environmental status (Marine Strategy Framework Directive)
- Contribute to sustainable use of the sea so that maritime industries can develop
- Promote coexistence between different uses
- Prioritize between national interests and uses
- Objective is to contribute to sustainable development



Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management

Involved in the MSP process

9 (+1)
Neighbouring
countries (MSP)

65 Municipalities (comprehensive plans)

20 National agencies

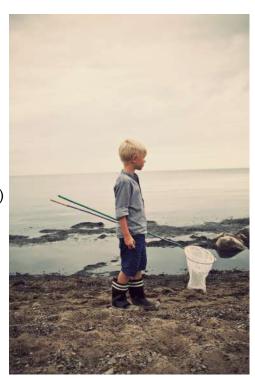
Trade asscociations and interest groups (NGO:s)

14 Counties/ Regions (regional plans and strategies)

Research and science

Blue & green growth conclusions SwAM's perspective

- 1. System thinking, upstream to downstream, source-to-sea
 - SDG but context and scale specific
 - Data and transparent information
- Clear objectives
 - Jobs, sustainable development, environmental conservation etc.
- 3. Commitment and ownership by stakeholders
 - Local, national, regional (eg. EU, HELCOM, Gov, private sector, academia, civil society)
- 4. Need for institutions at all scales to manage change process towards sustainable development
 - Learn from past cycles of governance, eg legal frameworks
 - Behavioural change
- 5. Innovation systems
 - Governance & management; technical, financial systems and markets, research





Thank you

Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management

www.havochvatten.se



#BetterOffBlue17

Conference organisers:





Schleswig-Holstein

Ministry for Energy Transition, Agriculture, Environment, Nature and Digitalization

in the framework of:



Baltic Blue Growth

Co-organiser:



in the framework of:





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ALLIANCE









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Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management



A European Biotech Week event

