

Summary of parallel sessions

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Session 2A: Governance for transboundary MSP

- Governance mechanisms (policy/plans/legislation) do not provide strong direction for MSP objectives.
- How can MSP evolve complementarity within national activities and across boundaries?
- Existing knowledge base may not support challenges of transboundary resources and activities.
- On Transboundary Cooperation: There needs to be formal 'connection points' from one national marine area to neighbouring areas.
- On MSP Support Needs: Designing transformative governance means to address fluid and dynamic boundaries of activities and resources.



Session 2B: Data sharing and stakeholder engagement

- MSP is a new approach -> focused on national aspects first, then cross-border cooperation will be enhanced during the next implementations (review of plans).
- Built trust and confidence with stakeholders -> use data as evidence to support stakeholder consultation + make benefits of MSP clearer for stakeholders
- Combine different communication and dissemination approaches to enhance stakeholder ownership of MSP plans (workshops, webinars, public consultations, capacity building actions, leaflets, web apps, mobile apps, cartoons, interactive maps...)



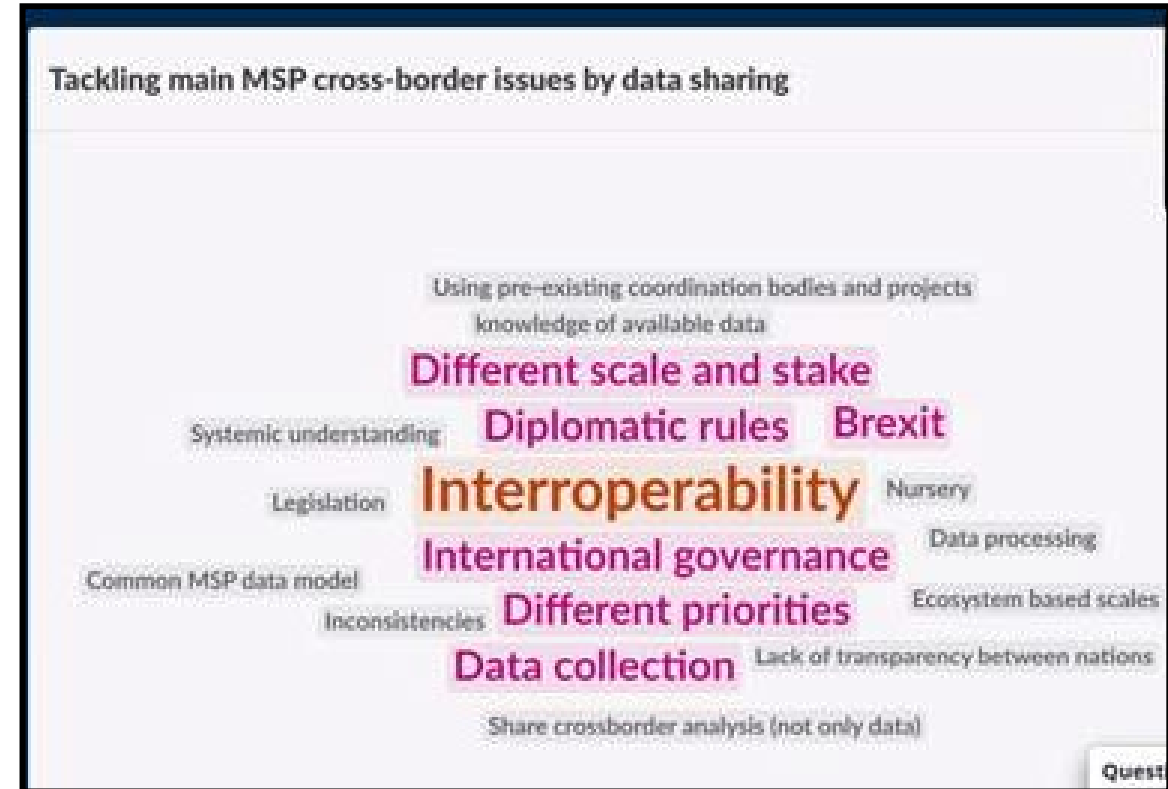
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Session 2B: Data sharing and stakeholder engagement



- On Transboundary Cooperation: Need for clarified cross-border / international MSP governance first – data/information sharing will be therefore essential
- On MSP Support Needs: Support concrete enforcement of MSP plans (measures / orientation application, surveillance...) - propose cross-border shared implementation and responsibility areas (at least as demonstrators within future EU projects).



Session 3A: Beyond environmental assessment towards ecosystem-based MSP

- EBM operationalization requires the application of different concepts (CEA, SEA & ES) as much as an overall coherent legal and governance framework
- EBM in MSP also relies on stakeholder and expert engagement, therefore efforts should be made to improve awareness and involvement
- Standardization of methods and formats for considered activities, ecological components and data is needed. In the same sense, agreements on benchmarks should be made with regard to ecological elements. For that, the concept of science-diplomacy could be capitalized on for MSP.
- On transboundary cooperation: essential not only to share and exchange knowledge regarding EBM but also to be coherent with the ecosystem functioning at certain scales
- On future MSP support needs: All the points before ask for continuity regarding transboundary collaboration and partnership in order to be able to narrow down to specific issues regarding EBM application along with the lifetime of the national processes



Session 3B: Approaches to land-sea interactions in the European Atlantic and beyond

- There is no one size fits all for LSI – they are place, space and scale specific. This context is important to understand for future MSP.
- Meaningful stakeholder engagement takes time – we need to ensure time and resource to build relationships and trust, and engage all actors – including civil society.
- We need to broaden our scope when thinking of land-sea interactions – move away from a narrow definition of ‘coast’ and adopt whole system approaches to ensure effective assessment.
- On transboundary cooperation: Land-sea interactions are complex – even more so in a transboundary context! Need to recognise common challenges, share knowledge and work towards common solutions.
- On future MSP support needs: We need to learn by doing – these challenges and opportunities are not unique to MSP, so we should look to other areas (e.g. multi-scale governance) for lessons learned.

