

Chances and Challenges of Working with Stakeholders to Build Acceptance for Port Development Projects

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NABU

Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Union



NABU e.V. (Germany)



Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Union

Founded in 1899

650.000 members, 37 000 volunteers

Member of Birdlife International

NABU Air Quality Projects Shipping & Ports

- Cruise Ship Campaign
- EU LIFE + “Clean Air in Ports”
- Containership Campaign
- Government Vessel Campaign
- HFO-free Arctic Project
- Hamburg: “Citizen Science” air quality project (May 2018)



NABU: Infrastructural Projects (Port Related)

Hamburg:

- Deepening of Elbe
- A 26 East / West
- Terminal Extension Eurogate

Northern Germany:

- Fixed Link Fehmarnbelt
- A 20 (North / South)

What are Major Challenges for Ports and Cities?

- Port Development (land consumption, dredging, hinterland connection)
- Infrastructural Development (road)
- Tourism (cruise line)
- Urban Development close to Ports

Pictures: Blue Pelican Associates, HPA, Hafencitynews



PORT / CITY RELATION

Working with Stakeholders

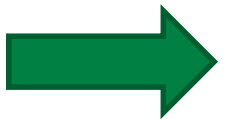
Challenges



Persistently high impact of port operation and development on the local community



Often lack of coherence between urban and port development and tourism



Little regular exchange between all interest groups (ministries, authorities, local community, NGOs, marine industry)

Binding: Aarhus-Convention



The screenshot shows the top part of the European Commission website. At the top right, there are links for 'About this site', 'Contact', 'Sitemap', 'Search', 'Legal notice', 'Cookies', and a language dropdown set to 'English (en)'. Below this is a blue header with the European Commission logo and the word 'ENVIRONMENT'. A green navigation bar contains links for 'Home', 'About us', 'Policies', 'Funding', 'Legal compliance', and 'News & outreach'. A dark blue sidebar on the left lists menu items: 'Aarhus Convention', 'The EU & The Aarhus Convention', 'Reporting', 'Requests for internal review', 'EU on-line resources and activities', 'Links', 'Contact', and 'Public consultations'. The main content area has a title 'The Aarhus Convention' with social media icons. Below the title is a section 'What is the Aarhus Convention?' with a paragraph of text and a bulleted list of three rights: access to environmental information, public participation in decision-making, and access to justice. At the bottom of the main content, it says 'Last updated: 02/03/2017 | Top'.

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ENVIRONMENT

European Commission

European Commission > Environment > Legal compliance > Aarhus Convention >

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What is the Aarhus Convention?

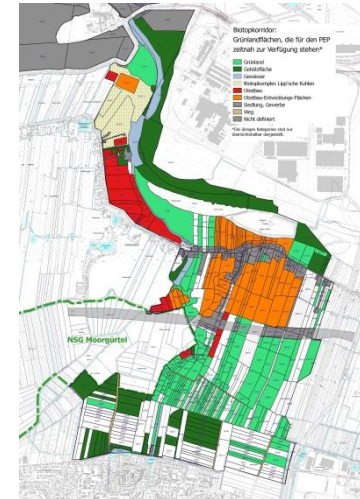
The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) [Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters](#) (pdf ~50K) was adopted on 25 June 1998 in the Danish city of Aarhus (Århus) at the Fourth Ministerial Conference as part of the "Environment for Europe" process. It entered into force on 30 October 2001. (For recent up-dates and the follow-up process please have a look at the [UNECE Convention website](#)).

The Aarhus Convention establishes a number of rights of the public (individuals and their associations) with regard to the environment. The Parties to the Convention are required to make the necessary provisions so that public authorities (at national, regional or local level) will contribute to these rights to become effective. The Convention provides for:

- the right of everyone to receive environmental information that is held by public authorities ("**access to environmental information**"). This can include information on the state of the environment, but also on policies or measures taken, or on the state of human health and safety where this can be affected by the state of the environment. Applicants are entitled to obtain this information within one month of the request and without having to say why they require it. In addition, public authorities are obliged, under the Convention, to actively disseminate environmental information in their possession;
- the right to participate in environmental decision-making. Arrangements are to be made by public authorities to enable the public affected and environmental non-governmental organisations to comment on, for example, proposals for projects affecting the environment, or plans and programmes relating to the environment, these comments to be taken into due account in decision-making, and information to be provided on the final decisions and the reasons for it ("**public participation in environmental decision-making**");
- the right to review procedures to challenge public decisions that have been made without respecting the two aforementioned rights or environmental law in general ("**access to justice**").

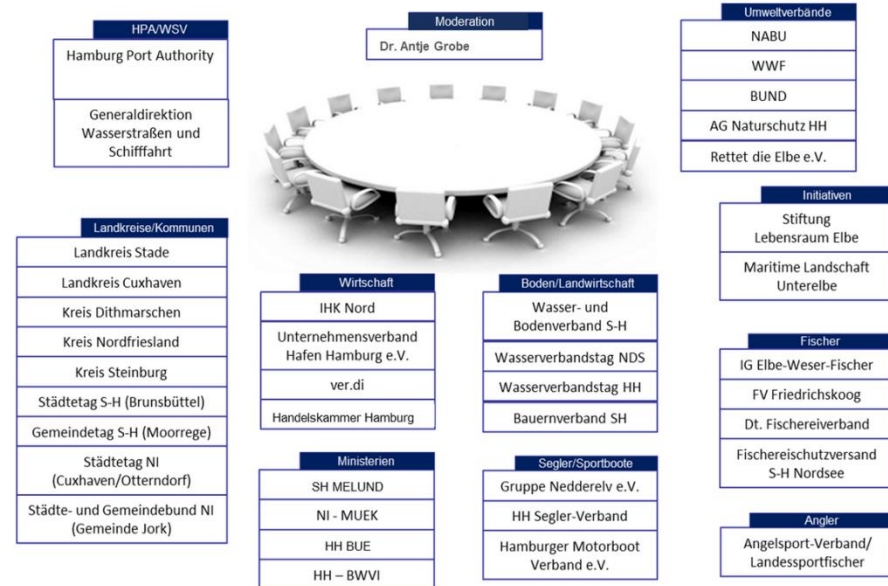
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Chances: Hamburg- A 26 West



- Consultations since 2013
- Compensation: Habitat Corridor
- Outcome: Open

Chances: Forum Tide-Elbe

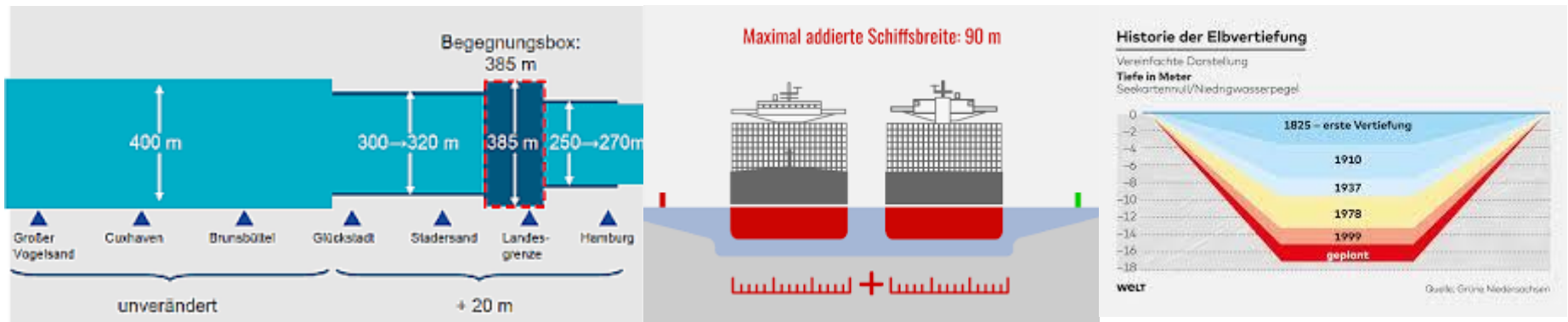


Das Forum wird durch eine externe Dialogberatung moderiert und setzt sich aus Vertreterinnen und Vertretern folgender Institutionen zusammen:

- Since December 2016
- Institutionalised dialogue
- Documentation, recommendation, knowledge transfer, identification of measures

Failure: Adaption Fairway Elbe

- 2012: Request for negotiations denied
- Since 2012: Trial at Federal Administrative Court




Challenge


Working with stakeholders...

- is a nuisance
- is time consuming
- is not necessarily always target aimed
- needs professional moderation
- demands trade-off from all interest groups
- demands respect, attitude and trust
- still depends on individual relationships

Conclusion

 Fair audit of port planings (future demand)

 Fair participation of all interest groups
(economic, social and environmental)

 Better harmonization between authorities
(urban development, tourism, port)

 Independent External Assessments

Thank you for your attention



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