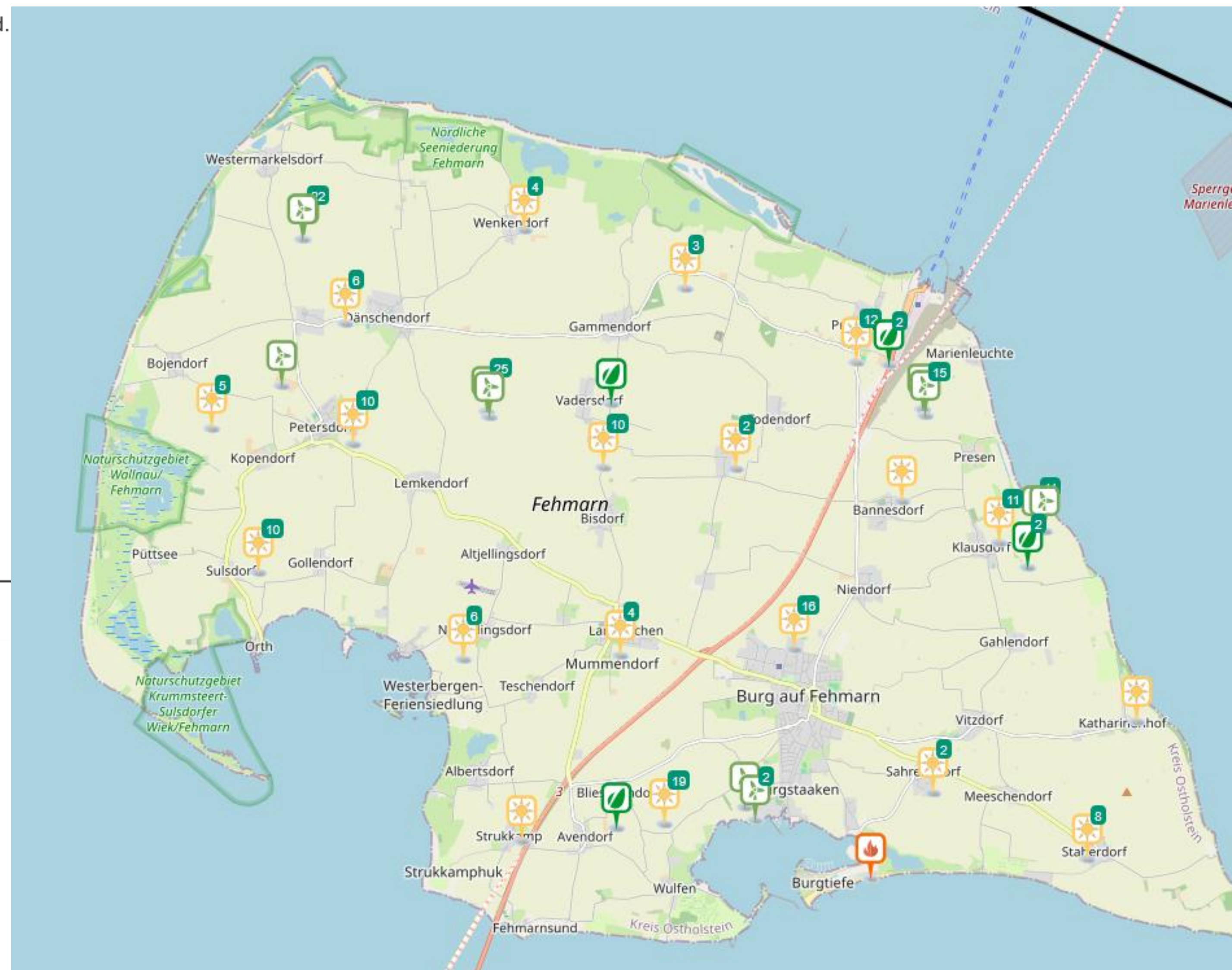


"It is important to me that the electricity I purchase is produced regionally on the island." Item from our survey. 58.2% of all respondents agreed completely.



Further Reading / Resources



Energy Infrastructure on Fehmarn Island – Visual Representation of Energy Production in the Island, Grouped by Type of Plant Source: Marktstammdatenregister: <https://www.energy-charts.info/map/map.htm?l=en&c=DE&zoom=8&lat=54.239&lng=9.597&country=DE&pp-source=osm&pp-bitmap=all&state=51529>

Renewable	
	Biomass
	Run of the River
	Solar
	Wind Onshore
Non-Renewable / Fossil	
	Gas
	Oil
	Waste

Key Challenges in MSP & Coastal Planning – from the Fehmarn Perspective

Climate & Coastal Pressures

- Rising storm surge risks (e.g. 2023 Baltic storm) require flexible, nature-based solutions, and integration of MSP with adaptation.
- Local ambitions (e.g. **energy autonomy**) are limited by national/EU regulatory frameworks, as well as financial constraints.
- Major projects like the **Fehmarnbelt Fixed Link** and offshore corridors create intense land–sea pressures (transport, energy landing points, habitat disturbance).
- Municipalities enter the process too late — MSP decisions often “arrive” without room for local negotiation.

Sector Competition & Cumulative Impacts

- Maritime space is contested between different sectors and stakeholders like **energy, shipping, nature conservation, fisheries, and tourism**.
- Our Fehmarn work revealed that conflicts are not only spatial but socio-political
- Tools for cumulative impact assessment and cross-sector mediation remain insufficient, slowing decision-making.

Stakeholder Engagement Realities

- Conflicts of interest (tourism vs. agriculture vs. environment) often lie beneath formal dialogue — requiring trust-based relationship work.
- Need for tools that address **motivation, legitimacy and influence**, not only stakeholder lists.

Data, Monitoring & Procedural Challenges

- Lack of continuous monitoring frameworks makes cumulative assessment impossible.
- Cross-border (DE–DK) coordination demands resources most local actors do not have.

Fehmarn Case – Core Insight

- *On Fehmarn, technical space is not the main barrier — governance, legal constraints, and public legitimacy are.*
- Questioning **who benefits** from energy infrastructure (local vs national interest) reshapes MSP debates.
- Sectoral mapping revealed both synergies and friction (e.g. transport upgrades benefiting tourism but threatening nature).
- Real progress required integrating **policy, law, local identity, and trust**, not just zoning maps.

Good Practices & Lessons from Fehmarn (BEF Germany & Municipality Perspective)

What we did:

Tailored Stakeholder Engagement (Fehmarn Approach)

- Applied sectoral mapping to understand interactions between **tourism, transport, environment, and energy**. Moved away from large public workshops (low participation, high fatigue).
- Used **targeted surveys, personal outreach, and small group dialogues** (residents, businesses, tourism actors).

Integrating Legal & Governance Feasibility Early

- Consulted legal experts on **energy autonomy** and national/EU restrictions *before* developing scenarios.
- Realised that **institutional and legal barriers** are often stronger than spatial ones.

Climate Events as Entry Points for MSP Dialogue

- Used **Baltic 2023 storm surge** as a conversation starter about adaptation, coastal safety, and responsibility-sharing.
- Linked MSP discussions to **real local fears** (dike security, flooding, insurance costs).

Why these methods worked:

- Built trust and authenticity — stakeholders felt heard as individuals, not “invited to a process”.
- Revealed nuanced positions on renewable energy, landscape impact, and local benefit.
- Avoided unrealistic “local energy island” pathways — saved time and credibility
- Brought sceptical actors (farmers, local businesses) into long-term planning.

Transferable lessons:

- > Engagement must *adapt to local social dynamics*, not follow generic participation models.
- > MSP must combine spatial planning with **legal realities** — ambition should be filtered by governance feasibility.
- > Start where people *feel risk* — climate events create openings for governance dialogue.