

The Faroe Islands Coastal Resources and Prioritisation Maps

- A report on the first phase of a project to implement Coastal Resources and Prioritisation Maps in the Emergency Preparedness Plans on the Faroe Islands.



By Maria Dam and Jóhannis Danielsen

The Food, Veterinary and Environmental Agency of the Faroe Islands

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September 2003

HS-mál no. 200200797

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Introduction

The advantages of mapping the natural resources and coastal installations that were sensitive to oil spill pollution were set forth in discussions in the environmental body of the oil industry group working in the Faroe Islands (now abbreviated FOÍB- EWG). As these interests were shared also by institutions responsible for the natural resources management and protection in the Faroe Islands, it was decided to initiate such a process. The process involved a wide range of institutions from the Faroe Islands and the product, consisting of resource maps, prioritisation maps and booming plans, was compiled by Cordah et al., 2001. However, due to the inherent restrictions in the process chosen and by the time frame allotted to it, there was only limited communication of the results and no recipient and responsible institution was found for the follow up of the product. It is pertinent at this stage also to reiterate that the demands of an upcoming oil and gas exploration on the administration responsible for environmental protection and emergency response were not always clearly realised and the organisation of the administrative tasks may not have been clear and doable for all parties involved. Therefore the resources and prioritisation (also called sensitivity) maps and booming plans became more or less forgotten on the shelf and obviously was not as useful as it potentially could have been.

At the same time it was expressed a desire to have access to natural resource data in electronic Geographical Information Systems (GIS) in institutions responsible for environmental protection and emergency response. It was envisioned that such systems would facilitate fast response and decisions in cases of oil spill accidents. It was thus decided to apply for financial support for a process that would make such maps available to these institutions. It was also found pertinent to invite the various institutions responsible for the natural resources management to discuss the presentation of the resource data in the maps both in terms of accuracy and in terms of balance. It was also found necessary to invite the communes responsible for the shoreline in cases of oil spill or other types of accidental pollution as well as other stakeholders like NGOs to discuss the accuracy and balance of the data.

Regarding the prioritisation process applied in the original version of the prioritisation maps, it was felt that the process of prioritisation had been performed in a closed forum, using a method that was not easily accessible to interested parties. To alleviate these flaws it was decided that communicating the resources maps and discussing the prioritisation method and result were to be important parts of the project.

These tasks were taken up as constituting part I of the project, the next step in the process, part II that is, is to ensure that the resources and prioritisations described, discussed and agreed on in the first part is also taken heed of in the actual emergency preparedness planning. To assist in this process it has been found useful to produce a model communal emergency preparedness plan, and thereafter to arrange and make happen oil spill combating activities on a training basis. The first part of this second phase is funded by the Ministry of Oil and Environment, the training part is planned to be a low cost program, but because we deem it necessary to mobilise oil spill combating equipment at one time and one site, we hope to attract moderate additional funding from oil companies for this particular application.

The scope of the project

The scope and goal of the project in broad terms is to perform the necessary adjustments and discussions that will make the Coastal resources and sensitivity maps for the Faroe Islands usable as a modern management tool in emergency response for the Faroese institutions and bodies responsible for such actions.

Important steps in this adjustment and discussion process is to communicate and perform a quality check on the data describing the natural resources and installations in the coastal zone that is sensitive to oil spills.

The electronic format chosen for the product GIS maps were Hugin 2.2 a program already purchased by the Food, Veterinary and Environmental Agency and the Marine Rescue and Coordination Centre.

It was however decided that the maps should be made available for the interested parties as pdf file on the Internet such that the maps could be used without requiring the use of a GIS program.

A steering group was formed with representatives from the Food, Veterinary and Environmental Agency and the Marine Rescue and Coordination Centre. A biologist was set to perform the mapping, be in personal contact with the institutions and bodies involved in the revision and to act as a secretary for the steering group.

The steering group members were:

Food, Veterinary and Environmental Agency:

Maria Dam (project leader)

Maria G Hansen

Jóhannis Danielsen (secretary)

Marine Rescue and Coordination Centre:

Djóni Weihe

Other representatives as convenient

The revision process

The institutions responsible for the management of the coastal resources were contacted by letter introducing the revision process which was to begin and asked to participate in a revision of the existing Coastal sensitivity maps. During the revision, the institutions were presented with the existing maps as prepared by Cordah et al., 2001, (Figure 1 and Figure 2). After the revision, the data were added to the Hugin 2.2 GIS program as is shown in the

Figure 3.

Figure 1 The resource map as it appeared in the first version of the report by Cordah et al., 2001

Region 1. Viðoy sensitivity map

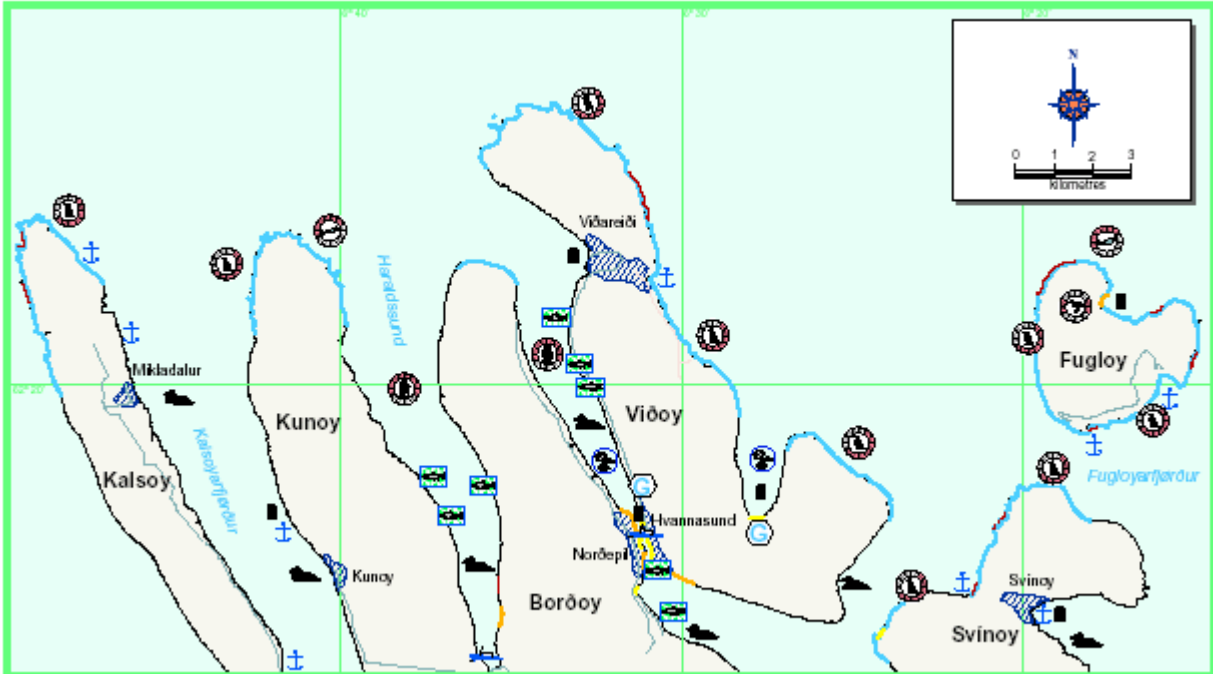


Figure 2 The prioritisation map of Cordah et al., 2001.

Region 1. Viðoy priority map

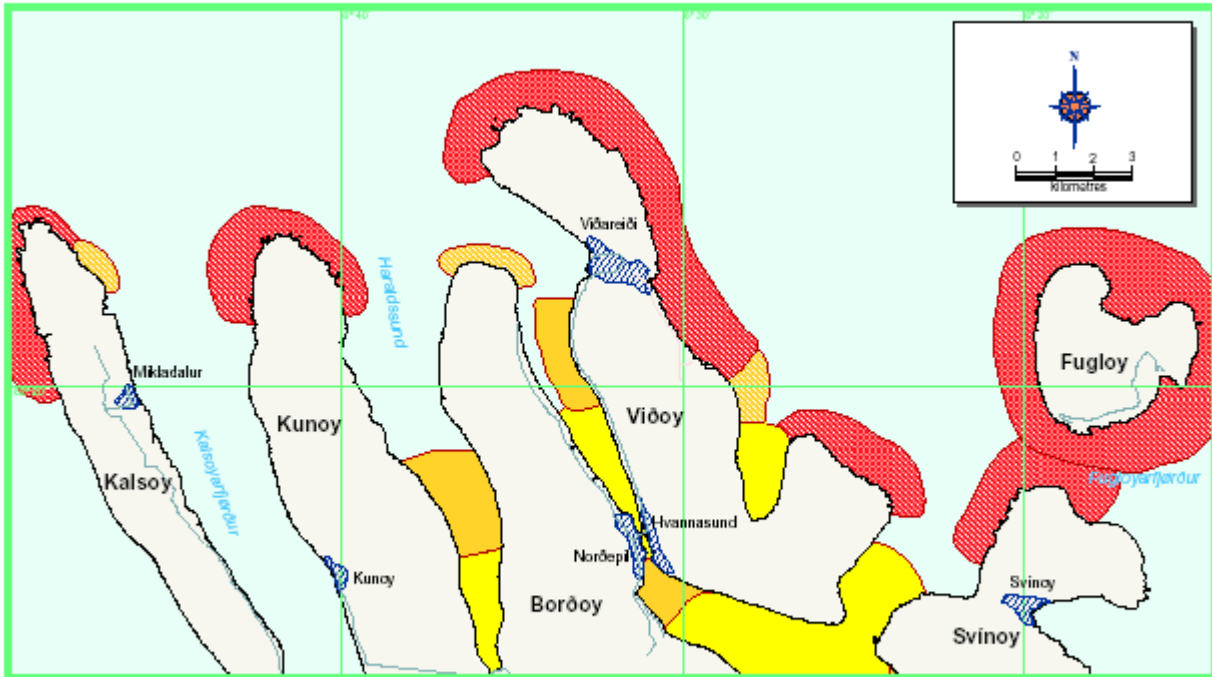
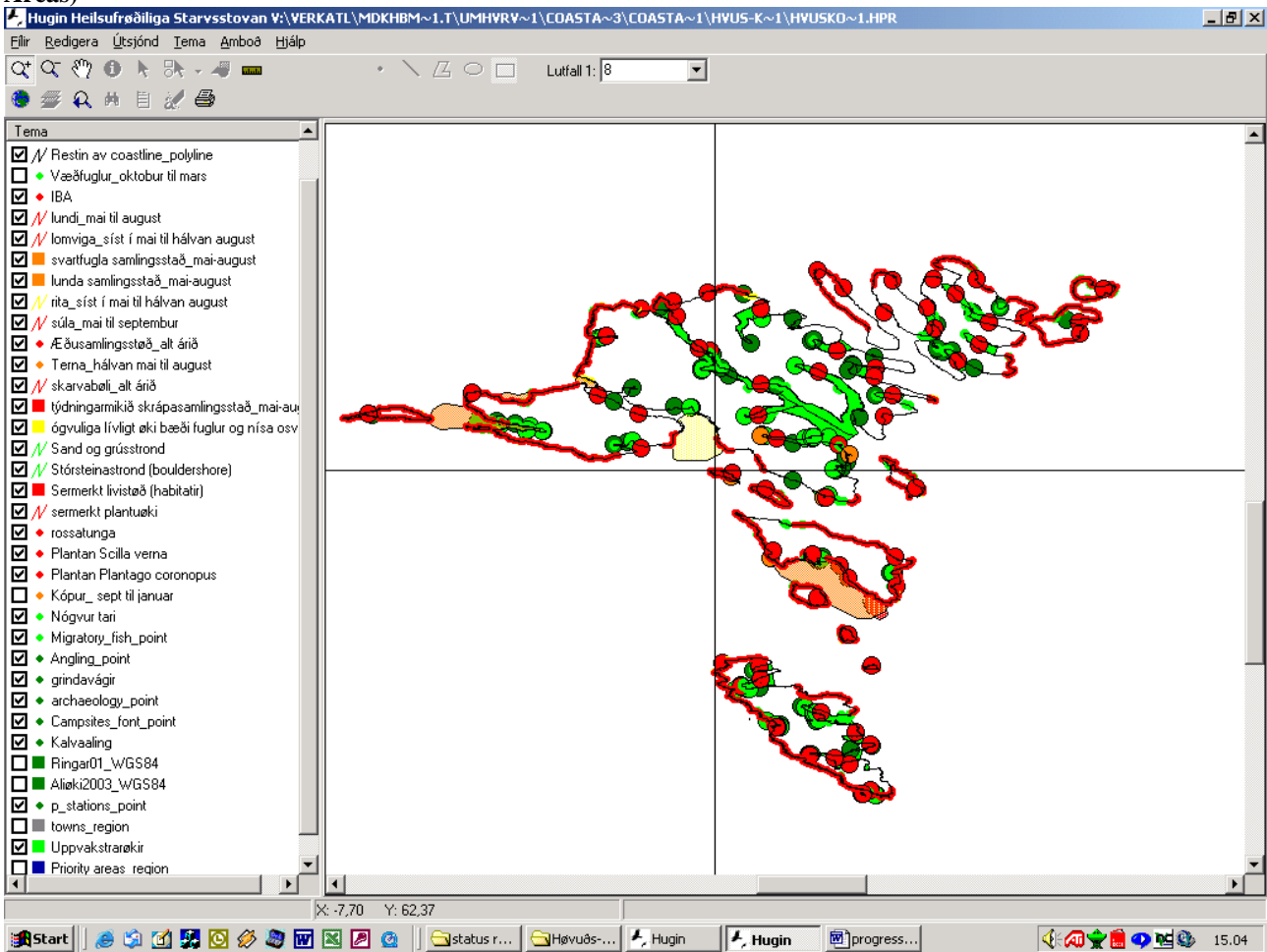


Figure 3 An example of a project “Hövuðskort-raðfestingar.hpr” (= main maps priorities) produced by use of the Hugin 2.2 GIS program is given. (IBA = Important Bird Areas)



The prioritisation

The prioritisation method developed by The Norwegian Pollution Control Authority (SFT) and the Directorate for Nature Management (DN) in Norway (SFT/DN 2001) was adopted for the revised prioritisation process. The suggestion to use a different methodology in the revised prioritisation maps than what had been used for the first version made by Cordah et al., 2001, was brought to discussion at the meeting of the Stakeholders forum in March 2003. At this meeting, the method was presented by a representative from the SFT, and the consequences of using the SFT/DN method in relation to the resulting prioritisation assigned to selected resources were shown. Selecting examples that were potentially sensitive in the general public opinion highlighted the difference.

The prioritisation index is defined as

$$P = V I * VII * VIII * VIV \quad (\text{eq. 1}).$$

where the values of V_x are assigned from considerations indicated in Table 1. There are 12 P values possible.

They are

$$P = (1-2) * (1-2) * (0-3) * (0-3) = (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36)$$

Table 1 The allowed values (V) of the different parameters (x) in the method for calculating the prioritisation index applied (SFT/DN 2001).

Parameter value (V_x)	x	3	2	1	0
Naturally occurring at site?	I	-	Yes	No	-
Economical compensation possible?	II	-	No	Yes	-
Conservation value	III	National/ International	Regional	Local	Minor
Vulnerability to oil spill	IV	High	Average	Low	Minor

An example of assigning values to the various parameters (I - VI, Table 1) for calculating the index P is given in Table 2 for a population of eider ducks and for a fish farm. The calculation ends up with a P value for the eiders at the maximum value possible at 36, whereas the fish farm gets a P value of 3.

Table 2 Example showing the assignment of values to the various parameters defined in Table 1 for the resources an eider duck population and a fish farm.

	Eider duck	Fish farm
I	2	1
II	2	1
III	3	1
IV	3	3
Sum	36	3
	$(2*2*3*3) = 36$	$(1*1*1*3) = 3$

Comparison of the prioritisation methods

The method of prioritisation used for the Cordah et al., 2001 maps (see the example in Figure 2) were the one that have been used in UK (R&D, 1998) adapted for use in the Faroe Islands (pers. comm. Cordah). The UK method for determining priority protection sites are based on the criteria of

- ✓ Environmental sensitivity
- ✓ Areas where oil concentration is likely to have the longest term effects; and
- ✓ Areas where clean up options are most restricted meaning that prevention, and therefore priority protection, will be the primary means to minimise pollution effects.

However, in addition to basing the sensitivity on ecological criteria, also places with recreational and commercial value are regarded as sensitive. Thus there are two major differences between the two methods, whereof the most visible one is the use of a priority index; P (eq. 1), which is calculated from a basic set of four independent parameters and the second, is the regard for commercial interests. However, the importance of communicating and discussing the priorities with the stakeholders is underlined in both methods.

Table 3 The result of the prioritisation process is given for the various coastal resources. The calculation of the prioritisation index is done using the method of SFT/DN 2001.

Resources	Prioritisation value	Prioritisation group	Color code	Area/ situation
Kópur (seals)	$2*2*3*2=24$	B	Orange	Har kópur látrast (breeding areas)
-	$2*2*3*0=0$	-		Har kópurin leitar sær fœði (foraging areas)
-	$2*2*3*1=12$	C	Yellow	Har kópurin hvílir seg á landi (haul-out areas)
-	$2*2*3*1=12$	C	Yellow	Har kópurin fellur (moulting areas)
Alibrúk (fish farms)	$1*1*1*1=1$	E	Green	Sambart SFT-vegleiðingini
Lívískastœðir (fish breeding areas)	$1*1*1*1=1$	E	Green	Sambart SFT-vegleiðingini
Kalvaaling (halibut farming)	$1*1*1*2=2$	E	Green	Sambart SFT-vegleiðingini
Æða (eider duck)	$2*2*3*3=36$	A	Red	Um summari tá æðan reiðrast
-	$2*2*3*3=36$	A	Red	Øki har æðan leitar sær fœði um summari
-	$2*2*3*3=36$	A	Red	Hvíliøkir hjá æðuni um summari
-	$2*2*3*3=36$	A	Red	Økir har æðan heldur til um summari tá hon skiftir fjaðranar
-	$2*2*3*3=36$	A	Red	Vetrarøkir
Lomviga (common guillemot)	$2*2*3*3=36$	A	Red	Um summari tá lomvigan reiðrast
-	$2*2*3*3=36$	A	Red	Øki har lomvigan leitar sær fœði um summari
-	$2*2*-*3=0$	-		Hvíliøkir hjá lomviganum um summari
-	$2*2*0*3=0$	-		Økir har lomvigan heldur til um summari tá hon skiftir fjaðranar
-	$2*2*0*3=0$	-		Vetrarøkir
Lundi (puffin)	$2*2*3*3=36$	A	Red	Øki har lundin reiðrast um summari
-	$2*2*3*3=36$	A	Red	Øki har lundin leitar sær fœði um summari
-	$2*2*-*3=0$	-		Hvíliøkir hjá lundanum um summari
-	$2*2*0*3=0$	-		Økir har lundin heldur til um summari tá hann skiftir fjaðranar
-	$2*2*0*3=0$	-		Vetrarøkir
Rita (kittiwake)	$2*2*3*1=12$	C	Yellow	Øki har ritan reiðrast um summari
-	$2*2*3*2=24$	B	Orange	Øki har ritan leitar sær fœði um summari
-	$2*2*-*1=-$	-		Hvíliøkir hjá rituni um summari
-	$2*2*-*=-$	-		Økir har ritan heldur til um summari tá hon skiftir fjaðranar
-	$2*2*0*2=0$	-		Vetrarøkir
Havhestur (fulmar)	$2*2*3*1=12$	C	Yellow	Øki har havhesturin reiðrast um summari
-	$2*2*3*2=24$	B	Orange	Øki har havhesturin leitar sær fœði um summari

-	2*2*-*1=-	-		Hvíliðkir hjá havhestinum um summari
-	2*2*-*=-	-		Økir har havhesturin heldur til um summari tá hann skiftir fjaðranar
-	2*2*1*2=8	D	Bright Green	Vetrarøkir
Samlingsstað hjá skrápi (site of aggregation of Manx shearwater)	2*2*3*3	A	Red	Øki har rættiliga nógvur skrápur kann samlast um summari (sambart Bergi Olsen)
Súla (gannets)	2*2*3*3	A	Red	Mykineshólmur, øki har allar súlur í landinum eiga.
Terna (terns)	2*2*3*2=24	B	Orange	Øki har ternan reiðrast um summari
-	2*2*3*1=12	C	Yellow	Øki har ternan leitar sær føði um summari
-	2*2*3*1=12	C	Yellow	Hvíliðkir hjá ternuni um summari
-	2*2*-*2=-	-		Økir har ternan heldur til um summari tá hon skiftir fjaðranar
-	2*2*-*1=-	-		Vetrarøkir
Tjaldur (Oyster catcher)	2*2*1*1=4	D	Bright Green	Øki har tjaldri reiðrast um summari
	2*2*1*1=4	D	Bright Green	Øki har tjaldri leitar sær føði um summari
	2*2*1*2=8	D	Bright Green	Hvíliðkir hjá tjaldrinum um summari
	2*2*1*1=4	D	Bright Green	Økir har tjaldri heldur til um summari tá tað skiftir fjaðranar
	-	-		Vetrarøkir
Tjaldursgrælingur (Dunlin)	2*2*1*1=4	D	Bright Green	Øki har tjaldursgrælingurin reiðrast um summari
	2*2*1*1=4	D	Bright Green	Øki har tjaldursgrælingurin leitar sær føði um summari
	2*2*1*1=4	D	Bright Green	Hvíliðkir hjá tjaldursgrælinginum um summari
	2*2*1*1=4	D	Bright Green	Økir har tjaldursgrælingurin heldur til um summari tá hann skiftir fjaðranar
	2*2*1*1=4	D	Bright Green	Vetrarøkir
Grindavágir (whaling bays)	1*1*1*1=1	E	Green	
Uppvakstrar økir fyri tosk (cod nursery area)	2*2*1*1=4	D	Bright Green	Sambart SFT-vegleiðingini
Uppvakstrar økir fyri seið (saith nursery area)	2*2*1*2=8	D	Bright Green	Sambart SFT-vegleiðingini
Uppvakstrar økir fyri sild (herring nursery area)	2*2*X*0=0	-		Sambart SFT-vegleiðingini
Uppvakstrar økir fyri flatfisk (flatfish nursery area)	2*2*1*1=4	D	Bright Green	Sambart SFT-vegleiðingini
Uppvakstrar økir fyri annan fisk (other fish species nursery area)	2*2*1*1=4	D	Bright Green	Sambart SFT-vegleiðingini

Vard økir og IBA (Protected areas and Important Bird Areas)	2*2*3*3=36	A	Red	Sambart SFT-vegleiðingini
Pollar (lagunes)	2*2*3*3=36	A	Red	Virðismett sum verðandi eitt sermerkt habitat (sambart NGS, plantudeildin, vísindaligt virði)
Saltengar sum í Hvalvík. (saltmarsh)	2*2*3*3=36	A	Red	Virðismett út frá plantulívnum og sum verðandi eitt sermerkt habitat (sambart NGS, plantudeildin, vísindaligt virði)
Sand heggir sum Mølheyggjanar (sand dunes)	2*2*3*3=36	A	Red	Virðismett út frá plantulívnum og sum verðandi eitt sermerkt habitat (sambart NGS, plantudeildin, vísindaligt virði)
Gróthúsvatn á Sandi (the lake Gróthúsvatn)	2*2*3*3=36	A	Red	Virðismett út frá plantulívnum og sum verðandi eitt sermerkt habitat (sambart NGS, plantudeildin, vísindaligt virði)
Kaldbaksbotnur	2*2*3*3=36	A	Red	Virðismett út frá plantulívnum og sum verðandi eitt sermerkt habitat (sambart NGS, plantudeildin, vísindaligt virði)
The plant <i>Scilla verna</i>	2*2*3*3=36	A	Red	Sambart NGS, plantudeildin, (vísindaligt virði)
The plant <i>Plantago coronopus</i> L.	2*2*3*3=36	A	Red	Sambart NGS, plantudeildin, (vísindaligt virði)
Plantan <i>Rossatunga</i>	2*2*3*3=36	A	Red	Sambart NGS, plantudeildin, (vísindaligt virði)
Tari (<i>Laminaria</i> sp.)	2*2*2*1=8	D	Bright Green	Sambart SFT-vegleiðingini
Hummarafiskiskapur (lobser fishery)	1*1*1*1=1	E	Green	Sambart SFT-vegleiðingini
Pláss har man fer við tráðu, at kava o.t. (recreational areas)	1*1*1*1=1	E	Green	Sambart SFT-vegleiðingini
Fornaldargrevstur (archeological sites)	1*1*1*1=1	E	Green	
SEV-verk (electricity production)	1*1*1*1=1	E	Green	Sambart SFT-vegleiðingini
Týdningarmestu áir við síli og laks (most important river and brooks with trout and salmon).	2*2*1*1=4	D	Bright Green	Sambart SFT-vegleiðingini verða ósar defineraðir sum ein strandatypa fyri seg sjálvan millum annað fyri at verja síl og laks sum fara upp í ána at gyta og fyri at verja smolti tá tað kemur út aftur frá áni har tað er vaksi upp (eingin ávís ræðfesting er upplíst í SFT-vegleiðingini)
Sandstrond (sandy beach)	2*2*1*1=4	D	Bright Green	Sambart SFT-vegleiðingini (tá talan er um øki sum liggur vart)
Steinut strond (rocky shore)	2*2*1*1=4	D	Bright Green	Sambart SFT-vegleiðingini (tá talan er um øki sum liggur vart)
Strond við størri steinum (boulder shore)	2*2*1*1=4	D	Bright Green	Sambart SFT-vegleiðingini (tá talan er um øki sum liggur vart)

The GIS Maps

The revised natural coastal resource data were entered into a GIS program Hugin 2.2. The authorities use this GIS program with a general responsibility for the emergency planning and preparedness in the Faroe Islands and the general environmental protection i.e. the Marine Rescue and Coordination Center and the Food-, Veterinary- and Environmental Agency of the Faroe Islands. The data files which had been used for the Cordah et al., 2001 report were converted to the WSG 84 geographical coordinates format that could then be imported into the Hugin program and edited in this package.

It was intended from the very onset of the project that there should be time resolution in the sensitivity maps in such a way as to take heed of seasonal differences in vulnerability. It was also decided that the maps should be publicly available without the need for a GIS program to use them in a read-only way. However, the underlying demands of producing as few as possible versions of the maps were respected. This demand of the steering group to involve in the production of as few different versions as possible of the maps were founded in the realisation that an information base needs to be kept up to date in order to be useful. In a small society such as the Faroese, there are many tasks that must be solved with very limited resources both in manpower and funds, thus it was put down as a basis that updating one version is going to be more realistically possible than updating two or more in a future no-budget situation.

Initially, it was discussed whether the maps should be produced as one set for each of the twelve months, as one set for each of the four seasons spring, summer, autumn and winter, or whether one set representing the summer and one the winter situation would suffice.

During the mapping process it became evident that the natural resources and then mainly seabirds, gave reasons to divide the maps into three seasons covering the full years;

Autumn & winter: September to January

Spring: February to April

Summer: May to August

The maps are available in Faroese at the web site:

<http://www.hfs.fo/Deildir/verk/Tilfeingi%20og%20raðfestingar%20fyri%20Føroyar2.pdf>. and is shown here on the following pages with a glossary list to assist in the interpretation of the Faroese terms.

The Faroe Islands Coastal Resources and Prioritisation Maps

Figure 4 Area codes on maps

Area no.	Description of map-section	Islands shown in map section from north-east to south-west
Area 1	The North-eastern Faroes area	Fugloy, Svínoy, Viðoy, Borðoy, Kunoy, Kallsoy and Eysturoy.
Area 2	The Central Faroes area	Borðoy. Kunoy, Kallsoy, Eysturoy, Streymoy, Vágur, Nólsoy, Koltur, Hestoy.
Area 3	The Western Faroes area	Streymoy, Vágur, Mykines.
Area 4	The South-Central Faroes area	Sandoy, Skúvoy, Stóra Dímun
Area 5	The Southern Faroes area	Lítla Dímun, Suðuroy

Figure 5 The time-periods used

Months	Common features
September – January	For the Western Faroes area, this season was split in two; one representing September and one for October –January because of the gannets staying on until September before retreating to the wintering grounds and because of seals.
February - April	Fish spawning season
May - August	Breeding birds and seabirds have arrived

Figure 6 Glossary Priority Codes

Raðfestingar	Priority
Hægstu raðfesting	Highest priority
Næst hægstu raðfesting	Next highest priority
Miðal raðfesting	Average priority
Næst lægstu raðfesting	Next lowest priority
Lægstu raðfesting	Lowest priority






Figure 7 Glossary Resources Identification

Faroese	English
Tilfeingisfrámerkir	Resources identification
Ternubøli	Tern breeding area
Samlingsstøð fyri æðu	High density of eider
Fiskistøð	Angling site
Vaðfuglur	Wading birds
Shell	Oil bunkering/storage site
Statoil	Oil bunkering/storage site
Svartfugla samlingsstøð	High density of Alcidae
Týdningarmikið skrápasamlingsstað	High density of Manx shearwater
Lunda samlingsstað	High density of puffins
Ógvuliga lívligt øki, bæði fuglur og hvalur (nísa)	Area of high frequency of visiting from both seabirds and small, toothed whales
Uppvakstrarøki	Nursery
Sermerkt livistøð	Special habitats
Rossatunga	Oyster plant <i>Mertensia maritima</i>
Kalvaaling	Halibut farming
Plantan <i>Scilla verna</i>	The plant <i>Scilla verna</i>
Kópur	Grey seal
Tjaldingarstað	Camping site
Grindavágir	Whaling bays
SEV-verk	Electricity plant
Fornaldargrevstir	Archaeological site
Migrerandi fiskur (síl og laksur)	Migrating fish (trout and salmon)
Stórsteinstrond	Boulder shore
Sand og grússtrond	Sandy/gravel shore
Skarvabøli	Shag breeding area
Lundi	Puffins breeding area
Rita	Kittiwake breeding area
Lomviga	Common guillemot breeding area
Súla	Gannet breeding area
Sermerkt plantuøki	Special botanical area

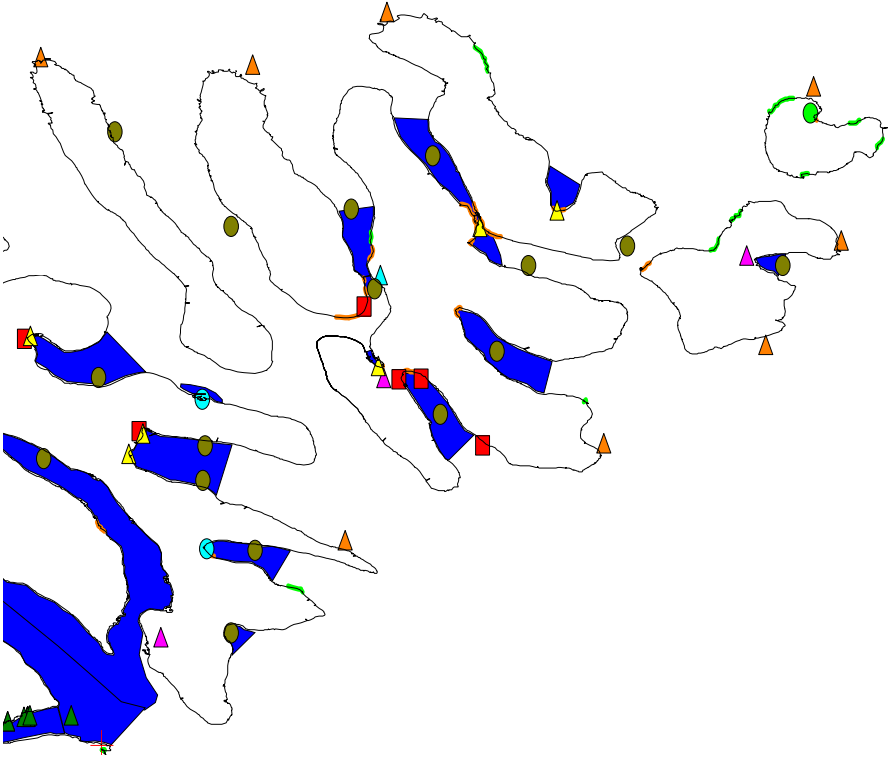
Key to symbols used in resources presentations

 = Ternubæli	 = Plantan Scilla verna
 = Samlingsstað fyri Æðu	 = Plantan Plantago coronopus
 = Fiskistað	 = Kópur
 = Væðfuglur	 = Tjaldingarstað
 = Shell	 = Grindavágir
 = Statoil	 = SEV-verk
 = Svartfugla samlingsstað	 = Fornaldargrevstir
 = Týðningarmikið skrápasamlingsstað	 = Migrerandi fiskur (sil og laksur)
 = Lunda samlingsstað	 = Stór steinstrond
 = Ógvuliga lívligt øki, bæði fuglur og hvalur (nísa)	 = Sand og grússtrond
 = Uppvakstrarøkir	 = Skarvabæli
 = Sermerkt livistað (habitatir)	 = Lundi
 = Rossátunga	 = Rita
 = Kalvaeling	 = Lomviga
	 = Súla
	 = Sermerkt plantuøki

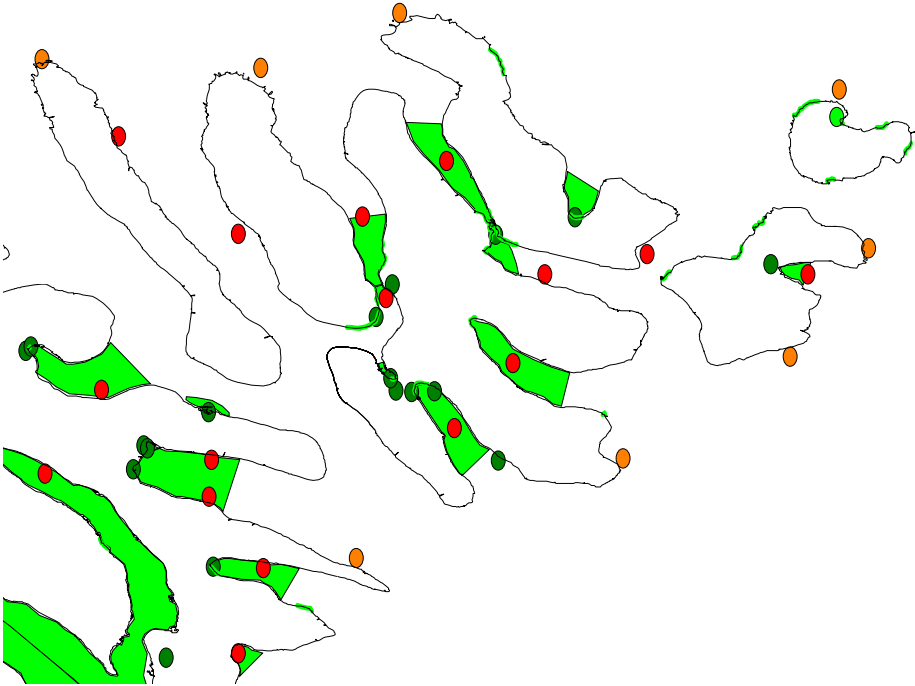
Key to priorities

 = Hægstu raðfesting	= Highest priority
 = Næst hægstu raðfesting	= Next highest priority
 = Miðal raðfesting	= Middel priority
 = Næst lægstu raðfesting	= Below middel priority
 = Lægstu raðfesting	= Lowest priority

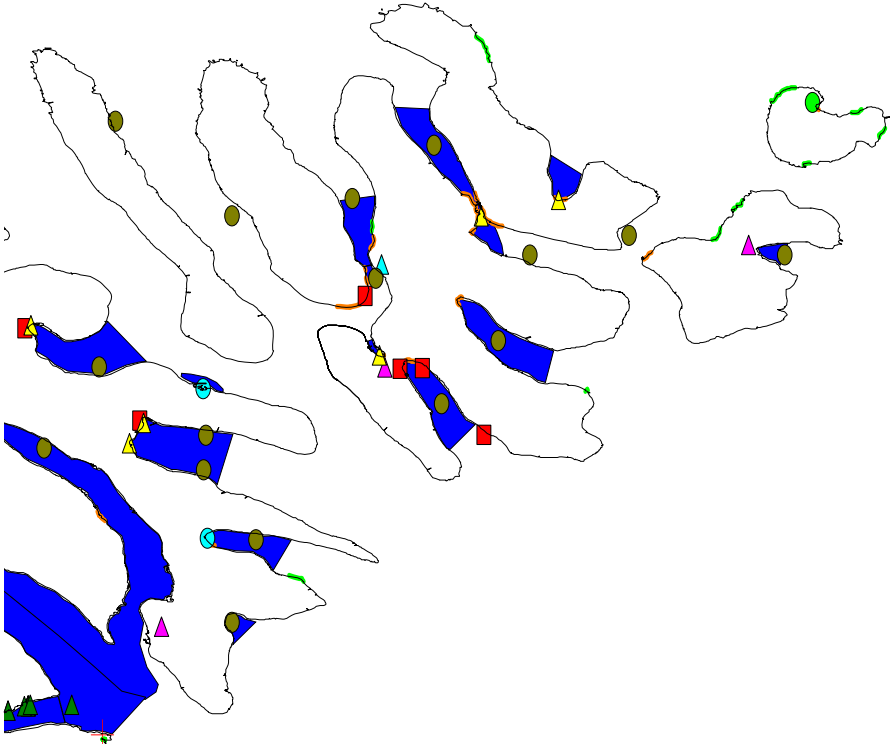
Map 1 Resources Area 1 September to January: the North-eastern Faroes area



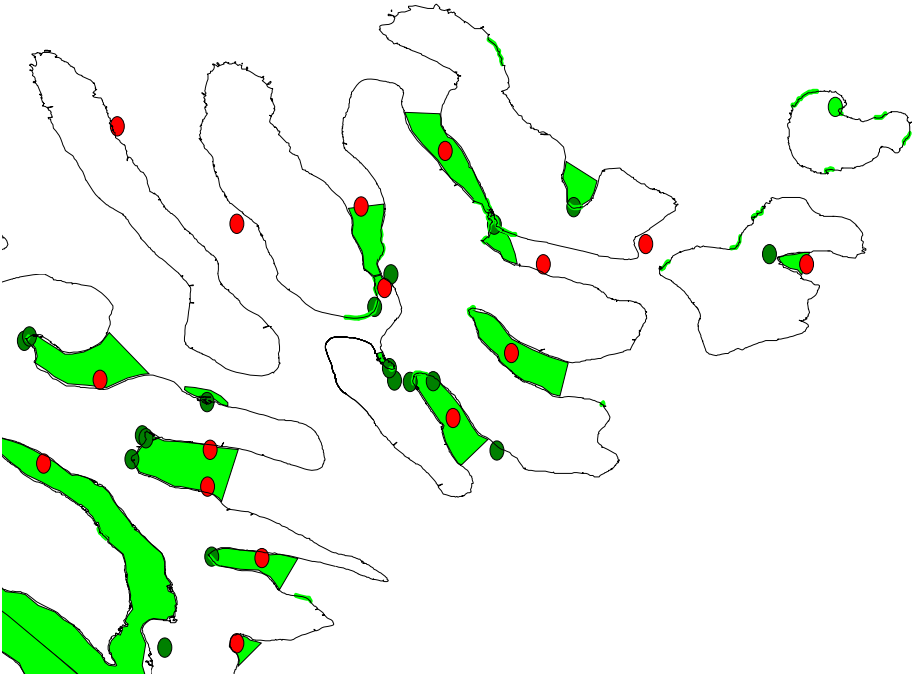
Map 2 Priorities Area 1 September to January: the North-eastern Faroes area



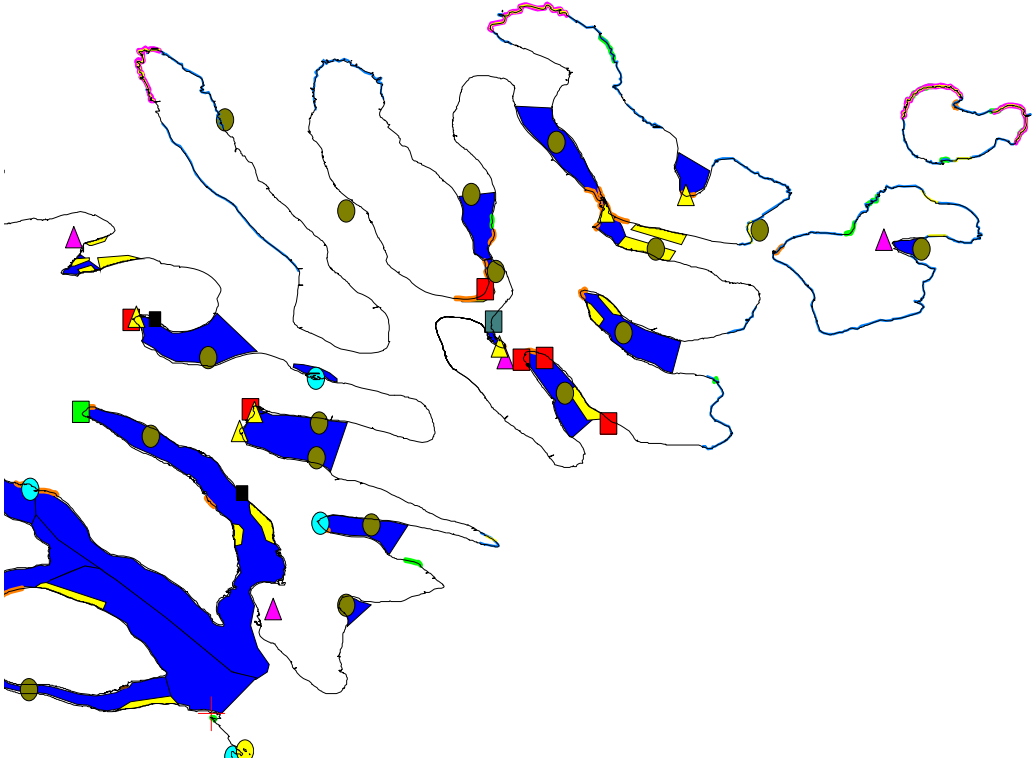
Map 3 Resources Area 1 February to April: the North-eastern Faroes area



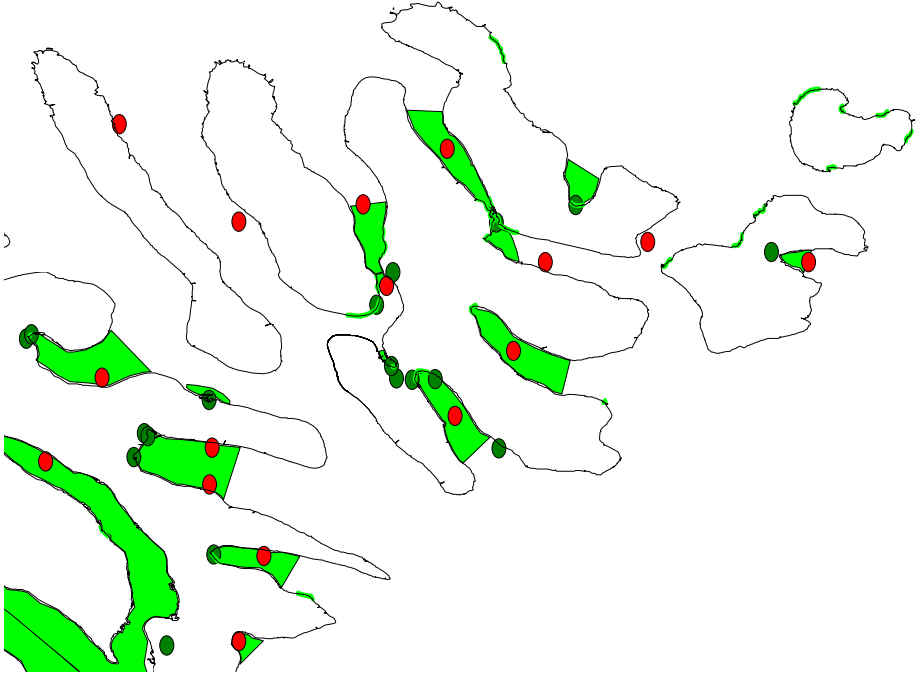
Map 4 Priorities Area 1 February to April: the North-eastern Faroes area



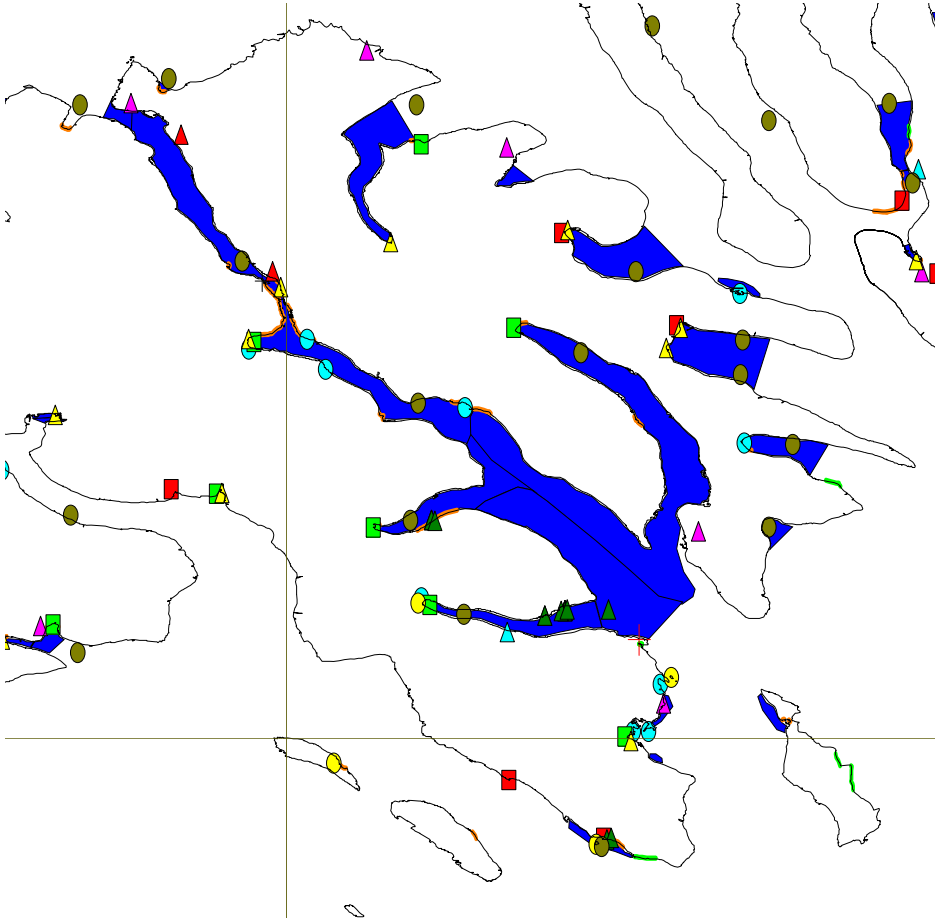
Map 5 Resources Area 1 May to August: the North-eastern Faroes area



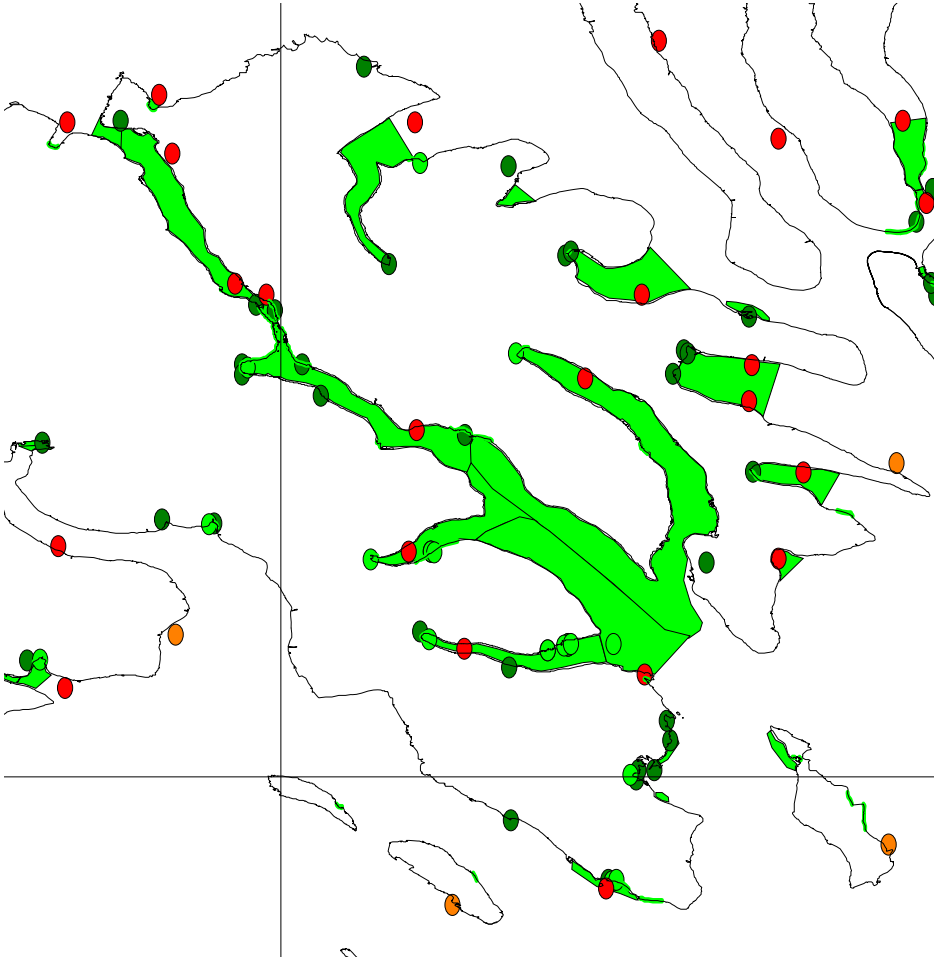
Map 6 Priorities Area 1 May to August: the North-eastern Faroes area



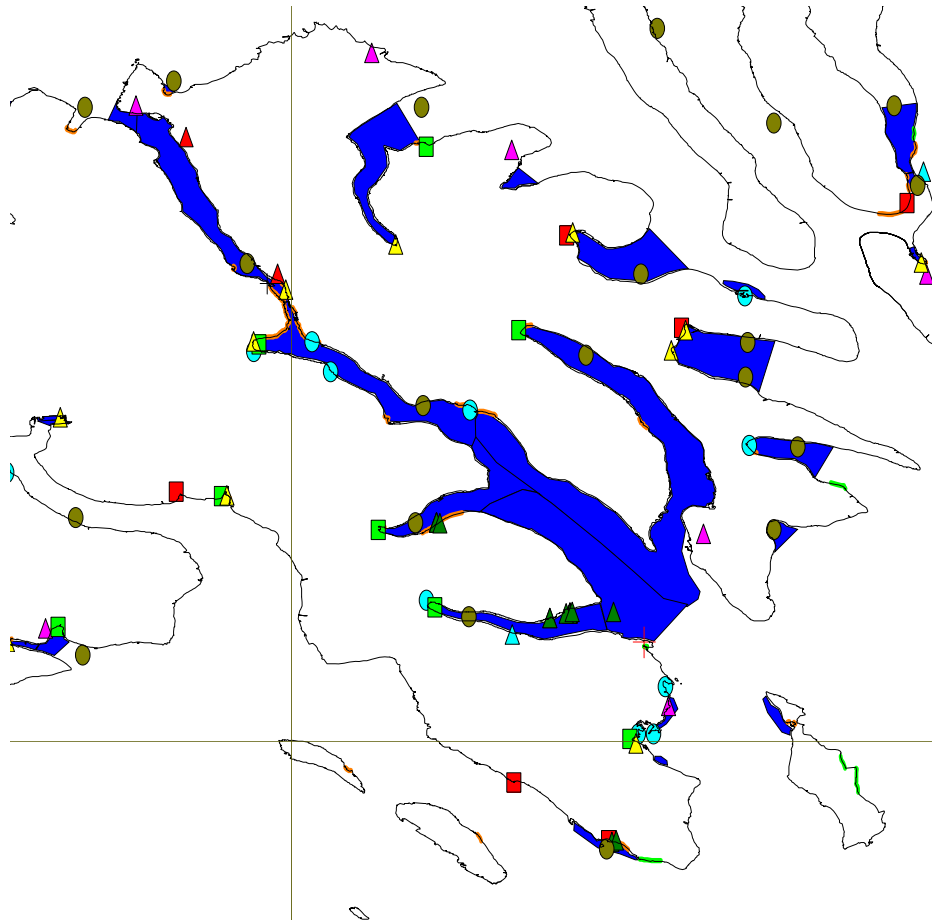
Map 7 Resources Area 2 September – January: the Central Faroes area (lines crossing the map is 62.00 N 7.00W)



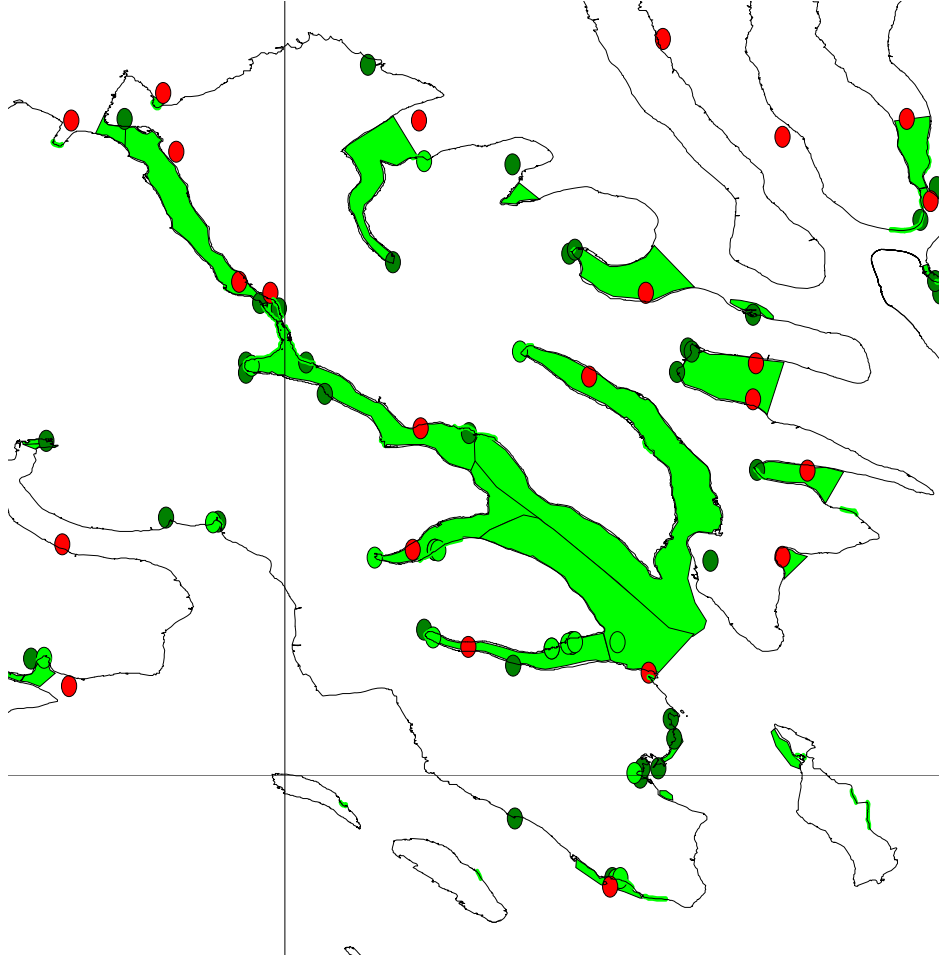
Map 8 Priorities Area 2 September – January: the Central Faroes area (lines crossing the map is 62.00 N 7.00W)



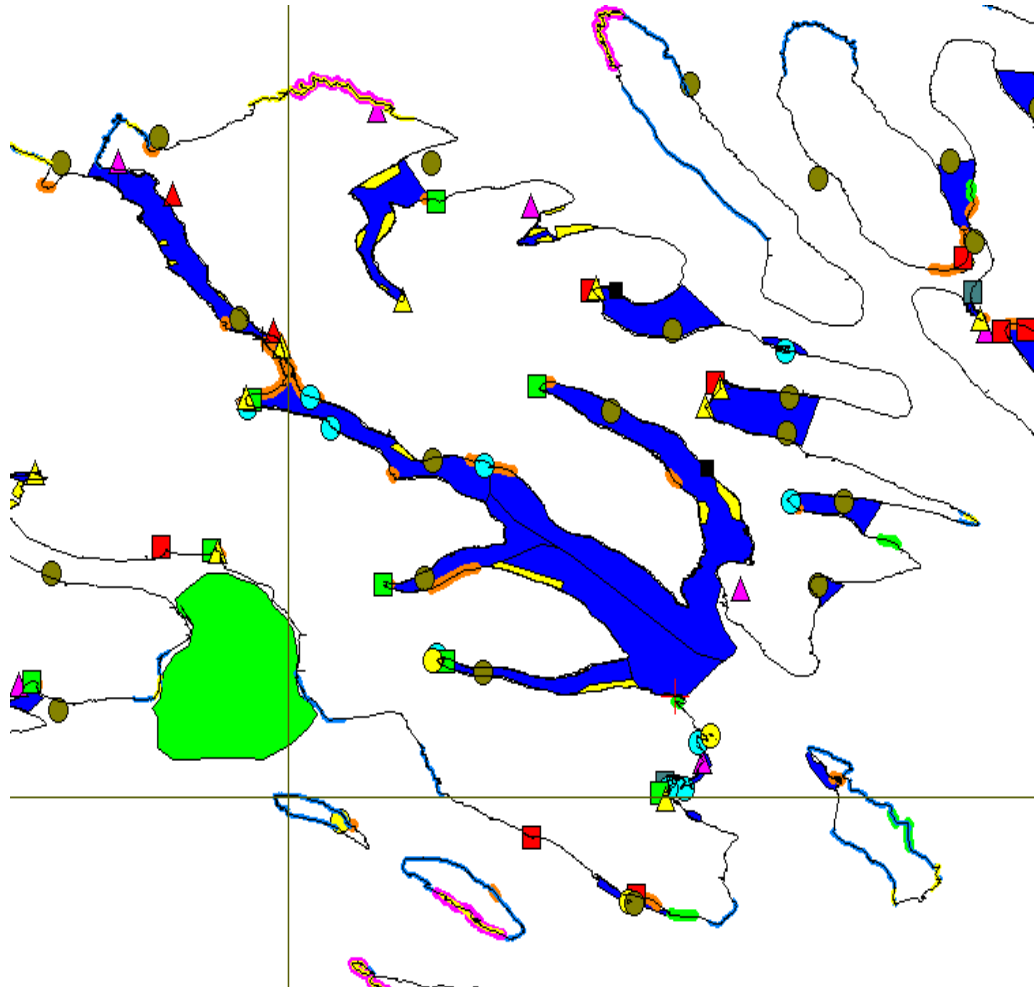
Map 9 Resources Area 2 February to April: the Central Faroes area
(lines crossing the map is 62.00 N 7.00W)



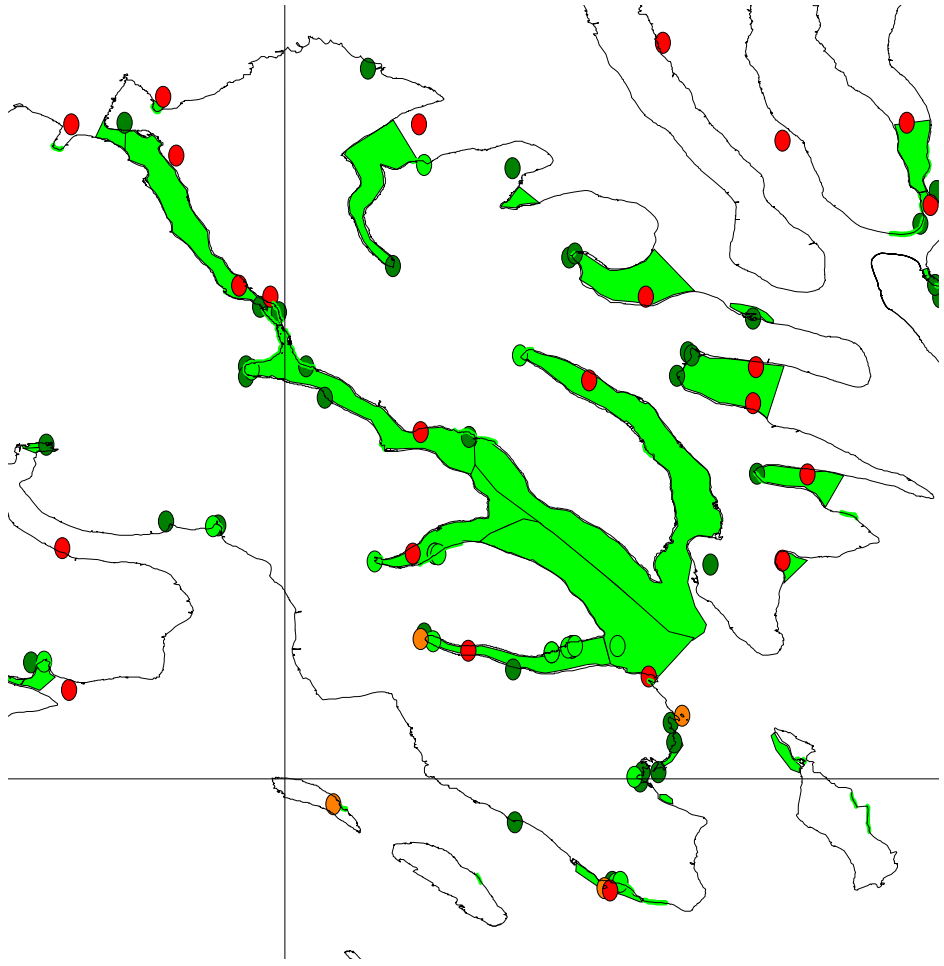
Map 10 Priorities Area 2 February to April: the Central Faroes area
(lines crossing the map is 62.00 N 7.00W)



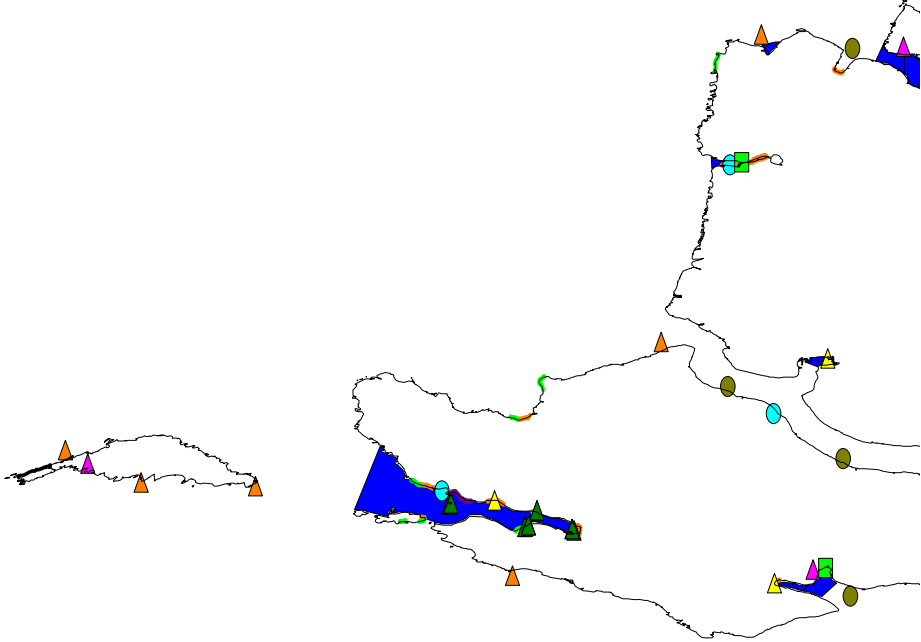
Map 11 Resources Area 2 May to August: the Central Faroes area
(lines crossing the map is 62.00 N 7.00W)



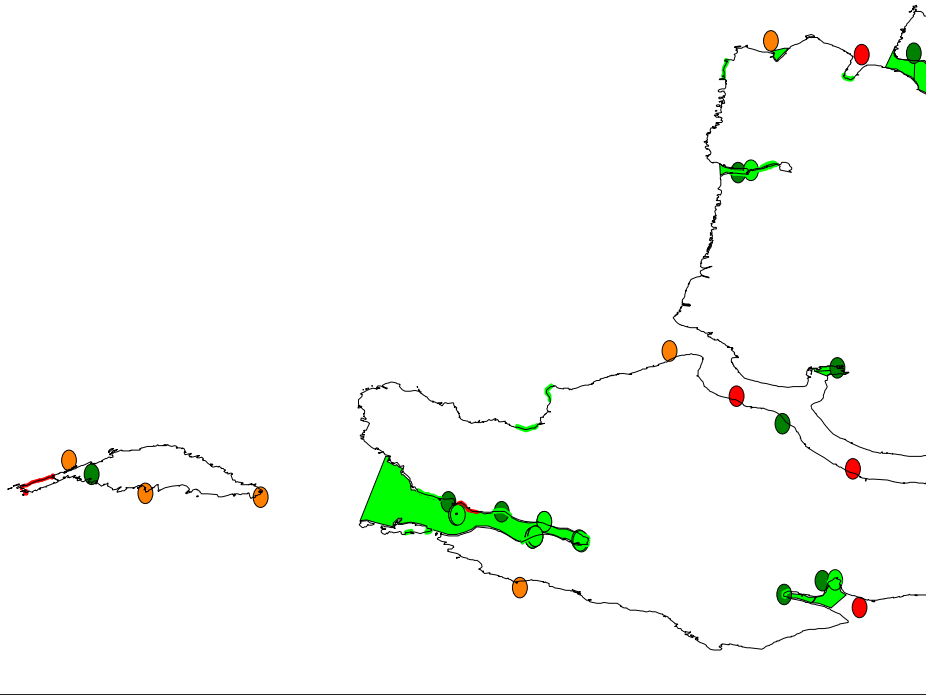
Map 12 Priorities Area 2 May to August: the Central Faroes area
(lines crossing the map is 62.00 N 7.00W)



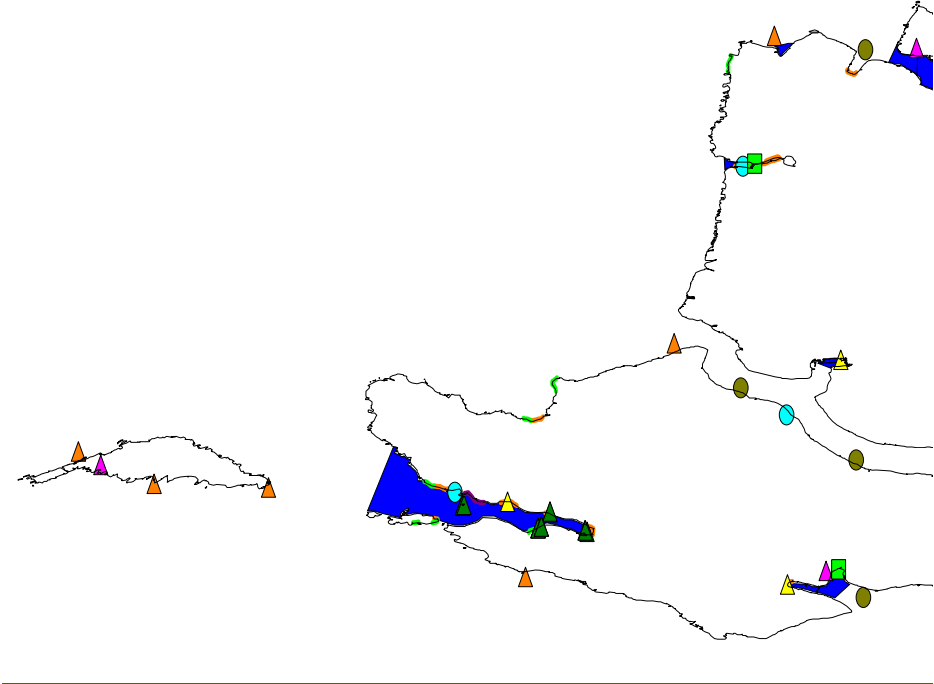
Map 13 Resources Area 3 September: the Western Faroes area



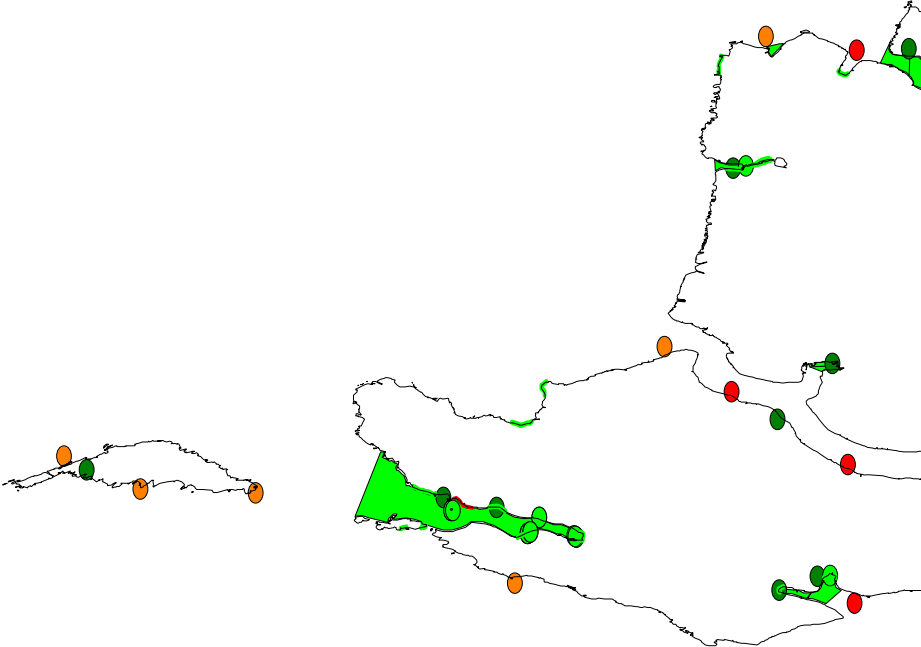
Map 14 Priorities Area 3 September: the Western Faroes area



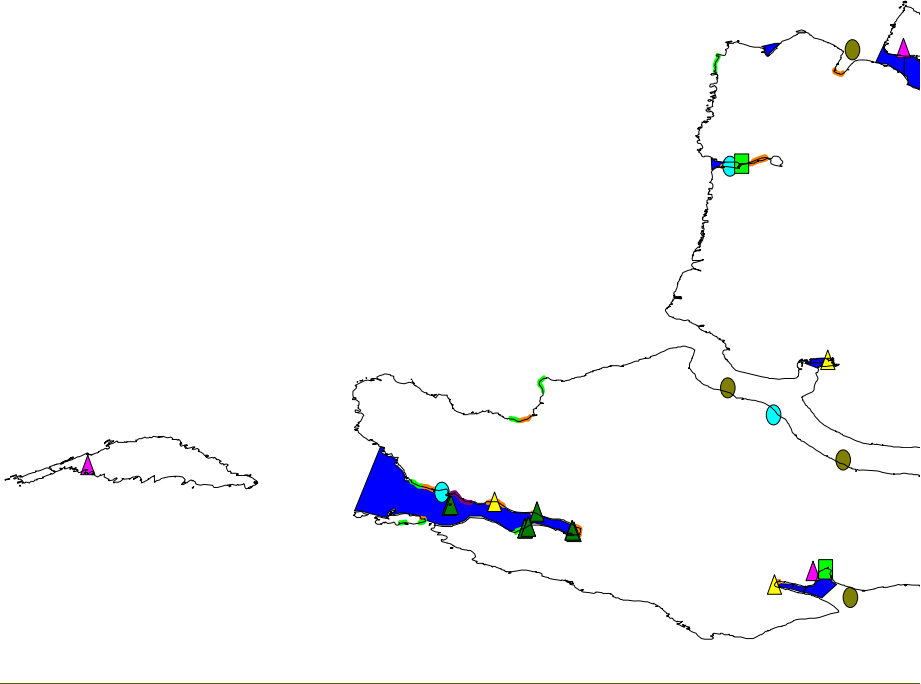
Map 15 Resources Area 3 October to January: the Western Faroes area



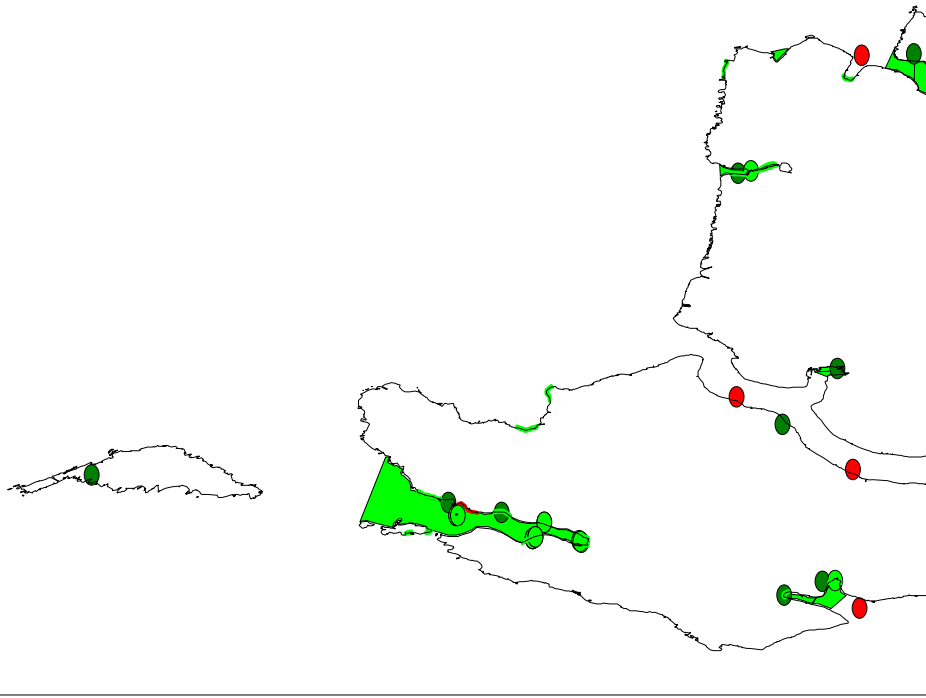
Map 16 Priorities Area 3 October to January: the Western Faroes area



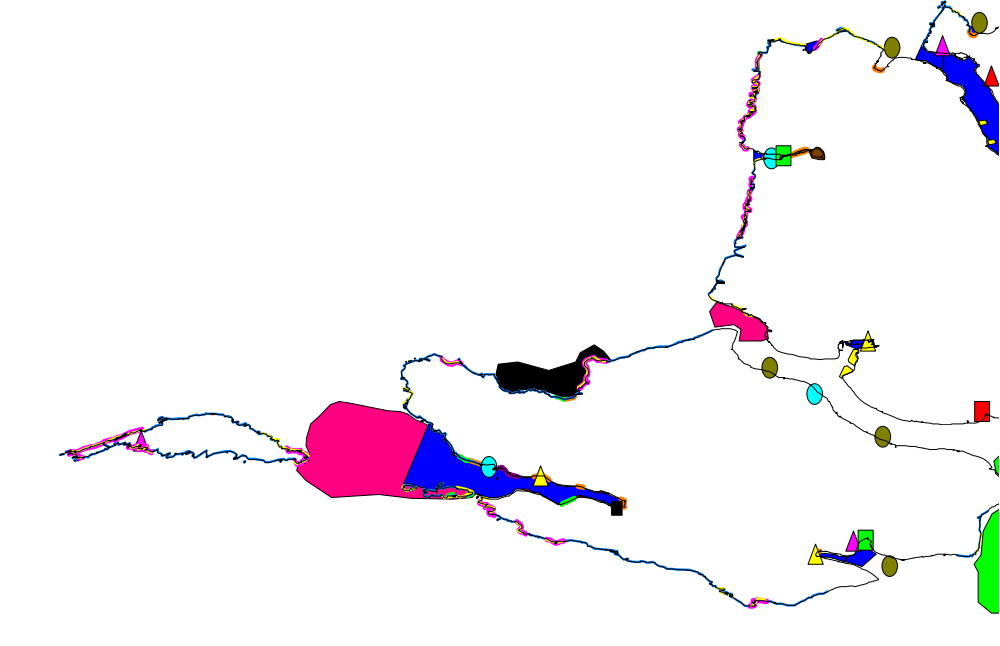
Map 17 Resources Area 3 February to April: the Western Faroes area



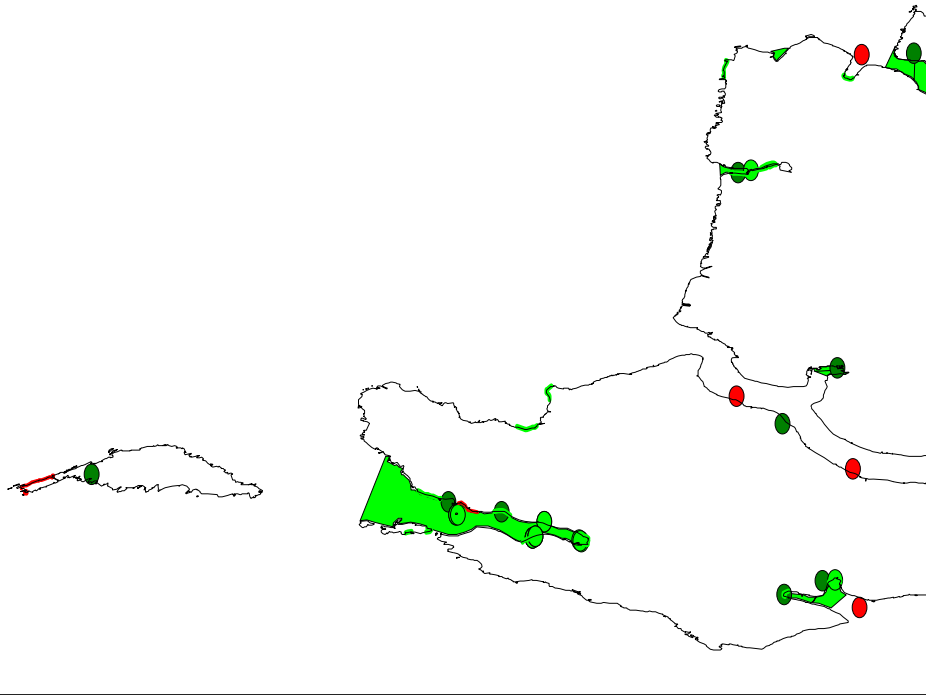
Map 18 Priorities Area 3 February to April: the Western Faroes area



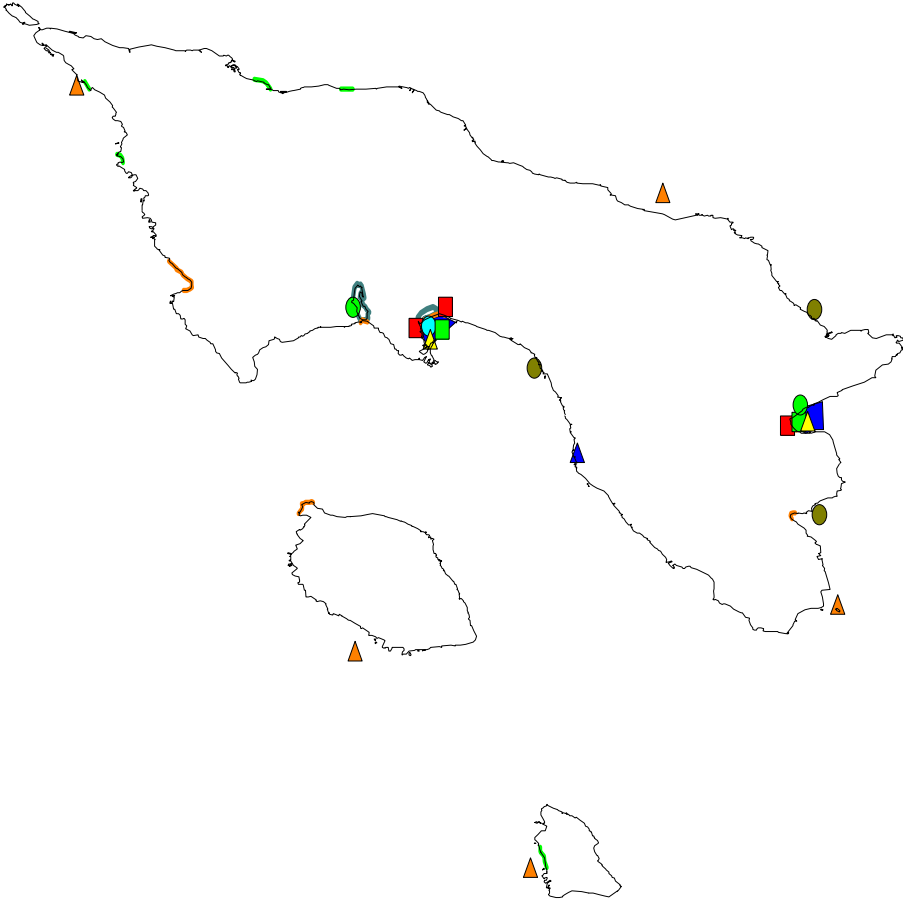
Map 19 Resources Area 3 May to August: the Western Faroes area



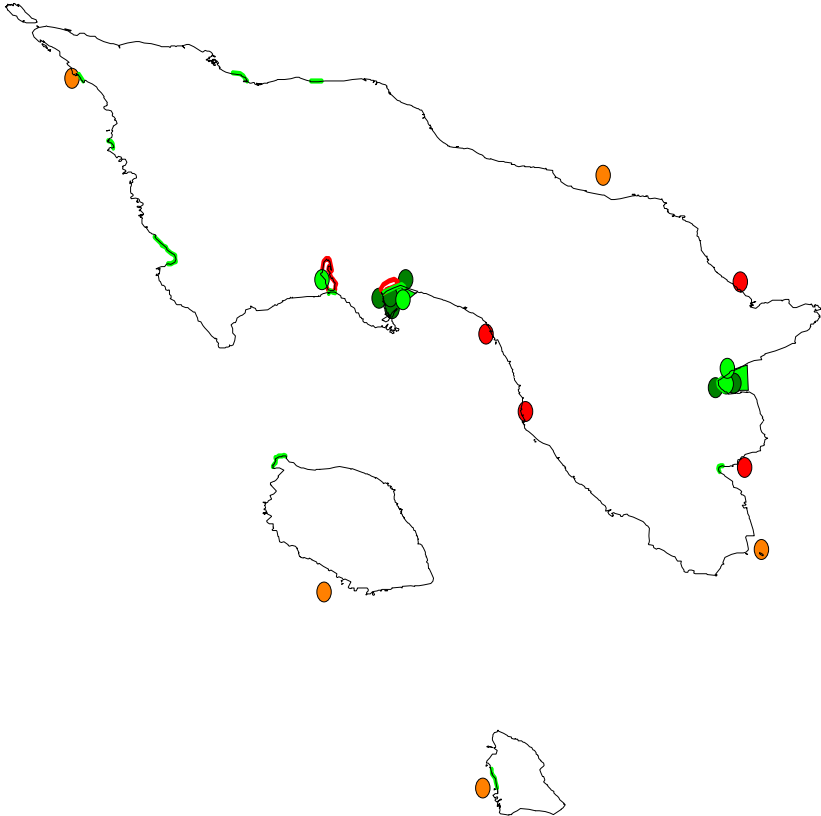
Map 20 Priorities Area 3 May to August: the Western Faroes area



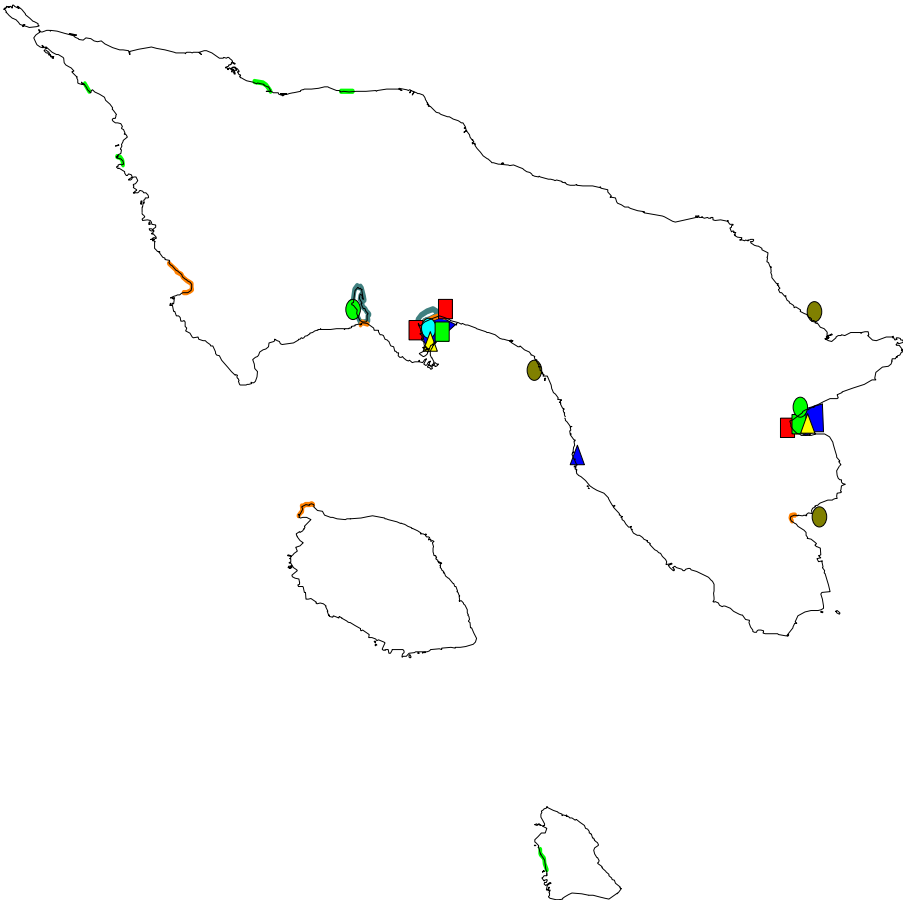
Map 21 Resources Area 4 September to January: the South-central Faroes area



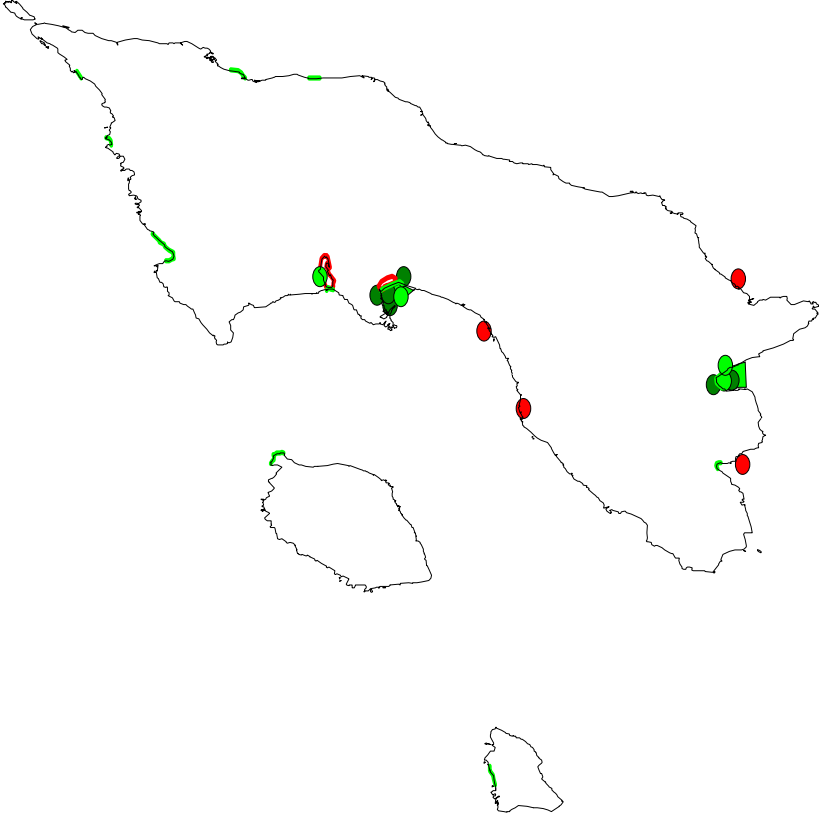
Map 22 Priorities Area 4 September to January: the South-central Faroes area



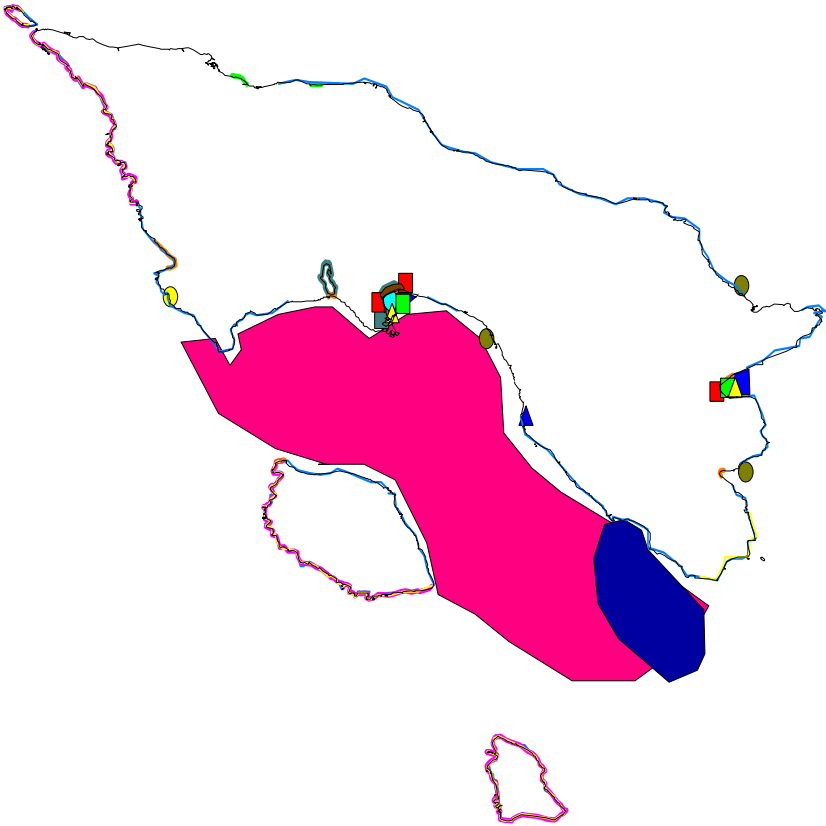
Map 23 Resources Area 4 February to April: the South-central Faroes area



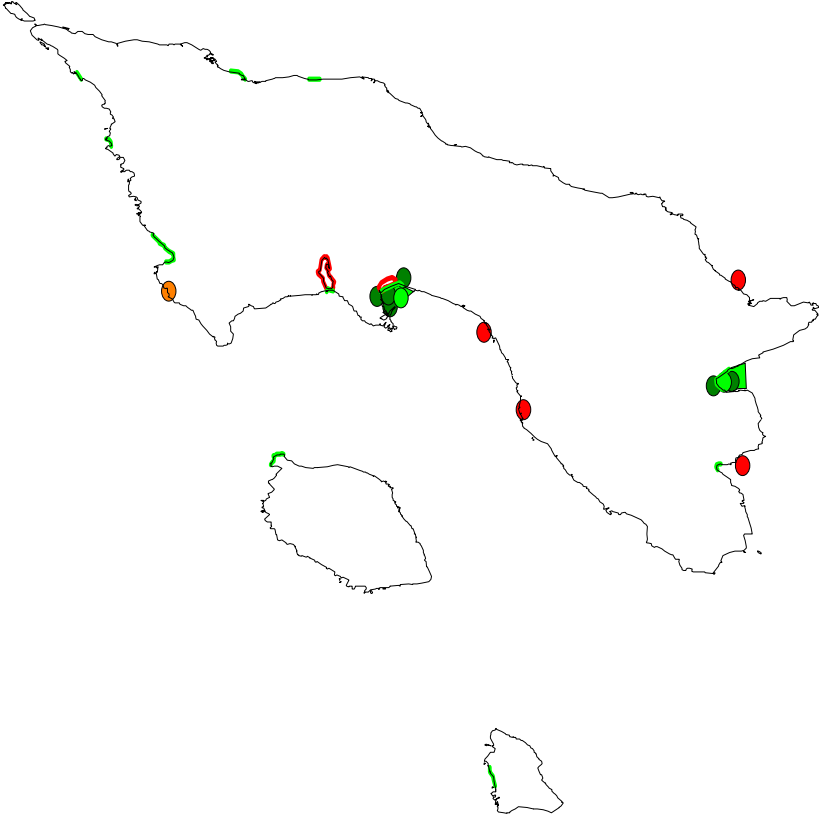
Map 24 Priorities Area 4 February to April: the South-central Faroes area



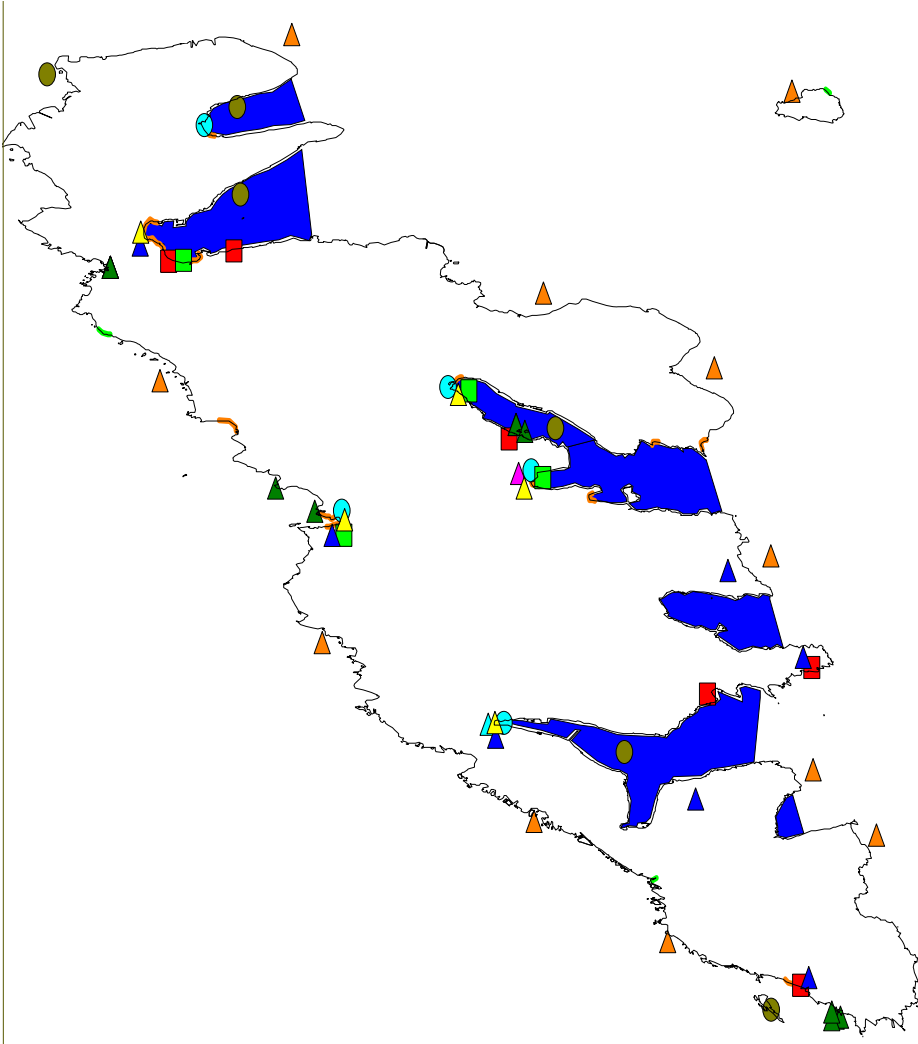
Map 25 Resources Area 4 May to August: the South-central Faroes



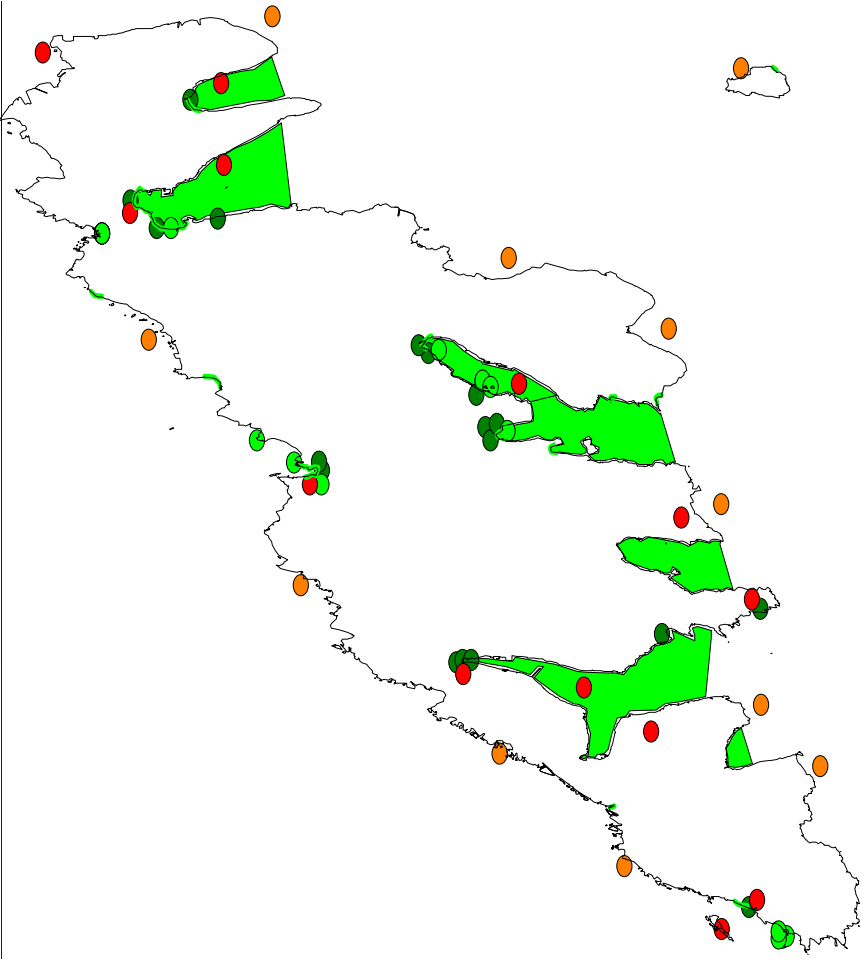
Map 26 Priorities Area 4 May to August: the South-central Faroes area



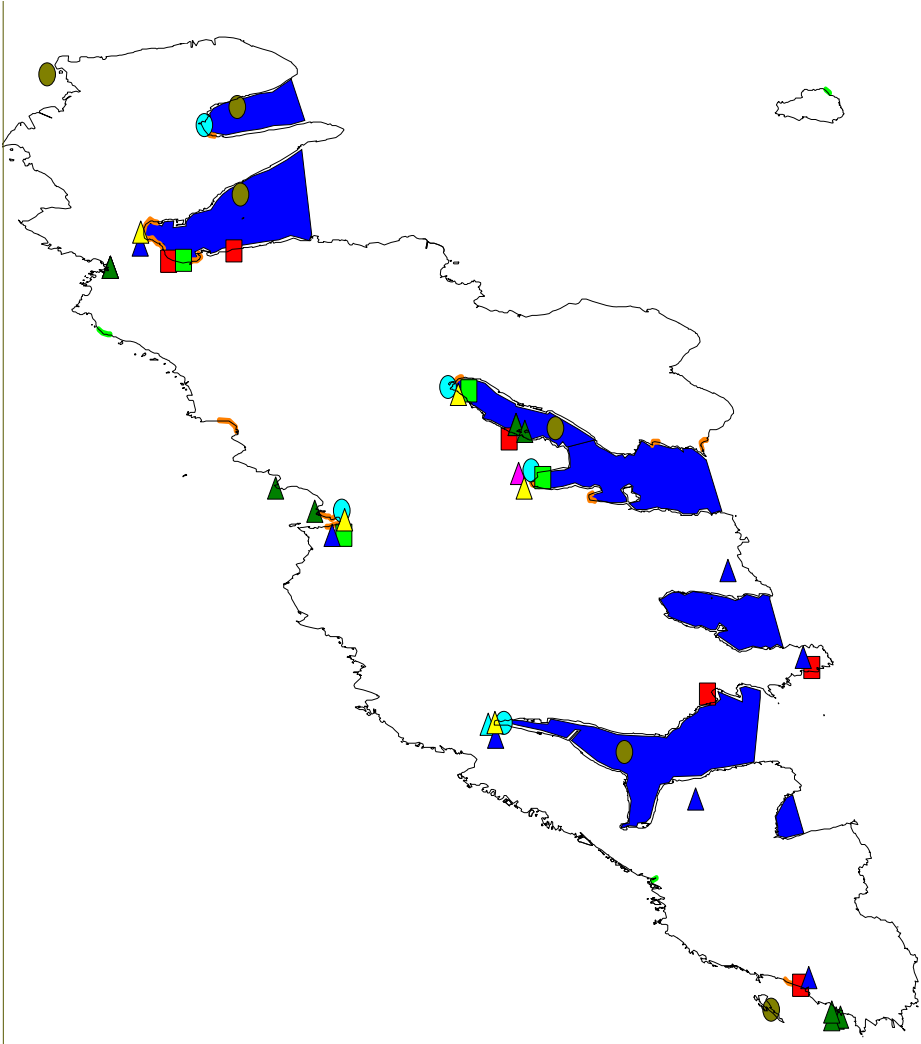
Map 27 Resources Area 5 September to January: the Southern Faroes area (line crossing the map is 7.00W)



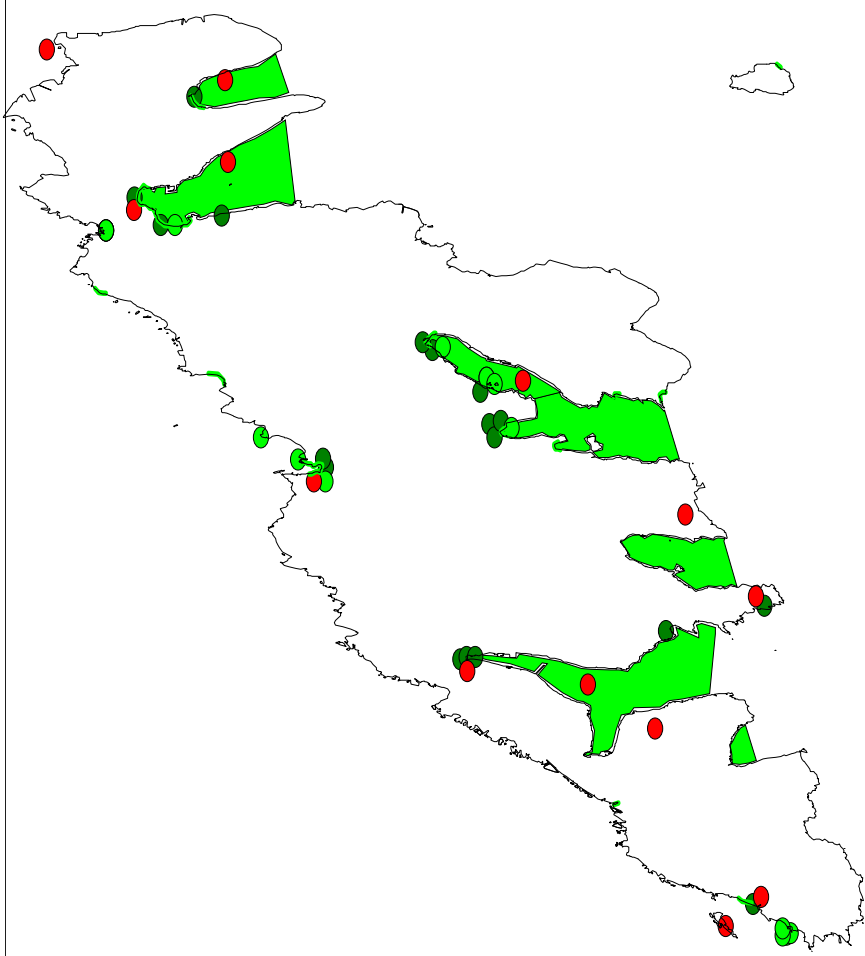
Map 28 Priorities Area 5 September to January: the Southern Faroes area (line crossing the map is 7.00W)



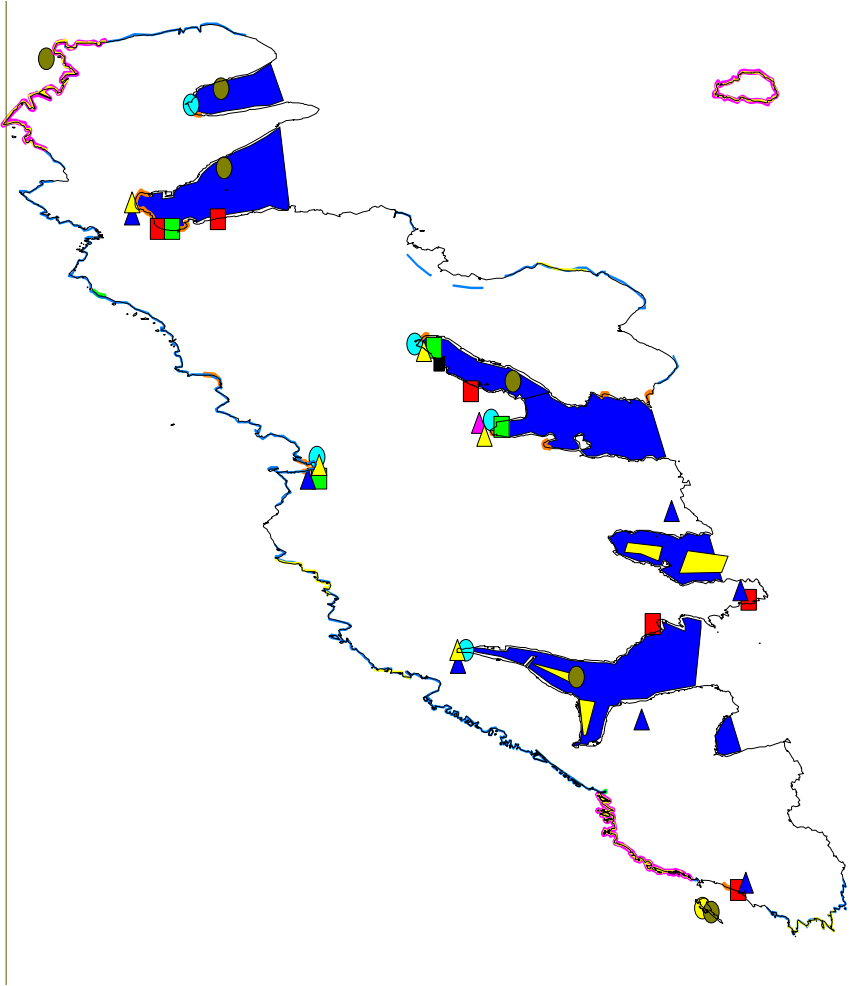
Map 29 Resources Area 5 February to April: the Southern Faroes area (line crossing the map is 7.00W)



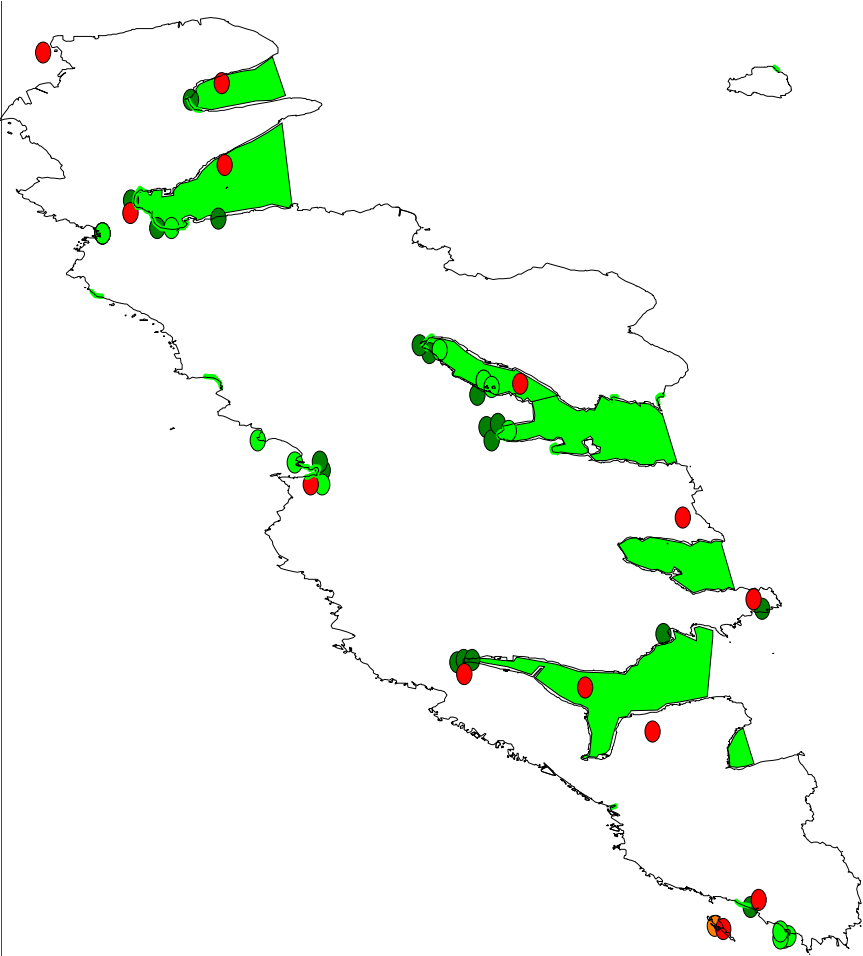
Map 30 Priorities Area 5 February to April: the Southern Faroes area
(line crossing the map is 7.00W)



Map 31 Resources Area 5 May to August: the Southern Faroes area
(line crossing the map is 7.00W)



Map 32 Priorities Area 5 May to August: the Southern Faroes area
(line crossing the map is 7.00W)



The status quo and the future

The status at present is that in the Faroe Islands the communes are responsible for the emergency planning and preparedness for accidents that involve spills on land and on the shore/coast, whereas the Ministry of Fishery via the MRCC is overall responsible for the emergency planning and preparedness and in particular when there is a spill at sea. In the Faroes, the commune may be a very small unit, with practically no possibility of lifting the task of emergency preparedness towards spills. There are almost 50 communes in the Faroes, of which only a few larger ones maintain an administration that counts more than just a few employees. The communes are organised in two separate unions though, the *Føroya Kommunufelag* and *Kommunusamskipan Føroya*, and these organisations are going to be included in the future work with developing a standard communal emergency plan which may be used by the individual communes with just minor adaptations necessary. This work will be headed by the steering group established for the first part of the project where the sensitivity maps were revised and discussed with delegates from the Food, Veterinary and Environmental Agency and the Marine Rescue and Coordination Centre. For the next phase, however, where a model communal emergency plan will be drafted, the steering group composition has been extended to include a representative from the Ministry of Oil and Environment. A working group is being formed that will draft the communal emergency plan, and this working group will be composed of the institutions that expressed a wish to participate in such work and of representatives from the two organizations representing in common all the Faroese communes as well as of course members of the steering group. The secretary drafting the communal emergency plan will also serve as secretary for the working group and will be employed by the Marine Rescue and Coordination Centre.

The work will have the benefit of using a version of a Norwegian Kommunal Beredskapsplan (Communal Emergency Plan) adapted for use in the Faroes as a starting point. When the model emergency plan is ready for use, it is the intention of the steering group to assist a commune in adapting the model to its own use. In this process it will be assured that the information embedded in the Coastal Sensitivity Map is used as will the existing Coastal Protecting Plans (Cordah et al., 2001) be.

At present, the revised Coastal Sensitivity Maps are available at the Internet at <http://www.hfs.fo/Deildir/verk/Tilfeingi%20og%20raðfestingar%20fyri%20Føroyar2.pdf>.

Unfortunately, the finish of the present maps is not as good as could be desired. For instance there are no self-explaining symbols available and instead every resource is expressed in colour-codes as lines or areas. This lessens the versatility of the document, and it would be a great advantage if simple symbols with the likeness of fish, birds and whales for instance could be applied instead of merely colour-codes.

The source file on the other hand is only found at the server of the Food-, Veterinary- and Environmental Agency where it may be accessed from the PCs holding a Hugin 2.2 licence.

It is important to state that apart from the questions of quality of the presentation which is limited by the software at hand, there is reason to warn that the underlying data i.e. those which may be described as the raw data i.e. data from observations of natural occurrence for instance and population estimates may be of patchy dissolution and of varying quality. These are basic limitations to the sensitivity maps that can only be overcome through concerted action to fill in the

data gaps and secure an even and uniform resource description. The institutions responsible for the management and/or description of the resources in question must perform this data acquisition and thereafter the data must be added into the GIS tool by an appropriate body, which could for instance be the Food-, Veterinary- and Environmental Agency.

The steering group suggest that the Coastal Sensitivity Map both with the resources maps and with the prioritisation maps shall be found on the web for common use also in the future. For the maps to be useful, it is imperative that they are maintained and updated. It is the wish of the members of the steering group responsible for the project phase I, i.e. the MRCC and the Food-, Veterinary- and Environmental Agency, that the Ministry for Oil and Environment will secure the demands necessary for the continued applicability of the Faroe Islands Coastal Resources and Prioritisation Maps.

References

Cordah, Biofar and RPA, 2001. Oil spill Sensitivity Maps and Coastal Protection Plans for the Faroe Islands. A report prepared on behalf of GEM. Atlanticon, Faroe Islands.

R&D 1998. Coastal and Estuarine Booming Contingency Planning: Guidance and Best Practices (Vol. 2 of 3). Environmental Consultancy Services Ltd, R&D Technical report P208. Environmental Agency, Bristol.

SFT/DN 2001. Modell for prioritering av miljøressurser ved akutte oljeutslipp langs kysten. (A model for prioritisation of environmental resources in oil spill accidents along the coast). Statens Forurensingstilsyn, Direktoratet for Naturforvaltning, 2001 (uendret nyutgave av 1996 versjon). Report no. TA-1765/2001.

Appendices

Progress report for project: Coastal sensitivity map –phase I

Project period:

The project was initiated in November 2002, after agreement with the Environmental Working Group of the Faroes Oil Industry Group (FOÍB).

Project management:

The project has been run by the Food and Environmental Agency (HFS), with project leader Maria Dam, and project assistant Jóhannis Danielsen. The qualifications of Jóhannis for this task was his initial involvement with GIS mapping in the project Marine Habitats as well as his basic scientific qualifications as a M Sc in biology with special emphasis on the Faroese environment.

The project leader and the project assistant discuss upcoming issues on a weekly basis.

Since Feb.2003, the FOÍB member John Rintoul is appointed the new FOÍB project manager succeeding John Spink.

The FOÍB project manager has met with the project leader and the project assistant at one occasion.

Project steering:

A steering group with participants from the MRCC and HFS have been assuring that the steps and direction of the project is in accordance with the general policy of the parties in the Faroese institutions for environmental protection and emergency preparedness.

The steering group members from the HFS were

Maria G Hansen

Maria Dam (the project leader) and

Jóhannis Danielsen (the project assistant)

The steering group members from the MRCC were

Djóni Weihe

Johan J Jacobsen and other representatives from the MRCC.

The steering group has assembled for meetings at short intervals before the information meetings and at the transit from the project phase I to phase II.

Reaching the Project main goal

The main goal with the project was to communicate, revise and revitalise the coastal sensitivity map that was produced by Cordah in coop. with Kaldbak Marine Laboratory on contract with GEM EWG in preparation for exploration drilling in Gullhornið 2000. These steps have been necessary in

order to lift the document into the light so it can become the working instrument it was intended to be.

The two goals for the first part of the Coastal sensitivity Map project were defined to be that the Sensitivity Map needs to be:

- ✓ Acknowledged by the stakeholders in general i.e. local communities, land conservationists, scientific community.
- ✓ Acknowledged by the parties responsible for the emergency preparedness in the coastal area.

Now, before the final information meeting, it is not possible to claim that the Sensitivity map has been acknowledged in general, but that is what we expect to achieve at the information meeting which marks the end of the phase I and the beginning of phase II and which will be held at the Hotel Hafnia in June. This meeting will then be two months behind schedule, but a delay could be expected due to the delay in the beginning of the project.

The project progress

The content of the Coastal Sensitivity Map Phase I were described as involving data handling, data verification and a product communication process.

The project was initiated in November 2002, with dedicating Jóhannis Danielsen from the environmental monitoring group at the Food and Environmental Agency for the task of being the project assistant on a full time basis. The original Coastal Sensitivity Map had been done in GIS however the product was presented in pdf files and on paper after secondary data presentation in a graphics program package. The initial plan was to have the data collection in the first few months of the project, and this was attempted. However, it proved to be difficult to get the data from the GIS data holders due to busy time schedules at Cordah's. And when the data was transmitted they were in a format not applicable to us without conversion. It was decided to have Cordah performing the data file conversion, however, again time constraint and misunderstandings led to a late delivery of the data in an applicable format This delayed the current project rather seriously, and we received the complete (and checked) GIS files converted to the WSG 84 geographical format in march 2003. This meant that the presentation of the resources for the first information meeting held at Hafnia 14. March 2003, was based on the original Coastal Sensitivity Map version, and not in a Hugin¹ format as planned.

Nonetheless; the project parts of data handling, verification and communication has been achieved, and will be completed according to the initial plan by the information meeting to be held in June 2003, where the revised Sensitivity Map is presented to representatives from the 48 communities, institutions responsible for emergency response and preparedness, institutions and governmental bodies responsible for the management and protection of natural resources where also NGOs will be invited. (See also the stakeholder mailing list).

At the information meeting in June 2003, the plan to proceed with the drafting of a model communal emergency plan was vented and met with interest. At the same time, the idea was discussed and met with approval at the general meeting of the union organizing the larger communes. Some of the attendees at the information meeting expressed a wish to take part in the working group that are to begin developing such a model emergency plan, and the next step now is to invite the working group to get into action.

¹ Hugin is the GIS program package used by Faroese institutions like HFS and MRCC.

The stakeholder mailing list

Móttakari (Institution)	Stílað (for the Attention of:)	Bústaður (street/postbox adress)	Bygd (postal code, city)	Introduktions-brev sendes til disse (Recipients of introduction letter)
Fuglakanningarstøðin	Bergur Olsen	Postrúm 1295	FO-110 Tórshavn	x
Føroya Fuglafrøðifelag		P.O.Box 1230	FO-110 Tórshavn	x
Føroya Náttúrugripasavn	Djóradeildin, Dorete Bloch	Postrúm 1295	FO-110 Tórshavn	x
Føroya Náttúrugripasavn	Bjarni Mikkelsen	Postrúm 1295	FO-110 Tórshavn	x
Vinnuhúsið		Postrúm 1038	FO-110 Tórshavn	x
Grindamannafelagið	v/ Ólavur Sjúrdaberg	Fútalág 40	100 Tórshavn	x
Havbúnaðarfelagið		Postrúm 1038	FO-110 Tórshavn	x
Vinnumálaráðið		Postrúm 377	FO-110 Tórshavn	x
Fiskaaling við Áir			FO-430 Hvalvík	x
Lívfiskastøðin í Skopun			FO-240 Skopun	x
Landsverkfrøðingurin		Postrúm 78	FO-110 Tórshavn	x
SEV		Postrúm 319	FO-110 Tórshavn	x
Náttúrugripasavnið	Plantudeildin, Anna Maria Fosaa	Postrúm 1295	FO-110 Tórshavn	x
Føroya Náttúru- og umhvørvisfelag		Sigmundargøta 10	FO-100 Tórshavn	x
Botanical Museum	Ruth Nielsen	Gothersgade 130	DK-1123 København	x
Havlívrøðiliga Royndarstøðin		Mjólkgøtan	FO-180 Kaldbak	x
Landsverkfrøðingurin		Postrúm 78	FO-110 Tórshavn	x
Sílaveiðifelagið		Postrúm 1123	FO-110 Tórshavn	x
Fiskirannsóknarstovan		Postrúm 3051	FO-110 Tórshavn	x
Fiskirannsóknarstovan	Jákup Reinert	Postrúm 3051	FO-110 Tórshavn	x
Fornminnissavnið	Símun V. Arge	Postrúm 1155	FO-110 Tórshavn	x
Vágs kommuna		Postrúm 29	FO-900 Vágur	
Bíggjar kommuna			FO-386 Bøur	
Eiðis kommuna			FO-470 Eiði	
Elduvíkar kommuna			FO-478 Elduvík	

Fámjins kommuna			FO-870 Fámjin	
Kommunufelagsskapurin í Sundalagnum		Postrúm 27	FO-450 Oyrarbakki	
Fuglafjarðar kommuna		Norðuri í Bø	FO-530 Fuglafjørður	x
Fugloyar kommuna			FO-767 Hattarvík	
Funnings kommuna			FO-475 Funningur	
Gøtu kommuna			FO-510 Gøta	
Hests kommuna			FO-280 Hestur	
Hósvíkar kommuna			FO-420 Hósvík	
Hovs kommuna			FO-960 Hov	
Húsa kommuna			FO-796 Húsar	
Húsavíkar kommuna			FO-230 Húsavík	
Hvalbiar kommuna			FO-850 Hvalba	
Hvannasunds kommuna			FO-740 Hvannasund	
Kirkjubøar sóknar kommuna			FO-176 Velbastaður	
Klaksvíkar kommuna		Postrúm 2	FO-700 Klaksvík	x
Kommunusamskipan Føroya		Postrúm 32	FO-110 Tórshavn	
Kunoyar kommuna			FO-780 Kunoy	
Kvívíkar kommuna			FO-340 Kvívík	
Leirvíkar kommuna			FO-520 Leirvík	
Miðvágs kommuna			FO-370 Miðvágur	
Mikladals kommuna			FO-797 Mikladalur	
Nólsoyar kommuna			FO-270 Nólsoy	
Oyndarfjarðar kommuna			FO-690 Oyndarfjørður	
Porkeris kommuna			FO-950 Porkeri	
Runavíkar kommuna		Postrúm 139	FO-600 Saltangará	x
Sandavágs kommuna			FO-360 Sandavágur	
Sands kommuna			FO-210 Sandur	
Sjóvar kommuna			FO-490 Strendur	
Skála kommuna			FO-480 Skála	
Skálavíkar kommuna			FO-220 Skálavík	
Skopunar kommuna			FO-240 Skopun	
Skúvoyar kommuna			FO-260 Skúvoy	
Sørvágs kommuna			FO-380 Sørvágur	x
Sumbiar kommuna		Postrúm 72	FO-900 Vágur	
Svínoyar kommuna			FO-765 Svínoy	
Tórshavnar kommuna		Postrúm 32	FO-110 Tórshavn	x
Tvøroyrar kommuna		Postrúm 41	FO-800 Tvøroyri	x
Vestmanna kommuna		Postrúm 91	FO-350 Vestmanna	

Viðareiðis kommuna			FO-750 Viðareiði	
Runavíkar kommuna		Postrúm 139	FO-600 Saltangará	
Mykines kommuna			FO-388 Mykines	
Sunda kommuna			FO-460 Norðskáli	
Haldarsvíkar kommuna			FO-440 Haldórsvík	
Gjáar kommuna			FO-476 Gjógv	
Hvalvíkar kommuna			FO-430 Hvalvík	
Saksunar kommuna			FO-436 Saksun	

Original description of Coastal Sensitivity Map Project

Phase I and II

Project parts

The project is split in two parts, part 1 and part 2. The present project is the part I, the next step, part II will be run by funding of Oljumálaráðið.

Part 1: is the initial phase, which involves data handling, data verification and product communication process.

For this part, the main tasks is to initiate discussion at the community level, at the scientific level or at a conservationist level regarding the present content of the sensitivity map. The prioritisation is revised.

Part 2: is the follow up phase were the parties involved in emergency preparedness and prevention are familiarised with the sensitivity map and with the methods available for reducing the spill impact. Training could be an option.

In this second part, the implications of the sensitivity map for emergency preparedness planning is the main issue.

Part 1. Steps

Suggested plan of progress;

The first issue, which is seen as an integral part of achieving this communication, stated under the “Problem” definition above, is to make the data available in GIS (Hugin).

Goal;

The sensitivity map needs to be

- 1) Acknowledged by the stakeholders in general i.e. local communities, land conservationists, scientific community.
- 2) Acknowledged by the parties responsible for the emergency preparedness in the coastal area.

The purpose thus may be defined as to anchor the environmental issues inherent in the sensitivity map in those places where activities related to oil spill could be reality, and to establish a GIS version of the environmental data produces as part of GEM/FOIB with special emphasis on those which are presently integrated in the Coastal Sensitivity Map (by Cordah).

Timetable

Date for item	Item	By Whom
15 nov 2002 – 31 jan03	Starting up by collecting data	project assistant
nov 2002	Informing the scientific community by letter that a process of data handling for a revision of the sensitivity map has begun.	steering group and project assistant
15 jan '03	1 st meeting: A common information meeting where the coastal sensitvty map is presented. To discuss the sensitivity map in regard to the rating of the ecosystem components. Introduction of the Valued ecosystem components approach (invite speaker?)	Who shall attend: reps. from the local communities, land conservationists, scientific community, coast guard, MRCC, police, and other relevant authorities like Food and Environmental Agency and Ministry of Petroleum and Environment. NGOs with special interest in environmental protection are invited.
after the meeting	Forming the sensitivity map evaluating group	steering group and project assistant
20 feb '03 -	Data verification process (done as consultation with indiv. institutions/scientist/stakeholder)	project assisstant
24 – 27 march '03	ELOISE, European conference on coastal zone research	Project assistant
15 april '03	2 nd meeting: Presentation of the revised coastal sensitivity map. Discuss in relation to existing boomin plans .	Who shall attend: reps. from the local communities, land conservationists, scientific community, and reps from authorities in the extent necessary to assure linkage between groups/processes.
after the meeting	Forming the emergency preparedness planning group	steering group and project assistant
30 april 03	wrap up part 1, begin part 2	

Part 2. Steps

Suggested plan of progress

Timetable

Date for item	Item	By Whom
1 may '03	Prepare the emergency preparedness 1. meeting	Project assistant plus steering group
15 may '03	First meeting of The emergency preparedness planning group Intro. Oilspil accidents in 2001/2002 and how they were dealt with. To discuss the emergency preparedness and the responsibilities for actions in the case of emergency. The groups shall pay special heed to the outcome of the sensitivity map evaluating group and discuss also the sensitivity map in relation to the Booming strategy (BP project) as it is in its present form.	Who shall attend: reps. from the local communities, MRCC, coast guard, police and reps. from authorities in the extent necessary to assure linkage between groups/processes. NGOs with special skills in environmental protection or rescue activities are invited.
End may '03	Study tour to Suduroy for demonstration of available equipment	The emergency preparedness planning group
15 june	Discuss necessary revisions to the Booming strategy.	Project assistant plus The emergency preparedness planning group
End june '03	Exercise	
15 July '03	Wrap up project with written advice to authorities on how to continue effort.	The emergency preparedness planning group

Outcome;

Part 1 and 2: In addition to meeting the goal as defined above, this process will also increase the general level of awareness of the environment and its values. It will further the acknowledgement of the importance of protecting the environment and at the same time increase the skills and abilities of those who are responsible for activities in the case of oil spill situation.

Deliverables;

The project will produce a GIS version of sensitivity map for the Faroes based on available data. The GIS version will be made in Hugin 2.2; a Faroese adapted GIS compatible to common GIS tools like Arc View in such a way that themes are transferable, but not projects. More information is available on the producers web page <http://www.munin.fo/fo/>.

Resources;

The process should be guided by a group consisting of a suitable set of reps from the involved parties.

The process is going to involve a large number of parties and hence a great amount of coordination will be required. Thus in the first year, half may-year should be allocated to the coordinating role.

MD

Nov 2002

Press release before the 1. information meeting (*in faroese*)

Tíðindaskriv

um Kunnandi fund um verju av viðkvomnum strandaleiðum í sambandi við tilbúgvng ímóti oljudálking.

Fríggjadagin 14/3 2003, kl. 13-16 verður skipað fyri kunnandi fundi á **Parnassinum á Hotel Hafnia** fyri umboðum frá kommununum, stovnum við serligari vitan um náttúruutilfeingi og áhugafeløgum.

Endamálið við fundinum er at kunna um tað arbeiði ið higartil er gjørt, í sambandi við skráseting av viðbreknum strandaleiðum í Føroyum, og at tosa um, um neyðugt er við broytingum av hesum kortum.

Í sambandi við leitiboringarnar á føroyska landgrunninum í 2001 setti FOIB/Environmental Working Group ein arbeiðsbólk, ið fekk uppgávuna at gera “Coastal Sensitivity Map”. Á føroyskum verður hetta nevnt ”Kort yvir viðbreknar strandaleiðir”. Skotska felagið Cordah stóð fyri arbeiðinum saman við Havlívfrøðiligu Roynðarstøðini.

Síðani frágreiðingin “Oil Spill Sensitivity Maps” varð latin úr hondum, er frágreiðingin ikki fylgd upp, sum ætlanin var, kanska heldur hinvegin - lögð til síðis. Tí er nú nýggj verkætlan byrjað, har kortini yvir viðbreknu økini (Kort yvir viðbreknar strandaleiðir) verða endurskoðað og tillagað til tørvin í dag við millum annað at verða lagt inn í GIS-forritið Hugin 2.2 (Geografisk Informatións System).

Verkætlanin verður fíggað av FOIB/Environmental Working Group og hevur stýrisbólk sum er mannaður við fólki av Heilsufrøðiligu starvsstovuni og MRCC-Tórshavn.

Skráin fyri fundin er

Kl.	Evni	Hvør
13.00	Fundurin verður settur	Orðstýrari Anni á Hædd, Oljumálaráðið
13.00 - 13.10	Inngangur	Landsstýrismaðurin í olju- og umhvørvismálum Eyðun Elttør
13.05 - 13.25	Framløga av verkætlanini “Coastal Sensitivity Map”	Maria Dam, verkætlanleiðari Heilsufrøðiliga starvsstovan.
13.25 - 14.00	Um raðfesting av viðbreknum strandaleiðum, í sambandi við tilbúgving ímóti oljudálking.	Ann Mari Vik, verkfrøðingur á deildini fyri petroleumsvirksomhet hjá Statens Forurensningstilsyn í Norra.
14.00 - 14.20	Steðgur	
14.20 - 15.00	Framløga av viðbreknum strandaleiðum og raðfestingum í hesum sambandi, soleiðis sum hesi eru sett upp í “Oil Spill Sensitivity Maps” frágreiðinini.	Jóhannis Danielsen, verkætlanarsettur, Heilsufrøðiliga starvsstovan.
15.00 - 15.20	Gjøgnumgongd av hvussu ymiskur fiskur nýtir strandaleiðirnar, við serligum atlitum at toska og upsa.	Petur Steingrund, granskari, Fiskirannsóknarstovan.
15.20 - 15.40	Tilbúgvingarætlanir; status. Framløga av “Oil Spill Booming plan” sum hon er í dag.	Djóni Weihe, leiðari á Sjóbjargingarstøðini (MRCC).
15.40 - 15.50	Kjak um viðbreknar strandaleiðir og um raðfestingaini av hesum.	Øll
15.50 - 16.00	Samandráttur og framtíðarætlanirviðvíkjandi verkætlanini.	Orðstýrarin og Suni Petersen, Heilsufrøðiliga starvsstovan

The process should be guided by a group consisting of a suitable set of reps. from the involved parties.

The process is going to involve a large number of parties and hence a great amount of coordination will be required. Thus in the first year, half may-year should be allocated to the coordinating rôle.

Minutes from the 1. information meeting 14 march 2003

(in faroese)

«Móttakari»
«StílaðPostrúm»
«Bústaður»
«Bygd»

Tórshavn, hin 19. mai 2003
Málnr.: 7-200200797-27
Tykkara málnr.:
Málsviðgeri: JD Tlf.: 35 64 78

Fundarfrásøgn um verju av viðkvomnum strandaleiðum í sambandi við tilbúgving ímóti oljudálking

Hotel Hafnia, mikudagin hin 14. mars 2003, kl. 13-16

Anni á Hædd, Oljumálaráðið, legði skrána fram og boðaði frá einum nýggjum punkti í skránni, har Suni Petersen frá Heilsufrøðiligu starvstovuni fór at greiða frá arbeiðinum við nýggju havumhvørvislógini.

Landsstýrismaðurin í umhvørvismálum, Eyðun Elttør, ynskti vælkomin. Hann tosaði um, at tað er neyðugt, at vit hugsa um, hvussu vit fara við náttúruni, og at neyðugt er at hava tilbúgvingar, planleggingar og raðfestingar upp á pláss. Greitt var í stuttum frá, at kommunurnar hava ábyrgdina, um fjøran verður dálkað, og at landið átti at havt størri ábyrgd - men óansæð ábyrgd eiga vit at hava kunnleika um náttúrvirði. Landsstýrismaðurin vónaði, at fundurin fór at styrkja okkara arbeiði á hesum øki, og hann legði dent á, at ein tilbúgving skal verða klár, tá hon er neyðug.

Maria Dam, Heilsufrøðiliga starvsstovan, legði fram verkætlanina "Coastal Sensitivity Map" - eitt søguligt baksýn. Eisini greiddi hon í stuttum frá umhvørvisarbeiðsbólkinum hjá FOÍB samtakinum, FOÍB-environmental working group (sí eisini www.atlanticon.fo).

Ann Mari Vik, SFT, greiddi frá um raðfesting av viðbreknum strandaleiðum, „Prioritering av kystnære resurser i beredskabsplaner“. Nakað um, hví slíkar skipanir verða nýttar, um MOB og praktisku nýtsluna av skipanini: “MOB modellen siger, hvordan man prioriterer mellem de ulike ressursene baseret på kriterier som naturlig tilhørighet og økonomisk erstattelighet. Kommunerne og staten bruker MOB systemet. Kommunerne har indelt sig i interkommunale enheder”.

Kort, ið norsk fylki hava gjørt, og sum vístu MOB raðfestingina, vóru lögð fram. Sum dømi kann nevast, at sjófuglur varð raðfestur høgt. Gjört var tó vart við, at orsakað av at náttúran og tilfeingið í henni ikki eru stöðuføst, eru kortini einans ”førstehånds orientering”, og mugu tey tí javnan dagførast. Kortini, sum vórðu víst, høvdu ikki somu “detaljeringsgrad”, sum tey, ið kommunurnar, ið taka sær av tilbúgvingini í Noregi, hava. Dentur varð lagdur á, at neyðugt er at hava neyv kort í sambandi við tilbúgvingarætlanir.

Jóhannis Danielsen, Heilsufrøðiliga starvsstovan, legði fram viðkvæmis- og raðfestingarkort frá verkætlanini “Oil Spill Sensitivity and Priority Maps”. Kortini fyri alla ta føroysku strandalinjuna vórðu gjøgnumgingin. Eisini varð eitt dømi um virðismeting, eftir MOB modellinum, lagt fram.

Æða og alibrúk vóru nýtt sum “resursir” í døminum, sum vísti, at æðan bleiv nógv hægri raðfest eftir MOB modellinum enn í frágreiðingini, sum nú fyriliggur (Oil Spill Sensitivity Maps and Coastal Protection Plans for the Faroe Islands), meðan alibrúkini blivu raðfest lægri.

Petur Steingrund, fiskifrøðingur, Fiskirannsóknarstovan. Greiddi frá um fiskasløg og yngul fram við strandaleiðunum, serliga toska- og upsayngul.

Víst varð á, at oljudálking fram við strondini kann ávirka føroysku fiskastovnarar, serliga upsa, tosk og reyðsprøku, men kanska ikki hýsu, av tí at hon veksur upp útiá. Eisini var nevnt, at summi fiskasløg liva alt lívið fram við strondini - eisini sum vaksin fiskur.

Umframt beinleiðis skaðan, sum olja hevur á yngul og fisk, kann hon broyta búøki og lívsgrundarlagið hjá yngli og fiski við at oyðileggja taraskógir og gera av við føðsludjórini.

Skotið bleiv upp, at øki uttanfyri strondina møguliga eisini skuldu verið við á kortunum.

Tarastrondin í Føroyum er ikki so long í km (mótvegis í Norra). Hendir ein oljudálking á Skálafjørðinum ella í øðrum økjum við taraskógum, er skaðin lutfalsliga stórur!

Djóni Weihe, leiðari á MRCC-Tórshavn. Legði fram “Coastal Protection Plans”, sum tað fyriliggur nú. Vágar og Fuglafjørður vórðu brúkt sum dømi. Ymiskt var, hvussu økini vórðu raðfest.

Miðvágur hevði bert fingið “moderate priority”, hóast sandur, grindavág og aling eru har, eisini ger flóð og fjøra, at olja fer upp á sandin. Djóni vísti á veikleikar í “booming plan” fyri Miðvág. Tey praktisku viðurskiftini viðvíkjandi tí at taka olju upp vóru umrødd, og víst var á hvussu strandalinjan, streymstyrki og veður og vindur ávirka byrgingar (booms). Tosað var eisini um, at teir ymisku hættirnir at raðfesta uppá í Norra (MOB modelið omanfyri) og Onglandi kunnu geva ymisk úrslit í mun til tilbúgvingarætlanir.

Dentur bleiv lagdur á, at tað var sera umráðandi at skipa fyri venjingum við tilbúgvingar-útgærðini, soleiðis at man kundi avdúka og bøta um møguligar trupulleikar í góðari tíð.

Ein fráboðanartalva varð eisini víst.

Komið varð inn á, hvønn leiklut kommunan hevur í mun til tilbúgving á sjónum. Enn er óavgreitt, hvørja ábyrgd kommunan hevur út frá landi, t.d. út frá havnamerki.

Suni Petersen, Heilsufrøðiliga starvsstovan, tosaði um arbeiðið við nýggju havumhvørvislógini og um tilbúgving í hesum høpi. Nevndi ymisk viðurskifti viðvíkjandi tilbúgving, ið mugu fáast uppá pláss. T.d. uppgávubýti ímillum føroyskar myndugleikar – hvør ger hvat.

Í sambandi við kjakið, sum var, komu fleiri viðmerkingar og spurningar úr salinum. Nakrir spurningar kundu svarast beinanvegin av t.d. starvsfólki frá stovnunum, ið vóru umbóðaðir, men ikki allar óvissur og spurningar kundu avklárast á staðnum, millum annað:

- Lambavík og onnur støð hava ongin havnamerki ella aðrar avmerkingar.
- Havnamál eru ikki føroysk sermál, gomul donsk havnalóg.
- Ábyrgdarbýtið millum land og kommunu má loysast, tá ið tað snýr seg um tilbúgvingina við strendurnar.
- Lóggávuøki manglar.
- Neyðugt at hava gott gjøgnumskygni til at raðfesta strandaleiðir; MOB modelið er eitt gott dømi.

Anni á Hædd, Oljumálaráðið, dró samanum. Næsta stigið verður at gjøgnumganga og endurskoða tað data, sum fyriliggur í dag. Hetta verður gjørt av Heilsufrøðiligu starvsstovuni saman við kommununum, stovnum og áhugabólkum.

Slóðir til framløgurnar eru at finna í tíðindaskrivinum á heimasíðuni hjá Heilsufrøðiligu starvsstovuni, www.hfs.fo, “Tíðindaskriv 14-03-2003”.

Um stutta tíð verður bjóðað til kunnandi fund, har úrslitini av endurskoðaðu raðfestingunum verða lögð fram.

Vegna stýrisbólkin

Jóhannis Danielsen