

Together for the Mediterranean:

Regional Workshop on National ICZM Strategies

Workshop Report

(Istanbul, 27-28 June 2011)

MedPartnership/2011/RWR.1
MAP/Priority Actions Programme
Split, July 2011

“Together for the Mediterranean”

Regional Workshop on National ICZM Strategies¹

Istanbul, 27-28 June 2011

Background information

The MedPartnership Regional Workshop on National ICZM Strategies (NICZMS) aimed to agree on a desirable type of the NICZMS as required by the Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the Mediterranean (ICZM Protocol). The ICZM Protocol was adopted in January 2008 by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, being the first supra-national legal instrument aimed at coastal zone management. In its Article 18 the Protocol requires from the Parties to the Protocol to further strengthen or formulate a national strategy for ICZM and coastal implementation plans and programmes. Although the Article 18 states some of the necessary contents of the NICZMS, and some other Protocol articles are also posing some requirements, the form of the NICZMS, its contents, the process of preparation and many other issues are still open for the Parties to decide on. Being charged with providing technical support in implementing the ICZM Protocol, PAP/RAC is also responsible for providing technical support in the preparation of the NICZMS. With that aim, PAP/RAC undertook an assessment of existing relevant National Strategies analysing their factors for success. Based on the lessons learned, PAP/RAC developed the Guidelines for the preparation of the NICZMS and presented them for adoption at the Regional Workshop.

Attendance

The Regional Workshop was attended by 33 participants, including the representatives of eight GEF eligible countries, the MedPartnership project manager, four invited experts and PAP/RAC representatives. Two participants were not able to attend the Workshop: the MedPartnership Focal Point of the Palestinian Authority, Mr. Khaled Abudaya, who was hampered due to the difficulties with obtaining a visa, and Mr. Anil Markandya, Scientific Director of BC3 Basque Centre for Climate Change, an expert invited by PAP/RAC, who could not attend the Workshop due to the health reasons. A complete List of participants is attached as Annex I to this report.

Dates and venue

The Regional Workshop started on 27 June at 9.00 a.m. and ended on 28 July at 1.00 p.m. The Workshop was held at the Grand Halic Hotel in Istanbul, Turkey. The Agenda of the Workshop is attached as Annex II to the report. The presentations given at the workshop are attached as Annex IV.

¹ Strategic Partnership for the Mediterranean Large Marine Ecosystem (Med Partnership)

Regional Component: Implementation of agreed actions for the protection of the environmental resources of the Mediterranean Sea and its coastal areas

Component 1. Integrated approaches for the implementation of the SAPs and NAPs: ICZM, IWRM and management of coastal aquifers - Sub-component 1.2. ICZM

Objectives of the Regional Workshop

The objectives of the Regional Workshop were:

- to present and discuss the Guidelines for the preparation of the National ICZM Strategies (NICZMS);
- to agree on the desirable type, contents and structure of the NICZMS in the Mediterranean;
- to secure the adaptive and appropriate integration of the climate variability and change issues in the NICZMS;
- to present the experiences with the existing NICZMS in the Mediterranean countries; and
- to agree on the factors of success for the NICZMS.

Agenda item 1: Opening of the Regional Workshop. Background and objectives.

1. Mr. Fevzi Isbilir, General Director of the Turkish Ministry of Environment and Forestry, opened the Regional Workshop and expressed his satisfaction at being able to welcome the participants in his country, in the magic city of Istanbul. He presented the Turkish efforts towards sustainable coastal development through different coastal management initiatives. He wished the participants a fruitful work raising hopes that in the future the Mediterranean countries would succeed in tackling jointly challenges like pollution of our common sea, climate change and other major challenges in order to reach a more sustainable development for the Mediterranean.
2. Ms. Željka Škaričić, PAP/RAC Director, welcomed the participants on behalf of PAP/RAC. Having presented the background of the Regional Workshop, she introduced its objectives and the agenda. Finally, she stressed the importance of the current PAP/RAC activities related to the ICZM Protocol, such as the preparatory activities for the development of the National ICZM Strategies (NICZMS) and Action Plans, coastal plans and programmes, developing an explanatory analysis of the technical and legal aspects of the ICZM Protocol, analysis of the impact of the ICZM Protocol on the national legislative and institutional frameworks, building of a governance platform, and other activities PAP was involved in.

Agenda item 2: MedPartnership in support of implementation of the ICZM Protocol.

3. Mr. Ivica Trumbić, MedPartnership Project Manager, presented the overall MedPartnership project, emphasizing its activities in support of implementation of the ICZM Protocol. He pointed out the overarching goal of the project: to enable a co-ordinated and strategic approach to catalyze the policy, legal and institutional reforms, and the investments necessary to reverse the degradation trends affecting the unique Mediterranean Large Marine Ecosystem, including its coastal habitats and biodiversity. In addition, he stressed, one of the specific goals of the MedPartnership is to support the implementation of the new ICZM Protocol. Mr. Trumbić reminded the participants of his previous role being the Director of PAP/RAC, the Centre that led the development and the negotiations on the ICZM Protocol. He expressed his satisfaction with such a fast entry into force of the Protocol, which was demonstrating awareness of the countries of the need for ICZM. However, he invited the coastal management practitioners and PAP/RAC to enhance the promotion of the benefits that ICZM may bring to the countries.

Agenda item 3: Assessment of existing National ICZM Strategies, overall context and lessons learned.

4. Mr. Yves Henocque, IFREMER Theme Leader Nature & Society, Prospective and Scientific Strategy, presented an assessment of different relevant national strategies from all over the world. He presented 21 lessons learned, structured according to the process of development of the NICZMS which is proposed by PAP/RAC to the participants of the Workshop. The lessons learned came from the different national strategies, policies, programmes, including sustainable development strategies, maritime and ocean strategies. He pointed out the need for a full integration of the climate change issues into the ICZM Strategies. Different experiences from Spain, France, the USA, Canada, the UK, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Ecuador, Mexico, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, and from many Pacific countries were used to extract lessons for success. Summary of the assessment is attached as Annex III.
5. In the discussion that followed the presentation the participants congratulated Mr. Henocque for such a wide assessment, but also expressed their doubts as to whether the experiences from the outside Mediterranean could be useful for the Mediterranean countries. Mr. Henocque explained that the coastal issues that the Mediterranean countries are facing are not so different from the issues elsewhere. He added that the trends related to Marine Strategies were global and that the experiences related with those issues were of high importance for all coastal countries.

Agenda item 4: Spanish Strategy for Coastal Sustainability.

6. Mr. Carlos Peña Martínez, Assistant Subdirector, Directorate General for Sustainability of the Coast and the Sea (Ministry of Environment, Rural and Marine Affairs), presented the experience with the Spanish Master Plan for the sustainability of the coast. The Plan preparation consisted of four phases: inventory, characterisation and diagnosis; drafting sectoral proposals and alternatives; evaluation of proposals; and writing the plan. A detailed inventory made through several iterations and wide involvement was followed by the division of the coast in management units. The identified management units were then characterised and diagnosed and their resources were evaluated from the point of view of: public domain as an economic resource; environment; urban development and socio-economy. When discussing the experiences related to urban development, Mr. Peña illustrated the effect of presenting a satellite image of the delta of the Ebro River, severely endangered by erosion, with the forecasts for the coastline up to 2045. This image was a successful tool for changing extensive development plans in that area. He presented two major proposals from the Master Plan related to the urban development: to purchase (in the long run) all the undeveloped land within the 500-metre strip; and to stop the development within the 100-metre strip even in urban zones. Related to the ports, Mr. Peña pointed out two proposals: no new port is to be permitted without a Master Plan for ports in the whole region; and ports must assume all kinds of costs including environmental and social impacts. The third phase, which was supposed to follow, was the evaluation of proposals. Unfortunately, that phase has not been implemented, so the integrated management plans for the management units were not made. He concluded by pointing out that the integration of all sectoral policies was impossible; that the integration of policies of four sectors was better than three and three better than two; and finally, that every management unit was different and only a few common rules were to be applied.

Agenda item 5: National ICZM Strategy of Egypt.

7. Mr. Mohamed Farouk, Director of the Coastal Zone Management Department of the EEAA, presented the Egyptian ICZM Strategy. He started with pointing out that the National ICZM Strategy of Egypt was not a coastal development strategy, but a tool for enhancing co-ordination in the inter-institutional strategic planning. The Strategy was developed in 2009-2010, with the assistance of PAP/RAC and with the involvement of the two coastal governorates, national experts and for that occasion established NICZM Committee. The Strategy preparation started with the analysis of the existing situation that resulted with an updated diagnosis. At the first workshop the diagnosis was discussed and the vision agreed. The priority issues were defined at the second workshop, while the roadmap for the implementation was agreed at the third workshop. Mr. Farouk presented the strategy contents, as follows: analysis of the current ICZM situation; the key ICZM challenges; a long-term vision for the coastal management; strategic objectives; a roadmap for implementation; and monitoring and evaluation. Mr. Farouk presented the institutional arrangements at different levels. Finally, he concluded with the proposals to strengthen the ICZM Policy, as follows: legal upgrading of the status of the National Committee for ICZM by being established by a Prime Minister Decree; establishment of sub-national/governorate-level entities for the ICZM implementation; defining indicators and monitoring entities; and developing the guidelines for the ICZM Strategy implementation.

Agenda item 6: National ICZM Strategy of Montenegro.

8. Ms. Aleksandra Ivanović, Head of Sustainable Development Department of the Public enterprise for the Coastal Zone Management, presented the National ICZM Strategy of Montenegro whose preparation started in 2004 and lasted for three years. For the purpose of the strategy preparation, a project office was set up and the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Spatial Planning was in charge of co-ordination and co-operation amongst the Montenegrin institutions. In order to give political support and to steer the strategy development, an inter-ministerial Steering Committee was set up, composed of the representatives of five ministries, two governmental secretariats, three governmental institutions and six coastal municipalities. NGOs were involved as observers. In the beginning of 2008 the Proposal of the NICZMS was submitted to the Government of Montenegro for adoption, but was never adopted. Ms. Ivanović pointed out that the process of drafting the National ICZM Strategy had a deficiency as far as a widely participative process was concerned, which was partly compensated through public hearings. Their experience demonstrated that although it was good to have an external expert to start and partly guide the process, the National ICZM Strategy needs to be developed by the stakeholders. She pointed out that one of the most valuable experiences of that process was to have representatives of all involved local and national stakeholders drafting jointly the common vision of the coast and defining the key issues, challenges and priority actions. Finally, she concluded by pointing out that the Montenegrin strategy was drafted before the adoption of the ICZM Protocol so that the new Strategy should be done in accordance with the ICZM Protocol, as well as with several ongoing initiatives, such as the CAMP Montenegro, the GEF/LME project in Albania/Montenegro, the SHAPE project, etc.

9. In the vivid discussion that followed three presentations many important issues were raised and new ideas introduced. The Spanish case sent the lesson of importance of the existing governance mechanisms and of creating nested governance approach. Having such strong Regional Governments and the very different regions surely made it more difficult to produce a National Strategy. One participant expressed belief that if it would have been France, with highly centralised government, it would be easier to go through this complex and long procedure. One of the biggest difficulties for the development of the Spanish Master Plan was created when parties in power changed. After the completion of the first phase, which was very well completed, in the second phase an attempt was made to bring all sectors together. That was demonstrated to be unmanageable and caused chaos. Therefore, following meetings were organised by sector. Finally, the national government did sectoral proposals but regional governments never did sectoral plans. After two proposals related to the urban development, the regional government stopped collaboration. However, the proposals were not the main reasons for this. In that time, there was also a change of the government. When this disagreement between two levels of government came into media, public support for the Master Plan decreased.
10. Regarding the Montenegrin experience, it was pointed out that the adoption was important, but that there were many documents adopted but still not implemented. Therefore, it was emphasised that although the Strategy was not adopted, some of its recommendations were still implemented.
11. As far as the Egyptian experience was discussed, it was concluded that the link between the National Steering Committee and the local committees was of the utmost importance. Namely, the members of the local committees were also NGOs and the scientific community members.

Agenda item 7: National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans of the CBD.

12. Mr. Christian Prip, Senior International Adviser, Ministry of Environment of Denmark, presented a recent assessment performed by the United Nations University – Institute of Advanced Studies, of the National Biodiversity Strategies and the Action Plans (NBSAP) of the CBD. He introduced the background of the assessment and project objectives, presented the method and revealed the main conclusions. Having in mind that 171 countries have prepared NBSAPs and 49 countries have revised NBSAPs, or are in the process of doing so, lessons learned from this experience are absolutely precious for any national strategy related to the environment. Mr. Prip explained that special attention was placed to the achievements in mainstreaming, whether it was achieved with higher and cross sectoral plans and policies, or sectoral mainstreaming. When commenting on obstacles to NBSAP implementation, he pointed out that the major design faults were over-ambitious, un-prioritised and under-funded plans poorly communicated to the wider audience. He presented the progress in NBSAPs implementation and listed main obstacles to it. Finally, he summarized lessons learned and extracted recommendations for the NICZMS. He concluded by informing the participants about the latest CBD COP decisions with regard to NBSAPs, and about the “Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 – 2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets”.
13. In the discussion that followed Mr. Prip’s presentation attention was given to the sub-national NBSAPs. The participants noted that the management unit levels, as it was the case of Spain, could be

a good level for the sub-national strategies. It was proposed that for defining the coastal management units a combination of environmental-ecological parameters with socio-economic ones should be used. Importance to analyse complementarities and differences between the ICZM strategy and other environmental strategies was pointed out. Finally, the difficulties to reach nested governance approach, as well as difficulties to achieve inter-sectoral integration, were discussed. Importance of finding motivation for people to work together was emphasised.

Agenda item 8: Experiences from Turkey.

14. Mr. Ömer Öztürk, Marine and Coastal Management Department (Ministry of Environment), presented the role of prevention and control of marine pollution in the Turkish ICZM Strategy. He introduced the marine pollution sources in Turkey and presented the relevant legislative framework to cope with it, consisting of international conventions, national laws and EU Directives. Mr. Öztürk informed the participants about the marine pollution monitoring in Turkey, as well as about the situation with the Blue Flag label. He spoke about fish farms and waste reception facilities for ship-based sources. He presented the Turkish national and regional emergency response plans; the coastal facilities emergency response plans and preparedness and exercises. Finally, he presented some other projects related to the prevention and control of marine pollution including the MedPartnership projects in Turkey. He concluded by stating that marine pollution could not be solved at the national level. For that reason, it is crucial to co-operate efficiently with the coastal countries under the international convention, bilateral and regional activities.

15. Mr. Mustafa Aydin, PAP/RAC Focal Point, Environmental Expert (Ministry of Environment and Forestry), presented the ICZM Strategy and Action Plan project in Turkey, led by two ministries: the Ministry of Public Works and Settlements and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF). He introduced the Environmental Law and the legal responsibilities of MoEF. Mr. Aydin informed the participants about the ICZM Planning projects initiated in 2007 and resulting with the Izmit and Iskenderun Bays ICZ Plans approved and Antalya, Samsun at the approval stage. He introduced the reasons for the preparation of the national strategy, as follows: urbanisation pressures; authority conflicts; co-ordination problems between responsible authorities; absence of a common ICZM understanding; necessity of an impact analysis of the ICZM Protocol; the EU accession process; awareness-raising requirements; and finally, the absence of a national strategy and action plan for ICZM. The expected outputs of the project are: the National ICZM Strategy Document; the ICZM Standards and principles; the description of coastal spatial strategies; coastal planning principles; and impact analysis of implementation of the ICZM Protocol to the current Turkish system and sectoral ICZM guidelines. Mr. Aydin concluded by presenting the final target of ICZM works in Turkey, as follows: expansion of responsibilities of coastal authorities; solution of the authority conflicts: preparation of all coastal plans, programmes and projects, creating the budgetary and administrative structure at the local and national level for the implementation of ICZM; ownership of public created by awareness-raising activities and signature of the ICZM Protocol and transposition of the document into national legislation.

Agenda item 9: Why the National ICZM Strategies?

16. On 19 May at 9 a.m. Ms. Škaričić opened the second day of the meeting by summarising the main issues raised the first day, i.e. the lack of integration between the sectors due to weak co-ordination mechanisms, an inadequate participation during the process of preparation of the strategies and therefore a weak ownership of the strategies by stakeholders, the lack of financial resources, an inadequate application of available instruments, etc. She then introduced the topics to be discussed during the second day of the meeting.
17. Ms. Daria Povh Škugor, PAP/RAC Programme Officer, presented PAP's views on why do we need the National ICZM Strategies. She referred to PAP's work in the previous three decades crowned with the ICZM Protocol. She briefly presented the sequence of Coastal Area Management Programmes (CAMPs), the main product of PAP/RAC, aiming at strengthening or introducing ICZM in areas in question. In 2001 it was decided that the only way forward was the adoption of a legally binding regional instrument; consequently, the ICZM Protocol was developed, finally entering into force in March 2011. She presented an Action Plan for the ICZM Protocol implementation still under development, as well as some other PAP projects, like the analysis of the contents and legal scope of the key provisions of the ICZM Protocol, two national case studies analysing impacts of the ratification of the ICZM Protocol and the MedPartnership project. Ms. Povh pointed out that actual challenging times asked for the long-term and joint solutions. In addition, changes in the traditional administration towards public management ask for personal responsibility of managers giving an opportunity to each individual to perform its part towards the needed changes. She concluded with listing the advantages that may come out of the process of development of the ICZM Strategies, emphasising in the first place building of co-ordinated partnerships, mobilising resources and taking responsibilities for a better governance of our coasts and seas.

Agenda item 10: Introducing the Guidelines for the preparation of the National ICZM Strategies.

18. Mr. Brian Shipman, PAP/RAC ICZM Consultant, introduced the Guidelines for the preparation of the National ICZM Strategies. He emphasised the following orientations: political recognition, need for an intra-governmental and inter-ministerial co-ordination, partnerships and ownership, legal basis, long-term view, focus on implementation, extend to the external limit of the territorial sea, fit for purpose, time scale and review and finally accessible style. Mr. Shipman pointed out that the aim of the NCIZMS was to create the preconditions and practical mechanisms to implement the ICZM Protocol for the Mediterranean at the national level. He presented the contents proposed for the National ICZM Strategies in the Mediterranean, as follows: endorsement; introduction; governance structures and participation; vision; analysis and objectives; priorities for the coastal zone; specific ecosystems and themes; means of implementation; action plan; proposals for subsidiary coastal plans and programmes; transboundary and international co-operation; and finally, monitoring and evaluation. He introduced possible drivers for the National ICZM Strategy and shortly explained expectations behind each of the contents items. Finally, he concluded by commenting on the desirable style of the NICZMS - asking to keep it simple, to set an ambitious timetable and pointing out that the real test of a strategy success depends on its ability to catalyze change.

19. In the discussion that followed the presentation the participants agreed in general with the proposed structure of the NICZMS. A short discussion was led around the issue whether ICZM is just a tool or it could be an objective in itself. The case of France was mentioned in the context of interest for ICZM, where policy makers were not very interested in ICZM, but in marine spatial planning, development of maritime economy, transport or similar. It was pointed out that, hopefully, two DGs, DG MARE (responsible for maritime issues) and DG ENVIRONMENT (responsible for ICZM) will converge and start working in an integrated way.

Agenda item 11: Proposing a process of preparation of the NICZMS.

20. Mr. Shipman presented the five-stage process of development of the NICZMS, as follows: establishment; setting the vision; analysis and futures; designing the future; and realising the vision. He described each of the stages and introduced PAP's intentions to provide on-line support structured around this process. He presented the four orders of outcome that were tested in several parts of the world and that provided a stepped approach to sustainable development through a sequence of tangible outcomes over time.
21. The participants agreed that the process of development should not be too long, but emphasised that it was important to have enough time to get all stakeholders on board, that usually was a lengthy process. Experience of the NBSAPs was that the donors impose time bonds, consultants rush the process, but the main danger with that approach was that the paper document would remain on the shelf. It was proposed to add negotiations before partnerships as a stage to the process. Contracts between different government levels were proposed as a very effective tool. Difference between SEA and the Strategy on Environmental protection were discussed, pointing out that environmental protection for ICZM is just one sector, and that ICZM could assist in mainstreaming environmental protection into other sectors.

Agenda item 12: National ICZM Strategy of Algeria.

22. Mr. Samir Grimes, ICZM Expert, Institute of the Sea and Planning of the Coastline (ISMAL), presented the Algerian experiences with ICZM in the last decade, as well as the idea of the NICZMS that would be developed as a part of the MedPartnership project. He briefly introduced the Algerian coast, the legislative framework for ICZM and coastal issues in Algeria. He pointed out three key challenges: mastering urban planning of the coastal zone; preserving natural resources and natural character of the coastal zone; and do everything possible to ensure a balanced development in the coastal zone. After listing numerous successful ICZM projects and initiatives in the last 10 years in Algeria, among which the Coastal Law of 2002, the CAMP Algeria (2002 - 2006), CADASTRES (2005 - 2011), setting the boundary of the coastline and assessment of occupation (2004 - 2010) and several other projects, Mr. Grimes pointed out that the political will to implement ICZM in Algeria was clearly testified with these important initiatives. The major benefits of these initiatives are recognised in the improved dialog between the stakeholders and the general public, higher awareness of the sectoral issues and capacities trained for ICZM. However, constraints for the ICZM are still present in relation to effectiveness, information sharing and synergy creation; clarifying responsibilities; organising production; communication and data verification; and difficulties in integrating science in the decision-making process and in the planning in the coastal zone. Mr. Grimes pointed out the problems created with the differences in language of the ecologists, economists, sociologists or politicians, pointing out

the importance of local success stories as the examples to follow. He stressed that the messages and communication should be adapted for the targeted public. He proposed the ideas for the improvement of the ICZM efficiency, and pointed out five lessons learned from the recent events in the Mediterranean and in the world, stressing the importance of the right scale for ICZM, of the meaningful public participation, having courage of choosing key issues, and alike. He concluded by setting the main points of the future Algerian ICZM Strategy.

23. Several participants congratulated Mr. Grimes on presenting the impressive experience of Algeria and asked him to clarify some details regarding the Algerian institutional and legislative arrangements. Questions were raised also on the plans regarding the NICZMS. Mr. Grimes clarified that they were not going to develop something that had already been done, but that the ICZM Strategy would be developed with the aim to co-ordinate existing sectoral schemes.

Agenda item 13: The National ICZM Strategy of Syria.

24. Mr. Firas Saemeldahr, representative of the Syrian Embassy in Istanbul, presented the project to prepare an ICZM Strategy for Syria in the name of the Syrian Ministry of Local Administration and Environment. Mr. Saemeldahr shortly presented the Syrian coast and some coastal issues Syria was facing. He pointed out that in March 2011 Syria ratified the last remaining Protocol to the Barcelona Convention – the ICZM Protocol for the Mediterranean, enabling its entering into force.
25. Commenting all the presentations given and all the discussions during the Workshop, Mr. Trumbić emphasised few points of this, in his opinion, very successful Workshop. He pointed out that coastal zones in many countries were becoming a focus of ever greater attention, particularly in the times of crisis. These times, he stressed, are not good for the coastal zones because during the crisis many countries are lowering their criteria for the development in the coastal zones. Also, many countries are trying to solve their financial problems with the development in the coastal zones. He invited the participants to be even more precautious and to set the terms for guiding the coastal development. He reminded the participants of the MedPartnership project, which after two years of its development, was reaching the moment of evaluation. He added that the guidelines would be given for the remaining two years. Mr. Trumbić invited the project countries to employ every effort to show results. He concluded by stating that the ICZM Protocol was a major achievement of this kind in the world. The fastest entry into force, being for the first time not a sectoral protocol and tackling of many subjects, are among the ICZM Protocol characteristics. Still, the ICZM is not appreciated by many levels of decision makers, so that facilitating the ICZM is still a difficult task for all involved. He expressed his opinion about the Guidelines as a very good approach, pledging for the countries to accept it and to count on PAP/RAC being there to offer all the support needed.

Agenda item 14: Closure of the meeting.

26. On 28 June Ms. Škaričić thanked all the participants for taking part in the Workshop, for their support and fruitful discussions, inviting the countries to start preparations for the development of the National ICZM Strategies. She shortly introduced the new ENPI call for proposals and informed the participants that the countries interested in preparing the NICZMS could contact PAP to become partners in this proposal. By thanking once again everybody for making the Workshop success, Ms. Škaričić declared the meeting closed at 1.00 p.m.

Annex I

List of participants

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Annex II

Agenda

27 June 2011

Opening of the Meeting, background and objectives (Ms. Željka Škaričić, PAP/RAC Director)	09:00 - 9:30
MedPartnership in support of implementation of the ICZM Protocol (Mr. Ivica Trumbić, UNEP/MAP/GEF; MedPartnership Project Manager)	09:30 - 9:45
Assessment of existing National ICZM Strategies, overall context and lessons learned (Mr. Yves Henocque, IFREMER Theme Leader Nature & Society, Prospective and Scientific Strategy) Discussion	09:45 - 10:40
<u>Experiences from existing National ICZM Strategies in the Mediterranean countries</u> Spanish Strategy for Coastal Sustainability (Mr. Carlos Peña Martinez, Assistant Director, Directorate General for Sustainability of the Coast and the Sea)	10:40 - 11:00
National ICZM Strategy of Egypt (Mr. Mohamed Farouk, Director - Coastal Zone Management Department, EEAA)	11:30 - 11:50
National ICZM Strategy of Montenegro (Ms. Aleksandra Ivanović, Head of Sustainable Development Department, PEfCZM)	11:50 - 12:10
Discussion	12:10 - 13:00
Presenting recent assessment of the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans of the CBD (Mr. Christian Prip, UNU-IAS) Discussion	14:30 - 15:30
<u>Experiences from Turkey</u> National ICZM Strategy and the ICZM Project in Turkey (Mr. Mustafa Aydin, PAP/RAC Focal Point - MoEF Turkey)	15:30 - 17:00 15:30 - 15:50
Role of prevention and control of marine pollution in the National ICZM Strategy (Mr. Ömer Öztürk and Ms. S. Mine Gucver, MoEF Turkey)	16:10 - 16:40
Discussion	16:40 - 17:00
Closure of the 1 st day	17:00

28 June 2011

Why the National ICZM Strategies? (Ms. Daria Povh Škugor, PAP/RAC)	09:30 - 09:50
Introducing the Guidelines for the preparation of the National ICZM Strategies (Mr. Brian Shipman, PAP/RAC) Discussion	09:50 – 11:00
Proposing a process of preparation of the National ICZM Strategies (Mr. Brian Shipman, PAP/RAC) Discussion	11:15 - 12:00
National ICZM Strategy of Algeria – MedPartnership pilot Strategy (Mr. Samir Grimes, ISMAL)	12:00 - 12:15
National ICZM Strategy of Syria (Mr. Firas Saemeldahr, representative of the Syrian Embassy in Istanbul)	12:15 – 12:30
Discussion	12:30 – 13:00
Closure of the Meeting (Ms. Željka Škaričić, PAP/RAC Director)	13:00

Annex III

21 Lessons Learned from Good Practice around the World

INTRODUCTION

Within the MedPartnership project special attention is given to the preparation of National ICZM Strategies as requested by the ICZM Protocol. In order to learn from experiences of different national strategies, an analysis of the existing relevant national strategies and other related documents has been performed. Having in mind that the national strategy is the first management function, the analysis was not exclusively focused on ICZM or the Mediterranean region. It was performed at the global level including successful cases from all over the world as the examples to learn from. Also, factors for success of the NICZMS are the same as for other strategies, particularly those dealing with the public good. For that reason, Sustainable Development Strategies, National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, National Climate Change Strategies and other National Strategies have been taken into consideration when extracting factors for success. Finally, lessons proposed in this document can easily be applied to any other strategy, particularly those dealing with the public good.

Since this work has been undertaken to serve for the benefit of the NICZMS that are to be prepared within the MedPartnership project and of those that are to fulfil the requirements of the ICZM Protocol, lessons learned are structured in a way to follow the process of preparation of the NICZMS as proposed in the Guidelines for preparation of National ICZM Strategies. The key stages and related lessons are as follows: Establishment (1 – 9); Setting the vision (10 – 12); Analysis & futures (13 – 14); Designing the future (15 – 17); and Realising the vision (18 – 21).

ESTABLISHMENT Lessons 1 to 9

Lesson 1 - Assessing policy options: a stepwise approach

Looking at the process involved in South Africa is extremely instructive (Glavovic, 2000) :

- from the outset of the Coastal Management Policy Programme, the intention was to prepare a “neutral” Discussion Document for public comment. It was envisaged that this document would provide the basis for developing a draft Coastal Policy document that could eventually be published as formal government policy. It was finally decided by the Minister in charge, the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT), that the Discussion Document should be published as a Green Paper²;
- considerable attention was then focused on drafting the Green Paper, which was conceptualised as a capacity building “tool” that would inform stakeholders about the coast and the challenges inherent in its management. To achieve this purpose, it drew upon a variety of information sources, including past research as well as the findings of a series of *Specialist Studies* and input of stakeholders and the public, together with the insights developed by the Coastal Management Policy Programme team;
- the key elements of the Green Paper included background information about the coast and its management, a normative framework or the vision (regional and national visions), principles, goals and objectives for coastal management, and three institutional and legal option models for implementing the

² A Green Paper is aimed at stimulating public awareness and discussion about a public policy issue. It precedes a White Paper, which outlines formal government policy.

policy. A series of questions were posed to prompt readers to think about the implications of these different institutional and legal models. Since then, the same kind of consultation approach has been used by many countries including the EU using the internet among other things;

- after systemically collating the feedback on the Green Paper, the Project Management Team sought to address the more serious concerns raised by stakeholders, subsequently revised the document and submitted it for discussion again. This kind of iterative drafting process leads to the development of a close working relationship between the main actors involved at national and provincial level. Particular attention was given to developing a practical Plan of Action that would guide the implementation of the policy;
- through this iterative process, the Green Paper turned to the draft of a White Paper, which was again submitted to stakeholders for their information requesting them to send written comments;
- seven month after the launching of the Green Paper (September 1998 – March 1999), the Draft White Paper was finalised and handed to the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism. It was then distributed to all stakeholders who had participated in the Coastal Management Policy Programme.

Lesson 2 - Promoting meaningful public participation

In all the models, public participation and local involvement are recognized as crucial components of coastal management. Similarly, NGOs and community organizations are, among others, increasingly playing a major role in coastal zone management initiatives around the world. In most of the cases, communities have typically participated in coastal zone management through public meetings, hearings and inquiries, and as representatives on advisory committees or councils. In many countries, public involvement is a legislated requirement for the development of and implementation of any sector or field management programmes. In Japan for example, local involvement has been included for a long time with traditional community approaches forming a key component of managing resources in the coastal zone. Elsewhere, the special area management (SAM) approach adopted by a number of countries (e.g. Ecuador, Sri Lanka, Barbados) involve coastal community and government partnerships. In the Philippines, coastal zone management is largely the responsibility of the municipal level of government acting within a national coastal zone management framework and action plan.

Generally speaking, there are a number of lessons that may be considered as central to provoke and grab opportunities allowing public participation to happen:

- *At the outset, key stakeholders should agree on an appropriate process and structure to secure broad political support for the initiative.* This approach stands in contrast to common practice, which typically begins with technical analysis of a problem. By concentrating on process considerations first, attention can be given to building political support before stakeholders assume positions based on differing perceptions about how best to solve the problem. The setting up of a specific programme and its coordination body may promote the credibility of the process seen as a partnership between government, civil society and the private sector.
- *The process should be designed in an inclusive, voluntary and culturally sensitive manner.* Particular attention needs to be given to designing culturally sensitive and appropriate methodologies to engage diverse participants effectively in the participatory process. Different kinds of opportunities, forums and participation methodologies need to be developed, tested and applied, depending on stakeholder needs. It should be an iterative process in which capacity and trust are progressively built over time, contributing to deeper insights and to enhanced stakeholder relationships. Locally networked and informed regional managers may play a key role in this regard.

- *The process should be aimed at empowering historically disadvantaged individuals, groups and communities.* Socially and geographically distinct patterns of poverty and inequality will be perpetuated unless there is a commitment to empowering those who are marginalized. Creating opportunities for meaningful public participation can be a powerful means of mobilising historically disadvantaged people.
- *The process should be conceptualised as a partnership-building endeavour.* A broadly owned policy outcome is based on a shared commitment to its implementation. Such partnership-like relationships provide the basis upon which stakeholders can learn about and appreciate the interests of others. Conceptualising the process as a partnership-building endeavour helps to foster a common understanding of the issues and builds a share set of values that can be then translated into practical measures for cooperation.
- *The process should be designed and managed to deepen and extend public deliberation.* Promoting public participation presumes that participants are well informed about the issues at hand and are able to engage in group discussions that get to grips with the substantive nuances of the issues. It also presumes that participants are able to work through their differences of opinion and develop a common understanding of the issues. Usually, public meetings provide limited opportunity for in-depth discussion. Alternative forums and participatory methodologies are required to extend and deepen discussion, including small group discussion that facilitate increased interaction between specialists and stakeholders, as well as deeper levels of interaction between stakeholders.
- *The process should be managed in an innovative, reflective and deliberative manner that is responsive to changing circumstances and stakeholder interests.* From an operative point of view: (a) keeping the momentum requires *independent facilitators* who, depending on circumstances, may need to play different roles, ranging from mediator to negotiator, educator, advocate and so forth; (b) building stakeholders' interest, understanding and trust necessitates timely, accurate and *regular feedback* that reflects the nature of their contributions and the manner in which they have been integrated into the products of the process; (c) the process should be designed and managed to be *responsive* to the needs and interests of stakeholders and to the new insights that emerge in the course of the process, (d) careful attention needs to be given to using the most *appropriate media* and means to make the outputs of the process widely accessible and reach particular target audiences, such as key decision-makers or the youth; (e) conducting such an extensive participatory process requires securing sufficient *financial resources* as well as a *reasonable timeframe* to engage stakeholders in formulating the coastal policy.

Promoting meaningful public participation

Political legitimacy	At the outset, key stakeholders should agree on an appropriate process and structure to secure broad political support for the initiative
Process-driven approach	The process should be designed and managed in an inclusive, voluntary and culturally sensitive manner
Empowering process	The process should be aimed at empowering historically disadvantaged individuals, groups and communities
Building partnerships	The process should be conceptualised as a partnership-like relationship building endeavour
Deepening public deliberation	The process should be designed and managed to deepen and extend public deliberation
Innovation, reflection and feedback	The process should be managed in an innovative, reflective and deliberative manner that is responsive to changing circumstances and stakeholder interests

From: Glavovic, 2000

Lesson 3 - Building on past efforts throughout a long process

Current and future coastal management efforts can be improved by understanding the successes and failures of past efforts. Past efforts not only provide an important historical context for prevailing efforts, they provide the point of departure for future efforts. All models show that time and resources are required before coming up with a national ICZM strategy whatever the form it takes. Conducting an extensive participatory process that deals with complex issues necessitates securing sufficient financial resources as well as a reasonable timeframe to engage stakeholders in contributing to the formulation of the coastal policy.

In South Africa, a variety of coastal management activities were carried out in the 1970s and 1980s. But it was not until 1992 that the government initiated activities to develop a coastal policy in dialogue with coastal stakeholders. It took a further five years before the policy formulation process actually got underway till the final publication in June 2000 of the *White Paper for Sustainable Coastal Development in South Africa*, a new government policy that promotes sustainable development through integrated coastal management. To reach that stage, a Coastal Management Policy Programme was set up over a five-year period based on three separate sets of activities: (i) securing political support; (ii) putting the “building blocks” in place, (iii) the inception phase.³

Other countries like Canada or the UK have been through the same preparatory process before coming up with respectively the Oceans Act (1997) and the Canada’s Oceans Strategy (2002), and, in the UK, a quite comprehensive process including a first draft of the national strategy (*Safeguarding our Seas*, May 2002) followed by a stocktake of current practice in ICZM (2004), a national consultation in 2006 (*Promoting an integrated approach to management of the coastal zone in England*) and lastly a national ICZM strategy (2009) soon followed by the enactment of the Marine and Coastal Access Act (2010).

Defining an ICZM national strategy is thus a long process in which constituency building is a key component of successful ICZM efforts to create public awareness of the need for ICZM, catalyse the necessary political support, and promote compliance.

Lesson 4 - Knowledge and understanding for system thinking

The identification of issues should be based on the gathering and integration of existing knowledge with additional studies where it is needed in order to share the available knowledge and promote a common understanding of ecosystem changes over time.

The UK report, *Charting Progress – An Integrated Assessment of the State of UK Seas (2005)*, “brings together the scientific monitoring data, describing and evaluating what the data says about the current state of UK seas, and some of the trends, which are currently observable”. As said, it is made on existing information to “provide a firm foundation for future policy-making and for *charting progress* towards achieving the vision that was set out in a previous report (*Safeguarding Our Seas*, 2002). The reverse could have been true: bringing the knowledge together to then set out a vision for the country and its regions.

It is important to underline that such a synthetic assessment was not made in once but has been going through a whole process including the previous drafting of four sector reports (Marine environment quality; Marine processes and climate; Marine habitats and species; Marine fish and fisheries).

It is also the opportunity to instil a “system thinking” approach where the coastal and marine system is thought of holistically, as an interconnected natural-human system that is complex, evolving and

³ Bruce Glavovic. 2000. Building partnerships for sustainable coastal development. The South African coastal policy formulation experience: the process, perceptions and lessons learned. Common Ground Consulting/Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism

unpredictable. In Australia, the *Coastal Management Policy Programme* was seen to have developed a more holistic view of the coastal system as an integrated natural-human system but also of the significant value of ecosystem goods and services and the importance of viewing coastal management as an opportunity to invest in future sustainable development opportunities.

Even where information is limited, much can be achieved by consulting informed people, including specialists, government officials, resource users and coastal stakeholders. But in the same time, attention needs to be given to synthesising and sharing research findings with a broad audience, necessitating more effective communication not only between researchers but between researchers, managers, coastal stakeholders and the public. At the end, what counts is not to make a comprehensive assessment of the status of the coastal and marine ecosystems elements but to identify the major threats and issues that have to be tackled.

Lesson 5 - The issues that ICZM programmes address

Coastal issues are somewhat similar around the world. With few exceptions, most coastal nations are experiencing the environmental problems of habitat loss, pollution, and declining resources, as well as the social problems bound to such issues, including resource use conflicts and the governance issues raised by poor planning and decision-making on major development actions (Table 6). But beyond this apparent similarity there are important differences between countries, and particularly developed and developing countries where local people are heavily dependent on natural resources and almost no alternative when these local resources decline or disappear. A second big difference is in the rate of transformation of the landscape and the changes in resource condition; when development happens (e.g. shrimp mariculture, tourism development), its pace usually far exceeds the ecosystem resilience threshold but also the capacity of society to internalise the process of change and steer it to sustainable forms of development.

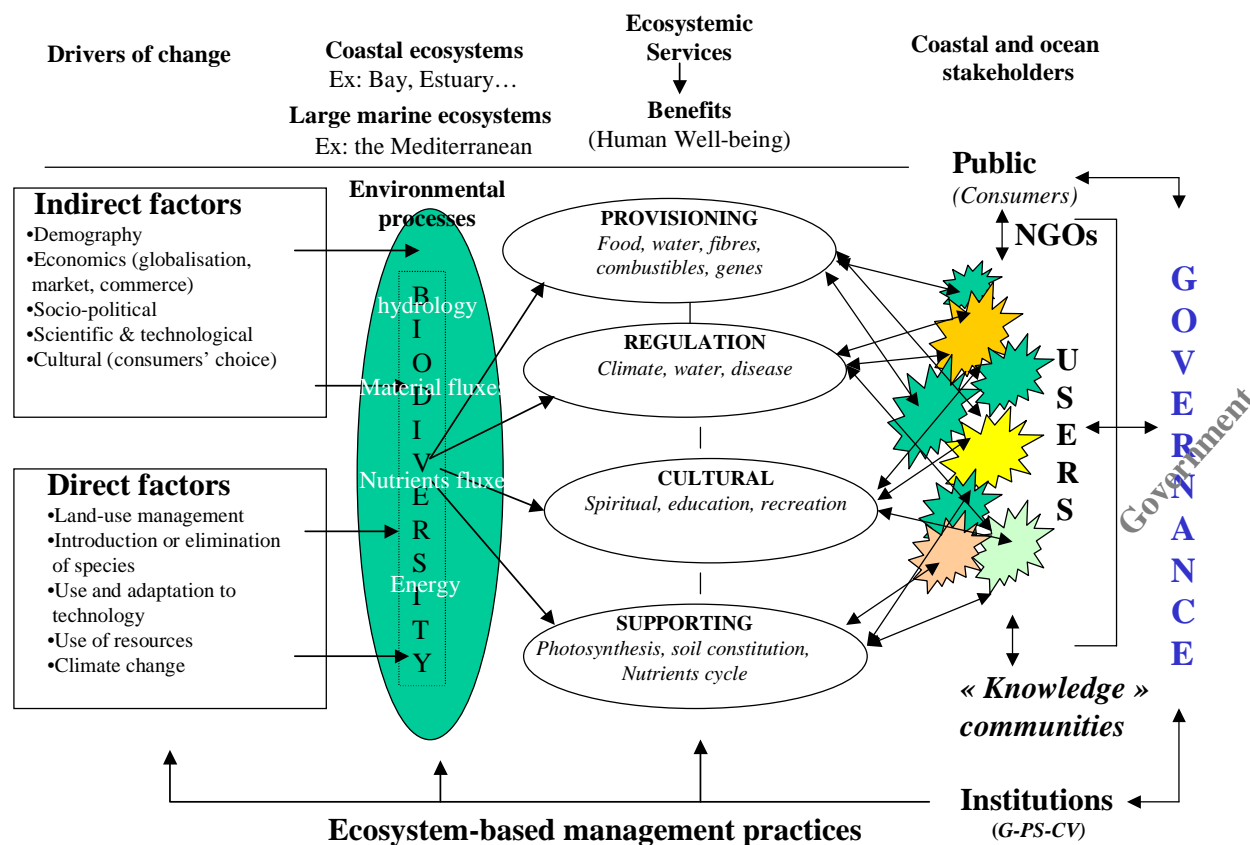
Environmental and development issues in the US and USAID-funded CRMP countries

<i>Coastal issues</i>	<i>U.S.</i>	<i>Ecuador</i>	<i>Sri Lanka</i>	<i>Indonesia</i>	<i>Kenya</i>	<i>Tanzania</i>	<i>Mexico</i>
Mariculture							
Threats to critical areas and habitats							
Decline in coastal fisheries							
Tourism							
Urban development							
Land-based sources of pollution							
Water supply and sanitation							
Erosion/accretion hazards							
Shorefront development (including ports/marinas development)							
Losses in historic, scenic and archaeological sites							
Public access							
Black: CRMP first priority Grey: CRMP second priority							

As shown in the above Table, issues may be of a totally different order addressing the impacts (e.g. decline in fisheries, erosion) as well as the drivers (e.g. tourism, mariculture). Generally speaking and as regards ICZM initiatives, there is still a lack of understanding between those issues that are impacts and those that are drivers. Too often, local ICZM initiatives are impact-driven. At national level, it will be important to engage the

real driver sectors, be there direct or indirect as shown on the Figure below, which is a reflection of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment logical framework.

Social-Ecological system and its interconnections



The main drivers of change onto the interconnected social-ecological system

Lesson 6 - The focus on coastal regions' specific features

The UK regional assessments, like for other countries' Green or White Paper of South Africa or of Madagascar, is recognition that a "one size fits all" policy approach is not appropriate. A national strategy should be considered as an overarching national framework within which the characteristics of different provinces, regions and localities are addressed. In order to develop a policy along these lines, coastal stakeholders should be involved at three distinct but related geographical scales: the local level (i.e. a village, a community, town or city); the regional level (i.e. a coastal area that stakeholders consider to have characteristic biophysical, social, organisational and institutional features); and the national level (i.e. the coast as a whole, which would be the geographic focus of the national committee in charge).

In South Africa, thirteen coastal regions were identified on the basis of telephonic interviews and regional visits. The definition of regional boundaries was informed by the factors affecting the extent to which stakeholders could participate in the Coastal Management Policy Programme, e.g. organisational and institutional characteristics, the geographic location of stakeholders and the anticipated resource requirements to bring stakeholders together to public meetings. Regional Managers were appointed to facilitate public participation in the regions. Hence, the coastal regions boundaries were drawn out in a very pragmatic way, as tradeoffs between natural characteristics, administrative boundaries, and stakeholders' networks.

Fostering scientific integrity to improve knowledge and understanding

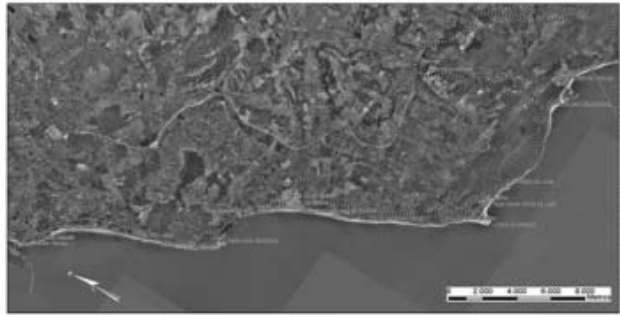


Systems thinking	The coastal system should be thought of holistically – as an interconnected natural-human system that is complex, evolving and unpredictable
Collaborative research	Policy-relevant research and analysis should foster collaboration and integration across traditional disciplinary boundaries
Integrating knowledge, understanding and values	Scientific and technical knowledge should be integrated with local knowledge and societal values
A process of social learning	Building public awareness and understanding of the coast and coastal management should be understood as a process of learning from experience
Building an information base	A sound information base and an effective information management and monitoring system should be developed

From: Glavovic, 2000

In Spain and in the framework of the preparation of the Strategy for Coastal Sustainability (Sano et al. 2010⁴), the Technical Diagnostic for the Spanish coast consisted in dividing the area of study (about 68% of the coast of Spain) into 8 coastal stretches corresponding to the coastal side of the River Basin District (RBD) along the following steps: (i) identification of management units, (ii) analysis of the physical, ecological, socio-economic, and land-use subsystems for each management unit, (iii) SWOT (Strengths /Weaknesses /Opportunities /Threats) analysis for each management unit, (iv) identification of priority interventions for each management unit, and (v) calculation of basic pressure, state, and response indicators for each management unit. Here, “management units were defined as spatial units with homogeneous features from a physical, ecological, socio-economic, or administrative point of view”.

Based on these investigating steps, 6 factsheets were prepared for each of the 154 management units: (i) a physical subsystem factsheet, (ii) an ecological subsystem factsheet, (iii) a socio-economic factsheet, (iv) a land-use subsystem, (v) a SWOT analysis (Fig. 3), and (vi) a strategic coastal interventions factsheet. To make this large amount of data communicable to the stakeholders and decision-makers, a set of PSR (Pressure /State, /Response) indicators were developed to come up with more synthetic information.

⁴ Sano M., Gonzalez-Riancho P., Areizaga J., and Medina R. 2010. *The Strategy for Coastal Sustainability: A Spanish Initiative for ICZM*. Coastal Management, 38: 1, p.76-96.

  			
Weaknesses	Threats	Strengths	Opportunities
<u>Physical Component</u> Interference of the ports of Conil and Barbate in the littoral processes. Occupation of large areas of dunes and pine groves by dispersed buildings in Chiclana de la Frontera. <u>Natural Component</u> Incomplete sealing of the former landfill in Barbate. <u>Urbanism</u> High pressure on the use of the beach at La Barrosa in the summer months. Urbanism model based on a highly-seasonal use. Occupation of the land-sea public domain and the protection easement area on the beach at La Fontanilla de Conil, Caños de Meca, and in the Barbate River and the Barbate Marshes. Precarious or no access to the coast at Cabo Roche and El Palmar	<u>Physical Component</u> Constant decline in the solid contributions to the coast, with effective regression of the beaches and cliffs along the stretch. <u>Natural Component</u> Interruption of the tidal flow at the Marismas de Barbate due to salt pans and crops. <u>Urbanism</u> Plans to increase land for development of tourism-related projects in Conil and El Palmar (Vejer de la Frontera). Increase in the creation of illegal plots and buildings in Chiclana. <u>Socio-economic Component</u> Intense pressure of tourism on the beaches, with numerous sports and leisure activities and camping, all uncontrolled. El Palmar.	<u>Physical Component</u> Relatively light intensity of coastal transport along the entire unit. Good general conservation status for the coast. <u>Natural Component</u> Large areas of the littoral are protected (La Breña and Marismas de Barbate Natural Park, Tómbolo de Trafalgar). <u>Urbanism</u> Consolidated public domain and easement areas in La Barrosa. Wide unaltered spaces on the coast, located on land currently classified as not available for development. Urban growth hindered by the presence of military installations. Only two small towns of any importance on the stretch (Conil and Barbate).	<u>Physical Component</u> Availability of sand for loans in the Placer de Meca and other nearby undersea sandbanks have been detected. <u>Urbanism</u> Sustainable municipal policy for tourism-related growth in Conil. Opportunity to acquire property for incorporation in the land-sea public domain (Castilnovo). <u>Socio-economic Component</u> Specific plan for La Janda currently being drafted, with the possibility of including decisions for the protection of the coastline.
MANAGEMENT UNIT: Chiclana de la Frontera - Barbate (Cádiz) MUNICIPALITIES: Chiclana de la Frontera, Vejer, Conil, Barbate LENGTH OF THE STRETCH: 41 km		STRATEGY FOR COASTAL SUSTAINABILITY FACTSHEET 13.5 SWOT ANALYSIS	

Example of a SWOT factsheet for one management unit (Sano et al. 2009)

Lesson 7 - Anticipating the impacts of climate change

As said earlier, climate change adaptation measures should be part of the strategy and not dealt with separately. The likely and potential impacts of sea level rise, increased frequency of storm events, acidification of seawater, desertification of arable land and the associated declines in ecosystem function should be considered on the short- (10 years), mid- (30 years), and long-term (100 years) periods. Some adaptation handbooks already exist like the USAID (2009) one on *Adapting to Coastal Climate Change: A Guidebook for Development Planners*, which offers a comprehensive overview of the impacts of climate change on coastlines and the tools that can be applied to the mitigation of its impacts.

The UK *Charting Progress* report (2005) for an integrated assessment of the state of UK seas, underlines the importance of fully integrating the assessment of possible climate change impacts in future strategies, considering that “in the long term, the greatest threat to the planet, including the marine environment, could be the impacts of climate change”.

Contents of the UK *Charting Progress* report⁵

Measuring State: Indicators of change

A new integrated approach to marine assessment and the need for indicators of state

Physical and biological status of the seas

Physical characteristics of the seas

Biological indicators of state

Human impacts on marine environmental quality

Climate change; capture fisheries; aquaculture and shellfish harvesting; hazardous substances; nutrients; sewage treatment discharges; microbiological quality; radioactive discharges; oil impacts; construction in the sea and coastal zone; aggregate extraction and seabed disturbance; dredging of harbours and navigation channels; litter and waste; introduction of non-native species

Regional assessments

How the regional areas have been defined

What the regional assessment shows

Integrated assessment – the Status of the seas

Rationale and approach for the integrated assessment

Overview of the significant impacts and pressures affecting status

Lessons learnt and forward look

Lesson 8 - Defining the coastal zone and putting it into context

In the Protocol, coastal zone boundaries are defined in a very flexible way as: (i) the seaward limit of the coastal zone is the external limit of the territorial sea; (ii) the landward limit is the limit of the competent coastal units.

It is clear that the definition of the coastal zone varies with each existing model. With respect to the size of the coastal zone, there is usually a tradeoff between comprehensiveness (bigger) versus acceptability and practicality (smaller). Some countries, such as Sri Lanka and Costa Rica, have adopted a narrow definition of the coastal zone. In contrast, seaward boundaries can extend as far as the outer limit of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), which is the case for most of the countries that developed a Maritime or Ocean Strategy. This trend towards more “comprehensiveness” makes the ecological boundaries of the entire coastal and marine ecosystem easier to consider and include into the strategy. The EU hence its Member States, and countries like Korea, Japan, China, India, Canada, Australia, and lastly the US have defined the coastal zone in such a way as to bring together the coastal and ocean aspects of management from internal waters out to the 200nm limit. This is seen as a critically important linkage to make in order to manage marine areas on an ecosystem basis, the very rationale of the Large Marine Ecosystem approach.

But because of the dynamic and “open system” nature of coastal and marine areas, analysis for planning and management should add other areas to the boundaries of the management of the ecological area, which are the *demand areas*⁶: demands from within the designated area; demands from outside the designated area but within the catchment area; demands from outside the catchment area, with respect to, e.g. waste disposal of pollutants transported into the area via atmospheric transport, demands for coastal recreation, including visits to unique marine areas; and internationally determined demands, such as for global shipment of crude oil and oil products. Therefore, any management area should be considered in its multi-scale dimensions.

⁵ Defra. 2005. *Charting Progress. An Integrated Assessment of the State of UK Seas*. www.defra.gov.uk

⁶ B.T. Bower & R.K. Turner. 1996. *Characterising and analysing benefits from integrated coastal zone management (ICZM)*. “Designing Sustainability”, Fourth Biennial Conference of the International Society for Ecological Economics, Boston University, 4-7 August 1996.

Lesson 9 - About the multi-sector approach

It has to be noted that at their inception many models are not comprehensive, but are rather single issue programmes that expand over time to include other sectors. For example, Sri Lanka, Barbados, Queensland (Australia), the UK and France initiated their respective coastal zone management programmes to address coastal erosion control and shore protection against urbanisation where the setback boundaries enforcement was a key issue. Nowadays, these countries and particularly those which have developed an overall coastal and ocean policy are attempting to coordinate and manage many sectors.

The most common approach to building a multi-sectoral capacity has been to develop working groups, such as committees or advisory councils, composed of agencies responsible for each key sector in the coastal and marine areas. Whatever the institutional arrangements made (we will come back to this issue later on), it is essential to look at the ways coastal stakeholders and the public actually contribute to the shaping of the policy outcome and its planned implementation.

Often, disillusion results from the fact that the sources and the scales at which the forces are driving the various issues are not or ill-taken into consideration into the action plan. For example, overfishing and the impacts of unregulated tourism may be considered as local pressures, but the degradation of wetlands or sea grass beds from the area of focus may be reducing the flows of larvae that repopulated the area and these impacts may be or may not be beyond the reach of local action. Careful documentation of the impacts of such global pressures as climate change might help to be aware of this scale issue and link with other policies or programmes addressing the causes of global warming.

SETTING THE VISION

Lessons 10 to 12

Lesson 10 - Baseline conditions in terms of process and outcomes

Referring to the widely used framework, the GESAMP (1996) cycle, it begins with an analysis of problems and opportunities, then proceeds to the formulation of a course of action, and looks at the commitment of stakeholders, managers, and political leaders through the appropriate allocation of resources by which the necessary actions will be implemented.

The effort and time to initiate and secure the “establishment” (previous section) of the strategy or programme will condition the nature and extent of the vision and objectives setting. As an example, in South Africa the dominant influence on the thinking behind the coastal policy was first rooted in traditional ideas about environmental policy. Progressively, through consultation, regional sector meetings, special scientific studies, the Coastal Management Policy Programme team members shifted from a focus on natural resources towards a more people-centred strategic perspective that aimed to realise the value of the coast as a place of enormous developmental potential, whilst maintaining the integrity of the coastal and marine ecosystems. This subtle but significant shift in thinking moved coastal management from the nature conservation arena and aligned it with the dominant political, social and economic agenda in South Africa, namely the pursuit of sustainable development.

In reflecting on the challenges and opportunities confronting the Coastal Management Policy Programme, a number of critical success factors were identified: (1) the policy should provide a national statement of political intent that secures buy-in for an integrated multi-sector coastal management approach, mainly through an understanding of why the coast is important, in political and economic terms; (2) the policy should outline a normative framework including the vision, principles, goals and objectives for coastal and marine management; (3) the policy should present a Plan of Action that provides clear direction for taking action to

improve the coordination and integration of sectoral activities affecting the coast, as well as strengthening other policies and building capacity to implement the policy; (4) the policy should not attempt to address all issues of concern but rather should focus attention on agreed-upon priority issues that are uniquely coastal and specifically require a coastal policy response; (5) the policy should focus on issues that can be successfully addressed and its implementation must result in tangible changes that improve the livelihood of coastal stakeholders.

Lesson 11 - Visualizing a desirable future

The ICZM Mediterranean Awareness-Raising Strategy (MARS) is a framework strategy to support policy development and implementation. Among its core messages figure the vision of the future of the Mediterranean coast and sea, i.e. a coast and sea that are:

- *resilient* - resilient to climate change, resilient to natural processes, resilient to human processes);
- *productive* – productive financially, competitive, high in value, increasing GDP, alleviating poverty;
- *diverse* – diverse in ecological, diverse in experiential terms;
- *distinctive* – distinctive culturally, distinctive in marketing;
- *attractive* – attractive to visitors, investors and to local people;
- *healthy* – free from pollution.

This vision needs to be then translated into practical terms for each of the Mediterranean countries, putting the emphasis on one aspect or the other. It will be best developed with involvement of multiple stakeholders. It should lead to the description of the Third Order outcomes (practical results and benefits) but may highlight features of the First (enabling framework) and Second Order (changes in behaviour) outcomes that are especially important to achieving those ends.

In the case of the *Victorian Coastal Strategy*⁷, the vision is clearly articulated with the specific policy directions which are then developed in the document, i.e. *Sustain, Protect, Direct, and Develop*, as shown below:

⁷ Victoria Coastal Council. 1997. *Victorian Coastal Strategy*. Official document 56pp.

The vision for the Victorian Coast (Australia)

“The coast of Victoria will be a pleasure to experience by both present and future generations, respected by all and recognised as one of the nation’s icon”

The Victorian Coastal Strategy provides the framework to realise the vision for the coast. With community support and involvement, the Strategy will ensure that in the long term, the outcomes for Victoria’s coast will:

<p>Ensure the <i>sustainable</i> use of natural resources, so that the coastal and marine environment will be in better health in 20, 50 and 100 years time, and</p>	<p>Ensure the <i>protection</i> of significant environmental features of the coast through establishing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a comprehensive system of well-managed national, marine and coastal parks and reserves • other forms of open space which provide for the conservation and protection of significant natural areas • effective mechanisms and actions to ensure the conservation and management of indigenous coastal and marine flora and fauna 	<p>Provide clear <i>direction</i> for the future use of the coast including the marine environment, and which</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • integrates the planning and management of coastal land and sea • provides a diversity of experiences for Victorians and visitors • effectively and clearly defines areas for the location of appropriate activities • is characterised by world class quality of design, construction and maintenance 	<p>Identify suitable <i>development</i> areas and development opportunities on the coast, and which</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are recognised for the significant role they play in contributing to the economic prosperity of Victoria • continue to contribute to the health and well being of the millions of people who visit and use the coast • support an ecologically sustainable range of new and improved commercial, recreational and tourism activities of world class standard • has developments which are of a scale and character sympathetic to the surrounding coastal landscape or built environment
<p>is managed to preserve a diversity of marine and land-based ecosystems</p> <p>has improved standards of marine and estuarine water quality,</p> <p>is managed for the long term with care, efficiency, and skill</p> <p>is internationally recognised as one of the best coastlines in the nation and the world</p>			

Lesson 12 - Developing appropriate indicators

To become powerful ICM management tools, indicators must demonstrate the measures of effectiveness of a project, programme or policy (strategy). Further, they become effective tools when they are used to encapsulate changes in the state of coastal and marine environments, trends in socio-economic pressures and conditions in coastal and marine areas (3rd Order outcomes), but also the state of ICZM enabling conditions (1st Order) and changes in behaviour of stakeholders and institutions (2nd Order of Outcomes) so that each change in the state of the coast may be correlated with corresponding changes in behaviour.

Generally speaking, as for the regional or national sustainable development strategies, their objectives are:

- *To inform* – The importance of informing the public, elected officials and all sectors of society in a comprehensible way about the state and progress of the strategy, where leaders are expected to act as catalysts in interpreting and promoting sustainable development.
- *To measure progress* – Progress is often measured in terms of objectives defined in a sustainable development plan or strategy. This facilitates periodic comparisons in time within the country and with other countries, and makes possible to determine the principal trends as part of a long-term evolution, as it is the case with the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (2006).
- *To aid decision making* – A number of documents emphasize the importance of assisting national decision-making processes on sustainable development by providing a set of indicators to measure advances in critical sectors.

A comparative analysis of 36 indicator systems for sustainable development⁸ reveals that public administrations favour four main procedures for drawing up their list of indicators: interministerial collaboration, working groups, public consultations and the lessons learned from foreign and international experience.

According to Eurostat⁹, there are two grand categories of indicator systems for sustainable development: *policy-driven* systems, where indicators reflect a strategy, and *statistics-driven* systems, which are developed to maximize the availability and quality of data. The problem is that reports dealing with strategies and indicators are very often distinct as in the case of the Mediterranean system where a few *policy-driven* indicators are included (see note 12).

The OECD, in a document entitled *National Strategies for sustainable development: good practices in countries of the OECD (2006)*, presents the systems of Austria, the Czech Republic and Ireland as examples of “good practice in terms of indicators and objectives”. Austria’s strategy presents 52 indicators associated with 20 key objectives divided into four domains: quality of life, dynamic territory for business, living space and global responsibility. The objectives are quantified and have deadlines attached. For its part, the Czech system is based on two sets of objectives: the first (with a 116 indicators) is for monitoring the evolution of particular aspects, while the second (with 24) is for communicating with decision makers and the public. The indicators are organised in six categories. As for Ireland, it stands apart with its national green accounting and a method that uses satellite accounts to complete the economic accounts. According to Eurostat, the indicator system of the European Union, like virtually all national or local systems, is linked to the objectives in numerous treaties ratified by member states. Most of the latter have developed their own indicator systems for their national sustainable development strategies, to facilitate the measurement of progress toward national objectives.

⁸ Bureau de coordination du développement durable, Ministère du Développement durable, de l’Environnement et des Parcs. 2007. *Comparative analysis of indicator systems for sustainable development*. 42pp.

⁹ European Commission and Eurostat. 2004. *EU Member States experiences with sustainable development indicators*. Luxembourg, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities.

Another interesting example more specifically focused on assessment of coastal trends is the US State of Florida case¹⁰. The Florida Assessment of Coastal Trends (FACT) is structured around nine strategic issues judged to be critical to the future of the coast over the next 20 years. These broad strategic issues were refined into two-to-four sub-issues or components of each issue. These sub-issues then became the final framework around which indicators were developed. Moreover, to make a clear link with the main elements of sustainable development (coastal ecology; quality of life; economic structure; cultural and aesthetic values), and since each indicator measures one or more of these characteristics, each one has been labelled with a series of icons representing each component.

The nine issues and their associated sub-issues for the Florida Assessment of Coastal Trends (1997)

<p>1) Impact of growth in the coastal zone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts of population growth • Patterns of development • Sufficiency of infrastructure • Economic impacts <p>2) Disruption of coastal physical processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alteration of existing natural systems • Construction of altering structures <p>3) Responding to coastal threats and hazards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal hazard mitigation • Incompatible living areas • Industrial impacts <p>4) Degradation and restoration of coastal ecosystems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat change • Species population trends • Water quality trends <p>5) Managing freshwater allocation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freshwater allocated for ecological maintenance • Freshwater allocated to meet residential needs • Freshwater allocated to meet commercial/industrial needs • Freshwater allocated to meet agricultural needs 	<p>6) Sustaining the human uses of the coast</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of recreational value • Sustainable economic use • Balancing development with coastal resources <p>7) Balancing public and private uses of resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private property issues • Stewardship of coastal resources <p>8) Preservation of cultural and Aesthetic resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation of archaeological and historical resources • Preservation of living resources • Conservation of coastal ocean space <p>9) Encouraging public awareness and involvement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public awareness • Public participation
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From: FACT, 1997

Focusing on the coastal and marine areas, a report from the European Commission¹¹ mentions that “only a few countries and regions have effectively engaged in the collection and analysis of specific indicators to the coastal zone. A methodology to link the efforts in ICZM to trends in sustainability is still lacking. While the methodology to assess the spatial impacts of EU policies has progressed¹², the gaps in data and the lack of effective information-sharing systems are still a barrier to its more widespread and pro-active use in decision-making processes”.

¹⁰ Florida Coastal Management Program.1997. *Florida Assessment of Coastal Trends*. www.fsu.edu

¹¹ Commission of the European Communities. 2007. Report to the European Parliament and the Council: An evaluation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) in Europe. Communication from the Commission COM(2007) 308 final

¹² European Environment Agency. 2006. *The hanging faces of Europe's coastal areas*. EEA Report No.6/2006, European Spatial Planning Observatory Network www.espon.eu

Another worth-looking at model comes from a European Commission study on measuring progress towards Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP)¹³ that should be considered in the context of ICZM (see section on *The case of coastal and marine spatial planning*): a set of indicators (Policy and legal framework; Information management; Permitting and Licensing; Consultation; Sector conflict management; Cross-border cooperation; Implementation of MSP) has been proposed and tested on four countries on the basis of existing and compiled information. The main conclusion was that there was not sufficient information within these reports to fully assess the proposed indicators.

To support the implementation of a national ICZM strategy, information needs to be managed, analysed and eventually produced as a tangible end-product to ensure that it reaches and is understood by the broader user community. Bowen and Riley (2003) identified the sequential steps involved in the wider application of indicators:

- articulating an indicator framework;
- determining a data acquisition strategy;
- sustaining data management;
- agreeing on protocols for data analysis; and,
- developing reporting products.

Based on the PEMSEA's experience¹⁴, Table below shows initiatives that are carrying out these sequential steps, based on current or possible Mediterranean approach and outputs. The objective is to demonstrate how representative initiatives may be addressed and strengthened across scales. This would create a greater impetus for the successful implementation of an articulated indicator framework across scales that could streamline efforts at the local, national and regional levels.

¹³ European Commission. 2008. *Legal aspects of maritime spatial planning*. Final Report to DG Maritime Affairs & Fisheries. 78pp.

¹⁴ Chua Thia-Eng. 2006. The dynamics of integrated coastal zone Management. Practical applications in the sustainable coastal development in East Asia. PEMSEA/GEF/UNDP/IMO Ed. 431pp.

Indicator-led data management following sequential steps across scales

	Local	National	Regional	International
Articulate an indicator framework driving the selection of specific measures	Orders of Outcome framework?		MSSD Objective: Sea & Coastal zones 4 priority indicators+ additional indicators	GCOS GOOS GTOS GIWA LOICZ IHDP MEA
Determine an efficient and effective data acquisition strategy	Ecosystem assessment Risk assessment Environmental impact assessment Stakeholder analysis Cost-benefit analysis		RACs and MEDPOL data systems networking European Atlas (Mediterranean basin)	UN Atlas
Create and maintain a sustained data management	Integrated Information Management System		MISESD INFO-MAP	
Agree to protocols for data analysis	Risk quotient and standards Social science research standard protocols		MEDPOL	Observing systems protocols
Develop reporting products to ensure information reaches and is understood by the broader user community	Coastal profile	State of the coast	State of the environment and development in the Mediterranean	Global assessments

GCOS – Global Climate Observing System

GOOS – Global Oceanographic Observing System

GTOS – Global Terrestrial Observing System

GIWA – Global International Waters Assessment

LOICZ – Land-Ocean Interactions in the Coastal Zone Project (International Geosphere Biosphere Programme/IGBP)

IHDP – International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change (IGBP)

MEA – Millennium Ecosystem Assessment

MISESD – Mediterranean Information System on Environment and Sustainable Development

*Adapted from Chua Thia-Eng (2006)***ANALYSIS & FUTURES****Lessons 13 to 14****Lesson 13 - Going offshore with MSP**

In the Mediterranean like elsewhere, the management of ocean resources is often limited to fisheries while countries' approaches, objectives and policy structure vary greatly. States with burgeoning ocean management schemes are looking to more established national programmes for lessons learned and best practices, as well as a better understanding of what "maritime spatial planning" (MSP) truly means in relation

with ICZM and for the future of ocean planning within their maritime boundaries and in the Mediterranean region.

It is to help states and federal government agencies in taking a fresh look at management of ocean resources that the US NOAA Coastal Services Centre launched a large stakeholder analysis¹⁵ across the states of the country in order to get a better understanding of stakeholders' current and potential future use and collaboration as regards the MSP tool. The study built on earlier experiences to develop a forward-looking assessment of what was needed for broader use of MSP. The information was gathered from literature reviews, Web searches, and interviews with stakeholders from across the eight designated NOAA coastal regions: Northeast, Mid-Atlantic, Southeast and Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, West Coast, Hawaii and the Insular Pacific, Alaska, and Great Lakes.

Among the report recommendations, it is noted that MSP is a difficult concept to grasp and define with particular areas of confusion which are: the scale of planning (ecoregions / coastal zone?), the iterative nature of the process, whether efforts that are looking at multiple uses, but are driven by management of one particular use, can be considered MSP?

Making a parallel with the Mediterranean Action Plan, the regional organizations including the Regional Activity Centres could become the backbone of regional MSP efforts within the ICZM framework, providing countries with forums to share and coordinate data management strategies, facilitating stakeholder engagement, and more generally speaking sharing lessons learned.

Lesson 14 - Building scenarios

Depending on the scale, scenarios may have different functions:

- there are global or regional scenarios like those of the IPCC (2008), the Millennium Ecosystem assessment (2005), or those of the MAP-Blue Plan (2006) for the Mediterranean; these scenarios are composed of a set of coherent, plausible stories designed to address complex questions about the uncertain future of coastal and marine socio-ecosystems at global or regional level. Here, scenario analysis offers a means of exploring a variety of long-range alternatives. Global scenarios draw on both science –our understanding of historical patterns, current conditions and physical and social processes- and the imagination to articulate alternative pathways of development and the environment. While we cannot know what will be, we can tell plausible and interesting stories about what COULD be.
- at a smaller scale and as defined in the SMAP III Practical guide to ICZM (2009), “the scenario approach is a prospective analysis corresponding to the description of a future situation and of the various steps needed to move from the original situation to the future situation”. It is a participatory approach (see *Imagine approach*)¹⁶ which helps in developing a shared vision hence reinforcing the stakeholders' sense of ownership. The same practical guide then makes a short description of how and what kind of scenarios were developed and discussed in the case of the ICZM pilot project of Sfax, Tunisia. Here, we don't know what will be as well, but we try to define what we WANT.

The building up of a national strategy and its action plans may necessitate the use of both, which has been seldom done in past experiences, i.e. considering two possible futures as defined by a “global” scenario and cut crossing their outcomes with, for example, three other possible scenarios as regards the attainment of the desirable goals. That would make three prospective scenarios each integrating two different global situation that the country much depends on but without much control on its occurrence. A study carried out by the

¹⁵ NOAA Coastal Services Center. 2010. *Marine Spatial Planning Stakeholder Analysis*. NOAA Report, 74pp.

¹⁶ UNEP/MAP/MCSD/Blue Plan. 2006. *A practitioner's guide to "Imagine" The Systemic and Prospective Sustainability Analysis*. MCSD Reports.

Economic and Social Council of Brittany (2009)¹⁷ is one example of such an approach integrating IPCC's climate change scenarios with governance development scenarios within the region.

Rather than prediction, the goal of scenarios is to support informed and rational action under a strategy and/or a plan by providing insight into the scope of the possible and the desirable. They illuminate the links between issues, the relationship between global/regional and national development and the role of human actions in shaping the future. Scenarios may make use of various quantitative tools, but they can provide a broader perspective giving voice to non-quantifiable aspects such as values, behaviours and institutions.

DESIGNING THE FUTURE

Lessons 15 to 17

Lesson 15 - Integrating coastal conservation and development

One role of ICZM, as a sustainable development approach of the coast and the sea, is to balance development and conservation. In coastal regions and in developing countries in particular, degradation is likely to impact the sustainability of livelihoods of local populations and the long-term viability of any development strategy, including tourism. For example, in the Mediterranean like elsewhere, degraded coastal areas can lead to a decline in overall tourist revenue with serious consequences for local economies, and can lead to negative impacts on subsistence activities.

In Mexico, Bahia de Santa Maria area, with the assistance of the Coastal Resource Centre (CEC)¹⁸ (University of Rhode Islands, USA) and Conservation International/Mexico (CIMEX), users and stakeholders have established an integrated management plan with a focus on fisheries, freshwater inflows, and bay circulation to sustain the fisheries and the bay's natural productivity. The plan helps define a balance between long-term economic growth and conservation, recognizing that the ecological and economic systems have linkages, often with direct and immediate feedback.

The guidelines for mariculture and tourism development prepared under the leadership of the Tanzania Coastal Management Programme (TCMP) have the goal of promoting income-generating businesses while protecting the coastal environment. These practices promote a better balance between development and conservation, thereby fostering a tourism industry that will be sustainable in the long term (PAP/RAC, 2009).¹⁹

In another Special Area Management (SAM) in Mexico (Sinaloa), the same CRC and CIMEX worked with shrimp farm organisations and the marina industry to integrate development in these industries with environmental stewardship. Experience shows that private businesses are willing to accept responsibility for their actions and to consider alternative actions provided they are acknowledge as part of the process and they can increase the value and long-term viability of their activity. Similarly, Proyek Pesisir, a national programme in Indonesia, has worked with a village on the island of Sumatra to improve the economic and environmental sustainability of shrimp farms as it was done on a bigger scale in Ecuador²⁰.

Lesson 16 - Generating commitment through adaptive management

If the necessary constituencies, the institutional capacity, or both are weak or missing, a formal commitment by a national government can have real little meaning. Thus, formalized commitments are no more important

¹⁷ CESR Bretagne. 2009. *Pouvoirs et démocratie en Bretagne à l'épreuve du changement climatique, à l'horizon 2030*. Report 199pp. www.cesr-bretagne.fr

¹⁸ CRC/USAID. 2003. *Crafting Coastal Governance in a Changing World*. CRMP, S.B. Olsen, Ed. 376pp.

¹⁹ PAP/RAC. 2009. *Sustainable coastal tourism. An integrated planning and management approach*.

²⁰ CRC/USAID. 1995. *Eght years in Ecuador: the Road to Integrated Coastal Management*. D. Robadue Ed., 319pp.

than the other two 1st Order Outcomes (motivated constituencies and institutional capacity) as enabling conditions.

To do so, ICZM practitioners should adapt quickly to the political evolving climate and take full advantage of political opportunities that might be available to move the ICZM process forward. Another important element is the practitioners ability to convey the possible outcomes of ICZM to elicit political buy-in through improving their communication skills.

In Thailand, although it was a national ICZM project and not yet a strategy, the five-years CHARM (Coastal Habitats and Resources Management) project²¹ kept on adapting and turning the different events into opportunities. Among these, the Tsunami catastrophic event has been a turning point in regard to the visibility and implementation of the project. Compared to the planned one and with the same content, the actual phasing was characterized as follows:

1998-2002: *Project initialization* and feasibility study.

2002-2004: *Project starting and long warming up*: looking for partners through establishing communication flow, identifying the existing national expertise, passing first partnership agreements.

2004-2006: *Project motoring*: turning Tsunami aftermath into an opportunity: partnership with NGOs network, Save Andaman Network; participation to government Task Forces; dialogue with donors; starting working with local governments.

2006-2007: *Project speeding up for smooth shifting out*: field projects and community organizations strengthening; local governments strengthening and networking; promoting national dialogue and policy green paper; linking with projects and donors for continuation of activities.

At a certain scale, successful ICZM projects or programmes can help to convince national governments to develop national policy or enact national legislation in support of ICZM practice, its replication and scaling-up. A good example is the issuance of an Executive Order by the President of the Philippines²² adopting integrated coastal management as a national strategy. This Executive Order is based on the success experienced in the development and implementation of ICZM in the regions of Batangas and Bataan, as well as the Manila Bay project. The same could be said for China (Xiamen experience) and for Vietnam (Danang experience). Here, the regional programme in charge, PEMSEA, has developed a strategy where the most populated and heavily impacted areas from human activities were picked up as ICZM pilot areas to have a significant national impact.

Lesson 17 - Institutional arrangements

There are three main institutional approaches used throughout the world to effect the required integration of coastal and marine management:

- Concentrate authority in a new centralized agency. For example, Sri Lanka set up a Coastal Conservation Department to develop and coordinate management efforts, the UK created the Marine Management Organisations under its Marine and Coastal Access Act (2009), Japan created a Cabinet Council of Oceans under its Ocean Basic Law (2007), and the US Ocean Task Force very recently proposed to create the Ocean National Council to “consolidate and strengthen the Principal- and Deputy-level components of the existing Committee on Ocean Policy within a single structure”²³.
- Expand and enhance the duties of an existing agency. In New Zealand, the Department of Environment was given significant powers under the Resource Management Act (1991), and in South Africa the

²¹ CHARM. 2007. *CHARM project completion report (2002-2007)*. www.charmproject.org

²² Chua Thia-Eng, 2006

²³ White House Council on Environmental Quality. 2010. *Final Recommendations of the Interagency Ocean Policy Task Force, July 19, 2010*. Report to the Government 77pp.

Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism became the lead national agency responsible for coastal management.

- Establish an inter-agency coordinating committee. The Netherlands established and institutionalised an inter-agency coordinating committee, while in Ecuador an inter-agency committee was established and placed at the highest level of government.

There are many coastal zone activities that have an international dimension, including marine environment quality, pollution from watersheds, shipping, oil and gas drilling and production, the exploitation of living marine resources, and maybe in a not too far future, the management of large marine protected areas like it is already the case for a few of them. A successful ICZM programme must then be capable of integrating transboundary issues with multiple sovereign governments. Many nations have coastal neighbours and have established multilateral agreements and mechanisms to address mutual concerns. Among others, The Netherlands is well-known for its long standing cooperation with other nations bordering the North Sea and, in the Mediterranean, the ICZM calls for transboundary cooperation for contiguous coasts.

At a large scale, the Gulf of Maine Action Program (GMAP) is a multilateral coastal zone initiative intended to address ocean use and river basin management in the Gulf of Maine. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, together with the New England states, are members of the Gulf of Maine Council with the objective of developing an integrated management approach for the region. The GMAP provides a potential mechanism for multiple government cooperation concerning ICZM, requesting the participation of both the Canadian and US federal governments to negotiate and enter into additional multilateral agreements and arrangements.

REALISING THE VISION

Lessons 18 to 21

Lesson 18 - ICZM legislation and spatial planning

Without enjoying a regional sea ICZM Protocol like in the Mediterranean (the EU has only an ICZM Recommendation which is not legally binding), the other countries engaged in an ICZM strategy or programme development, present a variety of legislative instruments directed toward particular sectors, as well as some specific to ICZM needs like protecting coastal environments. Among these, two general types of legislation may be identified: ICZM-specific legislation, and more general legislation which includes provisions for ICZM.

But as stated earlier, the trend is now going towards Ocean-related laws and ocean or maritime national strategies including the use of integrated coastal zone management. However, the existence of “ocean laws” and their strategy, whilst giving the benefit of overall coherence, does not replace existing or future specific laws, recommendations and strategies on ICZM like it is the case in a number of EU Member States following the EU Recommendation on ICZM (2002) and the EU Integrated Maritime Policy and its Plan of action (2007).

Following Billé and Rochette (2010)²⁴, eight Mediterranean countries have a specific law dedicated to the coastal area, mostly from the coastal protection point of view while incorporating the requirements and principles of ICZM: recently in Algeria, Israel and Croatia, but also in Spain, France, Turkey, Greece and Lebanon.

Citing many cases, the same authors argue about the benefits of combining action plans with a normative approach: “While the existence of a legal framework does not in any way guarantee its implementation, and ICZM project, outside of any normative framework that is pre-established or under construction, is almost useless – at least in comparison with the sums of money invested.”

²⁴ R. Billé & J. Rochette. 2010. *Combining project-based and normative approaches to upscale ICZM implementation*. Background Paper, Policy, Science and Technical Symposium, Session 36: Integrated Coastal Zone Management: Time to Upscale. Global Oceans Conference 2010, May 3-7 2010, UNESCO, Paris.

Another important aspect regards the existing spatial planning legislation that is likely to affect the ease of implementing ICZM. An evaluation of ICZM in Europe²⁵, reported that one of the key constraints is the legal division between spatial planning of land and sea based activities. This is slightly easier where spatial planning covers both land and sea areas, although this normally only goes up to the territorial sea (12nm), e.g. in both Germany and Sweden municipal plans can be extended to 12nm but not into the EEZ.

Lesson 19 - Making national and local budgets available

Regional and national governments and organisations should play a key role in obtaining funding to start local initiatives and sustain larger programmes that provide resources for enhancing local success. The Sri Lanka coastal programme has been receiving recurrent allocations from the national budget with stable staff and operating funds. Ecuador was able to obtain eight years (1986-1994) of funding through its collaboration with USAID, followed by a much higher level of support from the Inter-American Development Bank. In Mexico, international donors and NGOs, as well as the Mexican Conservation Trust Fund, have been moving toward greater coordination in funding site-based coastal conservation projects and work in *hot spots* or *eco-regions*. The combined efforts included capacity building, regional analysis, visioning exercises and priority setting, and promoting national and regional attention to critical local situations. At the local level, a large proportion of revenues collected from concessions located in the 20-mile federal coastal zone were returned to coastal municipalities, including a fraction targeted specifically for local coastal management actions (CRC/USAID, 2003).

Lesson 20 - Implementing capacity building

The recent report *Increasing Capacity for the Stewardship of Oceans and Coasts* (National Research Council, USA, 2008) found that capacity building to strengthen the effectiveness of ocean and coastal governance has seldom been the primary focus of most of the coastal management initiatives. The report defines capacity building as strengthening the knowledge, the abilities, relationships and values that enable organisations, groups and individuals to reach their goals, addressing the following themes:

- how ecosystems function and change;
- how the processes of governance can influence the trajectories of societal and environmental change;
- how strategies can be tailored to the history and culture of the place;
- how to assemble and manage interdisciplinary teams.

Referring to the Orders of Outcomes, effective action requires understanding the degree to which the 1st Order preconditions for the practice of the ecosystem approach is present and selecting the issues that can be addressed to begin the process of changing the behaviours associated with the 2nd Order while simultaneously assembling constituencies for such actions and winning commitments for sustained effort.

Practically, capacity must first be instilled within individuals and then expressed through institutions. Learning-by-doing, complemented by education, specialised training and exchanges among practitioners together form effective strategies when they are tailored to the identified needs in the different sectors and specific places. Still, much that is being learned is undocumented and remains within the personal experience of the individuals concerned. Many funding organisations persist in demanding 3rd Order outcomes (e.g. more fish, restored environmental conditions, higher incomes) in the short timeframe of a highly funded project. They most of the time underestimate the challenges of achieving the specific changes in the practices required of specific groups and their institutions within a society.

²⁵ *Evaluation of ICZM in Europe*. 2006. www.ec.europa.eu/environment/iczm/pdf/evaluation_iczm_report.pdf

The seven-year (1996-2003) programme Conserving Critical Coastal Ecosystems in Mexico (C3EM) approach was for a good part about the definition of roles of the project team members asking the different partners to assume the lead role in interactions with local authorities and other groups. However, the tendency in the mid 1990s, was to emphasize scientific and technical expertise over advocacy. Process skills like skills in building constituencies and in negotiating and implementing successful co-management agreements remained poor. Partner organisations recognized then that their staff had little experience collaborating with other NGOs or universities and decided to establish ICZM programmes robust enough to endure a three-year cycle of staff turnover and political change at the local level. The annual workplan requirements and semi-annual reporting became a team-building effort, and a time to periodically assess and adapt the programme.

Lesson 21 - Monitoring and evaluation system

The purpose of monitoring and evaluation is to determine the extent to which and ICZM programme is achieving its objectives. Although it is an integral part of the policy and management processes, it is often ignored because the functions of monitoring and evaluation and their dynamics are usually poorly understood and rarely used for refinement of the programme or the policy.

Generally speaking, far more effort has gone into developing, refining, and monitoring Third Order outcomes than either First or Second Order outcomes. This has contributed to a major problem with the designs of most ICZM initiatives in many nations. Most investments in ICZM set their targets in Third Order terms even when experience should have made it abundantly clear that these lie beyond the time scales of the usual donor or any external donor funded "project." The more successful ones such as the Chesapeake Bay Program, and the Great Barrier Reef Authority, have taken two or more decades to achieve their Third Order goals. In developing nations in the tropics but, for example, in European countries as well, Third Order outcomes are often limited to small demonstration sites. Even in the most experienced countries like in the U.S., the documentation of Third Order achievements potentially attributable to the coastal zone management programs of coastal states has been frustrated by an absence of baselines and adequate monitoring protocols (Olsen, 2003).

Yet, the stepwise approach through the management cycle, like the one promoted in the Mediterranean CAMP projects, is largely used to track the actions and accomplishments of the programme/project as a whole. *Performance evaluations* look at the quality of project implementation and how well goals are being achieved; its purpose is to seek ways to improve programme or project design and make adjustments to the internal workings of the ICZM programme or project.

Outcome assessments evaluate the impacts of a coastal management initiative on coastal resources and/or the associated human society, mainly focusing on the three Orders of outcomes as mentioned earlier. For example, over the five- to eight-year life of USAID-funded Coastal Resources Management Programmes (1995-2003) in six countries, it was assumed²⁶ that substantial and important First Order outcomes (Enabling conditions: adopted policies, strategies, order and laws) and Second Order outcomes (changed institutional and individual behaviours) have been achieved at multiple scales. These provided the foundation for larger-scale Second and ultimately Third Order outcomes, namely changes in environmental and/or socio-economic conditions at a number of demonstration sites but at a relatively small scale. The same has been observed with the rate of progress made by ICZM programmes in the US after passage of the Coastal Zone Management Act: once programmes are approved and begin implementation, achieving significant Third Order outcomes has required many years of sustained efforts.

²⁶ CRC/USAID. 2003. Crafting Coastal Governance in a Changing World. CRMP, S.B. Olsen, Ed. 376pp.

1st Order outcomes

Experience tends to show that an effective programme will be strengthening its 1st Order four categories of preconditions²⁷ as it generates some 2nd and 3rd Order outcomes by addressing the most tangible issues. The key therefore, is to build many bridges between the 1st and the 2nd Orders and not to structure a programme too rigidly into planning and implementation phases. Nonetheless, a well informed understanding of the existing governance system and careful consideration of the indicators for the 1st Order preconditions will support sound judgments about readiness for implementation²⁸.

2nd Order outcomes

The selection of *boundary partners* (see Strategy section: Identifying the boundary partners) enables a programme to specify what 2nd Order changes in behaviour is anticipated to generate progress towards the 3rd Order goals. The IDRC methods²⁹ suggest organising such monitoring by identifying an *outcome challenge* for each category of boundary partners and then selecting graduated variables for assessing the degree to which those changes in behaviour are achieved. In that sense, the 2nd Order outcomes may be looked at as an expression of a *learning by doing* approach.

3rd Order outcomes

What will be monitored and how the monitoring will be done is logically to be determined by the specific 3rd Order targets or objectives supposed to be achieved. It is therefore important to describe and as much as possible quantify the environmental and social respective baseline conditions. From past experiences, it is strongly advisable to avoid getting lost in tracking changes on too many items (abundance of fish, water quality, income of target social groups, etc.) but instead to carefully select a very few indicators that will provide future comparison to the baseline conditions. As mentioned earlier, the relative simplicity of the monitoring system of the Mediterranean Strategy on Sustainable Development should be taken as an example.

Baselines

The Orders of outcomes method calls for baselines that provide a reference point for assessing the progress and performance of a programme that has adopted the ecosystem approach. They are at least of two dimensions:

- a baseline of the characteristics and functioning of the governance system that the programme is attempting to influence through 1st and 2nd Orders achievements, and the project's capacity to do it;
- a baseline that specifies the desired 3rd Order societal and environmental conditions that constitute the long term target of the programme.

As said in the corresponding handbook (see note 48), this method has been initially applied in Latin America under the support of LOICZ, the Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research, the International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change, the AVINA Foundation, the Coastal Resources Center at the University of Rhode Island, SustainaMetrix, and EcoCostas.

²⁷ (1) Specific goals for target environmental and societal outcomes ; (2) Supportive and informed constituencies ; (3) Required implementation capacity ; (4) Commitments for necessary authorities and resources for implementation.

²⁸ Olsen, S.B. ; Page, G.G. & Ochoa, E. 2009. *The analysis of governance. Responses to ecosystem change: a Handbook for assembling a baseline*. LOICZ Reports & Studies No.34. GKSS Research Center, Geesthacht, 87pp.

²⁹ S. Earl, F. Carden, T. Smutylo. 2001. *Outcome mapping – Building learning and reflection into development programs*. International Development Research Center Ed. 139pp.

Annex IV
Spanish Strategy for Coastal Sustainability
Mr. C. Peña Martinez

MASTER PLAN FOR THE SUSTAINABILITY OF THE COAST

Spanish Autonomous Regions



PHASES

- 1^a Inventory, Characterization and Diagnosis
- 2^a Drafting sectoral proposals and alternatives
- 3^a Evaluation of PROPOSALS
- 4^a Writing the Plan

First phase: Characterization y diagnosis

- Identification and inventory of agencies, social actors, N.G.O.s , laws, rules and reglamentations, according to Recomendation 2002/413/CE.
- Division of the coast in Management Units.
- Characterization and diagnosis of all the Management Units.
- Identification, inventory and evaluation of resources.

First Phase: Characterization y diagnostic first step

1.- Identification and inventory of agencies, social actors, N.G.O.s , laws, rules and reglamentations, according to Recomendation 2002/413/CE.

- 2.- División of the coast in management units.
- 3.- Characterization and diagnostic of all the Management Units.
- 4.-Identification, inventory and evaluation of resources.

First Phase: Characterization y diagnostic first step

Identification and inventory of agencies, social actors, N.G.O.s , laws, rules and reglamentations, according to Recomendation 2002/413/CE.

A list of people was drawn up and sent to them, with a request to make corrections, adding or removing names as they thought appropriate.

First Phase: Characterization y diagnostic first step

Identification and inventory of agencies, social actors, N.G.O.s , laws, rules and reglamentations, according to Recomendation 2002/413/CE.

A list of people was drawn up and sent to them, with a request to make corrections, adding or removing names as they thought appropriate.

This led to a new list, with which the process was then repeated.

First Phase: Characterization y diagnosis first step

Identification and inventory of agencies, social actors, N.G.O.s , laws, rules and reglamentations, according to Recomendation 2002/413/CE.

A list of people was drawn up and sent to them, with a request to make corrections, adding or removing names as they thought appropriate.

This led to a new list, with which the process was then repeated.

After the third list, no one proposed either new actors or new institutions and so the procedure was considered complete.

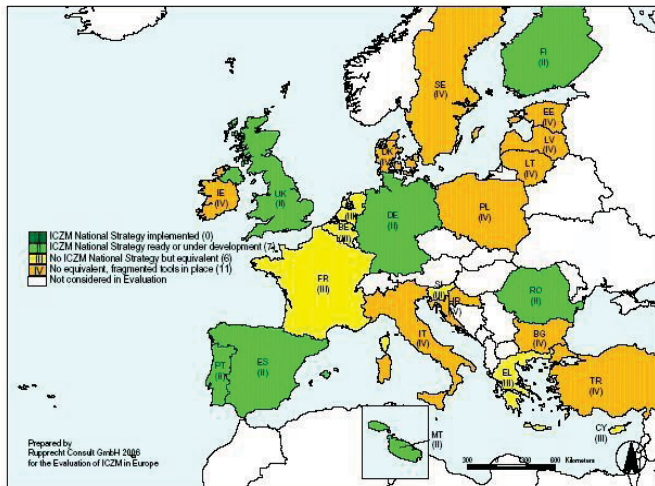


Figure 3: Towards Implementation of the EU ICZM Recommendation (2002/413/EC)

First Phase: Characterization y diagnosis second step

- 1.- Identification and inventory of agencies, social actors, N.G.O.s , laws, rules and reglamentations, according to Recomendation 2002/413/CE.
- 2.- Division of the coast in Management Units.
- 3.- Characterization and diagnosis of all the Management Units.
- 4.- Identification, inventory and evaluation of resources.

First Phase: Characterization y diagnosis third and fourth steps

- 1.- Identification and inventory of agencies, social actors, N.G.O.s , laws, rules and reglamentations, according to Recomendation 2002/413/CE.
- 2.- Division of the coast in Management Units.
- 3.- Characterization and diagnosis of all the Management Units.
- 4.- Identification, inventory and evaluation of resources.

First Phase: Characterization y diagnosis third and fourth step

- 1.- Identification and inventory of agencies, social actors, N.G.O.s , laws, rules and reglamentations, according to Recomendation 2002/413/CE.
- 2.- División of the coast in management units.
- 3.- Characterization and diagnosis of all the Management Units.
- 4.- Identification, inventory and evaluation of resorces.

First Phase:
third an fourth steps

Characterization, diagnosis and evaluation of resources of all the Management Units.

From the point of view of:

Public domain as an economic resource
Environment
Urban development
Socio-economy

First Phase:
third an fourth steps

Characterization, diagnosis and evaluation of resources of all the Management Units.

From the point of view of:

Public domain as an economic, living, non static resource.

(Beaches, humid zones, dunes, cliffs, marinas, ports.)

Environment
Urban development
Socio-economy

First Phase:
third an fourth steps

Characterization, diagnosis and evaluation of resources of all the Management Units.

From the point of view of:

Public domain
Environment
(landscape, seagrass, biodiversity, sewage systems, etc)

Urban development
Socio-economy

First Phase:
third an fourth steps

Characterization, diagnosis and evaluation of resources of all the Management Units.

From the point of view of:

Public domain
Environment

Urban development

Socio-economy

First Phase:
third an fourth steps

Characterization, diagnosis and evaluation of resources of all the Management Units.

From the point of view of:

Public domain
Environment
Urban development

Socio-economy

PHASES

- 1ª Inventory, Characterization and Diagnosis
- 2nd phase: Drafting sectoral proposals and alternatives
- 3rd phase Evaluation of proposals
- 4ª Writing the Plan

PRINCIPLES OF THE MASTER PLAN

- SUSTAINABILITY
- INTEGRATION
- ENVIRONMENT

URBAN DEVELOPEMENT

A lot of houses remain in the public domain (many of them on a legal origin) although it is forbidden under the Coastal Law, in force since 1988.

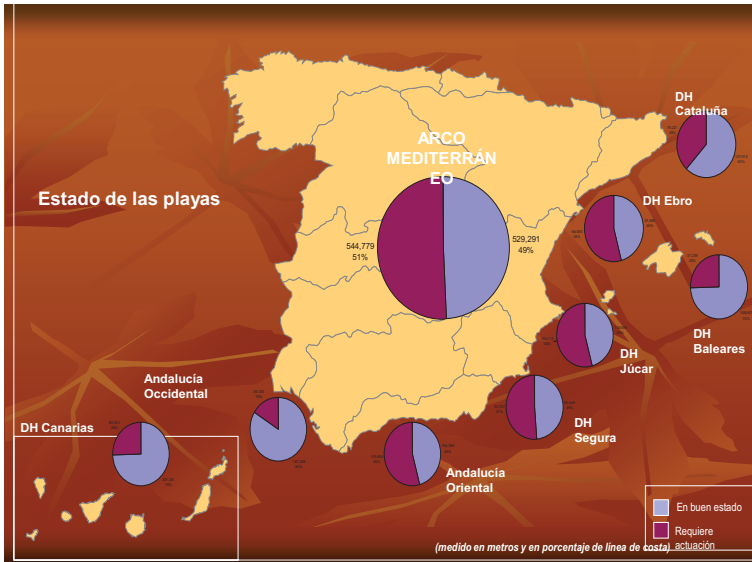
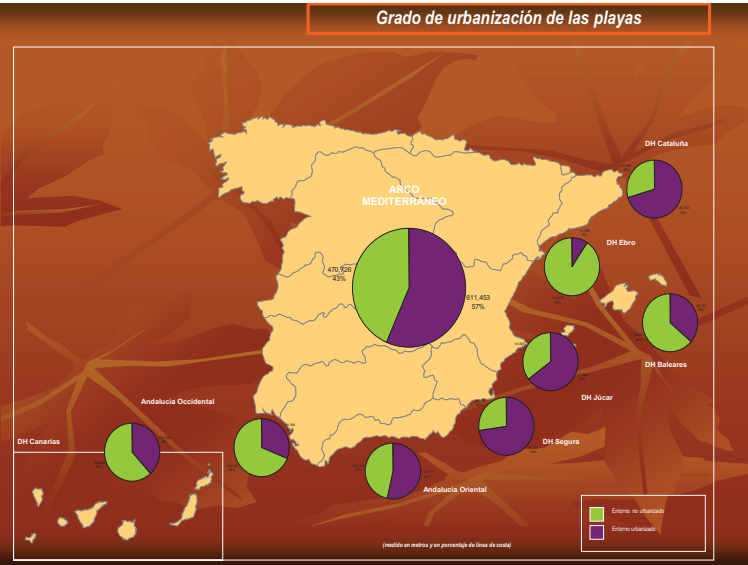
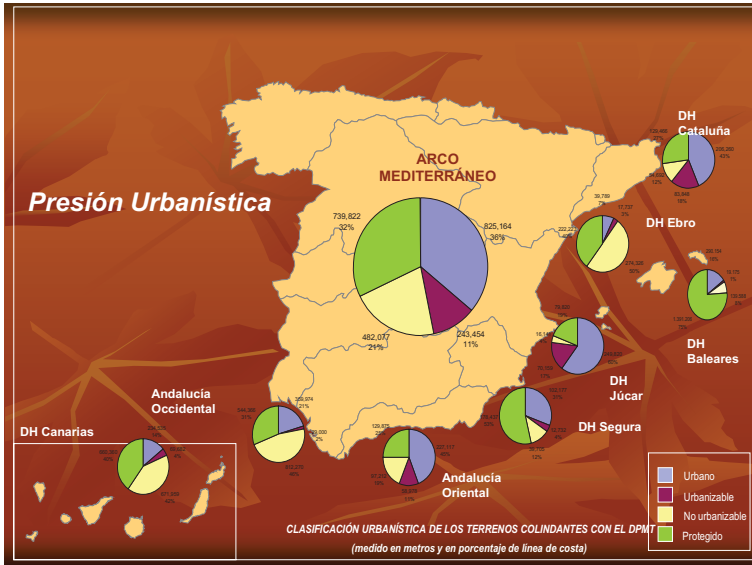


Strong urban pressure on the whole spanish coast. In many places, mainly in the Mediterranean coast the carriage capacity has been largely surpassed.









URBAN DEVELOPEMENT

Purchase (in the long run) all the undeveloped land within a strip of 500 m.

- Stop the development within the strip of 100 m even in urban zones.

PORTS

Erosion in many places of our littoral caused by ports and marinas where beaches are disappearing:
Barrier effect on the longshore sediments transport.



Fuente de Burriana

Obras en La Costa

PORTS

Ports management is a responsibility of regional governments.

Ports are in the public domain which responsibility lays on the central government.

As a result agreement of both governments is needed.

PROPOSALS ON PORTS IN THE SECTORAL PLAN

- No new port will be permitted if no agreement is reached between governments regional and national for a master plan for ports in the whole region
- Ports must assume all kind of costs including environmental and social impacts

Third phase: Evaluation of PROPOSALS

- In the third phase discussion and debate will be encouraged between all the Agencies involved in the management of the coastal zone.
- The target in this third phase is to analyze, to compare the sectoral proposals and options made in the second phase in order to find out the best one for the management unit and for all the sectors focusing on the pillars of sustainability and integration of politics.

Third phase: Evaluation of PROPOSALS

- In the third phase discussion and debate will be encouraged between all the Agencies involved in the management of the coastal zone.
- The target in this third phase is to analyze, to compare the sectoral proposals and options made in the second phase in order to find out the best one for the management unit and for all the sectors focusing on the pillars of sustainability and integration of politics.

■ **THIS PHASE DIDN'T BEGIN**

FOURTH PHASE

**Writting the Integrated
Management Plan for every
management unit**

NO ONE WAS ACHIEVED

LESSONS WE LEARNED

Integration of all sectoral policies is imposible

Integration of policies of four sectors is better
than three and three better than two

Every management unit is different and only a
few comon rules are to be applied.

National ICZM Strategy of Egypt Mr. M. Farouk



National ICZM STRATEGY FOR EGYPT

Why do we need ICZM strategy?

- Sustainable development for natural resources.
- Comply to the international commitment (Barcelona convention, ICZM protocol , Agenda 21)
- article (16) of the ICZM Protocol, calls that "Each State Party shall formulate a national strategy for integrated coastal zone management and coastal implementation plans and programmes in conformity with the integrated management objectives and principles of this Protocol".
- Apply the article (5) of the Environmental law 4 /1994 that was amended by law 9/2009 calls that, the EEAA is responsible for Preparation the NICZM Strategy.
- Apply the integrated management approach.

National ICZM Strategy
is not
a coastal development strategy

It is

A tool for enhancing coordination in
inter-institutional strategic planning

Definition of the Coastal Zone in Egypt

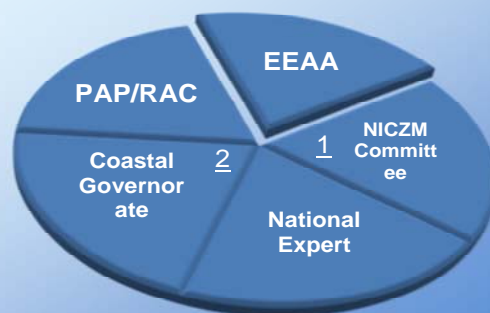
According to the amendment made in 2009 to the 1994 Law of the Environment No 4, **the coastal zone in Egypt** was defined as follows: The coastal zone extends along the shorelines of the Arab Republic of Egypt seawards, encompassing the territorial water, the EEZ and the continental slope areas, and landwards to areas of active interaction with the marine environment for at least 30 km in the desert areas, unless interrupted by major topographical features, while in the lower Nile Delta region the terrestrial part would extend up to the + 3.0 m contour. Coastal Governorates identify the coastal zone in accordance to their physical setting and environmental resources, but should be extended for not less than 10 km landwards.

Economical and Environmental importance of Coastal zone

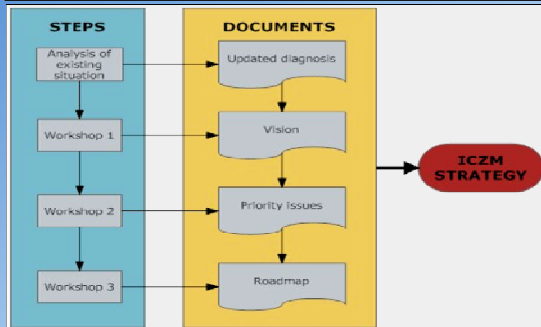
- The proportion of the population density in coastal areas in worldwide is about 40% and about 21.9% In Egypt.
- Coastal areas Contain habitats, natural resources and raw materials that are the basis of the economic development.
- More than 60% of the developing activities (industrial - economical – commercial - maritime...) practiced in the coastal areas, contribute to improve the living standard if utilized on a sustainable basis.
- The Nile River delta, covers about 60% of the agricultural production in Egypt and agriculture represents about 17% of the national income.
- Coastal areas in Egypt produce about 85% of the total production of the crude oil.



Stakeholders



Steps has been taken to build the Strategy



Workshops outputs

Strategy contents

- Analysis of Current ICZM Situation.
- Key ICZM Challenges.
- Long -Term Vision for Coastal Management.
- Strategic Objectives: Three Priority Targets on the Horizon .
- Roadmap for Implementation.
- Monitoring & Evaluation.

Analysis of Current ICZM Situation

Milestones of main ICZM related policy

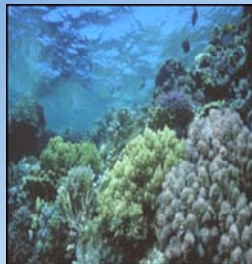
1. 1994 Law for the Environment No 4.
2. 1994 Establishment of the National Committee for Integrated Coastal Zone Management (NCICZM).
1. 1996 Development of the "framework Programme for the Development of National ICZM Plan for Egypt.
1. 1996 Preparation of Guidelines on EIA Procedures.
2. 1996 Preparation of Environmental Guidelines for the Development of Coastal Areas.
1. 2002 Developing the 2nd National Environmental Action Plan.
1. 2007 Re-establishment the national committee for ICZM.
2. 2009 Amendment to the Law for the Environment No 4 .

priority ICZM issues

1. Deterioration of water quality
2. Irrational land use
3. Deterioration of natural habitats
4. Shoreline erosion and flooding
5. Climate change and sea level rise

1. Deterioration of water quality

- The areas surrounding the city of Alexandria, Abu Qir, and the area from New Damietta to Port Said are exposed to high levels of organic nutrients as a result of receiving sewage and agricultural drainage .
- The Red Sea area is exposed to a lot of pollution resources as a result of various activities (development of urban tourism, transportation of petroleum exploration, industrial activities,...).



2. Irrational land use

- Unregulated Urban Development.
- Landfill.
- Destruction of habitats, landscapes.
- Erosion of beaches.



3. Deterioration of natural habitats

- Environmental degradation.

Over-exploitation of marine resources, habitats deterioration, over fishing and invasive species

- Direct threat to natural resources birds and turtles and ecosystems such as coral reefs and mangrove forests ..etc



4. Shoreline erosion and flooding

- The human activities
- Flooding
- The change in the sea level and storm surges .

5. Climate change and sea level rise

- Global warming, changing the average of sea temperature, humidity affects on the high populated areas and also lead to bleaching of coral reefs,... Etc
- The Nile delta, is one of the most heavily populated and intensely cultivated areas, that make them high vulnerability area.

Key ICZM Challenges

1. Institutional challenge.
2. leverage challenge.

1. Integrated capacity building challenge.

Long -Term Vision for Coastal Management

1. A healthy environment that maintains its diversity of species and habitats.
2. Sustainable multiple use for various activities.
3. A clear policy and regulatory framework.
4. Maintenance and enhancement of values: the continuation and enhancement of diverse aesthetic, ecological, economic, cultural and social values, providing for the aspirations of residents, users, transiting visitors and the global community.
5. Shared goals and integrated coordinated management and conservation programmes amongst stakeholders.
6. Strong and vocal champions and effective partnerships for marine and coastal issues at all levels of society, including the private sector and community-based and non governmental organizations.
7. Committed, prosperous and vibrant coastal communities who benefit from, and actively contribute to, the above shared vision.

Strategic Objectives

1. Strengthening ICZM policy.
2. Planning a sustainable use of coastal resources.
3. Promoting stakeholders' awareness.

1. Strengthening ICZM policy

ICZM policy rests upon two key areas for its successful implementation:

- Integrated decision-making.
- Commitment of relevant stakeholders .

2. Planning a sustainable use of coastal resources

- Development of ICZM plans will not necessarily be restricted to the administrative boundaries of each governorate.
- Plans can indeed be designed according to the specific characteristics and nature of the Mediterranean and Red Sea coasts and the different environmental issues affecting these coasts.

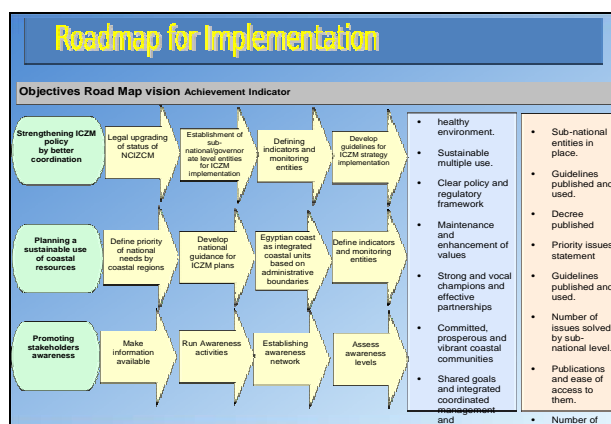
3. Promoting stakeholders' awareness

1. Stakeholders are informed regularly at levels of governorates and community about sustainable coastal development.
1. Quality of coordination, collection, and communication of information as well as data exchange between stakeholders.
1. Promotion for capacity building programmes for ICZM institutional forces at all levels.
1. Dissemination of coastal management practices (guidelines, directives, codes of practice, etc.).

Monitoring & Evaluation

The monitoring procedure should include:

- Identification of expected performance
- Assessment and / or measurements of the actual performance of the process.



Thank you

Additional information:

NICZM Committee stakeholders

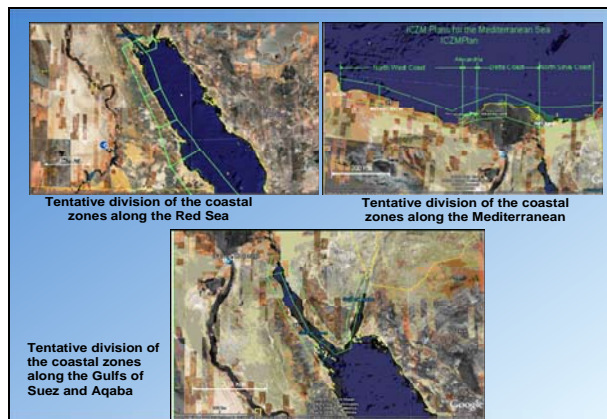
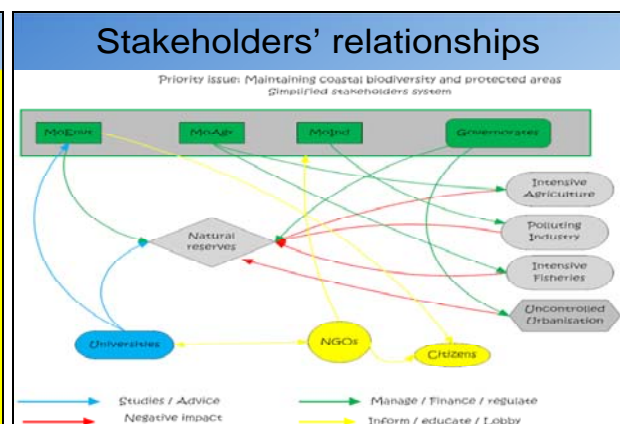
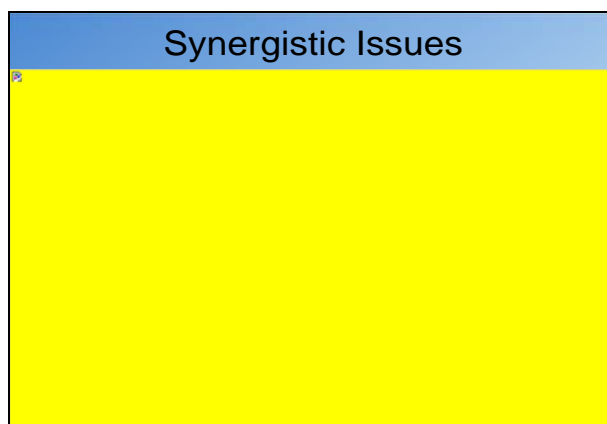
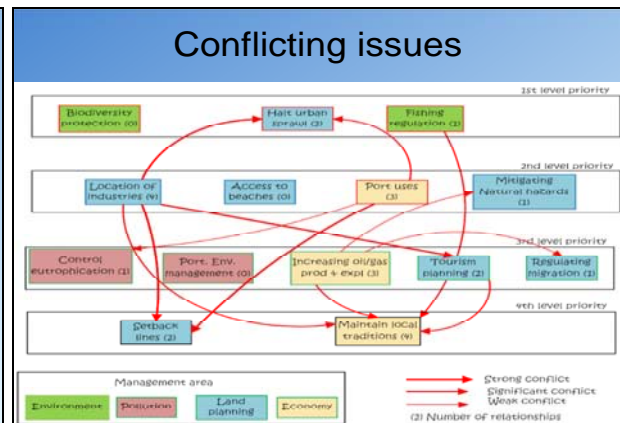
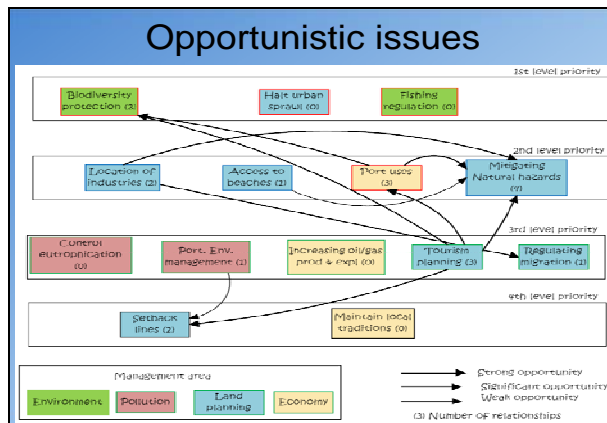
1. Chief of Maritime Transportation Sector
2. Chief of Agriculture Research Center – Ministry of Agriculture
3. Chief of Urban Planning Agency
4. Chief of The Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation
5. Chief of Egyptian Navy Force
6. Chief of National Institute of Marine Science & Fisheries
7. Chief of Tourism Development Agency
8. Chief of Shoreline Research Institute-Ministry Of Irrigation And Water Resources
9. Chief of Shore line Protection Agency -Ministry Of Irrigation And Water Resources
10. Chief of Remote Sensing Agency
11. Chief of National Authority of Fisheries Development Agency
12. Chief of National Center for Planning and Land Use State
13. Vice President of the National Security Authority
14. Head Of Environmental Management Sector
15. Head of Environmental quality Sector
16. Head of Nature Conservation Sector
17. Chief of Central management For international relations and technical support
18. Chief of Central management For Integrated Coastal Zone Management

Coastal Governorates

1. Alexandria Governorate
2. Kafr El Sheikh Governorate
3. El Behira Governorate
4. Matrouh Governorate
5. Damietta Governorate
6. North Sinai Governorate
7. South Sinai Governorate
8. Port Said Governorate
9. Ismailia Governorate
10. Suez Governorate
11. Red Sea Governorate

Ranking issues by region

ISSUES	MED	RED	RANK
Halting urban sprawl by respecting land use planning	++++	++++	9
Maintaining coastal biodiversity and protected areas	++++	++++	9
Application of fishing regulations	++++	++++	9
Mitigation of impacts of natural hazards (RSL, erosion, sea water intrusion, flooding, drought)	++++	+++	8
Provision of public access to beaches	++++	++++	8
Choice of industrial development area between coast and inland	++++	++++	8
Take into account diversity of ports uses and functions	++++	++++	8
Control of eutrophication in hot spots (sewage, waste)	++++	++	7
Regulation of migration (permanent & seasonal) to coastal areas (settlements & cities)	+++	++++	7
Increase in oil & gaz exploitation / production and transport safety	++++	++	7
Application of environmental management to ports	+++	++++	7
Improvement of tourism development planning (resorts , water activities)	++++	++	7
Consistent enforcement of construction setback lines	+++	++	5
Maintain the activities of local traditional population	++	+++	5



Roadmap to sustainable use of resources

- Development of ICZM plans will not necessarily be restricted to the administrative boundaries of each governorate.
- Plans can indeed be designed according to the specific characteristics and nature of the Mediterranean and Red Sea coasts and the different environmental issues affecting these coasts.

There are two configurations that require coordinated planning:

- Plans can follow the administrative borders of one or more governorates if they share the same physiographic, socio-economic and environmental issues.
- More than one plan may be required for one physiographic unit

- Improvement of the institutional mechanism for CZM that will therefore requires linkages between different sectors, and better development for regulatory and economic instruments
- Major government departments and authorities are directly or indirectly involved in the development or provision of services in the coastal areas of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea.
- Establish a network of ICZM stakeholders that will include all relevant local entities and NGOs, etc

The organizational chart for ICZM institutional arrangement in Sri Lanka is structured as follows:

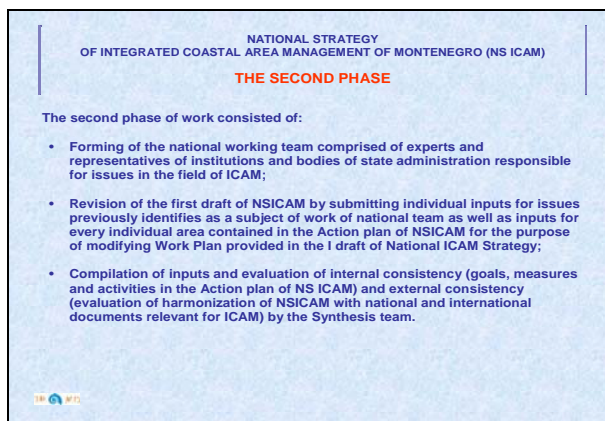
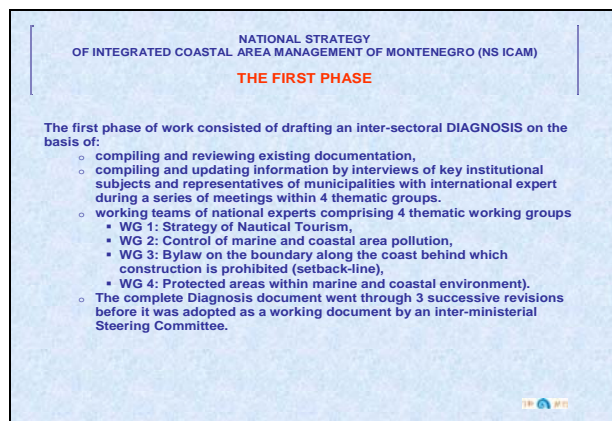
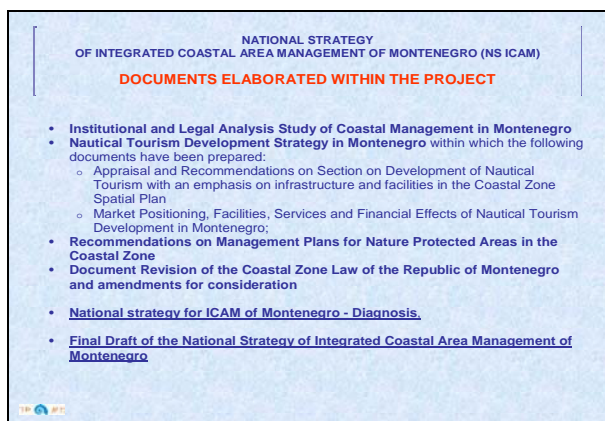
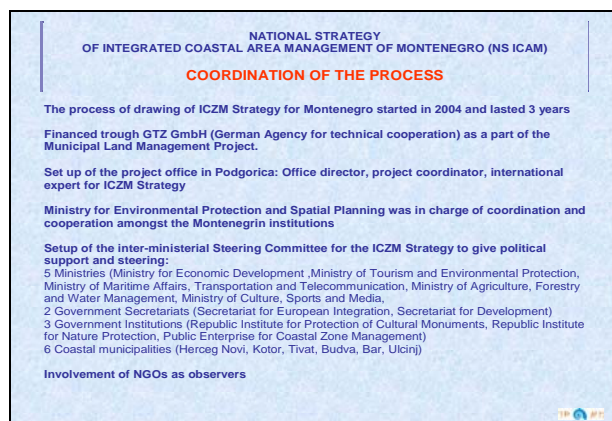
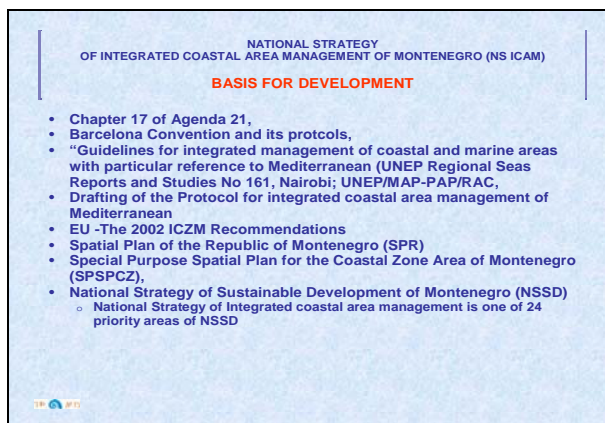
- ICZM Institutional Arrangement** (Overall Title)
 - National Committee Integrated Coastal Zone Management**
 - EEAA / Environmental Management Sector Coastal and Marine Zones Management "Central Department"**
 - NC-ICZM Technical Secretariat "General Department"**
 - Medicament Coastal Departments**
 - EEAA Landward Regional Branch Administration
 - EEAA Marine Branch Administration
 - EEAA Wetland Regional Branch Administration
 - EEAA Wetland Regional Branch Administration
 - Red Sea Coastal Departments**
 - EEAA Red Sea Regional Branch Administration
 - EEAA Red Sea Regional Branch Administration

At the bottom, there are boxes for **Sub-National Level "EEAA Branches"** and **Local Level "Governments"**, connected by double-headed arrows. A legend at the bottom right indicates: **S.C. : Steering Committee**.

1. Legal upgrading of status of NCIZCM by “for example: to be established by a Prime Minister Decree”.
1. Establishment of sub-national/governorate level entities for ICZM implementation.
2. Defining indicators and monitoring entities.
3. Develop guidelines for ICZM strategy implementation

National ICZM Strategy of Montenegro

Ms. A. Ivanović



NATIONAL STRATEGY OF INTEGRATED COASTAL AREA MANAGEMENT OF MONTENEGRO (NS ICAM)

CONTENTS OF THE STRATEGY

I INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 SITUATION (SOCIAL-DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT)
- 1.2 THE PURPOSE OF NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR INTEGRATED COASTAL AREA MANAGEMENT (NS ICAM)
- 1.3 THE METHOD OF PREPARATION AND ENACTMENT OF NS ICAM

II STRATEGY BASIS

- 2.1 REGIONAL CONTEXT
- 2.1.1 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK OF MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN
- 2.1.2 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK OF EUROPEAN UNION
- 2.1.3 SUBREGIONAL INITIATIVES
- 2.2 NATIONAL CONTEXT
- 2.2.1 CURRENT CONDITION OF THE COASTAL AREA
- 2.2.2 LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK
- 2.2.3 ORIENTATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF STRATEGIC AND SECTORAL PLANS AND PROGRAMS
- 2.2.4 ICAM AND NSSD



NATIONAL STRATEGY OF INTEGRATED COASTAL AREA MANAGEMENT OF MONTENEGRO (NS ICAM)

CONTENTS OF THE STRATEGY

III ICAM STRATEGY FOR MONTENEGRO

- 3.1 ICAM VISION
- 3.2 PRINCIPLES
- 3.3 KEY ISSUES, CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES OF INTEGRATED COASTAL AREA MANAGEMENT
- 3.3.1 LEGISLATION AND ORGANIZATION MODEL OF COASTAL AREA MANAGEMENT
- 3.3.2 MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
- 3.3.3 SPATIAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
- 3.3.4 SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT
- 3.3.5 ORGANIZATION OF TRANSPORT AND MARITIME ACTIVITIES
- 3.3.6 NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE
- 3.3.7 COASTAL AREA POLLUTION
- 3.3.8 NATURAL HAZARDS
- 3.3.9 INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE, COMMUNICATION, PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PARTICIPATION
- 3.3.10 LACK OF MECHANISMS AND HARMONIZATION OF INVESTMENTS WITH STRATEGIC DETERMINATIONS



NATIONAL STRATEGY OF INTEGRATED COASTAL AREA MANAGEMENT OF MONTENEGRO (NS ICAM)

CONTENTS OF THE STRATEGY

IV PRIORITY ACTION PLAN

- 4.1 SUBJECTS AND PROCESS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF NS ICAM
- 4.2 ACTION PLAN - TABULAR REPRESENTATION OF PRIORITY MEASURES AND ACTIVITIES
- I CHALLENGE: Provide legal, institutional and personnel framework for requirements of ICAM
- II CHALLENGE: Protection and sustainable management of nature resources
- III CHALLENGE: Achieve rational organization and equipment of the space and improve its use
- IV CHALLENGE: Sustainable tourism as a promoter of total coastal area development
- V CHALLENGE: Efficient and integrated transport-logistic system
- VI CHALLENGE: Protection, conservation and valorization of natural and cultural heritage
- VII CHALLENGE: Reduction and/or elimination of coastal area pollution
- VIII CHALLENGE: Provide high level of safety of people and material goods from natural disasters
- IX CHALLENGE: Completing knowledge and awareness on significance and possibilities of the coastal area development
- X CHALLENGE: Provide realization of strategic – long-term sustainable development orientations

For each challenge, up to three strategic objectives were defined. Within the tabular representation of the Action Plan, for each of 19 strategic objectives, operational objectives, as well as measures, activities and time determinations for achieving these objectives have been identified. Also, indicators have been included for follow up of realization of goals as well as proposal of subjects which can be involved in realization of activities.



NATIONAL STRATEGY OF INTEGRATED COASTAL AREA MANAGEMENT OF MONTENEGRO (NS ICAM)

ACTION PLAN

CHALLENGE (I-X)	PROVIDE LEGAL, INSTITUTIONAL AND PERSONNEL FRAMEWORK FOR REQUIREMENTS OF ICAM
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	1. ESTABLISH INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS FOR ICAM AND IMPROVE PERSONNEL QUALIFICATION AND TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT OF BODIES AND INSTITUTIONS
UNDESIRABLE	2. Improve mutual cooperation of existing institutions
OBJECTIVE	3. Improve work and transparency of existing institutions
PRIORITY	4. Provide financial mechanisms for ICAM
INDICATORS	5. Qualitative and quantitative indicators of work in relation to ICAM
MEASURES AND DEADLINES	2.1. Establish government steering Committee (SC) for coordination and follow up of realization of NS ICAM 2.2. Define method and principles of institutional cooperation and coordination of actions based on legal regulation 2.3. Define on the municipal PCMD to keep close links on coastal area and perform professional work for Ministry for Economic Development and Tourism, Ministry for 2.4. Monitor work achievement of all stakeholders at the government level and local authorities with the same intention (strengthening operational implementation and activities, work dynamic, skills) 2.5. Establish the Forum of local actors (entrepreneurs, NGOs and other civil society organizations) 2.6. In the design of public as well as the budgets of municipalities appreciate the necessity of financing the activities (Ministry, localities of region) 2.7. Establish educational and training, exchange of experiences with institutions in the region 2.8.1 Develop official documents for organizing and functioning of the Steering Committee 2.8.2 Develop necessary official documents (initial documents, reports and journals of cooperation of institutional bodies designated in the plan) 2.8.3 Provide hardware and software infrastructure 2.8.4 Establish organizational and technical (financial policy) in PCMD and other institutions for mutual cooperation and cooperation with NS 2.8.5 Improve the ICAM capacity to work (professionalization) 2.8.6 Include local actors Forum in the process of decision making on ICAM implementation 2.8.7 Organizational of professional activities and implementation of ICAM 2.8.8 Motivation of stakeholders for participation in operational work in domestic and international cooperation 2.8.9 Establish measures and activities which are directed 2.8.10 Attributed specific work (local level and institutional) on the full sector



NATIONAL STRATEGY OF INTEGRATED COASTAL AREA MANAGEMENT OF MONTENEGRO (NS ICAM)

FINAL REMARKS

- The process of drafting the NSICAM had a deficiency as far as widely participative process is concerned. This was partly compensated through organization of public hearings (round tables) on Draft NS ICAM where numerous constructive remarks were given, which have been included in the Proposal of NSICAM according to their relevance.
- The Proposal of NS ICAM was submitted to the Government of Montenegro for adoption in the beginning of 2008, but was never adopted.
- Our strategy was drafted before the ICZM Protocol was adopted, and its entry in the force this year, brings up the need for the revision or redrafting of National Strategy for ICZM on the Montenegrin agenda
- The new Strategy should be done in accordance with the ICZM Protocol guidelines, as well harmonized with the activities and outputs of the several ongoing ICZM initiatives such as CAMP Montenegro, GEF/LME project between Albania and Montenegro, SHAPE project, etc.



NATIONAL STRATEGY OF INTEGRATED COASTAL AREA MANAGEMENT OF MONTENEGRO (NS ICAM)

FINAL REMARKS

- The process of drafting strategies for ICAM is supposed to be conducted in such a way that the document itself as a final product is equally important as the managing of the drafting process with participation of wide range of subjects.
- Although having an external expert was essential for the starting of the process, for giving the directions, focus and guidance in the development of the diagnosis and first draft of the strategy (First Phase), it was our experience that the National ICZM Strategy needs to be developed by the stakeholders involved on national level.
- One of the most valuable experience of this process was to have representatives of all involved local and national stakeholders drafting jointly the common vision of our coast, defining the key issues, challenges and priority actions.



Presenting recent assessment of the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans of the CBD

Mr. C. Prip



Biodiversity Planning: An Assessment of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

Christian Prip, lead author



NBSAP project objectives

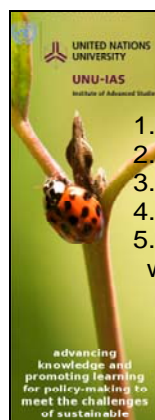
- Review experience gained by parties in development, implementation and revision of NBSAPs - with a specific focus on developing countries' experience;
- review the extend of mainstreaming into policy, plans and projects, in particular into policies for alleviating poverty and achieving the MDGs;
- identify the obstacles/barriers; and
- develop recommendations for national biodiversity planning.



Main Conclusions

Generally, a positive trend:

- picture is more nuanced than described in most earlier reviews;
- that nearly all CBD parties have prepared NBSAP is in itself an achievement;
- 2nd generation NBSAPs are better prepared, more focused, more based on mainstreaming and on self-reliance; but
- NBSAPs have not been able to attenuate the main drivers of biodiversity loss.



Content

1. Background of the assessment
2. Findings
3. Lessons learned
4. Recommendations
5. Latest development in the CBD with regard to NBSAPs



Method

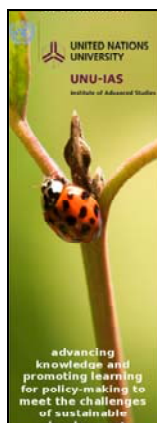
- ToR for study were derived from elements of NBSAP guidance included in CoP decision IX/8;
- Collected information from CBD regional workshops on NBSAPs;
- desk reviewed all NBSAPs countries;
- made country studies in Australia, Nepal, Malaysia, Benin, Cameroon, Mexico, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia, and Canada.



NBSAP process

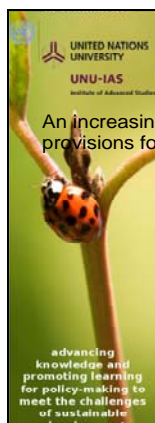
- 171 countries (89%) have prepared NBSAPs;
- 13 countries are in the process of preparing NBSAPs;
- 9 countries have not taken steps to prepare NBSAPs (of which 2 are new Parties); and
- 49 countries have revised NBSAPs or are in the process of doing so.

	<h3>NBSAP process (2)</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • most countries prepared NBSAPs with participation of stakeholders, but indigenous communities, women, industry largely missing; • most countries created coordination structures to oversee implementation, but often these do not function well; and • trend towards greater political ownership at higher level - early NBSAPs typically approved only by responsible ministry, newer NBSAPs often approved at Cabinet or Parliament level. • few countries have used tools other than NBSAPs for national biodiversity planning; <p>Getting the process right is crucial to</p>		<h3>Knowledge base</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most countries have included improvement of the knowledge base as an important objective; • countries generally have only a basic knowledge of the state of biodiversity in their countries – although this <u>is</u> sufficient to act; • NBSAPs would have been a good opportunity to increase/better document knowledge about biodiversity.
	<h3>Mainstreaming with higher and cross-sectoral plans and policies</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NBSAPs portray biodiversity as an asset for, rather than an impediment to development, but: • not all NBSAPs place biodiversity in a broader development policy context, some NBSAPs may have strong emphasis on development, but MDG plans have no focus on biodiversity; • improving, but generally poor, reflection of biodiversity in MDG plans. Countries seem unaware that the 2010 biodiversity target was included as a target under MDG 7. 		<h3>Coverage of the CBD objectives</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very uneven focus of CBD objectives; • <u>conservation</u> features dominantly, especially protected areas; • <u>sustainable use</u> appear mostly in very general terms; • <u>ABS</u> is absent from most NBSAPs.
	<h3>Mainstreaming with higher and cross sectoral plans and policies</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EIA is generally covered in NBSAPs, but SEA is included in only very few recent NBSAPs; • the Ecosystem Approach (EA) is often mentioned, but has usually not been applied as an overall planning tool; • very few NBSAPs fully reflect the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and its conceptual framework; and • most NBSAPs highlight the need to value and create economic incentives for biodiversity, but few move beyond general statements. 		<h3>Sectoral mainstreaming</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • much focus on mainstreaming into forestry; • less on agriculture; • and even less on fisheries; • CEPA features prominently in most NBSAPs but often as a “add-on”; and • Mainstreaming with climate change and other biodiversity-related conventions is rather weak, although some positive signs emerging with recent NAPAs.



National targets and prioritisation

- Only very few countries in very new NBSAPs include time bound and measurable targets;
- Very few quantified targets;
- few countries prioritise between actions in their action plans;
- generally very few NBSAPs with mechanisms for monitoring and review at country level.



Sub-national BSAPs

An increasing number, but only a minority of countries have provisions for sub- national BSAPs.



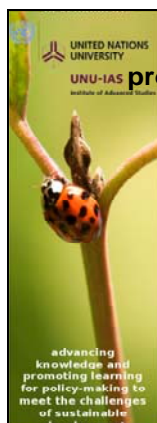
Financing implementation

- few countries have strategies for financing NBSAPs – most action plans are just "wish lists" of projects without secure funding;
- newer NBSAPs have a more programmatic approach.



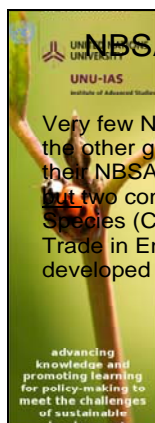
NBSAPs in different regions

- few consistent differences between regions, but big differences between NBSAPs within regions;
- the Pacific region seems to be the most "homogenous", with a strong emphasis on indigenous people, ABS and climate change;
- development status does not predetermine the quality of NBSAPs.



CBD decisions work programmes, guidelines etc.

Very few countries use CBD decisions/POWs/ guidelines as points of departures for their NBSAPs – PoWPA and GPCS are perhaps the exceptions.



NBSAPs and other biodiversity related conventions

Very few NBSAPs include measures to implement the other global biodiversity related conventions in their NBSAPS

But two conventions, Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) have now developed guidelines on integration into NBSAPs.

Conclusions on Implementation of NBSAPs

- Generally, 4th NR and CBD NBSAP workshops show a more nuanced picture of NBSAPs, indicating a bigger impact than previously assumed and reported;
- Some countries have reported full implementation of 1st NBSAPs, but gaps and constraints to implementation are reported in nearly all other countries.

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meet the challenges
of sustainable
development

Proportion of NBSAP activities/ elements implemented:

- Djibouti - **30%** of projects carried out;
- France - **32%** of actions completed; (additional 54% initiated; 14% have yet to be launched)
- Kyrgyzstan - **30%** of strategic components implemented;
- Togo - **40%** of 119 priority actions implemented;
- Turkmenistan - **49%** of objectives & activities implemented;

Information from fourth NR: UNEP/CBD/SP/EW/Inf.1

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development

Progress in NBSAP implementation

Progress in implementation of NBSAPs has mostly been in the following areas:

- improving the knowledge base;
- communication, education and public awareness;
- coverage of protected areas; and
- development of new legislation.

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of sustainable
development

Obstacles to NBSAP implementation

- Major design faults:
 - over-ambitious, un-prioritised, under-funded plans poorly communicated to the wider audience are the main obstacles to implementation;
- and, as per CBD Strategic Plan:
 - lack of financial human and technical resources,
 - lack of economic incentives,
 - lack of mainstreaming and horizontal cooperation,
 - lack of public education and awareness at all levels.

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development

LESSONS LEARNED

KEY FACTORS FOR SUCCESS:

VISIBLE PRODUCT

REAL PRODUCT

A DOCUMENT

PRINCIPLES, PRIORITIES,
POLICIES, INSTRUMENTS
& PROGRAMS

STAKEHOLDER BUY-IN
ADAPTABILITY
CREATIVITY

EFFECTIVE
MANAGEMENT UNIT-
coordinated partnerships

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development

RECOMMENDATIONS

NBSAPs should:

- respond to the new Strategic Plan for BD and provide a platform for national implementation of CBD provisions
- be comprehensive, include time-bound and measurable targets and measures for monitoring and implementation.
- be strategic and prioritised
- be developed through a wide participatory process with full transparency and widespread ownership
- be led by high level IMCs and stakeholder steering committees
- approved at highest political level and implemented by law
- Policies, goals and targets should be incorporated into wider strategies and APs
- provide for sub-national BSAPs

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of sustainable
development



UNITED NATIONS
UNIVERSITY
UNU-IAS
Institute of Advanced Studies

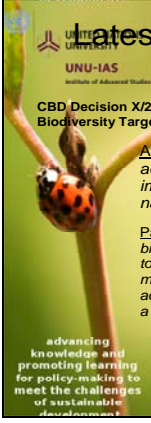
RECOMMENDATIONS

NBSAPs should:

- address **direct and indirect drivers** of biodiversity loss
- integrate the **economics** of biodiversity
- highlight the need for **community-based management** and for **preserving traditional knowledge**
- include clear provisions for **communication, education and public awareness**
- realistically distinguish actions:**
 - which can be achieved **within existing budgets and capacity**
 - which will require **external funding and capacity development**
- increase support for **capacity development, especially with regard to mainstreaming.**

It is not a question of delivering yet another "document", but of establishing an ongoing, cyclical, participatory process with regular reviews.

advancing knowledge and promoting learning for policy-making to meet the challenges of sustainable development



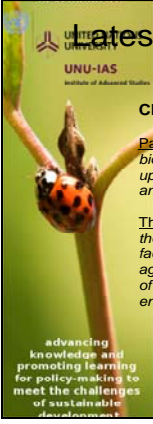
Latest CBD COP decisions with regard to NBSAPs

CBD Decision X/2: "Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 – 2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets".

Aichi target 17: By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

Parties are urged to support the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans as effective instruments to promote the implementation of the Strategic Plan and mainstreaming of biodiversity at the national level, taking into account synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions in a manner consistent with their respective mandates.

advancing knowledge and promoting learning for policy-making to meet the challenges of sustainable development



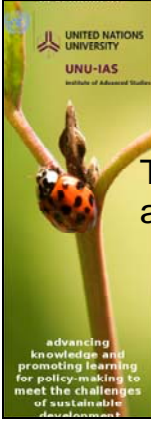
Latest CBD COP decisions with regard to NBSAPs

CBD Decision X/5:

Parties are invited to involve national level focal points of all the biodiversity-related agreements, as appropriate, in the process of updating and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and related enabling activities.

The CBD Executive Secretary is encouraged to collaborate with the secretariats of other biodiversity-related conventions to facilitate the participation of national focal points of these agreements, as appropriate, in the updating and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and related enabling activities.

advancing knowledge and promoting learning for policy-making to meet the challenges of sustainable development




Thank you for your attention!

advancing knowledge and promoting learning for policy-making to meet the challenges of sustainable development


National ICZM Strategy and the ICZM Project in Turkey

Mr. M. Aydin

Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy and Action Plan Project



The Ministry of Public Works and Settlements,
General Directorate of Technical Research and Implementation

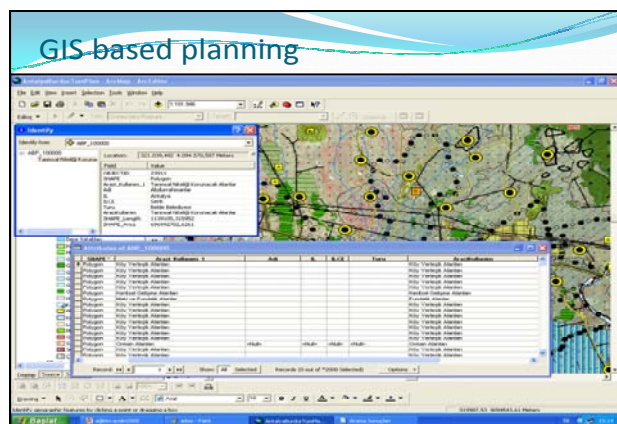


The Ministry of Environment and Forestry
General Directorate of EIA and Planning

The Environmental Law and ICZM

Legal responsibilities of MoEF;

- 1/100.000 scaled spatial plans
- EIA, SEA and GIS tools
- Marine pollution control
- ICZM studies
- National parks, specially protected areas

Turkish Environmental Information Exchange Network



TEIEN Portal

Avrupa Çevre Ajansı

TEIEN

TEIEN Meta Veri Kataloğu

TEIEN Portalına hoş geldiniz.

Türkiye Çevresel Bilgi Değişim Ağı (TEIEN), çevresel bilgiyi kolay erişim ve paylaşımını sağlamak amacıyla çalışan kurumlar arasında bilginin paylaşımını sağlayan bir elektronik ağıdır. Bu ağın kurulumu Ulusal Stratejik Ortaklaşım

Draft by Law on SEA is prepared and planned to be enforced at the end of 2010 in two sectors (planning and tourism)



Daha iyi bir planlama ve geliştirilmiş çevre anlayışı halkın katılımı

Türkiye'de Stratejik Çevresel Değerlendirme

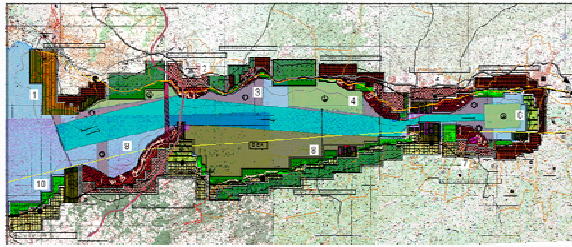
ŞÇD Prosedürü: güçlü bir kararın doğru adımdır

Şüpheli yaklaşımdan Kabul etmeye

Coastal Law and Integrated Coastal Zone Planning Projects

- The Ministry of Public works and Settlements is the responsible authority for the coastal law.
- Integrated Coastal Zone Planning Projects have been made by the ministry since 2007
- As a result of these projects; Izmit, Iskenderun Bays ICZ Plans are approved and Antalya, Samsun ICZ Plans are at the approval stage.

An Example to Integrated Coastal Zone Planning



Why a strategy project was necessary?

- Urbanization pressure on coastal areas
- Authority conflicts
- Coordination problems between responsible authorities
- Absence of a common ICZM understanding
- Necessity of an impact analysis of ICZM Protocol
- EU accession process (ICZM might be a legal requirement in the near future)
- Absence of a national strategy and action plan for ICZM
- Awareness rising requirements

AIM of the project

- Preparation of a national ICZM strategy document and national action plan including legal, institutional and administrative structuring, short-medium-long term priorities, targets and implementation programme.
- Description of principles and standards for coastal area usage and to increase awareness.

Stakeholders

- All related ministries, institutions (central and local authorities)
- NGO's
- Universities
- Chambers
- International organizations for ICZM

Outputs of the project

- National ICZM strategy document
- ICZM standards and principles
- Description of coastal spatial strategies, coastal planning principles
- Impact analysis of implementation of ICZM protocol to the current Turkish system
- Sector ICZM guidelines

Screening of national and international legal and administrative structuring

- Analysis of international ICZM structures
- National “current situation” analysis
- Analysis of international coastal spatial planning practises
- Screening of national sector plans and programs related with coastal areas
- Comparison of international analysis with the current Turkish coastal approach and producing suggestions.

Impact analysis of ICZM Protocol

- Impact analysis of implementing the protocol
- Study visits to mediteranean countries
- Evaluation of ICZM protocol in the scope of Turkey's reservations
- Meetings with the related stakeholders in order to share the results of the analysis and to describe a road map for the signature of the protocol

Description of coastal spatial strategies, coastal planning principles

- Selection of two pilot areas
- Description of ICZM standarts and implementation tools (etc: SEA, EIA) and decription of coastal planning principles, aims.
- Preperation of planning alternatives at the selected pilot areas
- Preperation of ICZM principles and desctription of ICZM tools (how to use SEA, EIA, planning etc. At the coastal areas) for different sectors.
- Preperation of sector guidelines for ICZM

Preperation of national ICZM strategy document

- Description of responsibilities and authorities for the coastal areas
- Suggestion of a legal ICZM structure in line with the results of pilot examples, current situation analysis and stakeholder meetings
- Description of coastal spatial strategies
- Road map for the implementaion of teh strategy document

Increrasing awareness

- Preperation of booklets and brochures
- Coast Day celebrations
- Distribution of all prepared documents to stakeholders and to public

TIMING

	20101 4th Q	2012 1st Q	2012 2nd Q	2012 3rd Q	2012 4th Q	2013 1stQ
Screening of national and international legal and administrative structuring						
Impact analysis of implementation of ICZM protocol to the current Turkish system						
ICZM standarts and principles Description of coastal spatial strategies, coastal planning principles						
National ICZM strategy document						
Inreasing awareness						

Expected results

- Impacts of signing ICZM protocol will be described and effects being a party to the protocol will be scientifically analysed.
- Awareness on the necessity of signing the protocol will be raised
- Necessary tools and standards for ICZM will be determined and better decisions will be produced by the authorities for coastal areas.
- Alternatives for a national ICZM legislation will be produced

Expected results

- The process of preparing a ICZM strategy document will enhance the coordination and communication among related stakeholders, responsible institutions.
- Problematic areas will be determined, solutions will be produced and they will be reflected in the strategy document.
- Not only suggestions will be given in the strategy document but also an action plan and a road map will be submitted.
- Positive contribution for the EU accession process will be ensured.

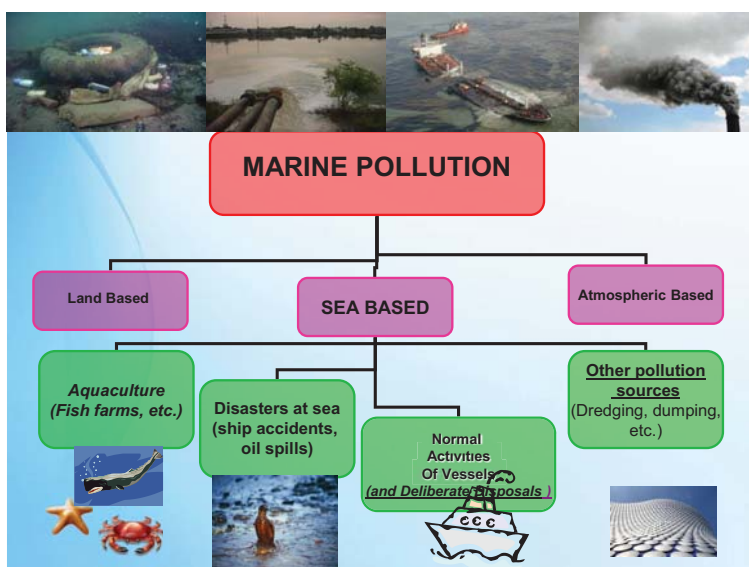
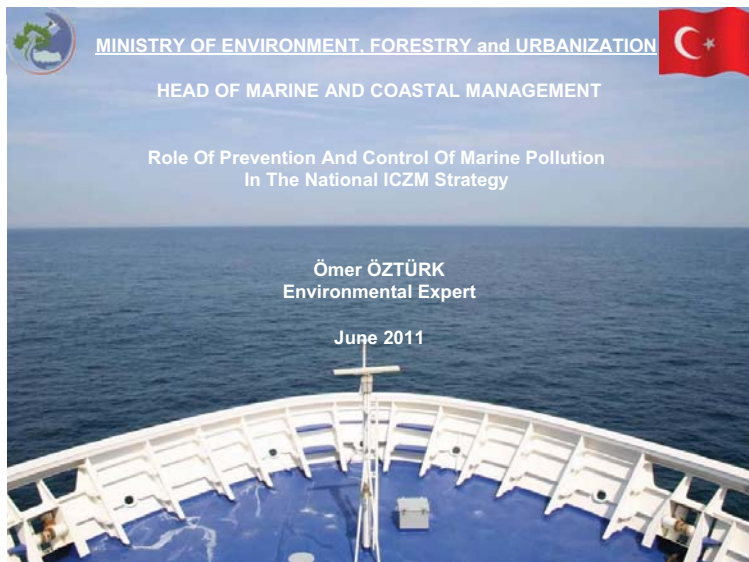
Final target of ICZM works in Turkey

- Expansion of the responsibilities of the authorities related with the coastal areas.
- Solution of the authority conflicts.
- Preparation of all coastal plans, programmes and projects in line with the ICZM tools, standards and principles.
- Creating the budgetary and administrative structure at the local and national level for the implementation of ICZM.
- Ownership of public created by awareness rising activities.
- Signature of the ICZM protocol and transposition of the document to the national legislation.

Thank you for your interest.....

Mustafa AYDIN
 Environmental Expert
 PAP/RAC Focal Point TURKEY
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Role of prevention and control of marine pollution in the National ICZM Strategy
Mr. Ö. Öztürk





GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT TURKEY

- ✓ Square measure ~ 784,000 km²
- ✓ Population ~ 74,000,000 people
- ✓ GDP ~ \$ 700,000 Million



- ✓ 7 geographical region
- ✓ 81 provinces
- ✓ 28 coastal cities
- ✓ Capital City Ankara



- Aegean Sea 2.805 km.
- Mediterranean Sea 1.577km
- Black Sea 1.695km
- Marmara Sea 1.189km



25 RIVER BASINS



In Wastewater Treatment Management Plan, prioritisation of river basins is made considering situation on pollution, pressures and impacts, drinking water and protected areas .

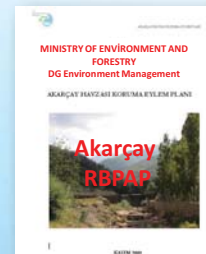
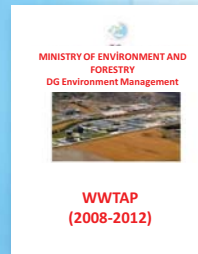


STATUS OF RIVER BASIN PROTECTION ACTION PLANS (RBPAP)

Planned Period in the Struggle Against Water Pollution

We are actively struggling against the water pollution by preparing:

- Waste Water Treatment Action Plan
- River Basin Protection Action Plans
- River Basin Management Plans



We have started to monitor water quality in the EU standards



We are developing more effective measures by basin wide monitoring focused on pollution sources. We have been designating monitoring points in 25 basins in 2011 according to EU standards



R&D Project

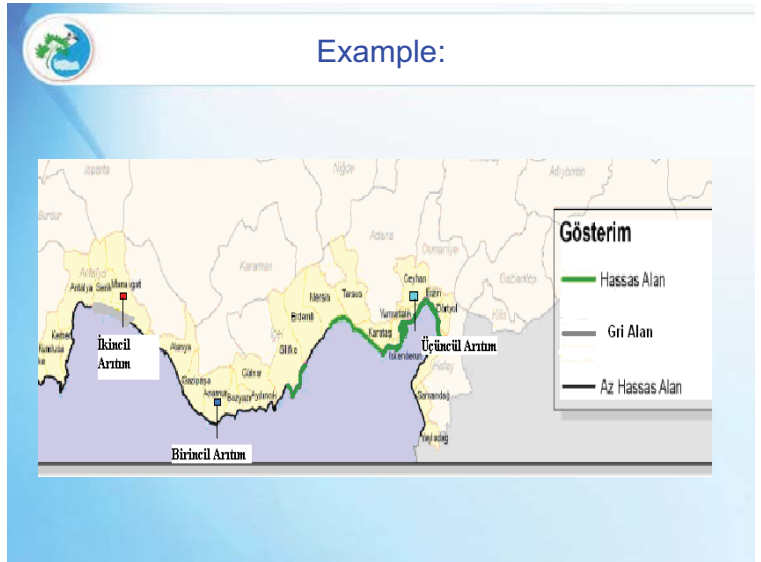
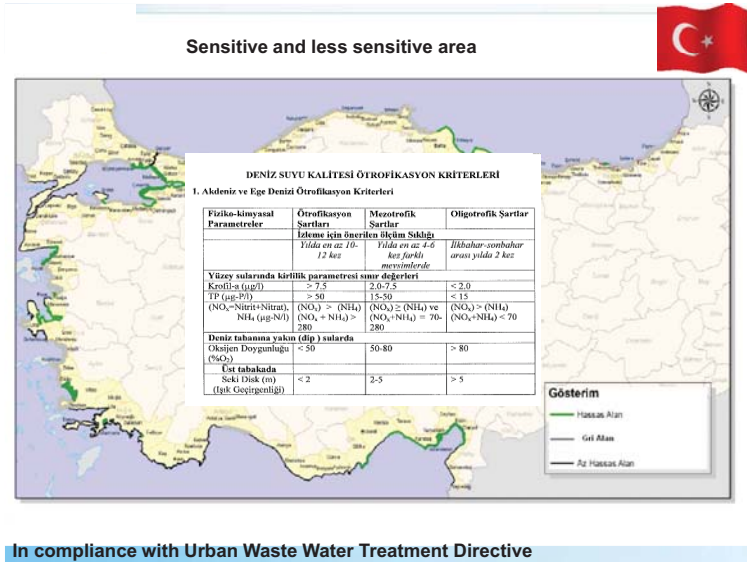
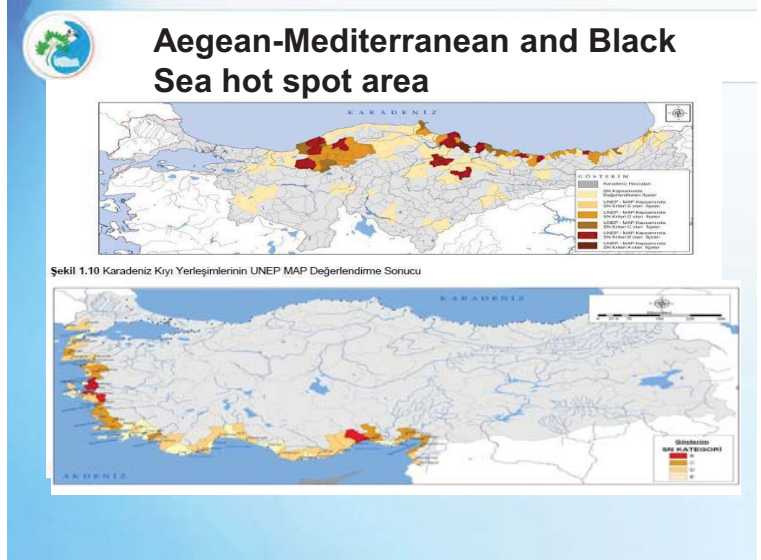
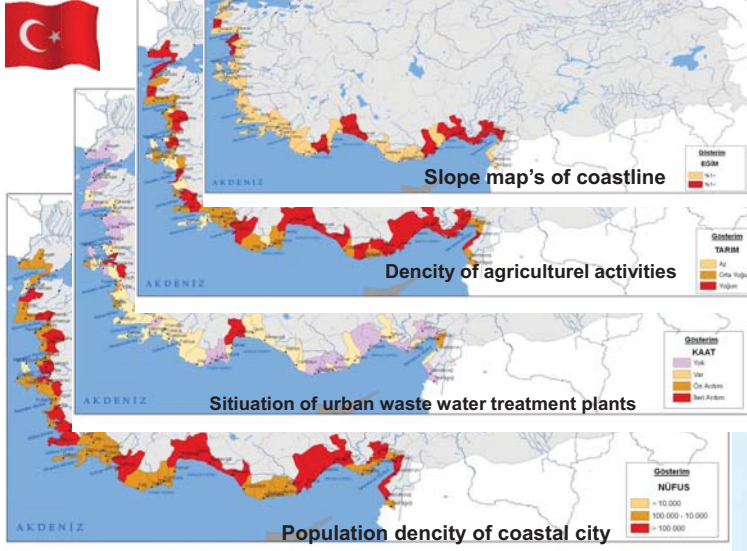


Urban Wastewater Management in the Costs of Turkey: Redefinition of the Hot Spots and Sensitive Areas, Determination of the Absorption Capacity of Waste by Monitoring-Modelling Methods and Development of Sustainable Urban Wastewater Investment Plans (2008-2011)

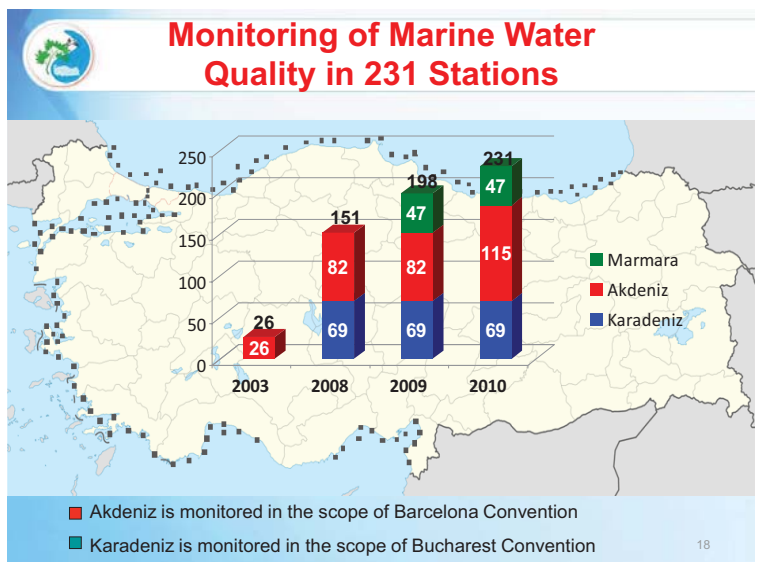
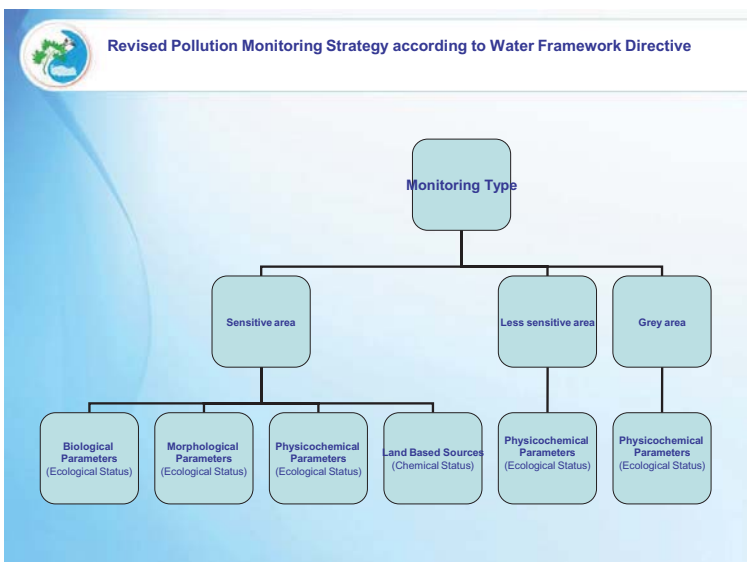


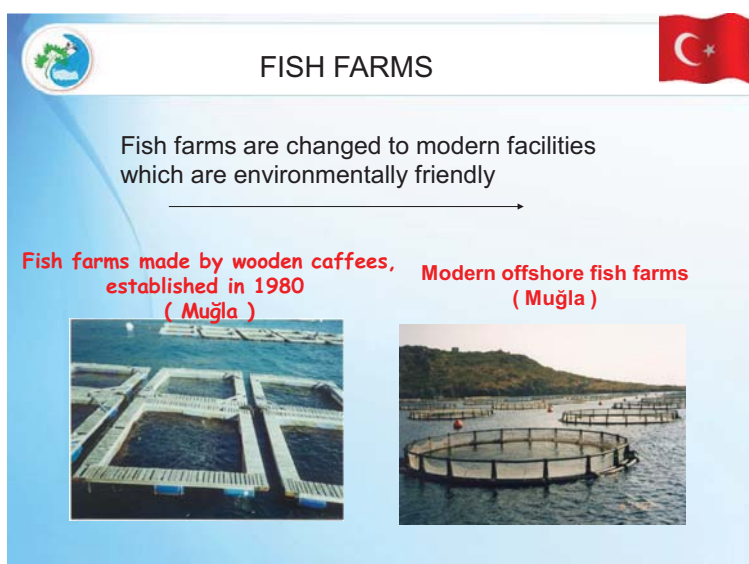
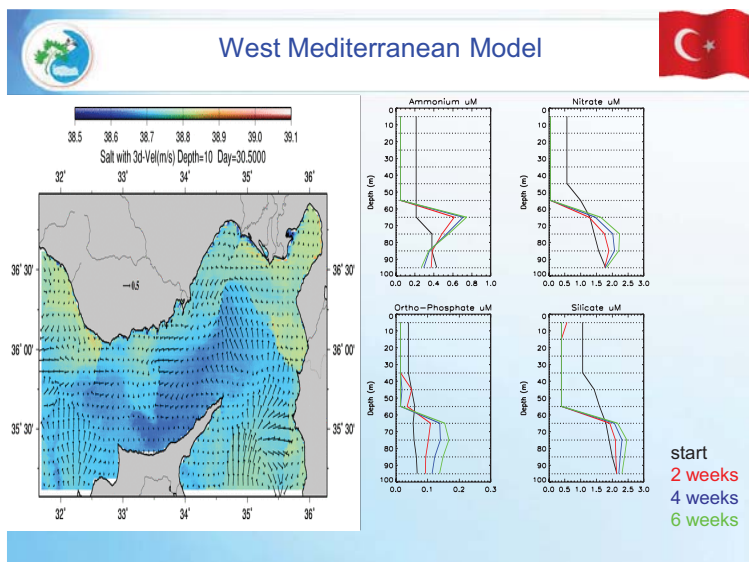
Change in the National Monitoring Strategy and Programme

- Change in the National Monitoring Stations and Parameters



In compliance with Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive

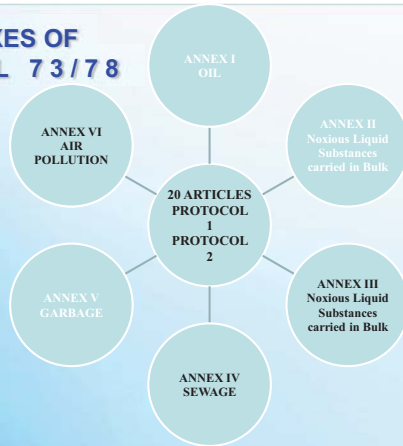




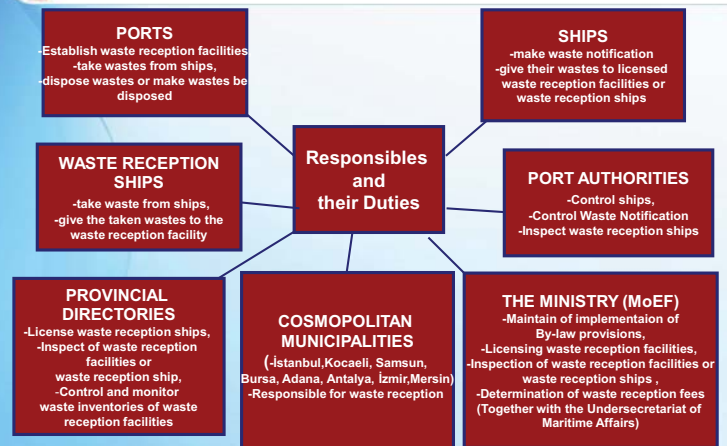


SHIP WASTES' MANAGEMENT

ANNEXES OF MARPOL 73/78



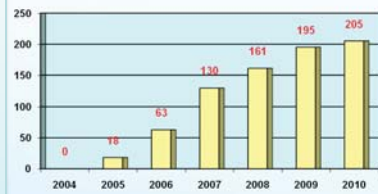
By-Law on Taking Waste from the Ships and Waste Control



MANAGEMENT OF SHIP WASTES'

Turkey became party to MARPOL 73/78 (International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships) in 1990, and implements it in national level by By-Law on Taking Waste from the Ships and Waste Control, that entered into force in 2004.

NUMBER OF PORTS TAKING WASTES



DEPOSIT TANKS IN WASTE RECEPTION FACILITY IN PORT

205 ports are licensed by the Ministry, by October, 2010, in accordance with the By-Law.

Waste Reception Facility License certificate is given to **117** of them.

Waste Reception Facility License Exemption certificate is given to **88** of them.



Ports That Provide Service of Taking Wastes



- Blue circle: Licensed Coastal Facility
- Green circle: Coastal Facility that is exempted from License



SHIP WASTE MANAGEMENT



GEMİ ATIK TAKİP SİSTEMİ

Petrol tankers above 150 GRT and all ships above 400 GRT cruising out of port, are responsible for making waste notification 24 hours before coming to port.

“Ship Waste Tracking System” started being used, in order to make waste notification online and increase efficiency in waste reception service.

IN ORDER TO:

- ✓ follow-up of ship wastes,
 - ✓ increase efficiency in waste reception service,
 - ✓ Fight against illegal discharges from ships,
- Blue Card system is developed for small marine vehicles (vessel, etc.) out of this context.



CONTROL OF ILLEGAL DISCHARGES OF SHIPS

By the 2009/13 Numbered and 15.05.2009 dated Circular, Undersecretariat of Maritime Affairs,

Coast Guard Commandership,

Antalya, Mersin, Kocaeli and İstanbul Metropolitan Municipalities

are responsible for;

- ✓ determination of marine pollution derived from illegal discharges of vessels in marine authority areas which are under the jurisdiction of the Republic of Turkey,

- ✓ supervising whether the provisions of Environment Law No. 2872 are adhered to, the administrative sanctions which are enforced for identified violations,

on behalf of the Ministry.



COAST GUARD COMMANDERSHIP



UNDERSECRETARIAT OF MARITIME AFFAIRS



ANTALYA METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY



İSTANBUL METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY



KOCAELİ METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY



MERSİN METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY



CONTROL OF ILLEGAL DISCHARGES OF SHIPS

Training Marine Pollution Inspectors



Inspectors working in;
-Undersecretariat of Maritime Affairs,
-Coast Guard Commandship,
-Antalya, Mersin, Kocaeli and
İstanbul Metropolitan Municipalities
are trained.



PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE TO SHIP AND COASTAL FACILITIES INCIDENTS

Annually; 60.000 ships are pass from the İstanbul Strait and 50.000 ships are pass from the Çanakkale Strait

Emergency Response Plans:

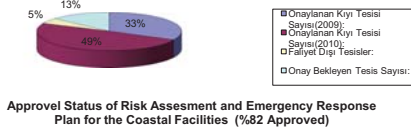
- National and Regional Emergency Response Plans
- Coastal Facilities Emergency Response Plans
- Preparedness and Exercises



Emergency Response Plans for Coastal Facilities



Total Number of Coastal Facility:	230
Number of Approved Coastal Facility Plans(2009):	75
Number of Approved Coastal Facility Plans(2010):	113
Number of Non-Operational Facilities:	11
Number of Facilities That are Pending Approval:	31



Emergency Response Plans for Coastal Facilities

Risk Assessment

Montecarlo
Hidrotam-3
MEKE-Slik

- Ship Sources Risk
 - Deceleration/collision
 - Ship fit
 - Fire/Explosion
 - Sinking
- Coastal Facility Source Risk
 - Pipelines
 - Operational Activities

- Sensitive Areas
- Meteorological Assessment
- Geological and Oceanographic Assessment
- Incident inventory

Needed materials, equipment and personnel is determined.



Capacity Building Studies for Emergency Response

Legal Framework

- Under the Law No:5312;
- Notification for the Pertaining to Selection of Possible Responder company,institution and organizations
- Curricular of the Procedures and Principles for Training Programs and Exercises

•Response task are given to 12 institutions

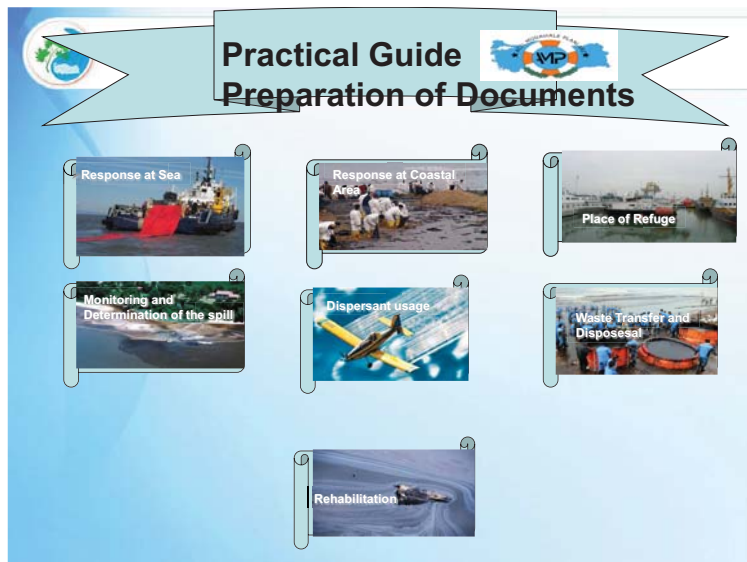
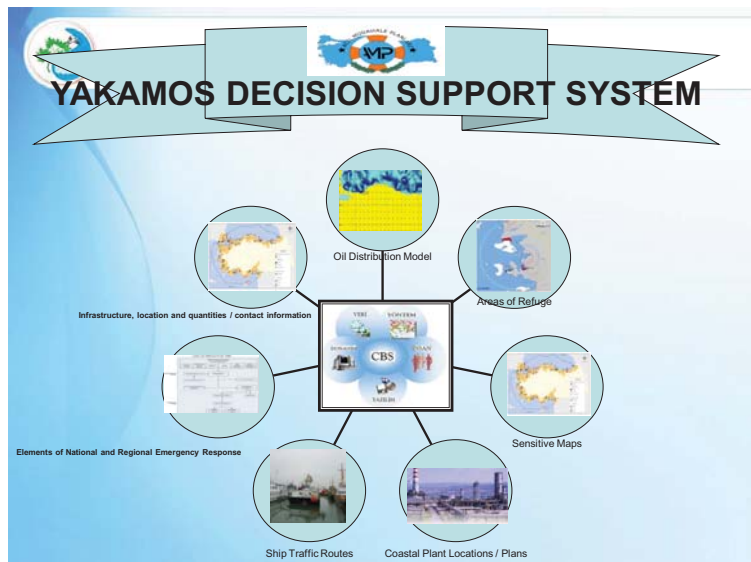


National and Regional Emergency Response Plans

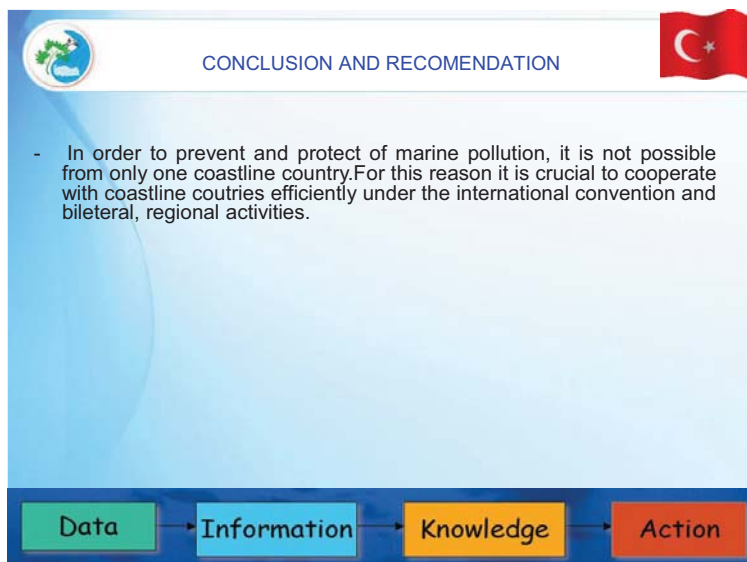
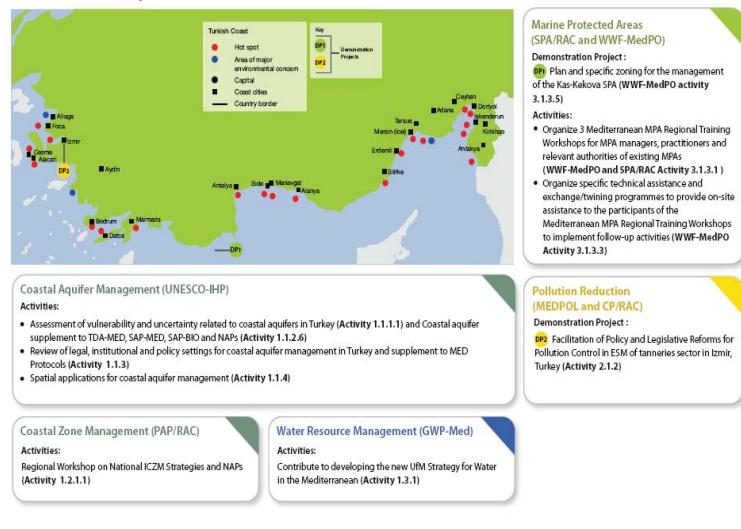


Liability Insurance have all coastal facilities (15 of the existing insurance companies, this insurance was to make the recipe and instructions for preparing the Treasury statement. The number of policies in the 143 units.)

•TUBITAK-MRC,a commissioned project of National and Regional Emergency Response Plans have been completed. 1 National 6 Regional Emergency Response Plan has been prepared under the project



MedPartnership | Activities in Turkey (2009 to 2013)



Why the National ICZM Strategies?
Ms. D. Povh Škugor

UNEP

MAP

The Coastal Management Centre

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

Why National ICZM Strategies?

Daria Povh Škugor
PAP/RAC Programme Officer
daria.povh@ppa.t-com.hr

MedPartnership's Regional Workshop on National ICZM Strategies, Istanbul, 27 – 28th June 2011

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

The Coastal Management Centre

UNEP

MAP

ICZM ACHIEVEMENTS

24th of March 2011 Protocol on ICZM in the Mediterranean

ENTERED INTO FORCE!

- Preparation started in 2001 and took 6 years;
- Numerous workshops, consultations, meetings;
- Signature in 2008; and finally,
- Entering into force 2011



STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA LARGE MARINE ECOSYSTEM

MedPartnership

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

The Coastal Management Centre

UNEP

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ICZM ACHIEVEMENTS



EVOLUTION OF THE ICZM PROTOCOL

STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA LARGE MARINE ECOSYSTEM

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PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

The Coastal Management Centre

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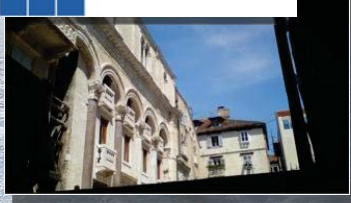
MAP

ICZM ACHIEVEMENTS

1977

Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC)

The centre for ICZM in the Mediterranean founded in Split, Croatia



STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA LARGE MARINE ECOSYSTEM

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PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

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MAP


ICZM ACHIEVEMENTS

1993 1996 1997 1999 2000 2002 2004 2005 2007 2008 2010 Ongoing...

1989...

the **Coastal Area Management Programmes (CAMPs)**,

MAP's programmes for sustainable coastal management are launched



STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA LARGE MARINE ECOSYSTEM

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MAP

ICZM ACHIEVEMENTS

1989...

CAMPs the practical dimension of ICZM

the practical dimension of ICZM



Lasting an average of 3-4 years aiming at the introduction of ICZM at local or national levels. Institution strengthening and capacity building to rehabilitate areas with environmental problems

STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA LARGE MARINE ECOSYSTEM

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1995



Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean

The Barcelona Convention revised

Estimates showed that up to **80%** of marine pollution was originated by land-based activities

1995



Action Plan for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Sustainable Development of the Coastal Areas of the Mediterranean

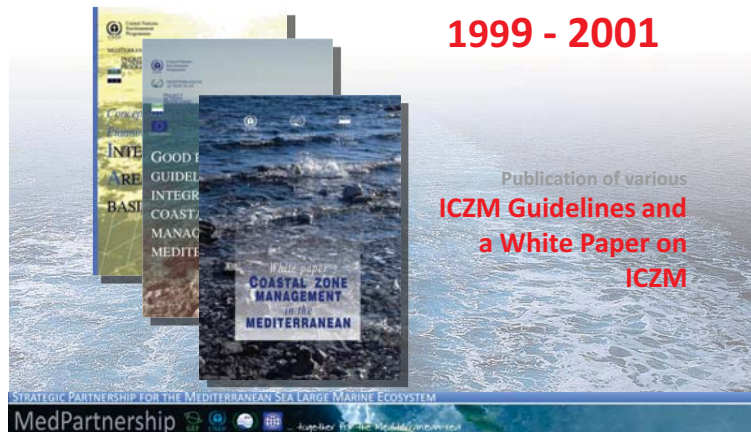
MAP Phase II

...from sectoral protection of the marine environment to protection of coastal areas through integrated planning and coastal management
...**ICZM**

ICZM ACHIEVEMENTS



1999 - 2001



Publication of various
ICZM Guidelines and a White Paper on ICZM



2001



Time had come to take one further step, to ensure more effective application

the only truly viable way forward was the adoption of a **legally binding regional instrument...**

2011



ICZM Protocol Ratification 5 Countries plus EU
...Protocol entered into force



AND THE WAY FORWARD...

The Action Plan

- Remaining CPs to ratify the Protocol
- Transposing Protocol into national law
- National ICZM Strategies
- Coastal plans and programmes
- A state of the art "Governance Platform" for ICZM
- Integration of Climate Change and Disaster Prevention
- Demonstration projects on key themes & new generation CAMPS
- Training & Capacity Building
- Monitoring of coastal zones

Proto GIZC project

- Developing an analysis of the contents and legal scope of the key provisions of the ICZM Protocol
- Analysis of the Mediterranean ICZM Protocol in the face of the EU law
- Analysis of the Croatian legal framework in relation to the provisions of the Mediterranean ICZM Protocol

Impact Assessment Study in Croatia

Analysis of impacts of ratification of the ICZM Protocol on the legal and institutional framework of Montenegro

MedPartnership pilot national ICZM Strategies

New projects, new opportunities

Times of changes... opportunity for change...

Public sector of today...
faces the need for the long-term strategy more than ever before

- An excellent opportunity to build wide **partnerships, ownerships, alliances** ...
- **Prioritising** - essential for **good governance** and **wise management** of the coasts and seas
- Necessitate the **highest** level policy makers **committment**
- Opportunity to build an **institutional framework** for ICZM
- Represent a possibility for creating a **legal basis for ICZM** implementation

- Assisting in **mobilising national financial resources** for ICZM
- Among the most visible initiatives for **awareness raising**
- A strong tool for **ICZM Protocol implementation**...
- An efficient tool for **mainstreaming** ICZM into other sectors
- An efficient tool for demonstrating **the economic value of the coast** to the wide audience and for promoting its **management**

WHY STRATEGIES?

- To conclude,...



It is not about yet another document...

**IT IS ABOUT BUILDING COORDINATED PARTNERSHIPS,
MOBILISING RESOURCES AND TAKING RESPONSIBILITIES
FOR A BETTER GOVERNANCE OF OUR COASTS AND SEAS!**

STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA LARGE MARINE ECOSYSTEM

MedPartnership



Thanks for your attention!

STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA LARGE MARINE ECOSYSTEM

MedPartnership

Introducing the Guidelines for the preparation of the National ICZM Strategies
Mr. B. Shipman

NATIONAL ICZM STRATEGIES

GUIDELINES FOR THE PREPARATION OF NATIONAL ICZM STRATEGIES
REQUIRED BY THE ICZM PROTOCOL FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN

JUNE 2011

1



Article 18.1

"Each Party shall further strengthen or formulate a national strategy for integrated coastal zone management and coastal implementation plans and programmes...

...and shall inform the Organization about the coordination mechanism in place for this strategy."

2



Orientations

Political Recognition
Intra-Governmental and Inter-Ministerial Coordination
Partnerships and Ownership
Legal Basis
Long-term
Focus on Implementation
Extend to the external limit of the territorial sea (Article 3)
Fit for Purpose
Time Scale and Review
Accessible Style

3



Aim

To create the preconditions and practical mechanisms to implement the ICZM Protocol for the Mediterranean at the national level

4



Objectives of the National ICZM Strategy

Articulate an agreed, clear national vision for the sustainable development of the coastal zone

Establish through governance the integration and harmonisation of multiple interests in coastal zone

Identify both the priorities and the means to achieve the sustainable development of the coastal zone

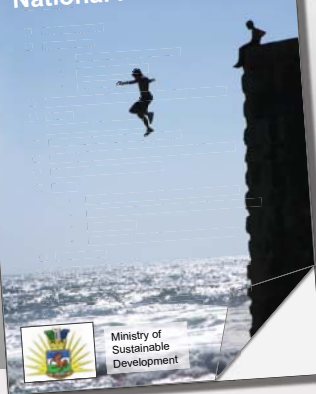
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Contents of the National ICZM Strategy

ICZM Protocol for the Mediterranean Article 18.2

National ICZM Strategy



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PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

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PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

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1. Endorsement
2. Introduction

1. Endorsement

Copy of official statement or certificate of adoption or endorsement by responsible national authority

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2. Introduction

Justification and context - the ICZM Protocol

Territorial Scope – the terrestrial and marine boundaries of the coastal zone and its ecosystem

Timeframe – typically 10-15 years including provision for regular review.

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3. Governance Structures and Participation

Long-term governance structures and processes to ensure integration, coordination and public participation in the coastal zone

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4. Vision

The national vision for the coastal zone

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5. Analysis & Objectives

Brief analysis of the current state of the coastal zone, risks and potential future scenarios.

The national objectives for sustainable development of the coastal zone reflecting environmental, economic and social priorities.

Identification of the key indicators to measure the success in addressing these priorities

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6. Priorities for the Coastal Zone

Statement of priorities for the coastal zone with and indication of the reasons.

These priorities should set out the national priorities and links to other relevant strategies including environmental, climate change, economic development, transport etc.

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7. Identify Specific Ecosystems and Themes

Define the specific coastal ecosystems requiring management, in particular estuaries and wetlands so to take into account their environmental, economic and social function

Provide for the protection of coastal landscapes and cultural heritage

Recognise the specificities of islands and the necessity to ensure interaction among them

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8. Means of Implementation

Policy

Integrated and harmonised policies across government to support the sustainable development of the coast.

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8. Means of Implementation

Legislative & Regulatory Framework

Legislative and regulatory framework, including existing and proposed legislation. In particular, the Strategy should include proposals to meet the requirements of Article 8 of the ICZM Protocol, "Protection and Sustainable Use of the Coastal Zone"

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8. Means of Implementation

Economic, Financial & Fiscal Instruments

Fiscal and other economic measures, such as investment orientation, financial incentives or penalties, to be used to achieve the Strategy's objectives (Article 21)

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8. Means of Implementation

Land Policy

Land policy instruments and measures, including the process of planning. Mechanisms for the transfer of land to the public domain or secure its use for public benefit (Article 20).

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8. Means of Implementation

Partnership and Awareness Raising

Identification of key partnerships and means of support. Proposals for raising wide awareness of the importance of the coastal zone and its sustainable development.

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Action Plan

A supporting roadmap to achieve the Strategy – an action and finance plan to deliver the Strategy over a predetermined time period, typically 3-6 years.

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Proposals for Subsidiary Coastal Plans and Programmes

Proposals and guidance identifying the priority areas and the hierarchy of coastal plans and programmes at the regional and local scale to implement the Strategy at sub-national and local level

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Transboundary & International Cooperation

Identify transboundary and international issues, and the coordination mechanisms (Article 28).

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5. Analysis & Objectives
6. Priorities for the Coastal Zone
7. Identify Specific Ecosystems and Themes
8. Means of Implementation
 - Policy
 - Legislative & Regulatory Framework
 - Economic, Financial & Fiscal Instruments
 - Land Policy
 - Partnership and Awareness Raising
9. Action Plan
10. Proposals for Subsidiary Coastal Plans and Programmes
11. Transboundary & International Cooperation
12. Monitoring & Evaluation process

Appendices

Monitoring & Evaluation process

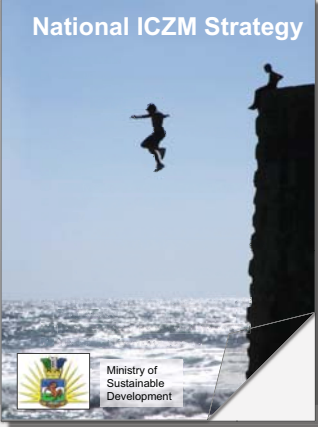
The frequency and nature of the monitoring and evaluation process, including the appropriate indicators, in order to evaluate the effectiveness of integrated coastal zone management strategies, plans and programmes

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PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

Contents of the National ICZM Strategy
ICZM Protocol for the Mediterranean Article 18.2

National ICZM Strategy



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PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

A Final Comment on Style...


Coastal issues in the Mediterranean are complex - but your Strategy need not be

Keep it simple - focus on setting the vision and setting a shared course towards it

Set an ambitious timetable - don't take too long or your audience will lose interest and momentum will be lost

The real test of a Strategy's success depends on its ability to catalyze change and a sustainable Mediterranean coast

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PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

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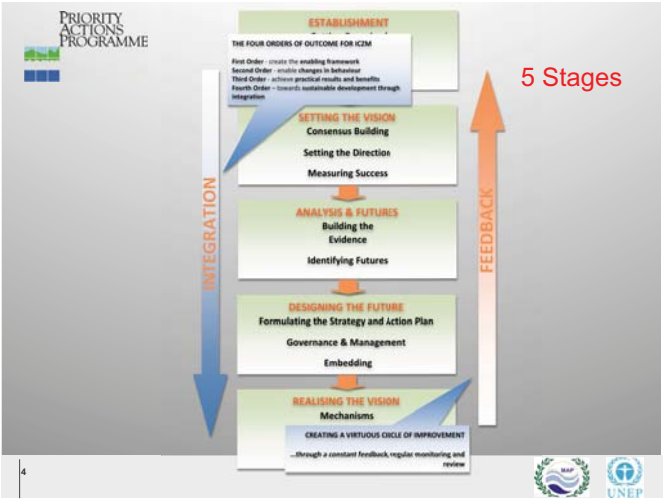
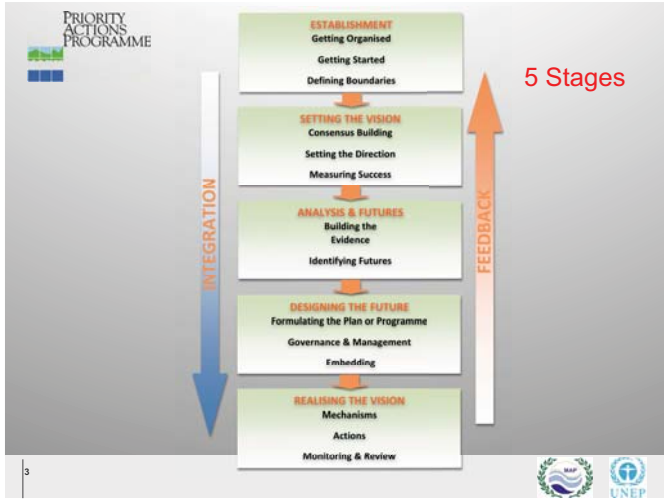
NATIONAL ICZM STRATEGIES

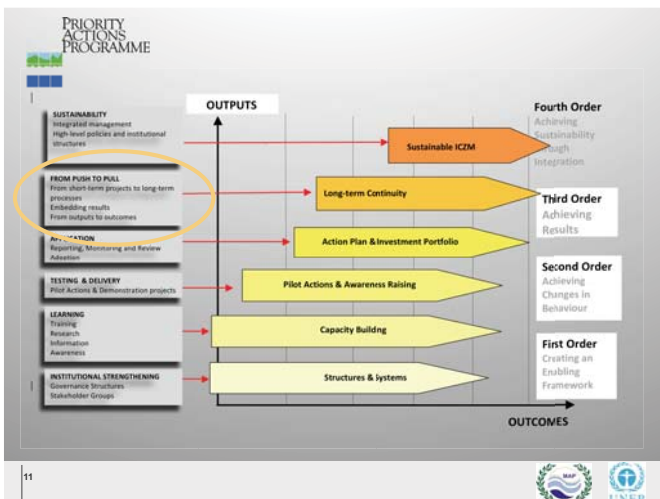
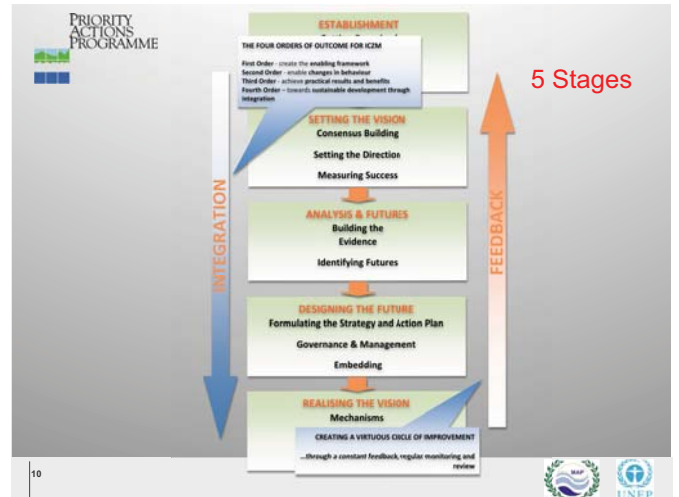
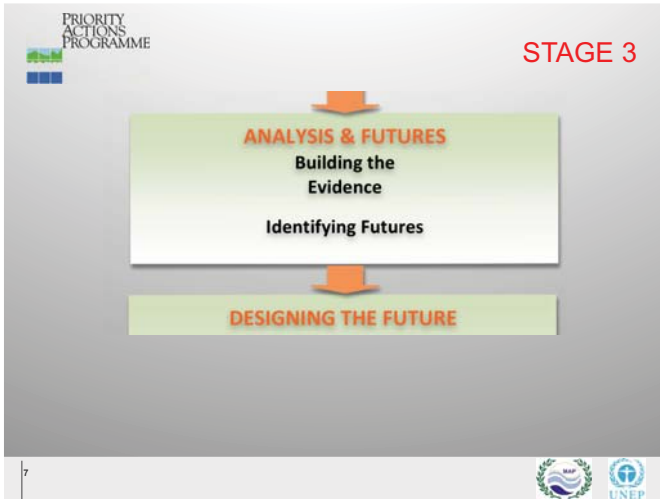
PROCESS – FROM GETTING ORGANISED TO REALIZING THE VISION

JUNE 2011

1

2



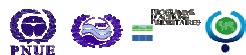




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National ICZM Strategy of Algeria – MedPartnership pilot Strategy

Mr. S. Grimes



Istanbul (Turkey) : 27-28 June 2011

EXPÉRIENCE ET ENSEIGNEMENTS D'UNE DÉCENNIE GIZC EN ALGÉRIE (2000-2010): COMMENT ADAPTER LA DÉMARCHE À L'ÉVOLUTION DES CONTEXTES

National Framework for the ICZM national strategy

Samir GRIMES

Éléments repères

- Forte densité (**830 hab/km²**) de la population sur la bande littorale de **3 km**,
- **68% de la population** des communes côtières vivent dans la bande des **3 km**,
- **20% de la superficie totale de la bande des 300 m** est occupée et **urbanisée**,
- **16% de la superficie** totale de la bande des **3 km** est **urbanisée**,
- **400 km/1200 km** du linéaire côtier sont **urbanisés**,
- **60 % de l'industrie** nationale dans la zone **littorale**

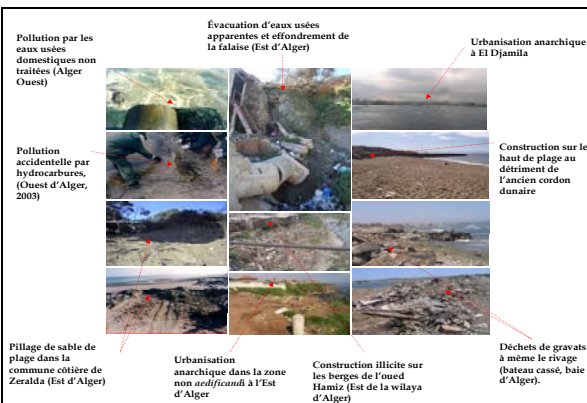
Quelle *base juridique* pour la GIZC en Algérie ?

La loi n° 02 – 02 du 05 février 2002 relative à la protection et à la valorisation du littoral *Énonce les principes de gestion intégrée*

Art. 3. — Dans le littoral, l'ensemble des actions de développement s'inscrit dans une dimension nationale d'aménagement du territoire et de l'environnement. Il implique la **coordination des actions entre l'Etat, les collectivités territoriales, les organisations et les associations qui oeuvrent dans ce domaine et se fonde sur les principes de développement durable, de prévention et de précaution.**

Art. 6. — Le développement et la promotion des activités sur le littoral doivent se conformer à une **occupation économe de l'espace et à la non-détérioration du milieu environnemental**. L'Etat décide des mesures réglementaires en vue de l'exploitation durable des ressources littorales.

100 m, 3000 m, 800 m, 3 km, Conurbation inter-villes (5km)



Conséquences sur la zone côtière

Réduction des zones humides côtières



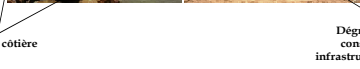
Disparition des cordons dunaires



Érosion côtière

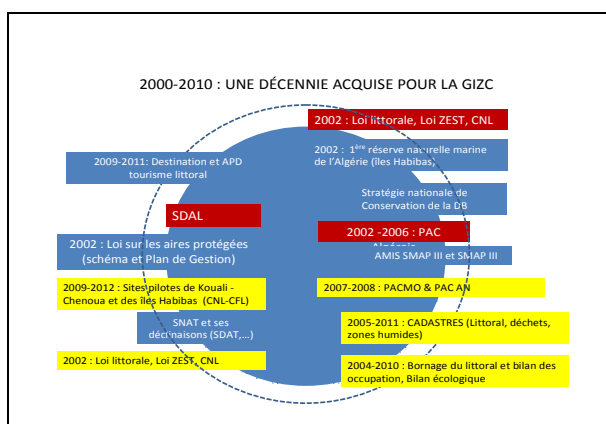
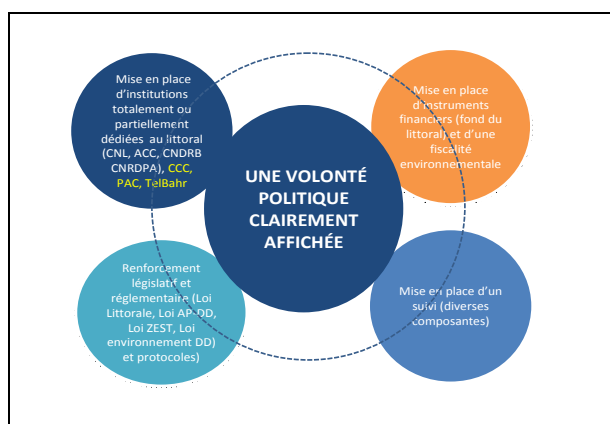


Dégradation des constructions et infrastructures littorales



Les enjeux:

1. **Maitrise** de l'**urbanisation** de la zone littorale
2. **Préservation** des ressources naturelles et de la **naturalité** du littoral
3. **Développement équilibré** des communes littorales



<p>RETOMBÉES MAJEURES</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. La concertation entre acteurs (culture) : Intersectorielle, entre utilisateurs (professionnels), grand public 2. Meilleure connaissance des secteurs problématiques (quantitative) : tourisme, gestion des flux, capacités de charge, profils de durabilité, impact socio-économique, empreinte environnemental et écologique, pêche et l'aquaculture, urbanisation,...) 3. Formation et renforcements des capacités (A tous les niveaux)
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<p>CONTRAINTES À LA GIZC</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Efficacité du dispositif en place ? 2. Le partage de l'information et la mise en synergie des efforts (humain, matériel, financier, expertise, documentation, savoirs faire,...) 3. Clarification des missions et des prérogatives 4. Organisation du systèmes de production, de communication et de validation des données 5. Difficulté d'Intégration des connaissances scientifiques dans le processus de prise de décision et de planification en zone côtière et littorale
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