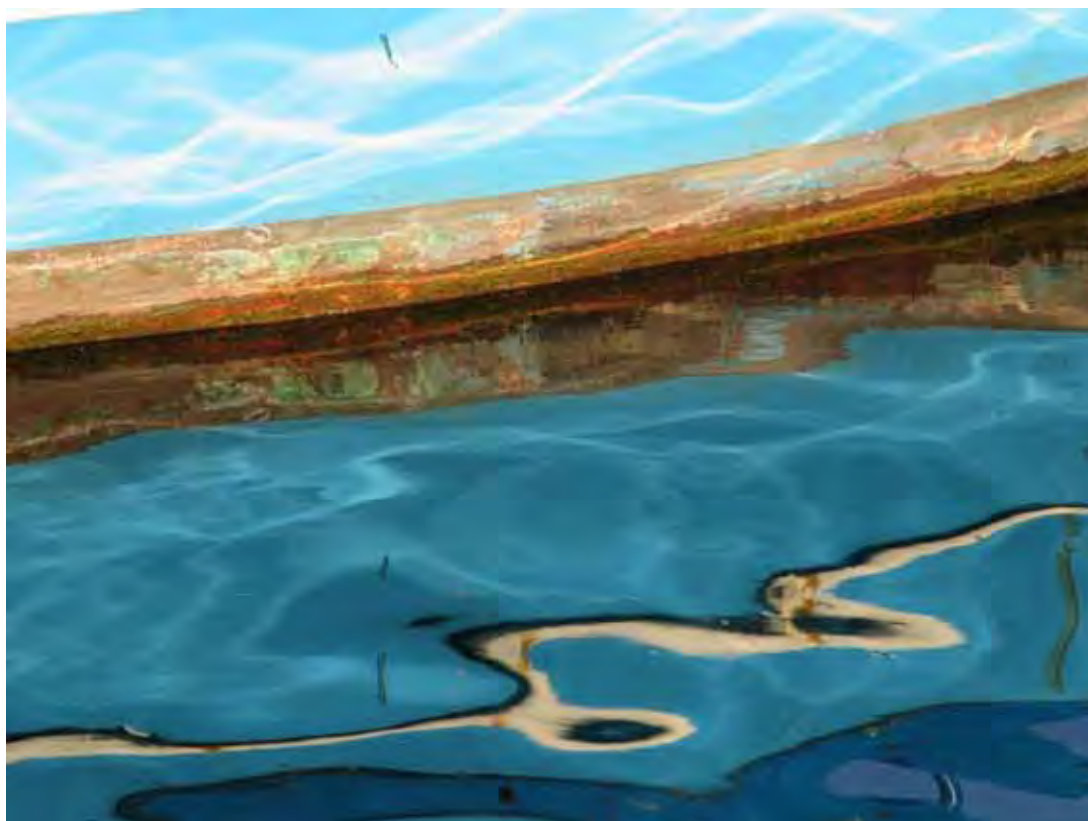


REPORT

of the Conference on Marine Spatial Planning (Supetar, 20-22 September 2007)



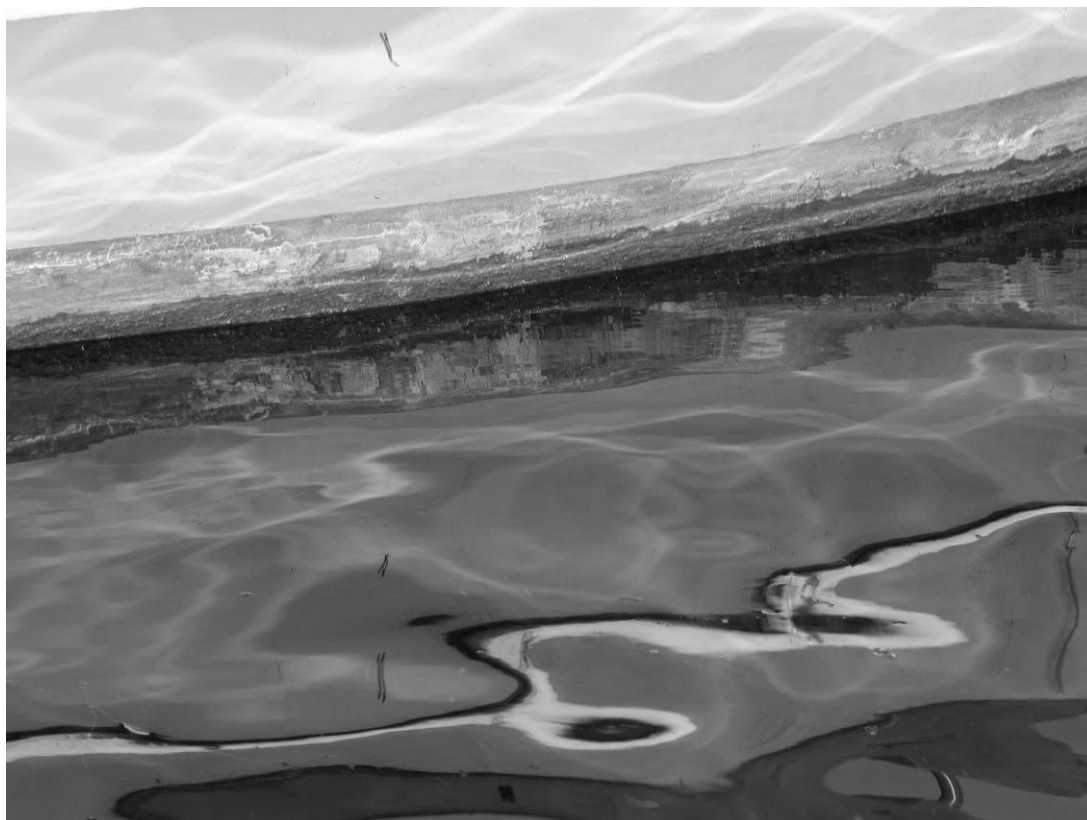
**PAP/RAC
Split, October 2007**



This project has been financially supported by the European Union

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Background information

1. PlanCoast (2006–2008) is an INTERREG IIIB NP CADSES Project with the aim to develop the tools and capacities for an effective integrated planning in coastal zones and marine areas in the Baltic, Adriatic and Black Sea regions. PlanCoast is going to: (i) introduce the completely new spatial planning instrument - Marine Planning; (ii) link Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) with the processes of statutory spatial planning in selected number of pilot projects; (iii) spread the use of modern Geographical Information Systems (GIS) for an effective trans-national planning; and (iv) contribute to the implementation of European policies and national strategies on coastal zones and marine areas. The challenge is to make the most of the economic potential of the seas in a sustainable manner - by avoiding conflicts and creating maximum synergies between the various interest groups.

2. PlanCoast has 16 partners representing the Spatial Planning Departments or responsible regional authorities from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Germany, Italy, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Slovenia and Ukraine. Project's Lead Partner is the Ministry of Transport, Building and Regional Development who is responsible for the spatial planning within the county of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Germany. The Lead Partner will take the responsibility for the implementation and management of the project as a whole. Furthermore, the Lead Partner will implement one of the first Marine Plans (12-sm-zone Mecklenburg-Vorpommern) within the European Union and develop the trans-national recommendations on the future implementation of ICZM strategies and the introduction of marine planning.

3. The objectives of the PlanCoast project are:

- to start developing and implementing the tools and procedures for the brand new discipline of Marine Spatial Planning in each participating country. These tools should comply to international standards and at the same time reflect the local and regional needs;
- to enhance the implementation of the national ICZM Strategies by demonstrating the benefits and role of Spatial Planning in ICZM within a number of selected pilot projects;
- to support the increased use of modern Geographical Information Systems (GIS) within ICZM for data collection, editing and exchange, as well as create GIS databases of internationally comparable data as a basis for trans-national planning;
- to form, through PlanCoast pilot projects, the basis for recommendations on local and national level on how to implement, adapt and further develop the current ICZM strategies within each partner country in the Adriatic, Baltic and Black Sea regions; and
- to support, through PlanCoast conferences, working groups, trainings and trans-national studies, an exchange of experience among organisations and authorities responsible for spatial planning in the partner countries.

4. PlanCoast activities include:

- Laying the ground for ICZM Actions:
 - Assessment of Status Quo,
 - Creation of GIS databases;

- Pilot Projects:
 - Marine Planning in Action;
- Common Strategies/Local Approaches:
 - Exchange of ICZM best practice,
 - Information and lobbying for ICZM.

5. The Priority Actions Programme Regional Activity Centre (PAP/RAC) of MAP-UNEP is one of partners in the PlanCoast project. The role of PAP/RAC in PlanCoast is preparation of country reports and a Synthesis Report for the Adriatic, as well as recommendations on marine planning in ICZM frame at national level, as a contribution to the overall project's Recommendations. It was decided that the results of the Joint Study on Marine Planning in the Adriatic Region would be presented at the 3rd PlanCoast Meeting in Croatia. The linkage to other international initiatives/programmes in ICZM within the Mediterranean region (UNEP-MAP, SMAP, etc.) will enable PAP/RAC to integrate PlanCoast Recommendations into the ICZM strategy of UNEP-MAP.

6. PAP/RAC is introducing a completely new field of spatial planning in the framework of ICZM, i.e. Marine Spatial Planning (MSP). This is undoubtedly an emerging issue in many countries due to the increasing demands for the use of the marine space such as sea traffic, aquaculture, ports, fishing, energy, transports in general, recreation, nature protection, military, etc. If not adequately planned, this may lead to conflicting situations.

7. Being a partner in the PlanCoast project, PAP/RAC organised a conference on Marine Spatial Planning, which was held in the premises of the Kaktus Hotel in Supetar - Island of Brac (Split), Croatia, on September 20-22, 2007.

Participation

8. The Conference was attended by 64 participants. In addition to representatives of PlanCoast partners, the Conference was also attended by the representatives of Mediterranean countries, UNESCO/IOC representatives, experts in Marine Spatial Planning, representatives of the relevant Ministries of Physical Planning from Croatia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina, representatives of UNDP Resident Representative Office in Croatia and Adriatic Forum representatives. Complete List of participants is attached as Annex I to this report.

Objectives of the Conference

9. The Conference had the following objectives:
- to promote the role of spatial planning in ICZM in general and discuss the topic of Marine Spatial Planning in particular; and
 - to exchange experience and contribute to raising awareness and influencing planning policy and procedures throughout the Mediterranean countries.

Agenda item 1: Opening of the Conference and welcome addresses

10. Mr. I. Trumbic, PAP/RAC Director, welcomed the participants. He presented briefly the PAP/RAC and the activities they are implementing in the framework of the Barcelona Convention. He characterised Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) as a new and challenging spatial planning instrument pointing to its role in ICZM. Mr. Trumbic raised hopes that, although there was not much experience in MSP so far, the PlanCoast project would encourage its implementation in the future. Finally, he wished all the participants of the conference a successful work and pleasant stay in Supetar.

11. Mr. B. Heinrichs, representative of the Lead Partner - the Ministry of Labour, Building and Regional Development Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (Germany), and Director of Spatial Planning

Department of this Ministry, thanked Mr. Trumbic for his warm welcome. He expressed his satisfaction with the presence at the conference of representatives of the countries from the other sides of the Mediterranean. He concluded that the conference was an excellent opportunity to discuss the MSP issue in the Adriatic, Baltic and Black Sea regions.

Agenda item 2: Introduction to the Conference

12. In the introduction to the conference, Mr. Trumbic explained that the Supetar conference was the 3rd conference in the framework of the PlanCoast project. He, then, elaborated general objectives related to PAP/RAC (MAP) and PlanCoast project, as well as specific objectives related to PlanCoast project. Mr. Trumbic introduced the Agenda and explained organisation of work. He also summarised PAP/RAC activities within the project. The Agenda of the meeting is attached as Annex II. List of relevant documents is attached as Annex III, Mr. Trumbic's presentation is attached as Annex IV to this report.

13. Mr. Heinrichs introduced shortly the PlanCoast Lead Partner, as well as other partners in the project. He, then, presented the challenges faced by coastal zones, the PlanCoast project area, goals of the project, steps to be taken and the actual state of project implementation and progress. This presentation is contained in Annex V.

Agenda item 3: Marine Spatial Planning (MSP)

14. Ms. K. Gee, PAP/RAC Consultant, presented a theoretical background of MSP and its introduction within ICZM. She explained the main points to be considered, namely: why MSP; benefits of MSP; and challenges MSP is facing with. She stressed that there were many users and growing pressures on the coast, in coastal waters, in the EEZ and beyond (e.g. shipping, maritime industry). Offshore wind farms, port infrastructure or oil terminals were introduced as examples of large-scale maritime infrastructure, which is developing alongside the more traditional types of marine sources use. Ms. Gee stressed that the context of marine resource use was changing through external pressures, such as climate change and sea-level rise, changes in global and regional economies, as well as demographic change. These changes are being addressed in the framework of ICZM, while MSP has only recently been recognised as a focal point in sea-use management. Uses always have impacts, some of them being spatially relevant, said Ms. Gee. As a result, incompatibilities arise generating various conflicts. Key differences between ICZM and MSP were elaborated. Expected benefits of MSP were explained, such as a better visibility of uses, co-ordination, the best possible co-existence of use, conflict resolution, etc. In conclusion, challenges MSP is facing with and criteria for success were mentioned. Finally, Ms. Gee explained what a plan should comprise. This presentation is contained in Annex VI.

15. Experiences in the implementation of MSP from Mecklenburg-Vorpommern in Germany were presented by Ms. S. Toben, Lead Partner representative. Ms. Toben elaborated in detail MSP in Germany, and a content of Spatial Development Programme for the 12-sm-zone of the Mecklenburg-Vorpommern. A map was presented with uses and restrictions in the 12-sm-zone, as well as a map of sea-use planning in the Baltic Sea. Marine suitable areas for wind energy constructions were shown and explained on a map as were priority and reserve areas for nature protection and landscape, and for raw materials. Examples were given from the fishery and aquaculture sectors. In conclusion, spatial planning was characterised as an indispensable instrument for co-ordinating activities at sea and in the coastal regions and for sustainable coastal management in these areas. Ms. Toben's presentation is attached as Annex VII to this report.

16. In the discussion that followed, a number of comments were made on the above presentations by representatives of particular countries. These comments could be summed up as follows:

- which is the procedure to the final adoption of MSP and who is responsible for the final decision;
- are all the ministries involved in the decision-making process;
- once adopted, can the statutory plan be changed; is the plan adaptable;
- are land- and sea-use plans integrated into one plan; is there a regulation to make them binding;
- in comparison with ICZM, is MSP a static process.

Agenda item 4: Experiences with Marine Spatial Planning (MSP)

17. Mr. T. Rave, PAP/RAC Consultant, presented the best practice in MSP around the world. Mr. Rave introduced current approaches in MSP in the United Kingdom, Canada and Germany. In the UK, he said, the focus is put on analysis of activities in the marine environment and the possibilities of generating spatial solutions. The main idea of the Irish Sea project in the UK was stressed, namely, to identify conflicts and to develop possible options for the territorial waters and EEZ. The Canadian approach was explained as different, trying to reach a better arrangement of uses through the integration of the marine planning goals and objectives in the existing official planning documents, as well as the voluntary commitment of stakeholders. In opposition to this more informal approach, in the German Baltic Sea the classical instruments of spatial planning like zoning and regional impact assessment are applied. An overarching plan for the territorial waters and the EEZ was deemed as essential. Mr. Rave pointed out that a cross-national planning approach was required in marine areas with a high density of uses (e.g. the Baltic or the North Sea). All relevant current and prospective uses and resources on sea and the related landside should be considered. He said that a vision statement was needed for a sustainable development of the marine environment. Finally, Mr. Rave concluded that institutions were needed to bring together stakeholders, experts and government representatives to solve conflicts, to find planning strategies and to discuss new ideas. Mr. Rave's presentation is attached as Annex VIII.

18. The experiences with MSP in Belgium were presented by Ms. F. Douvere, Consultant, Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) - UNESCO. Ms. Douvere explained the need for an MSP in Belgium, and a process from planning to implementation, pointing out the benefits of MSP. She listed the core issues of MSP policy framework, including the development of an offshore wind farm, the delimitation of marine protected areas, a policy plan for sustainable sand and gravel extraction, enhanced financial resources for the prevention of oil pollution, the mapping of marine habitats, protection of wrecks valuable for biodiversity, and the management of land-based activities affecting the marine environment. Ms. Douvere said that together, the above-mentioned objectives provided the basis for a Master Plan that had been implemented incrementally since 2003. The plan is divided into two phases: spatial delimitation for mineral extraction and a zone for future offshore wind energy projects (Phase 1), followed by delimitation of marine protected areas as part of the Natura 2000 Network (Phase 2). On the basis of core values, six scenarios for future sea-use management were formulated, i.e. the relaxed sea, the rich sea, the natural sea, the playful sea, the mobile sea and the sailing sea. In conclusion, Ms. Douvere stressed that implementation and a long-term sustainability of marine spatial management required: legal authority; stakeholder participation and approach; public and political support; time; and financing. This presentation is attached as Annex IX.

19. In the discussion that followed the above two presentations, the following comments were given:

- is Belgium co-ordinating with the neighbouring countries during preparation of marine spatial plans;
- a link should be made between the land- and sea-use issues.

Agenda item 5: Endeavours at international level

20. Mr. C. Ehler, Consultant, Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) – UNESCO, presented to the participants selected conclusions of the First International Workshop on MSP. He, then, introduced MSP as a process of analysing and allocating parts of three-dimensional marine spaces (ecosystems) to specific uses, to achieve ecological, economic, and social objectives that are usually specified through a political process. Mr. Ehler presented and explained in detail the elements, outputs and benefits of MSP. Marine Spatial Management initiatives were listed. UNEP Regional Seas Programme, as well as Large Marine Ecosystem Programmes were, then, presented. Mr. Ehler introduced the examples of using spatial planning and zoning as management tools, and explained the experiences from Australia, USA, Canada and China. Explaining the experiences with ICZM in the USA, Mr. Ehler pointed out that the same process was applied to marine areas. He stressed that in the USA, a lot of activities were taking place in oceans. There is ocean zoning applied as a tool, but not MSP. The European MSP was presented with the Integrated Management Plan for the North Sea (The Netherlands) and the Irish Sea pilot project. Finally, Mr. Ehler informed the participants about UNESCO MSP present and future activities. The preparation of international guidelines to assist practitioners in the implementation of MSP was stressed as of particular importance. According to Mr. Ehler, the guidelines would be finalised in 2009. Finally, redesign and update of UNESCO MSP website are expected to be done in 2008. Mr. Ehler's presentation is attached as Annex X.

Agenda item 6: EU level: ICZM and MSP in the EU (a short film)

21. A short promotional film prepared by the EU in the framework of MSP has been presented to the participants. The film reveals marine environment, which is now under pressure (shipping, risk of pollution, tourism, maritime activities, climate change). So far, these activities have been managed by separate policies. The EU is now calling for a more integrated approach. The EU wants to diversify its sources of energy, and also to combat climate change by promoting renewable energy - wind farms (the Thames estuary as one of the selected zones). The need was stressed for the inclusion of spatial planning in EU projects. The European biggest port - Rotterdam, in the Netherlands, was given as an example. The port needs to be extended, because due to globalisation the traffic will increase. Many inhabitants welcome the expansion (creation of jobs, creation of space for the city, redevelopment of the old port into an attractive city environment). Many people, however, worry about consequences for the environment, in particular for the air pollution. Fishermen are worried, because the extension of the port would reduce their fishing ground. The extension of the port of Rotterdam would have many repercussions beyond the Netherlands. In determining the interrelationship between different sectors, in determining the interrelationship at the EU, national and regional level, it is important to have a co-ordinated approach. The EU is, therefore, creating a more integrated, a more concerted vision of maritime policy, one that would maximise economic benefits in environmentally and sustainable manner.

22. ICZM Protocol and its possible relationship with MSP were presented by Mr. Trumbic. At the beginning of his presentation, he pointed out that although MSP issue was not included in the ICZM Protocol, some articles of the Protocol were very close to it. Mr. Trumbic explained the need for a new legal instrument. Milestones and the process were, then, briefly presented, as well as the legal justification for the Protocol. Mr. Trumbic mentioned three options of the Protocol, namely: A - Option of a Protocol with general content; B - Option of a Protocol with detailed content; and C - Option of an Intermediate Protocol, explaining that the "Final option" would be a combination - achieved by consensus through the consultation process. In April 2006, a Working Group (WG) of experts designated by the governments was established to draft the text with a view to be adopted in 2007. During the consultation process, four meetings of the WG were held by now. Mr. Trumbic stressed that drafting of the new Protocol on ICZM was currently one of the main projects of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) and PAP/RAC. This is also an important objective of the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD). Finally, Mr. Trumbic explained the Protocol structure with special reference to: Article

3: Geographical coverage; Article 6: General principles of ICZM; Article 7: Co-ordination; and Article 9: Economic activities. This presentation is attached as Annex XI.

23. Ms. C. Coman from the Black Sea Commission, Romania, presented the experiences with ICZM and MSP in the Black Sea region. She explained the role and activities of the Black Sea Commission (BSC) on the protection of the Black Sea against pollution. BSC co-operation with other intergovernmental organisations was mentioned, as well as Commission's achievements for ICZM. An example of Akcakoca District Pilot Project (Turkey - the Black Sea) was presented. Finally, Ms. Coman concluded by saying that MSP initiative in the Black Sea region was a rather new one. PlanCoast Black Sea countries (Romania, Bulgaria and Ukraine) share experiences in MSP with other Black Sea countries (Georgia, Russia, Turkey). Recommendations, which would be developed by the PlanCoast team, would be useful for BSC PS. This presentation is attached as Annex XII.

24. The discussion that followed the above presentations raised the following questions:

- what has been done so far in the Adriatic, Baltic Sea and Black Sea regions to prevent sea pollution;
- what is the definition of the coastal zone in relation to territorial sea;
- when defining the setback, one should be more flexible and take into account not only the current problems but also a number of other elements, which in the future might endanger that zone (climate change, sea-level rise, tsunamis, etc.);
- a 100-m setback should not be taken as a safety zone only.

Agenda item 7: Experiences with ICZM and MSP in the Adriatic and other Mediterranean countries

25. During the Panel discussion, following issues have been elaborated based on PlanCoast National Reports for Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Italy, Montenegro and Slovenia, and Brief overviews of other Mediterranean countries (Algeria, Israel, Jordan, Malta and Turkey), namely:

- main pressures and issues related to coastal areas;
- sea-use conflicts: trends, most emerging conflicts, relevance;
- coastal zone planning within the overall planning systems;
- integration of land and marine planning;
- marine spatial planning vs. ICZM.

26. The Panel discussion raised several common issues, such as: what are the triggers of MSP in the Adriatic region; why/whether MSP is needed; and how MSP could be implemented. Numerous sea uses/conflicts and pressures were mentioned, such as nautical tourism, mariculture, maritime transport, fisheries, protected areas, etc. A synthesis of the discussion / Lessons and common recommendations are given in the Agenda item 8 that follows.

Agenda item 8: Synthesis of the discussion / Lessons and common recommendations

27. During the first part of Panel discussion, differences among the countries were evident in relation to the length of the coastline and concentration of uses/conflicts in some areas. As it has been reported, some of the countries have legal regulations for MSP, but most of them don't. Poland is the third country that has MSP regulated as a law. In Malta, for example, sea uses are dealt with within ICZM approaches.

The triggers for MSP in the Mediterranean, which are not so evident as in the Baltic region, were summarised as follows:

- existence of areas with high concentration of uses/conflicts, with a tendency to increase;

- existence of many small projects competing in the limited sea space, raising the need for legal regulation (Israel);
- non-existence of major conflicts in the region that would put MSP on the political agenda (according to PAP/RAC, "there are already lots of problems on land so why to open another front on the sea?");
- insufficiency of traditional triggers (PAP/RAC proposed to use some economic benefits/arguments as a trigger).

28. It was recommended that MSP should be introduced in the ICZM framework. Also, a need was stressed for a flexibility among the countries in order to respect their legal and other specificities. As a start to introduce MSP, a *case-by-case* approach was proposed. Since, however, such an approach would not be sufficient in a long-term perspective, it was recommended that a more systematic way to introducing MSP should be found. Finally, the first part of Panel discussion was concluded by recommendation of the Mediterranean countries' representatives that MSP should be included in political agendas as one of the priorities.

Agenda item 9: Work in groups (Spatial Planning and GIS)

29. The next day of the conference started with Working Groups sessions. Working Group 1 was dealing with Spatial Planning issues, while Working Group 2 was discussing the use of GIS in the framework of MSP. After concluding the work in groups, the Working Groups facilitators reported on the work done and conclusions each group has come to.

Agenda item 10: Reporting from Working Groups

30. Working Group 1 facilitator reported on the four thematic fields elaborated by the group: (i) data identification; (ii) data collection; (iii) data processing; and (iv) dissemination of data. At the beginning, the basic terms (i.e. data, metadata, information) were clarified. Then, the difference was pointed out between: a) overarching planning, where a screening approach with involvement of all stakeholders is necessary, and b) issue-led approach for smaller-scale plans where certain acute conflicts of sea uses occur. The participants listed a few examples of most acute problems in their pilot project areas, e.g. tourism vs. maritime traffic, or wastewater discharge vs. nature protection. The method of problem mapping (matrix) was introduced. Collection of data was proved to be problematic, but not always. Money issues were also stressed (some institutions were reported to sell their data to other institutions). It was concluded that at the moment, several data bases were available. However, most of them have a restricted access and the access is not free of charge. A question arose about which parameters should be chosen in order to assess data (e.g. for tourism: either number of beds, or time spent, or money spent, etc.). The Working Group concluded that such indicators should be unified on a regional basis. It was proposed that a good help here could be sustainable development (SD) indicators. Romania and Germany already prepared their lists of indicators, but, they have not compared them with SD indicators yet. Bosnia and Herzegovina uses the indicators listed in the Natural Protection Act. As to whether data should be public, it was concluded that:

- the access to raw data should be restricted by rights and fees;
- processed metadata produced in the planning process should be accessible to other public institutions, free of charge; and
- planning results should be freely accessible by everybody.

31. Working Group 2 facilitator informed the meeting on the work done by the group. The group discussed the framework conditions for MSP, and concluded as follows:

- Land-sea integration is essential when it comes to establishing a legislative framework for spatial planning.

- In most countries, this could be achieved by simply extending the existing spatial planning system to the sea. There are no special conditions that would necessitate a separate legal framework for the marine environment. (A comment was raised that the sea refers to coastal waters rather than the EEZ; how the EEZ should be dealt with, was left unclear.).
- One of the central difficulties is that different ministries are responsible for different sea uses (sectors) and zones. Generally, there is no overall responsibility for MSP or for management of the sea, resulting in a "responsibility gap".
- A way of addressing this would be to establish a central authority with responsibility for drawing up a spatial plan. This spatial plan should be integrated in that it covers all sectors and ideally have a land-sea overlap. To deliver this task, the authority must be in a position to draw together information from different stakeholders. The authority should be considered neutral in that it does not favour one sector or stakeholder over another. Israel, for example, has a committee composed of different stakeholder representatives and tasked with evaluating planning proposals; this was noted as an interesting idea.
- Quality of marine data was raised as an issue and further prerequisite for a successful MSP. Information needs to be as current, to-the-point and reliable as possible.

32. In terms of the planning process, it is clear that conflicts over space and the development of a guiding vision for the marine environment are closely linked. Experiences from different countries show that an issue or conflict usually arises first, which triggers interest in more integrated forms of sea-use planning and subsequently leads to the establishment of a vision. This, then, provides a framework for dealing with new conflicts or issues and so on. The vision itself can be short and to the point, amounting to no more than a few principles/sentences.

32. Reports from the PlanCoast countries and case study areas have been presented. Montenegro presented maps of current uses containing information on coastal infrastructure and key impacts of uses on the coast and coastal waters. Water quality and small infrastructure developments were raised as main pressures. Emilia Romagna (Italy) presented maps of the coastal strip, highlighting differences between the developed south of the case study region and the natural areas and protected zones in the north. Maps highlight the economic value and economic activities in both areas. Romania presented a map of the coastal zone and coastal waters of the case study area showing key terrestrial uses and also existing and prospective shipping lanes. The main difficulty is securing data from the responsible ministries, which do not take the project seriously but appear to consider it a mere paper exercise.

Agenda item 11: Adriatic Forum presentation (D.A.M.A.C. project)

33. Mr. L. Polonara, representative of the Adriatic Forum, presented a D.A.M.A.C. project (Environment Defence of the Adriatic Sea and Communications). The general purpose of the project is to organise within the European programme INTERREG III A an important partnership between Marche Region (Italy) and Zadar County (Croatia) in order to start concrete actions useful to an integrated management, as well as a process of sustainable development in the Central Adriatic. This presentation is attached as Annex XIII to this report.

Agenda item 12: Experiences with ICZM and MSP in the Adriatic and other Mediterranean countries (cont.)

34. In the continuation of the Panel discussion on the experiences with ICZM and MSP in the Adriatic and other Mediterranean countries, the following issues have been raised:

- legal provisions to deal with MSP: institutions involved, decision-making process;
- horizontal and vertical co-ordination of land- and sea-uses;
- examples of sea-use plans: content, legend;
- proposals on how to introduce and/or improve MSP.

Agenda item 13: Synthesis of the discussion / Lessons and common recommendations

35. The continuation of the Panel discussion was focused on how MSP could be implemented. Conclusions of the discussion could be summed up as follows:

- Currently, MSP is not a common practice in the region. Sea uses are dealt with in a very sectoral way and are poorly co-ordinated;
- There is a need for international co-operation regarding larger sea uses that have cross-border effects, as it is the case in the Adriatic Sea;
- Ecosystems should be taken into account as they could help to define the most appropriate level for MSP;
- The regional (sub-national) level seems to be the most appropriate level to deal with MSP although it is up to a certain sea use/problem that should define the most appropriate level for MSP. So, it could be that national, regional or municipal levels are relevant.
- The appropriate stakeholders participation should be ensured from the very beginning of the planning process;
- Participation on a voluntary basis was deemed insufficient, and it was concluded that any kind of stakeholders/public involvement in the MSP process should be regulated/institutionalised;
- There is no need for the creation of new institutions for MSP, but to use the existing ones dealing with ICZM.

Agenda item 14: Joint Recommendations / Conclusions – PlanCoast (Lead Partner) and Mediterranean countries (PAP/RAC)

36. A PPT with gaps/opportunities and conclusions/recommendations resulting from PlanCoast national reports and the Adriatic Synthesis Report was presented with a remark that these are just preliminary ideas, open to new suggestions and comments. The PPT is attached as Annex XIV to this report.

37. The presentation of joint recommendations was followed by a vivid discussion. The proposals of participants can be summarised as follows:

- the importance of international co-operation in all sectors and for all partners/stakeholders dealing with MSP should be stressed;
- a bottom-up approach should be stressed, because the problems are identified on the local level;
- linkages should be established between land and sea issues. A definition of ICZM should be extended in a way to include MSP as a technique;
- there is a need for a common language, which would enable a better understanding of notions such as MSP, as well as for a common methodology to indicate how we can proceed with spatial planning. With that regard, more specific guidelines on MSP are needed;
- a Green Paper on adaptation to climate change should be mentioned;
- as for ecosystem approach, the human system component should be stressed;
- benefits of MSP for the private sector should also be addressed.

38. PlanCoast delegates promised to send the above proposals to all PlanCoast partners for improvement, and discuss them at the next PlanCoast conference to be held in Berlin, end November.

Parallel Sessions

39. Mr. Trumbic informed the participants that three parallel sub-sessions would follow, namely: (i) PlanCoast delegation meeting on internal issues; (ii) Mediterranean countries (PAP/RAC) sub-session; and (iii) a separate meeting of the Adriatic Forum ICZM Expert Group (Municipality of Ancona).

Agenda item 15: PlanCoast internal issues

40. PlanCoast delegates discussed PlanCoast internal issues in a separate session. The issues discussed were as follows: Activity Report; invitations for the Berlin Conference; PlanCoast administrative and technical issues; and a study tour.

Agenda item 16: Sub-session on Marine Spatial Planning in the Mediterranean countries

41. In parallel with the session of PlanCoast delegation, the representatives of Mediterranean countries gathered in a sub-session of the meeting to discuss briefly the expectations of MSP in the coming years. Some ideas have been presented in order to avoid overlapping of activities relative to ICZM and MSP.

42. A representative of IOC/UNESCO informed the participants about up-dating of the UNESCO web-site, which would contain various information on MSP. The web-site would include interesting cases from other parts of the world, from New Zealand to Mexico. He reported that in October, a good practices manual would be produced. In 2008, the draft guidelines on MSP would also be prepared. The guidelines are expected to be finalised in 2009. He concluded by saying that the UNESCO web-site, which is going to be very transparent, would be a good source of information and open for comments.

43. During the discussion, the issue of financing was raised. It was pointed out that once a maritime policy is approved, the opportunities would have to be searched for in order to find the additional sources of funding. To that end, proposals should have to be invited (calls for proposals) for pilot projects. Finally, the urgency for networking and funding was stressed.

44. As to protection of coastal and marine areas, one of the participants stressed the specific nature of the Mediterranean in relation to other parts of the world. Even the Mediterranean countries themselves, he said, differ one from another. Therefore, the protection of marine and coastal areas should be adapted to the Mediterranean region. With that regard, the role of PAP/RAC should be to adapt the PlanCoast project, as well as other projects in general, to particular programmes in the Mediterranean.

45. It was reported that instruments for coastal management and planning differed from those applied to marine areas. Marine uses were characterised as very typical and specific, and one should always be aware of exceptional characteristics of marine areas. Therefore, measures to be implemented in relation to MSP should be carefully planned. Also, conflicts in sea uses should have to be taken into account in the planning process.

46. Finally, it was recommended to include MSP in the MAP programme and in the budget for the next biennium. To that end, PAP/RAC should present a proposal to the Contracting Parties at their meeting in October. Also, pilot areas should be defined to implement MSP so that major weaknesses, difficulties of different sectors, interest groups, etc. could be identified, and different interests put together. The experiences obtained would be useful for all, and success stories could suggest the use of a process in other areas.

47. In conclusion, Mr. Trumbic thanked all the participants of the sub-session meeting for proposing such constructive ideas. He promised to present them to the Contracting Parties, and

raised hopes that those ideas would give an impetus for the creation of more concrete activities in the region.

Agenda item 17: Adriatic Forum ICZM Expert Group (Municipality of Ancona)

48. In parallel with the PlanCoast delegation and Mediterranean countries sub-sessions, the Adriatic Forum ICZM Expert Group met in a separate meeting. The Municipality of Ancona will prepare a separate report of the meeting.

Agenda item 18: Closure of the Conference

49. Mr. Heinrichs, in his role of the Lead Partner representative, thanked PAP/RAC for their excellent preparation and organisation of the Conference, and thanked all the participants for their dedicated work and constructive discussions during the meeting.

50. In his conclusive address, Mr. Trumbic pointed out that the conference had served its purpose and fulfilled its objectives. He declared the conference closed on September 21, 2007 at 17:30 hours. In conclusion, he announced a Study Tour, which was organised for the participants the following day.

ANNEX I:

List of Participants

Mr. Ziyad AL-ALAWNEH

Land and Human to Advocate Progress (LHAP)
P.O. Box 340636
11134 Amman
JORDAN

Tel: ++ 962 6 5519756
Fax: ++ 962 6 5519756
E-mail: ziyad@cyberia.jo
Lhap@index.com.jo

Ms. Vasilica ARDELEAN

National Institute for Research and Development
"Urbanproiect"
53-55 Nicoae Filipescu Street
020961 Bucharest
ROMANIA

E-mail: vardelean@incdurban.ro
Tel: ++ 40 21 3167842
Fax: ++ 40 21 3164906
<http://www.incdurban.ro>

Mr. Mustafa AYDIN

Expert
General Directorate of Environmental Impact Assessment and
Planning
Ministry of Environment and Forestry
Sogutozu cd. 14/E Besevler
06560 Ankara
TURKEY

Tel: ++ 90 312 2076182
Fax: ++ 90 312 2076151
E-mail: mustafaaydin76@yahoo.com

Ms. Branka BARIC

Project Assistant
Priority Actions Programme / Regional Activity Centre
(PAP/RAC)
Kraj Sv. Ivana 11
21000 Split
CROATIA

Tel: ++ 385 21 340477
Fax: ++ 385 21 340490
E-mail: branka.baric@ppa.htnet.hr
<http://www.pap-theoastcentre.org>

Mr. Aleksandar BASIC

Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and
Construction
Institute of Physical Planning
Ul. Republike Austrije 20
10000 Zagreb
CROATIA

Tel: ++ 385 1 3782447
Fax: ++ 385 1 3717104
E-mail: aleksandar.basic@mzopu.hr

M. Habib BEN MOUSSA

Agence de Protection et d'Aménagement du Littoral (APAL)
2, rue Mohamed Rachid Ridha
Le Bélvédère
B.P. 280
1002 Tunis
TUNISIE

Tel: ++ 216 71 840177
Fax: ++ 216 71 848660
E-mail: h.bmoussa@apal.nat.tn

Ms. Veronica BENEDETTELLI

Adriatic Forum
Ancona Municipality
Piazza XXIV Maggio, 1
60124 Ancona
ITALY

Tel: ++ 39 051 271620
Fax: ++ 39 051 279814
E-mail: veronica.benedettelli@naxta.it

Mr. Gojko BERLENGI

UNDP Resident Representative Office in Croatia
(UNDP "Coast" Project Office in Split)
Kraj Sv. Ivana 11
21000 Split
CROATIA

Tel: ++ 385 21 340481
Fax: ++ 385 21 340484
E-mail: gojko.berlengi@undp.org

Ms. Jela BILANDZIJA

UNDP Resident Representative Office in Croatia
Kestercanekova 1
10000 Zagreb
CROATIA

Tel: ++ 385 1 2361651
Fax: ++ 385 1 2361620
E-mail: jela.bilandzija@undp.org

Ms. Rosanna BISSOLI

Adriatic Forum
Emilia-Romagna Region, DG Environment
Via die Mille 21
40121 Bologna
ITALY

Tel: ++ 39 051 6396980
Fax: ++39 051 6396874
E-mail: rbissoli@regione.emilia-romagna.it

Ms. Michelle BORG

Team Manager – Natural Resource Planning
Resource Management Unit
Environment Protection Directorate
Malta Environment and Planning Authority (MEPA)
P.O. Box 200
Marsa, GPO 01
MALTA

Tel: ++ 356 22 901511
Fax: ++ 356 22 902290
E-mail: michelle.borg@mepa.org.mt
<http://www.mepa.org.mt>

M. Pierre BOUGEANT

Cellule Méditerranée
Conservatoire de l'Espace Littoral et des Rivages Lacustres
27, Rue Blanche
75009 Paris
FRANCE

Tel: ++ 33 1 440635660
Fax: ++ 33 1 44635676
E-mail: p.bougeant@conservatoire-du-littoral.fr
<http://www.conservatoire-du-littoral.fr>

Mr. Gideon BRESLER

Environmental Planner
Marine and Coastal Environment Division
Ministry of the Environmental Protection
P.O. Box 811
31007 Haifa
ISRAEL

Tel: ++ 972 4 8633500
Fax: ++ 972 4 8633520
E-mail: gidi@sviva.gov.il

Ms. Maria Pia CAVALLONE

Adriatic Forum
Ancona Municipality
Piazza XXIV Maggio, 1
60124 Ancona
ITALY

Tel: ++ 39 071 50117380
Fax: ++ 39 071 50117351
E-mail: mpia.cavallone@regione.marche.it

Mr. Andrzej CIESLAK

The Maritime Office in Gdynia
10 Chrzanowskiego Str.
81-338 Gdynia
POLAND

Tel: ++ 48 601 997965
Fax: ++ 48 58 6616697
E-mail: cieslak@umgdy.gov.pl

Ms. Claudia COMAN

National Institute for Marine Research and Development
'Grigore Antipa' (NIMRD)
Mamaia Boulevard no. 300
900581 Constanta
ROMANIA

Tel: ++ 40 241 543288
Fax: ++ 40 241 831274
E-mail: claudiac@datanet.ro
<http://www.rmri.ro>

Mr. Dragan CVETKOVIC

Kotor Municipality
Secretariat for Urbanism
Stari Grad
Kotor
MONTENEGRO

Tel: ++ 382 67241047
E-mail: ciro.ct@cg.yu

Ms. Silvana CAVAR

Neretva Cantonal Ministry of Physical Planning
Stjepana Radica 3
88000 Mostar
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Tel. ++387 36 324324
Fax. ++ 387 36 312390 / 324324
E-mail: silvanacavar@yahoo.com

Mr. Rusmir CISIC

Neretva Cantonal Ministry of Physical Planning
Stjepana Radica 3
88000 Mostar
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Tel. ++ 387 36 324324
Fax. ++387 36 312390 / 324324
E-mail: mgpuzohnk@tel.net.ba

Ms. Fanny DOUVERE

UNESCO/Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC)
1, rue Miollis
75732 Paris
FRANCE

Tel: ++ 33 1 45683736
E-mail: fanny.douvere@mac.com
F.Douvere@unesco.org
<http://web.mac.com/fanny.douvere>

Mr. Velimir DUMICIC

Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and
Construction
Ulica Republike Austrije 20
10 000 Zagreb
CROATIA

Tel: ++ 385 1 3782477
E-mail: velimir.dumicic@mzopu.hr

Ms. Valentina DUMITRU

National Institute for Research and Development
"Urbanproiect"
53-55 Nicoae Filipescu Street
020961 Bucharest
ROMANIA

E-mail: duval@incdurban.ro
Tel: ++ 40 21 3167842/50
Fax: ++ 40 21 3164906
<http://www.incdurban.ro>

Mr. Charles N. EHLE

UNESCO/ Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
(IOC)
1, rue Miollis
75732 Paris
FRANCE

Tel: ++ 33 1 45684103
Mobile: ++ 33 6 70447163
Fax: ++ 33 1 45685804
E-mail: c.ehler@unesco.org;
charles.ehler@mac.com
<http://ioc.unesco.org/iocweb/coastalmanagement.php>
<http://web.mac.com/charles.ehler>

Mr. Marco FRANCESE

Adriatic Forum
Ancona Municipality
Piazza XXIV Maggio, 1
60124 Ancona
ITALY

Tel/Fax: ++ 39 040 3755700
Mobile: ++ 39 347 4284024
E-mail: marco.francese@area.trieste.it

Ms. Tatiyana GAVRILOVA

Head of Department Scientific and System Information Support
- UkrSCES
Kanatnaya str. 101, ap.36
Odessa
UKRAINE

Tel: ++ 380 482 637334
E-mail: accem@te.net.ua
<http://www.sea.gov.ua>

Ms. Kira GEE

Bötzowstr. 28
10407 Berlin
GERMANY

Tel: ++ 49 30 41935810
Fax: ++ 49 30 41936895
E-mail: k.gee@gmx.de

Mr. Victor GHEORGHE

National Institute for Research and Development
"Urbanproiect"
53-55 Nicoae Filipescu Street
020961 Bucharest
ROMANIA

E-mail: victor_gheorghe@incdurban.ro
Tel: ++ 40 21 3167842
Fax: ++ 40 21 3164906
<http://www.incduurban.ro>

Mme Nadjia GHERNATI

SOGRAH
Cité des 294 logts Bt M2 N° 5
Ain Benian
ALGER

Tel: ++ 213 61 661190
Fax: ++ 213 21 687392
E-mail: nzaouigh@yahoo.fr

Ms. Emma GILEVA

Black Sea NGO Network
2 Dr. L. Zamenhof St., fl. 2
BG-9000 Varna
P.O.Box 91
BULGARIA

Tel: ++ 359 52 615856
Fax: ++ 359 52 602047
E-mail: reg_off@bseanetwork.org
<http://www.bseanetwork.org>

Ms. Mariana GOLUMBEANU

National Institute for Marine Research and Development
"Grigore Antipa" (NIMRD)
Mamaia Boulevard no. 300
900581 Constanta
ROMANIA

Tel: ++ 40 241 543288
Fax: ++ 40 241 831274
E-mail: mariana@alpha.rmri.ro;
claudiac@datanet.ro

Mr. Bernhard HEINRICHS

Ministry of Transport, Building and Regional Development
Mecklenburg – Vorpommern
Schloßstrasse 6-8
19053 Schwerin
GERMANY

Tel: ++ 49 385 5888040
Fax: ++ 49 385 5888042
E-mail: bernhard.heinrichs@vm.mv-regierung.de
<http://www.vm.mv-regierung.de>

Ms. Diana ILIEVA

District Administration Centre in Varna
26, Preslav Str.
9000 Varna
BULGARIA

Tel: ++ 359 52 688324
Fax: ++ 359 52 632365
E-mail: rr@vn.government.bg
<http://www.vn.government.bg>

Ms. Lana KORDIC

Faculty of Economics
University in Split
Matice Hrvatske 31
21000 Split
CROATIA

Tel: ++ 385 21 430600
E-mail: lane.kordic@efst.hr

Ms. Nevia KRUZIC

Head
Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and
Construction
Department for Sea and Soil Protection
Užarska 2/I
51000 Rijeka
CROATIA

Tel: ++ 385 51 213499
Fax: ++ 385 51 214324
E-mail: nevia.kruzic@mzopu.hr

Mr. Claudio LARICE

Adriatic Forum
Ancona Municipality
Piazza XXIV Maggio, 1
60124 Ancona
ITALY

Tel. ++ 39 071 2222671
Fax. ++ 39 071 2222676
E-mail: claudio.larice@comune.ancona.it

Mr. Ricgard LISOVSKY

Head of Sector GIS Technologies Marine Aquatories and
Coastal Zones - UkrSCES
Kanatnaya str. 101, ap.36
Odessa
UKRAINE

Tel: ++ 380 482 681567
E-mail: ricgardl@te.net.ua
accem@te.net.ua
<http://www.sea.gov.ua>

Ms. Inesa LOYEVA

Director - UkrSCES
Prospekt Shevchenko, 33, ap. 63
Odessa
UKRAINE

Tel: ++ 380 482 636622
Fax: ++ 380 482 636673
E-mail: accem@te.net.ua
<http://www.sea.gov.ua>

Mr. Dragoljub MARKOVIC

Public Enterprise for Coastal Zone Management
ul. Popa Jola Zeca bb
85310 Budva
MONTENEGRO

Tel: ++ 382 86 452709
Fax: ++ 382 86 452685
E-mail: dragan.markovic@morskodobro.com
<http://www.morskodobro.com>

Mr. Vincenzo MARZIALETTI

Difesa Costa
Via Palestro 19
60124 Ancona
ITALY

Tel: ++ 39 071 50117343/03
Fax: ++ 39 071 50117351
E-mail: vincenzo.marzialetti@regione.marche.it

Mr. Slavko MEZEK

The Regional Development Centre
ul. Zupanciceva 18
6000 Koper
SLOVENIA

Tel: ++ 386 5 6637580
Fax: ++ 386 5 6637581
E-mail: slavko.mezek@rrc-kp.si
<http://www.rrc-kp.si>

Ms. Marieta MIMA

Environmental Center for Administration and Technology
(ECAT)
Rr. A. Frasheri, Pall. 16/Shk. 6/Ap.53
Tirana
ALBANIA

Tel: ++ 355 4 223930 / 263853
Fax: ++ 355 4 223930
E-mail: mima@ecat-tirana.org
<http://www.ecat-tirana.org>

Ms. Athena MOURMOURIS

Environmental Engineer – Planner
Head of Department – GIS and Observatory for Physical
Planning
Ministry for the Environment, Physical Planning and Public
Works
Amaliados 17 str.
11523 Athens
GREECE

Tel: ++ 30 213 1515369
Fax: ++ 30 213 6458690
E-mail: a.mourmouri@dxor.minenv.gr

Ms. Natalya MOVCHAN

Committee on Ecological Policy, Nature Resources, Utilisation
and Elimination of the Consequences of Chernobyl
Catastrophe at the Ukrainian Parliament
Verhovna Rada
Grushevskogo str, 5
01008 Kiev
UKRAINE

Tel: ++ 380 44 2552286
Fax: ++380 44 2552272
E-mail: movchan-n@rada.gov.ua

Mr. Leonardo POLONARA

Adriatic Forum
Regione Marche
P.P. Difesa e sicurezza del mare
Via Ruggeri 3
60124 Ancona
ITALY

Tel: ++ 39 034 91614183
Mobile: ++39 3358458596
E-mail:
leonardo.polonara@regione.marche.it

Ms. Ljiljana PREBANDA

Information and Administration Officer
Priority Actions Programme / Regional Activity Centre
(PAP/RAC)
Kraj Sv. Ivana 11
21000 Split
CROATIA

Tel: ++ 385 21 340474
Fax: ++ 385 21 340490
E-mail: ljiljana.prebanda@ppa.htnet.hr
<http://www.pap-thecoastcentre.org>

Mr. Marko PREM

Deputy Director
Priority Actions Programme / Regional Activity Centre
(PAP/RAC)
Kraj Sv. Ivana 11
21000 Split
CROATIA

Tel: ++ 385 21 340475
Fax: ++ 385 21 340490
E-mail: marko.prem@ppa.htnet.hr
<http://www.pap-thecoastcentre.org>

Mr. Adrian RADULESCU

Institutul National de Cercetare si Dezvoltare in Turism
(INCDT)
Str. Apolodor, Nr. 17, Sector 5
Bucuresti
ROMANIA

Tel: ++ 40 213 162535
Fax: ++ 40 213 162565
E-mail: adrianradulescu@incdt.ro

Mr. Torben RAVE

PAP Consultant in PlanCoast
Institut für Planung, Kommunikation und Prozeßmanagement
GmbH
Büro Wedel / Hamburg
Erlenweg 3
22880 Wedel / Hamburg
GERMANY

Tel: ++ 49 4103 / 16041
Fax: ++ 49 4103 / 2981
E-mail: institut@raum-energie.de
<http://www.raum-energie.de>

Ms. Katia RAFFAELLI

Adriatic Forum
Emilia–Romagna Region, DG Environment
Via die Mille 21
40121 Bologna
ITALY

Tel: ++ 39 051 6396988
Fax: ++ 39 051 6396874
E-mail: kraffaelli@regione.emilia-romagna.it
<http://www.regione.emilia-romagna.it>

Mr. Paolo RECANATINI

Adriatic Forum
Ancona Municipality
Piazza XXIV Maggio, 1
60124 Ancona
ITALY

Tel: ++ 39 071 2222707
Fax: ++ 39 071 2222676
Mobile: ++ 39 3206199810
E-mail: paolo.recanatini@comune.ancona.it
<http://www.comune.ancona.it>

Mr. Piero REMITTI

Adriatic Forum
Ancona Municipality
Piazza XXIV Maggio, 1
60124 Ancona
ITALY

Tel: ++ 39 071 2222671
Fax: ++ 39 071 2072757
E-mail: piero.remitti@comune.ancona.it

Ms. Maria ROMANI

Adriatic Forum
Emilia–Romagna Region, DG Environment
Via die Mille 21
40121 Bologna
ITALY

Tel: ++ 39 051 6396831
Fax: +39 051 6396874
E-mail: maromani@regione.emilia-romagna.it
<http://www.regione.emilia-romagna.it>

Mr. Maurizio SANI

Adriatic Forum
Emilia–Romagna Region, DG Environment
Via die Mille 21
40121 Bologna
ITALY

Tel: ++ 39 051 6396931
Fax: ++ 39 051 6396959
E-mail: msani@regione.emilia-romagna.it
<http://www.regione.emilia-romagna.it>

Ms. Angela SCHULTZ-ZEHDEN

Sustainable Projects (S.Pro)
PlanCoast Co-ordination Office
Bundesallee 130
12161 Berlin
GERMANY

Tel: ++ 49 30 32667460
Fax: ++ 49 30 32667459
E-mail: asz@sustainable-projects.eu

Ms. Katarzyna SCIBIOR

Sustainable Projects (S.Pro)
PlanCoast Co-ordination Office
Bundesallee 130
12161 Berlin
GERMANY

Tel: ++ 49 30 32667460
Fax: ++ 49 30 32667459
E-mail: ks@sustainable-projects.eu

Mr. Brian SHIPMAN

Adriatic Forum
Avallennek, Gulval Cross, Penzance,
Cornwall Tr18 3bn
UNITED KINGDOM

Tel: ++ 44 1736 361089
Mobile: ++ 44 7989346587
E-mail: brian@gulvalx.demon.co.uk

Ms. Gina SIEGEL

The Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban
Development
Krausenstrasse 17–20
10117 Berlin
GERMANY

Tel: +49 30 20086151
Fax: ++ 49 30 183008076151
E-mail: gina.siegel@bmvs.bund.de
<http://www.bmvbs.de>

Ms. Valbona SIMIXHIU
Environmental Center for Administration and Technology
(ECAT)
Rr. A. Frasheri, Pall. 16/Shk. 6/Ap.53
Tirana
ALBANIA

Tel: ++ 355 4 223930 / 263853
Fax: ++ 355 4 223930
E-mail: ecat@ecat-tirana.org

Mr. Sasa SKRBA
Neretva Cantonal Ministry of Physical Planning
Stjepana Radica 3
88000 Mostar
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Tel. ++ 387 36 324324
Fax. ++ 387 36 312390 / 324324
E-mail: sasa66mostar@hotmail.com
sasaskrba@yahoo.com

Mr. Janos TALPAS
Institutut National de Cercetare si Dezvoltare in Turism
(INCDT)
Str. Apolodor, Nr. 17, Sector 5
Bucuresti
ROMANIA

Tel: ++ 40 213 162535
Fax: ++ 40 213 162565
E-mail: incdt@incdt.ro

Ms. Susan TOBEN
Ministry of Transport, Building and Regional Development
Mecklenburg – Vorpommern
Schloßstrasse 6-8
19053 Schwerin
GERMANY

Tel: ++ 49 385 588 8011
Fax: ++ 49 385 5888442
E-mail: susan.toben@vm.mv-regierung.de
<http://www.vm.mv-regierung.de>

Ms. Sandra TROSELJ STANISIC
Ministry of Environmental Protection, Physical Planning and
Construction
Department for Sea and Soil Protection
Užarska 2/I
51000 Rijeka
CROATIA

Tel: ++ 385 51 213499
Fax: ++ 385 51 214324
E-mail: sandra.troselj-stanisic@mzopu.hr

Mr. Ivica TRUMBIC
Director
Priority Actions Programme / Regional Activity Centre
(PAP/RAC)
Kraj Sv. Ivana 11
21000 Split
CROATIA

Tel: ++ 385 21 340471
Fax: ++ 385 21 340490
E-mail: ivica.trumbic@ppa.htnet.hr
<http://www.pap-theoastcentre.org>

Ms. Sanja VUKOREP
Adriatic Forum
Ancona Municipality
Piazza XXIV Maggio, 1
60124 Ancona
ITALY

Tel. ++ 39 071 2222671
Fax. ++ 39 071 2222676
E-mail: sanja.vukorep@comune.ancona.it
<http://www.comune.ancona.it>

ANNEX II:

Agenda

DAY 1: Thursday, September 20	
9:00 – 9:30	Registration of participants
9:30 – 9:45	Welcome addresses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PAP/RAC: Mr. Ivica Trumbic ▪ PlanCoast Lead Partner: Mr. Bernhard Heinrichs
9:45 – 10:00	Introduction to the conference <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Objectives: Mr. Ivica Trumbic
10:00 – 10:15 10:15 – 10:45 10:45 – 11:00	Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction to MSP within ICZM – theoretical background: Ms. Kira Gee ▪ MSP – Experience from Mecklenburg – Vorpommern (Germany): Ms. Susan Toben ▪ Discussion
11:30 – 12:15	Experiences of MSP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Experiences from around the globe: Mr. Torben Rave ▪ Belgium: Ms. Fanny Douvere
12:15 – 13:30	Endeavours at international level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IOC-UNESCO: Guidelines on MSP: Mr. Charles Ehler ▪ EU level: ICZM and MSP in the EU (a short film) ▪ UNEP-MAP: ICZM Protocol and MSP: Mr. Ivica Trumbic ▪ ICZM and MSP in the Black Sea Region: Ms. Claudia Coman ▪ Discussion
14:30 – 16:00	Experiences with ICZM and MSP in the Adriatic and other Mediterranean countries <i>(Panel Discussion by issues based on PlanCoast National Reports for Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Italy, Montenegro and Slovenia, and Brief overviews of other Mediterranean countries: Algeria, Israel, Jordan, Malta and Turkey)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ main pressures and issues related to coastal areas ▪ sea-use conflicts: trends, most emerging conflicts, relevance ▪ coastal zone planning within the overall planning systems ▪ integration of land and marine planning ▪ MSP vs. ICZM
16:30 – 17:00	Synthesis of the discussion / Lessons and common recommendations

DAY 2: Friday, September 21	
09:00 – 10:30	Working Group 1: Spatial Planning Working Group 2: GIS
11:00 – 11:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reporting from Working Groups ▪ Adriatic Forum presentation (D.A.M.A.C. project): Mr. Leonardo Polonara
11:30 – 12:30	<p>Experiences with ICZM and MSP in the Adriatic and other Mediterranean countries – continued</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ legal provisions to deal with MSP: institutions involved, decision-making process ▪ horizontal and vertical co-ordination of land- and sea-uses ▪ examples of sea-use plans: content, legend ▪ proposals on how to introduce and/or improve MSP
12:30 – 13:00	Synthesis of the discussion/Lessons and common recommendations
PARALLEL SESSIONS	
14:30 – 15:30	Joint Recommendations / Conclusions – PlanCoast (Lead Partner) and Mediterranean countries (PAP/RAC)
15:30 – 16:30	PlanCoast internal issues
15:30 – 16:00	MSP in the Mediterranean countries (PAP/RAC)
14:30 – 17:30	Adriatic Forum ICZM Expert Group (Municipality of Ancona)
17:30	Closure of the conference

DAY 3: Saturday, September 22	
8:30 – 17:00	STUDY TOUR: Tour by boat from Supetar – Island of Solta – Bay of Kastela – City of Split – Return to Supetar.


ANNEX III:

List of Documents

1. List of Participants
2. Agenda
3. Best practice in MSP: Description of four Case Studies in Europe and Overseas. Final report. Wedel/Hamburg, September 2007
4. Marine Spatial Planning in Cyprus (Andreas Demetropoulos)
5. Planification marine en Algerie
6. The state of Marine Spatial Planning in Israel - 2007
7. An overview of the state of Marine Spatial Planning in the Mediterranean countries: Malta Report. Malta Environment & Planning Authority, May 2007
8. Report on the situation regarding Marine Spatial Planning in Turkey (Mustafa Aydin)
9. Current policy and practice of coastal and marine planning in the Adriatic region. Synthesis Report - Draft, 10.09.2007
10. Marine Spatial Planning - a theoretical overview. Draft Report, September 2007

ANNEX IV

Conference on Marine Spatial Planning: Objectives, Summary of PAP/RAC activities, Introduction of the Agenda and Organisation of work (Mr. I. Trumbic)

<p>This project is co-funded by the European Union</p> <h2>Conference on Marine Spatial Planning</h2> <p>Objectives</p>  <p>Conference on Marine Spatial Planning – Supetar, Croatia, 20-22 September 2007</p>	<p>This project is co-funded by the European Union</p> <h2>Introduction</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none">3rd Conference in the framework of PlanCoast projectPAP/RAC partner + new activity/initiative of MAPPlanCoast = INTERREG III B CADSES projectParticipants:<ul style="list-style-type: none">PlanCoast Partners (16, from Baltic, Black Sea and Adriatic),other Mediterranean countries andmembers of the Adriatic Forum ICZM Expert Group
<p>This project is co-funded by the European Union</p> <h2>General objectives</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none">related to PAP/RAC (MAP) and PlanCoast project:<ul style="list-style-type: none">to review the work done and harmonise/coordinate on-going and future activities of PlanCoastto build a common understanding on MSP in Europe in a view of proposed EC Directiveto contribute to introducing a relatively new field of spatial planning in coastal areas in the Adriatic Region and Mediterraneanto promote and discuss the topic of marine spatial planning in ICZM in a wider field of Mediterranean region and organisations	<p>This project is co-funded by the European Union</p> <h2>General objectives cont.</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none">to contribute to raising the awareness and influencing policy and procedures in this area throughout the Mediterranean countriesto share and exchange experiences and lessons learnt with different countriesto stimulate discussion at national levels of the importance of maritime spatial planningto provide grounds for the implementation of the provisions of the ICZM Protocol once adoptedto assist the implementation of objectives related to ICZM (co-ordination and integration of the sea and land part of the coast zones)
<p>This project is co-funded by the European Union</p> <h2>Specific objectives</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none">related to PlanCoast project:<ul style="list-style-type: none">to review the progress on specific PlanCoast sub-projects (pilot projects)to coordinate future activitiesrelated to Mediterranean countries:<ul style="list-style-type: none">to review the situation in the region, assess the need for MSPto propose future steps in the development of MSP in the framework of Barcelona Conventionrelated to Adriatic Forum on ICZM:<ul style="list-style-type: none">to continue discussion on the ICZM plan and projects for the Palombina beach in Ancona	<p>This project is co-funded by the European Union</p> <h2>Summary of PAP/RAC activities</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none">National Reports on current policy, procedures, legal basis, practice of marine spatial planning for 6 Adriatic countries + additional brief reports from some Med countriesSynthesis Report for AdriaticReport on marine spatial planning (Theoretical overview, Best practices)Conference on Marine Spatial Planning

Introduction of the Agenda

Organisation of work

- presentations
- panel discussions
- WGs
- parallel sessions

ANNEX V

PlanCoast - The challenges faced by coastal zones (Mr. B. Heinrichs)

Conference on Marine Spatial Planning
Croatia, 20-22 September 2007




**PlanCoast –
The challenges faced by Coastal zones**

By Bernhard Heinrichs

Director of Spatial Planning Department
Ministry of Transport, Building and Regional Development Mecklenburg - Vorpommern

Conference on Marine Spatial Planning
Croatia, 20-22 September 2007

**PlanCoast
Project Area**



Bernhard Heinrichs: PlanCoast

Conference on Marine Spatial Planning
Croatia, 20-22 September 2007

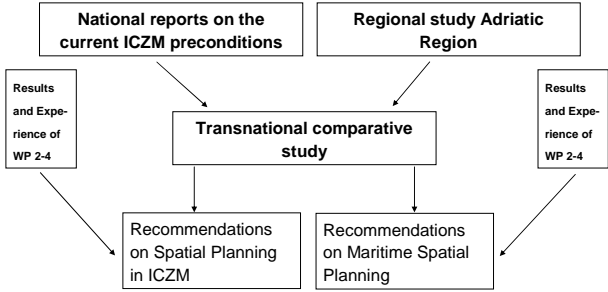
What do we want to achieve?

- to use Spatial Planning for successful implementation of ICZM
- to establish Maritime Spatial Planning as a necessary tool in the EU Maritime Strategy

Bernhard Heinrichs: PlanCoast

Conference on Marine Spatial Planning
Croatia, 20-22 September 2007

Which steps will be necessary to elaborate our contribution?



```

graph TD
    A[National reports on the current ICZM preconditions] --> D[Transnational comparative study]
    B[Regional study Adriatic Region] --> D
    C[Results and Experience of WP 2-4] --> D
    D --> E[Recommendations on Spatial Planning in ICZM]
    D --> F[Recommendations on Maritime Spatial Planning]
    G[Results and Experience of WP 2-4] --> F
  
```

Bernhard Heinrichs: PlanCoast

Conference on Marine Spatial Planning
Croatia, 20-22 September 2007

Actual state of project implementation/progress

Where are we now:

- National reports are elaborated
- Transnational report is under preparation
- Pilot projects are running


What will happen in the next half year:

- Split: Starting signal for recommendations
- Berlin: Discussion of a first draft of recommendations
- Finalisation of all activities until 4/2008, end of PlanCoast

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Croatia, 20-22 September 2007

Thank yo very much for your attention!



Bernhard Heinrichs: PlanCoast

ANNEX VI

MSP: An introduction (Ms. K. Gee)

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Adaptation - Action - Impact - Benefit

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MSP: An introduction

Kira Gee
sustainable projects

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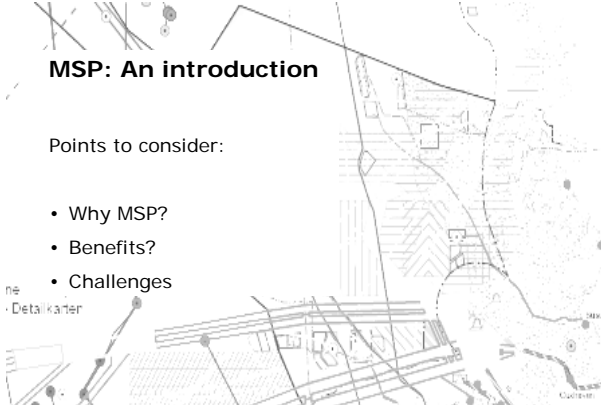
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MSP: An introduction

Points to consider:

- Why MSP?
- Benefits?
- Challenges



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Many users, growing pressure

... on the coast






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Many users, growing pressure

... in coastal waters







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Many users, growing pressure

... in the EEZ and beyond

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Many users, growing pressure

Interconnections (Land-sea, use-use, use-ecosystem)
Cumulative impacts

External drivers

Climate change/sea level rise
Changes in global and regional economies



Trends, e.g.

New offshore technologies (renewable energy, blue biotechnology)
Mariculture
Clustering and co-use based on concept of synergies
Global trade, shipping, port infrastructure...

Changing nature of pressure

Fleeting to static
Small-scale to large-scale
Short-term to long-term (greater permanence)
Not all pressures can be influenced, but impacts demand a response

we don't know the future...

... but more and more uses will have to get along within the same area.



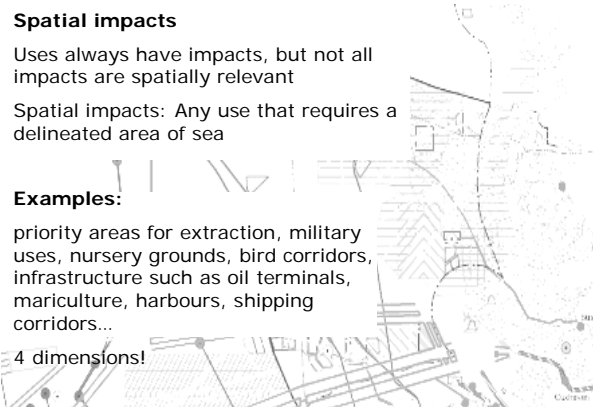
Spatial impacts

Uses always have impacts, but not all impacts are spatially relevant
Spatial impacts: Any use that requires a delineated area of sea

Examples:

priority areas for extraction, military uses, nursery grounds, bird corridors, infrastructure such as oil terminals, mariculture, harbours, shipping corridors...

4 dimensions!



From impacts to conflicts

Ocean space is valuable
The sea is rapidly „filling up“
conflicts arise from incompatibilities

- Use-use conflicts: sea-sea, sea-land, land-sea, land-land
- Use-environment conflicts (maintaining critical ecosystem functions)

(spatial) compatibility?

Spatial compatibility

	Offshore-Windenergieparks	Meeresschutzgebiete	Fischerei	Die See als öffentliches Gut	Leitungsstrassen	Tourismus	Schifffahrt/Seeverkehrswege	Hafenentwicklung	Landwirtschaft/Stoffbau	Aggregatabbau	Erdöl- und Erdgasförderung	Entsorgung von Baggergut	Aqua- und Marikultur	Versorgungszentren an Land	Naturschutz an der Küste	Küstenschutz	Militärische Nutzung
Offshore-Windenergieparks																	
Meeresschutzgebiete																	
Fischerei																	
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Entsorgung von Baggergut																	
Aqua- und Marikultur																	
Versorgungszentren an Land																	
Naturschutz an der Küste																	
Küstenschutz																	
Militärische Nutzung																	

Main criticisms:

- Uses represented by strong sectoral interests
- Permit-based system, sectoral
- Demands made by EU, for instance Habitats Directive
- Piecemeal approach
- No overview of who does what
- No assessment of cumulative impacts

So....

Sustainable development as an agreed goal
Integrated management as an agreed principle
Human uses of marine resources can be managed

... But how to get there?

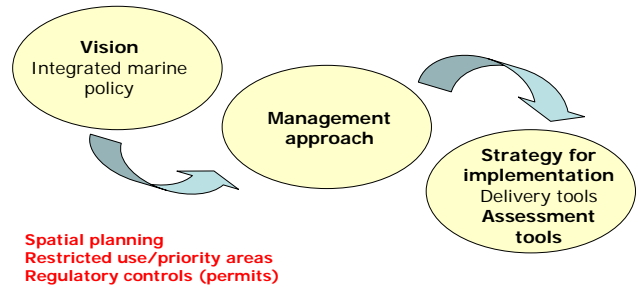


ICZM and MSP: Key differences

ICZM	MSP
dynamic concept	relatively static concept
process-oriented	plan-oriented
problem-centered, selective approach	comprehensive spatial approach
action-centered	regulatory
Self-guided approach, planning and implementation mostly in the same hands	Planning for others, implementation mostly in the hands of others
informal, flexible institutional structures	established and fixed institutional structures

ICZM and MSP: Key differences

MSP is a delivery tool within wider ICZM



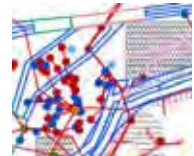
MSP: expected benefits

Different expectations depending on the starting point:

- Better visibility of uses
- Co-ordination, integrated plan for all uses
- Ensuring best possible co-existence of use, including cumulative impacts and synergies
- Facilitating equitable access to marine resources
- Conflict resolution
- Allocating space to new uses
- Security for long-term investors....
- Implementing a systems approach
- Securing acceptance

Different idea of results

- A map?
- Implementing a strategy?
- Zones, corridors, permits?
- Management plan?
- A round table debate?
- A common vision?
- Compliance with EU regulations?



Challenges

The marine environment is not like the mainland

- four dimensions to consider
- no clear delineation
- less is known about the marine environment
- difficult to get data; much is based on assumptions
- do fish respect boundaries?
- changeability

The marine environment can only be managed in an international context (water/resources as common good)

The marine environment cannot be managed independently of the mainland (sea-land and land-sea impacts)

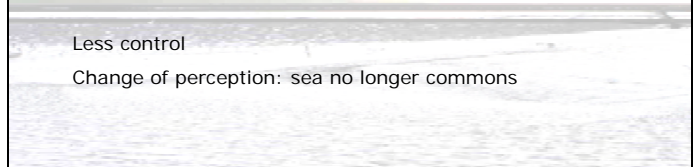
Challenges II

MSP can allocate space but cannot control quality of uses
(no stand-alone instrument to facilitate sustainable management of marine resources)

No private property

Less control

Change of perception: sea no longer commons



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Challenges III

- Systems do not take decisions!
- Future sea use is a matter of choice and of priorities – again and again
- This requires dialogue and participative means of decision-making

Plans are only as good as their implementation

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Criteria for success

International and cross-boundary coherence

Consistency of land and sea use

Adaptiveness

MSP is not a one-off

Criteria for setting priorities

measuring and evaluating impacts; societal choice

Differentiate between outputs and outcomes

Maps, processes, visions

Appropriate tools and processes

EIA, SEA, stakeholder involvement

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What should a plan comprise?

- Access to marine and coastal information for decision-support purposes;
- Identification of the shared values of the region;
- Current uses, activities and pressures for change, including future trends;
- SEA for the marine area as a whole;
- Modelling of physical and biological processes and their interactions;
- Conflict resolution tools and cumulative impact assessment;
- Streamlined mechanism for administering the consents process;
- Identification of administrative and institutional arrangements and responsibilities;
- Mechanism for stakeholder involvement;
- Monitoring programmes and methods for assessing performance.

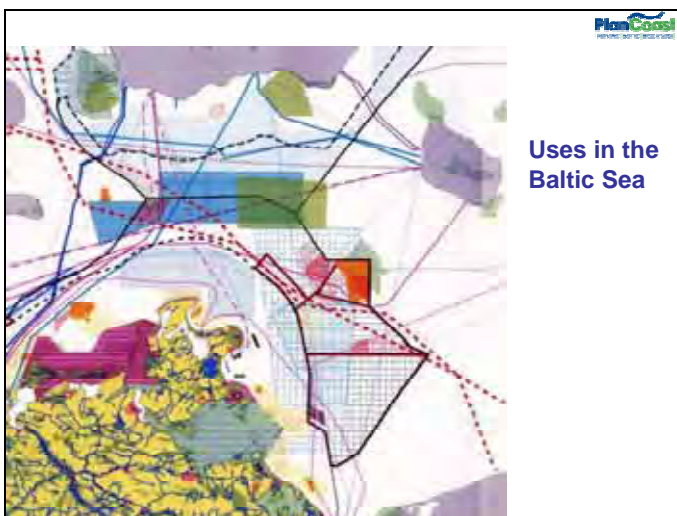
ANNEX VII

Marine Spatial Planning - Experience from Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (Germany) (Ms. S. Toben)



Marine Spatial Planning – Experience from Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (Germany)
By Susan Toben

Ministry of Transport, Building and Regional Development Mecklenburg – Vorpommern
PlanCoast Lead Partner



Marine spatial planning in Germany

Spatial planning in the territorial sea is the responsibility of the German federal coastal states.

Spatial planning in the EEZ is the responsibility of the Federal Government.

In the EEZ, spatial planning will be carried out within the framework of international maritime law.

Susan Toben: Marine Spatial Planning – Experience from MV (Germany)

Kind of planning declaration/determination

Priority areas: reserved for a defined use, other conflicting uses are excluded

Reserve areas: defined use with priority in this area

Suitable areas: area is suitable for defined uses, which are excluded outside these designated areas

Susan Toben: Marine Spatial Planning – Experience from MV (Germany)

Content of Spatial Development Programme for the 12-sm-zone of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern

Spatial Planning arrangements

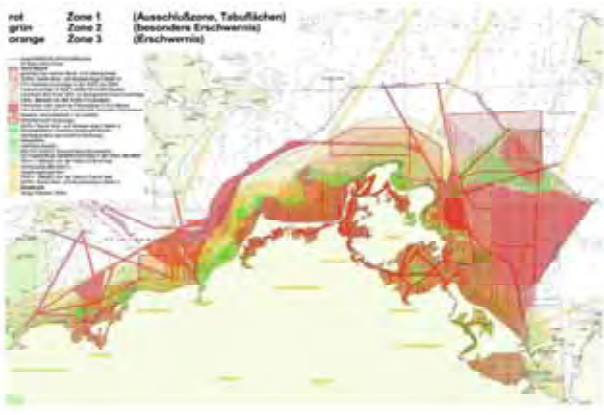
- Wind farms and connecting cables
- Cables (electricity, telecom) and pipelines
- Nature protection
- Tourism/Leisure
- Sand/gravel extraction
- Fishery and aquaculture

Provisions taken from other plans

- Shipping routes/anchorage areas
- Military practise areas
- Special Protection Area & Special Area of Conservation (EU Bird Directive & EU FFH Directive)

Susan Toben: Marine Spatial Planning – Experience from MV (Germany)

Uses and restrictions in the 12sm zone



Offshore wind energy Spatial planning arrangement in the SDP

- Definition of suitable areas for offshore wind energy
- criteria:
 - collision risk for shipping traffic,
 - nature protection aspects,
 - unspoilt horizon



Susan Toben: Marine Spatial Planning – Experience from MV (Germany)

Marine suitable areas wind energy



Priority and reservation areas nature protection and landscape



Priority and reserve areas for raw materials



Reserve areas for cables and pipelines

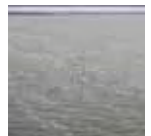


Sea Use Planning of the German Baltic Sea



Fishery and aquaculture

- Idea: Definition of marine reserve area for fishery
- Possible criteria: relevant fishing areas, spawn conserve areas, fish conserve areas



Example: Fishery and aquaculture “fishing locations”



Result: Fishery and aquaculture “Areas with special protection function of the natural base of fish fauna”

