

Thank you very
much for your
attention!

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

Which role does TIA play?

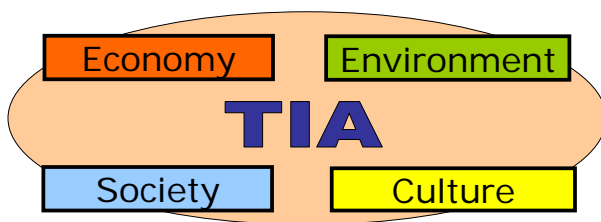
Check **large-scale** infrastructure projects
at an early stage of planning

- for compliance with the objectives
of spatial planning
- for mutual balance of conflicting
objectives
- for optimum planning solutions

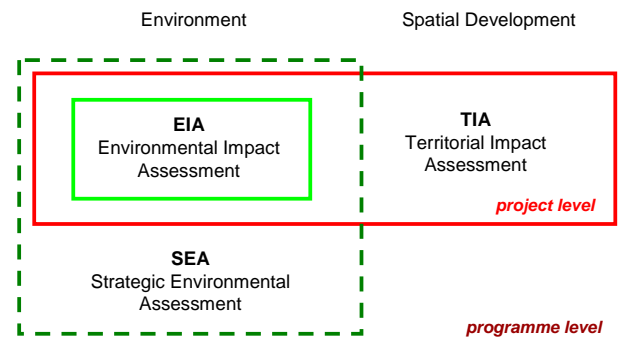
Susan Toben: Marine Spatial Planning – Experience from MV (Germany)

Which issues are checked in TIA?

In principle: All relevant issues!



TIA , SEA and EIA



Example Windfarm Baltic 1

Main issues :
- Collision risk
- nature protection
- tourism

Blick auf den Offshore-Windpark BALTIC I (19 x 2 MW; 2 x 5 MW)
von Dornbusch/Hiddensee, Leuchtturm (N54°35'42" E13°06'49")



Impact on tourism: spoiled horizon ?

What are the benefits of TIA ?

- 1) **managing conflicts**
by early participation of target groups
- 2) **minimizing negative impacts and costs**
by optimizing the choice for location / routing / technical planning
- 3) **ensuring planning reliability**
by giving early and reliable information about realisation chances
- 4) **shortening the whole planning process**
by pre-checking crucial points
- 5) **securing spatial planning objectives**
by the duty to take TIA results into account in the following process
- 6) **supporting local administrations**
in case of large-scale investments

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

Conclusion

Spatial planning is an indispensable instrument for coordinating activities at sea and in the coastal regions and for sustainable resource management in these areas.

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

ANNEX VIII

Current approaches in Marine Spatial Planning in United Kingdom, Canada and Germany (Mr. T. Rave)

Current Approaches in Marine Spatial Planning in United Kingdom, Canada and Germany

United Kingdom
Irish Sea

Pilot Project

Marine Spatial Planning



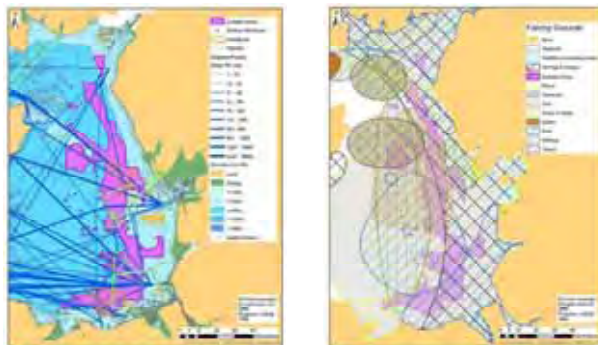
Best Practice in Marine Spatial Planning



Best Practice in Marine Spatial Planning



Uses and Conflicts in the Irish Sea



Best Practice in Marine Spatial Planning



Dealing with the Spatial Demands

Current State:

- License-Based System

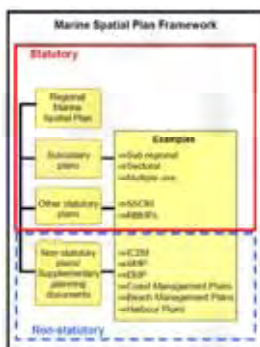
Proposals:

- Establishment of a Marine Management Organisation
- New System of Marine Planning
- Concentration of required permissions

Best Practice in Marine Spatial Planning



Dealing with the Spatial Demands



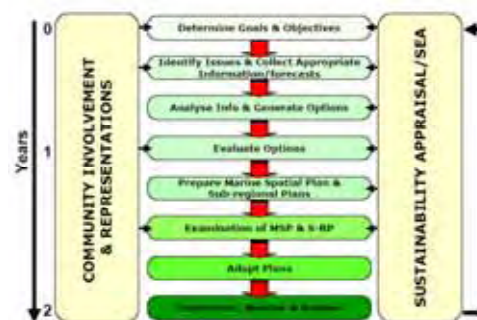
Variety of different Plans, as:

- Respond to Different Situations
- Connection Between Terrestrial and Marine Planning

Best Practice in Marine Spatial Planning



Planning Process



Best Practice in Marine Spatial Planning



Planning Process

Goals and Objectives:

- Eco-Based Approach

Data and Analysis:

- Edited Metadata
- Generating Spatial Options

Best Practice in Marine Spatial Planning



Planning Process

Community and Institution Involvement:

- Workshops in Different Planning Phases

Implementation, Monitoring and Review:

- Coordination Marine Management Organisation
- Measuring Indicators
- Comprehensively Review

Best Practice in Marine Spatial Planning

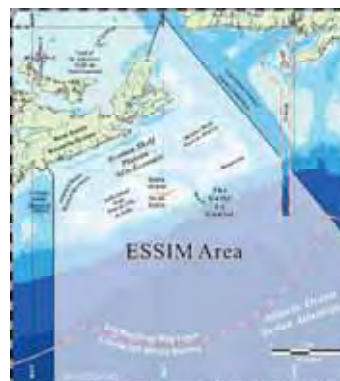


Scenario of Planning Decisions



Resource Cells Identified as having Least Constraints for the Development of Tidal Turbine Farms

Best Practice in Marine Spatial Planning



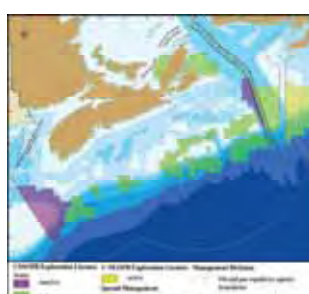
Canada ESSIM

Eastern Scotian Shelf Integrated Management Initiative

Best Practice in Marine Spatial Planning



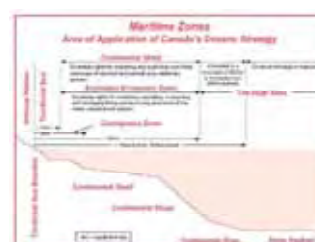
Uses and Conflicts in the Eastern Scotian Shelf



Best Practice in Marine Spatial Planning



Legal Basis for MSP



Ocean Act:

- Canada's Maritime Zones
- Ocean Management Strategy
- Tasks of the Minister of Fisheries and Ocean

Best Practice in Marine Spatial Planning



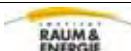
Legal Basis for MSP



The Operational Framework:

- Governance Model
- Management Areas
- Planning Process

Best Practice in Marine Spatial Planning



Planning Process



Overarching Goals:

- Collaborative Governance
- Sustainable Human Use
- Healthy Ecosystems

Best Practice in Marine Spatial Planning



Planning Process

Sustainable human use:

- Social, Cultural and Economic Wellbeing

Social wellbeing:

- Sustainable Ocean / Community Relationships
- Enhance Ocean Related Education
- Understanding of Ocean-Related Issues

Best Practice in Marine Spatial Planning



Planning Process

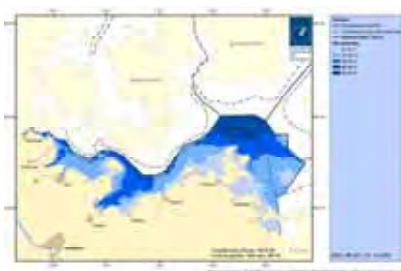
Community and Institution Involvement:

- Development of Diverse Institutional Components

Implementation and Evaluation:

- Integration of the Planning Issues
- Self-Commitment
- Participation in Planning Process

Best Practice in Marine Spatial Planning



Germany Mecklen- burg Western- Pomerania

Best Practice in Marine Spatial Planning



Uses and Conflicts in the Baltic Sea



Best Practice in Marine Spatial Planning



Legal Basis for MSP

Division of the Planning Authority Between Federal and Federal-State Level

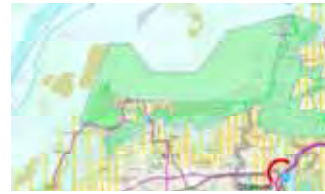
Federal Regional Planning Act:

- Planning Objectives and Principles
- Priority Areas
- Reservation Areas
- Suitability Areas

Best Practice in Marine Spatial Planning



Planning Process



Regional development Program, Territorial Waters:

- Planning Objectives: Outside of the Suitability Areas for Wind Energy, No Plants are allowed to be built.
- Further Issues: Cables, Environmental Protection, Tourism or Resource Securing

Best Practice in Marine Spatial Planning



Conclusions and Recommendations

- Irish Sea: Identifying of Conflicts and Generating of Spatial Solutions
- Canada: Integration of Marine Planning Goals in Existing Official Planning Documents
- Germany: Classical Instruments of Spatial Planning

Best Practice in Marine Spatial Planning



Conclusions and Recommendations

- Overarching Plan and Specific Plans
- Cross-National Planning
- Integrated Approach
- Marine Spatial Planning as a Process
- Vision statements
- Institution Building

Best Practice in Marine Spatial Planning



ANNEX IX


Vision for the future: Marine Spatial Planning in Belgium (Ms. F. Douvère)



**VISION FOR THE FUTURE:
Marine Spatial Planning in Belgium**

Fanny Douvère, Consultant
Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
UNESCO, Paris, France

PlanCoast Conference on Marine Spatial Planning
Zadar - Island of Brač (Croatia)
20-22 September 2007



CONTENTS


- THE NEED FOR MSP IN BELGIUM
- FROM PLANNING TO IMPLEMENTATION
- BENEFITS OF MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING IN BELGIUM
- DEVELOPMENT OF SCENARIOS FOR FUTURE SEA USE MANAGEMENT
- CONCLUSIONS & LESSONS LEARNED



THE BELGIAN CONTEXT

- SMALL AREA WITH HIGH RATE OF USE
- BASIS FOR MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING:
 - Marine Protection Act, 1999
 - Procedure for Concessions
 - Environmental Impact Assessment

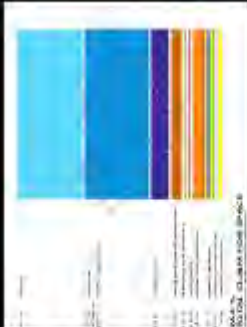
Goeyen, Haas, T., et al.



THE BELGIAN CONTEXT

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- BASIS FOR MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING:
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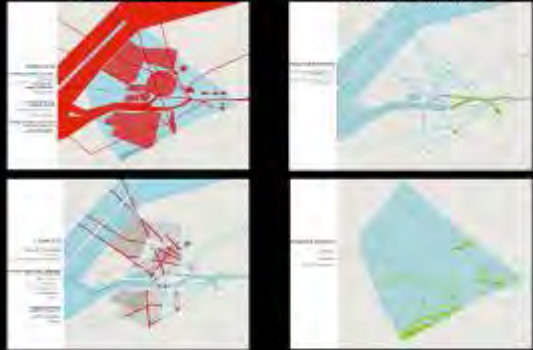
Goeyen, Haas, T., et al.



THE NEED FOR MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING

- The claims for ocean space exceed the supply by almost 3 times in Belgium
- International developments:
 - (Kyoto), wind energy;
 - Natura 2000: finding space for nature
- Need for a holistic management approach: License & Concession procedures not longer enough

Martens, 2007, 3 Hours of Space



SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF CONFLICTS & COMPATIBILITIES

CONFLICTS

COMPATIBILITIES

TOWARD A MARINE SPATIAL PLAN



- Mapping of the spatial impact of ecological processes, human activities & their link to communities on land
- Analysis of conflicts & compatibilities
 - User-user conflicts
 - User-environment conflicts
- Development of scenarios for future sea use management

IMPLEMENTATION OF A MASTERPLAN



- PHASE 1 (2004)
 - Sand and Gravel Extraction
 - Wind Energy Extraction

IMPLEMENTATION OF A MASTERPLAN



- PHASE 1 (2004)
 - Sand and Gravel Extraction
 - Wind Energy Extraction
- PHASE 2 (2005-2006)
 - Marine Protected Areas (SACs & SPAs)

IMPLEMENTATION OF A MASTERPLAN



- PHASE 1 (2004)
 - Sand and Gravel Extraction
 - Wind Energy Extraction
- PHASE 2 (2005-2006)
 - Marine Protected Areas (SACs & SPAs)

BENEFITS OF MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING

ECONOMIC BENEFITS

- Knowledge about actual (vs perceived) ocean use
- Compensation claims by fishermen for loss of fish grounds were countered
- Multiple use of similar location due to seasonal closures

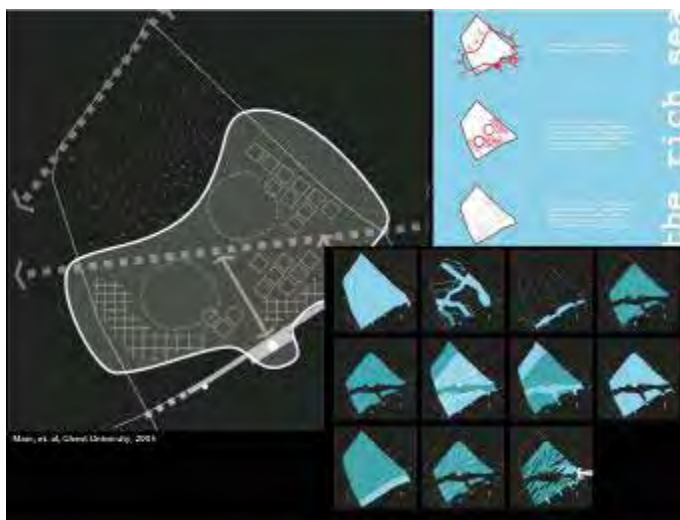
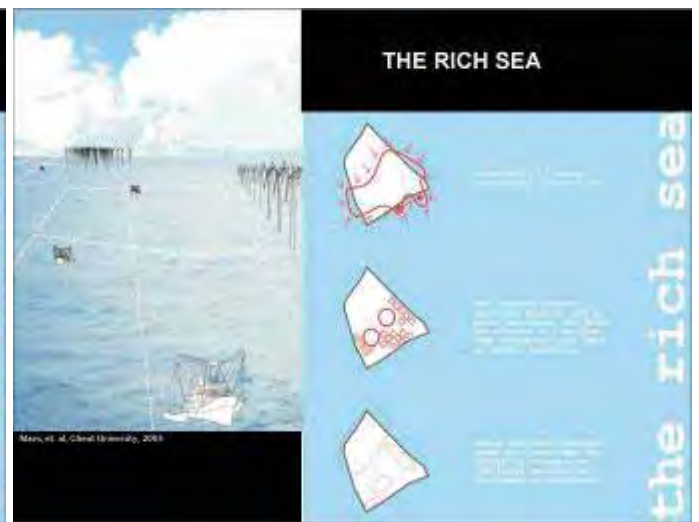
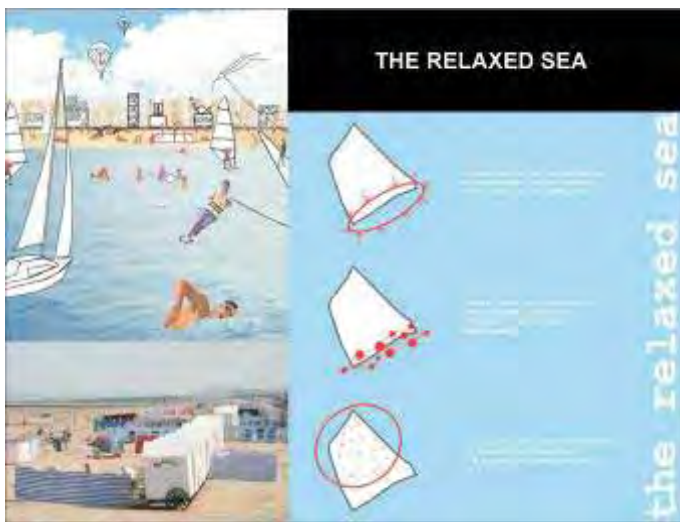
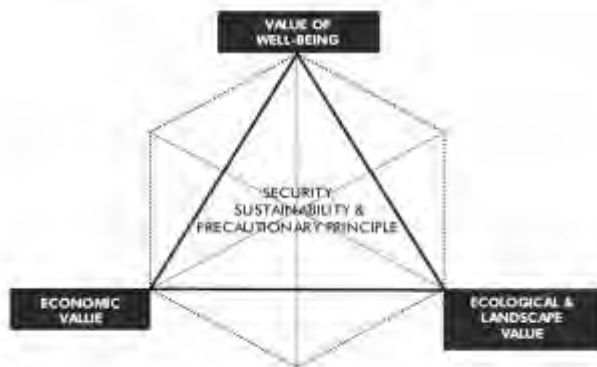
ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

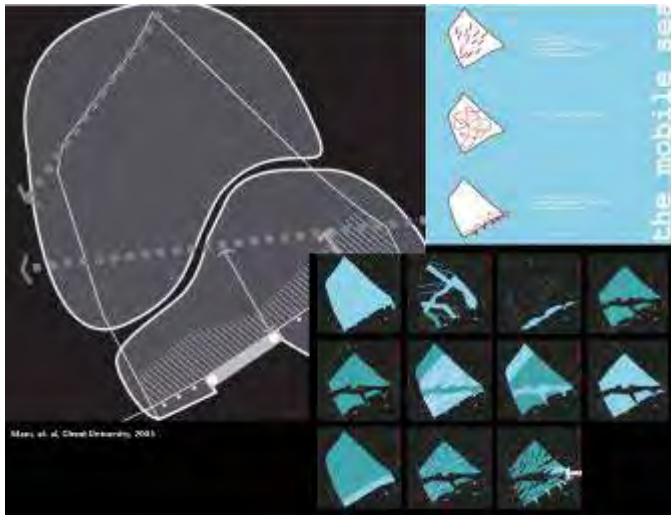
- Knowledge about valuable marine sites
- Space for nature in the form of marine parks
- Focus on whole ecosystem rather than individual sites for development or protection

FROM GIS DATA TO VISION FOR FUTURE SEA USE



Ward et al., 2005





KEY CONSIDERATIONS



- Implementation and long term sustainability of marine spatial management requires:
 - Legal Authority
 - Stakeholder Participation and Support
 - Public and Political Support
 - Time
 - Financing
- Planners and scientists have different time frames than politicians and resource managers
- Marine spatial planning initiatives occur within national boundaries, zones that are less meaningful from an ecological standpoint

*"An invasion of armies
can be resisted,
but not an idea
whose time has come"*



Victor Hugo, 1802-1885

ANNEX X

International Guidelines for Ecosystem-based, Marine Spatial Planning (Mr. C. Ehler)



International Guidelines for Ecosystem-based, Marine Spatial Management

Charles Ehler and Fanny Doureire, Consultants
Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
and Man and the Biosphere Programme
UNESCO
Paris, France

Conference on Marine Spatial Planning
MAP-PAP/RAC and PlanCoast
20-22 September 2007
Zagreb, Croatia

Contents of Presentation

- Why marine spatial management?
- Why do we need marine spatial management?
- Where is good "practice" of MSM demonstrated?
- How and when will UNESCO develop MSM international guidelines?

Workshop Technical Report



Visions for a SEA CHANGE

Workshop on Ecosystem-based Marine Spatial Planning

Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
and the Biosphere Programme

<http://ioc3.unesco.org/marinesp>

Selected Workshop Conclusions

- Zoning is only one tool of sea use management
- Clear (and measurable) management objectives are critical
- Early and continuing engagement of stakeholders is essential to success
- Monitoring and evaluation are necessary components for adaptive management
- Integrating human dimension (social sciences) requires same diversity of disciplines and perspectives as integration of natural sciences
- Benefits of MSP need to be better defined

Marine Spatial Planning

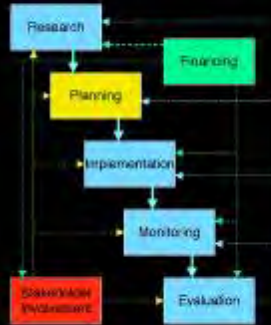


The process of analyzing and allocating parts of three-dimensional marine spaces (ecosystems) to specific uses, to achieve ecological, economic, and social objectives that are usually specified through a political process.

Ehler & Doureire
Visions for the Future
UNESCO Marine Spatial Planning Workshop, 2007

Wiese et al. (2005). A Flood of Space

Elements of Marine Spatial Management



Spatial management is comprised of related elements, all of which must be carried out to achieve goals and objectives.

Planning is an integral part of spatial management

Management is a matter of political and social choice—stakeholders involvement is critical

Management should be able to finance on a continuing basis the costs necessary to achieve its goals and objectives

Outputs of Marine Spatial Planning



- Marine spatial planning is a sub-activity of the *planning* function of sea use management
- The principal output of marine spatial planning is a *comprehensive marine spatial plan* for a marine area or ecosystem (a vision of the future), analogous to a comprehensive plan for a terrestrial area or ecosystem
- The comprehensive marine spatial plan is usually implemented through *zoning map(s), regulations, and a permitting system*
- Individual permit decisions can then be based on the zoning maps and the marine plan

Zoning Without Planning

- Vessel Traffic Routes
- Vessel Traffic Separation Zones & Precautionary Zones
- Areas To Be Avoided (by vessels)
- Safety Zones Around Vessels and Terminals
- Anchoring & No Anchoring Areas
- Security Zones in Ports and Waterways
- Oil & Gas Lease or Concession Areas
- Wind Farm and Wave Park Lease or Concession Areas
- Safety Zones Around Oil & Gas Installations, Wind Farms, Wave Parks, etc
- Military Operations or Exercise Zones
- Dredging Sites or Areas
- Designated Dredged Material Disposal Areas or Zones
- Oil & Gas Pipeline Rights of Way
- Submarine Communications Cable Rights of Way
- Energy Transmission Line Rights of Way
- Sand & Gravel (Aggregate) Extraction Areas
- Fishery Closure Areas, including seasonal closures
- No Trawl Areas
- Critical Habitat Designations
- Offshore Aquaculture Areas
- Marine Protected Areas
- Protected Archeological Areas, e.g., Ship Wrecks
- Cultural or Religious Areas
- Scientific Reference Sites

New Technology Further and Deeper



- New demands for ocean space including offshore wind and wave energy and aquaculture will compete with existing uses
- New national goals and targets for renewable energy and food
- Both new and existing uses, e.g., oil & gas, aggregate mining, and dredging will be possible in deeper and deeper water

New Knowledge of Marine Areas



Finding Space for Nature



- Conserving marine biodiversity
- Putting the right conservation measures in the right places
- Protecting important habitats
- Protecting migration corridors and maintaining connectedness
- Establishing networks of marine protected areas

Benefits of Marine Spatial Planning

- Identifies compatible uses for development
- Reduces conflicts among uses and users
- Provides greater certainty to private sector when it plans new investments
- Promotes efficient use of resources and space and reduces impact on environment
- Establishes areas of importance or sensitivity, and reduces risk of conflict with development
- Enables biodiversity commitments to be at heart of marine planning and management
- Ensures space for biodiversity and nature conservation
- Provides context for network of marine protected areas

Criteria for Identifying Marine Spatial Management Good Practice

- Place-based or Area-based
 - Large-scale
- Ecosystem-based
- Multi-objective
 - Including ecological, socio-economic, and governance objectives
- Integrated
 - Across economic sectors
 - Across government agencies
- Long-term Perspective
 - 10-20 years
- Adaptive Management
 - Monitoring and Evaluation
- Participatory

Marine Spatial Management Initiatives

Australia	Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Zoning and Re-Zoning	1978-ongoing
United States of America	Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary & Tortugas Ecological Reserve	1990-ongoing
NL-DE-DK	Trilateral Wadden Sea Plan	1993-ongoing
Canada	Eastern Scotian Shelf Integrated Management, 2006-2012	1998-2007
Australia	Marine Bioregional Planning	2002-ongoing
China	Marine Functional Zoning of Territorial Sea	2002-ongoing
United Kingdom	Irish Sea Pilot Project	2002-2005
Belgium	GAUFRE Project	2003-2005
The Netherlands	Integrated Management Plan for North Sea, 2015	2003-ongoing
Germany	Spatial Plan for North Sea and Baltic Sea	2004-ongoing

UNEP Regional Seas Programme



13 Regional Seas Programmes and 5 Pacific Programmes

In 2004 the Regional Seas Programme agreed to promote a common vision and integrated management based on ecosystem approaches, of positive and economy-related (coastal and marine environments)

- 1976 Mediterranean Sea
- 1978 ROPME Sea Area
- 1981 Western & Central Africa
- 1982 South-East Pacific
- 1982 Red Sea & Gulf of Aden
- 1983 Wider Caribbean Sea
- 1985 Eastern Africa
- 1986 South Pacific
- 1992 Black Sea
- 2002 North-East Pacific
- East Asian Seas
- North-West Pacific
- South Asian Seas
- 1974 Baltic Sea
- 1975 North-East Atlantic
- 1959 Antarctic
- 2003 Caspian Sea
- Arctic

Large Marine Ecosystem Programmes



Large Marine Ecosystems and Regional Seas Programmes

Since the 1980-1990s, the Global Environment Facility has provided 127 developing nations with over \$600 million in start-up funding to develop LME projects

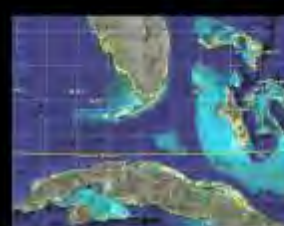
- Baltic Sea (23)
- Mediterranean Sea (26)
- Black Sea (62)
- Bay of Bengal (34)
- South China Sea (36)
- Yellow Sea (48)
- Agulhas Current (30)
- Benguela Current (29)
- Canary Current (27)
- Guinea Current (28)
- Red Sea (33)
- Somali Coastal Current (31)
- Caribbean Sea (12)
- Humboldt Current (13)
- Pacific Central American (11)
- Patagonian Shelf (14)

Australia Great Barrier Reef Marine Park



- Area of GBRMP is 345,000 km²; 2300 km in length
- Established in 1975 as multiple use marine park with conservation as prime objective
- Allows fishing, shipping, tourism, defense, dredging, aquaculture, indigenous hunting, research
- First zoning plan implemented in 1988 protecting 3% of park
- Major revision of zoning (Representative Areas Program) in 2004 increased no take areas to 33%

Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary



- Established by national law in 1990; boundary established in law
- Covers 9,500 km² of state and federal waters
- Uses comprehensive management plan, regulations, and zoning
- Conservation is prime objective; oil & gas prohibited; shipping restricted
- In 1997 first zoning plan (5 types of zones) established in a US marine sanctuary
- Extensive public participation in management process

Canada Eastern Scotian Shelf Integrated Management



- Planning area of Eastern Scotian Shelf is 325,000 km²
- Developed under authority of Canada's Oceans Act of 1997
- Takes objectives-based approach to ocean management and uses "collaborative planning" process of stakeholder and government authorities
- Draft Integrated Ocean Management Plan (14 management strategies) released in February 2005
- Plan suggests that spatial planning and zoning could be used as management tools
- Formally recognized as Canada's first Integrated Ocean Management Plan under its Oceans Act

全国海洋功能区划示意图



China Territorial Sea Marine Functional Zoning

- Area of Chinese territorial sea is 350,000 km²; length of coastline is 18,000 km
- Law on the Management of Sea Use passed in 2002; implemented by State Oceanic Administration (SOA)
- Goal is sustainable use of the sea
- Three elements:
 - establishment of sea use rights
 - marine functional zoning
 - user fee system

Provincial-level Marine Functional Zoning



Shanghai Marine Functional Zoning

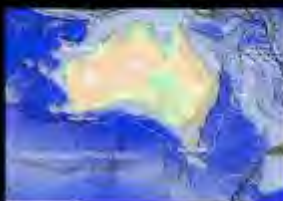
- Over two-thirds of zoning plans of 11 coastal provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities have been completed
- Emphasis now on
 - monitoring and evaluating effectiveness of zoning
 - adaptation of the sea use plans and zoning schemes where appropriate
 - improved inter-agency and cross-sector coordination in planning
 - strengthening enforcement

Australia SE Regional Marine Plan



- Covers 2,000,000 km²
- Developed by National Ocean Office, Dept of Environment and Heritage
- Published in 2005; first integrated ocean plan under Australia's National Ocean Policy (1998)
- Advocated integrated ocean management; nine regional objectives and 93 actions to achieve ecologically sustainable development
- No marine spatial planning or zoning proposed, but basis established

Australia Marine Bioregional Planning



- Covers all 14,000,000 km² of Australian marine waters
- Prepare marine bioregional plans under Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act
- Developed across five bioregions, including update of South-east
- Excludes Great Barrier Reef Marine Park
- Ongoing, led by Marine and Biodiversity Division, Department of Heritage and Water Resources; all plans completed by 2012

European Marine Spatial Planning



Integrated Management Plan for the North Sea
The Netherlands



Irish Sea Pilot Project
United Kingdom

UNESCO Marine Spatial Management Activities

August 2006	UNESCO Marine Spatial Planning Website: http://loc3.unesco.org/marinesp
November 2006	<i>First International Workshop on Ecosystem-based Marine Spatial Planning</i> , Paris
July 2007	<i>Visions for a Sea Change: Technical Report of First MSP Workshop</i>
September 2007	Submission of 10 scientific papers on Marine Spatial Planning to <i>Marine Policy</i> Journal (special issue)

UNESCO Marine Spatial Management Future Activities

October 2007	Moore and Packard Foundation grants to develop international guidelines
April 2008	Redesign and Update MSM Website
September 2008	Report on MSM Good Practice
September 2008	<i>Draft MSM Guidelines</i>
Oct 2008-Feb 2009	<i>Evaluation of MSM Guidelines in Two Test Sites</i>
March 2009	Publication of MSM Guidelines

ANNEX XI

Protocol on ICZM in the Mediterranean: Milestones, Objectives, Structure (Mr. I. Trumbic)

The Coastal Management Centre

PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

PROTOCOL ON ICZM IN THE MEDITERRANEAN
Milestones, Objectives, Structure

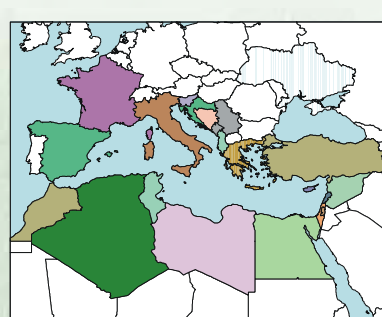


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PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

MAP legal base

- Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) 1975
- Barcelona Convention 1976
 - Assess and control marine pollution
 - Formulate national environmental policies
 - ICAM after 1985



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PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

MAP legal base

Six specific legal frameworks

- Dumping Protocol
- Emergency Protocol
- LBS Protocol
- SPA and Biodiversity Protocol
- Offshore Protocol
- Hazardous Wastes Protocol

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PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

ICZM Protocol: Milestones and the Process

- A need to take further step
- Adoption of a binding regional legal instrument
- 12th meeting of the CPs (November, 2001)
- recommended to prepare a FS

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PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

Feasibility Study

- Prepared in 2002/3
- Demonstrates the need for a regional legal instrument, at technical and environmental levels
- Should be a binding one, rather than a "soft" instrument
- Justification
- Environmental point of view
 - state of coastal areas particularly alarming
 - drawbacks of status quo elaborated
- Legal justification

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PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME

Status quo - Pressures and Trends

- Coastal urbanisation
 - rapid expansion, "litoralisation" phenomena, i) vast coastal spaces reduced, ii) spatial imbalance, iii) waste, iv) sewage run-off (48%), v) air and noise pollution
- Tourism
- Water consumption
- Pollution
 - 101 hot spots
- Reduction of biological diversity
- Soil erosion and desertification
- Environmental risks due to climate change
- Increasing threats to cultural identity

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PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME The Coastal Management Centre

Legal justification

- **Law of the Sea**
 - UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982)
- **International law of the environment**
 - "Agenda 21" (Rio 1992), Summit on SD (Johannesburg 2002)
 - Conventions: on Wetlands, on Biological Diversity, on Climate Changes; Council of Europe (1999) Model law, European code of conduct
 - European Convention on Landscape
- **Regional seas**
 - Convention on the Baltic Sea (1996), Kingston Protocol for the Caribbes (1990), Antigua Convention of 2002 for the north-east Pacific; Paipa Protocol of 1989 for the south-east Pacific; Protocol on biological diversity and landscape protection of the Black Sea (Sofia, 2002)

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PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME The Coastal Management Centre

Legal justification (2)

- **EU laws**
 - Set of legal provisions on the environment and fishing
 - Sectoral directives (water, natural habitats, major accidents, waste) and general guidelines
 - Recommendation & Strategy for ICZM
- **Barcelona Convention and its Protocols**
 - Amended Barcelona Convention (1995) - "coastal area" (Convention for the Protection of the Marine and Coastal Area Environment of the Mediterranean)
 - Some aspects of ICAM in existing Protocols (biodiversity, LBS). But, sectoral and partial

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PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME The Coastal Management Centre

Options of the Protocol

- No single model
- Three options; different level of requirements & precision
- A - Option of a Protocol with general content
- B - Option of a Protocol with detailed content
- C - Option of an Intermediate Protocol
- Option C was proposed as a conclusion of FS to CPs in 2003
- "Final option" will be a combination - achieved by consensus through the consultation process

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PRIORITY ACTIONS PROGRAMME The Coastal Management Centre

Consultation process

- 13th Ordinary Meeting CPs (Nov 2003 Catania) recommended to prepare the Protocol
- PAP/RAC was entrusted this task
- ICAM Forum in Cagliari (2004): guidelines for preparation of the text
- Working Group established: 3 expert meetings
- First draft + Commentary prepared in March 2005
- Consultative workshop (Oristano, 24-25 June 2005)
- Draft presented to the MAP Focal Points (Athens, Sept 2005)

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- Finally, draft Protocol with Commentary presented to CPs (Nov 2005, Portoroz)
 - To take note of the draft text of the Protocol on ICZM prepared by the Secretariat
 - To establish a **working group** of experts designated by the CPs to develop a draft text of the Protocol on ICZM with a view to its consideration and possible approval by the 15th Meeting of the CPs in 2007 and to convene a diplomatic conference for its adoption to be held immediately following the 15th Meeting of the CPs

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- **WG designated (April 2006)**
 - **First** Meeting of the WG on ICZM Protocol (Split, Croatia, 27-29 April 2006)
 - **Second** Meeting of the WG on ICZM Protocol (Loutraki, Greece, 6-9 September 2006)
 - **Third** Meeting of the WG on ICZM Protocol (Loutraki, Greece, 12-15 February 2007)
 - **Fourth** Meeting is scheduled for June 13-16, 2007, in Split

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Protocol Structure

PART I GENERAL PROVISIONS

- Article 1: General obligations
- Article 2: Definitions
- Article 3: Geographical coverage
- Article 4: Preservation of rights

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- Part II PRINCIPLES AND ELEMENTS OF INTEGRATED COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT**
 - Article 5: General principles and objectives of IM
 - Article 6: Institutional co-ordination
 - Article 7: Protection and use of the coastal zone
 - Article 8: Economic activities
 - Article 9: Specific coastal ecosystems
 - Article 10: Coastal erosion
 - Article 11: Cultural heritage
 - Article 12: Participation
 - Article 13: Awareness-raising, training, education and research

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Part III INSTRUMENTS FOR INTEGRATED COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT

- Article 14: Observatories, inventories and networks
- Article 15: Mediterranean Strategy for Integrated Coastal Zone Management
- Article 16: National coastal strategies, plans and programmes
- Article 17: Environmental assessment
- Article 18: Land ownership
- Article 19: Economic and financial instruments

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Part IV INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

- Article 20: Training and research
- Article 21: Scientific and technical assistance
- Article 22: Exchange of information and demonstration projects
- Article 23: Natural disasters
- Article 24: Transboundary co-operation
- Article 25: Transboundary impact studies and strategic assessments

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Part V INSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

- Article 26: Focal Points
- Article 27: Reports
- Article 28: Institutional arrangements
- Article 29: Meetings of the Parties

Part VI FINAL PROVISIONS

- Article 30: Relationship with the Convention
- Article 31: Relations with third Parties
- Article 32: Final provisions

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Article 3

Geographical coverage

- The area to which the Protocol applies shall be the Mediterranean Sea area as defined in Article 1 of the Convention. The area is also defined by:
 - the seaward limit of the coastal zone, which shall be the external limit of the territorial sea of States Parties;

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UNEP

Article 6
General principles of integrated coastal zone management

In implementing this Protocol, the Parties shall be guided by the following principles of integrated coastal zone management:

- The biological wealth and the natural dynamics and functioning of the intertidal area and the complementary and interdependent nature of the marine part and the land part forming a single entity shall be taken particularly into account.
- The ecosystems approach to coastal planning and management shall be applied so as to ensure the sustainable development of coastal zones.
- Appropriate governance allowing adequate and timely participation in a transparent decision-making process by local populations and stakeholders in civil society concerned with coastal zones shall be ensured.
- Cross-sectorally organized institutional coordination of the various administrative services and regional and local authorities competent in coastal zones shall be required.

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UNEP

Article 7
Coordination

- For the purposes of integrated coastal zone management, the Parties shall:
 - ensure institutional coordination, where necessary through appropriate bodies or mechanisms, in order to avoid sectoral approaches and facilitate comprehensive approaches;
 - organize appropriate coordination between the various authorities competent for both the marine and the land parts of coastal zones in the different administrative services, at the national, regional and local levels;

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UNEP

Article 9
Economic activities

- Fishing,
 - to take into account the need to protect fishing areas in development projects;
 - to ensure that fishing practices are compatible with sustainable use of natural marine resources;
- Aquaculture,
 - to take into account the need to protect aquaculture and shellfish areas in development projects;
 - to regulate aquaculture by controlling the use of inputs and waste treatment;
- Tourism, sporting and recreational activities,
 - to encourage sustainable coastal tourism that preserves coastal ecosystems, natural resources, cultural heritage and landscapes;
 - to promote specific forms of coastal tourism, including cultural, rural and ecotourism, while respecting the traditions of local populations;
 - to regulate or, where necessary, prohibit the practice of various sporting and recreational activities, including recreational fishing and shellfish extraction;
- Maritime activities,
 - to conduct maritime activities in such a manner as to ensure the preservation of coastal ecosystems in conformity with the rules, standards and procedures of the relevant international conventions.


[11]

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ANNEX XII

ICZM and MSP in the Black Sea Region (Ms. C. Coman)


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ICZM and MSP in the Black Sea Region

*Drd. Claudia Coman,
Environmental engineer
AG ICZM Focal Point, Romania
Black Sea Commission*

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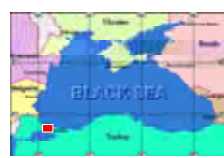


Black Sea Commission on the Protection of the Black Sea against Pollution


-Intergovernmental body
(Bulgaria, Georgia, Romania, Russian Federation Turkey and Ukraine)

Mission:

- implementation of the Convention on the protection of the Black Sea against pollution (Bucharest Convention, 1992)
- its Protocols
- Strategic Action Plan (SAP) for the rehabilitation and protection of the Black Sea



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Seven BSC Advisory Group on:

1. Pollution monitoring and assessment
2. Control of pollution and land bases sources
3. Development of common methodologies for ICZM
4. Environmental Safety Aspects of Shipping
5. Conservation of biological biodiversity
6. Environmental aspects of the management of fisheries and other marine living resources
7. Information and data exchange

Seven Black Sea Regional Activity Centres

**Support and
implement
Black Sea
Strategic
Action Plan**


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BSC cooperation with other intergovernmental organizations

- United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP);
- International Maritime Organizations (IMO);
- Global Environmental Facility (GEF);
- International Commission for the Protection of Danube River (ICPDR);
- Agreement on Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and Contiguous Atlantic Area (ACCOBAMS);
- Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC);
- European Environmental Agency (EEA);
- Other EU institutions and organizations.

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- Black Sea Strategic Action Plan (BSAP) - 1996
- National Black Sea strategic Action Plan – 1997
- Amendment of the BSAP – 2002, Sofia, Bulgaria
- Revised BSAP - 2007

BSAP

POLICY ACTION

Sustainable Human Development


ICZM

Regional Black Sea Strategy

Legal and ICZM instruments

Inter-sectoral Committees

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Black Sea Commission Achievements for ICZM

- EuropeAid project “Technical Assistance to the Black Sea Environmental Programme” 2002-2006

- Code of Conduct
- Curriculum
- Glossary
- Draft ICZM Regional Strategy
- Methodology for Spatial Planning for ICZM
- Pilot Project
- Tool and techniques

Testing in Black Sea countries



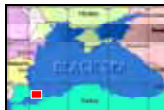
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➤ **Akcakoca District Pilot Project (Turkey - Black Sea)**

it's included the following stages:

- data collection;
- database for spatial data;
- GIS map (environmental land-use and socio-economic data);
- conflicting uses;
- develop means of prioritising uses based on analysis of natural and economic resources and land-use features;
- functional land-use zones using primary information and evaluating of conflicting land-uses;
- stakeholders consultation in fine tuning land-use plans.



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FURTHER ICZM ACTIVITIES:

➤ **ICZM components of the new EuropeAid project “Environmental Collaboration for the Black Sea – Georgia, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine”**

Objectives:

- Dissemination and promote ICZM strategies via media and publicity campaigns;
- support strategy implementation process via exchange of experience;
- pilot project implementation.

➤ **Feasibility study for the ICZM Protocol to the BSC Convention**

➤ **Finalize the revised TDA based on comments of AG BSC experts**

➤ **Annual reporting of the status of the Black Sea countries**

➤ **Finalise the Regional Strategy for ICZM**



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Marine Spatial Planning in the Black Sea Region

MSP initiative is rather new

PlanCoast project – ICZM workshop & 7th AG ICZM meeting ,
4-5 June 2007 , Istanbul, Turkey

PlanCoast BS countries (Romania, Bulgaria, Ukraine) – share
experience in MSP to other BS countries (Georgia, Russia,
Turkey)

Recommendations for MSP develop by PlanCoast team – useful
for BSC PS



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Thank You !

Black Sea Commission


<http://www.blacksea-commission.org>


ANNEX XIII

D.A.M.A.C. – Security and defence of the sea and communications (Mr. L. Polonara)

MARCHE REGION

D.A.M.A.C.
Security and defence of the sea and communications





Geof. LEONARDO POLONARA

D.A.M.A.C.
Environment Defence of the Adriatic Sea and Communications



The general purpose of the project called D.A.M.A.C. (Environment Defence of the Adriatic Sea and Communications) consists in organising within European Community Programme INTERREG III A an important partnership between Marche Region and Zadar County in order to start concrete actions useful to an integrated management as well as a process of sustainable development (economic, ecologic and emergetic one) in the Central Adriatic.



International Charter
Space and Major Disasters


 OIL SPILL 2000 – 2007


English Channel
03-02-2006
22-01-2007



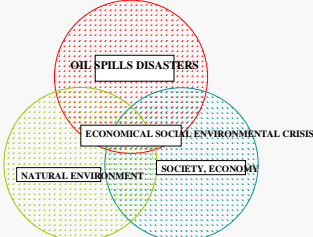


The theory of the sustainable development by integrated management of the cost line and ADRIATIC SEA







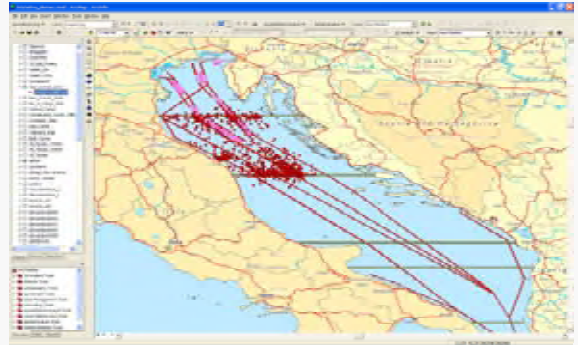


REGIONE EUROADRIATICA



DAMAC

The DAMAC's GIS uses the "Digital Chart of the World" which is ESRI Inc. vectorial world coverage geo-database in ArcInfo format. On this geographical chart some topics of interest are visualised. In this case, ship position (1830 transits in 2005) and main routes



DAMAC

Secur Sea Metodology

$$R (RISK) = f (Ha \times Vu \times Ex)$$

Ha=HAZARD

- maritime traffic of the vessels which transport dangerous cargo (petrol, chemicals)
- high concentration of maritime traffic
- natural phenomena (storm, waves generated by the seismic events, sea current direction)

Vu=VULNERABILITY

- vulnerability of the marine ecosystem
- human population

Ex=EXPOSITION

- economic estimation of the natural environment ecosystems
- fishing and tourist activities values



Risk maps and environmental crisis analysis



Proposal for the legal prevention measures in case of damage of the Italian or Croat Country

DAMAC

OIL SPILLS FROM SATELLITAR RADAR

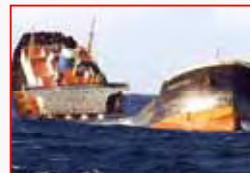


DAMAC

OIL TRAFIC



DAMAC



Prestige (Galizia)



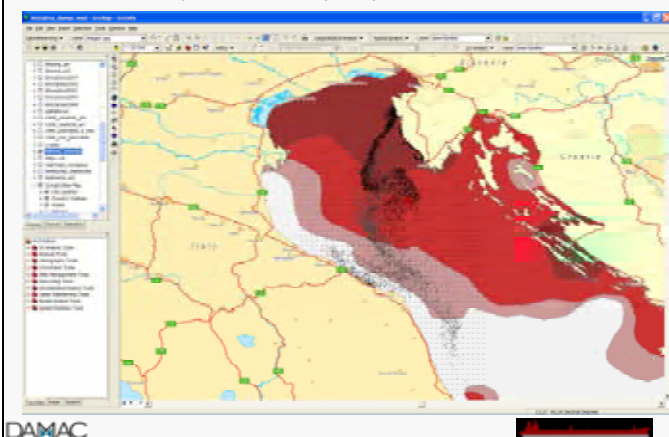
Jessica (Galapagos)

SCENARIOS MAN MADE DISASTERS IN ADRIATIC SEA EXPECTED, NOT IF... BUT WHEN!



DAMAC

Le zone di cattura dell'Eledone moscata (Calamario) in Adriatico (con i toni più scuri le aree di maggior cattura).
Relazione con la dispersione dell'oil spill soprattutto sulla costa dell'Istria



DAMAC

"SOFT" DISASTER

Ipotesi:

Km 47 di costa

Non balneabilità per 3 mesi ESTIVI

35 volte inferiore a quello della Prestige



1920 tons of oil released so far
450 Hours after start of spill
200.0 Pixel size (m) for spill plotting - modello MEDSLIK

39.78 % evapora 12.39 % superficie 19.39 % disperso 28.44 % raggiunge la costa

DAMAC

"SOFT" DISASTER

Comune	Impatto economico stimato Nomisma	V.A. STIMATO "Alberghi e Ristor"
Monfalcone	16.210.000.000	6.100.000.000
Portogruaro	15.000.000.000	5.500.000.000
Trieste	15.000.000.000	5.500.000.000
Robbione Mare	12.000.000.000	4.500.000.000
Monfalcone	12.000.000.000	4.500.000.000
Trieste	12.000.000.000	4.500.000.000
Sanquarato	12.000.000.000	4.500.000.000
Totale complessivo	€1.859.822.000	€427.351.863

Tourist activities and the beaches would disappear during the first year of disaster?

Or it would move to similar resorts to the north and south?

What would happen in the years to come?

DAMAC

Plan Proposal to reduce the danger

- Forming a permanent working group for confrontation and agreement between small and big interested parties
- VTS monitoring Plan
- Limit value for vessel to be destroyed and severe vessel control
- Limits to the navigation in bad meteorological conditions
- Automatic Identification System(AIS)
- Monitoring systems and their improvement
- Sea highway

DAMAC

IMPOSSIBLE SEA HIGHWAY

ONLY TWO POSSIBLE HARBOURS: PLOCE AND RIJEKA



- AUTOSTRADA DEL MARE
- ACQUE TERRITORIALI
- ACQUE INTERNAZIONALI-ZONA DI PROTEZIONE ECOLOGICA



ANNEX XIV

Gaps/Opportunities and resulting Conclusions/Recommendations from PlanCoast National Reports/Adriatic Synthesis Report

Gaps / Opportunities and resulting Conclusions / Recommendations from PlanCoast National Reports /

Adriatic Synthesis Report

MSP on the Adriatic

- Generally, no MSP yet
- Scattered responsibility for marine areas
- Few countries have some regulations on MSP (Slovenia, Montenegro)
- However, no activity

Legal Highlights

- Emilia-Romagna regional *Coastal Plan*
- CAMP Slovenia and the *South Primorska Spatial Development Conception*
- Public maritime domain Montenegro
- ..
- ..

Gaps

- Old-fashioned vertical structures
- Not enough horizontal (sectoral coordination)
- Almost no land-sea integration
- Not sufficient participation
- Data collection&management problems

Potentials

- SEA/TIA
- Marine Protected Areas
- International cooperation:
 - Adriatic Action Plan 2020 of the Adriatic Forum
 - UNEP Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD)
 - Croatian-Italian-Slovenian Commission for the Protection of the Adriatic

Conclusions/ Recommendations

- ICZM should be the responsibility of political bodies at all level
- Do not create new ICZM institutions - improve the use of existing ones
- Cross-Sectoral Agencies: National Level responsible for overall framework / regional level taking the Lead for implementation

Conclusions/ Recommendations

- Link regional approach with case specific solutions
- Spatial Planning should play a central role - but cannot substitute ICZM
- Create legal framework for MSP
 - Define basic national policies for offshore development which are coordinated cross-sectorally

Tools / Methods

- Improve availability and accessibility of mapped information
 - Improve stocktaking
 - Link coastal data collection and management
 - Agree on systematic information exchange concerning offshore uses
 - Create regularly updated coastal and maritime cadastre

Tools / Methods

- Improve effectiveness of cross-border consultation for offshore development plans and projects
 - Develop transnationally concerted plans for offshore infrastructure corridors
- Prepare indicative guidelines for content and procedure of sea use planning
- Prepare spatial plans for offshore areas, where needed

Tools / Methods

- Introduce project oriented and cross-sectoral coordination procedures
 - Use territorial impact assessment (TIA) including EIA for projects
- Defining the working methods for the informal dialogue

