

Evaluation of ICZM in Europe – results from the Baltic Region and Recommendations

Dr. Gesche Krause

Leibniz Center for Tropical Marine Ecology

(Bremen, Germany)

The ICZM Process

In 2002 EU Recommendation on ICZM:

- 2006 Reporting of Member States on the implementation of ICZM and evaluation
- 2007 EU Conclusion to further support ICZM but to review need of new instruments

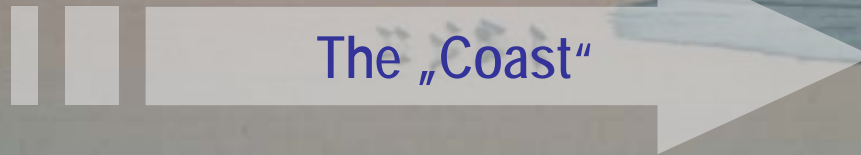
- To date change in policy context through:

- adoption of new sectoral instruments
- new horizontal policy initiatives (e.g. Integrated Maritime Policy & white paper on Adaption to Climate Change)

- Ratification of Protocol on ICZM (Barcelona Convention) as first step towards international legislative instruments for ICZM

The Coastal Realm

Increase of goods and services from coastal and marine resource leading to their limitation in amount and space



What is the System?

The Baltic Sea Realm

South-West

*Denmark, Germany, Poland,
Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia*

Key coastal features: sandy beaches, cliffs, dunes, lagoons/bodden

Key issues: erosion, sea-level rise, climate change, marine pollution

Key instruments: nature protection and spatial planning

North-East

Sweden, Finland

Key coastal features: predominately rocky skerry landscapes

Key issues: fisheries along the salinity gradient, marine pollution

Key instruments: spatial planning

- Large variety of coastal issues in Baltic Sea Region
- High number of Natura2000 sites
- Oil pollution from ships as constant problem

Who is doing what,
where and why?

The 8 Principles of good ICZM

- 1) A holistic thematic and geographic perspective in the process
- 2) Envisioning of a long-term perspective
- 3) Application of an adaptive management approach during a gradual process
- 4) Local relevance of the process
- 5) Respecting & working with natural processes
- 6) Based on participatory planning and management
- 7) Supporting & involving all relevant administrative bodies
- 8) Combining instruments in planning and management

Methodology of EU Evaluation

- “Pragmatic mix” of methodologies and tools
- Five main activities:
 - 1: Inception
 - 2: Analysis of national ICZM strategies & alternative ICZM plans
 - 3: Complementary information collection & analysis
 - 4: Validation of interim recommendations
 - 5: Consolidation of results & recommendations
- Core and extended evaluation team members
- Collecting and processing secondary information
 - Developing country cases and clustering for comparisons across countries
 - All country evaluators follow common assessment grid
 - Cross country assessments

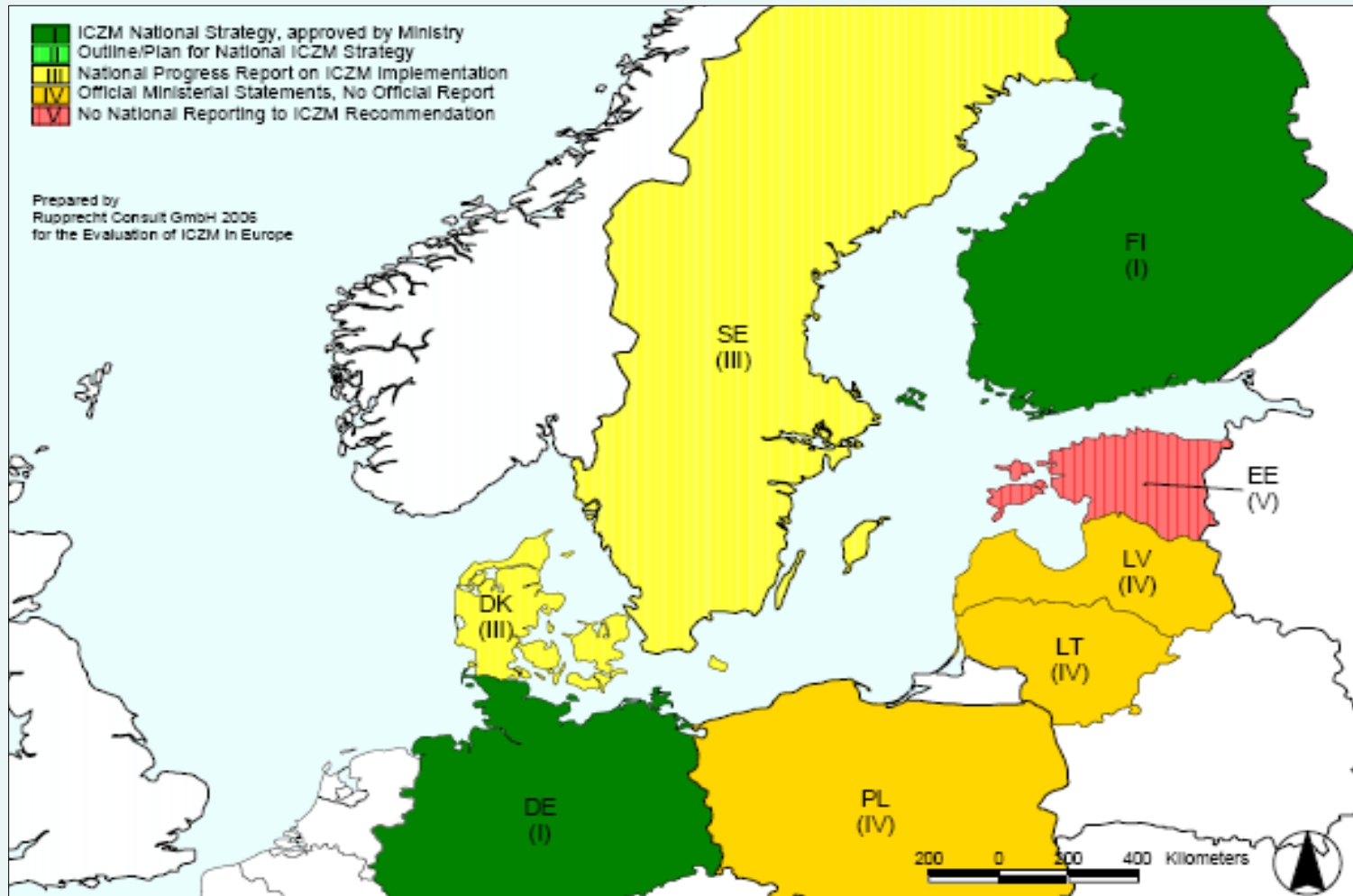
Tools for collecting primary information

- structured face-to-face and telephone interviews with key ICZM national and European experts and stakeholders
- focus group discussions on topics that surfaced to be particularly important to the evaluation and were directed to small groups of experts and stakeholders
- a stakeholder questionnaire
- a validation workshop with selected ICZM experts and stakeholders

Methodology of EU Evaluation

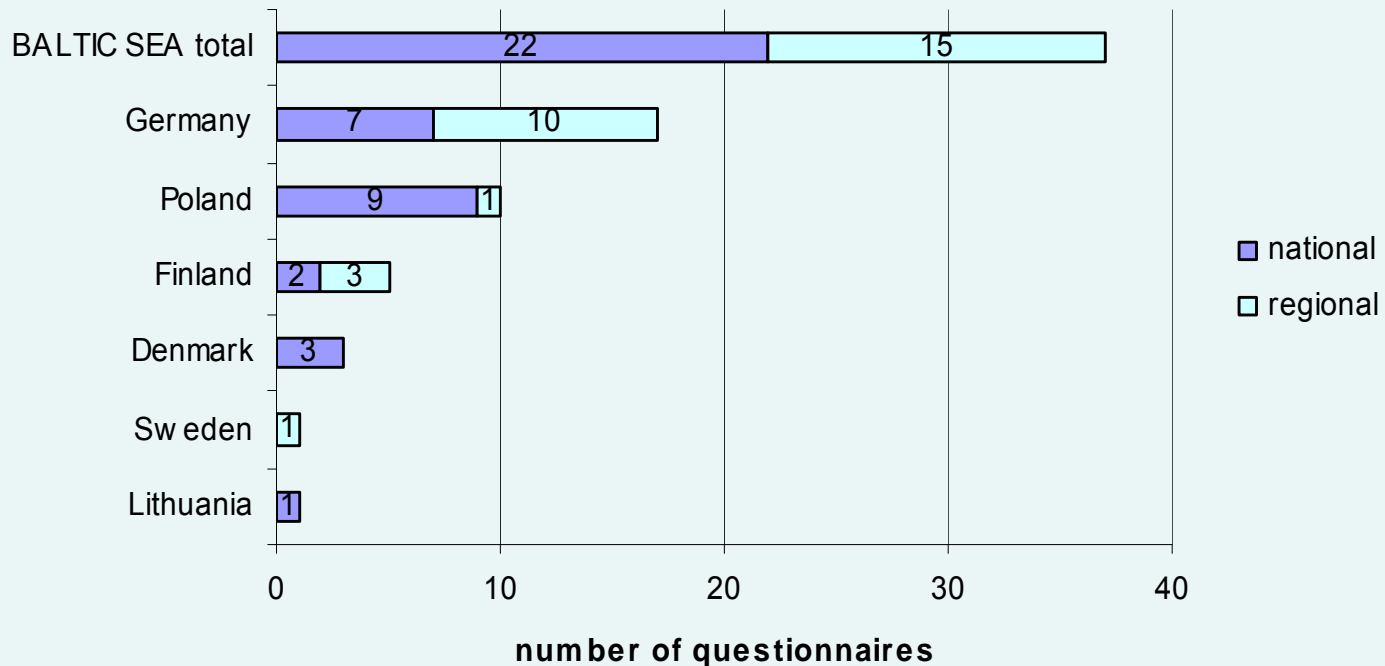
- Scoring Method: very robust scoring system of only four categories plus one category of "No Information"
- Advantages:
 - can be applied to general statements
 - considers the high variability of information that cannot be expressed by an accurate number
 - categories may be arranged along an axis of fulfilment with thresholds at 25%, 50% and 75 %
- Disadvantage:
 - countries may be in the same category (53% and 73%) but more distant from each other than two others which are in two different categories (73% and 77%)
- Disadvantages decrease with increasing information and classifications
- Bottom-up increase of consistency in the results and conclusions

National Reporting to ICZM Recommendation (2002/413/EC) for the Baltic Sea Countries



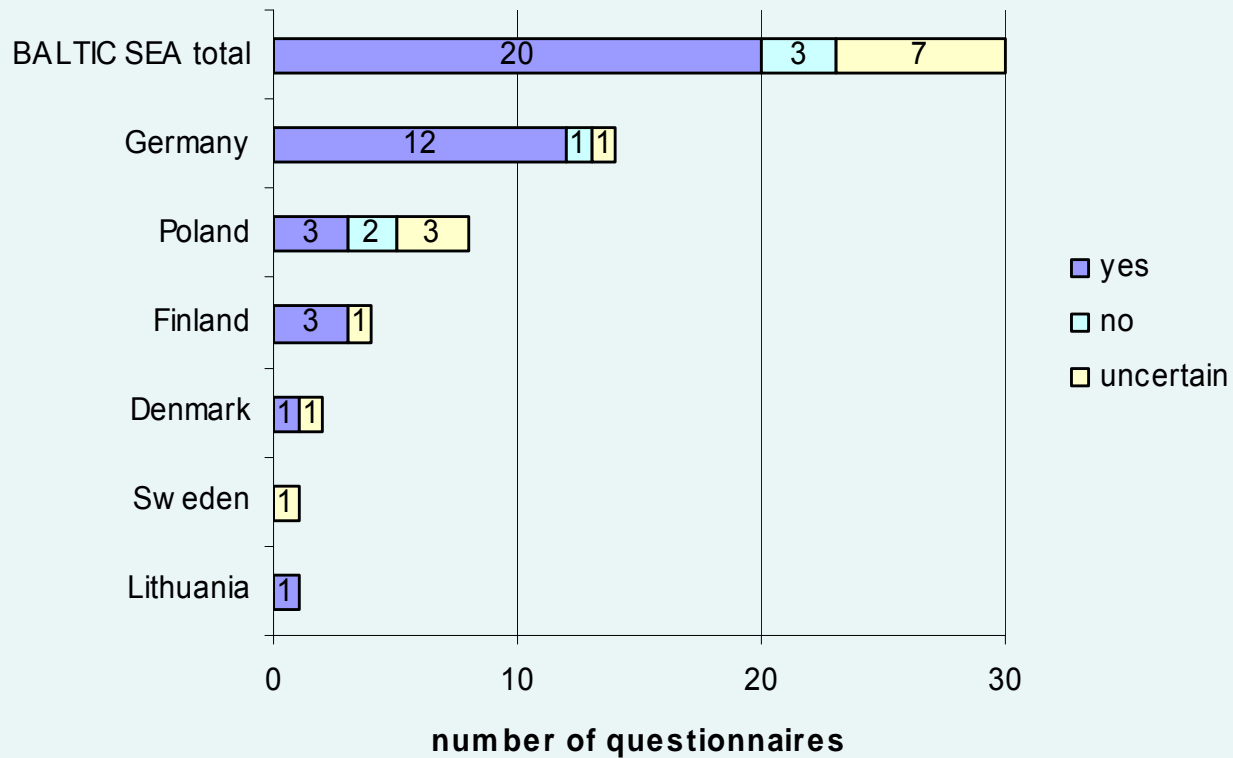
Response to ICZM evaluation questionnaire:

Which administrative levels are involved in coastal management in your country?



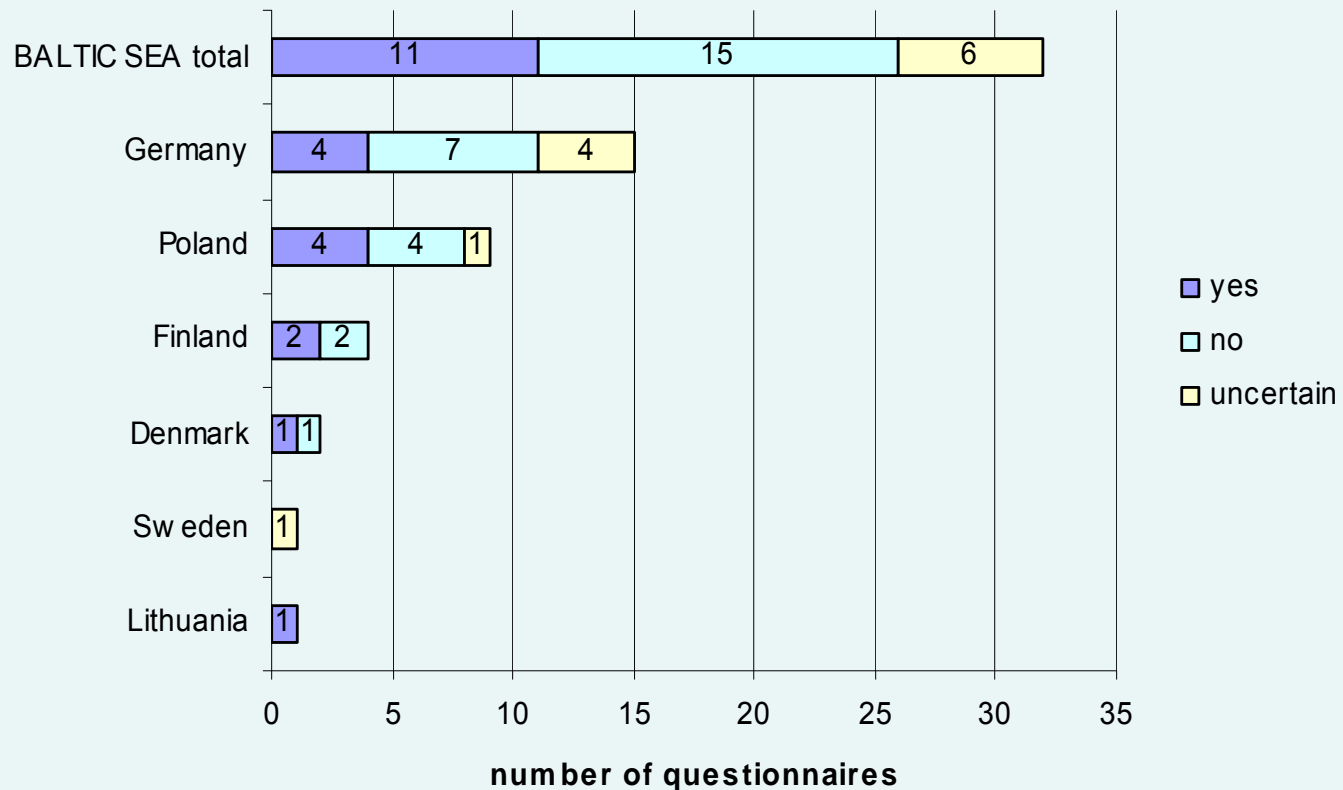
Response to ICZM evaluation questionnaire:

Have important stakeholder groups participated?



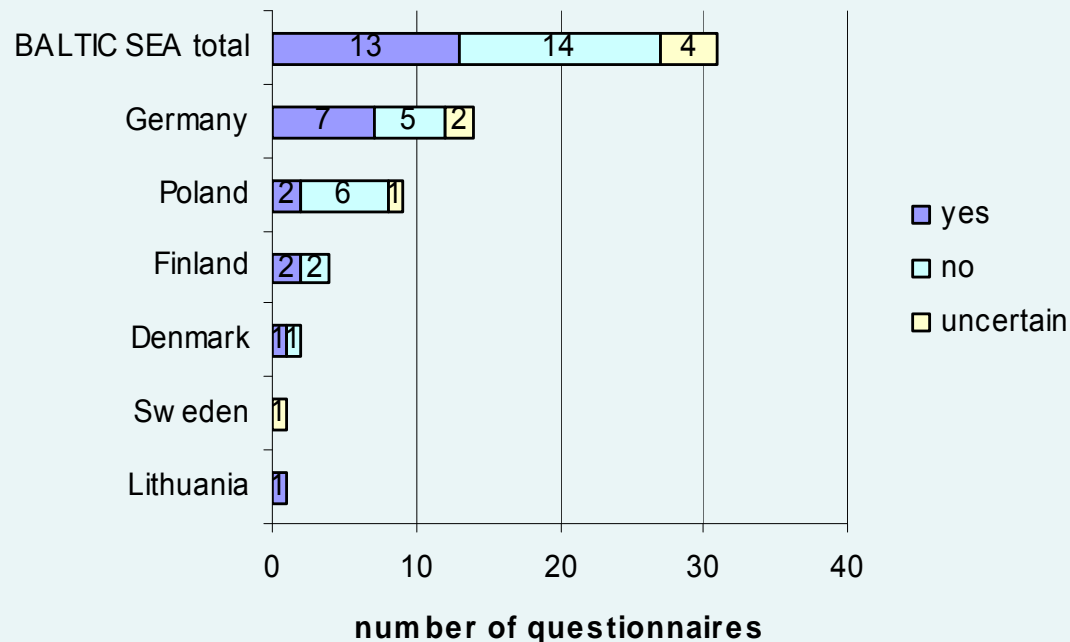
Response to ICZM evaluation questionnaire:

Do you feel your country's approach for coastal management in general sufficiently covers the following principle: Integration at different levels?

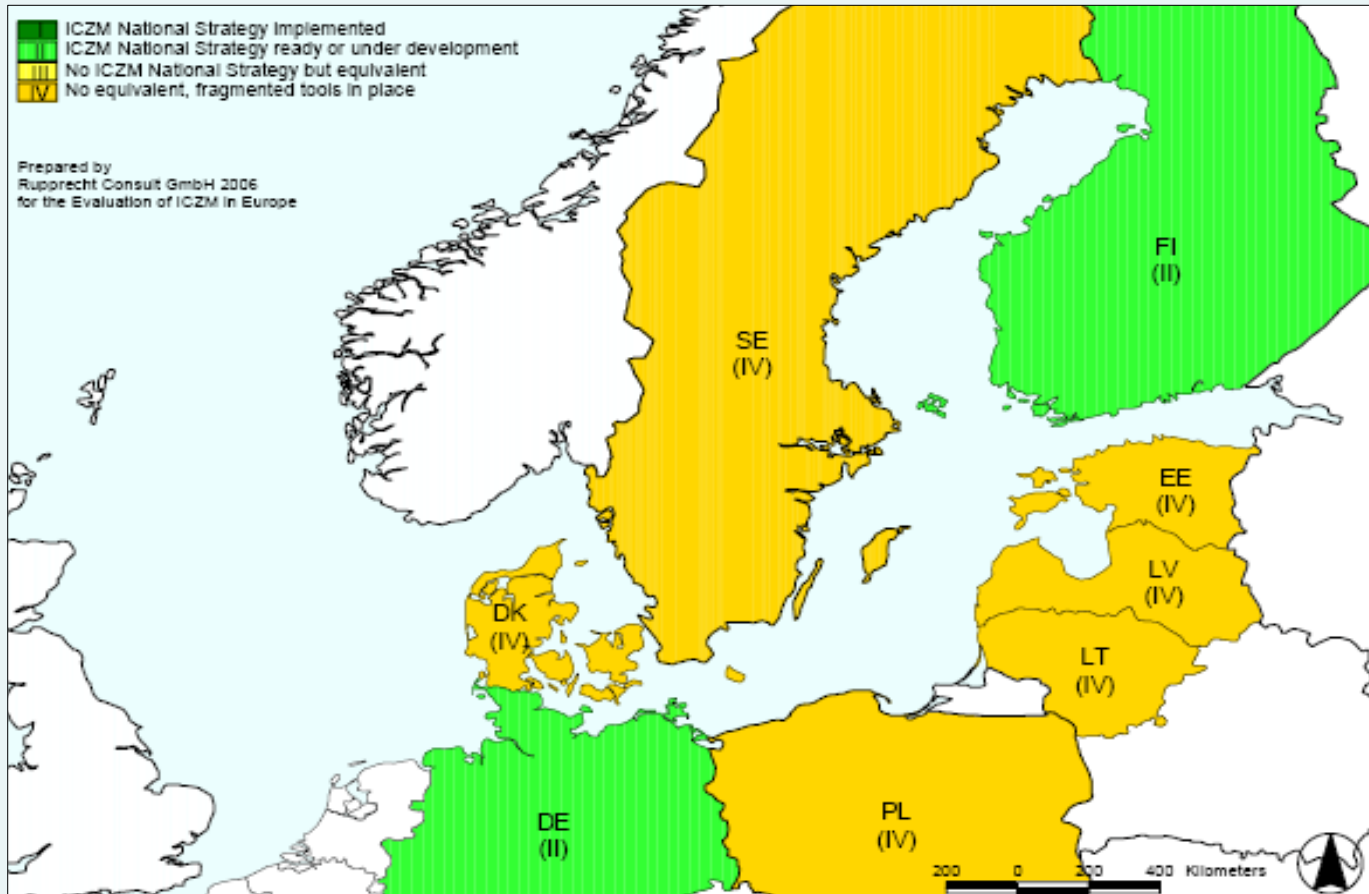


Response to ICZM evaluation questionnaire:

Do you feel your country's approach for coastal management in general sufficiently covers the following principle: Integration of sectors?



Status of ICZM Implementation for the Baltic Sea Countries



Status of ICZM Implementation for the Baltic Sea Countries: Denmark



Main Achievements	Main Shortcomings
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identification of un-coordinated laws that act as obstacle to ICZM through survey on management practices.• Establishment of network of national authorities engaged in marine environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Little progress made since 2003 due to major structural reform of the Danish municipal system in 2007 is underway, following which initiatives on the development of a national ICZM strategy will be taken.• The disappearance of regional planning authorities in 2007 is a major issue.• The current coastal planning system does not integrate water/land issues, as well as the other pressing coastal issues.

Status of ICZM Implementation for the Baltic Sea Countries: Estonia



Main Achievements	Main Shortcomings
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Insufficient information available. <p>Estonia has a number of laws and policies that address coastal planning, environmental protection and sustainable use of resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Insufficient information available

Status of ICZM Implementation for the Baltic Sea Countries: Finland



Main Achievements	Main Shortcomings
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• An ICZM strategy has been formulated, adopting a cross-sectoral framework. It defines six development areas where ICZM specific development goals and recommended actions are presented.• There are many national and regional projects that have a strong ICZM dimension.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No clear actions have emanated from the strategy yet.• The link to maritime planning is weak. An improved involvement of stakeholders is lacking. Effective cross-sectoral cooperation has not been observed.• Separation of “coastal” and “inland” issues hampers an effective handling of run-off problems.

Status of ICZM Implementation for the Baltic Sea Countries: Germany



Main Achievements	Main Shortcomings
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ICZM strategy as an informal strategic voluntary long-term mission and process statement.• Effecting national planning and decision-making bodies whilst being an instrument for an integrated identification of development and conflict potentials and their possible solutions.• Current legislative framework is capable of meeting most of the ICZM principles, however further legislative adaptation and optimisation of governance instruments are encouraged by the national ICZM strategy• ICZM strategy initiated strong efforts on public participation on the national level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dominated by two contrasting ICZM perspectives on the national level:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– ICZM is seen as approach that supports sustainable, integrative horizontal and vertical spatial planning.– ICZM is seen as an ecological driven approach with strong emphasis on the state-of-the-environment.• The German strategy fails to address important economic and social dimensions.• Federal structure holds the risk that each of the coastal states will pursue its own ICZM plan without the essential consultation and cooperation among each other (e.g. lack of exchange between Baltic and North Sea regions)

Status of ICZM Implementation for the Baltic Sea Countries: Latvia



Main Achievements	Main Shortcomings
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ICZM strategy is considered as part of the National Spatial Planning. Latvia is not in favour of creating new institutions to coordinate ICZM.• Evaluation studies on the quality and implementation of the spatial plans of the municipalities and districts have been carried out on a regular basis.• The legislative basis relevant to coastal management is in place and in line with EU Directives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Report does not analyse the influence of various sectors.• Economic and social impact of ICZM are not assessed

Status of ICZM Implementation for the Baltic Sea Countries: Lithuania



Main Achievements	Main Shortcomings
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No National ICZM report has been submitted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ICZM and marine affairs do not seem to be on the list of priorities.• There are very little administrative resources and funds at the county level administration.• The hinterland is not taken into account and does not go deep into the sectoral conflicts and their solution along the coastal zone• Lack of public awareness.

Status of ICZM Implementation for the Baltic Sea Countries: Poland



Main Achievements	Main Shortcomings
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The National Strategy has not been yet developed. The national stocktaking was not conducted.• Some solutions very much in line with ICZM have been incorporated in Polish law and improved.• Public consultation is ongoing to evaluate current state of ICZM and implement ICZM progress indicator.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Some elements of ICZM have been incorporated and implemented, but they don't have the character of a national strategy.• Sector integration, participation of all stakeholders, and coverage of socio-economic and ecological issues remain uncertain.• Lack of financial resources and political changes seem to be the reason behind this lag.

Status of ICZM Implementation for the Baltic Sea Countries: Sweden



Main Achievements	Main Shortcomings
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No formal process is in place to develop and implement ICZM. The main Planning and Building Act is being revised to include ICZM issues. The traditional approach to coastal management and planning has been successful from an environmental conservation point of view.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The existing "Planning and Building Act" is very focused on environmental and to some extent social aspects, whereas economic sector dimensions are weak.• Very limited involvement of stakeholders from non-governmental or private sector in coastal management. This is by tradition a local government and central government affair.• No significant bottom-up initiatives to expand stakeholder involvement. Co-management is not envisaged and participatory monitoring does not take place.

Observing the Principles of Good ICZM in the Baltic Sea

Principles of Good ICZM	DK	EST	F	LV	LT	PL	S	G
Is there a holistic thematic and geographic perspective in the process?	●	●	X	X	X	X	X	X
Is there a long-term perspective envisaged?	●	●	X	X	X	X	X	X
Is an adaptive management approach applied during a gradual process?	●	●	X	X	X	X	X	X
Is the process local-context specific?	●	●	X	X	X	X	X	X
Does the ICZM respect and work with natural processes?	●	●	X	X	X	X	X	X
Is the process based on participatory planning and management?	●	●	X	X	X	X	X	X
Does the process support and involve all relevant administrative bodies?	●	●	X	X	X	X	X	X
Is there a balanced combination of instruments in planning and management?	●	●	X	X	X	X	X	X

Green- fully covered, Yellow-partly fulfilled, Blue-significant gaps, Red-not fulfilled, Circle-insufficient info

Scope and Implementation of ICZM in the Baltic Sea

ICZM Elements	DK	EST	F	LV	LT	PL	S	G
Strategic approach	X	●	X	X	X	X	X	X
Participation	X	●	X	X	X	X	X	X
Holistic Approach / Integration	X	●	X	X	X	X	X	X
Governance	X	●	X	●	X	X	X	X
Regional Policy	X	●	X	●	X	X	X	X

Green- fully covered, Yellow-partly fulfilled, Blue-significant gaps, Red-not fulfilled, Circle-insufficient info

Added-value of ICZM in the Context of Relevant Existing and Evolving EU Policies and Legislation

- ICZM contributes to improving impacts of policy and legal frameworks
- Guardian role in reconciling short-term with long-term interests
- Adding practical components to policy frameworks
- Conflict resolution through public debate
- Interface between terrestrial and marine management
- Creation of concrete linkages between Water Framework and Marine Strategy Directives
- ICZM offers management instruments not foreseen in the different EU policies and directives
- Need for further development and frequent adaptation of ICZM paths

Strategic & Operational Recommendations

1. Strengthen the European dimension of ICZM based on a Regional Seas approach
2. Raise the profile of ICZM and enhance its integration with sectoral policies
3. Elaborate the strategic approach of ICZM - oriented at a balanced ecologic, social, economic and cultural development
4. Address major long-term risks: Vulnerability to disasters and climate change
5. Endorse awareness, guidance, training and education
6. Enhance stakeholder coordination and participation
7. Perform a mainstreaming of European policies
8. Harmonise monitoring and evaluation frameworks
9. Improve the knowledge basis for ICZM

Outcome of ICZM Evaluation

- Encourage Member States to implement national ICZM strategies or to develop ones where the EU ICZM Recommendation has not yet been implemented
- balanced environmental, social, economic and cultural development, in partnership with the relevant stakeholders;
- to achieve a more coherent understanding and implementation of ICZM across Member States,
- clarify the principles underlying ICZM and ways to operationalise them;
- Marine Strategy Directive and the related work of regional seas conventions are key for the development of a holistic approach to the sustainable development of the EU oceans and seas
- develop ICZM strategies in close co-ordination and co-operation with these instruments

Future Directions of ICZM in Europe

- more emphasis on cooperation at regional sea level
- coherence between plans, programmes and management covering the terrestrial and the sea parts of the coastal zones.
- Maritime Strategy Directive and the related work of regional seas conventions will provide important instruments
- Special attention on risks and possible impacts related to climate change
- more efforts are needed for comparative analyses and the communication and promotion of good practices regarding ICZM, including between coastal regions.
- development of common indicators and a framework to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of ICZM will need to be continued.

Future Directions of ICZM in Europe

View of problems faced by coastal zones and offshore regions in a wide context – see and acknowledge the ‘big picture’

Creation of linkages between Water Framework and Maritime Strategy Directives by the National Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Strategies

ICZM as a „soft“ instrument that promotes the process of integrated use and acts as mobile node between the two Directives

ec.europa.eu/environment/iczmf/pdf/evaluation_iczmf_report.pdf

Public hearing on ICZM to provide input
to review EU ICZM Recommendation &
to identify main problems and priorities
(Brussels 30th of May 2011)

Thank You