

Integrated Coastal Zone Management and Sea Use Planning – why we need them

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What is ICZM?



It is a way to achieve sustainable development in the coastal zone.

„If you think that sustainable development is about environmental protection – forget it.
Sustainable development is about **people** having something to eat and being
satisfied” (*Director of UNCSD*)

Probably best defined by the „ICZM Progress Indicator”:

Phase	Action	Description
Planning and management are taking place in the coastal zone	1	Decisions about planning and managing the coast are governed by general legal instruments.
	2	Sectoral stakeholders meet on an ad hoc basis to discuss specific coastal and marine issues.
	3	There are spatial development plans which include the coastal zone but do not treat it as a distinct and separate entity.
	4	Aspects of the coastal zone, including marine areas, are regularly monitored.
	5	Planning on the coast includes the statutory protection of natural areas.
A framework exists for taking ICZM forward	6	Existing instruments are being adapted and combined to deal with coastal planning and management issues.
	7	Adequate funding is usually available for undertaking actions on the coast.
	8	A stocktake of the coast (identifying who does what, where and how) has been carried out.
	9	There is a formal mechanism whereby stakeholders meet regularly to discuss a range of coastal and marine issues.
	10	Ad hoc actions on the coast are being carried out that include recognisable elements of ICZM.
	11	A sustainable development strategy which includes specific references to coasts and seas is in place.
	12	Guidelines have been produced by national, regional or local governments which advise planning authorities on appropriate uses of the coastal zone.

Most aspects of an ICZM approach to planning and managing the coast are in place and functioning reasonably well	13	All relevant parties concerned in the ICZM decision-making process have been identified and are involved.
	14	A report on the State of the Coast has been written with the intention of repeating the exercise every five or ten years.
	15	There is a statutory integrated coastal zone management plan.
	16	Strategic Environmental Assessments are used commonly to examine policies, strategies and plans for the coastal zone.
	17	A non-statutory coastal zone management strategy has been drawn up and an action plan is being implemented.
	18	There are open channels of communication between those responsible for the coast at all levels of government.
	19	Each administrative level has at least one member of staff whose sole responsibility is ICZM.
	20	Statutory development plans span the interface between land and sea.
	21	Spatial planning of sea areas is required by law.
	22	A number of properly staffed and properly funded partnerships of coastal and marine stakeholders have been set up.
	23	Coastal and estuary partnerships are consulted routinely about proposals to do with the coastal zone.
	24	Adequate mechanisms are in place to allow coastal communities to take a participative role in ICZM decisions.

An efficient, adaptive and integrative process is embedded at all levels of governance and is delivering greater sustainable use of the coast	25	There is strong, constant and effective political support for the ICZM process.
	26	There is routine (rather than occasional) cooperation across coastal and marine boundaries.
	27	A comprehensive set of coastal and marine indicators is being used to assess progress towards a more sustainable situation.
	28	A long-term financial commitment is in place for the implementation of ICZM.
	29	End users have access to as much information of sufficient quality as they need to make timely, coherent and well-crafted decisions.
	30	Mechanisms for reviewing and evaluating progress in implementing ICZM are embedded in governance.
	31	Monitoring shows a demonstrable trend towards a more sustainable use of coastal and marine resources.

- **The CZ includes both the land and sea areas**
- **ICZM is about the way governance/management of the coastal zone is realised**
- **Long term, large dimensional perspective**
- **Wide participation of stakeholders, including public, **not** consultation**
- **Well based decision-making (monitoring, knowledge, information)**
- **Based on legal solutions**

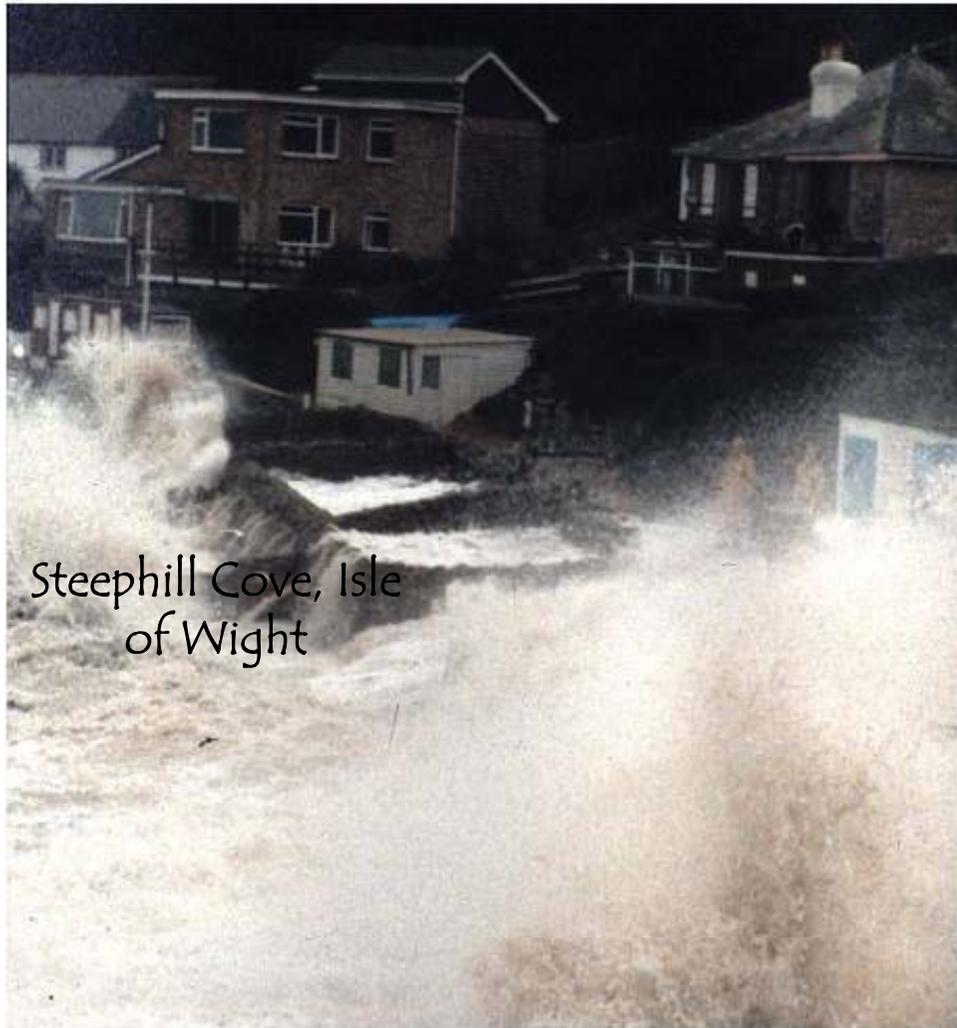
Why all the trouble?

Coastal Erosion – Blackgang, Isle of Wight



Winter storm, December 1990

Bonchurch,
Isle of Wight





Pesaro Beach, Regione Marche, Italy before and after a violent coastal storm

Many users, growing pressure

... on the coast



West Window Final Conference, St.
Petersburg Oct. 21 2008

Many users, growing pressure

... in coastal waters



East-West Window Final Conference, St.
Petersburg Oct. 21 2008

Many users, growing pressure

... in the EEZ and beyond



East-West Window Final Conference, St.
Petersburg Oct. 21 2008



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

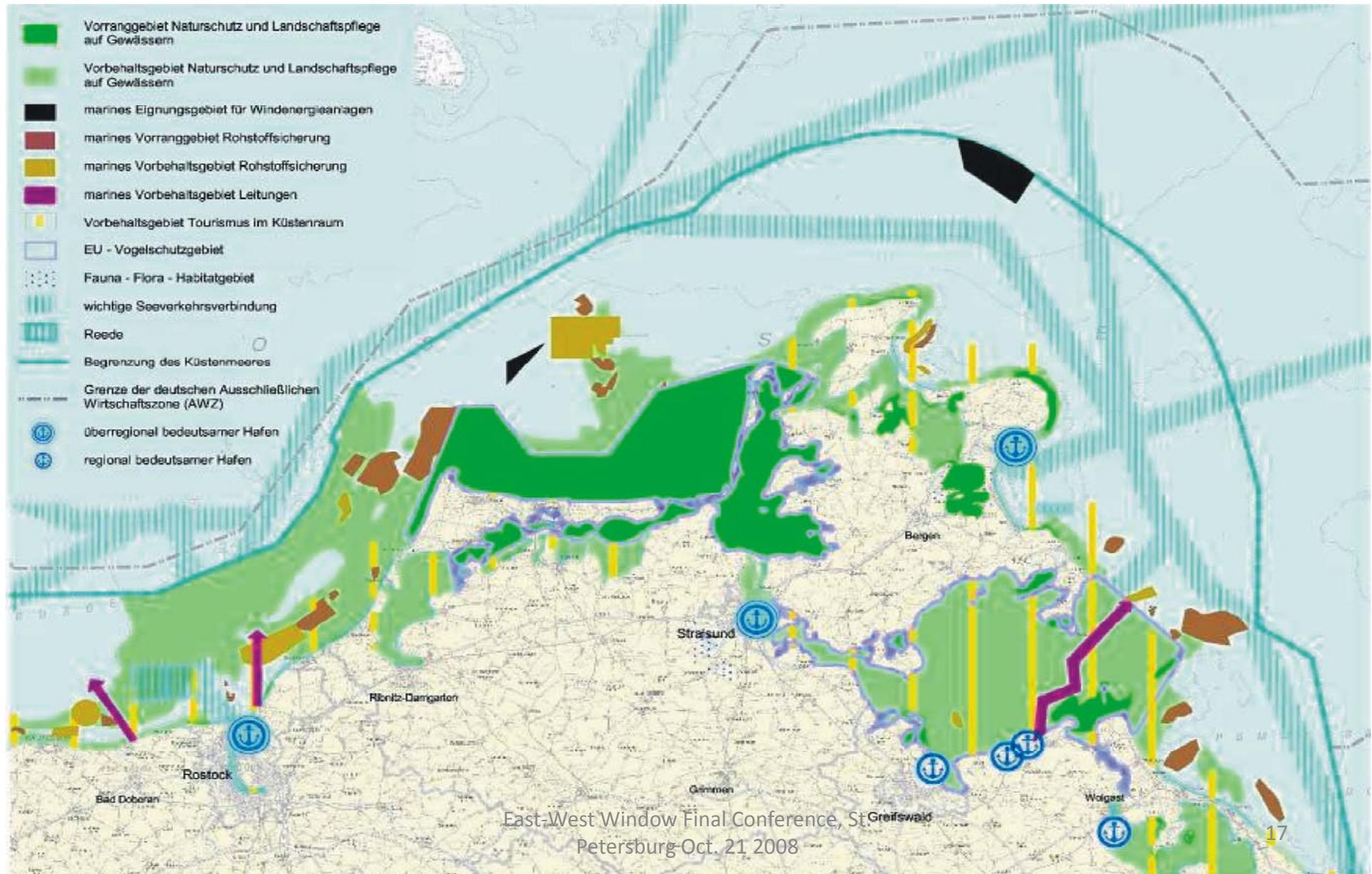
we don't know the future...

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

Maritime Spatial Planning

- **Needs a vision**
 - For the whole regional sea
 - For the whole „national” sea area (EEZ +territorial+internal)
- **Needs a leading authority to do/organise the planning process and manage the sea (holistic implementation – **NOT** sectoral)**
- **Needs a good knowledge base**
- **Needs a good system/legal basis for comprehensive international harmonization**

Strategic spatial plans for whole national sea areas



Detailed spatial plans where needed (e.g. in case of Poland ca. 15% of Polish sea areas – 4500 km²)

20°0'E

460000

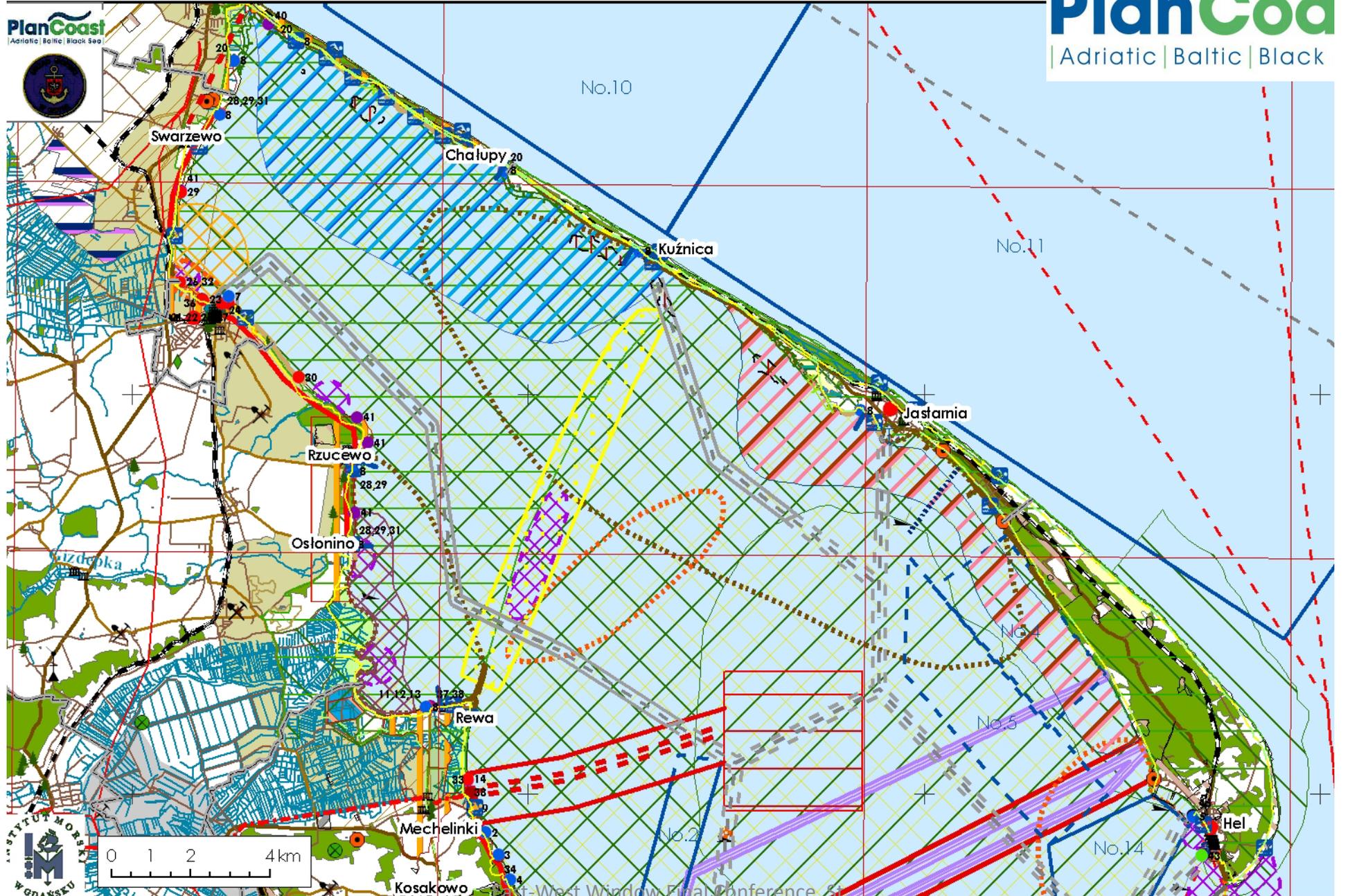
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18°40'0"E

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PlanCoast
Adriatic | Baltic | Black Sea



18°0'0"E

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Petersburg Oct. 21 2008

18°40'0"E

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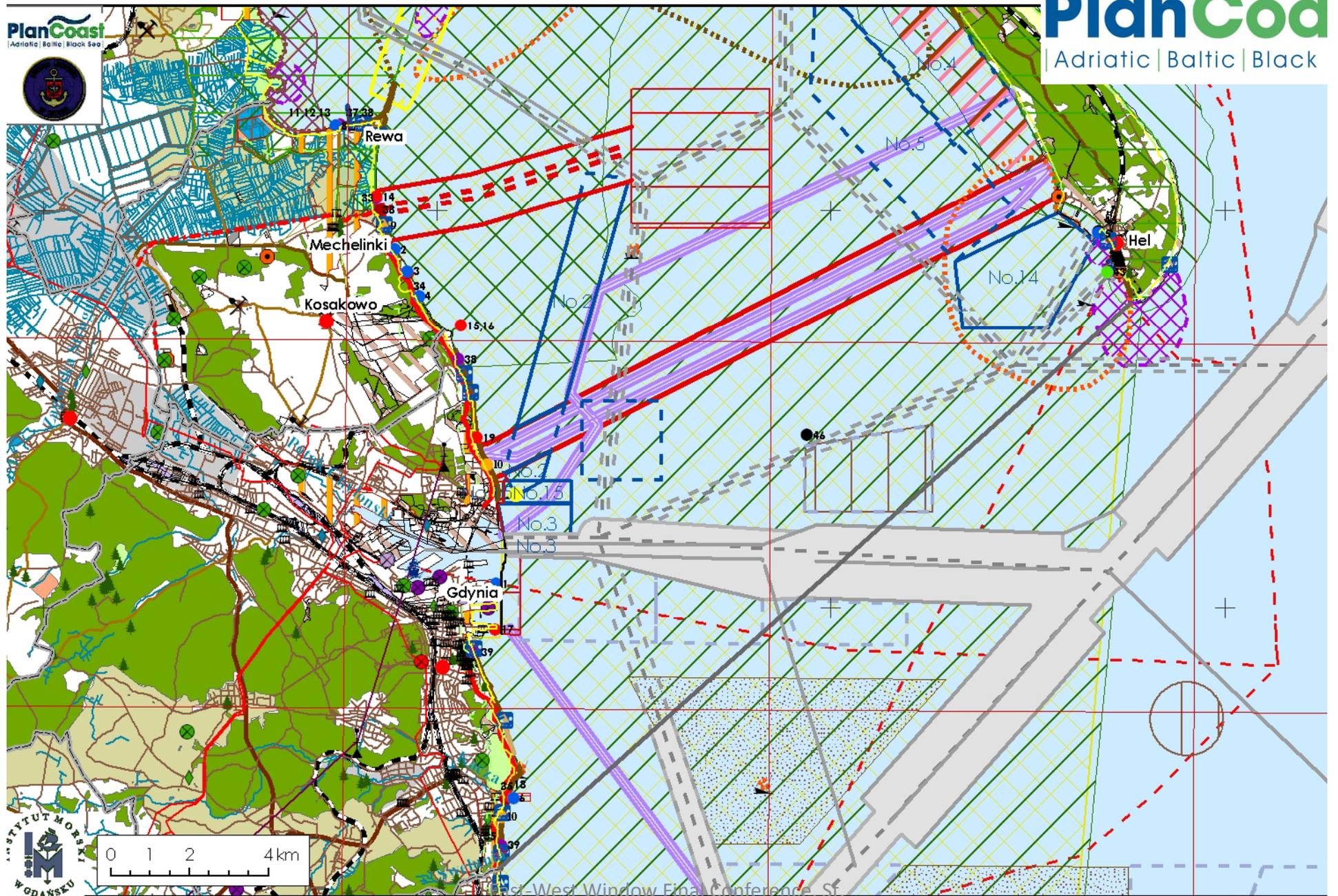
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PlanCoast
 (Adriatic | Baltic | Black Sea)



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Petersburg Oct. 21 2008

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18°50'0"E

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- pas ochronny
- pas techniczny
- planowane kolektory
- kolektor ścieków na obszarze lądu
- osie torów nawigacyjnych
- tory podejściowe do małych portów
- rzeki
- zakres planu
- przystanie i pomosty
- linie energetyczne
- radiolinie
- odcinki przewidziane do ochrony brzegu
- kolektory ściekowe
- kable
- korytarz infrastrukturalny
- klify
- zakres kąpielisk
- drogi gminne i inne
- drogi krajowe
- drogi powiatowe
- drogi wojewódzkie
- koleje
- trasy promowe
- planowana strefa ochrony konserwatorskiej
- plany miejscowe
- presja turystyczna
- zamknięte tereny kolejowe
- tereny zamknięte w 2005
- składowisko odpadów do rekultywacji
- kłapowiska
- redy, kotwicowiska
- akweny militarne

- obszar pod inwestycje
- elektrownie wiatrowe
- stanowisko dokumentacyjne
- użytki ekologiczne
- zamknięte tereny kolejowe
- tereny zamknięte w 2005
- składowisko odpadów do rekultywacji
- presja turystyczna
- podziemny zbiorniki gazu
- poligon kalibracyjny
- trzcinowiska
- parki kulturowe
- pozostałości osadnictwa
- ryby
- obszar przemysłowy
- kopaliny (kruszywa)
- kopaliny (sole)
- Rybitwia Mielizna i Cypel Rewski
- przedpole ujścia rzeki Płutnicy
- przedpole ujścia rzeki Redy
- wody przybrzeżne Kuźnica - Cypel Helski
- wody przybrzeżne Kuźnica - Władysławowo
- wody przybrzeżne przy klifie orłowskim
- kłapowiska
- piaski potencjalne
- piaski rozpoznane
- doły porefuracyjne

- transport morski, działalność portowa, inwestycje morskie
- ochrona brzegów morskich
- kolektory ściekowe
- turystyka
- rybolówstwo
- torpedownia
- działalność militarna
- inne
- siedziby gmin
- emisja ścieków
- szkodliwa działalność człowieka
- szkodliwa działalność zakładów
- wybitnie szkodliwa działalność zakładów
- nielegalne składowiska odpadów
- oczyszczalnie
- pobór wody
- ujęcia wód na potrzeby komunalne
- ujęcia wód na potrzeby zakładów
- kąpieliska
- porty promowe
- porty morskie
- wraki
- zabytki
- lotnisko
- stacje linii radiowych
- kopaliny
- pomniki przyrody

An aerial photograph of a coastal town. The town is situated on a narrow strip of land, with a large body of water to the left and a larger expanse of water in the background. The town features numerous houses with red roofs, green lawns, and some trees. The water is a deep blue color. The text "Thank you" is overlaid in the center of the image in a red, italicized font.

Thank you

Phot.: Piotr Domaradzki