

European Maritime and Coastal Policy

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European Commission



Maritime Affairs

Strategic objectives for the Commission 2005-2009



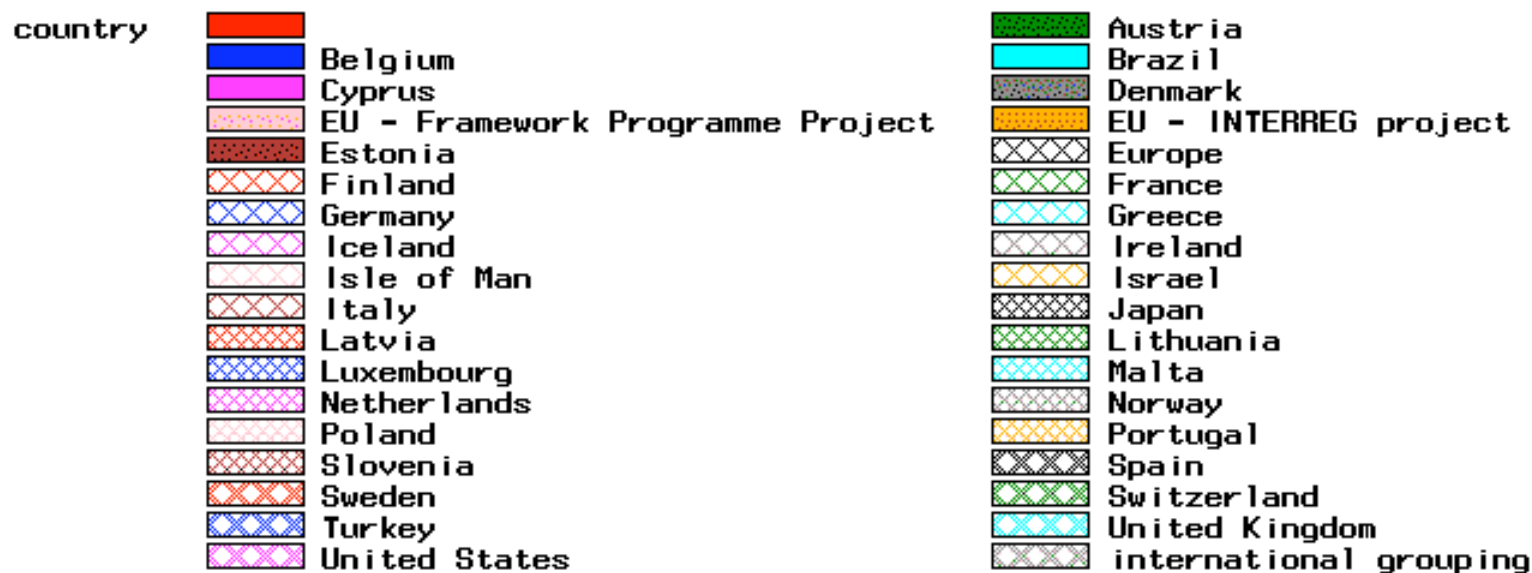
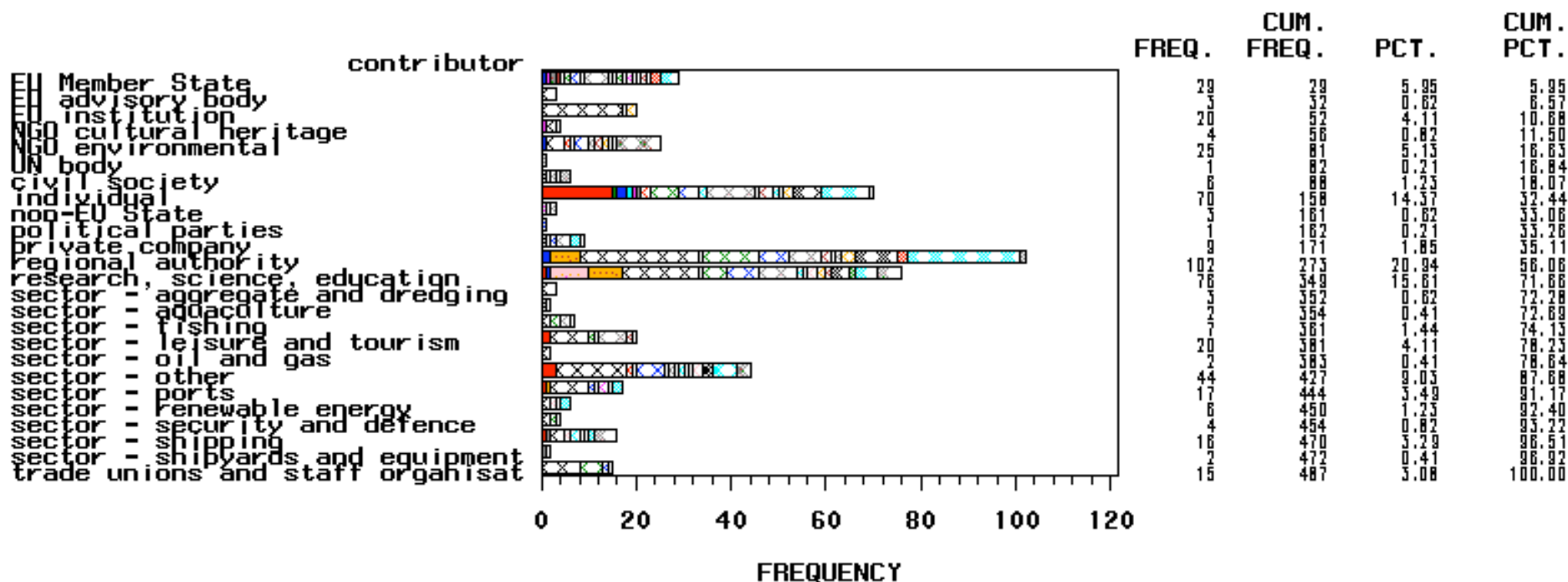
“the particular need for an all-embracing maritime policy aimed at developing a thriving maritime economy, in an environmentally sustainable manner. Such a policy should be supported by excellence in marine scientific research, technology and innovation”

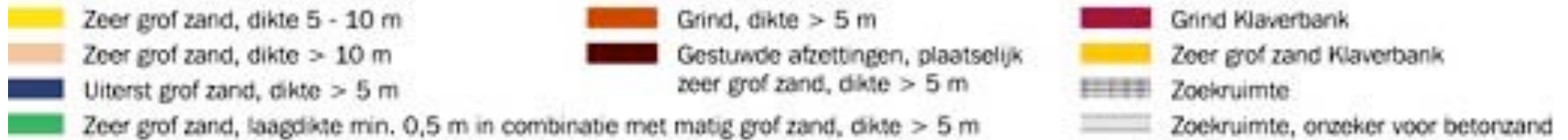
timetable

ID	Task Name																					
		2005					2006				2007				2008				2009			
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1	Barroso Commission	[Timeline bar from Q4 2005 to Q4 2008]																				
2	Task Force set-up	◆ 14/03																				
3	Green Paper issued	◆ 7/06																				
4	Consultation Period	[Timeline bar from Q2 2006 to Q4 2006]																				
5	Blue Book and Action Plan	◆ 10/10																				
6	European Council	◆ 13/12																				
7	Actions	[Timeline bar from Q1 2008 to Q4 2008]																				

Copenhagen, 9 July 2008

analysis of consultation on maritime green paper





- data

- difficult to access
- incompatible standards
- gaps
- unknown quality

- adds costs to public and private operators

- impact assessments
- spatial planning

- limits development of value-added sector



Blue Book 10 October 2007



Commission will

1. take steps in 2008 towards a European Marine Observation and Data Network, *in order to improve access to high quality data.*
2. and promote the multi-dimensional mapping of Member States' waters *as an educational tool*
3. launch a European Atlas of the Seas *as a means of highlighting our common maritime heritage*

Actions for EMODNET

1. European Marine Observation and Data Network,

a) a road map in 2008.

b) by 2009 an EU action plan

2. multi-dimensional mapping of Member States' waters

In the second half of 2008 a programme for the development of mutually compatible and multi-dimensional mapping of seas in Member States' waters.

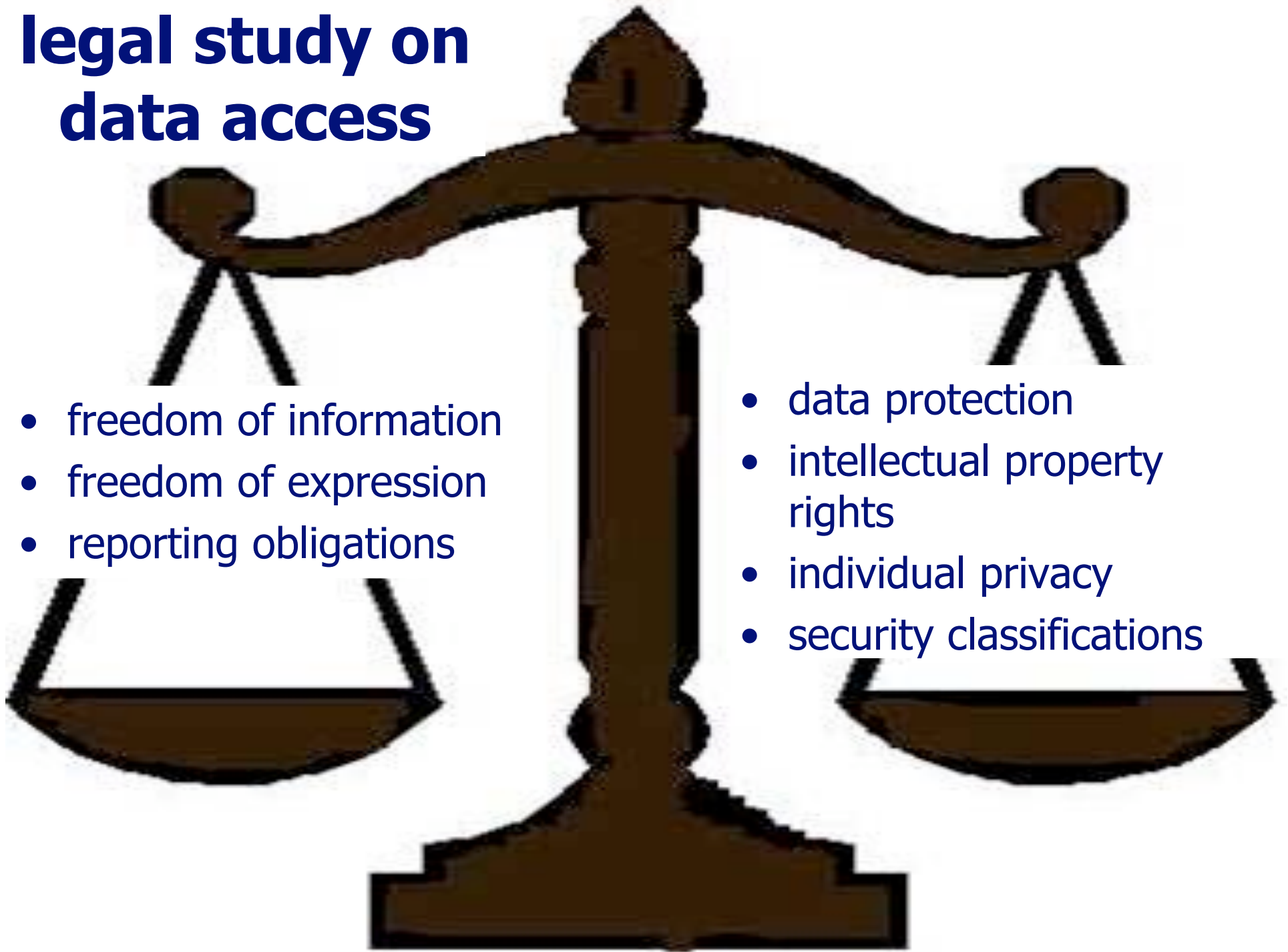
3. European Atlas of the Seas

using available spatial information and building on the work of a European Marine Observation and Data Network, with a view to its first publication in 2009.

legal study on data access

- freedom of information
- freedom of expression
- reporting obligations

- data protection
- intellectual property rights
- individual privacy
- security classifications



legal study on data access



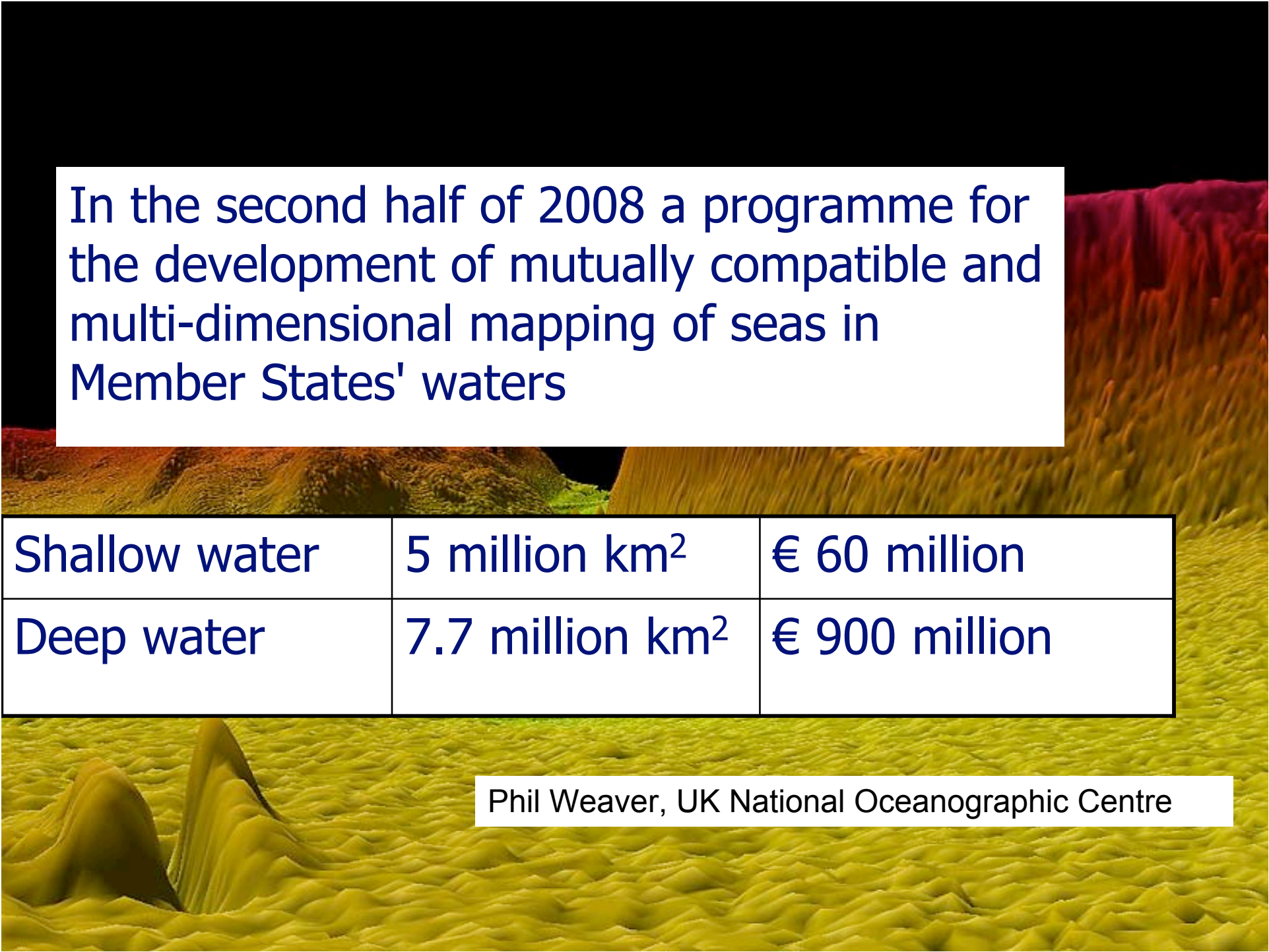
- Collection of information on access rights and restrictions on marine data
- Analysis of general legal issues regarding access to data
- Analysis of regulatory data provided to Commission under Common Fisheries Policy



Preparatory Action Access to data

hydrography	North Sea, Celtic Seas, the Western Mediterranean, the Ionian Sea and the Central Mediterranean
geology	North Sea, Baltic and Celtic Seas
chemical	North Sea, Black Sea
biology	North Sea, Bay of Biscay and the Iberian Coast

- Budget € 3.45 M
- Does not consider
 - Physical oceanography (have to consider what GMES brings)
 - Fisheries data (Commission can collect data through Data Collection Regulation)

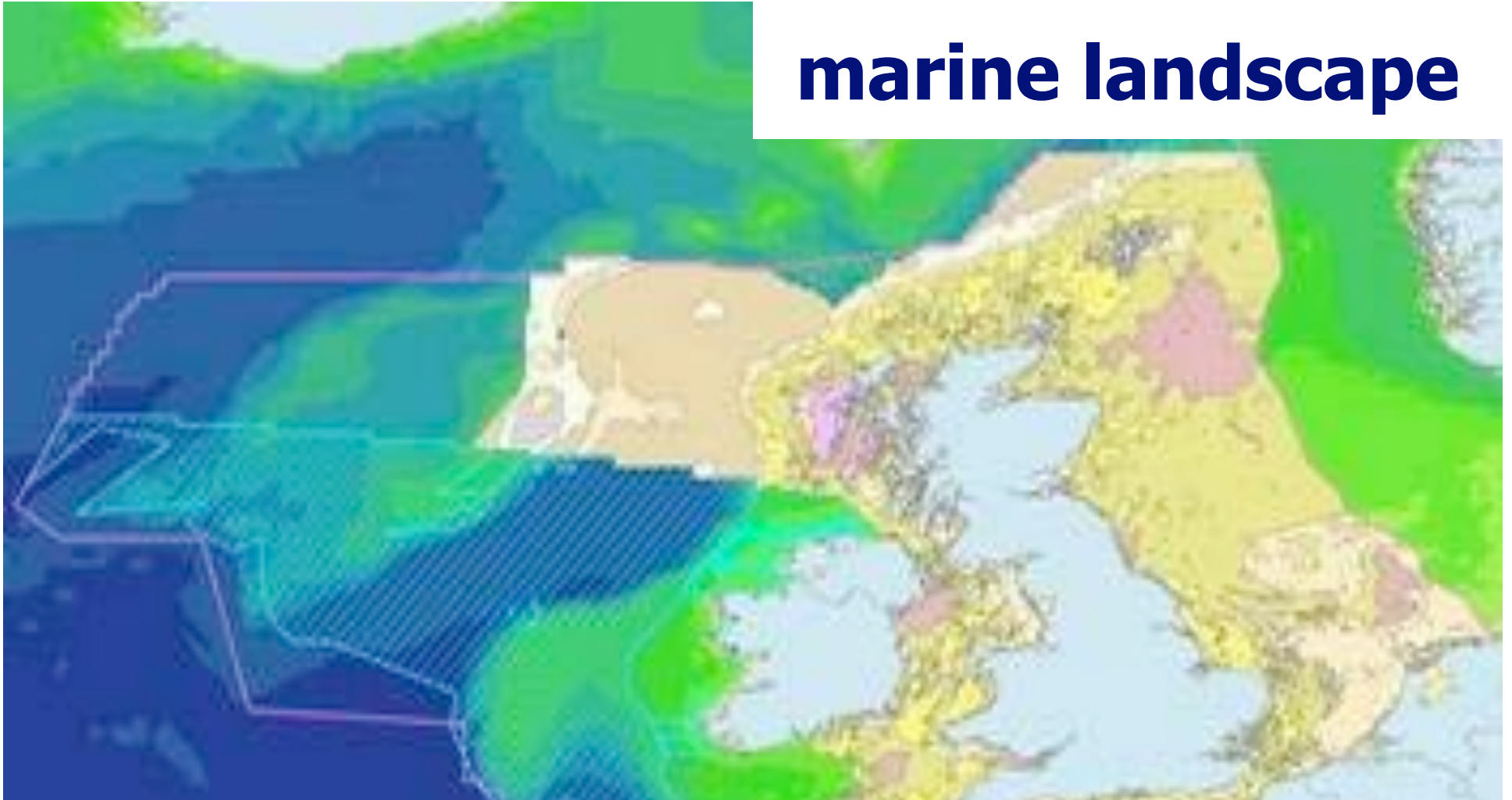


In the second half of 2008 a programme for the development of mutually compatible and multi-dimensional mapping of seas in Member States' waters

Shallow water	5 million km ²	€ 60 million
Deep water	7.7 million km ²	€ 900 million

Phil Weaver, UK National Oceanographic Centre

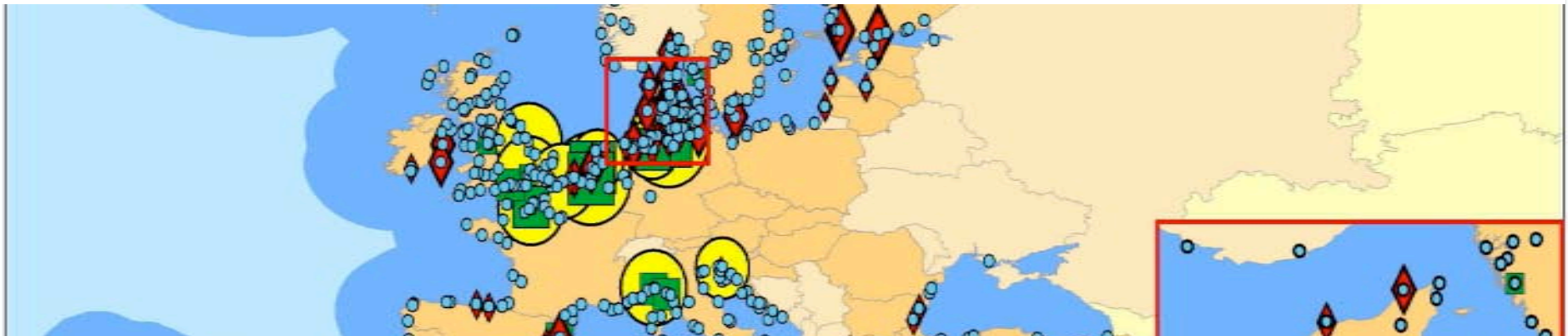
marine landscape



- Call for Tender Preparatory Action €800k
 - develop harmonised landscape map
 - assess fitness for purpose

European Atlas of the Seas

using available spatial information and building on the work of a European Marine Observation and Data Network, with a view to its first publication in 2009.



ID	Task Name	2009												2010											
		A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	
23	atlas of seas																								
24	develop concept																								
25	concept document																								
26	prepare contract																								
27	contract																								
28	sign contract																								
29	include preparatory data																								
30	publish																								



ICZM in Europe

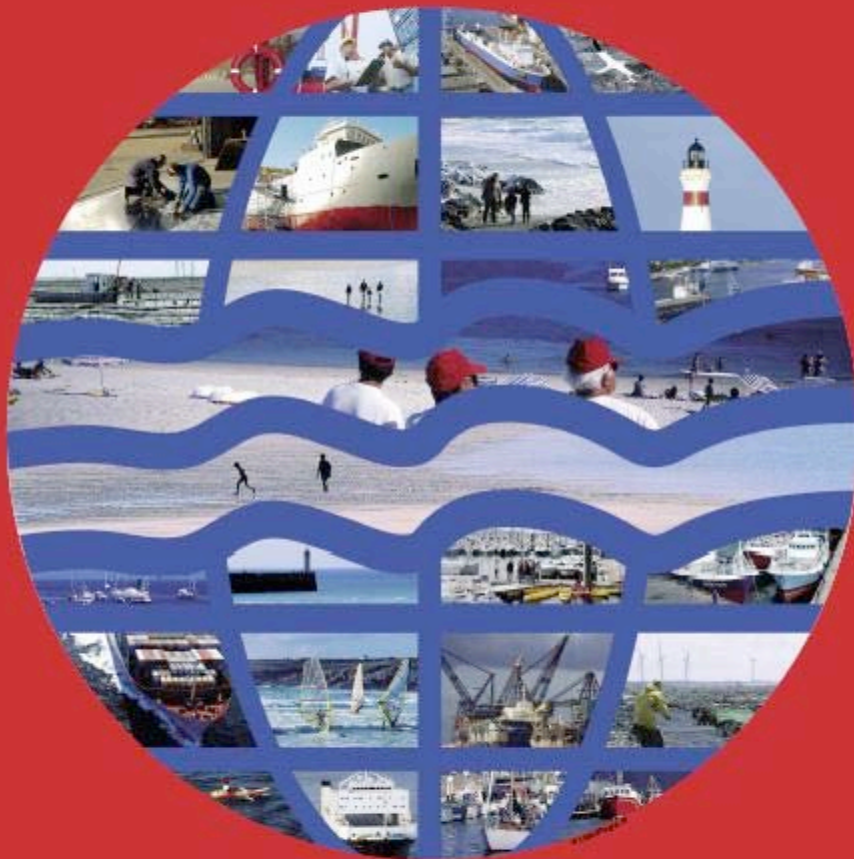
Experience in assessment and indicator definition

European Commission - DG Environment

Birgit Snoeren

Unit D.3 Cohesion policy & environmental impact assessment

What maritime policy for the EU?



Have your say:

<http://ec.europa.eu/maritimeaffairs>

2007 renewed focus on integration ...

EU Maritime Policy « Blue Paper »,
October 2007

- holistic approach to policy making and implementation
- good governance
- knowledge based approach

- integration across land-sea boundary :
“Coasts” are integral part of Maritime Policy
Same rationale underlying EU ICZM Recommendation of 2002





The EU ICZM Recommendation (2002/413/EC)

Calls for:

A strategic approach to coastal zone management and planning. Aim: achieve sustainable development.

Based on common principles, reflecting good territorial governance.

Sets in motion:

A process:

- Development of National ICZM strategies, following a stock-take
- Reports to the Commission: February 2006
- Evaluation and Commission report to Council and European Parliament June 2007



« Information » in the EU ICZM Recommendation

ICZM Recommendation, **principles:**

« (c) adaptive management during a gradual process which will facilitate adjustment as problems and knowledge develop. This implies **the need for a sound scientific basis concerning the evolution of the coastal zone.**»

➤ **Information is key component of “knowledge”**

Suggested contents for national ICZM strategies:

« (g) include **adequate systems for monitoring and disseminating information** to the public about their coastal zone. These systems should collect and provide information in appropriate and compatible formats to decision makers at national, regional and local levels **to facilitate integrated management.** »

➤ **Information and role in decision-making/management**



Evaluation of the EU ICZM Recommendation

- Good outturn (14/20 Member States; 70% coastline)
- Progress 2000-2005; but mature ICZM still rarely observed
- Reports show varying scope and nature of actions
- Further support to *implementation* needed
- No need for a new or different instrument
- Approach and Principles of EU ICZM Recommendation remain valid



Evaluation of the EU ICZM Recommendation

- Lack of common understanding of principles of ICZM
 - Knowledge basis – use and sharing of information
 - Continued need for coherent EU policies/legislation
- More systematic comparative analysis and experience exchange
 - Strengthening the knowledge basis and use of information
 - Maritime Policy offers platform for coherence of policies



Priority themes for EU ICZM

- **Adaptation to coastal risks and the impacts of climate change**

Keys: preventative, multi-risk approach
long-term/cross-sector approach
integration between prevention and response

- **Cooperation in regional seas context, including marine spatial planning**

Build on new Marine Strategy Directive and ICZM
and existing regional seas structures



Experience assessment and indicators EU ICZM Recommendation

October 2002 : 1st EU ICZM Expert group – set-up of a **Working Group on “indicators and data”**.

- ... no ready-made method or experience to copy from
- assessment and indicators relate to “ICZM projects”
- focus on use of indicators (cf. other initiatives Inspire, GMES)

Working Group recommended a **two pronged approach**

- Set of **sustainability** indicators (*DPSI*)
- Indicator to measure **progress in integration** (*R*)
- ? Correlation between integration-trends in sustainability



Experience assessment and indicators EU ICZM Recommendation: **Sustainability indicator**

“Sustainability” indicators linked to the aims of ICZM, listed in the Recommendation :

- **ecosystem approach, sustainable resources use**
- **climate change effects**
- **sound coastal protection, including of cultural heritage**
- **sustainable economic/job opportunities**
- **a functioning social and cultural system in local communities**
- **access to the coast - for leisure / landscape**
- **cohesion (accessibility remote coastal settlements)**



GOAL	N o.	INDICATORS	MEASUREMENTS
To control, as appropriate, further development of the undeveloped coast	1	Demand for property on the coast	•Size and structure of the population living on the coast
	2	Area of built-up land	•Percent of built-up land by distance from the coastline
	3	Rate of development of previously undeveloped land	•Area converted from non-developed to developed land uses
	4	Demand for road travel on the coast	•Volume of traffic on coastal motorways and major roads
	5	Pressure for coastal and marine recreation	•Number of berths and moorings for recreational boating
	6	Land take by intensive agriculture	•Proportion of agricultural land farmed intensively
To protect, enhance and celebrate natural and cultural diversity	7	Amount of semi-natural habitat	•Area of semi-natural habitat
	8	Area of land and sea protected by statutory designations	•Area protected for nature conservation, landscape and heritage
	9	Effective management of designated sites	•Rate of loss of, or damage to, protected areas
	10	Change to significant coastal and marine habitats and species	•Status and trend of specified habitats and species •Number of species per habitat type •Number of Red List coastal area species
	11	Loss of cultural distinctiveness	•Number and value of sales of local products with regional quality labels or European PDO/PGI/TSG
To promote and support a dynamic and sustainable coastal economy	12	Patterns of sectoral employment	•Full time, part time and seasonal employment per sector •Value added per sector
	13	Volume of port traffic	•Number of incoming and outgoing passengers per port



Experience assessment and indicators EU ICZM Recommendation: Sustainability indicator

Sustainability indicators key issues:

- Use of existing indicators, data (efficiency)
- Choice of limited number of indicators
 - Relevance of indicators for very diverse coastal situations but need for common, comparable information
- Testing / implementation was performed under DEDUCE project
- Used in glossy productions, creating awareness and support for ICZM
- Beyond indicators, an assessment framework is needed (?interpretation, inter-linkage of indicators/statistics, scenario)



Experience assessment and indicators

EU ICZM Recommendation: **Progress indicator**

8 Principles, defining ICZM:

- (a) a **broad** thematic and geographic perspective
- (b) a **long-term** perspective
- (c) **adaptive** management and sound **knowledge basis**
- (d) **local specificity**
- (e) working with **natural processes**, “carrying capacity”
- (f) **involving all the parties** concerned
- (g) support and involvement of relevant administrative bodies at national, regional and local level *
- (h) use of a **mix of instruments**, to facilitate **coherence** between sectoral policy objectives and coherence between planning and management.

* Chapter V of the Recommendation: Cooperation with neighbouring countries and at regional sea level



Phase	Action	Description	National		Regional		Local	
			2000	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005
Planning and management are taking place in the coastal zone	1	Decisions about ...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2	Sectoral stakeholders ...	No	No	No	Yes	DK	Yes
	3	There are spatial ...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4	Aspects of the ...	Yes	Yes	DK	Yes	Yes	Yes
	5	Planning on the	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
A framework exists for taking ICZM forward	6	Existing instruments ...	DK	DK	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
	7	Adequate funding ...	DK	No	DK	No	No	DK
	8	A stocktake ...	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
	9	There is a formal ...	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
	10	Ad hoc actions ...	DK	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
	11	A sustainable ...	Yes	Yes	DK	Yes	No	No
	12	Guidelines have been ...	No	Yes	DK	Yes	No	No
		etc., etc., etc.						



Phase	2000 status	2005 status	Trends and comments
1. Planning and management are taking place in the coastal zone	Elementary actions have been taken. Sectoral plan exist, as well as monitoring.	This phase is completed in practically all the countries, even though sectoral is still preponderant	Good evolution
2. A framework exists for taking ICZM forwards	Only actions 6 (adaptation existing instruments) and 9 (coastal management plans) are eventually put in place.	Actions 11 (sustainable development strategy) and 12 (all relevant parties involved in decision-making) present more problems, but in general other actions are being implemented. Generally there are still sectoral, but with a view to go towards integration.	It is the phase which shows most progress during the period. Some countries have even begun clearly to work in the direction of integration.
3. Most aspect of an ICZM approach to planning and managing the coast are in place and functioning reasonably well	Not developed	A number of positive answers are shown, even though different in every country. Still lot of work to do.	Some progress , but very significant in quality as it shows a real interest in the construction of ICZM. Actions tackled depend on priority given by each country. Effort should be done during next years.
4. An efficient , adaptive and integrative process is embedded at all levels of governance and is delivering greater sustainable use of the coast	Not developed	Not developed	The attainment of a real ICZM lies in this phase, which has to be the main objective for the next years.



Evaluation of ICZM in Europe

ICZM Progress indicator: development towards mature and effective ICZM, phases I > IV

Phase I

4. Aspects of the coastal zone, including marine areas, are regularly monitored.

...

Phase IV

27. A comprehensive set of coastal and marine indicators is being used to assess progress towards a more sustainable situation.

General progress ICZM: phase I/II, some steps phase III.

“Steps were taken during 2000-2005 towards a more integrated planning and management approach, but a mature and well-functioning ICZM involving all relevant levels of governance is still rarely observed” COM2007



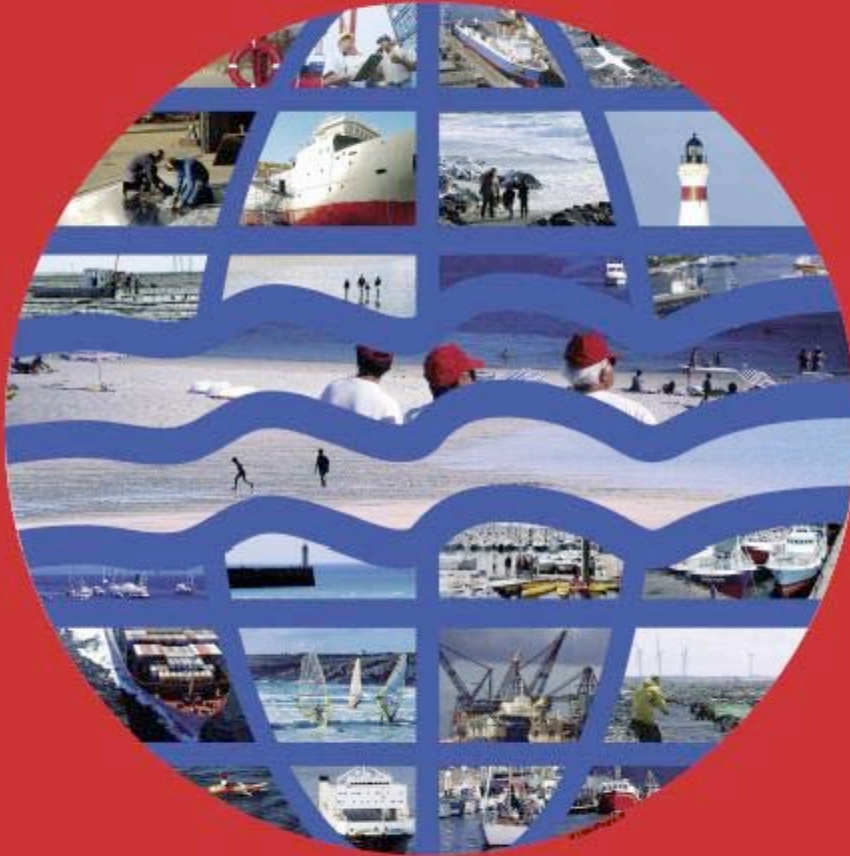
Experience assessment and indicators

EU ICZM Recommendation: **Progress indicator**

Key issues Progress indicator:

- Highly subjective matter
- Turning broad principles into identifiable parameters; hardly ever yes/no, qualitative nuances need to be added; trends built in (e.g. progress 2000-2005)
- Distinction of different levels (national/regional/local) must be built in – in reality levels overlap
- Importance of the process – “self-evaluation” compared to expert opinion
- Link to sustainability: correlation? Effects of sectoral instruments vs added-value of integration ?

What maritime policy for the EU?



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Outlook for implementation ...

EU Maritime Policy « Blue Paper », October 2007

• Action Plan

Atlas of the seas; EMODnet; socio-economic maritime statistics; study on cost of adaptation to climate change

• Regional seas approach => Cohesion policy programmes to stimulate implementation - key to built on “DEDUCE” experience!

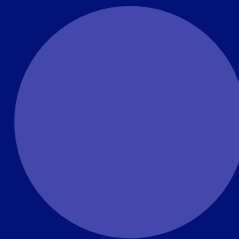
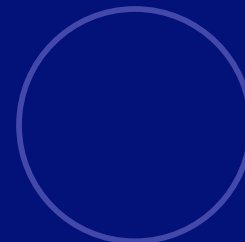
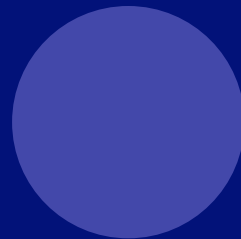
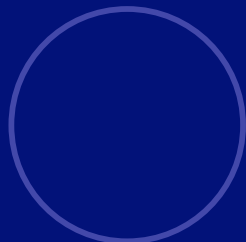
• Dedicated action to stimulate exchange of ICZM experience and analysis, including “information” (2009 >)

• Implementation Inspire/GMES



Conclusions

- Continued need to strengthen the knowledge basis of ICZM – information systems are key component. Coherent framework needed (SD& progress indicators, scenario).
- Indicators valuable for assessment as well as communication and awareness raising;
- Participative processes to be preferred over ad-hoc expert opinion assessment;
- This requires constant feed-back, adaptation to needs/views of participants (learning by doing);
- Outlook for implementation: bottom-up proposals encouraged through “Interreg” programmes; EU level support action, incl. information/communication; revisit the “core” sustainability indicators; new harmonised data where needed (data/statistics)



● Thank you

<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/iczm/home.htm>

<http://ec.europa.eu/maritimeaffairs/>

