

Integrated Coastal Management and Maritime Spatial Planning in the context of Climate Change adaptation

The need for Guidance

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Structure

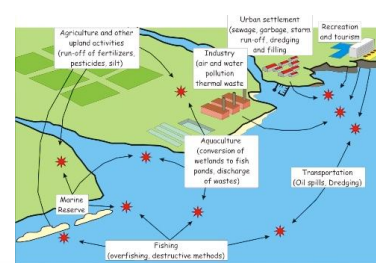
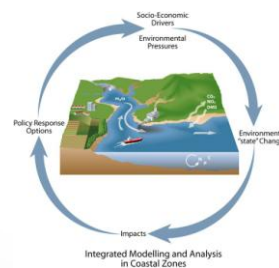
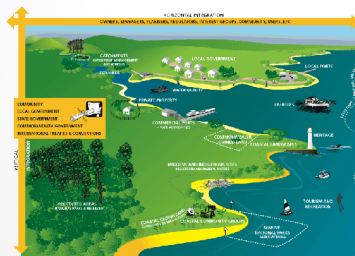
- **Policy Context**
 - EU strategy on adaptation to climate change and CSWD on adaptation in coastal areas
 - Proposal on a Directive establishing a framework for Maritime Spatial Planning and Integrated Coastal Management
- **Brief introduction to the Project**
- **Guidance**
 - Aim
 - Structure

EU Adaptation policy

- **The EU Adaptation Strategy** focuses on three key objectives:
 - Promoting action by Member States (encourage all Member States to adopt comprehensive adaptation strategies)
 - 'Climate-proofing' action at EU level
 - Better informed decision-making by addressing gaps in knowledge about adaptation
- **Adaptation policy in coastal zones (Com Staff Working Doc)**
 - Better informed decision-making by linking existing databases, e.g. OURCOAST, EMODnet, WIISE-Marine and Climate Adapt
 - Increasing the resilience of the EU territory by developing guidance documents, **e.g. on best adaptation practices in coastal and marine areas**
 - Increasing the resilience of key vulnerable sectors through EU sector mechanisms and including the private sector

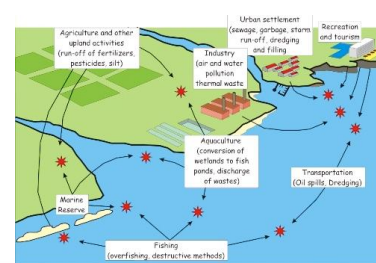
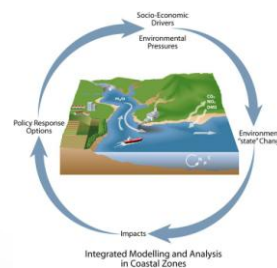
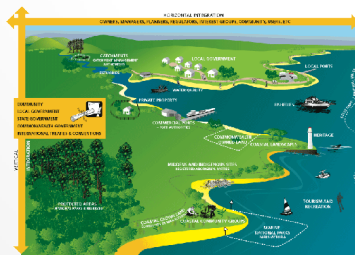
Proposal on a Directive for MSP and ICM

- Why such a proposal?
 1. Increased human activities at sea lead to uncoordinated use of maritime space + potential conflicts between concurrent human activities
 2. Increased human activities, but also risks related to natural hazards and climate change (e.g. erosion) leads to increased environmental pressures and unsustainable use of marine and coastal resources.
- Aim
 - To promote the sustainable growth of maritime and coastal activities and the sustainable use of coastal and marine resources by establishing a framework for the effective application of Maritime Spatial Planning in Union waters and Coastal Management in coastal areas of Member States.



Proposal on a Directive for MSP and ICM

- Article 4: Establishment and implementation of maritime spatial plans and integrated coastal management strategies
- Article 5: Objectives, paragraph (e) on climate change
- Article 6: Common minimum requirements for maritime spatial plans and integrated coastal management strategy



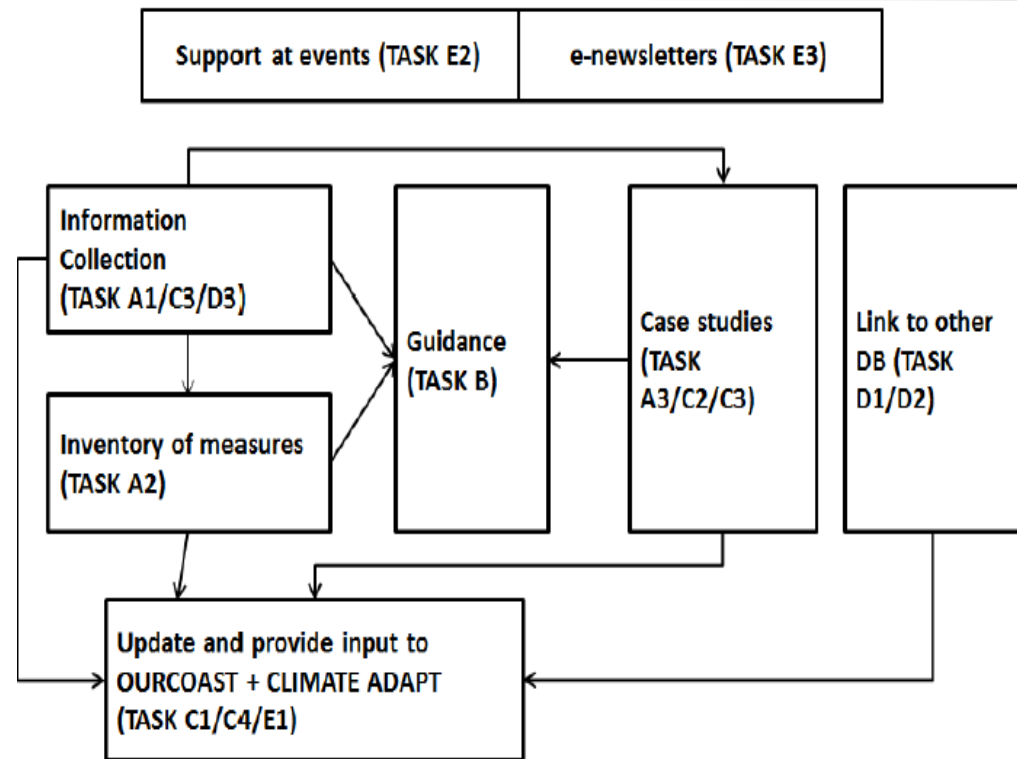
Project

Objective: Provide up to date and well-targeted information aiming to increase, share and disseminate Member States' knowledge about Integrated Coastal Management and the linkages with Maritime Spatial Planning in a context of climate change adaptation in coastal areas.



Tasks

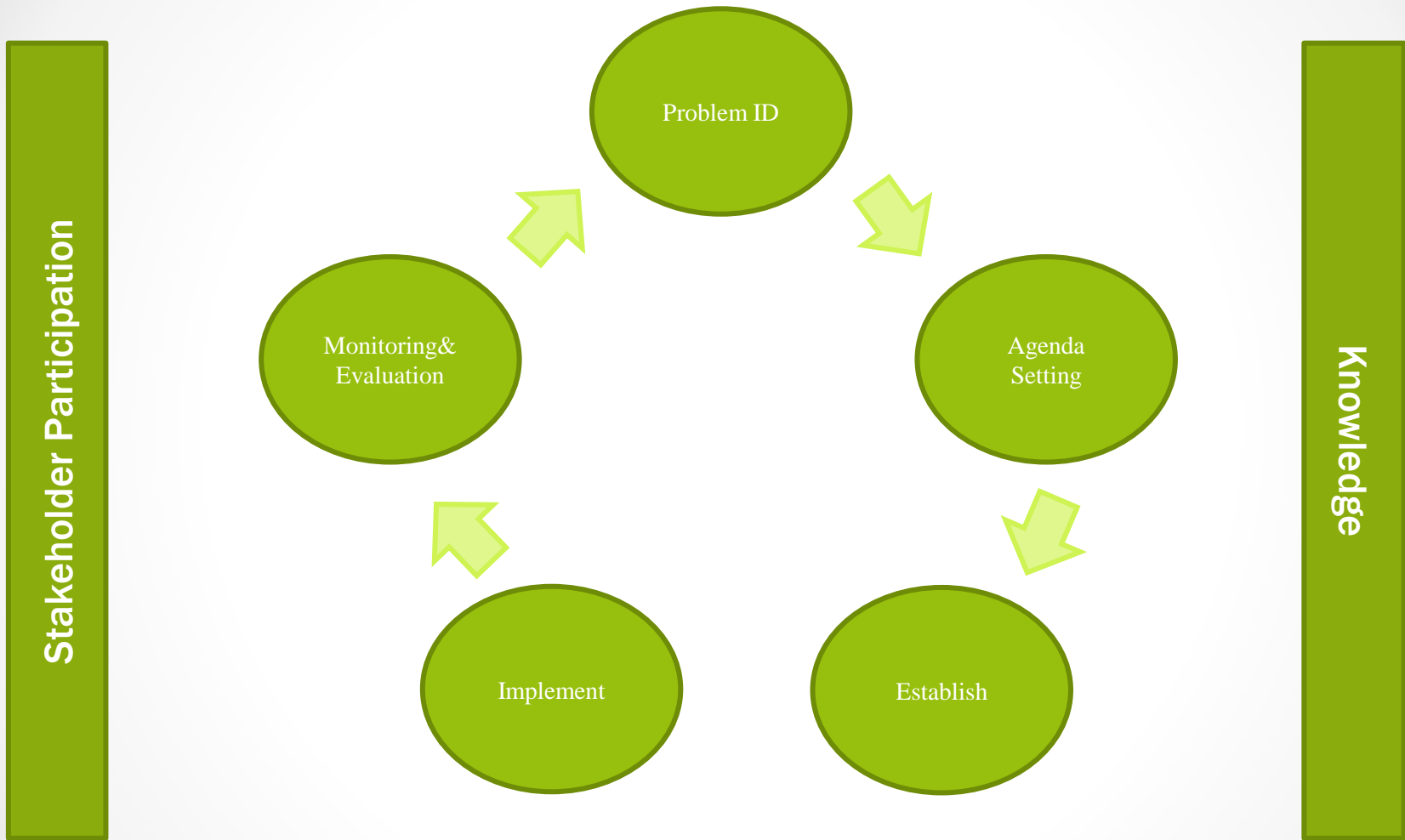
- Task A: Identify possible measures, support actions, policy actions
- Task B Guidance on ICM and MSP under CCA.
- Task C: Update OURCOAST database.
- Task D: Options for integration of the OURCOAST database into ClimateADAPT
- Task E: Contributing to stakeholder information and consultation processes



Task B Guidance

Aims

- Support Member States and their regional administrations in implementing the principles of maritime spatial planning (MSP) and integrated coastal management (ICM) in the context of the need to adapt to climate change.
- Give practical advice
- Present practical ‘lessons’ learned from MS to aid both stakeholders at the national level as well as local and regional officials to overcome barriers and information gaps in implementation.
- Follow the policy cycle



Stakeholder involvement

Aim: Describe the process how to involve stakeholders along the whole policy cycle.

- MSP Principle 4: Stakeholder Participants
- MSP Principle 5: Coordination within Member States
 - Simplifying the decision making
- ICM Principle 6: Involving all the parties concerned
- ICM Principle 7: Support and involvement of relevant administrative bodies at national, regional, and local level.
- CCA Principle: Identify and cooperate with relevant stakeholders



Agenda Setting: Defining Objectives

Aim: This section will focus on how the relevant MSP, ICM and CCA principles should be taken into account.

- MSP Principle 2: Defining objectives to guide MSP
- MSP Principle 6: Ensuring the legal effect of national MSP
- MSP Principle 10: A strong data and knowledge base
- ICM Principle 2: A Long-term perspective which will take into account the precautionary principle and the needs of present and future generations
- ICM Principle 1 A broad overall perspective (Thematic and geographic)
- CCA Principle: Explore potential climate change impacts and vulnerabilities and identify priority concerns
- CCA Principle: Modify existing policies, structures and processes

Establishment of Plans and Strategies

Aim: This stage of the policy cycle discusses options and how to include MSP, ICM and CCA principles when establishing plans and the case of MSP and strategies in the case of ICM.

- MSP Principle 3: Developing MSP in a transparent manner
- MSP Principle 5: Coordination within Member States – simplifying the decision making
- MSP Principle 7: Cross-border cooperation and consultation
- ICM Principle 8: Use a combination of instruments designed to facilitate coherence between sectoral policy objectives and coherence between planning and policy making
- CCA Principle Initiate adaptation, ensure commitment and management

Implementation

Aim: In this step, implementing agencies need to define intent, goals, activities timetables, and reporting methods to achieve the objectives defined under the ‘Agenda Setting’ stage.

- MSP Principle 9: Achieving coherence between terrestrial and maritime spatial planning – relation with ICM
- MSP Principle 1 Using MSP according to area and type of activity
- ICM Principle 4: Local specificity and great diversity of European Coastal Zones
- ICM Principle 5: Working with natural process and respecting the carrying capacity of ecosystems
- CCA Principle: Prioritise adaptation options
- CCA Principle: Avoid maladaptation
- CCA Principle: Explore a wide spectrum of adaptation options
- CCA Principle: Work with uncertainties

Monitoring and Evaluation

Aim: The impacts of the policy may be assessed. If goals exist, the effectiveness of the policy and its components can be determined. Side-effects will be identified and analysed.

- MSP Principle 8: Incorporating monitoring and evaluation in the planning process
- ICM Principle 3: Adaptive management during a gradual process which will facilitate adjustment as problems and knowledge develop
- CCA Principle: Build knowledge and awareness
- CCA Principle: Monitor and evaluate systematically

Task C:



- **What?**

- Compilation of case study summaries focussing on successful examples of ICM tools

focusing particularly on climate change adaptation information and communication systems, planning and land management instruments, and institutional coordination mechanisms.



- <http://ec.europa.eu/ourcoast/>

- **Information provided by case studies**

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| • Policy Objective/Theme | • Context and Objectives | • Effectiveness |
| • Key Approaches | • Implementation of the ICM Approach (i.e. management, tools, resources) | • Success and fail factors |
| • Experiences that can be exchanged | | • Unforeseen outcomes |
| • Overview of the case | • Cost and resources | |

Thank you for your attention!



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