









## REGIONAL SEAS AS A PLATFORM FOR TRANSBOUNDARY COOPERATION: BARCELONA CONVENTION

#### MSP as a tool for the implementation of ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean

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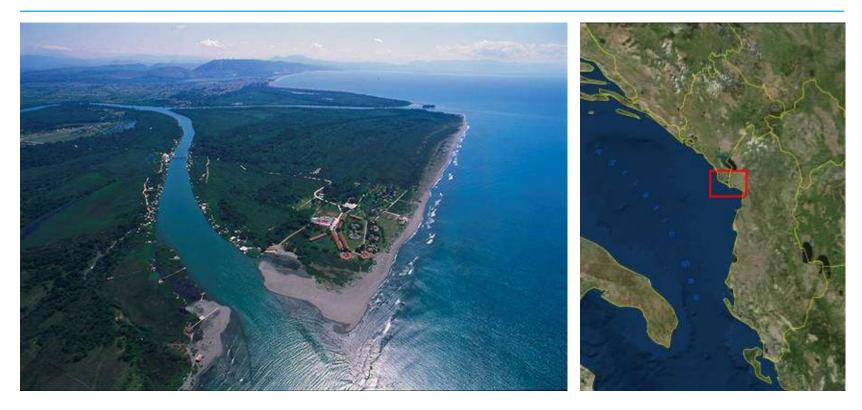
#### **MAP-BC: COORDINATING UNIT & COMPONENTS**



#### **MAP-BC: THE PARTIES**



### TRANSBOUNDARY PROJECT FOR BUNA/BOJANA



- Bringing together IWRM (including surface and groundwater management) and ICZM
- Includes the River and its catchment, the underlying aquifers and the coastal waters
- Integrating objectives and approaches of partner organisations UNESCO-IHP, GWP-Med, PAP/RAC
- Transboundary integration

#### SIMWESTMED & SUPREME PROJECTS

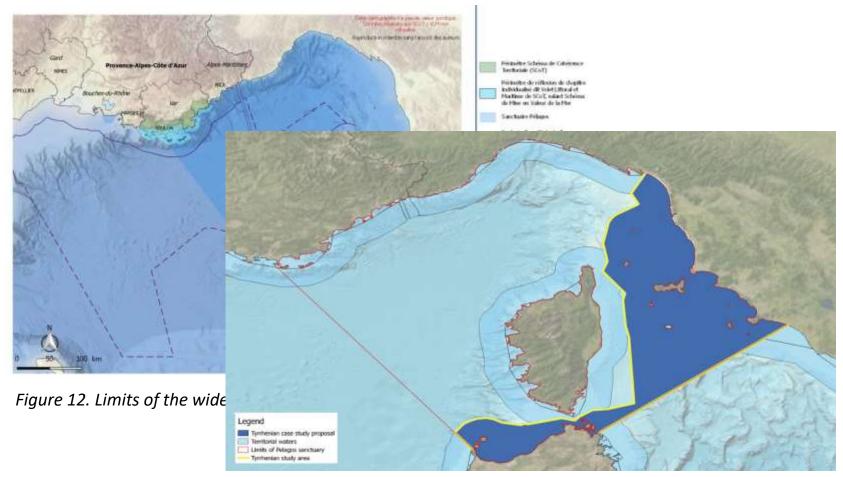
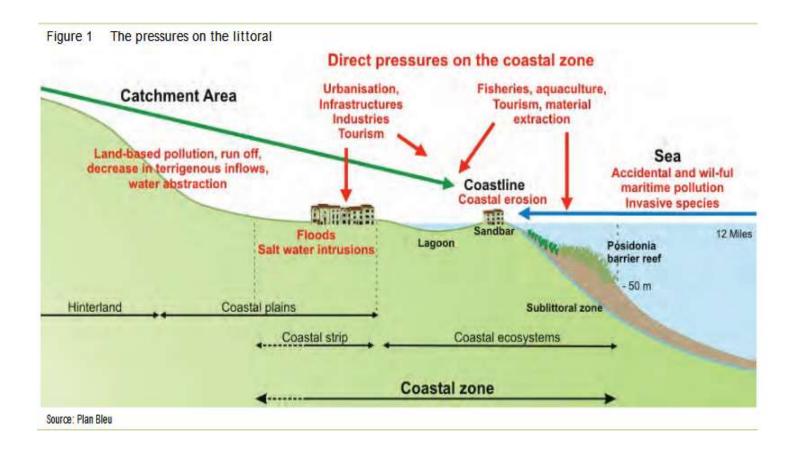


Figure 1: Tyrrhenian case study area (PAP/RAC, SIMWESTMED 2018

### COMMON REGIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR ICZM



### EcAp (GES) – ICZM – MSP

#### Principles of the Ecosystem Approach (CBD COP-5 Decision 6)

- E1 The objective of management of land, water and living resources are a matter of societal choice
- E2 Management should be decentralised to the lowest appropriate level
- E3 Ecosystem managers should consider the effects (actual or potential) of their activities on adjacent and other ecosystems
- E4 Recognising potential gains from management, there is usually a need to understand and manage the ecosystem in an economic context
- E5 Conservation of ecosystem structure and functioning, in order to maintain ecosystem services, should be a priority target of the EcAp
- E6 Ecosystems must be managed within the limits of their functioning
- E7 The EcAp should be undertaken at the appropriate spatial and temporal scales
- E8 Recognising the varying temporal scales and lag-effects that characterise ecceystem processes, objectives for ecceystem management should be set for long term.
- E9 Management must recognise that change is inevitable
- E10 The EcAp should seek the appropriate balance and integration of, conservation and use of biological diversity
- E11 The EcAp should consider all forms of relevant information, including scientific and indigenous and local knowledge, innovations and practices
- E12 The EcAp should involve all relevant sectors of society and scientific disciplines

#### General principles of ICZM (ICZM Protocol; art. 6)

- C1 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
- C2 All elements relating to hydrological, geomorphological, climatic, ecological, socio-economic and cultural systems shall be taken into account in an integrated manner, so as not to exceed the carrying capacity of the coastal zone and to prevent the negative effects of natural disasters and of development.
- C3 The ecosystems approach to coastal planning and management shall be applied so as to ensure the sustainable development of coastal zones
- C4 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
- C5 Cross-sectorally organized institutional coordination of the various administrative services and regional and local authorities competent in coastal zones shall be required
- C6 The formulation of land use strategies, plans and programmes covering urban development and socioeconomic activities, as well as other relevant sectoral policies, shall be required
- C7 The multiplicity and diversity of activities in coastal zones shall be taken into account, and priority shall be given where necessary, to public services and activities requiring, in terms of use and location, the immediate proximity of the sea
- C8 The allocation of uses throughout the entire coastal zone should be balanced, and unnecessar concentration and urban sprawl should be avoided
- C9 Preliminary assessments shall be made of the risks associated with the various human activities and infrastructure so as to prevent and reduce their negative impact on coastal zones
- C10 Damage to the coastal environment shall be prevented and, where it occurs, appropriate restoration shall be effected

# M2 Defining objectives to guide MSP M3 Developing MSP in a transparent manner M4 Stakeholder participation M5 Coordination with Member States - simplifying decisione process M6 Ensuring the legal effect of national MSP

M1 Using MSP according to areas and type of

MSP key principles

activity

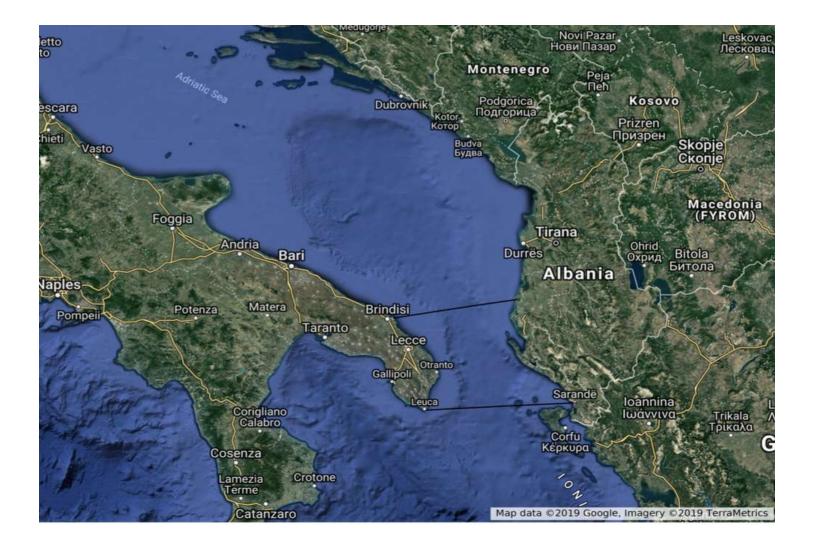
- M7 Cross-border cooperation and consultation
- M8 Incorporating monitoring and evaluation in the planning process
- M9 Achieving coherence between terrestrial planning and MSP - relation with ICZM
- M10 A strong data and knowledge base

## IMPLEMENTATION

- Monitoring & assessment
- Environmental assessment
- Governance mechanisms
- Land policy instruments
- Economic, financial & fiscal instruments
- Training
- Communication & information



#### A TRANSBOUNDARY CAMP?























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