



National ICZM Strategy Romania Draft Version



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Purpose of this consultation document:

This document aims to gather views from a range of organizations /institutions with an interest in the coastal zone in order to improve the ICZM strategy. The comments received in response to this consultation documents will enable us to finalize our strategy for promoting and implementing integrated coastal zone management.

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I.INTRODUCTION

The Romanian coastal zone is an important source of natural resources and is an important area for Romania given its economic importance, its vast protected natural habitats, diverse landscape, geological and cultural features and its geographical position on the south eastern border of new European Union.

What is ICZM?

ICZM is a dynamic, continuous and interactive process designated to promote the sustainable management of the coast.

The European Commission defines ICZM as: “a continuous process of administration the general aim of which is to put into practice sustainable development and conservation in coastal zones and to maintain their biodiversity. To this end, ICZM seeks, through more efficient management, to establish and maintain the best use and sustainable levels of development and activity (use) in the coastal zone, and, over time, to improve the physical status of the coastal environment”.

Furthermore Integrated coastal zone management is a most appropriate process to anticipate and respond to long-term concerns and needs while addressing present-day challenges and opportunities. (WCC,93)

Why ICZM is need?

The need for applying the ICZM- integrated coastal zone management arises due to the pressures on coastal and marine natural resources induced by the unsustainable development and increased number of population as well as land-based sources of marine pollution and human intervention with river basins, adversely affecting coastal processes.

These pressures include:

- *The accelerating decline of habitat and natural resources, including beaches,*

wetlands, as well as fisheries and other coastal and marine resources;

- *the increasing vulnerability to pollution, beach loss, habitat loss, natural hazards and long-term impacts of global climate change.*

Also, future developments and the stronger competition for land and marine resources and the available space for the various stakeholders are and will result in conflict and destruction of the functional integrity of the coastal resource system.

What manage the ICZM?

The resources and activities that come under the ICZM are take place in coastal lands and waters like: fisheries tourism agriculture, aquaculture, residential and commercial real estate development, marine transportation, etc, all represents activities that are under responsibility of local and national authorities

Within the frame of ICZM is being managed the area with interaction among various resources and activities in specific coastal and marine area. ICZM manage coastal land and coastal waters because of the important reciprocal effects of processes of activities in two areas

What is the aim of ICZM?

The goals of ICZM are to achieve sustainable development of coastal and marine areas, to reduce vulnerability of coastal areas and their inhabitants to natural hazards and to maintain essential economic processes and biological diversity in coastal and marine areas (Biliana Cicin-Sain¹)

Functions of ICZM

Functions: ICZM strengths and harmonies sectoral management in the coastal zone.

¹ Biliana Cicin-Sain & Robert Knecht 1988, Integrated Coastal and Ocean Management, Concept and Practices

It preserves and protects the productivity and biological diversity of coastal ecosystem and maintains amenity values. ICZM promote the rational economic development and sustainable utilization of coastal and marine resources and facilitate conflict resolution in the coastal zone

Who is responsible for ICZM implementation?

A combination of national, regional and local authorities is needed to carried out integrated coastal zone management, by applying a simultaneous bottom-up and top down approach. In applying the process of integrated coastal zone management local community concern is very important especially for the inland area. In most of the countries around Europe the national government is responsible for the implementation of the ICZM process as they have compliance to international convention and EU directives.

To develop a comprehensive understanding of the roles of local and national levels of government in the protection, management and exploitations of coastal and marine resource, it is essential that policy and decision making in various part of the coastal zone be internally harmonious and consistent. Also an increasing cooperation between two levels of government (local and national) having the goal of developing an effective working partnership is required for an effective ICZM implementation process.

What are the ICZM benefits?

Integrated coastal zone management is the most appropriate process to anticipate and respond to long-term concerns and needs while addressing present day challenges and opportunities. ICZM can stimulate economic development of coastal areas and resources, while reducing the degradation of their natural systems.

The implementation of ICZM can encourage and guide the sustainable development of coastal areas; it can minimize the

degradation of natural systems, provide a framework for the management of multisectoral activities, and maintain options for future uses of resources.

As coastal states develop the capabilities for and implement integrated management of their coastal resources, they provide local and national benefits, including enhancing economic development and improving the quality of life. These benefits are achieved through the protection of the environment e.g. water quality, biodiversity, and adaptation to climate change). Thus, ICZM will contribute to the protection and sustainable use of the Earths coastal resources

Where is ICZM applied?

How far inland?

The inland boundary was defined by the legal provision for the coastal zone being the watershed approach because permits a better control of the pollutants coming in the marine environment.

*The watershed of Dobrogea littoral hydrographic basin is situated at the large distance and encompasses multiple administrative jurisdictions. Being a wide area, attention and resources for ICZM are unfocused from the area where practically the land and the sea interact. This boundary (**watershed**) is appropriate for the specific purpose of controlling land-based sources of marine pollution and fresh water inflow but not for other ICZM purpose.*

Therefore the demarcation of the Romanian Coastal zone was made by applying a hybrid definition of the coastal zone, realizing optimal water management and facilitating the utilization of spatial and land use planning instruments.

The existing legal provisions in the definition of the coastal zone were taken into account in defining their four sub-zones, which should become subject of different policies and regulation developed specifically for the coastal sub zones concerned. (Annex 1)

How far offshore?

The offshore boundary for integrated coastal zone management was defined to 12 NM territorial seas like most of the European countries. It took into account characteristic of physical system offshore, especially the continental shelf system and the relation between national and local authorities and their responsibilities on the activities and resources.

II. REASON

The Romanian coast is facing serious problems of habitat destruction, coastal erosion, water pollution and natural resource depletion. The rapid increase in population and tourism, large –scale exploitation of natural resources and rapid development of infrastructure - has resulted in severe degradation and decline of the quality of the Romanian coastal zone (e.g. around the city of Constanta in the South), whereas other parts (e.g. the Danube river Delta Biosphere Reserve in the North) are already managed and protected by national and international regulations. The depletion of the limited resources of the Romanian coastal zone is leading to increasingly frequent conflict between users.

Therefore an integrated approach is required to ensure that the Romanian coastal zone is environmentally and economically sustainable, which allows the co-ordination of multiple, often contradictory, interests in order to use all the resources with the highest social, economic and ecological benefit for the present and future generations.

Nevertheless the need for progress in coastal management in Romania increase due to the human pressures on natural resources and its rich and diverse but vulnerable, terrestrial and marine ecosystem. The effects of climate change are also particularly visible through coastal erosion, a major environmental problem

which Romanian coastal area is tackled lately.

Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) is a process to achieve the sustainable development of the coast. It needs to involve stakeholders participation at the national, regional and local level and the general public as well. It is implemented through the establishment of institutional and legal frameworks and applying instruments and procedures, which will lead to an optimal combination (integration) of coastal resource use.

Consequently, Romania has recognized that ICZM is a valuable instrument and created structures and legal framework to promote its implementation. Since 2002 Romanian Government decided to initiate and strengthen efforts on integrated coastal zone management by issuing the Emergency Ordinance for ICZM.

III. ICZM AT EU LEVEL

The European coastal zones are of large environmental, economical and, social, cultural, recreational importance having an incomparable biodiversity in terms of flora and fauna. Being potential vulnerable area to climate change and to the increasing human pressures, the European Commission (EC) initiated in 1996 a number of ICZM Demonstration Programme which high lightening the problem and issues that affect the coastal areas and identify the possible measure to stop the deterioration of the coastal zone. The findings of the Demonstration Programme provided the basis for a European Parliament and Council Recommendation concerning ICZM.

In 2002 the EC recognized the need of an integrated approach for coastal management and adopt the Recommendation concerning the implementation of the coastal zone Management (ICZM). The ICZM Recommendation asked Member States to

undertake a national stocktake of the main legislation, institutions and stakeholders with an interest in using and managing the coast, and based on this, to develop ICZM national strategies. The “European Parliament and of the Council Recommendation concerning the implementation of integrated coastal zone management in Europe” is considered a framework for developing the ICZM strategy.

*In addition, EC is giving more attention to **marine policy**, which make EU states more aware that also marine areas need to be developed in a sustainable manner.*

*In June 2006 the **Green paper** on future maritime policy was adopted by EC. It is built upon existing EU policies in order to achieve the sustainable development of the maritime waters. The green paper will launch a broad public debate on principle of the EU adopting an overall approach to maritime policy and actions.*

IV. ICZM AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

In the last years, Romania has achieved progress in transposition and implementation of the environmental Acquis Communautaire especially regarding the coastal zone. Since 1999, the process of incorporating environmental protection measures into sector development policies accelerated as did the need to strengthen national and local institutional capacity to implement and enforce the provisions of the newly transposed legislation.

The national government has also created the legal basis for ICZM: In December 2002, the Romanian Government adopted the Emergency Ordinance concerning Integrated Coastal Zone Management and later on in June 2003 it was transposed into the ICZM law (230/2003). The existing ICZM legal framework support Romania in fulfilling the requirements of national and EU legislation related to ICZM in order to achieve sustainable development of the Romanian coastal zone.

V. STEPS TOWARDS A NATIONAL ICZM STRATEGY

The strategy development is based on existing Romanian national and regional sector policies in the fields of agriculture, tourism, industry, infrastructure development, nature protection and fisheries. As regards existing Romanian legislation, much attention is given to the Emergency Ordinance on ICZM (E.O. 202/2002) and other relevant legislation in the fields of environmental protection, spatial, urban and land-use planning.

The strategy is considering as a multi-sector, long-term policy document which function as a “policy agenda”, a “reference framework”, providing directions for the desired developments in the most important economic sectors of the coastal zone (agriculture, tourism, industry, infrastructure, [international] trade and fisheries), taking into account the need to protect the environment.

The development of the national strategy is based on an assessment of current state of the Romanian coastal zone (economic social and ecological situation), as well as of the legal, political and administrative structure and institutions that have an influence on the conditional framework for taking action in the coastal region. Information was gathered through studies, analysis, expert judgment and stakeholder consultations.

In preparing the National ICZM Strategy, important guidelines were taken into consideration such as: the “EU ICZM Recommendation”, the WFD as well as international ICZM guidelines, recommendations and experience. The National ICZM strategy takes into account the Regional Black Sea ICZM strategy as well.

VI. THE AIM OF THE NATIONAL ICZM STRATEGY

The ICZM National Strategy aim is to guide and support national, regional and local level government agencies to achieve sustainable development of coastal and marine areas through better integration, coordination, communication and participation.

Nevertheless, the strategy promotes an integrated collaborative approach in the management process involving all the stakeholders concerned

The ICZM Strategy defines the role and responsibilities of central and local authorities for environmental protection and water management as one of providing leadership and guidelines to support the implementation of the ICZM at national and local level throughout coordinated institutions.

The national ICZM strategy should include concrete actions to:

- *promote the ICZM activities in the coastal area*
- *make sectoral legislation and policies compatible with ICZM*
- *promote dialogue between coastal stakeholders*
- *develop best practice in ICZM*
- *support the generation of real information and knowledge about coastal zone*
- *diffuse Information and raise public awareness and participation in decision making*

To ensure the effectiveness and efficiency, the National ICZM Strategy builds as much as possible on existing instruments, program and resources. It aims to improve their use through better coordination, integration ensuring that they are appropriate for coastal zones.

VII. ICZM PRINCIPLES

The national ICZM strategy is based on the following basic principles (EC ICZM Recommendation):

- *a broad and overall perspective (thematic and geographic) taking into account the interdependence and disparity of natural systems and human activities with an impact on coastal areas;*
- *a long-term perspective which takes into account the precautionary principle and the needs of present and future generations;*
- *an adaptive management during a gradual process which facilitates adjustment as problems and knowledge develop. This implies the need for a sound scientific basis concerning the evolution of the coastal zone;*
- *local specificity and the great diversity of European coastal zones making it possible to respond to their practical needs with specific solutions and flexible measures;*
- *working with natural processes and respecting the carrying capacity of ecosystems making human activities more environmentally friendly, socially responsible and economically sound in the long run;*
- *involving all parties concerned (economic and social partners, organizations representing coastal zone residents, business sector) in the management process, for example by means of agreements and based on shared responsibility;*
- *support and involvement of relevant administrative bodies at national, regional and local level between which appropriate links should be*

established or maintained with the aim of improved co-ordination of the various existing policies. Partnerships with and between regional and local authorities should apply when appropriate;

- *the use of a combination of instruments designed to facilitate coherence between sector policy objectives and coherence between planning and management.*

VIII. OBJECTIVES:

The main objective of the ICZM National Strategy is to promote a collaborative approach to planning and management of coastal zone to achieve sustainable development of the Romanian coastal zone.

According to EC Recommendation on ICZM implementation, the specific objectives of the national ICZM Strategy are to:

- *identify the mix of instruments to implement the ICZM principles;*
- *identify the role of different actors and mechanism for their coordination;*
- *develop strategic plans for the coast ensuring inter alia control of additional urbanisation and exploitation of non-urban areas respecting natural features of the coastal environment;*
- *develop land-purchase mechanisms, declarations of public domain;*
- *develop or maintain national and where appropriate regional and local legislation or policies and programmes which address both marine and terrestrial areas of coastal zone together;*
- *identify measures to promote bottom up initiative and public participation in integrated management of coastal zone and its resources;*
- *identify the of mechanisms to ensure full and coordinated implementation*

and application of Community policies and legislation;

- *develop systems for monitoring and dissemination of information to the public about the coastal zone;*
- *support ICZM implementation through education and training programmes;*

IX. VISION FOR THE ROMANIAN COASTAL ZONE ON A MEDIUM TO LONG-TERM PERSPECTIVE

A vision on the Romanian Coastal Zone and it's development is the starting point for developing processes and steer implementation. A wide array of national, regional and local stakeholders (policy makers and interest groups) with an interest in the coastal zone have contributed to the development of this vision, which was based on the analysis (opportunities and threat) of anticipated sector developments.

This chapter presents a vision on general, site specific and sectoral items that relate to, influence and are influenced by ICZM.

At first a short characteristic of the Romanian Coastal zone is presented. Consequently visions are presented on items of general interest, on site specific aspects and on the main economical sectors. The visions are presented in a form that envisions the status of the sector/item after achieving the goals in a not yet defined mid-term or long-term future.

The Coastal Zone in short – present situation

The Romanian Coastal Area is divided into two main zones, from the viewpoint of economy and social structure. The Northern zone lies between Musura Gulf and Midia Cape. The Southern zone lies between Midia Cape and Vama Veche.

The northern zone consists of a large protected deltaic zone, including the Danube Delta. On the Danube Delta territory, the Danube Delta Biosphere Reservation is

established. Romanian and international legislation require that economic activities to be developed in this area are compatible with the status of the natural reserve. Thus the ecological balanced is maintained.

The southern zone is considered a development area. The more permissive conditions here regarding economic activities lead to concentration of economic activities. The most important urban center of the coastal zone is located in the south: the Constanta Municipality is the second city in the country by dimension. The largest harbor at the Black Sea is included in the administrative limits of the city.

During the summer season, the seaside resorts attract large numbers of tourists.

Land inwards the southern zone also includes the largest part of the agricultural areas of the coastal zone. Nowadays, the industry is concentrated mainly around Constanta, Navodari and also along the main route of transport from this region: Cernavoda-Constanta.

General Interest

Many items that relate to ICZM are labeled items of general interest.

Environment and Nature

Nature is developed in a manner that enables both a good development for nowadays society and also preserves it for future generations.

Natural resources are used and deployed for development of economic activities in the coastal zone, though in a reasonable way that leads to a sustainable exploitation and also protection of the environment.

The environment will be healthy, as negative consequences of development are excluded and or effectively mitigated.

Spatial Planning

Spatial planning is implemented of an active and integral management process, resulting in a sustainable development process. The

process is aimed to avoid potential conflicts and contains procedures to safeguard balanced decision making and conflict solving. Spatial planning assures a balance between the sustainable development of the urban zones and the economic activities on one side, and nature preservation and environment protection on the other side.

Living by the Sea

Urban development is taking into account the bearing capacity of the environment.

A balance is found between the coastal zone for housing purposes and for touristic activities. Tourism related activities do not have a negative impact on the population living in coastal areas. Living standards, health and education are at European level.

Living conditions in terms of health, education meet European standards. Access to facilities as clean drinking water, adequate wastewater collection and treatment and solid waste collection and removal is ensured.

Urban development includes sufficient areas for recreation, parks and green spaces, as to provide well-balanced residential areas.

Culture and Heritage

The cultural and historical potential of the zone is capitalised upon and tourism activities are encouraged to develop accordingly.

Coastal erosion

Coastal erosion is effectively abated. It is recognized that effectively fighting coastal erosion is a primary objective for the sustainable development in the region.

Site Specific elements

Two major site specific elements are recognized. The southern zone with high level of economic development, and the northern zone where due to natural beauty and vulnerable environment preservation is more important.

In the southern region mass tourism areas (between Mamaia and Mangalia) will be further developed. An adequate balance will be found between economic development focused on high quality and sustainable tourism. Beach management and beach development are focal points on municipal level. The access to the beaches, as being a public domain, is guaranteed. The function of coastal defense is safe guarded through adequate building practices. Conflicting interests in the use of the scarce land in the coastal area will be solved through adequate spatial planning and integrated decisions making. Economic developments, other then tourism, flourish. Industries and trade are located in such places that do not interfere with tourism. Adequate infrastructure is in place to accommodate growth of trade, industry, urbanization and transport.

The major cities in the northern coastal area, Sulina and Sf Gheorghe, have distinctively different characteristics than the southern part. Economic development is characterized by a smaller scale.. Development of the northern area offers excellent chances for a well balanced approach, as the present situation is relatively unspoiled. Focus will be on the development of ecotourism. The increased pressure on natural reserve and possible negative impact will be mitigated through facilities and regulations. The development of other economic sectors will keep pace with the development of the region, while pressure on the environment is adequately abated through regulations and special development plans. The area will be developed with a keen focus on preservation on natural beauty, natural preservation areas and cultural heritage areas.

Sector Specific

Agriculture and fisheries

The national policy for the agricultural growth is stated out in the National

Medium-term Development Strategy of the year 2000. Agriculture is considered a strategic national priority, amongst others to ensure food security and rural development.

The agricultural sector in Dobrogea will be an important growth sector in the coastal zone and will be undertaken in a sustainable manner. This implies that, in the future, agricultural production will grow and is economically and environmental sustainable. The bearing capacities of the specific regions and bearing capacities of the surrounding areas set out the limit for the type and growth of agricultural opportunities.

At present the quality of ecosystem has diminished the importance of fishery. It is expected that due to the improvement of the water quality and the quality of the ecosystem, the fish stock will increase, thus providing chances for the revival of the fishery sector. This revival of the fishery sector will develop in the sustainable way in order to assure long term economic prosperity in the sector. It is noted that a blooming fishing sector requires investment both in the fleet and in the processing facilities.

Tourism

Tourism is an important sector in the coastal zone. It is not limited to mass-tourism, but also includes specifically aimed fields of recreation (nature, culture, fishing etc). Mass tourism will be developed and concentrated in the southern part of the Romanian Black Sea resorts taking into account the bearing capacity of the natural environment.

Ecotourism will be developed in the Danube Delta region with Tulcea as its centre of eco-tourism.

Long term sustainable tourism development requires that the development is competitive with surrounding regions and countries. This means that the quality of services, facilities and environment meet

international standards. Also these services, facilities and the environment are well appreciated by the tourists.

Integrating and fulfilling these preconditions will be realised through integrated planning and regulations.

A tourism development plan is setting out the guidelines for such aspects, where appropriate interlinked with ICZM and other planning instruments. Possible tourism impact on natural environment is mitigated. These measures will be adapted to the specificity of the area. This applies both for mass tourism and ecotourism. The development of sustainable tourism is promoted and encouraged. The development of any type of tourism should take into account all the ICZM principles.

Application of ICZM tools can be of great value on tourism development (abating beach erosion, coastal protection, sand nourishment etc).

Industry

Industry in the coastal area is an important economic sector. The shipyard industry and the oil industry are the most significant industries. In Constanta and Mangalia, the main cities in the southern part of the coastal area there are located important shipyards. An important oil refinery is located in Navodari, in the North of Constanta.

The industry sector grows in a sustainable mode. Apart from the shipyard and oil industry, other industries are developed in the area. In order to preserve the nature, industries observe strict regulations regarding emissions. Careful spatial planning is the powerful tool to avoid conflicts between future greenfield investments in industries, other economic and general interests.

Trade and Infrastructure

Trade is an important sector in the coastal zone. Infrastructure is planned and developed taking into account that nature conservation is a priority. Infrastructure

development is a prerequisite for urban and economic growth.

X. POLICY AND STRATEGIC DIRECTION FOR DEVELOPMENT

Given the analysis on the current state of the coastal zone in Romania, the national Romanian developments objectives as well as given the international context in which development are taking place, the main strengths and opportunities for the Romanian coastal zone are identified as being:

- The main economic growth sectors are: agriculture, tourism, trade and industry.*
- Agricultural development will be (environmentally) sustainable.*
- Mass tourism to be developed in the southern part of the Romanian Black Sea resorts; ecotourism will be developed in the Danube Delta. Tulcea will be a center of ecotourism.*
- Industry and trade will be developed along the development corridor Cernavoda – Constanta.*
- Port of Constanta is the main transport hub in the south-eastern European region.*
- Living standards, health and education will substantially improve.*
- Establishment en effective use of appropriate planning instruments.*

These strengths and opportunities can be translated into strategic measures to be taken which in turn become the building blocks for further action planning and implementation. However, strengths and opportunities can only be put into value by using an integrated approach. Development of strengths and opportunities have to be carefully weighed against each other and balanced against the threats, the adverse impacts they might have on the environment, the so-called benefits and costs for society.

The strategic directions will be translated into concrete actions and an activity plan.

The strategic directions adopted are

1. General Interest

a) Environment and Nature

- *Public information and education with regard to importance of nature preservation*
- *Reducing nutrients and dangerous substances by enforcing regulations and controlling the main pollution sources*
- *Ensuring that all major wastewater discharges are properly treated*
- *Ensuring that proper solid waste storage and disposal facilities are operational*
- *Preservation of biodiversity and of ecosystems.*
- *Institutional strengthening for all entities implementing ICZM*

b) Spatial Planning

- *Development of an integrated view with regard to spatial planning for the Dobrogea region in general and for the coastal area in particular in accordance with ICZM principles.*
- *Optimal use of space giving appropriate opportunities for the entire range of activities.*
- *Integrating tourism activities with nature by using environmental friendly techniques*
- *Finding the balance between industry and tourism*
- *Developing housing projects that ensure good living conditions for the citizens from the coastal area*
- *Concentrating economic activities*

c) Living by the Sea

- *Sustainable and rational use of natural resources in the coastal area*

d) Culture and Heritage

- *Rehabilitation and preservation of historic sites*
- *Promoting the historic sites from the coastal area as tourism alternative to sunbathing.*
- *Public awareness with regard to traditions and cultural values in Dobrogea region.*

e) Coastal erosion

- *Sustainable coastal protection and rehabilitation by working with nature.*
- *Adequate beach management for supporting sustainable tourism related activities*

f) Decision making

- *Improving coordination between coastal stakeholders and local communities*
- *Increasing transparency in the decision making process for the coastal area.*

2. Sectoral Aspects

a) Industry

- *Orienting future industrial activities along the main access way to the coastal area: Cernavoda – Constanta or in clearly delineated industrial parks.*
- *Stimulating non polluting small and medium enterprises in the coastal area.*
- *Enforcement of regulations regarding environmental friendly technologies for the existing industrial activities.*

b) Trade and Infrastructure

- *Stimulating the development of the Port of Constanta, situated on the Pan European Corridors IV and VII as the main transport hub in the south-eastern European region.*

- *Development of road, railway and maritime infrastructure to*
- *accommodate the potential increase in tourism, trade and transport.*
- *All urban settlements will benefit from the necessary utility infrastructure in order to ensure good living standards and environment protection.*

c) Tourism

Mass tourism southern region

- *The preparation of local tourism development strategies and plans in order to know desired directions and create more optimal conditions.*
- *The Town Halls will take a leading role by developing strategies in consultation with all stakeholders.*
- *Inclusion of strategies and plans for tourism development in territorial and urban plans and related sector development plans.*
- *Preparation of a Tourism Development Plan covering the Romanian coastal zone. The main objective is to ensure coherent tourism along the coast taking into consideration ICZM principles. The Development Plan indicates, on general level, what type of tourism and tourism activities will be developed in the different locations and regions. The Tourism Development Plan sets the specific conditions for tourism development on municipal level.*
- *Municipalities elaborate tourism development in all levels of urban spatial plans.*
- *Develop a functional beach management plan with the objective to fulfill the Blue Flag criteria.*

Eco-tourism in the Danube Delta:

- *developing a plan and associated instruments by Tulcea County Council in co-operation with the*

villagers, assisted by the National Tourism Agency.

d) Agriculture and fisheries

- *Raising the efficiency of exploitation, reduction of agricultural land areas and decreasing water loss through adequate land measures;*
- *Integration of agricultural activities and practices into natural ecosystems; restoration of a number of ecosystems in areas affected by water draining;*
- *Micro-climate improvement through a number of protection measures and forestation of land, improper for agriculture;*
- *Raising land-use efficiency through modern less pollutant technologies*
- *Promotion of small zoo-technical farms based on the utilization of sustainable practices;*
- *Applying economic instruments in order to stimulate the market to use equipment for environment protection and efficient water use in agriculture.*
- *Implement technologies leading to a reduced eutrophication.*
- *Control of accidental or deliberate exotic species introduction.*

Strategic directions for marine fishing:

- *Harmonization of the fishing sector development strategies with those for environmental protection through the implementation of a concept on fishery management based on ecosystem protection criteria and the FAO Code of Conduct for responsible fishing.*
- *Elaboration of mechanisms for solving conflicts of interest among the marine resources users.*
- *Elaboration of a restructuring program for the fishing fleet and fishing facilities.*

- *Stimulation of traditional and reduced fish-catching activities to support the local fishing communities, in the context of sustainable coastal fisheries.*
- *Promotion of selective and non-destructive fishing practices with reduced impacts on habitats and threatened species, especially dolphins, and stimulation of incentives.*
- *Supporting scientific research and fishing resources monitoring in order to improve the scientific support for fishing management measures.*
- *Stimulation of marine aquaculture, diversifying species assortments in order to reduce pressures on natural populations.*
- *Ensuring the proper quality of marine mollusks through the implementation of UE Mollusks Directive.*
- *Implementing the mechanisms for controlling accidental or intended introduction of exotic species.*
- *Identification of critical habitats for fisheries and developing measures for their conservation and rehabilitation.*
- *Revitalize the fishery sector.*
- *Strengthening the national legal framework for sustainable management of the Romanian Black Sea fisheries.*
- *Harmonize the fishing sector development strategies with those for environmental protection through the implementation of a concept on fishery management based on ecosystem protection criteria and the international agreements for responsible fishing.*
- *Stimulate the traditional fishing and reduce fish-catching activities to support the local fishing communities, in the context of sustainable coastal fisheries.*

3. Site Specific Strategies

Northern area:

- *Stimulate development of local traditional activities while conserving the biodiversity of the area.*
- *Improve and enhance the existent facilities to develop the ecotourism (transport, utilities, access).*
- *Prepare a strategy for developing ecotourism in the Danube Delta area.*
- *Apply the best available practices to preserve the natural landscape according to the EU standards.*

Southern area:

- *Implement the coastal protection plan to combat coastal erosion.*
- *Promote sustainable economic development.*
- *Include the ICZM principles into the economic development plans to achieve sustainable management of the coast.*
- *Improve the existent infrastructure for transport, utilities and urban areas in line with the growth of the socio-economic activities in the area.*
- *Harmonize the mass tourism development with the preservations of natural values of the environment.*
- *Develop a zoning system for land uses and for new developments in the coastal area to solve the potential conflicts between users.*

XI. ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMS/ PLANS TO IMPLEMENT THE ICZM

This chapter has to be reviewed. at present it offers a valuable overview of programs and plans. Finetuning will be done to achieve a tailor-made approach to the proposed strategy. More specific activities were identified in former research and planning procedures. The longlist will be ranked according to effectiveness of the measure in relation to its goal, to the relationship and effectiveness of the measure compared to alternatives, to the cost/benefit relation.

Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) is a dynamic, multi-disciplinary and iterative process to promote sustainable management of coastal zones. The ICZM strengthens and harmonizes sectoral management in the coastal zone and promotes the rational economic development and sustainable utilization of coastal and marine resources and facilitate conflict resolution in the coastal zone. Therefore ICZM look for, over the long-term, to balance environmental, economic, social, cultural and recreational objectives, all within the limits set by natural dynamics.

a). ICZM activities that should be developed in Romanian coastal area:

1. Area planning

- 1.1 Studies on coastal environment and their uses*
- 1.2 Zoning of uses on land and sea covering the coastal zone*
- 1.3 Anticipation of the planning for new uses*
- 1.4 Regulation on coastal developments projects and their proximity to the shoreline*
- 1.5 Public education on the value of coastal and marine areas*
- 1.6 Regulation of public access to coastal and marine areas*

2. Promotion of Economic Developments

- 2.1 Marine fisheries*

- 2.2 Traditional fisheries along the coast*
- 2.3 Mass tourism in the southern coastal region*
- 2.4 Ecotourism in Danube Delta and 2 Mai Vama - Veche*
- 2.5 Port development Constanta*
- 2.6 Marine Recreation – nautical sports*
- 2.7 Offshore minerals*

3. Management of resources

- 3.1 Conduct of environmental impact assessments;*
- 3.2 Conduct the strategic environmental assessments;*
- 3.3 Establishment and enforcement of environmental standards;*
- 3.4 Protection and improvement of coastal waters quality (reduction of point sources and non point sources of pollution);*
- 3.5 Establishment and management of coastal and marine protected areas;*
- 3.6 Protection of marine biodiversity;*
- 3.7 Conservation and restoration of coastal and marine environments (wetlands, lagoons, forest);*

4. Conflict resolution

- 4.1 Studies of multiple uses and their interactions;*
- 4.2 Effective and integrated planning procedures;*
- 4.3 Application of conflict resolution methods;*
- 4.4 Mitigation of unavoidable adverse effects on some uses.*

5. Protection on public safety

- 5.1 Reduction of vulnerability to natural disasters and global change (e.g erosion, sea level rise, flooding);*
- 5.2 Regulation of development in high risk areas through such methods as establishment of set back lines;*
- 5.3 Construction of coastal defense measures – soft measures for coastal protection;*
- 5.4 Creation of evacuations plans or other measures in case of coastal emergency.*

6. Ownership of public submerged lands and waters

6.1 Establishment of leases and fees for use of publicly held coastal and marine resources and space;

6.2 Establishment of joint venture to exploit non renewable resources.(?)

b). ICZM Programme and Plans

ICZM efforts include the development of programmes at the national and local or specific projects undertaken at local level. Developing, implementing and then operating an ICZM program is reflecting by particular physical, socio-economic, cultural and political settings.

The overall ICZM Programme process involves five phases:

- *planning*
- *programme preparation*
- *adoption of programme*
- *operation*
- *evaluation*

Programs and plans are established in order to guide national and local authorities actions in the coastal region with the goal to achieve sustainable developments. These programs have to be developed in compliance with the national policy and legal provision of the coastal zone management.

Political attention is essential for the successful implementation of an ICZM program, as political attention determines the prospect of decisions and allocation of necessary resources (human and financial) and establishment of enabling conditions (legal provision).

Crucial to the success and continued implementation of an ICZM programme is the ability to generate the financial resources that are necessary to sustain the management activities that are necessary to achieve the program's long-term goals and objectives

In the frame of Integrated Coastal Zone Management Program it is necessary to develop sub-programs in order to support the management activities of natural coastal resources, as follows:

[this section still has to be reviewed and to be aligned with the strategy and the activity programma]

- *Monitoring program of coastal erosion;*
- *Monitoring program for the quality of bathing waters;*
- *Rehabilitation program for waste water plants and its discharging into marine waters;*
- *Monitoring program for physical, chemical and biological parameters of Romanian marine coastal waters;*
- *Harmonization program of ICZM principles with spatial planning.*
- *Measures program for protection and rehabilitation of coastal zone against erosion;*
- *Program for wetland protection;*
- *Programme of measures for protection and rehabilitation of the coastal zone;*

There is also necessary to develop action plans for different environmental problems and activities:

- *Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan;*
- *National Emergency Plan for Intervention against Accidental Marine Pollution;*
- *Management Plan of Dobrogea Hydrographic Basin;*
- *Action plans for reducing of diffuse pollutant emissions;*
- *Zoning plans for Sea use and land use planning;*
- *Beach Management plan;*
- *Restoration plans for coastal cliffs affected by marine abrasion;*
- *Waste disposal plans;*

- *Management plans for marine protected areas;*
- *Management plans for special protected areas and natural parks;*

XII. ICZM TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

The ICZM process must be supported with a range of methods, tools and techniques. These instruments give to coastal stakeholders the information they need and support them to take decisions.

The ICZM tools and techniques are such tools and techniques, which are used for to design, prepare, implement, enforce and operate successfully and efficiently the ICZM process. The coverage of the tools and techniques is based on their wider use, their efficiency and practical implementation.

ICZM tools and techniques used for the following purposes:

- *to prepare and to develop an ICZM system;*
- *to implement ICZM in the real practices of the coastal management;*
- *to enforce ICZM;*
- *to finance and to support ICZM;*
- *to monitor and evaluate ICZM;*
- *to improve and modernize constantly the ICZM practices;*

We distinguished the following broad classes of useful methods, tools and techniques that some of them are already implemented in Romania and some of them should be implemented for having an effective coastal management process.

ICZM Legislative instruments

- *Legal Protection of the Environment Components;*
- *Environment Protection Law;*
- *Water law;*
- *ICZM Law;*
- *EIA, EA, SIA;*
- *Environmental Norms and Standards;*
- *Environmentally Protected Areas;*

- *Law establishing the rules for territorial and urban planning;*
- *The Law on Agricultural Land Resources;*
- *Leasing Law;*
- *Law on Cadastre and Real-estate Publicity;*
- *Law establishes the legal status of public property;*

ICZM Environmental management tools

- *Resource inventories;*
- *Resource Permits, Licenses, Concessions;*
- *Resources Restoration;*
- *Resources Management Planning;*
- *Environmental Carrying Capacities;*
- *Environmental Management Plans;*
- *Integrated water resources management;*

ICZM Institutional Management Tools and Techniques

- *One Regional/Local Body - ICZM Department in Constanta*
- *One Leading Local Agency's Body - ICZM Department*
- *One Leading National Ministry's Body - ICZM Department within MEWM*
- *Several National Agencies' or Ministries' Bodies - ICZM Department in Each One*
- *Department of the Council of Ministers or of the Presidential Administration*

ICZM Policy Tools and Techniques

- *Policies and Strategies*
- *Action Plans and Programs*
- *By-laws and Regulations*
- *Laws and International Conventions*
- *Socio-Economic Improvements*

ICZM Planning Tools and Techniques

- *Spatial and land-use planning*
- *Urban Planning System*
- *Sea use planning*
- *Functional Zoning System*
- *Planning Carrying Capacities*
- *Infrastructure Planning System*
- *Regional Development Planning*

- System
- Hazards Management Plans
- Economic Development Planning System
- Expropriations and Destructions System
- Protection Strips along the coast
- Protection Zones and vulnerable areas

ICZM Information Management Tools and Techniques

- Sectoral Information Management Systems
- Data Collection System
- Data Mapping and Remote Sensing
- GIS and Data Base Management Systems
- Computerized Decision-Making
- Data Communication System
- Exchange Data and Information System

ICZM Assessment Tools and Techniques

- Resources Assessment
- Risk Assessment
- Sensitivity Assessment
- Environment Assessment
- Sustainability and ICZM Assessment

ICZM Financial tools

- Environmental Funds
- Dedicated Funds
- Sectoral Funding
- Direct Subsidies -budgetary
- Direct User Charge (local taxes, duties and charges)
- Internal and/or external credit funds
- Non-reimbursable funds

ICZM Public Participation Tools

- Public Access to Information and Interpretation
- Public Awareness
- Public Campaigns
- Public Participation in ICZM projects
- ICZM Public - Private Partnership
- Public Training and Education

ICZM Capacity Building Tools and Techniques

- Training and Education

- ICZM Personnel Management
- Equipment Support
- Scientific Support, Research and Development
- Pilot Projects and Programs

XIII. INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL ICZM SETTINGS

a) The role of coordination mechanism in the ICZM process

One of the main challenges in ICZM is to fashion ways to ensure that actions of the involved government institutions, involving other stakeholders (e.g. residents, NGOs, private sector) are harmonized with one another and are consistent with agreed goals and objectives (derived from the coastal strategy).

Hence, the challenge is to develop an institutional mechanism that can co-ordinate the numerous organizations involved in coastal issues to be able to guide processes and steer developments into the stated directions to achieve desired goals and objectives. Moreover, in the knowledge that collaboration cannot be enforced, real cross-sector co-ordination and collaboration in ICZM can only be achieved on the basis of:

- *Willingness of stakeholders to collaborate;*
- *Capacity of the coordinating bodies to guide and steer and of the sector agencies to integrate planning and actions; and:*
- *The technical feasibility of alternative options and financial capacity to take corrective actions.*

Proposed institutional set-up is thus based on the identification of the coordinating bodies (or entities) needed, the tasks/activities that need to be carried out by these bodies as already identified in the existing coastal zone management legislation (E.O. 202/2002).

In terms of final responsibility and coordinating tasks, the most important bodies are the “central public authority for environment and water”¹, the National Committee- (NC), the latter supported by the Technical Secretariat – (TS).

The proper functioning of this institutional set-up is based on the following main features:

- Preparation and implementation of policies and plans in the various sectors of the economy (in the coastal zone) is the responsibility of the existing government sector agencies, mainly at regional and local level, as laid down in existing laws and regulations.*
- Incorporation of preventive or corrective measures that are needed and that are derived from cross-sectoral planning considerations also has to be implemented and managed by the sector agencies.*
- Integrated management of the coastal zone needs to be developed by creating a platform for guidance, steering and coordination to achieve cross-sectoral planning and management and the preparation and execution of preventive and/or corrective measures (to counter adverse impacts of development processes on the environment and prevent/resolve potential conflicts of interests). This needs to be carried out by the coordinating bodies (MEWM, NC)² in collaboration with the executing bodies (the sector agencies).*

¹ MEWM bears final responsibility for environmental management and water management (ground-surface, transitional and coastal waters). Other “central public authorities” also have a role to play, MTCT for instance bears final responsibility for territorial, urban and land-use planning an important instrument for ICZM.

² In the NC all relevant other “central public authorities” and key regional and local stakeholders are represented.

The proper functioning of MEWM and NC, with guiding, steering and co-ordination responsibilities, is based on having the following characteristics:

- The MEWM must be authoritative; that is, it must have appropriate legal/legislative authority.*
- The MEWM must be able to influence the activities of all agencies and levels of government that have decision making authority relative to the coastal zone.*
- The MEWM must be seen as a legitimate and appropriate part of the process.*
- The MEWM must be capable of making informed decisions; that is, it must have access to appropriate scientific and technical expertise and data.*
- The MEWM and NC carry out their tasks and responsibilities on the basis of legitimating derived from the Romanian Government.*

The MEWM should delegate certain powers to the NC but will remain final responsibility. The NC is accountable to the MEWM. The TS and the Working or Expert Groups support the NC and are accountable to the NC.

b) The role of National Committee for the Coastal Zone

The National Committee for the Coastal Zone (NC), established on the basis of the E.O. no. 202/2002 and Government Decision (no. 1015/25 June 2004) is the high level approval body. The NC is not an executive body. The responsibility for executive tasks, e.g. the preparation and implementation of sector policies and plans and applying the proper implementation instruments, remain with the existing sector agencies, as already defined by existing laws and regulations.

The NC convenes 2 times (to maximally 4 times) a year and will focus on achieving consensus between line ministries and agencies regarding relevant coastal zone issues. The NC is subordinated and accountable to MEWM, but on the basis of delegated powers from MEWM:

- Approves the “Strategy for the Integrated Management of the Romanian Coastal Zone” and any subsequent updates or revisions on behalf of the lead agency;
- Endeavors to have the strategy for the coastal zone fully incorporated into the broader national planning process;
- Bears responsibility for the proper guidance, steering, coordination and strategic monitoring and control for the execution of the strategy;
- Initiates actions as deemed necessary to facilitate ICZM on the basis of a cross-sectoral approach to (sector) planning and (sector) action planning, including the initiation of actions to improve guidance and steering, realize cross-sector coordination and adjustment, and monitor and control its results
- Initiates and proposes actions for amending relevant legislation, when deemed necessary;
- Appoints members of the Technical Secretariat and is responsible for proper functioning of the TS;
- At the instigation of the TS, proposes to MEMW or –as the case may be– to any other “central public authority” the “ad hoc” establishment of Working or Expert Groups that will perform certain expert tasks to advice and support decision taking processes of the NC/MEWM, as deemed necessary.
- Establishes a National ICZM Data Base.
- Establishes an information dissemination counter and a

complaints counter within the office of the TS.

c) The role of Technical Secretariat

The Technical Secretariat (TS) will consist of:

- A (small number) permanent secretariat personnel that performs secretarial and logistical functions for the proper functioning/convening of the NC and performs public information dissemination functions.
- A limited number of (part-time) experts/professionals originating from key stakeholders in the coastal zone (e.g. NIMRD, DADL, Environmental Protection Agency, DDBRA, territorial and land-use planning agencies at county/municipal level),

Expert-staff of the TS will be responsible for:

- Collecting information from coastal stakeholders and to elaborate reports on state of the coastal zone;
- will report on sustainable development in the coastal zone;
- initiating pilot projects for coastal zone;
- Monitoring progress of the ICZM process ;
- Preparation of advice to the NC;
- Initiating, proposing and co-coordinating the work contracted out to Working/Expert Groups (e.g. Consultants/Experts), as deemed necessary and as approved by NC/MEWM.
- Guide, steer and oversee the work of the small permanent secretariat.

Technical Secretariat will benefit the needed logistical means as well as a permanent office.

d) The role of Working Groups

Working Groups or Expert Groups can be installed, being proposed by the NC to

MEWM (approved by MEWM, and depending on the nature of work by other ministries represented in NC). This kind of work will be initiated and coordinated by TS. Objective of work done by Working/Expert Groups is to prepare and provide expert advice on topics relevant for the proper implementation of the strategy for the coastal zone, e.g.:

- monitoring and reporting on the state of the coastal zone;*
- updating or revising the strategy for the coastal zone;*
- advising on the technical and economic/financial feasibility/desirability of proposals from regional/local sector agencies for co-financing arrangements, for certain preventive/corrective measures, with "central public authorities";*
- advising on for need for legislative reform;*
- advising on execution of training and education programs.*

Members of Working/Expert Groups will have to recognized experts in relevant fields and will be assigned on a temporary "ad hoc" basis.

e) Legal Framework

The present legal framework for ICZM, the Emergency Ordinance concerning the integrated coastal zone management (EO 202/2002 approved by law 280/2003) will become a framework law that:

- reflects the nature, spirit and routine practices of bodies that assume coordination functions in cross-sectoral, integrated coastal zone management at a strategic level;*
- (b) facilitates other existing laws and regulations, under the mandate of existing government bodies, to do their work and be complied with,*
- clearly identifies the geographical boundaries of the coastal zone, its sub-zones and the purpose of sub-zoning,*

- formulates a rather strict regime for the "coastal strip", the vulnerable land-water interface within the coastal zone;*
- define and improve executive regulations, operational guidelines, work rules and procedures are needed for the various bodies (NC,TS, Working or Expert Groups) involved in the guidance, steering, promotion, coordination, monitoring, evaluation and adaptation;*
- identify financing sources for ICZM - options e.g European funds*
- acknowledge the importance of a well staffed multi-disciplinary Technical Secretariat (TS) that can avail of sufficient power and funding sources given its multiple and important support tasks for the NC*
- Members of the NC should be limited to the key "central public authorities" and key regional and local stakeholders to make it an effective decision making body*
- collaboration between government agencies can be promoted, e.g. by providing incentives (cost sharing)*
- avoid treading on jurisdictions and mandates of other existing government bodies that are already vested in existing legislation/regulations in the various fields of policy making and implementation;*

IV. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN ICZM

Public participation is essential for sustainable coastal zone development. It provide a framework for involving the actual users, or the public, in the decision making process concerning the coastal zone in order to get mutual approval and responsibility on the economical, social and environmental development of the coastal society.

Public participation is a continuous process of interaction between the institution (organisation) responsible for decision-making and the public, whose interests are affected by the consequences of the planned decision.

The interaction between institution should include, as a minimum:

- measures promoting the full **understanding by the public** of the procedure of decision-making used by an authority and mechanisms for studying the environmental and social problems produced;*
- **awareness of the public** about the status and implementation stage of an activity (a project, plan or programme, policy development or their examination and assessment), also about the possibilities for getting the information, commenting on it and other kinds of participation;*
- **collection of the concerned citizens' opinions**, their attitude to the project objectives and tasks, as well as the preferred options for using available resources; alternative development strategies and getting any other information related to the taken decision. (revised after: Canter 1996)*

The role of public participation in the ICZM process is :

- to ensure that popular knowledge and experience is indeed integrated into the planning and management process;*
- to guarantee for the quality of the solution identified and for its adaptation to a particular condition;*

- to make an adequate planning and problem identification promoting involvement in the actual implementation of decisions;*
- to ensure the needs and priorities of the public in the formulation of management decisions.*

Therefore, public involvement is crucial for the success of any coastal zone management initiative, project or programme. As a results:

- Public involvement implies representation, and as large as possible number of stakeholders;*
- Public participation stimulates support for political decision-making. It is an effective and efficient tool to create awareness among the public;*
- Using different approach of public participation from symbolic participation to a well functioning civil society in different stages of the decision making process. It is important to reach public involvement in every stage of the project, and not to be content with symbolic participation.*
- It is important to enhance coordination, control and public representation to avoid disagreements, loss of time and money;*
- Public participation is closely linked to EIA's that prescribe involvement of the public at a certain stage in the EIA procedures;*

XV. COMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TO THE PUBLIC

Information about the aims and mechanisms of ICZM need to be disseminated to the public. In this way, the input of the public and representatives of interest groups in the decision taking processes can be improved. They could be involved in strategy preparation, formulation of policies and (action-) plans. By enhancing the involvement of the public, the members of decision making bodies (e.g. in NC) will be better informed of actual problems and better acquainted to the opinion of the general public. Consequently, they are able to make better founded decisions.

In addition, information needs to be disseminated to the public to make sure that informed decisions can be taken by members in decision making bodies by (e.g. in NC) by representatives of the public at large. To this effect, in addition to public access to policy documents and status reports on the coastal zone, an ICZM web-site should be created, maintained at the office of the TS, with broad information on strategies, policies, plans, major decisions taken, major events organized, et cetera, that is accessible to the general public.

XVI. ICZM MONITORING AND REPORTING SYSTEM

Monitoring the state of the coastal zone is one of the activities that should be carried out within the context of ICZM.

The Recommendation on ICZM argues that there is a need to improve our understanding of coastal and marine processes, and bridge the gap between the scientific and technical community and practitioners. In particular, the Recommendation calls for an integrated approach to monitoring the sustainable development of the coastal zone. Such an approach would provide information in appropriate and compatible formats relevant to the needs of end users at all

spatial levels – European, regional seas, Member States, regions and localities.

Also, the European Recommendation on ICZM recognizes that good decisions are based on relevant, credible and reliable information.

Therefore, this information should be collected in a structured manner. Monitoring is a way of structuring the data collection. Ideally, it should be possible to compare the information between different European States. The European Union promotes a uniform way of monitoring and facilitated the development of indicators for ICZM. The indicators are divided in two groups:

- Indicators of the progress of ICZM implementation,*
- Indicators on the sustainability of the developments in the coastal zone.*

The 27 indicators on sustainable development could well be used as basis for monitoring the progress of ICZM in Romania. By using the standard indicators, the Romanian ICZM state can be compared to other countries around the Black Sea and the rest of Europe.

From the experience in Romania and other European countries, it becomes clear that the collection of information and data is a major problem. It seems that not all data is available in the desired quantity or quality. As with other issues within ICZM, the success depends greatly on the willingness from the stakeholders to cooperate. The stakeholders should be willing to share the data and information with others. The decision to embark on a reporting and monitoring cycle should be taken jointly with the involved stakeholders to create the necessary support.

The NC on ICZM is the most appropriate body to create this support for monitoring the coastal zone and reporting on the implementation of ICZM. A suitable way to embark on the process of monitoring is to

establish a Working Group under the National Committee. This Working Group should:

- work on improvement of the availability of data and information;*
- and should report on state of the coastal zone;*
- sustainable development in the coastal zone;*
- progress of ICZM implementation in Romania.*

The monitoring and reporting on the Coastal Zone should be done regularly (i.e. annually) to facilitate comparison of data over time and make the progress in implementation of ICZM visible.

XVII. PROPOSED ACTIONS TO IMPLEMENT THE ICZM IN ROMANIA

National and local government agencies (e.g. agriculture, tourism, trade, industry, fisheries, etc) should make an effort to define the measures needed to facilitate development and protect the coastal environment (water resources, natural resources, landscape, cultural heritage).

Where the use of natural resources in development processes create adverse impacts for the environment, it should be done by defining adjusted, adaptive, integrated policies in close co-ordination and collaboration with relevant other agencies, using the means and instruments already available to them (planning, implementation, monitoring, control, enforcement, financing). It means that relevant elements of this long-term strategy should be translated into medium-term policies and short-term action plans by the relevant sector agencies in a coordinated and integrated manner.

Priority Strategic Actions to be implemented:

- Ensure practical integrated approach to coastal zone management*

- Improvement and enforcement of the existing ICZM law*
- Incorporate the Romanian ICZM Strategy into National Development Plan 2007-2013*
- Strengthening capacity of coordination mechanism (NC, TS, WG) for implementing ICZM –develop operational guidelines for ICZM coordination mechanism*
- Improving cooperation and communication between decision makers, policy makers, scientific community, and other coastal stakeholders*
- Facilitating the availability and access of data and information about coastal zone which support the quality of coastal management decision*
- Development of ICZM Informational system and database – support to decision making for coastal zone*
- Development of a territorial land and sea use planning within Integrated Coastal Zone Management on the basis of coastal zones functional zoning.*
- Development of an information and communication system using www technology that keeps all coastal actors informed on new initiatives and trends related to coastal policies and decisions*
- Support the development of ICZM training and education programme*
- Development of local ICZM pilot projects – to demonstrate the benefits of ICZM*
- Adopting and implementing standard reporting system according to EU ICZM Recommendation and EEA*

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¹GLOSSARY

ICZM - Integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) is a dynamic, multidisciplinary and iterative process to promote sustainable management of coastal zones. It covers the full cycle of information collection, planning (in its broadest sense), decision making, management and monitoring of implementation.

'Integrated' in ICZM - refers to the integration of objectives and also to the integration of the many instruments needed to meet these objectives. It means integration of all relevant policy areas, sectors, and levels of administration. It means integration of the terrestrial and marine components of the target territory, in both time and space.

Coastal management- Measures by way of planning, prior approval of works, prohibition of some activities, physical structures, and restoration efforts to protect the coastline against the ravages of nature and haphazard and unplanned developments

Coastal zone planning

The objective of coastal management and planning is the preservation of coastal resources whilst simultaneously satisfying the sometimes conflicting interests and requirements of protection, development, usage and conservation.

Coastal development

Concentration of human settlements, infrastructures and economical activities along the coasts, being these areas very favourable for trade, communication and marine resources exploitation; the impact of the accelerated population growth and of the industrial and touristic development in these areas has caused the disruption of the ecological integrity of the coastal zones.

Development area

Area that has been given special help from a government to encourage business and factories to be set up there.

Development planning

The act or process of formulating a course of action that promotes the economic advancement of a region or people, particularly in countries known to have low levels of economic productivity and technological sophistication.

Environmental assessment

The evaluation or appraisal of ecological or natural resources

Environmental impact assessment

Analysis and judgement of the effects upon the environment, both temporary and permanent, of a significant development or project. It must also consider the social consequences and alternative actions.

Environmental awareness

The growth and development of awareness, understanding and consciousness toward the biophysical environment and its problems, including human interactions and effects. Thinking "ecologically" or in terms of an ecological consciousness.

Integrated management

Unified, combined and coordinated management of environmental problems which correlates relevant organisations, groups, individuals and disciplines by bringing the parts together for a complete approach

Land use planning

The interdisciplinary process of evaluating, organising, and controlling the present and the future development and use of lands and their resources in terms of their suitability on sustained yield basis. Includes an overall ecological evaluation in terms of specific kinds of uses as well as evaluations of

¹ EEA Thesaurus Glossary

social, economic, and physical contexts to the land concerned.

Management plan

A program of action designed to reach a given set of objectives.

Management of natural resources

Planned use of natural resources, in particular of non-renewable resources, in accordance with principles that assure their optimum long-term economic and social benefits

Marine reserve

Sea area where marine wildlife is protected

Marine monitoring

The assessment of marine pollution by an integrated chemical, ecological and toxicological survey.

Nature Conservation

Active management of the earth's natural resources and environment to ensure their quality is maintained and that they are wisely used.

Nature resources

A feature or component of the natural environment that is of value in serving human needs, e.g. soil, water, plant life, wildlife, etc. Some natural resources have an economic value (e.g. timber) while others have a "non economic" value (e.g. scenic beauty).

Sustainable development

Development that provides economic, social and environmental benefits in the long term having regard to the needs of living and future generations. Defined by the World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987 as: development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

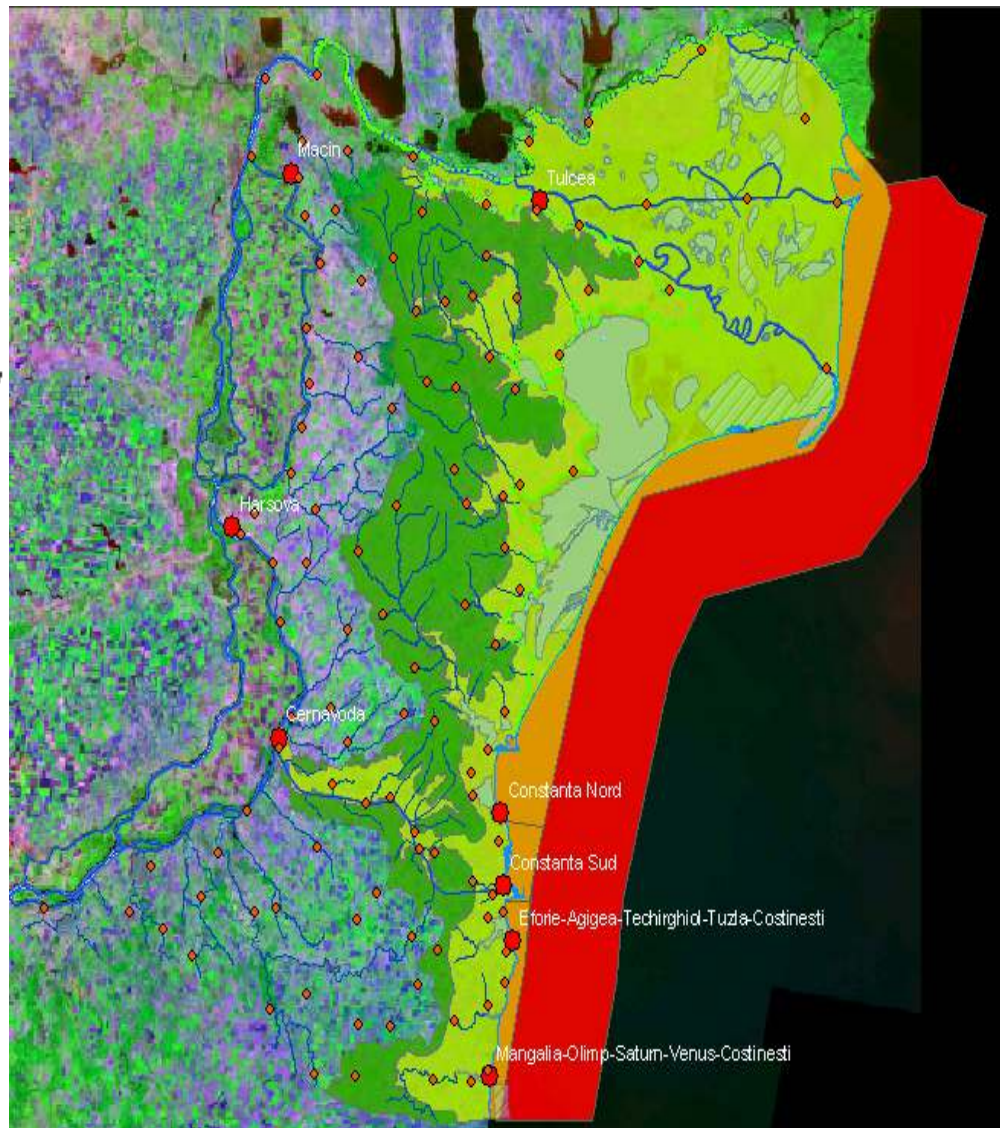
Sustainable use

Use of the environment and its living resources at a rate that does not exceed its capacity for renewal in order to ensure its availability for future generations.

Zoning

Designation and reservation under a master plan of land use for light and heavy industry, dwellings, offices, and other buildings; use is enforced by restrictions on types of buildings in each zone.

- ☒ Small settlements
- ☒ Major cities
- ☒ Shoreline (N)
- ☒ Shoreline (S)
- ☒ Danube Delta Reserve boundary
- ☒ Lakes
- ☒ Rivers
- ☒ Danube river
- ☒ Strictly protected areas
- ☒ Coastal_zone_management
- Name
- Impact zone
- Planning zone
- Management zone
- Buffer zone
- ☒ landsat247TM1990.sid



*Demarcation of the Romanian Coastal Zone in 4 sub-zones
(Romanian ICZM project – 2004 - with Dutch assistance)*