

# 15

## Integrated coastal zone management

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Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) or Integrated Coastal (Zone) Management (ICM), coastal zone management for short, represents “a continuous process with the general aim of implementing sustainable development in coastal zones through optimal management of human activities in this area in order to improve the state of the coastal environment and maintain its diversity” (European Commission EC, 1999). The European Union originally focused on ICZM in a recommendation (non-legally binding policy), which aimed at developing a common vision in drafting and implementing national strategies for ICZM. Out of the 20 coastal EU Member States, nine countries – representing for 64% of the European coastline<sup>1</sup> – already had a national ICZM strategy in 2005. Belgium, as well as seven other Member States (all in all 18% of the EU coastline), does not have an ICZM strategy but performs additional actions for achieving integrated coastal zone management within the existing policies and legislation. Meanwhile, significant progress has been made in the legal anchoring of ICZM at a regional level in the EU. Moreover, the validity of the recommendation expired in 2006 and the European ICZM instrument was subject to a review. An evaluation was carried out after 10 years of ICZM in Belgium as well ([Belpaeme 2011](#)<sup>208453</sup>). On 12 March 2013, the EC gave its approval for a draft proposal for a Directive establishing a framework for maritime spatial planning and ICZM (see also theme [Marine Spatial Planning](#)). The proposed instrument will require Member States to establish strategies for ICZM, building on the principles and elements of the Council Recommendation on ICZM in 2002. In 2010, the EC also signed the ICZM Protocol for the Mediterranean. This protocol is a legally binding document for all Member States.

## 15.1 Policy context

In the global context, ICZM was put on the agenda at the UN World Conference on sustainable development (Rio, 1992). In [chapter 17](#) of Agenda 21 (a UN action plan for sustainable development, adopted at the Rio Conference in 1992) the objectives for the protection of oceans, seas and coastal areas were developed. A specific reference to the importance of an integrated approach was included. UNESCO adopted Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM) as an independent programme in the 19<sup>th</sup> session of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) meeting in 1997. The objective of this programme is to support the IOC Member States in their efforts to develop marine scientific and technological capabilities with regard to ICZM, following Agenda 21.

In the European Member States, ICZM is mainly stimulated by the Recommendation concerning the implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Europe (2002/413/EC). The ‘ICZM recommendation’ serves as a policy framework to provide a common vision and standard for all Member States. The European ‘ICZM recommendation’ (2002/413/EC) was preceded by a series of European charters and decisions focused on spatial planning and the protection of the coastline (table 1), and was drafted in response to Chapter 17 of Agenda 21.

Prior to the European recommendation, Belgium played an active role *inter alia* by participating in the ‘TERRA CZM’ project (commissioned by the European Commission (1996-1999)) to gather technical information regarding ICZM, and to stimulate a wider debate on sustainable coastal management through the [Demonstration programmes](#)<sup>18627</sup>. Since the adoption of the recommendation - a non-binding legal instrument - significant progress has been made at the level of the regional seas in the development and endorsement of legally binding regulations on ICZM ([ICZM Protocol to the Barcelona Convention on Integrated Coastal Zone Management](#) for the Mediterranean, regulations which are part of [HELCOM](#) for the Baltic sea, and the [Bucharest Convention](#) for the Black Sea). In the recommendation, the EU invited the Member States to develop national strategies and measures and to report about the progress by 2006 (COM (2007) 308).

In order to further promote sustainable development of coastal areas, the European Commission approved a draft proposal for a directive establishing a framework for maritime spatial planning and integrated coastal zone management on 12 March 2013 (COM (2013) 133). The proposed instrument will require the Member States to develop ICZM strategies, building on the principles and elements of the Council Recommendation on ICZM in 2002 (2002/413/EC) and of the [Protocol of the Barcelona Convention](#) for the ICZM, as ratified by the EU in 2010.

In Belgium, the [Coordination Centre for Integrated Coastal Zone Management](#) is the contact point for ICZM. The Coordination Centre was established in 2001 - a year before the ICZM recommendation - as a project of the ‘Objective 2’ programme of the EC. After an initial assessment in 2006, the partners decided to sign the ‘ICZM Protocol’, which confirmed the role of the Coordination Centre as an important instrument for ICZM in Belgium. The Protocol was signed in 2007 by the Provincial Government ([Province of West Flanders](#)), the Agency for Nature and Forest ([ANB](#),

<sup>1</sup> coastline as defined by EUROSION: <http://www.eurosion.org>

YEAR	POLICY INSTRUMENT	OBJECTIVE/DESCRIPTION
1973	Decision (73) 29 of the European Council	Decision concerning the protection of the coastline.
1981	<i>European Coastal Charter</i> <sup>226578</sup> , prepared by the Conference of Peripheral Maritime Regions of Europe	Outlines the basic principles for integrated management of coastal areas.
1982	<i>Resolution of the EU Parliament</i> to support the European Coastal Chapter	Supports the principles as described in the 'Coastal Charter'. Both the Charter and Decision (73) 29 underline the need for integrated coastal planning in Europe.
1983	European Charter for Regional Planning (CEMAT)	Emphasises the need for spatial planning in European coastal areas.
1992	<i>Chapter 17 of Agenda 21</i>	Precursor of a specific European policy on ICZM. Calls for the coastal states to draw up ICZM strategies. Chapter 10 of Agenda 21 also stresses the importance of integrated and sustainable management of land use.
1992	Resolution of the European Council on the future Community policy concerning the European coastal zone (92/C 59/01)	Partly in succession to Agenda 21, the European Council recognizes the need for an integrated approach in addressing the challenges of coastal management, and urges the Commission to make a proposal for action in Europe.
1994	Resolution of the European Council on a Community strategy for integrated coastal zone management (94/C 135/02)	The EU requests the Member States to protect the coastal zone through a common strategy for integrated management of coastal zones.
1996-1999	The European Commission launched a <i>Demonstration programme</i> <sup>18627</sup> on sustainable coastal management	35 projects are approved and 6 thematic studies are drafted. The Flemish Region conducts the project TERRA-CZM 'to gather technical information regarding ICZM, and to stimulate a wider debate'.
1999	European Council: <i>Model Law on Coastal protection</i> <sup>64989</sup>	A proposal for elements of a future model law for coastal protection.
1999	European Council: <i>Code of conduct for coastal zones</i> <sup>20650</sup>	A proposal for 'good practice' concerning ICZM.
2000	A proposal to the EU Parliament and the EU Council for an EU Recommendation on Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Europe (COM (2000) 545)	
2000	Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (COM (2000) 547)	Proposed strategy to promote a common approach at European level with regard to the planning and management of the coastal zone.
2001	Coordination Centre for Integrated Coastal Zone Management	In the framework of the European 'Objective 2' programme for coastal areas, the Coordination Centre for Integrated Coastal Zone Management is founded in Belgium.
2002	Recommendation concerning the implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) in Europe approved by the European Parliament and the European Council, 30 May 2002 (2002/413/EC)	Recommendation based on Article 175 of the European Treaty that gives the European Council the possibility to adopt measures in order to protect the environment. In this Recommendation, the EU Member States are requested to develop a national strategy for their coastal policy which takes into account the sustainable development strategy. Furthermore, the preparation of a national inventory of major actors, laws and institutions related to the management of the coastal area is requested.
2002	The 6th <i>Environment Action Programme of the European Community</i> , 2002-2012 (Decision 1600/2002/EC)	Confirms ICZM as a priority action, cf. Article 3.10 and 6.2 (g).
2006	National reporting by Member States on the progress of the implementation of ICZM	<i>Belgian report on the implementation of the ICZM Recommendation</i> <sup>101811</sup>
2007	Communication from the Commission. Report to the European Parliament and the Council: An evaluation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) in Europe (COM (2007) 308)	Evaluation of the national implementation of ICZM.

YEAR	POLICY INSTRUMENT (continuation)	OBJECTIVE/DESCRIPTION
2008	<i>Marine Strategy Framework Directive (Directive 2008/56/EG)</i>	Directive establishing a framework for common measures with regard to the policy on the marine environment.
2008	Roadmap for Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP). Communication from the Commission (COM (2008) 791)	Proposal by the European Commission to apply common principles for MSP in the EU, with reference to the relationship between ICZM and MSP (section 5.9).
2011	Evaluation of 10 years of ICZM in Belgium (September 2011)	Report '10 jaar Coördinatiepunt, een kwestie van evenwicht' (Belpaeme 2011 <sup>208453</sup> )
2011–2012	Impact analysis, <i>Consultation process</i> <sup>226580</sup> and revision of the ICZM Recommendation	Is carried out in consultation with the evaluation on future action on MSP (see theme <b>Marine Spatial Planning</b> ).
2013	Draft proposal of the European Commission and the Council for a directive establishing a framework for maritime spatial planning and integrated coastal zone management (COM (2013) 133)	

Flemish Government, Ministry of Environment, Nature and Energy), the *Coastal Division* (MD&K, Flemish Government, Department of Mobility and Public Works), and the Flanders Marine Institute (*VLIZ*) as a scientific partner (Flemish Government, Department of Economy, Science and Innovation). In 2009, the *Marine Environment Department* (Federal Public Service of Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment) also became a partner (Belpaeme 2011 <sup>208453</sup>).

Belgium is a coastal Member State with limited coastal and marine areas where a multitude of policy levels are active (see **Chapter 3** of the Compendium for Coast and Sea). Given the fragmentation of competences, the integration and deliberation of sectoral visions and plans in the coastal area are crucial. In this regard, the various competent authorities each have an internal responsibility to implement ICZM. Although an administrative anchoring of ICZM in Belgium is not on the agenda (at the moment), the policy framework and the principles of ICZM are gradually incorporated into the sectoral policy for the coast.

Belgium does not have an ICZM strategy, but performs additional actions for achieving ICZM in the context of existing policies and legislation. In 2006, the validity of the recommendation (2002/413/EC) expired. In anticipation of the revision process, the Member States were asked to work on a second national report covering the period from 2006 to 2010. In 2011, the ICZM recommendation was subjected to a revision. An evaluation was carried out after 10 years of ICZM in Belgium as well (Belpaeme 2011 <sup>208453</sup>).

## 15.2 Spatial use

ICZM cannot be regarded as a user of space; rather it is a process to optimize the spatial use in the coastal zone on land and at sea, and in particular at the interface between land and sea. The definition and delimitation of the geographical concept of 'coastal zone' was not a straightforward process both on an international and European level (*EU Code of Conduct for Coastal Zones, 1999* <sup>20650</sup>). For the operation of the Coordination Centre for Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Belgium, a definition of "coastal zone" was chosen stretching from the polders to the territorial sea (figure 1).

In practice, this means that the coastal zone policy involves the 10 coastal municipalities (De Panne, Koksijde, Nieuwpoort, Middelkerke, Oostende, Bredene, De Haan, Blankenberge, (Zeebrugge), Knokke-Heist) and 9 hinterland municipalities (Damme, Brugge, Zuienkerke, Jabbeke, Oudenburg, Gistel, Diksmuide, Veurne, Alveringem and Lo-Reninge). On the seaward side, the coastal area is bordered by the 12-mile zone.

Other definitions of the 'coast' or 'coastal zone' are available on: <http://www.coastlatlas.be/en/themes/general-setting/definitie-kust/>.

### 15.2.1 Implementation of the policy context in Belgium

The fragmentation of the different competent authorities within the various policy areas and geographic areas of the coastal area constitutes a major challenge for most Member States whose target is to achieve an effective coastal zone management. This is also the case for Belgium (table 2).



## DEMARICATION OF THE COASTAL AREA

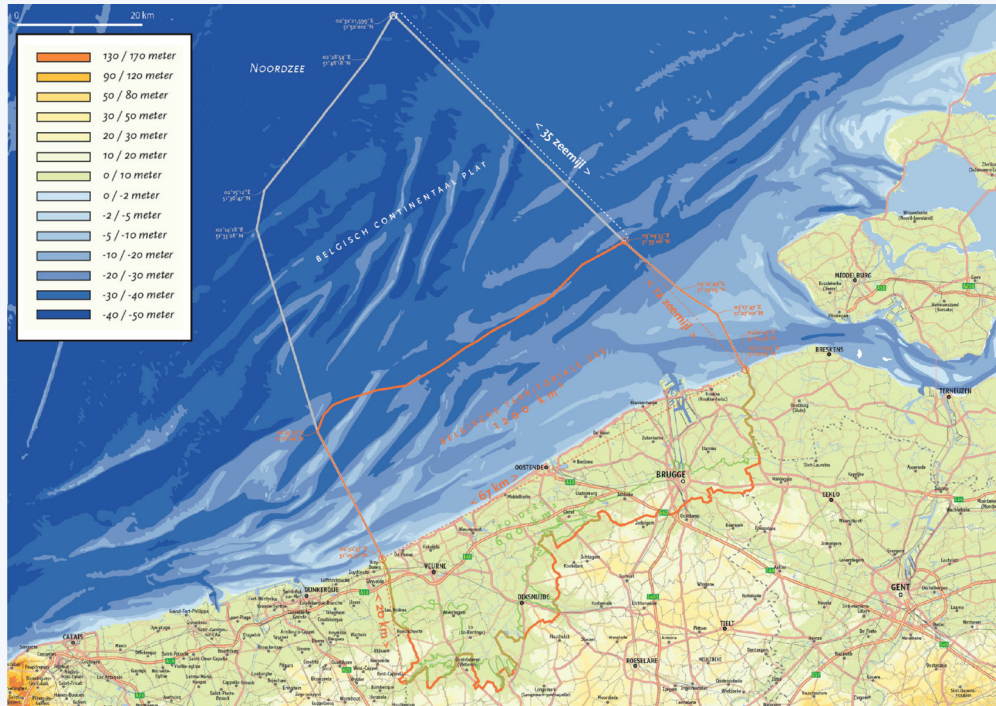


Figure 1. Demarcation of the coastal area, as defined by the Coordination Centre for Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Belgium, showing the 12-mile zone at sea and the 10 coastal municipalities and 9 hinterland municipalities on the landward side of the 'coastal zone' ([www.coastalatlus.be](http://www.coastalatlus.be)).

The issues for integrated coastal zone management in Belgium are partly addressed in the following publications: *Tussen Land en Zee: dringend... nood aan een integraal kustzonebeheer: 10-puntenprogramma voor integraal kustzonebeheer in België* (Natuurreservaten vzw en WWF 1994)<sup>19104</sup>, *Belpaeme 2001*<sup>22507</sup>, *Advies van de Mina-raad van 5 april 2001 over het geïntegreerd beheer van kustgebieden*<sup>66206</sup> and *Cliquet et al. 2002*<sup>30285</sup> (Legal inventory of the coastal zone in Belgium).

Although Belgium has no strategy for ICZM, the recommendations and the principles stipulated in the EU recommendation (2002/413/EC) are followed up by the Coordination Centre for ICZM ([website](http://www.iczm.be)). Through the Protocol (2007), the partnership of the Coordination Centre for ICZM was given an organizational structure (figure 2) and strategic objectives that are achieved through a multi-year plan.

The three strategic objectives of the Coordination Centre for ICZM are:

- To contribute to the implementation of the European Recommendation concerning the implementation of ICZM in Europe (2002/413/EC);
- To promote the integration of planning and policy in the coastal zone;
- To create a platform for integrated management of the coastal zone.

To achieve these objectives, the following operational objectives have been established:

- To communicate and raise awareness about the ICZM;
- To act as contact point for the ICZM;
- To provide a platform for discussion with regard to ICZM;
- To monitor the sustainability indicators of the coastal zone;
- To contribute to the achievement of the recommendations of the European Recommendation on the implementation of ICZM in Europe.

Table 2: An overview of the competences in the coastal area in Belgium ([Belpaeme et al. 2011](#)<sup>207333</sup>). A detailed overview of the competences with regard to the coast and sea is given in Chapter 3 of the Compendium for Coast and Sea.

SEA		LAND	
Legal description	Ecological description	Legal description	Ecological description
Territorial sea	Seawater	Internal waters	Intertidal
EEZ	Seabed and substrate	Territory of the coastal and hinterland municipalities	Mudflats and salt marshes
Continental shelf			Beach
			Dunes
			Coastal polders
Competent authority			
Federal	Shipping	Shipping	
	Defense	Defense	
	Seabed exploitation	Energy	
	Energy (offshore wind)	Control (police)	
	Cables and pipelines	Disaster management	
	Marine environmental protection		
	Control (police)		
	Disaster management		
	Science policy		
Flemish Region	Dredging	Environment and nature conservation	
	Piloting	Spatial planning	
	Rescue at sea	Groundwater extractions	
	Shipping assistance	Tourism	
	Removal of wrecks	Harbours	
	Commercial marine fisheries	Coastal defence	
		Public domain management	
		Science policy	
Province W. Fland.	Assistance in disaster management	Implementation of higher legal standards	
Coastal municipalities		Implementation of higher legal standards	
		Police	
		Maintenance beaches (in concession)	

In September 2011, Belgium celebrated the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of ICZM and a critical reflection was made in the publication '10 jaar Coördinatiepunt een kwestie van evenwicht' ([Belpaeme 2011](#)<sup>208453</sup>). See also the publications: [Cliquet et al. \(2002\)](#)<sup>105155</sup> and [Cliquet et al. \(2004\)](#)<sup>72542</sup> for a reflection on the administrative context of ICZM in Belgium.

## 15.3 Societal interest

Integrated management does not only provide a more qualitative and sustainable policy but is, according to a scientific study by the European Commission, also cost-effective. The study shows that investments in integrated coastal management provide social benefits in the long term that are on average 10 times higher ([An Assessment](#)

## ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE COORDINATION CENTRE FOR ICZM

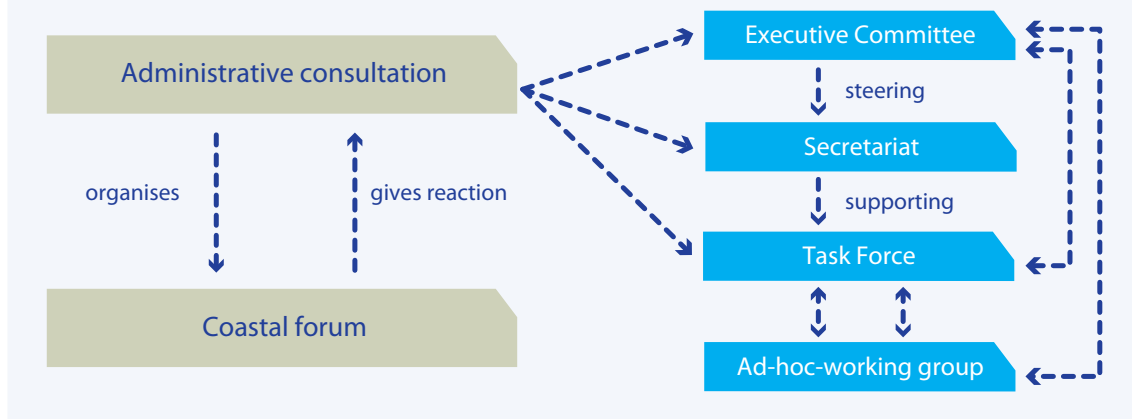


Figure 2. Organisational structure of the Coordination Centre for ICZM.

of the *Socio-Economic Costs & Benefits of Integrated Coastal Zone Management: Final Report To The European Commission, 2000*<sup>27587</sup>). In the *Belgian ICZM Recommendation Report of 2006*<sup>101811</sup>, a number of recommendations are made to address the coastal policy together and in a sustainable way. The stimulation of specific projects on sustainable coastal management, the use of indicators as a scientific instrument, and a higher involvement of the coastal actors through a coastal forum are some of them. A shared long-term vision for the coast is also one of the targets, as well as closer cooperation between the competent authorities. In the *Belgian ICZM recommendation report of 2010*<sup>226549</sup>, the realizations for the period 2006-2010 in response to the recommendations are further elaborated (see Sustainable use).

## 15.4 Sustainable use

Based on the national reports, the European Commission concluded that a continuous effort is required to put effective ICZM in Europe into practice. An overview of 'good practices' with regard to ICZM in the EU Member States can be found in the European database [OURCOAST](#).

## PERCEIVED DEGREE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT

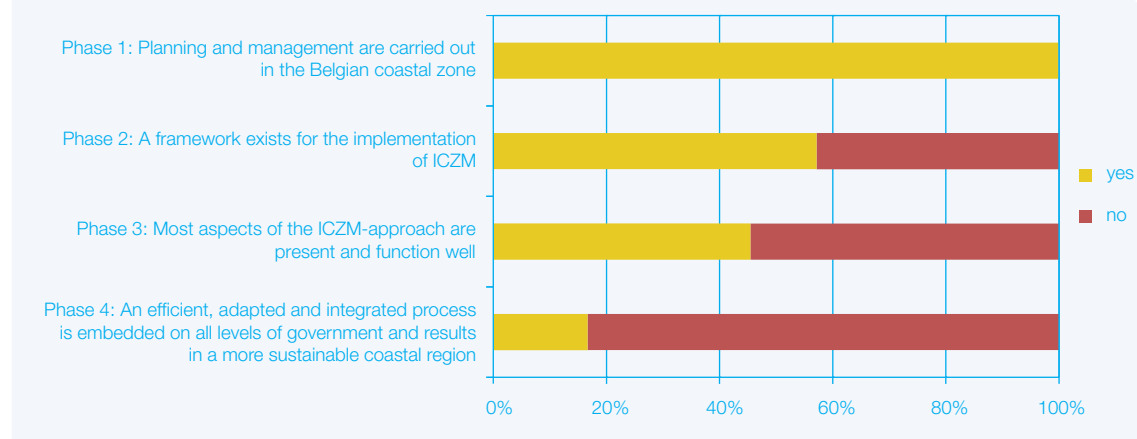


Figure 3. Perceived degree of implementation of sustainable coastal zone management ([Maelfait et al. 2012](#)<sup>221016</sup>).

For the monitoring of the ICZM implementation, the European Commission has developed an instrument through an ICZM Expert Group for the Member States. The 'ICZM progress indicators' were also applied in Belgium. During the first assessment, the participants-evaluators indicated that effective planning and management are carried out in the Belgian coastal zone through structural plans, monitoring, protection statutes and other legal instruments, but they equally believed that these instruments are not or insufficiently integrated (figure 3). Although all the elements for ICZM are available, the implementation of the process is still insufficient with regard to the involvement of coastal actors, openness in communication from the competent authorities and especially with regard to the legal anchoring of ICZM plans and strategies. The accessibility and timely availability of quality-controlled information to underpin coherent and effective decisions were positively evaluated ([Maelfait et al. 2012](#) <sup>221016</sup>).

The report '*10 jaar Coördinatiepunt een kwestie van evenwicht*' ([Belpaeme 2011](#) <sup>208453</sup>) provides an overview of the main achievements and measurable effects of ICZM in the Belgian coastal area.

#### 15.4.1 Visions for the development of the coastal region

Recently, several visions from different perspectives (academia, policy, industry, etc.) have been drafted for the development of the coastal zone. Some of these initiatives are listed below:

- In the policy document of the Architect of the Flemish Government, Peter Swinnen ([Swinnen 2010](#) <sup>226551</sup>), the coast is defined as an area with a potentially strong appeal and international recognition. The Flemish Government Architect wants to scan the architectural and spatial margins of Flanders on the coast with a study of regional or cross-border areas in the report '*Metropolitaan Kustlandschap 2100*' <sup>225477</sup> (not finished yet).
- The [Kappaplan](#) <sup>220908</sup> of 'Natuurpunt' provides a vision and an overview of existing and potential measures to prepare the coast for the impacts of climate change.
- In the context of a European project '*Coastal Communities 2050*' <sup>128455</sup>, it has been examined whether the different visions that are currently being developed can be aligned and may reinforce each other.
- The department of Mobility and Public Works coordinates the project [Flanders Bays](#) (included in the coalition agreement of the Flemish Government, [regeerakkoord van de Vlaamse regering \(2009-2014\)](#) <sup>225478</sup>). The project aims at developing a vision of the future of the Flemish coast, with the recovery of a wide and 'soft coast' and the protection against a changing environment. The vision also provides space for the development of the seaports.
- The coast as an area for development was also the basis of the CcASPAR project. The CcASPAR project (Climate change and changes in spatial structures in Flanders, funded by the Agency for Innovation by Science and Technology (IWT)) has conducted research on the spatial impact of climate change in order to formulate spatial adaptation strategies and sustainable policy implications for Flanders at different spatial scales. The strategies developed were tested on the coast and in the Yser estuary ([Allaert et al. 2012](#) <sup>221516</sup>).
- Initiatives of '*Oostende Werft*' and the Coordination Centre for ICZM: workshop '*Beeldkwaliteit aan de Kust*' (2010, [website Coordination Centre](#)) and workshop '*De Kust moderniteit*' (2013).



## Legislation reference list

Table with European legislation. The consolidated version of this legislation is available on [Eurlax](#).

EUROPEAN LEGISLATION			
Abbreviations (if available)	Title	Year	Number
Directives			
Marine Strategy Framework Directive	Directive 2008/56/EC establishing a framework for community action in the field of marine environmental policy (Marine Strategy Framework Directive)	2008	56
Other (Decisions, Communications, White Papers, etc.)			
	Council resolution of 25 February 1992 on the future Community policy concerning the European coastal zone	1992	92/C 59/01
	Council resolution of 6 May 1994 on a Community strategy, for integrated coastal-zone management	1994	94/C 135/02
	Proposal for a European Parliament and Council Recommendation concerning the implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Europe	2000	545
	Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on integrated coastal zone management: a strategy for Europe	2000	547
	Recommendation of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2002 concerning the implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Europe	2002	413
	Decision No 1600/2002/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 July 2002 laying down the Sixth Community Environment Action Programme	2002	1600
	Communication from the Commission - Report to the European Parliament and the Council: an evaluation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) in Europe	2007	308
	Communication from the Commission - Roadmap for Maritime Spatial Planning: Achieving Common Principles in the EU	2008	791
	Proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for maritime spatial planning and integrated coastal management	2013	133

