



REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
MINISTRSTVO ZA OKOLJE IN PROSTOR

DIREKTORAT ZA PROSTOR, GRADITEV IN STANOVANJA

Mediterranean sea issues in the view of ESPON ESaTDOR project and Marine Spatial Planning in Slovenia

*BlueMed meeting of stakeholders on a micro-regional
level*

Piran, 21. - 22. 3. 2017



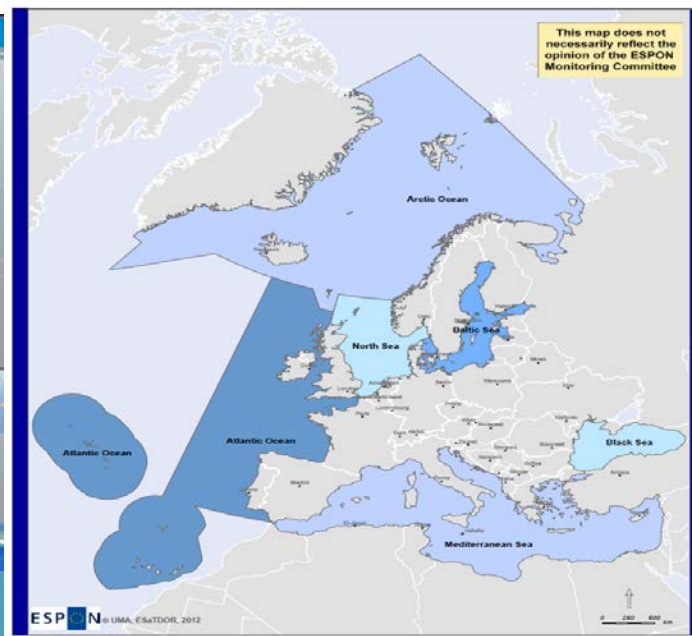
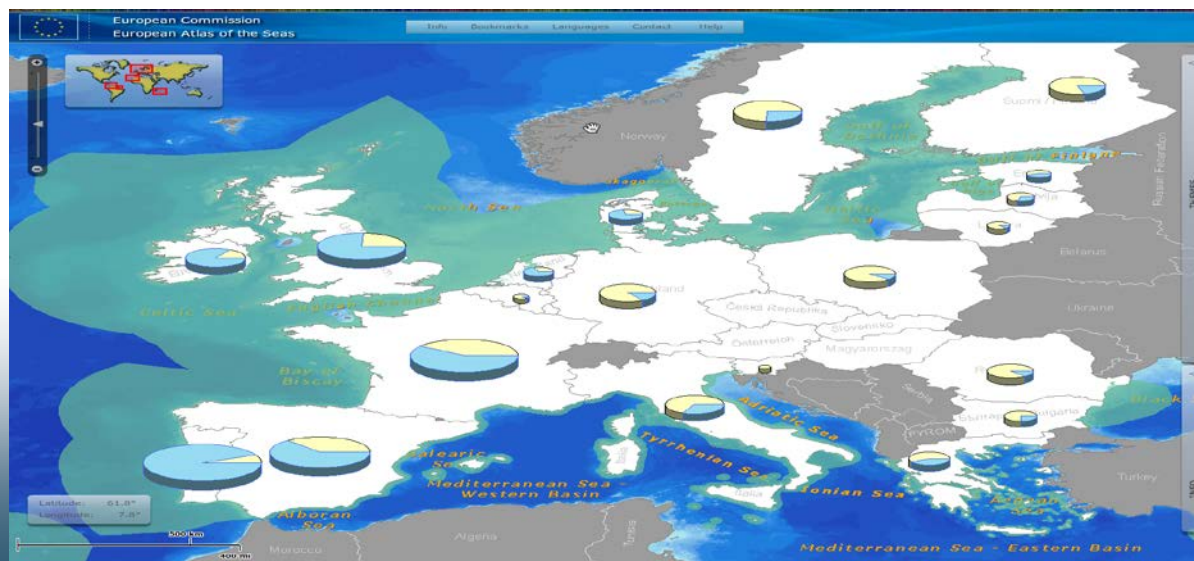
Content of the presentation:

- ❖ EU Seas and Territorial Opportunities and Risks (ESPON programme 2013 applied research project): some general references and specific focus on Mediterranean
- ❖ Marine Spatial Planning in Slovenia



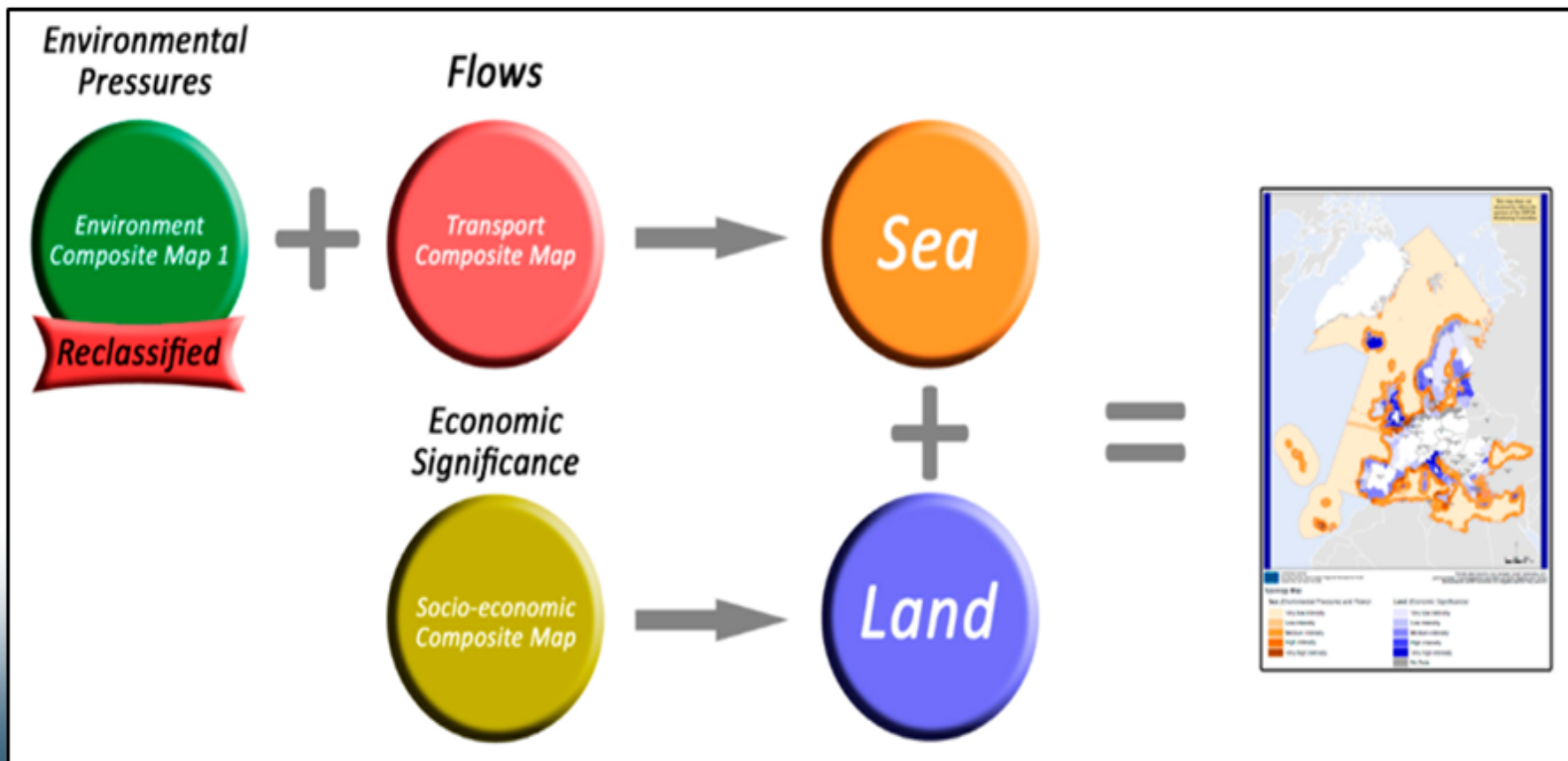
EU Seas and Territorial Opportunities and Risks:

- * land sea interactions as important standpoint for MSP;
- * data, analytical basis and monitoring according to LSI.



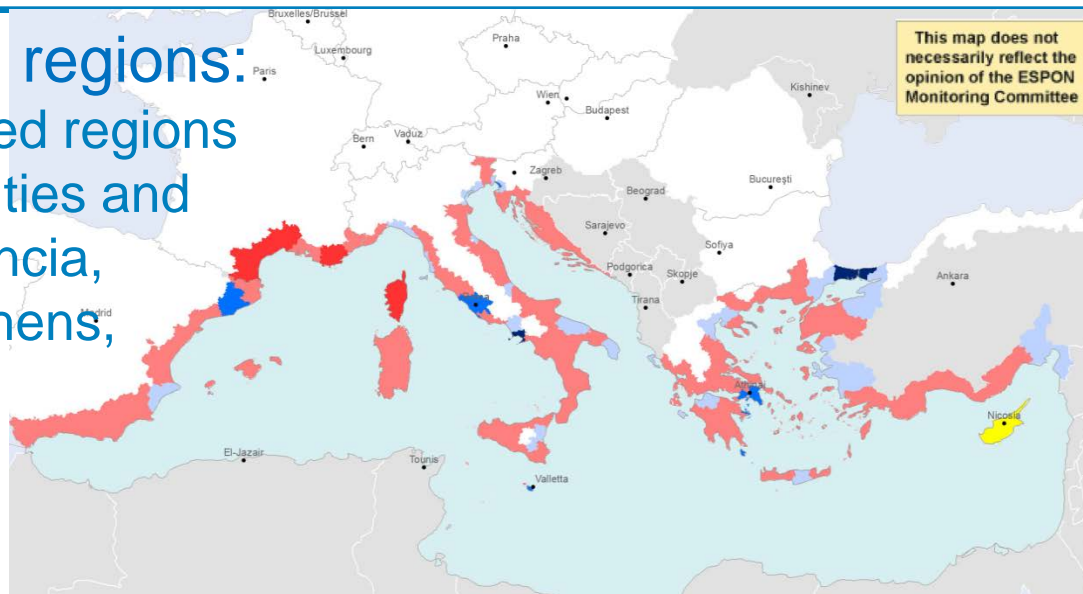


ESaTDOR project: land sea interactions

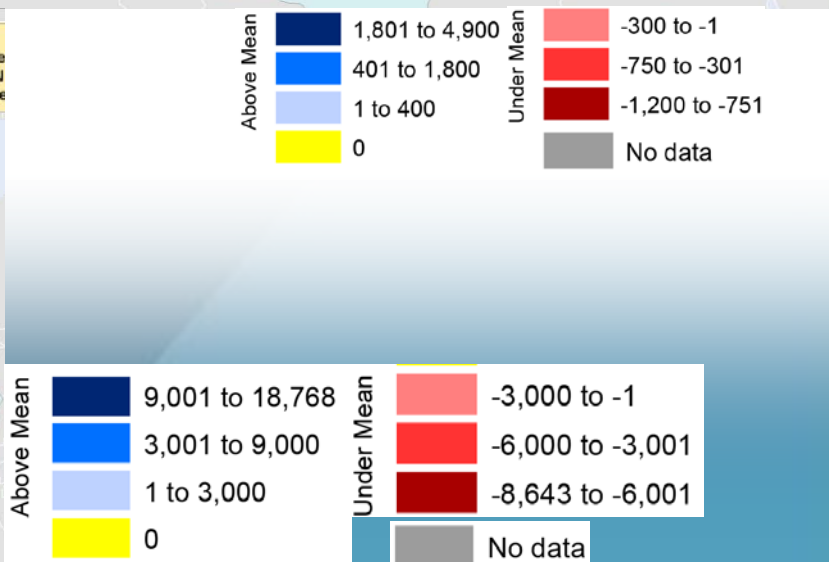
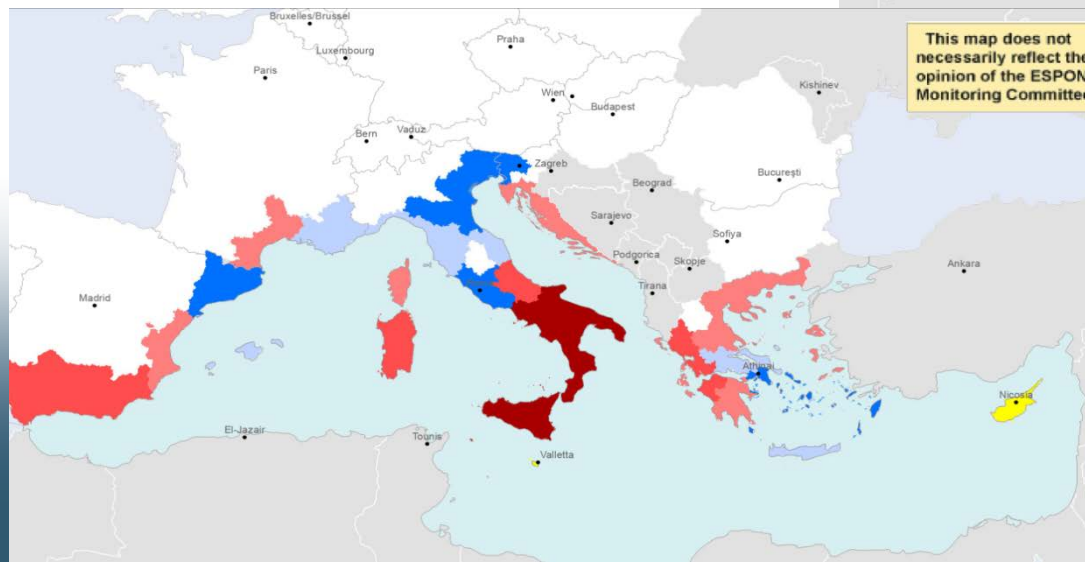




Population density in coastal regions:
some of the most densely populated regions
are those surrounding large port cities and
capital cities (e.g. Barcelona, Valencia,
Genoa, Naples, Rome, Venice, Athens,
Istanbul, Malta).

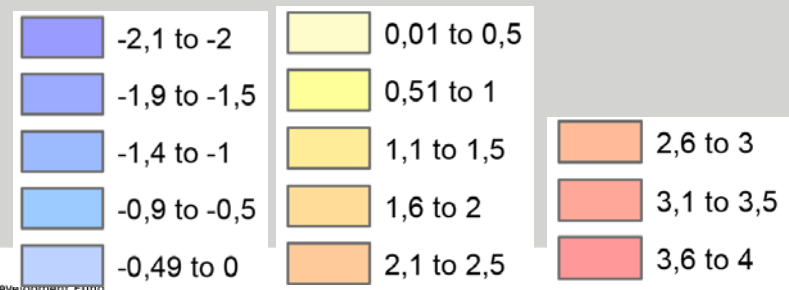
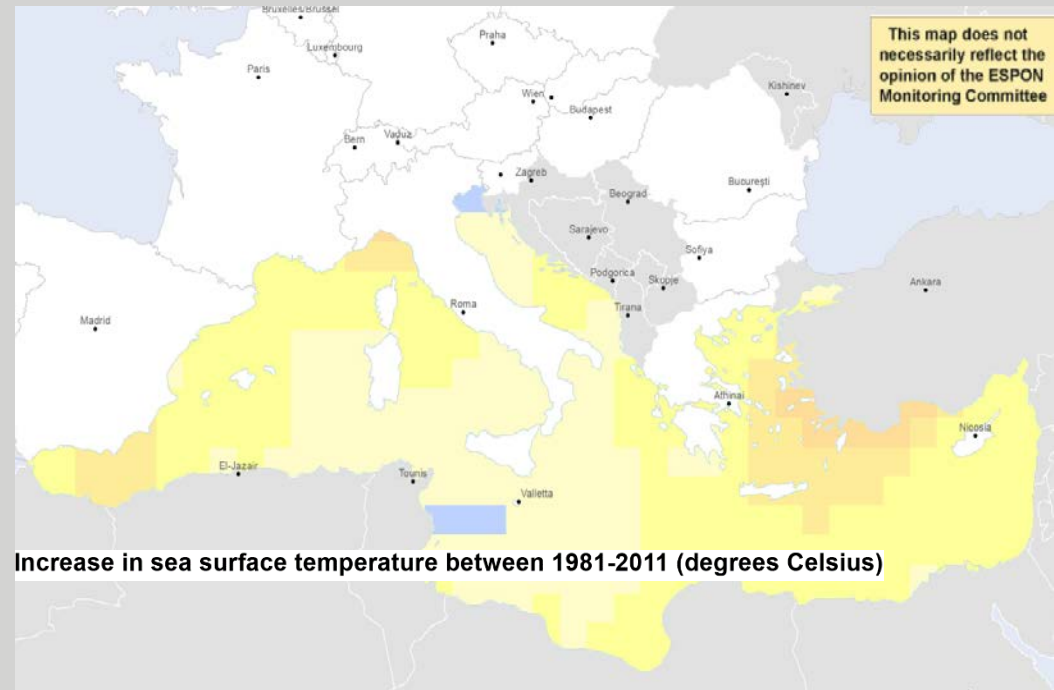


GDP in coastal regions:



Environmental situation

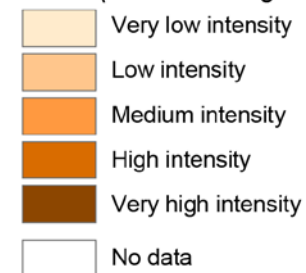
- ❖ Due to its size and limited exchange at the Gibraltar Strait, the MED is particularly sensitive to climate change.
- ❖ Increasing vulnerability of MED cities.



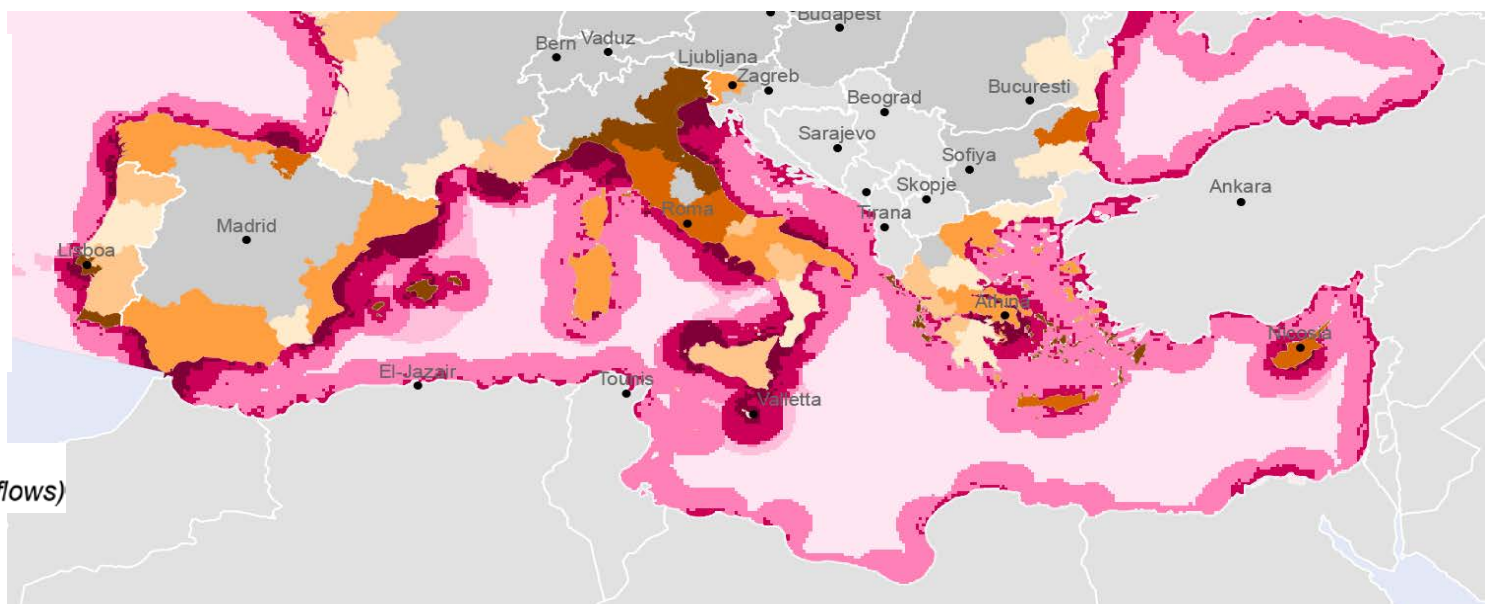


Cold and hotspots of maritime activities in MED

Intensity of maritime activities Land (Economic significance)



Intensity of maritime activities Sea (Environmental pressures and flows)



Where there is intensive use of maritime resources, there is also often intensive activity on the adjacent land: hotspots in northern Adriatic, Malta and other islands in Mediterranean.



ESaTDOR Recommendations for Mediterranean

- ❖ Improvement of capacity along with enhancement of public participation processes could prove to be essential for the effective implementation of policies and the improvement of decision making procedures.
- ❖ There is a need for a common strategy for the Mediterranean to solve common problems and work on projects on priority areas such as the protection of the environment, the strengthening of the transport systems, development of green energy, protection of the cultural heritage, etc.



ESaTDOR Recommendations for Mediterranean

- ❖ Data situation should be improved in certain thematic areas, namely transport, energy and network sources. Data situation even more difficult in MED due to incorporation of non-EU countries.
- ❖ The scope of maritime data collection should be broadened thematically, spatially and beyond the current ESPON boundaries to develop a more comprehensive understanding of land- sea interactions.
- ❖ The exploitation of development opportunities such as energy potential could also bring integration between European seas.



Legal basis for MSP:

- ❖ Directive 2014/89/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 establishing a framework for maritime spatial planning;
- ❖ Barcelona Convention Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management ([Council Decision 2010/631/EU](#)) (*article 8*).



(National) obligations:

- ❖ establishment of structure for integrated management of sea and coastal zone on national level, together with cross border coordination of interests;
- ❖ preparation and adoption of marine spatial plan in which all activities, listed in the directive, are taken into account;
- ❖ establishment of coastal zone as zone with specific management rules and procedures.



Reference points for the Slovene MSP:

- ❖ ESPON Esatdor project;
- ❖ ADRIPLAN project (MSP methodology , pilot case)
- ❖ SHAPE project (regimes for the 100 m coastal zone).



Cartographic and geoinformatic basis for MSP

- ❖ „land and sea“ use data collection and elaboration; 64 layers;
- ❖ cartographic and geoinformatic basis for MSP; spatial information, considered important for the MSP process as well as the evaluation of related data availability and gaps.



Some evidenced multiuses which will need special attention within MSP process:

- ❖ aquaculture / port and berth area
- ❖ aquaculture / fishing reserve
- ❖ fishing zone / international waterway
- ❖ works with explosives / international waterway
- ❖ bathing waters / international waterway



Activities and uses, relevant for the Slovenian MSP:

- ❖ blue technologies, although still at a nascent stage;
- ❖ nature protection;
- ❖ short sea shipping;
- ❖ deep-sea shipping;
- ❖ coastal tourism;
- ❖ cruise tourism;
- ❖ marine aquaculture;
- ❖ military activities.



On going activities:

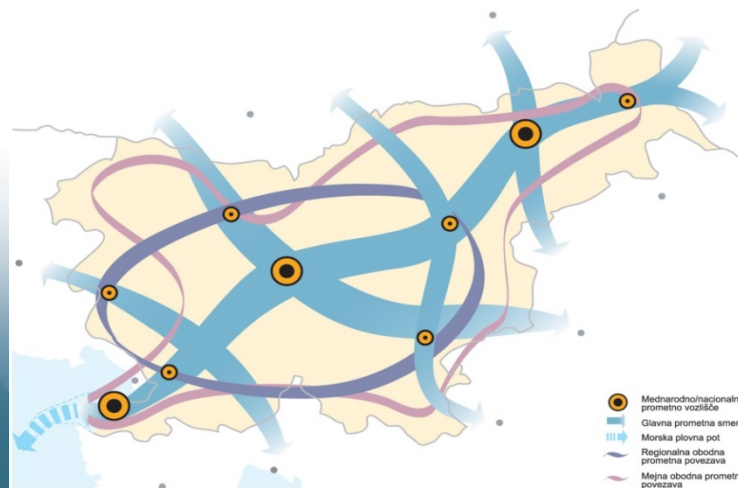
- ❖ Spatial Planning legislation revision;
- ❖ Spatial development Strategy (SDSS) revision;
- ❖ Shaping the MSP process (applicative research).

Spatial development Strategy 2004

- ❖ Slovene geographical position requires good integration with neighbouring areas through different corridors or processes; maritime aspect is one of most important;
- ❖ Strategic orientations need to be upgraded, MSP is one of the opportunities.



Karta št.2 SLOVENSKI INTERESI V MEDNARODNEM POVEZOVANJU



Karta št.5 ZASNOVA PROMETNIH POVEZAV



Spatial development Strategy (new)

- ❖ **a long term (2050)**, strategic spatial document; spatial development policy with vision, long term perspectives and guidelines for achieving long term spatial goals addressing land and sea territory and connections to other regions;
- ❖ **an inter sectoral** document which coordinates different development and protection sector policies and needs in land / sea setting/area/territory;
- ❖ **mid term (2030) action plans** for areas and topics of specific interests and characteristics, **sea and the coastal zone** being one of them.



Basic principles of spatial planning (on all levels):

Long term and place based development perspectives in accordances with the principles of:

- ❖ sustainable development;
- ❖ long term goals with mid term guidelines and measures;
- ❖ inter sectoral cooperation and coordination;
- ❖ integrated approach;
- ❖ sustainable use of space and natural resources.



MSP principles:

- ❖ integral approach for specific functional area; development perspectives, based on potentials as well as on restrictions; specific goals and measures;
- ❖ consistent development perspectives for different activities on sea and coastal zone;
- ❖ inter sectoral and inter level coordination (international – national – regional - local level);
- ❖ alternative solutions in planning process.



Common (spatial) development strategy for the sea and the coastal zone!

- ❖ extremely important area for Slovenia;
- ❖ strong land-sea interactions;
- ❖ numerous interests and development needs;
- ❖ strong protection reasons;
- ❖ international, national, regional and local potential.

MSP: inter sectoral and cross border reconciled sea use plan with a criteria framework for future projects, tackling also land spatial development.



Thank you for your attention!

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