

Short Term Scientific Mission (STSM)

Scientific Report

Evolutionary governance theory and Land-sea interaction

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Purpose of the STSM

This STSM corresponded directly to the COST ACTION Ocean Governance objectives and activities. This short mission allowed me to meet with all co-authors of the joint paper on Evolutionary Governance Theory and land sea interaction, which has to be delivered at the end of March. The interaction between the land and the sea and the sea and the land becomes more intense with more pressures on the resources of both realms. Questions regarding sustainable governance in its encompassing understanding come more to the fore, and not only relating to environmental concerns. Until now, those interactions have not been tackled very actively, neither in governance nor conservation planning. However, the need is well recognised. Valuable applied approaches, like integrated coastal zone management, have attempted to take a more holistic approach. However, this is often not yet reflected in the existing governance regimes, the institutional structure provided. Due to the ever intensifying relationship, institutions in the sense of rules governing the interaction, induced by human use, (have to) emerge. This required institutional change has not been seriously analysed so far from a scholarly, theoretical perspective. Therefore, using the lens of evolutionary governance theory, this special issue aims to look in depth at the various land-sea and sea-land interactions, which, societally recognised, will pose a governance challenge in the near future. Examples could be as classical as water catchment, sewage and tourism; or more recently recognised interactions like light pollution, ballast water discharge, dredging or exhaust fumes from shipping, or traffic and social "congestions" due to major ports. It is the clear aim to write a marine and coastal reflection and further development of evolutionary governance theory. How and in which ways do we empirically observe governing practices in the coastal and marine realm that differ from resource governance on land? Does the nature of marine and coastal resources (difficulties to access; high degree of mobilities etc.) mirror in the evolved institutional structures and the practices guided by them? Does it make sense to think about a marine (versus a terrestrial) evolutionary governance theory discussion?

Description of the work carried out during the STSM

During this period, we discussed all the topics exposed above, gaining new insights and understanding positive effects in a globalised system of fostering human-nature related processes of development and change.

We hardly worked on the joint paper together and worked to order to define it. Some parts were written by myself during the visit, as follows:

The concept and the history of ICZM started after the UN Earth Summit of Rio de Janeiro in 1992. At European level, the European Council adopted two resolutions, in 1992 and 1994, acknowledging the challenges in coastal zones and calling for an integrated approach for sustainable management. Between 1996 and 1999, a Demonstration Programme was operated within over 36 projects to provide technical information and to stimulate debates among the various actors involved in the planning, management or use of European coastal zones. In 2000, the Commission adopted two documents based on the experiences and outputs of the Demonstration Programme - A Communication on "Integrated Coastal Zone Management: A Strategy for Europe"; and A proposal

for a European Parliament and Council Recommendation concerning the implementation of ICZM in Europe. This Recommendation was adopted by the European Parliament and Council on 30 May 2002 (2002/413/EC). It was calling for a strategic approach aiming to achieve sustainable development, based on the eight common principles defining ICZM, reflecting good territorial governance and developing national ICZM strategies.

In 2006 an external evaluation of EU ICZM recommendation was performed. The national strategies deadline was February 2006, but none of the twenty members, plus Romania had strategies at implementation stage. According to the final report, the evaluation confirmed the validity of the ICZM principles and concluded that implementation should further progress on basis on the EU ICZM Recommendation (Evaluation Report on EU ICZM Recommendation, 2006).

In July 2007, the Green Paper “Towards a future maritime policy for the EU” was launched, following the same rationale within the Communication on "Integrated Coastal Zone Management: A Strategy for Europe" (2000). Marine spatial planning, land-sea interface and good governance were mentioned as cross-cutting policies or tools for implementation.

On 12 March 2013 the Commission adopted a proposal for a Directive establishing a framework for maritime spatial planning and integrated coastal management (Directive Proposal for MSP and ICZM, 2013). This initiative was aiming to help the implementation of several other EU policies relevant for marine and coastal areas like Marine Strategy Framework Directive, the Water Framework Directive, the Natura and Habitats Directives and the Biodiversity Strategy, the Integrated Maritime Policy, the Strategy on Climate Change Adaptation, the Renewable Energy Directive, the Motorways of the Sea Initiative, the Common Fishery Policy.

The above-mentioned proposal was adopted as a directive on 23 July 2014, establishing the framework for maritime spatial planning (MSP Directive). But the link with ICZM was mentioned only in Article no. 6 (2), as follows: “aim to promote coherence between maritime spatial planning and the resulting plan or plans and other processes, such as integrated coastal management or equivalent formal or informal practices”.

Description of the main results obtained

R1. In the first day I worked with Achim Schlüter on defining the Training School which will be organized by our WG, in August 2018. We decided the dates, lecturers’ names, location and I created a draft program and the Call for applications. Moreover, we discussed the program for Tenerife workshop.

Date & Time	Wednesday 29 August	Thursday 30 August	Friday 31 August
9:00-9:15	Welcome and opening of training school Introduction participants and introduction of topics - Assoc. prof. Natasa Vaidianu	Workshop: Using the social-ecological systems framework to understand the role of stakeholders' perceptions – Prof. Achim Schlüter	Trainees will make a short presentation on a topic of interest

Date & Time	Wednesday 29 August	Thursday 30 August	Friday 31 August
9:15-10:30	COST Action OceanGov presentation – Prof. Achim Schlüter Short presentation of Romanian coast specificities – Assoc. prof. Natasa Vaidianu		
10:30-11:00	Break	Break	Break
11:00-13:00	Theories, concepts and research on ocean governance	Workshop: Understanding the decision-making process in land-sea interaction – methods, software, etc	Feedback session
13:00-14:00	Lunch	Lunch	Reflections & Outcomes of the training school
14:00-16:00	Theories, concepts and research on coastal management and marine spatial planning	Workshop: Understanding the decision-making process in ocean governance – methods, software, etc	End
16:00-16:30	Break	Excursion to Mamaia beach	
16:30-18:00	Trainees will present their research work for discussion & their expectations from this TS		
Social events	Get-2-Gether		

R2. Documentation and literature review, concentrated in the paragraphs written for the joint paper entitled **Governance and the Coastal Condition: Looking for New Adaptation Modes**, together with Kristof, Anna-Katherina and Achim.

The analysis revealed that there are many authors evaluating ICZM implementation at different scale levels as reflected in scientific papers (Birch and Reyes, 2018, Garten, 2016, Breen and Hynes, 2014, Celliers et al., 2013, Ballinger et al. 2010, O’Hagan et. al, 2010). O’Hagan et al. (our SI) assess the implementation challenges for land and sea, focusing on how legislation and organisations responsible for implementation have evolved in the context of European Union regulations and EGT. Mazé et al. (2018) examined to what extent the implementation difficulties resulted from knowledge/power issues at the core of interactions among multiscale networks and actors, since an overview of the rationale and objectives of ICZM as a global paradigm for coastal governance was exposed by Zinzani (2018).

Even the effectiveness of the ICZM implementation has been limited at certain points, many conclusions ended in going forward, addressing the new challenges as impacts of climate change and reconfiguring the socio-natures, power and international development (Garten, 2016, Zinzani, 2018).

Future Collaborations

The final steps for publishing the joint paper, as well as the Special Issue in Marine Policy Journal. A paper idea and a collaboration for a research project on climate change adaptation, governance and coastal communities in Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve.