

MedPartnership:

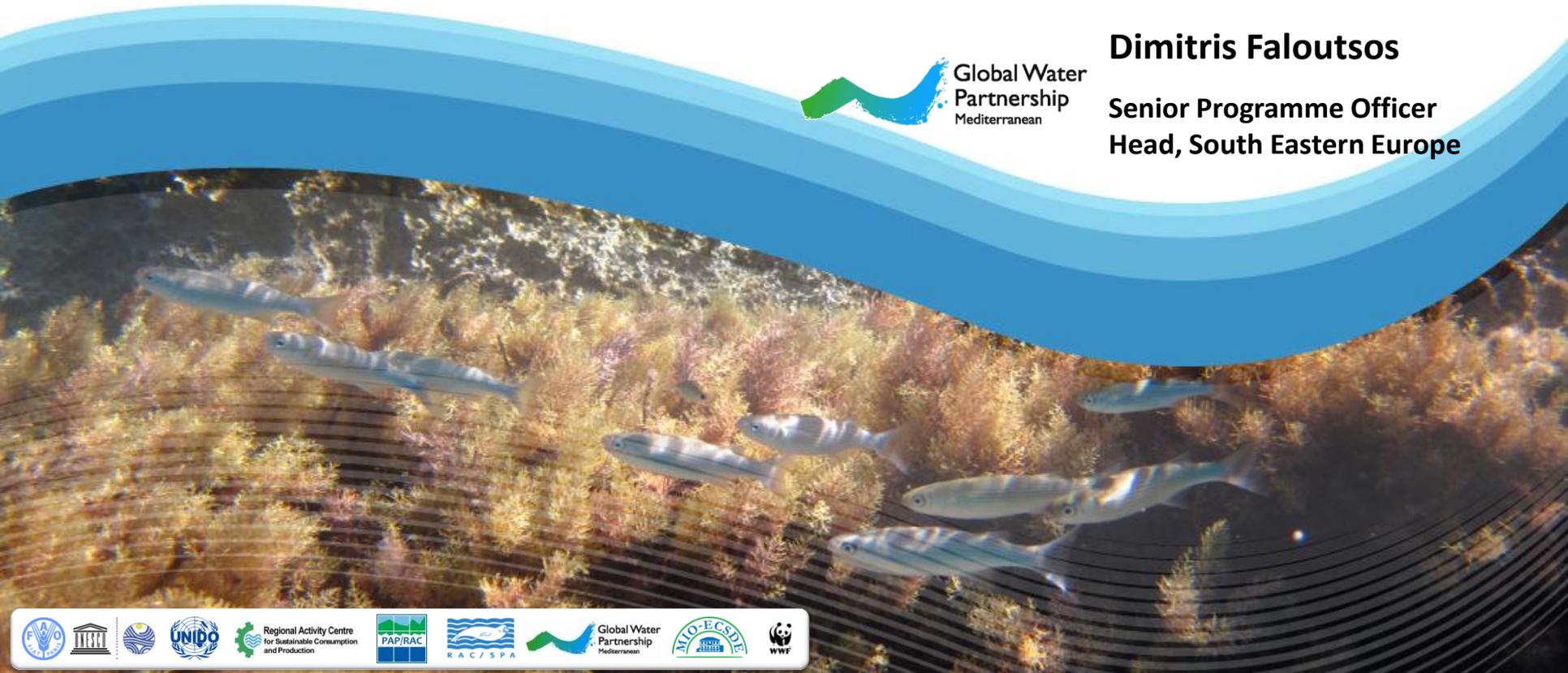
Integrative Methodological Framework for coastal, river basin and aquifer management

The Buna/Bojana Management Plan

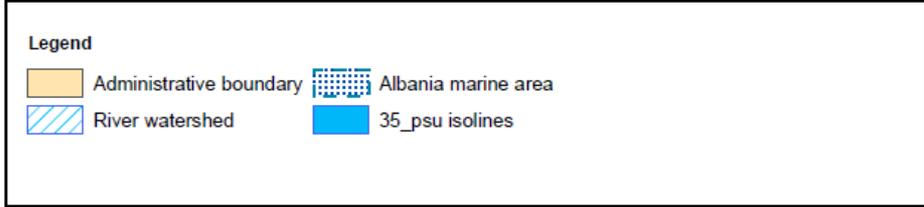
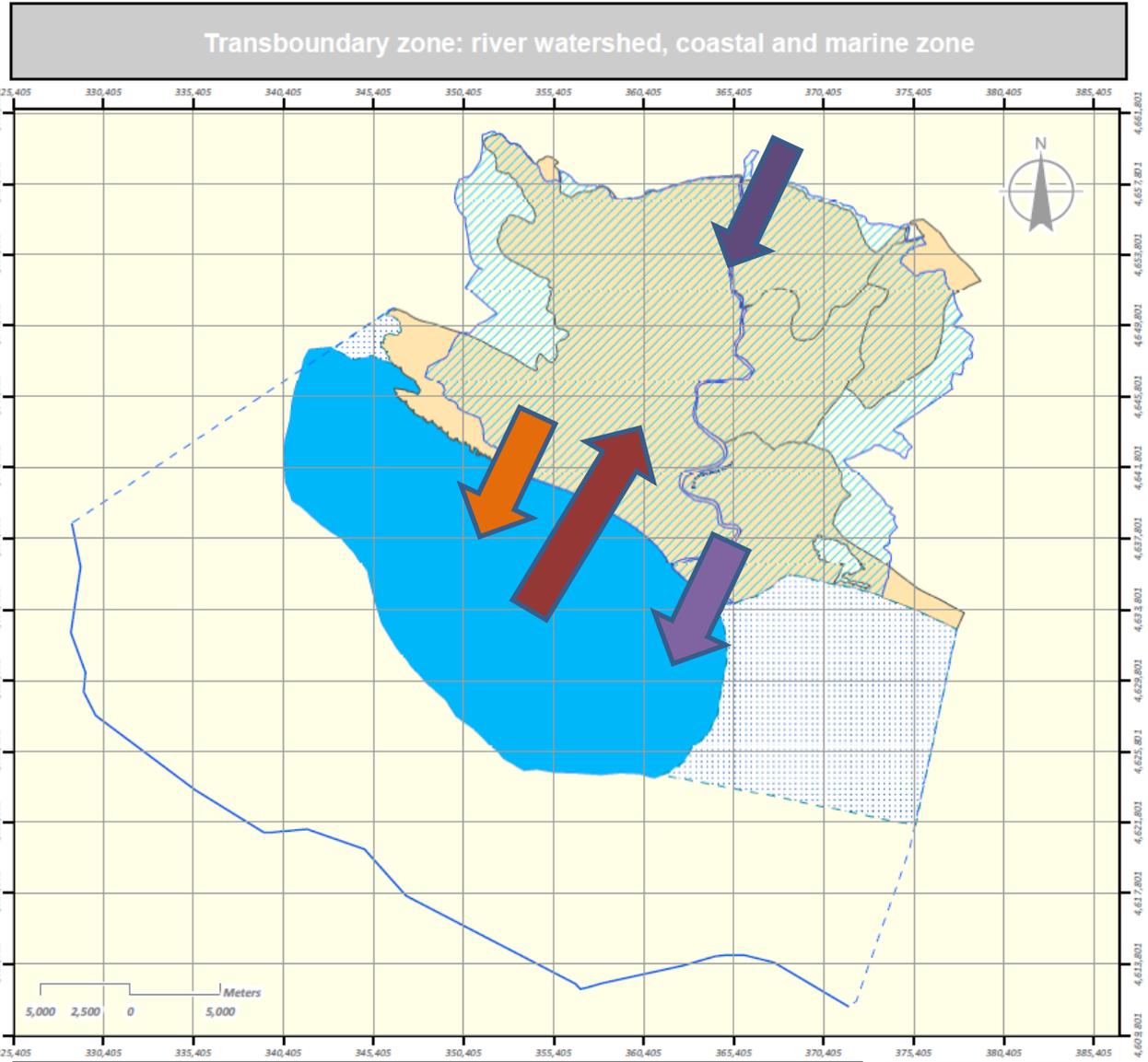


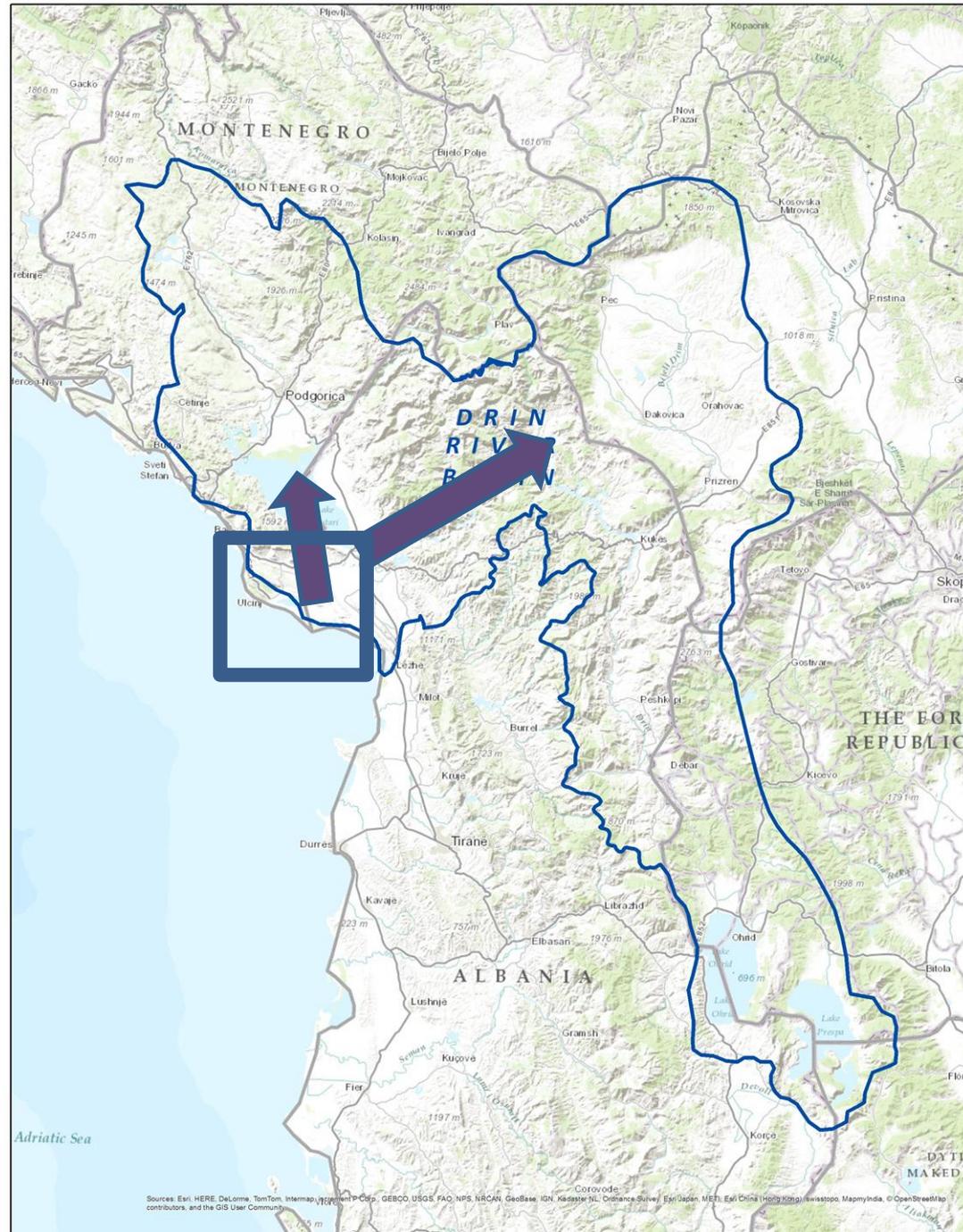
Dimitris Faloutsos

**Senior Programme Officer
Head, South Eastern Europe**



- **Integration**
Factors: Spatial areas, Natural environment and resources, Administration at national and transboundary level, Economic activities, Management etc.
- **Water:** bloodstream of the economy and nature





Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, TomTom, Intermap, incrementP Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, Geobase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri, Japan, METI, Esri, China (Hong Kong), Swisstopo, MapboxIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

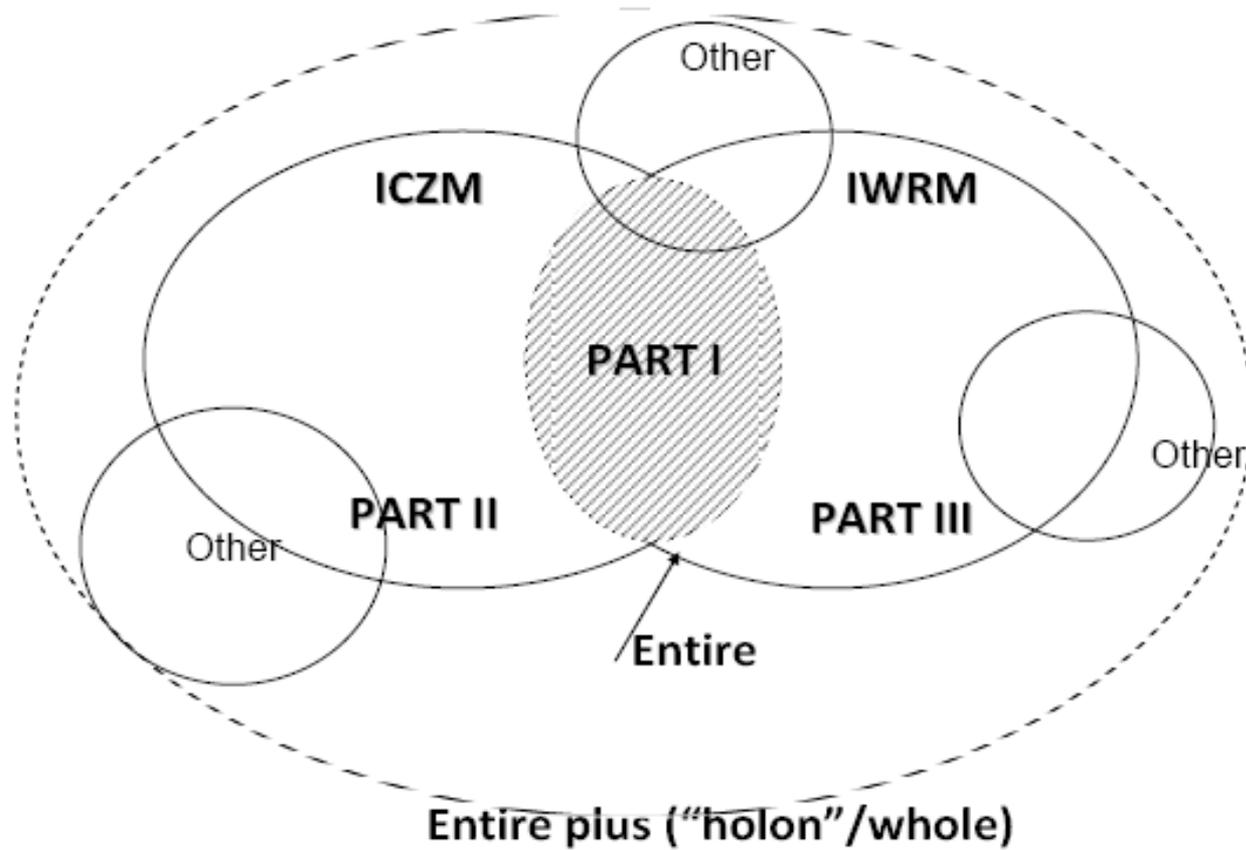


Figure 13: Visualisation of ICZM, IWRM and other management practices

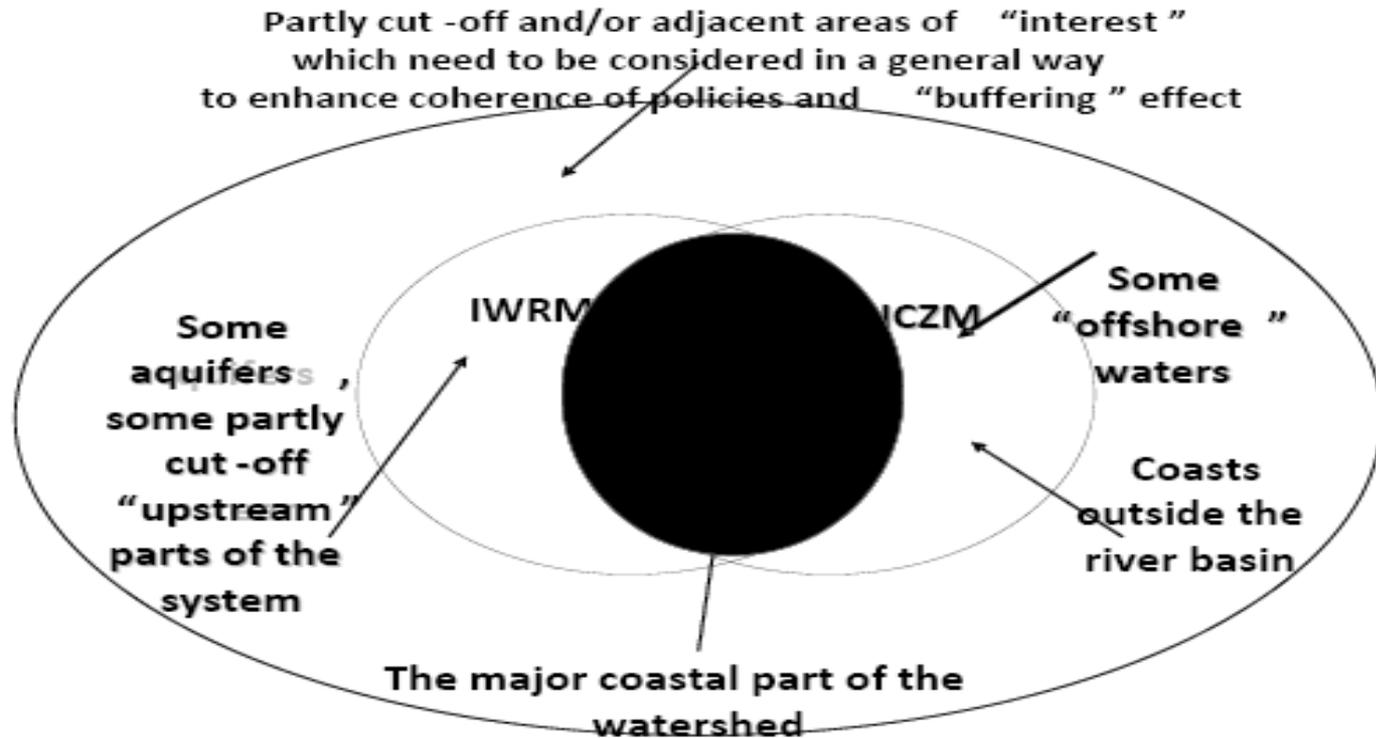


Figure 14: Integration and Geographical Coverage

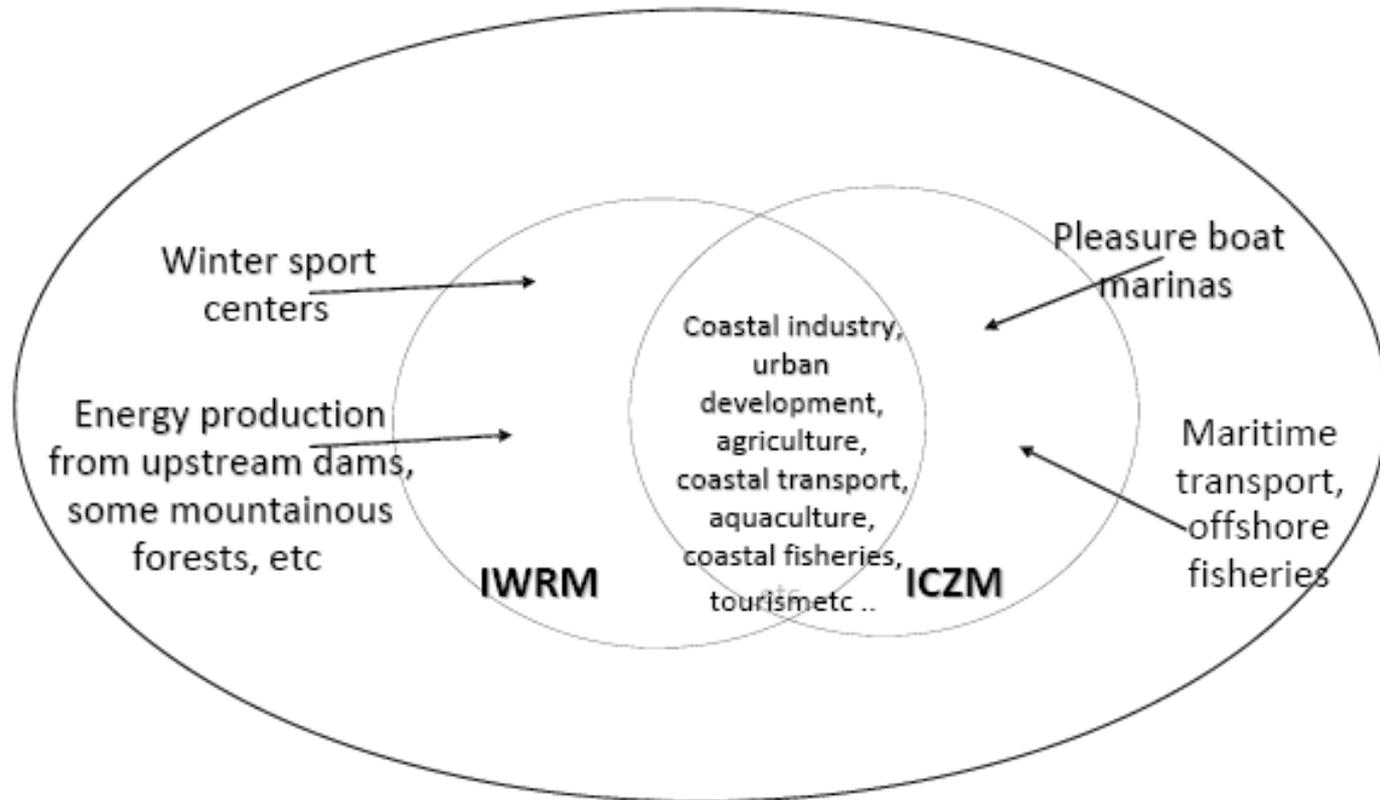


Figure 15: Integration across sectors

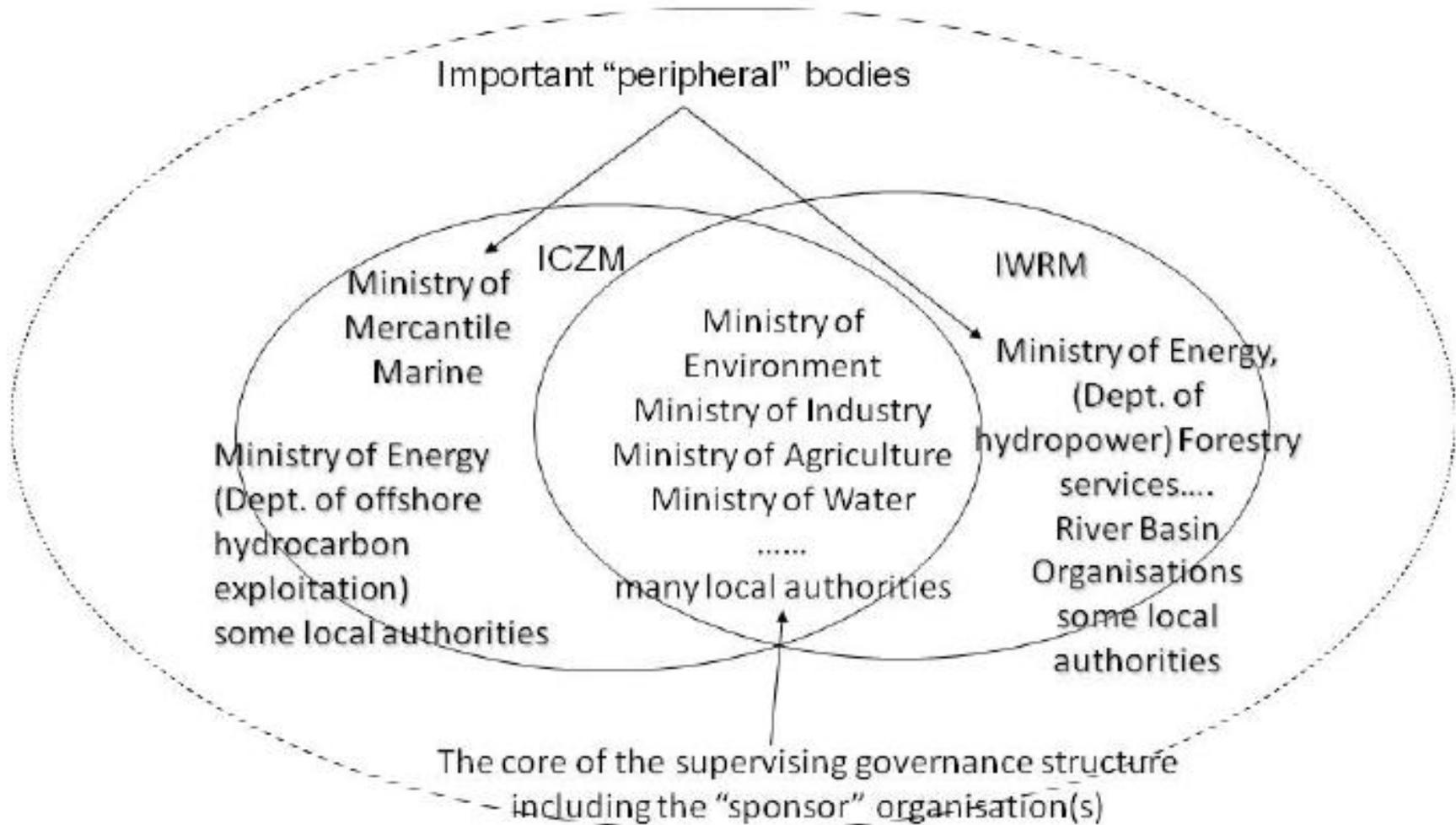


Figure 16: Coordination for Integration

Various aspects of integration of ICZM with IWRM and other frameworks

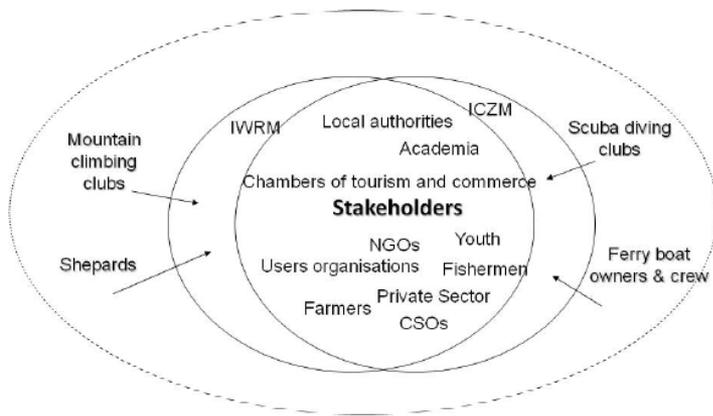


Figure 17: Stakeholders involved in Integration

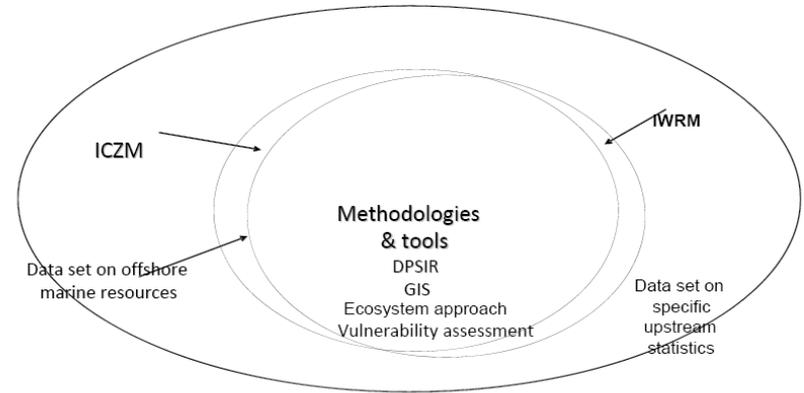
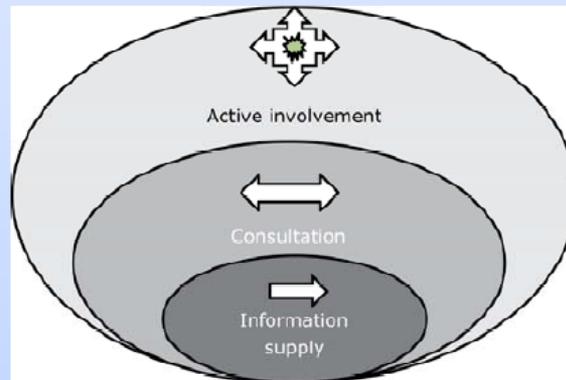


Figure 18: Methodologies employed for integrated planning and management

Figure 21: Three levels of public participation, after WFD Guidance document no 8 (CIS Working group, 2.9, 2003)



To “Integrate” the “Integrated”

- **ICZM**

is a dynamic process for the sustainable management and use of coastal zones, taking into account at the same time the fragility of coastal ecosystems and landscapes, the diversity of activities and uses, their interactions, the maritime orientation of certain activities and uses and their impact on both the marine and land parts (ICZM protocol).

- **IWRM**

is a process which promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources in order to maximise economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems and the environment. (GWP,TEC, 2000)

- **IRBM**

*emerged as a "process of coordinating conservation, management and development of water, land and related resources across sectors within a given river basin, in order to maximise the economic and social benefits derived from water resources in an equitable manner while preserving and, where necessary, restoring freshwater ecosystems." (GWP, TEC Paper No.4 on IWRM, 2000)/Compatibility with **WFD**.*

IMF: The scope

The Integrative Methodological Framework and Planning Guidelines are intended to:

- identify possibilities and solutions for converging coastal, river basin, aquifer and groundwater management, considering also the implementation of the ecosystem approach.
- integrate as a cross-cutting issue climate change considerations, throughout the planning and implementation processes in coastal zones.
- support an active involvement of stakeholders and of the general public in the planning and management of coastal zones aiming shared ownership.

IMF: Structure of the document

Section 1: Conceptual framework for integrative management and planning of these zones

(General background, clarifications and knowledge for understanding the objectives, processes, methodologies and key issues within different complementary ‘integration’ approaches in order to build the foundations for ‘whole-embracing’ joint/integrated solutions)

Section 2: a step-by–step guide to an integrated planning process.

(It leads the reader through pointing out the objectives, activities and outputs of each stage, proposing methodologies, tools and examples, towards an integrated Plan as the main end-product)

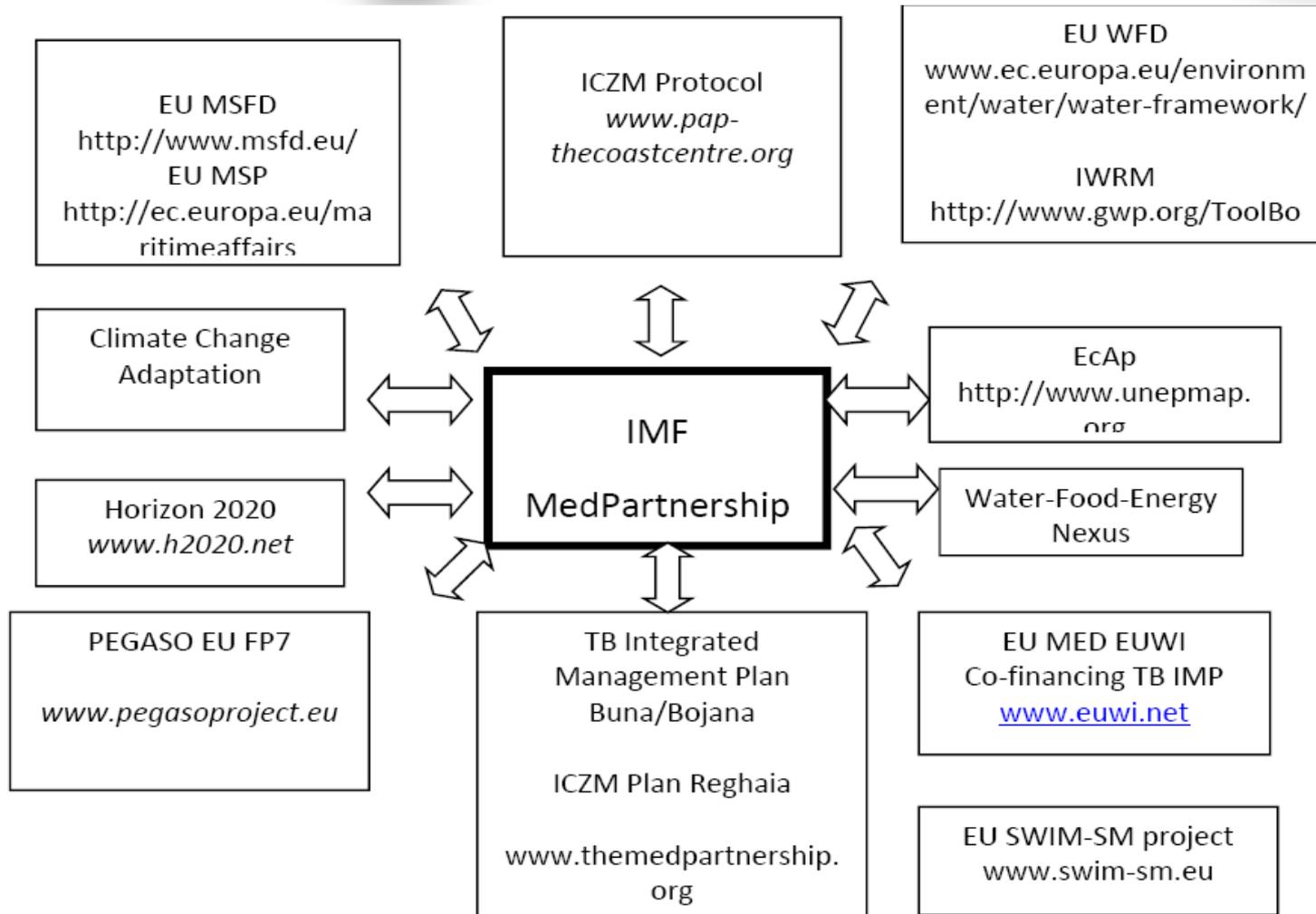
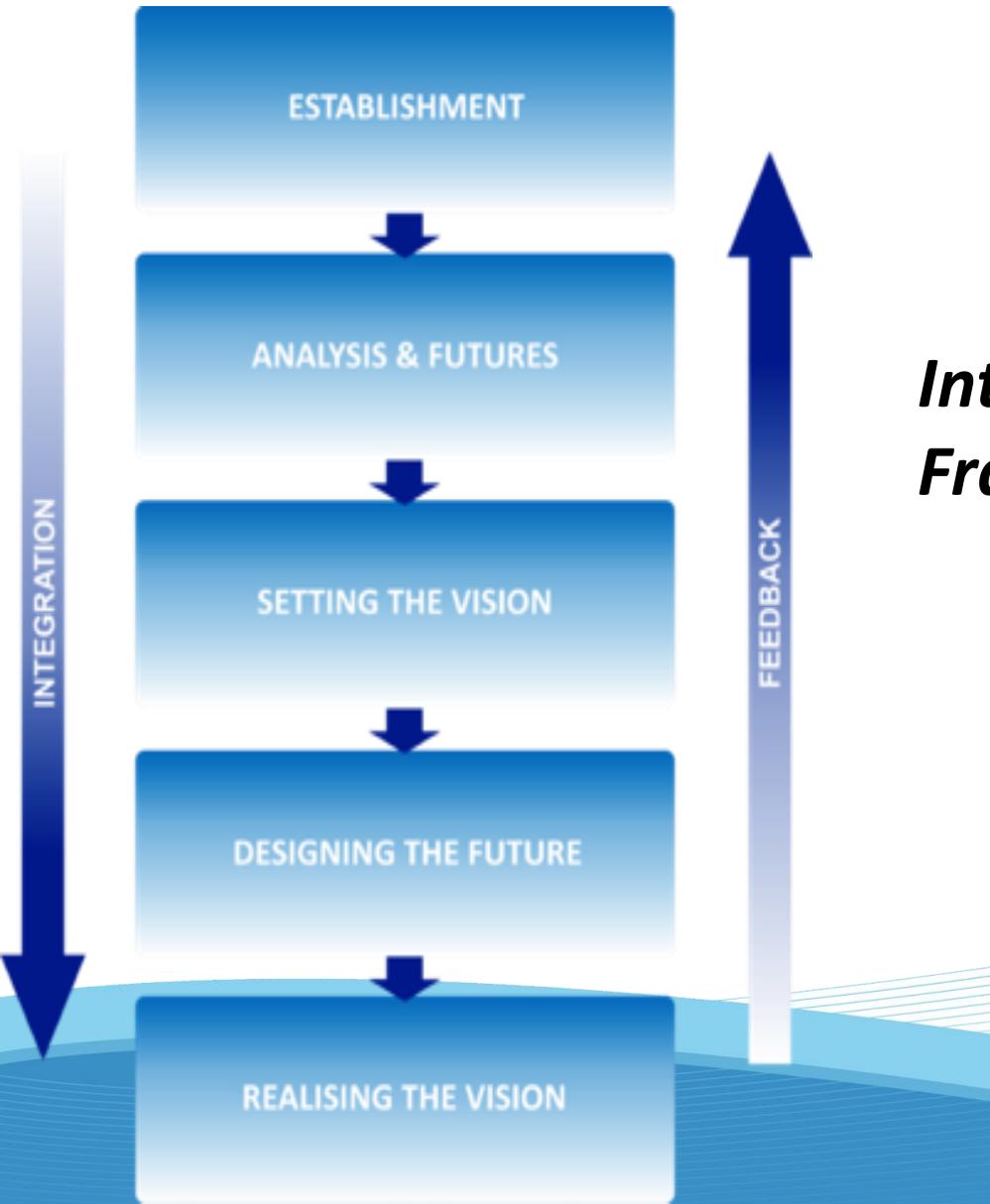


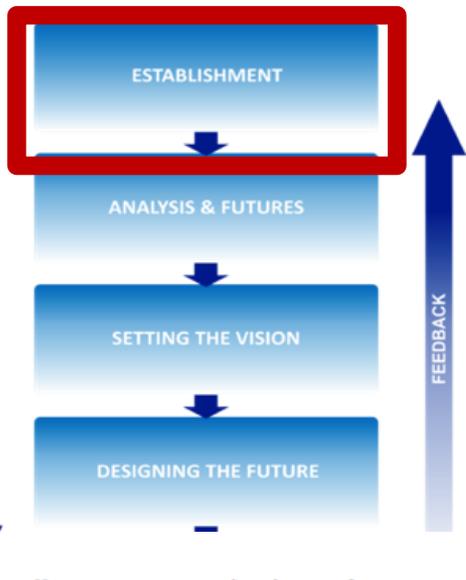
Figure 2: Synergies created

Integrated Management Planning Process

Integrative Methodological Framework



Establishment



- SCOPING key issues and concerns
- Agreeing on preliminary VISION of the area
- Identification of differences in data sets; identification of the need to collect and produce new data

*“Integrated planning to bring people from both sides of Bojana/ Buna river together, to **improve livelihoods and preserve unique ecological values and distinctiveness of the area**”;*

*“Integrated planning for the **European future** of the Bojana/ Buna region: connecting people – improving livelihoods – developing capacities – preserving unique ecological values and distinctiveness of the area. “*

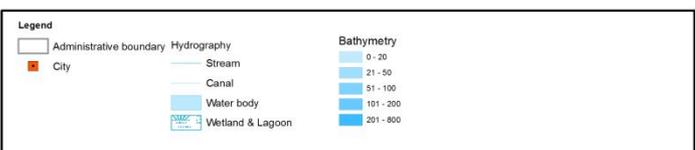
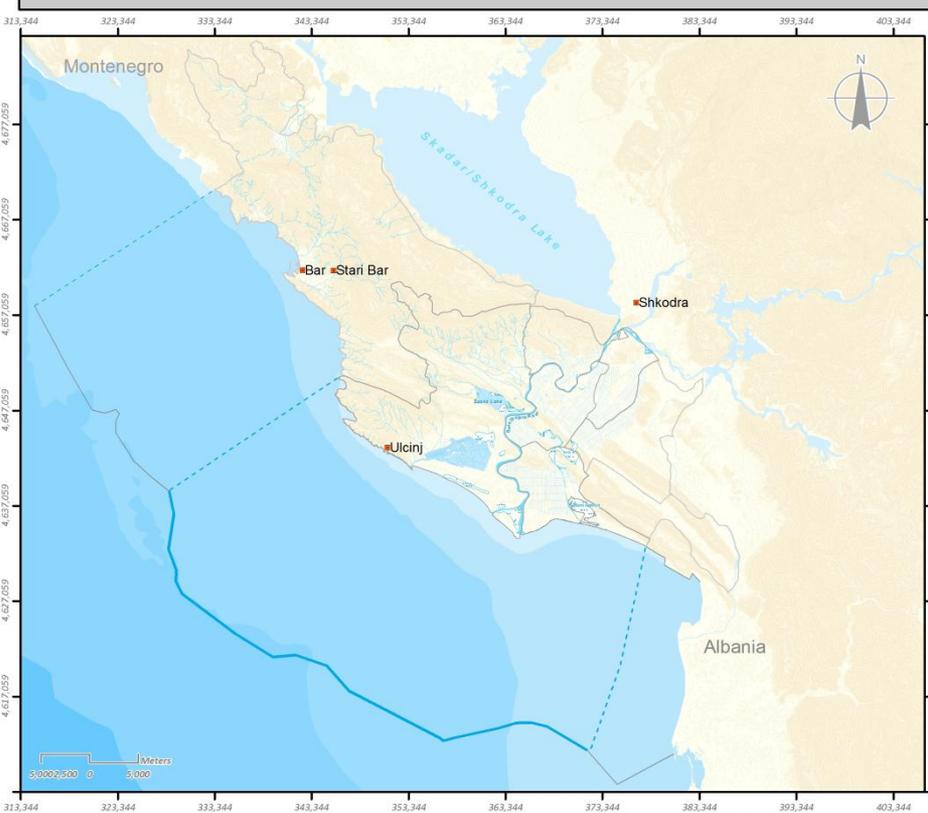
*“Improve the quality of life of all citizens of the Buna River and costal area through a clear mechanism of planning and **tourism development** taking into account the protection and valorisation of the biodiversity value”.*

Establishment

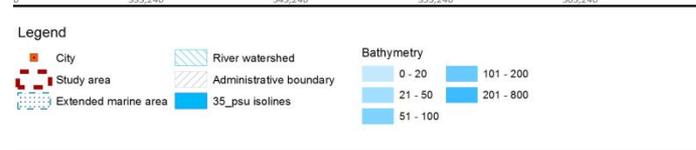
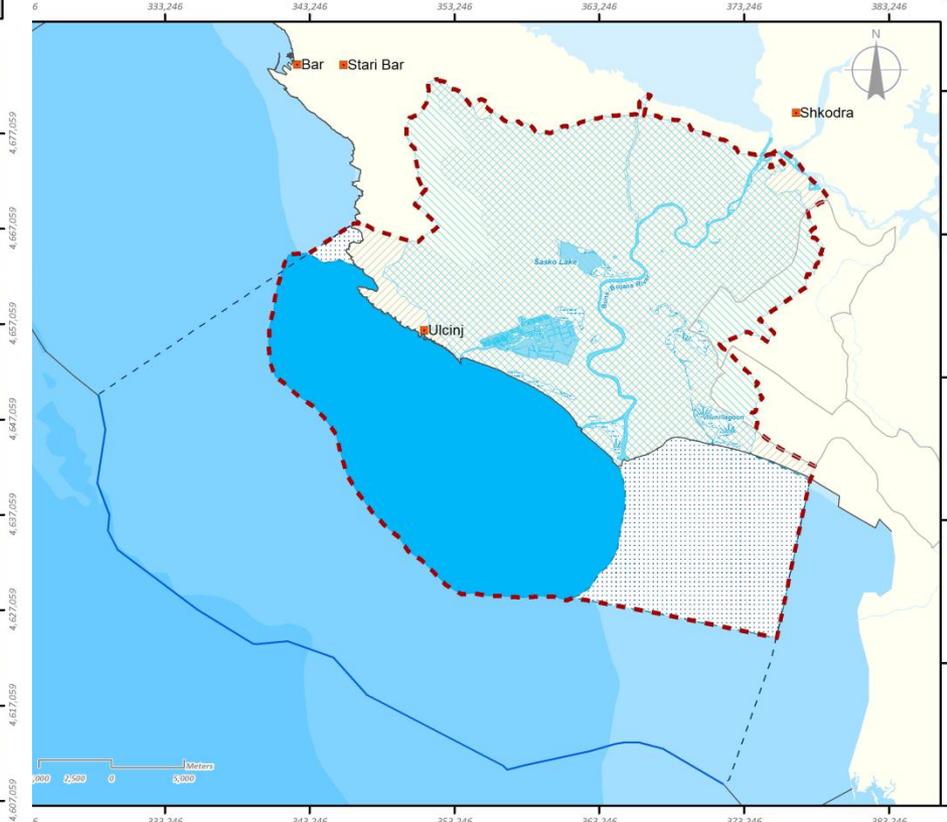
INTEGRATIVE ISSUE: THE PLAN BOUNDARIES



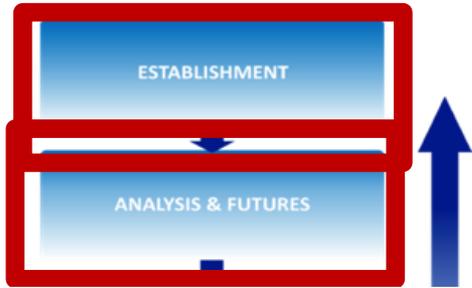
NOMINATED ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES



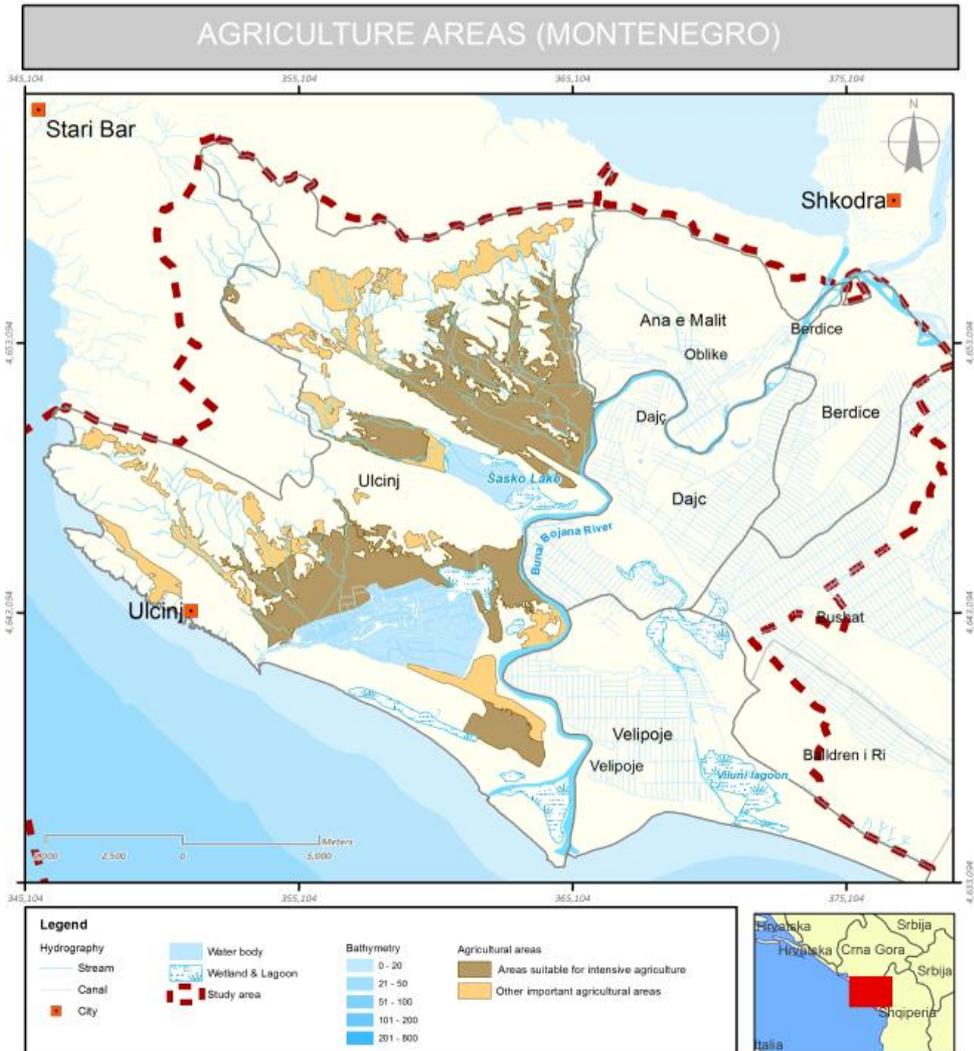
Transboundary zone: river watershed, coastal and marine zone



THE APPROACH Analysis



- SOCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHARACTERISTICS
- NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCES
- ECONOMIC POTENTIAL
- INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

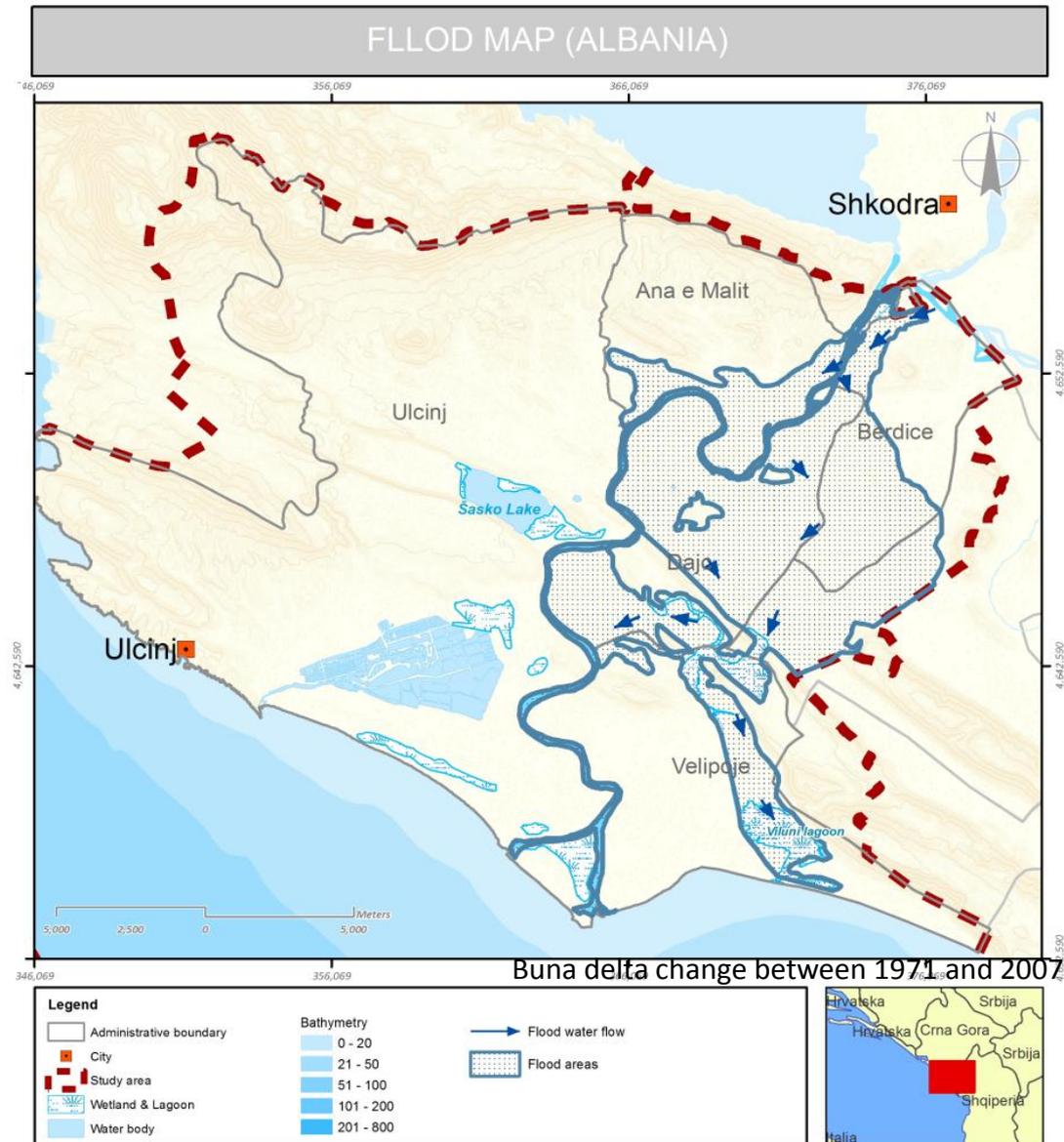


THE APPROACH Analysis

ESTABLISHMENT

- NATURAL AND HYDRO-MORPHOLOGICAL ISSUES

REALISING THE VISION

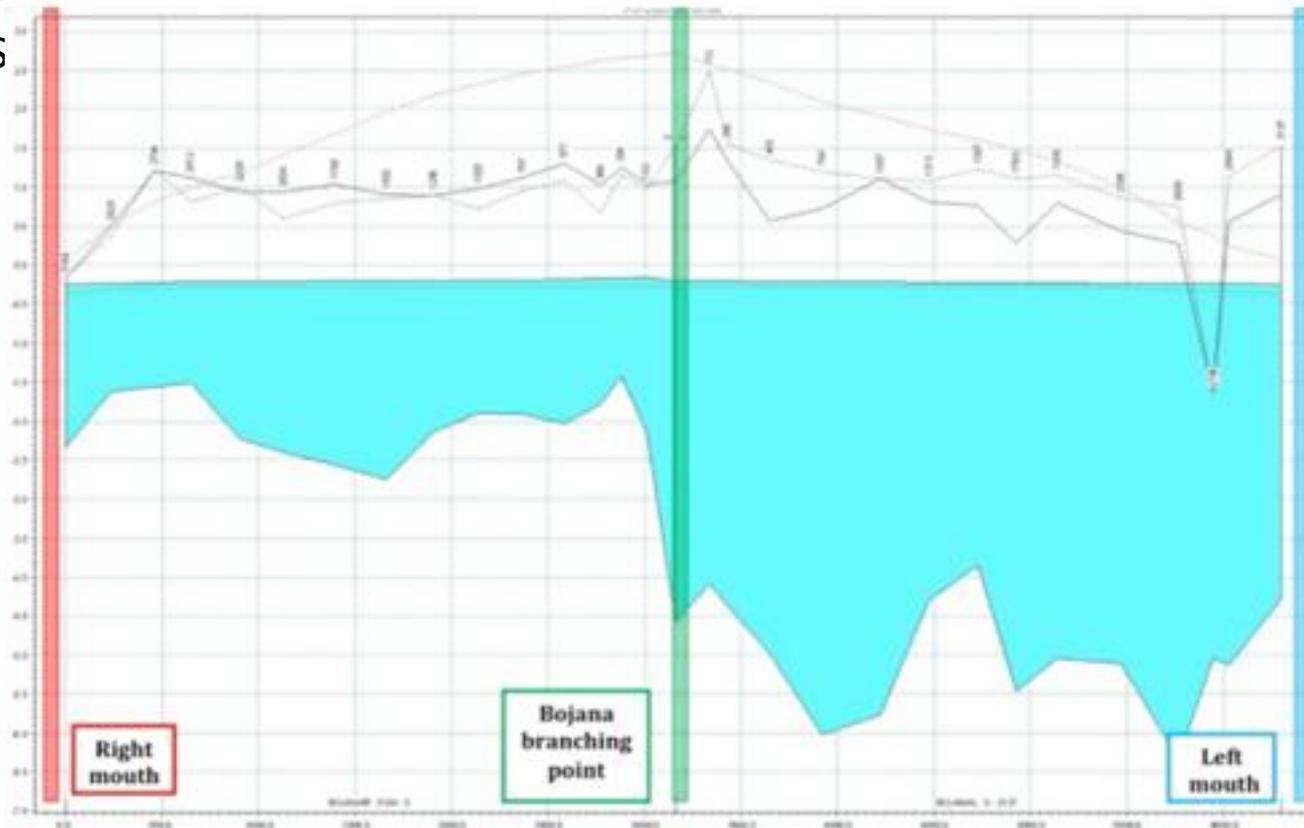


THE APPROACH Analysis

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REALISING THE VISION



THE APPROACH Analysis

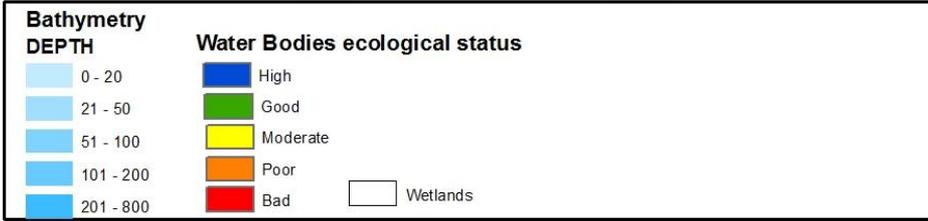
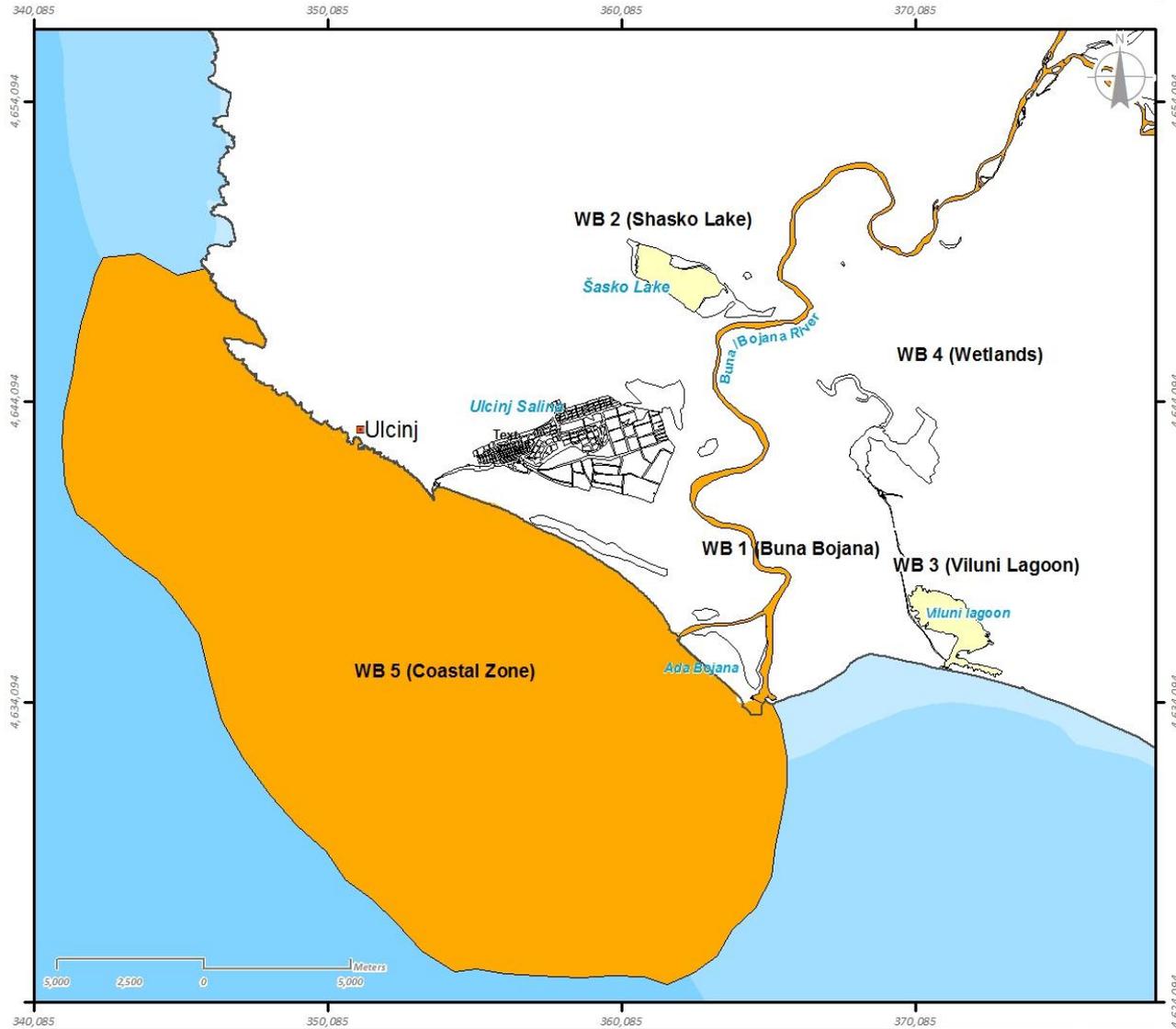
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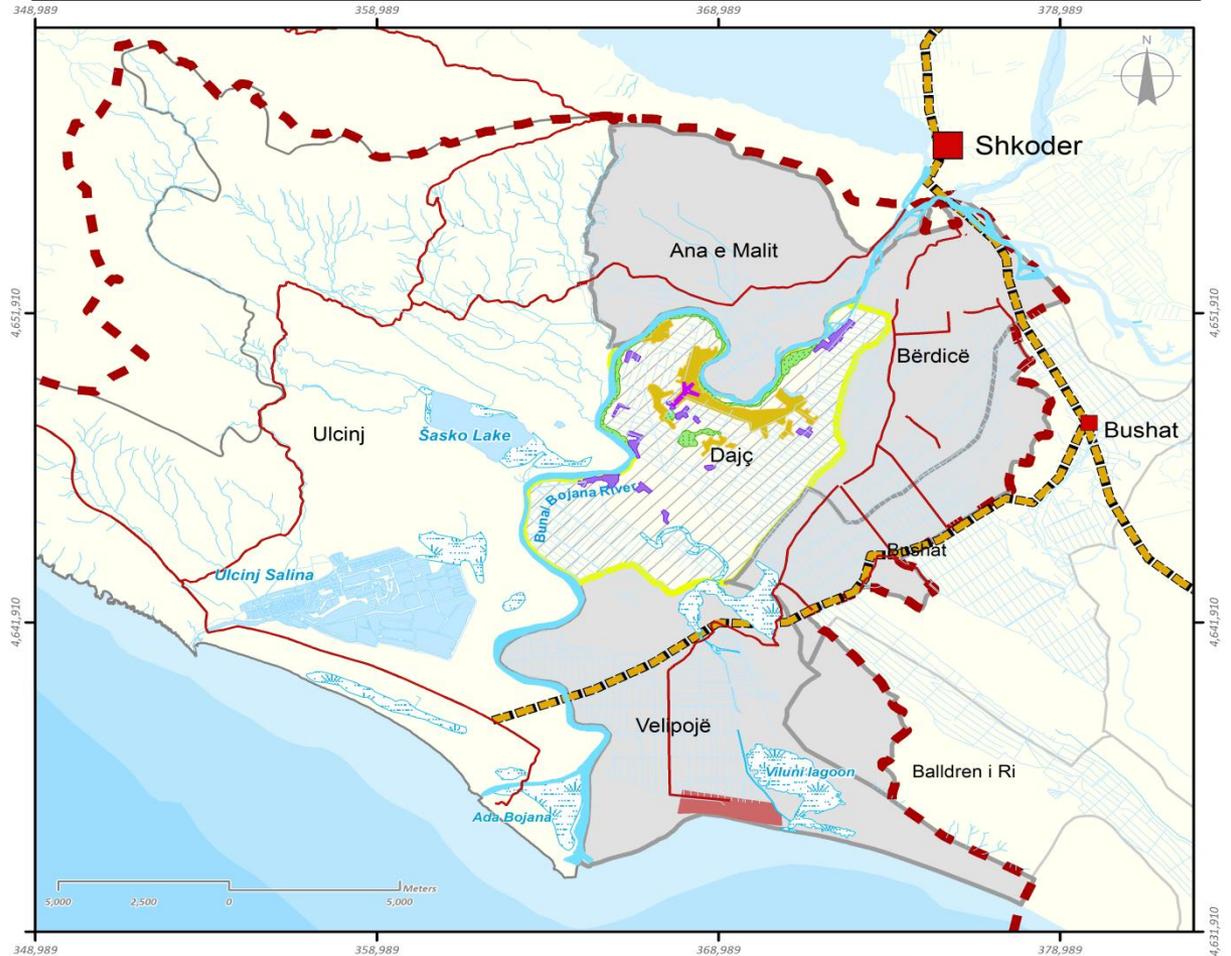
SURFACE WATER BODIES STATUS



PLANNED LAND USE

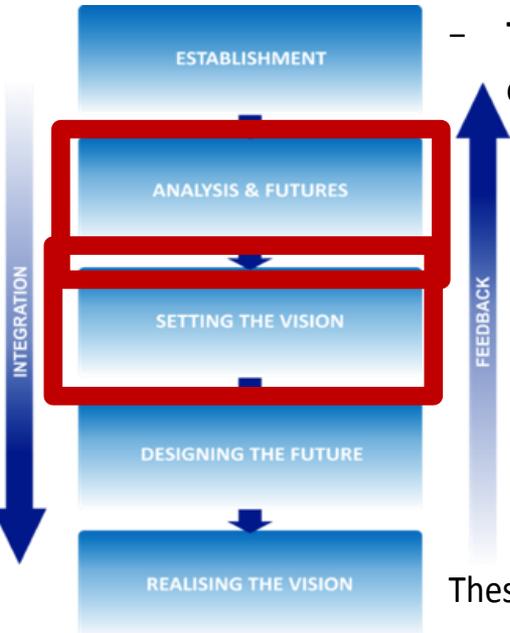


AREA COVERED BY SPATIAL PLANS (ALBANIA)



Resources and procedures have been put in place so that:

- Management of natural resources at the national level becomes more integrated.
- The Bojana/Buna area of Montenegro and Albania is an example of successful transboundary cooperation within South East Europe encompassing:
 - Effective institutional coordination in the form of mechanism/body for integrated planning and management of the Buna-Bojana area, with adequate support capacities. The issues under its mandate could include all or a part of the following water and other: natural resources management, biodiversity protection, pollution reduction and climate change adaptation.
 - Enhanced transboundary cooperation in the field of economy aiming to build coordinated development programs making use of the shared resources.



These in turn will help to ensure the following:

- The infrastructure is of the highest appropriate standard to ensure sustainable water supply and waste management to improve ecosystems health and water quality.
- The conditions have been created to protect and enhance the area's high biodiversity value.
- The competitive advantages of the region -natural and cultural values- are utilised in a sustainable manner to support tourism of high value.
- Overall, the economic and social well-being of the area's communities is converging to EU norms.
- Development is well-planned and regulated, respecting natural and landscape values.
- The area is resilient to the impacts of climate change.

Prioritization of issues

INTEGRATION: DPSIR APPROACH

