



ICZM in Schleswig-Holstein State of the Art and Outlook

Workshop
September 10th, 2004 in Kiel

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Herausgeber: Innenministerium des Landes Schleswig-Holstein | Abteilung Landesplanung | 24100 Kiel | Die Landesregierung im Internet: www.landesregierung.schleswig-holstein.de | Die Landesplanung im Internet: www.landesplanung.schleswig-holstein.de | Mit freundlicher Unterstützung durch: schiff-gmbh | Kaiserstr. 4 | 24143 Kiel | Kiel, Oktober 2004 | ISSN 0935-4042 | Diese Druckschrift wird im Rahmen der Öffentlichkeitsarbeit der schleswig-holsteinischen Landesregierung herausgegeben. Sie darf weder von Parteien noch von Personen, die Wahlwerbung oder Wahlhilfe betreiben, im Wahlkampf zum Zwecke der Wahlwerbung verwendet werden. Auch ohne zeitlichen Bezug zu einer bevorstehenden Wahl darf die Druckschrift nicht in einer Weise verwendet werden, die als Parteinahme der Landesregierung zugunsten einzelner Gruppen verstanden werden könnte. Den Parteien ist es gestattet, die Druckschrift zur Unterrichtung ihrer eigenen Mitglieder zu verwenden. Bildnachweis: L. Piker, CRM, A. Dickow

Preface

The outstanding characteristic of Schleswig-Holstein (S-H) is its location at the North and Baltic Sea, particularly with respect to competition between the regions. Land and sea, as integrative components of the coastal zone, are distinguished by special dynamics, variety and beauty. A goal of the federal state government is to exploit the potential of these areas more effectively and promote sustainable developments.

However, the federal state government cannot accomplish the forthcoming tasks and challenges alone. In order to shape rather than to undergo the necessary structural changes, it needs the support and the assistance of many actors and stakeholders, in particular those of the regions. Structural change itself does not represent anything new for development in the regions. However, the inclusion of the sea and coastal areas, i.e., the coastal zone, generates new challenges. Therefore, the federal state government picks up the general measures recommended by the European Parliament and Council, and in April of last year, adopted the frame concept for Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) in Schleswig-Holstein.

In addition, the Schleswig-Holstein Ministry of the Interior is a partner in the INTERREG-IIIC-Project CoPraNet - Coastal Practice Network. 21 partners from 11 countries are involved in the project. On this base, it is possible to obtain EU subsidies for measures, which the federal state government has proposed in its own frame concept. CoPraNet's goal is to build an ICZM network of actors and stakeholders, from the fields of science and administration. This is to be achieved by bringing these actors and stakeholders together through conferences and workshops, as well as improving the dissemination and flow of information via the internet. Furthermore, a self-supporting electronic ICZM newsletter, focusing on Schleswig-Holstein, is to be published. A document and project data base will be set up for this purpose. The database will support and be connected with the present newsletter of the "EUCC - Die Küsten Union Deutschland" (shortened to EUCC-Deutschland), which is the German national branch of the EUCC - Coastal Union International.

The initiative "Zukunft Meer" (Sea the Future), promoted by the state prime minister, also aims to more effectively exploit the potential of maritime areas and define their sustainable use. In order to make the region even more competitive nationally as well as internationally, the federal state government wishes also to further consolidate maritime competencies and make Schleswig-Holstein a "model of European maritime regions" by 2015. The prime ministers personal commitment to co-ordinated European maritime politics in Brussels has already paid

off in this respect: For the first time, there will be a commissioner for "maritime and fishery affairs" in the new European Commission (EU). In addition, a Green Paper regarding the maritime policy of the European Union is to be compiled under his presidency. A promise that the prime minister previously called for at the beginning of the year.

Besides the study "Zukunft Meer", the federal state government has also defined five strategic areas and agreed upon fourteen main projects. The necessary organisational structures are to be created by establishing a "Stabstelle Maritime Koordination" (a unit for the coordination of maritime affairs) in the state chancellery. Among other things, this is to co-ordinate the maritime activities of the region; get new projects going; and to support actors/stakeholders with forming international contacts.

In the context of the CoPraNet project the workshop "Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Schleswig-Holstein – state of the art and outlook" was held in the building of the Landeshaus of Schleswig-Holstein on September 10th, 2004. This workshop should mainly determine the strategies in which the ICZM conceptual framework have been implemented so far. An additional goal of the workshop was to provide more information about ICZM and break down barriers in communication.

The invitation went to the administrative heads of the districts and towns which are administrative districts in their own right, representatives from business development organisations, the Chambers of Commerce and Industry, scientific institutions as well as private enterprises. Klaus Buß, the Minister of the Interior of Schleswig-Holstein welcomed the participants and introduced the topic. It followed speeches of the head of the Technology-Region K.E.R.N. e.V. (regional development initiative of Kiel, Eckernförde, Rendsburg, Neumünster & Plön), Wolf-Rüdiger Janzen and the head of the North-friesian district authority, Dr. Olaf Bastian, who gave an account of regional initiatives for integrated maritime development. Afterwards, Professor Dr. Klaus Potthoff gave a presentation, in which the basic principles underlying Integrated Coastal Zone Management were presented again. The workshop closed with a lively discussion, which continued in small groups even after the official end of the event. This brochure documents the workshop.

Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Schleswig-Holstein – State of the Art

The frame concept for ICZM in Schleswig-Holstein and its conse- quences

Summary of the introduction to the workshop by Klaus Buß, Minister of the Interior of Schleswig- Holstein

The tasks and cross-sectoral responsibilities of the federal state government, which were outlined in the ICZM frame concept, have already been implemented partly:

- 1) A central information and co-ordination unit was set up in the Regional Planning Department in the state Ministry of the Interior last year.
- 2) The department is also preparing a spatial planning report regarding the expansion of spatial planning to include the sea. The spatial planning report contains the cartographic and textual description of uses as well as co-ordination and organisational requirements within the sea as a part of the maritime regions of Schleswig-Holstein. These are co-ordinated with related areas, such as the exclusive economic zone and the sovereign areas of neighbouring countries and states.
- 3) The support of regional and local ICZM activities as well as their networking with organisations at regional level is the responsibility of the aforementioned ICZM information and co-ordination unit. It is also responsible for carrying out general state administration tasks.

However, it was discernible that some regions seized the idea of ICZM, whereas others seemed to act more with restraint, regarding implementation at regional level.

It is clear that, due to the planning responsibilities of the local authorities, a large part of coastal planning - in particular within the terrestrial area - takes place at communal level. However, since it is often necessary to take a transregional transborder view, which extends beyond the usual areas of responsibility and participation, this workshop focuses on the regional level in particular.

ICZM has not only existed in Schleswig-Holstein since the adoption of the frame concept of ICZM. ICZM principles, such as a holistic view, networking and participation have already been implemented in legislation and planning procedures in many areas. Therefore, ICZM is not a new planning instrument. In view of the large amount of planning that already exists as well as the limited financial and personnel resources of the federal state, regional authorities and other institutions, the implementation of ICZM has to be realized by optimising existing

planning and decision-making structures. Thus, no additional administrative structures are to be created. The goal must be to network existing planning processes and projects and improve them in terms of ICZM principles.

In addition, it is necessary to more effectively link planning in land and sea areas. Sufficient transparency is undoubtedly part of this process, which can only be guaranteed by a sufficient flow of information.



Klaus Buß, Minister of the Interior of Schleswig-Holstein

It is possible to conceive many new projects, which can be generated on the basis of the present potential of the regions; it is however less a problem of ideas or awareness but rather a problem of implementation. It is necessary to address this problem, in order to assure that co-operation and division of labour are more efficiently organised.

In the future, the main aim will be to practice more inter-regional and international co-operation in relevant areas, as well as intra-regional co-operation. In addition, technical barriers are to be overcome and

reciprocal effects between apparently unrelated areas are to be taken into consideration.

ICZM is not a limited project in terms of time, but represents a long-term task, which uses a specific methodology or tools to foster regional development.

Schleswig-Holstein certainly leads the way in Germany with regard to ICZM. However Schleswig-Holstein will continue to be successful with regard to ICZM only if it succeeds in making as many people as possible aware of maritime themes; implementing projects and thereby opening up new markets; as well as finding good solutions to conflicts. Therefore, we need a regional dialogue, which benefits the development of our coastal regions and thus the entire federal state.

The initiative "Zukunft Meer" promoted by the prime minister and the different ICZM activities, which have been partly running for a longer time, ideally complement each other in this regard.

The ICZM working group of the K.E.R.N. region - freshening wind at the coast?

Summary of the speech by Wolf Rüdiger Janzen, head of the Technology- Region K.E.R.N. and Chief Executive Officer of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce in Kiel.

The challenges of Integrated Coastal Zone Management are considerable: Coastal zones are particularly intensively used areas. In coastal zones interests concerning the use of land and sea are often contradictory and incompatible.

Furthermore, coastal zones are exposed to particularly strong structural changes. Traditional industries like shipbuilding can only survive by constructing innovative products. However, new opportunities can be opened up, as for example, with the use of resources within the off-shore sector.

A goal of ICZM is to preserve the productivity and operability of the coasts, in order to optimally develop the latent potential of the maritime economic market and habitat. In the process, the sustainable use of coastal areas must be secured. ICZM should systematically promote and manage the regional development of coastal areas. This will involve bringing together all the relevant actors and searching for best solutions. In doing so, the experiences of others will be used and one's own successful experiences will be passed on to others (Best Practice Method).

ICZM does not interfere in respective areas of responsibility (e.g. responsibilities of the regional authorities) but rather focuses on co-ordination and convincing in terms of modern management methods.

ICZM bundles the existing interests of the different actors and develops co-ordinated concepts (an integrated view).

The size of a coastal zone, which is to be considered (with respect to land and sea), depends upon the problem definition. The factors to be regarded are all the significant matters connected to the area.



Wolf-Rüdiger Janzen, head of the Technology-Region K.E.R.N.

ICZM integrates the concerns of all interested parties and official bodies in relation to co-operation, proposals and the exchange of ideas, by means of a complex network.

These initial measures, which came about in informal working groups, were taken up in the K.E.R.N. region in 2002. At first, an ICZM working group, consisting of the relevant regional actors to exchange experiences and opinions, was established. However, what quickly evolved from this was more, which can be seen by the projects, which the working group developed.

They are not necessarily projects which change the world. But they show that co-operation in the working group provides impulses, which will result in medium-term structural changes.

E.g. this includes the development of a coastal trail as a tourist attraction, which conveys knowledge and understanding about nature, resource use, culture and history. The working group also came up with the idea of setting up a diving nature trail and promoting the entire project in the region. At the same time, it is important that new co-operation structures are created, which will generate new projects because mutual trust was gained in the course of working together.

A joint venture between a business company and a holiday centre also emerged from the working group. Cosmetic and wellness products arose out of a study on the breeding of macro algae, which can clean eutrophicated waters. In the meantime, these products have been brought to market with great success in a centre for rehabilitation and wellness - to the mutual benefit of both parties.

Our task list contains the formulation of a maritime regional development concept (MAREK) for the K.E.R.N. region with scientific support. A survey is currently being carried out, which will provide information about the maritime potential of the region.

Since 2001, InWaterTec (Inwater Technologies - International Conference and Exhibition) has been organised every two years in Kiel. In 2001, this was rather a regional event but in 2003, there were already national and international participants. In 2005, InWaterTec will be clearly more internationally set up because of intensive French and Polish contacts. This meant that also participants from other countries could be obtained.

The co-operation structures, developed by the ICZM working group, were very helpful in preparing the application for the InterMareC project (Interregional Maritime Cluster project) in the context of Interreg IIIC. The comparable maritime regions of Brest and Gdansk are also partners in the project, which is financially supported by the European Union with 1.75 million euros. It is actually a small program, which enables up to 30 smaller projects of SME (Small and medium-sized Enterprises) and research institutions to be implemented. The goal is the establishment of maritime clusters in the three regions and their networking. In addition, the maritime potentials of these regions are to be assessed and bundled. There were already numerous ideas at the application stage, many of which came from the ICZM working group.

Main themes are

- Offshore & oceanographic technologies
- Coastal service & activities
- Ship & boat building/suppliers/service providers.

Consequently, InterMareC can also support additional ICZM.

All in all the establishment of the ICZM working group in the K.E.R.N. region has provided much impetus. Furthermore, it can be expected that more impulse will be given to the regional development of the K.E.R.N. region.

Integrated regional development in Nordfriesland

Summary of the speech by Dr. Olaf Bastian, head of the district authority of Nordfriesland

The district of Nordfriesland is more than an administrative body. It is an area of unspoiled nature, settlement area, marketing area, cultural area, social area and finally also an "administrative unit".

The sea has always been a determining factor in coastal development. It provided the population's basis for obtaining food and it supplied raw materials. The shipping industry used it as a traffic route and the shipbuilding, which was consequently required, created jobs. This can also be said of harbour business. The coast forms a special recreational area as well as the basis of the tourist industry and an increasing health industry.



The region Uthlande was present

The wind on the coasts offers many possibilities for the production of renewable energy, more and more with respect to offshore wind energy parks. But the sea has always been somewhat of a threat, which was encountered with coastal protection. Future challenges are demographic development; the rapid progress of information technology; the consequences of European Union expansion; the stipulated funding conditions for renewable energies; and environment protection.

Can ICZM help to accomplish future challenges?

Important elements are an unified approach concerning the balance of the interests of the different groups, the setting up of networks and the assured participation of all

those concerned. All these factors have the goal of sustainable development of coastal regions. But where does the coastal zone end as a development area?



Landrat Dr. Olaf Bastian

Holistic regional development is a stony path. The co-existence of the authorities, vertically and horizontally, in conjunction with specialist planning makes efficient planning more difficult. Prior determination of the actors is an obstacle to a fair balance of interests and holistic regional development.

But what does this mean in practice? Examples of Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Nordfriesland are the northfriesian tourism concept and the research on the ecosystem in the Wadden Sea area. Projects that should also be mentioned are the development of wind energy offshore and onshore, the program "Zukunft auf dem Lande - ZAL" (future in rural areas) and local initiatives, such as the development concept Wiedingharde and "Region aktiv"(active region).

In addition to these rather local initiatives, the Nordfriesland regional development concept was developed and submitted in February 2004 in co-operation with many actors. After an evaluation of available studies, development trends and interviews, a strengths-weaknesses-chance-risk-analysis was compiled.

An overall concept for Nordfriesland was developed from this and accordingly the main goals defined.

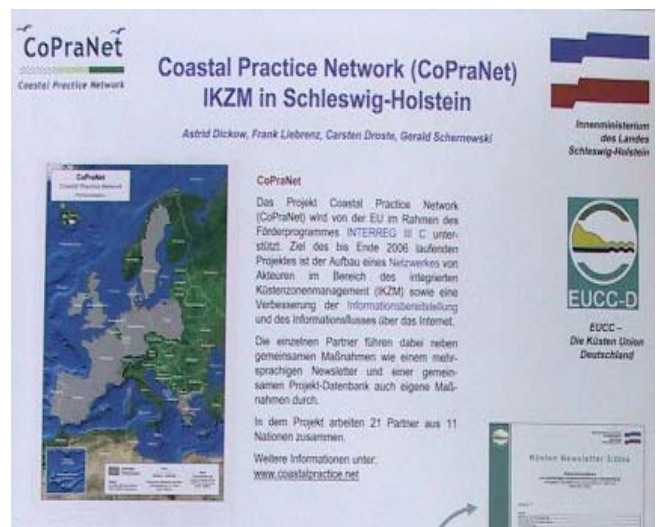
Six fields of activity will be the focal points for future regional development: Economic affairs and employment are aimed at the creation of new jobs and the preservation of existing ones. The area of wind energy should receive special attention, as in the case of tourism in Nordfriesland. Additional focal points are the health industry, the transport sector and co-operation.

Independent from the fields of activity and departmental policy four cross-sectoral activities can be defined from

the main goals for future regional development. These are the Sustainability of development, as well as social integration; the development of interregional and intra-regional co-operation; and of course, ICZM.

Altogether 40 projects were selected, which have been assigned to one or several of the fields of activity. For example, the wind energy sector, as one focal point, entails the regional co-operation on the west coast, the setting-up of the regional network agency "windcomm", the general marketing in the region and the designation of test areas for prototypes. At the competence centre in Husum, there are major projects regarding the expansion of the harbour into a service location for offshore wind energy plants. Another project, related to this, is regional development planning for the region of Husum and a round table for formation and vocational training in wind energy. An example for the focal point concerning the co-operation of actors is a landscape compatibility analysis.

In the field of regional, intra-regional and international co-operation, models for regional co-ordination and networking are to be developed, as for instance the model of the island of Sylt or the ICZM model region of Uthlande. Inter-regional and international co-operation with the city of Flensburg, the district of Schleswig-Flensburg and the Danish region of Sønderjylland will be established and developed.



CoPraNet information

A planning concept without an implementation concept does not make sense. In order to be able to judge the quality of a regional development concept, it is necessary to have strategic indicators of success to be able to assess and compare. This relates to staff, organisation, finances and scheduling.

There must also be a clear definition of responsibilities in the course of this process. This is the only way to achieve the timely implementation of a concept.

Integrated coastal zone management - new initiative or old wine in a new bottle?

Summary of the presentation by Professor Dr. Klaus Potthoff, schiff-gmbh

The monster word, Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM), has as many letters as ideas regarding the meaning of this term. This ambiguity is not necessarily negative, but shows that theory and practice of ICZM is in a constant development process.

ICZM was developed on the basis of coastal research, which is a natural science discipline. It integrated several classical disciplines such as physics, chemistry, biology and geology as well as hydraulic engineering. It quickly became clear that, when the results are applied in practice, further scientific areas, particularly sociology, must be drawn on, in order to develop appropriate solutions. First of all, this is because coastal zones are extremely complex due to the high mobility of the resource water. Water is a habitat, a means of transport, a source of food and also a threat on the coast or in rivers.



Prof. Dr. Klaus Potthoff, schiff-gmbh

The definition of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management, which the European Commission presented in its Strategy Paper 1999 only helps in part: according to this definition, Integrated Coastal Zone Management is the dynamic, continuous and iterative process, by which decisions for sustainable use, development and protection of the coasts including their resources are made. Many of the terms used here are not exactly defined nor does this definition include the connection between the decision-making and implementation processes, which can only be artificially separated. It also does not address the meaning of management in this context.

The following section attempts to more precisely describe the definition of the terms used by the European Union and to present the fundamental principles of ICZM.

Let's start with the term "coast": Coastal zones are the land and sea areas, where there is an (economic, eco-

logical or social) interaction between sea and land. This area decreases or increases depending upon problem conditions or requirements, therefore it can not be precisely delimited. This especially means that ICZM does not stop at geographically or legally defined borders. It will only be successful, if it creates, within the existing systems, structures of co-operation that transcend these borders. A traditional administrative body will encounter problems when regional or technical activities transgress borders.

The term sustainability has substantially changed in the last twenty years. Sustainability is no longer limited to solely ecological issues, but refers to the economic, ecological and social development of a region.

This also means that the unique potentials of the maritime industry should be seized and used - there are especially possibilities for a country with seacoasts. After all, intelligent solutions to conflicts also facilitate ecologically, economically and socially compatible regional development.

Integrated Coastal Zone Management is not an end in itself, neither is it a fashionable, ideologically inflated scam but should be a useful tool for the sustainable development of coastal regions. Existing and new elements, e.g. effective knowledge management, are combined; existing structures are not ignored but integrated. Therefore, the wheel will not be re-invented, nor will new administrative units be developed. The unique potential of coastal regions is identified and conveyed into people's consciousness. In the process of which, the tool of ICZM is optimised and adapted; the region will be regarded as an organisation of learning.

Management assures the integration of processes regarding planning, implementation and evaluation. Instead of the linear sequence of events, i.e., planning, implementation and evaluation, there are cycles, in which timely implementation and evaluation of planning influence the further planning process and in turn the implementation process.

Management organises the processes in this cycle in the sense of modern management theories. It undertakes the co-ordination; ensures the transparency of the processes by providing those concerned with information; ensures communication among the actors and is responsible for organising an efficient decision-making process. However, decisions are not made by the management but by existing bodies or institutions. ICZM does not disempower them, but enables them to make the best decisions.

ICZM is strongly actor-orientated, i.e. management integrates those involved early on. A good example of the early inclusion of all relevant participants is the planning process for the Norwegian dock in Kiel/ Schleswig-Holstein, which significantly profited from this method: The solutions, which were widely agreed, made it possible to complete the project, from the planning phase to

start-up, in only three years; an amazingly short time for an undertaking of this kind. The costs, which would arise from changes due to a long process and the usual increases in costs, would have been clearly more than those which actually incurred. Thus all sides benefited.

"Consensus before disagreement" is therefore a basic principle of ICZM. The quest for so-called win-win solutions is only possible in this constellation. In order to achieve regional consensus, the local media must be involved. For example, continuous reporting can be ensured through conceivable partnerships with the media. Local round tables, which include external mediators and experts, help to prevent or defuse conflicts and contribute to breaking down uncommunicativeness on both sides. All parties in a conflict must be given the opportunity to leave their self-dug trenches and jointly look for completely new solutions. An example of this is the breeding of macro algae before the discharge of highly eutrophicated bodies of water, which promote alga growth, on the one hand, and lead to the cleaning of the water, on the other hand.

Knowledge management improves the basis for making decisions. Knowledge-based information of the public can prevent ideological arguments.

Natural science and human science measures must be integrated, which demands that those concerned be willing to engage themselves in interdisciplinary activities and applied research. Even when the latter is involved, research results must be "translated", in order to be useful for local decision-making processes. Well-prepared and quickly available information is of particular value. Naturally, in this regard, it is necessary to optimally use digital media, ranging from co-ordinated forums on the internet and geographical information systems to interactive internet presentations. It is also crucial to "openly present" information that is available in the region. This information is often buried under limitations of competence, hierarchies and established behaviour patterns.

ICZM is a cross-sectoral task for maritime regions. It connects classical administrative bodies, organisations that promote business development, enterprises and

associations by co-ordinating the different actors. It best uses the existing potentials of maritime regions. It ignores technical limitations. It must, nearly always, exceed spatial borders and - increasingly - be internationally set up. If the resources available from different European Union programs are combined with the resources that have already been locally allocated, this can help to achieve a new quality of regional development policy.

The pilot project "Coastal Future" promoted by the Federal Ministry for Education and Research will soon begin its work. This is evidence that Schleswig-Holstein does not have to hide nationally nor internationally. Integrated coastal protection is not only a nice word but reality. Why shouldn't this know-how be offered to others? Many innovative enterprises can make important contributions to the sustainable development of the coastal regions. ICZM in Schleswig-Holstein has competencies in many aspects, why not bring these together in an ICZM competence centre, which combines and co-ordinates offers; and markets these in a Public Private Partnership?



A model of mariculture of algae

Discussion

The three speeches were followed by a discussion

The following main topics were suggested in order to structure the discussion:

- Potentials of maritime regions and their use

Are people in the regions aware of the specific problems and possibilities of the maritime regions?

Are there strategies to more effectively exploit the existing potentials and to avoid unnecessary conflicts, procedures etc.?

To what extent have these strategies been implemented?

- Appropriate organisation

Are the existing structures for developing and implementing integrated measures sufficient or what is missing between the participants, departments, etc. in the region? Thus, what is missing vertically, between the local, regional and federal state levels?

- Which communication structures are utilised or are missing?

Digital communication

Designation of contact persons (highly reputable with competence)

Participation, social contacts, mediation

Magic weapon of networking

Knowledge management

The discussion showed that awareness about ICZM is very different throughout the participants and there are large differences in the levels of knowledge about ICZM. The following section attempts to give an account of the main statements of the discussion.



Breederd Macro algaeen

Representatives of the K.E.R.N. region emphasised the importance of the bottom-up procedures. The rather informal character of the ICZM working group and its openness were regarded as particularly useful; a contrast is the process of an integrated regional development that relates more to planning and is connected to formal institutions. Existing institutions are mainly concerned in these processes, such as in the district of Nordfriesland.

The fact that the regional development agencies are fully aware of the unique potentials of coastal zones



was confirmed. However, it was argued that there was sometimes a lack of transparency and communication among the actors needed to be improved. Preferable would be a systematic organisation of all ICZM activities in the country, which should then be made available to all interested parties.

Practical steps were required instead of theoretical measures. Due to regional management, it has been possible to gain a great deal of experience and define focal points in the maritime sector. For example, this is the way in which co-operation between ports and relevant actors came about. A stronger combination of the different ICZM activities is desirable. ICZM is a working method with a holistic orientation. From the federal state government it was pointed out that ICZM could become an instrument for successful spatial and regional planning. There was a call for stricter co-ordination of processes in order to improve communication. Confidence must be developed among actors. This has already been successfully achieved on a local level.

Scientists working together with practitioners locally can help in making better decisions. However, one cannot distinguish oneself scientifically with such work.

There were complaints about fears of contact between the actors from the ecological sector, the more economically-oriented actors and actors from administrative and political sectors.

One suggestion was a regular exchange of experiences between those, who work on different activities of Integrated Coastal Zone Management, in order to learn more about "best practices".



Claus-Peter Matthiensen, Entwicklungsgesell. Ostholstein

Knowledge management would be extremely useful for more efficient decision-making and implementation processes. A company in the K.E.R.N.-region is developing a geographical information system for the Kiel bay.

ICZM is not an extra theme, but should be viewed as a main theme. It should not be used to centralise regional development, decentralisation is much more desirable. At present, there is less a problem of planning, but more a problem of implementation. However, the concrete implementation of measures was possible if and when an instrument of regional management was available.



Dr. Peter Krost, Coastal Research & Management

The further development of regional management is a way to bring ICZM to more regions. More flexibility and speed is expected of existing systems, they have to leave room for creativity and new ideas.

The structures for better horizontal co-operation in the regions or rather between the regions and vertical co-operation between municipalities, districts and the federal state still need to be improved.

There were complaints that little or nothing was known about Integrated Coastal Zone Management in many areas of the local administration. Therefore, it can hardly be expected that there would be stronger interests in co-operation.

The example of integrated coastal protection shows that there would be quite good prospects for an integrated approach to the planning and implementation of coastal zone developments. A good example is the integrated coastal protection management at the beach in Timmendorfer Strand and ICZM in the Uthlande region (which include the northfriesian islands).

The heterogeneity of the regions, mentioned above, became clear during the discussion. The attempt to co-ordinate a structured discussion on different aspects of the ICZM only succeeded partly. Knowledge about ICZM was very different and ranged from very little knowledge to expertise knowledge.

However, even those, who consciously use ICZM, were strongly impressed by their work on the spot. There was no agreement on what ICZM actually was. Some of the participants interpreted ICZM as another form of environmental protection without considering the economic and social development of the region, others only saw the economic potential of maritime regions and less consideration was given to ecological and social aspects. Some saw ICZM as a local initiative, others thought of aspects regarding the federal state level.

Many of those who contributed to the discussion took up single aspects and were still relatively general; the integrating measures could not always be recognised. This is not surprising, since ICZM, contrary to its own philosophy, is implemented more as a top-down process than as a bottom-up development. Because of the high complexity of an ambitious Integrated Coastal Zone Management concept, a bottom-up process can rarely be realised in the short term. In the future, a strategy must therefore be developed and implemented, which connects offers "from above" with initiatives "from below".

In general, the extensive co-operation approach in ICZM was positively evaluated, existing limitations concerning technical or spatial matters were regarded as a hindrance. The discussion also showed that the invitees only had a limited capacity for taking in the methodical aspects of new concepts because they are so overwhelmed by the day-to-day work that they will only consider ICZM more intensively, if they can see advantages in it for their work. The originally extremely scientific orientation within ICZM was barely showing in the discussion. There was a quite restrained reaction to the suggestion of using new research more intensively, probably because this suggestion was too abstract. Most actors

were probably not very interested in whether there are theoretical deficits in the scientific process, however, this question should be answered.



Recommended procedures

It cannot be expected that with a limited number of participants and a first meeting lasting only three hours all the aspects of ICZM in Schleswig-Holstein can be tackled. Nor can it be expected that differences in understanding will be leveled or that this will lead to significant changes in the ICZM landscape in Schleswig-Holstein. Nevertheless, in conclusion, some of the results of the meeting or rather the view points represented there are to be formulated into recommendations, which are directed at organisations that were represented at the meeting and at actors in the local regions.

In light of the different understandings of ICZM, which became clear during the discussion, there is a special need to undertake activities regarding its precise definition, what distinguishes ICZM and how the quality of a ICZM can be evaluated. Immediately after the meeting, the ICZM information and co-ordination unit of the federal state government took this as an opportunity to develop criteria and indicators for good ICZM practice. The idea for this came from a later suggestion made by Dr. Achim Daschkeit - from the Geographical Institut of the Christian-Albrechts-University of Kiel. The "AG Küstengeographie" has expressed this idea many times in the last few years, however, it has not yet been concretised in Schleswig-Holstein. Such a system of assessment should make it possible to analyse and evaluate regional and local measures and projects on the basis of these criteria and indicators, in order to be able to manage activities at federal state level as well as regional level more effectively, if necessary. On this basis, the value of ICZM can be concretised or rather the question answered, what exactly the advantage of or the difference in ICZM compared to past practices is. The information and co-ordination unit will ask the participants of the workshop this question again.

As already described above, there are still many shortcomings in informationflow regarding the different activities of the actors at local, regional or state level. The planned procedures, or procedures that have already been implemented in the context of the CoPraNet project (see introduction and enclosures), will help to reduce these shortcomings. However, it must be ensured that the information provided on the internet is noticed. The event participants can and should contribute to this within their means by passing on the information they got.

The participants desired an improvement in the overview of projects in the regions. In order to achieve this, actors were called upon to put information about their projects into the project data base. As already explained, the federal state can only make suggestions in this respect, whether and how it is used by the actors depends on

themselves. In turn, the federal state information and co-ordination unit can only function as well as the extent of the information it receives about the different institutions and organisations is.



Maritime research is an essential element of ICZM

Furthermore, the designation of key managers in the regions is still an important requirement. They should also take on the function of contact persons for the federal state level. In light of the lack of financial and personnel resources in the regions, which frequently leads to the mentioned deficits in implementation, the topic of co-operation (intra- as well as interregional) is still up to date. A further need is the greater involvement of science (->knowledge management) in projects and procedures at regional and at local level if necessary. Also in this respect science is generally called upon to partly make its activities more practical and to communicate results in a better understandable way. In addition, science must certainly approach the actors in administrative bodies and local government politics to a greater extent.

In view of the different understandings of ICZM, the lack of information about projects and procedures in the regions, the different intensity of ICZM activities in the regions and the simultaneous interest in a deepening discussion, the information and co-ordination unit is required to organise more events in the sense of workshops, which will include the working level more. In addition to regional initiatives, local initiatives should be presented, however they should also be confronted with the requirements of the ICZM.

Annex

Agenda of the Workshop

- 14.00 Welcome and introduction by Minister Klaus Buss
- 14.20 The ICZM working group of the K.E.R.N. region - freshening wind at the coast?
- Wolf Ruediger Janzen, head of the Technology-Region K.E.R.N. and Chief Executive Officer of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce in Kiel
- 14.45 Integrated regional development in Nordfriesland
- Dr. Olaf Bastian, head of the district authority of Nordfriesland
- 15.10 Coffee break
- 15.25 Integrated coastal zone management - new initiative or old wine in a new bottle?
- Summary of the presentation by Professor Dr. Klaus Potthoff, schiff-gmbh
- 15.45 Discussion
- 17.00 Closing words

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List of Participants

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Dr. Olaf Bastian, Landrat des Kreises Nordfriesland
- Peter Becker, Industrie- und Handelskammer zu Flensburg
- Antje Bruns, Forschungs- u. Technologiezentrum Westküste
- Klaus Buß, Innenminister des Landes Schleswig-Holstein
- Prof. Dr. Franciscus Colijn, GKSS-Forschungszentrum
- Dr. Achim Daschkeit, Geographisches Institut Uni Kiel
- Astrid Dickow, Innenministerium Schleswig-Holstein
- Dr. Katharina Licht, Forschungs- und Technologiezentrum Westküste
- Ernst Hansen, Innenministerium Schleswig-Holstein
- Dr. Frieder Henf, Technologie-Region K.E.R.N. e.V.
- Kai Hoppe, Coastal Research & Management
- Wolf-Rüdiger Janzen, Industrie- und Handelskammer zu Kiel
- Corinna Kolf, Geographisches Institut Uni Kiel
- Dr. Peter Krost, Coastal Research & Management
- Ingbert Liebig, Euroregion "Die Watten" Bürgermeister Sylt-Ost
- Frank Liebreuz, Innenministerium Schleswig-Holstein
- Norbert Lohrke, Kieler Wirtschaftsförderungs- und Strukturentwicklungs GmbH
- Annemarie Lübcke, Regionalbüro Uthlande der Insel- und Halligkonferenz e.V. Wyk a. Föhr
- Claus-Peter Matthiensen, Entwicklungsgesell. Ostholstein
- Dr. Michael Melzer, Institut Raum & Energie
- Ulrike Nissen, Stadt Flensburg – Amt für Stadt- u. Landschaftsplanung
- Prof. Dr. Klaus Potthoff, schiff-gmbh
- Ursula Rast-Bossmann, Amt für Wirtschaft, Verkehr, Stadt- und Regionalentwicklung der Landeshauptstadt Kiel
- Dr. Stefan Rehm, schiff-gmbh
- Prof. Dr. Horst Sterr, Geographisches Institut Uni Kiel
- Dr. Olaf Tauras, Wirtschaftsagentur Neumünster
- Dietrich Uffmann, Wirtschaftsförderung Lübeck GmbH
- Nicola Wilkens-Caspar, Industrie- und Handelskammer zu Lübeck
- Lars Wrage, Technologie-Region K.E.R.N. e.V.

For more information about ICZM-activities in Schleswig-Holstein and to inform others about your activities, use the Küsten-Newsletter and the ICZM – Databases which were realized in the CoPraNet project.

Küsten Newsletter:

EUCC - Die Küsten Union Deutschland e.V. publishes for free the „Küsten Newsletter“ in german language. The Newsletter gives a survey of ongoing ICZM-projects. Reports related to Schleswig-Holsteinisch are marked.

The Newsletter can be found under www.eucc-d.de . To publish reports - i.e. about your projects - send them to EUCC (newsletter@eucc-d.de).

ICZM-Database of Documents:

EUCC - Die Küsten Union Deutschland e.V. offers to you a ICZM-Database of documents. You get more information on the site www.eucc-d.de.

To enter your documents please send them as pdf-File to Ms. Maack (maack@eucc-d.de).

ICZM-Database of Projects:

There is also a database of ICZM-projects. You can get more information under the address www.eucc-d.de.

And you can publish information about your projects there.

