



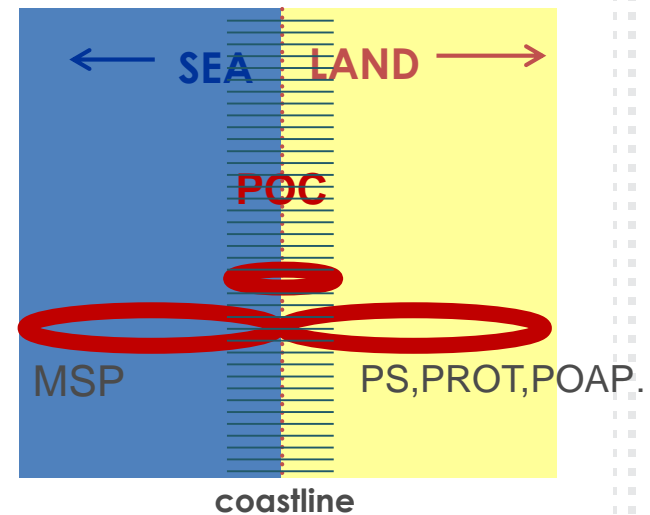
Workshop 2: Maritime Spatial Planning

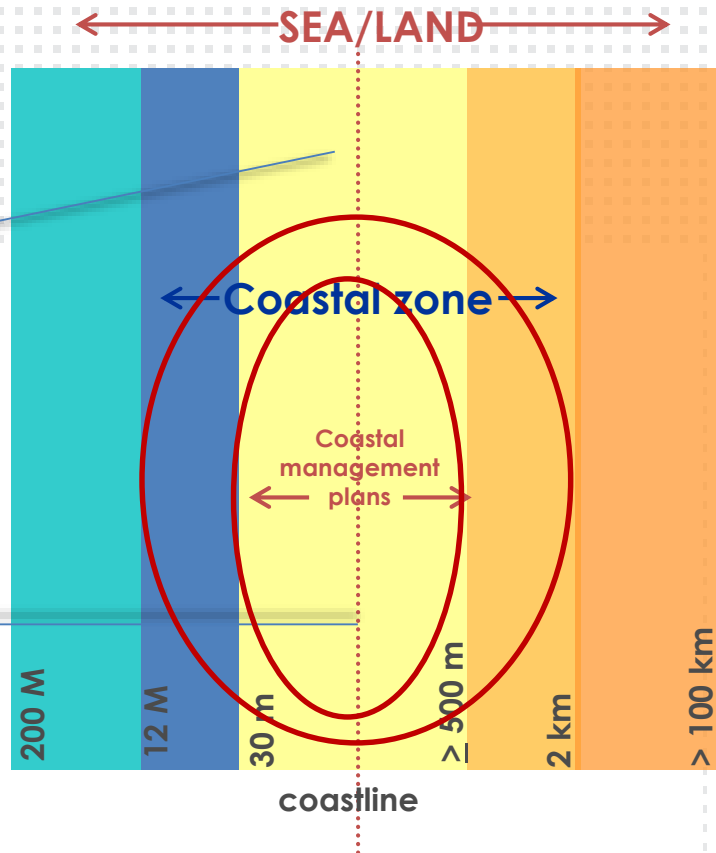
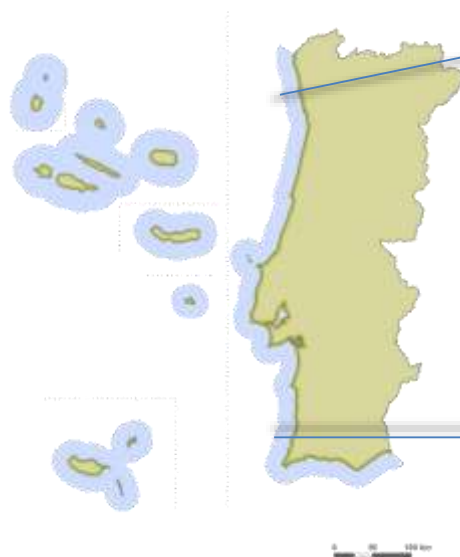
Articulation of spatial planning instruments: the new challenges with maritime spatial planning

Ana Barroco

- Portugal has consolidated experience in land use planning.
- The **policy of spatial planning and urbanism** is based on a **territorial management system**, which is organized in a coordinated manner in four areas: national, regional, intermunicipal and municipal.
- The **spatial planning and management system of coastal zones** takes place within three hierarchical levels of territorial land use planning and management:

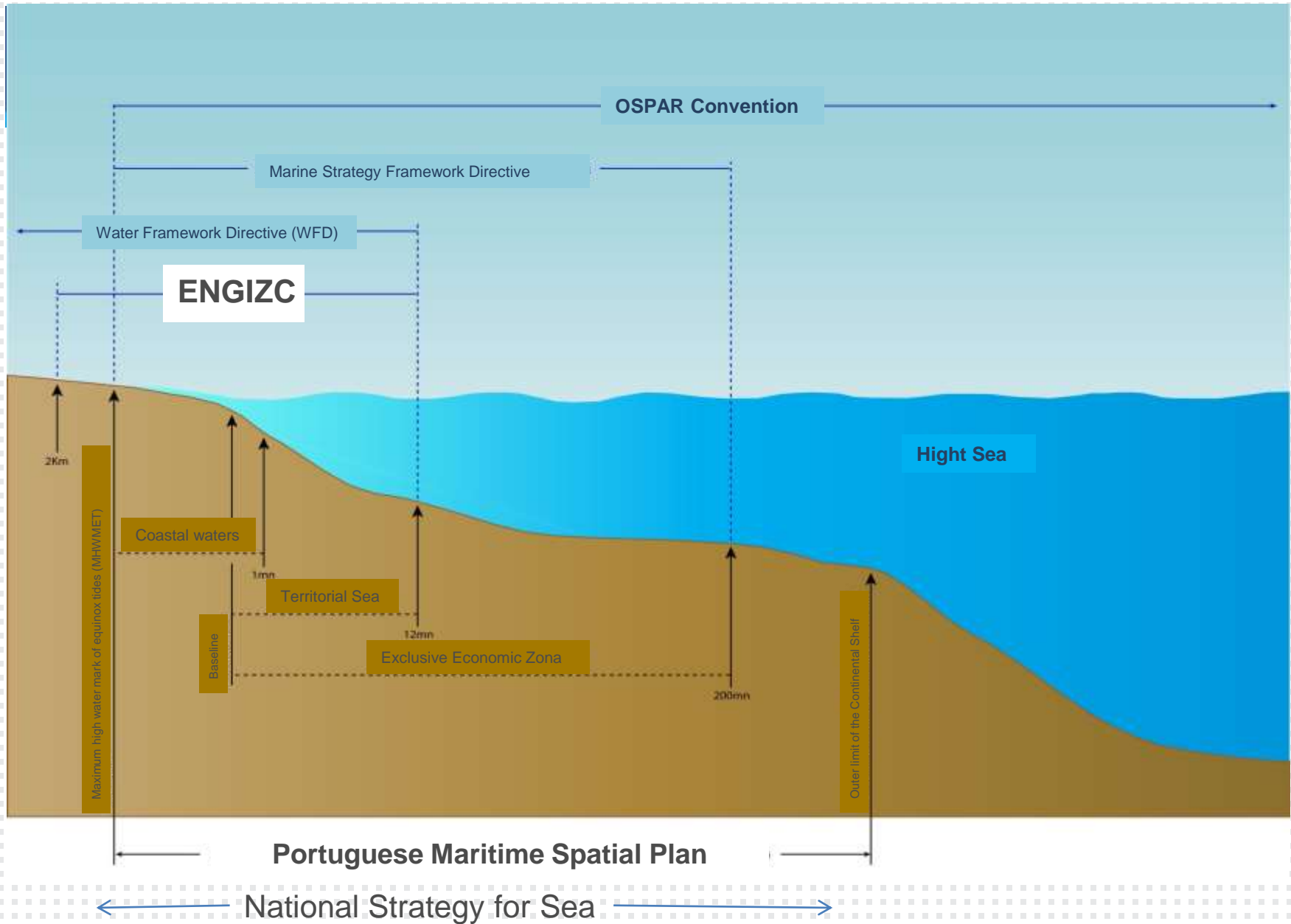
The **National Programme for Spatial Policy** (PNPOT), reviewed in 2018, provides guidance to all low levels of spatial plans, such as: **sectorial, special, regional and municipal** and the **spatial planning level** that includes **regional land use programmes** (PROT) and **special use programmes**, like those for **protected areas** (POAP) and estuaries (POE) and **coastal management programmes** (POC)





- Portugal has all its coastal zone within the approved Coastal Zone Management Plan and is now in revision process of all these plans.
- These plans have been introduced into the spatial planning **new dimensions of analysis** (such as coastal risks, climate change, compatibility of uses and activities) with practical results in the definition of more **sustainable territorial models** and more **integrated policies**.
- The **adapting principle** applied to the spatial planning and management of the coastal zone in Portugal can be illustrated in several examples. The **new spatial plans** will ensure the development of an integrated and **sustainable coastal zone model**, articulating the **uses of maritime space and land area**.

- In 2009 was approved the **National Strategy for Integrated Coastal Zone (ENGIZC)**
- The ENGIZC is a **20 year timeframe vision for harmoniously developed and sustainable coast**, based on systemic approach of resource use and identity values, supported in knowledge and operating under a **model that integrates** institutions, policies and instruments to ensure the participation of different stakeholders.
- The **strategy identified eight main objectives and proposed 20 measures** to be implemented. The measures are grouped according to four main areas: normative and management; thematic, monitoring and participation.
- This strategy reaffirms a new paradigm for coastal zone, fulfilling the ambitions set out in **communitarian guidelines** and provided a **framework for instruments of national policy** including the National Strategy for the Sea, approved in 2006.
- The ENGIZC is expected to provide **renewed impetus for strengthening the management of coastal zone**. Its future success depends on the implementation of **Governance Model** and **creating networks and forums on coastal matters**, including of the establishment of **national co-ordinating unit** to support the implementation of the new coastal management framework, and provide the development of a integrated plan for the coastal zone with the participation of all sectors involved.
- The **monitoring process** is also considered a priority in order to obtain the information necessary to implementation of an affective **adaptative management**



- The spatial planning and management system of **maritime zones** take place within the Maritime Spatial Plan (MSP)
- The MSP is a sectoral plan with the **objective of managing the uses and activities of maritime space**, present and future, in close coordination with the management of coast zone, **ensuring the sustainable use of resources, preservation and recovery, enhancing the efficient use of marine space as part of an integrated, inter-sectorial approach**, and fostering the **economic, environmental and social conditions of the sea**.
- A Portuguese effort in MSP has been initiated in 2008. The Plan is under elaboration since December 2008, it's approved but waits publication.
- Its development is part of implementation of the National Strategy for Sea, which considers three strategic pillars: **Knowledge, spatial planning and management and active promotion and protection of national interests**.
- MSP is identified by the EU's Integrated Maritime Policy as a **cross-cutting policy tool** enabling public authorities and stakeholders **to apply a coordinated, integrated and trans-boundary approach to marine development**.





Portuguese Maritime Spatial Plan



Challenges

1. Are coastal planning plans the best to articulate and integrate uses at the land-sea interface? [..most development and use, which takes place in the marine environment also has an onshore component or impact...]
2. What are the main impacts on land of maritime activities and how can terrestrial planning consider them? [.. monitoring, adapting the instruments, developing information systems....]
3. How is sustainable growth in maritime activities ensured by identifying possible impacts and opportunities for multiple uses of space in cross-border and European strategy? [.. Maritime Spatial Planning, coordinated, integrated and trans-boundary approach to marine development ...]



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