

## **Nowadays state of ICZM for the Black sea**

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Spatial planning, as a concept, has been recognized as important and attempts have been made by the BS states to develop maritime policies, although, they remain far from being 'integrated'. ICZM-related monitoring and assessments are poorly regulated at national and regional level.

Related to the ICZM institutional framework, the activity of consultative committees or councils at national level is not helpful. It is necessary to create a single, representative national forum with strong institutional memory and expertise

In general, ICZM in the BS is not scientifically grounded. This needs to change. Key priority areas for research are:

- Coastal erosion
- Diffuse sources of eutrophication/pollution
- Cumulative effects of pressures
- Assimilation capacity of water bodies
- Contamination of air, sediments and biota
- Degradation of habitats
- Littering
- Early warning of natural hazards

To make a change and step from an ICZM theory to a sustainable ICZM in practice, the following practices must be followed:

- Good political will
- Stable financial support
- Knowledge base and education
- Support of the local population and public organizations

Major gaps in management can be addressed by:

- Development of laws on coastal zone, at national and regional level - an ICZM Protocol to the Bucharest Convention
- Developing mechanisms for inter-sectorial cooperation
- Decentralization of spatial planning
- Public hearings of plans and programs of measures
- Involvement of local stakeholders in decision-making
- Development of self-monitoring
- Development of economic incentives
- Development and enforcement of standards, which would require introduction of 'clean' technologies
- Transboundary cooperation
- Adaptive management to cope with climate change.

Undoubtedly, without ICZM the BS coast and the coastal waters will deteriorate, as have been observed between the 1970s and the 1990s.

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