



SustainBaltic

Enhancing the Cross-Border Coastal Zone Management of the Baltic Sea



Case study 1:

Development of coastal tourism with respect to other land use priorities in Satakunta

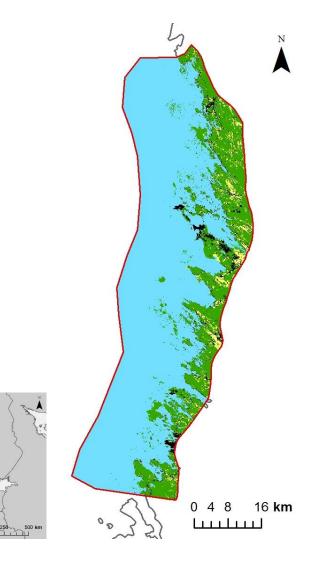
Introduction

- Coastal tourism has a high importance in the regional development both in Satakunta and in SW Finland
- Much less work for tourism development have so far been made in Satakunta than in SW Finland
 - Selkämeri National Park is a young national park (established in 2011) compared to Archipelago National Park (established in 1983)
 - In SW Finland, many services have already been productized (e.g. The Archipelago Ring Road, Biosphere Reserve)
 - Infrastructure and framework for tourism development in Satakunta in progress, which limits the capability of the region to offer services for tourists particularly in the seaside



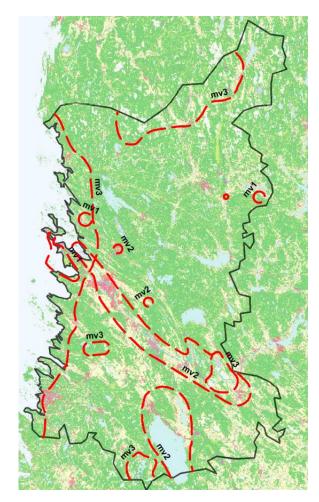
Planning area of ICZM

- Planning area is defined based on the development zone of tourism development (mv3) in the Satakunta regional LUP
 - In the mainland, the development zone covers the land areas located on the western side of the highway 8 (Vaasa-Turku) within Satakunta region
 - Areas located within four municipalities (Merikarvia, Pori, Eurajoki, Rauma)
 - On the seaside, the planning area is located to the approximate location of 20 m depth contour



Regional interest

- Zones important for tourism development have been identified in the regional LUP of Satakunta
- Zones define the regional interest for tourism development. No clear guidelines, what can and cannot be done, are however given.
- Zones grouped to three categories:
 - 1. Areas important for tourism in general (mv1)
 - 2. Areas important for tourism related to cultural history (mv2)
 - 3. Areas important for tourism related to nature (mv3)
- Whole coastal zone defined as a development zone for environmental tourism





MATKAILUN KEHITTÄMISVYÖHYKE

Merkinnällä osoitetaan vyöhykkeitä, joihin kohdistuu merkittäviä matkailun kehittämistarpeita.

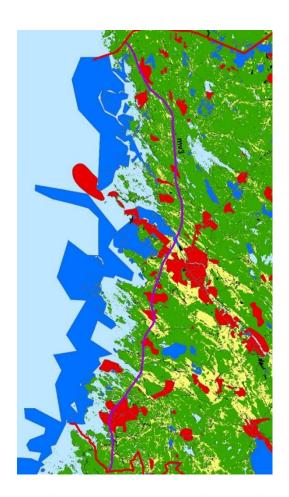
Suunnittelumääräys

Vyöhykkeiden sisällä toteutettavassa alueidenkäytön suunnittelussa on kiinnitettävä erityistä huoniaota matkailuelinkeinojen ja virkistyspalveluiden kehittämiseen. Suunnittelussa on otettava huomioon toteutettavien toimenpiteiden yhteensovittaminen kulttuuri-, maisema- ja luontoarvoihin sekä olemassa oleviin elinkeinoihin ja asutukseen.

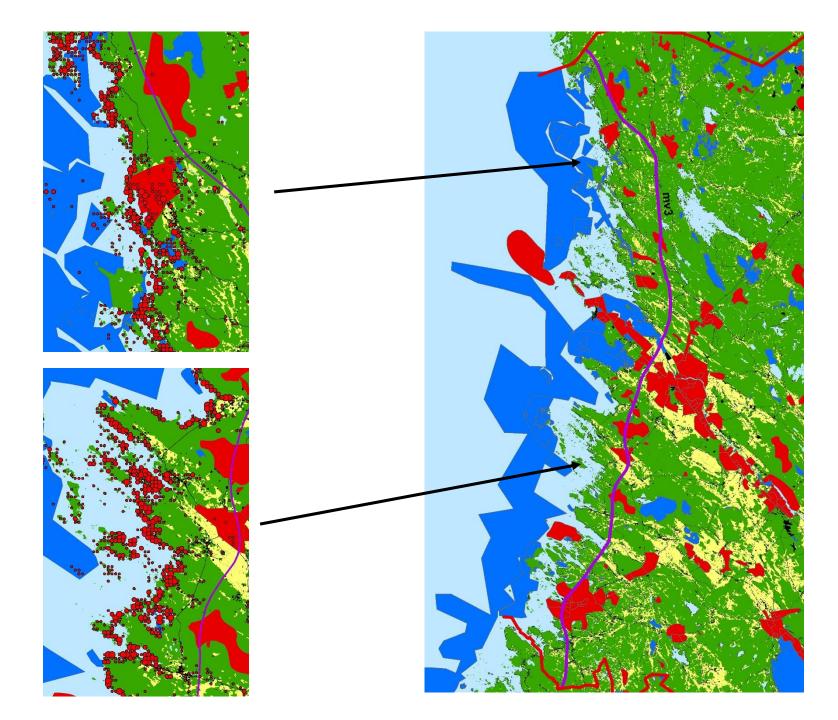
Matkailuun liittyviä toimintoja suunniteltaessa ja vyöhykkeen vetovoimaisuutta kehitettäessä tulee attaa huomioon vyöhykkeen erityisominaisuudet ja niiden ominoispiirtelen säilyttäminen.

Tourism vs. other land use

- Other activities within the zone of tourism development that can potentially create conflicts
 - Coastal construction (mainly summer houses)
 - Harbours and marine transport
 - Coastal industry
 - · Offshore wind power
 - Onshore wind power
 - Nuclear power
 - · Coastal fish farming
 - Offshore fish farming?
 - Testing zone for unmanned cargo ships?
- In the map, areas intended for human development (construction) are marked in red and protected areas in blue, respectively. The purple line indicates the development zone for tourism



-3 Merkinnāllā osoitetaan merkittävät luontomatkailun kehittämisen kohdevyöhykkeet, joihin kohdistuu luontomatkailun, luonnon virkistyskäytön, ulkoilu- ym. reitistöjen sekä luonnonsuojelun kehittämis- ja yhteensovittamistarpeita.



















Main goals of ICZM, case study 1

- 1. To assess the potential of sustainable tourism development in Satakunta with respect to the current and future land use
- 2. To identify conflicts between tourism development and other human activities and/or land use priorities (environmental conservation, coastal construction, etc.)
- 3. To develop methods and procedures, how regional authorities can enhance sustainable tourism development in Satakunta
- 4. To strengthen cooperation between authorities and other stakeholders (entrepreneurs, municipalities, local landowners, etc.) in tourism development on a regional-level

Case study 2:

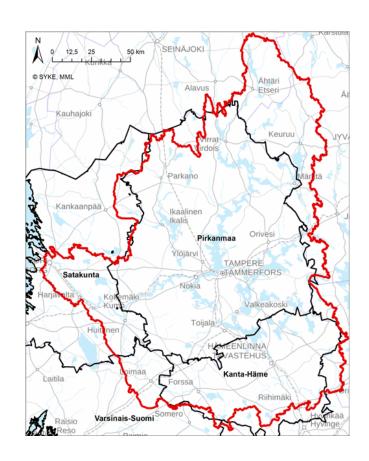
Management of the Kokemäenjoki river basin and its marine counterpart in Satakunta

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Ecosystem approach (EcA)

Kokemäenjoki river basin

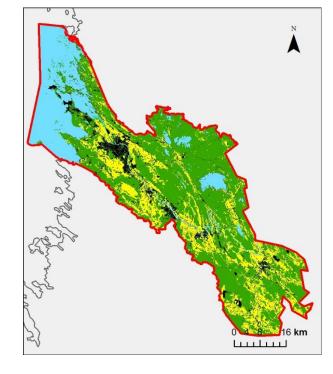
- Kokemäenjoki is the largest river in SW Finland and its river basin covers over 27 000 km² in Satakunta, Häme and Pirkanmaa region.
- Kokemäenjoki affects the water quality and habitat characteristics in the river estuary and nearby archipelagos (Gummandoora, Kumppoosit)
 - ⇒ Management of the river basin has a significant impact also on coastal waters and coastal ecosystems



Planning area of the ICZM

- Planning area covers the Kokemäenjoki river basin starting from the Bothnian Sea and reaching to the regional border of Satakunta
 - Two rivers (Kokemäenjoki and Loimijoki)
 - Planning area located within eight municipalities (Pori, Eurajoki, Merikarvia, Ulvila, Harjavalta, Nakkila, Kokemäki, Huittinen)
 - Human development (incl. agriculture) in the area located mainly along the waterways
 - Same border (approximately) have earlier been used in the water management plan 2016-2021 that covers the lower parts of Kokemäenjoki river and river Loimijoki





Introduction

- The management of river basins plays a key role in the development of water bodies
 - Allows for the consideration of environmental conservation but also social and economic needs of the river basin
- River basin management plans (based on WFD) help to improve the state of water resources
 - Emphasis on water quality, nutrient loads etc.
 - Does not consider the overall importance of the river basin to the region (including e.g. cultural history, biodiversity linked to the riparian forests or recreational values)
- The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use (Convention on Biological Diversity 2004)

Management of the Kokemäenjoki river basin

- River basin management plan (WFD) of the Kokemäenjoki river for year 2016-2021 prepared by ELY Centre for SW Finland
- Strategic management plan for the whole watershed under preparation (leading authority ELY Centre of Pirkanmaa)
 - Will be published in November 2017
 - General-level strategy for the entire watershed, concrete actions for different subregions need to be designed on a regional level
 - Strategy prepared for short (2027) and long timespan (2057)

Kokemäenjoen alaosan-Loimijoen osaalueen pintavesien toimenpideohjelma vuosille 2016–2021



Kokemäenjoki river basin

- Kokemäenjoki has multiple values and interests that need to be integrated in land use planning and management to enhance sustainable development
 - Water quality management (based on WFD)
 - Fisheries and management of fish stocks
 - Flood risk control and hydropower production
 - Diverse riparian and aquatic ecosystems including number of endangered species and habitats
 - Recreational values
 - Historical, archaelogical and cultural values
- => Competing interests along the waterway and on the seaside should be equally considered to avoid conflicts and thus to enhance sustainable development

Main goals of ICZM, case study 2

- To translate the strategic work of the Kokemäenjoki watershed to concrete actions and this way to enhance sustainable land use in the river basin
- To identify ecosystem services produced by Kokemäenjoki river and its marine counterpart and how they can be effectively incorporated to land use planning and management of the river basin
- 3. To demonstrate ecosystem approach (EcA) in the context of river basin—estuary—sea -interactions

What are we going to do next?

General features of ICZM case studies in SW Finland

1. Regional-level ICZM

- Regional-level plan (less detailed)
- Considers the coastal zone of Satakunta as a whole
- Focuses more a certain theme and how its development can be enhanced with respect to land use in general
- Theme: "Development of coastal tourism with respect to other land use priorities in Satakunta"

2. Within-region ICZM

- Within-region plan (more detailed)
- Focuses on a specific area, in which potential conflicts can be found
- Identification of potential conflicts using ecosystem approach
- Theme: "Management of the Kokemäenjoki river basin and its marine counterpart in the Bothnian Sea".

Planning process of ICZM

Integration

1. Need assessment

- Why is ICZM planning needed? Is it based on the need for future development or the need to solve present conflicts?
- Which are the driving forces behind the need of strategic planning?

2. Current state

- What is the current state of the environment in the planning area?
- Are there current conflicts between different land use that need to be considered in ICZM planning

3. Goal definition

- Which are the main goals and objectives of ICZM planning?
- What is the timespan of the ICZM process (i.e. when do want to reach the objectives of planning)?

Feedback

4. Future scenarios

- What kinds of actions are needed to reach the objectives?
- Who are the key actors in the process (private people, entrepreneurs, authorities?)

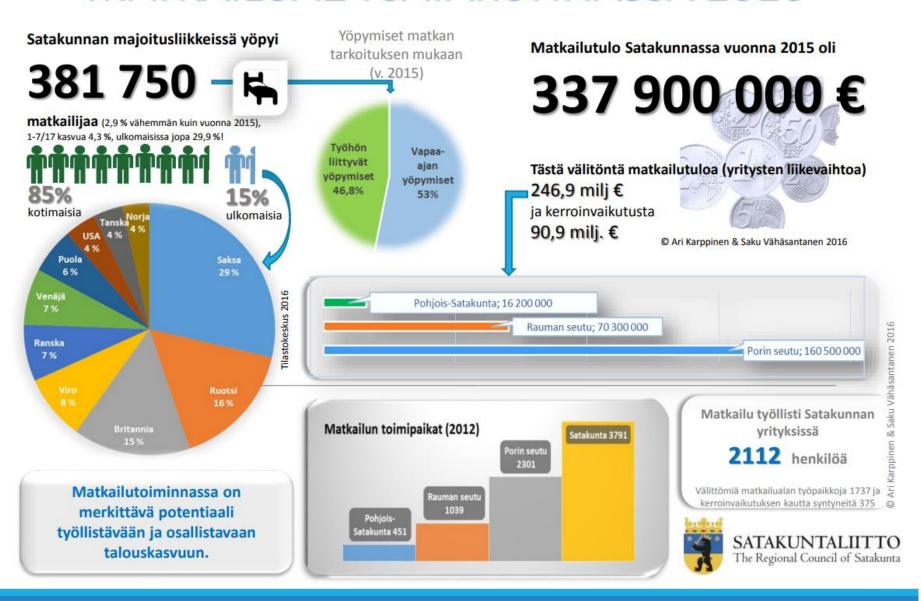
5. Strategic environmental assessment (SEA)

- How does the current land use enhance/limit the development with respect to the objectives?
- What changes in the planning area, if the region is developed according to the scenarios? How does it affect both environmental, social and cultural conditions in the area?

6. Conclusions and decision analysis

- Is it possible to reach the objectives in sustainable way (i.e. are the objectives realistic with respect to the current land use)?
- Does the development solve current conflicts or does it create new ones that need to be considered in future planning?

MATKAILUALA SATAKUNNASSA 2016



Baseline information needed for planning

Current state of coastal tourism

- Accommodation (GIS)
- Restaurants, bars and cafeterias (GIS?)
- Transportation (GIS)
- Tourist attractions, sightseeings etc. (i.e. places that gather people, GIS?)
- Events (???)

Current and proposed land use

- Industry (CLC + regional/master plans)
- Coastal construction (CLC + YKR + regional/master plans)
- Protected areas (are they closed or open for tourists?)
- Ecological values and networks

Continuation of the ICZM planning (similar for both cases)

- 1. To define the current state (ecology, land use, human development) in the case study areas (August-November 2017)
 - Current land use and its limitations for regional development with respect to the themes of ICZM (both cases)
 - Ecological values and networks related to the case study areas (both cases)
 - Current state of tourism (accommodation services, restaurants, sightseeing, etc., case 1)
 - Scoping of potential ecosystem services in Kokemäenjoki river basin (mainly case 2)
- 2. Discussions with the relevant stakeholders concerning the need of planning, scenarios for future development and potential limitations (October-December 2017, both cases)
- 3. Identification of scenarios for future development (October 2017-January 2018, both cases)
- 4. Preparation of draft plans for both cases (December 2017-February 2018, both cases)



SustainBaltic

More information about SustainBaltic can be found from the project websites:

www.utu.fi/SustainBaltic www.satakuntaliitto.fi/Sustain-Baltic



