



Comprehensive cross-border SEA and ICZM action plan aimed to reinforce the environmental integrity

ARTWEI PROJECT COMPONENT 3

1. **Name of the cross-border Transitional Waters Area:** Odra Lagoon (Poland/Germany)
2. **Themes for the comprehensive cross-border SEA and ICZM actions:**
 - Cross-border coastal and aquatic NATURA 2000 management and EU Water Frameworks Directive implementation
 - Cross-border spatial planning/ Strategic Environmental Assessment issues
 - Baltic Sea Action Plan implementation in the SBTW areas
 - Sustainable and cross-border integrated management of TW resources
 - Cross-border eutrophication (and/or water quality modeling)
 - Cross-border data and information exchange
 - Cross-border mussel farming as a tool for practical implementation of EU Water Framework Directive
 - Cross-border fisheries control
 - Other comprehensive cross-border SEA and ICZM action themes: tourism, as a practical aspect of NATURA 2000 implementation
3. **List of stakeholder institutions ready to participate in the implementation of the comprehensive cross-border SEA and ICZM actions:**
 - University of Szczecin (Poland)
 - EUCC – The Coastal Union Germany
 - Society for The Coast (EUCC-Poland)
 - Wolin National Park
 - Maritime Office in Szczecin
 - Regional Bureau of The Spacial Planning
 - County Office in Kamień Pomorski
 - Stepnica Comunity
 - Regional Water Management Board in Szczecin
 - University of Greifswald
 - Authority for regional and spatial planning Western-Pomerania
4. **Objectives of the comprehensive cross-border SEA and ICZM actions:**
 - Development of a dedicated cross-border information system for the Odra Lagoon
 - Sustainable network between German and Polish stakeholders
 - Raising awareness and cross-border involvement of public into information proliferation on various topics related to the reinforcement of the Odra Lagoon environmental integrity.

5. Comprehensive long-term cross-border SEA and ICZM actions:

- Coherent cross-border practical field actions
- Creation of joint databases and/or maps
- Joint cross-border fostering of sustainable utilization of TW ecosystem goods and services
- Dedicated IT programming and modeling
- Spatial planning / Strategic Environmental Assessment procedures
- Institutional / organizational actions (establishing cross-border task groups etc.)
- Public awareness and capacity building actions (stakeholder training, foto competition)
- Scenario simulation exercises and / or games
- Other methods:

6. Key result indicators:

- Number of cross-border solutions that will be applied to tackle existing TW environmental integrity problems: **3**
 1. Information exchange platform for organization and awareness raising management aspects/areas of the Natura 2000 and EU Water Framework Directive.
 2. Management concept of purifying water of the lagoon by mussel cultivation and preparing it for presentation to selected regional authorities.
 3. Public awareness and education.
- Number of innovative tools that will be applied to tackle existing TW environmental integrity problems : **2**
 1. mussel farms as a way to purify the water in lagoons
 2. GIS as an innovative cross-border tool
- Number of coastal inhabitants in both countries sharing the area that will be positively affected by the action **~25 000**
- Number of stakeholders with improved capacities as a result of the action **~10**
- Number of stakeholder institutions in both countries that are going to be additionally involved into the implementation of the cross-border SEA and ICZM action plan **~5**

7. SWOT analysis of the proposed comprehensive cross-border SEA and ICZM action plan:

<u>Strengths</u>	<u>Weaknesses</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • variety of stakeholders with signed agreements fits to the project ARTWEI objectives • established and long-term monitoring system of environmental aspects, partly cross-border • necessity of implementation of EU Water Framework Directive and NATURA 2000 rules 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • difficult to estimate the number of residents who will benefit from the project • language problems in communication between Polish and German stakeholders • different level of education between regional centers where decisions are taken and rural riparian areas where they are implemented • different definition of the lagoon status – Poland: transitional water; Germany: inner coastal water - makes (cross-border) implementation of WFD difficult

<u>Opportunities</u>	<u>Threats</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• cooperation with organizations from Poland and Germany not involved in project but interested in common actions• experience and lessons learned from other projects• revival of the Polish-German Regional Agenda 21	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• lack of willingness to act from the stakeholders side• lack of funds for joint activities after the project• political impacts and long-term instability