## **Coastal Guide ICZM Information System**

## 1. Key data

Project title: Country:	Integrated management of the Algarve-Huelva coast Portugal & Spain
Project phase: Launch:	preparation
National funding:	[periods, in euros]
EC-funding:	[periods, in euros]
EC project references:	TERRA network no.13 Coastlink
Lead partner:	ANAS association
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Project website:	[URL]
Project area:	The Asociación de Municipios Hispano-Lusa (ANAS) represents 30 municipalities from Algarve province in Portugal and Huelva province in Spain.
Area size (land):	400 km of coast
(water):	[in hectare, or yes/no]
Population size:	600 000
Policy background:	ANAS was established to co-ordinate strategic development
, U	between the generally small municipalities strung out along 400 km of coast and to tackle problems of social and economic cohesion.
Important sectors in the proje	ect set-up:
Main aim:	sports tourism, eco-tourism and cultural tourism. Ports and Marine Industry, Pollution, Natural Catastrophes and Climate Change, Coastal Erosion and Water Management. The opportunity for developing sustainable tourism in Huelva and avoiding the excessive development of parts of the Algarve is central to the demonstration project.
Expected results:	
2. Collaboration & integrat	
Objectives re collaboration &	•
	Spain: development of co-ordination mechanisms; changes in land use planning legislation where these affect coastal areas; and, definition of the roles and responsibilities of different agencies involved in coastal management (at national level)
Ministries formally involved*:	Portugal: Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources, Ministry of Planning and Public Works (Ports), Spain: Ministry of Environment (within which there is a Directorate General for the Coasts).
Regions (county, province) for	
Municipalities (towns) formal	ly involved*:

	30 municipalities of which: Albufeira, Portimão and Lagos (tourist places)
Problems encountered:	Co-ordination problems because of unresolved issues in the 1987 Spanish Constitution relating to the powers and authority of central and regional governments and by several other recent but fragmented laws which affect the coast. Bureaucratic processes have slowed down the consultation process with Government Agencies, and there is a considerable lack of understanding of the benefits and principles of ICZM.
Main achievements:	Less focused on the coastal zone as such, the process is very much an evolving flexible one with a strong lead from the project team working closely with the political alliance. Public involvement will grow out of the variety of issues as they emerge
3. Participation	

## 3. Participation

Objectives re participation:	to favour citizen access to the public administration, including information about taxes, procedures, etc.	
Environment stakeholders for	rmally involved*: yes	
	ANAS is creating an Intranet system between the 30 municipalities, which compose the ANAS association. It will favour the integration and exchange of experiences at an economic, social, administrative and cultural level, overcoming the relative isolation of some of these municipalities. This will also benefit the integration and proximity of both sides of the frontier.	
•	eholders formally involved*: yes	
Public hearings:	Coastal Forum meetings	
Public access to project data	•	
Main achievements:	ANAS project has signed several protocols and conventions with private entities in Portugal and Spain, including several companies in the telecommunication sector.	
Problems encountered:		
<b>4. Information</b> Objectives re environment:		
Main achievements:	Audits, Public meetings, Workshops, Information centre Public Relations officer has been pointed out to disseminate information to the public. <i>Terra Coastlink network</i> : advantage of networking to learn from the experience of other ICZM projects.	
Problems encountered:		
5. Policy aspects, relevance and success: Legal Jurisdictional issues:		

Project objectives Main achievements Problems encountered: Environment: Project objectives: Main achievements: Problems encountered: Biodiversity conservation: Project objectives: Main achievements:

Problems encountered: Economic development: Project objectives: Main achievements: Problems encountered: Spatial planning & zoning: Project objectives: Main achievements: Problems encountered: Coastal defence: Project objectives: Main achievements: Problems encountered:

6. Progress & Continuity Follow-up: No progress since: [month, year] Main reason for lack of progress:

## 7. Sources

Project Report online: [attached in MS word or PDF]

\*) formally involved means: as a project partner or represented in a project committee.

Bibliography:

Project Web site, if available

European Commission, Better management of coastal resources, A European programme for integrated coastal zone management, 1997

European Commission, Lessons from the European Commission's demonstration programme on integrated coastal zone management, 1999

European Commission, *Towards a European Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy*: General Principles and Policy Options, 1999

Thematic Study A, Legal and Regulatory Bodies: Appropriateness to ICZM, 1999

Thematic Study B, *Participation in the ICZM Processes*: Mechanisms and Procedures Needed, 1999

Thematic Study C, Role and use of Technology in Relation to ICZM, 1999

Thematic Study D, *Planning and Management Processes*: Sectoral and Territorial Cooperation, 1999

Thematic Study F, Information required for Integrated Coastal Zone Management, 1999