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Policy instruments in Integrated coastal zone Management

B. Skorstad, R. Laplana

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Systems **A**ssessment

DELIVERABLE D10.1

Policy instruments in Intergrated coastal zone management
(Draft Report)

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Global Change and Ecosystems**

Policy instruments in Intergrated coastal zone management

**-A study on research publications and litterature on ICZM – policies
WT 10.1**

Prelimenary

Draft report

SPICOSA

WP10/ WT10.1

**Berit Skorstad
Ramon Laplana**

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Policy instruments in Intergrated coastal zone management

Introducion

This WT (10.1) reviews advantages and disadvantages of different types of policy instruments and policy implementation schemes with reference to available literature on ICZM and in reference to ongoing policy experimentation, within the EU region and globally (SPICOSA DOW 2007).

The WT focuses on identifying published and unpublished policy research or policy review papers in the area of CZM but also theoretical material on the institutional analysis of public policies in the broad areas of environment and local development. Information about experiences in designing and implementing ICZM policies around the world is much dispersed and not always readably accessible(SPICOSA DOW 2007)..

However, a global review of policy experiences, when sorted in terms of institutional alternatives, is much more feasible. Such a review would provide a good critical background for the effectiveness of policy options at national or local level within the framework of SPICOSA SSAs(SPICOSA DOW 2007)..

This material will first be identified, classified and made accessible for the use of researchers within SPICOSA. Access will be given through an information source developed by SPICOSA IP that will include links to already existing external information sources. This WT will take advantage of the large partnership of SPICOSA to collect material published in different European languages, so that works published in other languages than English can be given visibility that is more international. For this task, competence in policy analysis within the SPICOSA partnership will collaborate with partners in charge of information distribution.

The sub-tasks of this WT are:

- 1)
 - a) Develop a reference database and organize the search for existing sources of information
 - b) Collect complementary documentation using SPICOSA partnership as well as contacts with global information bases
- 2) Generate a dedicated searching tool for policy analysis material.
- 3) Review this material and prepare a classification structure as well as a dedicated thesaurus.
- 4) Make the searching tool and interactively available to SPICOSA researchers, particularly during the final deliberations with policy and end-users, WP 6 SAF Output.(DOW)

Already existing search tools

In only a few years there has been a huge development of internet searching tools on CZM. We have evaluated these net resources and one can find very good databases for policy analysis material (2). See i.e. The **CoPraNet** (<http://www.coastalpractice.net/>), and the **Encora's ICZM Websearch** (<http://www.encora.eu/websearch.php>) and **Coastal Wiki** (http://www.encora.eu/coastalwiki/Main_Page). Therefor we consider this work (developing internet search tools) not to be the most critical at this stage of the SPICOSA program.

Contents of this report

This first draft report is a systematized list over publications and available abstracts on Coastal Zone Management policy. In the work of on conceptualising and systemasing polisy strategies in CZM, we have come up with 7 different types of policy and implemantaion strategies. This is:

1. Policy instrument
2. Deliberative proesses
3. Legislative controls
4. CZM planning
5. Economic instruments
6. Informative measures
7. Technology instruments

The arguments for selecting these key areas are both related to research traditions and policy implementation traditions. The list is not final, nor are the different categories internally exclusive.

In the reference list we present literature regarding most of these instruments (not technology). However, in the first publication list category, which we call *general literature on CZM* we have also included **alternative** science and political perspectives on managing the coast. Literature on i.e. ethics – environmental studies is also presented in his category.

Descriptions

1. Policy instruments

Policy instruments to promote environmental protection include official restrictions and positive incentives designed to control activities that may be harmful to the environment. Prevention better than cure Environmental policy went through radical changes in the 1980s, when there was a shift away from dealing with narrower problem areas towards broader and more integrated assessments of environmental issues. Environmental policies have subsequently included more preventive measures and controls imposed on potentially harmful activities, rather than corrective measures to repair existing damage. Environmental policy instruments can be classified into legislative controls, economic instruments and informative measures, and technology

2. Deliberative processes, participation and governance

Deliberative processes are “Thinking processes”. It refers to different kinds of decisionmaking. It involves the gathering of information and knowledge from a variety of sources, including consultation with actor and stakeholder inside and outside an organization or institution.

Normally, deliberative processes occur toward the end stage of a larger process; once investigations have been carried out, facts established and information obtained from different sources. In the deliberative phase, the myriad of data comes together and is synthesized in a comprehensive plan. In the Analytical Deliberative process (ADP), many types of data and knowledge are integrated throughout the process, not solely at the beginning. The idea is to map competing interests and value preferences.

The ADP recognizes that environmental plans cannot be pursued without regard to money and political power struggles, including citizens demanding their right to a good environment. In addition to financial viability, the analytic phase includes technical viability and deadline setting to keep the process on track.

3. Legislative controls

There are a number of generally accepted principles and characteristics of the implementation of ICZM. One of these is legal support, which provides application of conventional norms of international law in the regulative mechanism of coastal management. At the same time coastal states should be able to create a legislative basis for ICZM corresponding to their special conditions - to the natural characteristics of coastal areas, organizational and state structure, geopolitical situation, and also economic conditions, historical and cultural traditions

Harmful environmental impacts are largely controlled through the compulsory environmental permits that cover all kinds of potentially harmful activities. Other environmental legislation has been enacted to prohibit the use of certain harmful substances, to set limits on emissions, to enforce certain technical standards, to make producers responsible for their products as

waste, to limit certain activities in special areas such as nature reserves or car-free areas in cities, and to control land/coast use planning.

4. CZM planning instruments

Planning as a policy instrument used to appear intensively in actions about economic and social development. Gradually, environmental dimensions were taken into account, especially through the appearance of Sustainable Development in environmentally important areas. Planning promotes environmental sustainability examining the concept of development which meets environmental, social and economic needs of present and future generations as well as policy and planning instruments to promote such development. It also encourages spatial integration of development perspectives indicates how social cohesion, regional innovation and sustainable development can interplay. This instrument can be used in real planning situations, using policies and planning tools, such as Environmental Impact Assessment and European Spatial Development Perspective.

“Through the use of Geographical Information Systems (GIS), Spatial Planning has managed to define and map coastal and marine areas. It is essential to examine not only environmental impacts of individual activities but to research cumulative effects of several different activities occurring in an area. Mapping coastal and marine areas in detail allows an opportunity to identify them at particular risk from possible pollution or excessive disturbance and to examine in detail how many activities are occurring” (Encora, <http://www.encora.eu/coastalwiki/>)

5. Economic instruments

Whereas legislative policies mainly consist of enforcements and restrictions, economic instruments are designed to provide more positive financial incentives to promote more favourable forms of production and consumption. Economic instruments include selective taxes and fees, as well as various kinds of subsidies, grants and tax exemptions, for both companies and individual citizens. The key feature of all these measures is that the authorities are involved at one end of the financial transaction. Through another type of economic instrument, the authorities can also set favourable frameworks for financial transactions within the private sector. Such instruments include the deposits paid on returnable drinks containers, and emissions trading schemes.

6. Informative measures

It is often difficult or even impossible to trace the original causes of environmental problems. It is therefore vital that the authorities also use softer policy instruments to improve our understanding and awareness of these issues. Extensive research and monitoring work must be supported and publicised, and public consciousness and awareness of environmental issues are often done through attitude campaign, education and special training. Other informative measures such as environmental labelling schemes attempt to control consumption patterns by encouraging consumers to use products and services that are less harmful to the environment.

7. Technology

Over the course of human history, technological innovation has reshaped societies and changed our relationship to the natural world. An examination of past innovation demonstrates the enormous transformative potential of technology.

We live in an era of accelerated technological change. Advances in biotechnology and information technology (and promised advances in cognitive science and nanotechnology) touch many aspects of our lives - from the way food is produced and processed, to the treatment of human illness, to how we communicate with each other.

Environmental Technologies, i.e. on cleaner and resource efficient technologies which can decrease material inputs, reduce energy consumption and emissions, recover valuable by-products, minimise waste disposal problems or some combination of these (OECD and Eurostat, 1999). They are classified according to the sector of intervention: Pollution management; Resources management; Industry Energy Saving and Renewables Institutions, reports, projects, web sites and other relevant information related to all renewables, structured by main technology (hydrogen fuel cells, PV, others); the folder also contains a section dedicated to clean coal.

In forestry and Agriculture, is environmental technology for example the use of clean, energy saving and protective technologies in forestry and agriculture. For waste - recycling & processing, waste is not considered as a pollutant but as a resource to be managed and processed for further re-use. Water - Sustainable use The content focuses on technologies and programmes aimed at improving the efficiency of water use and re-use. I.e. innovation in energy-efficiency technology

Litterature – database / references

General litterature on CZM -

Ackerman, Diane (1995), *The Rarest of the Rare: Vanishing Animals, Timeless Worlds*. New York: Random House, 1995. Rare species such as the Brazilian golden lion tamarin, monk seals in the Pacific, the short-tailed albatross on an island off the coast of Japan, and the migrations of the monarch butterfly. (v6,#4)

Adger, W. Neil, et al (2005): "Social-Ecological Resilience to Coastal Disasters," *Science* 309(12 August):1036-1039. Almost as if prescient, *Science* devoted a theme issue in mid-August to "Dealing with Disasters." Half a dozen articles similar to the above. Predictably, many of the sorts of preparations for response recommended here were missing when Katrina hit two weeks later. A frequent theme is social networking, distributed infrastructure that absorbs hits in one region by resilience in another. Another theme is that disasters will inevitably come, storms, fires, droughts are part of the natural order. These will have increasing impact with larger populations, concentrating nearer coastlines and with global warming. The best management strategy is not the command and control of nature, not rebuilding nature, but a social structure that can roll with the punches, absorbing fire, flood, earthquakes.

Arnold, Craig Anthony (2002): "The Reconstitution of Property: Property as a Web of Interests," *Harvard Environmental Law Review* 26(no. 2, 2002):281-364. In an odd and surprising irony, a robust, comprehensive concept of private property is necessary to advance environmental values, and conversely, a decline in the importance and meaning of property hurts environmental values. A person claiming a property interest or property right should be expected to show how he or she is connected to the object of the property interest. Reconceiving every area of property law from a web-of-interest perspective deserves attention. For example, a landowner may not have a reasonable expectation of making an economically productive use of fragile coastal wetlands. Landowners' experiences with implementation of the Endangered Species Act by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have resulted in significant landowner frustration. In the past, the bundle of rights metaphor served to free property law from both antiquated doctrines and a narrow concept of property as absolute control over physical things. In this Article, I have not only criticized the bundle of rights concept of property but also argued that property law is alive but in search of a reconstituting metaphor. Arnold is Professor of Law and Director of the Center for Land Resources, Chapman University School of Law, Orange, CA.

Atalay, I. (2000) *Geopolitics and geography of Turkey*, Ege University Press, Izmir
Comment: (in Turkish)

Azbar, N., Cevilan, I., Turan, I. (2002) "OOMWW on central treatment plant and evaluation of the pretreatment requirements" In: Azbar, N., Vardar, N., Akın, M., Cevilan, and I. eds. , *Proceedings of the 1st International Workshop on Environmental Problems in Olive Production and Solutions*, 7–9 June, Edremit-Balikesir, Turkey, pp 1-6

Bailey, Conner, and Pomeroy, Caroline (1996). "Resource Dependency and Development Options in Coastal Southeast Asia." *Society and Natural Resources* 9, no.2 (1996): 191

Barrett, Suzanne (1996). "Everything is Connected to Everything Else: Toronto and the Waterfronts, Shores and Coasts of the Great Lakes", *Environments* 24(no. 1, 1996).

Bayram, A. (2002) "Evaluation of usage of olive cake as a fuel" In: Azbar, N., Vardar, N., Akın, M., Cevilan, and I. eds. , *Proceedings of the 1st International Workshop on Environmental Problems in Olive Production and Solutions*, 7–9 June, Edremit-Balikesir, Turkey, pp 269-276

Benitez, F. J., Heredia, J. H., Acero, J. L., Pinilla, M (1997) "Simultaneous photodegradation and ozonation plus UV Radiation of phenolic acids-major pollutants in agro-industrial wastewaters" *Journal of Chemical Technology and Biotechnology* 70: 253-260

Berberoğlu, S. (2003) "Sustainable management for the eastern Mediterranean Coast of Turkey" *Environmental Management* 31: 442-451

Bergman, B. J.,(1988) "The Great Indoors," *Sierra* 83 (no. 2, March/April 1988): 82-83, 106-109. Wilderness experience in the mall. Yes, it's here. At the Ontario Megamall, 40 miles east of that other land of enchantment, Hollywood, you can (for an admission price of \$ 9.95) "Step Inside the Great Outdoors," for the "American Wilderness Experience." "Go Wild in the Mall! Now Open," proclaims a billboard. There is a real sparrow hawk, and you can do a "half-million mile hike," though pregnant women and children are advised not to do too much. There is a "Wild Ride Theater," with simulator, like a roller coaster, with the wilderness passing by. There is a Redwood Forest Ecosystem (simulated), then real bobcats sleeping under a make-believe pine tree. And more. (v9,#2)

Borenstein, Seth (2003), "Study Finds Oceans in Crisis, but Fixable," *Philadelphia Inquirer*, June 5, 2003, A21. The Pew Oceans Commission report, a three-year, \$ 5.5 million study, finds that the oceans bordering the U.S. are overfished, polluted, infested with invasive species, dotted with dead zones, and in a state of crisis, but they can be saved. Bringing the oceans' ecosystems back from the edge of collapse requires dramatic, controversial and expensive efforts to limit fishing, coastal development, and runoff from cities and farms.

Brooks, L. Anatheia and VanDeveer, Stacy D., eds.(1997), *Saving the Seas: Values, Scientists, and International Governance*. College Park, MD: Maryland Sea Grant, 1997. 480 pages.. Maryland Sea Grant, 0112 Skinner Hall, University of Maryland, College Park, MD: 20742. Tel. 301/405-6376. Fax 301/314-9581. Eighteen essays by scholars in the area of marine and environmental management. Focus is on the world's coastal seas, where there is intense competition for resources, as well as for harbors, fisheries, shipping, and defense, also culturally important places and traditional ways of life. (v.8,#4)

Buchholz, Rogene A. (1993):, *Principles of Environmental Management The Greening of Business*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1993. Paper. 433 pages. Part I provides background material on the historical development of environmental concerns, principles of ecology, environmental ethics, and public policy. Part II studies major environmental problems: global warming, air pollution, water pollution, pesticides and toxics, waste disposal, deforestation and species decimation, and coastal erosion and wetlands destruction.

Part III analyzes strategies for business and strategies for society. Buchholz is in the College of Business Administration, Loyola University of New Orleans. (v3,#3)

Bunting, Robert(1997) *The Pacific RainCoast: Environment and Culture in an American Eden, 1778-1900*. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1997. Abstract: An inquiry into the relationship between culture and the natural world of the Douglas-fir bioregion in the Pacific Northwest. Bunting blends narrative and analysis to show two very different methods of managing land and water, and their consequences.

Caldecott, Julian (1996) *Designing Conservation Projects*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1996. 300 pages. Abstract: Many challenges are involved in protecting biodiversity in tropical terrestrial and coastal ecosystems, and conservation projects teach many practical lessons. Guidelines to help others design projects that are practical and effective, yet more complete and more robust than some of those designed in the recent past. (v7, #3)

Callicott, J. Baird (1992) "Principal Traditions in American Environmental Ethics: A Survey of Moral Values for Framing an American Ocean Policy," *Ocean and Coastal Management* 17(1992):299-308.

Campbell, SueEllen (2003), *Even Mountains Vanish: Searching for Solace in an Age of Extinction*. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 2003. Campbell faces a paradox: whenever she contemplates the beauty of the cosmos and the astonishing inventiveness of nature she encounters the deleterious environmental impact of humankind. Campbell describes a visit to Pajarito Canyon, a wilderness area just outside Los Alamos, and her sudden need to understand more about Earth's improbable evolution. Campbell invokes plate tectonics, sandhill cranes, Pueblo cultures, nuclear waste, even a flash flood that inundates her university's library. Rocky Mountain National Park and Canada's Arctic coast. Campbell is beset with ecological and spiritual blues, ponders the survival strategies of tundra plants, animals, and people. She struggles with human destructiveness and the transitoriness of life. Campbell teaches English and nature writing at Colorado State University.

Carder, Al C.(1994) *Forest Giants of the World Past and Present*. Markham, Ont: Fitzhenry and Whiteside, 1994. 208pp. An authoritative record of the world's super trees, past and present, and other striking and remarkable trees. Covers 140 species. Excellent photographs. The tallest? It's difficult to be sure, because some crowns have broken off, and many of the tallest were cut before reliable records were kept. Principal candidates: Mountain ash, *Eucalyptus regnans* in Australia; California coastal redwoods, *Sequoia sempervirens*; Douglas-Fir, *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, in the Pacific Northwest, all about 400 feet. The oldest? Trees over 1,000 years are difficult to date reliably, often the inner core has rotted. Probably Bristlecone pine, *Pinus longaeva*, 4,900 years, in the Western United States. In these forest giants "beauty and goodness abide in good measure and will ever-increasingly strengthen, commensurate with time" (p. 169).

Carr, Mark H. (2000), "Marine protected areas: challenges and opportunities for understanding and conserving coastal marine ecosystems," *Environmental Conservation* 27(no.2, JUN 01 2000):106- .

CEC (Council of the European Communities) (1976) "Council directive of 8 December 1975 concerning the quality of bathing water (76/160/EEC)" *Official Journal of European Communities* 31: 1

Chatelain, C., Gautier, L., Spichiger, R.(1996), "A Recent History of Forest Fragmentation in Southwestern Ivory Coast (Africa)", *Biodiversity and Conservation* 5(No.1, 1996):37- . (v7,#1)

Cicinsain (Cicin-Sain), Biliana, and Knecht, Robert W. (1998): *Integrated Coastal and Ocean Management: Concepts and Practices*, Washington, D.C.: Island Press, 1998, \$32.50 paper. 416 pp.

Clark, J. R. (1996) "Integrated coastal zone management" *Sea Technology* 37: 55-59
Coast Alliance, *Muddy Waters--The Toxic Wasteland Below America's Oceans, Coasts, Rivers, and Lakes*. Washington, DC: Coast Alliance, 2000. \$ 25.00. (600 Pennsylvania Ave., Suite 340, Washington, DC 20004. Phone: 202/546-9554. E-mail jsavitz@coastalliance.org)
Poisons run out of pipes, off the streets, or drift down from the atmosphere. But they do not usually go on to the ocean bottom, where they might do little damage. Tons of these toxic substances remain in the rivers, lakes, and coastal waters, contaminating the water we drink and the fish we eat. (v.11,#1)

Coatney, Caryn.(1997) "Rare Critters in a Wild World Down Under." *Christian Science Monitor* 89 (22 July 1997): 14. Two Peoples Bay, a gorgeous nature reserve on the southwestern coast of Australia near the town of Albany, is home to many endangered and rarely seen species, including marsupials. (v8,#3)

Cole-King, Adam,(1994) "Costal and Marine Conservation in Britain: Ecology and Aesthetics, Land and Sea". *Environmental Values* 3(1994):139-153. The long standing division of official responsibility in Britain, between the scientific and aesthetic aspects of environmental conservation has obscured more fundamental distinctions within conservation, such as its many different objectives and ethical bases. Public administration of conservation in Britain has recently been reorganized, but the question of the administrative status of the coast and sea has yet to be properly addressed. Consideration of the diverse needs of environmental conservation shows that traditional perceptions of the coast need to be radically reappraised. KEYWORDS: Conservation, environmental perception, coasts natural heritage, seascape. Cole-King is in maritime studies and international transport at the University of Wales, Cardiff. (EV)

Cook, J.A., and S.O. MacDonald,(2001) "Should Endemism Be a Focus of Conservation Efforts Along the North Pacific Coast of North America," *Biological Conservation* 97(no.2, 2001): 207-. (v.12,#3)

Copranet : ICZM Glossary of Terms <http://www.coastalpractice.net/glossary/index.htm>

Coursen, David F.,(1999) "The Takings Jurisprudence of the Court of Federal Claims and the Federal Circuit," *Environmental Law* 29 (No. 4, 1999): 821- . Mr. Coursen analyzes the recent takings jurisprudence of the Court of Federal Claims and the Federal Circuit. He finds little doctrinal coherence but distills several practical guidelines to the manner in which this forum approaches takings in the wake of *Lucas v. South Carolina Coastal Council*. (v.11,#2)

Davradou, Maria and Namkoong, Gene, (2001) *Science, Ethical Arguments, and Management in the Preservation of Land for Grizzly Bear Conservation*," *Conservation Biology* 15 (no. 3, June, 2001):570-577. Environmental groups advocate the preservation of

an area within British Columbia's coastal temperate rainforest as a sanctuary for grizzly bears (*Ursus arctos horribilis*). Debate among government, industry, and environmental spokespersons has provided arguments but no resolution. We have applied to this issue available biological knowledge on grizzly bears and the arguments of a range of ethical theories. The theories of three professionally trained ethicists were included: Tom Regan, Holmes Rolston III, and Arne Naess. Aldo Leopold's prominent position in the conservation movement justifies his "land ethic" as a fourth ethical theory. All four theories agree that the area should be preserved. Contrary to this fundamental agreement, the theories diverge when tested against a "hard" conservation scenario, the conflict between the protection of the last surviving grizzly bears versus the survival of a culturally distinct human tribe. Application of the principles developed by Regan and Naess recommend that human interests should override the preservation of grizzly bears, whereas Leopold's and Rolston's arguments favor the preservation of the area for the bears. Our work can be used as a model of how the gap between biological sciences, ethical theories, and ecosystem management can be bridged successfully. The authors are in Forest Sciences, University of British Columbia. (v.12,#4)

Dean, Cornelia, (2004) "Policy to Preserve Coastline Runs Into Reality on Nation's Beaches," *New York Times*, October 26, 2004, p. D1. People like to live in on prominent shorelines that nature likes to destroy. After recent storms, neither the U.S. government nor private insurers want to insure such property, which makes it impossible to sell, since a mortgage has to have insurance. Such landowners, usually quite wealthy, are seeking exemptions so that their property can be eligible for federal insurance.

Dean, Cornelia,(1999) *Against the Tide: The Battle for America's Beaches*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1999. 295 pages- Abstract: Some 70 to 90 percent of the coastlines of the lower 48 states are eroding, and leaving nature to take its course is completely unacceptable to residents and developers. The fundamental problem is our collective desire to live on the beach or close to it. There is a bewildering morass of rules that apparently safeguard short-term economic and political coastal interests at the long-term expense of the general public.

Dean is science editor of the *New York Times*.

DirksEdmunds (Dirks-Edmunds), Jane Claire, *Not Just Trees: The Legacy of a Douglas-fir Forest*. Pullman, WA: Washington State University Press, 1999. An ecologist who has loved the Oregon Coast Range for more than sixty years recalls the forests and their changes, lamenting all that we lose when we destroy old-growth forests. Dirks-Edmunds served for more than thirty years as professor of biology, Linfield College, McMinnville, OR. (v.10,#1)

Drake, J. M. and Bossenbroek, J. M.,(2004) "The Potential Distribution of Zebra Mussels in the United States," *BioScience* 54(no. 10, 2004): 931-941(11). Abstract: The range expansion of zebra mussels (*Dreissena polymorpha*) in North America has been rapid and costly in both economic and ecological terms. Joint social, political, and scientific ventures such as the 100th Meridian Initiative aim to reduce the spread of zebra mussels by eliminating the unintended transport of the species and preventing its westward expansion. Here we forecast the potential distribution of zebra mussels in the United States by applying a machine learning algorithm for nonparametric prediction of species distributions (genetic algorithm for rule set production, or GARP) to data about the current distribution of zebra mussels in the United States and 11 environmental and geological covariates. Our results suggest that much of the American West will be uninhabitable for zebra mussels. Nonetheless, some catchments along the West Coast and in the southeastern United States exhibit considerable risk of

invasion and should be monitored carefully. Possible propagule dispersal to these places should be managed proactively. (v.14, #4)

DSI (Turkish Republic General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works) (2000) Balikesir-Gomec-Kuzulu and Gomec River erosion and sediment control. First Research Report, Balikesir, Turkey

Duffus, David A., and Philip Dearden, (1993) "Recreational Use, Valuation, and Management of Killer Whales (*Orcinus orca*) on Canada's Pacific Coast," *Environmental Conservation* 20 (no. 2, Summer):149-156. Killer whales are among the most spectacular of all animals to see in the wild, and recreational watching of them has increased dramatically. The authors analyze surrounding issues: the experiences people have, economic benefits to communities, possible harassment of the whales, management issues, and whether the Canadian experience can be a model for whale and dolphin watching elsewhere. The authors are in geography at the University of Victoria, British Columbia.

Dunn, Steve, Friedman, Robert, and Baish, Sarah,(2000) "Coastal Erosion: Evaluating The Risk," *Environment* 42(no. 7, Sep. 1, 2000):36- . Severe storm events and global warming contribute to seacoast degradation and destruction. Scientists and policy makers are trying to develop strategies to alleviate the damage. (v.12,#2)

Elliot, Robert (1997) *Faking Nature: the Ethics of Environmental Restoration*, Routledge, London and New York, xii, 177. This book is a development of the view first outlined in Elliot's 1982 Inquiry article, "Faking Nature". Although the present account revises certain aspects of the earlier account it maintains the earlier claims that natural value cannot be restored and that naturalness is a basis for intrinsic moral value. These claims are developed in the context of a theory of value which is both subjectivist and nonanthropocentric. The book takes into account criticisms of the earlier article, particularly those of Richard Sylvan and various restoration ecologists. The chapter titles, indicative of the content are, "The nature of natural value", "Environmental obligation, aesthetic value, and the basis of natural value", "Faking nature", and "Naturalness, intrinsic value and restoration ecology." Elliot is at Sunshine Coast University College, Maroochydore South, Queensland, Australia. (v9,#1)

Farber, S, et al., "Linking Ecology and Economics for Ecosystem Management," *BioScience* 56 (no. 2, February 2006): 121-133. Outlines an approach, based on ecosystem services, for assessing trade offs inherent in managing humans embedded in ecological systems. Evaluating these trade offs requires an understanding of the biophysical magnitudes of the changes in ecosystem services resulting from human actions, and of the impact of these changes on human welfare. We summarize the state of the art of ecosystem services based management and the information needs for applying it. Three case studies of Long Term Ecological Research (LTER) sites coastal, urban, and agricultural illustrate the usefulness, information needs, quantification possibilities, and methods for this approach.

Figueiredo, Gisela M., Leitao-Filho, Hermogenes F., Begossi, Alpina. "Ethnobotany of Atlantic Forest Coastal Communities: II. Diversity of Plant Uses at Sepetiba Bay (SE Brazil)," *Human Ecology* 25(no.2 1997):353. (v8,#3)

Fischedick, Manfred, and Supersberger, Niko,(2001) "Erneuerbaren Energien gehört die Zukunft (The future belongs to renewable energies)" In German. *Natur und Kultur* 2(no. 1, 2001):76-96. Abstract: Rising temperatures, severe storms, eroded coast lines ? will this be our future? All the evidence seems to indicate that this will happen if we don't change our behaviour. Indeed we have an alternative to burning fossil fuels like coal, oil and natural gas, we don't have to accept the greenhouse effect as a natural event (which it really isn't). One possible way out of the imminent dilemma is increasing the use of renewable energies and an efficient use of energy. A practical solution how this can be achieved is presented. (v.12,#2)

Galli, E., Tomati, U. (2002) "A common policy to face the problem of OOMW" In: Azbar, N., Vardar, N., Akin, M., Cevilan, and I. eds. , *Proceedings of the 1st International Workshop on Environmental Problems in Olive Production and Solutions, 7–9 June, Edremit-Balikesir, Turkey*, pp 115-124

Garland, Mark S.(1997) *Watching Nature: A Mid-Atlantic Natural History*. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1997. 256 pp. \$15.95. Naturalist Mark Garland and illustrator John Anderton take readers on field trips among the highlands of West Virginia, the forested ridges and valleys of western Maryland and central Pennsylvania, the gently rolling Piedmont region around Washington, D.C., and the flat coastal plain extending from southern New Jersey to Virginia Beach. (v8,#3)

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Gerwing, K and McDaniels, T,(2006) "Listening to the Salmon People: Coastal First Nations' Objectives Regarding Salmon Aquaculture in British Columbia," *Society and Natural Resources* 19 (no. 3, March 2006): 259-273.

Grunwald, Michael, "Departmental Differences Show Over ANWR Drilling," *Washington Post* (10/19/01): A1. ANWR debate rages on. Drilling for oil in Alaska's Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) continues to be hotly contested. Proponents have recently been arguing for the drilling on national security grounds, as a way of lessening the U.S.'s dependence on foreign oil. Opponents of ANWR drilling argue that even if proponents are right that there is a 2-3 year U.S. supply of oil there (rather than the 6 month supply the opponents claim), the oil won't be available for years. Opponents also argue that raising automobile fuel efficiency standards would save us more oil overall and sooner. At recent Congressional hearings, U.S. Interior Secretary Gale Norton was accused by opponents of slanting her testimony about whether or not drilling would affect the Porcupine Caribou Herd which uses ANWR's coastal plain (where the oil is) to calve. Norton had asked Interior's own Fish and Wildlife Service for information on this issue and then selected only that part of their report that suited her pro-drilling purposes. She also cited a peer-review caribou study that concluded oil development would have no impact on the caribou. Opponents argued that the study was funded by BP Exploration (British Petroleum is one of the companies hoping to drill in ANWR). Given the conflicting studies, it seems reasonable to assume that we do not know how significantly the Porcupine Herd would be affected by oil development. But this uncertainty can itself be seen as a reason to forgo this development. Alaska's Gwich'in Indians continue to hunt this herd as part of a largely subsistence way of life. Significant disturbance of these caribou would threaten their cultural survival. Even a small chance of causing cultural genocide would seem to be enough to prohibit an optional activity of this sort. For a helpful discussion of the ANWR debate, see Sandra Hinchman, "Endangered Species,

Endangered Culture: Native Resistance to Industrializing the Arctic" paper given at Seventh World Wilderness Congress, November 2-8, 2001, Port Elizabeth, South Africa. Paper available from Hinchman at shinchman@stlawu.edu. Hinchman is Professor of Government at St. Lawrence University in Canton, New York. (v.12,#4)

Guichard, Frederic; Levin, Simon A; Hastings, Alan; Siegel, David,(2004)"Toward a Dynamic Metacommunity Approach to Marine Reserve Theory", *BioScience* 54(no.11, November 2004):1003-1011(9). Coastal habitats have recently received much attention from policymakers, but marine reserve theory still needs to integrate across scales, from local dynamics of communities to biogeographic patterns of species distribution, recognizing coastal ecosystems as complex adaptive systems in which local processes and anthropogenic disturbances can result in large-scale biological changes. We present a theoretical framework that provides a new perspective on the science underlying the design of marine reserve networks. Coastal marine systems may be usefully considered as metacommunities in which propagules are exchanged among components, and in which the persistence of one species depends on that of others. Our results suggest that the large-scale distribution of marine species can be dynamic and can result from local ecological processes. We discuss the potential implications of these findings for marine reserve design and the need for long-term monitoring programs to validate predictions from metacommunity models. Only through an integrated and dynamic global perspective can scientists and managers achieve the underlying goals of marine conservation. Guillermo, K. S., *Monkey business: The disturbing case that launched the animal rights movement*. Washington, DC: National Press Books, 1993.

Gujja, Biksham, and Finger-Stich, Andrea.(1996) "What Price Prawn? Shrimp Aquaculture's Impact in Asia." *Environment* 38, no.7 (1996): 12. While it generates enormous profits, the aquaculture industry exacts a steep environmental price on coastal landscapes. (v7, #3)

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Kabdasli, S, Irtem, E., Mutlu, T. (1996) "The intersection between river basin and coastal zone management: The case of Altinova" In: Özhan, E. eds. , Proceedings of the International Workshop on ICZM Mediterranean and The Black Sea, 2–5 November,, Sarigerme, Turkey, pp 329-335

Karaman, A. E. 2003. The effect of tourism activities between Edremit-Kucukkuyu on the coastal area. M.Sc. Thesis, Balikesir University, Institute of Science, Balikesir, Turkey, 116 pp (in Turkish)

Keirle, I.(2002) "Should access to the coastal lands of Wales be developed through a voluntary or statutory approach? A discussion," Land Use Policy 19(no.2, 2002):177-185. (v.13, #3)

Kline, JD; Azuma, DL; Moses, A.(2003) "Modeling the spatially dynamic distribution of humans in the Oregon (USA) Coast Range," Landscape Ecology 18(no.4, 2003):347-361. (v.14, #4)

Kronlid, David 2005, Miljoetik i praktikken -- attå fall ur svensk miljö- och utvecklingshistoria (Practical Environmental Ethics: Eight Cases from Swedish Environment- and Development History), Studentlitteratur, Lund. In Swedish. Practical environmental ethics; a methodological approach that starts with specific cases. Practical environmental ethics is not an alternative to theoretical and applied environmental ethics, rather it is a complement for different descriptive, normative and meta ethical analyses. Catch-and-release fishing. A witch trail and execution of about 70 men and women in the mid-north of Sweden in 1675, and ecofeminism. Nuclear power plant waste storage in the community of Mar on the east coast north east of Stockholm. The first GMO labelled food in Sweden. The heavy rains on Tjernobyl and global environmental ethics. An eco-village near Uppsala as a sustainable neighbourhood. A fishing trip in the mid-north of Sweden. A trial between Swedish railway workers working with pesticides and the railway company. Contact: david.kronlid@ilu.uu.se

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Linden, Eugene,(1994) "Burned by Warming," Time, March 14, 1994. Big losses from violent storms make insurers take global change seriously. The insurance business is first in line to be affected by climate change; it could bankrupt the \$ 1.41 trillion industry. Europe's insurance giants have already begun to lobby governments to take action. One big concern is

the loss of the sand barriers that protect insured property along the coasts. With 50% of the U.S. population living within 50 miles of a coastline, sea level is now at the highest mark in the past 5,000 years and is rising as much as ten times as fast as before. (v5,#1)

List, Peter C.,(2000) ed. *Environmental Ethics and Forestry: A Reader*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 2000. Paperback. 364 pages. The most comprehensive and concentrated mixture of science and conscience in forestry and philosophy anywhere available. During the last quarter century both forestry and philosophy have been rethinking their foundations; a principal focus is values carried by nature. A foreground conclusion of the contributors is that forestry needs philosophy to formulate an ethic, a background conclusion is that philosophy needs forestry to do the same. Throughout, here is ethics in practice. Part 1: Ethical Systems in Forestry 1. THE ECONOMIC RESOURCE MODEL OF FORESTS AND FORESTRY * Bernhard Fernow, Forest and Forestry Defined. * Gifford Pinchot, Principles of Conservation. * Gifford Pinchot, The Use of the National Forests. 2. JOHN MUIR ON THE PRESERVATION OF THE WILD FORESTS OF THE WEST * John Muir, The American Forests. 3. ALDO LEOPOLD'S LAND ETHIC IN FORESTRY * Aldo Leopold, The Land Ethic. Part 11: Two Philosophical Issues in Forestry Ethics 4. MULTIPLE VALUES IN FORESTS * Holmes Rolston III, Values Deep in the Woods. * Holmes Rolston III, Aesthetic Experience in Forests. 5. THE RIGHTS OF TREES AND OTHER NATURAL OBJECTS * Robin Attfield, The Good of Trees. * Lawrence E. Johnson, Holistic Entities--Species. * Lawrence E. Johnson, Ecointerests and Forest Fires. Part III:Ch. 7. **CODES OF ETHICS IN FORESTRY, FISHERIES, AND WILDLIFE BIOLOGY** * Code of Ethics for Members of the Society of American Foresters. * Code of Ethics and Standards for Professional Conduct for Wildlife Biologists, The Wildlife Society. * Code of Practices, American Fisheries Society. * Code of Ethics, Oregon Chapter, American Fisheries Society. * A Code of Ethics for Government Service. * The Ecoforester's Way. 9. **ADVOCATING NEW ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS IN PUBLIC NATURAL RESOURCE AGENCIES** * Kristin Shrader-Frechette, Ethics and Environmental Advocacy. * AFSEEE Vision: Strategy for Forest Service Reform. * Jeff DeBonis, Speaking Out: A Letter to the Chief of the U.S. Forest Service. * F. Dale Robertson, Chief Robertson Responds. * On Speaking Out: Fighting for Resource Ethics in the BLM: Whistleblower Spills Beans on North Kaibab. * A Combat Biologist Calls It Quits: An Interview with Al Espinosa. * Cheri Brooks, Enough Is Enough! A Tongass Timber Beast Puts His Foot Down. 10. **ETHICAL ISSUES IN GLOBAL FORESTRY** * James L. Bowyer, Responsible Environmentalism: The Ethical Features of Forest Harvest and Wood Use on a Global Scale. * Alastair S. Gunn, Environmental Ethics and Tropical Rain Forests: Should Greens Have Standing? * Doug Daigle, Globalization of the Timber Trade. **EPILOGUE** * Kathleen Dean Moore, Traveling the Logging Road, Coast Range. (v.11,#4)

Madigan, Nick, (2004)"Hearst Land Settlement Leaves Bitter Feelings: Deal Will Limit Public Access to Coast," *New York Times*, September 20, 2004, page A13. A complex conservation deal in coastal California, San Luis Obispo County, involves State of California purchase of much of the giant holdings of the Hearst Corporation, largely undeveloped and owned by descendants of the publishing magnate William Randolph Hearst. The dispute has involved finding a middle ground between the interest of the public, which is entitled by law to access to the beach, and that of the Hearst Corporation which controls vast tracts of land from which it has the right to profit. Opponents of the deal say the State is too generous to the Hearst Corporation, which has retained the most dramatic parts of the coastline and plans to develop luxury homes on 320 acre parcels and a large hotel, "the most exclusive subdivision

on the West Coast." Public use of the beaches is limited to 100 persons a day during daylight hours in one of the two most scenic areas and to 20 people at a time once a month in the other.

Mallin, MA; Posey, MH; McIver, MR; Parsons, DC; Ensign, SH; Alphin, TD,(2002) "Impacts and Recovery from Multiple Hurricanes in a Piedmont-Coastal Plain River System," *Bioscience* 52(no.11, 2002): 999-1010.

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Miller, M. L., and J. Kirk,(1992) "Marine Environmental Ethics," *Ocean and Coastal Management* 17(1992):237-251. (v5,#4)

Mullins, G., Wahome, L., Maarse, L.(1996) "Impacts of Intensive Dairy Production of Smallholder Farm Women in Coastal Kenya." *Human Ecology* 24(Jun. 1996):231. (v7,#2)

Naiman, Robert J.,(2000) "Riparian Ecology and Management in the Pacific Coastal Rain Forest," *Bioscience* 50(no. 11, Nov. 1, 2000):996- . (v.12,#2)

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Nickler, Patrick A.(1999), "A Tragedy of the Commons in Coastal Fisheries: Contending Prescriptions for Conservation, and the Case of the Atlantic Bluefin Tuna." *Boston College Environmental Affairs Law Review* 26(No. 3, Spring 1999):549- . The Atlantic Ocean's population of bluefin tuna is under severe stress, and an international commission recommends no fishing for juvenile fish of this species for the indefinite future. But implementing this under the current management system is particularly ineffective. (v10,#4)

Nordstrom, Karl F.,(1993) "Intrinsic Value and Landscape Evaluation," *The Geographical Review* 83 (no. 4, October 1993):473-476. The concept of intrinsic value in nature, as developed by philosophers, can provide geographers with a framework for examining both natural and human-altered landscape features in ways that do not appeal solely to human preference or utility. The concept can carry more weight in pragmatic decisions if it is defined and refined so that it retains its original meaning but is approximated by arguments in human terms. Three components of this meaning are: (1) essential or inherent, and not merely apparent, (2) originating or due to causes or factors within a body, (3) being good in itself or desired for its own sake, without regard to anything else. Accounts of intrinsic value, though they make objective reference, will also be of a subjective nature but this does not diminish

the usefulness of the concept to geographers as a reference point in assessing changes in a landscape. Nordstrom is in geography and marine coastal science, Rutgers University. (v5,#4)

Nordstrom, Karl F.,(1990) "The Concept of Intrinsic Value and Depositional Coastal Landforms," *Geographical Review* 80 (no. 1, 1990):68-81. Many recent studies in geography, ecology, and environmental ethics argue the need to manage natural resources in ways that do not appeal solely to human preference or utility. Nordstrom applies the concept of intrinsic value in nature to inanimate objects such as depositional landforms, comparing undeveloped coastal areas with those subjected to human modification. Such features as beaches and shoreline depositional forms can be dynamic landforms that are distinct from their surroundings and have symmetry and harmony, beginnings, endings, cycles with an integrity of place. Humans typically destroy these features with their alterations, but there can be enlightened management practices that respect such intrinsic values. An interesting blending of geography, marine science, and environmental ethics. Nordstrom is in geography and marine coastal science, Rutgers University. Philosophers who think that geographers don't do their philosophical homework should read the two preceding articles, or the next two. (v5,#4)

Norstrom, Karl F.,(1990) "The Concept of Intrinsic Value and Depositional Coastal Landforms," *Geographical Review* 80(1990):68-81. Norstrom is a research professor at the Center for Coastal and Environmental Studies at Rutgers University. (v2,#1)

Nychas, G. J. E, Tassou, C., Board, R. G. (1990) "Phenolic extract from olives: Inhibitor of *Staphylococcus aureus*" *Letters in Applied Microbiology* 10: 217

Ogden, John C.(2001), "Maintaining Diversity in the Oceans: Issues for the New U.S. Administration," *Environment* 43(no.3, April, 2001): 28-. The notion of the ocean as an inexhaustible resource is being exploded by the realities of overfishing, habitat destruction, coastal population growth, and ocean warming. Cooperation among nations, states, and organizations is essential to maintain marine diversity. (v.12,#3)

Ozel, N. 1998. Phytosociologic and phytocologic studies on forest vegetation in Kaz Mountain. Ph.D. Thesis, Institute of Science, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey, 187 pp. (in Turkish)

Pearce, David (1995). "Dead in the Water." *New Scientist*, 4 February 1995. Attempts to save the grossly polluted Mediterranean Sea seem as doomed as the sea itself. The Mediterranean Action Plan, a convention organized by UNEP and agreed to 20 years ago by every nation bordering the sea (except Albania), has failed. More than 130 million people live along the coastline, with an additional 100 million tourists, and 80% of their sewage goes untreated into the sea. Add to that enormous amounts of industrial wastes and marine ecosystems are everywhere collapsing. (v6,#1)

Peterson, C. H. and Bishop, M. J.,(2005) "Assessing the Environmental Impacts of Beach Nourishment," *Bioscience* 55(no. 10, October 2005): 887-896. With sea levels rising under global warming, dredge and fill programs are increasingly employed to protect coastal development from shoreline erosion. Such beach "nourishment" can bury shallow reefs and degrade other beach habitats, depressing nesting in sea turtles and reducing the densities of invertebrate prey for shorebirds, surf fishes, and crabs. Despite decades of agency mandated monitoring at great expense, much uncertainty about the biological impacts of beach nourishment nonetheless exists. Monitoring results are rarely used to scale mitigation to

compensate for injured resources. Reform of agency practices is urgently needed as the risk of cumulative impacts grows.

Pilkey, Orrin, Dixon, Katharine.(1996): The Corps and the Shore. Covelo, CA: Island Press, 1996. 256 pp. \$22.95 cloth. Pilkey is one of the most outspoken coastal geologists in the U.S., and Dixon is an educator and activist for national coastal policy reform. They provide a comprehensive examination of the impact of coastal processes on developed areas and the ways in which the U.S. Corps of Engineers has attempted to manage erosion along America's coastline. (v7,#4)

Polasky, S; Solow, AR, "The value of information in reserve site selection," Biodiversity and Conservation 10(no. 7, 2001):1051-1058. (v.13,#1) Polesetsky, Matthew. "Will a Market in Air Pollution Clean the Nation's Dirtiest Air? A Study of the South Coast Air Quality Management District's Regional Clean Air Incentives Market," Ecology Law Quarterly 22(no.2, 1995):359- . (v6,#4)

Price, S. J., Marks, D. R., Howe, R. W., Hanowski, J. M. and Niemi, G. J.: "The Importance of Spatial Scale for Conservation and Assessment of Anuran Populations in Coastal Wetlands of the Western Great Lakes, USA," Landscape Ecology 441-454(no. 4, May 2005):

Raines, Ben.: (2006)"ConocoPhillips Withdraws LNG Proposal," Mobile (Alabama) Press-Register, June 9, 2006, pp. 1A, 4A. ConocoPhillips has now withdrawn its controversial proposal to build an off-shore liquid natural gas terminal eleven miles off the Alabama coast. Liquid natural gas arrives in tankers at minus 260 degrees and must be warmed to convert it into a usable product. Here it was to be warmed using 150 million gallons of seawater a day, sucked in with eggs and larvae of marine species, including some of the Gulf's most popular recreational and commercial fish species, as well as shrimp and crabs. The environmental damage was judged unacceptable. The Alabama governor had said that he would veto the terminal.

Raines, Ben,(2006)"Experts: Fish Rally When Gill Nets Gone," (Mobile Alabama) Press Register, October 6, p. 1A, 16A. Alabama permits gill netting off its coasts. Other states, Florida, Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana have essentially stopped permitting gill netting, with a rebound of fish populations. Scientists now say that Alabama's liberal commercial regulations are depleting stocks of desirable fish in Alabama waters, also having a quite adverse effect from "by catch," fish and other marine animals that are not desired but are nevertheless caught and killed in the half-mile long nets that sweep from bottom to surface. With 120 licensed gill netters Alabama can have more than 54 miles of nets stretched out in its waters on any given night. Alabama requires gill netters to operate at night, so as not to disturb sports fishing during the day, but sportsmen complain that by dawn there are no fish left.

Raines, Ben,(2004) "Rare Fish Found in Grand Bay (Alabama\Mississippi)," Mobile (Alabama) Register, November 22, 2004, p. 1A, 4A. The rare opossum pipefish has been found in Grand Bay, a few feet from the Alabama/Mississippi state line. Mississippi has protected its part of the bay, but Alabama has not and has been considering permitting prospecting for natural gas there. The fish is a candidate species for the endangered species list; the only other known population is on the Atlantic coast of Florida. The fish is unusual in that the males are "pregnant," or, more accurately, the males have a belly pouch in which they brood the eggs. The pipefish is long and slim, about the size of and looks like a greenish

pencil. There are other species of pipefish but this one is unusual for the mid-belly brooding pouch, hence the name "opossum" pipefish. (v.14, #4)

Revkin, Andrew C.,(2004) "Antarctic Glaciers Quicken Pace to Sea; Warming is Cited," New York Times, September 24, 2004. Warmer coastal air and water have accelerated the melting of Antarctica's ice shelves and increased the flow of glaciers into the sea. Some of the warming may be natural; some of it is human-caused. Similar shifts have been measured in the Arctic. (v.14, #4)

Revkin, Andrew W.,(2005) "Report Tallies Hidden Costs of Human Assault on Nature," New York Times, April 5, 2005, p. D2. The United Nations Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, now released, is a sweeping report that measures damage not so much to nature itself but to the things nature does for people. More than 1,300 ecologists and other researchers from 95 countries participated. The report is generally bleak and alarming, although it recognizes some successes. Sixty percent of ecosystem services to humans have been degraded by human activities, both through direct actions like overfishing and through indirect ones, like the tendency of deforestation to raise the risk of floods. Many of the regions where such natural assets are being most rapidly degraded are also the world's poorest, compounding the problems to stem poverty, disease, and hunger in developing countries. Wealthy countries are also contributing greatly to some problems, for example in nitrogen runoff that disrupts coastal waters or in global warming. Tropical forests are being degraded, but the report also highlights arid areas, such as sub-Saharan Africa, where drought, combined with ever-growing populations and demands for water, has contributed to recent social upheavals and bloodshed in Sudan. A lead author of the report is Harold A. Mooney, biologist at Stanford University. The report is online at: www.millenniumassessment.org

Rinehart, James R., Pompe, Jeffrey J.(1995) Property Rights and Coastal Protection: Lucas and the U.S. Supreme Court," *Society & Natural Resources* 8(no.2, Mar.1995):169 . (v6,#4)

Rivera-Monroy, Victor H et al.(2004) "A Conceptual Framework to Develop Long-Term Ecological Research and Management Objectives in the Wider Caribbean Region", *BioScience* 54(no.9, 1 September 2004):843-856(14). The Caribbean Sea and its watersheds show signs of environmental degradation. These fragile coastal ecosystems are susceptible to environmental impacts, in part because of their oligotrophic conditions and their critical support of economic development. Tourism is one of the major sources of income in the Caribbean, making the region one of the most ecotourism dependent in the world. Yet there are few explicit, long-term, comprehensive studies describing the structure and function of Caribbean ecosystems. We propose a conceptual framework using the environmental signature hypothesis of tropical coastal settings to develop a series of research questions for the reef-sea-grass-wetland seascape. We applied this approach across 13 sites throughout the region, including ecosystems in a variety of coastal settings with different vulnerabilities to environmental impacts. This approach follows the strategy developed by the Long Term Ecological Research program of the National Science Foundation to establish ecological research questions best studied over decades and large spatial areas.

Rosenzweig, Cynthia, and William D. Solecki,(2001) "Climate Change and a Global City: Learning from New York," *Environment* 43(no.3, Apr. 2001): 8-. This case study of metropolitan New York--supported by data from the Metropolitan East Coast Regional Assessment--analyzes the multidimensional and interactive effects of climate change on

megacities. The complex nature of these impacts promises to challenge urban environmental managers worldwide. (v.12,#3)

Rubinoff, D.(2001), "Evaluating the California Gnatcatcher as an Umbrella Species for Conservation of Southern California Coastal Sage Scrub," *Conservation Biology* 15(no.5, 2001): 1374-83. (v.13,#2)

Russell, WH; Jones, C, "The effects of timber harvesting on the structure and composition of adjacent old-growth coast redwood forest, California, USA," *Landscape Ecology* 16(no.8, 2002):731-741. (v.13, #3)

Sarıbaşı, A.(2001). Kazdagi environmental problems and city man. Pages 247–250 in *Kazdagları 1st National Symposium Proceedings, 20–22 September*. Altinoluk, Balıkesir (in Turkish)

Schoonmaker, Peter K.; Hagen, Bettina von; and Wolf, Edward C., eds. *The Rain Forests of Home: Profile of a North American Bioregion*. Washington, D.C.: Island Press, 1996. 480 pages. A diverse array of thinkers present a multilayered, multidimensional portrait of the coastal temperate rain forest and its people. Joining natural and social science perspectives, the authors provide readers with an understanding of the regions natural and human history, along with a vision of its future and strategies for realizing that vision.

Shaltout, K.H., El-Halawany, E.F., El-Kady, H.F.(1996), "Consequences of Protection From Grazing on Diversity and Abundance of the Coastal Lowland Vegetation in Eastern Saudi Arabia", *Biodiversity and Conservation* 5(No.1, 1996):27- . (v7,#1)

Sidamon-Eirstoff, Constantine.(1997) "New York-New Jersey Harbor: A Dredging Dilemma." *Journal of Environmental Law & Practice* 4(1997):36. East Coast harbors must be dredged to allow use by modern container shipping. What do you do with the dredged material? (v8,#1)

Soykan, A. 2001. Nature and human relationships in Kazdagi National Park and olive growing. Pages 251–280 in *Kazdagları 1st National Symposium Proceedings, 20–22 September*. Altinoluk, Balıkesir (in Turkish)

Stanfield, BJ; Bliss, JC; Spies, TA, (2002)"Land ownership and landscape structure: a spatial analysis of sixty-six Oregon (USA) Coast Range watersheds", *Landscape Ecology* 17(no.8,2002):685-697.

Stokes, Edward.(1996) *Hong Kong's Wild Places: An Environmental Exploration*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1996. A journey through the towering peaks, grassy hills, wooded valleys, and coastal waters--revealing the varied life that survives among them in Hong Kong.

Sugameli, Glenn P.,(1999) "Lucas v. South Carolina Coastal Council: The Categorical and Other "Exceptions" to Liability for Fifth Amendment Takings of Private Property Far Outweigh the "Rule," *Environmental Law* 29 (No. 4, 1999): 939- . The Takings Clause of the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution provides that private property cannot be taken for public use without just compensation. Mr. Sugameli discusses the takings rule outlined by the Supreme Court's 1992 decision in *Lucas v. South Carolina Coastal Council*

and cases that have interpreted and applied the Lucas rule and concludes that the exceptions described in Lucas outweigh the liability rule. (v.11,#2)

Taylor, Estelle(1998). "Fishing for Control," *Alternatives* 24(no. 2, spring 1998):7- . Former enemies join forces as BC coastal communities seek to manage their own fisheries. (v9,#2)

Taylor, Ricky,(1991) *The Greater St Lucia Wetland Park*. Durban: Natal Parks Board, 1991. ISBN 0 949939 70 6. 48 pages. Interpreting conservation opportunities and issues at this park on the Natal coast.

Tunay, O., Kabdasli, S., Irtem, E., Kabdasli, I., Ölmez, T., Aydingakko, A. (2002) "Dramatic changes in coastal area caused by the alteration of natural structure: Gomec example" In: Kocasoy, G., Atabarut, T., Nuhoglu, and I. eds. , *Proceedings of Appropriate Environmental and Solid Waste Management and Technologies for Developing Countries*, Vol. 3, 8–12 July, Istanbul, Turkey, pp 1779-1786

Turkish Republic Ministry of Environment, General Directorate for the Environmental Impact Assessment and Planning. 1996. Mersin coastal zone integrated planning project. Final report (in Turkish)

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Varner, Gary E.,(1994 "Environmental Law and the Eclipse of Land as Private Property," in Frederick Ferr? and Peter Hartel, eds., *Ethics and Environmental Policy* (Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1994), pages 142-160. As environmental laws and regulations proliferate, we increasingly treat land as a public resource owned in common and held by individuals only a stewardship or trust capacity. With particular discussion of Lucas v. South Carolina Coastal Commission. Also discussion of the takings controversy. The notion that ecological processes ought to be regarded as public goods like air, oceans, and wildlife, which all individuals have a right to use, allows us to construe environmental regulation as an exercise of police power, as designed to prevent harm. But what is really left of the concept of land as private property after we have done this? Varner is in philosophy and humanities at the Center for Biotechnology Policy and Ethics, Texas A&M University, College Station. Western, David, and R. Michael Wright, eds., *Natural Connections: Perspectives in Community-based Conservation*. Washington, DC: Island Press, 1994. 581 pages. Case studies in Amboseli National Park, Kenya, forest management in eastern India, coastal management in the Maluku Islands, Indonesia, wildlife in the Peruvian Amazon, Kakadu National Park in Australia, the Zimbabwe Campfire program, wildlife in Papua New Guinea, forests in Costa Rica, forests in Niger, farms on the North Moors National Park, UK, and neotropical forests. Twenty-six articles. Focus on the needs to reconcile human needs and conservation at the local level: local participation, empowerment, tangible benefits, sustainable development. Western is with the Wildlife Conservation Society, Kenya, formerly with the Bronx Zoo; Wright is with the World Wildlife Fund. (v6,#4)

Westra, Laura. "Ecosystem Integrity, Sustainability, and the 'Fish Wars.'" *Wild Earth*, Summer 1996, pp. 66-69. The cod population in Newfoundland waters crashed in 1992, a

result of overfishing for decades. In 1995, haddock (turbot) populations declined, due to overfishing beyond the 200 mile limit in the Grand Banks off the coast of Newfoundland, resulting in dispute to the point of violence between Canadians and Spanish fishing crews. Westra argues that such problems can be best addressed through an ethics of ecosystem integrity, from which strict regulations and reduced quotas follow. Westra is in philosophy at the University of Windsor, Ontario. (v7, #3) Westra, Laura. "From Aldo Leopold to the Wildlands Project: The Ethics of Integrity." *Environmental Ethics* 23(2001):261-274. Aldo Leopold's influence on environmental ethics cannot be overstated. I return to Leopold's work in order to show the connection between the ethics of integrity and many of the points made by Leopold in his writings. I also show how the spirit of Leopold's land ethic and his love and respect for wilderness is present and current in the Wildlands Project, and that it is a live part of public policy in North America, albeit a debated one. (EE)

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Biliana Cicin-Saina, and Stefano Belfiore (2005) *Linking marine protected areas to integrated coastal and ocean management: A review of theory and practice* **Ocean & Coastal Management** Volume 48, Issues 11-12, 2005, Pages 847-868 (Available online 17 February 2006.) Abstract : If managed in isolation, coastal and marine protected areas (MPAs) are vulnerable to natural resource development and exploitation occurring outside these areas—in particular, overfishing, alteration and destruction of habitats, and water pollution. Thus, protection of coastal and marine areas—of species, habitats, landscapes, and seascapes—should be integrated into spatial development strategies for larger areas, under the umbrella of integrated coastal and ocean management (ICM). This is typically easier said than done, since the actors involved in MPA networks and in ICM programs are often different, reflecting different cultures, networks of relationships, ministries, and goals and motivations. This article reviews the ecological, social and economic linkages between MPAs and the governance of broader ocean and coastal areas; sets forth nine guiding principles for managing MPAs within an ICM context; reviews work conducted under the Convention on Biological Diversity to operationalize the linkages between ICM and MPAs; and develops strategic guidance for addressing these linkages. The article ends with a call to bring together the diverse communities involved in marine protected areas, coastal and ocean management, and watershed management to collaborate in national-level ocean and coastal planning, including in the designation of networks of marine protected areas

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2. Deliberative processes and participation

Buanes, Arild, Svein Jentoft, Geir Runar Karlsen, Anita Maurstad and Siri Søreng

2004: *In whose interest? An exploratory analysis of stakeholders in Norwegian coastal zone planning* *Ocean & Coastal Management*, Volume 47, Issues 5-6, 2004, Pages 207-223

Abstract This paper explores the practice of stakeholder participation in coastal zone (CZ) planning in Norway. On the basis of survey data drawn from a national sample of coastal municipalities, we first discuss how stakeholder groups take part in CZ planning and how variations in participatory forms are linked to their differential powers. Secondly, we examine to what extent formal consultation is sufficient to explain stakeholders' relative standing in CZ planning, or if informal interaction is correlated with influence. We then turn to the question of whether participation is cumulative or not, in the sense that if stakeholders are involved in one way, they are also likely to be involved in another way. We conclude by addressing some issues of process design and the challenges of stakeholder involvement at a municipal level in Norwegian CZ planning.

Buanes, Arild; Jentoft, Svein; Maurstad, Anita, and others (2005): Stakeholder participation in Norwegian coastal zone planning *Ocean & coastal management*. 48, no. 9,

Chaniotis, Peter and Stead Selina: 2007 *Interviewing people about the coast on the coast: Appraising the wider adoption of ICZM in North East England* *Marine Policy*, Volume 31, Issue 4, July 2007, Pages 517-526

Abstract: This paper tests the hypothesis that Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) is the best strategy for achieving good coastal governance on the North East coast of England using two geographically adjacent case studies: the East Riding coast, which has an ICZM framework in place and the Northumberland coast, which does not. Semi-structured questionnaires were used for face-to-face interviews with local representatives at each study site to underpin a common context and understanding between the interviewer and interviewee. Postal surveys were used to solicit responses from non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and governmental representatives. The majority of local respondents at both locations, as well as NGO and governmental representatives, favoured the management of environmental issues over social and economic considerations at the coastal zone, but held optimism for the plausibility of their combined management. In addition, all respondents emphasised their enthusiasm for acting in the context of an ICZM framework, yet those who knew of the framework were largely restricted to governmental representatives at the East Riding coastal zone. It may therefore be concluded that at the time of writing, the full potential of an ICZM framework to meet socio-economic needs, as well as environmental ones, has not been recognised, coupled with a lack of communication to all relevant stakeholders about coastal zone policy at both study locations. This may arguably be seen as a failure to convert ICZM theory into practice. However, before rejecting the null hypothesis for this investigation, that poses whether more effort should be invested in widening the adoption of ICZM at the Northumberland coast, it is recommended that a wider stakeholder survey be undertaken.

Clark, John R 1997. Coastal zone management for the new century

Ocean & Coastal Management, Volume 37, Issue 2, 1997, Pages 191-216

Davos, C. A.: Sustaining co-operation for coastal sustainability

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Abstract: Coastal-zone sustainability policies are socially constructed. It follows that their effective implementation depends on the sustainable voluntary co-operation of stakeholders with competing interests and priorities. No form of integrated coastal-zone management can nurture such co-operation as long as the objective is to determine 'best' policies, derived by expert-based rational analysis, instead of seeking to identify 'correct' policies, ones that can draw the maximum possible stakeholder support. The latter task requires a co-operative coastal-zone management that incorporates the relevant public discourse into the policy formation process in a direct, proactive and conflict minimizing manner. Towards this end, four major challenges are examined for maximizing the stakeholders' motivation for voluntary co-operation: (1) optimism about the level of optimism; (2) agenda setting; (3) value discourse; and (4) information and empowerment.

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Stead, Selina M. and Derek J. McGlashan 2006: 'Coastal and Marine National Park for Scotland in partnership with Integrated Coastal Zone Management' *Ocean & Coastal Management, Volume 49, Issues 1-2, 2006, Pages 22-41* **Abstract:** Potential benefits and constraints of a Coastal and Marine National Park (CMNP) for the entire Scottish coastline have yet to be fully debated. This paper recommends using Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) as a process to develop a CMNP. Converting the principles of ICZM into practice could be strengthened using the National Parks (Scotland) Act 2000. This Act provides the Scottish Executive with an existing legal mechanism to set up the UK's first CMNP. Issues highlighted that would benefit from further investigation include ways to effectively harness expertise, funding considerations, practical implementation and stakeholder participation. A strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats analysis demonstrates a 'quick and dirty' method to help assess whether CMNPs are a viable option for managing Scotland's coastal areas. Strengthening the existing local coastal fora network in partnership with universities that have 'in-house' multi-disciplinary expertise is put forward as one way to implement a CMNP. Stakeholder engagement at the start and throughout the debate on CMNPs warrants a high priority for action. Incentives that help to counter against survey fatigue and actively sustain involvement of civil society and key sectors should be sought from local knowledge. This approach could also address the fundamental gap in translating stakeholder derived information into practical policy recommendations that are more widely supported. Finally, local knowledge can aid resource management plans on a local, national and international scale and be applied to testing management scenarios.

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Abstract: This article summarizes the findings of a research project on integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) in Denmark. The project comprises a study of the existing regulation and case studies of the management practices of the Danish coastal zone, as well as a study of international experiences with coastal zone management. The regulatory or institutional framework is seen as an important element that may facilitate or obstruct ICZM since ICZM essentially is about making well-balanced and well-reasoned decisions. The research project identifies several weak points in the legal and regulatory framework and in management practices. One major problem is the regulatory split between land and sea. This is reflected in the legal framework, in the distribution of powers and in management practices. On the other hand, the Danish Planning Act and the informal cooperation procedures established in Denmark form the basis of a high degree of integration between the authorities dealing with land-based coastal activities. On the basis of the findings a number of key issues to improve land-sea integration, horizontal and vertical integration are listed, comprising definition of a coastal zone that includes land and sea areas, coastal planning requirements as well as public participation, environmental considerations and co-ordination requirements in sectoral laws for coastal activities.

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Abstract: The coastal zone is an area of conflicting processes, reflecting its position at the interface between the terrestrial and marine environments. Thus, this area needs further study as its importance in our biosphere calls for rapid enforcement of a coordinated conservation policy for the implementation of effective protection. This paper assembles the elements of current politics that are involved with the preservation of our natural heritage in view of an integrated management of the coasts of mainland France. Current legislation applicable to the coastal zone natural heritage exists on three levels: international, European Community and French. An in-depth analysis of the different institutions involved in gathering knowledge and

managing the coastal zone is presented. Equally important to the enforcing of laws concerning natural heritage preservation is the defining of protected zones under various conditions such as where sector perimeters meet or overlap. Similarly, numerous organizations and institutions involved with the natural coastal zone environment exist; in many cases, lack of experience hinders integrated and concerted management efforts. The notions of sustainable development and integrated management of the coastal zones propose alternatives to current legislation, using a global and integrated approach to coastal problem areas. Numerous laws may be applied to the coastal zone, but laws elaborated specifically for this area remain rare. Despite being a complex combination of numerous international, community and national directives, natural heritage protection is more known for its weaknesses than its strengths. The French State is still too centralized and does not seem to have adequately adapted its services to the process of decentralization. This last factor is one of the last hurdles left in the effective protection of the marine and coastal environment. The interaction of multiple intervention levels requires a clarification of the network of current expertise, leading to an eventual harmonization and institutional coordination that would take into account everyone who is linked to this coastal zone. A reform of the status of the "Conservatory of the Coastal Areas and Lakeshore" (Conservatoire des Espaces Littoraux et des Rivages Lacustres, CELRL) has been recently proposed (law no. 2002-276 of the 27 February 2002). It aims to increase the responsibility of this organism and lighten the burden on the public domain in its role as a key player in the protection of the natural coastal heritage. The objectives of this article on the French metropolitan coastline are four-fold: to present the principal legal laws and statutes concerning their conservation, to highlight the difficulties connected to the application of these laws, to analyze the diffuse administrative responsibility and the increasing efforts to encourage or enforce the preservation of certain particularly important sectors, and to evaluate the legal tools available for preserving the natural heritage via Integrated Coastal Zone Management.

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Issues 1-2, January 2005, Pages 183-192 **Abstract:** Definitions of the ‘foreshore’ are described as presented in various coastal geomorphological and related textbooks. To many geomorphologists, the term foreshore is considered synonymous with the intertidal zone. These definitions are compared with the legal definitions of the foreshore as exist in Britain under the three different property law regimes: English, Scottish and Udal law. The legal definitions and many of the geomorphological definitions are based on tidal data. The differences between the observed tides at a tide gauge and on a beach at a distance from the gauge are considered. It is concluded that the term foreshore has a very specific legal meaning in each property law regime, therefore the authors propose that the term ‘foreshore’ should be used to relate to the legally defined area of the coast and, unless specifically referring to the foreshore, scientists should use the term intertidal. **Keywords:** foreshore; geomorphology; law; intertidal; definitions; Great Britain

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***Abstract:** Le développement économique s'est accompagné d'une diversification de la demande adressée à l'agriculture. La croissance de la demande de biens environnementaux est corrélative de l'augmentation du temps consacré aux loisirs, et de l'urbanisation. Mais parallèlement, l'offre a tendance à diminuer. Les mesures agri-environnementales constituent un des trois volets des mesures d'accompagnement de la réforme de 1992 de la politique agricole commune et concrétisent une évolution des objectifs assignés au secteur agricole. La mise en oeuvre de ces mesures va s'appuyer sur des contrats. La participation des agriculteurs se fait en effet sur la base du volontariat, ceux-ci recevant une compensation destinée à couvrir les coûts supplémentaires ou la perte de profit. On reconnaît ainsi de façon explicite aux agriculteurs un droit d'usage de l'environnement défini par la situation ex ante. La collectivité se place dans la logique du principe du bénéficiaire-payeur puisqu'elle rachète partiellement ce droit. Après les premières campagnes d'application des mesures, un premier bilan en particulier pour la France peut être dressé. Au-delà du constat des superficies touchées par ces mesures, il convient de s'interroger sur l'efficacité en termes d'environnement et d'économie du dispositif. Quelles sont les aménités produites ? S'agit-il de produits complémentaires de l'activité agricole, ou de produits substitués ? Dans quelle mesure ces aménités peuvent-elles être valorisées par le marché ? A-t-on affaire à des biens publics ?*

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comportement sur des marchés liés, tandis que la méthode d'évaluation contingente utilise des enquêtes pour la demande de l'évaluation monétaire des biens non marchands. Cette dernière méthode est plus flexible et s'applique aux valeurs de non-usage. Néanmoins, la fiabilité de l'évaluation contingente demeure un sujet de discussion.

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***Abstract:** En vue d'expliquer le faible niveau d'adoption des mesures agri-environnementales (MAE) proposées depuis 1994 aux agriculteurs de la région wallonne, cette étude identifie et analyse les facteurs d'adoption des deux mesures les plus populaires, c'est-à-dire la fauche tardive et le maintien des haies. Pour cette analyse, un modèle tiré de la théorie du ménage agricole est proposé pour intégrer dans celui-ci l'absence de rivalité entre l'utilité de la prime perçue pour la production du bien environnemental et l'utilité de ce bien sur son exploitation. A partir des données d'une enquête auprès de 245 agriculteurs, l'analyse économétrique confirme la pertinence de cette formalisation et montre notamment dans quelle mesure la perception environnementale du ménage affecte la probabilité d'adopter ces deux mesures agri-environnementales. Les résultats économétriques de l'adoption de la fauche tardive comparés à ceux du consentement à recevoir un paiement pour adopter cette mesure sont*

cohérents les uns vis-à-vis des autres et montrent l'utilité de l'évaluation contingente pour estimer les coûts de production d'un bien public par des agents privés. Des recommandations spécifiques sont également proposées pour élargir l'adoption de ces deux mesures.

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***Abstract:** Le contrat de baie de la rade de Brest, piloté par la Communauté urbaine de Brest (CUB), a pour objectif l'amélioration de la qualité des eaux et la sauvegarde de l'écosystème marin. En ce qui concerne la contamination microbienne des eaux, les communes littorales ont programmé des gros travaux d'assainissement pour restaurer la salubrité des plages et des zones conchylicoles. Le travail a consisté à faire l'évaluation économique de la politique d'assainissement des communes riveraines de la rade. Il s'agissait simultanément d'éclairer les décisions politiques locales, et d'envisager les problèmes posés par l'utilisation des méthodes de gestion rationnelle et quantifiée des actifs naturels. On a essayé de voir si le coût des travaux d'assainissement était socialement justifié par les bénéfices marchands et non marchands issus de l'amélioration de la salubrité des eaux. Les méthodes de révélation des préférences pour les biens non marchands et l'analyse coûts-bénéfices ont été utilisées.*

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***Abstract :** Les concepts issus des marchés de droits à polluer ont été appliqués au contexte de la résorption des excédents d'effluents d'élevage en Bretagne. On a simulé des marchés cantonaux ayant pour cadre les zones d'excédent structurel. La fonction de demande de droits a été reconstituée à partir de la structure des coûts de résorption sur le canton. Il s'agissait d'estimer le prix d'équilibre des droits si le principe pollueur-payeur était appliqué, de prévoir l'utilisation des terres d'épandage et le recours au traitement du lisier, et surtout de chiffrer les économies de coût global qui seraient apportées par le marché par rapport à l'application de la réglementation. Les perspectives d'application à la politique sont discutées.*

Leibfritz W., O'Brien P., 2005, The French Tax System: Main Characteristics, Recent Developments and Some Considerations for Reform. OECD Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 439, 2005.

***Abstract:** France belongs to the group of OECD countries with relatively high tax levels. In recent years French governments have been increasingly aware that the tax system may have negative effects on growth and employment and some reforms have been introduced to reduce tax distortions. There has, however, been no grand reform design and it is also not clear in which direction it should go. This paper describes the main characteristics and the developments of the French tax system and examines some of its economic distortions and complexities. A future tax reform agenda could focus on the following five elements: First, reduce labour tax distortions by further reductions in social security contributions for low paid workers and reducing the withdrawal rate for in-work benefits, financing these either by increasing the Contribution Sociale Generalisee (CSG) or value added tax. Second, simplify*

the personal income tax, widening its base to permit lower top rates, and introducing deduction at source. Consider merging it with the CSG if this can be done in an administratively efficient way. Third, reduce capital tax distortions by cutting the corporate tax rate and widening the tax base by reducing the number of special incentives for certain kinds of activity, and also reduce the bias in favour of debt finance. Fourth, increase the role of "green" taxes because of the efficiency gains they offer--though not as significant sources of revenue. Fifth, improve, and reduce the costs of, tax administration by progressively merging tax administrations where possible. This Working Paper relates to the 2005 OECD Economic Survey of France (www.oecd.org/eco/surveys/france).

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Mexa A., Coccossis H., 2003, Policy instruments for coastal management in Greece , SUSTAINABLE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT 6: 109-117, 2003 **Abstract:** *Greece has the most extensive coastline among all Mediterranean countries and a large number of islands, some of which are quite small. Its coastal zone has significant value from both a socio-economic and ecological viewpoint. However, in the last decades the coastal zones face continuous deterioration, as a result of increasing pressures for development. The protection and proper management of coastal areas in Greece should be a priority. Integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) offers a proper framework for organizing action in coastal areas in a broader framework of a strategy towards sustainable development. However, so far, coastal issues are dealt with in the context of general environmental protection and land-use planning policies. Recently a Special Framework for Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development for Coastal Areas has been adopted to guide public policy, providing a policy platform towards ICZM. The article aims at an overview of existing policies, institutional arrangements and policy instruments vis-A-vis the problems of the Greek coastal areas. Special reference is made to the recent Special Framework, which is not yet implemented in an attempt to identify its strengths and weaknesses. These are examined against a background of recent developments at the EU level for ICZM along with the experience gained from initiatives at the national level.*

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Mzoughi, Naoufel, 2005, L'analyse économique des approches volontaires de régulation de l'environnement : Economic analysis of voluntary approaches for environmental regulation, Thèse- Université de Bourgogne. Faculté de Sciences économiques. Dijon. France, TEL - CCSD - CNRS **Abstract :** *This doctoral research is composed of seven papers that provide answers to the following questions: What are the factors that determine the adoption and diffusion of voluntary approaches? How can non-point source pollution be regulated by a voluntary approach? How can voluntary approaches be used as strategic devices to raise rivals's costs? Paper 1 defines and characterizes voluntary approaches related to environmental protection. The benefits usually attributed to voluntary approaches are discussed by comparing theoretical arguments with empirical evidence. Paper 2 shows that the ISO 14001 standard drafting process constitutes a strategic area where firms/countries,*

acting as 'standards makers' may shape their future competitive positions. Paper 3 examines empirically the determinants of the international diffusion of the ISO 14001 standard. Apart from the environmental factors, the econometric results show that other factors such as the prior diffusion of ISO 9000 and participation of a country in the standard-setting process play a significant role in explaining its number of ISO 14001 certificates. Paper 4 analyzes what factors contribute to voluntary certification with the ISO 14001 standard among agro-food industries in France. The logit regression results reveal that certification is not always driven by pure environmental or economic incentives, but rather by managerial considerations that may constitute an alternative argument for the so-called 'Porter hypothesis'. Paper 5 deals with a contractual arrangement between a pollutee, Vittel and several polluters, i.e., farmers, upon environmental-related property rights. This contribution identifies the conditions leading to the success (or failure) of a coasean bargaining solution, despite a priori high transaction costs. Paper 6 extends the transaction cost economics à la Williamson to environmental problems by characterizing the environmental related transaction, defining environmental governance structures and applying the alignment hypothesis. Based on a Stackelberg model, paper 7 shows the conditions under which a domestic firm has incentive to impose an eco-label that both improves the environment and raises the costs of its foreign rivals. The ambiguous effects on domestic social welfare are drawn.

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Abstract: *This report analyses current use of environmentally related taxes in OECD countries and focuses on their environmental effectiveness. It identifies obstacles to broader use of such taxes - in particular the fear of loss of sectoral competitiveness - and ways to overcome such problems.*

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OCDE, 1991, Evaluer les instruments économiques des politiques de l'environnement, Paris.

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OCDE, 1999, Manuel de protection de la biodiversité. Conception et mise en oeuvre des mesures incitatives, OCDE, Organisation de Coopération et de Développement Economiques, Paris. - Paris : OCDE, 1999, 187 p. **Abstract:** *Ce manuel décrit les avantages et les inconvénients de chaque mesure pour identifier celles qui s'adaptent le mieux à un écosystème déterminé et répondent de façon optimale à des pressions sectorielles précises. Il propose une vaste panoplie d'instruments comprenant des incitations économiques et réglementaires assez classiques, les conditions cadres requises pour leur application, la mise en place de capacités scientifiques et techniques, l'éducation et la sensibilisation, ainsi que la participation des populations locales et des autres parties intéressées.*

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Primdahl J., Peco B., Schramek J., Andersen E. et Onate J. 2003, Environmental effects of agri-environmental schemes in Western Europe, *Journal of Environmental Management* 67 pp 129-138

Rainelli P., 2001, La problématique des transferts dans l'évaluation des changements dans les services fournis par les hydrosystèmes, Séminaire MATE-INRA : L'évaluation des dommages dans le domaine de l'eau, Paris, 2001/12/21 - MATE, Ministère de l'Aménagement du Territoire et de l'Environnement, Direction de l'Eau, Paris. - In : Bonnieux, F. (éd.). - L'évaluation des dommages dans le domaine de l'eau, 198 p. - 2001, pp 61-76 **Abstract** : *Par le gain de temps et d'argent qu'elle autorise, la méthode des transferts apparaît une voie d'avenir dans l'évaluation des biens non marchands. Toutefois, elle fait l'objet de controverses quant à sa fiabilité. La première partie de la communication résume les débats en cours. La seconde partie présente les modalités de mise en oeuvre de cette technique en discutant des diverses possibilités de transfert. La conclusion générale est que la voie des méta-analyses est la plus prometteuse. Mais ceci suppose la constitution de bases de données aussi homogènes que possible afin de pouvoir traiter séparément chaque type de bien. Cela suppose également que la réflexion continue au niveau des méthodes d'estimation, sachant que les techniques ex post paraissent se prêter mieux aux transferts que les méthodes ex ante.*

Rainelli P., Vermersch D., 1997, « Les pollutions d'origine agricole et l'application du principe pollueur-payeur », Etude pour le Commissariat Général du Plan. Rainelli P.,

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Abstract : *This report presents the results of a case study conducted in transboundary alluvial aquifer located between Germany and France and which is severely affected by diffuse nitrate and pesticide pollution. The increasing nitrate and pesticide concentrations have generated significant costs for economic sectors using groundwater. The objective of this case study is to describe the economic damages due to diffuse pollution and to assess the related cost in monetary terms*

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Simunovic I., 1994. Analysis of the Application of Economic Instruments in Coastal Management in the Mediterranean Region/Analyse de l'application des instruments économiques à la gestion des zones côtières en Méditerranée. PAP-4/1994/W.1/1. Split: PAP/RAC. pp vi + 29. **Abstract** : *L'analyse de l'application des instruments économiques dans les zones côtières méditerranéennes est basée sur les expériences des pays membres de l'OCDE et sur les données collectées par le biais d'un questionnaire rempli par 11 pays méditerranéens (Albanie, Chypre, Egypte, France, Croatie, Israël, Italie, Libye, Maroc, Syrie et Tunisie). Cette analyse montre que les principaux problèmes en matière d'application des instruments économiques ont leurs origines dans une mauvaise organisation de l'appareil administratif et son inertie, le non-payment des taxes, le facteur humain, les faibles sanctions et un contrôle inadéquat. Les problèmes le plus souvent rencontrés sont une mauvaise organisation de l'application des instruments économiques, leur non-adaptation à la situation concrète, un mauvais suivi de l'état de l'environnement et de l'application des instruments économiques, et le doute de voir les moyens acquis par l'application des instruments économiques orientés vers l'amélioration et la protection des ressources naturelles.*

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Speck S., 2005. Do European water abstraction taxes affect competitiveness? Policy Research Initiative. Montréal, Gouvernement du Canada. 4p.

Stenger A., 2000, Les zones humides : le point de vue de l'économie, *Aestuaria*, n° 1 "Marais et zones humides. Cultures, sociétés et territoires", 2000, pp 233-248 **Abstract** : *Les zones humides sont des espaces naturels qui comportent diverses fonctions : écologique, esthétique, récréative. De ce fait, ce caractère "multifonctionnel" est à l'origine de nombreux biens et services marchands et non marchands : protection contre les inondations, abri d'une flore et d'une faune très riches, alimentation en eau. Ces biens et services font l'objet de demandes variées et les usages associés sont potentiellement porteurs de conflits. Le principal risque lié aux conflits potentiels est la disparition irréversible de l'espace naturel exploité. En France, la dégradation de nombreuses zones humides littorales ou intérieures peut être attribuée en grande partie à l'abandon de pratiques agricoles traditionnelles au profit d'une intensification croissante de l'activité agricole. En plus des facteurs économiques spécifiques à l'agriculture, il faut rajouter des facteurs politiques comme le manque d'une politique cohérente autour des zones humides. En effet, les zones humides font l'objet d'intégration partielle au sein de politiques sectorielles comme la politique de l'urbanisme, la politique d'aménagement du territoire. La conservation et la protection des zones humides nécessitent par conséquent de favoriser une rencontre entre offre et demande. Des politiques de "fourniture des zones humides" peuvent consister à mettre en place un marché (droits de chasse ou de pêche) ou à faire intervenir l'Etat à travers la mise en place de réglementations (loi littoral, loi sur l'eau), d'institutions (Parc naturel régional...) ou encore de gestion contractuelle incitative (les mesures agri-environnementales). Ces politiques ont pour objectif d'introduire des prix fictifs ou réels qui reflètent la valeur que la société accorde aux zones humides. Quand le marché n'existe pas, il est néanmoins possible de connaître ce qu'est prêt à payer le bénéficiaire d'un service d'une zone humide grâce à différentes techniques d'évaluation comme la méthode d'évaluation contingente. Cette méthode propose un marché fictif sur lequel le bénéficiaire donne directement son consentement à payer pour la préservation ou la restauration d'un bien environnemental ou plus largement pour la politique environnementale considérée. Elle permet également de mesurer le consentement à recevoir par exemple des agriculteurs afin qu'ils renoncent à l'utilisation de méthodes de production intensive.*

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Williams E., McGlashan DJ., Firn JR., 2006, Assessing socioeconomic costs and benefits of ICZM in the European Union, *COASTAL MANAGEMENT* 34 (1): 65-86 JAN-MAR 2006 **Abstract** : *A new methodology for the assessment of the costs and benefits of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) is presented and applied across Europe. The methodology was developed from survey responses by the individual ICZM initiative managers, many from the European Commission's ICZM demonstration programs. Two broad classes of "low" and "high" level ICZM are identified and used in socioeconomic modeling. The methodology integrates qualitative and quantitative data to provide a means of estimating the net benefits of the application of ICZM on a European scale. This work draws on existing GDP and tourism data and ecosystem service values (derived by Costanza et al., 1997a, 1997b) to establish the welfare benefits of ICZM. The results demonstrate the considerable net benefits that could flow from concerted action across the European Union to introduce ICZM for coastal member states.*

2 / ICZM PRINCIPLES

Bergh, Jeroen C.J.M. van den & Nijkamp, Peter, 1997. "Global environmental change, local land use impacts and socio-economic response strategies in coastal regions," Serie Research Memoranda 0002, Free University Amsterdam, Faculty of Economics, Business Administration and Econometrics **Abstract**: *This paper addresses the issue of possible land use strategies and responses in coastal zones as a consequence of global environmental change. It will first set out some key elements in global change that are of critical importance for the water and land management in such areas. Next, it will map out in more detail the various environmental and socio-economic repercussions of such megatrends. This will then be followed by a discussion of the necessity to develop proper coastal zone management policy strategies in order to cope with uncertain challenges. In particular, the research needs will be addressed. The paper will then illustrate the potential of integrated coastal zone dynamic and spatial modelling and evaluation, on the basis of an empirical case study for a coastal region. Furthermore, a number of spatio-economic scenarios related to sea level issues in the Netherlands will be presented. In this context also risk assessment is shortly discussed in relation to sea level rise*

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Brenner J., Jimenez J.A., Sarda R., 2006, Definition of homogeneous environmental management units for the Catalan coast, *Environmental Management* 38 (6): 993-1005 Dec 2006 **Abstract**: *Geographical areas constitute the basic implementation locus for integrated coastal zone management strategies and activities. Because the definition of territorial planning objectives may be affected by socioeconomic and environmental characteristics, one of the main steps in the process involves dividing the coast into homogeneous environmental management units (HEMUs). This article presents a general and simple method for regionalizing the landside of a coastal zone into HEMUs and illustrates it through application to the Catalan coast. Socioeconomic and natural (biophysical) subsystems were*

selected as the most appropriate dimensions of the regionalization process. Dimensions were described using 11 spatial themes, which were managed in a geographic information system environment that proved to be an adequate tool for the purpose. A final coastal zone map of four classes of HEMUs connected to local administrative units was obtained, and because it reflects the current natural and socioeconomic dynamics, it can be considered as an initial step in the planning process for the Catalan coast. Although the proposed method was developed based on the characteristics of the Catalan coast, it is general enough to be adapted and applied to most developed or developing coastal areas.

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Abstract: *This paper presents a methodologically developed system approach to the problem of site selection and ranking, which can be used as the basis for the multi-criterional analysis to be performed applying the PROMETHEE method. This method is described in detail, and is proposed as standard methodology for the selection of sites for industrial and other infrastructure facilities in the Mediterranean Region. the numerical example of site selection for small power plants illustrates the advantages of this method, as well as the possibility of expanding it by using the concept of "Decision Support System".*

O'Brien P., Vourc'h A., 2001, Encouraging Environmentally Sustainable Growth: Experience in OECD Countries. OECD Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 293, 2001. **Abstract:** *Clean air, clean water, fewer toxic*

emissions and less household waste are among the key environmental policy objectives that most OECD governments have been pursuing over the past three decades. This effort to take more account of the environmental costs of economic growth has been pursued in a variety of ways in different countries, and has evolved over time with policy instruments that may be technical standards, emission prohibition, tradable permits, taxes, voluntary agreements and many others. This paper surveys aspects of environmental and natural resource policy in a number of OECD countries paying particular attention to how countries succeed in conducting cost-effective and consistent policies in the environment and natural resource areas, not on environmental policy or outcomes per se. Four common themes emerged: attempts to design institutions or processes to achieve co-ordination across policies and sectors; certain sectors where policies make environmental objectives

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auteurs, permettent d'illustrer l'étape en soulignant un aspect caractéristique. Chaque étape du processus est décrite dans le guide en termes de tâches à réaliser pour lesquelles il faudra faire appel à divers outils, décrits dans le volume I du guide.

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