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**Preliminary analysis of area-based management measures to support the
Sustainable Development Goal implementation**

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INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE STRATEGIES FOR DELIVERY OF OCEAN-RELATED SDGS

UNEP-EC GPGC project

1. INTRODUCTION

2. DEFINING AREA-BASED PLANNING TOOLS

2.1 Task A1 objective

The objective of task A1 is to provide an overview of terms and definitions used regarding 'area-based management tools' (ABMTs) including a description of the core elements of different area-based management tools, highlighting commonalities and differences. This will assist clarifying how concepts such as 'spatial planning', 'integrated area-based management' and a range of sector-led ABMTs are used and which specific policies or institutions are covered by them relevant to SDG implementation. Key questions to be addressed include:

- How are different area-based tools defined? What are their key elements?
- Are there core common features of, or synergies between, ABMTs that may be identified in order to address specific regional or national contexts?
- What ABMTs are available to support policy implementation to achieve ocean-related SDGs?

2.2 Methods

A two stage approach will be undertaken:

- i. A focused literature review of area-based management terms/definitions used in ocean and coastal policies, strategies or management plans.
- ii. An analysis of practical case study examples of ABMTs used to implement ocean and coastal policies, protocols, action plans, as well as planning and management processes. The review will examine the overall characteristics and utility of different types of ABMTs, both multi-sector approaches (e.g. ICZM, MPAs, MSP) and sector-specific approaches (e.g. Particularly Sensitive Seas Areas, fishing closures). A1 will analyze common elements and provide a typology of key features of

different approaches. It will further highlight (a) the primary benefits and (b) the wider benefits of each approach.

2.3 Definitions of ABMT

A focused literature review of area-based management terms/definitions used in ocean and coastal policies, strategies or management plans was undertaken. The ABMTs included are:

- Marine spatial planning
- Integrated coastal management (including Ridge to Reef approaches)
- Marine protected areas
- Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas
- Fisheries closures

The results are presented in Tables 2.1-2.5, which provide an overview of terms and definitions used for each ABMT. This is followed by a narrative analysis of the core features of the ABMTs.

Table 2.1: Definitions and core elements of Marine Spatial Planning¹

Definition	Core components	Source
[Marine Spatial Planning] is about planning when and where human activities take place at sea – to ensure these are as efficient and sustainable as possible.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder engagement • Holistic approach (i.e. takes into account economic, social and environmental aspects) • Transboundary cooperation 	European Commission Directorate-General For Maritime Affairs And Fisheries. (2017). Maritime spatial planning. Retrieved from https://ec.europa.eu/maritimeaffairs/policy/maritime_spatial_planning_en
<p>A cross-cutting policy tool enabling public authorities and stakeholders to apply a coordinated, integrated and trans-boundary approach.</p> <p>And</p> <p>A process by which the relevant Member State's authorities analyse and organise human</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecosystem approach • Stakeholder engagement • Based on best available data and information • Transboundary cooperation • Cooperation with third countries • Information sharing • Holistic approach (i.e. takes into account economic, social and environmental aspects) • Cross-sectoral 	European Union. (2014). Directive 2014/89/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 establishing a framework for maritime spatial planning. Official Journal of the

¹ Marine Spatial Planning / Maritime Spatial Planning / Marine Planning / Marine and Coastal Marine Spatial Planning

Definition	Core components	Source
activities in marine areas to achieve ecological, economic and social objectives”.		European Union, 2014(April), 135–145. Retrieved from http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014L0089&from=EN
A science-based tool that regions can use to address specific ocean management challenges and advance their goals for economic development and conservation. (...) This process is designed to decrease user conflict, improve planning and regulatory efficiencies, decrease associated costs and delays, engage affected communities and stakeholders, and preserve critical ecosystem functions and services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information sharing • Stakeholder engagement • Ecosystem approach • Holistic approach (i.e. takes into account economic, social and environmental aspects) • Ecosystem Services • Conflict resolution 	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). (n.d.). Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning. Retrieved from https://cmsp.noaa.gov/
A plan-led framework that enables integrated, forward-looking, consistent decision-making in relation to policies and practices across regional space.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information sharing • Ecosystem approach • Holistic approach (i.e. takes into account economic, social and environmental aspects) • Ecosystem Services • Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) • Cumulative Impact Assessment • Spatial analysis / Modelling • Stakeholder Engagement • Performance monitoring 	World Wildlife Fund (WWF) UK. (2005). Marine Spatial Planning. Retrieved from http://assets.wwf.org.uk/downloads/masmp_wa.pdf
Marine spatial planning (MSP) is a public process of analysing and allocating the spatial and temporal distribution of human activities in marine areas to achieve ecological, economic, and social objectives that are usually specified through a political process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecosystem approach • Holistic approach (i.e. takes into account economic, social and environmental aspects) • Cross-sectoral • Adaptive management • Stakeholder engagement 	Ehler, C., & Douvère, F. (2009). Marine Spatial Planning: a step-by-step approach toward ecosystem-based management. http://doi.org/Inter-governmental Oceanographic Commission and Man and the Biosphere

Definition	Core components	Source
		Programme. Retrieved from http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001865/186559e.pdf
Marine spatial planning (MSP) is a practical way to create and establish a more rational organization of the use of marine space and the interactions between its uses, to balance demands for development with the need to protect marine ecosystems, and to achieve social and economic objectives in an open and planned way.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holistic approach (i.e. takes into account economic, social and environmental aspects) • Cross-sectoral 	Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) (2009). Managing Our Marine Resources: the Marine Management Organization. Defra: London, UK. 38 p.
Marine spatial planning (MSP) is a framework which provides a means for improving decision-making as it relates to the use of marine resources and space. (...) Marine spatial planning is not a substitute for integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) or integrated marine and coastal area management (IMCAM), but rather builds on these important approaches and the policies that support them – including efforts to establish marine protected areas (MPAs).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecosystem approach • Spatial analysis / Modelling • Adaptive management • Ecosystem Services • Scenario / trade-off analysis • Stakeholder engagement • Based on best available data and information 	Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel – Global Environment Facility (GEF). (2012). Marine Spatial Planning in the Context of the Convention on Biological Diversity. GEF/STAP/C.43/Inf. 05. Retrieved from http://www.unep.org/dgef/Portals/43/news/GEFSTAP_C43Inf_05_MarineSPContextConventiononBiologicalDiversity.pdf

Table 2.2. Definitions are core elements of Integrated Coastal Management²

Definition	Core components	Source
Integrated coastal management aims for the coordinated application of the different policies affecting the coastal zone and related to activities such as nature protection, aquaculture, fisheries, agriculture, industry, off shore wind energy, shipping, tourism, development of infrastructure and mitigation and adaptation to climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-sectoral • Ecosystem approach • Holistic approach (i.e. takes into account economic, social and environmental aspects) • Stakeholder engagement • Based on best available data and information 	European Commission Directorate-General for Environment. (2016). Integrated Coastal Management. Retrieved from http://ec.europa.eu/environment/iczm/index_en.htm
The overall objective of an integrated management programme, like ICZM, is to provide for the best long-term and sustainable use of coastal natural resources and for perpetual maintenance of the most natural environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holistic approach (i.e. takes into account economic, social and environmental aspects) • Naturalness • Ecosystem approach • Long-term 	FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisation). Clark, J. R. (Ed.). (1995). Coastal zone Management handbook. CRC Press.
[ICZM] is the most appropriate process to address current and long-term coastal management issues, including habitat loss, degradation of water quality, changes in hydrological cycles, depletion of coastal resources, and adaptation to sea level rise and other impacts of global climate change. (...) However, it should be noted that (...) there is no unique “recipe” for the process of ICZM; rather, it should be regarded as a range of concepts and techniques that can be adapted to different situations and circumstances.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptive management • Holistic approach (i.e. takes into account economic, social and environmental aspects) • Scenario / trade-off analysis • Stakeholder engagement • Spatial analysis / modelling • Based on best available data and information • Performance monitoring • Ecosystem approach 	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). (1994). World Coast Conference 1993 Conference Report. Retrieved from http://www.coastalcooperation.net/documents/WCC93PreparingtomeettheCoastalChallengesofthe21stCenturywcc93conference.pdf
Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM), is a planning and coordinating process which deals with development management and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on best available data and information • Holistic approach (i.e. takes into account economic, social and environmental aspects) 	Clark, J. R. (2002). Integrated management of coastal zones. FAO Fisheries

² Including Ridge to Reef approaches.

Definition	Core components	Source
coastal resources and which is focused on the land/water interface.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-sectoral • Stakeholder engagement • Naturalness 	Technical Paper. No. 327. Rome, FAO. 167p.
Coastal zone management involves managing coastal areas to balance environmental, economic, human health, and human activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holistic approach (i.e. takes into account economic, social and environmental aspects) 	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). (n.d.). What is coastal zone management? Retrieved from http://oceanservice.noaa.gov/facts/czm.html
A dynamic, multidisciplinary and iterative process to promote sustainable management of coastal zones. It covers the full cycle of information collection, planning (in its broadest sense), decision making, management and monitoring of implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on best available data and information • Holistic approach (i.e. takes into account economic, social and environmental aspects) • Stakeholder engagement • Adaptive management • Cross-sectoral • Performance monitoring 	European Union. (2000). Integrated Coastal Zone Management: A strategy for Europe. Official Journal of the European Union, 27. Retrieved from http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2000:0547:FIN:EN:PDF
CZM is a process of governance and consists of the legal and institutional framework necessary to ensure that development and management plans for coastal zones are integrated with environmental (including social) goals and are made with the participation of those affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holistic approach (i.e. takes into account economic, social and environmental aspects) • Stakeholder engagement • Cross-sectoral • Adaptive management • Scenario / trade-off analysis • Precautionary principle • Polluter pays principle • Resource accounting • Transboundary cooperation • Intergenerational equity 	The World Bank. Post, J. C., & Lundin, C. G. (Eds). (1996). Guidelines for integrated coastal zone management. Environmentally Sustainable Development Studies and Monographs Series. Retrieved from http://elibrary.worldbank.org/doi/book/10.1596/0-8213-3735-1
[ICZM is] a dynamic process for the sustainable management and use of coastal zones, taking into account at the same time the fragility of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holistic approach (i.e. takes into account economic, social and environmental aspects) • Stakeholder engagement • Cross-sectoral • Adaptive management 	UNEP/MAP/PAP (2008). Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the Mediterranean. Split, Priority Actions

Definition	Core components	Source
coastal ecosystems and landscapes, the diversity of activities and uses, their interactions, the maritime orientation of certain activities and uses and their impact on both the marine and land parts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecosystem approach • Information sharing • Based on best available data and information • Cross-sectoral • Transboundary cooperation 	Programme. Retrieved from http://www.pap-thecoastcentre.org/pdfs/Protocol_publica_cija_May09.pdf
[Integrated Coastal and Ocean Management] ICOM is a dynamic, multidisciplinary, iterative and participatory process to promote sustainable management of coastal and ocean areas balancing environmental, economic, social, cultural and recreational objectives over the long-term. ICOM employs a comprehensive method of planning and managing human activities within a defined coastal or ocean area, taking into account the relevant ecological, social, cultural and economic dimensions and the interactions between them.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial analysis / modelling • Proprietorship of public submerged lands and waters • Holistic approach (i.e. takes into account economic, social and environmental aspects) • Stakeholder engagement • Adaptive management • Long-term • Stakeholder engagement • Inter-generational equity • Cumulative impact assessment • Precautionary approach • Polluter-pays principle • Zoning • Ecosystem approach • Protect key biodiversity features 	A Handbook for Measuring the Progress and Outcomes of Integrated Coastal and Ocean Management. (2006). IOC Manuals and Guides, 46; ICAM Dossier, 2. Paris, UNESCO. Retrieved from http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0014/001473/147313e.pdf
Integrated marine and coastal area management (IMCAM) is a participatory process for decision making to prevent, control, or mitigate adverse impacts from human activities in the marine and coastal environment and to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecosystem approach • Ecosystem Restoration • Protect key biodiversity features • Incorporation of indigenous practices and knowledge • Indicators of change • Performance monitoring 	AIDEnvironment, National Institute for Coastal and Marine Management/Rijksinstituut voor Kust en Zee (RIKZ), Coastal Zone Management Centre the

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