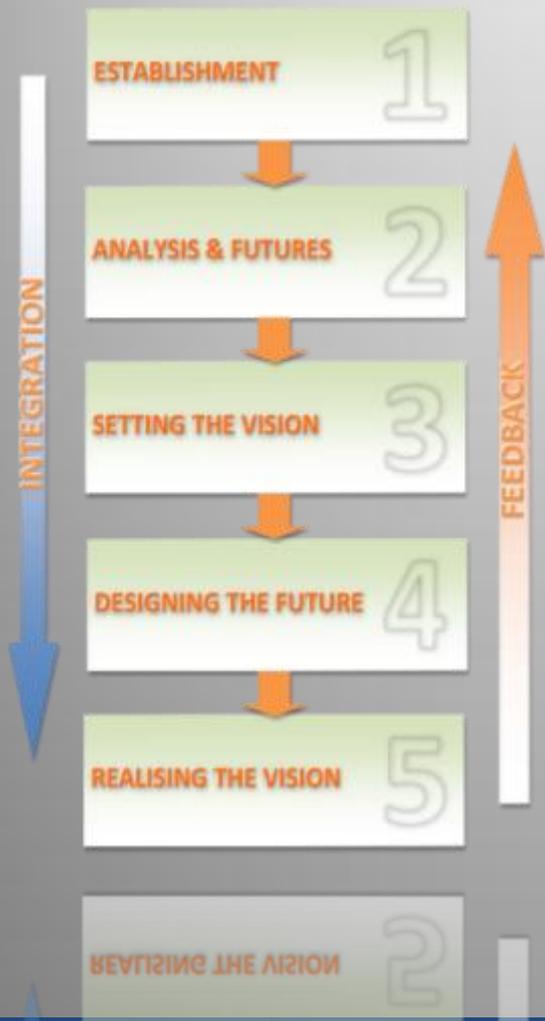


ICZM PROCESS

a Roadmap towards Coastal Sustainability

Brian Shipman, Consultant to PAP/RAC

ICZM PROCESS 'ROADMAP'



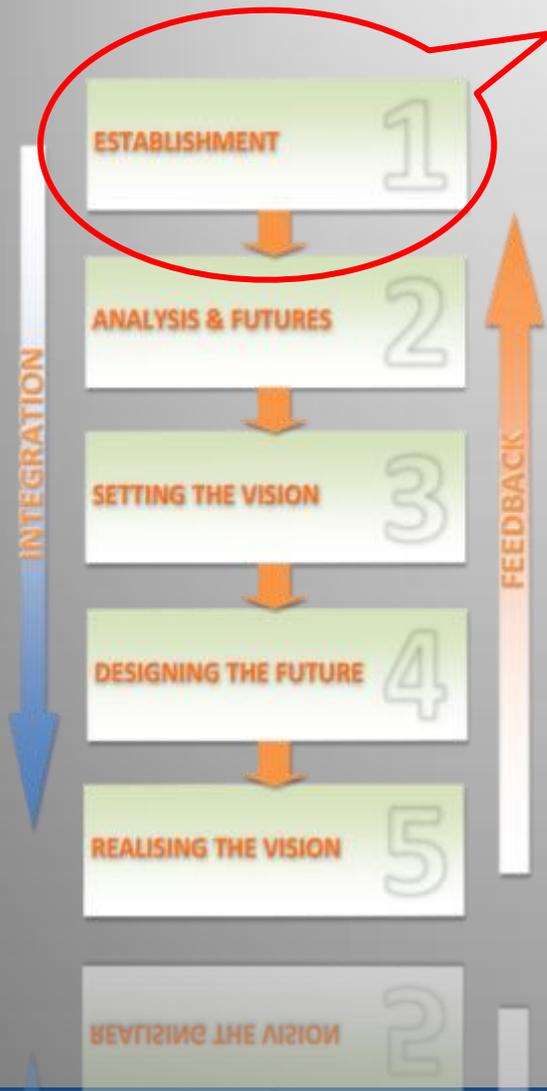
Google

iczm process roadmap wiki



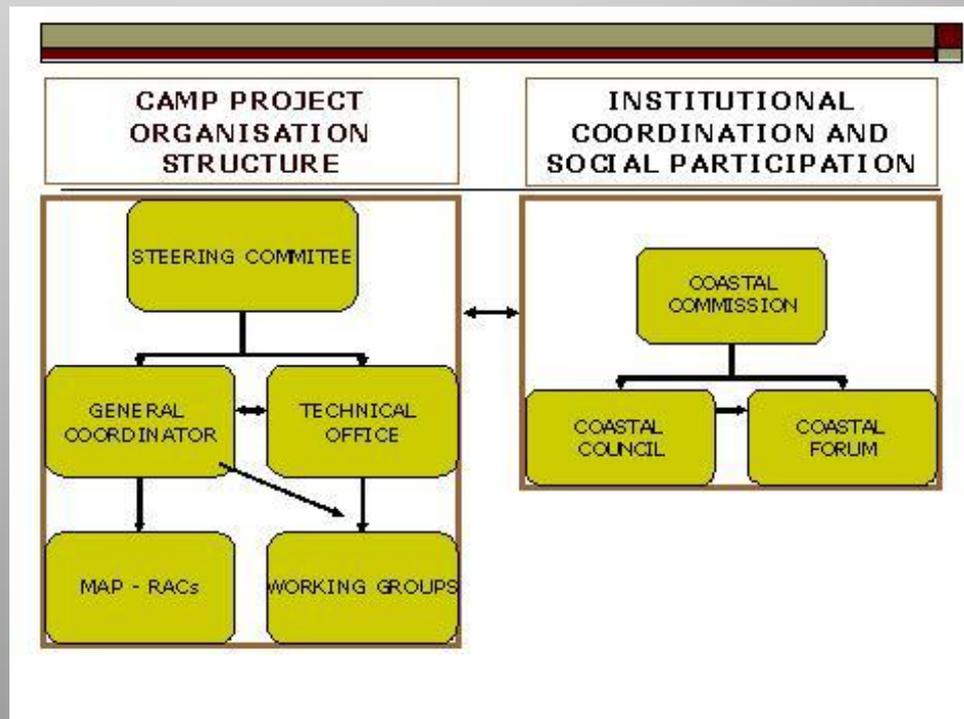
www.coastalwiki.org/coastalwiki/ICZM_Process_diagram

ESTABLISHMENT the forgotten stage?

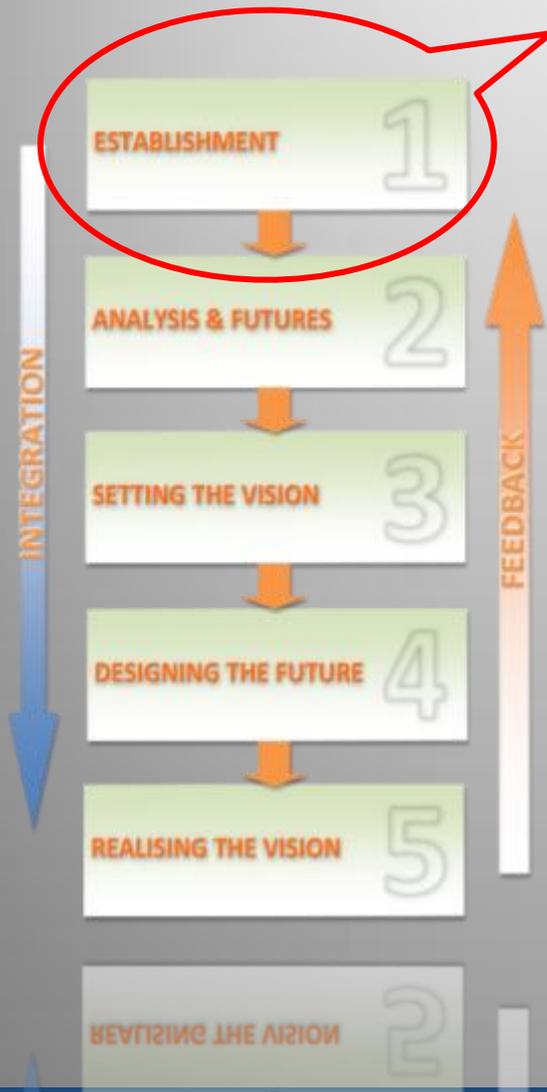


Establish coordination mechanism

CAMP Almeria



ESTABLISHMENT



Establish coordination mechanism:
Steering and Management Groups, ToR's

Define territorial scope – terrestrial & marine
the seaward limit ...shall be the **external limit of the territorial sea*** of Parties and..

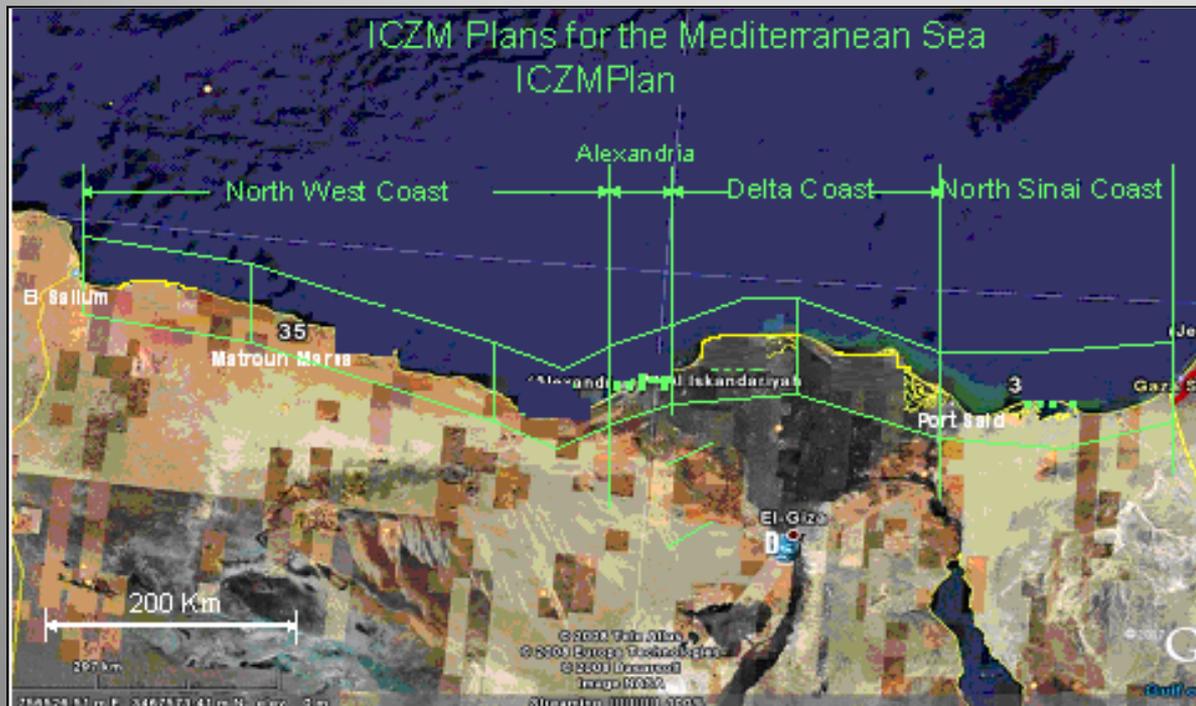
the landward limit ...shall be the limit of the **competent coastal units...**

*12 nautical miles (22 kms)

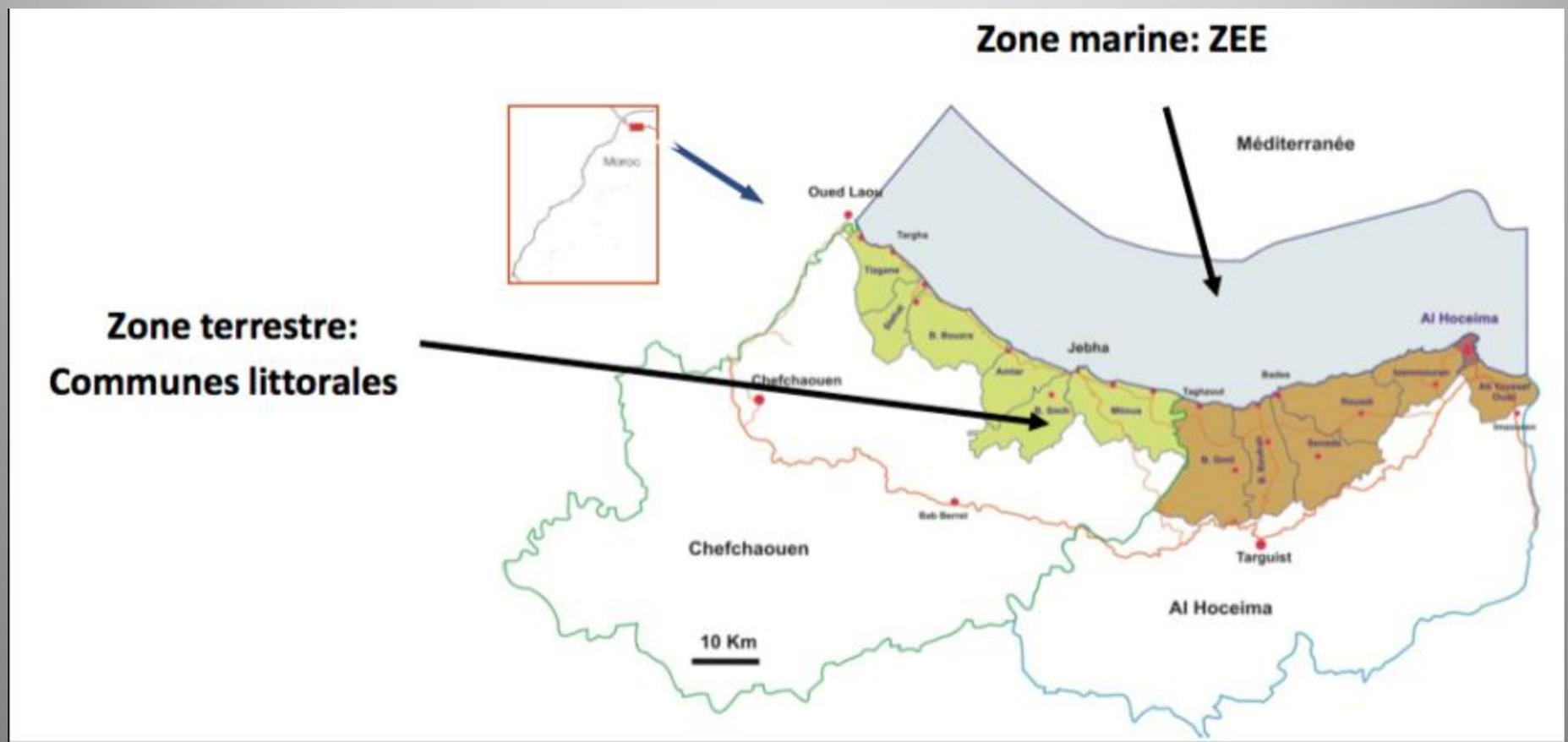
EGYPT'S COASTAL ZONE

Law of the Environment No 4 in 1994 amended in 2009:

"The coastal zone extends along the shorelines ... seawards, encompassing the territorial water, EEZ and the continental slope areas, and landwards to areas of active interaction with the marine environment for at least 30 km in the desert areas, unless interrupted by major topographical features, while in the lower Nile Delta region the terrestrial part would extend up to the + 3.0 m contour. Coastal Governorates identify the coastal zone in accordance to their physical setting and environmental resources but should be extended for not less than 10 km landwards".



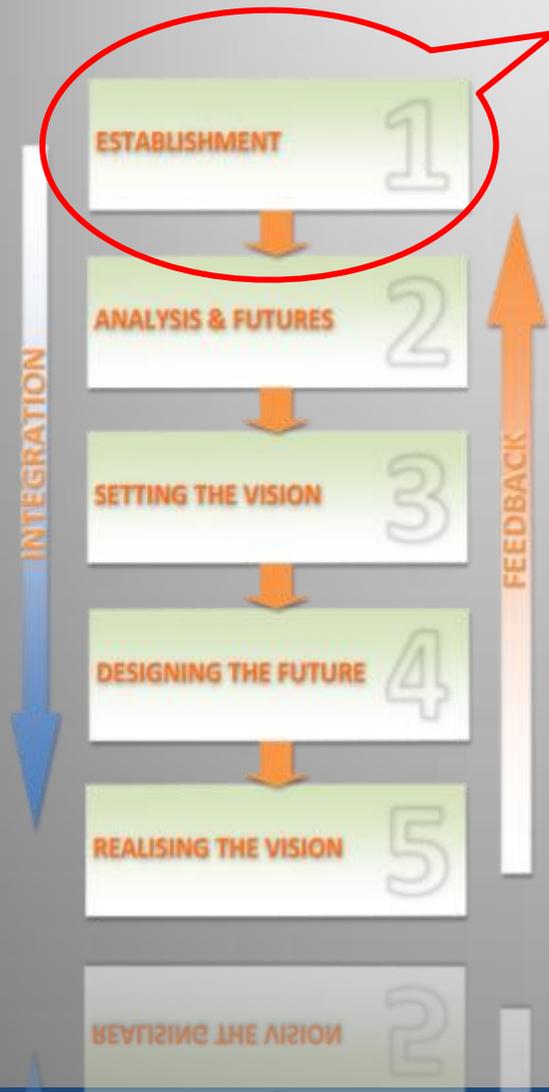
**PROGRAMME D'AMÉNAGEMENT CÔTIER DU RIF
CENTRAL (PAC-MAROC)**



CAMP LEVANTE DE ALMERIA



ESTABLISHMENT



Establish coordination mechanism

Define territorial scope

Define governance context

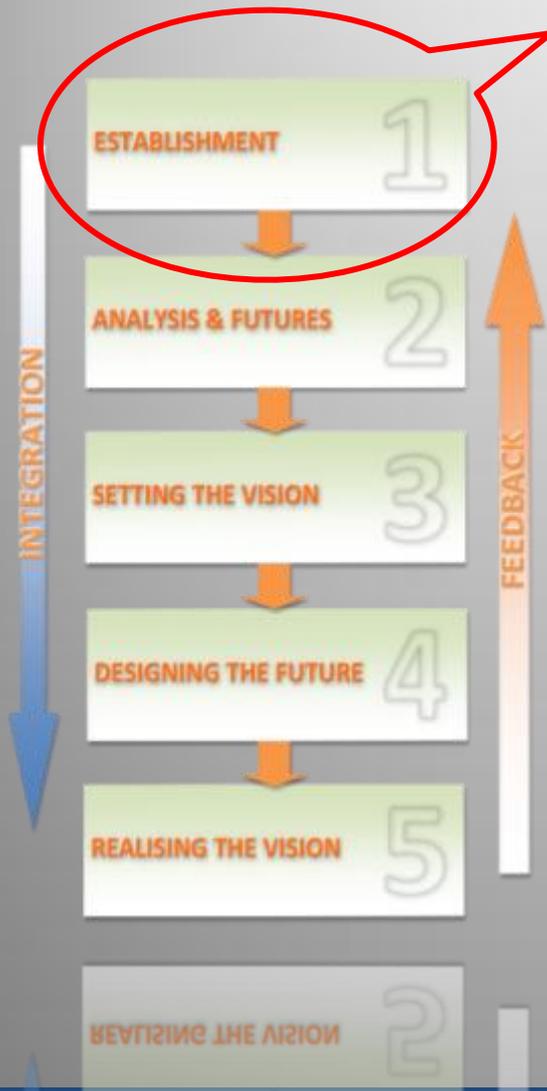
Audit of:

plans

programmes

administrative competencies

ESTABLISHMENT



Establish coordination mechanism

Define territorial scope

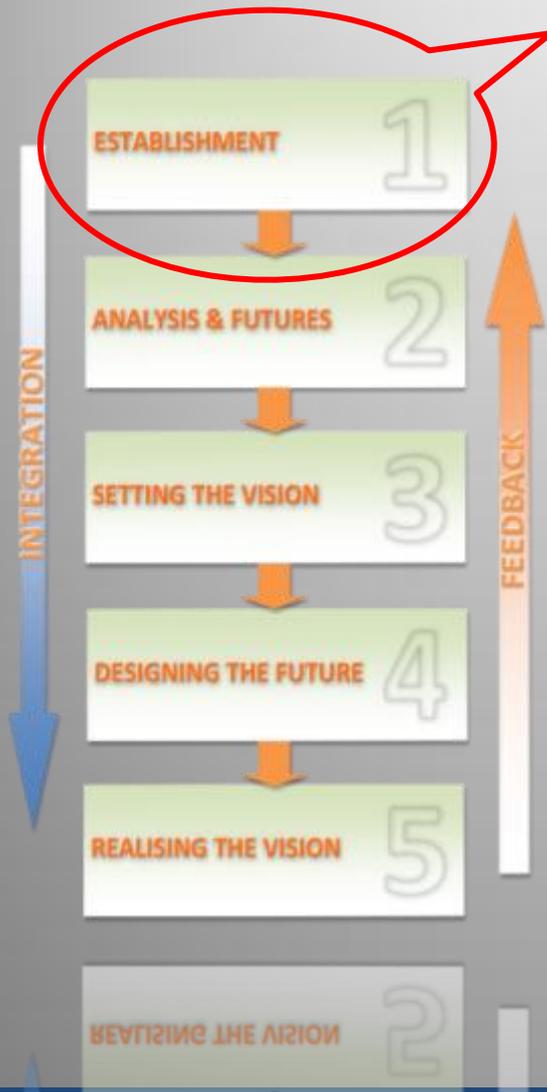
Define governance context

Scoping the issues

Desktop scoping of:
 Problems & issues
 Pressures & drivers
 Risks



ESTABLISHMENT



Establish coordination mechanism

Define territorial scope

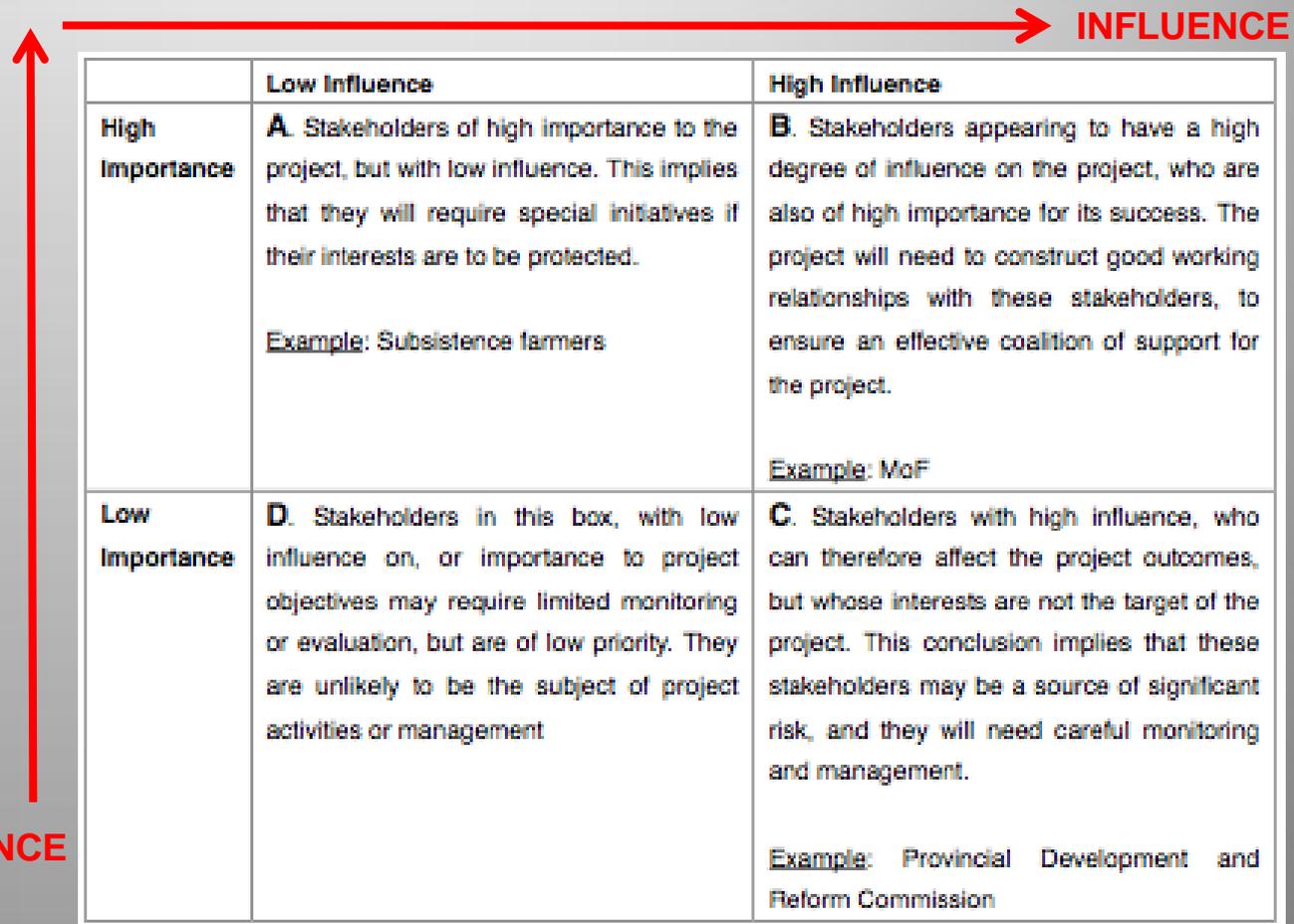
Define governance context

Scoping the issues

Engage stakeholders (including Stakeholder Analysis)

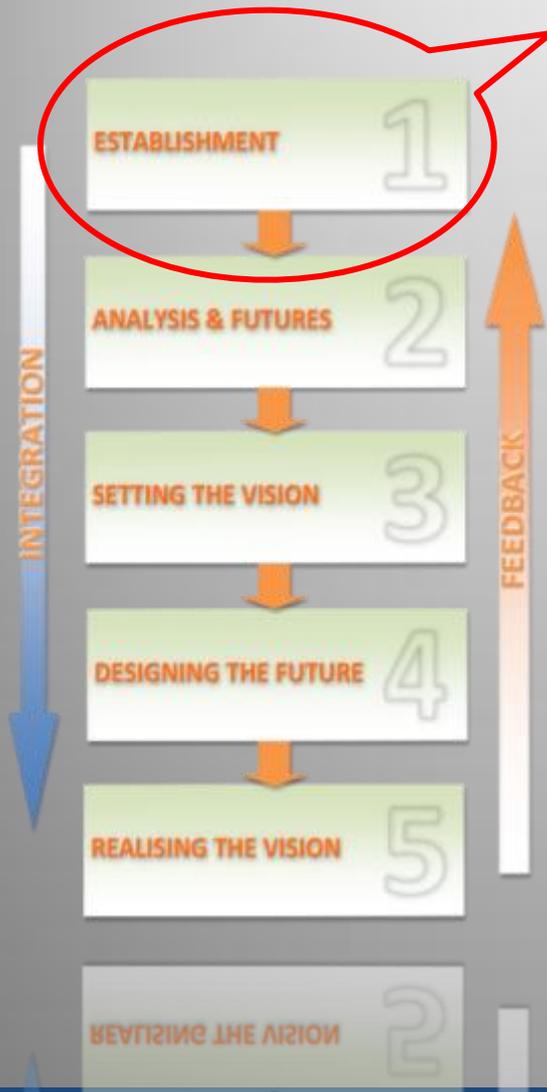
Identify people, groups, and institutions that will influence the achievement of project outcomes (either positively or negatively)

Stakeholder Matrix



	Low Influence	High Influence
High Importance	<p>A. Stakeholders of high importance to the project, but with low influence. This implies that they will require special initiatives if their interests are to be protected.</p> <p><u>Example:</u> Subsistence farmers</p>	<p>B. Stakeholders appearing to have a high degree of influence on the project, who are also of high importance for its success. The project will need to construct good working relationships with these stakeholders, to ensure an effective coalition of support for the project.</p> <p><u>Example:</u> MoF</p>
Low Importance	<p>D. Stakeholders in this box, with low influence on, or importance to project objectives may require limited monitoring or evaluation, but are of low priority. They are unlikely to be the subject of project activities or management</p>	<p>C. Stakeholders with high influence, who can therefore affect the project outcomes, but whose interests are not the target of the project. This conclusion implies that these stakeholders may be a source of significant risk, and they will need careful monitoring and management.</p> <p><u>Example:</u> Provincial Development and Reform Commission</p>

ESTABLISHMENT



Establish coordination mechanism

Define territorial scope

Define governance context

Scoping the issues

Engage stakeholders (including Stakeholder Analysis)

Propose the vision

Buna Bojana *potential* vision

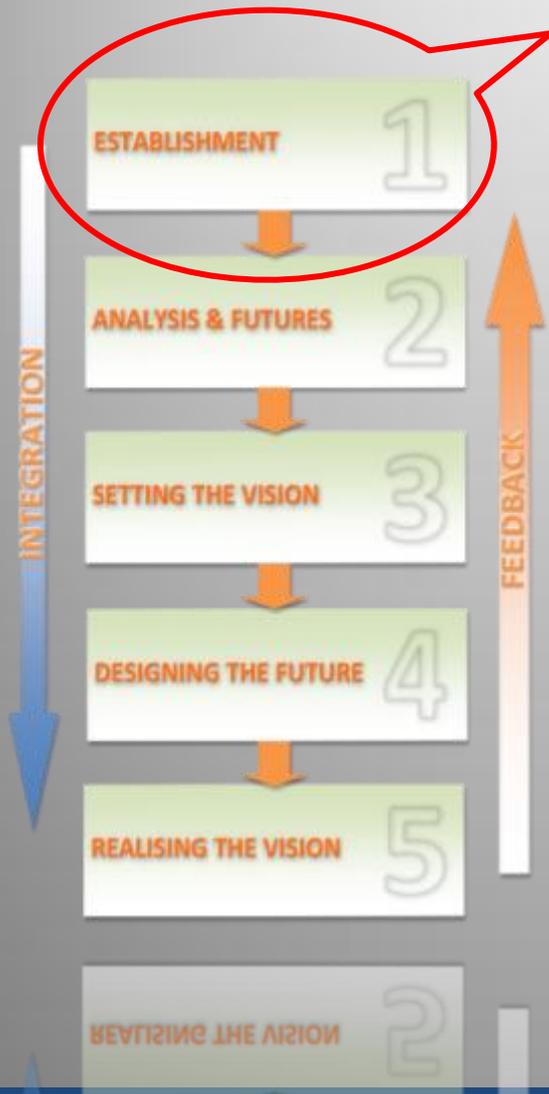
“Integrated planning to *bring people from both sides of Bojana/ Buna river together*, to improve livelihoods and preserve unique ecological values and distinctiveness of the area”

“Integrated planning for the European future of the Bojana/ Buna region... “

“Improve the *quality of life* of all citizens of the Buna River ...”.



ESTABLISHMENT



Establish coordination mechanism

Define territorial scope

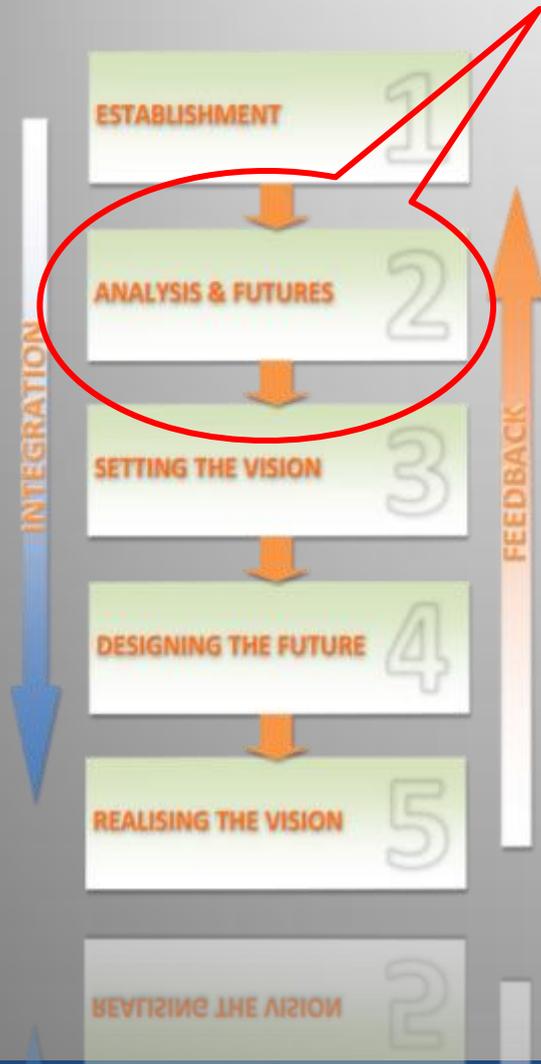
Define governance context

Scoping the issues

Engage stakeholders (including Stakeholder Analysis)

Propose the vision

ANALYSIS & FUTURES



Build the evidence *to make the invisible visible*...Diagnostic Report

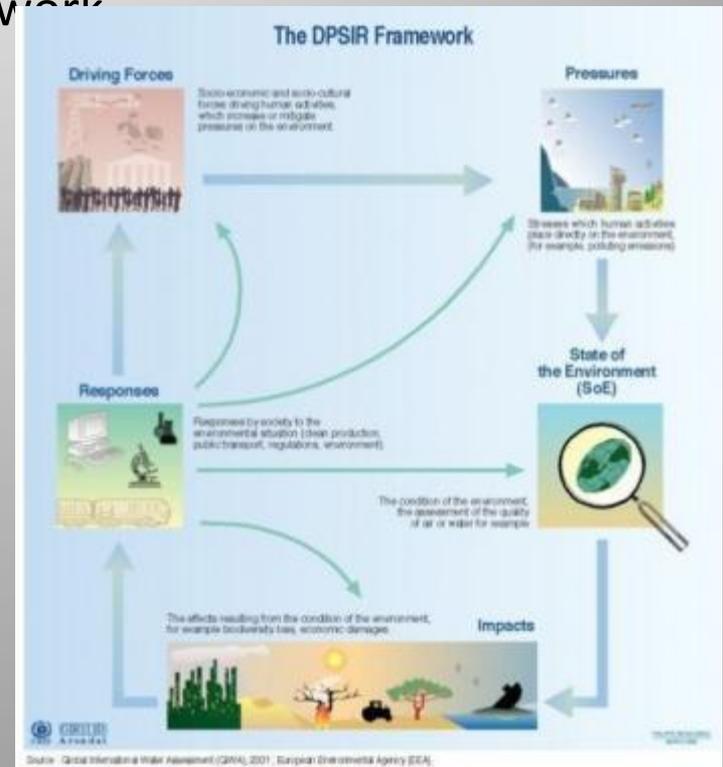
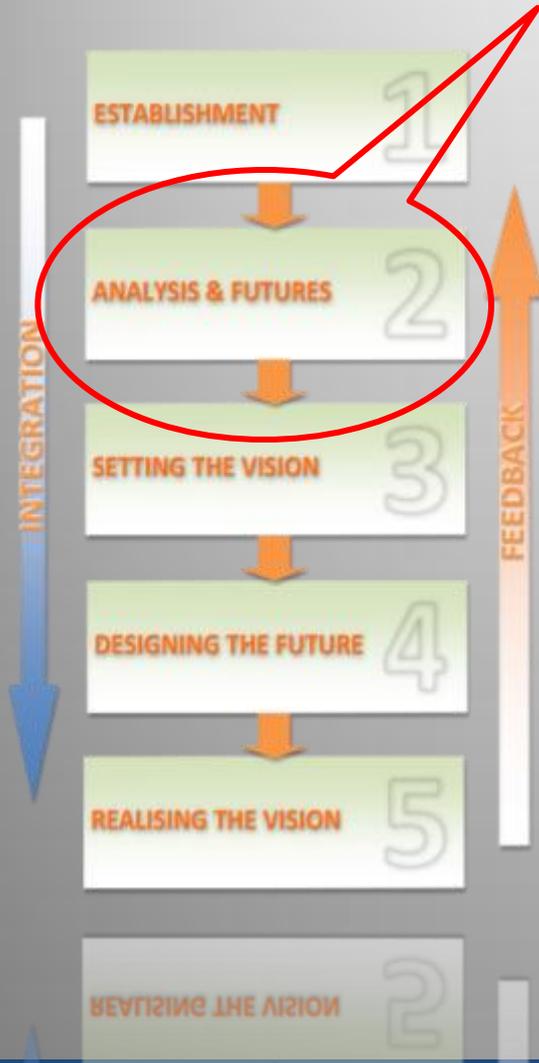
- key problems and issues (governance, environmental and socio-economic)
- Projecting the conditions forward (on the basis of possible or likely trends)

Hard data PLUS – the intangibles assumptions, beliefs, agendas and real power structures

New research should only be required to fill the gaps or update the existing data and information. “Fit for Purpose”

ANALYSIS & FUTURES

Build the evidence *to make the invisible visible...DPSIR Framework*



ANALYSIS & FUTURES



Build the evidence

Identify futures – scenarios, ‘what if...?’

- Provoke debate about common futures
- Expand the range of options
- Expose complementarities and conflicts of interest
- Expose uncertainties

SETTING THE VISION



Build consensus

objectives of the consensus building

- Validate and amend the Scoping Report
- Identify the inter-linkages
- Refine a shared set of priorities



SETTING THE VISION



Build consensus

Set the direction – or the agreed Vision

Describes in simple terms the future, (10 to 30+ years)

- Clear and compelling - a vivid picture of a desired future
- Aligned with the partners' and the community's aspirations and existing policies
- Ambitious and memorable

SETTING THE VISION



Build consensus

Set the direction

Measure Success – Indicators

Sustainability Indicators: measures long-term outcomes

Impact Indicators: measures the strategy, plan or programme outputs are achieved – medium-term outputs

Performance Indicators: measures activities - short-term outcomes

Should include governance, environmental and socio-economic indicators aligned with objectives

SETTING THE VISION



Build consensus
 Set the direction
 Measure Success – Indicators

Pragmatic

CAMP
 Slovenia



DESIGNING THE FUTURE



Formulate ICZM Strategy/Plan/Programme

- **Plan** - setting out preferred "**trajectory**" of change – the 'what'
- **Action Plan** - securing its **materialisation** – the 'how' for short, medium and long terms includes:
 - 'concrete' actions
 - 'soft' tasks
- **Indicators** - measuring its success by using a set of indicators

DESIGNING THE FUTURE



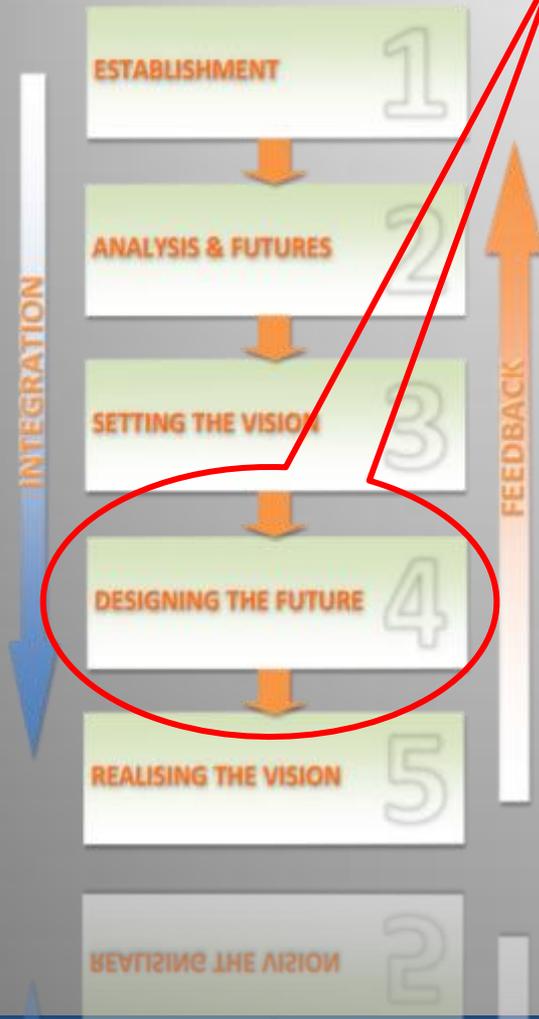
Formulate ICZM Strategy/Plan/Programme

Scope?

Holistic and multi-sector (including for example: coastal erosion, water, nature conservation, spatial planning, economic development etc.).

There is no predetermined set of parameters for the issues that an ICZM strategy, plan or programme should encompass

DESIGNING THE FUTURE



Formulate ICZM Strategy/Plan/Programme

Establish **management structure**

Inter-sectoral management, facilitation and consultation structures *for the long-term*

DESIGNING THE FUTURE



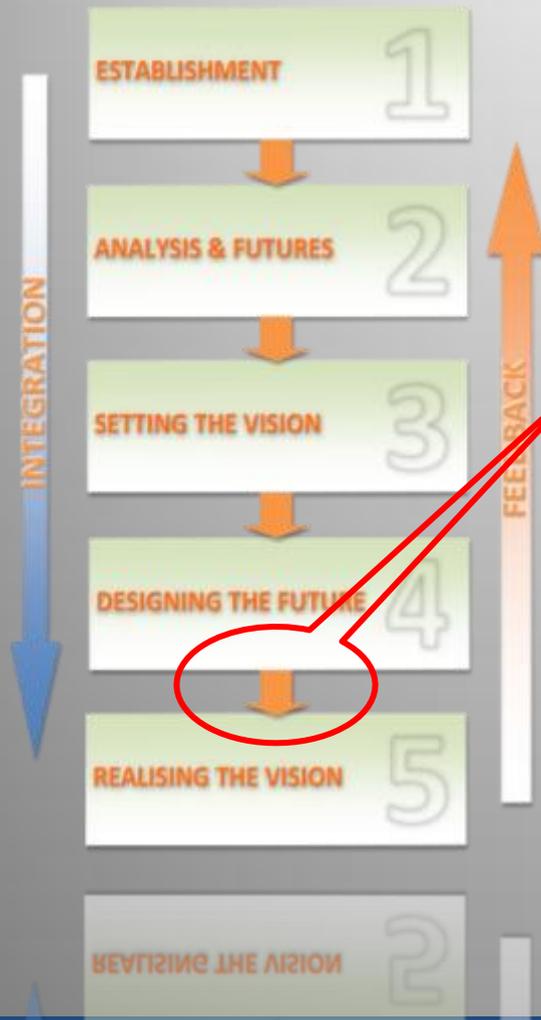
Formulate ICZM Strategy/Plan/Programme

Establish management structure

Embedding

- formal approvals
- funding support
- legal adoption - by one or more Ministries or by local authorities at the appropriate level

a change of pace...



from *'architects'* of policy design... on paper

...to *'facilitators'* of policy implementation... on the ground

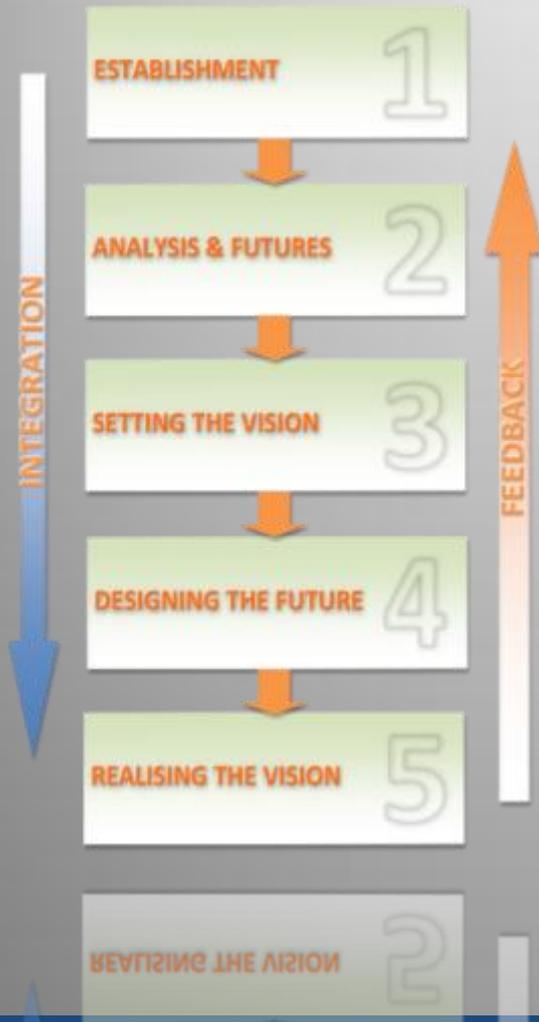
REALISING THE VISION



Implementation & Action

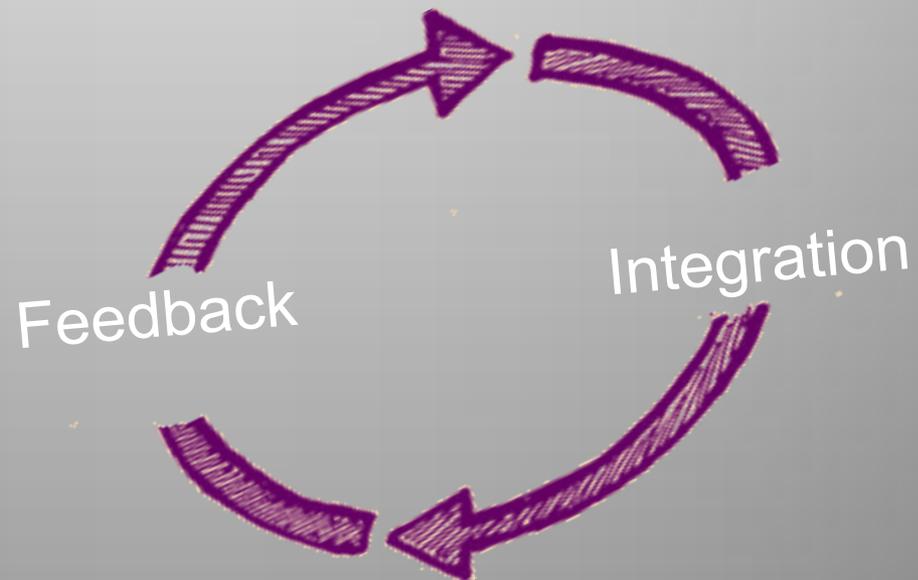
- ✓ *Technical Assistance*
- ✓ *Capacity building*
- ✓ *Awareness raising*
- ✓ *Improving/delivering legal instruments*
- ✓ *Economic instruments*
- ✓ *Investment portfolio*
- ✓ *Institutional strengthening*
- ✓ *Micro projects*
- ✓ *and other means...*

REALISING THE VISION



Implementation & Action

Monitoring and Review - constant feedback into the review of the strategy, plan or programme and action plan



Thank you

brian.shipman@ppa.t-com.hr