

MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING

GOVERNANCE ISSUES

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MARINE SPATIAL PLANNING

Marine spatial planning (MSP) is a framework that provides a means for improving **decision-making** as it relates to the use of marine resources and space. It is based on principles of the ecosystem approach (EA) and ecosystem-based management (EBM) (SCDB & STAP-GEF, 2012).

GOVERNANCE

Relates to "*the processes of interaction and **decision-making** among the actors involved in a collective problem that lead to the creation, reinforcement, or reproduction of social norms and institutions.*" (Hufty, Marc (2011))



Why is it important governance in marine spatial planning processes:

- Marines & coastal areas are public goods
- Public institutions are responsible for the administration and management of these areas
- Space concurrence of institutional competencies
- Various sectorial activities (fishing, tourism, conservation, ports) - conflicts
- Stakeholders (Institutional, economical & social) different interests in marine and coastal areas.

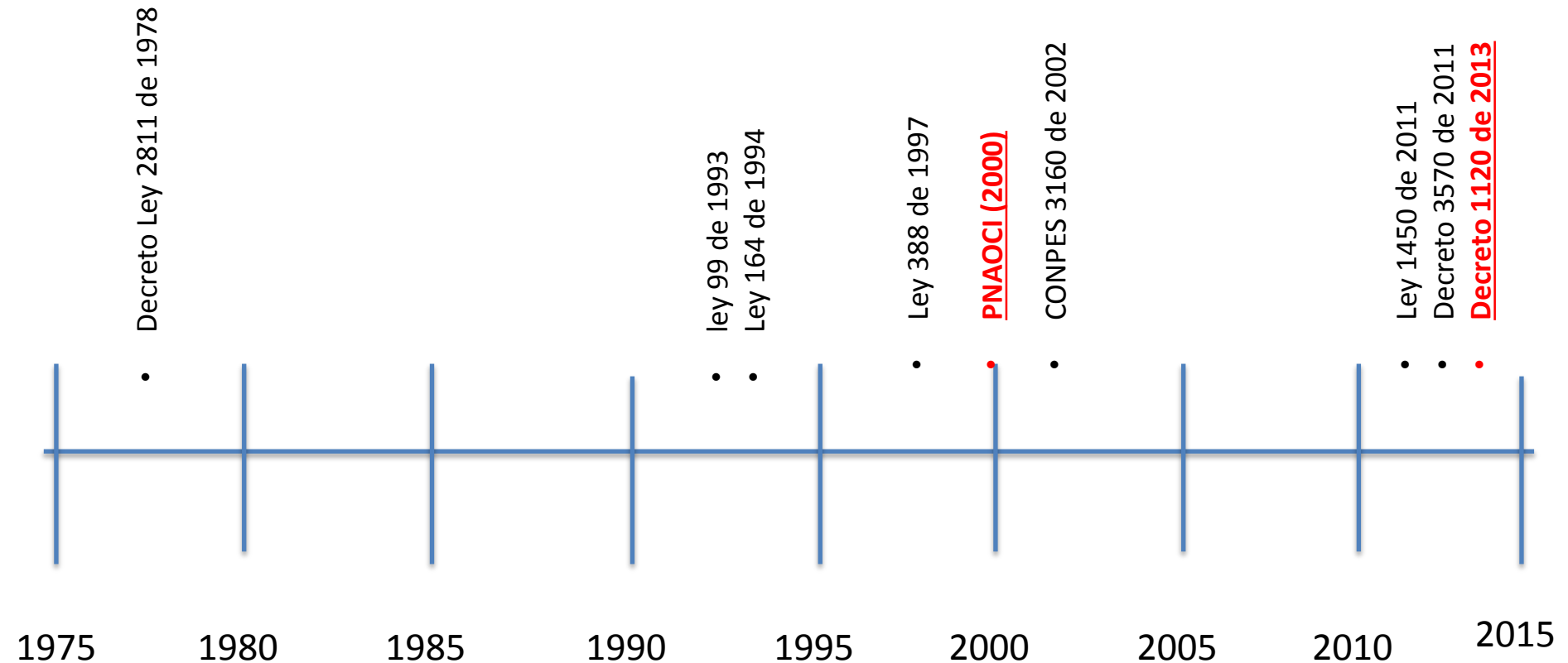
What is needed???

1. Engaging political commitments to initiate MSP
2. Legal and institutional arrangements
3. Cross-sectorial coordination and addressing multiple-use conflicts

Example – Colombia

1. National Agencies responsible on the management of coastal and marine areas and resources.
2. Ministry of Environment & Sustainable Development - environmental planning including marine and coastal areas
3. Existence of an environmental legal and policy framework

Political & legal framework for ICZM & MSP



Political Framework

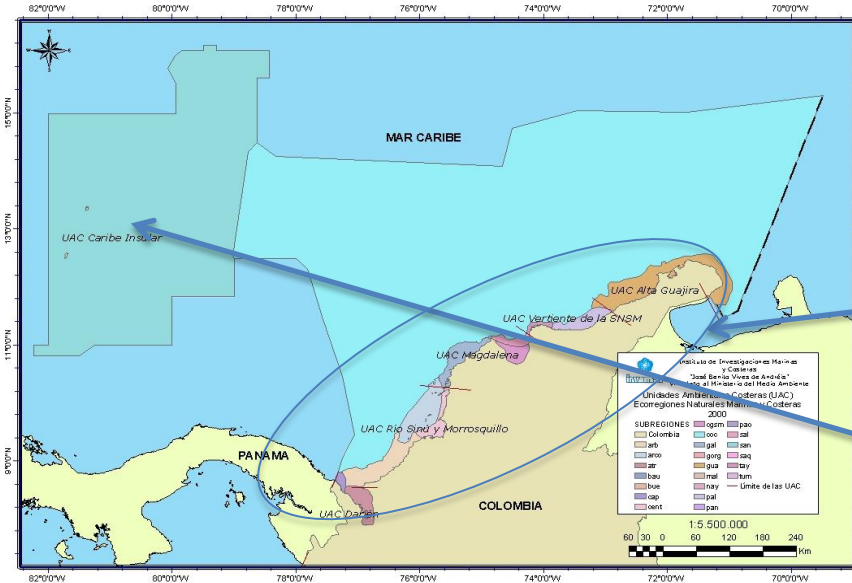
MADS formulate PNAOCI (1996-2000) – Environmental National Council adopted PNAOCI (1998-2000) - CONPES 3164 (2002-2004)



**Política Nacional Ambiental para el Desarrollo Sostenible de los Espacios Oceánicos,
Zonas Costeras e Insulares de Colombia – PNAOCI**



Colombian coastal areas Subdivision

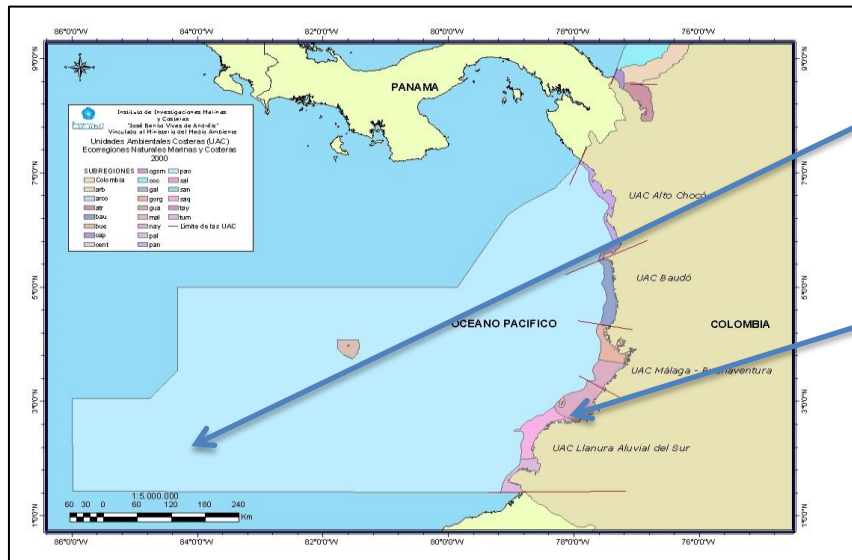


✓ Environmental Planning and Land Use Planning Units (3)

✓ Coastal Environmental Units (10)

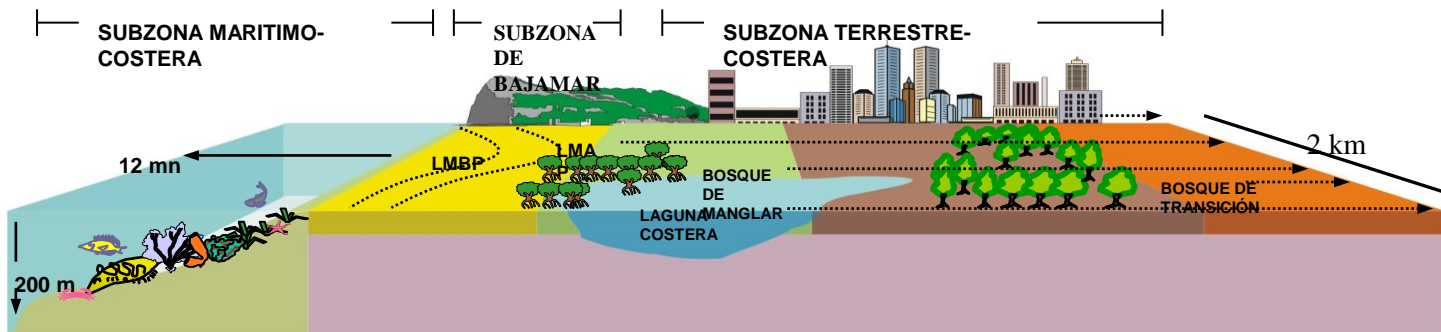
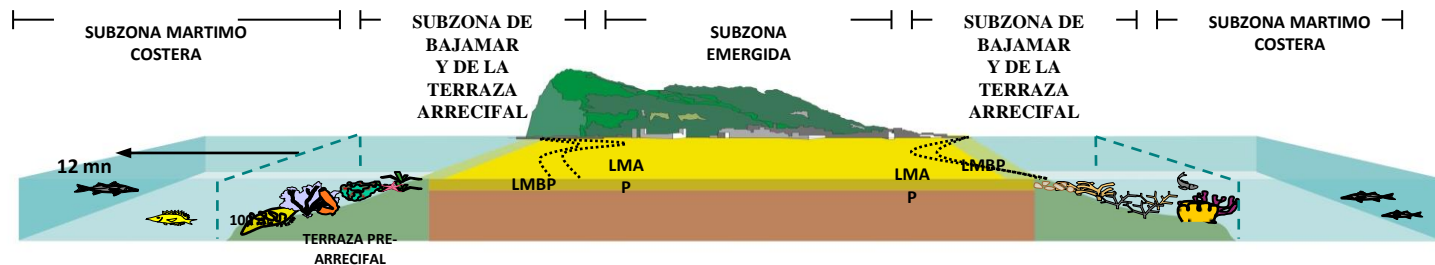
✓ Oceanic Environmental Units (12)

✓ Integrated Management Units



Decree 1120 - 2013

- Coastal Environmental Units regulate -UAC
- Define the competent authorities for planning -
 - Environmental for the formulation - all within its powers to implement
- Integrated coastal zone management framework- sustainable development
- Defines the coastal area

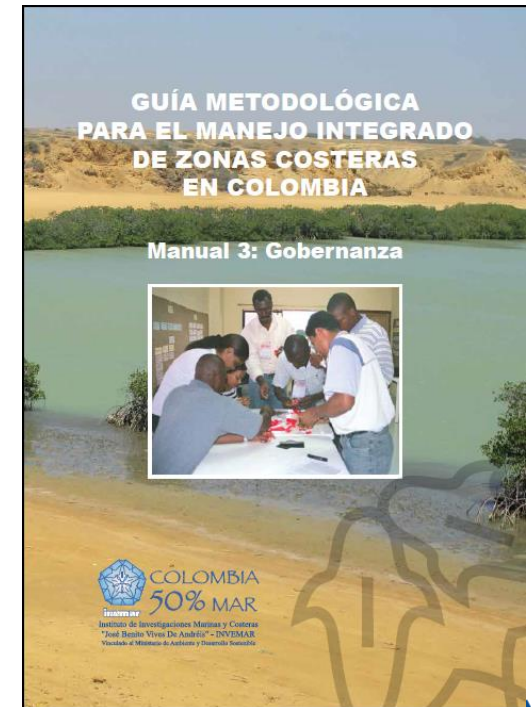
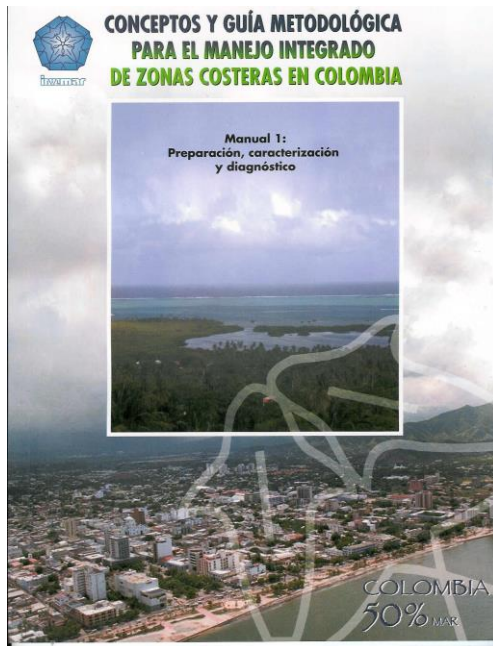


- Management Plan of Coastal Environmental Units -POMIUAC-. It is a planning tool that defines and guides the planning and environmental management of coastal environmental units. It becomes an environmental determinant for the development and adoption of land use plans and guides the planning of other sectors in the coastal zone.
- Stages for developing the POMIUAC:
 1. Preparation
 2. Characterization and Diagnosis
 3. Prospective and environmental zoning
 4. Formulation and Adoption
 5. Implementation
 6. Monitoring and Evaluation

Participation. In accordance with the strategy of socialization and participation defined, stakeholders may participate in the various stages of planning and UAC management.

In the event that the measures in the process of formulating the POMIUAC affect directly and specifically on ethnic communities, the specific consultation required by the constitutional law, must be carried on.

How we will do it ??



- How we are going it in practice???

Phase	Activities
Preparation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification of actors – roles (formulation and implementation) 2. Identify a Coordination mechanisms 3. Definition of the participation strategy
Characterization and Diagnosis	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Technical committees – cross-sectorial
Formulation and Adoption	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Technical and decision committee 2. Management structure – ICZM committee
Implementation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ICZM Committee operating

Cross-Sectorial Coordination

With who ???

- Environmental Authorities - National (MADS) - Regional (CARs) - Local (urban environmental authorities).
- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development + AUNAP
- DIMAR
- National Oil & Gas Agency
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs

How??

- Meetings and workshops
- Law enforcement (Decree 1120-2013): guides the planning of other sectors in the coastal zone

Progress

- Conformation of an ICZM National Committee, as well as some local and regional
- Dialogue with local communities and stakeholders
- Development of participation strategies
- Generation of information material for local communities
- Mainstreaming MSP and ICZM in ministerial agendas
- Opportunities for coordination with national authorities and NGOs

Achievements & Lessons Learned

- The need for a legal framework to advance on the processes
- Participation of institutions and communities.
- Incidence achieve on land management plans
- Create opportunities for interagency coordination and communities.
- Ownership by communities of ICZM process and its concepts.

Challenges

- Low participation of economic sectors and regional authorities in the process (Municipalities) – how to make the process attractive for all stakeholders
- Defining who is the competent authority

A tropical landscape featuring a traditional thatched-roof hut on stilts, situated on a small island or peninsula. Two tall palm trees stand prominently in the foreground. The hut is surrounded by lush greenery and is reflected in the calm water in the foreground. The sky is blue with scattered white clouds.

THANKS

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