ICAN VI
Building Synergies with IOC projects & related Initiatives

Integrated Coastal Area Management Programme

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The IOC ICAM Programme

Established in 1997 by the 19th session of the IOC Assembly with the objectives to:

1. Assist IOC Member States in their efforts to build marine scientific and technological capabilities in the field of ICM
2. Ensure that scientific requirements are integrated into national and regional ICM programmes and plans
Building blocks of the programme...

- Developing and **codifying the ICAM process**, particularly from a scientific perspective,
- Defining **scientific requirements/inputs** in various phases of the coastal management cycle.
- Development of a set of **tools and guidelines** for addressing specific ICAM issues
- Bridging **natural and social sciences**
- Coupled with **Training** component
Elements of the ICAM process

Phase I: Preliminary identification
0. Initialization conditions
1. Feasibility of implementation

Phase II: Preparation
2. Socio-environmental assessment
3. Desirable and possible scenarios
4. Elaboration of a management plan

Phase III: Implementation
5. Institutionalization
6. Implementation of the management scheme
7. Evaluation and adjustment

Phase IV: Consolidation, replication and expansion
8. Consolidation
9. Replication
10. Expansion

INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Pioneer group
Temporary pilot group
Steering committee
Coordination structure

INFORMATION SYSTEM

Player identification
Context: political, socioeconomic, environmental
Issues
Micro projects
Zoning
Scenarios
Management plan
Assessment, diagnostic
Adoption and funding
Training
Adoption and funding

Opportunities and constraints
Existing information
In-depth information

Applied good practices and guidelines
Second-generation project/programmes
ICAM approaches replicated in different areas
Scaling-up of ICAM initiatives
Transboundary initiatives
Guidelines and Handbooks for building management and technical capacities

❖ **Guidelines for the mitigation of coastal hazards**

These guidelines aim to assist policy makers and managers in the reduction of the risks to coastal communities, their infrastructure and service-providing ecosystems from tsunamis, storm surges and other coastal hazards within the phased framework of ICAM.

❖ **Marine Spatial Planning**

This guide is primarily intended for professionals responsible for the planning and management of marine areas and their resources. It is especially targeted to situations in which time, finances, information and other resources are limited.

❖ **IOC Handbook on Integrated Coastal and Ocean Management indicators**

- Focus on both processes and outcomes
- Considers governance, socioeconomic and ecological dimensions
- Makes use of different approaches, methods and tools
Focus on building capacity in regions

- **ACCC** Regional Project on Coastal Adaptation in West Africa (GEF)

- **SPINCAM** indicator development for South East Pacific countries (Flanders/CPPS)

- Marine Spatial Planning methodology and technical support to Vietnam, Canada, and US (Moore/Packard Foundations)

- **PEGASO** Mediterranean Assessment and Indicator Development (European Commission FP7)

- Training Courses in Latin America, Arab States, South East Asia, Africa

- Working with IOC RSBs to define regiona' priorities.
## Cooperation with IOC programmes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HLO 1: Prevention and reduction of the impacts of natural hazard</th>
<th>Coastal hazards mitigation. Contribution with Tsunami (ICG activities NEAMTWS and IOTWS). Regional Coastal Mapping Projects (COAST-MAP-IO)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HLO 2: Mitigation of the impacts and adaptation to climate change and variability</td>
<td>Coastal adaptation projects (with support from Capacity Development section, and IODE for data–based products)</td>
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<tr>
<td>HLO 3: Safeguarding the health of oceans ecosystems</td>
<td>Marine assessment methodologies and products with GOOS and IODE.</td>
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<tr>
<td>HLO 4: Management procedures and policies for sustainability of coastal and ocean environment</td>
<td>Coastal atlas with IODE and ODINs, Ocean Teacher Training module on Marine Spatial Planning.</td>
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Cooperation within UNESCO and with other Partners

Cooperation with UNESCO programmes

- World Heritage Marine Programme (application of area-based management tools for WHC sites)
- International Hydrological Programme (IHP) on coastal aquifers management
- Man and Biosphere on MSP

Collaboration with other UN and non-UN organizations/programmes

- UNEP and Expert Centres (GRID & WMCM)
- World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- UNDP
- Land-Ocean Interactions in the Coastal Zones (LOICZ)
- Regional Seas organizations (CPPS, PERSGA, ROPME, HELCOM)
- Technical thematic networks (ICAN etc…)
Rationale for new Strategic objectives?

• Coastal management has evolved significantly in the last 15 years
• Trends towards ecosystem-based approach at different scales
  - Marine Protected Areas (MPA)
  - Large Marine Ecosystems (LME)
  - Marine Spatial Planning (MSP)
• Provides opportunities for supporting multi-scale and nested ocean governance
• IOC needs to address these multi-scale management tools in a coherent and consistent way to assist Member States effectively
• Need to strengthen our comparative advantages in Coastal Adaptation and Hazards Mitigation.
Programme Objectives

(i) Increase collective capacity to respond to change and challenges in coastal and marine environments through further development of science based management tools such as Integrated Coastal Area Management, Marine Spatial Planning, and Large Marine Ecosystem Approach;

(ii) Build on IOC’s and UNESCO’s other coastal programmes in developing Member States’ capacity for the application of ecosystem-based management tools; and

(iii) Promote the integration of climate change adaptation and coastal hazards preparedness into the application of area-based management approaches.
Networking with:

i. Coastal web atlases and its communities – ICAN
ii. Integrated Coastal Area Management Networks – IBERMAR
iii. International, National, Regional and Local Authorities
iv. Research institutes
v. NGOs dedicated to coastal management and planning

To:

– Exchange experiences and good practices
– Lessons learnt
– New ideas!
COOPERATION
Cooperation with:

- Other national and regional initiatives of coastal atlases in order to join efforts and find common opportunities:

  e.g. Latin America:
  
  i. Coastal atlases in the South-East Pacific (SPINCAM)
  ii. Coastal atlases in the Caribbean (CMA)
  iii. Coastal atlases in the Atlantic Coast of South America (Sao Paulo, good example for local and regional authorities within the SPINCAM Member States)
Training

developing the skills, employees need to perform, improve their performance, skills, and abilities, specifically...
Capacity building:

ICAN technical experience on developing atlases:

i. Experience on the use of adequate software & hardware
ii. Atlas contents and structure
iii. Spatial data infrastructure management and maintenance
iv. Integration of all kind of data sources in all formats (WMS, WFS)
v. Metadata
vi. Atlas “sustainable” maintenance
Participation
Ways of participation:

Both ICAM and coastal atlases developments require an active public participation, users’ needs are crucial for the success of any project:

- Users needs should be analysed considering the experience from other ICAN members.
- Users requirements should be attended following lessons learnt from other ICANers.
- Users communities and users rights to access/download/use data and information should be improved.
Conclusions

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¡Muchas gracias!
Merci beaucoup!
Thank you!
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Спасибо
谢谢

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