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**INTERGOVERNMENTAL OCEANOGRAPHIC COMMISSION**  
(of UNESCO)

**INFORMATION DOCUMENT**

**PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION  
OF THE INTEGRATED COASTAL AREA MANAGEMENT (ICAM) STRATEGY**

Summary. This Information document provides an overview of the activities implemented by the IOC/ICAM Programme in support of the programme strategic objectives endorsed by the IOC Assembly in 2011.



## Introduction

Following the endorsement of the ICAM Strategy (Document IOC-XXVI/2 Annex 11), the Assembly at its 26th Session endorsed the following three programmes objectives for the IOC/ICAM Programme:

**[O1] Increase our collective capacity to respond to change and challenges in coastal and marine environments through further development of such science-based management tools as Integrated Coastal Area Management, Marine Spatial Planning, Ecosystem-Based Management, and the Large Marine Ecosystem Approach;**

**[O2] Build on IOC's and UNESCO's coastal programmes in developing Member States' capacity in the application of ecosystem-based management tools; and**

**[O3] Promote the integration of climate change adaptation and coastal hazards preparedness through the use of area-based management approaches.**

Despite the significant cut in Regular Programme funding for the 2012–2013 biennium (reduction by 75%), the ICAM programme has been able to maintain a number of activities supported through extra-budgetary resources. In the following section, under each objective, a description of achievements and future activities is provided.

**[O1] Increase our collective capacity to respond to change and challenges in coastal and marine environments through further development of such science-based management tools as Integrated Coastal Area Management, Marine Spatial Planning, Ecosystem-Based Management, and the Large Marine Ecosystem Approach**

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**IOC's Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) Initiative:** Over the past 10-12 years Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) has become the preferred approach of many countries to manage increasing conflicts among the multiple uses of their exclusive economic zones. Over the next decade another 30 countries, including the USA and the coastal countries of the EU, will develop and approve marine spatial plans that will cover about a third of the surface area of the world's EEZs. IOC has provided guidance and training to most of these MSP initiatives and is recognized as the leading international organization on MSP issues. In June 2009, IOC published the Guide: *Marine Spatial Planning: a step-by-step approach toward ecosystem-based management*. Over 5,000 copies have been distributed and downloaded from the IOC MSP website, and the guide has been made available in Chinese, Vietnamese, Portuguese, Russian, and soon Spanish.

A new IOC Guide is now in preparation thanks to the support of the Moore Foundation. The new guide will expand guidance on the practice of implementing monitoring and evaluation of MSP initiatives. As part of the project, examples of good practices of MSP performance monitoring and evaluation are being documented and made available on the IOC MSP Website: (<http://www.unesco-ioc-marinesp.be/>)

An International Panel of Experts and Advisors to support the development of the MSP Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Guide has been established and has met three times. The Guidelines will be published in September 2013 and presented at the International Marine Protected Areas Congress.

**[O2] Build on IOC's and UNESCO's coastal programmes in developing Member States' capacity in the application of ecosystem-based management tools; and**

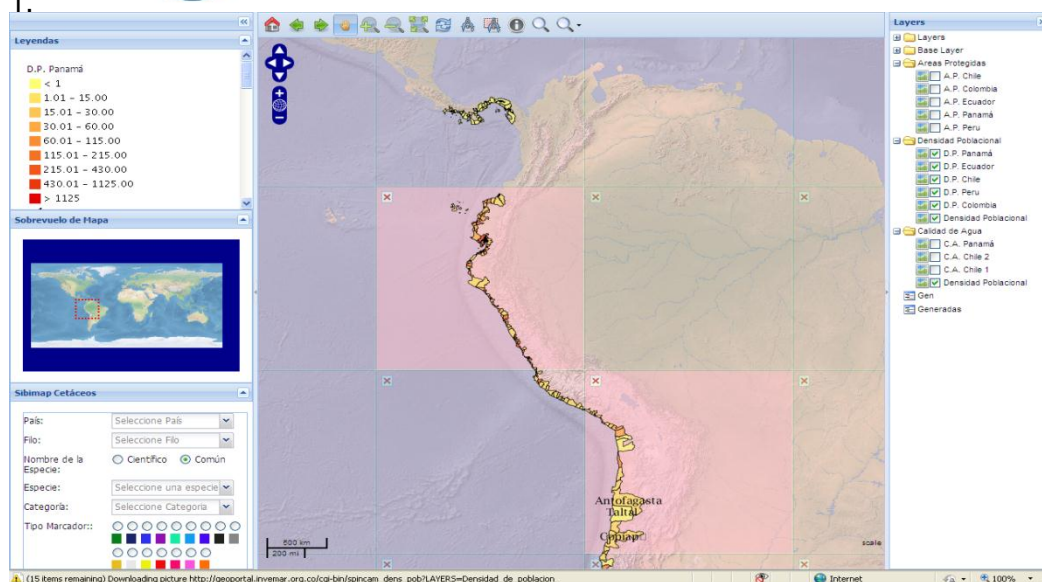
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This objective is being met through the implementation of regional ICAM Projects, namely:

**South Pacific Information and Data Management (SPINCAM):** In the context of the South Pacific Information and Data Management in support of ICAM, SPINCAM, the first phase of this project was completed in June 2012. It has supported the development of a coastal indicator framework in each country of the Southeast Pacific region (Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama and Peru), focused on environmental and socio-economic conditions. The countries have also developed a number of regional indicators on the marine environment, measured and represented through a common regional atlas hosted by the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific. The SPINCAM countries have recognized the benefits of the project and the need for a second phase that will focus on the formulation of new regional indicators and will develop a regional information sharing mechanism, providing resources and contents on Integrated Coastal Management. In October 2012, the Government of Flanders agreed to fund the SPINCAM Phase II project which will run from 2013 to 2015. A P2 staff secondment will also be provided to the Secretariat to assist with the implementation of the project, and related coastal management initiatives. The SPINCAM project has benefitted from the support of IODE with respect to the data and information management and capacity building activities. The second phase of the project will provide more emphasis on these collaborations, and increase the role of national ocean data centers.



1.



**SPINCAM Regional Atlas developed in Phase I of the project (2008–2012)**

**PEGASO (People for Ecosystem Based Governance in Assessing Sustainable Development of Ocean and Coast):** The aim of PEGASO is to build on existing capacities and develop common novel approaches to support integrated policies for the coastal, marine and maritime realms of the Mediterranean and Black Sea Basins in ways that are consistent with and relevant to the implementation of the ICZM Protocol for the Mediterranean. IOC has led the development of a set of indicators for the implementation of the ICZM Protocol for the Mediterranean which are also widely applicable in the context of the implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management elsewhere. In the framework of the PEGASO project, IOC has been in charge of two main tasks, (i) developing a set of indicators for coastal and marine assessments, and (ii) developing an integrated regional assessment for the Mediterranean and the Black Sea.

In order to promote an integrated approach and to overcome the traditional sectorial (e.g. fishery, tourism, energy) approach, it has been decided to link the PEGASO set of indicators to the

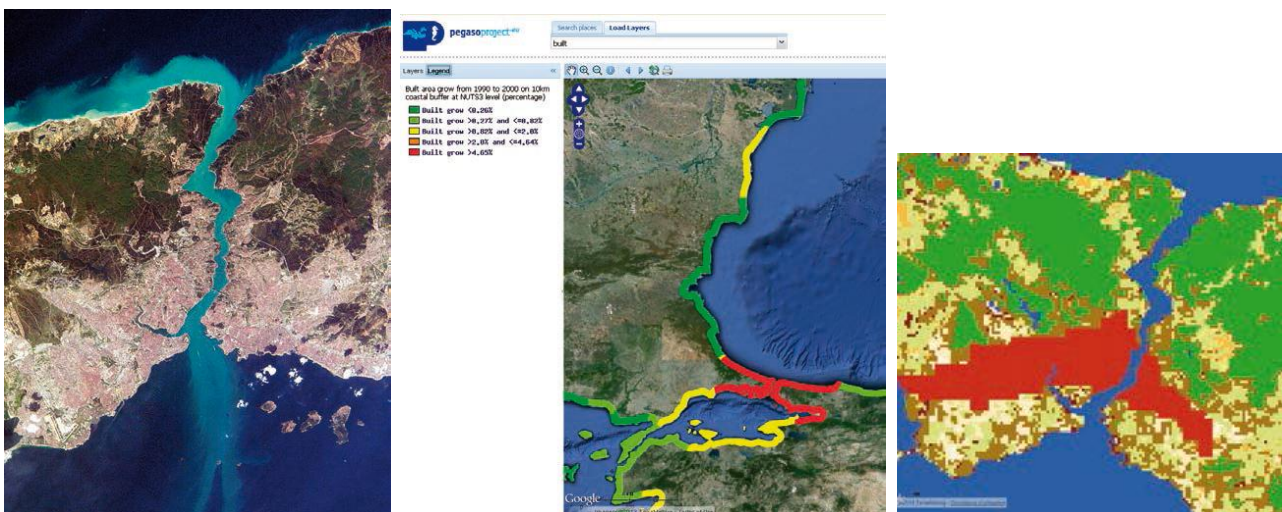
ICZM policy objectives. This does not mean that thematic indicators have not been taken into account, but rather that the measurements of indicators in the application should be able to provide information around integrated coastal zone management plan objectives, e.g. how to increase the resilience of the coastal zone to natural hazards and climate change impacts rather than finding solutions for coastal erosion.

PEGASO's set of ICZM indicators serve as not only a descriptive but also an analytical tool for the understanding of the coastal system, being it a region (the Mediterranean or the Black Sea), a country or a local coastal area. The challenge is to perform an integrated assessment, but to achieve this, cross-linkages among indicators are needed: between Indicators of Sustainable Development and Indicators of Governance, among Driver, State, Pressure, Impact and Response indicators, cross-cutting issues, themes and sectoral objectives. Particular attention needs to be paid to the cause-effect relationships, and to the processes that define these relationships at the scale at which the analysis is conducted. 26 Indicators factsheets have been developed and made available on the PEGASO website ([www.pegasoproject.eu](http://www.pegasoproject.eu)). These have been tested in a number of local case study areas (e.g. Nile Delta, North-Adriatic, Aegean Sea, and Danube Delta) in the Mediterranean and in the Black Sea, and at regional level. The results of the indicators calculation will be visible through a coastal and marine atlas, and the data shared through the PEGASO SDI.

The second expected result under IOC's leadership is the Integrated Regional Assessment (IRA). The PEGASO IRA is designed to address the complexity of multidimensional issues related to the coastal and marine environment of the Mediterranean and the Black seas with the specific objectives to:

- (i) build an integrated and multidisciplinary approach based on best available information;
- (ii) gain a better understanding of how human activities put pressure on and impact ecosystems and develop responses and policy options across scales and issues;
- (iii) support future integrated assessments and inform policy in the context of the ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean;
- (iv) support relevant policy and decision-makers on the way towards the development of a similar legal instrument in the black sea.

The results of the PEGASO IRA will be also presented in a summary for policy-makers which will be made available in English, French and Arabic in December 2013.

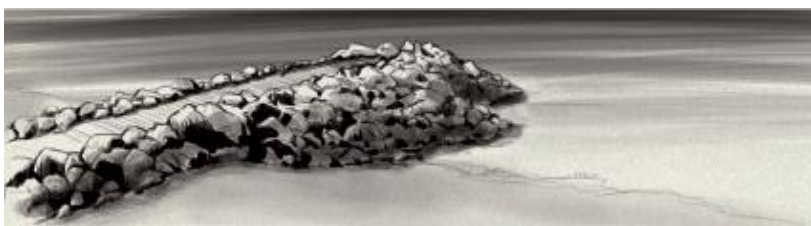
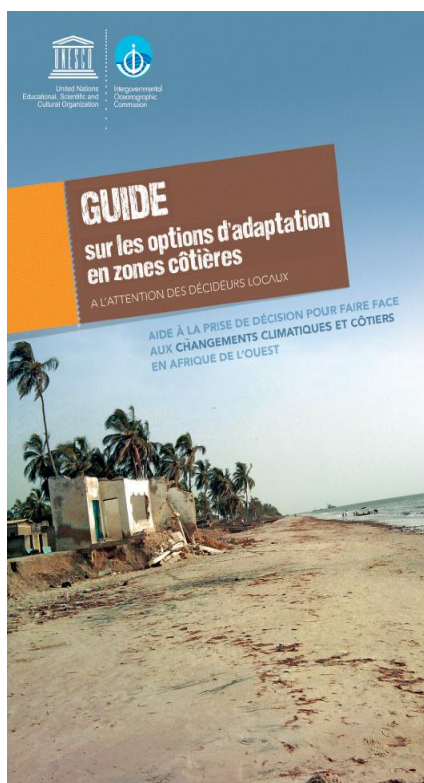


**Example of PEGASO products**



**[O3] Promote the integration of climate change adaptation and coastal hazards preparedness through the use of area-based management approaches.**

**Coastal Adaptation:** In June 2012, IOC completed the implementation of the Project on Adaptation to Climate Change on the Coasts of West Africa (ACCC). Through this four-year project funded by GEF, five countries (Senegal, Mauritania, Cape Verde, Gambia, and Guinea Bissau) received financial and technical assistance to develop coastal adaptation measures and to build adaptive capacity of coastal communities. A final regional symposium was organized in Dakar (June 2012) to present the results of the project and to plan for a second phase regional approach with potential donors. Furthermore, the ACCC project put together the first [Coastal Adaptation Guidelines for Local Decision Makers](#), developed by African scientists for African practitioners, and available in three languages (English, French, and Portuguese). A new [ACCC website](#) (<http://www.free-it-foundation.org/accc/fr>) was launched in July 2012. It presents all the results achieved in the context of the project and provides access to technical resources for experts and managers. An educational video on coastal climate impacts was also produced and presented at the final Regional Symposium. A detailed project document for a second phase of the project has been prepared and distributed to the project Steering Committee. A number of potential donors have been approached.



**The ACCC Guide on coastal adaptation: Example of adaptive measure described in the guide**

**Guide on Coastal Risk Reduction for Local Authorities:** A Technical Working Group (TWG) was established in 2011, composed of natural and social scientists, coastal engineers and coastal zone managers. The Group is tasked with preparing a guide on Coastal Risk Reduction for Local Authorities. The guide will identify best practices related to the identification and formulation of adaptation/mitigations strategies and plans that lower the risk and actual losses from marine related hazards, including climate change impacts. The Group had its final meeting in January 2013 in South Korea. Support is provided by WMO, the Republic of Korea and Flanders. The Guide will be published in September 2013.

## Way forward

In order to respond to the needs of IOC Member States, the IOC/ICAM programme will seek extra-budgetary resources to continue to facilitate training in Marine Spatial Planning, particularly in the Mediterranean, South America, South and Southeast Asia, and Africa, building on the Ocean Teacher MSP course organized in 2011. Support will also be sought for organizing a *Second international conference on Marine Spatial Planning* proposed for fall of 2014 or spring of 2015, a decade after the first conference organized by IOC to assess and celebrate progress.

The new Project on LME Global Governance (IOC-XXVII/2 Annex 5) will also provide an essential platform for implementing MSP activities and training at the level of LME Projects. Together with GOOS, the possibility of organizing a technical workshop on scientific needs and monitoring requirements for MSP will also be explored.

Collaboration with IODE and the International Coastal Atlas Network (ICAN) will be increased in the context of SPINCAM II project and wherever else possible, with regards to the development of marine atlases as decision support tools in ICAM. Further collaboration with the UNESCO World Heritage Marine Programme, and the International Hydrological Programme will also be pursued.

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