

MSP-ICZM

Experiences from Southern Mediterranean Basin

Samir Grimes
National High School of Marine Sciences and Coastal Management
Algeria

MSP-ICZM

Linking the Land with the Sea

MSP is fully consistent with principles of ICZM Protocol. Land-sea natural processes and interactions, Take timely appropriate measures when planning for the dynamic coastal zones.

EcAP as a concept for the **integrated management** ensures a balance between equitable conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine resources.

Successful integration of **ICZM-MSP** depends on sustained management processes and programs (perceived **benefits and tangible results** from the field that contribute to improved quality of life and ecosystem integrity).

ICZM-MSP is a relevant framework to initiate and maintain an **open dialogue**, involving all the stakeholders.

Links MSP-ICZM-EcAP

Integration

- Environmental, social, economic and governance dimension;
 - Among sectors,
- Among uses and activities
 - Among different administrations;
- Considering terrestrial and maritime planning (LSI).
- Among different legislations
 - Among different scales

MSP and ICZM provide the framework for integrated management of human activities at sea required under EBM, and are in line with MSSD goals aiming to ensure that the collective pressures of human activities are kept within levels compatible with the achievement of GES.

Adaptive approach

Interactive process, continually improving policies, plans and management practices by learning from the outcome of previous steps (BAKn).

Adapted with complex, dynamic and uncertain issues such sea and coasts.

Medium/long-term to properly deal with the strategic/anticipatory approach.

Ecosystem Approach

Integrated management of land, water and living resources that provides sustainable delivery of ecosystem and recognizes ecosystems for as rich mixes of elements that interact with each other continuously.

Coasts and seas functions highly connected, consider cumulative impacts that may results from the combination of current and future human activities at the sea.

Multi-scale approach

MSP at different scales, combining top-down and bottom-up perspectives (Mediterranean scale through cooperation among CPs/BC)

Sub-national and local scales, fostering MSP operational applications (also through new CAMP projects); provide evidence of concrete and visible environmental, social and economic benefits of MSP.

MSP

EcAP

ICZM

Planning adapted to conditions	Management of land, water and living resources as a societal choice	All elements of the systems in an integrated manner (carrying capacity)
Ecosystem approach	Balance and integration of, conservation and use of bio diversity	Multiplicity and diversity of the activities and their immediate proximity of the sea
Coordination and consultation	Conservation of ecosystem structure/functioning & their managing within the limits of their functioning	Apply EcAP to coastal planning and management
Participation and Transparency	Involve all relevant sectors of society and scientific disciplines	Adequate and timely participation in a transparent decision-making
Long term perspective and objectives	Management at lowest appropriate level	Cross-sectorally organized institutional coordination
Continuous planning	Long term management	Land use strategies, plans and programmes
Sustainable management	Recognize that change is inevitable	Assess the risks associated with human activities and infrastructure.
Coherent terrestrial and maritime spatial planning	Spatial and temporal scales	Avoid urban sprawl
High quality data and information basis	Recognizing potential gains from management	Complementary-interdependence of sea and land
Precautionary Principle	Consider all forms of relevant information	Prevent damage to the coastal environment and appropriate restoration
	Actual/potential effects of activities on ecosystems	

Integration

Coordination

Long term
planning

Land & Sea

Participation

Best scientific
knowledge

Conservation

Monitoring
& observation

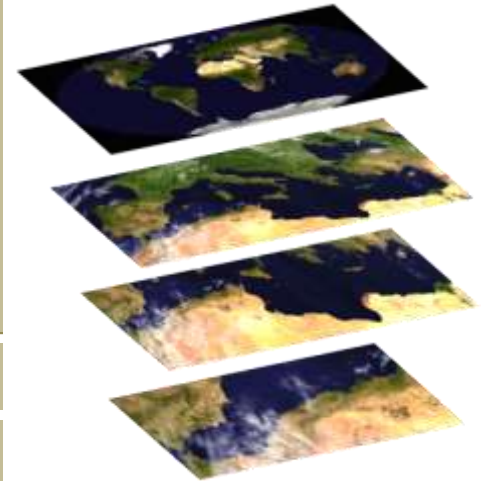
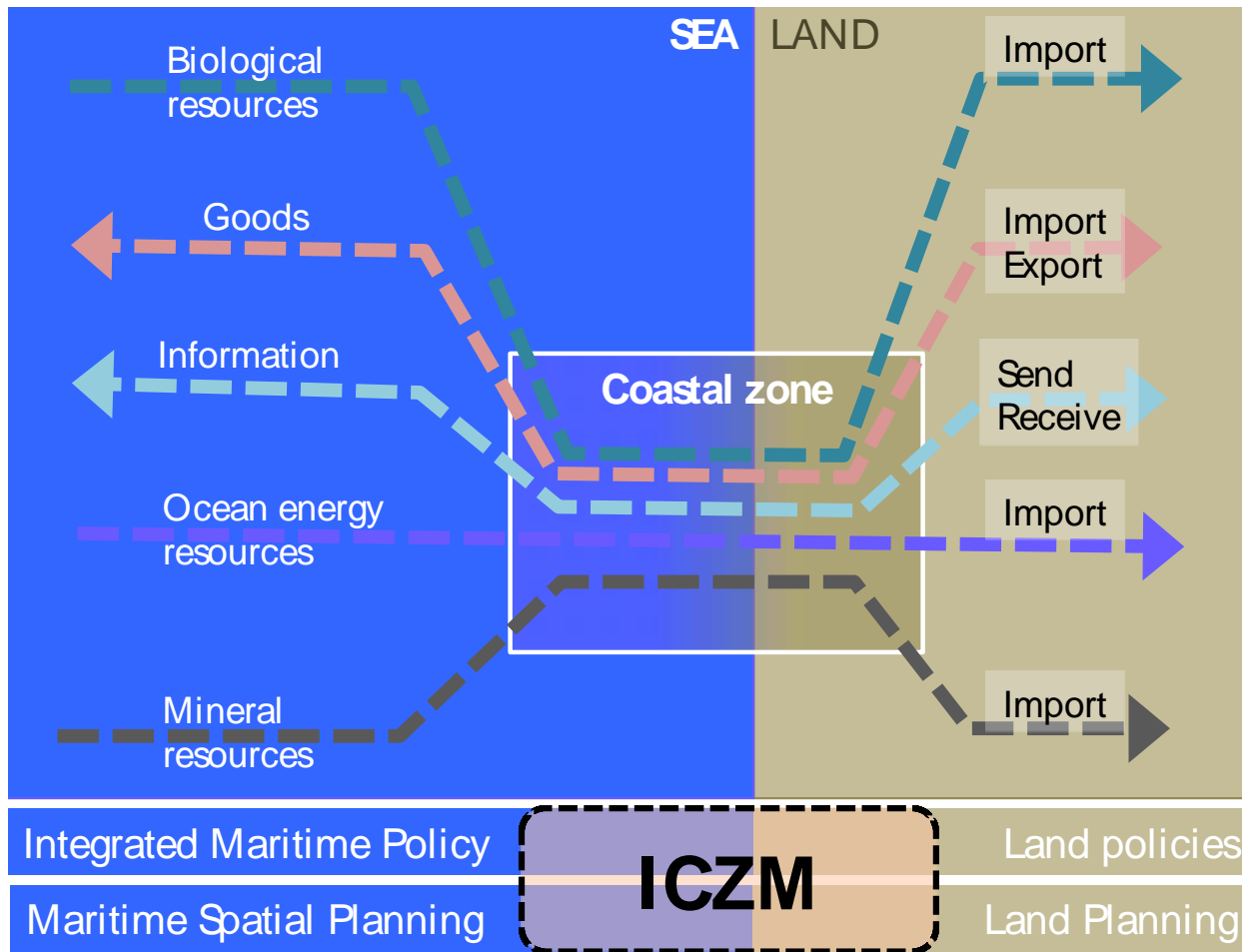
Cross-border cooperation

Coherent and coordinated across the coast and the marine zones (common methods & data, information and tools sharing, practice exchange, capacity building),

Relevant problems/challenges have a transboundary dimension and requires the adoption of a pan-Mediterranean approach. (e.g. maritime transport operation and safety, fish stock conservation and sustainable management, biodiversity protection and ecosystem preservation, future development of off-shore renewable energy production and distribution, etc.)

1. Starting the process and getting organised
2. Assessing the context and defining a vision
3. Analysing existing conditions
4. Developing future scenarios
5. Identification of key issues
6. Design phase : elaborating Plan
7. Implementing, monitoring and evaluating the plan
8. Cross-steps activity – Stakeholder consultation

LSI



Many drivers out of the coastal zone...

Southern basin

7500 km (16% of Mediterranean coasts)

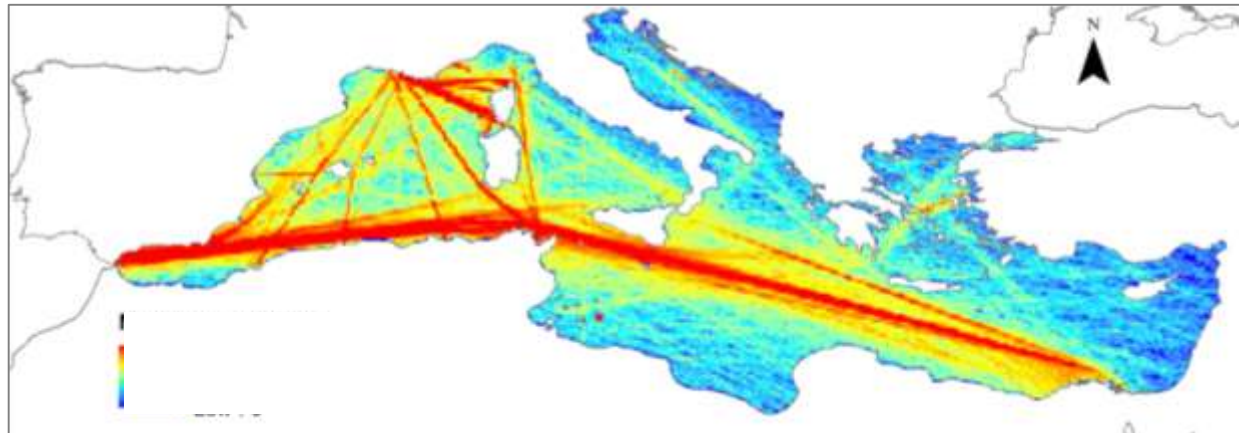
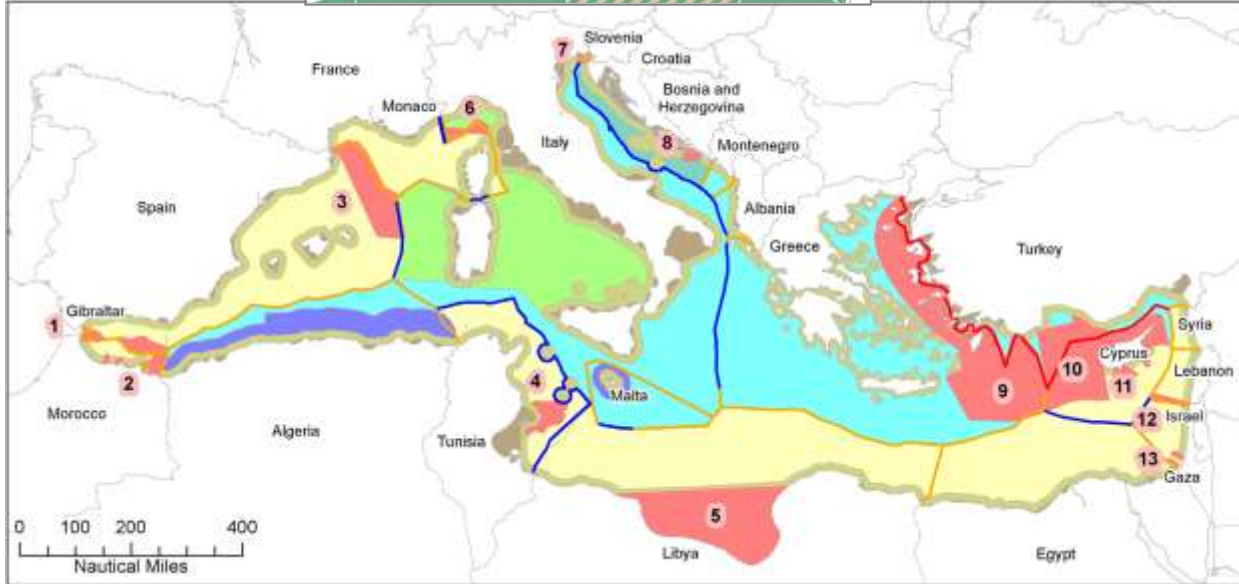
183 millions inhabitants

> 70 % on the coasts

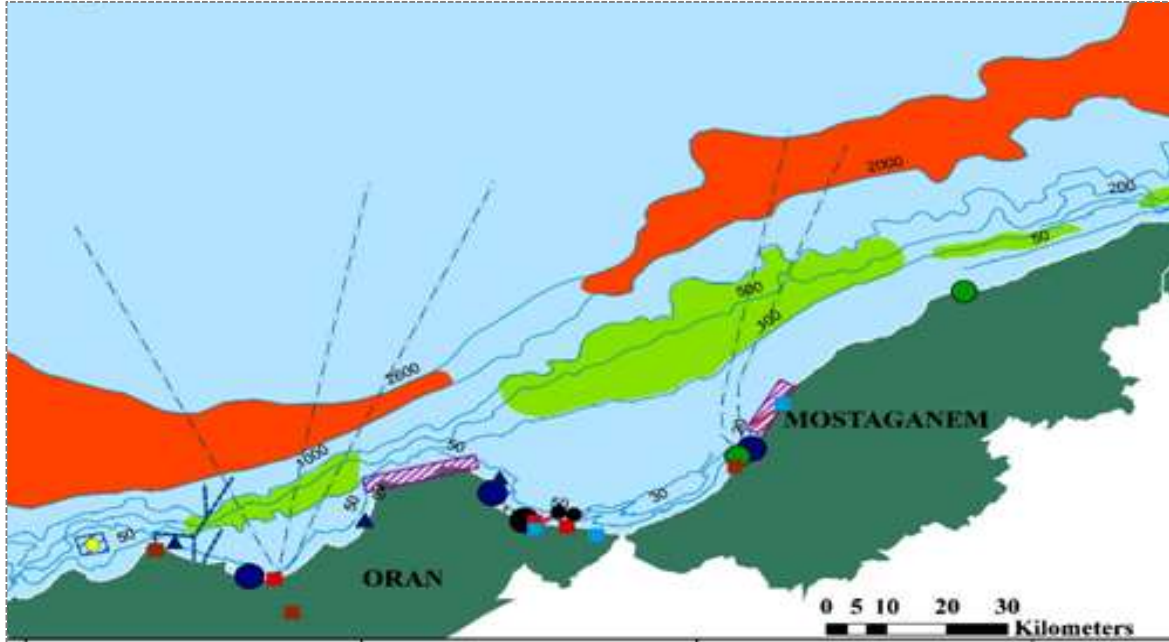
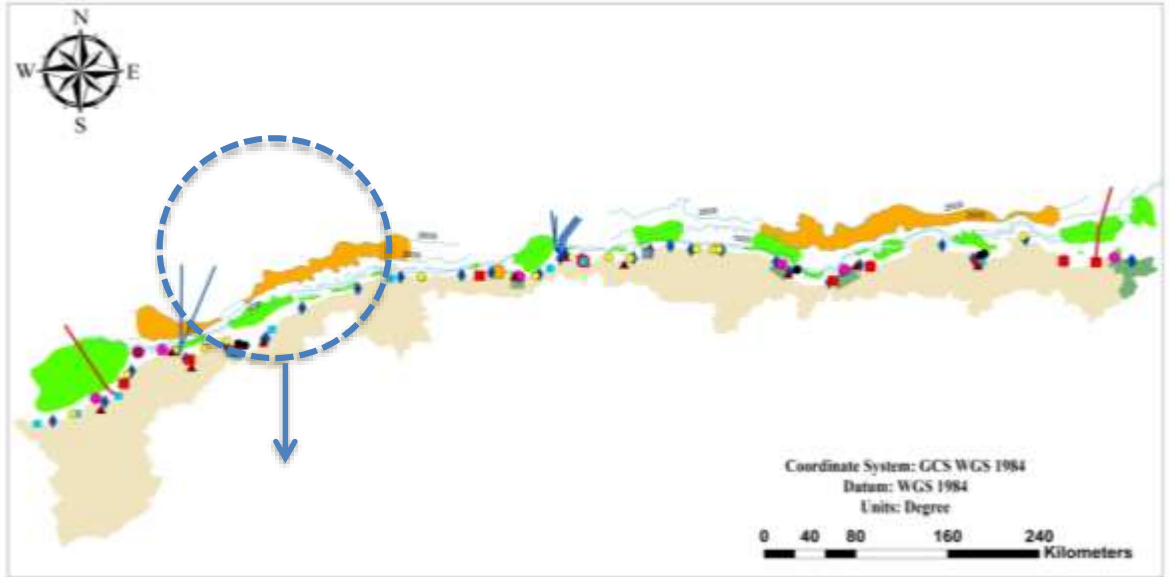
> 95 % of exchange by seas

2/5 inhabitants depend from sea (direct/indirect)

	ICZM	CAMP	NS- ICZM	MSP	EcAp	IMAP
Morocco	Blue	Blue	White	Brown	Green	Green
Algeria	Green	Blue	Blue	Brown	Green	Green
Tunisia	Green	Blue	White	Brown	Green	Green
Libya	White	White	White	Red	Red	Red
Egypt	Green	White	White	Brown	Green	Green



Algerian case



Source : Grimes et al. (2017)

State

- First steps (starting with ICZM and MSP)
- Not yet fully considered in planning processes
- Willingness

Main gaps & needs

- Guidelines
(Regional/Subregional, National, Local framework, orientations)
- Organize the framework
- Enhance skills and capacities
- More cooperation, coordination & integration