ICZM Tools and Instruments

1. List as many as possible of the ICZM tools and instruments. Rank their relevance to ICZM.

2. Provide a good definition of ICZM tools and instruments:

3. Define legal, institutional, administrative, planning, and market-based instruments as used in the implementation of ICZM.

4. How can we monitor the success of ICZM implementation through framework indicators?
Instrument and tools: General definition

• Instrument: a measuring “device” used to gauge the level, position, speed etc. of something......

• A tool is a technical object used to carryout a particular function (Merriam Webster dictionary).
Provide a good definition of ICZM tools and instruments

• Definition of instruments and tools is given in the following slides
List as many as possible of the ICZM tools and instruments. Rank their relevance to ICZM.

- Legal (3),
- Institutional (1),
- Administrative (4),
- Planning (2),
- Market Based (6),
- Information (5);

The numbers refer to ranking with respect to relevance to ICZM.
Legal instrument - is a formal written document

Tools include:
• Acts;
• Policies;
• Regulations;
• Protocols;
• Strategies;
• Conventions;
• Treaties;
• Agreements;
Institutional instruments

Tools include:

• ICM committees;
• National Environmental Authorities;
• Sector Ministries;
• Local government Authorities;
• Municipalities;
• Academic and Research institutions
Planning: Document formally adopted under planning legislation by a state and used to manage, the use and development of land

- Strategic environmental assessment;
- Zoning and spatial planning;
- Sensitivity mapping and vulnerability assessment;
- Coastal setback lines;
- Environmental impact assessment;
- Environmental auditing;
- Coastal strategies, plans, and programmes;
- Contingency planning;
- Marine and coastal protected areas;
- Disaster risk reductions,
- Geographical information systems;
- Remote sensing
Administrative: management of the ICM affairs or the conduct of ICM affairs

NB: administrative instruments are embedded in the established institutions.

Tools include:

• Licenses;
• Permits;
• Guidelines.
Market based Instrument definition:

Policy instruments that use markets, price and other economic variables to provide incentives (for polluters) to reduce/eliminate negative environmental externalities.

Tools include:

• Ecosystem valuation;
• Taxes,
• Subsidies,
• Tradable permits,
• Deposit refund systems
Information Instruments

• Such as public disclosure requirements and awareness/education campaigns that may positively affect environmental quality by allowing consumers to make better informed choices e.g.
  • Labelling programmes for consumer products,
  • information disclosure programmes,
  • Public awareness campaigns
How can we monitor the success of ICZM implementation through framework indicators?

Definition of indicators: “A measurement that provides a simplified view of a more complex phenomenon, or provides insights about a trend or event that cannot be readily observed. Thus indicators both quantify information and simplify information” (WG-ID 2002).

• Environmental indicators;
• Socio-economic indicators;
• ICM effort evaluation indicators.
Environmental indicators

Broken down into:

• Descriptive indicators (describe the state of the environment in relation to a series of environmental issues e.g. Over-fishing or loss of biodiversity);

• Performance indicators (compare actual conditions and desired conditions, expressed in terms of environmental targets);

• Ecosystem based approach (recognises that humans are an integral component of the ecosystem).
Performance indicators

• Performance evaluations (assesses the extent to which an ICM effort has been implemented and quality of the implementation);

• Management capacity evaluations (assess the adequacy of structures and processes to perform ICM tasks and activities);

• Outcome evaluations (assesses the impacts of ICM effort in environmental and socio-economic terms);
Reference