

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

Belfiore, S., Balgos, M., McLean, B., Galofre, J., Blaydes, M., and Tesch, D. 2003. A Reference Guide on the Use of Indicators for Integrated Coastal Management. UNESCO Manuals and Guide 45: 127 pp.