Latin-American and Caribbean Leadership Network For Collective Action and Learning on Coastal Ecosystems

9 countries and 17 programs
Eco-Costas
Coastal Resources Center

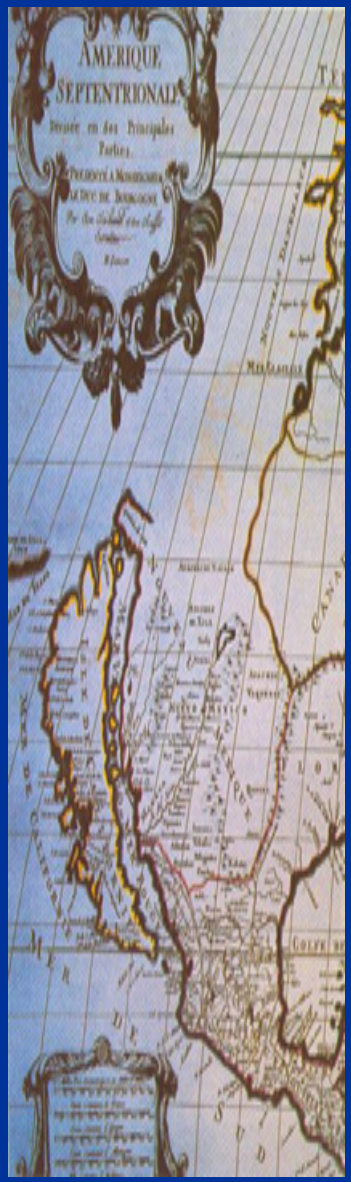
Gulf of California
Case Study

NOS NOROESTE SUSTENTABLE

The Challenge of Coastal Governance in LAC

1. Initiatives operating in isolation.
2. Different views of the world between the donor and the implementers.
3. Lack of operational framework (actions, outcomes and socio-political context).
4. Lack balance between the complexity of the issues and the institutional capacities.
5. Lack of mechanisms for adaptive management.
6. Program ownership lies in the donor and not in local leaders and their constituencies.
7. Lack of funding continuity.

LAC Leadership Network



Vision.

The processes of ICM in LAC are based on:

- Construction of national and regional agendas thru a participatory process.
- Development of methodologies, tools and good practices.
- Systematization of lessons that promote the sustainable management of the coastal ecosystems.

LAC Leadership Network

Objectives

Bring together the LAC leaders of mature ICM initiatives to:

- Develop a common language.
- Build knowledge and skills among the programs.
- Involve private sector in coastal governance initiatives.
- Promote standards and guidelines for best practices.
- Articulate a regional agenda with sustained influence on governmental initiatives.

LAC Leadership Network

Governance baselines

1. Understanding the Past
   - timeline for past 50-100 yrs (PSR)
   - trends in major resources/activities
   - governance capacity assessment

2. Design For A Desired Future
   - goals for selected issues
   - strategies/major activities
   - monitoring design

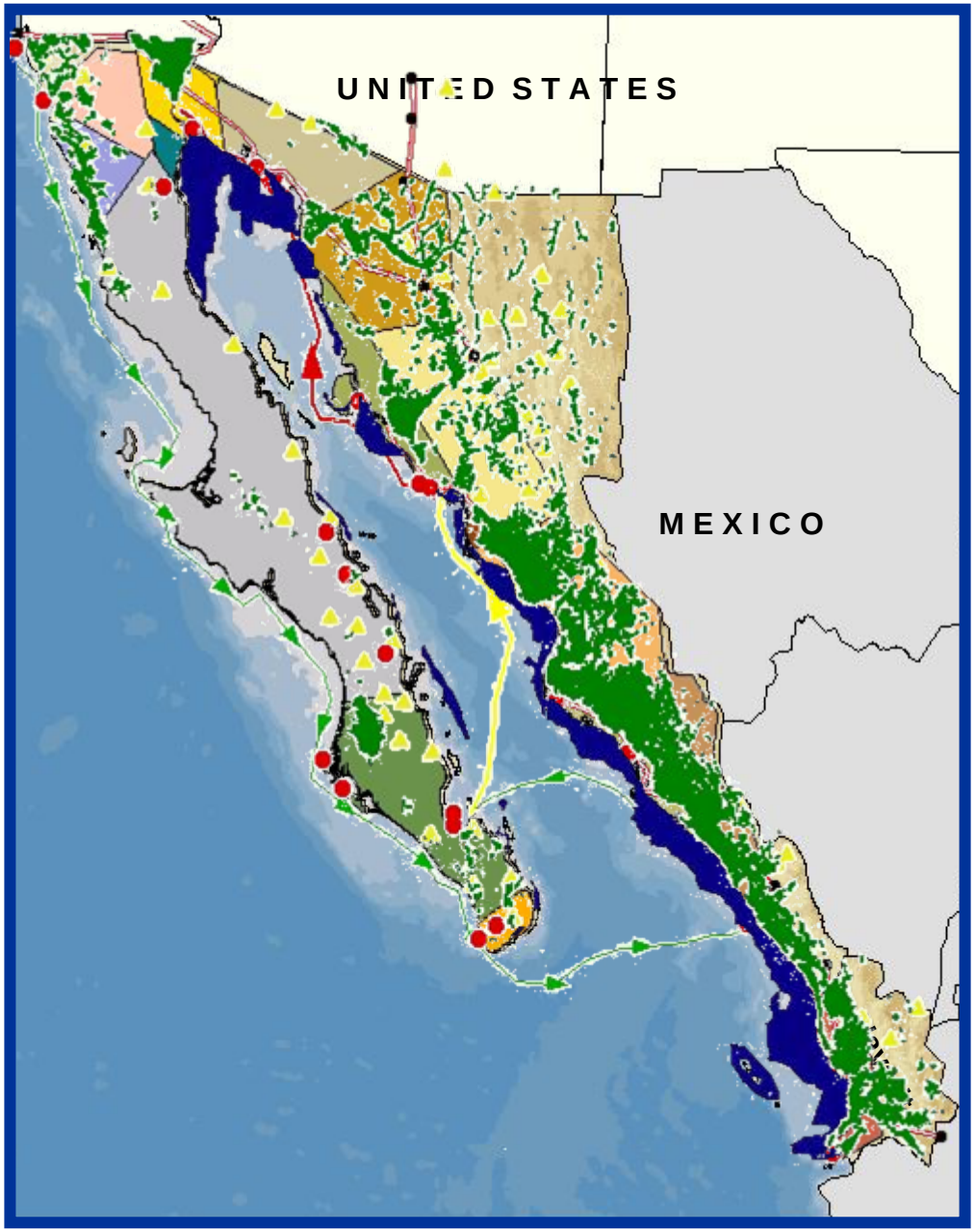
The Gulf of California A Unique Ecosystem

- **Marine area**
  387,820 Km2
- **Terrestrial area**
  410, 482 Km2
- **High primary Productivity**
  two upwellings per year
- **Coastal wetlands**
  600,000 ha
- **Mangroves**
  256,000 ha
- **930 Islands**
- **Marine Habitat**
  - Coral reef
  - Rocky reef
  - Soft sea beds
  - Seagrass beds
  - Hydrothermal vents

Biological Importance

- **Areas of Biological Importance**
- **Marine and Coastal Protected Areas, less than 4% and 0.004% is no-take zone**

History of the region's transformation



16 Native ethnic groups

Christian missions

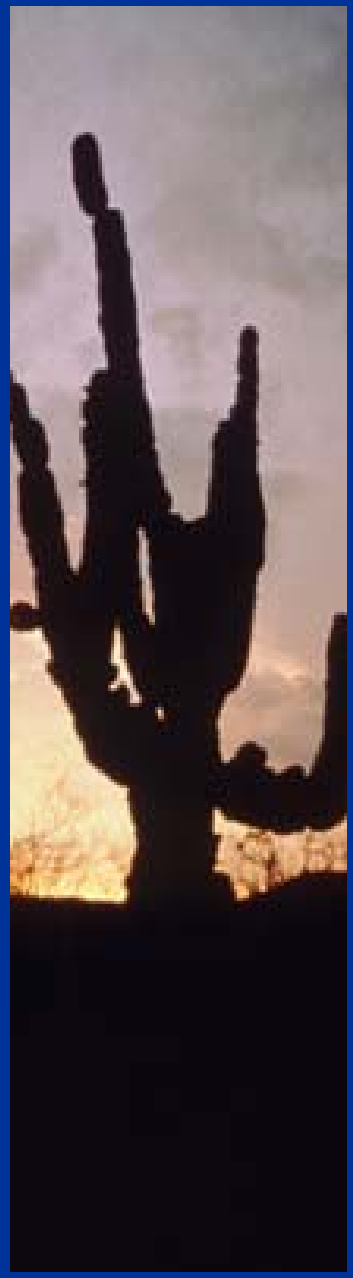
1522 - 1821
Subsistence agriculture
Cattle
Mining

Communications
Steam boats 1852-1906
Railway route 1882-1930

Fisheries
Outboard-motors boats 1930
Shrimp trawlers 1940

Mechanized agriculture 1940
Dams
Agriculture district

Evolution of Institutional Framework



50's to 70's

Government

- National Fisheries Institute
- Regional Centers for Fisheries Research

Resources users

70's to 80's

Government

- State Universities
- Regional Research Centers
- Sea of Cortez Research Society

Academy

Resources users

90's

Government

- International NGOs
- Local and National NGOs
- Government presence in PA's
- SEMARNAT
- G of C Coalition
- ALCOSTA
- FMCN

Resources users

Academy

NGO's

2000

Government

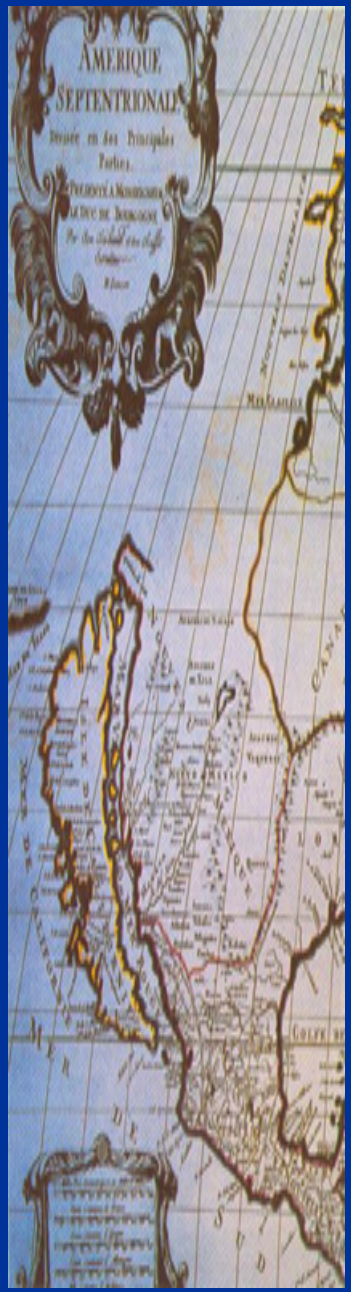
- NOS
- Gulf of California Fund
- Ecosystem Based Management

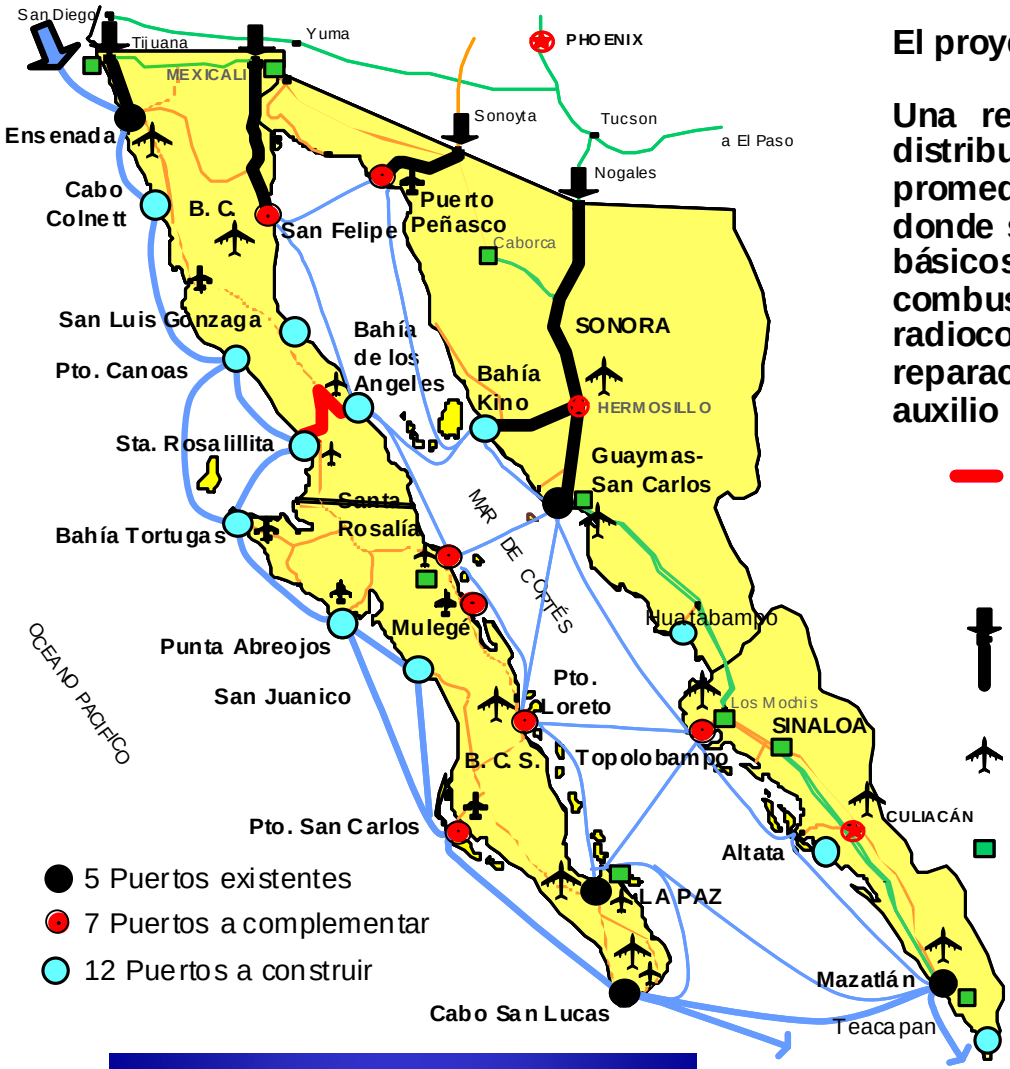
Resources users

Academy

NGO's

The Nuatical Ladder





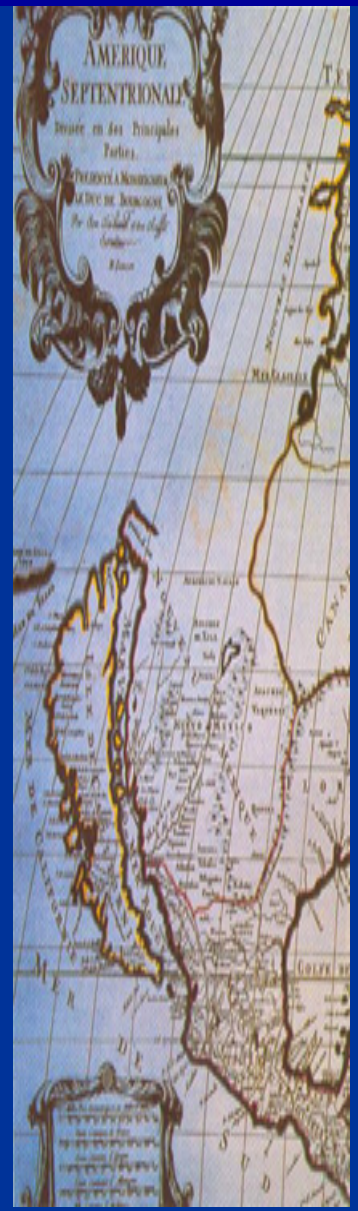
El proyecto consiste en:

Una red de 24 puertos de abrigo distribuidos a una distancia promedio de 90 millas náuticas, en donde se proporcionen los servicios básicos de atraque, suministro de combustible, avituallamiento, radiocomunicación, marina seca, reparaciones menores, abrigo y auxilio en casos de emergencia;

- **Un puente terrestre para el traslado de embarcaciones del Pacífico al Mar de Cortés;**
- **Cuatro rutas de internación para embarcaciones remolcables;**
- **Veinte aeropuertos y aeródromos de apoyo;**
- **Un sistema de distribución de combustibles a todos los puertos.**

Ordenamiento Ecológico Marino y Costero Terrestre

Coastal-Marine Ecological Use Plan



Coordination Agreement

SECRETARÍA DE MEDIO AMBIENTE Y RECURSOS NATURALES | SEMARNAT

SECRETARÍA DE AGRICULTURA, GANADERÍA, DESARROLLO RURAL, PESCA Y ALIMENTACIÓN | SAGARPA

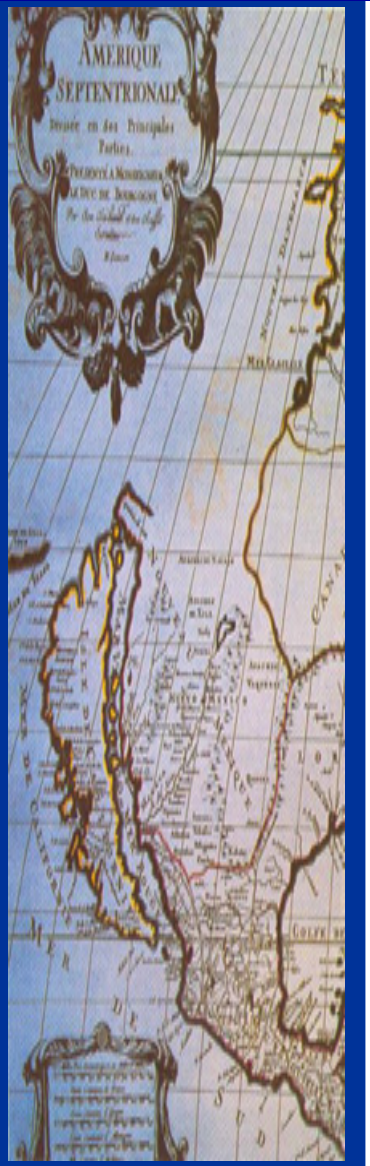
SECRETARÍA DE GOBERNACIÓN | SEGOB

SECRETARÍA DE COMUNICACIONES Y TRANSPORTES | SCT

SECRETARÍA DE TURISMO | SECTUR

SECRETARÍA DE MARINA ARMADA DE MÉXICO

Coastal-Marine Ecological Use Plan and Outputs

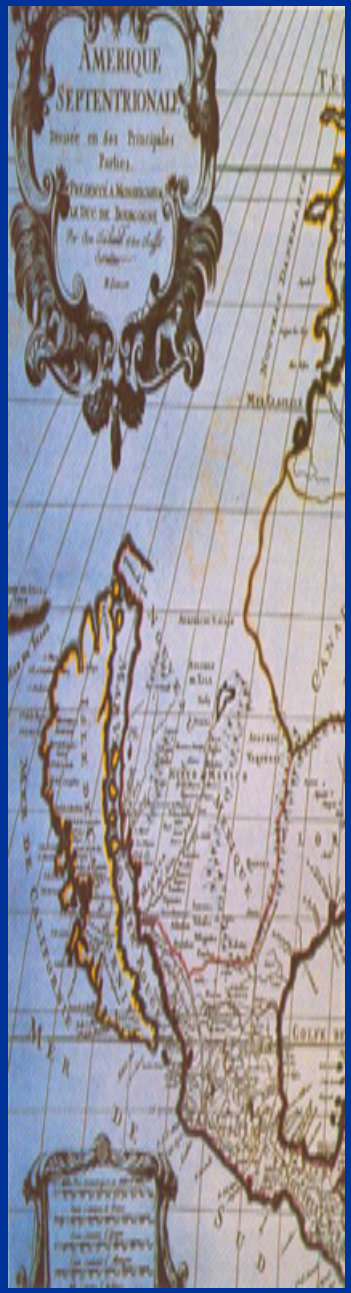


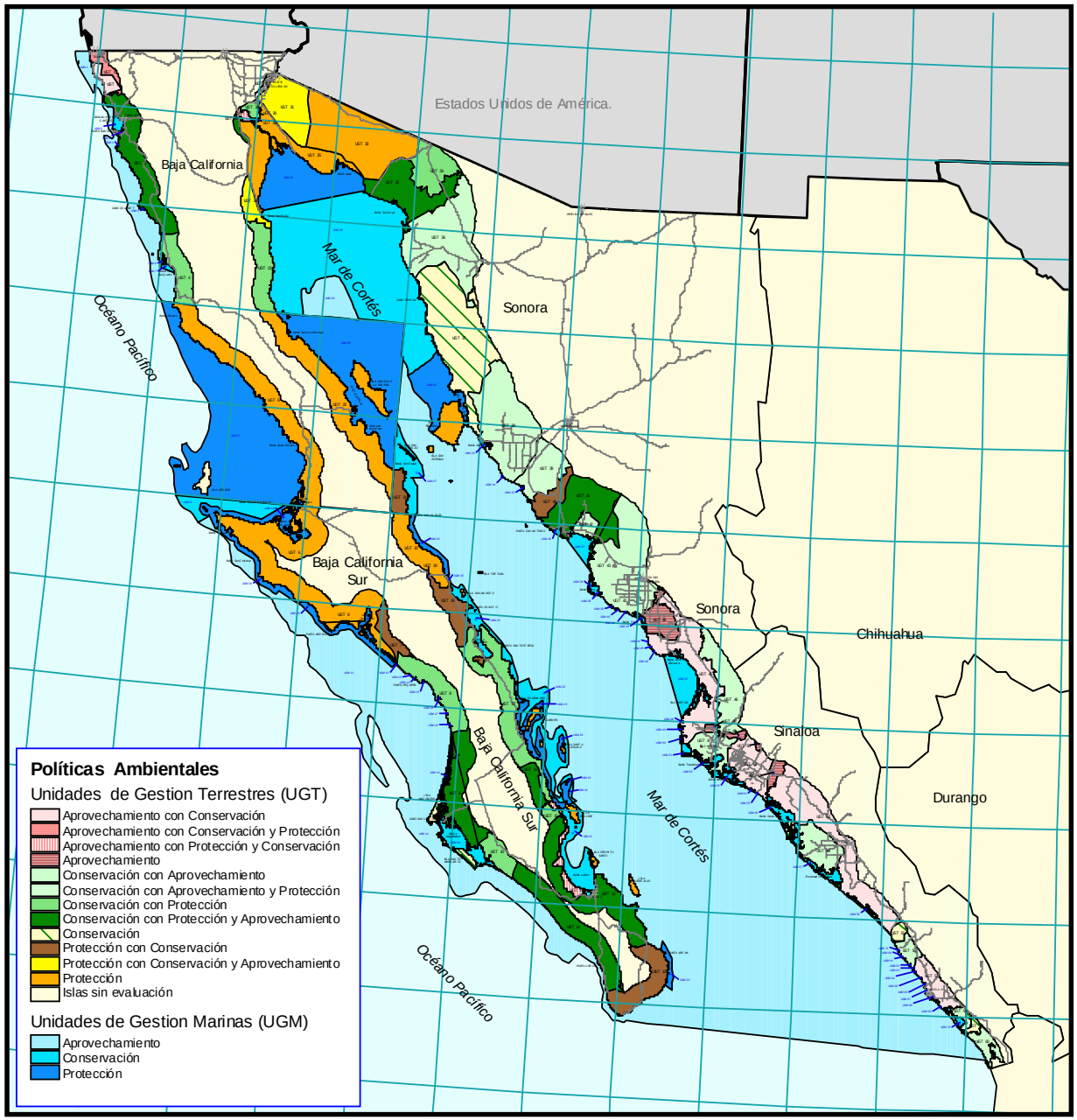
COORDINATION AGREEMENT

ECOLOGICAL COASTAL USE PROGRAMME

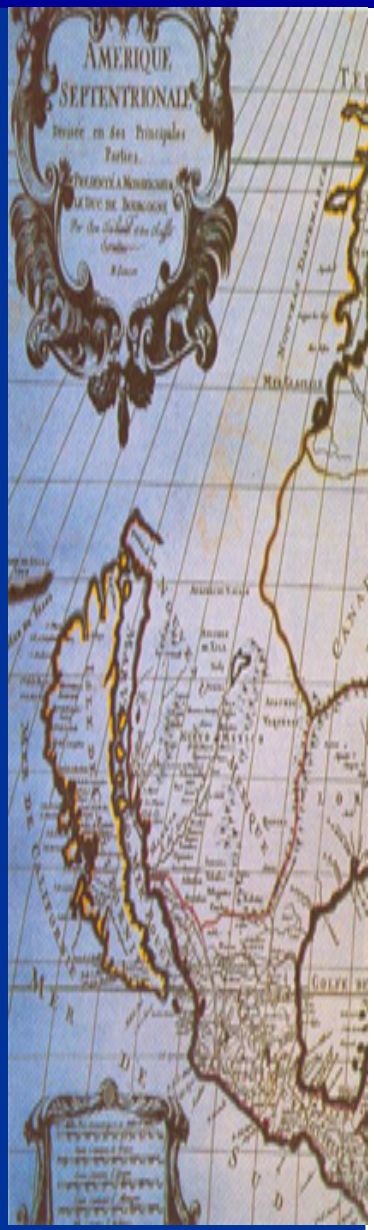
ENVIRONMETAL LOGBOOK

Proposal for Coastal and Marine Uses





Order of Outcomes in ICM



Scale

National

Regional

Local

Intermediate Outcomes → **End Outcomes**

First Order: *Enabling Conditions*	**Second Order:** *Changed Behavior*	**Third Order:** *The Harvest*	**Fourth Order:** *Sustainable Coastal Development*
Constituencies present at local and national levels Unambiguous goals Institutional capacity to implement Governmental commitment, authority, funding	Changes in behavior of institutions and stakeholder groups Changes directly affect resources of concern Changes in investment strategies	Desired social and/or environmental qualities maintained, restored or improved	A desirable and dynamic balance between social and environmental conditions is sustained

TIME

From: Olsen, 2003

COASTAL RESOURCES CENTER
University of Rhode Island

NOROESTE SUSTENTALBE INITIATIVE (NOS)

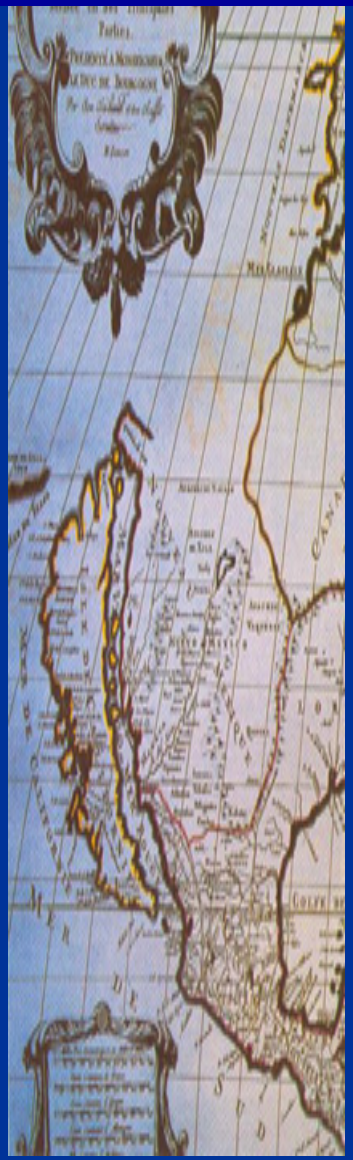
for social well being and conservation

Leaders in the business community

Leaders in the environmental community

Leaders in national and state government

NOS has been organized as an Open Network of Collaboration



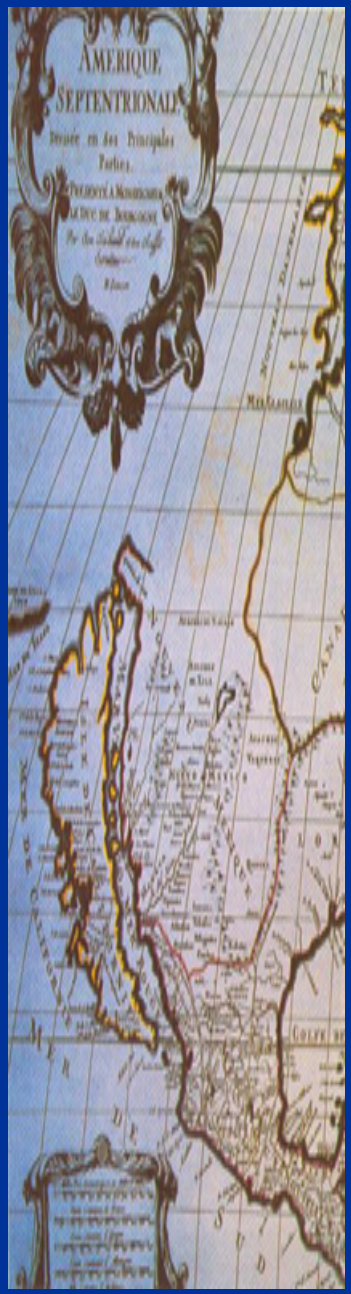
1. ICM deals with complex problems that require interagency participation.
2. Need to involve a very diverse number of stakeholders (public, private, NGOs, community)
3. Needs innovative forms of management and changes in the governance system.
4. Revise existing institutional arrangements.
5. Collaborative action requiring commitment to the whole. One element of the total picture.
6. High degree of risk taking. Trust and relationships.

A critical path to a positive future

Articulate and comunicate common regional vision that:

- ✓ **Addresses the major issues and stakeholder interests**
- ✓ **Specifies ambitious, measurable goals**
- ✓ **Negotiates a Regional Agreement through stakeholder negotiations and public review**
- ✓ **Secures core funding and an implementing structure**
- ✓ **Secures highest-level government endorsement**

Collaboration and Learning Across the Region

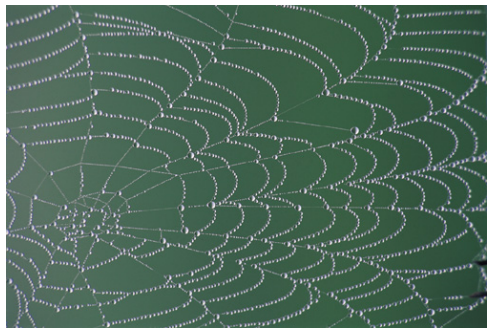


Ecocostas “A Network for Learning” and “A Vehicle of Hope”

- Systematization of lessons on ICM.
- Develop Governance baselines.
- Construction of national and regional agendas.
- Development of methodologies, tools and good practices.
- Building knowledge and skills among the programs.
- Private sector involvement in coastal governance initiatives
- Promote standards and guidelines for best practices.
- Articulate a regional agenda.


THANKS

Our Learning



Collaborative intersectoral efforts to define solutions to threats are critical for conservation.

Governance structures are very important for real natural resource management.

Marine protected areas are useful tools to control open access and support fisheries management.

Ultimately, negociating behavior changes produces long-term results, not the imposition of the values of one group on another

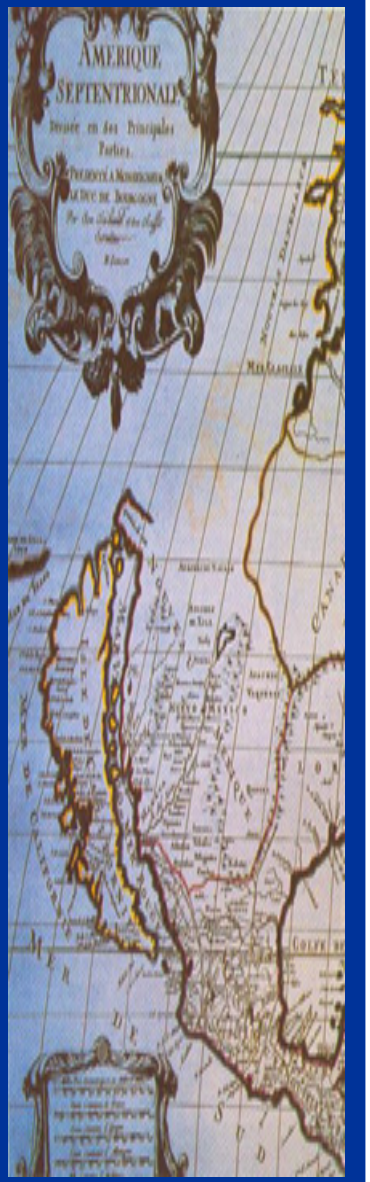
Global Learning

Sustained progress towards clear measurable goals is being made at the Large Coastal Ecosystem (LCE) scale

- **Australia's Great Barrier Reef**
- **The North American Great Lakes**
- **The Wadden Sea**
- **The Chesapeake Bay**

The greatest returns on investment are seen when LCE management occurs before biodiversity qualities are lost

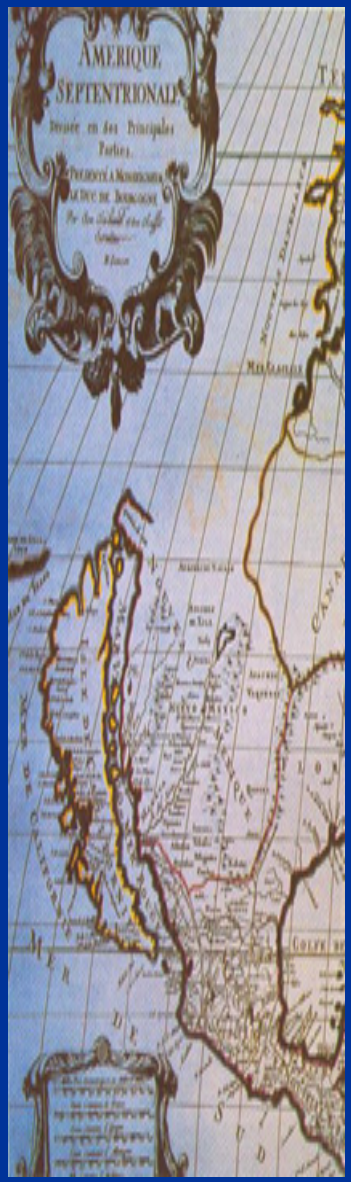
LAC Leadership Network



Objectives

1. Promote access to information, generate a common language, increase regional connections, and built knowledge and skills.
2. Identify effective methods and practices. In particular those that bridged planning and analysis with implementation.
3. Identify mechanisms to involve business leaders in the coastal governance initiatives.
4. Promote best practices and standards for use of international donors.
5. Consolidate efforts and increase synergies among leaders of ICM and their initiatives.
6. Articulate and promote a regional agenda that influence effectible and sustainably.

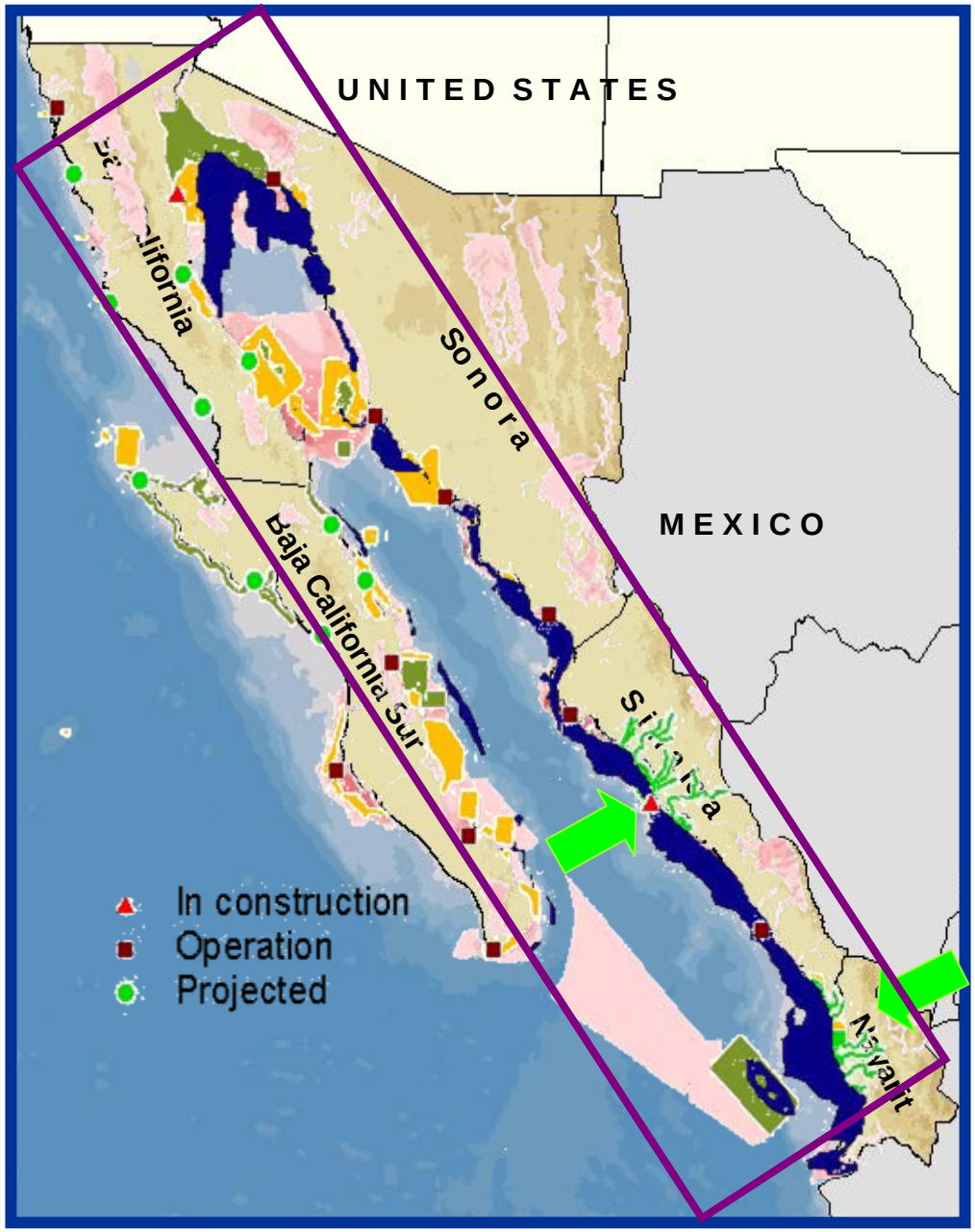
LAC Leadership Network



Thematic axes

1. Baseline information and outcome mapping.
2. Development of tools and good practices on thems of common interest.
3. Estabilshment of a plataform for regional leadersship on coastal sutainalbe develpment.
4. Knowledge managemet to improve the design and implementation o ICM.

Priorities for Conservation



- Improved management of protected areas
- Establish new MPAs
- Integrated management of coastal wetlands
- Reduce shrimp trawlers fleet and Improve technology
- Reorientation of the Nautical Staircase
- Common regional vision

Prime Fishing Grounds

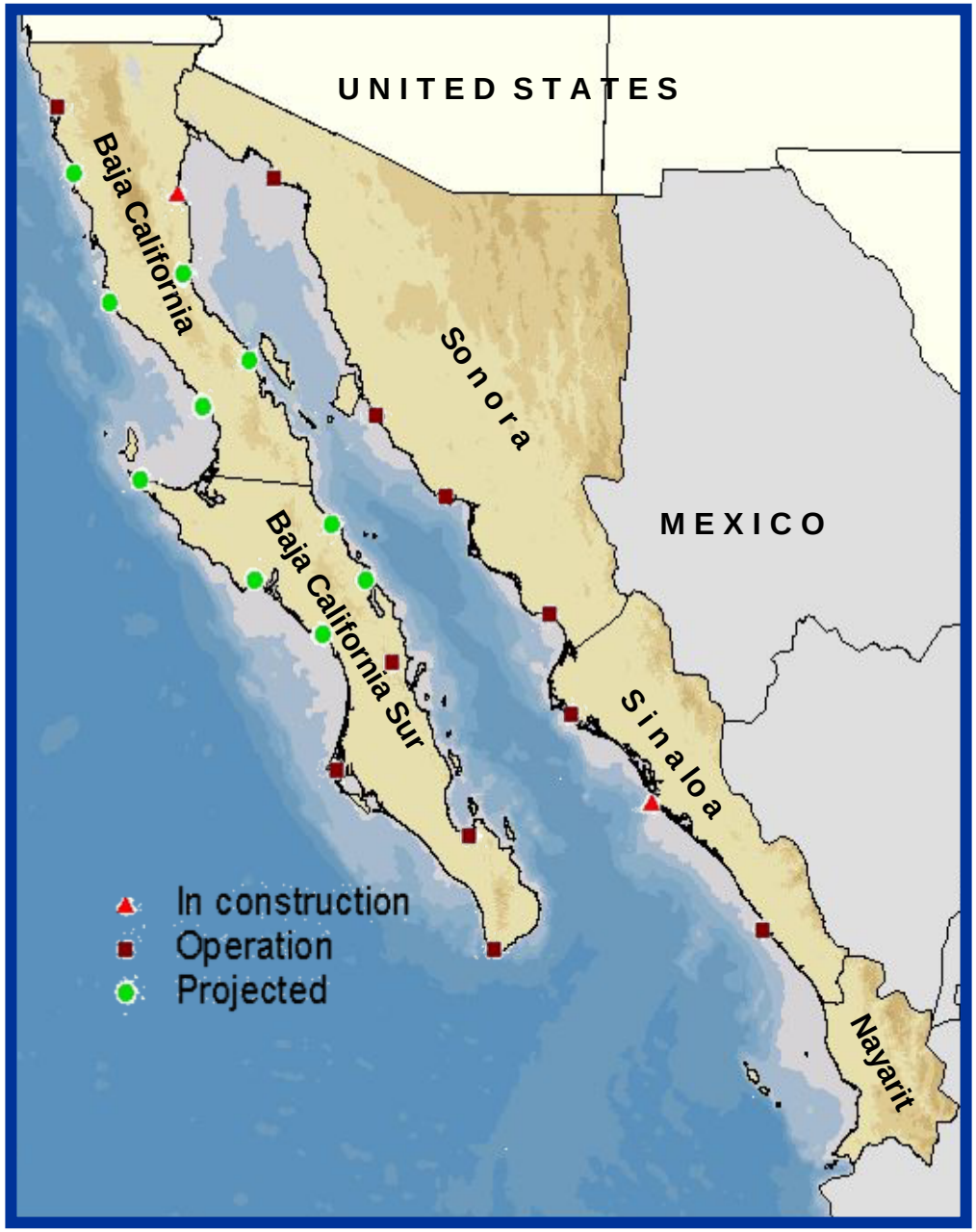
Small scale fishery

Shrimp trawling

Sardine fishery

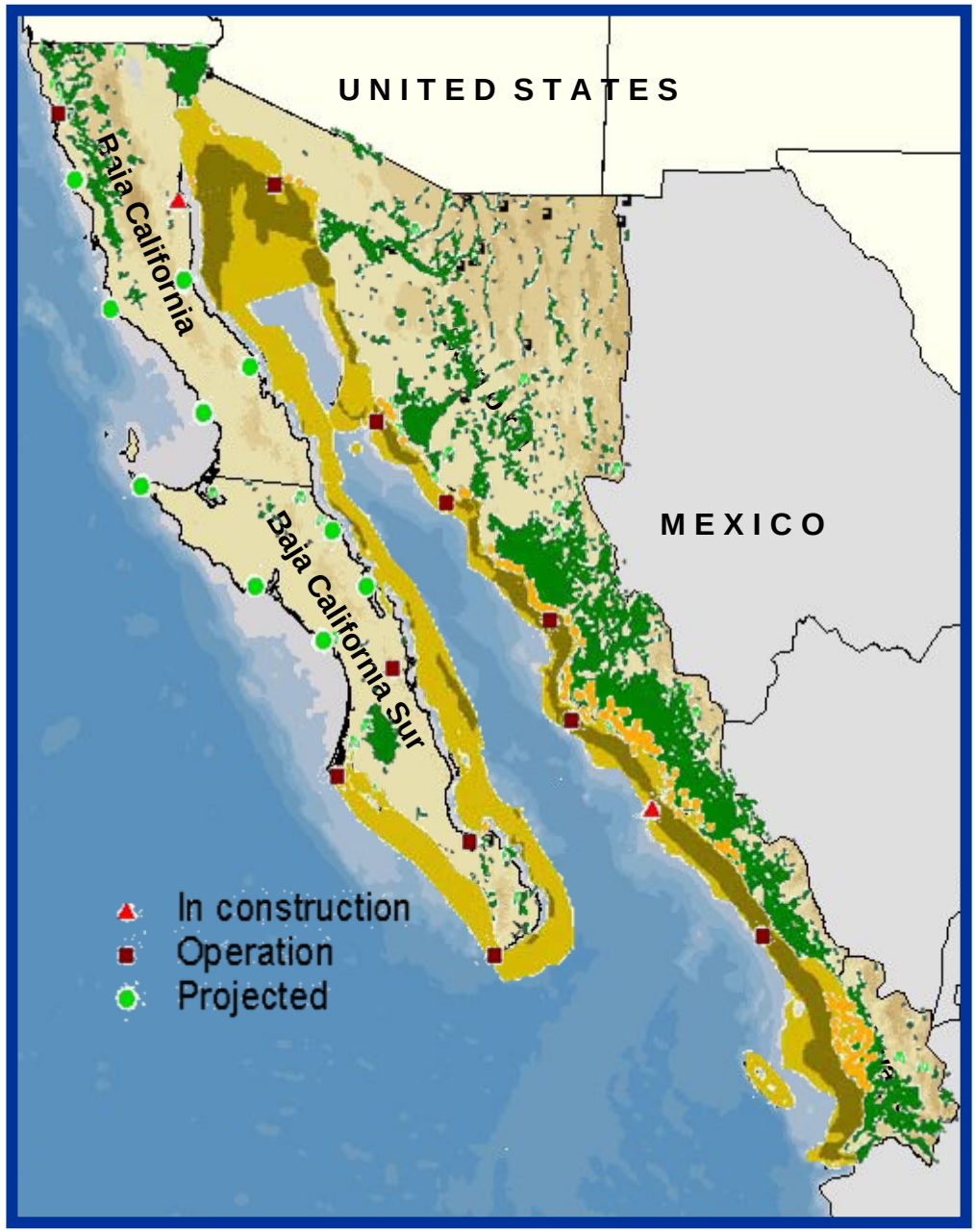
Sport Fishing

Priorities for Nautical Tourism



Marina-based Tourism

Socio - economic trends



Contributions to regional economy (av. 20 yr growth)

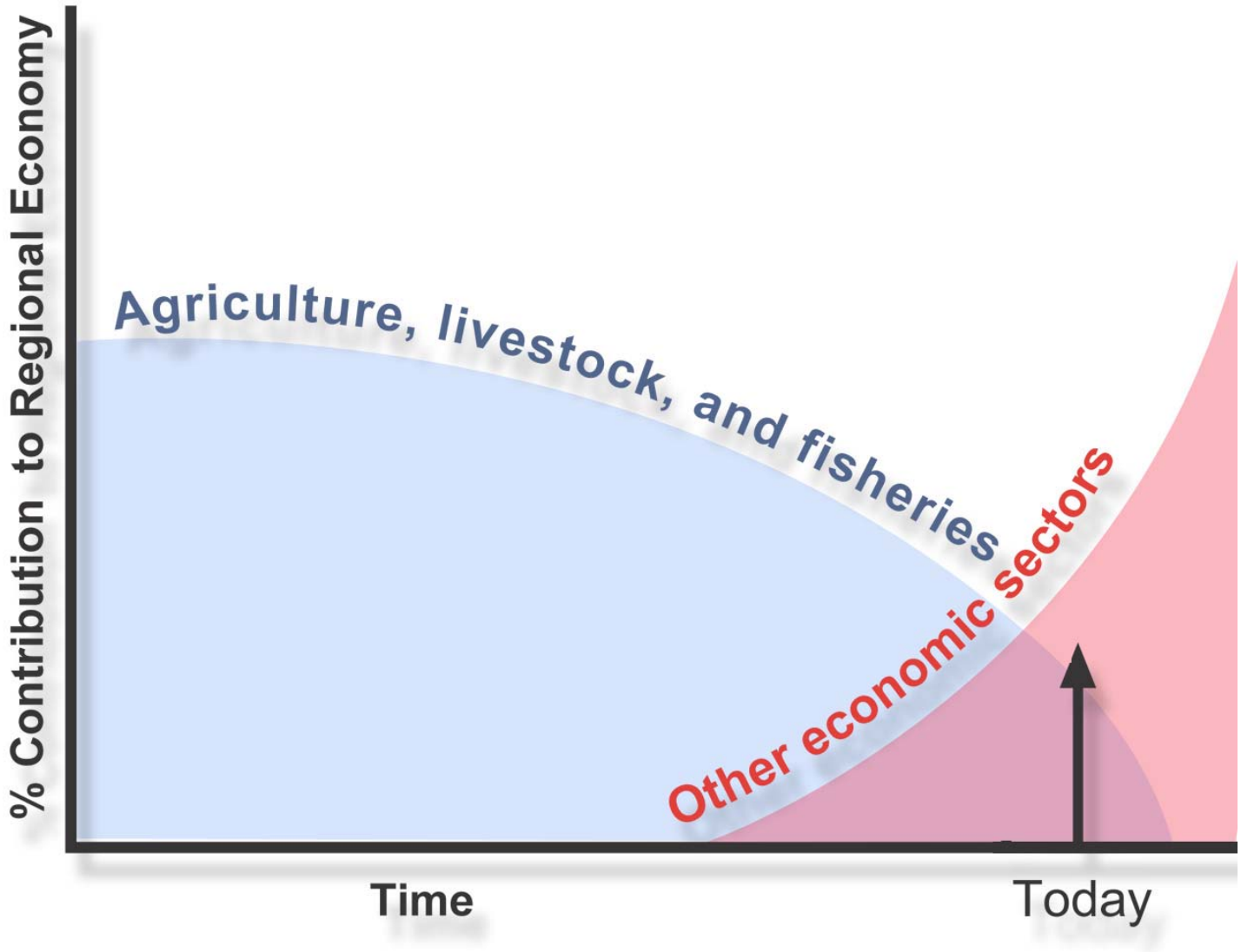
Commerce, Tourism
33.8% (4.5)

Financial services
15.9% (5.8)

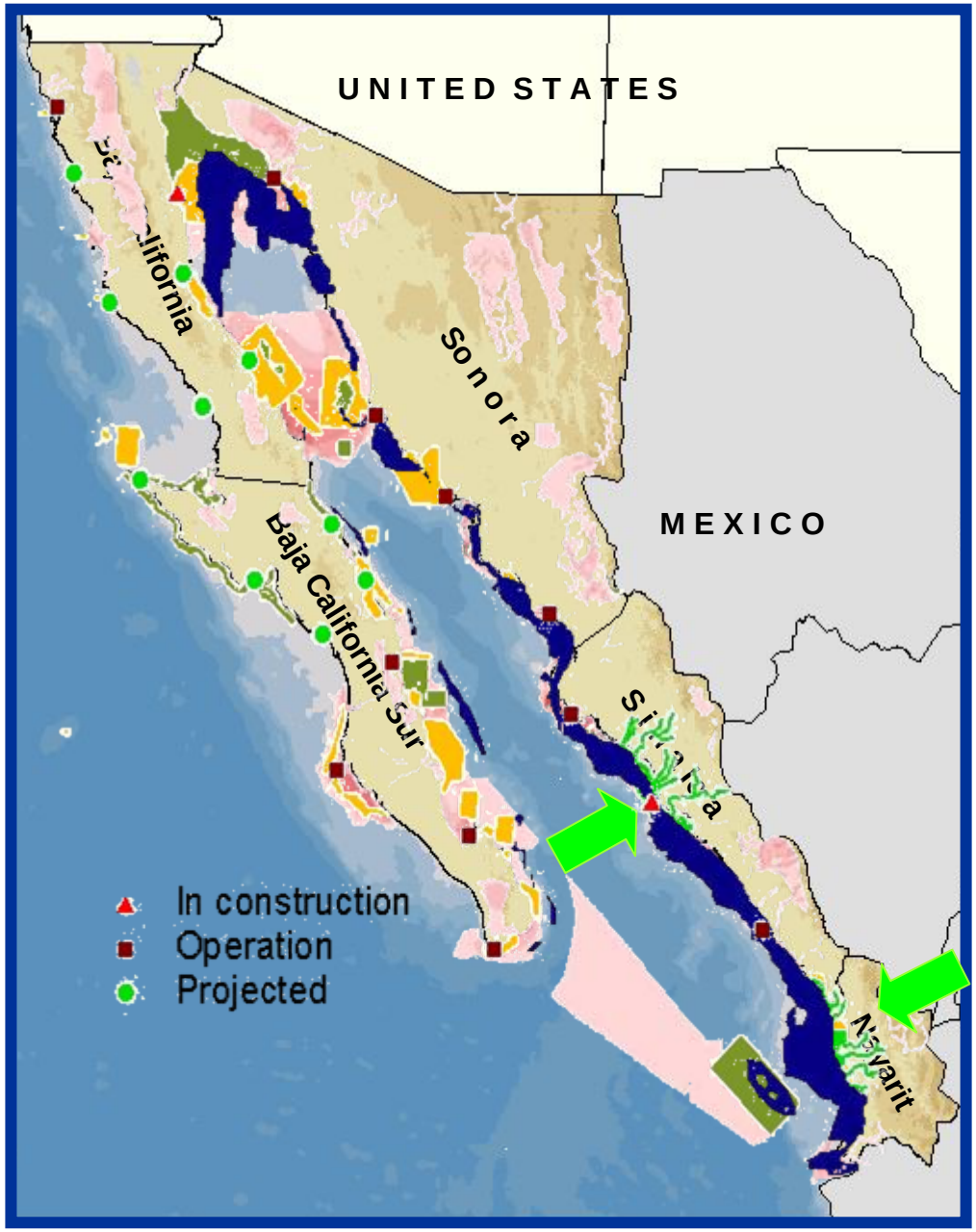
Manufacturing
18.2% (4.7)

Agriculture, livestock, mining and fisheries
11.2% (0.7)

Socio - economic trends



Priorities for Conservation



- Improved management of protected areas
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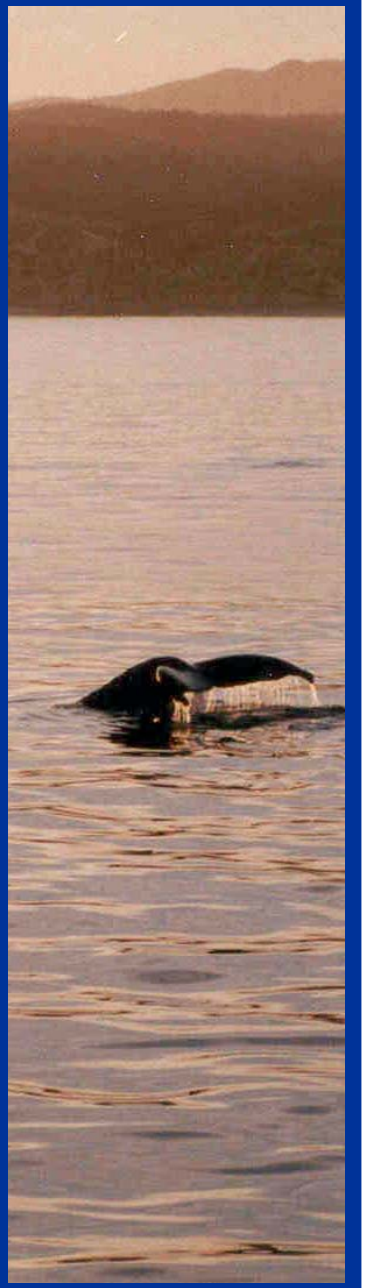
- Reorientation of the Nautical Staircase

Biological richness



6,000 species of marine macro fauna

891 fishes

34 marine mammals

181 seabirds

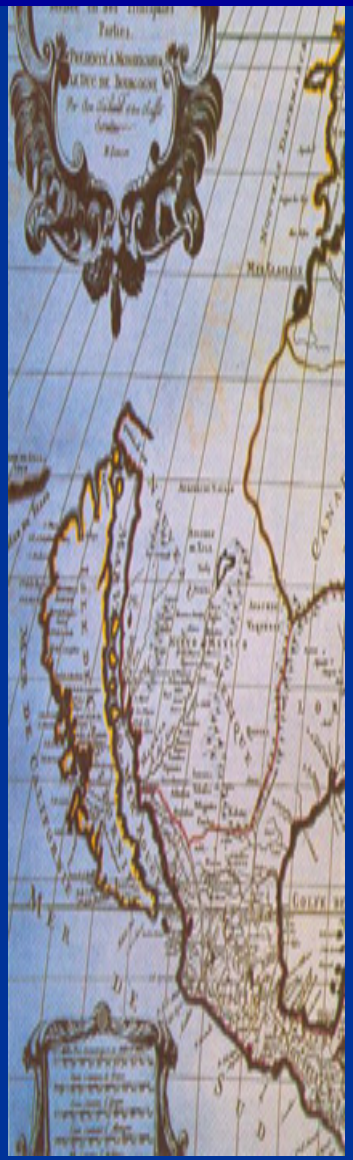
6 marine reptiles

16 IUCN Red List

4,853 macro-invertebrates

831 endemic species
Phocoena sinus Vaquita
Totoaba macdonaldi Totoaba

New Methods Of Managing: Network Management



1. Building Relationships to Key
2. Listening to Others
3. Allowing Enough Time and Flexibility
4. Building Coalitions
5. Mobilizing Support
6. Learn how to capitalize on their interdependencies.