

# Coastal Spatial Planning in the East Asian Seas Region

## Integrating Emerging Issues and Modern Management Approaches

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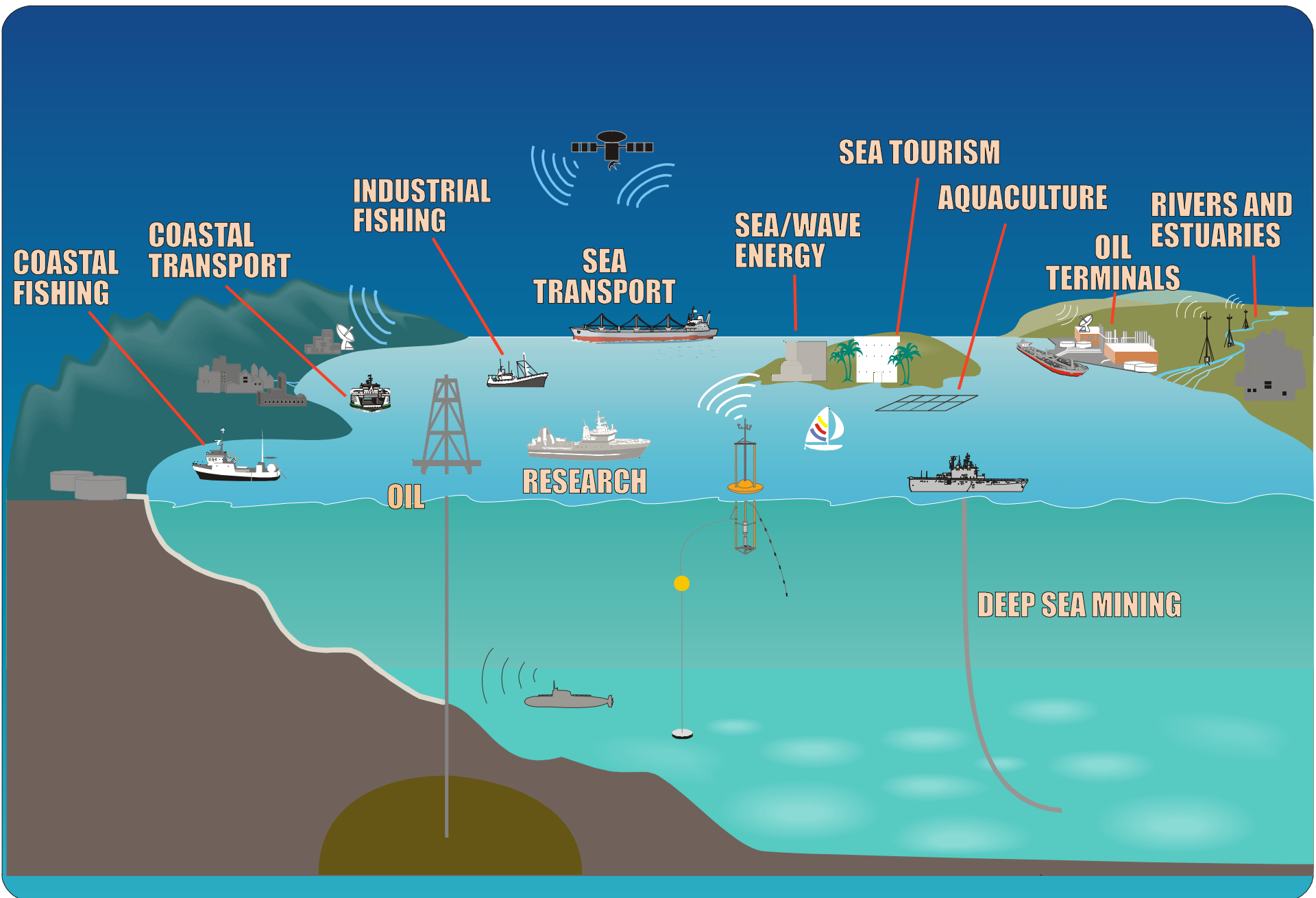
**Expert Consultation Workshop on Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning Approach: International Experiences**  
EAS Congress 2012, Changwon, Korea, 11 July 2012



**“Marine (or coastal) spatial planning is a public process of analyzing and allocating the spatial and temporal distribution of human activities in marine areas to achieve ecological, economic, and social objectives that usually have been specified through a political process”**

**“MSP or CSP is a strategic, forward-looking planning for regulating, managing and protecting the marine environment, including through allocation of space, that addresses the multiple, cumulative, and potentially conflicting uses of the sea”**

# Conflicting uses of marine and coastal zones



# Coastal Spatial Planning Today

- There is a long tradition of COASTAL spatial planning in the East Asian Seas Region
- SP is the foundation for:
  - Protecting valuable coastal resources
  - Supporting social and economic development and community well-being
- ‘Traditional’ SP is challenged by emerging issues and expectations for incorporating new management approaches

# Emerging Issues

- **Climate change**
- **Sea-level rise**
- **More frequent natural disasters**
- **Rapid population growth and development in coastal areas**
- **Loss of resilience of ecosystems**
- **Marine spatial planning and management**

# Sea Level Rise and Coastal Erosion



# New Management Approaches

- **Ecosystem-based management**
- **Hazard and risk reduction**
- **Comprehensive spatial planning for land and sea**
- **Management at different scales and levels**
- **Resilience – of ecosystems and communities**
- **Results-Based Management**
- **Meaningful stakeholder participation**



# EBM – all is connected and integrated





# Disaster Risk Reduction



# The COBSEA Sida-supported project on Spatial Planning in the Coastal Zone –

- Developed by COBSEA Secretariat in 2006 as a post-tsunami project
- Approved by Swedish Sida in 2009
- 3-year project (2009 – 2012)
- Focus on spatial planning in the coastal zone - **integration** of new concepts to existing systems
- **Goal** - To reduce impacts of natural disasters, climate change and sea-level rise



# Coastal Erosion and SLR



# Three-phase project

- Phase 1 – produced the Regional Resource document *“Spatial Planning in the Coastal Zone of the EAS Region: Integrating Emerging Issues and Modern Management Approaches”* and the *“Training/Capacity Building Menu”* (Oct. 2011).
- Phase 2 – National consultation meetings on capacity-building needs (November-December, 2011)
- Phase 3 – Implementation of capacity building and adaptation activities

# Phase 1 –

## The Regional Resource Document

- **Part One:** Purpose, Who should use it, how to use it, concepts, principles, approaches, final products;
- **Part Two:** Existing spatial planning frameworks and approaches;
- **Part Three:** Emerging issues and management approaches;
- **Part Four:** The ‘new’ planning paradigm
- **Part Five:** Applying emerging concepts and preparing the coastal spatial plan





# Ecosystem Based Management





## Phase 2 -

# National Consultations

- Reviewed and discussed the:
  - Regional Resource Document &
  - Training and Capacity-building Menu
- Consulted with Government authorities and relevant NGOs to identify training and/or capacity-building needs to adapt the above to country's needs
- Reached agreement on country priorities

# Results –

## Capacity-building Needs Identified

- Countries identified and agreed on the need for a regional 'Train-the-Trainer' course
- Translate and adapt RRD to national settings
- National training courses
- Philippines has a well developed spatial planning regime; requested assistance on updating national planning guidance

## **Phase 3 - Implementation**

- **Conducted Regional Train-the-Trainer Course on Spatial Planning in the Coastal and Marine Zone of the EAS Region; Phuket, May 2012**
- **Course aimed to build the capacity of participating countries on how to integrate emerging issues and new management approaches into their national SP processes and regimes**
- **34 participants from 6 countries with 3 international instructors/ trainers**





## **Results –**

### **National teams of instructors established and capacitated**

- **6 national teams established to conduct training in their own languages and countries**

### **National training syllabus and curriculum developed**

- **6 countries developed country specific training syllabus and curriculum which will be translated into local languages and used for national training courses**



## Example – Vietnam

# INITIAL SYLLABUS



- Module 1:** Introduction of Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning (CMSP)
- Module 2:** Creating a Vision, Goals and Objectives for CMSP
- Module 3:** Understanding the study area, Jurisdiction and management context
- Module 4:** Stakeholders and current uses of the study area environment
- Module 5:** Compiling and using data for CMSP
- Module 6:** Considering factors from outside of the study area
- Module 7:** Considering changing uses and new future uses in CMSP
- Module 8:** Compatible and Incompatible Activities
- Module 9:** Management tools for CMSP
- Module 10:** Key components of a CMSP
- Module 11:** Creating enforceable zones
- Module 12:** Communication, enforcement, monitoring and adaptive management



# Phase 3 – **National Implementation**

- **Translation and adaptation of the Regional Documents into National languages and settings of spatial planning in the coastal zone in the country**
- **National Training Courses to field users**
- **National reports**

# Project Summary

- **Countries agree on the value of Regional Resource document**
- **Need to translate and adapt it into national languages and contexts**
- **National consultation meetings were essential to discuss and identify specific needs**
- **The 'C/B menu' was valuable in presenting options and focusing the discussion**
- **Agreement reached on country-specific needs and capacity-building approaches**
- **A clear path-forward for Phase 3 implementation**



# Findings and Lessons

- The step-wise, consultative approach has been essential for identifying and prioritizing implementation steps that are relevant, timely and appropriate to each country's needs;
- Encourage cross-learning and team building among representatives of different Ministries and levels of government, private and non-governmental organizations, and countries in the EAS region;
- Identify a lead agency (and individual experts/coordinators) to ensure proper coordination and smooth implementation of activities.

# Thank you!

Ar kun! Xie xie! Terima kasih!  
Salamat po! Khap khun khrap!  
Cam on!

## Questions please?...