

ANNEX I

Redrafted ICZM Principles and policy objectives of ICZM Protocol Article 6.

Redrafted ICZM Principles

1. ICZM seeks to take account of the wealth of natural capital in coastal zones represented by ecosystems and the output of ecosystem services that depend on the complementary and interdependent nature of marine and terrestrial systems. Thus policy makers and managers should consider the effects of their actions and activities on those social, economic and environmental systems that affect the coastal zone or are affected by processes within it, by considering the cross-sectoral implications of all plans and policies.
2. All elements relating to hydrological, geomorphological, climatic, ecological, socio-economic and cultural systems shall be taken into account in an integrated manner, so as not to exceed the carrying capacity of the coastal zone and to prevent the negative effects of natural disasters and of development. Policies and plans in the coastal zone should therefore ensure that ecosystems are managed within the limits of their functioning.
3. The ecosystem approach to coastal planning and management should be designed to ensure the sustainable development of coastal zones. This implied that not only should ecosystems be managed within the limits of their functioning, but also that full account is taken of the varying temporal scales and lag-effects that characterize ecosystem processes. As a result, ICZM should look to the long-term so that sustainable development can be achieved.
4. Appropriate governance allowing adequate and timely participation in a transparent decision-making process by local populations and stakeholders in civil society concerned with coastal zones shall be ensured. In doing so ICZM recognises that the management of land, water and living resources is a matter of societal choice. This will require that all relevant sectors of society and scientific disciplines should be involved in framing the options, and that all forms of relevant information, including scientific and indigenous and local knowledge, innovations and practices be taken into account. In particular the way different groups value ecosystem services should be understood.
 4. Given the requirement for cross-sectoral management approaches in the coastal zone, the institutions dealing with social, economic and environmental issues must themselves be organised to ways that allow integrated approaches to be developed. This will require that appropriate institutional capacity be built and that decision

Policy objective

- Preserve the wealth of natural capital in coastal zone
- Not to exceed the carrying capacity of the coastal zone
- Adopt a long-term approach to fully take into account temporal scales
- To ensure appropriate governance allowing adequate and timely participation in a transparent decision-making process of all relevant social actors
- To ensure cross-sectoral coordination among competent authorities

makers should be compete

5. nt in using all the forms of evidence that needs to be taken into account.

6. The formulation of land use strategies, plans and programmes covering urban development and socio-economic activities, as well as other relevant sectoral policies are needed for successful ICZM. However, their impacts need to be assessment, and the implications considered in terms of the trade-offs between

To formulate land-use strategies, plans, and programmes covering all coastal and marine uses

the natural, economic, social and cultural capitals.

7. ICZM is essentially place-based and should take account of geographical context. In particular, it must recognise and communicate the particular qualities, characteristics and opportunities in the coastal zone that arise from the proximity of land and sea, and take steps to protect and sustain them. Thus management should be decentralized to the lowest appropriate level to ensure that management or policy goals are understood and owned by those who affect their implementation and success.

To give priority to public services and activities requiring the proximity to the sea, and to take into account the specific characteristics of the coastal zones when deciding about coastal uses

8. The allocation of uses throughout the entire coastal zone should be balanced.

To have a balanced use of coastal zone, and avoid urban sprawl

9. Preliminary assessments shall be made of the risks associated with the various human activities and infrastructure so as to prevent and reduce their negative impact on coastal zones. Although such risk assessments should take account of the limits of ecosystem function, assessment must also recognise that change is inevitable, and so must be updated by periodic assessments in the light of changing circumstances. ICZM must be framed as an adaptive process.

To perform Environmental Impact Assessment for human activities and infrastructures

10. Damage to the coastal environment shall be prevented and, where it occurs, appropriate restoration shall be effected.

To prevent damage to coastal environment, and appropriate restoration if damage already occurred