SELECTING MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES
Key elements of a CMSP approach to planning include:

1. REGULATIONS

- USED TO REGULATE SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES THAT CAN OR CANNOT TAKE PLACE IN A SPECIFIC AREA OF YOUR MANAGEMENT AREA

  - applies to specific activities and to zones
  - some regulations may apply to the whole management area, or to parts of the management area
Key elements of a CMSP approach to planning include:

2. PERMITS

- ALLOWS CERTAIN ACTIVITIES TO TAKE PLACE WITHIN A SPECIFIC ZONE, OR WITHIN THE WHOLE MANAGEMENT AREA, BUT REQUIRES THE USER TO APPLY FOR THE RIGHT TO USE THE AREA (ZONE) BASED ON THEIR AGREEMENT TO MEET CERTAIN CONDITIONS

- the ”conditional” part of the permit agreement may allow a user that would not normally qualify to conduct their activity in a particular zone, to do so by modifying how their activity is conducted (usually to lessen the impact)
Key elements of a CMSP approach to planning include:

3. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)

- BMPs set a standard for how an activity should be conducted.
- Compliance is usually voluntary.
- Compliance sometimes required as a “condition” of a permit or right to access a zone.
Key elements of a CMSP approach to planning include:

4. VOLUNTARY COMPLIANCE

- CAN APPLY TO ZONES OR BMPs AND SEEKS TO EDUCATE THE USER GROUP ABOUT THE IMPACTS FROM THEIR SPECIFIC ACTIVITY WITH THE INTENT THAT THEY WILL CHOOSE TO COMPLY WITH THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF A VOLUNTARY ZONE OR BMP
Key elements of a CMSP approach to planning include:

5. RECOMMEND TO OTHER AGENCIES

- A CMSP MANAGEMENT STRATEGY THAT DIRECTS THE MANAGEMENT AREA MANAGER TO REQUEST AGENCIES WITH JURISDICTIONAL AUTHORITY WITHIN YOUR MANAGEMENT AREA, OR ADJACENT TO YOUR MANAGEMENT AREA, TO CREATE THEIR OWN ZONES or TAKE MANAGEMENT ACTION TO ADDRESS IMPACTS ON YOUR MANAGEMENT AREA

- often applies to fisheries management authorities
- other marine resource management authorities
- ministries of tourism, energy or other sectors
Key elements of a CMSP approach to planning include:

6. FEE SYSTEMS

- puts a value on the ability to access or use a marine resource that belongs to the public
  - user fees, access fees, license fees
  - right of way fees
  - development fees
  - permit fees
Key elements of a CMSP approach to planning include:

7. ZONES

- **ZONING FOR SPECIFIC USES**
  - used to cluster activities with similar impacts and spatial/temporal requirements
  - or to separate activities that are not compatible

- **ZONING BY OBJECTIVE**
  - primarily used to meet management objectives of the MA

- **ZONING FOR PROHIBITING SPECIFIC USES**
  - used to prohibit a specific use that is not compatible with objectives of MA

- **TEMPORAL ZONES**
  - usually coincide with specific periods in life history of a living marine resources or cyclical human use activity
10.1: Selecting Management Strategies

Stakeholder Participation

Development of management strategies should be done in consultation with stakeholders
Criteria for Selecting Management Strategies

Your spatial management plan should take into account the following criteria relating to your management area:

- Physical, chemical, and biological effects over time
- Economic effects and their distribution
- Administrative considerations
- Timing considerations
- Political considerations
- Effects on objectives
- Feasibility of implementation & compliance
EXERCISE 10.1 - Identifying & Selecting Management Strategies
EXERCISE 10.2 - Evaluating Coastal and Marine Spatial Management Strategies