



Seascapes General Model

WHAT IS A SEASCAPE?

A Seascape is a large, multiple-use coastal and marine area, scientifically and strategically defined, in which governments, communities, private organizations, and other stakeholders cooperate, collaborate, and coordinate to manage for sustainable development, biodiversity conservation, and human wellbeing.



KEY ELEMENTS OF A SEASCAPE

EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE



Social Support
Political Will
Harmonized Policies and Regulations
Adequate Institutions and Partnerships
Sustainable Financing

HUMAN WELL-BEING



Respect for Customary Practices
Education and Awareness
Cultural, Gender, and Social Sensitivity
Sustainable Social and Economic Development
Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

ECOLOGICAL WELL-BEING



Restoration of Critical Habitats
Maintenance of Ecosystem Functions
Protection of Threatened and Critical Species
Fisheries Managed for Sustainability
Integrated Terrestrial and Marine Management

IMPORTANT FACTORS FOR SEASCAPE IDENTIFICATION AND SELECTION

- The area contains high biodiversity, socio-cultural and/or economic values or potential conflicts between different values and/or uses.
- Current management, governance mechanisms and management interventions (and scale) of the area are insufficient to address pressures and resource uses.
- Management of the area requires coordination, collaboration and management across different levels of government and sectors.

IMPORTANT FACTORS FOR GUIDANCE FOR SEASCAPE DESIGNATION

- Consideration of regional and national circumstances
- Compliance with relevant regional, national and local authorities and procedures.
- Relevant government authorities (at different levels) will provide the joint planning and coordination (can be across communities, municipalities, districts, provinces, countries) support during designation
- Seascape planning may at times precede designation according to individual country processes.

SEASCAPE INTEGRATED PLANNING MODEL

SULU-SULAWESI SEASCAPE EXAMPLE









