

Principles of the National Environmental Policy for Oceans and Coasts

**Sustainability,
Ecosystem Based Management,
Adaptive Management,
Precautionary Approach,
Multiple Use,
Integrated Approach,
Transparency, Accountability
Governance**

Main objectives

- Promote governance and improve sustainable use of coastal and ocean resources
- Strength critical habitats
- Promote adequate ocean and coastal use planning
- Promote sustainable development of coastal areas
- Strength control of Land Based Sources of Pollution

GULF OF CALIFORNIA REGION



Five states

21% of the total national territory

8.8 % of the country total population

Over 16 ethnic groups

9.3% of the national GDP

GULF OF CALIFORNIA REGION

Main economic activities:



Turism: 8% of total national visitors



Agriculture: 40% of the total national production



Fisheries and agriculture: 73% of total national production (2002)

Aquaculture: 90% of cultured shrimp

GULF OF CALIFORNIA REGION

Environmental features

One of the five main priority marine-coastal ecological regions of the world,



Highly fragil Semiclosed Sea,

30% of its flora and fauna are endemic,

Nearly 900 islands where 29% of birds, 80% of the reptiles, 3% of plants ad 41% of mammals are endemic,



The most productive marine environment of Mexico,



One third of the world Cetaceans.



GULF OF CALIFORNIA REGION

Main environmental related problems

Lack of planning of coastal land used for aquaculture, tourism and urban development



Soils, rivers, wetlands polluted due to agrochemicals.



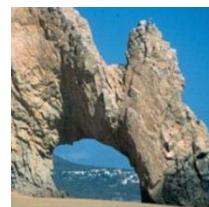
Overexploitation of fisheries resources, excess of fishing capacity

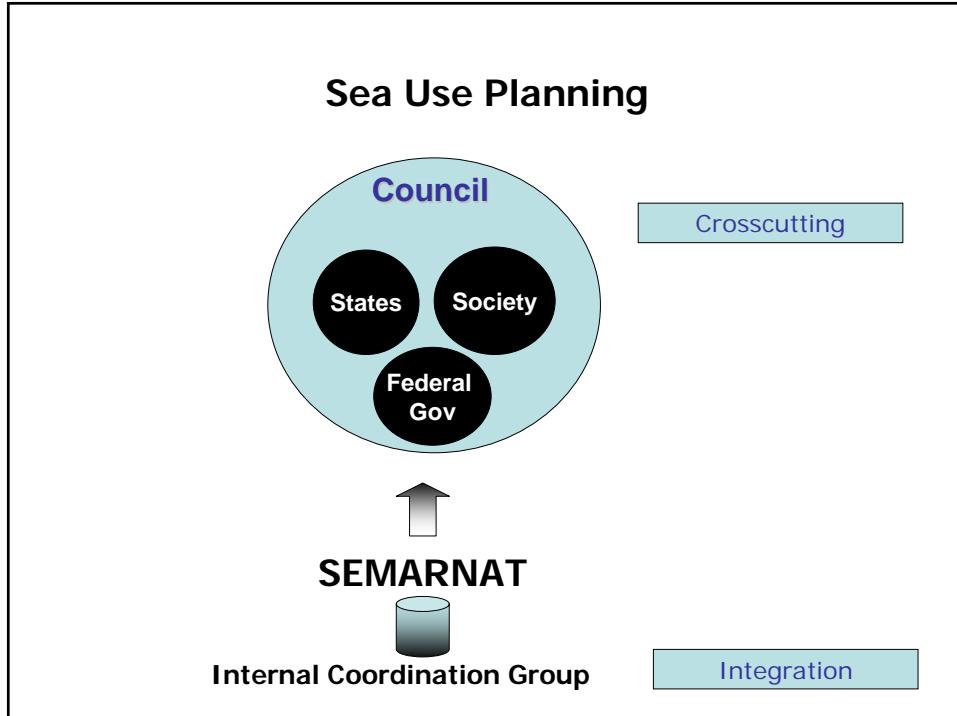
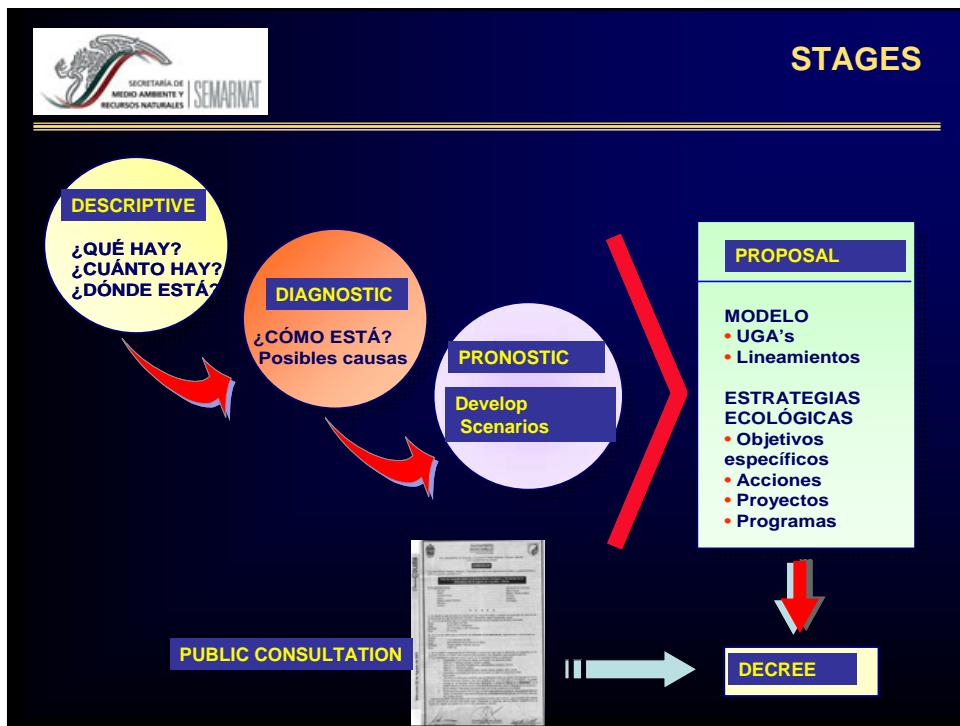


Interaction of fishing gear with protected species

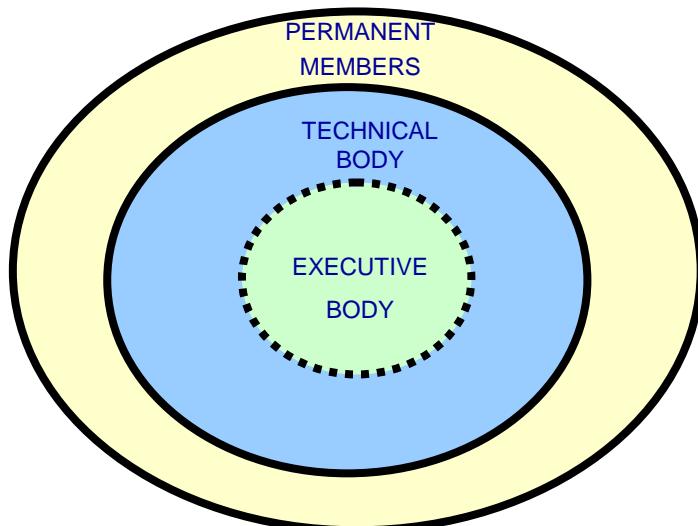
Why the Sea Use Planning Process?

- **SHARED VISION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**
Identifies zones with higher aptitude to develop economic activities with the least environmental impact
 - **CERTAINTY TO INVESTMENT**
Prevention of sectoral conflicts
 - **CONSERVATION OF NATIONAL NATURAL HERITAGE**
Government strategies for conservation and restoration of vulnerable ecosystems.

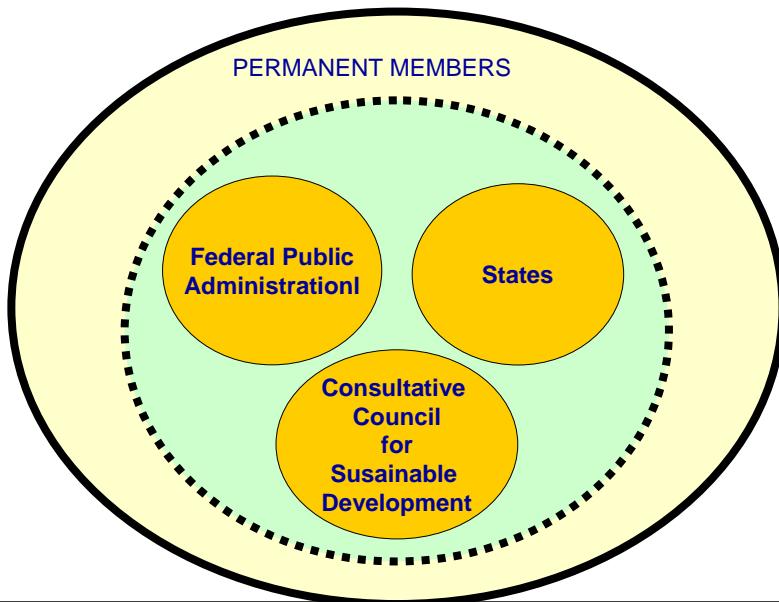




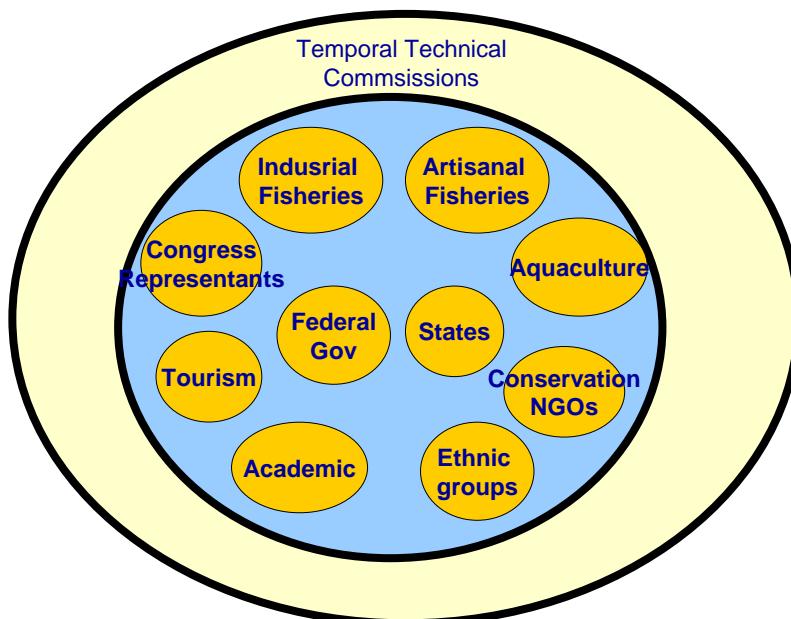
Sea Use Planning



Executive Body



Technical Advisory Body



- **5 Sesiones de Órgano Ejecutivo**
 - 9 de julio 2004, San Carlos, Son.
 - 6 de agosto 2004, Ensenada, B.C.
 - 30 de sept.y 1o. de oct. 2004, La Paz
 - 17 y 18 marzo 2005, La Paz
 - 9 de diciembre 2005, Hermosillo
 - 29 de mayo 2006, La Paz



14 Council Working Sessions



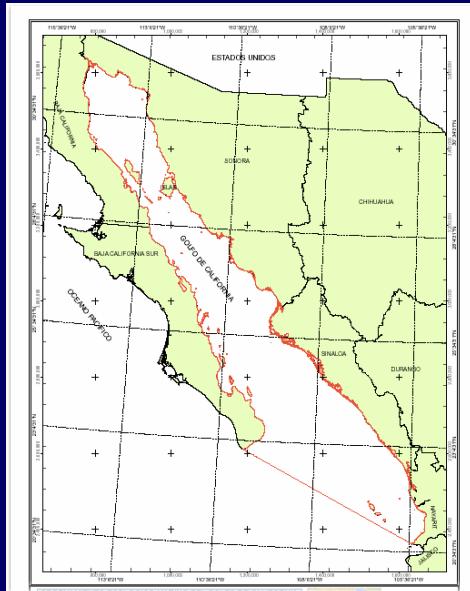
- **7 sesiones de Órgano Técnico**
 - 5 y 6 de nov. 2004, Nuevo Vallarta
 - 9 y 10 de dic. 2004, Mazatlán
 - 14 de abril 2005, Tijuana
 - 5 y 6 de sept. 2005, Hermosillo
 - 27 y 28 de oct. 2005, Mazatlán
 - 17 y 18 de nov. 2005, La Paz
 - 4, 5 y 6 de abril, 2006, La Paz
- **2 sesiones plenarias**
 - 10 de diciembre 2004, Mazatlán
 - 7 de septiembre 2005, Hermosillo

Objectives and Benefits of the Process

- Identifies pattern (mapping) of distribution of all sectoral activities
- Reduce possibility of environmental and social conflicts
- Encourage productive sectors towards proper areas in the region to prevents and reduces environmental impacts
- Promotes the equilibrium of all productive activities to protects the environment
- Protects natural heritage
- Provides certainty for investment
- Reconsiders the process of occupation and use of the territory
- Defines the intensity of use of the territory
- Promotes alternative solutions to sectoral activities
- Supports informed decision making to other environmental instruments

Technical Study
Sea Use Planning of the Gulf of California

ORDENAMIENTO ECOLÓGICO MARINO – ÁREA DE ESTUDIO



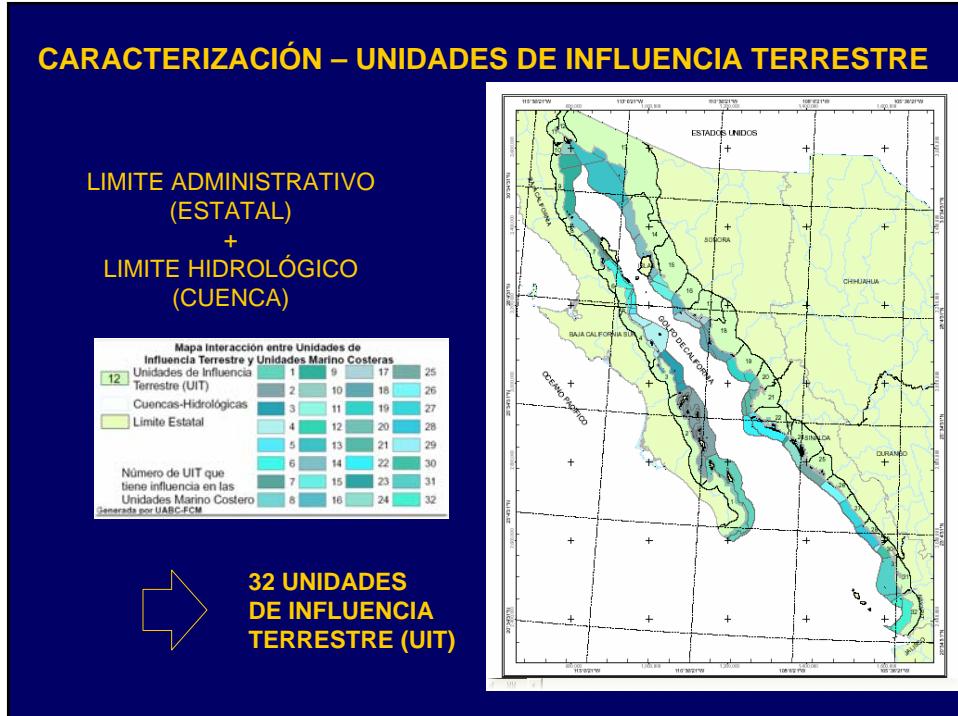
CHARACTERIZATION

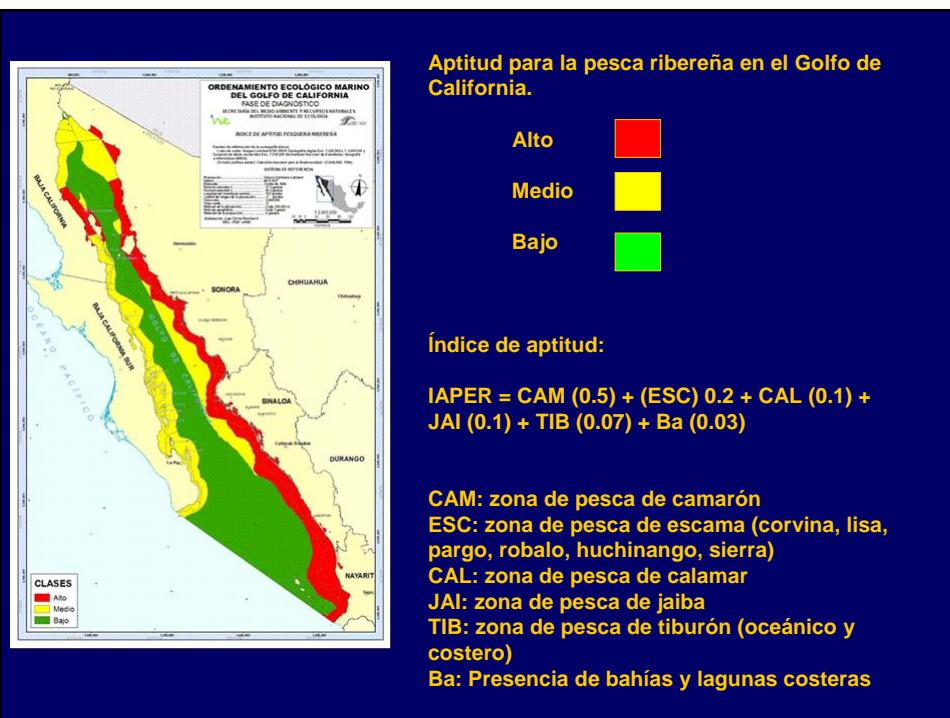
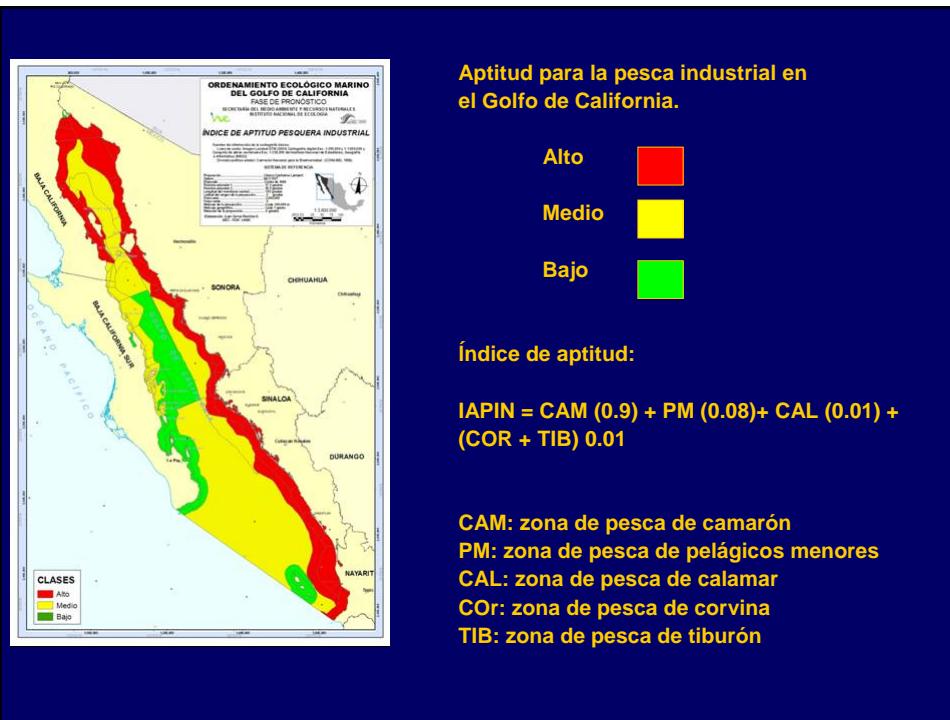
DATABASES:

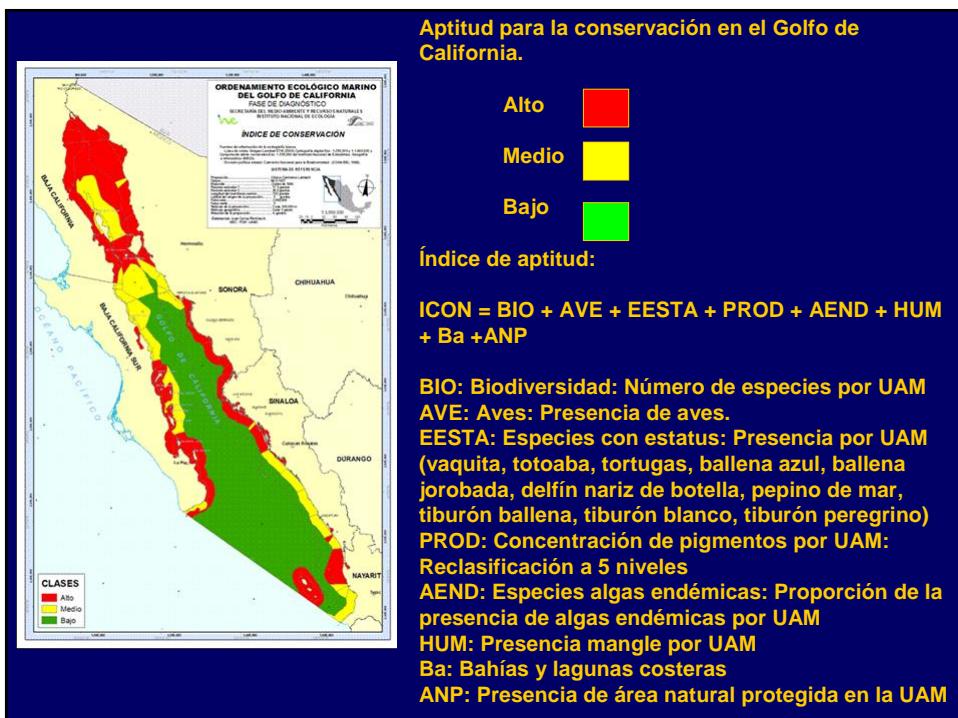
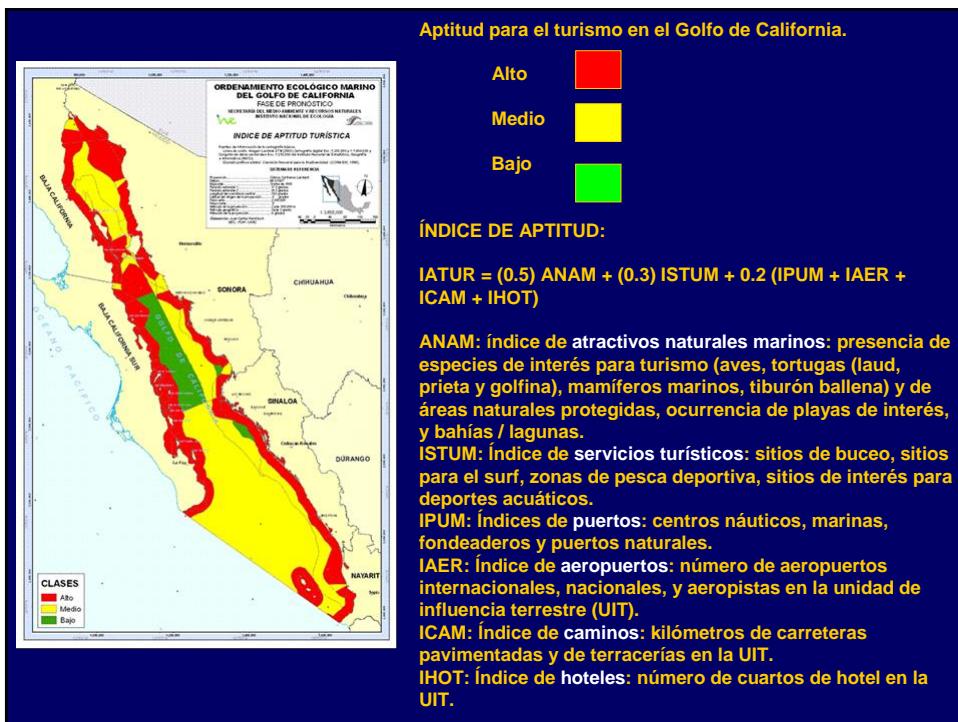
- NATURAL
- SOCIAL
- SECTORAL

REGIONALIZATION:

- Marine Environmental Units (UAM), spaces with similar characteristics in a particular scale.
- Units with Terrestrial Influence (UIT), considers terrestrial regionalization, based on watersheds and hidrological basins, political boundaries among participant states.



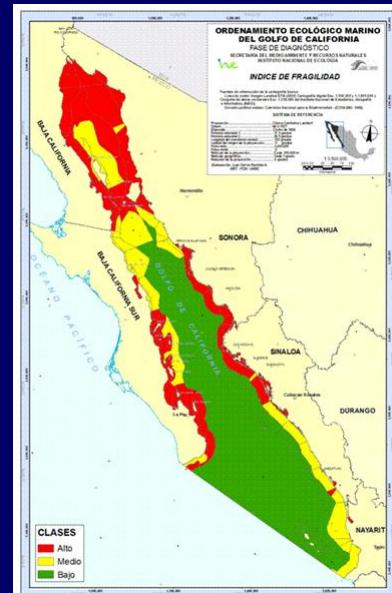




ÍNDICE DE FRAGILIDAD

IFR = BIO + AVE + EESTA + PROD + AEND + HUM + Ba

- BIO:** Biodiversidad: Número de especies por UAM
- AVE:** Presencia de aves.
- EESTA:** Presencia de especies con estatus
- PROD:** Concentración de pigmentos por UAM: Reclasificación a 5 niveles del análisis de concentración de pigmentos
- AEND:** Especies algas endémicas: Proporción de la presencia de algas endémicas por UAM
- HUM:** Presencia mangle por UAM
- Ba:** Bahías y lagunas costeras



Interacciones sectoriales

Interacción: Pesca Industrial - Turismo

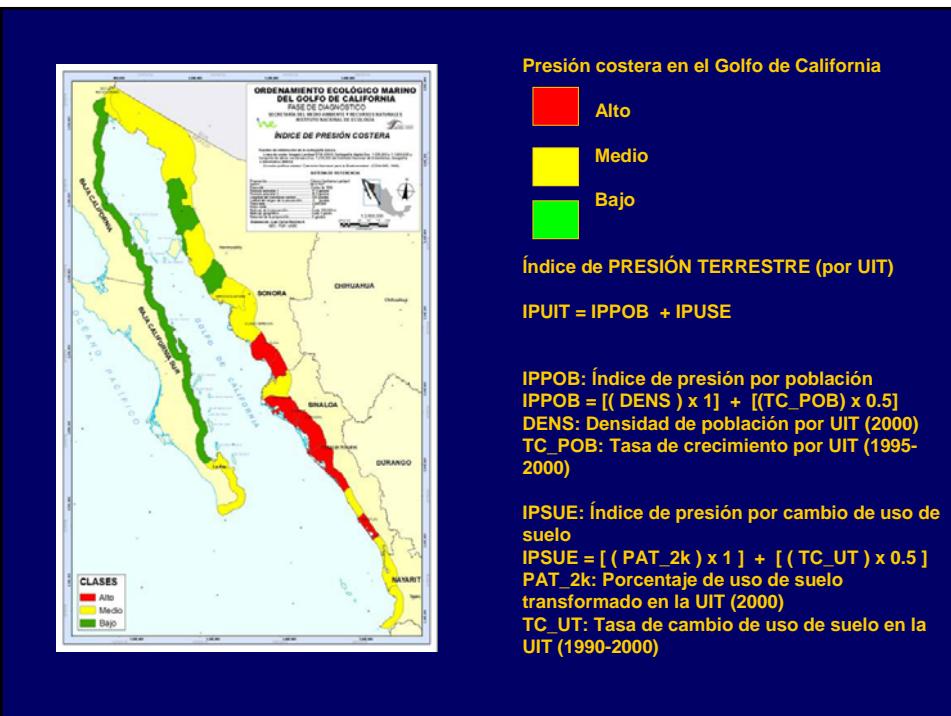
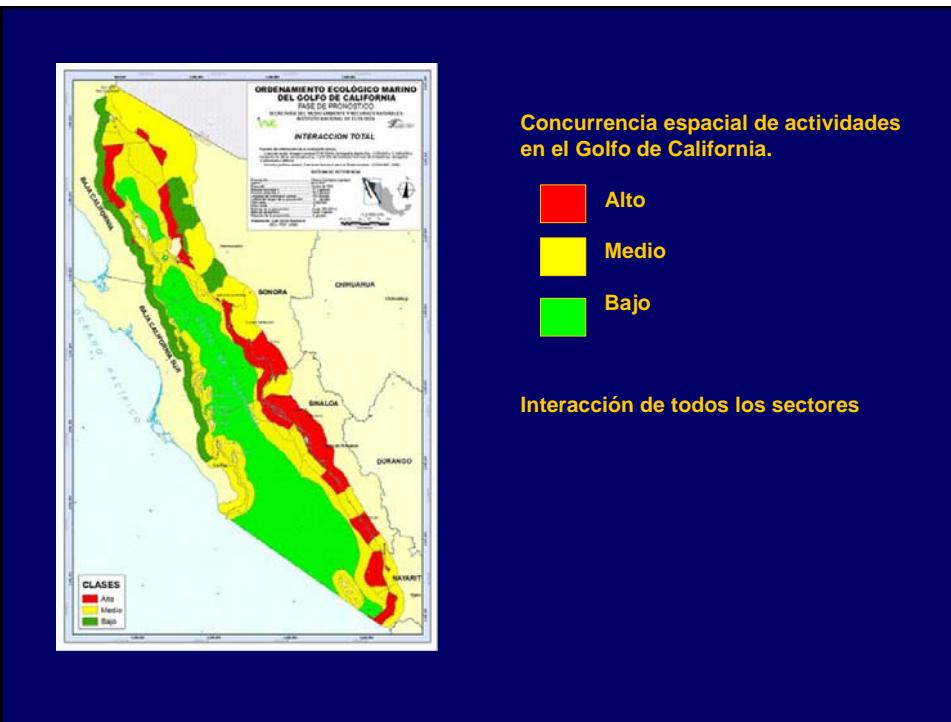
Interacción: Pesca Ribereña - Turismo

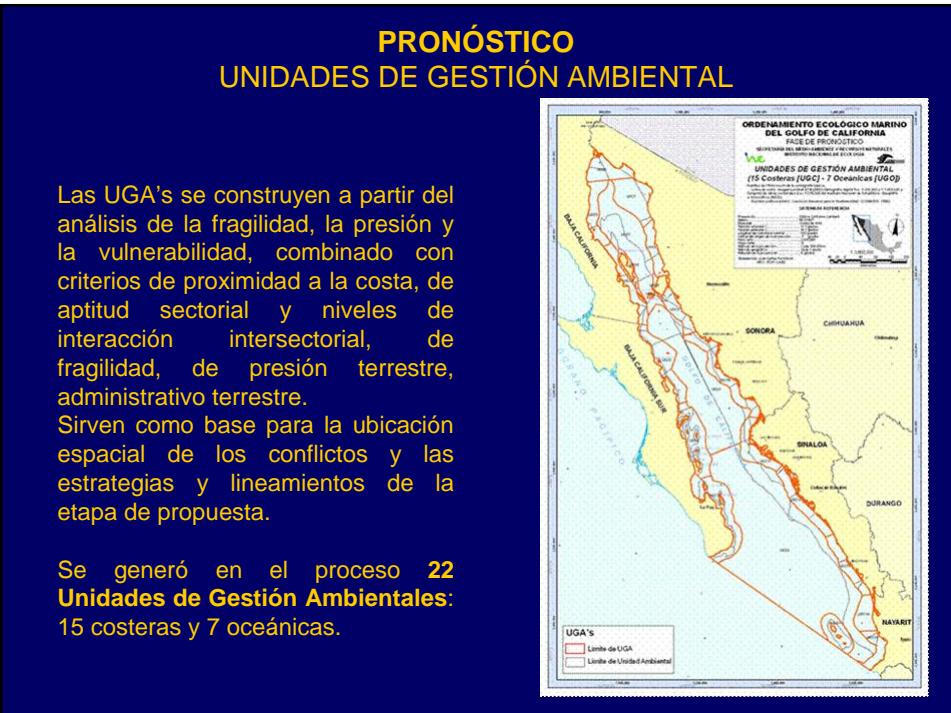
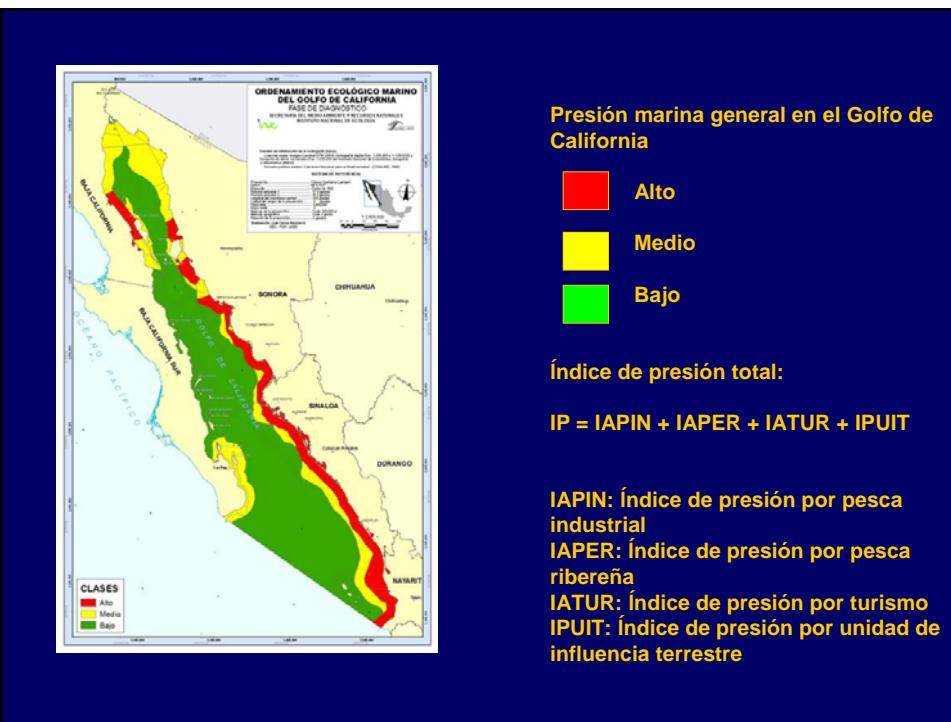
Interacción: Turismo – Conservación

Interacción: Pesca Industrial – Conservación

Interacción: Pesca Ribereña – Conservación

Interacción: Pesca Ribereña – Pesca Industrial





MODELO DE VULNERABILIDAD

Índice de VULNERABILIDAD
= Índice de PRESIÓN TOTAL + Índice de FRAGILIDAD

PROPIUESTA

ZONAS DE INTERÉS PRIORITARIO



ZIP-GC



ZIP-E

