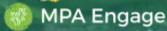
#### MPA ENGAGE CAPITALIZATION CONFERENCE





THE MPA ENGAGE
PARTICIPATORY APPROACH
TO ELABORATE CLIMATE
CHANGE MITIGATION AND
ADAPTATION PLANS



Thomais Vlachogianni | Senior Policy & Programme Officer PhD. Environmental Chemist & Ecotoxicologist



@MPAEngage

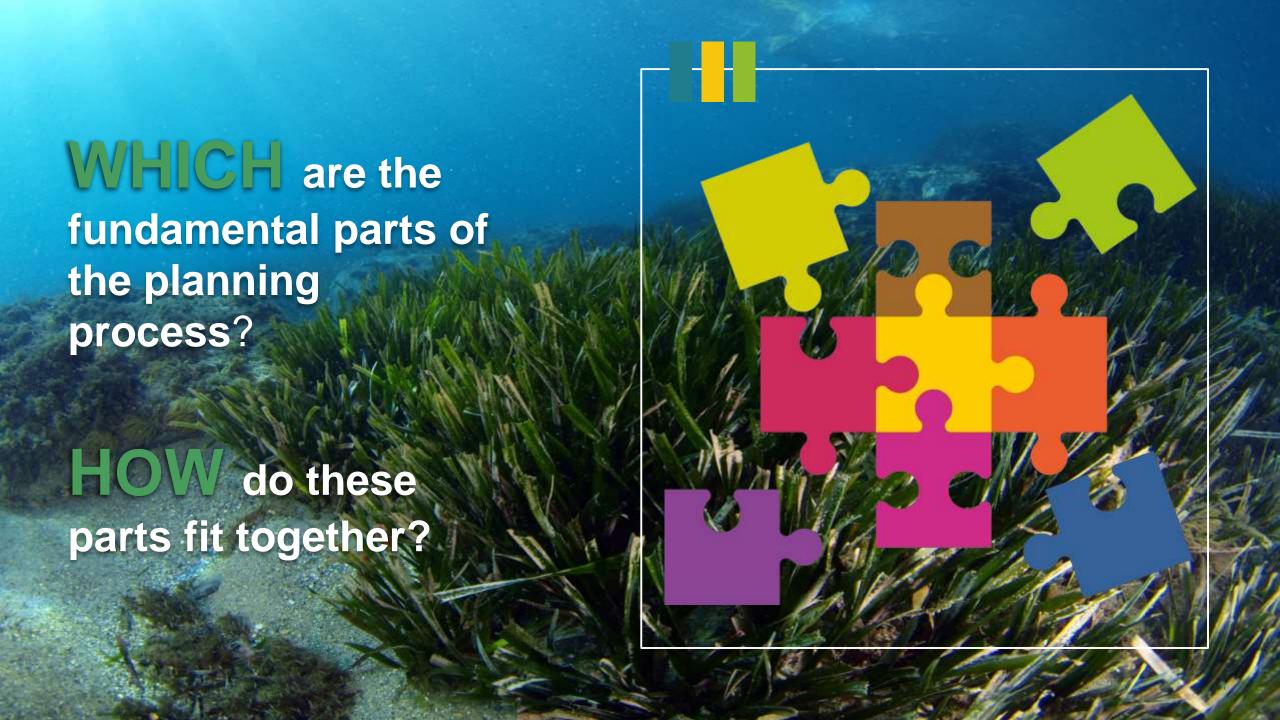
Programme co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund



#### METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR SETTING UP A PARTICIPATORY DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

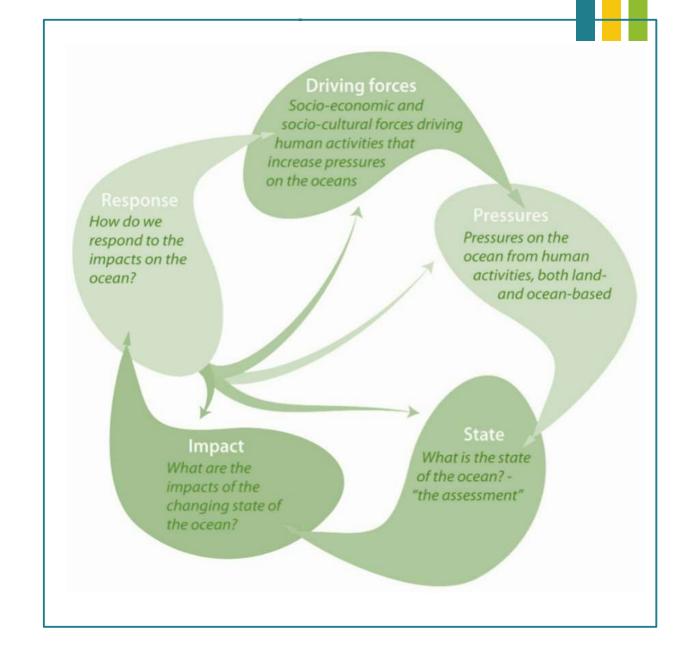
There is no one-size-fits-all approach!

Local contexts vary depending on the nature and magnitude of existing and future threats, the condition of the ecological resources, past and ongoing management efforts, prevailing political and socioeconomic circumstances, etc.



## THE DPSIR FRAMEWORK AT THE HEART OF THE MPA ENGAGE PLANNING PROCESS

- **D**riving forces are the socio-economic and sociocultural forces driving human activities, which increase or mitigate pressures on the environment.
- Pressures are the stresses that human activities place on the environment.
- State, or state of the environment, is the condition of the environment.
- Impacts are the effects of environmental degradation.
- Responses refer to the responses by society to the environmental situation.



#### THE FIVE-PHASE PLANNING PROCESS

Scoullos, M. (ed), 2015. An Integrative Methodological Framework (IMF) for coastal, river basin and aquifer management. UNEP/MAP-PAP/RAC, GWP-Med and UNESCO-IHP. MedPartnership.

#### **Establishment**

**Analysis & Scenarios** 

**Setting the Vision** 

INTEGRATION

**Designing the Future** 

**Realizing the Vision** 

The various phases of the planning process should not be seen necessarily as distinct steps but as parts of a continuum.



#### **Establishment**

- Defining planning purpose and scope
- Establishing coordination mechanisms
- Designing the stakeholders engagement process

## **Analysis & Scenarios**

- Identifying possible mitigation and adaptation options
- Screening feasibility and implications of proposed mitigation and adaptation approaches

## Setting the Vision

- Building consensus and selecting the adaptation options
- Identifying key problems and issues to be addressed
- Setting the course of the plan

## Designing the Future

- Formulating the plan
- Adopting the plan
- Establishing the management structure

### Realizing the Vision

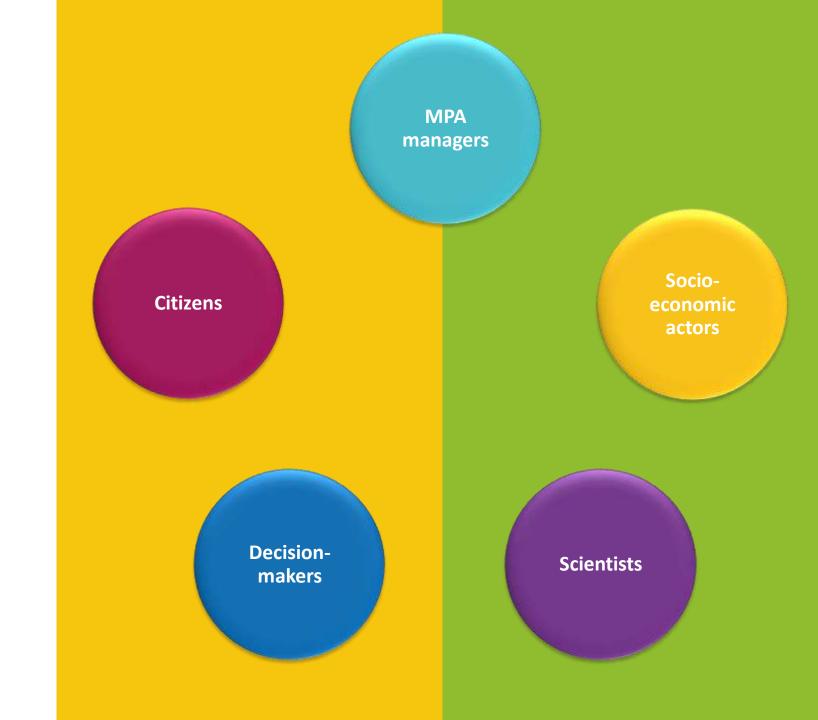
- Implementing the plan
- Monitoring the effectiveness of the plan
- Reviewing the plan

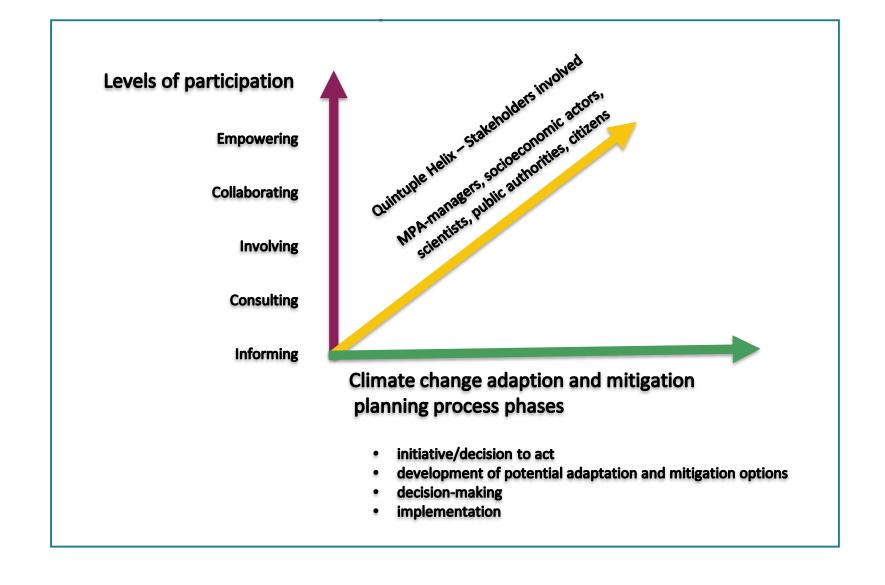
# FEEDBACK



# WHO SHOULD BE INVOLVED

THE
QUINTUPLE
HELIX
APPROACH







Environmental planning processes typically lie at the science-policy-society interface. They involve wide-ranging stakeholders with competing agendas and vested interests in the ultimate decision-making. In order to ensure transparent, appropriate and effective decision-making it is essential to **build consensus** towards reaching agreement.

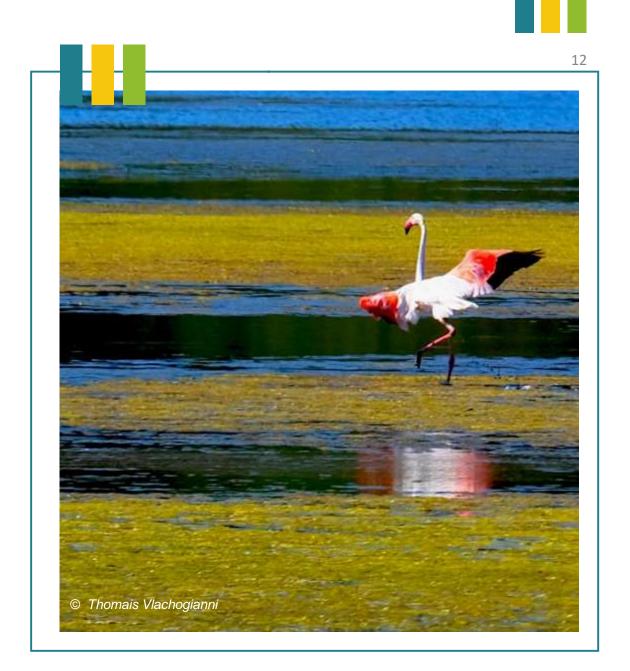
Set up an interdisciplinary team

**Engage stakeholders early** 

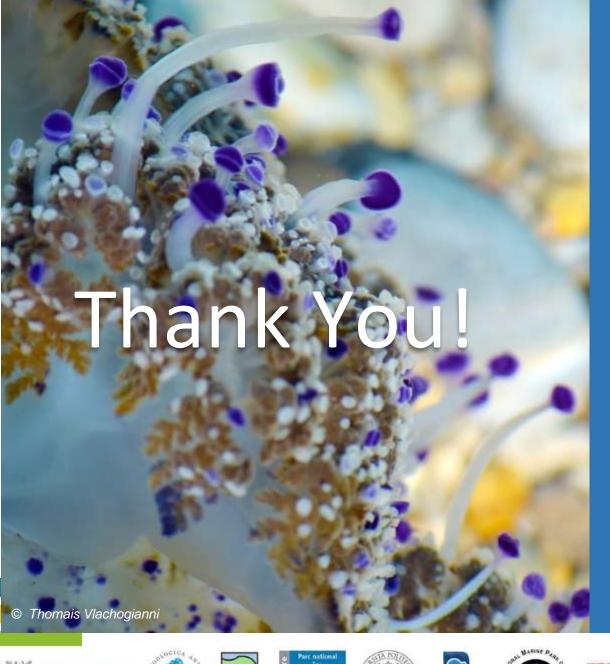
**Define roles and contributions** 

Ensure good framing of the issue(s) at stake

**Work towards consensus** 







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