



# Legal reforms relating to CMSP: Authority, decision-making and accountability within the HCLME area

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# HCLME Governance issues

## 1. Governance aspects:

- ▶ **Public sector management:** the 'Authority' - work with the Multisectoral Commission for Environmental Management of the Coastal Marine Zone
- ▶ **Competitive private sector:** value addition, employment options for women - especially the poor and destitute - cooperation with fisheries certification options. However vested interests delay legal reforms.
- ▶ **Structure of government:** poor information sharing leads to poor decision making, indicative transparency international rankings.  
<http://www.transparency.org/cpi2014/infographic/regional/americas>
- ▶ **Civil society participation and voice:** active and becoming more so. In Chile TURFs were demanded by artisanal fisherfolk - Peru following but legal reforms needed.
- ▶ **Political accountability:** improving ecosystem valuation helps to demonstrate information gaps and show who is responsible for what e.g. data collection and the sharing of information about complex issues like mine tailing pollution and heavy metals in the food chain.

## 2. Governance Indicators:

- ▶ **The Ocean Health Index** can easily be applied at the local level as a 'governance' indicator and Coastal Marine Spatial Planning (CMSP) baseline: achievable in the short-term e.g. Ecuador, Colombia, Peru and Brazil in the LAC area.
- ▶ **The promotion of decentralized CMSP** as a pull-factor for encouraging central government legal reforms.