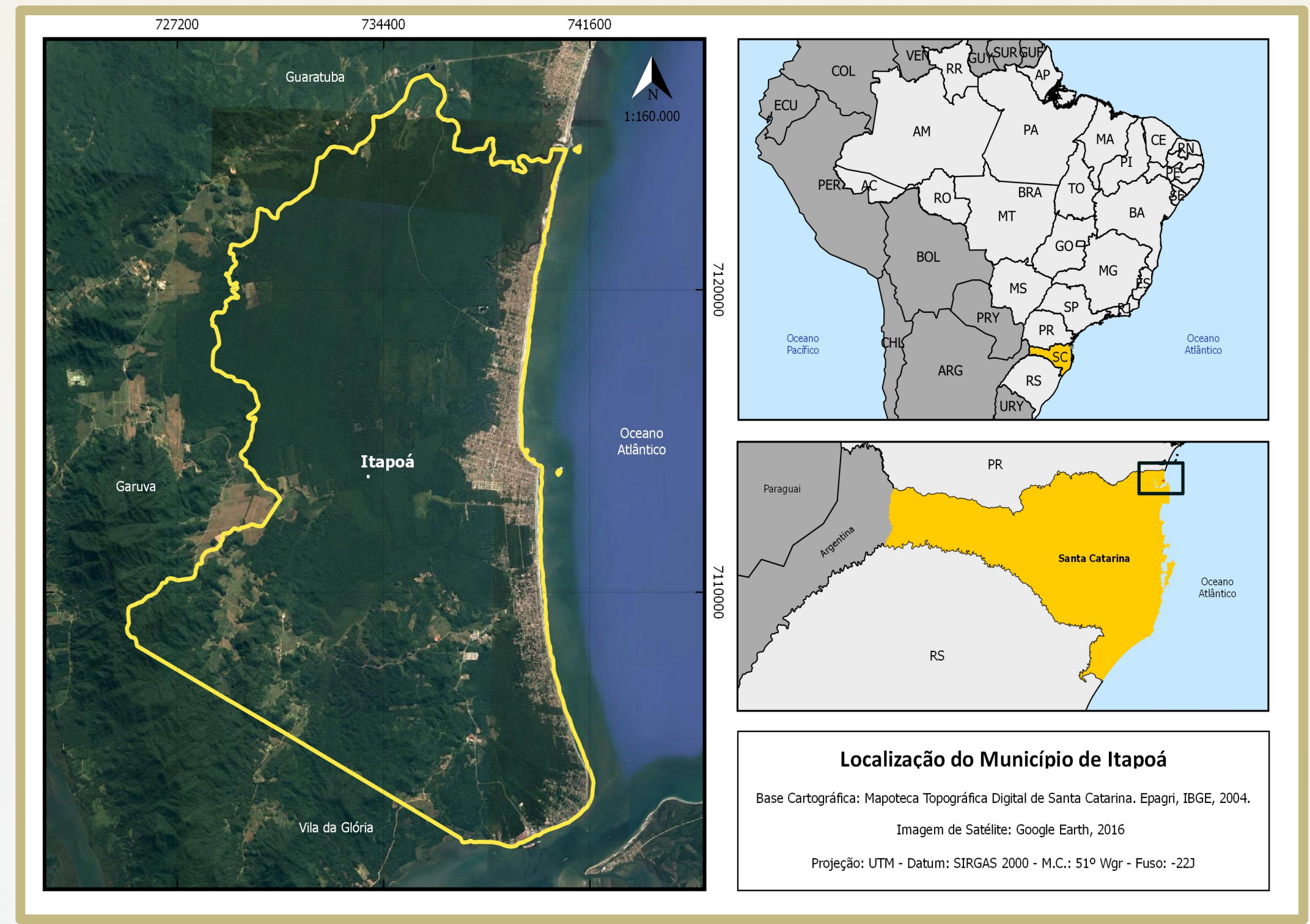
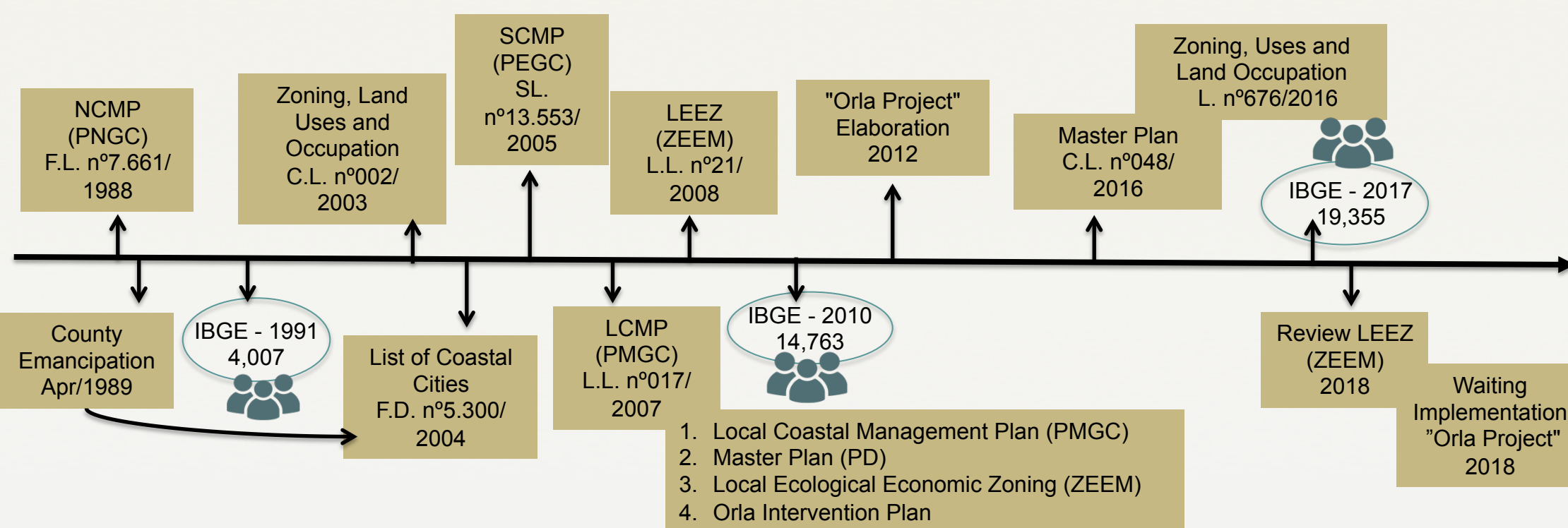


Background

In the last decades a fast population growth, mostly in the coastal areas, has placed great pressure on marine and costal systems. The intensive use may compromise ecosystem services (ES) which have great benefits for nature and society (Barragán, 2014; Halpern *et al.*, 2008; Mea, 2005). The goal of Ecosystem-Based Management (EBM) is to increase and sustain the production of ecosystem services, thus shifting management's focus from short-term economic gains or purely environmental protection/restoration towards assuring the long-term ability of an ecosystem to yield a broad suite of services important to human well-being. Through EBM, a restructuring of public policies could be proposed to understand ecosystem processes and regulate human activities.

In addition, EBM's proposals for planning and management programs can become an interesting alternative at local and regional levels (Barragán, 2014; Pirot *et al.*, 2000). With regard to coastal management policies, Itapoa is at the forefront of many Brazilian coastal cities, the first city to implement the Local Coastal Management Plan (Municipal Law no. 017/2007), which establishes the coastal zone management tools, which should be applied in an integrated way. However, information about the Ecosystem Services in Itapoa is still limited and the evaluation of the efficiency of the environmental and territorial management tools, already implemented, is necessary.



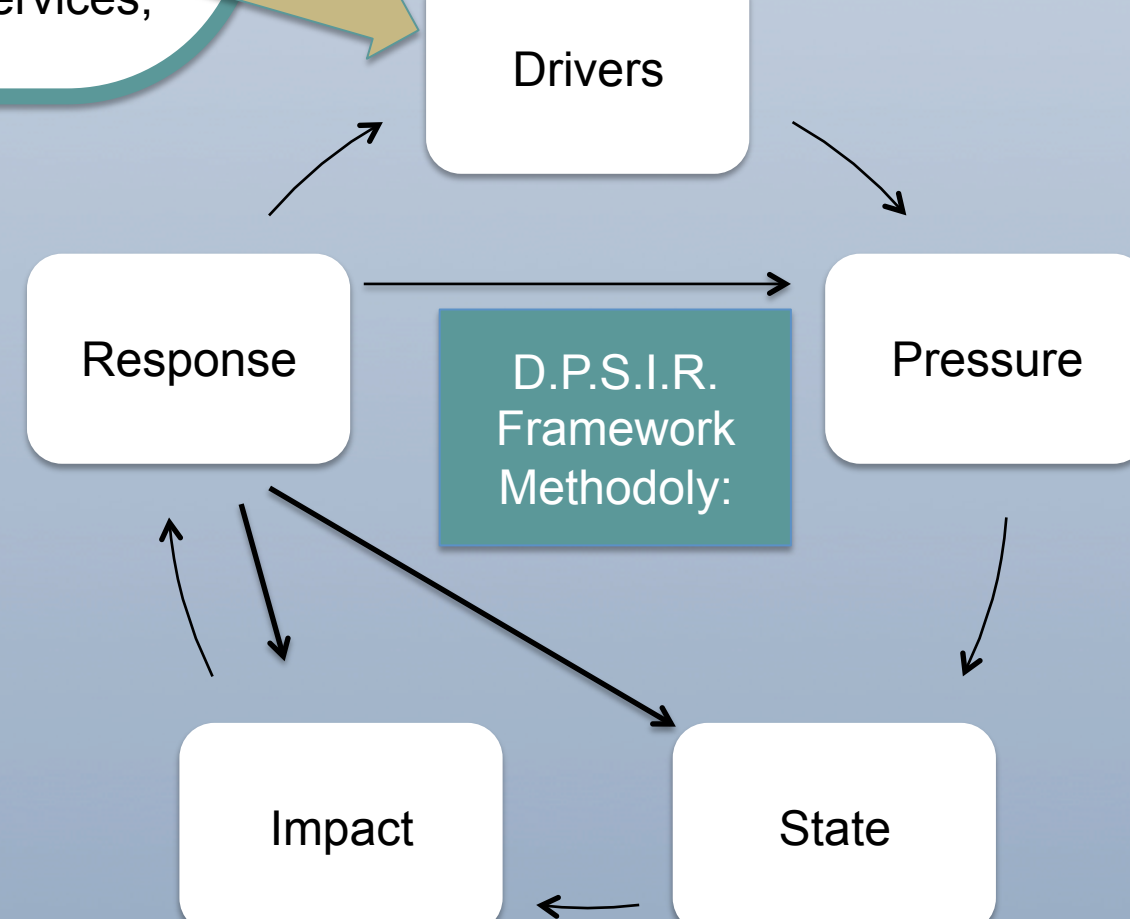
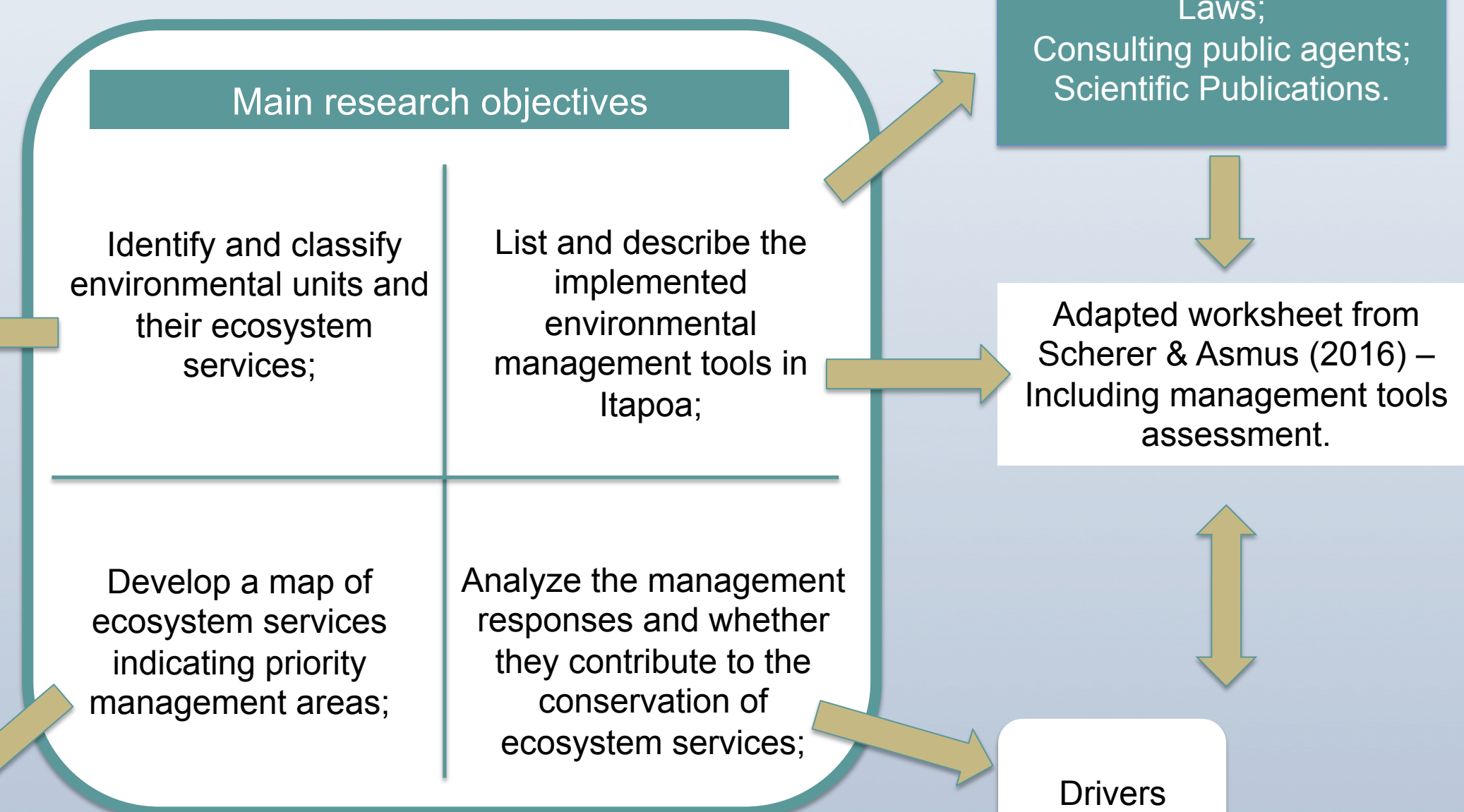
Goals & Methodoly

The main objective of this work is to identify these SEs and to evaluate the potentialities and weaknesses of the municipal management tools that serve as a subsidy for EBM and for maintenance of SEs.

Methodology proposed by Asmus (2014) and Scherer & Asmus (2016) – ES Worksheet

- (1) Major ecosystems
- (2) Type of services - support, regulation, provision and cultural (de Groot *et al.*, 2002)
- (3) Main ecosystem services,
- (4) Main ecological and socioeconomic benefits
- (5) Stakeholder - benefits,
- (6) main environmental driving pressures
- (7) managerial responses aimed to reduce or minimize impacts on those ecosystem services and their processes.

Mapping ES using GIS tools. Biggest Challenge of the job. Public Access – WebGIS Platform!



Expected Outcomes

- We hope to highlight the potentialities and weaknesses of municipal environmental management tools in Itapoa as a basis for their relationship to the conservation and maintenance of ESs.
- This work hopes to provide subsidies for Ecosystem Based Management at a local level, serving as a source of consultation for future municipal public management decision making.

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