

Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership

Glossary of Coastal Management Terms

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GLOSSARY

ACTION

A specific activity that contributes to the implementation of a program strategy.

ALTERNATIVES

A set of measures developed with the aim to meet the pre-defined objectives-sometimes called "alternative strategy" or "strategy".

CASE

A combination of an alternative (alternative plan) and a given set of boundary conditions (scenario).

COASTAL ECOSYSTEM

An area that contains a set of characteristic physical, chemical and biological properties. Examples include: mangrove forests, intertidal mud flats, cypress swamps, sea grass beds.

COASTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

A document that analyzes the management issues to be addressed defines the objectives for a management effort and the policies by which such objectives will be achieved. A plan proposes an institutional framework and then assigns responsibility for the actions that will be taken.

COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

A management effort that typically encompasses a province, state or nation; has specified goals and objectives; and is sustained over many decades. A coastal management program has institutional identity as an independent organization or formalized network of institutions with an executive or legislative mandate; it acts within a geographic area with defined seaward and landward boundaries and addresses at least two sectors (Sorensen and McCreary, 1988).

COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROJECT

A specific management effort with short term, targeted objectives. Projects typically span three to six years. Many projects may contribute to a sustained coastal management program.

COASTAL RESOURCES

Commodities for the production of goods and services for society, including natural, renewable and non-renewable resources, human resources, constructed resources and cultural, historic and archaeological sites.

COASTAL STRIP

The relatively narrow area around the waterline, in which coastal defense structures are located, and which is directly influenced by the actions of the sea and waves.

COASTAL SUB-SYSTEM

The relatively narrow and dynamic transitional zone between the marine and land sub-systems. This includes the foreshore, the beach area and natural coastal protection systems such as dunes and mangroves.

COASTAL ZONE

A geographically delineated area, which is distinctively characterized by the aggregation of interacting coastal environments and corresponding natural and man-made structural systems.

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT (CZM)

Management programs that address the coastal zone and all activities in it. CZM programs (1) have defined seaward and landward boundaries; (2) have an institutional identity as either independent organizations or a formalized network of organizations; and (3) integrate among two or more economic sectors. CZM programs address: (1) the need to bring greater order and predictability to the development process; (2) those activities and forms of development that bring undesired environmental and social consequences, and (3) the conflicts among user and income groups over access to, and enjoyment of, coastal resources.

COASTAL ZONE SYSTEM

An integrated complex of marine, coastal and land sub-systems.

COASTAL ZONE TYPOLOGY

The transitional area between land and sea that can be characterized as one of three distinct types of zones: deltas, small islands and continental coasts.

COASTLINE MANAGEMENT

The development of a strategic, long-term and sustainable coastal defense policy, sometimes also called "shoreline management."

CONSTITUENCIES

The individuals and organizations actively involved or affected by the coastal management project or program.

CRITERIA

Given values for the indicators which should be reached (or should not be exceeded).

EARLY ACTIONS OR PRACTICAL EXERCISE

Pilot scale experiments that engage community stakeholders, build constituencies and test ideas for improved management.

ECONOMIC VALUE

The maximum amount an individual is willing to pay rather than go without a good or service. Or, minimum an individual will accept as compensation to sell a good or service.

ENHANCED SECTORAL MANAGEMENT

Management that focuses on a single sector or topic—such as tourism, agriculture or fisheries—but explicitly addresses impacts and interdependencies with other sectors and ecosystem processes.

EXTERNAL BENEFIT

The uncompensated benefit (e.g. improved neighborhood property value) received by third parties.

EXTERNAL COST

The uncompensated cost (e.g. water, air or noise pollution; noise; congestion; destruction of mangrove or coral ecosystem) imposed on third parties.

FREE RIDERS

Individuals who do not pay or reveal their true value for a public good since they cannot be excluded from the benefit.

GOAL

A general statement of the desired outcome or impact of the coastal management project. Goals are broad and long-term.

GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

The structure, capacities and mandates (responsibilities and tasks) of both government and non-government entities; and the modes of their interaction, such as coordinating arrangements.

GREENHOUSE EFFECT

Global warming due to an increase in carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

IMPACT

The effect of a measure on the (biotic, abiotic or socio-economic) environment.

IMPLEMENTATION

The realization of a plan which specifies a set of measures (or strategy) to reach an identified goal.

INDICATORS

A unit of information measured over time that documents change in a specific condition. Indicators are measureable, precise, consistent and sensitive.

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The composite of laws, customs and organizations and management strategies established by society to allocate scarce resources and manage competing values for a social purpose, such as to manage a nation's coastal resources and environments.

INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT (ICM)

Expands the geographical scope of Coastal Zone Management from beyond the shoreline to address ecosystem processes within coastal watersheds and oceans. ICM works to define and make progress towards sustainable forms of development and

address the fundamental pressures that are causing losses in the qualities of coastal ecosystems.

INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT

At the operational level, refers to the coordination, among all responsible agencies of all the tasks necessary to plan and implement CZM activities, including the acquisition and allocation of resources on which they depend. Integrated management entails careful and coordinated planning, the involvement and support of all parties involved and the proper implementation of selected and agreed actions.

INTERGENERATIONAL EQUITY

The principle that every generation should have the same opportunities. (One of the five principles of UNCED).

LINKAGE MECHANISMS

Include interdepartmental, inter-ministerial, inter-organizational working groups, meetings, communication methods such as newsletters and networks (e.g. NetCoast), and other coordinating bodies.

MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The totality of institutional arrangements and management instruments available to policy and decision-makers and managers in the development and implementation of a management program.

MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS

Structural and regulatory measures that enable managers to achieve the goals and objectives articulated in the management plan. Structural measures involve hard and soft structures and, when relevant, corresponding rules of operation. Regulatory instruments are measures to induce users of the coastal resources to a desired behavior. Law or other forms of 'authority,' such as presidential decrees or social traditions establish such measures.

MANAGEMENT ISSUE

A problem with the resource area or an opportunity for management of that area. It is not a topic or a situation. For example, "decline of estuarine-dependent fisheries" is a problem that makes a good management issue. "Ecotourism as a source of alternative livelihoods" is an opportunity that makes a good management issue. "Fisheries" or "ecotourism" are topics, but are not clearly defined enough to be management issues. Good management issues are politically salient; they should— in whole or in part— have a solution. Issues are, or can be, understood by the public.

MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Specific possible actions with respect to the application of management instruments. Part of a management plan.

MARINE SUB-SYSTEM

The band of ocean (water and submerged land) adjacent to the land and in which terrestrial processes and land uses directly affect marine processes and uses.

MARKET FAILURE

When markets do not function perfectly due to externalities, public goods and lack of property rights (e.g. open access).

MEASURE

An action which aims to meet the objectives.

NATURAL ASSET

Resources (e.g. fish stocks, beaches, ecosystems) that over time provide services of value to people.

NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES

Goods (e.g. oil, gas, mineral resources, sand and gravel) and services (e.g. dumping of persistent toxic materials) that are finite and are depleted as they are used.

OBJECTIVE

Specific statement of the desired accomplishments or outcomes of a project. Project objectives should be measurable, time-bounded, clearly stated, practical and impact-oriented. Achievement of a sequence of project objectives should lead toward the fulfillment of its goals.

OPEN ACCESS/COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES

Resources (e.g. fish, grazing) for which clear property rights do not exist.

PARTICIPATORY MANAGEMENT

The PROCESS through which the public and stakeholders are informed, contribute to and assume responsibility for management initiatives.

PLANNING

The formulation, analysis, evaluation and adoption (selection) of a preferred set of measures (strategy) for implementation of the project and the specification of clear and verifiable goals to be achieved.

POLICY

A plan or course of action adopted by a government (or political party or organization) and designed to determine and influence decisions and actions.

POLLUTER PAYS PRINCIPLE

The concept/practice that the cost of mitigating pollution should be passed along to the polluter—i.e. such costs should not be paid from the general budget/revenues. (One of the five principles of UNCED).

PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE

The concept that no action should be undertaken which cannot be reversed. (One of the five principles of UNCED).

PRIVATE GOODS

Goods and services that have clear property rights and which can be bought and sold in markets.

PUBLIC GOODS

Goods (e.g. navigational aids) which if provided for one individual are available to all individuals; no one can be excluded. Creates the 'Free Rider' problem. For pure public good, like lighthouse beacon or foghorn, no one can be excluded from the benefit provided.

QUASI-PUBLIC GOODS

Goods that have unclear ownership rights (e.g. recreation at public beaches).

RENEWABLE RESOURCES

Goods (e.g. fish, sand and gravel in morphologically dynamic areas) and services (e.g. dumping and assimilation of biodegradable wastes, safety, scenic beauty, navigation facilities, energy production) that may be regenerated or resupplied over time.

RESOURCE ACCOUNTING

When the life-time/future value of resources is taken into consideration, not only the present economic value. (One of the five principles of UNCED).

RESPONSE STRATEGY

An alternative developed to cope with a certain expected problem (e.g. sea level rise).

SCENARIO

A set of boundary conditions which cannot be predicted and also cannot be influenced.

SET-BACK LINE

A line seaward of which a given activity is not allowed (e.g. construction of houses).

SHORELINE MANAGEMENT

See coastline management.

STAKEHOLDER

The individuals affected by the outcomes of a coastal management initiative-negatively and positively-or those that can affect the outcome of an initiative (World Bank, 1996). Typical stakeholders include those that fund a program, coastal residents, users of the coastal resources, government agencies (national, state and local) and those who, although physically distant from the place in question are concerned with its condition (e.g. international interest groups).

STRATEGY

The means selected to achieve one or more objectives. A project's objectives define "what"; the strategies define "how."

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (Our Common Future, 1987; Brundtland Commission). Sustainable development includes two key concepts:

- the concept of 'needs,' in particular the essential needs of the world's poor, to which overriding priority should be given; and

- the idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment's ability to meet present and future needs.

SUSTAINABLE EXPLOITATION

Collecting the interest on the world's natural capital while not touching the capital itself.

TRANS-BOUNDARY RESPONSIBILITY

Responsibilities that are shared by and 'cross over' the geographic and legal boundaries of provinces, states, regions, countries and continents. (One of the five principles of UNCED).

USE VALUE

The economic value of direct (physical, on-site, or in situ) use of a good or service. Use can be consumptive (e.g. fish, hunting), extractive (irrigation water, mining), or non-consumptive (e.g. viewing).

VALUATION

The concepts and methods used to estimate the economic value which individuals have for a good or service.

VULNERABILITY

The capacity of a nation to cope with the negative effect of certain environmental changes (e.g. the effect of sea level-rise).

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

Assessing vulnerability to impacts of climate change, in accordance with the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) common methodology. Such assessments are conducted in low-lying coastal areas and help to identify priority actions.

WORK PLANS

A specification of the day-to-day project tasks which also shows the linkages between tasks and project's goals, objectives, and strategies.