

# PROSPECTUS UPDATE 2001

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The Coastal Resources Center (CRC) works with many partners in government, communities, the business sector, and from nongovernmental organizations locally, nationally, and internationally.

## IN THE YEAR 2001, CRC INITIATIVES...

### Increased Learning in Coastal Practice

CRC and its partners convened an **international workshop** in May 2001 at Block Island in Rhode Island to explore the merits of portfolio learning, and how to apply shared learning activities within current and future integrated coastal management (ICM) initiatives. The findings and recommendations of this workshop fed into key global stocktaking events on ICM such as the UNESCO-hosted World Summit on Sustainable Development Preparatory Conference on Oceans and Coasts held in Paris in December 2001.

The **Tanzania State of the Coast** report was released in 2001. It is

the first of its kind in East Africa, and combines the knowledge of the nations' scientists, its government, and the people of the coast to present a shared view of the nation's coastal situation. It is a shared platform from which to both measure change and inform management actions.

CRC's U.S. team organized speaker panels on gender issues and sustainable coastal community programs for the Coastal Zone '01 12th Biennial International Symposium on Coastal and Ocean Management. Staff also provided a **leadership training workshop** for the annual meeting of the National Trust for Historic Preservation in an effort to expand the network for ICM.

The CRC U.S. program engaged local and state decisionmakers in the refinement of an evaluation tool to develop practical measures for gauging project effectiveness. CRC is training other groups how to use the tool, **outcome mapping**, which was developed and tested by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada.

### Promoted Sustainable Coastal Development

CRC's U.S. team partnered with tourism professionals and Johnson & Wales University, an international leader in hospitality education, to create a **sustainable tourism project** in Rhode Island. The project engages senior students in a survey of tourism businesses that are impacted by tourist demands upon water, roadways, and outdoor attractions such as beaches and boat piers.

In collaboration with leaders from universities, the private sector, nongovernmental organizations, and government agencies throughout Rhode Island, CRC serves on the advisory board of Grow Smart Rhode Island, a business-led, statewide smart growth consortium promoting sustainable development throughout Rhode Island. In 2001, CRC supported the successful effort to create new policy for the **redevelopment of coastal brown-fields** and abandoned urban and industrial sites.

In Tanzania, coastal tourism is growing rapidly. CRC has helped form a tourism inter-agency working group; its first activity was to prepare a **Coastal Tourism Situation Analysis** for government review. The working group is now developing guidelines for environmentally, socially, and economically sound tourism development.

Critical to the sustainable management of Bahía Santa María, Sinaloa, Mexico, will be the active involvement of the bay's fishing, mariculture, tourism, and agriculture sectors. Working with shrimp farm cooperatives and industry groups, **good practice codes of conduct** and operational guidelines for the Sinaloa shrimp industry are being promoted.

Responding to the initiation of new tourism corridors, the *Normas Prácticas para el Desarrollo Turístico* (Guidelines for Low-Impact Tourism) were developed and are available in Spanish and English. **Voluntary use of the tourism guidelines** by private developers and government agencies is being widely promoted. They have also been well received by government, and are being incorporated into

regulatory reviews and ordinances to promote sustainable tourism development.

In 2001, the Government of Mexico announced a project to create a network of 24 **tourism-oriented marinas**, an Escalera Nautica (Nautical Stairway), along the Pacific Ocean and Gulf of California coasts. This action has galvanized regional attention and concern on conservation and development priorities, and the need for a regional approach to decisionmaking on issues of gulf-wide concern.

In North Sulawesi, Indonesia, **community-based marine sanctuaries** created in three pilot sites are being used as models for scaling up similar efforts in 24 communities in the Likupan district.

In Tanzania, where little mariculture currently exists, the central government and CRC's Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership are proactively promoting **environmentally sound mariculture**. Guidelines for government decisionmaking authority and permitting procedures for investors have been formulated and approved by the key government agencies. A

*Mariculture Guidelines Source Book* has been prepared in concert with the *Mariculture Investor's Guide* that includes technical information for siting and operating different types of mariculture enterprises.

### Improved Governance

In the U.S., CRC had an impact on national coastal management policy through a critical U.S. Supreme Court decision regarding the rights of government to enforce **policies and regulations protecting tidal wetlands** and other coastal resources. CRC's staff assisted in the preparation of the science brief by eminent coastal scientists and provided information to the state Attorney General's office for its Supreme Court case, Palazzolo vs. Rhode Island. The decision, in June 2001, affirmed the ability of local government to regulate and protect natural resources without paying compensation to private developers. Subsequent court cases cite the Palazzolo case and the state's coastal zone management policy prohibiting the filling of tidal wetlands still stands.

In East Kalimantan, Indonesia, CRC's principal focus in the region

is on developing a profile and integrated **management plan for Balikpapan Bay** and its watershed—the commercial and industrial hub of the province’s coastal ecosystem. This profile—done with a high level of local participation and consultation—is assisting in the development of the first-ever bay plan in Indonesia, and has already resulted in a moratorium on shrimp mariculture in one delta region.

In Tanzania, through a highly participatory, two-year process, a **National Coastal Strategy** was developed. Key steps in the process included the development of a Green Paper that presents arguments on the need for and recommended scope of a national coastal program, as well as options on how to implement and institutionalize the program. A series of working papers produced by the Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership (TCMP) provided technical input to the Tanzania strategy.

### **Enabling and Supporting Local Management Initiatives**

The TCMP is building from the lessons of the Tanga Coastal Zone Conservation Development

Programme to prepare guidelines for **district integrated coastal management action planning**. Work is being done in three pilot districts—Bagamoyo, Pangani, and Mkuranga. This will provide information vital to the implementation of the national strategy.

Within the Gulf of California, the increased and conflicting use of the land, shore and coastal waters is putting ever-increasing pressure on critical coastal resources. CRC is working with Conservation International/Mexico to demonstrate the **integrated management of a bay ecosystem**. Bahía Santa María, in Sinaloa, Mexico, is recognized internationally as a critical wetland for migratory waterfowl. The Bahía Santa María initiative addresses key issues of freshwater inflow, bay circulation, fisheries, tourism, and mariculture development.

Nationally in Indonesia, the new Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries is being supported to develop a **law and guidelines for decentralized integrated coastal management**. The passage of a 1999 law extending regional government authority over their marine resources out to 12 miles

provided an unprecedented opportunity to make tangible progress towards effective coastal management. CRC’s Proyek Pesisir helped the Indonesian government launch a consultation process to prepare a draft coastal law that can be presented to Parliament in 2002.

On Aquidneck Island, Rhode Island, CRC partnered with local, state and federal officials to engage the public in the collaborative creation of a master plan to guide responsible land use and development on a major portion of the island’s west coast, and **addressed island-wide economic, environmental, and social issues**.

### **Increased Regional Capacity**

The recently completed **Learning & Performing** course implemented in the Western Indian Ocean region piloted a module-based approach to short-term training. The regional course was conducted in partnership with the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA). Through this work, a self-assessment tool to gauge individual capacity in coastal management was developed. The tool is organized around four areas of competence—technical competence,

professional skills, management skills, and knowledge of integrated coastal management tools and approaches.

CRC's U.S. program and Rhode Island Sea Grant advanced its **Sustainable Coastal Communities** project to foster integrated coastal management pilot programs in two Rhode Island coastal areas: Aquidneck Island, the largest island in Narragansett Bay; and Washington County, with nine communities. CRC's project is earning recognition as a statewide model as it helps these coastal communities engage in efforts to articulate a desirable future, and achieve that shared vision.

The Chetumal Bay region, Mexico, is a priority site for integrated coastal management; however, the coastal management process is at the early stage of building capacity and raising awareness. A 2001 **symposium on scientific information** on Chetumal is leading to preparation of a diagnosis of socioeconomic and governance issues, which will feed into a bay-wide

status and trends report. Increased outreach through the University of Quintana Roo and an emerging integrated coastal management network of nongovernmental organizations is building university and community confidence and capacity to engage and partner with government and the private sector in a multi-sector and multi-stakeholder bay planning effort.

In Tanzania, at the grassroots level, over 50,000 people took part in the **Coastal Environmental Awards Scheme**. This three-year old program involved people from schools, government institutions, civic groups, and the general public in eight coastal districts who competed for prizes, raised awareness, and promoted environmentally sound activities. The program is implemented with assistance from GreenCOM.

#### **Protected Critical Coastal Habitats**

In North Sulawesi, Indonesia, a place with exceptionally high biodiversity, community-based ICM planning and management strate-

gies that protect coral reefs are being implemented. One of the first and most tangible activities was the **creation of a marine sanctuary** in Blongko, a small village where the fishery plays a significant role in the livelihood of the community. The sanctuary is now paying dividends for local villagers through increased coral cover and perceived fisheries catch.

To promote **mangrove conservation**, CRC's field programs are developing bay management plans with local partners for Balikpapan Bay in Indonesia and Bahía Santa María in the Gulf of California, Mexico.

The U.S. program joined with local watershed councils, the state Department of Environmental Management, and legislators to ensure that the Rhode Island General Assembly provided operational funds for the first time to each of five watershed councils to **upgrade river protection and management efforts in coastal watersheds**.

# COASTAL RESOURCES CENTER

*University of Rhode Island*