

PROSPECTUS UPDATE 2002

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 2002, CRC INITIATIVES...

Shaped National and State Policy

After a three-year, highly participatory process, the **Tanzania National Coastal Strategy** was approved in December of 2002. Key elements of the strategy are supporting district-level management through action planning; creating guidelines for emerging economic activities; building a broad constituency for coastal management; and building a scientific foundation that informs the management process.

CRC hosted a marina network conference to **assess national dredging policies**, gauge their impacts on the recreational boating industry, and identify future opportunities for the marina industry to collaborate with public- and private-sector interests on new dredging policies.

Business leaders agreed to spearhead a **regional governance initiative** for Mexico's five-state Gulf of

California region, which will generate a common vision and commitment for sustainable coastal development among economic sectors and conservation advocates.

In April 2002, Fiji held its first **National Workshop on Coastal Management** issues and policies. Village, provincial, and national experts reached a 10-point consensus on a national integrated coastal management (ICM) strategy.

Indonesia's **National Coastal Management Law** underwent an extensive public review process in 2002 and will be submitted to Parliament in early 2003. CRC's coastal project, Proyek Pesisir, along with the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries led regional consultations to provide input to the law.

At the local level in Indonesia, a groundbreaking **district-level coastal management law** was passed in Minahasa, North Sulawesi. It formally establishes a community-based coastal resources management program, designates a lead agency for coastal management, and establishes an interagency management board for coordinated planning and implementation. The new law is the first among Indonesia's 400 coastal districts and

will potentially benefit 150 coastal villages in the province.

In Rhode Island, CRC impacted **coastal management policy** by encouraging local and state governments to make economic, environmental, and social decisions for Rhode Island communities based on watershed boundaries rather than political boundaries. CRC also helped create a milestone state policy that amends Rhode Island's river classification system to include coastal waters and expands the stewardship role of local watershed councils.

Increased Economic Benefits

Tanzania's **Guidelines for Coastal Tourism Investment** was published and distributed nationally. At the local level, Kilwa became the first district to complete an official tourism management plan, building off ongoing projects.

CRC's U.S. program team partnered with tourism professionals and Johnson & Wales University, an international leader in hospitality education, on **sustainable tourism projects** in Rhode Island. The project engaged senior students in surveys of tourism businesses that are impacted by tourist demands upon

water, roadways, and outdoor attractions such as beaches and boat piers.

The U.S. team also served on a land use committee for the Institute for Business & Home Safety, a national organization dedicated to mitigating natural disaster damages, to develop policies that **reduce the costs of protecting properties in natural hazard-prone areas** for insurance companies and policyholders.

Along Mexico's Pacific coast, **codes of conduct** for the shrimp mariculture and marina industries are key features of a two-year program underway with the Sinaloa State Aquaculture Institute and public officials and marine operators throughout the Gulf of California.

Advanced Coastal Ecosystem Management Initiatives

Thousands of miles from each other, **bay management plans** were adopted in Bahía Santa María in Mexico's Gulf of California and Balikpapan Bay in East Kalimantan, Indonesia. In Bahía Santa María, municipal and state officials are in the final stages of deciding to create a trust for bay conservation and development. Key actions are directed at village solid waste,

oyster culture and shrimp processing waste, as well as strengthening municipal and state policies on bay use. In Balikpapan Bay, a plan was completed and approved through a cooperative agreement between the governor, the city of Balikpapan, and two district governments that make up the watershed of the bay. It formally established a bay management council along with several technical committees and an advisory board, and created a new non-governmental advocacy organization.

Tanzania created the **National Guidelines for Local District Action Plans**, which will provide an impetus for districts to better carry out local ICM initiatives. Four districts have initiated action planning processes. Of these, two districts, Bagamoyo and Pangani, are already implementing coastal management work in the districts.

On Aquidneck Island, Rhode Island, CRC is partnering 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 Aquidneck Island's west coast, and **address island-wide economic, environmental, and social issues.**

CRC's coastal program in Kenya was scaled-up from US\$50,000 to US\$500,000 through USAID funding. A project coordinator was hired and a new office opened to support the **increased ICM effort**. A major focus of the project is on integrated water resources management, including rainwater harvesting. The project had initial success in maintaining public access to a major beach along the North Coast.

In Fiji, early actions to carry out recommendations towards a national coastal program were begun. These included strategies to extend **locally-managed marine areas** and promote ICM in the Coral Coast region of Fiji's main island, Viti Levu.

Scaling-up activities in the North Sulawesi, Indonesia, Likupang sub-district included activities in 24 villages. All villages are completing issue-based coastal profiles and over half are in the process of establishing community-based marine sanctuaries, replicating the successful work of CRC pilot sites also located in North Sulawesi.

A **marine park management plan** was completed along with the establishment of a technical advisory committee, and hiring of the first park ranger for the Xcalak National Marine Park.

CRC moved **water allocation and management** forward in Rhode Island through technical assistance and public education that highlighted the connection between freshwater flow and coastal quality. Efforts included training workshops and creation of support products such as a magazine and website that spoke to water quantity and allocation issues.

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

The CRC Tanzania/Kenya coastal region field site was one of four sites that are part of the U.S. government's **Global Information for Sustainable Development** initiative. Researchers traveled the coast by car and linked firsthand observations with satellite images and Geographic Information System

(GIS) data. The maps and geographic database will support coastal management planning and decisionmaking. The project provides the first comprehensive coastal data on shoreline change, mangrove and coastal forest change, and urban growth. The database will help the national coastal management program in district coastal action planning and conservation.

Built ICM Capacity and Networks

CRC's **Summer Institute in Coastal Management 2002** hosted 28 leading environmentalists from 18 countries in June for the seventh edition of the Center's intensive, month-long biannual educational workshop. The lessons learned during the Summer Institute are put to use by participants when they return to their home countries. Newly gained skills often mean participants find themselves in the forefront of professionals dealing with their nation's priority coastal issues.

In a new **partnership with the Peace Corps** in the South Pacific, CRC trained Peace Corps volunteers and their counterparts in ICM methodologies and tools to catalyze community-based coastal management.

CRC **strengthened regional planning commissions** on Aquidneck Island and in Washington County by providing technical and administrative assistance so both organizations—the Aquidneck Island Planning Commission and the Washington County Regional Planning Council—could expand efforts to help municipal officials collaborate on region-wide resources management solutions.

The Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership again teamed with GreenCOM to support a successful fourth year of the **Coastal Environment Awards Scheme** (CEAS). This grassroots environmental awareness program helps promote environmentally-sound activities and public participation. Over 70,000 CEAS participants in eight coastal districts from schools, government institutions, civic groups, and the general public entered the competition.

Mexico's University of Quintana Roo (UQROO) has formally included an ICM program within its new Natural Resources Management Center. They also collaborated with a local nongovernmental organization, the Amigos de Sian Ka'an, in **building and operating a research and community outreach station** in Mahahual, in the center of the Costa Maya tourism corridor.

UQROO and the URI Environmental Data Center worked together to establish a new GIS program which will train local professionals and widely distribute GIS databases.

Four Fijians attended CRC's Summer Institute in Coastal Management 2002, followed by an **extended leadership training** and study tour of ICM in Hawaii. The project team from Fiji used the strategy developed from the course to raise US\$300,000 from the David and Lucile Packard Foundation for working on ICM with provincial governments along the coast.

In the state of Sinaloa, Mexico, on the Gulf of California, a workshop on **gender equity and the environment** was conducted with local partners of CRC. It attracted a wide range of professionals and community leaders from the villages surrounding Bahía Santa María. It reinforced ongoing village improvement and income-generation projects.

CRC **built capacity to manage and protect rivers** by providing management training to volunteer staff of local watershed councils. Also, the opportunity allowed the Rhode

Island Rivers Council to join other state agencies in making decisions involving rivers and their environmental, economic, and social impacts and challenges.

Fostered a Global Dialogue

CRC produced *A World of Learning: A Portfolio of Coastal Resources Management Program Experience and Products*, a combination book and accompanying CD-ROM. The CD includes more than 100 publications created by CRC during the course of its Coastal Resources Management Program in partnership with the U.S. Agency for International Development. This informational package was widely distributed to people and agencies involved in all aspects of coastal management and worldwide interest has resulted in a second printing. CRC, in conjunction with USAID, also hosted a one-day "World of Learning" workshop in Washington, D.C. for practitioners, donors, and a broad range of other intersectoral organizations.

CRC staff participated in the **World Summit on Sustainable Development** (WSSD) in South Africa in August 2002 to provide

updated information about CRC's ICM programs to world leaders and attendees.

CRC's Women in Leadership Development initiative continued to build on a major 2001 workshop in Rhode Island on **gender equity and coastal management**. A key issues paper, "Cross Currents: Navigating Gender and Population Linkages for ICM," was adapted for 2002 publication in *Tropical Coasts* and the *Journal for Marine Affairs*. CRC also published a well-received issue of its globally-distributed *InterCoast* newsletter in spring of 2002 with a theme of "Gender, Population and the Environment: Finding Common Ground for Coastal Managers."

CRC joined a network of more than 1,400 environmental programs nationwide that protect, restore, or enhance the environment when it was named to the **Renew America's Environmental Success Index**, which helps individuals or organizations address environmental problems by providing case study information about natural resource conservation, economic progress, and human development.

COASTAL RESOURCES CENTER

University of Rhode Island