

**TITLE: STRATEGY FOR COASTAL AND MARINE RESOURCES  
MANAGEMENT IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

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<b>Page No.</b>	<b>Parra. No.</b>	<b>Text</b>
1	1.3	...and the responsibility shared by governments and coastal communities in the region to manage them [coastal and marine areas].
13	4.3	(...) d) Prevent conflicts and avoidable losses in environmental quality in the Region's coastal and marine areas;
13	4.6	<b><i>Local and National Ownership of the Process</i></b> (...) Key features of ownership are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government endorsement and involvement in the process;</li> <li>• Broad stakeholder participation backed by full disclosure of information and open dialogue among users;</li> <li>• Sustained support from NGO's and the donor community; and,</li> <li>• Willingness to share in the responsibility and costs of the program.</li> </ul>
14	4.8	<b><i>Participation is an integral part of coastal management</i></b> (...) This [integrated coastal management] is best accomplished by making public education and consensus-building important components of any initiative. But the responsibility towards participation goes well beyond awareness and extends to creating genuine accountability among all stakeholders. In some instances, effective participation may require formal as well as informal processes for managing conflicts among users. The poorest segments of coastal communities, such as subsistence fishers and other vulnerable groups, will often require communication and participatory approaches adapted to their distinct needs.
14	4.9	(...) This requires spending time defining and confirming problems based on input from resource users, managers, decision-makers, the public and scientists.
18	5.2	<b><i>Building consensus on national coastal management priorities</i></b> (...) These assessments must be accompanied by intense consultation with coastal resource users, including those living in poverty, to confirm trends and agree to priorities in line with social and economic development goals.

19	5.8	<p>(...) The bank, working as a partner with individual governments, non-governmental organizations and private sector associations, must commit to this evolution by sustaining its support through a succession of linked projects and by confronting the issue of financial sustainability of coastal management initiatives.</p>
20	5.18	<p>The Bank along with other financing institutions must support capacity building for coastal management not only within government at national, provincial and local levels, but also within NGOs, universities and key private sector groups. The objective should be to build the full range of coastal management services from data collection and analysis, land use planning, community-based management, monitoring and enforcement and education. In addition to strengthening individual institutions, there should be an emphasis on strengthening regional and national networks of resource managers stationed in the field as well as universities, research institutions and laboratories conducting marine sciences with a development focus.</p>
22	5.25	<p>(...) A few marine regional monitoring networks are attempting to set up low-cost protocols applied across sub-regions such as the Wider Caribbean to monitor coral bleaching and disease outbreaks, coastal sedimentation, beach erosion and the encroachment of mangroves.</p> <p>(...) The Bank will cooperate with international, regional and national organizations in developing consensus on quantitative indicators of change in the coastal zone, exploring ways where it can support integrated monitoring networks for key “indicator” systems (estuaries, islands and bays).</p>