

**Coastal Land Areas and Administration-
Building the Capacity
6th FIG Regional Conference
Costa Rica- 12- 15 November 2007**

**Land, Sea and People: Managing
Access for Coastal Community
Livelihoods**
Dr Diane Dumashie FRICS

**There are dynamic global forces
exerting pressures to Change...**

Along Coasts:

- Physical vulnerability as a result of Climatic changes
- Economic driven by tourism and travel, and
- Social, two subtle, but influential changes on poor households living along coastal areas that were previously thought of as inhospitable

Challenge - Pro Poor Communities

What

- **Value**, attached to the need for a sustainable future for communities, considering
- **Right** to access to Coastal resources for Individuals and communities
- **Responsibilities** of all stakeholders in the light of significant global pressures and forces

Reflections, to Set the scene...



The values of these communities are subject to change

Overview

1. Land, Sea and People-
Pressure for change, Economically driven Tourism
2. Values and Rights -
Social Justice, Coastal Futures and Scenario Planning
3. Role and Responsibilities -
Strategic Management Frameworks –
Coastal land administration and ICZM
4. Conclude

Coastal Landscape

- Sea- Transport routes, Resources, New settlements, but both serene and destructive
 - Land – It is dynamic interface, physical vulnerability, high ecological value and fragility
 - People - Human Settlement, demographics in the 20th Century, from 2bn to 6bn
 - Coastal Zone- Land meets Sea - boundary pragmatic approach to management- e.g. near shore waters and beach
- Above all,
- its about **SPACE** in which to live, work and play

But, pressure on Community
Livelihoods, Culture and Philosophy



Coastal Resources and Access

- Desire and need is based on the relationship between people and the natural environment.
- The multiple "use" of resources:
 - Economic - living resources (Coast + Offshore)
 - Social - Amenity Walk/ leisure (Public?)
 - Environment - habitats/ landscape (Maintenance)

Its about spatial allocation to the resources
on offer, but.....



The sustainability issue is the balance between Public v
Private access to all resources, (land and marine).

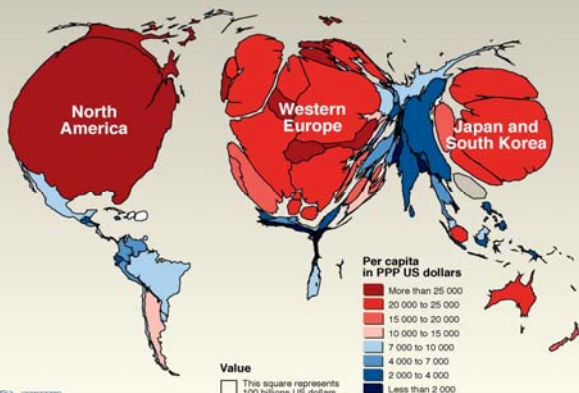
Land, Sea, People

Modern day Tourism

- Economic, global force
- Demographics, economically advantaged people are easily travelling worldwide
- Visiting originally inhospitable coastlines, but
- existing settlements are rural, small isolated communities, who are poor

.....the power of this global force

Gross Domestic Product



Tourism can be good..

- Reasonable and social advantages
- Improved understanding of other cultures
- Provides motivation for conservation (eco tourism)
- Generate long term economic and social interests
-if handled correctly.



....and not so good, increasing pressure for coastal zone and the resources



- Resorts financially attractive, but
- Degradation from polluting construction sediments, waste disposal, fertilisers, and
- Reduced water quality, marine fauna (mangroves)
- Alienating communities
- Conflicting access rights to Beach
- Displaced settlement, unacceptable environmental conditions



**An emerging typology:
Reduction in access to coastal resources,
for local communities**

The continuing growth in international coastal leisure and tourism activity is representative of an on-going physical and economic change,

BUT also,

A re- assessment in social values for some people

- RICS Foundation Trust Research 2008 (Coastal Island State, Tanzania). Pro- poor tools to facilitate community understanding and engagement.

SOCIAL JUSTICE

- What right of access do local individuals and communities hold over the coastline and its resources?



Social Justice- Its about

- Defined on a political basis, i.e
- Seeks to reflect a balance in policy between needs of environment, society and economy
- One of the greatest coastal management aims/ challenges is to protect ecological sensitive areas
- Applies to land and sea resource use- foremost is the increasing limitations of the carrying capacity of the coastal environment
- Multiple use, management framework, three key user groups:
Conservation/ Economic/ Livelihoods
- User value perspectives respectively: materials collected and recreation & education

Adapted from Kenchington

The Equity Triangle

For Access to, and Sustainable Use of, Coastal Resources



Community dependency - Differences of value will be reflected in the degree and nature of economic dependency upon the resource of the coast

Resource Competition - mutual dependency



- Personal judgements regarding value perception of amenity
- Structure- Mining for building material- reef destruction
- Process- food chain – disappearing fish nursery grounds
- Amenity- dependency, reduction in marine life, poor water quality
- Result - resource needs to remain intact regardless of different community perspectives
- Perspectives important and mutually dependent

Rights and Responsibilities - Applied Social Justice

Critical message is equitable balance.

'What' right of access for the poor ?

- Rights of access to marine resources for the individual?
- Viability and social status of host communities?
- Possibility of a hidden community?
- Power of communities to engage in decision making?
- Role of central government in development control and balancing public and private benefits?

Social Justice is....

- Demonstrably in everyone's interest
- Underlying philosophy linked to the equity triangle

How Society might be organised

- Coastal Futures - Alternative social environments,
- Scenario Planning - set of stories to play out today's decisions
- Describe alternative pathways, stimulate debate on shaping future
- Powerful planning tools, because the future is unpredictable
- Project a range of possible outcomes, not predictive or representative of definitive truths
- Warning sign recognition enables avoidance of surprises, quick adaptation and act effectively

Exempla- Mont Fleur Scenarios, "South Africa over 1992- 2002"



Ostrich

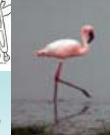


Icarus



Lame Duck

Flamingo

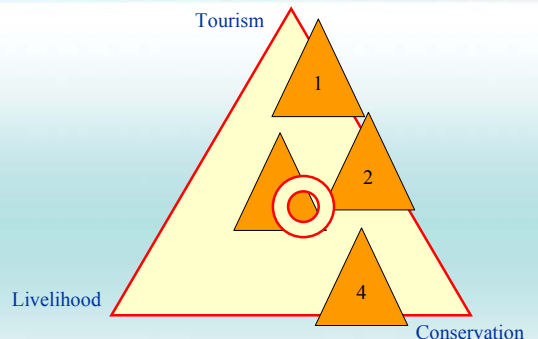


- Political context, Mandela, ANC, PAC, SACP, all race elections
- Undertaken in 1991-92 - Wide ideological spectrum of 22 incl activists, academics, business etc
- Can influence what happens
- Good where people feel swept along by overwhelming changes
- Identify what has to be done (Can become quite blurred)
- Many possible, but 4 plausible
- Contributes to common understanding and vocabulary
- Consensus on some, esp extremism untenable (armed conflict)

Scenario Planning Tools

- Rehearsing the future, an illustration so no more than observations
- Story based scenarios adapted to account for tourism development that compromises access for the host community to coastal resources
- Discuss society and value perceptions related to equity triangle
- 'what if' ... society may emerge as:
 - **Socially autonomous**
 - **'Them' and 'us'**
 - **Local solutions**
 - **Landscape regulation**

For Access to, and Sustainable Use of, Coastal Resources



Pro- Poor Approach

Findings -

- Unacceptable to have extreme community groupings
- Proven that Sustainable access and use is in everyone's interest, Rich and Poor alike
- Tourism cost and benefit strongest at community level
- Scenario 3 enables community buy-in, but with caveats such as education of all community groups
- Scenario 4 enables strategic institutional buy-in, facilitates technical and scientific relationships, but with caveat not in isolation

Implications of these scenarios are....

- Policy linked to People:
 - Change is inevitable and global forces remain Uncertain; But,
 - Certainly, host local communities matter
- Roles and responsibilities:
 - Governance
 - Professionals
 - Individuals
- But, the story needs to be translated into land administration policy and programmes
- This will require strong strategic institutional and capacity building frameworks for the Coastal resource

STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORKS

Institutional Frameworks and Capacity



Integrated Coastal Area Management (CAM)

- Also known as CZM, ICZM, CAM
- Emphasise on space and access so ICAM
- Importance of formalising the management of the coast grew in 1970's
- Conflicting users and excessive use
- Ocean and Coastal management

Defined

*"an integrated or **joined up approach** towards the many **different interest** on both the land and marine components of the coasts. It is the process of **harmonising** the different policies and decision making structures, and **bringing together** coastal stakeholders to encourage concerted action towards achieving **common goals**" (DEFRA).*

Ideal to accommodate global forces...

A lot to Ask?

Critical things in CAM, a complex process,
Needs to:

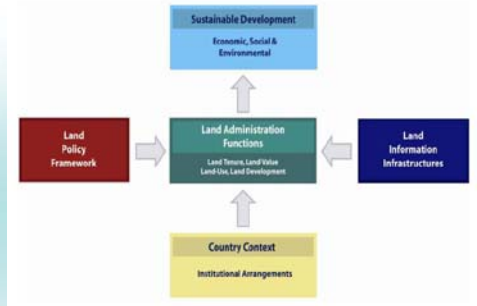
- Integrate...sectors: spatial, across government, science and management
- Identify with People...Symbiotic and their Livelihoods
- Initiate... originate responsive to specifics, in own world: environment, development and institutional structures
- But.....

Strategic Reality

- But often CM programmes become a single/ dual issue, resource driven
- To aspire truly to promote, achieve and gain acceptability from host communities, include their livelihood needs
- The CM process need help to move it away from being just a concept
- To deliver a holistic and social justice agenda it is suggested land administration will provide a 'road map'

The Land Management Paradigm

[Enemark, 2005].



Embrace the power of learning

- Conscious emphasis on learning strategies and activities.
- Leadership - Ocean Steward: Carlos Manuel Rodríguez, Environmental Minister, Global Ocean Conservation Award, World Ocean day in June 2005.
- Build the capacity
 - Professional- International networks, e.g San Jose: Conventions on Wetlands (1999) and Towards Disaster Reduction (1999)
 - Needs and expectations of those who use and rely on the resource (host community)
- Guiding Principles- Expand the Knowledge base at all levels, Think ahead, identify and use appropriate tools and networks.
- Above all, shared vision

VALUES RIGHTS & RESPONSIBILITIES

Change is inevitable and global forces remain uncertain: but, Certainly, host communities matter



apply social justice to CAM, and so maintain equitable, and sustainable access to coastal resources for all community groups

"We already have the technical skills to halt destructive trends and to place our economies on a more sustainable footing. It is not knowledge and scientific research, but political and economic factors that will determine whether or not the wisdom accumulating in our laboratories and libraries will be put into practice.

*Challenges such as climate change and population growth are testing not only our imagination, but **also our will.**"*

Kofi Annan

Value, Rights & Responsibilities

Communities

- Rights- Do have a right of access now and for future generations
- Value - With support can be viable and regain a social standing
- Responsibilities- Require the facilitating role of Government and Professionals to encourage the process , and
- Genuinely could engage, given the Mont Fleur exempla

**Flight of the Flamingos- Pro poor path
toward inclusive growth and
democracy**



**Muchas Gracias
Thank You**

