

Kenya Progress Report 1994-1999



Moving Coastal Management Forward

Kenya Progress Report 1994 - 1999

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KENYA



MOVING COASTAL MANAGEMENT FORWARD: Kenya Progress Report 1994 - 1999

1. Introduction

Kenya, like any country with a coastal environment, recognizes its great importance and significant contribution to the overall national economy. The natural resources related to the marine and coastal environments comprise highly productive and biologically diverse ecosystems, which, for a long time, have played a considerable role in attracting human populations and settlements. The same coastal resources also form the basis for the tourism industry, a significant financial asset. Unfortunately, while tourism creates employment, it also causes some degree of environmental degradation, and conflict over the use of resources. It is now recognized that the ever-increasing needs of the growing coastal population put Kenya's natural resources under intense pressure.

Though there have been many government policies aimed at conserving coastal resources for sustainable development, the complexity of the coastal environment requires a more holistic concept. These sector-oriented efforts undertaken so far have failed to recognize the relationships and interconnectedness of the coastal environment. In the past, important resources that had symbiotic relationships with others were managed separately. This has been the genesis of coastal management issues.

Inadequate planning and rapid growth have been major factors contributing to the degradation of Kenya's coastal resources. There has also been a decline in the importance of the traditional livelihoods based on natural resources, such as fisheries, which have been replaced by multiple other uses of the coastal environment. As a result, water quality has declined, shorelines have experienced marked erosion, and coastal systems have been observably degraded. At the same time, there has also been an increase in resource user conflicts.

These coastal management problems require the attention of multi-sectoral partners, collaborating in an integrated approach to their solution. Until recently, the lack of institutional mechanisms to adequately address these complex multi-sectoral problems begged for action. Thus, in 1994, a multi-institutional planning team headed by the Coast Development Authority (CDA) recognized the need for an overall framework, and initiated one of Kenya's first integrated coastal management (ICM) processes.

This report, therefore, presents the origins of ICM in Kenya, provides the status of ICM initiatives spanning 1994 to 1999, and gives a hint at emerging plans for managing Kenya's coastal environment and resources.

2. History/Background of ICM in Kenya

In 1990, the Kenyan Government established the Coast Development Authority (CDA). This agency is charged with the responsibility of planning, initiating, co-ordinating and integrating development activities in the administrative coastal areas of Kenya, including its Exclusive

Economic Zone (EEZ). This was a major step signifying the Kenyan government's commitment to the coastal issues. In 1992, Kenya joined the international community as a signatory to the Agenda 21 Rio Agreement that made the country a partner in protecting and managing the oceans in relation to the impact of activities both land-based and offshore. Then, in 1993, Kenya, along with many other countries and island states within the Western Indian Ocean region, signed the Arusha Resolution on Integrated Coastal Area Management (ICAM) in Eastern Africa. The Resolution was a policy document, which prompted individual countries to institutionalise national integrated coastal management programmes for sustainable use of their coastal resources.

As a first step, a multi-institutional planning team, composed of the CDA, the Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI), the Fisheries Department, the Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS), the Mombasa Municipal Council and the Kenya Association of Hotelkeepers and Caterers, was formed. Under the stewardship of CDA, the team selected Mombasa as the starting point for addressing urgent issues facing the coastal area, enriching the dialogue on how to address the increasingly critical coastal management problems nationwide.

Specifically, the Nyali-Bamburi-Shanzu area of Mombasa was chosen to demonstrate and educate various stakeholders on the value of ICM, both short- and long- term, as it pertains to sustainable exploitation and use of coastal resources. The pertinent coastal issues that were profiled in the participatory and interactive investigation process that introduced ICM to Kenya included urbanisation, decline in fisheries production and water quality, erosion of the shoreline, degradation of coastal ecosystems and resource use conflicts. These issues were further crystallised in a series of stakeholder consultations with the planning team, from which management objectives and strategies to address the issues have evolved. Other private sector managers including Moi University's School of Environmental Studies and the University of Rhode Island's Coastal Resources Center (CRC) were part of the planning team and provided technical support to the development of Kenya's ICM process.

3. Institutional Arrangements

The Coast Province of Kenya is comprised of seven districts—Mombasa, Kilifi, Malindi, Kwale, Tana-River, Taita-Taveta and Lamu. The central government of Kenya works through provincial administrations and the coastal areas of Kenya are administered together as the Coast Province.

The lead coastal planning agency in Kenya is the CDA, established by an Act of Parliament in 1990. A corporate body under the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, it is required to plan, initiate, coordinate and monitor development activities within the administrative districts of the Coast Province, the Southern half of Garissa District, and Kenya's EEZ.

The primary goal of the CDA can be summarized as “the improvement of the standard of living of all coastal people without impairment of the resource potential.” In order to achieve this goal, the Authority has developed strategies that will lead to self-sufficiency and surplus in food production for the coastal area, the creation of wealth from available resources, the provision of meaningful opportunities for public participation, and development on a sustainable basis. These

strategies, in turn, have resulted in the criteria by which development proposals and projects are deemed to merit either promotion, or discouragement by the Authority.

As a development agency, the CDA advocates for the effective management of natural resources. It encourages development projects that minimize negative impacts on natural resources, since this is the most effective path to sustainability. These ideals are also reflected by the key elements of ICM, which are minimizing conflicts, while maximizing the benefits and promotion of sustainable use. At its roots, ICM is a governance process.

The success of ICM is principally dependent on a government's commitment to the process. In Kenya, the government has shown this commitment through support of various key activities, described later in this report.

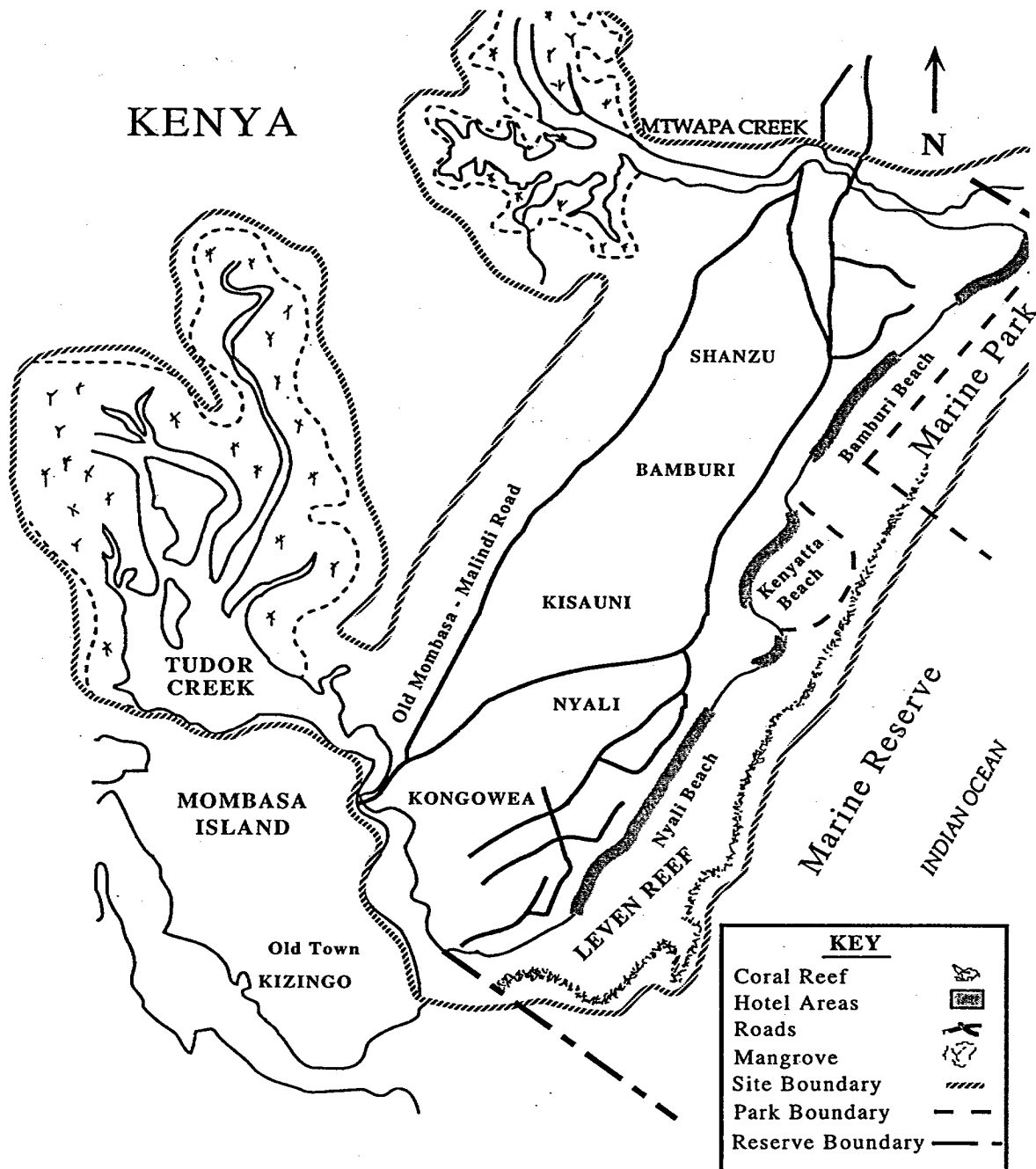
The diverse economic activities taking place in Kenya's coastal areas involve various categories of stakeholders. The government plays a significant regulatory role in the management of the coast, its natural resources, and the economic activities that surround these resources. The coordination of ICM is the responsibility of government. In Kenya, the ICM process has concentrated on a district strategy for rural development, empowered by the relevant ministries and parastatal agencies in the Coast Province.

The process of identifying a coordinating institution evolved after a series of events. First, in 1993, the United Nations Environmental Programme–World Food and Agriculture Organization held capacity-building workshops in Nairobi and Mombasa. After those workshops, a decision was made by the participants and the central government to select the Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI) to coordinate ICM. This decision was based on KMFRI's manpower capacity. However, it was soon realized that KMFRI's narrow mandate as a research organization did not fully equip the organization to serve as the coordinator for the ICM process. Therefore, the role was transferred to CDA, because its wider regional development mandate included the management and utilization of coastal and marine resources.

After the transfer to CDA, a multi-sectoral ICM Secretariat was formed comprising representatives for KMFRI, the Fisheries Department, Kenya Wildlife Services, Mombasa Municipal Council and CDA. The ICM Secretariat reports to the Coastal Management Steering Committee (CMSC) whose members are heads of the following institutions: CDA, KWS, KMFRI, the Fisheries Department, Mombasa Municipal Council, Provincial Administration, National Environment Secretariat, Tourism Department, Baobab Trust (NGO), East Africa Wildlife Society (NGO), Kenya Power and Lighting Company, National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation, Kenya Ports Authority, Kenya Posts and Telecommunication Corporation, Boat Owners Association (NGO), Fishermen's Association (NGO), Mombasa and Coast Tourist Association and the Forestry Department.

The CMSC is considered an informal group. It does not have a direct link to the central government, but its diverse multi-sectoral composition of both government and non-government organizations (NGOs) encourages the involvement of a large constituency to promote ICM. The strength of the CMSC lies in its ability to influence change. For example, this strength could be used in the official District Development Committees of government to influence decisions on

THE NYALI-BAMBURI-SHANZU AREA



ICM. The decisions could then easily be forwarded to central government for implementation. In this arrangement, the CMSC could leverage the role of CDA, both as a coordinator of ICM, and as a member of the Development Committees, to ensure that any CMSC decisions are channeled directly to central government.

Within the central government's Ministry of the Environment sits a National Environmental Secretariat (NES) which considers environmental issues rather than planning. Inside central government, ICM issues in an environmental context are the purview of NES, which has established a Marine Desk to address them. It should also be noted that within the NES as a sector, there are district representatives countrywide. In some of the coastal districts, these representatives are there to address environmental issues in general, and not specifically those issues related to ICM alone.

The CMSC, which operates at the provincial level, has an NES representative as a member of the committee. However, the working relationship between central government and the CMSC has not yet taken root; it is still weak and not very adept at handling ICM issues.

In January 2000, the Kenya Environmental Management and Coordination Act was passed. The Act broadly covers management and coordination of coastal resources, besides providing for the creation of a sectoral National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA). NEMA in consultation with relevant lead agencies, is mandated within the Act to prepare a survey of the coastal zone and to write Kenya's coastal management policy.

4. Experience In Implementing ICM Programmes

The Nyali-Bamburi-Shanzu Pilot ICM Site.

To give tangible expression to the principle set forth in the introduction on multi-sectoral cooperation, the Coastal Management Steering Committee Secretariat began to experiment with the implementation of site-specific ICM programs at a pilot site in the Nyali-Bamburi-Shanzu Area of Mombasa, Kenya. In September 1994, the government initiated a process to execute integrated planning and management for coastal resources in equal partnership with local communities and the private sector.

The pilot site encompasses the area from Mtwapa Creek to Tudor Creek, including the respective mangrove systems of the creeks, and extending inland to include the settlements located immediately to the west of the Old Mombasa-Malindi road. It is important to note that the general delineation of the area is not a legal entity, but one used for planning purposes only.

Project objectives:

- The pilot site would provide a starting point for addressing the urgent coastal resources issues facing the study. It was hoped that the strategy document developed through an open and participatory process of stakeholders would provide a sound basis for avoiding and resolving problems at the site area.

- By informing and enriching the dialogue on how to address the increasingly urgent coastal management problems nationwide, the Secretariat hoped that the study could serve as a model for other areas at the coast and develop a national approach to coastal management.

The Demonstration Activities at Jomo Kenyatta Public Beach

To solicit immediate public confidence and continuous support for the ICM process, the Secretariat planned demonstration projects that would show lessons for coastal resources management conservation.

The types of demonstration projects at the Jomo Kenyatta Public Beach, therefore, were chosen not merely as an exercise, but for their message to those observing the ICM process. The issues that exist in the area are representative of the national ones—tourism replacing traditional economic uses, such as fishing and mangrove harvesting; water pollution; urbanization; and increasing degradation and over-exploitation of coastal resources.

The demonstration projects were designed to test ICM implementation at the pilot site, thus providing critical experience to Kenya's practitioners. The projects have also provided a symbol to the local community, showing the commitment of the ICM process to action on the ground. The different projects were selected and designed in consultation with stakeholder groups, and for each selected demonstration project, logistic and technical support were provided by the CMSC Secretariat.

Ongoing Demonstration Projects

Participants at the ICM stakeholders workshop identified many demonstration activities, but the following were found to be of critical interest and concern, and ones that could yield immediate results.

Fish Landing Facility

The improvement of the fish-landing site at Kenyatta Beach was considered a priority. Only a temporary makeshift fish landing banda existed. It had no sanitary facilities for use by the fishermen or other beach users. Through this project, a group of stakeholders (the fishermen) in this area offered to work with the appropriate officials to install proper facilities, and then maintain them for their use. Some facilities, such as watering points, would benefit everyone who uses the beach.

Facility for Boat Operators

Another priority for intervention was providing a facility for boat operators where they could store their engines, repair boats, hold meetings and meet clients. This facility, particularly the repair yard, is for common use by both the fishermen and the boat operators. Linked together in an association, the stakeholders are to take full responsibility for the maintenance of the facility.

Mooring Buoys in the Mombasa Marine Park

Coral reefs have been identified as one of the most important marine habitats in the Nyali-Bamburi-Shanzu ICM pilot site. The fringing coral reef along this coast dissipates wave energy built up over a long fetch, thus protecting the shoreline from erosion. The reefs are also a source of sand for local beaches.

Coral attract and encourage a high species diversity of flora and fauna, most conspicuously fish fauna. Historically, coral reefs have supported small-scale artisanal fishing. However, the coral reefs also support other economically important uses, particularly tourism-related businesses, including boat tours, snorkeling, diving, sport fishing and sightseeing.

The multiple uses of coral reefs have thus led to the poor condition they are in today. Among the causes for the reef degradation are over-fishing, excessive sea urchin populations, siltation and damage from tourists and boat anchors.

In the ICM pilot site, the installation of the mooring buoys within the Marine Park sought to address the problem of coral damage by the park users, including snorkelers and divers, and by the boat anchors. Within the ICM programme, the mooring buoys project was carried out as an activity of the critical habitats working group, supported and led by the KWS working together with the Fisheries Department, boat operators, hoteliers and the Kenya Navy.

This activity was conducted to stop the damage to the reef ecosystem that needed protection from the direct physical damage caused by human activities. While undertaking this exercise, it was recognized that the identified stakeholders have an equal role in installing the new mooring system and maintaining it. Thus, training on the practical management techniques for marine parks was conducted for the stakeholders in cooperation with the Coastal Management Steering Committee.

Achievements

Prior to the start of the project, the CMSC identified many issues at the beach that led to the plans for the pilot site. For example, the fish stocks had drastically declined, so the local fishermen had accepted the fact that they would not be able to provide for their families as they had in the past. Additionally, the boat operators had to carry their boat engines to their homes every evening. Further, beach-goers had to contend with no access to drinking water and no restroom facilities. There also were no places to sit, except on the grass, when one was tired of walking or standing. To date, the following have been achieved:

1. Construction of two bandas: one is for fishermen and includes a fish-cleaning platform, ice-holding pans for temporary storage and a display table for selling the fish at the public beach; the second is for use by boat operators for storing their engines and repairing their boats. Both structures have added beauty at the beach.

2. Installation at the fish-landing site of a source of potable water for use by fishermen, boat operators and beach users, for cleaning fish, drinking and washing
3. Rehabilitation of toilet facilities for fishermen, boat operators and beach users
4. Provision of concrete benches as seating for beach-goers

5. Intersectoral Communications

The CMSC Secretariat conducted an on-the-ground survey, as well as workshops with local and national stakeholders, in order to build consensus for ICM. These planning activities helped to establish management objectives and strategies. The on-the-ground survey was conducted in consultation with village residents, resource users, NGOs, hoteliers, and local and national agencies. The result was the development of a profile of the coastal management issues in Kenya and their possible causes. To further confirm the pertinent issues, two stakeholders' workshops were organized by the ICM Secretariat with support from FAO-UNEP. The first workshop was for the local resource users. A second national workshop was held, in which mandated institutions for coastal resources management and other government decision-makers took part in the deliberations, along with local stakeholders.

At the conclusion of the National Stakeholder Workshop on Integrated Coastal Management, the major issues in the Nyali-Bamburi-Shanzu pilot site were identified as follows:

- Inadequate infrastructure and public services
- Degraded water quality
- Declines in reef fishery
- Degraded marine habitats
- Coastal erosion
- Increasing on-water and land-use conflicts

At the end of the workshop, both long-term and short-term measures were adopted to tackle the issues. A Coastal Management Steering Committee comprising the various heads of institutions with mandates for coastal resources management was formed to oversee the implementation strategies, while the planning team was reformed as a Secretariat—a working arm of the CMSC. As part of the implementation on framework, working groups were formed to execute the action and planning strategies that were endorsed during the workshop. It was resolved during the workshop that:

- The increasing on-water and land use conflicts would be addressed through each and every working group and the full CMSC Committee
- Working groups would be drawn from lead and cooperating agencies assigned to each designated key issue
- Membership of the working groups would include both public and private groups that were represented in the ICM stakeholders workshop, as well as other interested parties

The Working Groups

Based on issues identified by the CMSC, work groups were organized to plan and effect short- and long-term activities of Kenya's ICM process. The working groups were composed of various stakeholders in the issues identified above.

The Infrastructure and Public Service Working Group

This working group recognized the economic importance of tourism, hence the need for planning the resource use. It was agreed that jurisdiction exists both at local and national level to coordinate land use planning. It was observed that there was a need to develop a land use master plan that addresses environmental and socioeconomic factors. The working group recognized the need to provide the various user groups with sufficient infrastructure, and to find space for beach operators away from the beach.

The workshop recognized the dramatic growth in the tourism industry and the development of residential buildings that has changed the way land is used and managed. The rapid growth in population spurred by tourism and other commercial and industrial activities has resulted in urbanization, with the resultant effect of creating additional demands on the already inadequate public services and infrastructure components such as water, electricity, roads and sewer system. This group therefore set to look at the issues of inadequate potable water supply, interruptions in electricity supply, the poor state of the roads, and sewage management.

The group's objectives were:

- Provide and maintain sufficient public services and infrastructure to adequately cater for the rapidly increasing population, and to sustain an economically viable tourism industry, while providing for other commercial and residential activities
- Manage growth and development in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner

Unfortunately, this working group has not met even once to make follow-up actions on the above proposals. However, some of the above actions, both long-term and short-term, are being addressed by the proposed lead and cooperating institutions that were endorsed during the workshop. For example:

- The rehabilitation and improvement of the Jomo Kenyatta Public Beach is an on-going activity, coordinated by the CMSC Secretariat
- The Mombasa Municipal Council is organizing for the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study for trans-locating the Kibarani Dump site
- Land use management issues are now seriously being addressed through the Mombasa District/Mombasa Municipality Physical Planning Liaison Committee, governed by the revised Physical Planning Act of 1996
- The KMFRI is constantly reviewing the database it has developed for resource management needs

- Also, through the ICM Project, model housing has been designed for the Mwembe Legeza Settlement Scheme, with a full bankable project proposal developed

The Water Quality Working Group

The water quality working group is chaired by the Government Chemist Department and has the following institutional membership: CDA, KMFRI, KWS, Kenya Navy, Fisheries Department, Kenya Oil Refineries, Mombasa Municipal Council, and the Ministry of Health.

The objective of this working group is to develop action plans, both short- and long-term, geared toward improving water quality. The group is to implement both short-term and long-term strategies. Its action strategies include:

- Implementation of measures that will protect public health
 - Filtering of ground water
 - Conducting public health campaigns in areas that rely on ground water
- Diversity in sources of water supply to reduce demand on existing piped water, as well as to decrease reliance on ground water
- Long-term planning strategies to address water quality, including development of a complete comprehensive water management plan for the area
 - Provision of centralized waste water treatment plants
 - Establishment of a regular monitoring program for ground water
 - Establish a regulatory or non-regulatory program that sets water quality goals, standards and criteria for marine and coastal water
- Review and strengthen existing institutional structures with a view to sustaining a water pollution management plan and monitoring program

The Coastal Erosion Working Group

The Ministry of Tourism chairs this working group. Its assigned task is to implement the action plan strategies and the planning strategies that would address concerns about coastal erosion. Action strategies include:

- Develop an EIA protocol based on data available locally, and on expertise from similar environments elsewhere in the world
- Compile best management practices that reduce coastal erosion
- Increase public awareness about best management practices
- Enforce the 100 ft. setback regulation adjacent to the Marine Park and consider extending setback regulations along the beachfront adjacent to the Marine Reserve
- Design criteria for emergency shoreline protection in cases where loss of property or public works is imminent

During the course of its work, this group achieved the following:

- It has developed guidelines for consideration when undertaking an EIA to accommodate the problem of coastal erosion as a contribution to the Environmental Management and Coordination Act passed by Parliament in 2000.
- Members have successfully participated in the UNESCO organized workshop for local decisionmakers on the status and socioeconomic impacts of coastal erosion in Kenya. It focused on mitigating measures, and by extension, therefore, fulfilled some of the objectives of this working group.

Coastal Fisheries Working Group

The Fisheries Department leads this working group, constituted to implement the action plans, endorsed during the workshop, to reverse the declines in reef fisheries. Its main objective is to maintain a small, sustainable artisanal fishery, which is profitable for fishermen and of economic benefit to the area.

This working group widened its mandates to cover coastal fisheries in general, but to stabilize the existing fishing industry, the following actions were to be implemented:

- Improve fisheries support facilities at Kenyatta Beach
- Enforce existing KWS conservation and management actions, and fisheries regulations focusing on reducing night poaching in the Marine Park, and enforcing existing KWS rules in the Reserve
- Establish an education program for fishing organizations regarding sustainable use of the resource
- Support reef restoration projects

Long-term planning strategies were meant to make the current fishery profitable and sustainable. This required a fisheries management plan with the goals of regulating the inshore fisheries to sustainable exploitation limits, and increasing the incomes of area fishermen.

This group achieved the following:

- Provided the infrastructure for use by fishermen and boat operators, with meeting rooms, a fish selling platform, a watering point and storage for the safe custody of nets and boat engines
- Through the Mombasa District Executive Committee this working group engineered the establishment of a Task Force that has mapped the fish landing site/beach access routes which have already been endorsed by the Mombasa District Development Committee for gazettelement.
- This working group has supported the training workshop on use of turtle excluder devices (TED) for trawling companies and other fishing companies. The use of TED is soon to be gazetted, in an effort toward conservation of turtles

Critical Habitats Working Group

The critical habitat working group looked at the marine habitat issues brought out during the national workshop for the execution and implementation of the proposed activities.

Recommended strategies included the following:

- Mitigate and, where possible, eliminate activities that damage marine habitats
- Initiate small-scale projects that will protect habitats and demonstrate ICM concept
- Establish a comprehensive environmental education and awareness programme for target groups regarding the value of marine habitats in an effort to foster public support of initiatives protecting the habitats for a sustainable balance of uses

6. Awareness Raising

Awareness campaigns were initiated to inform the local residents of the importance of coastal resources. The first step taken was to train a pool of the officers mandated to oversee the conservation and utilization of coastal resources. This was followed by the production of awareness materials to cover the important coastal resources, such as mangroves and coral reefs, and a workshop for teachers who will teach the subject to youth.

ICM Training in Malindi

To date, in Malindi three training sessions have been held, to introduce coastal resources managers to:

- The value and functions of coastal resources
- The subject of integrated coastal management
- The principles of ICM and its functions
- The applications of ICM in marine protected areas

The officers who benefited from this training program came from all the coastal districts of Kenya.

Mangrove and Coral Reef Brochures and Posters

Mangrove posters were developed to inform coastal residents on the following:

- What mangroves are
- The functions and uses of mangroves
- Why mangroves must be conserved. This statement was amplified by showing the rich biodiversity found in a conserved mangrove system and the lack of it in an over-harvested and depleted system

Coral Reef Posters were similarly developed to inform the coastal residents on the following:

- What coral reefs are
- Their functions and uses
- The biodiversity of the coral reef system

Public Education Workshop for Teachers

The ICM training in Malindi and the production of posters and brochures on mangroves and coral reefs were followed by a Public Education Workshop for Teachers. The aims of the workshop for the teachers were the same as for the coastal managers. This time, however, the emphasis was placed on propagation of the information learnt. Teachers were chosen as the vehicles to propagate the message because they interact with the children of many fishermen, mangrove cutters and buyers. Also, it was taken that the teachers would be passing a similar message to the youth who are their pupils, therefore informing a future generation on the importance of the various coastal resources and the need for conservation.

7. Financial Support to the Project

Date Source of Funds to the Project in US\$

	USAID/CRC	FAO/UNEP
YEAR		
1994 – 1995	\$11,500	\$29,500
1995 – 1996	\$ 8,760	-----
1996 – 1997	-----	\$ 7,000
1997 – 1998	-----	-----
1998 – 1999	\$15,000	\$52,400
TOTAL	\$35,260 ¹	\$88,900 ²

8. Conclusion

There is still much to be done in Kenya to institutionalize ICM. Although the demonstration project and other activities have been successful at raising awareness about ICM, the concepts, ideas and philosophies of ICM have had little effect on the governance of Kenya's coastal resources.

It has been more than five years since the ICM pilot project began. The experience so far is based on the pilot site that was strategically chosen to give the initial ICM process in Kenya

¹ USAID/CRC funds were used solely to support operations of the Coastal Management Steering Committee Secretariat. Limited funds were used to partially support the provision of potable water at the Jomo Kenyatta Public Beach. CDA also was supplied with a laptop computer.

² FAO/UNEP funds have supported project implementation and the initiation of the EAF/5 II, which involved further profiling and expansion of the Nyali-Bamburi-Shanzu study area, support to a National Workshop and equipping the CMSC Secretariat with a desktop computer, a printer and other office furniture.

ample information and momentum for duplication elsewhere. Recently, an initiative has begun in the Diani/Chali area just south of Mombasa. This effort, spearheaded by IUCN, is in its initial stages of development. In the start-up phase, however, there has been a lot of resistance by the local community.

Given the length of it (some 600 km), the whole Kenyan coastline requires further profiling. This, along with strategic management planning, is essential to development of a sound ICM process for Kenya. Nonetheless, the seeds have been sown for a long-term national strategy. Integration of efforts already initiated with those in the planning stages will ensure adequate and widespread understanding of the coastal resources, as well as the reasons for using the ICM process to sustain those resources.

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