

THE ECONOMICAL & ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT OF THE COASTAL ZONES IN THE LESSER ANTILLES

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@ SALISES, JUNE 2011, TRINIDAD & TOBAGO



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1. INTRODUCTION

- ◆ Like elsewhere environment is a public good in the Caribbean, thus it has to be managed for sustainability.
- ◆ The main Actor in management is the State, but in the region 5 levels of management have been identified :
- ◆ Local,
- ◆ National,
- ◆ Regional,
- ◆ Sub-regional,
- ◆ International.

1. INTRODUCTION

- ◆ 2 approaches in management :

- a traditional one, (actions to be undertaken prior to, during or shortly after an event),

- since recently, an integrating and comprehensive framework(CDM).

(CDB, USAID, UNDP, CDERA).

1. INTRODUCTION

Some of the strategies proposed by this CDM

- Normalized methodologies of natural hazards mapping,
- Building capacity for change at the different decisional levels,
- Integration of risks management in the development process like in Cuba.

As, it seems that risks aren't still integrated in the collective consciousness.

1. INTRODUCTION

- Some of the reasons evoked :
 - Government and agencies are the sole managers,
 - marginal demand for long term risk management measures,
 - no coordination between the different levels in risk management.

2. THE CZM IN THE LESSER ANTILLES

- ◆ What is a Coastal Zone ?
- ◆ - for the geographer ?
- ◆ - For the economist ?

The definitions can be complementaries or rivals due to the multi-dimensional interests on CZ;

- social, environmental, cultural, economical, political.

2. THE CZM IN THE LESSER ANTILLES

- ◆ These divergences between interests lead to a lack of balance in management as users and definers are quite different.
- ◆ All these elements (definers, users, decisional levels) have led to a duality in management.
- ◆ 1) Wait and see and do nothing for now as there is too much uncertainty,
- ◆ 2) the costs of in action in the face of uncertainty are too high.

2. THE CZM IN THE LESSER ANTILLES

- As a consequence, this lack of coordination of challenges sets the different actors into a Prisoner's Dilemma, a game theoretic set up.
- Reasons of failures in the CZI are certainly rooted in this Dilemma and empirically they have been explained according to :
 - the number of administrative levels (Olso, 2003),
 - the size of ecoystems (Murawska, 2007),

2. THE CZM IN THE LESSER ANTILLES

- ◆ Saffache and Angelelli (2010) suggest that CZM be implemented by considering endogeneity. As a matter of fact, some elements are quite different from a island to another one :
- ◆ The combination of the production factors,
- ◆ The public demand for renewable or non renewable goods and services,
- ◆ The natural capital which could be used as a tool for

2. THE CZM IN THE LESSER ANTILLES

- ◆ Another fundamental element in CZM are the Property Rights.
- ◆ They determine exclusivity and/or rivalry in consumption. Thus they have to be clearly identified and defined in a range of Property Rights regimes.
- ◆ Allocating Property Rights have not led to success (Berks and al., 1989) the case of Martinique.

3. THE SOCIO-ECONOMICAL IMPACTS OF SLR ON CZ

- ◆ According Caribsave (2010) SLR should vary between 1 to 2 m. in the Caribbean. CZ will be the first and most affected by :
- ◆ - floodings, erosion, inundations, losses in beach space, salinity...
- ◆ All ecological threats affecting coastal infrastructures economically.
- ◆ ECCM on SLR
- Loss of the most valuable land resources,

3. THE SOCIO-ECONOMICAL IMPACTS OF SLR ON CZ

- Some figures :
- 2 % in A&B leads to 3 % of population displaced
- 2% in St. Kitts,
- Losses in Tourism as a ration in GDP
- 5% in Dominica, 3 % in Haiti, 1% in CARICOM as a ratio of global GDP. The region has 673 major resorts, 149 of them are at risk to RSL.

3. THE SOCIO-ECONOMICAL IMPACTS OF SLR ON CZ

- ◆ Losses in protected areas,
- ◆ 5 % in A&B, 2 % in Haiti, 35 % of nesting sites for turtles in St. Kitts, 44% in Haiti.

4. CONCLUSIVE REMARKS

- ◆ The lack of balancing act in CZM is about to reinforce inequalities between the developed countries and the Caribbean. Nonetheless, CC may appear as an open window to change in legislation, policies, institutions and governance applied to CZ.
- ◆ The first winners sectors of change should be tourism, agriculture and shipping. New businesses related to the emergence of a « green economy » should create direct and indirect jobs in a region where tourism afford for 13

4. CONCLUSIVE REMARKS

- ◆ Indicators specially dedicated to CZM should help in policy's definition and implementation. They would be a tool for measuring :
- ◆ - progress in livelihood, management of natural capital and socio cultural capital, economical texture.
- ◆ Through a CBA, options could be helpful for which and how to manage CZ.