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Coastal Management Research Network (COMARE Net)

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1 Introduction

The purpose of this project to establish the University of the West Indies (UWI) Coastal Management Research Network (COMARE Net) was to promote and institutionalise research on pro-poor integrated coastal management in the Caribbean beyond the life and scope of Natural Resources Systems Programme (NRSP) Land-Water Interface (LWI) projects. This was accomplished by incorporating processes and products from these projects into Caribbean coastal research, management and policy.

Through UWI regional networking, NRSP-funded research was provided to institutions not presently involved in, or targets of, NRSP LWI projects. This project assisted in combining aspects of NRSP LWI projects, which are not currently the focus of uptake, with other initiatives in order to create greater synergies and linkages between coastal management research processes and institutions. By linking this network to initiatives already in progress the project aimed to add value to, and enhance the sustainability of, ongoing activities.

As a long term goal, this should allow coastal management research to have more positive impacts upon the process, content and implementation of policy across the Caribbean. The English-speaking insular Caribbean, Belize and Guyana, benefited most from project activities, but attention was also paid to organisations in the USA that do coastal research in the wider Caribbean, often with a considerable amount of influence. The ultimate beneficiaries will be the Caribbean people whose livelihoods are sustained or enhanced because of improved coastal management research. The logical framework (Appendix 1) details the design features.

The establishment of COMARE Net by the UWI Office of Research was funded almost entirely by the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), through the NRSP. Other UWI activities made small in-kind contributions. The NRSP grant was for £20,000 over the period 1 March 2004 to 31 March 2005. Half of this grant funding was drawn down over the project period, and the NRSP retained the remainder as cost savings.

The project was managed on behalf of the UWI Office of Research by Dr. Patrick McConney, Lecturer at the Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES), UWI Cave Hill Campus, Barbados. It was co-managed by the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) in Trinidad, first through Mr. Vijay Krishnarayan and then Ms Sarah McIntosh, the Managing Partners. CANARI's role was mainly one of an occasional consultation or progress review since the network operated within the UWI system.

COMARE Net remains a component of the UWI Environmental Research Network spearheaded by the UWI Office of Research. However, upon completion of the project it was absorbed into the regular programming of CERMES to ensure sustainability and to strengthen the outreach of CERMES. COMARE Net is intended to sustain interest in coastal research to complement other initiatives that serve fewer stakeholders and focus only lightly on research.

The following sections of this report describe the project demand, targets and results reported on by activity milestone. Lessons learned are in the last section on discussion and conclusions. Several appendices complement the text.

2 Demand and targets

2.1 Demand

This project was designed from the proposal stage to be demand-led. The demand for research on coastal management was revealed by evidence of:

- *Researchers, coastal managers, policy makers and others* expressing the need for new practical approaches that they can use in policy development, planning and management. They are looking for coastal research results to fuel development that can enhance social and economic benefits to poor people. There is growing emphasis on coastal management and development, but still too little on the promotion and support of innovative applied research.
- *Communities and organisations involved in or affected by protected area management* are increasingly dissatisfied with the conventional approaches to protected area planning and management that often result in social exclusion and economic marginalisation. They are searching for new approaches that can reconcile the conservation objectives of protected areas with the development imperatives of surrounding communities.

These demands for a coastal management research network were confirmed by informal polling of a cross-section of participants at the 8th Annual Sustainable Economic Development Unit (SEDU) Conference at the UWI St. Augustine Campus in Trinidad from 11-12 December 2003. The demand was further confirmed at the regional workshop on Ocean Data and Information for the Caribbean and South America (ODINCARSA) in Barbados from 15-17 December 2003. Persons affiliated with CANARI, SEDU, the Institute of Marine Affairs (IMA) and the coastal management authorities in Barbados, Belize and St. Lucia all expressed interest in a UWI-based network for bringing research results and agendas into the coastal management and policy arenas.

2.2 Targets

Having confirmed demand, the regional targets for uptake promotion of coastal management research were identified. There are four main categories of target institutions:

- *Academic research and education institutions:* The project provided them with scientific and technical information on coastal management research and its results to assist in the conduct of further research, delivery of training programmes and offering of graduate courses (including student internships, field trips and thesis projects). The three UWI campuses and extra-mural facilities in non-campus countries are project implementers and targets. Linkages to other academic institutions will be strengthened through the network.
- *Regional public policy-making and development institutions:* Several regional agencies engaged in policy for coastal resource management and development such as the Caribbean Environmental Health Institute (CEHI), Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States Environment and Sustainable Development Unit (OECS-ESDU), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Caribbean Environment Programme Regional Coordinating Unit (CEP/RCU) with the protocol on Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPA) were brought into the network. This was to enhance their knowledge base for creating the enabling policy environment needed to implement change and introduce improved institutional arrangements, particularly at the level of multilateral environmental agreements at both regional and international scales.
- *Regional non-governmental organisations:* The project provided regional NGOs such as the Caribbean Conservation Association (CCA) and CANARI with access to research

information that they can use to facilitate more meaningful participation in national and community-based coastal management and development decision-making and projects.

- *Major national coastal resource management and development agencies:* While it is intended that most of these will be networked through the linkages of the regional institutions, some national agencies such as the IMA in Trinidad, Coastal Zone Management Unit (CZMU) in Barbados and the Coastal Zone Management Authority and Institute (CZMAI) in Belize are significant in the applied research arena in the Caribbean and deserve special attention as change agents with whom information should be exchanges similar to the regional institutions. The CZMAI in Belize declined during the project period and eventually was not targeted.

At the start of the project current knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) were summarised in the table below.

Stakeholder	Knowledge of ICM	Attitude towards ICM	Practice of ICM
Academic research and education institutions	Good — as part of degree requirements	Good — instrumental in promoting ICM	Average — limited engagement in policy and applied research
Regional public policy-making and development institutions	Average — relegated too much to the realm of technical instead of policy concerns	Good — generally supportive of ICM	Poor to average — in some cases there is vigorous research; for others it doesn't apply
Regional non-governmental organisations	Poor to average — it varies considerably with capacity	Good — most see ICM as critical to their action programmes	Poor to average — it varies with capacity and policy/institutional conditions
Major national coastal resource management and development agencies	Poor to good —varies considerably with capacity and level of policy support	Average to good — in most cases there is high awareness and interest in improvement	Poor to good — it varies considerably with capacity and level of policy support

3 Results: activity milestones

The results are reported on here against the milestones set out in the logframe (Appendix 1).

MS 1a Protocols for network modes of operation, monitoring and evaluation in place with founding network participants by month 1

Informal discussions and agreements on these items took place at the launch in month 1. It was agreed that COMARE Net activities would be likely to include:

- Agreement among founding institutions for the formation of the network
- Establishment of a coastal management research network web page or site
- Links to national, regional and international coastal management research
- Induction of new members into the coastal management research network
- Formulation of a communications plan with monitoring and evaluation
- Dissemination of NRSP-LWI project products and promotion of their use
- Integration with CERMES and other outreach to promote use of NRSP outputs
- Creation of channels for communication between NRSP and target groups
- Posting and exchange of information by various media through the network
- Participation in selected meetings to report on and promote coastal research

- Collation and distribution of UWI's abundant coastal research grey literature
- Preparation of policy briefs specifically on the roles and uses of research
- Production of a coastal management research compendium of abstracts
- Promotion of an R&D relationship between UWI and NGOs, CBOs, authorities
- Institutionalisation of the network in a project terminal forum early in 2005

This list was placed in the application form/memorandum of understanding (Appendix 2).

Based on the logframe the following components of monitoring and evaluation were set out.

Monitoring (means of verification)	Evaluation (process proposed)
Reports from network-sponsored activities	Number, response, success, survey (?)
Correspondence among network participants	Frequency, identity, content, response
Reports on network function from target institutions	Content, source, frequency, survey (?)
Coastal publications and project reports	Content, number, frequency, distribution
Professional publications and journals	Content, number, frequency, distribution
Policy statements and institutional reports	Content, number, frequency, distribution
Project final report	Content analysis, indicators of success
Research programmes of target institutions	Content, number, response to network
Signed MOUs	Number and identity of members

MS 1b Systems set up for electronic and non-electronic communication by month 1

Agreement was reached at the launch of COMARE Net for the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute Network (GCFINET) to be the email listserv. The UWI Office of Research agreed to provide a page on its web site that was under construction in month 1. However, the completion of the Office of Research web site was repeatedly postponed due to matters beyond the control of the project. Eventually, despite having a lower level of technical internet support, CERMES set up a COMARE Net web page on its own site that was also under construction. Non-electronic communication, e.g. mailing documents, was a routine procedure for CERMES.

MS 1c Launch network at a public event, and also in academic, professional and news media by month 2

COMARE Net was launched at the White Water to Blue Water Partnership Conference in Miami on 23 March 2004 by Pro Vice Chancellor, Professor Wayne Hunte, responsible for UWI Office of Research. Project leader Dr. Chris Mees and CANARI Managing Partner Vijay Krishnarayan were at the launch. News of the launch was distributed on several email lists, via the WW2BW web site and news releases, and by CERMES electronic bulletin "CERMES Connections". See Appendices 3 and 4.

MS1d Agreement reached among network participants for continued funding and support by month 12

By March 2005 CERMES had agreed to continue to support COMARE Net, taking it over from UWI Office of Research in terms of management and future expansion. A financial commitment from network members will be sought if the cost of running the network exceeds CERMES resources. However it is likely that the costs will be absorbed into the general

outreach thrust of CERMES. No participants have indicated that they do not agree to the continuation of COMARE Net as a CERMES service. It is expected that COMARE Net will enhance CERMES contribution to the UWI Environmental Research Network (UWIENV) which continues to function at a low level. COMARE Net is also expected to be CERMES main vehicle for communicating outputs from faculty and graduate student activities that do not have their own communications strategy.

MS 2a Relevant coastal research processes, products, institutions and locations not in R8317 R8325 or other supported uptake identified by month 1

NRSP provided a list of projects and project leaders that formed the project suite (Appendix 5). Leaders were contacted and most provided items that were not available via web sites. The latter were visited to obtain project information, downloads and active hyperlinks. Lists of outputs for each project were compiled (Appendix 6). These were ingredients for the web page.

Printed documents were requested from project leaders for distribution. In most cases about 20 documents were supplied. An additional print run of the co-management guidelines (from R8134) provided 500 copies of this document. Electronic documents were copied onto CDs labeled with project information (Appendix 7). Over 200 CDs were made by a CERMES technical assistant. Some projects also supplied flyers as promotional material.

It was anticipated at the start of the project that coastal management research material from UWI would be added to that from NRSP projects in order to increase the scope of the network in terms of geographic coverage and range of topics. However, despite the efforts of a research assistant, it was not possible to obtain comparable material from UWI projects for inclusion.

MS 2b New research institutions recruited to the network by month 2

COMARE Net attracted regional and international institutional members. These include the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI), Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES), Caribbean Conservation Association (CCA), Sustainable Economic Development Unit (SEDU), Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute (GCFI), Barbados Coastal Zone Management Unit (CZMU) and Caribbean Environmental Health Institute (CEHI).

Several individuals also obtained membership, and this was encouraged given the influence of key persons upon many organisations. Many other people never sought membership since the benefits of membership compared to non-membership were few. Membership is continuing to grow slowly. Focus will, however, switch to providing benefits to anyone visiting the COMARE Net web page or requesting material by mail. So membership is not expected to increase much.

The list of members at the close of the project phase is in Appendix 8.

MS 2c Communications plan, and monitoring and evaluation protocols developed at 1.1, finalised and appended to inception report by month 4.

An initial communications plan (CP) was appended to the inception report, and a revised CP was appended to the second quarter report, including the means of monitoring and evaluation. See Appendix 9. The remaining milestones largely concern implementation of the revised CP.

MS 2d NRSP product dissemination starts by month 2

Products from R8134, R7668, R7559, R7111, and R7976 were displayed and distributed at the launch of the Network. All products were sought after.

It was decided that the main thrust of product dissemination should be by electronic means. The cornerstone for this was a web page on the CERMES web site that provided access to project information, contacts and document downloads (Appendix 10).

MS2e Web site, email, postal mail, conference and other exchanges of research information are institutionalised by the network from month 3

The web page was maintained by a CERMES research assistant and an internet technician who updated it as new information or products became available. It was not feasible to install a 'hit' counter, but people who requested information were directed to the web page on several occasions. Electronic mail continued via GCFINET in a low volume of traffic; some messages with product attachments also went to members directly as a contact group in the sender's address book. Products were posted or delivered to several regional government agencies and NGOs. Conference and other meeting exchanges took place.

MS 2f Participation in regional forums for dissemination of research findings from months 3

AND

MS 2g Network input to 4 regional forums by project end

NRSP-LWI Caribbean project outputs were presented, displayed and distributed at events listed in Appendix 11. See also the news articles in Appendix 4. In addition to conferences in the wider Caribbean, events in the USA were targeted due to the large number of US scientists working and studying in the region, and influencing the policy and practice of coastal management. The four regional forums of greatest importance (in terms of the presentations made and products shared) were the WW2BW launch, the IASCP meeting, the Coastfish conference and the GCFI annual meeting.

MS 3a Communications strategy for achieving policy change on the basis of NRSP research outputs produced and implementation started by month 6

Preparation for policy change intervention was initiated by participation in the high level meetings of the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) and the Western Central Atlantic Fisheries Commission (WECAFC).

MS 3b Policy paper production initiated by month 6

Five policy briefs were produced and distributed electronically and in print. They incorporated the outputs of similar NRSP projects centred on coastal resource co-management:

- Coastal resource co-management in the Caribbean - Part 1
- Coastal resource co-management in the Caribbean - Part 2
- Coastal resource co-management in the Caribbean - Part 3
- Coastal resource co-management in the Caribbean - Part 4
- Relationship between policy and research: finding the best fit

These policy papers were taken to high-level regional meetings and promoted face-to-face.

4 Discussion and conclusion

The project output to have a “Caribbean coastal management research network established, operational and made sustainable” was achieved, but the network is not yet fully developed. Given the emphasis on COMARE Net being primarily electronic, one of the technical limitations was inadequate internet capability. This is reflected in the relatively unsophisticated graphic design and layout of the web page which had to be done in-house at CERMES following the university template, protocols and guidelines. Features that could be used to monitor and evaluate use of the page could not initially be incorporated. There were also hindrances to the development of additional interactive databases that could be used instead of hyperlinks to external sites to access project information. The internet addresses of external sites may change over time, breaking the links. Some of these problems were being overcome when CERMES lost its internet technician who has not yet been replaced. Web page updating has not been possible in recent time. These deficiencies may have reduced the ability of the page to attract users seeking friendlier sites. However, the main project limitations were not technical.

The second project output: “Coastal management research enhanced by the improved access to ICM research information and information exchange among participants in the network and their clients” illustrates some other limitations and also areas of achievement. While the concept of wedding COMARE Net to the email networks of GCFINET and UWIENV was sound, and at the launch both of these networks were said to be entering a phase of increased traffic, the reality was that both email lists still carry very few messages and no sustained dialogue on coastal management matters. They serve more as bulletin boards. Initially COMARE Net announced its presence via these lists and distributed some documents as attachments. The latter ceased due to the tendency of lists not to encourage the broadcasting of documents in this fashion unless requested by list members as part of an exchange. This reduces the risk of virus spread and nuisance mail. COMARE Net could have done more to stimulate discussion on the lists, but this was not feasible in the absence of a group moderator dedicated to this task. Some project documents were sent only to network members using them as an email contact group.

Improved access to coastal management information was enhanced more by the distribution of CDs and paper documents at meetings attended by the manager and colleagues. Project funds were under spent since the cost of in-house CD reproduction and packaging was inexpensive. Also, the costs of travelling to, and making presentation at, many of the events in Appendix 10 were covered by funding sources other than COMARE Net. The responses to, and demand for, the products were especially excellent at the 2004 meeting of the GCFI. It is expected that this dissemination opportunity will be used again. The low cost of reproducing CDs in-house and distributing them at meetings for which travel is funded will significantly reduce expenditure on supplies, materials and travel to conferences as CERMES continues to sustain the network.

In most cases at events the project products were given to particular individuals or organisation representatives in order to reduce wastage and increase effectiveness, but a system for following up on the use of the materials for purposes of monitoring and evaluation was not established. It is not clear what information, if any, has been exchanged amongst network members and with others. It is clear, however, based on feedback from a few key individuals, that COMARE Net met some of the demand for making more regionally generated coastal management information available via a single web page on the internet.

In this context special attention needs to be paid to UWI graduate students engaged in coastal management studies. Increasingly these students turn to the internet rather than paper journals for technical and scientific references. Very few students, including those at CERMES, chose to join the network by filling out the form. Yet, from anecdotal evidence, it

seems that the web page was used to some extent. Much the same is true of UWI teaching and research faculty who were also repeatedly invited to join the network in order to monitor the level of interest. Most chose not to join COMARE Net, but again there is some evidence that the web page was visited occasionally. More emphasis will be placed on developing the web page and less on recruiting membership.

Progress in achieving the final output of “Coastal management research better used in ICM practice and policy in the Caribbean” cannot easily be assessed. None of the projects sought to use and promote COMARE Net as a communications pathway to reach their management and policy audiences. The policy briefs synthesised the outputs from some projects and put them directly in the hands of senior managers and policy advisors along with the original outputs of most of the projects. Although the change cannot be unequivocally attributed to COMARE Net it is apparent that key concepts such as co-management and sustainable livelihoods in integrated coastal management are becoming more common among senior coastal managers. Progress is reflected by interventions made in various meetings and policy documents that are being drafted. An example is the case of marine protected areas and fisheries in Jamaica.

While not specifically required under the project, one of the aims of COMARE Net was to integrate the coastal management research produced by UWI faculty and students with the NRSP-funded project outputs as value-added products. However the research assistant found it difficult to locate published UWI coastal management research that was readily suitable for such integration in the way that outputs from various NRSP-LWI were. Researchers at all three UWI campuses noted that much of their research remains unpublished, not distributed to the public and not easily accessible even to other researchers. Some of this is due to client restrictions on the dissemination of work performed under consultancies. Correcting this is beyond the scope of COMARE Net alone, but CERMES has taken the step of re-starting a technical publication series that should contribute to a solution. There is similar interest on the other campuses. Making UWI coastal management research much more accessible, and integrating it with NRSP-funded and other research, will become a priority in the continuation of COMARE Net. This has already started in the production of the policy briefs.

In conclusion, COMARE Net has been a qualified success. There is still a high demand for its outputs and the positive difference that can be made to integrated coastal management in the Caribbean through the incorporation of research into management and policy. CERMES will continue to support COMARE Net as part of its outreach initiative. Although CANARI did not play a major part in the management of the project due to its placement in the UWI system, CERMES will continue to work with non-governmental organisations and the private sector to meet the purpose for which COMARE Net was established.

5 Appendices

Appendix 1: Logical framework

Narrative summary	Objectively verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions
Goal			
NRSP-LW output 1: Improved resource-use strategies in coastal zone production systems developed and promoted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2003, new approaches to integrated natural resource management, including prevention of pollution, which explicitly benefit the poor validated in two target areas By 2005, these new approaches incorporated into strategies for the management of coastal resources and adopted by target institutions in one target region 	Reviews by Programme Manager Reports of research team and collaborating /target institutions Appropriate dissemination products Local national and international statistical data Data collected and collated by the Programme Manager	Target beneficiaries adopt and use strategies Enabling environment exists Budgets and programmes of target institutions are sufficient and well managed
Purpose			
Improved integrated coastal management practices and policies in the Caribbean promoted and institutionalised	By March 2005 a network of Caribbean coastal research and management institutions (under the leadership of CERMES and CANARI; initially including CCA, UPR, SEDU and CEHI) will be operating to achieve: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved access to the products, that are mainly in electronic format, of at least five NRSP-funded Caribbean LWI projects Improved information exchange among at least five regional and international organisations and agencies conducting and using the products of coastal management research in the Caribbean Improved institutionalisation of coastal management research processes and products into policy and management in at least three countries of the Wider Caribbean 	Reports from network - sponsored activities Correspondence between network participants Reports from activities undertaken by network participants	Research and management institutions recognise the opportunities for improved communication and partnership afforded by the network
Outputs			
1. Caribbean coastal management research network established, operational and made sustainable	Five Caribbean institutions sign participating MOUs at inception of network in month 1 Network expanded to ten institutions by month 12	Signed MOUs Promotional materials	Outputs from research are relevant to the needs of target institutions

	Commitment by participants to continue the network by month 12	Network reporting	
2. Coastal management research enhanced by the improved access to ICM research information and information exchange among participants in the network and their clients	Role of NRSP-funded and other Caribbean research in coastal management acknowledged by five target institutions by month 10 Improved information flows feature in the publications and projects of five target institutions by month 12	Reports on network functioning from target institutions Coastal publications and project reports Professional publications and journals	Outputs from research are suitable for the increased exchange of information via the network
3. Coastal management research better used in ICM practice and policy in the Caribbean	Five target institutions show evidence of improved policy or management, based on research information that has flowed through the network, by month 12 Five target institutions demand research to support improved policy and management based on information that has flowed through the network, by month 12	Policy statements and institutional reports Coastal publications and project reports Project final report Research programmes of target institutions	Policy needs of target institutions are compatible with the research processes and products Target institutions are in a position to modify policy and management on the basis of the research
Activities	Milestones	Important assumptions	
1. Caribbean coastal management research network established and operational			
1.1 Establish network modes of operation that facilitate information exchange among coastal research institutions across the Caribbean	MS 1a Protocols for network modes of operation, monitoring and evaluation in place with founding network participants by month 1 MS 1b Systems set up for electronic and non-electronic communication by month 1	Stakeholders beyond core group recognise the value of the Network Agreement can be reached on the divide between this network and other coastal projects	
1.2 Publicise the aims and objectives of the network with researchers in the Caribbean, policy makers, and coastal managers	MS 1c Launch network at a public event, and also in academic, professional and news media by month 2	An appropriate event can be identified that affords the opportunity for the network launch	
1.3 Institutionalise research network to ensure sustainability	MS1d Agreement reached among network participants for continued funding and support by month 12	Participants are convinced of benefits beyond project experiences	
2. Coastal management research enhanced by the improved access to ICM research information and information exchange among participants in the network and their clients			
2.1 Identify NRSP and other coastal research processes, products, institutions and locations not in R8317 and R8325	MS 2a Relevant coastal research processes, products, institutions and locations not in R8317 R8325 or other supported uptake identified by month 1	Gaps in the coverage of NRSP projects can be identified	
2.2 Recruit institutions identified in 2.1 to join the research network and to contribute information	MS 2b New research institutions recruited to the network by month 2 MS 2c Communications plan, and monitoring and evaluation protocols developed at 1.1, finalised and appended to inception report by month 4.	Institutions not involved in current NRSP projects are interested in the network	
2.3 Manage electronic and physical information exchanges on processes and products identified	MS 2d NRSP product dissemination starts by month 2 MS2 e Web site, email, postal mail, conference and other exchanges of research information are	Interest in and commitment to active participation in the network is sustainable	

	institutionalised by the network from month 3	
2.4 Undertake activities on a planned and <i>ad hoc</i> basis to create or illustrate synergies between NRSP and other research	MS 2f Participation in regional forums for dissemination of research findings from months 3 MS 2g Network input to 4 regional forums by project end	Appropriate forums can be identified for the promotion of coastal research
3. Research made more prominent in integrated coastal management and policy in the Caribbean		
3.1 Engage policy-makers on the integration of coastal management research into policy	MS 3a Communications strategy for achieving policy change on the basis of NRSP research outputs produced and implementation started by month 6	Policy-makers demonstrate genuine interest in the advancement of coastal management research
3.2 Produce policy papers on coastal management research for institutions beyond the scope of NRSP uptake projects	MS 3b Policy paper production initiated by month 6	Existence of relevant policy messages for institutions beyond NRSP projects
		Pre-condition
		Coastal management research items are suitable for uptake promotion

Appendix 2: Application and memorandum of understanding for membership

Background

The UWI internal Environmental Research Network of the Office of Research has initiated the Coastal Management Research Network (COMARE Net), an external component to be funded by the Department for International Development (DFID) Natural Resources Systems Programme (NRSP) from 1 March 2004 to 31 March 2005. Its purpose is to promote and institutionalise improved integrated coastal management practices and policies in the Caribbean. COMARE Net will combine the processes and products of NRSP Land Water Interface (LWI) research projects with other research initiatives. It will facilitate electronic and physical exchanges of information, create presentations and policy briefs, and provide other means of promoting research aimed at improving all aspects of coastal management in the Caribbean. The Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES) at the UWI Cave Hill Campus and the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI), a regional NGO, co-manage COMARE Net.

Membership

Membership is open to individuals and organisations that have an interest in achieving the purpose of the Network; special emphasis is placed upon recruiting regional organisations.

Terms of reference

The terms of reference of COMARE Net and its members include the following:

- Establishment of a coastal management research network web page or site
- Linkages to national, regional and international coastal management research
- Induction of new members into the coastal management research network
- Formulation of a communications plan including monitoring and evaluation
- Dissemination of NRSP-LWI project products and promotion of their use
- Collaboration with CERMES and other agencies to promote use of NRSP outputs
- Creation of channels for communication between NRSP and coastal use groups
- Posting and exchange of information by various media throughout the network
- Participation in meetings to report on and promote coastal management research
- Compilation and distribution of UWI coastal management research and literature
- Preparation of policy briefs specifically on the roles and uses of coastal research
- Promotion of research relationships between UWI and NGOs, CBOs and authorities
- Institutionalisation of COMARE Net beyond the termination of the project in 2005

Resources

The services of COMARE Net will be made available to members without charge, except for uses not included in NRSP financing. Members are to provide reasonable assistance, data, information and material required to meet the above terms of reference according to operational guidelines.

I agree with the purpose and terms of reference of COMARE Net, and am seeking membership

Signature: _____ Date: _____

—

Name (PRINT): _____

Post: _____

Organisation: _____

—

Mailing address _____

Country _____ Web site

URL _____

Email _____ Phone _____

Fax: _____

Fax signed form to COMARE Net at (246)-424-4204; or scan and email to nrmoutreach@caribsurf.com

Appendix 3: Report of the launch of COMARE Net at WW2BW

The Office of Research of the University of the West Indies (UWI) is developing the Coastal Management Research Network (COMARE Net) as a targeted outreach component of its internal Environmental Research Network. This initiative is funded in part by the UK Department for International Development (DFID) Natural Resources Systems Programme (NRSP) until March 2005. It is being managed by the Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES) of the Cave Hill Campus in Barbados and the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI), a regional NGO based in Trinidad.

COMARE Net was officially launched before a large international audience at the White Water to Blue Water Partnership Conference in Miami on 23 March 2004 by Pro Vice Chancellor Professor Wayne Hunte who heads the UWI Office of Research. Professor Hunte outlines the action being taken by the university to serve the region and contribute to social and economic development through, among many other things, environmental initiatives such as this new Network. At the end of his address, conference delegates were invited to browse the special display table set up in another room with samples of the outputs of various projects funded by the NRSP- LWI in the Caribbean over the past several years.

Outputs distributed included products such as flyers, brochures, reports, guidelines, books and compact discs. All of the available COMARE Net Membership application forms were taken by delegates. Most of the NRSP-LWI Caribbean projects (see list below) were represented in some way.

NRSP LWI Caribbean Projects list (with lead institution[s]).

- R6783: Ecological and social impacts in planning Caribbean marine reserves. (University of Newcastle)
- R6919: Evaluating trade-offs between stakeholders in MPAs in the Caribbean. (University of East Anglia)
- R7111: Review of currently available information on pollution of coastal waters by sediments and agro-chemicals: Identification of sources and transport mechanisms, and influence of land use management in the watershed. (British Geological Survey (BGS); Marine Resources Assessment Group Ltd (MRAG))
- R7408: Building consensus amongst stakeholders for management of natural resources at the LWI. (University of East Anglia)
- R7559: Improving coastal livelihoods in the Caribbean: Institutional and technical options. (CANARI)
- R7668: Impact and amelioration of sediment and agro-chemical pollution on Caribbean coastal waters. (University of York, MRAG)
- R7797: Opportunities and constraints for coastal livelihoods in the Caribbean. (Natural Resources Institute (NRI))
- R7976: Evaluation of successful implementation of MPAs in the Caribbean region. (MRAG)
- R8134: Developing successful co-management in the Caribbean. (CCA)
- R8135: Feasibility of alternative sustainable NR based enhanced livelihood strategies. (UWI SEDU)

COMARE Net was also highlighted and promoted in several formal and informal sessions by Chris Mees (MRAG), Vijay Krishnarayan (CANARI) and Patrick McConney (CERMES) who participated in WW2BW.

Another accomplishment at the launch was obtaining agreement from the Gulf and

Caribbean Fisheries Institute (GCFI) to use their mailing list (GCFI Net) as the forum for electronically distributing COMARE Net materials and information until such time as a separate mailing group is warranted. Thus, from the start, members of COMARE Net will be connected to an established wider Caribbean network of persons with similar interests. The main thrust now is the development of a comprehensive communications plan, and a web page for the web site of the UWI Office of Research that is soon to be launched.

Appendix 4: 'CERMES Connections' news articles

18 March 2004

Announcing from the UWI Office of Research: a Coastal Management Research Network (COMARE Net)

The UWI internal Environmental Research Network of the Office of Research has initiated the Coastal Management Research Network (COMARE Net), an external or outreach component to be funded by the Department for International Development (DFID) Natural Resources Systems Programme (NRSP) from 1 March 2004 to 31 March 2005.

Its purpose is to promote and institutionalise improved integrated coastal management practices and policies in the Caribbean. COMARE Net will combine the processes and products of NRSP Land Water Interface (LWI) research projects with other research initiatives. It will facilitate electronic and physical exchanges of information, presentations and policy briefs, and provide other means of promoting research aimed at improving all aspects of coastal management in the Caribbean.

The Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES) at the UWI Cave Hill Campus and the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI), a regional NGO, will co-manage COMARE Net. Membership is open to individuals and organisations that have an interest in achieving the purpose of the Network; special emphasis is placed upon recruiting regional organisations. Some aspects of the Network should be up and running by the end of April.

For further information contact Dr. Patrick McConney via nrmoutreach@caribsurf.com. Application forms are available upon request as PDF files.

18 May 2004

At the White Water to Blue Water (WW2BW) Partnership Conference

Pro Vice Chancellor Professor Wayne Hunte also launched the UWI Coastal Management Research Network (COMARE Net) at the WW2BW conference. COMARE Net was described in the last issue of CERMES Connections. It was a busy week for all.

19 November 2004

COASTFISH 2004 meets in Mexico

Dr. Patrick McConney attended the COASTFISH 2004 conference in Merida, Mexico, from 4-8 October. The meeting focused on the coastal fisheries of Latin America and the Caribbean. He presented a country profile paper on the small pelagic, sea egg, shallow shelf and deep reef fisheries of Barbados.



A paper co-authored with Roland Baldeo of Grenada Fisheries Division on "Some lessons in coastal resource co-management from beach seine and lobster fisheries in Grenada" was presented. It was an opportunity to showcase several of the

reports and publications put out by CERMES and other organisations that are members of the Coastal Management Research Network (COMARE Net) which sponsored Dr. McConney's participation. A few days after the conference, the meeting organiser, Dr. Silvia Salas of CINVESTAV, joined COMARE Net.

19 November 2004

Coastal Management Research Network (COMARE Net) in action

The UWI Office of Research's Coastal Management Research Network (COMARE Net), that is managed in part by CERMES, has taken on new life. Visit the new COMARE Net web page on the CERMES web site and you can find the membership application form, links to several coastal management projects and the various outputs from those projects. The latter include reports, briefs, presentations and final technical reports. The web page is still under construction and more links are to be added in the near future. The network will soon also be accessible from the new web site of the Office of Research (<http://www.uwi.tt/researchOffice.asp>).

COMARE Net also assisted in disseminating research results and other information on coastal management through sponsorship of several participants to attend some of the scientific and technical meetings mentioned previously. At each of these events project outputs, as CDs or paper copies, were taken along for display and distribution. At the GCFI meeting over 200 CDs and almost as many documents were acquired by meeting participants who visited the COMARE Net display table. These products covered almost all of the DFID-funded projects of the Natural Resources Systems Programme (NRSP) in the Caribbean.



COMARE Net is now in the process of increasing the UWI content on the web page by including initiatives related to coastal management. It is anticipated that this will be of considerable assistance to graduate students seeking project ideas and supervisors within our areas of specialisation in marine science.

27 January 2005

CERMES Policy Perspectives

CERMES implements interdisciplinary applied research projects on coastal co-management and related topics that emphasise learning-by-doing through partnerships of researchers and other interested parties. We recently put out the first four policy briefs of a new series entitled *CERMES Policy Perspectives*. It is an outreach product that will be used to share policy-oriented lessons learnt from our research initiatives and other experiences.

We anticipate that policy-makers and advisers will use the information in these policy briefs to strengthen the linkages between research outputs and policy in the Caribbean. This connection is often weak in the area of natural resource management and it is essential that it be strengthened, especially for new or emerging issues.

The first *CERMES Policy Perspectives* comprised four parts addressing coastal resource co-management. It will soon be available via the UWI Coastal Management Research Network (COMARE Net) project page on the CERMES web site. Printed copies will be distributed.

Appendix 5: NRSP Caribbean node project suites and contacts

R8317. Institutional arrangements and decision support tools for livelihood sensitive (pro-poor) integrated coastal zone management (MPA and non MPA situations)
(Projects R7408; R7599; R7976; R8134)

R7408

Dr Katrina Brown
Overseas Development Group
University of East Anglia
Norwich, Norfolk, NR4 7TJ
UK

Tel: 0160 359 3529
Fax: 0160 350 5262
E-Mail: k.brown@uea.ac.uk

R7559

Ms Sarah McIntosh
Caribbean Natural Resources Institute
Administration Building
Fernandes Industrial Centre
Eastern Main Road, Laventille
Trinidad and Tobago

Tel: (868) 626-6062
Fax: (868) 626-1788
E-Mail: canari@tstt.net.tt; info@canari.org
Other E-Mail: yr@candw.lc

R7976

Dr Caroline Garaway
Department of Anthropology
University College London
Gower Street, London, WC1E 6BT
UK

Tel: 0207 679 2462
Tel (Home): 0207 679 7728
E-Mail: c.garaway@ucl.ac.uk

R8134

Dr. Joth Singh
Executive Director
Caribbean Conservation Association
'Chelston', Bush Hill,
Garrison, St. Michael
Barbados

Tel: 246-426-5373
Fax: 246-429-8483
E-Mail: cca@ccanet.net

R8325. Policy relevant knowledge on feasible alternative natural resource based strategies for enhancing livelihoods
(Projects R7797; R8135)

R7797

Dr Nicholas Willoughby
348 Loose Road
Maidstone, Kent
ME15 9TT
UK

Tel (Home): 0162 276 1790
E-Mail: kefri@africaonline.co.ke
Other E-Mail: nick.willoughby@virgin.net

R8135

Mr Dennis Pantin
Snr. Lecturer & Coordinator
Sustainable Economic Development Unit
Faculty of Social Sciences
University of West Indies, St Augustine
Trinidad & Tobago

Tel: 00 1868 662 6555/9461 Ext: 239
Fax: 00 1868 662 6555
E-Mail: sedunit@tsstt.net.tt;
dpantin@fss.uwi.tt
Other E-Mail: dpantin@hotmail.com

PD132 and follow on project R8364. Best management practice for the amelioration of sediment and agro-chemical pollution.
(Projects R7111; R7668)

R7111

Dr Chris Ninnes
MRAG Maring Resources Assessment
Group
47 Princes Gate, London, SW7 2QA
UK

Tel: 020 7594 5949
E-Mail: c.ninnes@ic.ac.uk

R7668

Dr Chris Mees
MRAG Marine Resources Assessment
Group
47 Princes Gate, London, SW7 2QA
UK

Tel: 020 7594 9883
Fax: 020 7823 7916
E-Mail: c.mees@mrag.co.uk

Dr Callum Roberts
Environment Department
University of York, Heslington
York, YO10 5DD
UK

Tel: 0190 443 4066
Fax: 0190 443 2998
E-Mail: cr10@york.ac.uk

Decision support guidelines for appropriate application of participatory methodologies for improving NR management (Significant parallels with PAPD in Bangladesh, though a different methodology – Trade-Off Analysis).
(Projects R6919; R7408; R7559)

R6919

Dr Katrina Brown
Overseas Development Group
University of East Anglia
Norwich, Norfolk, NR4 7TJ
UK

Tel: 0160 359 3529
Fax: 0160 350 5262
E-Mail: k.brown@uea.ac.uk

Appendix 6: NRSP Caribbean node project outputs

R6783: Ecological and social impacts of planning Caribbean marine reserves.

DFID NRSP Project R6783 (1999). RNRRS Project completion summary sheet. 3p.

Polunin, N. (2000) Ecological and social impacts in planning Caribbean marine reserves. Final Technical Report. 75pp.

R6919: Evaluating trade-offs between stakeholders in MPAs in the Caribbean.

Adger, W.N., Brown, K., Tompkins, E., Bacon, P., Shim, D and K. Young (1999). Appendix 1. 22pp *in*: Evaluating the trade-offs between users of marine protected areas in the Caribbean. Final Technical Report to DFID NRSP Land-Water Interface Programme.

Brown, K., Adger, N., Tompkins, E., Bacon, P., Shim, D and K. Young (1999). Evaluating the trade-offs between users of marine protected areas in the Caribbean. Final Technical Report to DFID NRSP Land-Water Interface Programme. 30pp.

Brown, K., Adger, N., Tompkins, E., Bacon, P., Shim, D and K. Young (1999). Appendix 2. What will Tobago be like in 2007?: Four development scenarios for the area surrounding Buccoo Reef Marine Park, Tobago. 18pp *in*: Evaluating the trade-offs between users of marine protected areas in the Caribbean. Final Technical Report to DFID NRSP Land-Water Interface Programme. 30pp.

Brown, K., Adger, N., Tompkins, E., Bacon, P., Shim, D and K. Young (1999). Appendix 3. Estimation of economic criteria under different development scenarios for the area surrounding Buccoo Reef Marine Park. 22pp *in*: Evaluating the trade-offs between users of marine protected areas in the Caribbean. Final Technical Report to DFID NRSP Land-Water Interface Programme. 30pp.

Brown, K., Adger, N., Tompkins, E., Bacon, P., Shim, D and K. Young (1999). Appendix 4. Estimation of social criteria under different development scenarios in South West Tobago. 21pp *in*: Evaluating the trade-offs between users of marine protected areas in the Caribbean. Final Technical Report to DFID NRSP Land-Water Interface Programme. 30pp.

Brown, K., Adger, N., Tompkins, E., Bacon, P., Shim, D and K. Young (1999). Appendix 5. An ecological assessment of Buccoo Reef – Bom Accord lagoon complex. 22pp *in*: Evaluating the trade-offs between users of marine protected areas in the Caribbean. Final Technical Report to DFID NRSP Land-Water Interface Programme. 30pp.

Brown, K., Adger, N., Tompkins, E., Bacon, P., Shim, D and K. Young (1999). Appendix 6. Estimation of the ecosystem health criteria under different development scenarios for the area surrounding Buccoo Reef Marine Park. 14pp *in*: Evaluating the trade-offs between users of marine protected areas in the Caribbean. Final Technical Report to DFID NRSP Land-Water Interface Programme. 30pp.

Brown, K., Adger, N., Tompkins, E., Bacon, P., Shim, D and K. Young (1999). Appendix 7. Report on the consensus building workshop for primary stakeholders of Buccoo reef Marine Park, Tobago. Held at Rovanel's Resort, Tobago 23rd March 1999. 20pp *in*: Evaluating the trade-offs between users of marine protected areas in the Caribbean. Final Technical Report to DFID NRSP Land-Water Interface Programme. 30pp.

Brown, K., Adger, N., Tompkins, E., Bacon, P., Shim, D and K. Young (1999). Contents section. 3p *in*: Evaluating the trade-offs between users of marine protected areas in the Caribbean. Final Technical Report to DFID NRSP Land-Water Interface Programme. 30pp.

DFID NRSP Project R6919 (1999). RNRRS Project completion summary sheet. 4p.

R7111: Review of currently available information on pollution of coastal waters by sediments and agro-chemicals: Identification of sources and transport mechanisms, and influence of land use management in the watershed.

This report is available on the MRAG Ltd. Web site (<http://www.mragltd.com>) as a downloadable Adobe Acrobat PDF file. Select the [Land Water Interface](#) option in the left hand margin and then [See Selected Project Examples](#). The report for download is under the project title.

MRAG Ltd (1998) Review of the impacts of pollution by sediments and agro-chemicals of tropical coastal waters with reference to the Caribbean Region. Final Technical Report.

R7408: Building consensus amongst stakeholders for management of natural resources at the land-water interface.

Adger, W.N., Brown, K., Tompkins, E., and K. Young (1999). Annex A. Report of the workshop on the potential role of trade-off analysis in natural resource management in Trinidad and Tobago. Held at Rovanel's Resort, Tobago, 27th October 1999. 141pp *in*: Brown, K., Adger, W.N., and E. Tompkins (2001). Building consensus amongst stakeholders for management of natural resources at the land-water interface. Final Technical Report to DFID NRSP Land-Water Interface Programme. 34pp.

Brown, K., Adger, W.N., and E. Tompkins (2001). Building consensus amongst stakeholders for management of natural resources at the land-water interface. Final Technical Report to DFID NRSP Land-Water Interface Programme. 34pp

DFID NRSP Project R7408 (2001). NRSP Project completion summary sheet. Appendix 3. 3p *in*: Brown, K., Adger, W.N., and E. Tompkins (2001). Building consensus amongst stakeholders for management of natural resources at the land-water interface. Final Technical Report to DFID NRSP Land-Water Interface Programme. 34pp.

R7668: Impact and amelioration of sediment and agro-chemical pollution on Caribbean coastal waters.

These reports are available on the MRAG Ltd. Web site (<http://www.mragltd.com>) as downloadable Adobe Acrobat PDF files. Select the [Land Water Interface](#) option in the left hand margin and then [See Selected Project Examples](#). The specific reports for download are under the project title.

Report 1: Esteban, N., P. Espeut, B. Hay, C. Mees and S. Seddon-Brown, 2003 Importation, administration and harmonisation of agrochemical management in St Lucia, Jamaica and the wider Caribbean. DFID NRSP Project R7668. C-CAM and MRAG Ltd.

Report 2: Simpson, L., 2003. Review of soil management and farming practices, including the use of agro-chemicals in the Caribbean, with particular reference to St Lucia and Jamaica. DFID NRSP Project R7668. CARDI (Jamaica).

Report 3: Dasgupta, T. and C. Perue, 2003. Toxicity review for agro-chemicals in St Lucia and Jamaica. DFID NRSP Project R7668. Chemistry Department, UWI, Mona.

Report 4: Boodram, N., 2002. The fate of agro-chemicals in the land-water interface, with reference to St Lucia and the wider Caribbean. DFID NRSP Project R7668. CEHI.

Report 5: Edwards, P., 2001. The fate of agro-chemicals in the land-water interface, with reference to Jamaica and the wider Caribbean. DFID NRSP Project R7668. Centre for Marine Studies, UWI, Mona.

Report 6: Lewis, A. and N. Esteban, 2002. Environmental survey of agro-chemicals in the land water interface of St Lucia. DFID NRSP Project R7668. CEHI and MRAG Ltd.

Report 7: Pearce, J., and N. Esteban, 2002. Database review and user requirements analysis prepared for the Coordinating Group of Pesticide Control Boards of the Caribbean. DFID NRSP Project R7668. MRAG Ltd.

Report 8: Esteban, N., C. Mees, and S. Seddon-Brown, 2003. Environmental monitoring options. DFID NRSP Project R7668. MRAG Ltd.

Report 9: Seddon-Brown, S., C. Mees and N. Esteban, 2003. Management options for the use of agro-chemicals in the environment. DFID NRSP Project R7668. MRAG Ltd.

Report 10: Mees, C., N. Esteban and S. Seddon-Brown, 2003. Management of agro-chemicals for improved public and environmental health - A strategy for improved agro-chemical use and management for the Wider Caribbean: DFID NRSP Project R7668. Policy and management strategy document, MRAG Ltd.

Information Sheet 1: Management of agro-chemicals for improved public and environmental health (2003)

Information Sheet 2: The fate of agro-chemicals in the land-water interface in St Lucia and Jamaica: Environmental monitoring (2003)

Information Sheet 3: The quantification and toxicity of agro-chemical imports into St Lucia and Jamaica (2003)

Information Sheet 4: The on farm use of agro-chemicals and associated soil management and farming practices in St Lucia and Jamaica (2003)

Information Sheet 5: Harmonisation of agro-chemical management in the Caribbean (2003)

Information Sheet 6: Management options for the use of agro-chemicals (2003)

For more information contact the project leader of CAMP (Hyacinth Chin Sue of the Pollution Control Authority in Jamaica) on chinsue@caribpesticides.net

R7797: Opportunities and constraints for coastal livelihoods in the Caribbean.

Willoughby, N.G. (2001). Opportunities for coastal livelihoods in the Caribbean. Final Technical Report to DFID NRSP Land-Water Interface Programme. 18pp.

Willoughby, N., Mills, A., Hancock, J., Overfield, D., Pole, R., Espeut, P., Parchment, I., Hay, B., Akili, K., Moore, H. and K. Young (2001). Technical report of team activities and findings. Scientific Annex A: Part I- Report text. 94pp *in*: Opportunities for coastal livelihoods in the Caribbean. Final Technical Report to DFID NRSP Land-Water Interface Programme. 18pp.

Willoughby, N., Mills, A., Hancock, J., Overfield, D., Pole, R., Espeut, P., Parchment, I., Hay, B., Akili, K., Moore, H. and K. Young (2001). Technical report of team activities and findings. Scientific Annex A: Part II- Appendices. 63pp *in*: Opportunities for coastal livelihoods in the Caribbean. Final Technical Report to DFID NRSP Land-Water Interface Programme. 18pp.

DFID NRSP Project R7797 (2001). RNRRS Project completion summary sheet. 2p.

R7976: Evaluation of successful implementation of MPAs in the Caribbean region

These reports are available on the MRAG Ltd. Web site (<http://www.mragltd.com>) as downloadable Adobe Acrobat PDF files. Select the [Land Water Interface](#) option in the left hand margin and then [See Selected Project Examples](#). The specific reports for download are under the project title.

Garaway, C. and Esteban, N. 2003. Increasing MPA effectiveness through working with local communities: Guidelines for the Caribbean. MRAG Ltd. 45pp.

Project Brief 1: Details of a new project (May 2001)

Project Brief 2: Institutional evaluation of MPAs - characterisation review (December 2001)

Project Brief 3: Institutional evaluation of MPAs - update (January 2003)

Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) characterisation of MPAs in the region: The final report comprises two documents - the main report and the datasheets used to compile information on each of the MPAs reviewed.

University of West Indies (UWI) legal and policy review of arrangements for 11 MPAs in Belize, Dominica, Jamaica, St Lucia and Turks & Caicos completed in 2002

Report on the impact of MPAs on poorer communities living in and around them: institutional opportunities and constraints. This was based on field work at 4 MPAs: Princess Alexandra Land and Sea National Park, Turks and Caicos; Hol Chan Marine Reserve and Glover's Reef Marine Reserve, Belize; and Negril Marine Park, Jamaica. You can download:

- Appendix 1 - Methodology
- Appendix 2 - Princess Alexandra Land & Sea National Park, Turks & Caicos
- Appendix 3 - Hol Chan Marine Reserve, Belize
- Appendix 4 - Glover's Reef Marine Reserve, Belize
- Appendix 5 - Negril Marine Park, Jamaica

Report of the final workshop. The final workshop for this project was held as a special one day concurrent session at the 55th Annual Meeting of the GCFI in Xel Ha, Mexico on 12th November 2002. It was hosted by MRAG Ltd in association with UWI, CANARI and CCA and was attended by 43 people, representing 16 countries and 28 agencies. The objectives of the workshop were to disseminate project findings, assess relevance of findings to the wider Caribbean and identify means of dissemination.

R7559: Improving coastal livelihoods in the Caribbean: Institutional and technical options.

Some of the items are available on the CANARI web site (<http://www.canari.org>) as downloadable Adobe Acrobat PDF files by clicking [Publications](#) on the home page and following the links.

Burt, M. 2002. A study of the social and economic impacts of sea urchin harvesting in 2002 in Laborie, St. Lucia. CANARI LWI Project Document no. 7. CANARI Technical Report no. 318. Vieux Fort, Saint Lucia: Caribbean Natural Resources Institute.

Buttler, C. 2002. Assessing marine resources: institutions and institutional development in Laborie, St. Lucia. CANARI LWI Project Document no. 6. CANARI Technical Report no. 305. Vieux Fort, Saint Lucia: Caribbean Natural Resources Institute.

Clauzel, S. and Joyeux, G.. 2001. Tourism in Laborie, St. Lucia: baseline study and identification of potential for development. CANARI LWI Project Document no. 3. CANARI Technical Report no. 293. Vieux Fort, Saint Lucia: Caribbean Natural Resources Institute.

Hutchinson, G. 2001. Water quality in the Laborie Bay. CANARI LWI Project Document no. 5. CANARI Technical Report no. 301. Vieux Fort, Saint Lucia: Caribbean Natural Resources Institute.

Hutchinson, G., George, S. and James, C. 2000. A description of the reef fishery of Laborie, St. Lucia. CANARI LWI Project Document no. 1. CANARI Technical Report no. 291. Vieux Fort, Saint Lucia: Caribbean Natural Resources Institute.

Renard, Y., Smith, A. and Krishnarayan, V. 2000. Do reefs matter? Coral reef conservation, sustainable livelihoods and poverty reduction in Laborie, St. Lucia. Paper presented at a Regional conference on Managing Space for Sustainable Living in Small Island Developing States, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, October, 2000. CANARI Communication No. 274:6 pp.

Smith, A.H. 2001. A study of coastal livelihoods in Laborie, St. Lucia – social, human and financial capital. How different resources are used and integrated into household strategies of different stakeholder groups (R7559). pp. 7-12 – 7-13. In: Proceedings of the Workshop Improving the poverty focus of NRSP's Research on the Management of Natural Resources. Rothamsted, Harpenden, UK, November/December 2000. DFID Natural Resources Systems Programme.

Smith, A.H. and Koester, S. 2001. A description of the sea urchin fishery in Laborie, St. Lucia. CANARI LWI Project Document no. 4. CANARI Technical Report no. 294. Vieux Fort, Saint Lucia: Caribbean Natural Resources Institute.

Smith, A.H. and Gustave, J. 2001. A description of the harvest of wild seamoss in Laborie, St. Lucia. CANARI LWI Project Document no. 2. CANARI Technical Report no. 292. Vieux Fort, Saint Lucia: Caribbean Natural Resources Institute.

Smith, A.H. and Renard, Y. 2002. Seaweed cultivation as a livelihood in Caribbean coastal communities. Paper presented at the ICRI Regional Workshop for the Tropical Americas: Improving Reef Condition Through Strategic Partnerships. Cancun, Mexico, June 2002. CANARI Communication no 309:8 pp.

Smith, A.H.. 2003. Mapping Laborie Bay, Saint Lucia.. CANARI LWI Project Document no. 8. CANARI Technical Report no. 323. Vieux Fort, Saint Lucia: Caribbean Natural Resources Institute. [in preparation]

R8134: Developing successful co-management in the Caribbean

The items below are available on the CCA web site (<http://www.ccanet.net>) as downloadable Adobe Acrobat PDF files by clicking the project title on the home page and following the link. They are also available as downloadable PDF files on the CERMES web site (<http://www.cavehill.uwi.edu/cermes/>). Select *Publications* and go to *Bibliographic Database*. The specific reports for download are listed by title.

McConney, P., R. Pomeroy and R. Mahon. 2003. Guidelines for coastal resource co-management in the Caribbean: Communicating the concepts and conditions that favour success. Report of the Caribbean Coastal Co-management Guidelines Project. Caribbean Conservation Association, Barbados. 60pp.

McConney, P., R. Mahon and H. Oxenford. 2003. Barbados case study: the Fisheries Advisory Committee. Report of the Caribbean Coastal Co-management Guidelines Project. Caribbean Conservation Association, Barbados. 81pp.

McConney, P., R. Mahon and C. Parker. 2003. Barbados case study: the sea egg fishery. Report of the Caribbean Coastal Co-management Guidelines Project. Caribbean Conservation Association, Barbados. 75pp.

Pomeroy, R.S. and T. Goetze. 2003. Belize case study: Marine protected areas co-managed by Friends of Nature. Report of the Caribbean Coastal Co-management Guidelines Project. Caribbean Conservation Association, Barbados. 73pp.

McConney, P., R. Mahon and R. Pomeroy. 2003. Belize case study: Fisheries Advisory Board in the context of integrated coastal management. Report of the Caribbean Coastal Co-management Guidelines Project. Caribbean Conservation Association, Barbados. 73pp.

McConney, P. 2003. Grenada case study: the lobster fishery at Sauteurs. Report of the Caribbean Coastal Co-management Guidelines Project. Caribbean Conservation Association, Barbados. 68pp.

McConney, P. 2003. Grenada case study: the legalisation of beach seine traditional rules at Gouyave. Report of the Caribbean Coastal Co-management Guidelines Project. Caribbean Conservation Association, Barbados. 72pp.

Pomeroy, R., P. McConney and R. Mahon. 2003. Comparative analysis of coastal resource co-management in the Caribbean. Report of the Caribbean Coastal Co-management Guidelines Project. Caribbean Conservation Association, Barbados. 34pp

Guidelines presentation slides

R8135: Feasibility of alternative sustainable NR based enhanced livelihood strategies

Pantin, D. et al. 2004. Feasibility of alternative sustainable coastal resource-based enhanced livelihood strategies. SEDU, UWI St. Augustine Campus 92pp.

Appendix 7: CDs compiled and distributed by COMARE Net

R7559: Improving coastal livelihoods in the Caribbean: Institutional and technical options. (CANARI)

- A description of the reef fishery of Laborie.pdf
- Caribbean Moss Bulletin Issue 9.pdf
- Do Reefs matter - Renard, Smith, Krishnarayan.pdf
- Harvest of wild seamoss in Laborie.pdf
- R7559 Final Technical Report rev3.pdf
- Sea Urchin fishery in Laborie - Smith, Koester.pdf
- Seaweed cultivation as a livelihood in Caribbean.pdf
- Tourism in Laborie - Clauzel.pdf

Selected NRSP Land Water Interface Projects in the Caribbean

Folder R6783: Ecological and social impacts in planning Caribbean marine reserves. (University of Newcastle)

- R6783_Final Technical Report -Jan00.pdf
- R6783_PCSS-Jan00.doc

Folder R6919: Evaluating trade-offs between stakeholders in MPAs in the Caribbean. (University of East Anglia)

- R6919_Final Technical Report 1.pdf
- R6919_FTRApp1.pdf = Evaluating Trade-offs between Uses of Marine Protected Areas in the Caribbean. Chapter 10 in Kirkpatrick, C. and Lee, N. (eds.) (1999 in press) Integrated Appraisal and Sustainable Development in a Developing World. Edward Elgar: Cheltenham
- R6919_FTRApp2.pdf = What Will Tobago Be Like in 2007? Four development scenarios for the area surrounding Buccoo Reef Marine Park, Tobago
- R6919_FTRApp3.pdf = Estimation of Economic Criteria under different development scenarios for the area surrounding Buccoo Reef Marine Park
- R6919_FTRApp4.pdf = Estimation of Social Criteria under different development scenarios in South West Tobago
- R6919_FTRApp5.pdf = An ecological assessment of Buccoo Reef - Bon Accord lagoon complex
- R6919_FTRApp6.pdf = Estimation of the ecosystem health criteria under different development scenarios for the area surrounding Buccoo Reef Marine Park
- R6919_FTRApp7.pdf = Report on the Consensus Building Workshop for primary stakeholders of Buccoo Reef Marine Park, Tobago
- R6919_FTRcontents.pdf
- R6919_PCSS.doc

Folder R7408: Building consensus amongst stakeholders for management of natural resources at the LWI. (University of East Anglia)

- R7408_Final Technical Report.pdf
- R7408_FTR-AnnexA-H.pdf
- R7408_PCSS.doc

Folder R7797: Opportunities and constraints for coastal livelihoods in the Caribbean. (Natural Resources Institute (NRI))

- R7797_Final Technical Report -July01.pdf
- R7797_PCSS.doc
- R7797_Scientific Annex A Appendixes.pdf
- R7797_Scientific Annex A.pdf

R7976: Evaluation of successful implementation of MPAs in the Caribbean region. (MRAG)

- MPA Guidelines.pdf

R8135: Feasibility of alternative sustainable NR based enhanced livelihood strategies. (UWI SEDU)

- Complete Chaps 1- 9.pdf
- Oct 16,04 - revised 4 pages.pdf
- People and the Caribbean Coast.pdf
- Policy Brief CTA final.pdf
- R8135 Final Technical Report.pdf

R8134: Developing successful co-management in the Caribbean. (CCA)

- Barbados FAC case study.pdf
- Barbados sea egg case study.pdf
- Belize FAB case study.pdf
- Belize MPAs case study.pdf
- Co-management Guidelines.pdf
- Comparative Analysis.pdf
- Grenada lobster case study.pdf
- Grenada seine case study.pdf
- Guidelines Slides.ppt

Appendix 8: COMARE Net membership

Name of participant*	Organisation name	Mailing address
Demetrio Martinez	PROMOCAI	5964 Campus Ave., Westlandivar, Belize City, BELIZE
Dan Hoggarth	SCALES Inc.	# 3, C3-12 Graham Hall Park, Christ Church, BARBADOS
Bob Payne	School of Outdoor Recreation, Parks and Tourism	955 Oliver Road, Thunder Bay, Ontario P7B 5E1, CANADA
David Kooistra	Saba Conservation Foundation/Saba Marine Park	P.O. Box 18, The Bottom, Saba, NETHERLAND ANTILLES
Emile Pemberton	Department of Fisheries	Prospect Estate, St. John's Parish, NEVIS
Renata Goodridge	CERMES	University of the West Indies, Cave Hill Campus, BARBADOS
Bissessar Chakalall	FAO Sub-Regional Office for the Caribbean	UN House, Marine Gardens, P.O. Box 631-C, BARBADOS
[Vijay Krishnarayan] INST	CANARI	Fernandes Industrial Centre, Administration Building, Eastern Main Road, Laventille, TRINIDAD
[Hugh Saul] INST	Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism	P.O. Box 642, Princess Margaret Drive, Belize City, BELIZE, C.A.
Simone Mangal	Caribbean Regional Environment Programme	"Chelford", Bush Hill, The Garrison, St. Michael, BARBADOS
Kemraj Parsram	Caribbean Conservation Association	"Chelford", Bush Hill, The Garrison, St. Michael, BARBADOS
[Kemraj Parsram]	Caribbean Conservation Association	"Chelford", Bush Hill, The Garrison, St. Michael, BARBADOS
Leo Brewster	Coastal Zone Management Unit	Bay Street, St. Michael, BARBADOS
[Leo Brewster] INST	Coastal Zone Management Unit	Bay Street, St. Michael, BARBADOS
Franchero Ellis	UWI graduate student	Kew House, Accommodation Road, Spooners Hill, St. Michael, BARBADOS
[Dennis Pantin] INST	SEDU	Economics Department, University of the West Indies, St. Augustine
Bruce Ransom	Hydroacoustic Technology Inc.	715 NE Northlake Way, Seattle, WA 98105, USA
[Vincent Sweeney] INST	CEHI	P.O. Box 1111, Castries, ST. LUCIA
[Bob Glazer] INST	GCFI	C/o FMRI 2796 Overseas Highway, Ste. 119, Marathon, FL 33050, USA
Dexter Cummings	UWI graduate student	17 Pine Road, Belleville, St. Michael, BARBADOS
Angela Alleyne	Independent Consultant	Reece Road, Brittons Hill, St. Michael, BARBADOS

Name of participant*	Organisation name	Mailing address
Lorna Inniss	Coastal Zone Management Unit	Bay Street, St. Michael, BARBADOS
Aixa Rodriguez	University of Puerto Rico, Sea Grant College Program	Associate Director / Communicator, University of Puerto Rico, Sea Grant College Program, P.O. Box 9011, RUM Mayaguez, PR 00681-9011, PUERTO RICO
Susan Mahon	Counterpart Caribbean	Program Manager, Counterpart Caribbean, Future Centre Trust, Edgehill, St. Thomas, BARBADOS
Elizabeth Taylor	CORALINA	General Director, CORALINA, San Luis, Bight KM 26, San Andres Island, COLOMBIA
Heidi Savelli Soderberg	UNEP Caribbean Environment Programme, Regional Coordinating Unit (CAR/RCU)	Junior Professional Officer (SPA), UNEP, Caribbean Environment Programme, Regional Coordinating Unit (CAR/RCU), 14-20 Port Royal Street, Kingston, JAMAICA
Judith Gobin	Lecturer	Department of Life Sciences, St. Augustine Campus, University of the West Indies, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
Silvia Salas	CINVESTAV	Universidad de Merida, Km 6 Antigua Carraterra a Progreso, Merida, MEXICO
David Johnson	Southampton Institute	Professor of Coastal Management, Southampton Institute, East Park Terrace, Southampton, UNITED KINGDOM

Appendix 9: Revised communications plan

The purpose to which this revised communications plan aims is: “Improved integrated coastal management practices and policies in the Caribbean promoted and institutionalised”. The plan summarises the essential aspects of communications for the project.

Targets	Objectives	Pathways	Products	Evaluation	Opportunities	Barriers
Academic research and education institutions	Encourage more and better research related to coastal management, better delivery of related training programmes and offering of graduate and undergraduate courses (including internships, field trips and thesis projects) in order to sustain the research effort and capacity.	<p>In-person meetings with researchers and teachers/trainers</p> <p>Referral to visit COMARE Net web page for downloads, news and references</p> <p>Presentations and product distribution at workshops and conferences</p> <p>Lectures/seminars in departmental series</p> <p>Use of email lists for information exchange</p> <p>Mail out or email of products upon request</p>	<p>Most of the products form all of the NRSP projects are relevant to some aspect of coastal management research. The strategy is to distribute them all, integrated where possible with current needs for research.</p> <p>Product examples include guidelines, technical reports, journal article copies, slides and videos, information briefs.</p>	<p>Increased use of NRSP-generated coastal management research material in academic institutions as evidenced by its incorporation into teaching and reading choice of research topics and projects</p> <p>Agreement by COMARE Net members to sustain the network after the project phase as evidenced by formal polling and financial commitment at the terminal evaluation</p>	<p>Coastfish conference in October 2004 with opportunity to spread to Spanish-speaking and bilingual interests</p> <p>GCFI meeting in November 2004 with opportunity to further interface with GCFI Net and CAMPAM</p> <p>UWI inter-campus environmental network and core graduate courses</p> <p>Several series of seminars and discussions at UWI all UWI campuses</p> <p>CERMES web site can host COMARE Net allowing more direct management and relevant</p>	<p>Changes to academic research and teaching may take longer to be evident than the project period</p> <p>UWI environmental network is not as effective via email as originally forecast</p> <p>Technical difficulties have been met in the construction of the COMARE Net web page and its further development may be constrained by the UWI computer and internet systems</p>

Targets	Objectives	Pathways	Products	Evaluation	Opportunities	Barriers
					content	
<p>Regional public policy-making and development institutions</p> <p>Major national coastal resource management and development agencies</p> <p>(For the purpose of communication these targets have similar requirements and their knowledge base must be comparable)</p>	<p>Improved knowledge base for creating and maintaining the enabling policy environment needed to implement change and introduce improved institutional arrangements for coastal management at regional and international scales.</p>	<p>In-person meetings with policy persons and senior managers</p> <p>Referral to visit COMARE Net web page for downloads, news and references</p> <p>Presentations and product distribution at workshops and conferences</p> <p>Use of email lists for information exchange</p> <p>Mail out or email of products upon request</p>	<p>Most of the products form all of the NRSP projects are relevant to some aspect of coastal management research. The strategy is to distribute them all, integrated where possible with current needs for research.</p> <p>Product examples include guidelines, technical reports, journal article copies, slides and videos, information briefs.</p>	<p>Increased use of NRSP-generated coastal management research material in policy documents and by coastal managers in the region as evidenced by content analysis of products put in the public domain by network members and by a survey of members</p> <p>Agreement by COMARE Net members to sustain the network after the project phase as evidenced by formal polling and financial commitment at the terminal evaluation</p>	<p>GCFI meeting in November 2004 with opportunity to further interface with GCFI Net and CAMPAM</p> <p>CERMES web site can host COMARE Net allowing more direct management and relevant content</p> <p>UWI has embarked on a strategy to improve its inputs into regional policy related to natural resource management</p>	<p>There is fairly low use of research products of any type by policy makers and senior managers. The attitude or behaviour changes required to increase use of the products may be beyond the scope of this project.</p> <p>Opportunities to present material to these target groups are relatively scarce since UWI is not typically invited to be present at regional governmental forums, so more effort on individual approaches will be necessary</p> <p>Use of electronic products and</p>

Targets	Objectives	Pathways	Products	Evaluation	Opportunities	Barriers
						email communication by coastal managers is still fairly limited
Regional non-governmental organisations	Encourage use of coastal research information to facilitate meaningful participation in national and community-based coastal management and development decision-making and projects.	<p>In-person meetings with NGO leaders</p> <p>Referral to visit COMARE Net web page for downloads, news and references</p> <p>Presentations and product distribution at workshops and conferences</p> <p>Use of email lists for information exchange</p> <p>Mail out or email of products upon request</p>	<p>Most of the products form all of the NRSP projects are relevant to some aspect of coastal management research. The strategy is to distribute them all, integrated where possible with current needs for research.</p> <p>Product examples include guidelines, technical reports, journal article copies, slides and videos, information briefs.</p>	<p>Increased use of NRSP-generated coastal management research material by coastal stakeholders in the region as evidenced by popular media reports of public participation and by a survey of network members</p> <p>Agreement by COMARE Net members to sustain the network after the project phase as evidenced by formal polling and financial commitment at the terminal evaluation</p>	<p>CANARI has good contact with diverse NGO potential users of COMARE Net and can incorporate into the R8317 project to distribute products from the original products in addition to new products for testing and uptake</p> <p>NGOs have been turning more to CERMES for advice on coastal matters</p>	<p>Use of electronic products and email communication by NGO managers is still fairly limited</p> <p>Opportunities to present material to these target groups are relatively scarce since UWI is not typically invited to be present at regional NGO forums, so more effort on individual approaches will be necessary</p>

Appendix 10: COMARE Net web page (text version)

Coastal Management Research Network (COMARE Net)	
Research:	Dissemination, promotion and adoption of research aimed at improving all aspects of coastal management in the Caribbean
Purpose:	To promote and institutionalise improved integrated coastal management practices and policies in the Caribbean. COMARE Net will combine the processes and products of Department for International Development (DFID) Natural Resources Systems Programme (NRSP) Land Water Interface (LWI) research projects with other research initiatives. It will facilitate electronic and physical exchanges of information, create presentations and develop policy briefs.
Activities & Outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a coastal management research network web page or site • Linkages to national, regional and international coastal management research • Induction of new members into the coastal management research network • Formulation of a communications plan including monitoring and evaluation • Dissemination of NRSP-LWI project products and promotion of their use • Collaboration with CERMES and other agencies to promote use of NRSP outputs • Creation of channels for communication between NRSP and coastal use groups • Posting and exchange of information by various media throughout the network • Participation in meetings to report on and promote coastal management research • Compilation and distribution of UWI coastal management research and literature • Preparation of policy briefs specifically on the roles and uses of coastal research • Promotion of research relationships between UWI and NGOs, CBOs and authorities • Institutionalisation of COMARE Net beyond the termination of the project in 2005
Partners:	COMARE Net is an outreach project of the Office of Research of the University of the West Indies. It is managed by the Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES) at the UWI Cave Hill Campus in Barbados and the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI), an independent regional technical organisation in Trinidad.
Project Area:	Wider Caribbean with global connections
Duration:	1 March 2004 to 31 March 2005
Funding:	£20,000 from the UK Department for International Development (DFID) – Natural Resources Systems Programme (NRSP)
Managers:	Dr. Patrick McConney (CERMES) and Ms. Sarah McIntosh (CANARI)
Status:	In progress
Full Text:	<p>Membership</p> <p>Anyone or any organization that conducts or uses coastal management research in the wider Caribbean is encouraged to join COMARE Net. Fill out and submit the application form. There is no cost to joining.</p> <p>Coastal management research</p> <p>Follow the links below to obtain information on coastal management research projects conducted in the Caribbean through the Natural Resources Systems Programme (NRSP) Land Water Interface (LWI) and University of the West</p>

[Indies](#)

NRSP LWI Caribbean Projects list (with lead institution[s]):

[R6783](#) Ecological and social impacts in planning Caribbean marine reserves. ([University of Newcastle](#))

[Project outline](#); [project outputs](#); [contact person\(s\)](#).

[R6919](#) Evaluating trade-offs between stakeholders in MPAs in the Caribbean. ([University of East Anglia](#))

[Project outline](#); [project outputs](#); [contact person\(s\)](#).

[R7111](#) Review of currently available information on pollution of coastal waters by sediments and agro-chemicals: Identification of sources and transport mechanisms, and influence of land use management in the watershed.

([British Geological Survey](#) (BGS) [Marine Resources Assessment Group Ltd](#) (MRAG))

[Project outline](#) [project outputs](#) [contact person\(s\)](#).

[R7408](#) Building consensus amongst stakeholders for management of natural resources at the LWI. ([University of East Anglia](#))

[Project outline](#); [project outputs](#); [contact person\(s\)](#).

[R7559](#) Improving coastal livelihoods in the Caribbean: Institutional and technical options. ([CANARI](#))

[Project outline](#); [project outputs](#); [contact person\(s\)](#).

[R7668](#) : Impact and amelioration of sediment and agro-chemical pollution on Caribbean coastal waters. ([University of York](#) [MRAG](#))

[Project outline](#) [project outputs](#) [contact person\(s\)](#).

[R7797](#) Opportunities and constraints for coastal livelihoods in the Caribbean. ([Natural Resources Institute](#) (NRI))

[Project outline](#) [project outputs](#); [contact person\(s\)](#).

[R7976](#): Evaluation of successful implementation of MPAs in the Caribbean region. ([MRAG](#))

[Project outline](#); [project outputs](#); [contact person\(s\)](#).

[R8134](#): Developing successful co-management in the Caribbean (CCA)

[Project outline](#); [project outputs](#); [contact person\(s\)](#).

[R8135](#): Feasibility of alternative sustainable NR based enhanced livelihood strategies. ([UWI SEDU](#))

[Project outline](#); [project outputs](#); [contact person\(s\)](#).

Appendix 11: Events featuring COMARE Net presentations, products

- White Water to Blue Water Partnership Conference, Miami, 21-26 March 2004
 - Network launch
 - Products from R8134, R7668, R7559, R7111, and R7976 were displayed and distributed
- World Fisheries Congress, Vancouver, 2-6 May 2004
 - Poster presentation based on R8134: McConney P., R. Pomeroy and R. Mahon: Contortions in the co-management of small-scale fisheries in the Caribbean.
 - Products from R8134 were displayed and distributed
- Workshop on Coastal Resource Co-management, Negril, Jamaica, 22 June 2004
 - Products from R8134 were used as workshop materials and distributed
- International Association for the Study of Common Property (IASCP) Tenth Biennial Conference, Oaxaca, Mexico, August 9 – 13, 2004
 - Oral presentation Based on R8134: McConney P., R. Pomeroy and R. Mahon. Coastal resources co-management in the Caribbean
 - Products from R8134, R8135 and R7976 were displayed and distributed
 - R8134 co-management guidelines used as resource material in a workshop entitled "Scaling the governance barrier: sustaining citizens, communities and resources" which was convened to develop a global research proposal on governance issues, and particular the notion of participation in governance.
- Coastfish Conference — Coastal Fisheries in Latin America and the Caribbean: "Assessing, Managing and Balancing Actions", Mérida, Yucatán, México, 4-8 October 2004
 - McConney, P. and R Baldeo. Some lessons in coastal resource co-management from beach seine and lobster fisheries in Grenada
 - Products from R8134, R8135, R7559 and R7976 were displayed and distributed
- 57th Annual Meeting of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute, St. Petersburg, Florida USA, 8 - 12 November 2004
 - Oral presentation based on R7976: C. Ramsubeik, H.A. Oxenford and P. McConney. A livelihoods analysis of two marine protected areas in Belize
 - Oral presentation based on R8134 integrated with CERMES projects: P. McConney. Integration of fisheries into coastal management
 - Oral presentation based on R8134 integrated with CERMES projects: C. Parker and M. Pena. Possible paths to co-managing the sea egg fishery of Barbados
 - Oral presentation based on R7559: Smith, A. H. Using GIS tools for participatory management of coastal resources in Laborie Bay, Saint Lucia.
 - Products from R8134, R8135, R7668, R7559, R7111 and R7976 were displayed and distributed (see copy of CERMES Connections).
- Third Meeting of the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism's Working Group on the Common Fisheries Policy and Regime, Kingstown, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, 29-30 November, 2004
 - Products from R8134, R8135, R7559 and R7976 were displayed and distributed

- CERMES Coastal Resources Co-management Project (CORECOMP) mission to Belize 17-20 January 2005.
 - Products from R8134, R8135, R7559 and R7976 were displayed and distributed
- Moving Beyond the Critiques of Co-Management: Theory and Practice of Adaptive Co-Management, Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada, 4-5 February 2004
 - Oral presentation based on R8134 integrated with CERMES projects: *Coping with complexity and uncertainty in coastal resource co-management in the Caribbean* by Patrick McConney, Robin Mahon and Robert Pomeroy
 - Products from R8134, R8135, R7559 and R7976 were displayed and distributed
- Meeting of Caribbean Senior Trade & Fisheries Officials on Fisheries Issues in the WTO and EPA Negotiations, organised by the Commonwealth Secretariat and the Caribbean Regional Negotiating Machinery, with the support of the United Kingdom Department for International Development, Bridgetown, Barbados, 21-22 March 2005
 - COMARE Net products and 'CERMES Policy Perspectives' policy briefs distributed
- Annual Meeting of the Society for Applied Anthropology La Fonda Hotel, Santa Fe, New Mexico, 5-10 April 2005
 - Panel session on Strengthening Stakeholder Participation in Fisheries Management included oral presentation based on R8134 integrated with CERMES projects by Patrick McConney on *Stakeholders in Caribbean fisheries and integrated coastal management*
 - COMARE Net products displayed and distributed
- Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism's (1) Regional Multi-disciplinary Workshop on the Common Fisheries Policy and Regime (2) Caribbean Fisheries Forum, St. Kitts and Nevis, 18-21 April 2005.
 - COMARE Net products and 'CERMES Policy Perspectives' policy briefs distributed
- Third Session of the Scientific Advisory Group (SAG) of the Western Central Atlantic Fisheries Commission (WECAFC), Barbados, 25-27 April 2005
 - COMARE Net products displayed and distributed