

## **Component 7: Economic Valuation of Coastal and Marine Resources**

The Component is specifically assisting participating countries to apply the tools of resource valuation, environmental accounting, and environmental decision-making for use in the development of policy frameworks and economic and regulatory approaches within the context of the coastal and marine resources and CPACC objectives.

### Phase I:

#### (a) Methodology Definition

Completed. Since June 2000 progress has continued in the implementation of Phase II, *Implementation of the Pilot Study*. During that period, the following has been accomplished:

#### (b) Finalization of Methodology

Completed. During the operationalization of Phase II there has been some continued discussion of the main areas to be studied in each country. At the end of December 2000, these were clarified. A copy of the methods to be carried out in each country is attached as Annex 6. Country visits carried out during the reporting period further clarified any issues associated with techniques. The availability of data in some cases necessitated the reorganization of issues or areas of focus. Following a country visit in December 2000, it was decided that a wide-based survey of the terrestrial park in Dominica was not required but that the effort would be focused more on the Marine Park and direct use values. Reports on the pilot studies have been developed by each country and were presented at a joint C7/C8 workshop held in August 2000 and are provided on the CPACC webpage.

### Data Collection

Data collection have been implemented on two levels: primary and secondary data collection.

Progress in the pilot countries:

#### (a) St. Lucia

In St. Lucia, 75% of all data has been acquired. The fisheries data and the tourism data were the more recent additions to the data set for St. Lucia. After much discussions and revision, the two surveys (Beach User on site Survey and Telephone Survey) to be carried out in St. Lucia on beach use and the value of the area – nationally have been completed and should be administered in early 2001.

#### (b) Dominica

In Dominica, since the contracting of a local Coordinator for C7, significant progress in data collection has been achieved. At the end of 2000, Dominica had collected 90% of the data required. During a visit with the Consultant, Professor Strand, after a Coordinators Meeting in December 2000, the remaining issues associated with the data for Residential, Commercial and Public properties within the Newtown Area of the pilot site were addressed. The remaining data needs are expected to be addressed through a survey of dive operators operating in the Soufriere Marine Park.

#### (c) Trinidad and Tobago

Trinidad and Tobago has made more limited progress in addressing data collection. Given the nature of the study in terms of the industrial site, there has been some difficulty in extracting data from companies.

The issues associated with data collection were one of the main issues discussed and addressed in a follow-up country visit held in January 2001. A comprehensive plan has now been put in place including arrangements for the administration of surveys and it is hoped that most of the data collection would have been finalized for Trinidad and Tobago by mid to the end of February 2001.

Though data collection has been slow during the first few months, significant progress has been made and data collection should be finalized by early March 2000.

### Harmonization of efforts with Component 3

Efforts continue to ensure that data collection efforts are in harmony with the activities ongoing in C3 in the development of the CRIS. There was some follow-up between the ISC, the CPACC Focal Point and the CPACC C7 Coordinator.

### Coordination

The establishment of National Component Teams and C7 Focal Points has been an effective way for communication, logistics and overall coordination of the countries. It has also facilitated more direct participation by the countries in the C7 pilot and should facilitate the sustainability of capacity-building efforts in these areas. The Coordinator for Dominica came on board in August 2000 and through his efforts, progress in Dominica has been significant.

The establishment of these teams is also expected to facilitate the sharing of information with Component 8, which is also underway and provide linkages for C7 outputs into the C4 process. In addition, public awareness activities have been coordinated through the NFP and the C7 Coordinators and ensured a useful flow of information.

The equipment of the virtual office to be established in St. Lucia has been ordered and should be officially launched early February 2001. This office is to be a subregional node for economic valuation, serve as a repository for the C7 data and be a communication link for the three participating countries.

In an effort to foster discussion and debate on economic valuation an *e-group* was established under the management of the RPIU: this continues to be maintained as a source of discussion and interaction.

### Training

The main training activity during the reporting period was the hosting of a joint workshop in St. Kitts and Nevis on "Economic Decision-making tools for Climate Change Adaptation Policy" August 28<sup>th</sup> to September 1<sup>st</sup>, 2000. The workshop was well attended by participating countries and by other CPACC countries.

The meeting served as an opportunity to establish harmonization between C7 and 8 as well as to encourage decision-makers into a methodology whereby economic valuation and the development of regulatory and economic instruments should be part of the overall decision-making process. Participation also came from the World Bank, the private sector, i.e. the solar-water heating sector in Barbados, the NGO community – The Montego Bay Marine Park Trust and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States/Natural Resources Management Unit

(OECS-NRMU). The participation of these institutions brought practical implementation issues and raised options in the use of these techniques to every-day problems. The National NOAA of the US government, as Technical Coordinator for Component 8, also participated. A comprehensive report of the discussions at the workshop is being produced. A number of the presentations have been already made available via the CPACC webpage.

On a continuing basis, information on valuation work as well as other areas is passed on to the Component Teams.

Although it was anticipated that most of the data collection for C7 would have been completed in December 2000. However data collection remains a challenge in some areas. This should be addressed in early 2001.