

68. Fish [marine species] for human food should take priority over other uses, and the amount available for human food should be increased by avoiding wastage and improving techniques of capture [harvest], handling and transportation.

Capacity Building

83. Each coastal country could establish:

- a) A unified policy framework and intergovernmental mechanisms for coastal management and marine resources management through a permanent consultation between the decision makers and the users.
- b) Procedures to involve the coastal communities the academic and private sector in the development and implementing programmes.(64)

84. Member States could create an interministerial mechanism, within the national planning and development bodies, for policy-making and long term planning on oceans and coastal areas. The main tasks could include the following:

- a) Rationalize and/or coordinate sectoral responsibilities for oceans and coastal areas within governments and establish a reviewing mechanism to up-date and enforce relevant national legislation to ocean management and coastal development.
- b) Establish advisory bodies for broad consultation to stimulate participation with local administrations, the business community, the academic sector, user groups and the general public.
- c) Include institutional capacity building in agreements between development aid bodies and developing country institutions.(66)

85. Relevant regional agencies could assist coastal countries in improving the scientific, technological professional and related institutional capacities.

- a) Identify existing capabilities and existing facilities within the countries of the region; determine the needs of human resources, the scientific and technical infrastructure required and potential for expansion in regional marine and coastal areas research, training, management and technologies.
- b) Establish and maintain regional centres capable of assisting countries in analysing information and assessing the principal environmental problems, in reinforcing surveillance and implementing environmental impact assessment and monitoring programmes with predictive capabilities.
- c) Prepare national and regional contingency and emergency plans, standard techniques for monitoring species and habitats and develop geographic information systems for spatial planning in coastal areas. To establish the appropriate legislation to protect the marine and coastal ecosystems.
- d) Create special programmes to assist island States to integrate environment and development in the planning process for their limited areas and resources.
- e) Establish programmes on marine environmental education and enhance public awareness of the role of the marine environment for society.(68)

Management Related

97. Coastal states could establish systems to regulate access through licensing, explicit user's rights, limited entry, space allocation, closure zones and economic instruments; and domestic and