

# Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership

## **TOWARDS NATIONAL INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT POLICY Recommendations and Responses**

### **Responses to Recommendations Provided at the National Integrated Coastal Management Policy Meeting**

October 29, 1998  
White Sands Hotel  
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Prepared by:

Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership  
Support Unit

Working Document: 5015 TCMP

---

*A joint initiative between the National Environment Management Council,  
the University of Rhode Island/Coastal Resources Center and the  
United States Agency for International Development*

## **TOWARDS NATIONAL ICM POLICY – Recommendations and Responses**

This Document contains the specific recommendations and statements for each that briefly explains how the recommendation has been incorporated into ongoing policy development process made at a meeting of Directors, Commissions and heads of Government sectors key to integrated coastal management in Tanzania. The one day policy meeting on Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) in Tanzania was convened by the Vice President's Office. It was organized by the Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership (TCMP) which is a collaborative effort between the National Environment Management Council, the University of Rhode Island/Coastal Resources Center and the United States Agency for International Development. The TCMP seeks to develop and implement a national Integrated Coastal Management policy that addresses problems at both national and local levels. Since March, 1998 the TCMP, working through inter-sectoral and inter-disciplinary teams, has produced a series of background documents that describe issue areas which a national ICM policy may address. These documents, which were developed through a participatory process with stakeholders from local, district, regional and national levels, were summarized in an *Integrated Coastal Management Policy Meeting Executive Summary*. The Executive Summary was the focus of the meeting's deliberations.

### **PURPOSE**

The purpose of the ICM Policy Meeting was to:

- Describe the complexities of coastal ecosystems and the challenges for managing them;
- Review the statements describing critical coastal management issues; and,
- Recommend key actions that move from issue identification to adoption of an ICM program

### **ACTIONS**

The National ICM Policy meeting reviewed the proposed ICM issues and further:

- Considered the presentations, remarks and views at the meeting;
- Endorsed the issues presented to the meeting delegates; and,
- Discussed and endorsed the issues in the *Executive Summary for the Integrated Coastal Management Policy Meeting*.

The Policy meeting also:

- Recommended ways to strengthen the issues;
- Identified additional issues that need to be addressed by a national ICM policy;
- Described how an ICM policy should make progress on solving these issues;
- Outlined the steps that are now necessary to move from issue identification to the adoption of an ICM policy; and,
- Agreed to reconvene to review the final issues, and develop the goals, objectives and principles of an ICM policy.

The specific recommendations and suggestions made by the meeting participants and the next section. For each of these recommendations, TCMP has provided an statement that briefly explains how the recommendation has been incorporated into ongoing policy development process. For more information about the recommendations or the actions taken to address them, please contact:

*J. Daffa*  
*Support Unit Leader*  
*Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership*  
*Haile Selassie Road, Plot 87*  
*P. O. Box 71686*  
*Dar es Salaam, Tanzania*  
*255 51 667589 – phone*  
*255 51 668611 – fax*  
*Jdaffa@epiq.or.tz*

## Summary of Plenary Report-Out and Responses

Meeting participants were divided into three groups (Blue, Green and Red) and asked to answer four questions regarding critical management issues presented earlier in the meeting. These included:

1. Maintaining and improving coastal village well-being and livelihoods
2. Shorefront planning and management of Tanzania's emerging coast-related economic opportunities including tourism, mariculture, industry, oil and gas.
3. Shorefront erosion resulting from extraction of coastal resources
4. Managing geographic areas of concern
5. Supporting local initiatives and decision-making for inter-sectoral development (coordination)
6. Information availability and use in decision-making
7. Lack of human and institutional capacity

### **Question 1: Are the issues that have been presented the critical issues that should be addressed by a national ICM program?**

The meeting participants endorsed the issues presented by the TCMP; but made suggestions for improving the way issues were stated, and suggested that two additional issues be added. Specific comments include:

Issue 1, rephrase to eliminate the word maintain, and refer to the well being of all beneficiaries of all coastal resources, not only villagers.

*TCMP has incorporated this recommendation*

Issue 2, expand issue description to include existing as well as emerging economic opportunities; clarify the meaning of shorefront or replace the word shorefront with coastal belt.

*The word existing deleted to broaden focus to existing and emerging. Shorefront was replaced with coastal area to encompass both terrestrial and aquatic components of the shore*

Improve issue two: Sounds like the program is only going to address the issues related to the shorefront. Rephrase issue so it reads: Coastal planning and management of related economic opportunities within the coastal belt.

*Shorefront has been replaced with coastal, a more encompassing term that includes both terrestrial and aquatic habitats. The country's coastal zone/belt/area has not been defined for the purposes of a coastal management policy.*

Issue 3, rephrase issue so it encompasses the full range of activities that contribute to coastal erosion; and that it better reflects the complexity of the erosion issue

*The issue now focuses on all extraction activities that lead to coastal erosion. Additional text has been added to describe the complexities of the coastal erosion issue to make links to other issue areas that contribute to the problem*

Issue 7, rephrase to: “inadequate” human and institutional capacity.

*TCMP has incorporated this recommendation*

In addition, the following points need to be emphasized in the more detailed issue descriptions.

Gender issues should be mainstreamed in the elaboration of all the issues

*Gender consideration will be woven into all aspects of the coastal policy. TCMP has completed a rapid assessment of gender issues along the coast (See Gender Assessment Report, EPIQ, March 1998). This assessment provides guidance on how to ensure that the coastal policy adequately addresses gender issues.*

Agriculture is an emerging economic sector as well as an issue for village based economy

*Agriculture has been added as an existing/emerging economic area and is included in the description of village based economies*

Small scale and informal businesses need to be valued and considered.

*A discussion of small scale and informal businesses has been added to issue area one – improvement of the well-being and livelihoods of all beneficiaries of coastal resources*

Importance of monitoring needs to be emphasized.

*A discussion has been added on the importance of monitoring in issue area number six. TCMP has initiated a national monitoring program for coastal ecosystems working through the Institute of Marine Sciences and in partnership with existing local ICM programs and appropriate research institutions.*

Capacity building issue should be expanded to emphasize the need to create awareness in the next generation. It was noted that local authorities were essential for delivering awareness-building programs.

*A discussion has been added to reflect the importance of overall awareness building. However, the focus of capacity building for TCMP has been and will continue to be on practitioners and appropriate institutions. This strategy was selected because there already exists mechanisms for general awareness raising and educating the next generation of resource users. Some general awareness raising activities have been undertaken. These include national press stories about coastal issues, the National Coastal Environmental Awards Scheme and Video Voices from the field.*

A discussion of how the TCMP can facilitate information creation and exchange should be added. It was noted that the problem of information availability and access extends beyond the coastal sector.

*Although it is correct that information exchange extends beyond the coastal sector, TCMP has strategically selected information collection and management systems that focus on coastal resources. TCMP is working through the Institute of Marine Sciences to improve the information and collection systems.*

Resource depletion and the central question of land tenure need more emphasis in the issue descriptions.

*Because of the summary nature of this document, complex issues such as land tenure and resource depletion could not be explored fully. TCMP has analyzed these issues extensively in two documents. The first is the core working group's Issue Profile (Chapter 3 and 6) and the TCMP Legal and Policy/Assessment report.*

**Question 2: Have any critical issues that a national ICM program should address been missed?**

The group suggested two additional issue themes:

Issues related to coastal emergency preparedness and hazard reduction.

*TCMP agrees that coastal emergency preparedness and hazard reduction are important issues to be addressed, especially in the wake of El nino flooding. TCMP found, during its assessment of existing policies and regulations, that there are a significant number of units developing emergency preparedness plans (e.g., Marine Pollution Response Plan). To minimize overlap, TCMP has strategically selected natural (versus man-made) hazard mitigation (problem avoidance) as a planning tool to be considered when addressing site specific development. This will be incorporated into issue area two. Marine Pollution Response Planning (Marine Contingency Planning) will be included in district level planning through a coastal program. This will accommodate tier one planning requirements as defined by tier two of the national Marine Pollution Response Plan (in-progress).*

Issues related to cross-boundary problems (e.g. pollution; pelagic fisheries).

*Coastal management cross boundary issues are presently being addressed by a series of regional and international protocols and conventions. Therefore, it is recommended that cross boundary issues of national interest (e.g., pollution and pelagic fisheries) continue to be dealt with by the appropriate sector. A coastal program will ensure coastal management is consistent with these protocols and conventions. Integration will be enhanced between these sectors and TCMP once the national policy is in place. It is expected that this will allow TCMP to incorporating cross*

*boundary issues related to priority coastal management issues as they are addressed at the local level.*

**Question 3: How could an ICM policy/program make progress on solving these issues?**

The meeting participants proposed the following broad ideas:

Continue the TCMP consultative, participatory approach that involves the institutions and stakeholders at multiple levels (from village resource users to Ministers). Seek to expand the number of institutions and organizations involved in the process to make the consultative process even broader.

*TCMP has expanded its consultative process since the October meeting by increasing the number of sectors participating on the core working group by 20% and increasing the level of interaction with local ICM Programs and village level activities.*

Implement ICM policy formulation strategies that include: (1) Raising public awareness; (2) Consultative meetings; (3) Training and education; (4) Early implementation actions to address critical and immediate issues

*TCMP has initiated a series of activities to address these strategies. Public awareness is being raised through a TCMP newsletter, series of articles in the local press, video footage on coastal issues for national broadcasting, and the National Environmental Awards Scheme. The consultative process has been expanded as explained above. Training and Education is being approached in two ways (1) Working group members are being sponsored to regional and international training programs and (2) a national ICM training program is being developed. TCMP is working with local programs to identify and address critical and immediate issues. The first of these issues is mariculture, which TCMP is working closely with the Fisheries Department to create development and monitoring guidelines.*

Continue to use a multi-sectoral approach

*TCMP will continue to use a multi-sectoral approach and wherever possible expand the number of participating sectors and partners. This has already been demonstrated by increasing the number of working group members.*

Use the participatory process to facilitate broad support for any policy or legislative actions. (It was recognized that the TCMP is doing some, but needs to do more to pave the way for legislation)

*TCMP will increase its efforts over the next twelve months to facilitate broad support for policy actions. This will include informing members of parliament about coastal issues and providing a series of briefings for high level decision makers.*

Recognize that adoption of a coastal policy may be one action or may include multiple actions, requiring changes to several sectoral policies.

*TCMP is drafting its next document, Initial Elements of a Coastal Strategy, with the recognition that adoption of coastal policy may require multiple actions.*

**Question 4: What are the key actions (e.g., consultative meetings, critical decisions) that need to be taken to move from issue identification to the adoption of an ICM policy?**

Clarification of terms and definitions (shorefront, waterfront and coastal zone).

*A definition of terms will be provided in the next document, Initial Elements of a Coastal Policy*

Prepare a Profile of the issues that consolidates the five background documents.

*The executive summary presented at the Policy Meeting attempted to summarize the five different background documents. The Issue Profile document is based on data and information from all the other four documents.*

Prepare a policy and implementation matrix that links issues with existing policies and legislation to determine policy adequacy, gaps and needs.

*TCMP has commissioned a study to complete this task. The information collected will assist in the formulation of the Green Paper (alternatives for institutional arrangements)*

Draft policy through a participatory process that incorporates national and international experience.

*TCMP will sustain a consultative process that includes national and international experience. The primary vehicle to capture national experience are the working groups. International experience is captured through TCMP's relationship with the Coastal Resources Center at the University of Rhode Island and other global leaders in coastal management.*

Develop a strategy for implementation of the policy. The strategy needs to have incentives for implementation and financing considerations.

*As the next document, Initial Elements of a Coastal Policy, and the proceeding Green and White Papers are developed, implementation strategies will outlined.*

Develop a procedure for monitoring, including bench-marking and indicators.

*TCMP, in cooperation with the Institute of Marine Sciences, has established the Marine Ecosystem Assessment and Monitoring Coordination Team. This team will develop a national monitoring program for coastal ecosystems that provides useful information for decision makers.*

Identify stakeholders and undertake consultative meetings.

*TCMP will continue to interact with stakeholders at all levels to seek advise and input. Over the short term, TCMP working groups and consultants will visit each coastal district to gather information on coastal issues and possible goals for a national coastal policy.*

Take action (short-term measures) on critical issues (e.g. resource depletion) while the overall ICM policy is being formulated and adopted.

*TCMP has initiated a process to work with the local programs to identify existing and immediate issues and begin taking action on those issues. The first issue being addressed is mariculture development which the TCMP, in partnership with The Fisheries Department, is creating development and monitoring guidelines.*

Upon production of draft policy elements, before they are forwarded to higher authorities, call this same group of directors to review, discuss and make recommendations on the materials produced. From these policy elements, a coastal policy will be drafted using the appropriate and known mechanisms.

*TCMP has adopted this process and will be calling a meeting of directors at least three more times before a draft policy is submitted to Government.*

Whatever is produced from the TCMP work should be disseminated in language and formats that resource users can understand and find useful.

*TCMP will identify the appropriate and strategic opportunities to translate key documents for dissemination. TCMP will not be able to translate all of its documents because of human and financial resource constraints.*