



Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership

Proceedings of the Third Policy Meeting on ICM in Tanzania

Whitesands Hotel, Dar es Salaam
29-30 November, 1999

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A joint initiative between the National Environment Management Council,
the University of Rhode Island/Coastal Resources Center and the
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Proceedings of the Third National Policy Meeting on Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) in Tanzania

White Sands Hotel, Dar es Salaam 29 - 30 November 1999

1.0 Meeting Summary

From 29 - 30 November 1999, Directors and Commissioners of Government Departments, heads of institutions responsible for coastal management, Members of Parliament, regional and district authority officials including District Commissioners, Regional Administrative Secretaries, District Executive Directors and District Natural Resources Officers, as well as representatives of local ICM programs convened at White Sands Hotel in Dar es Salaam to discuss and make important decisions on the ICM policy development. A total of fifty eight people participated at the meeting.

Hosted by the Vice President's Office, the meeting was opened by the Minister for Regional Administration and Local Government, Hon. Kingunge Ngombale Mwiru (MP), and chaired by the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Mr. Philemon Luhanjo.

The TCMP key partners - the USAID, CRC of the University of Rhode Island (CRC/URI) and the National Environment Management Council (NEMC), participated fully at the meeting. The USAID -Tanzania Director, Ms. Lucretia Taylor and the CRC Associate Director, Ms. Lynne Hale made important opening remarks while the Director General of the National Environment Management Council, Dr. Magnus Ngoile, facilitated meeting sessions.

The Minister of State in the Vice President's Office was unable to officiate the closing ceremony of the meeting, but his inspiring speech was read (to the word), on his behalf by the Permanent Secretary Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism Mr. Philemon Luhanjo.

1.2 Meeting Objectives

The purpose of the meeting was:

- Review progress on the integrated coastal management policy process
- Select implementation mechanisms for integrated coastal management policy in Tanzania
- Select the appropriate implementation structure and placement for a national coastal management policy

1.3 Actions

The Third ICM Policy meeting reviewed the Green Paper that contained proposed options for ICM Policy and further:

- Made amendments on policy statements and implementation mechanism;
- Accepted Option One of the proposed implementation actions;
- Accepted Option One of the proposed Institutional Structures
- Accepted Option One of the proposed Institutional Placement;
- Made recommendations for Consistency; and
- Made recommendations for policy boundary.

The meeting also made the following general recommendations:

- Include a list of acronyms
- Ensure that definitions of key words are included ;
- Clarify that using existing powers includes principle legislation, regulation, by-laws etc.

1.4 The way forward

Following recommendations and amendments made, the meeting endorsed the following actions:

- Consider recommendations and amendments made at the meeting (Nov. 1999);
- Complete White Paper and circulate for review (Dec.1999);
- Revise White Paper and submit to the Government for vetting and adoption (Jan- Feb. 2000);
- Take action on critical issues (ongoing); and
- Develop a supportive constituency (ongoing).

2.0 ICM policy process development

Mr. Mark Amaral, the TCMP Project Coordinator, made presentation on the policy process development by the Interagency Policy Working Group. In his presentation Mr. Amaral made a brief description of the policy process - the work of 18 months by the Policy Working Group that draw from Tanzania's existing expertise, including representatives of different sectors and institutions, both public and private. The group undertook the policy process after its formation in early 1998.

The process that is issue oriented relies on the following key attributes:

- Transparency
- Consultations;
- Stakeholder participation

Key components of the process are:

- Information collection and synthesis;
- Workshops and meetings;
- Field observations and
- Consultations;

The group's first output was the Tanzania Coastal Management Issue Profile prepared after an extensive issue identification exercise. The issue profile was presented to the Directors Meeting in October 1998. The meeting endorsed the issues and approved the policy process. The meeting also directed the working group to prepare initial elements for the ICM policy.

The initial elements of the ICM policy - vision, goal, objectives and principles of the policy were reviewed and endorsed by the Directors Meeting held in May 1999.

After the May meeting the working group embarked on preparing the Green Paper - options for a national ICM policy implementation which, were to be reviewed at this meeting.

3.0 The Green Paper - Policy Options

Mr. Jeremiah Daffa, the TCMP Support Unit Leader made a brief description of the Green Paper - the coastal management policy options, institutional placement and structure that have been proposed by the TCMP Policy Working Group. Written in a journalistic language, the Green Paper stresses urgency of the situation and provides context and factual information in boxes and sidebars.

Basing on the ICM Issue Profile and Technical Reports, Mr. Daffa took participants through the preamble and the introduction of the Green Paper that highlighted on the following subjects:

- Our coast, our people
- Declining resources, poor people;
- Missed opportunities - significance of the coast
- Why business as usual isn't working?
- What can an ICM policy do?
- Relationship of ICM to sectoral management
- Meeting regional and international commitments

Mr. Daffa further described ICM issues identified by the TCMP Working Group and initial elements – vision, principles, goal and objectives of the ICM policy before describing recommendations and options for an ICM policy, institutional structures, consistency of the policy, boundary of the policy and institutional placement.

3.1 Policy Implementation Mechanisms

In presenting implementation mechanisms of the proposed policy, Mr. Daffa described the proposed options as follows:

- OPTION 1 - assumes the coastal policy will rely only on existing laws and authorities. Option I implementation mechanisms enhance the effectiveness of existing implementation tools (e.g., strengthen district planning processes) and create new, or strive to improve existing coordination and review structures and mechanisms.
- OPTION 2 - implementation mechanisms require that new authority be vested with a new ICM institutional structure. In both implementation options, the authorities of sectoral agencies remain unchanged; rather, new authority is granted to promote ICM and give the policy the force of regulation, rather than rely on more voluntary types of compliance.

Basing on the above options he described:

- Seven Policy statements and proposed options to guide their implementation;
- Proposed options for Institutional structures;
- Policy consistency;
- Boundary for ICM policy; and
- Options for Institutional placement.

4.0 *Ungreening the Green Paper: Participants decisions, comments, suggested changes and reasons*

Through plenary sessions and group discussions, participants reviewed and discussed the Green Paper and made decisions, comments recommendations and suggested changes.

4.1 Policy Statement 1. Support planning and integrated management of coastal resources and activities at the local level and provide mechanisms to balance national and local interests:

Option I

- District councils will approve District Action Plans and the Inter-ministerial Coastal Integration Committee (see section on institutional structures) will review and endorse district plans. Endorsement means that the National Agencies agree to carry out their activities in a manner to support achieving local integrated coastal management goals and objectives
- No new authority is created by the District Action Plans. District Action Plans will use existing powers (by-laws, permitting and zoning, etc.) to implement planning and management actions.
- The Tanzania Integrated Coastal Management Office will act on behalf of the citizens to review national consistency with District Action Plans and seek to mediate between Districts and sectoral agencies when differences in interpretation exist.

Option II

- The Inter-ministerial Coastal Integration Committee will approve district Action Plans after they have been reviewed and approved by district councils.
- Once approved by the Inter-ministerial Coastal Integration Committee, the District Action Plan will have the force of law, as if it were a by-law. Authority will be conveyed to Districts to carry out the plan within the jurisdiction specified in the plan, including off shore areas.
- Within that jurisdiction, national decisions would be required to be consistent with the District Action Plan. The Inter-ministerial Coastal Integration Committee would serve as an arbitrator if a consistency review is needed. Their decisions will be binding.
- ◆ ***Meeting decisions, comments, suggested changes and reasons***
 - *Accepted option one, without modification. Option one was selected due to the following reasons:*
 - *it enhances bottom-up approach*
 - *it empowers district councils*
 - ***Other comments:***
 - *The role of TICMO in assisting districts in reviewing national consistency is not to “mediate”, but to facilitate discussion so that parties can come to consensus on solutions. The term “mediate” should therefore be changed.*
 - *TICMO will aim to assist citizens, not act on their behalf*
 - *IMCIC is the forum for deliberating unresolved issues (See consistency,)*
 - *Note that sufficient capacity has to be provided to districts (include in policy six)*
Give examples of incentives

4.2 Policy Statement 2. Promote integrated and sustainable approaches to the development of major economic uses of the coast to optimize benefits and minimize negative impacts.

Coastal Activity Guidelines. Convene and facilitate interagency public/private working groups to develop guidelines for major coastal economic development activities including mariculture, tourism, oil/gas development, industrial fisheries and industrialization (e.g., mariculture, tourism, etc.). Guidelines will include special sections on whether and how such economic development activities should occur in marine protected areas. New guidelines will consider previously established guidelines to avoid repetition and conflicting instructions.

Coordinated Permit Review for Major Coastal Activities. Major coastal activities that require permits from more than one sectoral agency will be reviewed and acted on through an open, transparent and coordinated review process (see Policy 7 for public input to this process). Guidelines will specify which activities, both in terms of scale and proximity to the coastline will be included in the permit review and approval process.

Option I

- The IMCIC (see section on Institutional Structures) will review and endorse guidelines. Endorsement means that the national agencies agree to carry out their activities in a manner to support the guideline's goals and objectives.
- Guidelines will be implemented through: (1) The coastal program working with the private sector to voluntarily adopt good management practices; and (2) Through sectoral agencies agreeing to incorporate recommended guidelines directly into their sector's relevant regulations (e.g., Environmental Impact Assessment procedures and permit approval processes).
- The TICMO, when requested by the responsible sector will facilitate a coordinated permit review process within central and local government.

Option II

- The IMCIC will approve guidelines. Approval means that the national agencies will have to certify that their activities will be consistent with the guidelines.
- Guidelines will be implemented through a centralized permit review system coordinated by the TICMO. This does not necessitate that the TICMO will conduct the review, but implies that there will be a coordinated review for which the TICMO will have responsibility.

The guidelines will be used to judge the activity and grant approval or disapproval.

- The IMCIC (see section on Institutional Structures) will approve, deny or conditional coastal permits that are required to go through the national coordinated review process.
 - For small-scale projects (as defined by the guidelines), districts will be empowered to make land allocation choices as well as granting access to the resources.
- ◆ **Meeting decisions, comments, suggested changes and reasons**
- *Selected Option One with the following modifications:*
 - *Bullet 2, part 1 - responsible sector should be assisted by TICMO*
 - *Add definition of large scale economic opportunities*
 - **Reasons for selecting Option One:**
 - *Gives power to local community through a bottom-up approach;*
 - *It works within existing framework, ease of implementation and economically viable*
 - **Plenary Notes:**
 - *General definition of major economic uses should be included in policy, specific definition in guidelines where responsibility for implementation is expressed.*

4.3 Policy Statement 3. Conserve and restore critical habitats and areas of high biodiversity while ensuring that coastal people continue to benefit from the resources of these areas.

The TICMO will identify critical coastal areas and areas of high biodiversity that should be included within Tanzania's existing or new protected area programs. Areas and their bounds will be identified through a consultative national process that includes input from local and national government, nongovernmental organizations and resource users. Protected area programs/projects include:

- Marine Parks and Reserves Unit The national coastal program will work with the Board of Trustees and Marine Park and Reserves Unit to establish new marine protected areas (MPAs) (under the Marine Parks and Reserves Act) in areas with significant biodiversity and where local communities support the concept of a park
- The Mangrove Management Project (MMP)
- Terrestrial game parks that are created or exist in coastal areas
- District action plans and SAMPs will identify, conserve and restore locally important critical coastal areas and areas of high biodiversity as necessary and appropriate.

TICMO will strengthen the existing implementation mechanisms of General Park Management Plans and Mangrove Management Plans by providing planning and management support during the development and implementation of plans as specified in the section on duties and responsibilities of the TICMO.

◆ ***Meeting decisions, comments, suggested changes and reasons***

- ***Accepted with modification***
 - *Policy statement should read “people continue to benefit from the SUSTAINABLE USE OF THE resources....”*
 - *First para should read “The TICMO in COLLABORATION WITH RELEVANT LINE AUTHORITIES will identify...”*
 - *Addition of fourth bullet: Wetland/fragile lands*
 - *Last para should read “TICMO will ASSIST IN THE FORMULATION OF NEW AND STRENGTHENING OF THE implementation of existing General Management Plans (GMPs) and mangroves....”*

- ***Plenary notes:***
 - *recognize that sustainable continues local resource use is important*
 - *emphasize that TICMO is supporting existing programmes*

4.4 Policy Statement 4. For coastal areas of high economic interest or high hazard, establish an integrated planning and management mechanism

Special Area Management Plans (SAMPs) will be developed for geographic areas of particular concern, potentially including:

- Areas with existing important economic/infrastructure facilities where resource degradation and use conflicts are occurring
- Areas where major new economic developments are planned and/or to initiate processes to proactively identify and resolve potential user conflicts where there is rapid economic transition
- Pollution hot-spots
- Areas of high risk from the effects of natural hazards, e.g., erosion and flooding

SAMPs allow concerted and focused effort to promote and manage economic activities that are of national interest or are being developed in high-risk areas along the coast. SAMPs gives central government–in partnership with local government–the ability to plan and manage geographic areas of particular national concern or interest. The SAMP process includes stakeholder input from both local and national levels. For a SAMP site, central government will work with districts and other planning

and management functionalities within the sites to complete a detailed management plan that appropriately guides development. A SAMP area can encompass multiple districts, be a single district, a sub-district or only a village. SAMPs include management goals, objectives, and implementation strategies and actions. Detailed guidelines for preparing SAMPs will be developed.

The TICMO will provide technical assistance for SAMP preparation. The SAMPs will not extend beyond the offshore limit of territorial waters and the inshore edge of the coastal district boundaries.

Option I

- The TICMO, with advice from the IMCIC, will identify areas requiring a SAMP.
- The IMCIC will review and endorse SAMPs. Endorsement means the national agencies agree to carry out their activities in support of achieving SAMP's goals and objectives.
- No new authority is created by the SAMPs. SAMPs will use existing powers (by-laws, permitting, zoning, etc.) to implement planning and management actions. Implementation actions are specified in the plan and are the responsibility of both central and local governments.
- The TICMO will act on behalf of the citizens in reviewing national consistency with SAMPs and will mediate between the SAMP functionary and sectoral agencies when differences in interpretation exist.

Option II

- The IMCIC will identify and establish, by resolution, areas requiring a SAMP.
- The IMCIC will approve SAMPs after they have been reviewed and approved by the appropriate local planning functionaries.
- Once approved, new rules and regulations, as specified in the plan for Special Area will become effective. These rules and regulations would supersede pre-existing local and national rules affecting the same issue.
- Within the Special Area, national decisions would be required to be consistent with the SAMP. The IMCIC would serve as an arbitrator if a consistency review is needed. Their decisions will be binding.

◆ Meeting decisions, comments, suggested changes and reasons

Accepted option one

Reasons

- *It is participatory*
- *Centers on coordination and networking*
- *Not in conflict with existing legal framework*

Comments:

- *Policy statement should read “establish an integrated planning and management mechanism for coastal areas of high economic interest or high hazards”*
- *define high hazards*

Plenary notes

- *revise third bullet to clarify existing powers (see general notes) and support existing implementation responsibilities*
- *Revise “mediate” (fourth bullet) to clarify that TICMO seeks to facilitate discussion so that parties can come to consensus on solutions.*
- *TICMO assist citizens, not act on their behalf*
- *IMCIC is the forum for deliberating unresolved issues (See consistency, page 39)*
- *Recognize that cross-boundary issues can be addressed through SAMPs*

4.5 Policy Statement 5. Develop and use simple but effective coastal ecosystem research, monitoring and assessment system that will allow already available as well as new scientific and technical information to inform ICM decision

Science and Technical Working Group: Appoint a Science and Technical Working Group (STWG) to facilitate scientific inputs into coastal management at the national and local level. The STWG will assist the national coastal program to:

- Serve as the bridge between resource managers and scientists
- Identify priority management-related research needs with national and local ICM practitioners and researchers and ensure that this information is used to drive data acquisition
- Make information about ICM and ongoing monitoring available to resource managers and the public
- Recognize the importance of indigenous knowledge and ensure that it is included in the science for management process
- Recommend conservation and restoration techniques for implementation techniques for inclusion in local planning
- Design a simple monitoring program that nests local, national and international monitoring efforts that builds on and utilizes existing research and monitoring institutions. This program seeks to incorporate resource users in the effort.

STWG may pilot test the monitoring program but will rely on existing institutions for full implementation. STWG may also seek funding for implementation.

◆ ***Meeting decisions, comments, suggested changes and reasons***

Accepted with the following modifications:

- *Refine policy statement to remove “...simple but..”*
 - *First sentence should read “TICMO SHOULD IDENTIFY/ESTABLISH a Science and Technical Working Group....”*
 - *First bullet should read “.... between the scientists and resource managers/DECISION MAKERS”*
 - *Last para should read “STWG will use existing institutions for full implementation and may develop a pilot monitoring/research programs, as the need arise.” Remove last sentence*
- ***Plenary notes:***
 - *clarify that the word effective includes factors of costs, practicality, appropriateness, and efficacy*

4.6 Policy Statement 6. Build both human and institutional capacity for inter-disciplinary and intersectoral management of coastal resources

The integrated coastal policy will use three primary tools to build human and institutional capacity:

- *Learning-by-doing.* Build the capacity to plan for and manage coastal resources in an integrated way for both practitioners (local and national) and resource users by providing in-service training and workshops and by providing opportunities for learning through experience
- *Information exchange.* The TICMO will serve as the backbone of a national ICM network where practitioners (local and national) can easily exchange information and ideas.
- *Formal curriculum in coastal management.* Support the creation of a formal education track (higher education) within an existing institute or university for ICM. This extends beyond learning-by-doing, by offering a formal curriculum for the next generation of coastal management practitioners.

This policy expects institutional capacity to be strengthened by improving the skills, attitudes and knowledge of the individuals that work there. This will be achieved through the implementation mechanisms described above.

Limited assistance may also be provided to partner sectors to build their institutional capacity for carrying out ICM activities.

◆ ***Meeting decisions, comments, suggested changes and reasons***

Accepted with the following modifications:

- *Capacity building and awareness raising should consider resource users*
 - *Capacity building should involve all levels of education (primary to University)*
 - *Change last sentence to read “Limited assistance SHALL be provided to PARTNERS, SECTORS AND INSTITUTIONS.....”*
- ***Plenary notes:***
 - *add note on providing sufficient technical staff and resources to carryout coastal policy related planning and implementation*

4.7 Policy Statement 7. Provide for meaningful opportunities for involvement of those affected by the coastal development process and the implementation of coastal management policies

ICM in Tanzania will engage those who have a stake in wise use of coastal resources. The mechanisms by which stakeholders will be involved include:

- Public education and outreach programs to raise awareness of the need for sustainable coastal management
- Input to district action plans, SAMPs, protected areas plans and guidelines

Participation will be encouraged by the TICMO by having a 45-day public review period for any action agenda item, SAMP, protected area plan and issue specific guidelines before they are submitted for final review and approval. The TICMO will work with the planning functionaries to respond to each public comment. Specific review guidelines will have to be developed that describe the review process.

Special attention will be given to ensure that those most affected (resource users, private sector, etc.) by the proposed plan, action or guideline are included in the development, review and implementation process. This policy recognizes that without active participation by the people, the urgent problems facing Tanzania will not be solved. This policy seeks to create

opportunities for participation and empower people to become true stewards of the coastal environment.

◆ **Meeting decisions, comments, suggested changes and reasons**

- *Accepted with modification*
 - *first bullet should read “CONTINUED public education....”*
- **Reason:**
 - *Considers and recognizes those who are affected negatively or positively by coastal development processes*
- **Plenary notes:**
 - *Policy statement should read “Provide for meaningful opportunities for stakeholder involvement in the coastal development process and the implementation of coastal management policies.*
 - *Move third para to first para*

4.8 Institutional Structures

To carry out the ICM policy, three types of institutional structures will need to be created. These include:

- **Inter-ministerial coastal integration committee (IMCIC).** An IMCIC must draw directors from appropriate sectors and representatives from the local level to coordinate actions and decisions related to ICM. The directors provide a filter between the technical level activities and the more sensitive political decisions made at the ministerial level. Representatives from the local level provide a critical link between decisionmaking at the central level and locally based goals and activities. The Permanent Secretary for the Vice President’s office will chair the IMCIC. The group will meet at least quarterly. The minister responsible for coastal management will appoint members. The TICMO will serve as the secretariat to the IMCIC.

Option I

This committee has coordination responsibility. Its functions will be to:

- Provide advise to the TICMO on program priorities and endorse formation of interagency working groups
- Review and endorse district plans. Endorsement means that the national agencies agree to carry out their activities in support of local ICM goals and objectives.

- Provide advise to the TICMO on areas requiring SAMPs
- Review and endorse guidelines. Endorsement means that the national agencies agree to carry out their activities in support of the guideline's goals and objectives.
- Facilitate the resolution of intersectoral conflicts: conflicts between national and local interests

Option II

This committee has approval responsibility. Its functions would be to:

- Provide instructions to the TICMO on program priorities and endorse formation of interagency working groups
- Approved district action plans after they have been reviewed and approved by district councils
- Identify and create areas requiring SAMPs
- Approve SAMPs after they have been reviewed and approved by the appropriate local planning functionaries
- Approve guidelines. Approval means that the national agencies will have to certify that their activities will be consistent with the guidelines.
- Approve, deny or conditional approve coastal permits that are required to go through the national coordinated review process
- Serve as a final arbitrator for conflicts between sectors and between local and central governments

□ Tanzania integrated coastal management office (TICMO):

- Support ICM in Tanzania by providing accurate and timely information.
- Provide support to districts as they prepare ICM action plans and SAMPs and take measures to protect critical habitats through MPA systems. Support will include technical assistance and advise, access to information and small planning grants.
- Provide support to districts that have approved and are actively implementing ICM action plans, SAMPs and MPA systems to protect critical habitats.

- Raise awareness of and build support for ICM.
- Work with the appropriate sector to ensure that cross-boundary and marine contingency issues and actions are incorporated, as appropriate, in district level ICM planning and implementation
- Facilitate participation and compliance with regional and international conventions and declarations pertaining to marine and coastal management. Work with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Focal Ministry to internalize these conventions and prepare delegations to participate in regional and international meetings.
- Convene and support intersectoral working groups
- Administrative Responsibilities:
 1. Receive and allocate funds; prepare an annual work plan that specifies annual activities and resources to implement those activities
 2. Form and support interagency groups to carry out the work of the TICMO
 3. Prepare, after consultation with districts and sectoral agencies, a coastal annex to the five-year development plan. Work with the planning commission to connect the annex with the national budget allocation
 4. Serve as the secretariat to the IMCIC

□ **Intersectoral Working Groups**

Intersectoral working groups will be the engines for ICM in Tanzania. The working groups will be composed of experts representing different disciplines and sectors and may include representatives from the private sector and communities. Working group members will be both technical experts and representatives of their sector. Formal agreements with their home institutions that specify the level of commitment will be established. The Working Groups include:

1. Core Technical Working Group (CTWG)
2. Issue Specific Working Group(s) (ISWG)
3. Science and Technical Working Group (STWG)

□ **Local Government Responsibility**

Local governments will have significant responsibility for carrying out the policies herein.

1. Specific district responsibilities include:
 - Preparing and overseeing of district and local ICM action plans

- Formulation of local coastal policies and regulations
 - Initiation and implementation of local by-laws
 - Management of local resource users and resource use conflicts
 - Assessment, approval and evaluation of district and local ICM action plans
 - Educating and mobilizing the local community to promote ICM objectives.
2. ICM committees composed of government and nongovernment (civil society) representatives will coordinate and carry out the development and implementation of action plans. In order to do that effectively, local-level technical working groups will be established to interface with the CTWG. Together they will develop the action plans and plans. It will, however, be the sole responsibility of the districts and other planning functionaries to implement these plans with support and service from the central government. If action plans or SAMPs are not implemented according to the agreed upon time-scale for reasons within the districts authority, the central government can withhold support services. Because the development and implementation of action plans and SAMPs is voluntary, districts are not required to establish committees and technical working groups unless they are planning to participate in the coastal management initiative.

◆ ***Meeting decisions, comments, suggested changes and reasons***

- *IMCIC - accepted option one with clarification of composition.*
 - *Five district representatives, one from each coastal region plus one from Mafia*
 - *District plans shall be tabled at the RCC (amend policy one)*
- *TICMO -accepted with modification*
 - *TICMO should not act as an implementing office, should be a facilitator only*
- *Working Groups accepted*
- *Local Government Responsibility accepted*

4.9 Policy Consistency

Ensuring consistency between local and national decisions is critical to policy success. Currently there is no system in place to ensure proper dialogue between central and local government on specific issues. Even in instances where dialogue happens organically, there is no system for resolving difference or guaranteeing decisions at either level will not affect the other.

Option I

- National government's decisions will remain consistent with the expressed goals, objectives and actions of the district level ICM action plans, MPAs and SAMPs. These plans, before being approved (see Policy Statement One), will be reviewed to ensure that they are consistent with national policies and goals
- In cases where national government is inconsistent with local goals, the TICMO will serve as a mediator. National action can override local desires if the actions are consistent with the principles herein and serve national goals in terms of economic development and sustainable growth. It will be the responsibility of the local implementers to identify any inconsistent actions taken by the central government.
- The TICMO will have no authority to stop an inconsistent activity once it begins.

Option II

- The IMCIC will serve as a final arbitrator for conflicts between sectors and between local and central governments.
- National plans must be in conformance with district action plans, and any large-scale activity that needs national approval (to be defined by issue-specific guidelines) must also conform to the district action plans.
- The IMCIC will have authority to issue ceases and desists orders if activities are shown to be inconsistent with approved district action plans, SAMP or guidelines.

◆ Meeting decisions, comments, suggested changes and reasons

- *Revise first paragraph to read “....Ensuring consistency between local and national decisions AS WELL AS INTERSECTORAL decisions, is critical to policy success. Currently, there is no FORMAL MECHANISM...for resolving or guaranteeing....either level/SECTOR.”*
- *Combined options one and two*
 - *bullet one, option one*
 - *bullet one, two and three, option two*
- **Plenary notes:**
 - *In order to keep the policy consistent throughout, option 1 was selected with modifications*
 - ⇒ *bullet one as written*
 - ⇒ *bullet two to read “In cases where national and local plans and actions are inconsistent, the TICMO will assist in initiating a dialogue for reaching consensus”*
 - ⇒ *remove bullet three*
 - ⇒ *modify consistency example (box)*

4.10 Boundary of an ICM Policy

No legislation currently defines a coastal area in Tanzania. There is a setback line created under the *Town and Country Planning Ordinance* established by the Ministry for Lands and Human Settlements in 1992. Reserved only for public use, and allowing only structures that are moveable or temporary, the setback line was first established at 200 m from high tide, then 100 m, and now 60 m. The purpose of this setback line is to ensure public access to coastal resources, to protect structures from erosion and to create a buffer between development and this fragile environment. The coastal policy recognizes this as a management tool and will work with the Ministry for Lands to evaluate the effectiveness of this setback and develop implementation mechanisms to improve the effectiveness of its application as necessary and appropriate.

Exactly where the coastal boundary is set depends on the implementation option selected. Programs where the coastal agency has its own regulatory mandate generally have a narrowly defined coastal zone while networked programs have wider boundaries because activities focus on issues, planning and coordination.

Individual district action plans, SAMPs, MPAs and specific guidelines will set planning and management boundaries for ICM in Tanzania. Activities of distinct and significant impacts on the coastal area (e.g., fresh water diversion) that take place outside of the boundaries established by individual district action plans, special area management plans, protected areas and specific guidelines will be addressed directly by the TICMO. This creates a flexible system wherein the range of ICM is applied according to the issue being addressed.

Zanzibar, although a part of Tanzania, has a unique legal status. According to Article 2(1) of the Constitution, the territory of the United Republic consists of the whole area of Mainland Tanzania and the whole of the area of Tanzania Zanzibar, and includes the territorial waters. This policy addresses the issues of Mainland Tanzania, not those of Zanzibar. This is because the management of coastal resources is a non-union matter, and each place has different mechanisms in place to address coastal issues.

◆ *Meeting decisions, comments, suggested changes and reasons*

- *Recommend that the “operational” boundary for the policy follow the existing administrative coastal district borders out to the seaward edge of territorial waters.*
- *Districts may define the extent of their plans, depending on priority issues*

- *However, in cases where issues transcend district boundaries, the boundary could be extended as appropriate.*
- *De-emphasize first para by moving to second to-last para*
- *Plenary notes*
 - *highlight the importance of a setback line and ensure that it is included in all area planning and guidelines.*

4.11 Options for Institutional Placement

Option A. Place the TICMO within an existing environmental management institution that is housed by the ministry responsible for the environment.

Placing the responsibility for ICM within an existing institution that is under the purview of the ministry responsible for environment. Under the existing structure, TICMO would be housed within National Environmental Management Council. The National Environmental Management Council is under the supervision of the Vice President's office, with the Minister of State (Environment) having direct responsibility for them. National Environmental Management Council already has the responsibility and mandate to facilitate coordination among sectors and already plays an important cross-sectoral, integrative role on environmental issues. It has responsibilities for awareness raising and education, providing accurate information about environmental issues, coordinating the nation's Environment Impact Assessment process and facilitating implementation of environmental programmes at the local level.

If the coastal policy relies only on existing laws and authorities and defines itself through facilitation and coordination (Option I), no change would have to be made to National Environmental Management Council's authority. If the coastal policy requires new authority to promote ICM and give the policy the force of regulation, rather than only rely on improved enforcement of existing sectoral authority and voluntary cross-sectoral and local-national cooperation (Option II), the National Environmental Management Council's Act would have to be modified.

Option B. Establishing a new government entity for ICM within the ministry responsible for the environment

Creating a new ICM office within the ministry responsible for the environment. This would require that the TICMO be created by specific legislation that will give it the required regulatory and enforcement capacity. This would have to occur regardless of whether the policy relies only on existing laws and authorities and defines itself through facilitation

and coordination (Option I) or if the coastal policy requires new authority to promote ICM (Option II).

- ◆ ***Meeting decisions, comments, suggested changes and reasons***
 - *Accepted Option A with modification*
 - *TICMO within NEMC box*
⇒ *new directorate*
 - *Line Ministries already accommodated in IMCIC, remove box*
 - *Create venue for inter-districts and inter-regional discussion and collaboration (e.g. annual meeting)*
 - ***Reasons:***
 - *Low cost*
 - *No need for new Act, only amend existing Act*
 - *Easy to initiate operations*
 - ***Plenary notes:***
 - *revise the organizational chart to clarify horizontal and vertical linkages and mechanisms for integration*
 - *add sentence that explains how coordination among districts and between regions will occur that recognizes each level's roles and responsibilities*

AGENDA

Third Policy meeting on Integrated Coastal Management in Tanzania 29-30 November 1999, White Sands Hotel, Dar es Salaam

29 NOVEMBER, 1999 - DAY ONE

9:00 Workshop Opening
Welcoming comments, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources & Tourism

Introductory Statements

- Ms. L. Z. Hale, Associate Director, University of Rhode Island, Coastal Resources Center.
- Ms. L. Taylor, Director, United States Agency for International Development Mission to Tanzania

Opening Speech, Minister of Regional Administration and Local Government -(Hon. Kingunge Ngombale Mwiru)

Group Picture

10:30 Tea

- 11:00 Presentation of the Green Paper
- Mr. M. Amaral, University of Rhode Island, Coastal Resources Center.
 - Mr. J. Daffa, Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership

12:30 Lunch

1:30 Group Discussion of the Green Paper

3:00 Tea

5:00 Conclusion and Adjourn Day One

30 NOVEMBER, 1999 - DAY TWO

9:00 Workshop Opening

9:30 Group Reports, Deliberation and Decisions on the Green Paper

1:00 Closing Ceremony
Closing Speech, Minister of State, Vice President's Office - (Hon. Mr. E. Lowassa)

1:30 Lunch

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS TO THE 3RD ICM POLICY MEETING,
29TH - 30TH NOVEMBER 1999 WHITE SANDS HOTEL,
DAR ES SALAAM.**

SN	NAME	DESIGNATION/AUTHORITY
1	Mr. Yahya F. Mbila	RAS Mtwara
2	Mr. M. A. S. Mdidi	RAS Lindi
3	Mrs. Getrude Mpaka	RAS Tanga
4	Mrs. Fatma. Mikidadi	DC Mtwara
5	Mr. Philemon Shelutete	DC Bagamoyo
6	Brig. Gen. S. A. Hemed	DC Mafia
7	Capt. John. Chiligati	DC Temeke
8	Mr. Athena Mdoe	DC Ilala
9	Mr. Said M. Sadiki	DC Tanga
10	Mr. Faustin M. Fisso	DED Rufiji
11	Mr. I. M. Mukaruka	Director Poverty Alleviation
12	Mr. Thomas Maembe	Director Division of Fisheries
13	Mr. J. Mafole	Division of Forestry & Bee keeping
14	Mr. E. D. Kihunwa	Human Settlements
15	Mr. Raymond Mngodo	Water Affairs
16	Dr. Julius Francis	Director Institute of Marine Sciences
17	Ms. Stella Longway	Commissioner Lands
18	Mr. John-Bosco Tindiyebe	Minerals
19	Mr. P. Silinge	Energy
20	Mr. Eliyuko. Y. Mbaga	Planning Commission
21	Mr. Gerald Mango	National Land Use Planning Com.
22	Ms. A. E. Lyaruu	Com. for Science and Technology
23	Mr. A. A. Materu	Tanzania Harbors Authority
24	Prof. Phillip Bwathondi	Director General TAFIRI
25	Dr. M.A.K. Ngoile	Director General NEMC
26	Mr. Loti Melamari	Chairman Board of Trustees- Marine Parks and Reserves Tanzania
27	Ms. Pat Foster-Turley	USAID
28	Hon. Mohamed AbdulAziz	MP Lindi Urban
29	Hon. Col. A.S.M. Kimbau	MP Mafia
30	Hon. Yusuf Ramiya	MP Bagamoyo
31	Hon. Luka Danstan Kitandula	MP Mkinga
32	Hon. Theresia Orban Ali	MP Zanzibar

REFERENCE PEOPLE

33	Mr. S. Mizambwa	District NRO Kilwa
34	Mr. Mussa Dengo	District NRO Tanga
35	Mr. George Msumi	Park Warden MIMP
36	Mr. Solomon Makoloweka	Program Coordinator Tanga Coastal Zone C&D Program

SECRETARIAT

37	Ms. E. Makwaia	Division of Environment
38	Mr. S. Nkondokaya	Division of Environment
39	Mr. G. Mwamsojo	NEMC
40	Mr. L. Nzali	NEMC
41	Mr. J. Daffa	TCMP
42	Mr. M. Amaral	TCMP
43	Mr. G. Luhikula	TCMP
44	Mr. N. Mwamakonda	TCMP
45	Ms. M. Mbelwa	TCMP

INVITED DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

46	Hon. Kingunge Ngombale Mwiru (MP)	MINISTER FOR REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT
47	Mr. Philemon Luhanjo	P. SECRETARY - NR&T
48	Ms. Lucretia Taylor	MISSION DIRECTOR - USAID
49	Ms. Lynne Hale	ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR-URI/CRC

OBSERVER

50	P. Ugbor	Consultant - UNIDO
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