

BAGAMOYO DISTRICT COUNCIL



**INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT
ACTION PLAN**

Prepared by:
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P.O. BOX 59

BAGAMOYO

NOVEMBER 2001

APPROVAL

Approved by:

Required

TCMP

Date

IMCIC

Date

District Council

Date

Variable

Village Council

Date

Ward

Date

Relevant Sectors at National Level

Date

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This document was prepared Bgamoyo District through its ICM working group and ICM Committee with the facilitation from Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership (TCMP). The District Council recognises the input of villagers from all villages that participated in the process. The district is also indebted to all who participated in the development of this action plan, these include hoteliers, NGOs, salt work companies, and all stakeholders from district, regional and nation.

Acronyms

TCMP	Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership
ICM	Integrated Coastal Management
CWG	Core Working Group
ICM-WG	District Integrated Coastal Management Working Group
ICM-COMMITTEE	Integrated Coastal Management Committee
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
IMCIC	Inter-Ministerial Coastal Integrated Committee
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
CBO	Community Based Organisation
GPS	Global Positioning System
MCS	Monitoring Control and Surveillance
DNRO	District Natural Resources Officer

1.0 BACKGROUND

1.1 Goal

The main goal for the Bagamoyo ICM Action Plan is to improve the livelihood of the local community along the coastal area through sustainable utilisation of the coastal resources of the district.

1.2 Objectives

The main objectives of this action plan are:

- To reduce conflicts in the use of coastal resources
- To ensure that destructive activities are controlled and resources improved
- To build capacity in coastal resources management

1.3 Action planning process

1.3.1 Pre-conditions

Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership set some precondition to be met by districts participating in the process of the implementation of Integrated Coastal Management Strategy. These includes:

- *Formation of ICM Committee*
The Bagamoyo District Council as a precondition had to form an ICM committee to coordinate and carry out the development and implementation of District action plan. This was done, whereby the District Management Team was given the responsibility of an ICM Committee.
- *Appointing action planning Team Leader*
The District was required to appoint a team leader to carry out the following responsibilities:
 - To facilitate the process on behalf of the district
 - To be responsible for preparing the plan
 - To be the primary point of contact for TCMP
 - To be the principle representative of the action planning processes and the contact person for all stakeholders interested in participating or leaning about the process.

A Team Leader was appointed accordingly, and subsequently attended an introductory training course on ICM.

- *Formation of ICM working Group*
The District intersectoral working group is the engine for the action planning process. The group is composed of experts representing different disciplines and sectors and include members from the private sector, communities and NGOs/CBOs. Twenty members were selected to form the Bagamoyo ICM Working Group, of which there were four female members and two representatives from the private sector.
- *Preliminary Issue Assessment*
The objective of the issue assessment is to provide baseline information on the existing socio-economic conditions state of the coastal resources and coastal management issues which will be used as baseline in the process of preparing local action plans.

Members of ICM Working group of the ICM Working Group prepared the report. Information was gathered from primary and secondary sources using existing documents and field experience.

The report constituted a preliminary coastal issue profile for Bagamoyo District and as such, did not provide an accurate picture of the prevailing conditions.

1.3.2 Task planning and budgeting

After meeting the preconditions, the District in collaboration with TCMP developed a task plan and budget that defined the main activities necessary for preparing the action plan.

1.3.3 Training

TCMP carried out a training needs assessment for ICM committee, Team Leader and Working Group members to identify training and skills needs for carrying out successful Action Plan preparation. A three weeks training course on ICM, PRA and facilitation skills was conducted in Bagamoyo.

1.3.4 ICM Strategy statement

In preparing ICM action planning, the District was implementing the National ICM Strategy statements which calls for *support planning and integrating management of the coastal resources and activities at the local level and provide mechanisms to balance national and local interest.*

2.0 ISSUE ASSESSMENT

2.1 Issues Considered

The following are the issues which were identified by the stakeholders

1. Conflict on the use of beach areas
2. Conflicts between shrimp trawlers and artisanal fishers
3. Lack of credit facilities
4. Illegal and uncontrolled cutting of mangroves
5. Destructive fishing practices
6. Lack of alternative income generation activity.
7. Beach erosion
8. Declining shrimp catch
9. Resource use conflict

2.2 Priority Issues Selected

The issues were prioritised by using pair-wise ranking methods and the following are the results:

Table 2.1: Ranking of identified issues

ISSUE	RANK
Conflicts arising from shrimp trawling	1
Illegal and uncontrolled cutting of mangroves	2
Conflict on the use of beach areas	3
Destructive fishing practices	4
Lack of credit facilities	5
Beach erosion	6
Lack of alternative income generating activities.	7
Declining shrimp catch	8

Resource use conflicts	9
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Stakeholders decided that the first four issues: Conflicts arising from shrimp trawling, illegal and uncontrolled mangrove exploitation, land use conflicts and destructive fishing practices should be addressed in the ICM action plan.

3.0 THE GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE OF THE SELECTED ISSUES

In terms of the geographical scope of the selected issues it was resolved that the focus of the action plan should be issue based rather than a village based approach. Consequently, stakeholders resolved that: the issues of conflicts arising from shrimp trawling, illegal and uncontrolled mangrove exploitation, destructive fishing practices and land use conflict should cut across the whole of district. However, the focus of the plan should be in the area between Bagamoyo town and Changwahela village (See map 1).

4.0 ISSUE ANALYSIS AND ACTION PLAN

The following is an analysis and action plan of the four prioritised issues. For each issue the main causes, consequences, and possible solutions are analysed and goals and objectives set. Activities to meet the objectives are presented together with required resources, and responsible agencies.

4.1 ISSUE 1: Conflicts between shrimp trawlers and artisanal fishers

Table 4.1: Issue analysis and action plan for conflicts between shrimp trawlers and artisanal fishers

Main Cause	Consequences	Solutions	Objectives	Goal to achieve
1. Inadequate enforcement of fisheries regulations	Uncontrolled fishing	- Build capacity at District Authority to enforce regulations	- To reduce conflicts by regulating fisheries in the area	To improve the co – existence of different resource users
2. Trawlers fishing in the same ground as the artisanal fishers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Destruction of artisanal fishermen’s gears by trawlers. - Decline in catches of finfish and shrimps - Loss of biodiversity and productivity due to destruction of breeding areas and habitats of aquatic organisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demarcation of fishing grounds. - Involvement of community in monitoring activities of trawlers - Establishment of stakeholders’ forum for resolving conflicts. 	- Fishing grounds for artisanal fishers and trawlers separated	
Intervention logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MOV)	Assumptions	
<i>Goal:</i> To improve the co – existence of different resource users	Reduce conflicts between shrimp trawlers and artisanal fishers by 50% by 2004	Reports from the District Fisheries Office	Active collaboration of stakeholders in sustainable use of coastal resources	
<i>Objectives 1:</i> To reduce conflicts by regulating fisheries in the area	Reduced number of complaints of artisanal fishers by 80% by 2004.	Reports at District Fisheries Office	MoU between artisanal, industrial fishers and the Government drawn	
Intervention logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification (MOV)	Assumptions	

	(OVI)				
Result: 1. Conflicts among fisheries resource users resolved	Reduced number of complaints of artisanal fishers by 80% by 2004.	Reports from District Fisheries Office		Fisheries resource users are willing to comply with regulations	
Activities:	Input	MOV		Assumption	
1.1 Organise forum for consultation between artisanal and industrial fishers	Facilitators-----4 Funds Stakeholders ----- 30 Transport -----1 car	District Fisheries Office Reports			
1.2 Design and develop monitoring control and surveillance system	Technical personnel (Fisheries and planning officers) - 2	District Fisheries and Planning Office			
Activity	Responsible agency	Inputs	Costs	Output	Source of Fund
1.1 Organise forum for consultation between artisanal and industrial fishers	District Executive Director	Facilitators-----4 Stakeholders ----- 30 Transport -----1 car Funds		Common understanding and agreement on areas of conflicts reached	
1.2 Design and develop Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) system	District Fisheries Office	Technical personnel (Fisheries and planning officers) - 2		MCS system in place and implemented	
Intervention logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MOV)		Assumptions	
Objective 2: Fishing grounds for artisanal fishers and trawlers separated.	80% of both artisanal and industrial fishers are fishing in their respective areas	Reports from District Fisheries Office and Division of Fisheries		Compliance to designated fishing grounds	
Result: 1. Harmonised artisanal and trawler fishing	Catch per fisher increased by 50% by year 2004	District fisheries statistics reports		Trawlers fishing in demarcated grounds	

activities.					
Activities:	Input	MOV	Assumptions		
1.1 Survey and identification of fishing grounds	Boats,-----1 GPS, ,-----1 Boat Crew, ,-----2 Oceanographer/surveyor,-2 Funds	District Fisheries Office Reports			
1.2 Demarcation of fishing grounds by Installing buoys	Buoys Boats-1 GPS-1 Boat crew, -2 Oceanographer/surveyor, -2 Funds Divers - 2	District Fisheries Office Reports			
Activity	Responsible agency	Inputs	Costs	Output	Source of Fund
1.1 Survey and identification of fishing grounds suitable for each group	District Fisheries Office	Boats,-----1 GPS, ,-----1 Boat Crew, ,-----2 Oceanographer/surveyor,-2 Funds		Fishing ground for each group identified and surveyed	
1.2 Demarcation of fishing grounds by Installing buoys	District Fisheries Office	Buoys Boats-1 GPS-1 Boat crew, -2 Oceanographer/surveyor, -2 Funds Divers - 2		Fishing grounds demarcated	

2.2 ISSUE 2: Destructive fishing practices

Table 4.2: Issue analysis and action plan for destructive fishing practices

Main cause	Consequences	Solution	Objectives	Goal to achieve
1. Weak enforcement of fisheries regulations	Over-fishing of certain resources Destruction of breeding areas and habitats of aquatic organisms Use of inappropriate gear	Improve capacity to enforce regulations	Capacity to enforce regulations is strengthened	
2. Inadequate supplementary sources of income generating activities	More fishing pressure Destruction of habitats use of inappropriate gear Depletion of fish stocks	Develop and promote alternative/ supplementary income generating activities.	More alternative/ supplementary sources of income developed	
3. Poor fishing craft and inappropriate gear.	More fishing pressure is exerted on shallow water fisheries resources Destruction of habitats Low fish catch	Provision of credit facilities Training of artisanal fishing community on sustainable fishing technology Introduction of appropriate gear Awareness raising on the impact of destructive practices	To improve Fishing technology and practices.	
Intervention logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MOV)	Assumptions	
<i>Objective 1:</i> Capacity to enforce regulations is strengthened	Number of trained and equipped enforcement personnel increased by 50% by 2004	District Natural Resources Office Reports	Available equipment with qualified personnel	
Results: 1. Effective enforcement of existing regulations	Number of patrols increased by 80% by year 2004	District Natural Resources Office and Village	Community is willing to participate	

	Voluntary community participation in enforcement increased by 30% by year 2004	Government Office Reports			
Activities	Inputs	MOV	Assumption		
1.1 Establishing community based patrols	Facilitators - 2 Community Funds	District Fisheries and Community Development Office	Community willing to participate		
1.2 Establish data on services e.g. equipment, human resources	Technical personnel - 2 Funds	District Fisheries and Planning Office			
1.3 Identify needs for expansion of services e.g. equipment, human resources	Technical personnel - 2 Funds	District Fisheries and Planning Office			
1.4 Train in monitoring control and surveillance system	Trainers-2 Funds	District Fisheries Office Reports			
1.5 Procure and distribute equipment	Funds for identified equipment	District Fisheries Office Reports			
Activity	Responsible agency	Inputs	Costs	Output	Source of Fund
1.1 Establishing community based patrols	District Fisheries and Community Development Office	Facilitators - 2 Community Funds			
1.2 Establish data on services e.g. equipment, human resources	District Fisheries and Planning Office	Technical personnel - 2 Funds			
1.3 Identify needs for expansion of services e.g. equipment, human resources	District Fisheries and Planning Office	Technical personnel - 2 Funds			
1.4 Train in monitoring control and surveillance system	District Fisheries Office	Trainers-2 Funds			
1.5 Procure and distribute	District Fisheries Office	Funds for identified equipment			

equipment					
Intervention logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MOV)	Assumptions		
<i>Objective 2:</i> More alternative/ supplementary sources of income developed	Number of newly developed alternative/supplementary economic activities increased by 20% by year 2004	Reports from Planning and Community Development Offices	Acceptance of alternative/supplementary income generating activities by the community		
Results: Fishers engaged in other sources of income generating activities	Increased number of fishers engaged in other economic activities by 40% by year 2004	Reports from Planning and Community Development Offices	Acceptance of alternative/supplementary income generating activities by the fishers community		
Activities:	Inputs	MOV	Assumptions		
1.1 Carrying out a feasibility study on other sources of income	Socio-economist -1 Funds	District Planning Office Reports			
1.2 Develop and promote alternative/ supplementary income generating activities	Intersectoral experts-Variable Community Development Officer –2 Funds	District Community Development Office Reports	Acceptance of alternative/supplementary income generating activities by the community		
1.3 Train in alternative/ supplementary income generating activities	Intersectoral experts-variable	District Community Development Office Reports	Acceptance of alternative/supplementary income generating activities by the community		
Activity	Responsible agency	Inputs	Costs	Output	Source of Fund
1.1 Carrying out a feasibility study on other sources of income	District Planning Office	Socio-economist -1 Funds			
1.2 Develop and promote	District Community	Intersectoral experts-Variable			

alternative/ supplementary income generating activities	Development Office	Community Development Officer –2 Funds			
1.3 Train in alternative/ supplementary income generating activities	District Community Development Office	Intersectoral experts-variable			
Objective 3: To improve fishing technology and practices.	The number of fishers using improved technology and practices increased by 50% by year 2004	Reports from District Fisheries Office	Fishers are willing to adopt the new technology and practices		
Results: 1 Increased fish catch through application of improved technology and practices	Number of fishers using appropriate technology and practices increased by 50% by year 2004	Reports from District Fisheries Office	Fishers are willing to adopt the new technology and practices		
Activities:	Inputs	MOV	Assumptions		
1.1 Provision of credit facilities	Credit scheme Funds	Reports from: Community Development/Co-operative Office	Sustainable credit scheme established		
1.2 Training of artisanal fishing community on sustainable fishing technology	Trainers-2 Trainees- variable Training materials - variable Funds	District Fisheries Office Reports	Fishers are willing to adopt the new technology		
1.3 Introduction of appropriate gear	- Gear - Funds	District Fisheries Office Report			
1.4 Awareness raising on the impact of destructive practices	- Fisheries Officer – 1 - Community Development Officer - 1	District Fisheries and Community Development Office Reports			
Activity	Responsible agency	Inputs	Costs	Output	Source of Fund
1.1 Provision of credit facilities	Community Development/Co-operative	Credit scheme Funds			

	Office				
1.2 Training of artisanal fishing community on sustainable fishing technology	District Fisheries Office	Trainers-2 Trainees- variable Training materials - variable Funds			
1.3 Introduction of appropriate gear	District Fisheries Office	Gear Funds			
1.4 Awareness raising on the impact of destructive practices	District Fisheries and Community Development Office	Fisheries Officer – 1 Community Development Officer - 1			

4.3 ISSUE 3: Illegal and uncontrolled cutting of mangroves

Table 4.3: Issue analysis and action plan for Illegal and uncontrolled cutting of mangroves

Main cause	Consequences	Solution	Objectives	Goal to achieve
1. Increased demand for firewood, charcoal, construction poles and export	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Destruction of breeding grounds and loss of habitats - Erosion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of alternative sources of fuel wood and construction materials. - Strengthening enforcement of regulations and by-laws. - Carry out conservation measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable utilisation and management of mangroves and mangrove areas promoted 	
2. Encroachment by development activities e.g. tourism, construction, salt works and aquaculture.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beach and River bank erosion. - Destruction of breeding grounds and loss of habitats - Loss of scenic aesthetic values 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adherence to Mangrove Management Plan in allocating development work - Develop land use plans 		
Intervention logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI).	Means Of Verification (MOV)	Assumptions.	
Objective1: Sustainable utilisation of mangroves promoted	Increased mangrove density by 50% by year 2004 Encroachment of mangrove areas is reduced by 50% by year 2004	District Natural Resources Office and Mangrove project's reports.	Stakeholders collaborate	
Results: 1. Abatement of beach and river bank erosion	Eroded area reduced by 30% by year 2004	District Natural Resources Office and Mangrove project's reports.		
2. Restoration of habitats and breeding grounds	Increased mangrove density by 50% by year 2004.	District Natural Resources Office and Mangrove		

		project's reports.			
Activities	Inputs	MOV	Assumption		
1.1 Raising community awareness on the impact of uncontrolled cutting of mangroves.	Facilitators Awareness materials i.e. leaflets, video, TV etc. Generators, Transport, Funds	Reports from Community Development and Natural Resources Offices	Communities appreciate the impacts of uncontrolled cutting of mangroves		
1.2 Promote alternative sources of construction materials	Facilitators Awareness materials i.e. leaflets, video, TV etc. Generators, Transport, Funds	Reports from Community Development and Natural Resources Offices	Communities accept alternative sources of fuel and construction materials		
1.3 Promote planting of fast growing trees as alternative sources of domestic fuel	Foresters Funds Wood lots Tree nurseries	Reports from District Forest Office, Village Executive Office	Acceptance of alternative sources of domestic fuel		
1.4 Establishment of by-laws to implement mangrove Management Plan	Lawyers Funds	District Council and Village Councils	Proposed by-laws approved by relevant authorities and respected by other sectors		
1.5 Replanting of mangroves	Foresters Seedlings Funds	Reports from District Forest Office, Mangrove Management Zonal Office	Replanted seedlings survive Community willing to participate		
1.6 Preparation of detailed land use plan in mangrove areas	Relevant technical personnel	Reports from District Land and Development Office, District Forest Office			
Activity	Responsible agency	Inputs	Costs	Output	Source of Fund
1.1 Raising community awareness on the impact of uncontrolled cutting	Community Development and Natural Resources Offices	Facilitators Awareness materials i.e. leaflets, video, TV etc. Generators, Transport,			

of mangroves.		Funds			
1.2 Promote alternative sources of construction materials	Community Development and Natural Resources Offices	Facilitators Awareness materials i.e. leaflets, video, TV etc. Generators, Transport, Funds			
1.3 Promote planting of fast growing trees as alternative sources of domestic fuel	Forest Office, Village Executive Office	Foresters Funds Wood lots Tree nurseries			
1.4 Establishment of by-laws to implement mangrove Management Plan	District Council and Village Councils	Lawyers Funds			
1.5 Replanting of mangroves	District Forest Office, Mangrove Management Zonal Office	Foresters Seedlings Funds			
1.6 Preparation of detailed land use plan in mangrove areas	District Land and Development Office, District Forest Office	Relevant technical personnel			

4.4 ISSUE 4: Conflicts on the use of beach areas

Table 4.4: Issue analysis and action plan for conflict on the use of beach areas

Main cause				
Main cause	Consequences	Solutions	Objectives	Goal to achieve
1. Poor allocation of plots along the beach	- Conflicts on the use of beach areas	- Enforcing existing laws and regulations - Review detailed planning schemes of beach areas	- Ensure adherence to regulations in land allocation	
2. Lack of land use plan	- Inappropriate use of land	- Preparation and implementation of coastal land use plan	- Coastal land use plan prepared	
3. Inadequate enforcement of existing laws and regulations	- Land use conflicts - Pollution	- Raise awareness on the existing legislation to all stakeholders - Enforcement of laws and regulations - Formulation of Memorandum of understanding and by-laws - Pollution abatement and control	- To ensure increased compliance to existing land and building regulations	
Intervention logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means Of Verification (MOV)	Assumptions.	
Objective1: Ensure adherence to regulations in land allocation	The number of plots allocated in accordance to regulations increased by 50% by year 2004	Reports of allocation offers/title deeds at the Land Development Office	Land allocation in conformity with laid procedures and laws	
Results Land use conflict on beach area reduced	By year 2004 conflicts on land use reduced by 50%	Reports of allocation offers/title deeds at the Land Development Office	Land allocation in conformity with laid procedures and laws	

Activities	Inputs	MOV	Assumption		
1. Strengthen the existing land advisory and allocation committee at village, ward and district levels	Facilitator (technical personnel) Legislation Funds	Reports from Lands Office	- Each member of Land Allocation Committee is made aware of the roles responsibilities - District allocates enough resources for the management of land		
2. Review of planning schemes for the beach areas	Facilitator (technical personnel) Legislation Funds	Reports from Lands Office	- District allocates enough resources for the management of land		
Intervention logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means Of Verification (MOV)	Assumptions		
Objective 2: Coastal land use plan prepared	Coastal land use plan in place by year 2004	Land use plan document at Lands Office	Enough resources made available for the preparation of the coastal land use plan		
Result: Coastal land use in place and used	50% of beach development based on coastal land use plan by year 2004	Reports from Lands Office	The plan will be implemented as expected		
Activities:	Inputs	MOV	Assumption		
Preparation of coastal land use plan	Technical personnel Funds	Report from Land Office			
Activity	Responsible agency	Inputs	Costs	Output	Source of Fund
Preparation of coastal land use plan	Land Office	Technical personnel Funds			

5.0 MONITORING PLAN

No.	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MOV)	Who collects/Analyse	How often/when	Data stored where	Input required
1	Reduce conflicts between shrimp trawlers and artisanal fishers by 50% by 2004	Reports from the District Fisheries Office	District Fisheries Officer, Village Executive Officers	Monthly during the season (March-November)	DNRO, Village office	Register (log book)
2	Reduced number of complaints of artisanal fishers by 80% by 2004.	Reports at District Fisheries Office, Village office	District Fisheries Officer, village executive officer	Day to day during open season	DNRO, Village office	Register
3	80% of both artisanal and industrial fishers are fishing in their respective areas	Reports from District Fisheries Office and Division of Fisheries	DNRO, Fishing community, Village Executive Officers	Weekly	DNRO, Village office.	Register and transport (boat)
4	Number of trained and equipped enforcement increased by 50% by 2004	District Natural Resources and Fisheries Office Reports	DNRO, District Fisheries Officer	Biannually	DNRO, Village office.	Register
5	Number of newly developed Successful alternative/supplementary economic activities increased by 20% by year 2004	Reports from Planning and Community Development Offices	District Planning and Community Development Officers, Village Executive Officers	Monthly	Village office, DNRO, Planning office, Community Development	Monthly form
6	The number of fishers using improved technology (environmentally friendly) and practices increased by 50% by year 2004	Reports from District Fisheries Office	District Fisheries Officer, Village Executive Officers	Monthly	DNRO, Village office.	Monthly
7	Increased mangrove density by 50% by year 2004	District Natural Resources Office and Mangrove project's reports.	Mangrove Management Officer and District Forest Officer	Quarterly	Village office, DNRO, Mangrove office.	Register
8	Encroachment of mangrove areas is reduced by 50% by year 2004	District Natural Resources Office and Mangrove project's	Mangrove Management Officer and District Forest	Monthly	Village office, DNRO, Mangrove office.	Register

		reports.	Officer			
9	The number of plots allocated in accordance to regulations increased by 50% by year 2004	Reports of allocation offers/title deeds at the Land Development Office	District Land Development Officer	Quarterly	DLDO, DED, Ward office.	Register, Stationeries.
10	Coastal land use plan in place by year 2004	Land use plan document at Lands Office	District Land Development Officer	Annually	DLDO, NLPC	Transport

6.0 BAGAMOYO LOCAL ICM ACTION PLAN – BUDGET (YEAR 2001/2002)

ACTIVITY AND DESCRIPTION	COST	Remarks
Objective 1		
1.5 Training Village Environmental Committee and village fishers on monitoring control and surveillance: 7 villages; 16 village representative including V.E.C. Members, VEO, chairman and 2 fisher Rep.		
Allowance:		
Rep 112 x 3600 x 2 days	806,400	
ICM.WG 18x7500 x 2 days	270,000	
Driver 1 x 7500 x 2 days	15,000	
Fuel 100 litres x 600.00	60,000	
Stationaries/Incidental	100,000	
Sub-Total	1,251,400	TCMP
1.5.2. Carrying Out Patrols:		
4 Reps in each patrol (7 village)		
28 reps x 3 days a week x 52 week x 1000.00	4,376,000	TCMP
Objective 2		
1.1 Carrying out a feasibility study on other source of income	600,000	TCMP
1.2 Establishing IGA		
Purchase of Input	2,000,000	
Supervision	540,000	
Sub-Total	2,540,000	DED
Objective 3		
1.2 Training of fishing community on Sustainable fishing technology	4,024,000	TCMP
1.3 Awareness raining on the impact of destructive fishing practices and illegal and uncontrolled cutting of mangrove	1,009,000	TCMP

Follow-up and supervision from the District office for the activities	1,160,000	DED
Grand Total	<u>14,960,400</u>	