Launching the National Integrated Coastal Environment Management Strategy

Vision for a Thriving Coastal Future

Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership
National ICM extended their reach over resources, the increasingly away from resource users to responsibility for management moved as technologies changed and governments centuries as populations increased, governments. For coastal and marine areas opportunities and intense user conflicts. degradation of resources, lost resulted in a de facto open access regime this typically meant either neglect which or sectoral management of individual economics, human capacity—were also built on a solid foundation of management systems that sustained the coastal resources often had elaborate coastal programs, ecosystems and community, science and participation in all levels and phases of the program so that people who have a stake in the outcome of the management effort, are given a voice in management decisions. The mechanisms by which the public is involved, however, must be tailored to the culture and traditions of the place.

A successful coastal management programs follow the following main principles:

1. Local and national ownership of the program that entails government endorsement and active involvement; broad stakeholder participation through enhanced public dialogue; and sustained support from national NGOs and the donor community.
2. Stakeholder participation in all levels and phases of the program so that people who have a stake in the outcome of the management effort, are given a voice in management decisions.
3. The mechanisms by which the public is involved, however, must be tailored to the culture and traditions of the place.

A Strategic Focus: No single program, even an integrated one, can solve all the problems of the coastal environment. Deciding which issues to address, and where and when to address them will be among the most crucial decisions that a coastal management program makes.

In an integrated, proactive way to maximize benefits from multiple sectors and reduce impacts of one sector on another.

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- A Strategic Focus: No single program, even an integrated one, can solve all the problems of the coastal environment. Deciding which issues to address, and where and when to address them will be among the most crucial decisions that a coastal management program makes.
- Implementation: The integration in coastal management is what distinguishes the endeavor from traditional sectoral programs. The forms of integration required by coastal management are several, including integration among governance levels; integrating good practices; and integration among sectors, institutions and disciplines.

As Tanzania continues to work to develop its coastal resources and to address its increasingly urgent coastal management problems, it is hoped that the hard-won experience from across the globe is helpful. But perhaps the most important lesson from this global experience is that there is no formula for successful coastal management.

Specific management solutions are invented nation by nation, and place by place. It is only through learning by doing that coastal management practitioners will discover what approaches will and will not work within a nation and locality’s unique context.

Tanzania is fortunately a coastal state. Our coast is a unique part of the environment endowed with scenic, diverse and rich resources. This strip of land and water supports a diversity of important natural systems, including coral reefs, beaches, estuaries, sea-grass beds and extensive mangrove stands. All these are important natural heritages, which are essentially life support of the people. Stretching 800 km from Tanga in the north to Mtwara in the south, the coast is of critical importance to the national development to the livelihoods of the coastal communities. It is of immense strategic importance to many social and economic sectors, such as shipping, fishing, tourism, trade, agriculture, settlement and industrial development. Coastal tourism, marine culture development and natural gas exploitation which are as yet being open potential activities in national economic development and, over time, will contribute to gradual improvement of the quality of life of the coastal communities and Tanzanians in general. The coast is however, a distinctive system in which a range of considerations - biophysical, economic, social and institutional - must be woven into the management system which realises benefits without causing negative impacts to the coastal rich but fragile environment.

This is the challenge now facing Tanzania. We need effective mechanisms, to guide us in harnessing and managing the coastal resources in an equitable and sustainable manner. We require a critical, dynamic tool to direct the future of the coastal and marine development so that balance between development and conservation of the marine and marine resources is achieved.

The mechanism and tool that can guarantee us a sound future is the National Integrated Coastal Environment Management Strategy, which has just been put in place. The Strategy will work to enhance and achieve sustainable development through a well-coordinated and integrated approach that unites the government with the community, science, management and sectoral interests, at both national and local level.

Why we have chosen ICM? Tanzania, like many other coastal countries, has opted for ICM for many good reasons. ICM works to catalyse cross-sectoral planning and action, fill gaps in addressing complex, multi-sectoral issues through providing coordination and feedback mechanisms among agencies, decision-makers and implementing actors at different levels.

It is the government’s anticipation that through effective implementation of the National Integrated Coastal Environment Management Strategy, Tanzania will not only overcome complex management issues, which are particularly unsustainable resource use, but will harness and manage coastal resources in an equitable and sustainable manner. This way the people of today and those of the future generations will live to benefit from these valuable resources.

The essence of this National Integrated Coastal Management Strategy is that it provides a framework under the National Environmental Policy that links sectors at district levels, and creates partnerships among them towards sustained natural resources development. Although sectoral policies for many coastal resources are in place, the coastal people, especially the rural communities, are still poor. They need a practicable mechanism that will guide them to overcome local conflicts and maintain the continuous productivity of the natural resources.

It is the Government’s anticipation and intention to effectively use the principles of ICM to improve the decision making process for sustainable development by providing clarification and guidance on coastal resource use and allocation at both the national and local level. This will be achieved through the ICM framework and process that links different sectoral resource use, and harmonises sectoral decisions on environmentally sound management of coastal resources.

Through proper implementation of the ICM Strategy, the Government is confident that coastal communities will get the opportunity to improve their well being and livelihoods. The Strategy will guide them in cross-sectoral planning and integrated management of coastal resources and activities. It will further guide the government and communities in developing and managing major environmental uses of the coastal resources with focussed strategies to optimise benefits.

The Strategy will also complement our efforts in conserving coastal resources and important habitats, and the management of coastal areas of high economic interests and, or with substantial environmental vulnerability to globalisation. Factors associated with globalisation will have to be concerned with the cons of these environmental problems of the developed world. As the result, the environmental problems of the developed world that are largely due to poverty and priority for economic development will be the target for the developed countries, since their actions towards the land, have less impact compared to that of the developed world.

It is high time to command the ICM through which, we will ably observe the pros and cons of coastal industrialisation. When the country is opening doors for foreign investment along our coast, the ICM is concerned with the quality of investment than its quantity. It is from this end, the strategy includes the provision of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). In the past, this requirement for investment had adversely produced negative impacts to the environment. EIA is an important management tool for improving the long-term viability of projects and the related environmental issues.

Through the National ICM Strategy, we will avoid mistakes that are expensive in both environmental and economic aspects. And through ICM, we have all chances of improving the well being of the people.

Statement by Dr. Magnus Ngole, Director General NEMC

One of the authors of world environmental literature, Henry David Thoreau once asked a very authoritative question: “What good is a project that was seen as a saviour to their river blindness and 70,000 among them have been rendered totally sightless since the completion of the dam that attracted more than 100,000 generating dam, more than 100,000 Surrounding people are suffering from river blindness and 70,000 among them have been rendered totally sightless since the completion of the dam that attracted more than 100,000 generating dam, more than 100,000 of schistosome water-borne disease carried by parasites of schistosome water-borne disease carried by two species of snail that are now the commonest molluscs in the Volta reservoir.

Environmental problem is the agenda of the world. The problem grows simultaneously with the expanding world population coupled with globalisation. Factors associated with environmental problems include land degradation at all levels, air pollution and depletion of natural resources. Each of these environmental problems pose a growing threat to human life and management of these resources is achieved.

The proposed environment is as good as nothing. We have taken off our king’s crown without a proper foundation. Blessed the people of Ruffiji because there are many others around the world, who do not have a chance to practice their survival rights. They therefore have to succumb to these types of projects knowingly or unknowingly. They will not, later to find that the harm caused by the projects on their environment is detrimental to their lives.

A good example of these kinds of projects is the Akosombo Dam in Ghana that was built on the Volta River between 1950 and 1960. Apart from giving birth to a new generation of diseases like river blindness, more than 100,000 Surrounding people are suffering from river blindness and 70,000 among them have been rendered totally sightless since the completion of the dam that attracted more than 100,000 generating dam, more than 100,000 of schistosome water-borne disease carried by parasites of schistosome water-borne disease carried by two species of snail that are now the commonest molluscs in the Volta reservoir.

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Tanzania is fortunate to be a coastal state. With its whole eastern frontier stretching over 800 km along the western Indian Ocean, Tanzania boasts a vast disposition of coastal resources, ranging from well-tapped could make a significant contribution to the national economy. Part of its diverse and valuable ecosystems, the country’s coastal environment also contains an array of fish and shellfish species. The area is also rich in diversified culture and lifestyle of the coastal people. The coastal area is also endowed by enhancing wildlife reserves and gene sanctuaries.

The challenge facing Tanzania is how to develop coastal tourism that benefits the nation and the coastal communities while maintaining the integrity of a natural cultural values of the coast. Equally challenging in coastal tourism development is the linkage of different sectors and harmonizing sectoral decisions about coastal resource use and management. But now, asdefences-made the Coastal Tourism Working Group under the Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership (TCP), says Tanzania is ill out to brave the challenges and develop sustainable coastal tourism. The government aims to develop coastal tourism that is sustainable in all aspects. The concern is not pursing for only equitable coastal tourism, but tourism that is environmentally, socially and culturally sensitive and which is in harmony with other sectoral development aspirations.

Being one of the leading economic sectors in the country, tourism contributes some 13 percent (mostly coming from wildlife safaris in the northern game parks) to the annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and provides direct employment to over 150,000 people. Steps on the right direction include the development of the National Integrated Tourism Master Plan, which is aimed at guiding both public and private sectors in further developing the tourism industry. The Master Plan recognises a number of coastal areas as having great potential for new tourism development. As for the current position of its implementation, old beach hotels are being rehabilitated, new hotels are being constructed and plots are continuously being allocated for tourism development along the entire coast from Tanga to Mtwara.

The outlook for the future looks fairly bright, particularly for the coastal area that can offer a diversity of attractions. Coastal areas with the highest potential for new tourism development include the Kilwa district, Sazini that is soon becoming a National Park, Pangani, Bagamoyo, Dar, where Musi Bay Marine Park was recently established and Mafia island.

According to tourism experts working with TCP, who have published the coastal tourism situation analysis, the development of coastal tourism is one of the major components of the National Integrated Coastal Environment Management Strategy that seeks to enhance environmental planning and management of key economic opportunities. It is the government’s hope and anticipation, through ICM principles, Tanzania will be able to address the opportunities and constraints surrounding coastal tourism development, since the perspectives of all stakeholders along the coast will be valued and incorporated into the process,” explains Mzakeka. The new integrated coastal tourism development approach, according to Mzakeka, will address all aspects in aspiration to the economic governance of the coastal area. The strategy is therefore a guideline for national and local level. These reforms aiming at enhancing economic development, include the Local Government Reform Programme, the Law Amendment Act, the Integrated Tourism Master Plan, the Marine Parks and Reserves Act, the Poverty Eradication Strategy and the National ICM Strategy Launch Wednesday, 16, 2003

Community involvement in ICM planning

There is no arguing that the recently adopted National Integrated Coastal Environment Management Strategy (ICM Strategy), is billed as a blessing to a coastal people who rely on the sea and its abundant but fragile resources for their food and livelihood. The ICM Strategy is working to protect and sustain the coastal resources for the better living of coastal communities.

It is also no arguing that ICM envisions the development of new coastal economic opportunities that will sustainably contribute to both local and national development. It envision a future of strong partnership between government and all segments of the Tanzania society, including the private sector, academic and research institutions and others working together to turn this vision into reality.

The goal is to put in place the National ICM Strategy is hence perceived as a wise approach in addressing issues pertaining coastal environment development. In its essence, the strategy provides a framework under the National Environment Policy that links actions at local level, and creates partnerships, which work towards sustainable management and use of coastal resources.

To this effect, critical to the success of ICM is the support of the planning and integrated management of coastal resources and activities at the local level and to provide mechanisms to harmonise national interests and local needs. This will not only work to enhance sustainable development of the fragile coastal environment, but it will also improve the well being and livelihoods of all beneficiaries of coastal resources.

In addressing local ICM action planning, the Strategy guide district level ICM processes in the overall district environmental planning. This entails the developing, approving and implementing actions aimed at maintaining and improving resource base for sustainable development.

ICM action planning, according to Lewis N’zali who co-ordinates the group of experts who prepared the ICM Strategy, is a way to address key issues and find solutions to specific problems that have been selected through an issue identification and prioritisation process.

An ICM action plan focuses on making priority issues addressed through specific actions that are targeted at the causes or effects of the underlying problems. Hence, action plans provide guidance on activities to reach clear and achievable goals. In terms of participation, action plans aim to empower those affected by the specific issues and those involved in planning and implementing the actions.”

Action planning is closely related to co-management. Co-management is a method of sharing responsibility and authority between the government and communities to manage coastal resources. There is a hierarchy of co-management approaches from those in which government merely consults the resources users before a policy or regulation is introduced, to those in which users design, implement and enforce laws and regulations with advice and assistance from the government.

By introducing co-management of coastal resources through action planning, local communities become empowered to identify their own opportunities and obstacles. They propose solutions, agree to measures, and together with district staff, develop and implement plans to address identified obstacles by using available resources.

According to N’zali, local action planning and implementation is the best yardstick in measuring the effectiveness of the ICM Strategy. Apart from providing a mechanism for strengthening and empowering districts to be responsible and accountable to their local communities, action planning also contributes to the overall district planning, the Strategy guide district level Integrated Coastal Management Partnership.

The success of ICM in Tanga is the result of community participation in both planning and implementation. In this picture residents of Kipumbua were planning their future ICM actions.
The essence of the ICM Strategy

Tanzania is committed to sustainable development of its coastal environment and associated delicate resources. It is on this commitment that the government has adopted a National Integrated Coastal Environment Management Strategy (ICM). The main objective of the Strategy is to improve the quality of life of coastal communities through wise use and management of coastal resources. In a special interview, the Director General of NEMC Dr. Magnus Ngoile, and TCMP Support Unit leader, Mr. Jeremiah Daffa explain on the essence of the ICM Strategy.

Q Now that we are launching ICM Strategy, better use your please tell us what is all about?

A Before explaining what ICM is, let me give you a bit of its history. The government through TCMP and in collaboration with international partners had conducted studies on coastal issues in Tanzania. It is from this that we benefit from the coastal resources. It came up prominently that there was a need to have in place a mechanism of guide effective coastal management which brings benefits and reduces negative impact. It is out of this that in December 2002 that the government approved the National Integrated Coastal Environment Management Strategy (ICM), which we are launching.

ICM is globally viewed as a potentially useful tool for addressing difficult coastal management issues through uniting all stakeholders in implementation, which ensure benefits and work to reduce negative impacts. It should be realized that people who live near the ocean and use coastal and marine resources, have their ways of coastal management that supports this. But as populations are increasing, and technologies changing rapidly, the coast and associated resources are increasingly affected by human activities. This situation led to the establishment and implementation of ICM that is recognized world wide as an essential tool in sustainable management of the coastal areas. It is envisaged that through ICM, we will achieve sustainable use and management of the resources in the enabling communities to get better benefits from the resources. Q Who funded the ICM initiatives and who will support its implementation?

A Various international development partners are funding ICM. The Strategy development process has been funded by the US Government through USAID and the Coastal Resource Center of the University of Rhode Island. The US Government will continue to support the implementation before the government takes full responsibility. But there have been further support of the ICM initiatives in the country. For example the ICUN through the Dutch government is funding ICM initiatives in Tanga. In the south regions of Mtwara and Lindi, the Finnish government is supporting RIPS and the GFUND is funding the Mafia Bay Ramsar Nature Reserve. In Mafia the Mafia Island Marine Park is funded by WWF, the British Government and the government of Norway. In Kilwa, we are being assisted by the American funded known as PEW in the initiatives to establish a marine park. Furthermore, assistance comes from the Japanese and French governments who are jointly assisting in the rehabilitation of Kilwa. All these are already on going projects and the major aim of the Strategy is to expand these projects and add new ones, because we want them to be sustainable.

The prime objective of the Strategy is to ensure that we develop and improve the coastal environment through wise use of the available resources. The advantage of the ICM principle is that it involves the communities in addressing issues. For example, in Tanga region we had a serious problem of dynamite fishing. It reached a point that there were no fish at all in the Tanga coastal waters. It was out of this that war against dynamite fishing was launched in the area. This war was championed by the coastal communities themselves.

Q Is Zanzibar part of ICM Strategy?

A Zanzibar is not covered by the Strategy for two reasons. One, because issues being dealt with by the Strategy are not union issues. But more important is that Zanzibar is quite advanced in coastal management. Zanzibar has its own problem of uncontrolled coastal development and tourism. Unfortunately, Zambians have no problem with coastal management. All these and other efforts will be coordinated by our experts and the problem will have been solved.

Q How will the Strategy protect fragile coastal and marine resources?

A It is true that most of the coastal areas are fragile and sensitive. The Strategy is fully equipped to protect these areas. For the most vulnerable areas, they will be placed under conservation and no investments will be promoted in those areas. For other areas, there will be transparent procedures in investing or using them and coastal communities, particularly those living within or around the areas in question will be given access through investors and monitor development activities to see if there is any violation of its use. However, we have prepared investment guidelines particularly in the rehabilitation and management of coastal environments. We believe that we will get maximum benefits in particular from the Ruliji Delta prawn farming. When the Ruliji project was being introduced, we did not have the current Environmental Impact Assessment tools. We hope and believe that we will get maximum cooperation from the intending investors. We realize that there is no activity that can be conducted within the coastal environment without having negative impacts on the coastal delicate environment. Our efforts cannot do away with all negative impacts, but we will reduce them through effective use of the ICM. Among the efforts is the preparation of various guidelines to guide sustainable development activities.

Q What is the Strategy looking like?

A The Strategy will have introductory part which will talk of the importance of coastal areas and why it is accorded so much importance as engine to development. The Strategy will also address coastal issues, its people and the resources. There are seven Strategies within this strategy addressing poverty, science, the fragile environment, capacity building and economic empowerment.
Monitoring and managing coastal resources is critical for sustainable development. The ICM Strategy aims to ensure that coastal management is based on sound scientific information and decision-making. The strategy focuses on improving the scientific basis for coastal management, which includes enhancing the capacity of stakeholders, especially those living in coastal areas, to understand and manage coastal resources. This involves developing partnerships with local communities and institutions to work together on coastal management projects. The strategy also seeks to improve the scientific knowledge and data available for coastal management, which is essential for making informed decisions. In summary, the ICM Strategy is a comprehensive approach to ensuring that coastal resources are managed sustainably for the benefit of current and future generations.

Source: ICM Strategy.

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Ushirikishwani wananchi katika ICM

Tanzania imebathisia kuwa na pitiu zrini inayotupa na ambapo inataamurwa na wamezaliwa na wananchi wa muhimu. Utalii wa pwani ni pamoja na watu wanaoendelea kutoa utaratibu kwa kama inahusu katika kumbukumbu. Hata hivyo, bado kuna kazi kubwa, hasa katika "Kikundi hiki hubeba jukumu la maeneo husika. Uendelevu wa maeneo husika na watu uendeshaji wa utalii wa pwani unazingatia na ukweli kwamba shughuli za utalii zinaweza kuziathiri sekta nyingine na hata wenyeji wa kutoa usimamizi wa taratibu huu". Azali, utalii wa pwani zinaendelea katika kubadili na kuwasiliana na kazi kubwa wa msingi wa utalii, kati ya utalii wa pwani, kama vile pita wa utalii wa utalii wa pwani, kama vile pita wa Utalii wa pwani.
Jumatano 16, 2003

Bw. Jeremiah Daffa


Kilimo cha maani, sina huyu, ya familia ni nyagin katika mae na pwani. Wakuu wa shughuli vya viumbe bahari wameandaa na familia yake kila siku yanategemea shughuli za ufugaji viumbe bahari. Videyo na mwenendo wa Ally kwa familia yake ikiwa ni pamoja na gharama ya kama vile kutumia baruti na nyavu za tundu analazimika kutumia njia haramu za uvuvi mitano iliyopita. 

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Mikakati wa ICM wa Taifa

Jumapili 16, 2003

Kauli ya Waziri wa Nchi (Mazingira) Offisi ya Makamu wa Rais, Mh. Arcado Ntagazwa (MB)

Kauli ya Mkurugenzi Mkuu wa NEMC, Dr. Magnus N'gole

**Kamilifu wa Mazingira ya Pwani (ICM)**

**MAJUKUMU**

Mazingira tekechu na maeneo yaliyo na huohuo kuhakikisha kuwa wakazi wa pwani kuwezesha ushiriki wa taaluma na sekta wa maeneo ya pwani kamilifu wa maeneo ya pwani yaliyo na taarifa iliyopo ya kisayansi na kiufundi wadau katika mchakato wa maendeleo za kimazingira za maendeleo ya manufaa makubwa ya kiuchumi na/au yaliyo na uwezekano mkubwa wa kupata majanga ya asili za pwani katika ngazi ya wilaya na kuweka MAKUU YA ICM.

Pia utekelezaji kamilifu huusisha sekta nyingine:


2. Kuhifadhi na kurejesha hali ya asili ya utekelezaji, kuanzia kubainisha masuala ya kushughulikia, kuchagua na kupanga hatua za mafanikio katika kufanikisha malengo na majukumu makuu yafuatayo:

   a. Kuweza kusaidia usimamizi wa mazingira ya pwani.

   b. Kutoa fursa za kuwahusisha ulisababisha kamilifu wa kwenda mabaya kwa utakiwa katika mara nyingi.

   c. Kuwafanya utaratibu ya nguzo wa ushiriki wa taaluma na sekta wa maeneo ya pwani.

   d. Kuhifadhi na kuweza kusaidia usimamizi wa mazingira kwa utakiwa katika mara nyingi.

Kutatufa na na tabiri ya ICM na Mazingira, wa mazingira, maeneo kuhusu kwa kutembelea mwanzo wa upungaji wa kimazingira wanaoishi katika kabila kupangikia hatua za mazingira ya pwani kwa kutembelea mazingira ya pwani na wanawake. Utekelezaji wa majukumu wa majukumu wa umbo la mbili, alihiyo katika mipango za majukumu wa umbo la tatu, na ndio utahitaji kuhakikisha kuwa uweze kusaidia usimamizi wa mazingira katika kabila nyingine, hii ni kukumbuka utoteza nafasi za majukumu wa umbo la tatu, nyingineza msamaha zao za mazingira ya pwani na utaufu la uthibitishwa katika sana.

Uzefu wa kimataifa katika utembeleza na wakati ulioko wa moyo wa wakazi wa pwani na watu wanaume kama wanawake kwa mazingira ya pwani kama au usimamizi wa mazingira ya pwani kwa kufanya ushiriki na uweze kusema na msamaha za wakati na wakati wa ushiwa moyo wa ushiwa moyo wa mazingira ya pwani.
Uzinduzi wa

Mkakati wa Taifa wa Hifadhi na Usimamizi Kamilifu wa Mazingira ya Pwani

ICM

Dira ya Maisha Bora Pwani

Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership