

PWANI YETU

The Newsletter of the Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership *Issue #7 - January/February 2000*

Draft ICM policy submitted for government endorsement

Tanzania has made a significant step in the development process of the national Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) policy that started in 1998. This follows the submission of the draft policy to the government for endorsement.

The submission made early February this year, has come after the successful national policy meeting hosted by the Vice President's Office from 29 - 30 November 1999 that reviewed and approved the ICM policy White Paper.

Held at Whitesands Hotel in Dar es Salaam, the meeting was attended by 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. The meeting was opened by the minister for Regional Administration and Local Government Hon. Kingunge Ngombale Mwiru and chaired by the Principal Secretary, ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Mr. Philemon Luhanjo.

The meeting discussed in detail the policy Green Paper that contained options for the coastal policy, selected implementation mechanisms for integrated coastal management policy in Tanzania, select the appropriate implementation structure and placement for a national coastal management policy and made amendments on policy statements and implementation mechanism.

The meeting also made recommendations for policy consistency and policy boundary. It further recommended actions to guide the refining of the draft policy to be submitted to the government for vetting and adoption.

Summary of the draft ICM policy is featured in following pages of this issue.

Lowassa emphasizes on seaweed farming

The minister of State in the Vice President's Office, Hon. Edward Lowassa (MP) has called on coastal communities to undertake seaweed farming so as to reduce entire dependence on fishing.

Speaking to residents of Mnete village in Mtwara district recently, the minister responsible for environment management and poverty alleviation, underlined that seaweed farming is fortunately an environmentally friendly activity that has proved to be of economic value. It is a potential alternative income generating activity that can supplement community incomes.

Commending a seaweed farming group that clinched the first groups-category prize in the Mtwara district in last year's competitions under the Coastal Environment Award Scheme (CEAS) initiated by TCMP and GreenCOM, the minister explained that seaweed farming has proved to be an economic opportunity in Unguja and Pemba. Recent statistics show that an average gross income for an ordinary seaweed farmer in Zanzibar is about US \$ 1,000 (T.Sh. 800,000/-) per year while an artisan fisherman earns less than \$ 600 (T.Sh. 500,000/-) per year.

However, the minister expressed his concern on the seaweed market price of T.Sh. 70/= per kilogram in Mtwara compared to the prevailing rate of T. Sh. 120/= in the isles and in Mafia. He instructed TCMP and local government authorities to help the seaweed farmers to get better prices.

In a move to encourage the group formed mostly by women, the minister pledged an offer of T. Sh. 500,000/= in support of the seaweed project.

Seaweed farming is one of the successful mariculture activities at small scale village level in Tanzania. Mariculture is the initial issue being addressed by the TCMP in demonstrating inter-sectoral mechanisms for the promotion of sustainable, diversified coastal economic opportunities. The TCMP Mariculture Working Group has so far identified mariculture issues and is working on the Mariculture Guidelines.

Directors review mariculture guidelines

Directors and heads of key government institutions involved in coastal management reviewed and fine-tuned the mariculture guidelines in Tanzania. The guidelines upon adoption by the government will enhance sustainable mariculture industry in Tanzania.

The review, made at a one day meeting hosted by the Director of Fisheries in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism at Bahari Beach Hotel on 23 February, 2000, is considered as an important step towards Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) in

Tanzania. The guidelines serve a larger purpose by providing a model of the consultative process in developing policy for coastal management.

Mariculture holds great promise in Tanzania. If properly developed and managed it can contribute handsomely in economic development and poverty alleviation. But weakness in intersectoral coordination and the absence of cross-sectoral policy development and implementation guidelines hinder the growth of this industry.

According to the draft Mariculture Guidelines in Tanzania, prepared by the TCMP's Mariculture Working Group, mariculture presents management challenges that typify many economic development activities that increasingly exert pressure upon coastal habitats and residents. It is a productive activity with unique attributes, since it most commonly takes place at the interface of land and water.

"This interface area presents special problems for management and sustainable development because institutional jurisdictions, responsibilities and roles are weakly defined for those areas," observes Godlove Mwamsojo, the Mariculture Working Group secretariat.

Mariculture guidelines aim to establish a modified mariculture development in Tanzania with the focus on better structure project permitting and review process that provide the essential coordinating and feedback mechanisms that is currently lacking. They also present recommendations and strategies that support the ability to plan and develop mariculture harmoniously with other activities, local needs, and the protection of sensitive environment.

Summary of the Draft ICM policy

Integrated Coastal Management Defined:

Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) is a continuous and dynamic process that unites government and the community, sciences and management and sectoral and public interest in preparing and implementing an integrated plan for the protection and development of coastal ecosystems and resources.

Overall ICM Policy Goal:

It is the goal of the Tanzania ICM policy to preserve, protect and develop the resources of Tanzania's coast for use by the people of today and for succeeding generations to ensure food security and to support economic growth.

Overall Vision for Coastal Management:

It is visualized to have a coast with thriving coastal settlements where people who rely on the sea and its abundant resources for their food and livelihood are actively working to protect and sustain the resource base. It is also envisaged that the development of new coastal economic opportunities that sustainably contribute to both local and national development and new and diversified employment opportunities for coastal residents. Lastly, there is a need to forge partnership between government and all segments of Tanzanian society-resource users, the private sector, academic and research institutions and others—working together to turn this vision into reality.

Policy Principles and Attributes:

- * Coastal development decisions shall be consistent with the government's priority of poverty alleviation and food security.
- * Local stewardship and decision-making shall be promoted and supported as required by the Local Government Reform Programme. In cases where there is a clear and explicit national interest that overrides local decisions, a consultation process shall occur to find an equitable balance among the interests.
- * Integrated approaches to the development of major new economic uses of the coast shall be promoted to optimize benefits and minimize negative impacts. Coastal development and management of economic opportunities shall be guided in a way that is compatible with national development goals and local needs, and protects the environment from unnecessary and irreparable damage.
- * Development and conservation interests shall be balanced by protecting areas of high biodiversity and cultural/historic importance and identifying and steering large-scale economic developments to suitable areas.
- * Scientific information shall be used to inform decision-making and re-adjust policy implementation as new information becomes available.
- * The capacity of Tanzania to sustainably manage the country's coastal resources shall be increased and strengthened by providing information and knowledge to resources users, decision-makers and other stakeholders.
- * Coastal management activities shall proceed incrementally and in-step with the available human and institutional capacity.
- * Tanzania shall adhere to the relevant regional and international ICM conventions to which it is a signatory.

Policy statements to guide implementation mechanisms:

The draft describes in details the policy implementation mechanisms with the focus on identified coastal management issues. The following statements will guide implementation of the policy:

- * Support planning and integrated management of coastal resources and activities at the local level and provide mechanisms to balance national and local interests;

- * Promote integrated and sustainable approaches to the development of major economic uses of the coast to optimize benefits and minimize negative impacts. This is aimed to:
 - * Ensure that coastal activities and opportunities are developed according to the national and local needs and plans;
 - * Establish project review procedures that are consultative, multi-sectoral and inter-disciplinary in order to promote efficiency and transparency in the decision making process;
 - * Ensure that all forms of pollution are properly managed and controlled.
- * Conserve and restore critical habitats and areas of high biodiversity while ensuring that coastal people continue to benefit from the sustainable use of the resources;
- * Establish an integrated planning and management mechanism for coastal areas of high economic interest or with substantial vulnerability to natural hazards;
- * Develop and use an effective coastal ecosystem research, monitoring and assessment system that will allow already available - as well as new - scientific and technical information to inform ICM decisions;
- * Build both human and institutional capacity for inter-disciplinary and intersectoral management of coastal resources;
- * Provide for meaningful opportunities for stakeholder involvement in the coastal development process and the implementation of coastal management policies.

Policy implementation structures:

To carry out the ICM policy, three types of institutional structures shall be created:

- * Inter-ministerial coastal integration committee (IMCIC)
- * Tanzania integrated coastal management office (TICMO)
- * Interagency working groups
- * Inter-ministerial coastal integration committee (IMCIC).

Specific responsibilities of IMCIC include:

- * Provide advise to the TICMO on program priorities and endorse formation of Issue-specific Working Groups.
- * Review and endorse District ICM Action Plans. Endorsement means that the national agencies agree to carry out their activities in a manner consistent with the endorsed plans.
- * Provide advice to the TICMO on areas requiring Special Area Management Plans (SAMPs).
- * Review and endorse guidelines. Endorsement means that the national agencies agree to carry out their activities in a manner consistent with the endorsed guidelines.
- * Facilitate the resolution of intersectoral conflicts, and conflicts between national and local entities related to ICM issues.

IMCIC composition will include five district representatives, one from each coastal region, plus one from Mafia, three members from private sector and/or non-governmental organizations, and eleven members from central government. Central government representation must include the directors of the following sectors: lands and human settlements, fisheries, forestry, tourism, industry and trade, agriculture, mining, water and environment; plus two other representatives.

Tanzania integrated coastal management office (TICMO):

General operating characteristics of TICMO will be to facilitate implementation. The TICMO shall facilitate the implementation of this policy and related coastal management actions by working with and through its national and local partners. It shall not act as an implementation office. The TICMO shall focus on a limited number of the most urgent issues. It will strive to achieve measurable results that have been agreed upon by the partners and employ an open, participatory and transparent process for achieving those results.

Interagency working groups:

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

- * A Core Technical Working Group (CTWG)
- * Issue Specific Working Group(s) (ISWG)
- * Science and Technical Working Group (STWG)

Local Government responsibility:

Local governments shall have significant responsibility for carrying out the policies herein. However, participation of local government is voluntary, not compulsory. For local government authorities that choose to participate, their responsibilities include:

- * Preparing and/or facilitating ICM action plan formulation
- * Review and approval of district and local ICM action plans
- * Implementation of Action Plans, including adoption of local by-laws
- * Management of local resource use conflicts
- * Education and mobilization of the local community to promote ICM objectives.

Policy Institutional placements:

TICMO shall be housed as a new Directorate within National Environmental Management Council (NEMC). The Council is under the supervision of the Vice President's office. The 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 programs at the local level. This placement provides the most effective point within government for intersectoral decision-making and coordination. It also provides the flexibility that shall be necessary to carry out the range of implementation strategies described herein.

ICM Policy development process:

The National Integrated Coastal Management Policy is the result of an open, transparent and participatory process that extended over two years. It reflects the collective views and interests of a broad range of stakeholders who live and work along the coast. It is also built on a solid foundation of scientific and technical knowledge. Over thirty technical reports—on topics as diverse as natural science, law, economics, human capacity—were prepared by some of our leading national experts and used as important background information.

The policy development process began in early 1998 with the formation of a twenty member intersectoral working group (including private sector) to capture the issues a coastal management program needed to address. They began by collecting, reviewing and synthesizing available information from sources within and outside the country. The working group then spent several months visiting each coastal district talking to people from both government and the communities. They presented their findings to a meeting of directors from the relevant government agencies in October 1998. With the directors' endorsement, the working group then returned to the districts and villages to develop a vision, principles and strategies for addressing these issues. These were presented and confirmed at a second meeting of directors in May 1999. After this meeting a draft Green Paper--*Options for a National Integrated Coastal Management Policy* was produced. The draft was reviewed at a three-day retreat that brought together participants of three working groups of the Tanzania Coastal Management and representatives of five ongoing local ICM initiatives. With their input, the Green Paper, which included options for Policy implementation mechanisms, was finalized.

The Green Paper was presented to Members of Parliament representing coastal constituencies, Regional Administrative Secretaries, District Commissioners, District Executive Directors, District Function Officers and Directors of National Sectoral Agencies at a two days meeting in late November, 1999. This group reviewed the entire Green Paper, considered the options presented for policy implementation, and reached a

consensus on recommended implementation mechanisms and structures. Their recommendations were incorporated in the *National Integrated Coastal Management Policy White Paper* that was widely distributed. The comments received have been incorporated into the draft policy.

Kilwa participates in CEAS 2000

By Pancras Ngalason

Kilwa District has joined other six coastal districts to implement the Coastal Environment Award Scheme (CEAS) 2000. Kilwa's participation has been stirred up by Dr. Magnus Ngoile's Pew Marine Conservation Fellowship program which, will be launched in a near future.

According to reports from Kilwa, a District CEAS Committee has been formed and sensitization and registration of participants is progressing on smoothly. The Kilwa CEAS Committee is under the leadership of the District Commissioner and is comprised of the local government technical officials, Divisions representatives and other individuals.

Expressing high hopes for a successful implementation of CEAS in Kilwa, the District Executive Director Mr. Mhando Senyagwa says the community is responding enthusiastically.

"We expect the scheme will attract all primary schools situated along the coast apart from development and conservation groups involved in activities like seaweed farming, mangrove protection, beekeeping, fisheries and cashewnut revival campaigners," explains Senyagwa adding that the CEAS program is seen as a curtain raiser to the anxiously awaited Dr. Ngoile's Pew Marine Conservation project.

On his part the District Natural Resources Officer Mr. Mizambwa, who is the secretary of the CEAS committee, anticipates that the scheme will contribute to the national tree planting campaign since it will motivate communities, particularly school children to plant trees and establish tree nurseries as part of the entries in the CEAS competitions. Kilwa aims to plant one million trees this year.

In the meanwhile, the districts of Tanga, Muheza, Pangani, Mafia, Lindi and Mtwara are expecting bigger entries in this year's competitions, following the successes achieved in last year. Reports from the districts indicate that the number of entries may double last year's, as many groups and schools are applying for participation. Last year a total of 15,000 people participated in the CEAS competitions.

Towards green industry in Tanzania

Tanzania has stepped in the new millennium with a new vision and focus on achieving greener industry. This follows recommendations to forge partnerships in integrating environmental performance into industrial development at a workshop on 'Sustainable Industrial Development' held at White Sands Hotel in Dar es Salaam from 8 - 9 February 2000.

Organised by the National Environment Management Council (NEMC) in collaboration with AGENDA, the workshop was attended by over fifty industrialists and representatives of government institutions responsible for environment management. For one and half days, participants discussed a number of issues related to sustainable industrial development ranging from industrial pollution, environmental impact assessment, cleaner production center to legislative matters.

Much to the satisfaction of all participants, recommendations were made and a panel comprising industrialists and environmentalists formed, establishing an important foundation for forging effective partnership in this critical environmental management issue.

This couldn't have been a better outcome, especially to Dr. Magnus Ngoile, the Director General of the National Environment Management Council who made it clear at the onset, that the workshop was not meant to point an accusing finger to industrialists, but to collaborate on how best to apply environmental management system for sustainable industrial development.

"It is an inspiring start in our long cherished vision to integrate environmental performance into industrial development. It is even overwhelming as we end the workshop remarkably hand in hand and with one voice and vision in creating new solutions for greener industry in Tanzania," explains Dr. Ngoile who had underlined in his opening remarks that the best effective way to address sustainable industrial development is through collaboration among stakeholders rather than the regulatory requirements that use command and control mechanisms to stop industrial environmental pollution.

SEACAM launch coastal management data base

SEACAM has launched the Eastern African Coastal Management Database. The Database is a unique source of key information on coastal management in the region. Focusing on projects and programs, institutions, research activities and practitioners, the Database already includes over 400 projects and programs. It is coordinated with the UNESCO/ IOC-RECOSCIX-GLODIR database and linked to the bibliography on the Institute of Marine Sciences website. The Database may be accessed at the SEACAM website: <<http://www.seacam.mz>> <http://www.seacam.mz>

Partnership Program for Jakarta Mandate

Under a framework agreement with IUCN, NORAD has agreed to support the preparation of a proposal to assist the states of the Eastern African Region to undertake the program of action defined under the Jakarta Mandate for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in the marine and coastal environment.

The program has started with a three month planning phase funded by NORAD. The initial step was the planning workshop held in Mombasa from 24-26 February 2000 that reviewed progress, identified gaps and priority actions, and formulated a program framework.

The workshop has developed a draft program goal: *To contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity by facilitating contracting parties to the CBD within the Western Indian Ocean to implement the program of action defined under the Jakarta Mandate.*

EAME Program

At a WWF initiated reconnaissance meeting held in Maputo in mid January this year, member countries – Somali, Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique of the Eastern Africa Marine Eco Region (EAME), identified immediate actions to address ecological issues as the first step towards EAME program. The meeting identified actions related to biological issues, social economic issues and policy legislation issues. The meeting further recommended the way forward that will include assessment of the identified actions and the program development.

Call for contributions

In order that *Pwani Yetu* achieves its goal of sharing across information, experiences and ideas on coastal management, it requires for a wider participation of the coastal stakeholders including coastal managers, practitioners of different sectors, leaders, natural resource users and coastal communities.

This is even more important at the present time when Tanzania is in the ICM policy development process which, relies on a collaborative and stakeholder participatory approach. Please don't hesitate to offer your contribution to *Pwani Yetu*.

Join E-Pwani

Since its introduction, the email discussion group (E- Pwani), has proved to be a very effective tool in information sharing amongst coastal managers and practitioners. For those who wish to join E- Pwani, Discussion Group just forward your application to: e-pwani_mod@crc.uri.edu

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