

PWANI YETU

The Newsletter of the Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership *Issue #9 - September 2000*

ICM on course in Africa

South Africa sets pace as it adopts ICM policy

The Republic of South Africa has successfully processed and adapted a coastal policy based on the principles of integrated coastal management (ICM). South Africa's success in putting in place the coastal management policy is seen as a great achievement for African coastal states, in particular in the Western Indian Ocean Region whose other member states including Tanzania are making concerted efforts in ICM policy development processes.

"South Africa's success is a big achievement for the regional shared initiatives and concerted efforts in promoting ICM," says the Director General of the National Environment Council, Dr. Magnus Ngoile while commending the Republic of South Africa's action.

The NEMC chief who is spearheading the process to develop the coastal management policy for Tanzania in collaboration with TCMP and other relevant government agencies, further notes that South Africa has set the pace for African coastal states in particular the eastern and southern Africa region which is striving towards ICM with shared vision for sustainable development.

The Regional vision for ICM is and has been to achieve sustainable management and use of coastal and marine resources for the benefit of the people and national economy, as was underscored by former South Africa president Mr. Nelson Mandela while officiating at the meeting of the 'Advisory Committee on the Protection of the Sea' held in Cape Town in December 1998.

"Africa's long and beautiful coasts and the abundance of marine resources can contribute to providing economic, food and environmental security for the continent. These coastal and marine resources, like the rest of Africa's environmental resources, cannot continue to be exploited in a manner that does not benefit Africa and her people. This is a paradox of a people dying from hunger, starvation and poverty when they are potentially so rich and well endowed," Mr. Mandela observed. The meeting is one of the several forums that have been enhancing regional partnerships in promoting ICM policy development in the Western Indian Ocean Region.

Apart from recognising ICM as a tool to achieving sustainable use of coastal and marine resources, the Regional states have signed and ratified international and regional conventions that endorse the importance of ICM including the Nairobi Convention and its Protocols, the Convention on Biodiversity, and the Convention on Climate Change.

A significant step was made in 1993 after the Arusha Regional Inter-Ministerial Conference. It was resolved and recommended that the countries of the Eastern Africa region and Island States give emphasis to the sustainable development and integrated management of coastal areas for the primary benefit of coastal communities.

In 1996 a follow-up conference was held in Seychelles. At this conference a strong recommendation was made to implement Agenda 21, particularly in the integrated approach for the management of the coastal and marine areas. Emphasis was put on policy formulation, harmonising ICM -related legislation, compliance and enforcement, financing, capacity building and public awareness, stakeholder participation and research and monitoring.

Further regional meetings and exchanges including the Pan African Conference on Sustainable Integrated Coastal Management held in Maputo in July 1998, and the meeting of the Advisory Committee on the Protection of the Sea, held in Cape Town in December 1998, enhanced regional partnership and shared vision for ICM in the region.

The critical need for the coastal policy is underlined by the South Africa policy document that states: “Inappropriate decisions in managing coastal systems can expose human life and property to high risk. While many activities take place at the coast, these are seldom coordinated, reducing coastal benefits to the government and the communities.”

The document goes on to explain that the coast is the site of complex inter-relationship between humans and natural systems. Although coastal systems are resilient, they are finite and vulnerable to over-use, pollution and damage.

It underlines the need for a proactive coastal policy to promote harmony between sectoral policies; to strengthen institutional arrangements; to promote coordination and integration of planning, management and investment strategies and to strengthen the human resource base for coastal management.

ICM is now being recognised in many international environmental treaties and regional agreements as a vehicle for effective coastal governance. Currently over 150 ICM initiatives are in progress in over sixty sovereign states.

Director of Poverty Eradication Dies of Heart Attack

Mr Iziraih Mukaruka, the Director of Poverty Eradication in the Vice President's Office passed away suddenly in Dar es Salaam on Monday 4, September 2000 following a heart attack.

The untimely death of Mr. Mukaruka has been received with shock by the Vice President's Office, which has expressed profound grief for the man who was not only a dedicated hard worker, but also a devoted leader.

According to an obituary issued by the Vice President's Office, the late Mukaruka who was born in 1948 in the village of Murutunguru, Ukerewe, is survived with a wife and a son.

In his life Mr. Mukaruka served in various senior government positions. He was first appointed as an Economist grade three in the then Ministry of Economy and Development in 1973. He went on to serve as an economist in the ministry of Finance where he rapidly went up seniority ladders to become Senior Economist Grade One.

Between 1993 - 1996, he served as Director of Planning, Research and Statistics in the Ministry of Community Development, Women and Children before he was appointed to head the Department of Poverty Eradication in the Vice President's Office upon its establishment in 1996.

The late Mukaruka who was an active participant in the ongoing ICM policy development process under TCMP, held a B.A (Hons) degree in Economics, Management and Administration (University of Dar es Salaam) and an M.A degree in Development Economics and Administration (University of Wisconsin U.S.A).

The TCMP and its partners send deep felt condolences to the bereaved family of Mukaruka. May God rest his soul in eternal peace.

CEAS 2000

20,000 people participate in CEAS 2000

The Coastal Environment Award Scheme (CEAS) enjoyed its second successful year of implementation in Tanzania with participants raising to 22,000 people. In its first year, the scheme attracted 14,000 people in six districts.

According to reports by CEAS District Committee Secretaries delivered on the occasions of presenting prizes and awards to winners and participants, the scheme is progressively becoming popular amongst coastal communities.

The district of Tanga enrolled the biggest number of participants followed by Lindi and Pangani. In all districts schools featured impressively in the scheme with 104 schools participating compared to 48 schools last year. Individual participants also increased from 78 last year to 131 this year. However, groups dropped from 103 last year to 73 this year.

Tanga also had the biggest number of institutions (5), followed by Mtwara (3), while in Pangani, Lindi and Mafia there was no participating institutions. Mtwara enrolled the highest number of community groups (19), followed by Lindi (14) and Pangani (12), while Mafia which had attracted 62 groups last year, managed to enroll only 8 groups.

District	Categories				Participants #
	Schools	Groups	Individuals	Institutions	
TANGA	29	6	10	5	4810
PANGANI	23	12	17	0	4618
MUHEZA	7	9	15	1	3845
MTWARA	7	19	17	3	3093
LINDI	14	14	14	0	3811
KILWA	15	5	19	1	3339
MAFIA	9	8	39	0	2800
TOTAL	104	73	131	10	26316

The Coastal Environment Award Scheme is implemented in Tanzania through a collaborative initiative between TCMP, GreenCOM – a USAID Environmental Education and Communication Project and district authorities. The scheme's purpose is to build an aware constituency and motivate coastal communities, local governments, NGOs, CBOs, institutions and every individual to take positive action that will contribute to sustainable resource management and the protection and conservation of marine and coastal delicate environment.

Better yields from land and sea will come from a healthy environment - DC Kilwa

The Kilwa District Commissioner, Lt. Ligubi has told Kilwa communities that better yields can only be obtained from the land and sea if the environment is in sound condition.

Addressing the Nanenane rally whose highlight was the awarding of participants and winners of the Coastal Environment Award Scheme (CEAS) competitions, the DC underlined that Kilwa was endowed with rich land and sea resources which can easily guide the community in overcoming poverty that persists in coastal areas if the resources are effectively managed and sustainably used.

"Our land is fertile and able to produce abundant products like maize, cashewnut, simsim oil and other food products. Our coastal waters are rich in fisheries products. Coastal forests have highly valuable flora and fauna. But adverse acts like shifting agriculture, reckless tree harvesting, bush fires and destructive fishing practices are wrecking the environment hence, limiting productivity of our natural resources," the DC said at a colorful event held at the village of Mandawa.

Challenging Kilwa residents to take the advantage of the rich resources for their sustainable development, the district chief said it was a shame for people to lament of poverty while they have so much natural resources.

He called on Kilwa residents to participate in environment management initiatives like the CEAS and the Coastal Resources Management Program under the Pew Fellowship Project, which he described as important tools in guiding effective management and wise use of the resources.

"Through the award scheme and the Pew program, you will be able to build your ability in getting better yields from the natural resources abound on land and sea and ultimately you will improve your quality of life."

Mkuchika underlines the need for CEAS continuity

The Tanga Regional Commissioner, Captain Mkuchika has called on the Tanga regional and district authorities and the community at large to make the Coastal Environment Award Scheme (CEAS), a permanent activity in Tanga since it contributed to community and national development.

The Regional Commissioner made that call while officiating at CEAS prize presentation ceremony held at Tangamano grounds on the occasion of the commemoration of the World Environment Day.

Clearly understanding the scheme's contribution to community development initiatives and participation in nature conservation, Capt. Mkuchika noted that efforts should be made to make CEAS sustainable so that it becomes a permanent activity in Tanga even in the absence of TCMP and GreenCOM support.

"Tanga has always responded positively and successfully to national level and international initiatives in environment management and conservation. Our success in implementing activities of the Tanga Coastal Zone Conservation and Development Programme and the Mangrove Management Project should be our motivation in upholding the implementation of CEAS on permanent bases," the RC underlined while pledging support of the scheme by the regional office.

He further urged the business community to participate and support CEAS as an initial step in building base for the scheme's sustainability.

Former dynamite fisherman is CEAS hero in Mtwara

When the large crowd thunderously clapped and cheered as young man Athumani Makunula Baharia walked majestically to receive the Coastal Environment Award Scheme (CEAS) prize of a Phoenix bicycle there was no doubt that he was a hero of the occasion in Mtwara. Of all individuals who were rewarded for their outstanding performance in the scheme competitions, the crowd so enthusiastically avowed no one else.

Baharia deserved the heroic applause from the community. Two years ago, a similar crowd nearly spat on his face when the District Commissioner was officiating at a historical meeting that exposed dynamite fishermen. The young man, was one of the most notorious and cunning dynamite users in Mtwara.

But since the 1998 meeting at which 290 dynamite fishermen including Baharia surrendered and publicly declared not to practice dynamite fishing again, the young man has greatly reformed. His outstanding performance in the CEAS competitions remains a vivid proof of his reform.

“He is now not only taking a leading role in fighting environmental degradation, but he is also performing wonderfully in development activities. He has earned himself great respect for his good deeds in his village of Madimba,” explained Kinyunyu the Mtwara Natural Resources Officer and secretary of the CEAS Committee in his briefing to the chief guest.

According to Kinyunyu, Baharia has in the past two years changed to become an example of a hard worker and an environmental advocate. In the CEAS competitions, Baharia did not only plant trees and established a large shamba of various crops, but he also effectively sensitized young men to participate in environmental conservation.

Focus on ICM Policy Process

The Essence of Integrated Coastal Management

Tanzania has drafted a coastal policy based on the principles of Integrated Coastal Management (ICM). In a special Question and Answer session with local journalist Dr. Magnus Ngoile the Director General of the National Environment Management Council explains the essence of the proposed policy.

Q. It is understood the Vice President’s Office through the National Environment Management Council (NEMC) and the Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership (TCMP), is developing a coastal management policy. What progress has been made in the policy development process?

A. We have made tangible progress. A draft policy has been prepared and endorsed by stakeholders who met at White Sands Hotel in November last year. The meeting that was attended by directors and commissioners of government departments with stake in coastal management, some members of parliament of coastal constituencies, District Commissioners, Regional Administrative Secretaries, and District Executive Directors, was part of the process that has been on a consultative and participatory approach. The government is reviewing the draft before adoption.

Q. You have said the policy development process has been on a consultative and participatory approach. Can you explain more on that since most government policies are said to be developed by experts in closed-door offices?

A. As far as I understand government policies are no longer being developed in closed-door offices. Anyway, in the case of the ICM policy, the process has wholly been based on an integration concept. Being a cross-sectoral issue-oriented process its main attribute has been an open and transparent stakeholder participation in all steps of its development. The focus has been not only to share experiences but also to create a shared vision for a pro-active and implementable policy that will maximize benefits from multiple sectors and reduce impacts of one sector on another. The involvement of all stakeholders and authorities was of critical significance.

The policy development process began in early 1998 by an intersectoral and multidisciplinary working group that draw from Tanzania's existing experience and expertise including representatives from key government, public and private institutions. The group began by collecting, reviewing and synthesizing available information from sources within and outside the country. Then, through consultations with coastal stakeholders including local communities, the group established cross-sectoral coastal management issues to be addressed. The issues were endorsed by relevant government sectoral agencies in October 1998.

With the sectoral directors' endorsement of the issues, the group, again through a consultative and participatory approach, developed vision, principles and strategies for addressing these issues. It then proposed policy implementation mechanisms, which were reviewed and endorsed by a national stakeholder policy meeting of November 1999. On the bases of the meeting recommendations and directives, a draft policy was prepared.

Q. It is understood that the government has adopted several policies guiding development activities and strategic plans and programs on different sectors. There are policies on environment management, land use, fisheries, agriculture, poverty and several others that address coastal issues. Is the new coastal policy going to replace these policies? If not, how will the new coastal policy interact with other existing policies?

- A. The Integrated Coastal Management Policy is not going to replace existing policies. Neither will it interfere with the mandate of sectoral policies. Sectoral policies will remain responsible for guiding development of relevant coastal resource management activities. The ICM policy will work to catalyze cross-sectoral planning and action, fill gaps in addressing complex, multi-sectoral issues that cause resource use and management conflicts. It will serve as a neutral facilitator to resolve coastal issues by providing coordination and feedback mechanisms among agencies, decision-makers and implementing authorities at all levels.

The essence of the ICM policy is well grasped and valued by sectors involved in coastal management. The policy will work to improve decision making by linking different sectors and harmonising their decisions about the management of coastal resources; support and strengthen sectoral management; support local ICM programs and community initiatives, and help the government and the community realise better benefits from coastal opportunities.

ICM policy success in guiding effective coastal management lies in its strategic approach in translating shared vision and interests of the national government, local governments and local community into action to address emerging coastal management issues. Being a dynamic and continuous process based on a systematic progression cycle, ICM provides for performance management and monitoring at all levels, which entails proper measurement of results.

The main focus of the policy is to guide an integrated stakeholder effective participation in achieving sustainable development and gradual improvement of the quality of life of human communities whose livelihoods rely on coastal and marine resources, while maintaining the biological diversity and productivity of coastal ecosystems. The ICM policy is hence a nucleus for various strategic cross-sectoral plans for effective management of resources and associated delicate ecosystems.

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.

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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