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Tanzania adopts National ICM Strategy

Tanzania coastal managers stepped into the year 2003 with pride and determination to improve coastal management. This follows the government's approval for the adoption of the National Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) Strategy, made by the government cabinet that sat on December 15, 2002 under the chairmanship of President Benjamin William Mkapa.

Announcing the strategy approval to coastal managers who were participating at the Semi-annual Coastal Management Retreat in Dar es Salaam, the Minister of State (Environment) Vice President's Office, Hon. Arcado Ntagazwa noted that Tanzania was determined to improve coastal management through the principles of ICM that work to improve the quality of life of coastal communities.

Expounding on the essence of ICM and its contribution to national and local development, the minister noted that it was the government's hope that the ICM Strategy will achieve its goal by improving the lives and livelihoods of Tanzanians who are faced by poverty. He hence challenged coastal management experts to implement the ICM Strategy effectively so that it achieves its goal and objective.

"The government's approval of the Strategy will be meaningless if it will not be properly implemented to achieve the targeted goal. You as experts therefor, need to work even harder to make sure the strategy is effectively implemented for the benefit of Tanzanians of today and those of future generations."

Thanking the government for approving the ICM Strategy, the

Director General of the National Environment Management Council (NEMC), Dr. Magnus Ngoile, commended the government for realising the need and significance of ICM in the country's sustainable development. He noted that by approving the ICM Strategy, the government was not only striving to meet its obligations in improving people's lives, but also improving the environment.

"The Government's approval of the ICM Strategy will take us another important step forward in effective management of coastal resources and associated delicate environment. We as experts and implementers of ICM will make effort for its best implementation at both local and national level," Dr. Ngoile reassured the government.

Kwaheri Lynne Hale



Lynne Hale, highly and rightly regarded as an 'ICM Dictionary' by members of the TCMP working groups, has left the Coastal Resources Center of the University of Rhode Island. Her departure has touched many hearts of Tanzania local experts, who for the past five years have enjoyed her guidance in the National ICM process.

"It is a pity that Lynne will not be with us in our ICM implementation process. The only consolation is that she has left after the government approval of the ICM Strategy," so says Baraka Kalangahe, a member of the working groups.

To Jeremiah Daffa, the TCMP Support Unit Leader, who sincerely appreciates her expertise and guidance in the ICM process since it started in Tanzania in 1997, Lynne will ever be remembered as a pioneer of ICM not only in Tanzania but in the whole Eastern Africa region.

"She has been the brain behind ICM initiatives in Tanzania and the Eastern Africa region in general. Her work is and will remain our inspiration in the continued efforts and initiatives in ICM," says Daffa adding that the only way to show appreciation to Lynne is to properly implement ICM so that it achieves its goal -

improved quality of life of coastal communities.

Lynne, one of the founding members of CRC, has been the Associate Director at CRC for almost fifteen years. She left CRC for a while to work in the Alaskan fisheries, before she returned to pioneer Coastal Resources Management - CRM 1 work with USAID in Thailand, Ecuador, Sri Lanka and later in Indonesia, Mexico, Kenya and Tanzania.

Members of staff and TCMP Working groups wish Lynne, the best of success in her new undertaking at The Nature Conservancy (TNC).

World Bank keen to support Tanzania's ICM initiatives

Inspired by the efforts and initiatives being taken in promoting and implementing Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) in Tanzania, the World Bank office in Dar es Salaam is making initiatives to support sustainable coastal management that works to improve lives and livelihoods of coastal communities on both mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar.

According to the World Bank East African Regional Environmental representative, Indu Hewawasam, Tanzania was making great progress in addressing sustainable coastal management with the focus to improve coastal resources management and biodiversity conservation.

"These commendable initiatives and efforts are in line with the World Bank's environmental strategy that aims to support improved environmental management by promoting policy reform and capacity building within the public and private sectors and across civil society."

In making initial progress in this aspect, the World Bank office

supported a two-day workshop that brought together coastal management experts from various sectors to brainstorm and provide necessary guidance to the World Bank on required action in support of coastal management in Tanzania. The workshop successfully came out with recommendations, which will guide the World Bank in supporting the implementation of the National ICM Strategy.

Held at Paradise Hotel in Bagamoyo, the workshop adopted a log frame for a project to support the implementation of the National ICM Strategy focusing on the following outputs:

- Support environmental 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
- 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 meaningful opportunities for stakeholder involvement in the coastal development process and the implementation of coastal management policies

The workshop further identified activities and components that need to be undertaken in achieving the outputs.



Indu Hewawasam, World Bank Representative (Environment) in East Africa

Neighbours' shared concern on Rufiji natural resources 'leakage'

Demonstrating good neighbourhood cooperation, leaders and officers of the districts of Rufiji, Mukuranga, Kisarawe and Mafia, met at Ikwiriri and discussed in detail on practicable ways to address the increasing unsustainable use of natural resources dubbed as 'the natural resources leakage' facing the districts. The 'leakage' in question is the cross boundary movement of resources without payment of levies, permit fees and taxes.

Opened by the Coast Regional Commissioner, Mr. Nicodemus Banduka, the workshop was attended by District Commissioners, representatives of District Executive Directors and natural resources officers. Other participants at the workshop that helped to identify strategies to stop illegal removal of natural resources across districts borders, included representatives of the ministry of Tourism and Natural Resources,

National Environment Management Council, the Mangrove Management Project, Mafia Marine Park and other projects operating in Rufiji,

The two days were fruitfully utilised not only in exchanging and sharing valuable information, constraints and opportunities in natural resources management, but it also provided a venue to devise joint strategies for improving management, monitoring and control of the persisting natural resources leakage. It further made a number of resolutions, which will help to enhance cooperation in development and governance issues.

The workshop, as the Mkuranga DC, Mrs. Khanifa Karamagi described it, did not only focus on the loss of revenue due to resources mismanagement, but provided guidance on sustainable use of the resources which, in turn will accelerate sustainable development

through increased revenue.

"It is not just today's loss of revenue that matters, but tomorrow's harvest," the DC noted while underscoring the need of halting the prevailing unsustainable harvesting of timber, prawns and wildlife in the districts, so that the abounding resources equitably support livelihoods of the present and future generations.

The goal and aims of the workshop organised by the Rufiji Environment Management Project (REMP), were achieved with participants identifying problems and required solutions in addressing them. The recommendations and action plans made at the workshop may potentially help the districts in reducing the natural resources 'leakage' that has been going on unabated.



Mrs. Karamagi, DC Mkuranga



National ICM Strategy and implementation actions

The Tanzania Government cabinet has officially approved the adoption of the National Integrated Coastal Environment Management Strategy. The strategy is with the goal to preserve, protect and develop the resources of Tanzania's coast for use by the people of today and succeeding generations, to ensure food security and to support economic growth.

For the benefit of coastal communities and coastal practitioners, *Pwani Yetu*, with effect from this issue is featuring the seven strategic actions and their implementation mechanisms as detailed in the National ICM Strategy.

Strategy One: Support environmental planning and integrated management of coastal resources and activities at the local level and provide mechanisms to balance national and local needs.

This strategy will address the following issues:

- i) Improvement of the environment, well-being and livelihood of all beneficiaries of coastal resources which include the poor coastal communities engaged in small-scale agriculture, artisanal fisheries, small-scale mariculture, use of forests and mangroves, small-scale business, the informal sector and extraction of coastal resources.
- ii) Supporting local initiatives, decision-making for intersectoral development and harmonizing national interests with local needs.



Village communities in Tanga in ICM workplanning session

Implementation mechanisms:

District Integrated Coastal Management Action Plans. Create and support a district level ICM process as part of the overall district environmental planning to develop, approve and implement District ICM action plans. National ICM guidelines for preparing district level action plans shall be developed. The guidelines shall encourage each district to focus on their own priority issues and areas. The action plans shall specify local ICM goals and issues, and shall identify how to effect change (immediate voluntary actions, infrastructure, comprehensive planning, new or revised by-laws, etc.). The National ICM Strategy recognizes that districts have limited technical and financial capacity for taking on new management responsibilities. Participation in this program can be encouraged through a variety of incentives provided by Integrated Coastal Management Unit (ICMU). These can include support for outreach and awareness raising, a small grants program, technical assistance, and access to information. For national consistency the ICMU shall facilitate districts in planning and implementation by way of providing technical support.

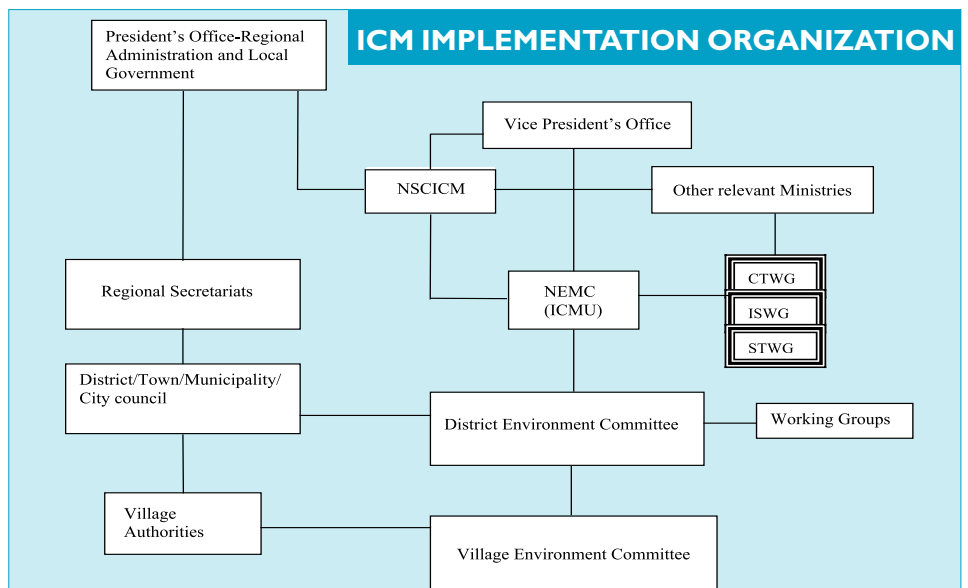
The ICMU shall assist districts to translate the National Environment Policy and other related policies and instruments into district ICM action plans.

The maximum extent of district ICM action plans includes the full district and offshore to the seaward edge of territorial waters. However, District ICM Action Plans can be for smaller geographic areas within the district (for example, a sub-district, village, or bay area) where intersectoral coastal issues are most urgent. If division/ward or village action plans are prepared, they shall include inputs from the District.

Local Environmental committees shall coordinate and execute the development and

implementation of the action plans.

For coordination and integration, district ICM plans shall be reviewed by the regional coordinating committee prior to being sent to the National Steering Committee -ICM for review and endorsement. The district councils shall then approve district action plans. The ICMU shall seek to create a cooperative environment for affected parties to resolve resource use conflicts.





Call for contributions

In order for Pwani Yetu to achieve 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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Scientists in action to tackle threat facing whales, dolphins

By Dorothy Ndunguru of WIOMSA

About twenty five of the world's leading whale and dolphin scientists joined the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) in urging governments, conservation organizations and fishermen to work together to address the threat facing dolphins, whales and porpoises worldwide, due to indiscriminate deaths caused by entanglement in fishing gear.

This first coordinated effort by the world's experts to tackle the global problem facing whales and dolphins is expected to reduce deaths that are estimated at 60,000 whales, dolphins and porpoises each year through entanglement in fishing nets, now considered as the number one killer of whales and dolphins. The death rate compares with the deliberate killing of an average of 21,000 whales a year by whalers during the 20th century, a practice that caused severe declines in nearly all large whale species.

The network will provide scientific expertise to regions of the world where cetaceans are in crisis. It will also play an advisory role to fisheries and governments; provide training; and promote

research and outreach. This is the first coordinated effort by the world's experts to tackle the global problem of death from entanglement.

Already a website: www.cetaceanbycatch.org, has been launched to serve as a virtual resource center for scientists to collaborate and share their expertise with each other and with governments and fishermen that request assistance.

The scientists also agreed to form a global rapid response team, the **Cetacean Bycatch Task Force** that will provide expert assistance to regions where species are in crisis. Working on the ground, they will join with fishermen, governments and other stakeholders to find solutions that work for individual fisheries.

According to Dr. Andy Read of the Duke University Marine Laboratory, it is estimated that at least 150 whales and dolphins die each day after being accidentally caught in commercial fisheries. He said still there are fishermen around the world who use inefficient fishing solution to avoid the unintentional



Dead Porpoise.

entanglement of cetaceans. Nevertheless there are efficient fishing solutions being used by some fishermen around the world.

"In releasing this call to action, we are urging governments worldwide to address this issue as part of their fisheries management"

Reducing cetacean bycatch is WWF priority its Ocean Rescue initiative. As a global leader in safeguarding marine ecosystems, WWF is working to end destructive fishing practices, illegal trade in marine wildlife and to reduce pollution on land and sea. WWF's Ocean Rescue also promotes innovative market incentives for responsible fishing and works to reform government policies that undermine the ocean's web of life.

Ntagazwa urges local government to repair Kilwa Kivinje sea front wall

The Minister of State (Environment) Vice President's Office, Hon. Arcado Ntagazwa (MP), has urged the Kilwa District Council to make efforts to repair the Kilwa Kivinje sea front wall that has crumbled down due to sea waves pressure. Addressing the Kilwa Kivinje communities after inspecting the wall, the minister, apart from pledging for national level support of the initiative, called on the leaders and communities to check out

environmental destructive activities such as dynamite fishing which are the cause of sea front destruction. During his visit prompted by a parliamentary question on the fate of the wall posed by the Kilwa North Member of Parliament Hon. Omar Chubi, the minister inspected the wall that has literally crumbled down except on areas still being protected by mangrove stands. Accompanying the minister, apart from Hon. Chubi, included Captain Ukiwaona Ditopile Mzuzuri - the Lindi Regional Commissioner, Hon. Omar Mwenda - MP Kilwa North, Mr. Senyagwa - Kilwa District Executive Director, Mzee Mtopa - Chairman of the Kilwa District Council, members of the press and other functionary regional and district officers.

