Tanzania
Coastal
Management
Partnership

**Summary and Proceedings of the Orientation and
Technical Workshop**

**Karibu Hotel, Oyster Bay, Dar es Salaam
10th and 11th February 1998**

Prepared by:

Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership
Support Unit

Working Document: 5002 TCMP

1. Workshop Summary

On the 10th and 11th of February, the Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership (TCMP) on behalf of the National Environment Management Council (NEMC) convened its first public workshop. It was attended by over fifty people from different institutions representing public and private sector. The primary purpose of this workshop was to get input from the partners to the TCMP work plan for year one (April, 1998 to June 1999) and to begin building an affective core working group.

The workshop was opened by the Acting Director General of NEMC and presentations were given by Mr. Ruybal of the USAID, Dr. M.K. Ngoile, TCMP Senior Policy Advisor and Ms. Hale of the Coastal Resources Center at the University of Rhode Island. Each speaker highlighted the need for a national integrated coastal management (ICM) program in Tanzania and commented on the success Tanzania has already achieved in this area, especially at the local level.

The TCMP, through this workshop, successfully convened a meeting with the technical staffs from government and private sectors key to coastal management in Tanzania to ask for advice and input on the planned year one activities. Overall, the response was positive and supportive. (Participants left, understood we believe, where TCMP is trying to go and they productively participated actively in the discussions). More importantly, the TCMP learned much about the opportunities and barriers for the year to come. The participants provided open and honest feedback about the substance and sequencing of the proposed activities as well as highlighting where TCMP can support and learn from partners. This input is summarized in section five of this document.

Day two brought together a smaller number of partners to discuss how to make real progress on an ICM policy during the next year. These discussions helped TCMP clearly define the steps that are necessary to properly describe the issues that the Government of Tanzania should address through a national coastal management program. These steps, as outlined by the participants are described in section five of this document. This group which guided the TCMP so expertly, was also asked to continue serving as the TCMP's core working group with a specific focus on issue identification and description. By design, the core working group and other sub-working groups are dynamic in nature and the people working on those groups will change over time depending on the tasks. The working groups are critical to the TCMP's success because they provide the engine that will produce the necessary reports and, and importantly, will provide important cross-sectional linkages between people and institutions.

The TCMP would like to express its gratitude to all of its partners for participating in this workshop. Valuable inputs from the TCMP participants have given us important insights and has provided the TCMP with a road map that will guide the us as we move forward with developing a national ICM policy/program for Tanzania.

2. Workshop Agenda

<u>Final Agenda</u>
<u>Day One, 10 February 1998</u>

Day One Objectives

1. Provide an overview on the following:
   - regional and national Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) activities
   - the Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership (TCMP)
   - the TCMP work plan and process
2. Receive input on the TCMP work plan from workshop participants
3. Discuss and select appropriate mechanisms for integrating with existing ICM activities

Day One Agenda

<u>9:00-12:00   Introduction</u>
- Opening/Introduction
- Global experience in ICM
- Tea Break
- Regional and national experience in ICM
- Overview of TCMP – from design to implementation
   - Design and operating principles
   - Phases of the TCMP
   - Structure for implementation
   - Results to be achieved/sequencing
- Introduction to TCMP work plan

<u>12-13:00   Lunch (provided by TCMP)</u>

<u>13:00-16:30   Working group sessions</u>
- Introduction to Group Activity
   - $\Rightarrow$ Divide into three groups, by color dot on name tag
   - $\Rightarrow$ Review TCMP work plan and use the key questions to guide discussion
   - $\Rightarrow$ Affix pages of A4 (with answers/comments) to wall hanging of TCMP work plan prior to presentations
   - $\Rightarrow$ Presentations to larger group (not more then 10 minutes each)
- Tea
- Reports by working groups
- Conclusion and adjournment

<u>Final Agenda</u>
<u>Day Two 11 February 1998</u>

Day Two Objectives:
By the end of the workshop:
- Establish a core working group that:
    - That begins to function as a multi-disciplinary team
    - Is capable of initiating work on issue identification process for a national ICM program.
- Participants will be able to:
    - Define what ICM is and what it can and cannot accomplish
    - Outline the ICM policy process
- Draft ICM issues that may be included in a national ICM program in Tanzania

Day Two Agenda

9:00   Introduction

9:15   Ice-breaker, team building exercise to build a three dimensional model of what a coastal program should represent.

9:45   What is ICM? Exercises, activities and lectures that define the focus of ICM programs.

10:45 Tea break

11:00 The process of ICM. Exercises, activities and lectures to describe the ICM policy process and highlight the issue identification step.

12:00 Lunch

1:00   Work plan, milestones and the working group. An overview of the proposed "State of the Coast" report and High Level policy meeting. Participant describe the type of information that needs to be presented at that meeting.

2:00   Moving forward – the process. What are the steps that need to be completed between now and October to have a successful High Level policy meeting

3:00   Tea

3:30   Building the core ICM team. Continuation of the discussion initiated the previous day on working groups

4:00   Adjourn

3. Selected Presentations

OPENING REMARKS FOR THE TCMP TECHNICAL ORIENTATION WORKSHOP, 10TH FEBRUARY 1998 AT KARIBU HOTEL, BY THE ACTING DIRECTOR GENERAL OF NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (NEMC).

Dear partners, invited guests, participants, ladies and gentlemen.

First of all, let me take this opportunity on behalf of the National Environment Management Council, United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Coastal Resources Center of the University of Rhode Island (CRC/URI) who are the core partners to the Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership (TCMP), to warmly welcome you to this important first TCMP technical orientation workshop.

It gives me great pleasure and confidence to note that key partners for a coastal management initiative from several government sectors and institutions, private firms, companies, programs and voluntary associations are all represented here today. I thank you all for giving one day off to your normal duties and activities for attending this workshop. I understand some of you are coming from long distances such as Lindi, Mtwara, Zanzibar and Tanga where transportation especially during this El nino time is not so much easy but with your commitment you have managed to be here with us. Your presence here today shows how important this subject of Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) is for all of us and for our commitment to sustainable economic development as well as sustainable use of our coastal natural resources.

Being the first technical workshop for the TCMP, I would like to highlight some background information concerning the design of this national ICM program. I fully understand that most of you have been part of the discussion and participated fully during the design of this partnership. However, for the benefit of those who did not get that opportunity to participate to the design discussion, it is important today to explain the process in order to ensure that we partners share the same understanding.

This Partnership came into being after an extensive consultative process with the partners and stakeholders during the designing stage. I am delighted to see TCMP is now on its roots starting working.

Partners and Colleagues, we are here today as it has been captured, to orient ourselves to this new but long awaited initiative. It is an appropriate time for the technical persons to meet interact and discuss seriously on how this initiative should pave the way to meet its specific objectives and the overall goal of ICM. As it was during the design of this

Partnership, it is our intention to continue making the whole process consultative, open and transparent.

Today we expect to get the overview and experiences on ICM activities ranging from global level to the local level. We heavily depend on your technical inputs to the drafted work-plan, which is expected to be finalized and implemented soon. Please assist TCMP to perform its roles as it is expected.

I hope, you will also use this opportunity to learn and share ideas from each other. Since TCMP is in its learning and listening phase, your ideas and experience will be highly valued and appreciated. We want to learn not only for knowledge but more important for doing and producing tangible results.

I have to express my gratitude for the support and cooperation shown by USAID Tanzania mission to this partnership and specifically to Mr. Ron Ruybal "Cisco" who is a leader to the Strategic Objective number two (SO2) team and being the key person for this partnership. It could have been impossible for this partnership to be on the ground now without his support. We thank you Cisco for your good efforts and cooperation. I want also to thank Coastal Resources Center of the University of Rhode Island who engineered this partnership and specifically to Lynne Hale, the associate director who has traveled all long way from Rhode Island to Dar es Salaam and be here with us today. This shows how CRC is committed to the success of this initiative. We thank you Lynne and CRC for what you are doing. NEMC is assuring you all our partners that we will do all the best we can to make sure that TCMP is producing the expected results,

Lastly, let me take this opportunity once again to thank you all for coming to participate to this TCMP technical orientation workshop and wish you a very successful discussion which will assist this country to achieve its aim of establishing a foundation for effective Coastal governance.

Thank you very much.

WELCOME REMARKS BY UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT MISSION TO TANZANIA'S NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OFFICER, MR. RON 'CISCO' RUYBAL.

On behalf of USAID, welcome to the Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership (TCMP)'s orientation workshop.

USAID is a proud to be supporting the Government and people of Tanzania under the leadership of the Vice-President's office and NEMC as they work to strengthen their ability to manage their coastal regions and resources.

The TCMP is part of a family of natural resource management activities support by USAID in Tanzania.

The work we are starting together is important. World-wide, and in Tanzania, coastal areas have great potential for economic development. As Tanzania takes significant strides toward expanded development of the coast, the need for this national programme becomes ever more urgent.

In my own country, we have experienced major coastal development in the absence of management – and many, many costly mistakes were made. When coastal management was introduced in the 1970s, many developers were against it – thinking it was about stopping development. But over time, what coastal management has achieved in the US is a way to make development more predictable, more sustainable, and more equitable.

I am very encouraged by how Tanzania has started in coastal management. In designing the project, there were wide consultations, consultations with many of you who are with us again today. I am pleased that the design team and USAID listened to what we were told.

There are already several excellent local level projects where the tangible benefits of ICM at the local level are becoming clear. What we were told was lacking was a national framework; hence what USAID is supporting is a broad partnership – lead by the Vice President's office and NEMC to develop the foundation for effective coastal governance.

The Tanzania Coastal Management partnership is a critical program and it is starting well. We at USAID are encouraged and gratified by the participation of all of you in the program. We are particularly pleased with the many partnerships that are being formed – between NEMC and sectoral government agencies, between national government and local authorities, NGOs and the private sector.

With these partnerships beginning the possibility of a truly participatory and transparent process of coastal policy development –that yields a coastal policy that enjoys broad and

deep support within both government and society; and hence can be effectively implemented is within our reach.

USAID is committed to being a good partner, of helping this initiative fulfill the potential it has, so that this and future generations of Tanzanians can enjoy the many benefits of the coast.

Your input, both today and in the future, is critical to the success of coastal management process here in Tanzania. I thank you for your help today and look forward to your continued participation as we move forward, together, to develop a national coastal management program.

Global Experience in Coastal Management
Lynne Zeitlin Hale
Associate Director, Coastal Resources Center

Mr. Mpendazoe, Acting Director General NEMC, Ron "Cisco" Ruybal, Natural Resources Officer, USAID/Tanzania, Dr. Ngoile, and colleagues. It is an honor and a privilege for me and for the URI Coastal Resources Center to be working in partnership with NEMC and all of you on this important project. For over 25 years now, CRC has been working with partners from government, NGO's the private sector and civil society both in our own state of RI and a variety of nations in Latin America, Asia and Africa to formulate and implement effective ICM programmes.

I usually like to start talks such as this with a description of the importance of the coast, for indeed it is the primary habitat for human kind - and then talk about its resources and how critical they are both for national development and for the livelihoods of coastal resource dependent people for their food and livelihoods - how these resources can be a source of prosperity for this and future generations of Tanzanians. I then like to review the current situation, one which frequently is marked by a growing population trying to utilize a shrinking and degrading resource base - with the degradation sometimes being caused by some of the resource users themselves - as in the case of destructive fishing, and sometimes by the actions and decisions of people far from the coast where the impact is felt.

I like to then ask why this degradation matters? The answer to this question is obvious...:

If unsustainable forms of ecosystem use and development proliferate; prospects for important new industries including tourism and mariculture, both which depend on good environmental quality, are threatened; and losses in subsistence and small scale food production and other traditional resource extraction activities occur. This latter occurrence reduces prospects for the poor and further adds to already significant urbanization and employment generation problems in many countries.

But there is no need to dwell on this situation, as Mr. Mpendazoe has already summarized it well. Further, I have learned from discussions with a number of you, as well as from discussions with senior officials from your departments and Ministries that many Tanzanians are well aware of the coastal challenge. The need, as Mr. Mpendazoe so rightly said, is to move from knowing to doing.

Neither a business as usual nor exclusively sector, by sector legalistic approach to this challenge has proved effective in Tanzania or elsewhere. Increasingly at the international, regional (including Eastern Africa), national and local levels, integrated coastal management (ICM) is viewed as a potentially useful tool for addressing these difficult issues. But what is ICM and what do ICM programs actually attempt to accomplish?

Coastal Management

The term coastal management came into common use in the 1970s with passage of the U.S. Coastal Zone Management Act in 1972. The Act recognized that the misuse and overuse of coastlines and estuaries required a fresh approach to planning and management. It provided coastal states with incentives to prepare and implement integrated plans focused on selected issues of national and local significance. Since then, the concept has evolved as it has been applied to an expanding diversity of situations in many countries. By 1993 almost 150 coastal management initiatives were underway in 57 nations. Now the number is much higher. Coastal management has also been recognized over the last decade in many environmental treaties and regional agreements, including Agenda 21 of the 1992 United National Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), which calls for all nations with coastlines to adopt ICM by the year 2000.

While there are a number of definitions of coastal management, all stress the dynamic nature of the coastal management process and its emphasis on integration. A recent United Nations report states the goal of coastal management is

> ....*to improve the quality of life of human communities which depend on coastal resources while maintaining the biological diversity and productivity of coastal ecosystems.*

The report defines coastal management as

> ...*a continuous and dynamic process that unites government and the community, science and management, sectoral and public interests in preparing and implementing an integrated plan for the protection and development of coastal ecosystems and resources.*

But what do coastal programs actually do? There is not one answer to this question. It is useful to think about different types of coastal management.

Coastal Zone Management Programs work to bring order to the development process by managing or regulating all that occurs within a narrow coastal strip so as to:

- avoid siting and construction mistakes;
- direct development away from critical ecological, cultural or high hazard areas;
- minimize adverse environmental impacts of development; and
- reduce foreseeable use conflicts

Integrated Coastal management programs often consider a coastal geographic unit or ecosystem with the people of the place to create a "vision for its future;" then motivate and catalyze action among stakeholders-those with an interest in the area or resources-to achieve that future. In an ICM process, the area's renewable and non-renewable

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

Enhanced Sectoral Management where one sector or topic is managed in more comprehensive integrated way so as to maximize synergy's and minimize impacts among sectors.

"*Each type of management was then illustrated through slides. The Sri Lanka national coastal program was utilized for coastal zone management, Rekawa Lagoon to illustrate ICM at a community/small ecosystem scale, and the Thailand National Coral Reef Management Strategy as an example of enhanced sectoral management.*"

These three examples show the wide diversity of approaches that can be used to address coastal problems. Like other coastal management programmes from around the globe they also vary in a large number of categories as shown in figure 1. Yet despite the enormous variability in coastal management programmes, there are some underlying commonalties.

Principles for Effective Coastal Management.

Successful coastal management programmes do seem to follow the following seven principles:

- Local and national ownership of the program
- Stakeholder participation in all phases of the program
- A focus on strategic issues and decision-making
- Integration across sectors and scales of management
- Strengthening of indigenous capacity for effective resource management
- Implementation actions that proceed concurrently with planning
- Learning from and adapting to program experience

Ownership. Since a coastal management program articulates in specific terms a nation's goals and policies for a geographically specific region or regions, it is essential that the process by which it is developed and refined is "owned" by the government of the country in question. Key parameters of ownership are:

- Government endorsement and active involvement in the process
- Broad stakeholder participation through enhanced public dialogue
- Sustained support from national NGOs and the donor community

At the national level, coastal management should be understood as an effective means for addressing the problems resulting from fragmented sector-by-sector decision making. Coastal management typically requires the decentralization of governmental authority to the local levels.

Participation. Successful coastal management programs provide for the meaningful involvement of those who are affected by the coastal development process and the implementation of coastal management policies. International experience repeatedly demonstrates that programs are successfully implemented and sustained where there are constituencies who are active advocates for improved resource management. Participatory methods engage people who have a stake in the outcome of the management effort, and give them 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.

Participation is best accomplished by first using public education to raise awareness and motivate participation in the program; and second, using transparent, inclusive planning and decision-making process to demonstrate that public input has been well-used, and that the program is accountable to the people it serves.

A Strategic Focus. The importance of maintaining a strategic focus throughout a coastal management program's development and implementation process cannot be overstated. No single program, even an integrated one, can solve all the problems of the coastal

region. Deciding which issues to address; and where and when to address them will be among the most crucial decisions that a program makes.

This requires spending considerable time defining and redefining the issues—the problems and opportunities upon which a program should focus its efforts—based on input from decision makers, the public and scientists. To maintain a strategic focus, it is important to prioritize coastal problems. Low-priority and complex issues should be incorporated in the later stages of program development, after initial successes have been realized.

Integration. The integration in coastal management is what distinguishes the endeavor from traditional sectoral programs. Coastal regions, with their burgeoning populations and many competing human activities, natural resources and ecological processes, are where integrated approaches are most urgently needed. The forms of integration required by coastal management are several.

Integrate among governance levels. One dimension of integration is between "top-down" and "bottom-up" approaches to resource management and policy reform. This is the principle underlying the "two-track" approach to coastal management that the University of Rhode Island's Coastal Resources Center has pioneered in several developing nations. A "top-down" approach focuses upon central government, its procedures and structures, and the need for national policy reform. A "bottom up" approach works to enable change at the community and local government level with the hope that success at the local level can be transferred and multiply across society.

The two-track strategy combines both approaches by simultaneously and incrementally building capacity both within central government (both national and provincial) and at selected community sites.   National and local governments, in partnership with communities and resource users are involved in the analysis of development issues and in taking responsible action. The power of this approach lies in creating a dialogue that links the tracks and promotes a sense of shared purpose at all levels.

Integrate good science with good governance. The management of complex ecosystems subject to significant human pressures cannot occur in the absence of science. The natural and social sciences are vital to understanding how ecosystems function, to clarifying the origin of human-induced problems, and to finding solutions that can be implemented. It is important that science has clearly defined roles within the planning process. Science can be used to help characterize problems over time and establish management priorities; link causes to specific environmental problems and select protective actions; understand ecological systems in order to develop policy options and legitimize management decisions; and, monitor existing conditions in order to evaluate the effectiveness of policies and attainment of plan objectives.

Some coastal management programs have focused too much on "science" that has proved to be peripheral to effective management practice, and concentrated too little on governance processes; others have done the reverse. Research and technical tools (GIS

systems, impact assessment, ecosystem modeling, surveys, and inventories) are of little value if the institutional and societal context in which they are introduced cannot absorb the insights that such tools can provide.

Judgments on what research and what technology will be most useful and appropriate in a given setting is best made by managers and scientists working together through all the steps in the coastal management process.

Integrate among sectors, institutions and disciplines. This is an imperative in coastal management planning, research, policy formulation and implementation. The complex overlay of issues and institutions along coastlines makes it impossible for a single agency to meet the challenges of management alone. Success lies in forging partnerships among institutions, among user groups and those who provide technical assistance. Productive and sustainable partnerships are built on trust and nourished by shared experience and shared values.

Indigenous Capacity. Many coastal management studies, plans and even regulations that have little or no discernible impact on either the resolution of user conflicts or the degradation of coastal ecosystems have been prepared and adopted. A major reason for this is the scarcity of people of the place with the required skills and knowledge to carry out the steps in the coastal management process.

Every institution participating in coastal management needs to improve its human resource capability, in both number and quality. Little good is served by creating institutional structures and opportunities if stakeholders and staff are not adequately prepared for the challenges of coastal management. Short- and long-term initiatives in capacity-building in a country fosters growth in knowledge, awareness and options for addressing coastal management issues. Efforts to create an expanded human capacity will catalyse and sustain constituencies for improved coastal governance. Technical and governance complexity requires the formation and nurturing of multidisciplinary teams whose members are prepared to think and act strategically, resolve conflicts, administer complicated projects, understand how coastal ecosystems function and work collaboratively with coastal residents. The ultimate goal is to ensure that when the technical assistance ends, the countries' coastal resource management efforts continue.

Early Implementation Actions. Early implementation of actions which solve simple coastal management problems needs to occur during the coastal management planning phase, and **not** wait until planning is "finished." Such actions are tangible expressions of improved management, help build support for the coastal management process and provide a basis for learning successful approaches and constraints to implementation. It is crucial, however, that such actions emerge from a participatory process; have clear objectives linked to the coastal management process; build or strengthen the community and inter-institutional partnerships essential for coastal management; be modestly scaled; and, be within the capacity of indigenous groups to implement.

Learning and adaptation. Coastal management, like all environmental initiatives, is a sustained and dynamic process and not the imposition of a one-time solution. Successful programs are designed to be sufficiently flexible to learn from their own - and others - experience. Time and resources must be devoted to the learning process with self-assessment and adjustment a central feature of a program's culture. Operationally, this means that project activities, from work plan preparation to bi-annual reviews, need to model the participatory, transparent style of the coastal management program itself. Documentation and discussion of activities need to be encouraged and exchanges with other programs and colleagues - both within and outside a country- carried out.
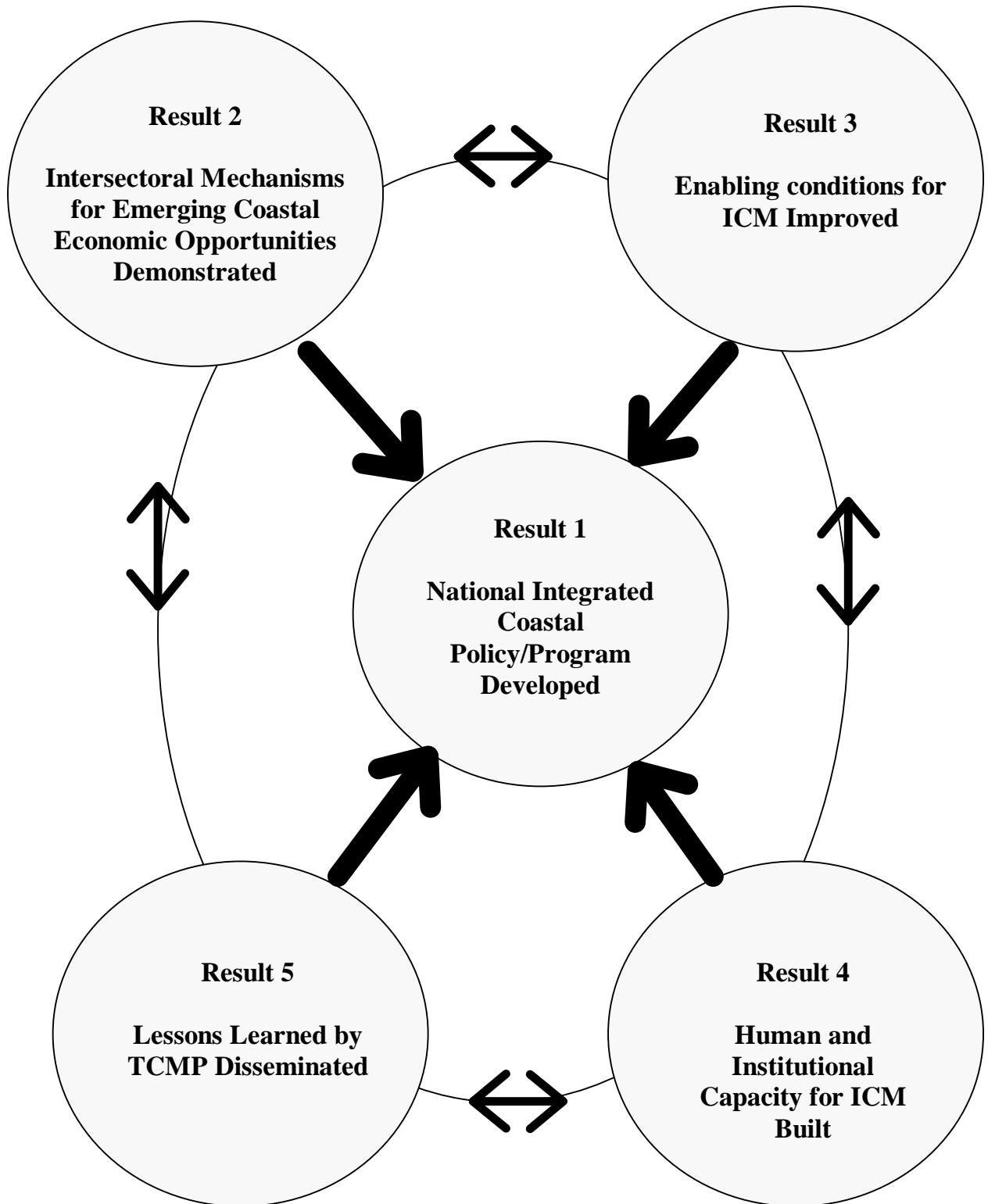
Addressing the Coastal Management Challenge Tanzania

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.
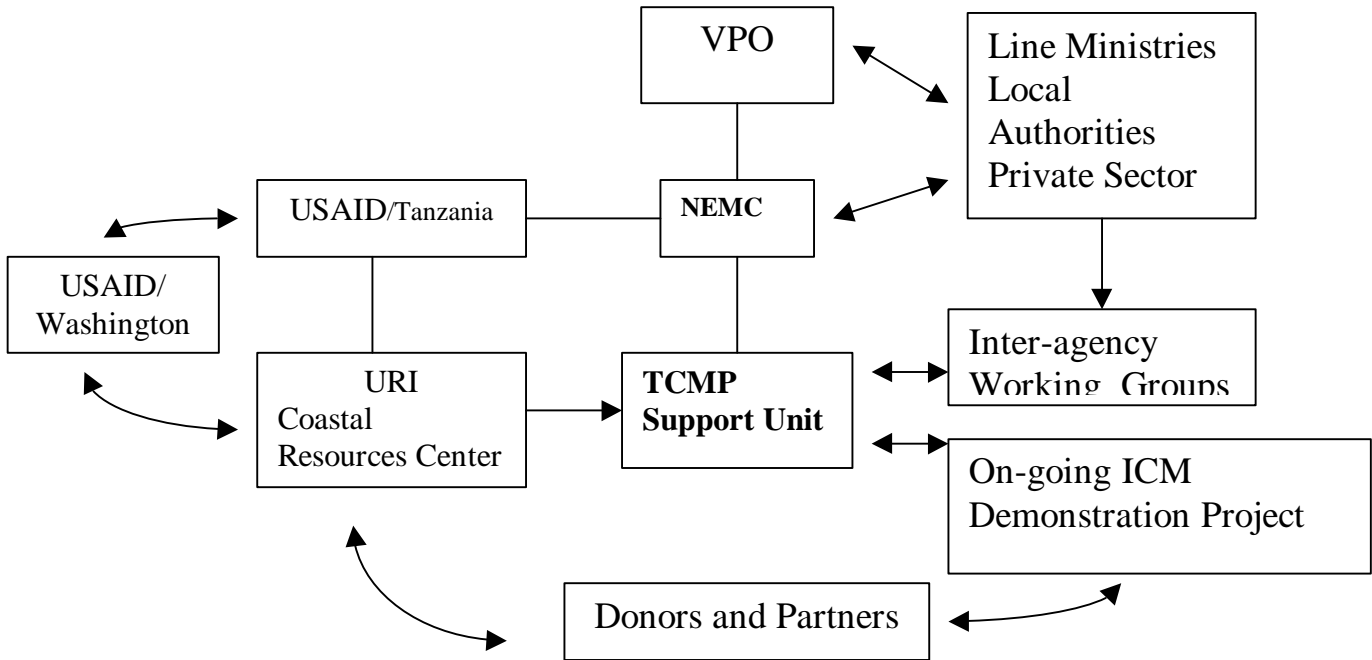
4. Selected Overheads

The following are selected overheads that were used in the presentations made at both days of the workshop. They are based on work previously done by the Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership, the University of Rhode Island's Coastal Resources Center and by Dr. M.K. Ngoile

TCMP Result Areas

Result 2

Intersectoral Mechanisms for Emerging Coastal Economic Opportunities Demonstrated

Result 3

Enabling conditions for ICM Improved

Result 1

National Integrated Coastal Policy/Program Developed

Result 5

Lessons Learned by TCMP Disseminated

Result 4

Human and Institutional Capacity for ICM Built

TCMP Implementation Framework

Ongoing ICM Demonstration Projects

Proposed TCMP Working Group Structure

Mariculture Working Group

Capacity Working Group

Core Working Group

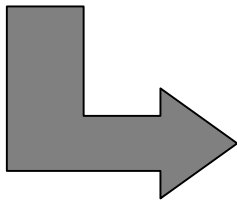**Issue Identification- State of the Coast Report**

Local/National Interface Working
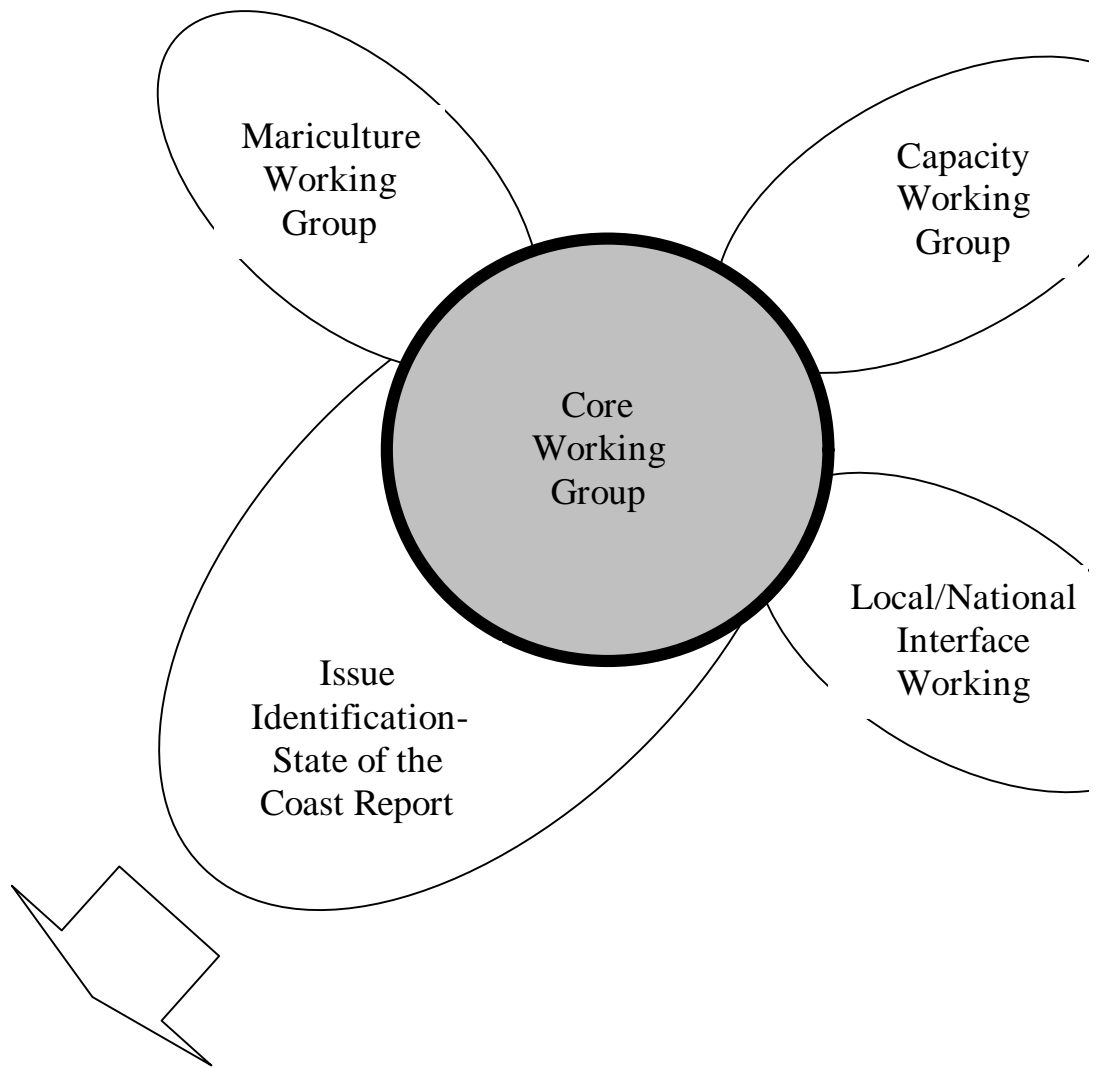
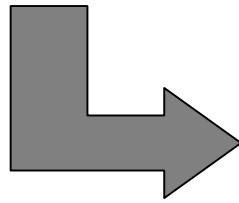**National ICM Policy/Program**

Milestones in Result Area One
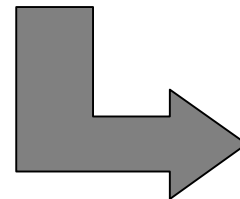
October meeting with high
level decision makers

Definition and description of ICM
issues
- State of the Coast Report
- Monitoring baseline

Goals, objectives and
attributes of an ICM
policy/program

Options
policy/

DEFINITION OF COASTAL ZONE
(FIGURE 1)

- Tanzania does not have a legal definition of its coastal zone.

- it is implied to cover the 1000 km coastline.

- on the terrestrial (dry side); extends from high water mark to the coastal ridge bordering coastal plains and depending on the issues being addressed, may include catchment areas of rivers entering the Indian Ocean.

- on the marine (wet side); extends from the high water mark to the 200nm limit of the EEZ as defined by the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone Act of 1989.
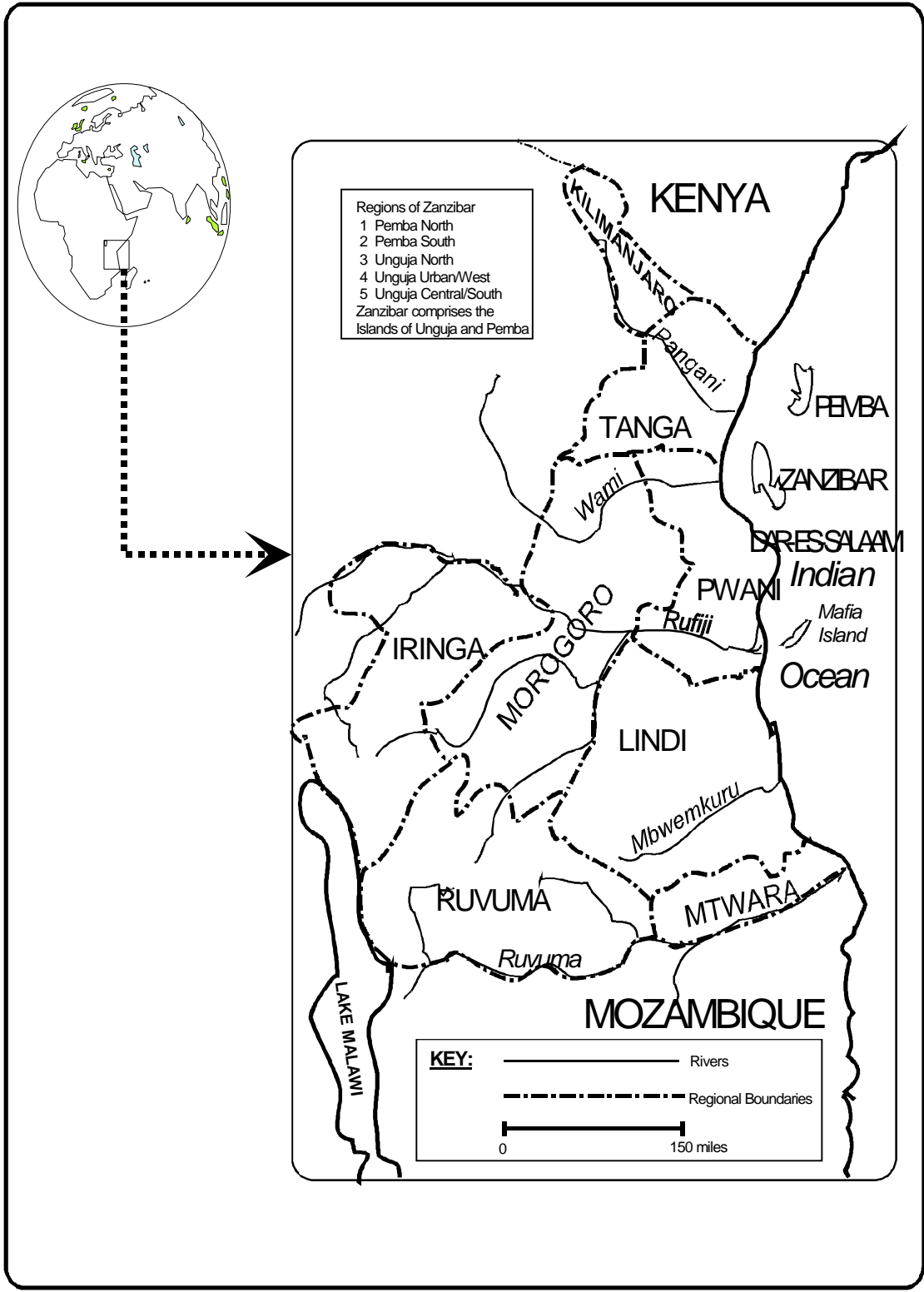
Figure 1 The coastal zone and catchment basins of Tanzania

Regions of Zanzibar
1 Pemba North
2 Pemba South
3 Unguja North
4 Unguja Urban/West
5 Unguja Central/South
Zanzibar comprises the
Islands of Unguja and Pemba

KENYA

KILIMANJARO

Pangani

TANGA

Wami

PEMBA

ZANZIBAR

DAR ES SALAAM

Indian

PWANI

MOROGORO

Rufiji

Mafia
Island

IRINGA

Ocean

LINDI

Mbwemkuru

RUVUMA

MTWARA

Ruvuma

LAKE MALAWI

MOZAMBIQUE

KEY: ———————— Rivers

—·—·—·—·— Regional Boundaries

0   150 miles

21

CURRENT STATE

- the many uses and amenities that the coastal zone provides has generated through time a number of policies, legislation, management mechanisms as well as the establishment of institutions to deal with these issues.

- there has been inadequate translation of the national legislation dealing with coastal and marine environment to district and local level actions compared for example to the legislation dealing with agriculture.

- there is gross misunderstanding on the role of the different institutions and the civil society in the policy development process.

- IEA policy, legislation and guidelines are far from being comprehensive and as a result disputes have arisen regarding its application to development projects.

POSITIVE NATIONAL EXPERIENCES

- the National Environmental Policy and Fisheries Policy have now been approved by Government.

- the structure of the government is being reviewed with a view of empowering districts to undertake a leading role in the implementation of policies

- there are several programmes demonstration projects on ICM:

    - Tanga Coastal Management Project

    - Mafia Island Marine Park

    - Lindi/Mtwara Rural Integrated Project Support

    - proposed Kunduchi Integrated Coastal Area Management Project

    - Rufiji Integrated River Basin Project

    - Sustainable Dar es Salaam

NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON ICZM

KEY AREAS ADDRESSED BY THE RECOMMENDATIONS:

- mechanism be set-up to ensure cross sectoral co-ordination at national and local levels in order to achieve ICZM

- policies and legislation relevant to ICZM be harmonised and action plans developed to achieve the objectives of ICZM

- capacity building

- an effective mechanism be established for managing resources within the EEZ

- an economic inventory of coastal resources be conducted as well as zoning of various development activities

- ratification of international and regional conventions

RESPONSE TO REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

signed regional and international convention:

- The Nairobi Convention on Protection, Management and Development of marine and coastal environment in the Eastern Africa region and related protocols signed in 1985.

- African Convention on the Conservation of Nature.

- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 1982. This is the only convention for which Tanzania has a corresponding national legislation - The Territorial sea and Exclusive economic Zone Act of 1989. This act reduces the territorial waters from the former 50 nautical miles to 12 nautical miles and extended the EEZ to 200 nautical miles.

- The Convention on Biological Diversity was ratified in 1996. Tanzania is now developing a National Strategy for the Conservation of Biological Diversity including compliance to the Jakarta Mandate.

- The international Convention on Climate Change was also signed in 1996.

RESPONSE TO REGIONAL OBLIGATIONS

regional agreements:

- Kenya and Tanzania agreement concerning delimitation of territorial waters boundary 1995. This agreement also gives guidance on matters related to fisheries.

- Fishing agreement between Tanzania and the European Union which was adopted in 1990. This agreement requires the parties to co-ordinate their activities to ensure the sustainable management and conservation of living resources in the Indian ocean particularly in respect to migratory species. This is despite the fact that Tanzania is not party to the UN agreement on straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks.

- Tanzania is also a member to some of the International and regional organisations such as The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO(IOC), Regional Committee for Co-operative investigations in the North and central western Indian Ocean (IOCINCWIO) the Indian Ocean Marine Affairs Commission (IOMAC) and Indian Ocean Fisheries - Subcommission for the Western Indian Ocean.

REGIONAL LEADERSHIP

- hosted the first regional ministerial conference (April 1993) on ICZM in Eastern Africa including the Island States which was signed by Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, and Tanzania.

- participated in the second regional ministerial conference (October 1996) which issued a statement enhancing the commitment of national government to implement ICM.

- the Tanga Coastal Management Project hosted a regional workshop organised by IMS based WIOMSA on "Sharing coastal management experience in the Western Indian Ocean"

- leads in terms of the number of site specific ICZM demonstration projects.

WHY REGIONAL CO-OPERATION

- Harmonise management measures

- Peace

- sharing experiences and learning
    - exchange of expertise
    - exchange of information

- joint management on transboundary

- delineation of EEZ boundaries

CHALLENGES FOR IMPLEMENTING ICM

- lack of clear policy and regulations to guide ICM planning and decision making both at the national and local levels.

- lack of a clear and mutually supportive linkage among national, local, and private sector initiatives in ICM

- inadequate human and institutional capacity for ICM at all levels

- insufficient linkage between ongoing ICM implementation initiatives and national policy

Principles of Effective
Coastal Management

- Local and national ownership of the program

- Stakeholder participation in all phases of the program

- A focus on strategic decision-making

- Integration across sectors and scales of management

- Strengthened indigenous capacity for management

- Implementation actions proceed concurrently with planning

- Learning from and adapting to program experience

Coastal Zone Management

Brings order to the development process by managing or regulating all that occurs within a coastal strip so as to:
- avoid siting and construction mistakes
- direct development away from critical ecological, cultural and high hazard areas
- minimize adverse environmental impacts of development
- reduce foreseeable use conflicts

Enhanced Sectoral Management

Utilization of an integrated approach to the management a single issue.

Integrated Coastal Management

Considers a geographic unit or ecosystem with the people of a place to create a "vision for the future," then manage the area's resources in a proactive way to maximize benefits from multiple sectors and reduce impacts of one sector on another.

Attributes of a national coastal management program

⇒ Multi-sectoral approach

⇒ Community bases

⇒ Applied research

⇒ Sustainable utilization

⇒ Integrate coastal management program into the social economic well being of coastal communities

5. Summary of Participant Outputs

On day one, workshop participants were divided into three groups asked to review the TCMP's proposed work plan for year one and provide specific feedback on the following questions:

Substance and sequencing of tasks

- Are these the right tasks?
- Are the tasks in the right order?
- If the tasks are completed will the results be achieved
- Do you have any positive or negative experience in implementing any of the proposed tasks that the TCMP could learn from?

Process for integrating with other government and non-government activities

- Are there other government or non-government activities that should be noted by TCMP?
- Are there ways in which your organization can provide input to TCMP in addition to what is currently in work plan?
- Areas of integration with other, existing ICM activities and projects?

The following is a summary of their feedback. This information was used by the TCMP to finalize their year one work plan.

On day two, a smaller group of technical experts was convened to help the TCMP further develop the year one work plan with a particular focus on the policy development process. Participants were asked to answer three questions during the course of the workshop. These questions and the participant answers are summarized in the second part of this section.

Day One Outputs

Life of Project Result Area 1

- Baseline of national resources is important – If not ready delay October meeting because it needs to be completed before hand.
- Policy of ICM: should include issues of union. Cabinet should guide activities of different donors to address sensitivities of different donors.
- Policy talks (from Task 8) should be before October Meetings.
- Identify inconsistencies of policies/also focus on how policies are and are not being implement in specific geographical areas.
- Lack of linkage between central policies and the ICM policy.
- The use of core working group might not guarantee the expected results based on participants experience.
- Establish Consultative mechanism.
- Need for technical consultative at director level prior to high level policy steering committee.
- Terms of Reference of core group need to be clear – especially about reporting/informing.
- Work to cooperate with other ICM activities that are not currently listed by TCMP, such as:
  - Rufiji
  - Project for establishment
  - Finger ponds project – Rufiji – improving fisheries resources, cleaner production program
- Concerned about getting right people of the core group suggested, including districts in core group or consult districts during the process.

Life of Project Result Area Two

- Need monitoring plans/development and EIA guidelines
- Take broader view than prawn shrimp (seaweed/oyster)
- Need for marine sub-committee to look at existing practice (including freshwater)
- Representatives to core group from NGOs, private sector core groups
- Raise awareness through different means on all sides of mariculture issues.
- Need general principles for emerging economic opportunities
- Resolution of land use conflicts – comprehensive land use plan be prepared.
- Prepare guidelines/standards for mariculture
- Share examples from existing mariculture projects (Tanga)
- Work group replaced by technical teams
- Completing all tasks in year one will be difficult, need to stretch these activities into year two.

Life of Project Result Area Three

- For planned workshops on sharing, do cross-site visits or rotate workshops between different sites.
- Include training element that includes NGOs as well as government
- Problem solving workshop topics: alternative income generating activities, sustain utilization dynamite fishing unregulated tourism level.
- Give priority to print list of information rather than e-mail
- Make sure TCMP goes through district/NGOs to reach grassroots level
- Newsletter is OK – but must include other measures for awareness program (especially school curriculum). Should be in Kiswahili.
- Need to expand scope of interaction with activities to include all ICM projects/activities at the local level (undefined).

Life of Project Result Area Four

- Link with regional training program starting next year by WIOMSA-IUCN
- Task 2 activities
- Complete in-service TCMP training as soon as possible.
- Need to focus on gender issues, not only women in development.
- Not only training but need equipment for Institutes strengthening/building
- give incentives to working groups
- training of local groups
- use of traditional knowledge in training
- No mention of institutional capacity building.
- Leave out task on training for partners outside of Tanzania.

Life of Project Result Area Five

- Output 2: A database/library should be established for TCMP and other ICM related document, need to collect much information as soon as possible and make sure this information is accessible/available information center.
- Evaluate accomplishments before disseminating
- Make sure TCMP learns from other East African nations especially in Kenya,
- Make sure learning documents are in Swahili as well as English
- Don't confine lessons to the journal
- Divide the tasks for this LOPR into two parts – internal and external distribution of lessons learned.

Miscellaneous

- At what point would there be a data base output
    - all the data should be in resource center
- Consider other issues
    - mining

- oil contingency
- oil and gas exploration
- tourism
- conservation
- growing urban developments
▪ Over – Ambitious
▪ Not clear why other issues (tourism development) is not being addressed by project.
▪ Difficult to understand timing the way the information is currently displayed. It should be presented in a timeline or something similar.

Day Two Outputs

The following summarized the questions and the participant's answers that were discussed on day two of the workshop.

WHAT SHOULD THE SCOPE OF A NATIONAL COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM INCLUDE?

Definition of the coastal area – needs to consider existing legislation on setbacks and territorial waters.
- Landward – 60km from Highest Water Mark,
- Seaward – 200nm (EEZ)

Scope should be based on issues to be addressed. (i.e. if it is pollution; then the scope will have to cover the whole catchment).

The management has to be both participatory at all levels from the national to local level (community). The range of issues may include:
- Dynamite fishing
- Coastal Erosion
- Pollution – Land based
- Habitat Destruction/Degradation
- Unplanned Settlements/Urbanization
- Overlapping mandate
- Access to resources: fish, beaches, mangroves
- Beef trampling/collectors, tourists

WHAT INFORMATION TO BE PRESENTED AT THE OCTOBER MEETING?

Group A
On overview of ICM: History and present status of ICM in Tanzania.
Issues to be addressed by ICM in Tanzania.

The existing mechanism to address ICM issues in Tanzania; the strengths and weaknesses
Proposals and options for way forward

Group B

Conceptualization Paper on ICM:

- History
- Status

Review of Sectoral Policies relevant to ICM

- Strength
- Opportunities
- Weaknesses

Presentation of Issues related to ICM in Tanzania.

WHAT STEPS/INTERVENTIONS/ACTIVITIES NEED TO OCCUR BETWEEN NOW AND THE OCTOBER POLICY MEETING?

Group A

Develop terms of reference for report preparation.
Identify resources needed. (resource persons and funds)
Synthesize individual reports (convine a meeting of core group)
Initiate meeting preparations
Consultation with potential participants
Document production and dissemination
Send letter of invitation
Follow up on the invitation
Convine the meeting

Group B

To set up Organizing Committee
Core group should develop issues relevant to ICM in Tanzania
Identify resource persons and prepare respective Terms of Reference
Identify and invite participants
Briefing and lobbing in the relevant Ministries
Budget preparation
Venue and logistics
Press release
Appoint Secretariat to report proceedings to the core group

List of Participants – Day One

S/N	NAME	ORGANIZATION
1.	Baraka Kalangahe Project Manager	PRAWTAN P.O. Box 909 Tel. 181500, D'Salaam
2.	George Msumi Warden	Mafia Island Marine Park P.O. Box 74 Tel. 116 Mafia
3.	J. Mwaisaka Project Manager	Rural Integrated Project Support P.O. Box 653 Tel. 059-333873 Mtwara
4.	Captain Mlesa Head of Navigation Dept.	DSM Maritime Institute P.O. Box 6727 Tel: 112600/112478 Dar-Es-Salaam
5.	Mr. Solomon Makoloweka Programme Coordinator	Natural Resources Office P.O. Box 5036 Tel. 053-47463/47464 Fax: 47465 - Tanga
6.	Dr. Francis Julius	IMS – Zanzibar
7.	Gerald Mango – Director	NLUPC, Box 76550 Tel: 111583, Dar-Es-Salaam
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10.	Fatuma Sobo Fisheries Officer	"
11.	C.J. Assey – Economist	Planning Commission Box 9242, Tel: 267826/9 Dar-Es-Salaam
12.	Fredy Mahobe	Mining, Box 2000 Tel: 117153/9, DSM

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13.	Alicia Magabe – Lawyer	NEMC
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15.	Martin Lotti	Kunduchi Fisheries P.O. Box 60091 Tel. 660011 – DSM
16	Dominic Kihwele	Forestry & Bee-Keeping P.O. Box 426, DSM
17.	Steven Nkondokaya	Environment Division Dar-Es-Salaam
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19.	Mariki	Forestry, P.O. Box 426 Tel: 111062 – DSM
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21.	Zainabu Mjema	Ministry of Lands P.O. Box 20671, Tel: 21034 Dar-Es-Salaam
22.	Nhwani – Former UDSM Lecturer	P.O. Box 76541 Dar-Es-Salaam
23.	Capt. H.T. Songoro	African Fishing Co. Ltd
24.	Mr. Mtoka	Museum, Box 511, Tel: 22030, DSM
25.	Mr. Rumisha	Marine Parks
26.	Dr. Bayona	Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute (UDSM)
27.	Mr. Patrick Marwa	Ministry of Industries & Trade
28.	Dr. Nkwengulila	University of DSM
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S/N	NAME	ORGANIZATION
34.	Mr. Mpendazoe	Ag. Director, NEMC
35.	Ms. Hawa Msham	EPIQ
36.	Ms. Eva Kiwango	EPIQ
37.	Mr. Paul Siegel	WWF
38.	Ron "CISCO" Ruybal	USAID
40.	Mr. Jeremiah Daffa	TCMP
41.	Mr. Mark Amaral	TCMP
42.	Ms. Lyne Hale	TCMP
43.	Dr. Magnus Ngoile	TCMP
44.	Ms. E. Makwaia Observer	Environment Division V/President's Office Box 5380, Tel: 5380, DSM

List of Participants – Day Two

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1.	Dr. Julius Francis	IMS – Zanzibar
2.	Mr. Stephen Nkondokaya	Environment Division, DSM
3.	Mr. Gerald Mango	NLUPC – DSM
4.	Ms. Zainabu Mjema	Lands, DSM
5.	Mr. Baraka Kalangahe	Prawntan, Bagamoyo
6.	Mr. W. V. Haule	Fisheries Division, DSM
7.	Mr. G. Mwamsojo	NEMC, DSM
8.	Ms. Fatuma Sobo	Fisheries Division, DSM
9.	Dr. L. B. Nhwani	Agenda, DSM
10.	Mr. S. W. Mariki	Forestry
11.	Mr. C. Rumisha	Marine Parks & Reserves Unit