COASTAL MANAGEMENT IN TANZANIA

Presented by:

Ms. Flora D. Akwilapo

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THE COASTAL AREA OF TANZANIA

- The coastal area of Tanzania encompasses Five Regions of Tanga, Coast, Dar Es Salaam, Lindi and Mtwara;

- The coastline of Tanzania stretches for 1,424 km from Jasini village in Tanga on the North to Ruvuma River in Mtwara, in the Southern part;
Map of Tanzania
Showing the Coastline
The five coastal regions of mainland Tanzania encompass about 15% of the country’s total land area;

Approximately 25% of the country’s population live in these regions (the population of Tanzania is about 40 million people);

The well being of coastal people is tied to the well being of coastal resources;

Most rural coastal communities are very poor, with less than US$100 per capita GDP at current prices; therefore, addressing the issues associated with the small-scale, sustainable use of coastal resources is critical to poverty eradication;
ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF COASTAL AREAS

- The coastal area of Tanzania is of critical importance to the development of the country;
- The five mainland coastal regions contribute about one third of the National Gross Domestic Product (GDP);
- Currently, 75% of the Tanzania’s industries are in urban coastal areas;
- Economic activities in the coastal areas of Tanzania, including coastal tourism, mariculture development and natural gas exploitation, are increasingly becoming important in promoting national economic development;
- There is also substantial potential for agriculture, offshore fisheries, shipping, urban development, small-scale mining and manufacturing;
The main causes for coastal resources degradation in Tanzania are:

- Population growth, excessive exploitation and uncontrolled use of coastal and marine resources e.g. mangroves cutting;
- Increased pressure from tourism;
- Major developments associated with industry growth;
- Coral mining is increasing to supply building materials for construction along the coast; and
- Lack of non-resources dependant jobs in rural coastal areas;
Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) is a continuous and dynamic process that unites government and the community, science and management and sectoral and public interest in preparing and implementing an integrated plan for the protection and development of coastal ecosystem and resources.
Principles and Attributes of Tanzania Coastal Management

- Coastal development decisions shall be consistent with the government’s priority of poverty alleviation and food security;
- Integrated approaches to the development of major new economic uses of the coast shall be promoted to optimize benefits and minimize negative impacts;
- 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;
### INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT

**ISSUES**

- Improvement of the well being and livelihoods of all beneficiaries of coastal resources;
- Environmental planning and management of key economic opportunities;
- Managing geographical areas of concern and critical habitats;
- Supporting local initiatives, decision-making for intersectoral developments, and harmonizing national interest with local needs;
- Information availability for decision-making;
- Inadequate human and institutional capacity and awareness.
The Basic Policies and Strategies for Coastal Management in Tanzania are:

- The National Environmental Policy 1997;
- The National Integrated Coastal Environment Management Strategy (NICEMS);
- The Environmental Management Act 2004 (Cap 191);
- The District Integrated Coastal Management Action Plans; and
- Other Policies and Strategies
The National Environmental Policy - (NEP) 1997

- Provides the framework for mainstreaming environmental consideration in decision making processes;

- It presents guidelines on plans, priority actions, monitoring and evaluation as well as sectoral and cross-sectoral policy analysis which serves to achieve compatibility among the sectors and interest groups.
The National Integrated Coastal Environment Management Strategy (NICEMS), 2003

- Provides a framework under the environmental policy that links government sectors at many levels, and creates partnership among them and resource users in order to move towards sustainable coastal development
The Environmental Management Act 2004 (Cap 191)

- The law emphasizes on protection of the coastal environmental zone, conservation of biological diversity and protection of atmosphere;
- It empowers the national Environmental Management Council (NEMC) to cooperate with local government authorities to formulate strategies to deal with coastal and marine management
The District Integrated Coastal Management Action Plans

- The purpose of these plans is to implement the national Integrated Coastal Environment Management Strategy as one of the tools that are implementing the National Environment Policy of 1997 and other relevant policies that support the management of the environment;
STAKEHOLDERS IN ICM IMPLEMENTATION IN TANZANIA

- National Environmental Management Council (NEMC)
- Ministries e.g. Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Development, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, etc.;
- NGOs and CBOs. e.g. WWF.;
- Projects and Programs e.g. MACEMP, TCMP-PWANI, ReCOMap, RUMAKI, etc.
- Private Sectors;
- Coastal Local Government Authorities (LGAs);
- Other sectors and institutions like University of Dar Es Salaam, TAFIRI, Marine Parks, and Mangrove Sector, etc.
To carry out the National ICM Strategy three levels of institutional structure were created:

- National Steering Committee on Integrated Coastal Management (NSC-ICM);
- Integrated Coastal Management Unit (ICMU);
- Intersectoral working groups
National Steering Committee on Integrated Coastal Management (NSC-ICM)

Consists of directors of relevant sectors and representatives from local authorities.

Specific responsibilities of NSC-ICM include:

- Provide policy oversight and guidance on the overall vision of the ICM activities.
- Providing policy guidance to ICMU on program priorities and endorse formation of issue specific working groups;
- Providing link between national priorities and technical delivery;
- Facilitating the resolution of intersectoral conflicts, and conflicts between national and local entities related to ICM issues.
INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT UNIT

Responsibilities of Integrated Coastal Management Unity (ICMU) include:

• Serving as a secretariat to the NSC-ICM;

• Coordinating and facilitating the implementation of the National ICM strategy; and

• To carry out any other coastal-relevant activities as directed by Director General of NEMC
INTERSECTORAL WORKING GROUPS

The working groups composed of experts representing different disciplines and sectors

• Core Technical Working Group (CTWG)
• Issue Specific Working Group (ISWG); and
• Science and Technical Working Group (STWG)
CORE TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP (CTWG)

- The group draw its members from appropriate sectors;
- Provide technical assistance to districts as they develop local action plans; and
- Provide assistance during the development of general development plans of MPAs and Special Areas Management Plans (SAMPs) and develop sustainable ICM programs.
ISSUE-SPECIFIC WORKING GROUP (ISWG)

- The group draw its members from appropriate sectors;
- Develop issue specific guidelines
- Provide a venue for sectors to work together to develop integrated guidelines that consider multiple perspectives
SCIENCE AND TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP (STWG)

- STWG members represent a balance of natural and social scientific disciplines
- Provide advice and guidance related to scientific questions, studies and investigations, data management, and sampling and monitoring necessary to improve the scientific foundation of ICMU’s activities;
- Assist in peer review of studies, reports on the status and trend of the coastal and marine ecosystems, and alert the ICMU to emerging environmental problems
The responsibility of local government authorities include:

• Preparing and/or facilitating district and local ICM Action Plan formulation;
• Review and approval of district and local ICM Action Plans
• Management of local resource use conflicts; and
• Education and mobilization of local community to promote ICM objectives
SUCCESS IN COASTAL MANAGEMENT IN TANZANIA

- Reduced conflict on the use of coastal and Marine resources;
- Reduced coastal environmental degradations and illegal mangrove cutting;
- Increased environmental awareness to coastal communities;
- Improved livelihoods of coastal communities;
- Formation of village environmental committees and beach managements units in all coastal villages; and
- Reduced pressure on coastal and marine resources.
CHALLENGES IN COSTAL MANAGEMENT

- Poor infrastructures like roads;
- Low enforcement: There is inadequate policing and surveillance capacity in ensuring compliance and accountability of resource utilization.
THANK YOU