

A photograph of a traditional wooden boat on a sandy beach. The boat is positioned in the foreground, with its mast and rigging visible. The background shows a shallow reef flat with various structures and people, extending to the ocean under a clear blue sky.

JAMBIANI

Managing Our Coast

**PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABLE
COASTAL LIVELIHOODS AT
JAMBIANI, ZANZIBAR**

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Author: Narriman Jiddawi

Editors: Jeremy Hills & Stefano Mazzilli

Planning for sustainable coastal livelihoods at **JAMBIANI, ZANZIBAR**

Why do we need to plan?

Degradation of the coastal environment and resources has been of concern on the east coast of Zanzibar for a long time. Traditional approaches to this problem have yet to achieve the intended goal of securing livelihoods on a degrading coastline. Involvement of the communities in deciding on actions and interventions is an important aspect for coastal management; the management plan used a bottom-up, participatory approach in its development. This management plan is one of the outcomes of the project Empowering Non State Actors in Tanzania to plan for sustainable coastal livelihoods using Decision Support Tools, through participatory decision-making supported by science-based erosion scenarios.



The east coast of Zanzibar has been declining in terms of environmental quality and resources for people that live there, such as fishermen and sea weed farmers. Many things have been done to try to halt this decline over many years, but they have not stopped this problem. However, the people who live and work in the area have many views on what needs to be done. In this project we talk to these people and see what they suggest should be done to improve the situation. We want to develop a plan based on the views of the local people and agreed by the government agencies to help improve the coastal environment and the quality of life of the people who live there.



Why do we need to plan?

1.	Tools for Supporting Decision Making
2.	Stakeholders Engagement
3.	Management Actions
4.	Raising Awareness

A participatory approach between community and scientists was used to gain knowledge on erosion issues at Paje-Jambiani from local stakeholders and scientists; this provided awareness on causes, threats and control of beach erosion. The users of coastal resources along the coast were the target group to involve in this management process. They included: seaweed farmers, fishers, bait collectors, woman gleaners and those burying coconut husks. Others involved included hoteliers, investors, village heads, NGOs and research and government institutions. In the future the community members will be able to use the knowledge acquired to teach others and control the problems themselves in a sustainable way.



What did we do?

Stakeholders Engagement

Identification of Issues
Stakeholder Engagement
Science and Tools For Making Decisions
Good Practice guidelines

During the first workshop a Stakeholder Analysis was conducted to determine the coastal resource users, and also to determine the issues associated with erosion and how these problems could be solved. The Stakeholder Analysis showed that some stakeholders had a strong degree of influence in making decisions on the coast, whilst other stakeholders were greatly affected by these decisions. A participatory mapping of the areas where coastal activities take place was carried out e.g. where do they fish and where is there an erosion problem. Sensitization to the issues was created by giving background information on resource use as well as problems of erosion and mitigation options. The stakeholders developed these aspects through group activities at 2 workshops involving representatives from the local community up to national government institutions. This process means that the plan has wider constituency and stronger ownership in the broad array of involved stakeholders.

The process followed 3 main stages outlined below:

Stakeholder Engagement: stakeholder participated in identifying all those who were relevant to the management plan area (those who depend on the coast for their livelihoods or those that were involved in making decisions on the coast). The linkages in terms of communication and collaborative working between these stakeholders were also determined. Problems and issues facing the coastal area were discussed and identified by the stakeholders.

Future Scenarios: this stage identified issues which were then arranged in two axes. One axis related to the degree of certainty that the stakeholders consider about the trajectory of change of that issue up to 2035. The second axis related to the relative significance of that issue in the coastal area up until 2035. The issues related to the uncertain and significant areas of these axes were then used to develop a number of possible future scenarios for the coast, which were described in terms of their PESTLE features (Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Legal, Environmental). Through discussion with a range of stakeholders on these possible future scenarios, one preferred future scenario for 2035 was agreed.



Management Plan: the preferred future that the community would like to have was further described, and the steps and actions required to deliver this scenario by 2035 were identified through stakeholder workshops. The significance of external factors which could influence these actions, such a global economic recession, was assessed to test the robustness of the plan. Finally, the actions were refined through re-sorting to remove the overlaps, and some additions were made to help to make the plan more robust.

What did we do?

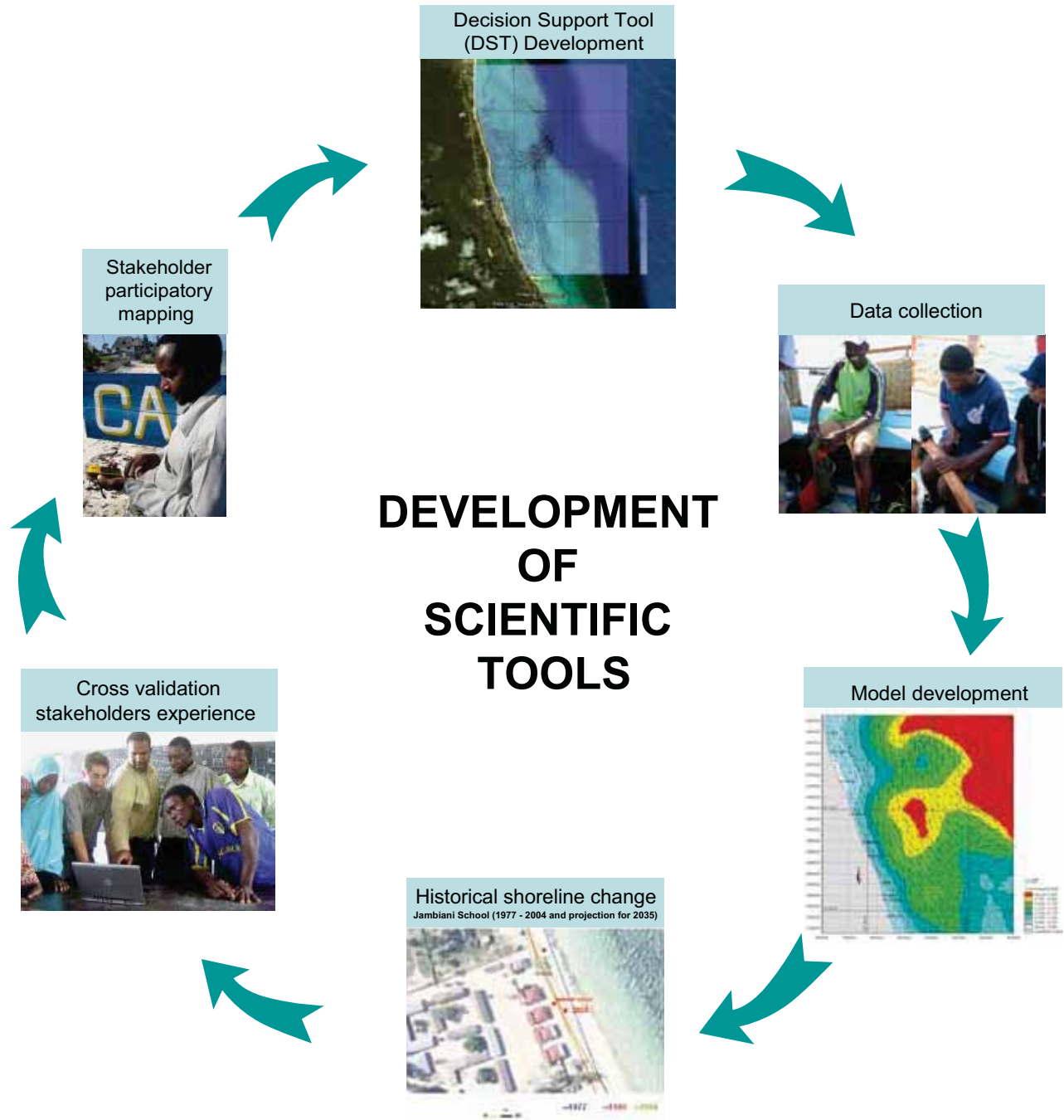
Making decisions on how to manage coastal areas is complicated due to the various interests of stakeholders and the many social, environmental, and economic factors involved. Deciding now on which of the available options are best for the future 20 – 30 years requires even greater consideration and accurate information.

Stakeholders in Jambiani considered multiple “future scenarios” for the management of the area, using all available scientific information on the Jambiani environment and resources. Scientists, lead by those at IMS, were involved at key stages of the stakeholder engagement process. They attended all of the workshops and collecting some of the information used for decision making together with community groups.

Based on the issues raised during the first stakeholder meetings, scientific information was collected and analysed to address some of the questions raised about future coastal change. Locally collected scientific data was used to create models predicting future change in the tides, currents, and sediments of the area. Outputs of the model were combined in a Decision Support Tool (DST) with historical information on shoreline change and mapped information on the location and type of hard beach structures.

The second workshop involved a validation of some of the DST outputs by local people familiar with the area confirming what was correct, and what scientific information needed further work. This also gave stakeholders an opportunity to see what some of the future coastal change may look like in areas where there was erosion and accretion. Finally, a number of the future actions of the management plan were identified that can benefit from the continued development of the scientific tools; thus assisting in choosing the best management options available for the future.

Tools Supporting Coastal Decision Making



What action is needed?

The project is intended to positively impact on a number of levels of society through the target groups identified. The project will primarily empower the coastal community beneficiaries at the site, while other coastal sectors present in the region will form the secondary beneficiaries. Through the project stakeholders, supported by experts, have generated future coastal change scenarios for this part of the coast of Zanzibar. Based on these scenarios, informed management choices have been made through a consensus approach. At a site level, the communities are now much more aware of the impacts of various human interventions, and able to develop appropriate actions; selecting those with the greatest socio-economic benefit for the community.

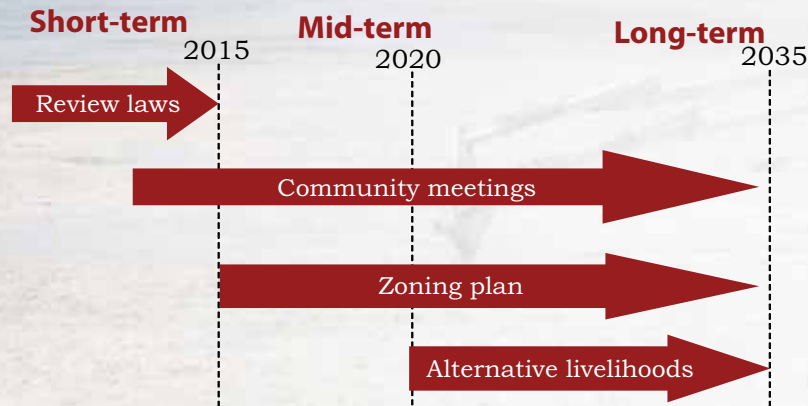


The plan covers the period from 2010 to 2035; the reason for this long planning horizon was that it was considered that short-term and reactive planning would not offer the possibility of sustaining or enhancing this degrading coast. In developing the management plan a suite of actions required to realise the desired 2035 scenario were produced through a participatory process with stakeholders. The actions were then refined and linked to the stakeholder capacity identified through the previous stakeholder analysis. Further information on the actions and implementation can be found in the management plan.

What did we do?

Implementation Committee

From the participatory process refined actions were identified and structured around three thematic groups: governance, environmental and social. These thematic groups were further broken down into sub-themes, such as resource use and erosion under the theme of environment. Whilst every effort has been made in these actions to work within existing structures and organisations, it was considered necessary to set up an "Implementation Committee". This Committee has a key role in overseeing and directing the management plan. It is proposed that Department of Environment take on the responsibility of leading this Committee at the initial stages; this is because some of the core actions of the management plan are closely linked with their role. The overall committee membership shall be based around the key institutions involved in action implementations, the NGO sector and civic leaders. The Implementation Committee could arrange information exchange mechanisms and partnering with politicians to inform on sustainable beach management and development: the committee will also be supported by other institutions such as IMS, SUZA, MOE.



The proposed period of implementation of actions varies: for example political engagement, reviewing current law, community meetings and beach cleaning can take place in the first 3 years, whereas other actions may take longer e.g. zoning plan and deciding on alternative livelihoods.

- Department of Environment (DOE)
- Menai Bay Conservation Area / Fisheries Department (MBCA)
- Commission of Tourism (CT)
- Forestry Department (FD)
- Ministry of Education (MOE)
- State University of Zanzibar (Suza)
- Non Government Organizations (NGOs)
- Village Heads
- Institute of Marine Science, Zanzibar (IMS)

How Can You help?

Implementation of Management Plan actions

There are a number of initiatives already operating in the target coastal area which are relevant to this management plan. Through engagement with these organisations, ongoing initiatives and their linkage to the management plan were identified. Institutions which are already carrying out action which support this plan included Department of Environment, Fisheries Department, and others listed in the adjacent box - as well as village heads and NGOs.

The management plan also requires help from you to support the proposed activities, for example:

- 1) by creating awareness on the importance of managing the coast effectively and best practices for management of your beach;
- 2) through your contribution in establishing bylaws on erosion control issues, and deciding sanctions on what should be imposed on those who don't follow the rules;



- 3) Through you helping to find alternative ways of stopping the use of beach sand for building, and

- 4) Encourage and planting of plants along the beach to control erosion.

You can link to the “implementation committee” on any of these issues by contacting them and sending them your concerns.

We can control our beaches in a sustainable way; we just need to work on it. It is important, as having a sustainable coast is good for local people for our benefit and for our future generations.

Having a sustainable coast is good for local people





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