



BAGAMOYO GOVERNANCE BASELINE



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Cover Photo: Bagamoyo sand bank and ruins

Photo Credit: Penny Spiering

Table of Contents

LIST OF TABLES	3
LIST OF FIGURES	3
HISTORY	4
TRENDS IN RESOURCE CONDITION AND USE.....	4
<i>FISHERIES</i>	5
<i>THE CASE OF SHRIMP FISHERIES IN THE SAADANI VILLAGE</i>	8
<i>DEFORESTATION AND EROSION</i>	9
<i>SEAWEED CULTIVATION</i>	9
<i>TOURISM</i>	10
THE TRAJECTORY OF ICM IN BAGAMOYO	10
<i>COLLABORATIVE FISHERIES MANAGEMENT</i>	13
<i>THE COASTAL MANAGEMENT PORTFOLIO</i>	16
<i>FIRST ORDER OUTCOME ASSESSMENT</i>	17
<i>MANAGEMENT CAPACITY</i>	20
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	22
APPENDIX A. SUMMARY TIMELINE OF PRESSURE, STATE, AND RESPONSE IN BAGAMOYO.....	23
APPENDIX B. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE CFM.....	25

List of Tables

Table 1. Population and Fishers in the Coastal Villages of Bagamoyo	6
Table 2. Fishing Methods and Gears Used in the Bagamoyo District	6
Table 3. The ICM Policy Process in Bagamoyo	11
Table 4. Results of the Ecological Assessment of Suggested CFM No-Take Areas.....	13
Table 5. Selected No-Take Areas and Responsible Villages	14
Table 6. First Order Outcome Assessment	18
Table 7. Management Capacity.....	20

List of Figures

Figure 1. Map of Tanzania and the Bagamoyo District.....	5
Figure 2. Artisanal Catch and Number of Licensed Fishers in Bagamoyo District	7
Figure 3. Bagamoyo ICM Cycles	12
Figure 4. Villages and Landing Sites in the Collaborative Fisheries Area	15

History

Once a center for the East African slave trade, Bagamoyo literally means, “lay your heart” (*Bwaga* = lay and *Moyo* = heart in Swahili). The name came from the despair felt by those who had been captured inland and transported to Bagamoyo where they waited to be shipped to Zanzibar and the Far East. Knowing that they would never see their homeland again, the saying goes that they left their hearts in the port-town, which therefore became known as Bagamoyo. During the Arab dominance, Muslim Arabs from Oman established several towns along the Tanzanian coastline and on nearby islands such as Pemba and Zanzibar. Coastal towns like Bagamoyo, developed into independent economic units owing varying degrees of allegiance to the sultan. There were two social classes in the towns, the ruling Arab class and the African laboring class — of which the majority were slaves. The Arab merchants conducted a profitable trade, exporting ivory, copper, gold, and slaves from the interior. During the over 1000-year Arab presence, they built mosques and other structures, still remaining in Bagamoyo today.

At the end of the Arab era, Missionaries started coming to Bagamoyo, where in 1868, the first East African church was constructed. This is where the body of Dr. Livingstone was kept while waiting to be transported back to Europe. Missionaries strongly opposed the Arabic social institution of slavery, and although they had little impact among African societies before the late 1800s, they laid the foundation for the future integration of the Tanzanian society with the West.



Elin Torell

The Kaole Ruins established in the 13th century

In the mid-1880s East Africa was divided between Great Britain and Germany. Germany ruled mainland Tanzania, or Tanganyika, until the end of World War I. During the German rule, Bagamoyo was the capital of Tanzania and the Germans built a number of colonial-headquarter buildings, which are still used by the district government. When the British took over in 1919, they moved the capital to Dar es Salaam and Bagamoyo turned into a small rural town. Today, Bagamoyo is once again growing, as the new highway from Dar es Salaam has made the commute to Dar es Salaam less than an hour, attracting both tourist investors and private homeowners.

TRENDS IN RESOURCE CONDITION AND USE

Bagamoyo is a large district located just north of the Kibaha District and Dar es Salaam (Figure 1). The total population of the district is around 230,000 persons, with an annual growth rate of almost 2%. Bagamoyo is a relatively large district (almost 10,000 square kilometers) and it has 78 villages. There are 9 coastal villages and the Bagamoyo town, which recently became upgraded to a township.

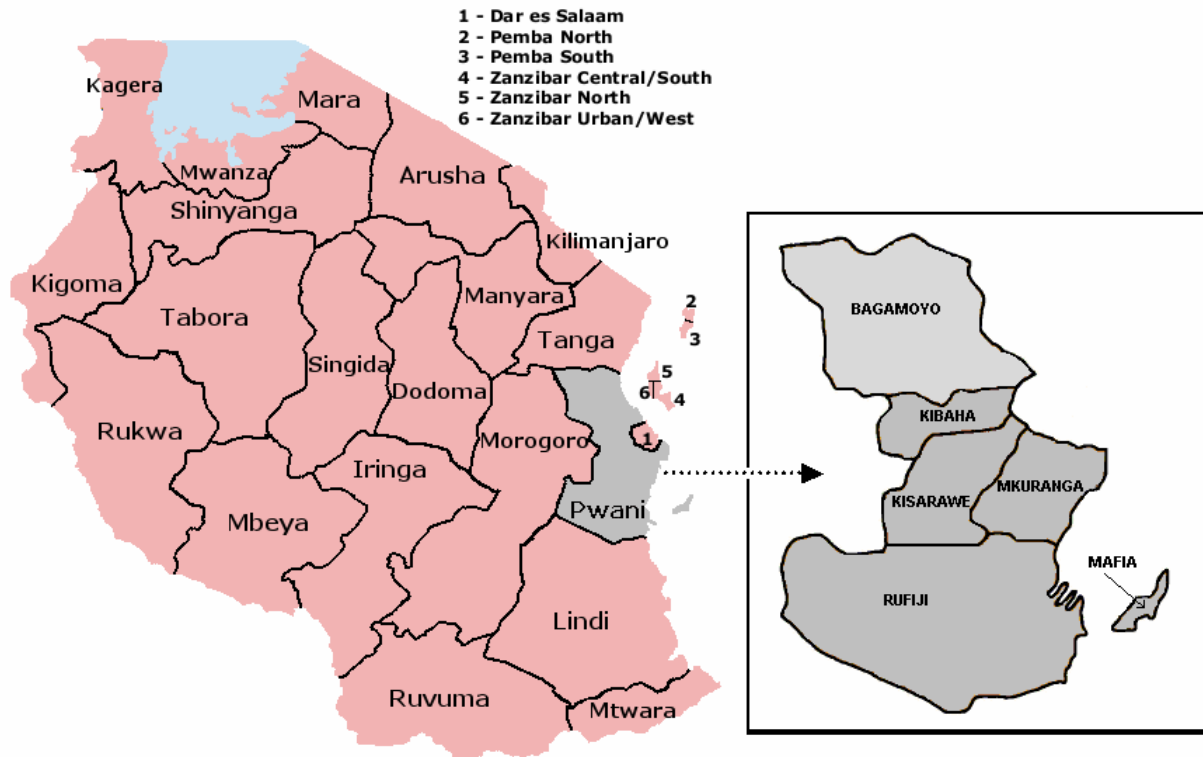


Figure 1. Map of Tanzania and the Bagamoyo District

FISHERIES

The nine coastal villages have around 650 small-scale fishers (Table 1). Artisanal fishing is by far the most important economic activity for the people in these villages and 70-80% of the men and women are to some extent involved in the fishing industry. Other occupations include boat building, salt making, charcoal making, mangrove pole cutting, seaweed farming, house building, wage labour, livestock, and traditional medicine. Women traditionally play a role in fish processing and do little fishing individually. Their fishing includes collecting bi-valves and catching shrimp and fish with nets in shallow water.

The most common commercial reef species in the area are Rabbitfish (*Tasi*), Parrotfish (*Pono*), Emperor (*Changu*), and Barracuda (*Mzia/Msusa*) (TCMP, Community Based Ecological Monitoring 2004-2005). Interviews with fishers in 1996 revealed that stocks of prawns, fish, crabs, sea cucumbers, and mollusks had declined dramatically over the past 30-40 years. They stated that over-harvesting of resources, trampling by fishers during shell and sea cucumber collection, destruction by anchors, and dynamite fishing contributed to declining stocks (Semesi et al. 1999). One key event was the introduction of trawling in the mid-1970s, which in turn influenced the introduction of dynamiting among artisanal fishers (see the governance time-line in Appendix A). The number of licensed fishermen in the district rose from 780 in 1988 to 1918 in 2004. Fishing effort has nearly doubled in the past twenty years, but the artisanal catch by fisherman has declined dramatically. Fishermen report that the daily catch per artisanal fisherman has declined from approximately 75kg in

1985 to 25kg in 2004. At the same time they noticed a decrease in fish size (pers. comm. Mlingotini fishers, January 2005). These are classic symptoms of unsustainable exploitation and over-fishing.

Table 1. Population and Fishers in the Coastal Villages of Bagamoyo

VILLAGE	POPULATION	NUMBER OF FISHERS
Dunda	9,720	-
Magomeni	Not Available	Dunda and Magomeni Combined = 180
Kaole	1,174	39
Pande	Not Available	18
Mlingotini	2,164	150
Kondo	1,340	42
Mapinga	Not Available	94
Buyuni	210	Not available
Saadani	1,491	100 (shrimp fishers)

Source: Bagamoyo District Natural Resource Office, 2005 and PEACE PRA Report

Along with the upsurge in the number of fishers, the number of traditional vessels in the district has increased from 120 in 1996 to 368 in 2005. Vessels used in Bagamoyo are dhows, boats, and outrigger canoes. Very few boats are motorized and most use sails for propulsion. At the market, on average, fishers sell their catch for approximately 1,200 Tsh per kilogram. This is the same price that fishers receive for cultured milkfish in Mkuranga.

Table 2. Fishing Methods and Gears Used in the Bagamoyo District

TYPES OF GEARS USED	NUMBER OF GEARS
Long Lines	5580
Beach Seine	73
Hand Lines	2119
Fish Traps	54
Gill Nets	2000
TOTAL	9826

Source: Bagamoyo District Natural Resource Office, 2005

Nationally, the industrial trawling effort has increased progressively from 12 vessels in 1988 to 25 vessels in 2005 (District Fisheries Statistics). The marine area off the Bagamoyo District is one of the prime trawling grounds in the country. The industrial fish by-catch has also increased to 862 tons annually in the Bagamoyo District. This means that today, the trawlers end up selling more finfish than shrimp, which is the species that they target (Fisheries Department Statistics).

The increase in trawl and artisanal fishing effort in the Bagamoyo area are both contributing to the over-fishing problem. Social problems also increase as the declining fish catches contribute to declining earnings in the fishing communities. The districts suffer financially because they receive less revenue from small-scale fisheries. The only winner is the central government, which has seen increasing revenues from licensing more industrial trawlers. This suggests that benefits have been transferred to large-scale commercial fishing

companies from small scale artisanal fishers — and from the district to the national government.

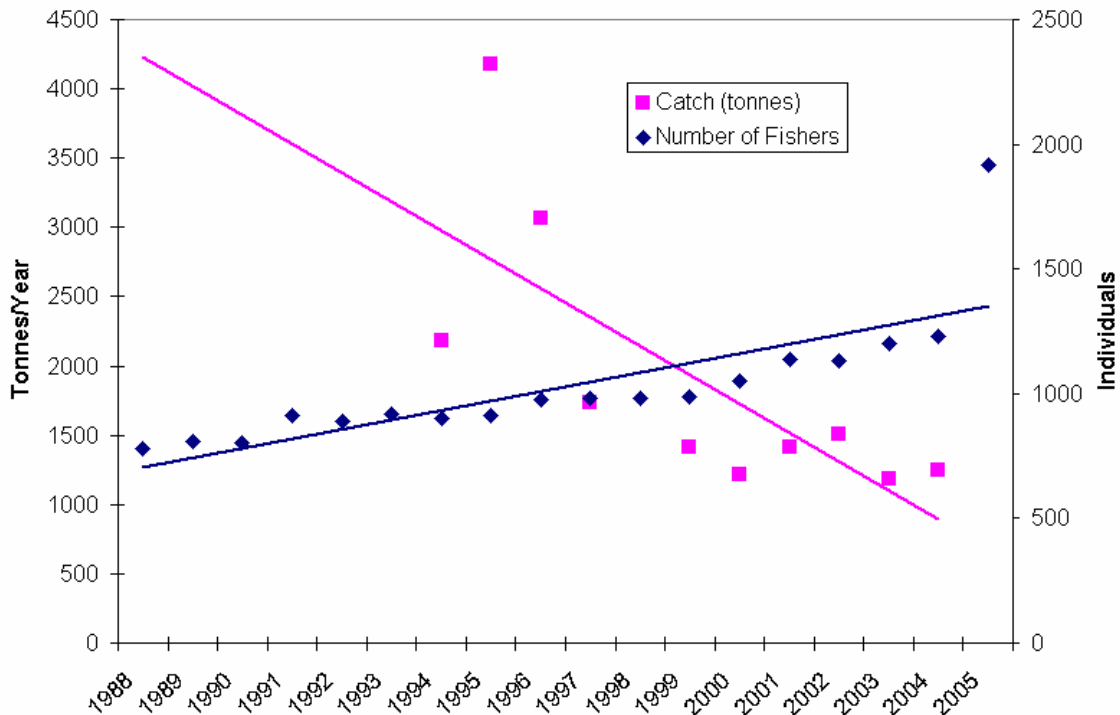


Figure 2. Artisanal Catch and Number of Licensed Fishers in Bagamoyo District

Source: Bagamoyo District Natural Resource Office, 2005

Due to the large trawling effort, the annual prawn production is twice as large as the scientifically recommended carrying capacity. The trawling fleet is also twice as large as it needs to be, meaning that even if the number of vessels were halved, they could still catch the same amount of prawns that the current fleet catches. This over harvesting is evidenced by the declining catch per unit effort (CPUE) and the size decrease in prawns (Lemma 2003). The increase in trawl fishing in the mid-1980's coincided with artisanal fishers reports that *finfish* catches had started to decline. This indicates an allocation issue, where the artisanal catches have declined while the overall trawl catch increased.

Destructive fishing is practiced on Bagamoyo's coral reefs. In the 1980's and 1990's, dynamite fishing was out of control with blasts occurring two times per day. Currently, dynamite fishing seems to be declining in Bagamoyo area. Some



Marine Parks and Reserves

Fisher with small mesh seine net

say that the decline can be attributed to the awareness raising efforts that have taken place through the district ICM process. But dynamiting is still a problem, with blasts heard approximately once a week (District Fisheries Statistics). Reef surveys have shown that the coral habitat continues to decline on the reefs off of Bagamoyo. Recent community coral reef monitoring reveals that some reefs have as little as 3% live hard coral cover (Table 4) and as much as 80% rubble due to destructive dynamite fishing (Community Based Ecological Monitoring Report, 2005). In addition, the use of fine mesh nets has increased. Since the 1980's, the number of fishers using beach seine nets as their primary gear has steadily increased. In 1990, 436 fishers were beach seining and in 2004 that number had risen to 523 (District Fisheries Statistics).

The use of fine mesh nets causes an increasing catch of small juvenile fish. Dynamite fishing combined with the use of fine mesh nets are exacerbating the over-fishing problem.

THE CASE OF SHRIMP FISHERIES IN THE SAADANI VILLAGE

Artisanal shrimping is the primary fishery in the Saadani village, involving about 100 men and women. The involvement of women in the shrimp fishery is a relatively recent change, but it is culturally acceptable since it is done from the shore. Normally there are two fishing seasons - the high season for shrimp is from March to May (*Kusi*) and the short season is from October to November (*Maleleji*). These harvesting seasons attract migrants from surrounding villages as well as urban areas. There is less fishing activity between June and September (*Parataza/Kusi*) and between December and February (*Kaskazi*).

Fishers use seine nets and fish at low tide standing in the water up to their chest. Men are largely responsible for the fishing gear, but do not necessarily own it outright. In many cases, a particular buyer gives the gear to individual fishers. When business people come to the village during the harvesting season, they distribute the fishing gear (nets) to individuals (women can also receive nets) on condition that all the shrimp caught will be sold to them – a practice similar to that used by the seaweed industry. The nets are given on a seasonal basis and can be used for up to one year. This system gives the buyer more power to set the price of the catch. The businessmen transport the shrimp in iceboxes by boat or road and market them in surrounding districts, Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar.

Shrimp fishing in Saadani has a long history. During the villagization period, shrimp trade was centralized. The village administration invited fishermen to come to the village on the condition that all the shrimp caught would be sold to the village. The village transported the shrimp harvested to established markets in Dar es Salaam. According to a key informant who was charged with keeping the shrimp harvest books, the village was able to sell between 1,000 and 1,500 kilograms of shrimp every three days. This figure translates to a rough estimate of 10,000 to 15,000 kg of shrimp a month. The village was able to purchase two boats and a lorry from this business. The collective business collapsed around 1976 following leadership changes and mismanagement of funds and other collective resources. Whereas the boats were no longer functional, the lorry was finally sold. Over the years, the shrimp catch has been declining, from over 100 kg per fisher per day in the 1970s to just 5-10 kg in recent years. In the past, fish were caught in very shallow waters up to one meter deep, while today it is necessary to go to deeper water for a good catch. The price has increased to between Tsh. 7,000 and 8,000 per kilogram, but catch per fisher and income per fisher is now much lower.

The reasons given for the decreasing catch include the presence of more fishers and commercial shrimp trawlers that come to the area during the season from the port of Dar es Salaam. When a trawler finds an abundance of shrimp in one location it will radio other boats owned by the same company. Boats might travel all the way from Mafia Island to take advantage of the good catch. According to key informants, an agreement was reached last year between the district and national government authorities to prohibit trawler fishing from March to May, the critical fishing period for artisanal fishers. This agreement is a result of negotiations held as part of the district action planning process.

DEFORESTATION AND EROSION

Mangroves grow along the flats between coastal villages and the shore. Mangrove resources have been protected in Tanzania ever since 1898 when the German administration established a mangrove management ordinance. The British subsequently expanded the mangrove reserves to cover 80,000 hectares on the mainland. After independence, the Tanzanian government continued to protect mangroves as territorial forest reserves. However, the reserves were neither managed nor enforced. In 1987, the Director of Forestry imposed a national ban on the cutting of mangroves, pending the preparation of a mangrove management plan, which was approved in 1994. Through this plan, all mangroves in Tanzania are protected through a national zoning scheme. The actual zoning of existing mangrove areas is still going on.



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Coastal erosion in Bagamoyo

According to the zoning scheme, villagers are not allowed to cut mangroves or litter in mangrove areas. Overall in Tanzania, the mangrove resources seem to be relatively stable and in some places the mangrove cover is even expanding (Wang et al. 2005). But in areas of Bagamoyo, uncontrolled cutting is still a problem. In some places the beach has receded considerably as a result of lost mangroves and protection from erosion has since decreased. People cut mangroves for fuel wood and charcoal production. Some of the fuel wood is consumed locally, but there is also a great demand from Zanzibar. Even though export of wood and charcoal is illegal, there is a profitable underground trade. Tourism also contributes to mangrove destruction in the coastal area around Bagamoyo town. Hotel owners, who are usually aware that mangroves are protected, remove mangroves to make the beachfront more appealing to tourists. In some villages salt making is the activity most responsible for the destruction of the mangroves. While women are responsible for the collection of fuelwood for household use (and may sell small amounts of surplus wood within the village) charcoal production and sale is largely a male-dominated activity.

SEAWEED CULTIVATION

People have harvested native seaweed species from the intertidal zone in Tanzania since the 1950s. They collected both *Eucheuma spinosum* (a native *E. spinosum* species) and *Kappaphycus striatum* (a native *K. alvarezii* species), which are relatively abundant along Tanzania's coastline (Jaasund, 1976; Mshigeni, 1973). Although no data was collected on the seaweed harvesting activities at that time, it is estimated that production was in the range of 400 to 800 tones per year. In 1982, Prof. Mshigeni of the University of Dar es Salaam

introduced the idea of seaweed *farming* in Tanzania. His idea was to supplement the wild stock, thereby improving production; particularly focusing on seaweed quality and quantity. In the mid 1990s, mainland villages started farming seaweed for commercial purposes, first in Muheza and Pangani, and later in other areas. Commercial seaweed cultivation came to Bagamoyo in 1998. Using two exotic strains of *K.alvarezii* and *E. spinosum*, seaweed is cultivated using farming techniques adapted from the Philippines.

Today, small-scale seaweed farming is one of the most important socio-economic activities along Tanzania's coast, providing employment opportunities and cash earnings, especially for women. In Bagamoyo, seaweed farming is a growing important economic activity for women. Through the Sustainable Coastal Communities and Ecosystems program (SUCCESS), over 100 women and men, from four villages (Mlingotini, Kondo, Pande and Changwahela) are involved in seaweed farming in Bagamoyo. In Mlingotini, which was the first village to grow seaweed in Bagamoyo, villagers are primarily growing *K. alvarezii*. In 2003-2004, the villagers experienced a seaweed die-off. That is one reason why they were interested in participating in the SUCCESS program's piloting of alternative methods for seaweed cultivation that are expected to reduce the die off problem.



Baraka Kalangane

Peg and line seaweed culture

TOURISM

When tourists consider going to Tanzania, they are likely attracted to the thought of climbing Kilimanjaro, visiting one of the large inland parks like Serengeti, or lounging on the beaches on Zanzibar. However, recently Bagamoyo has also sprung up as a potential tourist destination. The reasons are several – for one, the new road from Dar es Salaam has now made access easier. The first hotel was built in Bagamoyo in 1993 and the tourism growth was slow for about ten years. But since the new road was finalized in 2003, the number of hotels has expanded from four to eight. It is expected that city dwellers increasingly will make Bagamoyo a weekend destination. Recently, Bagamoyo was named a world heritage site because of its historical prominence and the Saadani Game Reserve was upgraded to a national park in 2005. Both these events are expected to inspire more tourism to the district. Today, there are only two tourist lodges adjacent to the park on the Bagamoyo side (the Park extends over three districts: Bagamoyo, Pangani, and Handeni), but the number of hotels is expected to increase in the near future.

The Trajectory of ICM in Bagamoyo

The Bagamoyo district has completed one ICM Policy Cycle through its district action planning process. Currently the district is in a second cycle, having recently developed a collaborative fisheries management (CFM) plan for seven of the nine coastal villages.

In 2002, the Cabinet approved the National Integrated Coastal Environment Management Strategy. Through this strategy, Tanzania has committed to support integrated planning of coastal resources and activities at the local level and to provide mechanisms to harmonize national interests with local needs. One way to fulfill this commitment is through district

based integrated coastal management action planning. In August 2000 – two years before the National ICM Strategy was approved – the Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership (TCMP) launched the “Local ICM Action Planning Program” in two pilot districts—Pangani and Bagamoyo. Before selecting Pangani and Bagamoyo, the TCMP Core Working Group did an assessment of the “readiness” and other criteria (e.g. willingness to participate) for ICM action planning in the coastal districts of Tanzania. Apart from fulfilling the criteria for ICM action planning, Pangani and Bagamoyo were selected because they represented one district with experience from action planning and one district that was inexperienced. Pangani was selected as the experienced district because of its involvement in action planning through the Tanga program and Bagamoyo was selected as the inexperienced district.

Table 3. The ICM Policy Process in Bagamoyo

Step	Priority Actions	ICM	Co-mgmt
Step 1: Issue Identification and Assessment	• Principal issues and their implications assessed	x	x
	• Major stakeholders and their interests identified	x	x
	• Issue assessment reviewed and responded to	x	x
	• Issues for the initiative’s focus selected	x	x
	• Goals of the initiative defined	x	x
Step 2: Preparation of the Plan	• Scientific research targeted at selected management questions conducted	n	p
	• Baseline conditions documented	p	x
	• Public education program delivered	x	n
	• Stakeholders involved in planning process	x	x
	• Management plan prepared	p	x
	• Institutional framework for plan developed	p	x
	• Institutional capacity for implementation created	p	n
Step 3: Formal Adoption and Funding	• Implementation strategies at pilot scale tested	x	n
	• Government mandate for planning/policy formulation	p	n
	• Formal endorsement of policies/plan	x	n
	• Authorities necessary for implementation	x	n
Step 4: Implementation	• Funding required for program implementation	p	n
	• Strategies modified as needed	p	n
	• Compliance with program policies/rules	p	n
	• Institutional frameworks strengthened	p	n
	• Mechanisms for interagency coordination implemented	x	n
	• Program capacity strengthened	x	n
	• Necessary infrastructure built	n	n
	• Participation of major stakeholder groups sustained	x	n
	• Conflict resolution procedures implemented	x	n
	• Position on the public agenda maintained	x	n
Step 5: Evaluation	• Performance monitored	p	n
	• Societal/ecosystem trends monitored	p	n
	• Impacts of Plan of Action on management issues assessed	n	n
	• Program adapted to its own experience and to changing social and environmental conditions	p	n
	• External evaluations invited	n	n

X = yes, P = partially, N = no/not yet

rules for the CFM larger area, and other actions to support the management objectives (i.e. actions to control small mesh seine nets and trawlers).

- Defined how bylaws and rules will be enforced, who will do what, and what the penalties will be. They also set up patrol efforts by the village Defence and Security Committee (Kamati Ulinzi na Usalama) to enforce fisheries bylaws and regulations.
- Outlined a program for monitoring and evaluation, including who will do what and the training required.
- Planned meetings with villagers and village governments to present the Management Plan (especially the reef closures), bylaws, and expected results.



8 0 8 16 Kilometers



Prepared by GISEJ nit-NEMC, May 2005

Figure 4. Villages and Landing Sites in the Collaborative Fisheries Area

shows that district has succeeded in building constituency for ICM in the coastal villages, which have been involved in developing the district action plan as well as the CFM. Villagers are also involved in implementation, through community based monitoring, patrolling, and livelihood schemes. There is a general feeling that the villagers are interested and excited about the ICM activities. There is also good support for the ICM process at national and district levels.

Table 6. First Order Outcome Assessment

A. UNAMBIGUOUS GOALS		YES	NO	SUPPORTING NOTES
1.	1. Have goals been defined as 3d Order Outcomes?	x		The action plan goal is vague, but defined as 3 rd order outcomes The CFM goal is more concrete and also defined as 3 rd order outcomes.
2.	Are the goals time-bounded and quantitative (how much by when)?		x	The CFM goal is somewhat quantitative, but not time-bounded: <i>“to rebuild fish stocks and associated habitats to levels that allow for increased and sustainable fish catches by artisanal fishers, and that results in improved income for artisanal fishers in the Bagamoyo District”</i> .
3.	Do the goals reflect a science-based understanding of the ecosystem?	x		To some extent. Baselines of reef health were conducted and used as a basis for the CFM.
4.	Do the goals reflect an understanding of the institutional dimensions of the challenge?		x	Not the goals, but the institutional structure was thought through when designing the implementation.
B. CONSTITUENCIES				
5.	Do the user groups who will be affected by the program’s actions understand and actively support its agenda?	x		Villagers were involved in the action planning and CFM planning. They identified the area to be closed and based on research decided to close some. They are also supportive and engaged in the implementation, including patrolling and monitoring.
6.	Is there public support for the program?	x		There is support for the program in the district because the participatory process has been great. Fishers are also participating in patrols and resource monitoring.
7.	Do the institutions that will assist in implementing the program and/or will be affected by its actions understand and actively support its agenda?	x		The district is supportive of the plans. They seconded personnel to work on ICM and have integrated the action plan into the regular district plan.

8. Has the program successfully negotiated its place within the roles and responsibilities of pre-existing institutions?	x		The implementation utilises the existing village and district institutional set up. Only one new committee has been formed – the central coordination committee (see appendix B)
C. COMMITMENT			
9. Is there a clear, unambiguous and long-term commitment of authority from government that gives the program the powers it needs to implement its program?	x		Since there has been no changes to the institutional set up of implementing the action plans and CFM each level understand clearly its role and responsibilities.
10. Have sufficient financial resources been committed to fully implement the program?		x	The plans are dependent on external funding from TCMP. The District provides a small match in form of office space etc.
11. Have the program's policies and a plan of action been formally approved by the appropriate level of government?	X AP	X CF M	District action plan was formally approved in 2001. The fisheries management plan is still awaiting approval.
12. Does the program's mandate and authority extend over more than one sector?	x		Yes both plans are integrated spanning over many sectors. To achieve integration, the district formed an ICM committee, comprising of the heads of relevant sectors, and an ICM working group comprising of representatives from district sectors, private interests, and NGOs.
D. CAPACITY TO IMPLEMENT			
13. Does the program possess the human resources to implement its plan of action?		x	The district and villagers have good knowledge about ICM, but they still lack technical know-how
14. Do those human resources have the sufficient, relevant capacity to implement all elements of the program?		x	Partially – they lack capacity to continue the monitoring program without assistance from TCMP.
15. Have the lead institutions responsible for program implementation demonstrated the ability to practice adaptive management?		x	Not yet.
16. Is there voluntary compliance with program rules?	x		To some extent. Some of the dynamite fishers are part of the monitoring team.
17. Is emerging scientific knowledge being incorporated into the program's policies and plans?	x		Yes, the monitoring program is feeding into the planning process.

The district has also done quite well in establishing commitment for the ICM planning process, through the ICM action plan and the institutional arrangements created for its implementation at district and village level. The only problem is that the district is still very much dependent on donor funding for implementing both the action plan and the CFM. The district also seems comfortable and committed to the goals set up in the action plan and the CFM. Even if the goals are not time-bounded and quantitative, the district staff sees clearly how they feed into the National ICM Strategy and how the CFM, SUCCESS and PEACE activities feed into the implementation of their action plan. The weakest enabling condition is

without doubt the lack of capacity. The district has come a long way since the ICM process started and most people are comfortable with the ICM planning cycle, but they still lack the necessary technical and extension capacity.

MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

Conducting the governance baseline, we spent some time discussing the management capacity of the Bagamoyo district and, as stated above, this is seen as a big gap among the district staff. The table below highlights some of the issues that came out in our discussions.

Table 7. Management Capacity

INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY	Y	N	SUPPORTING EVIDENCE/COMMENTS
1. Has the district defined its ICM mission?	x		The mission has been defined through the goals identified in the district action plan and in the CFM. The goals also fit into the national ICM strategy, which in a way is the national mission for ICM.
2. Does the district have a strategic plan for how to achieve its ICM goals and objectives?		X	The district does not have an explicit strategic plan for ICM. The action plan and CFM includes strategic actions for how to achieve the objectives. In the case of the action plans, the strategies are relatively vague. In the CFM they are more concrete.
3. Does the institution have qualified people available to carry out the work (staff and volunteers)?		x	Lack of technical know-how is a problem.
4. Does the district have a clear administrative structure?	x		The district has a clear administrative structure.
5. Does the organization have funding from several, diverse sources to support projects in the SUCCESS area?		x	For ICM, all funding comes from USAID + some match from the district. There are several sources of funding from USAID: USAID/Tanzania, USAID/SUCCESS, and the Ambassador's fund
6. Has a plan or plans been developed in collaboration with stakeholders from the SUCCESS area?	x		Planning has been very participatory
7. Does the organization have a communications strategy, with an identified target audience, using diverse media?		x	
8. Does the organization offer training for practitioners in the SUCCESS region?		x	
9. Does the organization have an extension program that includes long-term engagement with key stakeholders or community groups to implement on-the-ground results in the SUCCESS area?	X		There are district has extension officers working on seaweed culture, fisheries, agriculture, and forestry. The extension officers live in the villages, but only the agriculture extension program seems to be thought of as "real extension". For example, the fisheries extension officer lives in Mlingotini, but he is mainly collecting fees.

10. Has the organization produced and disseminated studies of lessons learned and best practices, from the SUCCESS area, that are interdisciplinary and of high quality?		x	Only TCMP documents
11. Does the organization have formal and informal structures for facilitating learning within the organization and the SUCCESS area?		x	There has been one self assessment, but it was done through TCMP. It was not the district's initiative.
EXTENSION CAPACITY	Y	N	SUPPORTING EVIDENCE/COMMENTS
1. Is there in-country extension capability on key ICM topics?	x		Yes, but see question 9 above
2. Are services and supplies that producers, or others receiving extension support, need readily available?	x		Yes, to some extent. There are mariculture supplies and the district just received a boat for patrolling. But fuel is always an issue.
3. Are roads, transport and storage facilities adequate?		x	Storage is not adequate, especially for fish, but also for seaweed. The roads are ok to some villages, but not to others (e.g. Buyuni).
4. Does extension supply adequate educational support materials for field workers?		x	There is little extension materials and existing materials are not distributed to the villages. It stays in the district headquarters.
5. Do field workers provide regular in-service training?		x	The only example of extension training in the district is within agriculture. There is extension training on seaweed culture too, but that is done by IMS, through the SUCCESS program or by seaweed buying companies.
6. Is the linkage of extension with research agencies working?		x	Not really, except through the work that the SUCCESS program is doing around seaweed.
7. Have the experience of those receiving the extension support been adequately captured in lessons learned?		x	
8. Does government provide or allow incentives that favor natural resource-based coastal livelihood development?		x	All support is provided by projects

In Tanzania, groups and associations, based within the village government (e.g. environmental committees, health committees, etc.) and independent from the government (e.g. women's groups, church groups, and fishermen's associations), are common. Most villagers belong to at least one community group or association and they are used to planning. The government itself is hierarchically organized from the sub-village to national level and everyone knows the roles and responsibilities at each level. The capacity to plan is great – both at village and district levels – but there is a lack of technical know-how and follow through on implementation. For example, there are extension agents working on fisheries, forestry, and seaweed culture, but they do not provide training for the villagers – they mainly collect data and fees for the district. Even when there are extension materials, it tends to stay in the district headquarters instead of being distributed in the villages. To sum

- a) Approve and review the management plan and village by-laws from the CCC
 - b) Budget for implementation actions
 - c) Provide materials and resources that are outside village capacities
 - d) Forward management plans to Central Government
 - e) Receive monthly reports from the CCC and feedback issues for action/comments
 - f) Provide judicial advice
5. Central Government (Department of Fisheries)
- a) Review and endorse management plans
 - b) Formulate, review, and support enforcement of laws
 - c) Direct outside activities (e.g. Prawn Trawl Industry) to correspond with management area plans and regulations
 - d) Assist with development of Community Fisheries Plan
6. Private Sector (Mainly Tourism and Hotel Operators)
- a) Hotels provide bimonthly patrolling of no-take areas
 - b) Two representatives from the Hotelier's Association are selected to join the CCC.
 - c) Provide a venue for CCC meetings and transport when needed
 - d) Collect a fee from divers, snorkelers, and fishers using the management area for patrol and management purposes.

