THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries

Deep Sea Fishing Authority

TANZANIA SCALING UP SUSTAINABLE MARINE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE MANAGEMENT PROJECT (TASFAM)

Process Framework

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ACRONYMS

ABNJ	Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction
BMU	Beach Management Unit
CARs	Communication Awareness Raising Strategy
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CFMA	Collaborative Fisheries Management Area
CHABAMCA	Changuu Bawe Marine Conservation Area
CMG	Collaborative Fisheries Management Group
CSOs,	Civil Society Organizations
DED	District Executive Director
DEMO	District Environmental Management Officer
DFO	District Fisheries Officer
DFCCs	District Fisheries Co-management Committees
DFDA	Department of Fisheries Development and Aquaculture
DMC	Department of Marine Conservation
DSFA	Deep Sea Fishing Authority
FADs	Fishing Attractive Devices
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EMA	Environmental Management Act
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ESA	Environmental and Social Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESS 5	Environmental and Social Standards 5
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FECs	Fisheries Executive Committees
FETA	Fisheries Education and Training Agency
FSDP	Fisheries Sector Development Program

FSWG	Fisheries Scientific Working Group
FYDP	Five Years Development Plan
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GMP	General Management Plan
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
ICM	Integrated Coastal Management
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IUU	Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated
KAP survey	Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices
LRCUs	Local Resident User Certificates
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
MMAs	Marine Management Areas
MBEF	Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries
MCAs	Marine Conservation Areas
MCS	Monitoring Control and Surveillance
MIMCA	Mnemba Island and Chwaka Bay Marine conservation area
M & E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MLF	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries
MPAs	Marine Protected Areas
MPRU	Marine Parks and Reserves Unit
MRs	Marine Reserves
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NEMC	National Environment Management Council
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
NMRC	National Mariculture Resource Centre
OFMP	Octopus Fisheries Management Plan
OP/BP	Operation Policy/ Bank Policy
PAPs	Project Affected Persons

PDO	Project Development Objective
PECCA	Pemba Channel Conservation Area
PF	Process Framework
PLUM	Participatory Land Use Management
PIU	Project Implementation Units
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PTC	Project Technical Committee
RAS	Regional Administrative Secretary
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEP	Stakeholders Engagement Plan
SFCs	Shehia Fisheries Committee
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SP	Strategic plan
SoPS	Standard Operating Procedures
SWIOFC	South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission
SWIOFish	South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth
SWIOFP	South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Project
TA	Technical Assistant
TAFIRI	Tanzanian Fisheries Research Institute
TASFAM	Tanzania Scaling Up Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture Management
TUMCA	Tumbatu Marine Conservation Area
VLCs	Village Liaison Committee
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System
VSLs	Village Serving Loans
WB	World Bank
WWF	World Wildlife Funds
ZAFIRI	Zanzibar Fisheries Research Institute

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document is the Process Framework (PF) for the proposed Tanzania Scaling Up Sustainable Marine Fisheries and Aquaculture Management Project (TASFAM). The project is financed through the Loan (IDA) from the World Bank. The PF has been prepared by the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MLF-Mainland Tanzania) in collaboration with the Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries (MBEF – Zanzibar) as the implementing partner.

A process framework is prepared when World Bank-supported projects may induce restrictions in access to natural resources in legally designated parks and protected areas (Marine Protected Areas-MPAs/Marine Conservation Areas – MCAs) to guide implementation. The PF aims to establish the consultative process by which the communities that agree to resource restrictions participate in the designing of the restrictions as well as in proposing the mitigation measures that are critical for successful outcomes and to avoid any adverse social and economic impacts from restrictions to resource use.

The management of fishery resources in Tanzania has been changed from a central (command and control) style of management to collaborative management by incorporating other stakeholders within its management framework. This came after the government realized that its system of fisheries management was no longer viable, and sought to incorporate fishing communities into the management structure. Thus, under this system fishing communities implement and enforce Tanzania's fishing regulations and monitor the fishery.

The Co-Management of the fisheries of Tanzania in both non-protected areas (non-PAs) and protected areas (PAs) is the same as is governed by the village leadership through democratically elected representatives. The representatives, though have some independence in their operation, they are part of the village leadership and partly report to them. The differences are mainly in the institutions responsible for managing the resources outside and inside MPAs. The Division/Department of Fisheries and local government authorities in collaboration with local communities are responsible for managing fisheries resources outside the MPAs within their area of jurisdiction. Whereas, the leadership of MPAs in collaboration with local communities is responsible for managing resources within the MPAs.

In Tanzania, the delineation/expansion/zonation of the MPAs/MCAs demands that both the **Central government - Local government, and Local community** (beneficial of the resource) become in alignment 100%. To attain this a lot of consultations are made

by the Central government during planning, development, and management at all levels of the local government authorities (LGAs). Thus, **bottom-up** or **top-down** depends only on whose idea was the first. The local government authority is only 30% to 40% government-employed officials, the rest are elected representatives representing the interests of the communities backed up by the ruling party officials who normally stand for the interests of the communities to gain popularity. While in non-PAs the village leadership is only partially owner of the resource as what they manage is openly accessible to any with a valid fishing license, in protected areas (PAs), the villages under PAs own the resource and control its accessibility to anyone outside the PA.

The Process Framework will utilize the existing institutional structures already in place for co-management since this institutional mechanism is consistent with ESS5. This is because these existing structures are representative and are established and operate democratically.

The community participatory management models for managing MPAs and MCAs are being promoted by the MLF and MBEF which include all categories of community members. The existing co-management models are *Bottom Up* led by elected leaders by the community and *Top-Down* led by centralized Management as follows: - *(i) Bottom-Up Management* is an arrangement that is provided for in the MPAs and MCAs. It is a mutually beneficial arrangement in which a resource user or group and a responsible body share roles, responsibilities, rights, and returns (benefits), decisions to establish/expand Protected Areas (PA), and the zonation in MPAs and MCAs. Furthermore, in some cases such as conflict resolution among individuals, the local communities may decide without consulting MPAs/MCAs. *(ii) Top-Down Management* is a kind of arrangement of management in MPAs and MCAs based on the result of a negotiated process in decisions to establish/expand a Protected Areas (PA) and the zonation whereby MPAs and MCAs management shares benefits, costs, decision-making and responsibilities, rights and roles in the management of resources with local communities and other stakeholders. But all these models have to do with where a particular management proposal originates and, either way, action is taken only when there is agreement/consensus between all stakeholders.

In accordance with the World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS 5), this document describes participatory processes in legally designated parks and protected areas (MPAs/MCAs) by which members of potentially affected communities participate in the design of project components, determination of measures necessary to achieve the objectives of this ESS, and implementation and monitoring of relevant project

activities. Prior to the implementation of access restrictions, a site-specific social assessment will be conducted to determine the PAPs that could be affected. This assessment would be done at the level of a MPA/MCA, as part of the process for delineating/expanding/zoning of MPAs/MCAs (sections 3.2 and 4.1). Based on these site-specific socio-economic assessments, consultations will be facilitated for affected communities to determine the type of livelihood measures they would want to implement to offset the identified impacts from the proposed restrictions (section 5). This will result in the development of site-specific action plans containing the agreed livelihood measures to be implemented. The implementation of the Process Framework will be monitored through the regular monitoring activities of MPA/MCAs, focusing on the impacts of access restrictions and the effects of livelihood measures through the implementation of the site-specific action plans (section 8).

In comparing the existing co-management and Process Framework under ESS 5 both insist on participatory management of the resources to which members of the affected communities are involved in the process of designing project components and restrictions for sustainable utilization of the resources. To implement this some gaps need to be addressed by the project. These include: - Inadequate knowledge, education, and awareness of communities on sustainable resource use and management; Inadequate knowledge of the other alternative livelihood strategies other than depending on fishing only; Inadequate entrepreneurship and financial management skills; Inadequate conflict resolution skills; inadequate participation of Women in leadership. To overcome the mentioned gaps it is anticipated that the project will support filling the gaps in the current existing PAs, expanded reserves, and new Pas by creating awareness campaigns to communities on sustainable resource use and management; Collaboration with Legal entities such as NGOs for providing Legal Services, etc; training on alternatives livelihoods to support income-generating activities; strengthening the existing conflict resolution skills; and capacity building on gender balance in decision-making.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

The United Republic of Tanzania, which includes Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar (Unguja and Pemba), is preparing a World Bank-funded project titled "*Tanzania scaling up sustainable Marine Fisheries and Aquaculture Management (TASFAM).*" TASFAM is a five-year project to be implemented between 2025 and 2030 designed to scale up activities implemented through the South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth (SWIOFish) Project and stipulated in the Five-Year Development Plan III (FYDP III) 2021/2022 - 2025/2026 and other national and international development agendas. In addition, the project aligns with existing national strategies to reduce food insecurity, and income poverty and mitigate the impact of and/or increase the coastal community's resilience to climate change.

This document represents the Process Framework (PF) for the proposed TASFAM project, which is being implemented by the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MLF-Mainland Tanzania); Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries (MBEF-Zanzibar); and Deep Sea Fishing Authority (DSFA). A Process Framework is prepared when Bank-supported projects may cause restrictions in access to natural resources in legally designated Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)/Marine Conservation Areas (MCAs as well as outside the MPAs/MCAs where the seasonal fishing closures are practiced. The PF establishes the participatory process to be adopted and followed when implementing restrictions on resource use through the establishment or enforcement of legally designated MPAs/ MCAs. The PF outlines how stakeholders, particularly those who may face access restrictions (members of potentially affected communities will participate in the designing of potential interventions of the project and the prioritizing of any actions designed to assist them and to achieve the objectives of the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard Five (ESS 5) on Land acquisition and restriction. The document outlines how these stakeholders will be actively engaged throughout the project's life cycle. The process of preparing this document involved consultation with various Project Affected Persons (PAPs) within and outside MPAs/MCAs (See Annex 4).

There is a strong possibility that the project may support plans developed to regulate the use of MPAs, MCAs, and Marine Reserves (MRs) by imposing some restrictions. The restrictions have different management of protection and permitted activities depending on particular importance to conservation and economic activity in the areas. There are three types of restrictions in MPAs/MCAs which are core, specified, and general use areas. The Core areas are no-take zones containing relatively high levels of biodiversity, areas that are important for breeding or spawning, productivity, survival of locally threatened species, and regeneration of the MPAs/MCAs. Specified areas provide intermediate-level protection that allows resource users to fish with restrictions on gear and species. The general areas intend to provide for sustainable resource use

for MPAs/MCAs residents, by relieving resource use pressure from areas with high-level restrictions. The general use areas also play an important role in maintaining ecosystem processes and the overall productivity of the MPAs/MCAs. Implementing restrictions on marine resource use could lead to adverse social impacts for some fishers, seaweed farmers, other groups involved in the fisheries value chain, their households, and communities. These adverse impacts could include temporary livelihood displacement, job losses, concerns about equitable access to resources within the local community, and conflicts between different resource users. In such cases, ESS5 requires the development of a Process Framework. In the long-term, these restrictions may lead to positive benefits such as healthier ecosystems and fish populations, with a positive impact on livelihoods if resources are managed sustainably.

1.2. Project Rationale and Objectives

1.2.1 Project Rationale

The importance of marine fisheries to the coastal communities cannot be overemphasized. The over-dependence on the marine fisheries resources is becoming more evident, increasingly facing colossal pressure; fish availability/abundance is declining, leading to food insecurity, and poor socio-economic status leading to environmental degradation. The growing coastal population is a source of degradation of fisheries and supporting habitats with increased utilization pressures.

It threatens the sustainability of fisheries resources that impinges upon coastal systems' ecological, social, economic, political, and cultural viability. On top of these stressors, there is a wastage of most of the fish caught due to poor post-harvest handling practices resulting in high post-harvest losses (above 40 percent). The problem is observed chiefly from small- and medium-pelagic fish species, thus risking the value of the ecosystem goods and services the marine fisheries provide.

Climate change variability and global warming consistently impact Tanzania’s food production systems. The most impacted are marine ecosystems, expressly shallow water coastal ecosystems, including coral reefs, seagrasses, and mangroves. These ecosystems serve as critical and putative spawning and nursery habitats of most fishes harvested by small-scale and artisanal fishers.

Another issue that poses threats to coastal and marine fisheries resources is insufficient entrepreneurship skills. Moreover, the existing fisheries policies, laws, and regulations need to align with the Blue Economy development plan, thus falling short of its mandate to manage and develop the resources. There is also the inadequate institutional capacity to manage the fisheries sector in a manner that is materially consistent with the current Blue Economy Development Policy. There is insufficient infrastructure and technologies required to implement the policy effectively.

1.2.2 Project Objective

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is to enhance the management of marine resources and improve access to economic opportunities for targeted beneficiaries. The Project is being prepared to further the achievement obtained under the SWIOFish Project implemented between 2015-2022.

Commercialization, increased technology, and innovation will help the country to move from comparative advantage to competitive advantages, stimulate industrial development, and become competitive in local, regional, and global markets.

To achieve the PDO, the project is divided into four components: 1) Developing a sustainable and climate-resilient blue economy 2) Improving the management and sustainability of marine fisheries, 3) Promoting sustainable and climate-resilient marine aquaculture, and 4) Project management and coordination.

1.3. Project Beneficiaries

The primary project beneficiaries in the United Republic of Tanzania are the coastal small-scale fishing communities in Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar. These communities include artisanal fishers, commercial fishers, fish and seaweed farmers, and households where fishing makes up a substantial part of their livelihoods. About half of the labor force in fishery-related activities are women, working in the processing and marketing of fishery products, shore collection of marine organisms and seaweed farming, and managing household finances and savings.

In addition, there are processors and professional organizations, industry or fisher organizations, and local co-management institutions including Village Liaison Committees (VLCs), BMU, and SFCs targeted by this project.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project has the following components: -

Component 1. Developing a Sustainable and Climate-resilient Blue Economy

The project will provide technical and financial support across coastal and marine sectors and economic activities to improve policy and institutional frameworks, strengthen institutional and human capacity, and improve management and governance to advance the sustainable development of the United Republic of Tanzania’s blue economy. Activities under this component include advanced marine spatial planning, blue carbon development, marine ecosystem conservation and biodiversity, and marine fisheries management.

The project will catalyze the development of blue economy activities by advancing marine spatial planning to identify key investment opportunities, developing a blue carbon market to allow the United Republic of Tanzania, and its coastal communities to benefit directly from ecosystem protection and restoration activities while ensuring contributions to its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and advancing opportunities for ecotourism that can contribute to both conservation and economic development. The project will also strengthen the conservation of marine ecosystems and species by (i) improving management plans and capacities for Marine Parks and Reserves, (ii) expanding Marine Parks and Reserves, (iii) undertaking ecosystem restoration activities (mangroves, seagrass, coral reefs), and (iv) improving and constructing new infrastructure for protected area management and access.

Specifically, this PF has been developed to curb the impact that would be caused by the expansion and improve management of existing marine protected areas and marine conserved areas in this component. The project is expected to establish new MCAs/MPAs for both implementing agencies. In addition, these activities are expected to have positive impacts on biodiversity and fisheries health and productivity by expanding breeding and spawning areas for critical marine fish stocks.

Component 2. Improving Management and Sustainability of Marine Fisheries

Subcomponent 2.1 Improving Fisheries Data and Management Capacity at National Level

To support the United Republic of Tanzania's objectives of its National Plan of Action, this subcomponent will (i) support comprehensive, quality data collection and technical studies to identify opportunities for improving fisheries health and productivity, (ii) update and improve fisheries management policy frameworks, decision-making processes and databases (statistics, registration, licensing); (iii) strengthen capacities for Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) of illegal fishing activities, including investigation, field operations, enforcement and prosecution, and (iv) strengthen the effectiveness of institutions responsible for fisheries management through both capacity development, operational equipment and infrastructure improvement.

Subcomponent 2.2 Strengthening Management of Artisanal Fisheries in Territorial Waters

To improve the sustainability and productivity of artisanal fisheries, the project will support community-centered management approaches, building on the success of SWIOFish initiatives. This includes: (i) strengthening local co-management units, including through capacity building, ICT equipment, and infrastructure improvement; and (ii) implementing stock-specific fisheries management measures, plans, and practices.

Subcomponent 2.3: Improving fisheries value chain for reduced post-harvest losses and enhanced quality and value.

Through a value chain approach, the project will support improved fishing, handling, processing, value addition, and marketing through: (i) the provision of inputs and equipment, (ii) infrastructure works (fish landing sites, fish markets, small-scale fish processing plants), and (iii) training and capacity building of beneficiaries. The project will also support a range of measures to add value to seafood products by improving seafood processing standards and capacities and improving quality control measures.

Subcomponent 2.4 Strengthening management of fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)

The project will support the improved productivity, management, and sustainability of fisheries in Tanzania's EEZ through actions including:

Promoting responsible fisheries. To reduce illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing and improve long-term sustainability, the project will support surveillance of illegal fishing activities; training on the investigation, field operations, and prosecution conducting investigation on illegal fishing hotspots; enforcement operations on illegal fishing practices; support establishment of platforms of district councils and religious leaders to deter IUU; updating the MCS Standard Operational Procedures (SoPs) and Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) Operational Manuals; and enhance the security and performance of fish licensing and transport permit systems. Additionally, the project will enable DSFA participation in regional and international fora such as the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, Indian Ocean Commission, Indian Ocean Rim Association, and the International Maritime Organization, and support DFSA to conduct high-level seminars for decision-makers on ABNJ fisheries.

Expected results include: (i) improved deep-sea fishing regulations that address sustainability, (iii) increased engagement of national entrepreneurs, private sector, and fishers in deep-sea fisheries – i.e., gear, vessels, port facilities exploring and supporting means, (iii) improved community and private sector access to credit for the private sector for deep sea fisheries investment, (iv) reduced IUU fishing as a result of improved monitoring and coordination at the national and regional level. The sub-component will also strengthen the institutional capacity of the DSFA, through capacity building, operational equipment, and construction improvement. This component does not have any impacts on the local community as it targets deep-sea fishing in the EEZ carried out by industrial/commercial vessels.

Component 3. Promoting Sustainable and Climate Resilient Marine Aquaculture

Marine aquaculture is a fast -growing sector for the United Republic of Tanzania's blue economy and presents significant opportunities for women's employment. The project

will support the advancement of best management practices and investments for economically viable and environmentally sound marine aquaculture while ensuring contributions to social sustainability and development through extension services. Project activities will include (i) value chain improvements for seaweed farming; (ii) further development of sea cucumber and mud crab farming; (iii) demonstration of fish cage culture farms (silver pompano, ornamental fish, and rabbit fish); (iv) expansion of marine aquaculture through training, outreach, equipment, and infrastructure; and (iv) improved environmental management and extension services.

Subcomponent 3.1: Scaling-up Sustainable Marine Aquaculture

This subcomponent will finalize the construction of the National Mariculture Resource Centre (NMRC) in Kunduchi and operationalize it through the provision of research equipment, processing facilities, and production facilities at NMRC and Ruvula Mariculture Development Centre. The project will follow a value chain approach to developing seed production, feed production, grow out, post-harvest handling, value addition, and marketing for the selected commodities. In addition to studies and technical work to improve aquaculture value chains, this subcomponent will develop and implement farming management and training plans and develop standard operating procedures for multiple species including seaweed and, sea cucumbers. Cage mariculture for selecting finfish will be piloted by these centers.

Subcomponent 3.2 Developing extension services and marine aquaculture associations.

Activities in this subcomponent will support efforts to enhance extension services for aquaculture. Beginning with a comprehensive needs assessment for aquaculture and fisheries communities across mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, the subcomponent will support the implementation of the assessment's findings.

Component 4. Project Management and Coordination

Component 4 will focus on effective project management, planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation, application of the environmental and social framework, procurement, and financial management and auditing to ensure that the project successfully achieves its target goals within the given period. It also includes management and oversight of fiduciary functions, and environmental and social risks associated with project-specific activities.

This component will further support training and capacity-building activities for multiple topics. Specific training will include improved environmental management, training, and certification of extension officers on Environmental Impacts Assessments (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), trainings for coastal Local Government Authorities (LGAs) environmental inspectors, and support for monitoring and

assessment of activities to ensure compliance with environmental management guidelines and regulations.

This component will also update and implement the existing (developed under SWIOFish) Project Communication and Awareness Strategy (CARS). Activities to be supported include: (i) KAP survey (Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices) (baseline, mid-term review, and end of project); (ii) Project Implementing Unit (PIU) communication with the public, and (iii) project engagement with beneficiary communities, including print and social media on project outcomes, (iv) community awareness campaigns on sustainable resource use and pollution reduction, and (v) communication of project results to the public and decision-makers.

Expected results would be: (i) a network coordination and management system established, (ii) information flow improved among all stakeholders, (iii) access to key resources improved, (iv) improved management systems successfully introduced where needed, (v) appropriate training, (vi) robust management of fiduciary, environmental and social functions, and (v) M&E system for effective project management, (vi) strengthened institutional capacity for coastal zone planning, and (vii) analysis, advancement of Blue Economy development and expansion.

3.0 POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Fisheries Co-management outside Protected areas

The national policy and legal frameworks include significant references to local co-management schemes whereby some aspects of fisheries management have been decentralized. Co-management aims to improve the sustainability of fisheries by addressing overfishing, protecting vulnerable ecosystems, and ensuring that local communities benefit from the resource. If the community is involved with and agrees on the new laws and decisions, they are more likely to comply and may even aid in ensuring the new laws are enforced and maintained. Local fishing community groups, including BMUs in Mainland Tanzania and SFCs in Zanzibar, have been responsible for managing local fishing activities, including collecting landing and camping fees, planning, conservation, fisheries data collection, MCS activities, resolving conflicts, and making decisions on access to local marine resources within their areas of authority. The government, through the Fisheries Act Number 22 of 2003 (section 18) and its principal Regulations of 2009 (Regulation 133 - 136), provides for the establishment of a participatory resource management approach by involving local fishing communities, a system commonly known as co-management through Beach Management Units (BMUs). In Zanzibar Fisheries Act No.7 of 2010 established Shehia Fisheries Committees (SFCs).

Co-management is an arrangement where resource users and the government share responsibility in the management of fishery resources or a partnership arrangement in which the government, the community/local resource users (fishers), external agents (non-governmental organizations, academic and research institutions), and other fisheries and coastal resource stakeholders (boat owners, fish traders, money lenders, tourism establishments, among others) share the responsibility and authority for decision making over the management of fishery resources. Co-management is a management tool that depends on the participation of the local communities in the management of the fishery resources. It is a solution to the problems of resource use conflicts as well as over-exploitation since communities enhance a feeling of "ownership" among the community members and motivate them to implement management and conservation measures. This creates a collaborative approach to managing fish stocks and ensuring sustainable livelihoods for coastal communities.

In Mainland Tanzania, the Fisheries Policy of 2015 and Fisheries Act no. 22 of 2003 enable the establishment of BMUs. In Zanzibar, the Fisheries Act no 7 2010, has provisions for co-management that led to the creation of SFCs.

In mainland Tanzania, the BMU may collaborate with neighboring BMUs to form CFMAs for collective planning, conservation, fisheries data collection, MCS activities, resolving conflicts, and seasonal closure in their areas of fishing. In Zanzibar, two or more villages may collaborate to form SFCs for the same purposes.

3.1.1 Organization of Co-management

(a) BMU and SFC

The BMU/SFC members will represent the fishing groups within the Village/Shehia. The number of representatives for each fishing group is dependent on the number and size (as determined by many fishers) of the fishing groups.

Members of BMU/SFC are elected through the following process: -

i) Fishing groups and fishers eligible to vote are identified from the BMU/SFC Fishers Register;

ii) The number and size of the groups determine the number of representatives for each group;

iii) Each fishing group in the Shehia/Village will identify candidates to stand for election to function as their representatives - where a group activity is commonly practiced by people, a representative of both men and women should be proposed;

iv) Fishers from within the group can propose themselves as candidates;

v) Fishers from within the fisher group can also propose candidates who are not fishers from that group;

vi) Each proposed candidate should be seconded by at least one-quarter of the attendees of the meeting. Fishing group members can second more than one candidate;

vii) Selected candidates must apply and fill Election form;

viii) The LGA/DFDA/Sheha organizes a public meeting of the recognized fishing group(s) in the Shehia/Village attended by at least one-half of the fishers from the relevant fishing group. The District Fisheries Officer/representative will also attend the meeting(s);

ix) Each recognized fishers' group will elect their representative from the presented candidates' list by majority vote;

x) Successful candidates serve a five-year (Zanzibar) and Three-year term (Mainland Tanzania); and

xi) The Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, Secretary, Vice-Secretary, and Treasurer will be elected either by the combined fishers in the Shehia/Village by a majority vote of all fishers present in the meeting or by the members if permitted the fishers.

3.1.2 Role of BMUs/SFCs

BMU/SFCs have the following roles and powers for the management of designated areas: -

a) BMU/SFCs will be responsible for the planning and implementation of fisheries management measures within their defined area(s) of responsibility.

b) Promotion of safe and responsible fishing practices;

c) Preparation and implementation of by-laws that enable the implementation of local management measures as well as enforcing national fisheries legislation;

d) In collaboration with other BMU/SFCs and local committees, undertake initiatives to reduce pollution of the marine environment;

e) Collection of fisheries data/information and dissemination to relevant stakeholders;

f) Provide awareness and training on sustainable fisheries management;

g) BMU/SFCs can raise revenue to benefit sustainable fisheries management and community development initiatives;

h) BMU/SFC members should represent the different fishers' groups within the shehia(s)/Villages - Ensuring fair and equitable representation of gender and age groups in decision-making and benefits from sustainable management;

i) The BMU/SFC has the responsibility to work with relevant authorities for the prevention and resolution of conflicts within their locality of responsibility;

j) BMU/SFCs have the power to form sub-committees for the better implementation of their functions; and

k) BMU/SFCs can work individually or in groups in pursuit of their aims and objectives.

(b) District Fisheries Committee/Forum

Roles – to coordinate the of implementation SFC/BMU intervention.

(c) Regional Fisheries Committee

Roles – to coordinate the of implementation DFC intervention.

3.2 Fisheries Co-management inside Protected areas

The Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and Marine Conservation Areas (MCAs) are critical tools for the conservation, protection, and maintenance of ecological systems and associated biodiversity, on which human livelihood and welfare depend. Traditionally, MPAs/MCAs were designed as a Fishery Management tool to enhance biological conservation and reduce fishery losses or even increase fishery yields and profits.

The management of fishery resources in Tanzania has been changed from a central (command and control) style of management to a collaborative (form of co-management between state and resource user/stakeholders) in which management functions are passed through different stakeholders, a range of players in the decision-making process. The co-management arrangements are the same outside and within MPAs and MCAs except for institutions responsible for managing the resources outside and inside MPAs/MCAs.

Co-management is an approach to managing marine resources that involves the sharing of responsibility and authority between governments and local communities and may also include non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and research institutions.

Co-management involves the sharing of the functions, rights, and responsibilities of resource management among various stakeholders.

Undertaking delineation/expansion/zonation of the MPAs/MCAs requires consultation with the relevant stakeholders and work in close collaboration with communities residing within MPAs/MCAs boundaries and developing a General Management Plan (GMP) through a participatory approach. The development of GMP involves the process of zoning. The involvement of communities in the designing of the management plan gives them responsibility for achieving sustainable management and the protection of the resources. The process of developing a GMP starts when a consultant is given the task of producing the draft GMP. The consultant will undertake stakeholder mapping to identify relevant stakeholders, including vulnerable groups. Consultative meetings with community representatives and other stakeholders are held to discuss and share views, opinions, comments, and recommendations for further consideration in the development of GMP. The recommendations form the basis for the GMP management strategies, specific use regulations (e.g., gear, zoning), and for the monitoring and evaluation of the MPAs/MCAs. Zoning views are considered from the participatory discussions conducted in the village sessions. The draft GMP is submitted to the Advisory Committee, and after modification and approval, the GMP is submitted to the Board of Trustees for further approval. The Board sends the draft GMP to the Minister for approval (See Annex 1& 2).

The implementation of GMP may result in adverse impacts to the communities that necessitate livelihood restoration and mitigation measures. The aim is to compensate for and diversify the livelihoods and other social aspects of the affected persons posed by MPAs/MCAs resource use restriction (See Annex 1 &2).

The implementation of GMP in the MPAs/MCAs is managed through bottom-up approaches whereby the government and the community jointly manage the utilization of resources (Co-Management). To organize the flow of information between the two implementing partners, communities at the village level, choose representatives (including vulnerable groups) to form the Village Liaison Committee (VLC) and Fisheries Executive Committee (FEC) that function as the link between them and the government (See Annex 1 & 2).

Conflicts in MPAs/MCAs may arise from unresolved disputes related to the management of natural fisheries resources. These conflicts can occur among various resource users, within the community leadership, from the implementation of management measures such as prohibiting a certain gear that does not comply with the regulations. Conflict resolution mechanism in Mainland Tanzania starts at community, village, MPA, and district levels as appropriate, according to the existing structures. At the village, the existing conflict resolution mechanisms are chaired by village leader councils, adults, and VLC leaders, as the first-tier conflict resolution mechanisms. In the initial stage, any dissatisfaction related to cases is directed to the Ward office in the village. If a resolution is not achieved at this level, the case is escalated to the park

warden and subsequently, it is referred to the district leadership for further consideration. This arrangement helps to ensure that a system is in place to effectively address and resolve any grievances that may arise (See Annex 1). In Zanzibar, the first step in resolving disputes and conflicts involves a process of negotiation between the parties, led by SFC, and Village elders, if present. The second stage involves the use of a go-between (mediators) to attempt to find a solution. This is known as mediation. If a solution is not identified, then it will require the intervention of a competent authority for decision and resolution (See Annex 2).

MPAs/MCAs authorities in collaboration with local communities undertake environmental, ecological, and socio-economic monitoring in their area to obtain evidence that management targets are being met. Monitoring is done to determine the status and trends in selected indicators of the condition of park ecosystems to allow managers to make better-informed decisions and to work more effectively with other agencies, local communities, and individuals for the benefit of MPAs/MCAs resources. Normally, the MPAs/MCAs are monitored to understand the status of coral cover, sea grass, mangroves, fish catch, plastic pollution, etc., and, for general assessments of the health of MPAs/MCAs.

The monitoring activities within the MPAs/MCAs are conducted with the active involvement of key stakeholders, particularly the communities residing within the MPAs/MCAs. The monitoring includes ecological, social-economic, and the impacts of the conservation and livelihood activities on both community and resources. The baseline data is being obtained through ecological and social-economical (household) surveys and included in GMP (See Annex 1 & 2).

3.3 World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS 5)

The World Bank's ESS 5 - Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement governs any adverse impacts on livelihoods because of Bank funded activities that are caused by: -

a) Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through expropriation or other compulsory procedures in accordance with national law;

b) Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through negotiated settlements with property owners or those with legal rights to the land, if failure to settle would have resulted in expropriation or other compulsory procedures;

c) Restrictions on land use and access to natural resources cause a community or groups within a community to lose access to resource usage where they have traditional or customary tenure or recognizable usage rights. This may include

situations where legally designated protected areas, forests, biodiversity areas, or buffer zones are established in connection with the project;

d) Relocation of people without formal, traditional, or recognizable usage rights, who are occupying or utilizing land prior to a project specific cut-off date;

e) Displacement of people because of project impacts that render their land unusable or inaccessible;

f) Restriction on access to land or use of other resources including communal property and natural resources such as marine and aquatic resources, timber and non-timber forest products, fresh water, medicinal plants, hunting and gathering grounds, grazing, and cropping areas;

g) Land rights or claims to land or resources relinquished by individuals or communities without full payment of compensation; and

h) Land acquisition or land use restrictions occurring prior to the project, but which were undertaken or initiated in anticipation of, or preparation for, the project.

This Process Framework covers points c and f because the project will finance activities that will result in restrictions of access to resources for some project stakeholders. The project activities in component one could result in some restrictions on access to areas traditionally utilized by populations in the priority areas for fishing and seaweed farming. At this stage, it is not possible to predefine the extent of the livelihood impacts of the proposed restrictions and to specify the appropriate livelihood interventions. The PF describes the participatory process by which communities and the project's authorities, or other relevant agencies/organizations, will jointly recommend resource-use restrictions and decide on measures to mitigate any significant adverse impacts of these restrictions. Consequently, the PF has been developed as a guide for the participatory process to be followed in implementing restrictions on resource usage, de.

3.4 Objectives of the Process Framework

The objective is to ensure the affected people in MPAs/MCAs are participating in the processes to design the fisheries resource restrictions, determine measures necessary to restore or improve their livelihood and implement and monitor relevant project activities, per World Bank's ESS5. The effects may be the loss of some or all their livelihoods from fishing or fisheries-related activities such as seaweed farming in MPAs/MCAs.

The PF establishes the process through which meaningful consultations and negotiations with members of potentially project-affected communities take place. The PF outlines the procedures that allow project-affected persons (PAPs) to participate in

the determination of any measures that may become necessary to mitigate and/or minimize the impacts of their restricted access to resources. The specific objectives of the PF are to provide a framework for:

a) Identify Potentially Affected groups;

b) Determine Eligibility Criteria;

c) Identify alternative livelihood activities; and

d) Consultation and participation

ESS5 recognizes that project-related restrictions to access resources are taking place under community-based projects, such as fisheries co-management arrangements. Therefore, ESS5 provides best practices for managing such initiatives' impacts on the livelihoods of marine resource users in MPAs/MCAs. The Process Framework complements the existing co-management framework for fisheries to be strengthened under the TASFAM project since, in many cases, the affected communities manage their fisheries through the co-management units.

4.0 IDENTIFICATION AND ELIGIBILITY OF PAPs

4.1 Identification of PAPs and assessment of adverse impacts

Prior to the implementation of access restrictions, a site-specific social assessment will be conducted to determine the PAPs that could be affected. This assessment would be done at the level of a MPA/MCA, as part of the process for delineating/expanding/zoning of MPAs/MCAs described under section 3.2. Individuals and groups that will be targeted by this PF include those that use natural resources in/from any of the areas that are already designated and/or those that will be designated as MPAs/MCAs as part of the project. The assessment will include assessing the adverse impacts of proposed restrictions and identifying the individuals and groups (e.g., fishers, seaweed farmers, fish processors, tourism operators, local transport operators, ethnic groups, vulnerable groups, among others) impacted and eligible for assistance.

Consequently, a PAP is a person who depends on access to the natural resources in the protected areas to earn their livelihood and other social needs e.g. cultural etc. The eligibility of persons to be classified as PAPs will be determined through the participatory process to determine the exact number and scope of impacts to be compensated for by the project. Special consideration will be given to any identified affected vulnerable groups. Non-local community members accessing the project area for any illegal purposes will not be eligible to receive project benefits. The Project through the MPAs/MCAs will be responsible for initiating processes for identifying PAPs, as part of the process for delineating/expanding/zoning of MPAs/MCAs. The

identification process may engage consultants, individual researchers, or internal staff with expertise to execute the work. Before conducting a detailed survey, the process will be conducted through a participatory approach whereby the community and other relevant stakeholders will be involved. The village leaders / Sheha will convene a meeting to verify and understand the processes for identifying PAPs. A general village meeting will then be convened to inform community members about the project and its potential impacts along with criteria to identify the PAPs. The community members will have time to review and discuss the criteria among themselves. This participatory exercise is essential for community members to have an adequate understanding to agree or disagree with the criteria.

As discussed in section 3.2, undertaking delineation/expansion/zonation of the MPAs/MCAs requires consultation with the relevant stakeholders and work in close collaboration with resident communities within MPAs/MCAs boundaries and developing a General Management Plan (GMP) through a participatory approach. The involvement of communities in the designing of the management plan gives them responsibility for achieving sustainable management and the protection of the resources. Decision of resource use and zonation is discussed from the level of village whereby communities at the village level, choose representatives (including vulnerable groups) to form the Village Liaison Committee (VLC) and Fisheries Executive Committee (FEC) that function as the link between them and the government. The zoning plan is only applied to MPAs/MCAs which are co-managed with people living within the park and not in Marine reserves which are no-take zones. Zoning helps to manage and protect the values of the Marine Park that users enjoy. Zoning Plans define what activities can occur in which locations both to protect the marine environment and to separate potentially conflicting activities. MPAs/MCAs management prepares a proposal for the zoning plan which is submitted to the community through consultative meetings. The villagers especially resource users like fishers participate directly in the planning and decision of zoning plans. The mixture of science together with indigenous knowledge is the key path to reaching the consensus for the formulation of zones. The plan is then submitted to the Advisory Committee and finally to the Board of Trustees for endorsement. The approved plan is then included in the General Management Plan which is final adopted by Minister ready for consumption. For effective implementation of GMP, regulations are formulated by using the zoning plan of the GMP.

Vulnerable Populations

Vulnerable populations for this project include those individuals or groups who, by virtue of, for example, their age, gender, physical, mental, or other disability, social, civic, or health status, gender identity, economic disadvantages, and/or dependence on unique natural resources, may be more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a project’s benefits.

Such an individual/group is also more likely to be excluded from/unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process and as such may require specific measures and/or assistance to do so. In the context of the project, it includes inter alia, women, members of women-headed households, unemployed young people, elderly people, persons with disabilities, and members of poor households. In Tanzania, the vulnerable groups include women, older adults, small island communities, and people living with disabilities. These vulnerable populations are less likely to recover from a loss of livelihood.

Consequently, the project will pay special attention to ensure that vulnerable populations are properly identified and incorporated. The project will ensure that this category of PAPs will have access to information on the project, especially as it relates to livelihood assistance, and will be included in the decision-making process for the same. Additionally, any alternative livelihood activities carried out within project-affected communities will ensure the inclusion of vulnerable groups. Community action plans will be developed to reflect the needs of the whole community including vulnerable groups to have opportunities to express their views, concerns, and special considerations in all community activities.

4.2 Determining Eligibility

Where applicable, the project will aim to assist PAPs in an effort, to at a minimum, restore their livelihoods to pre-project levels prior to the project-led restrictions to access. Access to livelihood restoration activities and other services including decision-making requires that persons fulfill certain eligibility criteria. Potentially local leaders/sheha will be involved in identifying any adverse impacts, assessing the significance of impacts, and establishing the criteria for eligibility for any mitigating or compensating measures necessary. These criteria are discussed in the village assembly so that the community is informed to make decisions about the options made available to them for agreement. These criteria will be determined by potentially affected stakeholders, including those in the vulnerable groups category. The criteria developed in collaboration with CSOs and other organizations/stakeholders involved in and/or integral to project/ sub-project implementation.

In resource use, the residents within the park are granted a resident user certificate and shall carry it at all times and produce it on demand for inspection when needed. Any person outside the MPA seeking to access resources within the MPA must apply to the relevant village before engaging in fishing activities. Applicants are required to utilize legal fishing equipment and to formally request a permit. The VLC will initially review the application and assess the fishing gear employed by the applicant before providing their recommendations. These recommendations will then be forwarded to the village council, which will also evaluate the application and make its on recommendations.

Ultimately, the park warden will grant the permit based on the inputs from the village council and after conducting due diligence.

This section outlines the minimum eligibility criteria which will be expanded during project implementation, but prior to the start of any activities that could restrict access. The eligibility criteria will be limited to persons whose livelihoods have been adversely affected by loss of access to resources as a direct result of project activities. A community is the ultimate recipient of project impacts and benefits, and therefore a key stakeholder. Besides, interventions need community support or participation in decision-making to succeed. Since the community is going to be required to change in some way (its attitudes, behavior) about its interaction with the MPAs/MCAs, it is fair to have them at the forefront in the refinement of mitigation measures, planning process, designing interventions, and implementation.

5.0 MITIGATION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION MEASURES

As discussed earlier, the MPAs/MCAs manage the resources through zonation exercises with their restrictions. They are divided into three zones which are the Core zone (No take zone), the Specified use zone (some fishing gear restrictions due to being habitat and breeding sites of endangered species), and the General Use Zone which allows to conduct fishing activities while following MPAs/MCAs regulations. The Zoning plan has made some restrictions on resource accessibility to some of the community members whereby in one way or another has reduced income generation activities especially those who were using illegal activities as a source of their income.

Based on the site-specific socio-economic assessment to determine the adverse impacts of proposed restrictions and identify the PAPs (as described in section 4.1), and as part of the process for delineating/expanding/zoning of MPAs/MCAs, consultations will be facilitated for affected communities to determine the type of livelihood measures they would want to implement to offset the identified impacts from the proposed restrictions. This will result in the development of site-specific action plans containing the agreed livelihood measures to be implemented.

This process will be facilitated and supported by the CSO receiving grants for relative activities under Component 1; none of which has yet been identified. Some communities may have pre-determined alternative opportunities that they would wish to pursue while others may require guidance as to what are available viable options. Any alternative livelihood opportunities selected must seek to incorporate the tenets of sustainable resource usage. Alternative livelihoods must be inclusive for all affected persons, particularly the vulnerable populations. Potential alternative livelihood opportunities could either seek to enhance current economic activities already underway or develop new economic activities.

Participatory management approaches both reduce conflict and enable resolution. To mitigate the identified negative impacts on the local communities, the MPAs/MCAs through participatory decisions have already produced several options as mitigation measures that can be discussed with affected communities. These include: -

i) Revenue-sharing from MPAs/MCAs user fees has been established among key stakeholders of the MPAs/MCAs. The allocation is structured as follows: For MPAs; 70% MPAs operation; 15% - Remittance to the Government Consolidated Fund; 10% - Local communities within the park; and 5% - LGAs. The 10% allocated to local communities is earmarked for social, economic, and development activities within the park such as the construction of dispensaries, classrooms, offices, water wells, and supplies. For MCAs 70% MCAs operation; and 30% fishermen community. Additionally, there is an Education Fund for the most disadvantaged families to pay school fees and accessories.

ii) The MPAs/MCAs have established an alternative livelihood activity to broaden the income generation sources for communities e.g., Seaweed farming to the level of processed products, beekeeping, tourism activities, etc. These alternative livelihood activities both increase income to the community as well as reduce fishing pressure for sustainable use;

iii) Establishment of a Revolving Fund in which communities apply for soft loans with zero interest to run businesses and other income-generating activities including upgrading fishing gears and vessels to manage them fishing far from where they were used to.

iv) Engagement of the young generation to the faster-growing tourism industry in the MPAs/MCAs due to conservation.

v) Establishment of small financial groups and enhanced financial management and entrepreneurship skills, especially for women.

vi) Supporting sustainable fishing practices by protecting the breeding and spawning areas to increase fish biomass and allow spillover into adjacent areas.

vii) Protecting coral reefs, seagrass, and mangroves to provide habitats for many other marine organisms, increasing the availability of food for local communities; and

viii) Enhances research and monitoring initiatives to have a clear understanding of the impacts of the resources used on the ecosystem for better conservation of marine resources.

6.0 POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OR GRIEVANCES WITHIN OR BETWEEN AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

Conflicts in MPAs/MCAs mostly arise from unresolved disputes related to the management of natural fisheries resources. These conflicts can occur among various resource users, within the community leadership, from the implementation of management measures such as prohibiting a certain gear that does not comply with the regulations, etc.

Conflict resolution mechanism in Mainland Tanzania starts at community, village, MPA, and district levels as appropriate, according to the existing structures. At the village, the existing conflict resolution mechanisms are chaired by village leader councils, adults, and VLC leaders, as the first-tier conflict resolution mechanisms. In the initial stage, any dissatisfaction related to cases is directed to the Ward office in the village. If a resolution is not achieved at this level, the case is escalated to the park warden and subsequently, it is referred to the district leadership for further consideration (see table 1 below). This arrangement helps to ensure that a system is in place to effectively address and resolve any grievances that may arise.

Table 1: A summary of Conflict resolution steps in Marine Parks and Reserves Tanzania

Type of Conflict	Preliminary information	Step One	Step Two
Resource use	• Fisheries Officer • Park Warden • Forest Officer	• Ward office • Marine Park office • Forest office	
Different category resources users	• Village Executive Officer	• VLCs • Village/Street Council • Ward Fisheries Officer	• District Council office • Marine Park Office
Conflict between VLCs leaders and Community	• Village Executive Officer	• Village/Street Council • Ward Fisheries Officer • Marine Park Office	• Marine Park Office • District Council office
Conflict within the VLCs Leaders	• Village Executive Officer	• Village/Street Council • Ward Fisheries Officer • Marine Park Office	• Marine Park Office • District Council office
Conflict between VLC leaders and Village Council Leaders	• Ward Executive Officer	• Village/Street Council • Ward Fisheries Officer • Marine Park Office	• Marine Park Office • District Council office
Conflict between VLCs of different villages.	• Park Warden • Ward Executive Officer	• Ward Executive Officer • Park Warden	• Marine Park Office • District Council office
Conflict between VLCs of different	• Park Warden • Ward Executive	• Ward Executive Officer • Park Warden	• Marine Park Office • District Council

villages.	Officer		office
VLCs and Village Council	• Park Warden • Ward Executive Officer	• Ward Executive Officer	• Marine Park Office • District Council office
Village Council and Marine Park	• Park Warden • Ward Executive Officer	• Ward Executive Officer	• Marine Park Office • District Council office

In Zanzibar conflicts about fisheries and marine resources mostly arise from unresolved natural resource fisheries management disputes. Other conflicts have their origins in disputes arising from unclear governance and/or contested use of resources. Fisheries/marine resource conflicts arising in SFCs can be broadly identified as those:

i) Arising from illegal fishing;

ii) Disputes between different resource users; and

iii) Arising from the implementation of management measures, e.g., reef closures.

Technically disputes about illegal fishing are not conflicts as they involve one of the parties contravening national or local laws. Guidelines on SFCs' roles in monitoring, surveillance, and compliance will be the subject of a separate document. Conflicts can also be classified as those between: -

i) The SFC fishing groups within the Shehia;

ii) Fishing group(s) and their councilors;

iii) Councilors within the SFC are not related to conflicts between fishing groups;

iv) Villages within the SFC Shehia community;

v) The Shehia Fisher Committee (SFC) and the Shehia leadership, District, and/or MCA;

vi) The SFC and other resource users such as tourism and fishers from outside e.g., in the case of fishing camps; and

vii) The SFC and other SFCs.

Types i-v are conflicts that occur within the SFC and Types vi – vii involve the SFC with an external (to the Shehia or Fisheries sector) entity and could reflect political and/or policy issues.

The first step in resolving disputes and conflicts involves a process of negotiation between the parties, led by SFC, and Village elders, if present. The second stage involves the use of a go-between (mediators) to attempt to find a solution. This is known as mediation. If a solution is not identified, then it will require the intervention of a

competent authority for decision and resolution (see table 2 below). A competent authority has a legal basis to decide regarding the issue(s) causing the conflict.

Table 2: A summary of Conflict resolution steps in Marine Conservation Areas in Zanzibar

Dispute Involves	Second Stage (Mediator)	Third Stage (Arbitration-Decision)
1. The SFC fishing groups within the Shehia	Neutral SFC councilor(s)	MCA manager or DFDA
2. Fishing group(s) and their councillor(s)	Neutral SFC councilor(s)	Vote of the fishing group on replacement. By-election
3. Councillors within the SFC not related to conflicts between fishing groups	SFC Chairperson and consults fishing groups.	The SFC Chairperson seeks resolution through the removal of councilors or an election for all committee members. In the latter case, he informs the MCA manager of the need for elections.
4. Villages within the SFC Shehia community	Sheha	District Commissioner
5. The Shehia Fisher Committee (SFC) and the Shehia leadership, District and/or MCA	MCA and/or DFDA MCA manager MCU coordinator	DFD and/or District Fisheries Officer
6. The SFC and other resource users such as tourism and fishers from outside (e.g. Dago)	Sheha	District (for disputes involving parties outside of the fisheries sector) MCA-DFD for disputes within the fisheries sector
7. The SFC and (an)other SFC(s)	MCA & District Fisheries Officer	DFD or District Authority depending on the nature of the dispute (as above)

The precise process to be followed to manage conflicts will depend on the nature of the conflict (e.g., the dispute about resource use, the parties involved, and the context of the dispute. However, the general approach will be one of negotiation, mediation, and arbitration. The mediators and arbiters for each of the types of disputes described earlier are presented below. The first stage of negotiation between the parties is not presented.

7.0 ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL PROCEDURES

The management of MPA/MCA in Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar is managed through bottoms-up approaches (whereby the government and the community jointly manage the utilization of resources) and more centralized management (government officials) in an equitable and transparent planning process that is formally recognized and sanctioned. To organize the flow of information between the two implementing partners,

communities at the village level, choose representatives (including vulnerable groups) to form the Village Liaison Committee (VLC) and Fisheries Executive Committee (FEC) that function as the link between them and the government.

The existing co-management models are Bottom Up led by elected leaders by the community and Top-Down led by centralized Management as follows: - (i) Bottom-up management is a mutually beneficial arrangement in which a resource user or group and a responsible body share roles, responsibilities, rights, and returns (benefits), decisions to establish/expand a Protected Areas (PA) and the zonation in a MPAs and MCAs. Furthermore, in some cases such as conflict resolution among individuals, the local communities may decide without consulting MPAs/MCAs. (ii) Top-Down Management is a kind of arrangement of management based on the result of a negotiated process in decisions to establish/expand a Protected Areas (PA) and the zonation whereby MPAs and MCAs management shares benefits, costs, decision-making and responsibilities, rights and roles in the management of resources with local communities and other stakeholders. But all these models have to do with where a particular management proposal originates and, either way, action is taken only when there is agreement/consensus between all stakeholders.

Co-management is being implemented through the management structure, including statutory organs/authorities for MPRU. As mentioned in the MPRs Act No. 29 of 1994, the main functions of those authorities, among other things, are to oversee the implementation of various activities of MPAs management. The authorities are: The Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries; The Board of Trustees for Marine Parks and Reserves; The Marine Parks and Reserves Unit, under the Unit Manager; Advisory Committees of individual Marine Parks, Park Management under the Warden in Charge and Village Liaison Committees. The Advisory Committee is established to advise the Board of Trustees, consult with the Marine Park Warden on technical, scientific, and operational matters, and propose names to the Board of Trustees to appoint a Warden. The Advisory Committee constitutes a representative forum of park stakeholders, including local communities, regional and district government, a non-governmental organization, a research institution, and representatives of the tourism and fish processing investors within the park area. The Committee meets quarterly and submits its recommendations directly to the Board of Trustees. The Warden-in-Charge serves as Secretary of the Committee (refer to figure 2).

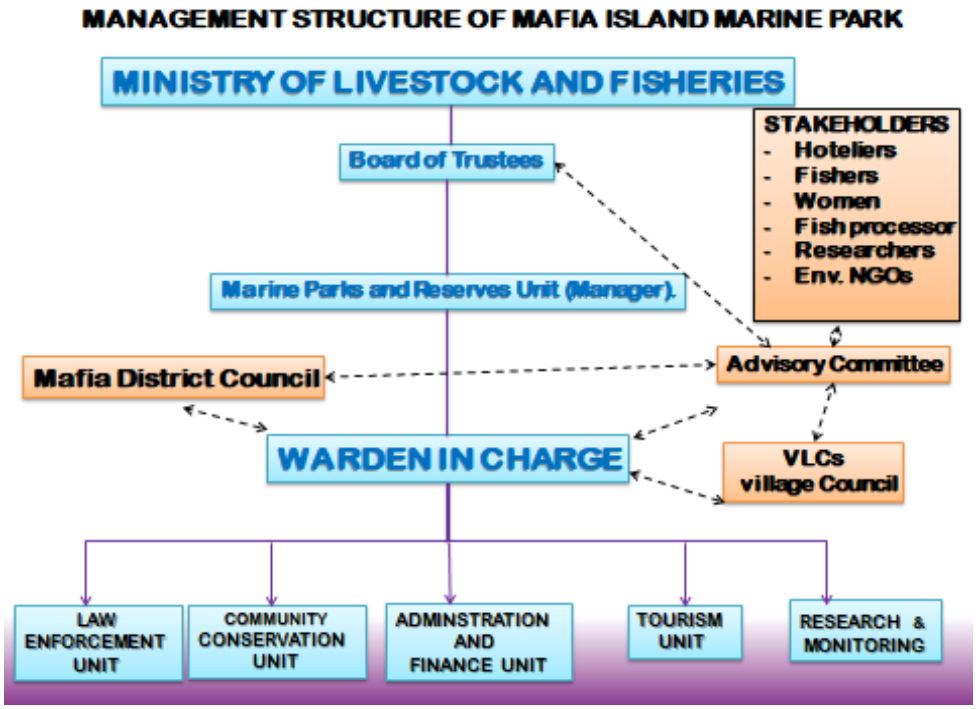

Figure 1: Management Structure of Mafia Island Marine Park-Mainland Tanzania

In Zanzibar, the management structure involves the SFC, the Collaborative Management Group (CMGs), the Fisheries Executive Committee (FEC), NGOs and Private Sectors, the Stakeholders Management Committee (SMC), the Marine Conservation Technical Advisory (Refer to Figure 3).

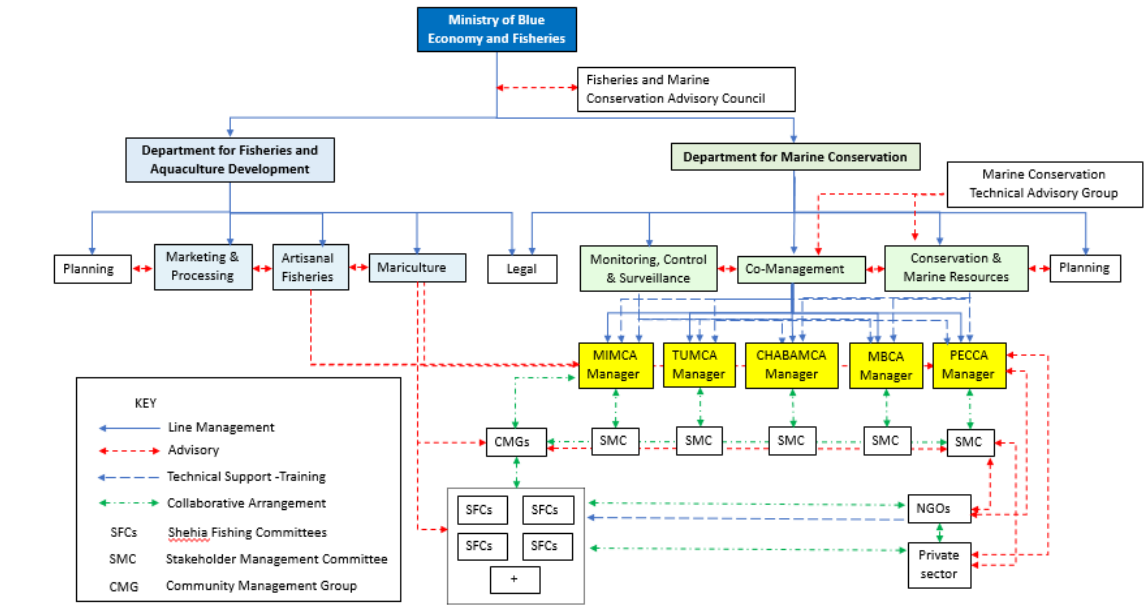

Figure 2: Organization Structure of Marine Conservation Aras – Zanzibar

The Co-management marine conservation mechanism in MPA/CMA is participatory, whereby stakeholders are involved at various levels of management such as decision-making, planning, implementation, benefit-sharing, monitoring, and evaluation. The important tools used by MPA/MCA are the General Management Plan (GMP) including MCS strategies and Standard Operating Procedures in Zanzibar. MPRU has a draft document to guide the good governance of VLCs in its MPAs.

8.0 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

MPAs/MCAs timely undertake environmental and socio-economic monitoring in their area to obtain evidence that environmental management targets are being met and to assess the impacts of the conservation and livelihood activities on both the community and the resources. The monitoring activities within the MPAs/MCAs are conducted with the active involvement of key stakeholders, particularly the communities residing within the MPAs/MCAs. The baseline data is being obtained through ecological and social-economical (household) surveys and included in the GMP.

Through this process, the implementation of the Process Framework will be monitored, notably the impacts of access restrictions and the effects of livelihood measures through the implementation of site-specific action plans. This monitoring will be recorded through regular reports.

8.1 Ecological Monitoring

Ecological monitoring is conducted in a collaboration between the park staff and communities (fishers) especially from the small island who have been trained to perform monitoring activities such as mangroves, benthic cover (coral reefs, seagrass, and associated benthic cover categories) looking on following indicators coral cover, sea urchin, coral health, fleshy algae keystone fish species (Trigger fish) and macroinvertebrates. Community engagement is important for understanding resource status and the impacts of illegal activities, as well as environmental conditions on these resources.

Monitoring is done to determine the status and trends in selected indicators of the condition of park ecosystems to allow managers to make better-informed decisions and to work more effectively with other agencies and individuals for the benefit of park resources. Normally, the MPAs/MCAs are monitored to understand the status of coral cover, sea grass, mangroves, fish catch, plastic pollution, etc., and, for general assessments of the health of parks and reserves.

8.2 Social economical monitoring

This is an important activity since it provides a detailed understanding of a community or geographic area’s socioeconomic context. Among others it also can measure the economic and non-economic losses and damages to the community due to

conservation and livelihood activities get information on the existing livelihood systems of Marine Park communities, their dependence on marine resources, the relationships amongst user groups, how marine resource-dependent people use the marine resources and their relative wealth status. In MPAs/MCAs consultants mostly do the socio-economic survey.

8.3 Monitoring, control, and surveillance

The main objective of MPAs/MCAs is to protect, conserve, and restore species and genetic diversity of living and non-living marine resources and the ecosystem processes of marine and coastal waters. This is being conducted by performing patrols via boat, car, on foot, by drones, or through observation from ranger outposts. Regular patrolling is important for ensuring compliance with regulations intended to deter fishing and harvesting activities, particularly those conducted by individuals who are encroaching from outside the MPAs/MCAs. Additionally, these patrols serve to enhance awareness among resource users and local communities, which is a fundamental aspect of the patrol team's responsibilities during their operations.

Patrols conducted within MPAs/MCAs are conducted in a participatory manner, with unarmed rangers/VLC/FEC. In MPAs/MCAs, patrols are conducted through three distinct approaches: first, by park rangers independently; second, via joint operations that involve collaboration between park rangers and VLCs/FECs; and third, by the VLCs/FECs independently conducting patrols. VLCs/FECs conduct patrols within their respective villages. In instances of unsustainable resource use, they first focus on raising awareness about conservation. If the situation escalates beyond their capacity to address it, they report these incidents to the village council or both the village council and the park management for further formal action, which may include additional awareness initiatives and formal warnings.

Such issues can also be managed at the village level by the village council, which will notify the Park Warden. Additionally, the VLC/FEC is responsible for monitoring user permits. They provide a complimentary application form for resource user permits and conduct inspections of fishing gear. Before submitting their comments, they hold a meeting to discuss and develop recommendations, along with the minutes of their discussion, which are then sent to the village council.

9.0 CAPACITY BUILDING

The project will strengthen the capacity of various groups of communities and other stakeholders to strengthen the skills, knowledge, and resources of individuals to reduce threats to important biodiversity in MPAs/MCAs.

In comparing the existing co-management and ESS 5 some gaps need to be addressed by the project. These include: - Inadequate knowledge, education, and awareness of

communities on sustainable resource use and management; Inadequate alternative livelihoods, Inadequate conflict resolution skills; inadequate participation of Women in leadership. To overcome the mentioned gaps and others, it is anticipated that before project implementation, specific consultations will be held with local communities on the details of the Process Framework to seek their views and perspectives, particularly to ensure that the process responds to local needs and is inclusive. The Process Framework may be strengthened based on these inputs and as the project evolves. The project will support filling the gaps based on their inputs/views by creating awareness campaigns to communities on sustainable resource use and management; Collaboration with Legal entities such as NGOs for providing Legal Services, etc; training on alternative livelihoods to support income-generating activities; strengthening the existing conflict resolution skills; and capacity building on gender balance in decision-making.

Table 3: Summary of co-management challenges and proposed solutions for implementation

S. No	**Challenges/Gaps (Issues)**	**Solutions (Intervations)**
1.	Inadequate knowledge, education, and awareness of communities on sustainable resource use and management.	a) Creating awareness campaigns to communities on sustainable resource use and management; and b) Collaboration with Legal entities such as NGOs for providing Legal Services etc;
2.	Inadequate alternatives livelihoods.	Training on alternative livelihoods to support income-generating activities.
3.	Inadequate conflict resolution skills	Strengthening the existing conflict resolution skills
4.	Inadequate participation of Women in leadership.	Capacity building on gender balance in decision-making.

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ANNEXES

Annex 1: Examples of how co-management was established and how it operates in MPAs of Mainland Tanzania

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

MINISTRY OF LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES

BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR MARINE PARKS

AND RESERVES TANZANIA

MARINE PARKS AND RESERVES TANZANIA

THE CO-MANAGEMENT OF MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

THE CASE STUDY OF MAFIA ISLAND MARINE PARK.

DECEMBER 2024.

INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) are critical tools for the protection and maintenance of ecological systems and associated biodiversity, on which human livelihood and welfare depends. Traditionally, MPAs were designed as a Fishery Management tool to enhance biological conservation and reduce fishery losses or even increase fishery yields and profits.

The MPAs have several unique features that make them particularly suitable for the delivery of a wide range of ecosystem services including food and water security, physical and mental health services, disaster risk reduction, mitigating and adapting to climate change, culture, and tourism, and most importantly a source of government revenue. MPAs functions are most effective if integrated with other land uses in a coordinated and coherent manner.

The history of Marine Protected Areas in Tanzania dates back to the mid-1970s when eight (8) sites were gazetted as marine reserves under the Fisheries Act No. 6 of 1970. However, there was no dedicated management mechanism to effectively manage those areas.It was not until 1994 that Parliamentary Act No. 29 established the Marine Parks and Reserves Unit (MPRU). The MPRU is a semi- autonomous Government Institution[1] charged with establishing, developing, managing, and administering Marine Parks and Reserves in mainland Tanzania. The MPRU operates under the Board of Trustees (BoTs) which oversees the implementation of its activities. The BoTs are under the auspices of the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MLF).

Marine reserves located in Dar es Salaam are termed Dar es Salaam Marine Reserve systems (DMRs) which include the islands of Bongoyo, Mbudya, Pangavini, Kendwa, Inner and Outer Makatube, and Inner and Outer Sinda as well as one dune of Funguyasini while those located at Coast region are known as Mafia Marine Reserves including islands of Nyororo, Shungimbili and Mbarakuni and those located in Tanga are known as Tanga Marine Reserve system (TMRs) including the islands of Ulenge located at Tanga Municipal Council, Kwale, Mwewe and Kirui all located at Mkinga district as well as Maziwe Marine Reserve located at Pangani district.

[1] Semi-autonomous government institution means agency within a government that have same autonomy from the government carrying out public tasks

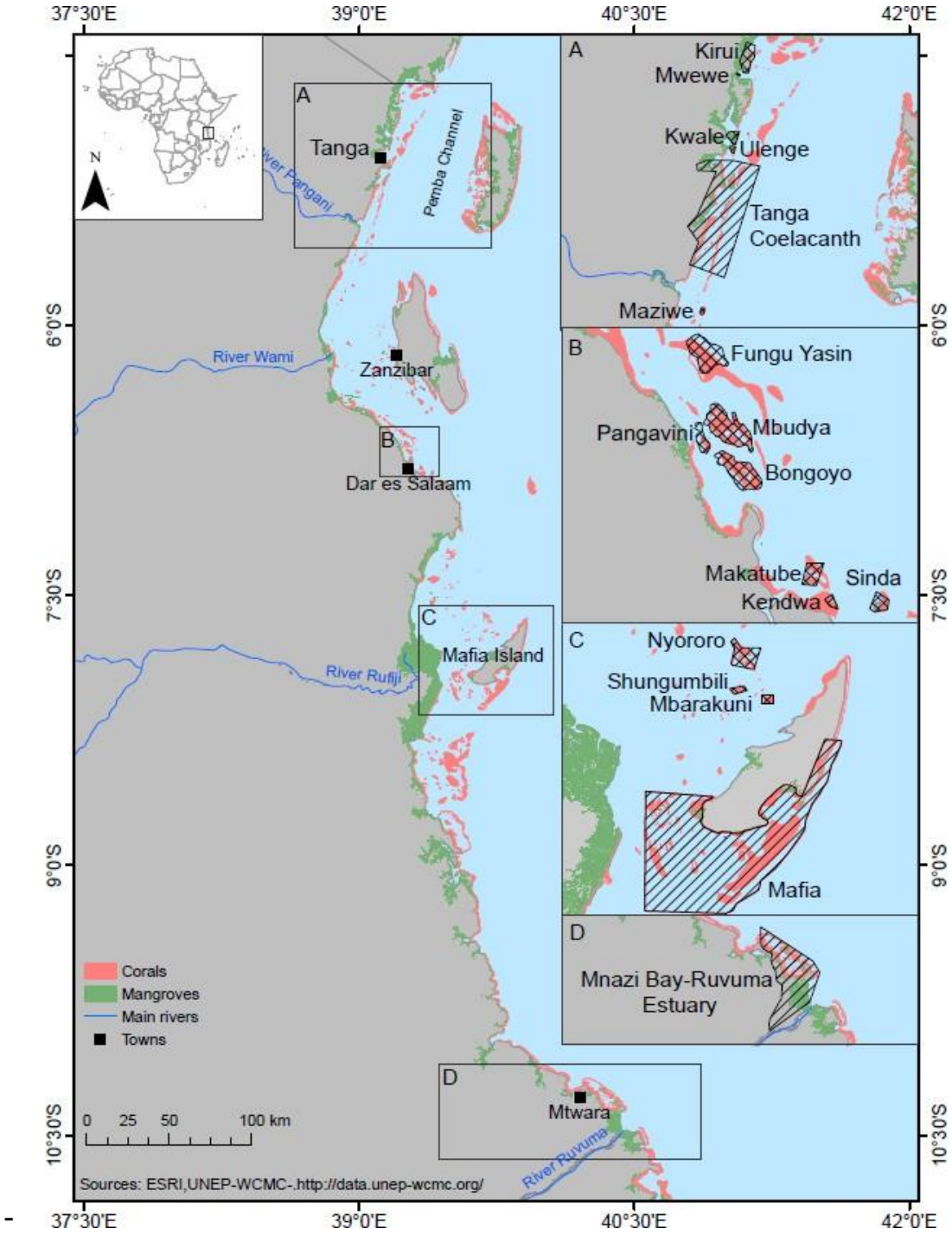


Figure 1: Map of the Tanzanian Mainland Marine Protected Area

THE CO-MANAGEMENT OF MAFIA ISLAND MARINE PARK

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Co-management is an approach to managing marine resources that involves the sharing of responsibility and authority between governments and local communities and may also include non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and research institutions. Mafia Island Marine Park in mainland Tanzania is an example of the successful use of the co-management approach, which has been key in the park's long history of marine resource management.

Mafia Island Marine Park (MIMP) was established in 1995 as the first Marine Park in Tanzania. MIMP covers an area of 822 km2 and is located between S 07º 45’ 07” and E 39º 54’ 01” and S 08º 09’40” and E 39º 30’ 00”. The park covers the southern part of Mafia Island and includes the inhabited islands of Chole, Juani, Jibondo, and Bwejuu as well as several uninhabited islets and the associated waters. MIMP comprises 12 villages and 5 sub-villages with a population of 20,189 out of 66,180 of Mafia Island according to the census of 2022.

Historically in Tanzania, community have their traditional ways of managing the resources, through different beliefs and practices, the use of customs and taboos, and ensuring the sustainability of the fisheries resources. Due to the decline of fisheries resources, the local management use of local knowledge in fisheries management was changed and replaced by command-and-control management regimes, especially between the 1970s.

In Tanzania, Fisheries co-management was introduced in the mid-1990s. It started in Lake Victoria thereafter; the approach was extended to the various water bodies including the marine environment. Co-management is gaining popularity and has become an accepted term in development and conservation vocabulary. Co-management has gathered momentum as a mechanism to incorporate indigenous cultural aspirations within environmental management domains.

Co-management is the philosophy used by the Marine Parks and Reserves in Tanzania. It is a suitable and relevant modal for managing marine resources as it involves all key stakeholders at various levels of management. It strikes a balance between resource conservation and use, through the co-management approach model, adaptive management has been enhanced.

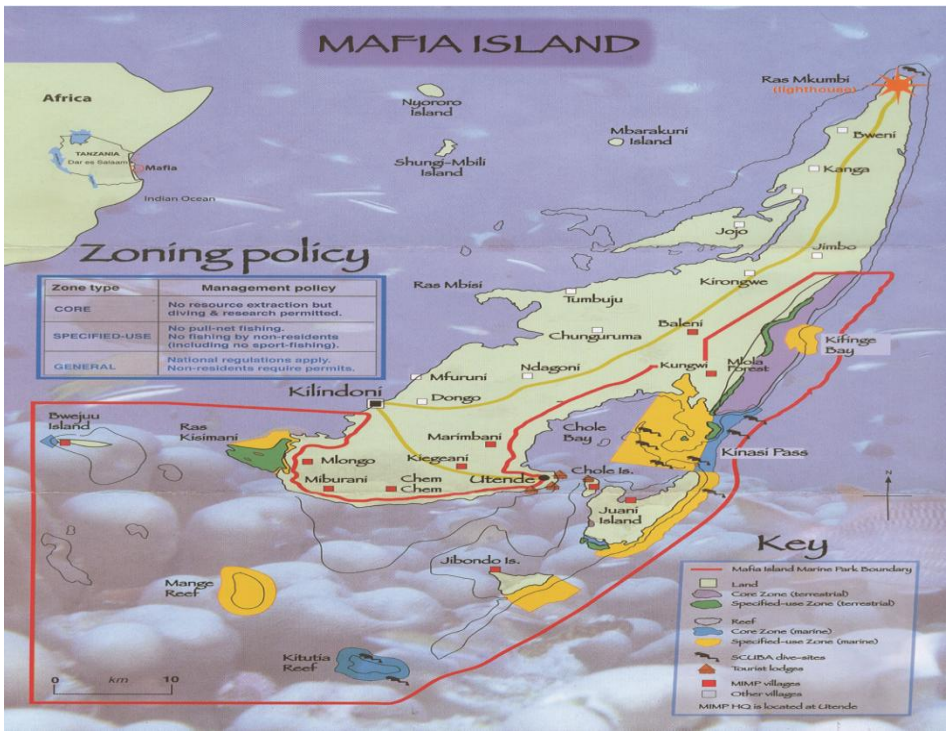


Figure 2: Map of Mafia Island Marine Park showing boundaries and zoning

Currently, the management of MPAs in Tanzania's mainland is managed through bottom-up approaches and more centralized management (government officials) in an equitable and transparent planning process that is formally recognized and sanctioned. The bottom-up approach involves actively engaging local communities and stakeholders in collaborative decision-making regarding the management of the MPA. Communities contribute their knowledge of the marine environment and actively participate in planning and management efforts. In contrast, the top – down approach addresses issues beyond the community level, at regional and national levels. It is characterized by the implementation of laws, regulations, and guidelines developed with input from the communities and stakeholders by the MPA. Involvement of diverse groups, such as women, older adults, people living with disabilities, and youngsters is an important aspect and increases chances of success. Co-management involves the sharing of the functions, rights, and responsibilities of resource management among various stakeholders.

2.2 CO-MANAGEMENT IN MARINE PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT

The adoption of a co-management approach began with the establishment of MPA. In MIMP Initiatives for protecting the area started in 1975 through regulation made by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism under the Fisheries Act, 1970. In 1988 studies initiated by the Institute of Marine Science (IMS), and Frontier Tanzania Project, provided information that led to the Department of Fisheries gazetting two marine reserves, Chole Bay and Kitutia Reef, which are located within what has traditionally been among Mafia's best fishing grounds. In 1991, the Ministry of Natural Resources

and Environment established a Steering Committee. This committee, in collaboration with local counterparts, formulated a proposal for a Multiple Use Protected Area aimed at harmonizing conservation goals with development objectives. 1991 FAO sponsors the consultation works.

In October 1991, the WWF began supporting conservation measures and sponsored a workshop aimed at establishing a framework for the Mafia Island community and marine resource users to express their perspectives on the concept of an MIMP and to actively engage in the development of a management approach. The workshop sought to unite all institutions and stakeholders interested in the establishment of a marine park in the Mafia region. Additionally, it aimed to formulate and endorse a preliminary management structure and strategy, reach consensus on the designated area of concern, and obtain approval for a plan leading to the legal establishment of an MPA.

Co-management is also being implemented through the management structure, including statutory organs/authorities for MPRU. As mentioned in the MPRs Act No. 29 of 1994, the main functions of those authorities, among other things, are to oversee the implementation of various activities of MPAs management. The authorities are: The Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries; The Board of Trustees for Marine Parks and Reserves; The Marine Parks and Reserves Unit, under the Unit Manager; Advisory Committees of individual Marine Parks, Park Management under Warden In-Charge and Village Liaison Committees.

The function of each board is as follows:
The Board of Trustees functions:

i. To formulate policies on marine parks and related facilities and activities,
ii. To oversee the use of the Marine Parks and Reserves Revolving Fund,
iii. To advise the Director of Fisheries on management issues of MPRs,
iv. To advise the Minister responsible for MPRs on approval of the general management plan of any park under his/her authority including revision and amendment procedures.

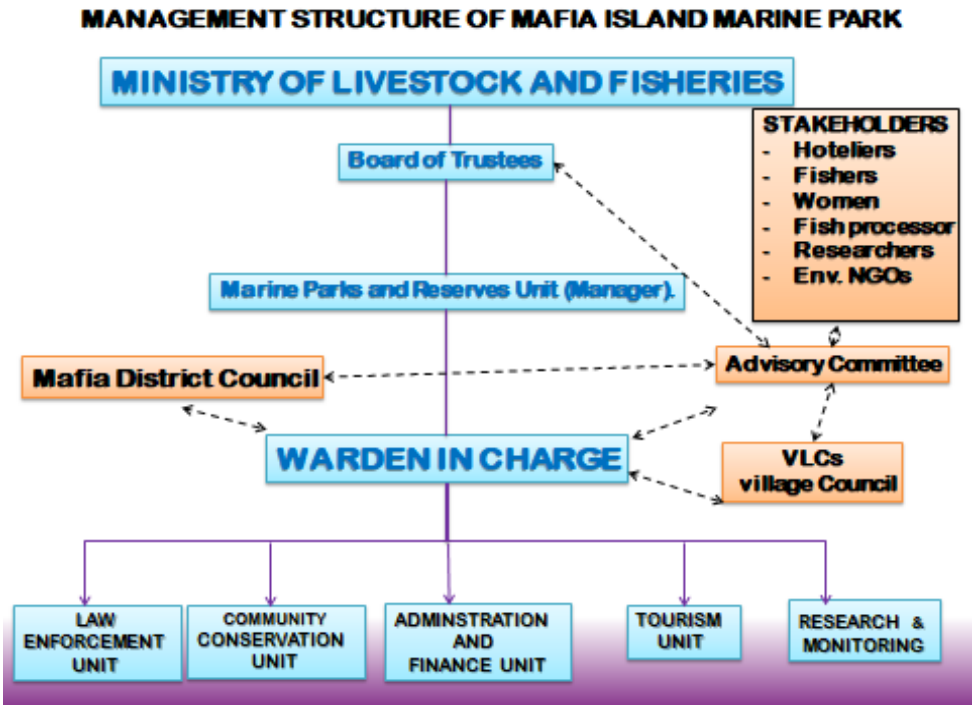


Figure 3: Management Structure of Mafia Island Marine Park

Advisory Committee functions:
The Advisory Committee is established to advise the Board of Trustees, consult with the Marine Park Warden on technical, scientific, and operational matters, and propose names to the Board of Trustees to appoint a Warden. The Advisory Committee constitutes a representative forum of park stakeholders, including local communities, regional and district government, a non-governmental organization, a research institution, and representatives of the tourism and fish processing investors within the park area. The Committee meets quarterly and submits its recommendations directly to the Board of Trustees. The Warden-in-Charge serves as Secretary of the Committee.

According to MPRU Act No. 29 Section 5 (2) the AC will have the following functions:

i. To advise and recommend to the BoT on various issues related to the MPRs management and their regulations,
ii. To oversee the operation of marine parks,
iii. To consult with the respective Warden in- Charge on operational and technical/scientific issues and other matters regarding the park,
iv. To suggest and recommend names to the Board for the appointment of a Warden in-Charge.

MIMP Advisory Committee members include:
One representative of the ministry for the time being responsible for fisheries.

i. One woman representative
ii. One member from small island villages considering the islands shares more or less the same challenges as compared to big islands.
iii. One representative from the big island
iv. A council from one of the Wards which are within MIMP.
v. One representative of a local authority from an area containing all or part of a marine park.

vi. Two representatives from these business entities--
(i) a private commercial concern currently operating in the fish or marine products industry -in the vicinity of the marine park.
(ii) a private commercial concern currently operating in the tourism industry in the vicinity of the marine park or reserve.

vii. An officer dealing with natural resources at a district level which includes at least part of the marine park.

viii. Two representatives from among the following institutions and organizations--
(i) a scientific institution with expertise in the field of marine conservation.
(ii) non-profit organizations concerned with marine conservation.

According to the MPRU Act AC members hold the office for three years.

Selection of the members of the Advisory Committee

The process for appointing community members to the AC commences with an official communication issued by the Warden in-Charge. The letter is dispatched to all villages located within the park, inviting individuals from various communities who are interested in participating as members of the VLC. Each village holds an assembly to elect one candidate from each position to the second stage of the Ward representatives' election. The final candidates from the five wards are subjected to a final election meeting voted by Village Chairpersons and the VLC Chairperson of each village by selecting two representatives from each category. Other members of this meeting are Ward Executive Officers who function as election supervisors and District Authority Planning Officers as observers. These categories are large mainland representatives, from small islands, women, and fishers' representatives.

For the representatives of the Councilors, the District Council office is responsible for nominating three candidates from among the councils that encompass villages located within the marine park. The representatives from local authorities, business entities, and representatives of scientific institutions are initiated when the warden in charge issues a formal letter. This letter requests that each stakeholder nominate three candidates for consideration as AC members. All nominated candidates from various representatives have their names submitted to the Unit Manager, who then forwards the selected candidates to the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries. Following this, the Permanent Secretary undertakes a review of the candidates submitted and selects one individual from the three nominees provided.

District and Village Councils

i. The role and function of each village council will be either directly or through a selected committee, or any other representatives, and will participate in various aspects related to the development and modification of the park regulations, zoning, and general management plan.

ii. The village council will advise the Technical Committee, Unit Manager, and/or the Warden in-Charge, on issues relevant to both the management and conservation of the MPRs; and serve as a link through the Village Liaison Committee (VLC) between local community members in their villages and other persons or MPRs organs.

Village Liaison Committee

Each village within the vicinity of Marine Park has developed a Village Liaison Committee (VLC). The membership of the committee is accessible to every resident of the village. In MIMP the VLC election starts where the announcements regarding the election are disseminated before the election date, prominently displayed on the village office notes board and other famous areas like markets, restaurants, fishing landing sites, fish auction sites, etc. Applications are submitted to the Village Council. All communities will have the opportunity to elect the Chairman, Secretary, and other members during the general assembly held in the village. The election is conducted by the Village General Assembly, during which each candidate is required to present their perspectives and qualifications to the entire village community before the voting takes place. The VLCs comprise a total of 12 members, which includes 2 Village Liaison Officers who have received training in the conservation of marine and wildlife resources from a recognized college. The selection actively encourages applications from minority groups, including women.

The major responsibilities of the VLC are:

i. Coordinate and participate in the implementation of conservation activities within the village/neighborhood including collecting statistics and other information on fishing resources, planning for better or alternative fishing gear, alternative development methods, tree/mangrove planting, other resources, etc.
ii. To protect the resources surrounding the village premises and report incidences of unsustainable resource use to the park management for formal steps.
iii. Ensure that all applications for permits for resource use by villagers and people from outside the park are forwarded to the village council with proper recommendations.
iv. To inspect the fishing gear of user permit applicants and give recommendations.

Upon commencing their roles, members of the VLCs underwent a series of training sessions designed to equip them with the necessary skills and knowledge to effectively fulfill their responsibilities. They work in collaboration with the village government and make up the community-based participation in the management of MIMP. The VLCs are implementing plans which are defined in the GMP. Members of the VLC will be appointed for a term of three years and may be eligible for re-election again. The life span of each VLC is 3 years. Which goes concurrently with the Advisory Committee and Board of trustees.

Given that VLC members are elected every three years, it is common for previous members not to be re-elected in subsequent elections. This necessitates that newly elected members undergo training to effectively coordinate and participate in the implementation of conservation activities at the village level. The required training they need includes effective governance, communication, and reporting skills, gender equality and equity, micro-planning, as well as collaborative teamwork.

2.3 ZONING SCHEME MANAGEMENT APPROACH

MIMP is implementing a zoning scheme as a strategic management approach for the utilization of marine resources, aimed at reconciling conflicting interests among stakeholders. The zones have different management of protection and permitted activities depending on particular importance to conservation and economic activity in the areas of each zone.

There are three types of zones in MIMP which are core, specified, and general-use zones.

2.3.1 *Core Zones*

Are areas that are in relatively pristine or intact condition, that are also representative of the main types of natural habitats found within the marine park areas containing relatively high levels of biodiversity; areas to be important breeding or spawning, or important to the productivity and regeneration of the park and considered important for the survival of locally threatened species.

2.3.2 Specified Zone

Specified zones provide intermediate-level protection that allows resource users to fish with restrictions on gear and species. The zone is restricted exclusively to residents of the marine park.

2.3.3 General *Use Zones*

General use zones are intended to provide sustainable resource use for MIMP residents, by relieving resource use pressure from zones with high-level protection. The general-use zones also play a key role in maintaining ecosystem processes and the overall productivity of the marine park area. MIMP residents have priority access to resources in this zone. Nonetheless, other Mafia residents and resource users from outside the Mafia may undertake certain resource use activities under permission from the marine park management and where relevant from local village councils.

MIMP has been working in close collaboration with resident communities and other stakeholders within park boundaries in the initial management plan and revised version of GMP through a participatory approach. The development of GMP also involves the process of zoning. The involvement of communities in the designing of the management plan gives them responsibility for achieving sustainable management and the protection of the resources. The process of developing a GMP starts when a consultant is given the task of producing the draft GMP. Consultative meetings are organized with community representatives and other stakeholders. During these sessions, participants identify the different ecosystems, followed by discussions of preliminary drafts. This process facilitates the exchange of viewpoints, opinions, additional comments, and further recommendations which are taken into account for the development of GMP The recommendations form the basis for the GMP management strategies, specific use regulations (e.g., gear, zoning), and for the monitoring and evaluation of the park. Zoning views are considered from the participatory discussions conducted in the village sessions. The draft GMP is submitted to the Advisory Committee, and after modification and approval, the GMP is submitted to the Board of Trustees for further approval. The Board sends the draft GMP to the Minister responsible for approval.

2.4 CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CO-MANAGEMENT

The Marine Parks and Reserves Unit within the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MLF) in-order to ensure the conservation of critical marine habitats, is committed to taking all necessary actions for their long-term protection and management. Regarding the fact that MPRU manages its resources through community participation, the reality of any management measure in place will depend upon having among other things; a

well-informed community with a sense of ownership of the resources that effectively participate in the planning process of conservation measures.

Despite its goodness, the co-management system as practiced by MPRU is far from perfect. Among the major identified challenges of co- management and intervention areas aimed at improving collaborative management strategies for the sustainable management of marine resources in MIMP is summarized as shown in table 1

Table 1: Summary of co-management challenges and proposed solutions for implementation

	Challenges/Gaps (Issues)	**Solutions (Interventions)**
	Inadequate knowledge, education, and awareness of communities on critical habitat conservation.	a) Organize workshops, seminars, and local awareness campaigns to educate communities on the importance of coral reefs, mangroves, and sea graces how they support marine life, and their role in sustaining local economies. b) Work with respected community leaders, educators, and influencers to share knowledge and emphasize the long-term benefits of critical habitat conservation. c) Introduce critical habitats conservation education in local schools to create awareness from a young age, covering topics on marine biodiversity, sustainable fishing practices, and reef-friendly activities through environmental clubs.
	Inadequate alternatives of livelihoods, as fishing has become the primary activity and the majority of fishermen operate in the reefs.	Offer training on diversification of alternatives of livelihoods and support alternative income-generating activities that are reef-friendly, such as seaweed, sea cucumber farming, crab fattening, ecotourism, and Blue economy opportunities.
	Inadequate community participation in the development and review of policies, laws, regulations, guidelines, and conservation activities	a) Establish Community Consultation Sessions, Create Stakeholder Working Groups, and Develop an Accessible Communication plan. b) Organize Policy Education Workshops and create structured feedback mechanisms, such as suggestion boxes, surveys, and online forms, where community members can provide input on draft policies and guidelines. c) Specific efforts to involve women, youth, and other marginalized groups in consultations, as their voices are often underrepresented in policy-making but critical to inclusive and effective laws, d) Provide Transparency and Follow-up, Support Civil Society and Local Organizations to participate in the dialogue, and Simplify Language and Materials for Accessibility. e) To create platforms for fishers, to share experiences on different topics on marine environment.
	Inadequate financial support to VLC to conduct their day-to-day activities	Provide VLC knowledge on effective governance, communication, and reporting skills, gender equality and equity, micro-planning, as well as collaborative teamwork.
	The existence of poverty/low income among coastal community people creates a high dependency on resources.	a) To strengthen savings and credit groups or link communities to microfinance institutions that provide small loans. b) Provide resources and training for value-added

		activities, such as processing and packaging seafood locally, to increase community income.
	Climate Change impacts	a) Engage in coral restoration, such as coral gardening and transplanting resilient coral species. b) Educate coastal communities on the impacts of climate change on coral reefs and involve them in conservation activities. c) Promote the conservation of other ecosystems like mangroves, and seagrasses, to prevent silt from reaching coral reefs.
	Few civil society organizations support interventions on the ground.	Strengthen existing VLCs to undertake awareness activities, monitor reef health, and support communities in sustainable practices.
	Inadequate women and Youth Involvement in coral reef conservation interventions	a) Organize training sessions focused on coral reef conservation specifically for women and youth, providing them with the knowledge, skills, and tools they need to actively participate in conservation efforts. b) Run community campaigns to promote the value and impact of women's and youth's contributions to conservation, encouraging broader support for their involvement.

2.5 MITIGATION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION MEASURES

The livelihood restoration and mitigation measures aim to compensate for and diversify the livelihoods of the affected persons by MPA resource use restriction. The MPAs manage the resources through zonation exercises with their restrictions. The area of MIMP is divided into three zones that is the Core zone (No take zone) which is the breeding sites of marine organisms (Smallest in size approximately not more than 5% of the total area), the Specified use zone where there are some fishing gears are prohibited due to being habitat and breeding sites of endangered species, especially sea turtles. The restricted gears are those which are most efficient in catching turtles like set nets with mesh size above 7" Inches. The third zone is the General Use Zone which is allowed to conduct fishing activities while following MIMP regulations. The general use zone area is the largest of all zones which carries more than 75% of the total area of the MIMP.

The restoration and mitigation measures aim to compensate for and diversify the livelihoods of the persons affected by marine resource restrictions. Livelihood restoration and mitigation measures in MIMP are such as:

i. Supporting sustainable fishing practices by protecting the breeding and spawning areas which are core zones to increase fish biomass and allowing spillover into adjacent areas.

ii. Allows zoning of specified use zones to improve food security for the community by allowing only residents within the park to fish in the zone to reduce competition for fishing resources from other users which also encourages the sense of resource ownership.

iii. MIMP has established alternative livelihood activities to broaden the income generation sources for communities e.g., seaweed farming to the level of processed products, beekeeping, tourism activities, etc. These alternative livelihood activities both

enhance community income and alleviate fishing pressure, contributing to the sustainable use of resources.

iv. Protecting coral reefs, seagrass, and mangroves provides habitats for many other marine organisms, increasing the availability of food for local communities.

v. Supporting the economies of communities by engaging communities in the faster-growing tourism industry within the park

vi. Establishment of a Revolving Fund that enables communities to apply for interest-free loans aimed at supporting business initiatives and various income-generating activities. This includes the enhancement of fishing gear and vessels, allowing for more effective fishing operations in areas beyond their locations.

vii. Enhances research and monitoring initiatives to have a clear understanding of the impacts of the resources used on the ecosystem for better conservation of marine resources.

viii. Establishment of small financial groups and enhanced financial management and entrepreneurship skills, especially for women and the young generation.

ix. Revenue-sharing (MPRU user fees regulations of 2021) have been established among key stakeholders of the MPAs/MCAs. The allocation is structured as follows: 70% - MPAs/MCAs; 15% - Remittance to the Government Consolidated Fund; 10% - Local communities within the park; and 5% - Local Government Authority for the conservation activities outside the MPAs/MCAs. The 10% allocated to local communities is earmarked for social, economic, and development activities within the park such as the construction of dispensaries, classrooms, offices, water wells and supply, etc. Additionally, there is an Education Fund for the most disadvantaged families to pay school fees and accessories.

2.6 CONFLICT RESOLUTION MECHANISM

Conflict is a normal part of relationships. Conflict is not always a negative thing. When managed well, it helps people support each other and work together. When managed poorly, it can lead to resentment, hurt, isolation, and other serious problems.

Conflicts in MIMP mostly arise from unresolved disputes related to the management of natural fisheries resources. These conflicts can occur among various resource users, within the leadership VLC, from the implementation of management measures such as prohibiting a certain gear that does not comply with the regulations, etc.

Conflict resolution mechanism in MIMP starts at community, village, MPA, and district levels as appropriate, according to the existing structures. At the village, the existing conflict resolution mechanisms are chaired by village leader councils, older adults, and VLC leaders, as the first-tier conflict resolution mechanisms. In the initial stage, any dissatisfaction related to cases is directed to the Ward office in the village. If a resolution is not achieved at this level, the case is escalated to the park warden, and subsequently, it is referred to the district leadership for further consideration. This arrangement helps to ensure that a system is in place to effectively address and resolve any grievances that may arise.

Table 2: Conflict resolution steps in Marine Parks and Reserves Tanzania

Type of Conflict	**Preliminary information**	**Step One**	**Step Two**
Resource use	• Fisheries Officer • Park Warden • Forest Officer	• Ward office • Marine Park office • Forest office	
Different category resources users	• Village Executive Officer	• VLCs • Village/Street Council • Ward Fisheries Officer	• District Council office • Marine Park Office
Conflict between VLCs leaders and Community	• Village Executive Officer	• Village/Street Council • Ward Fisheries Officer • Marine Park Office	• Marine Park Office • District Council office
Conflict within the VLCs Leaders	• Village Executive Officer	• Village/Street Council • Ward Fisheries Officer • Marine Park Office	• Marine Park Office • District Council office
Conflict between VLC leaders and Village Council Leaders	• Ward Executive Officer	• Village/Street Council • Ward Fisheries Officer • Marine Park Office	• Marine Park Office • District Council office
Conflict between VLCs of different villages.	• Park Warden • Ward Executive Officer	• Ward Executive Officer • Park Warden	• Marine Park Office • District Council office
Conflict between VLCs of different villages.	• Park Warden • Ward Executive Officer	• Ward Executive Officer • Park Warden	• Marine Park Office • District Council office
VLCs and Village Council	• Park Warden • Ward Executive Officer	• Ward Executive Officer	• Marine Park Office • District Council office
Village Council and Marine Park	• Park Warden • Ward Executive Officer	• Ward Executive Officer	• Marine Park Office • District Council office

In instances where conflicts arise among stakeholders, the MPA Warden assumes the role of the decision-maker. The process of conflict resolution commences by facilitating the participation of all affected parties in addressing the issue at hand. A meeting will be arranged at a mutually agreed-upon location. During the meeting. Each party will articulate its needs and present its respective claims, highlighting both areas of consensus and divergence. Parties will provide a list of solutions and options that would meet their satisfaction. Upon reaching a consensus, the parties will finalize an agreement, including a timeline for implementation. The decision will be formally documented, and the parties will affix their signatures to the agreement.

2.7 MONITORING

MIMP timely undertakes environmental monitoring in its area to obtain evidence that environmental management targets are being met. Monitoring is done to determine the status and trends in selected indicators of the condition of park ecosystems to allow managers to make better-informed decisions and to work more effectively with other agencies and individuals for the benefit of park resources. Normally, the MPAs are monitored to understand the status of coral cover, sea grass, mangroves, fish catch, plastic pollution, etc. And, for general assessments of the health of parks and reserves.

The monitoring activities within the MIMP are conducted with the active involvement of key stakeholders, particularly the communities residing within the MPA. The monitoring includes social-economic, ecological, and the impacts of the conservation and livelihood activities on both community and resources. The baseline data is being obtained through ecological and social-economical (household) surveys and included in GMP.

2.7.1 Ecological Monitoring

Ecological monitoring is conducted to provide information about resources. Ecological monitoring is conducted in a collaboration between the park staff and communities (fishers) especially from the small island who have been trained to perform monitoring activities such as mangroves, benthic cover (coral reefs, seagrass, and associated benthic cover categories) looking on following indicators coral cover, sea urchin, coral health, fleshy algae keystone fish species (Trigger fish) and macroinvertebrates. Community engagement is important for understanding resource status and the impacts of illegal activities, as well as environmental conditions on these resources. This knowledge influences the socioeconomic well-being of the communities involved. Additionally, a fish catch survey is conducted by community members at the fish landing stations of the selected villages following the awareness initiative. The village-based data collectors are supposed to monitor 15 days per month, recording fishermen’s catches. The type of fish caught, the fishing method, their weight, the duration of the fishing effort, the vessel type used, and the location of the fishing ground are recorded. These community members are the ambassadors of the community by reporting the status of the resources they conserve.

2.7.2 Social economical monitoring

This is an important activity since it provides a detailed understanding of a community or geographic area's socioeconomic context. Among others it also can measure the economic and non-economic losses and damages to the community due to conservation and livelihood activities get information on the existing livelihood systems of Marine Park communities, their dependence on marine resources, the relationships amongst user groups, how marine resource-dependent people use the marine resources and their relative wealth status. In MIMP consultants mostly do the socio-economic survey.

2.8 Monitoring, control, and surveillance

The main objective of MIMP is to protect, conserve, and restore species and genetic diversity of living and non-living marine resources and the ecosystem processes of marine and coastal waters. This is being conducted by performing patrols via boat, car, on foot, by drones, or through observation from ranger outposts. Regular patrolling is important for ensuring compliance with regulations intended to deter fishing and harvesting activities, particularly those conducted by individuals who are encroaching from outside the MPA. Additionally, these patrols serve to enhance awareness among resource users and local communities, which is a fundamental aspect of the patrol team's responsibilities during their operations.

Patrols conducted within MPAs are conducted in a participatory manner, with unarmed rangers/VLC. In MIMP, patrols are conducted through three distinct approaches: first, by park rangers independently; second, via joint operations that involve collaboration between park rangers and VLCs; and third, by the VLCs independently conducting patrols. VLCs conduct patrols within their respective villages. In instances of unsustainable resource use, they first focus on raising awareness about conservation. If the situation escalates beyond their capacity to address it, they report these incidents to the village council or both the village council and the park management for further formal action, which may include additional awareness initiatives and formal warnings.

Such issues can also be managed at the village level by the village council, which will notify the Park Warden. Additionally, the VLC is responsible for monitoring user permits. They provide a complimentary application form for resource user permits and conduct inspections of fishing gear. Before submitting their comments, they hold a meeting to discuss and develop recommendations, along with the minutes of their discussion, which are then sent to the village council. The village council reviews these

recommendations and forwards them to the park Warden, who decides whether to issue or withhold the permit based on the received recommendations.

Annex 2: Examples of how co-management was established and how it operates in MCAs of Zanzibar

THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF ZANZIBAR

MINISTRY OF BLUE ECONOMY AND FISHERIES

THE ZANZIBAR CO-MANAGEMENT APPROACH

DECEMBER 2024.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1. Background information

The origins of Zanzibar's conservation were conducted by local communities themselves according to the beliefs and Needs such as Norms, Religious, Mirth, and Traditional celebration. This system arose due to concerns about balancing resource use with growing demands, community needs, economic development, and the long-term sustainability of these resources in the face of increasing population. Resources were primarily used for communal consumption, with limited commercial exploitation. Historically, there was an intense sense of ownership, commitment, and responsibility towards resources. Communities traditionally conserved and managed resources through sustainable harvesting practices.

These practices were primarily governed by traditional rituals and systems which held significant cultural and social power. Sustainable marine resource management before 1994 in Zanzibar focused on controlling users from over-harvesting and depleting the resources (Top-down approach). The technical experts conducted studies to determine the methods, gears, and other regulations that ensured sustainable exploitation of the marine resources. Practices such as destructive fishery mechanisms including dynamite and drag net fishing were distressing marine habitats and the previously productive fisheries, and the government alone could not stop this destructive conduct from happening.

2.2. Goal of Marine Conservation Areas

The main goal of Marine Conservation is to restore and conserve the diversity, abundance, and ecological integrity of all physical and biological resources in all Marine Conservation Areas (MCAs) and Zanzibar Marine Water, so that they may be enjoyed and used productively and sustainably by present and future generations.

2.3. Objectives

The main objective of marine conservation is to conserve in perpetuity the biological processes and productivity of MCA and associated ecosystems for the benefit of the local population and the international community. Therefore, the specific objective is including the

i. To promote public understanding and enjoyment of the natural resources

ii. Education and the provision of recreational opportunities.

iii. To undertake the development of the MCA’s natural resources in a manner that will generate revenue and therefore provide an economic justification.

iv. To promote research to support MCA management and education programmes.

v. To improve management and conservation of marine resources through gender, Sensitive, environmentally, and socio-economically balanced participatory approaches.

vi. To preserve and maintain a typical representative area of the coral reef communities, migratory marine birds, and threatened and endemic marine wildlife for the benefit of present and future generations.

2.4. Establishment of Co-Management

The destructive fishery mechanism that resulted from such practices and observing a significant reduction in catches was that some local fishermen took action to protect their livelihood and requested assistance from the government. The government of Zanzibar changed its policy to **Community-based resource management**, whereby the government and the community jointly manage the utilization of resources **(Co-Management)**. To organize the flow of information between the two implementing partners, communities at the village level, choose representatives that function as the link between them and the government which is the Shehia Fisheries Committee (SFC). The idea of establishing marine Conservation areas (MCAs) to be managed jointly by the Zanzibar government and local communities **(Co-Management)** was born and subsequently embraced.

3. THE CO-MANAGEMENT MECHANISM

3.1. Establishment of the Department for Marine Conservation

The Revolutionary government of Zanzibar through the Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries established the Department of Marine Conservation (DMC) to promote and coordinate all activities undertaken in Marine Conservation Areas in Zanzibar. The objective of DMC is to establish and support a comprehensive system of Marine Managed Areas (MMAs) in the territorial sea built on an Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) strategy that empowers and economic benefits of coastal communities. This includes managing, developing, and engaging communities in Marine Conservation activities.

3.1.1. Function of DMC

i. Manage, develop, and establish marine protected areas;

ii. Engage communities in marine conservation intervention including participatory monitoring;

iii. Conduct research related to marine conservation and development;

iv. Training and raising awareness among stakeholders about conservation and economic opportunities;

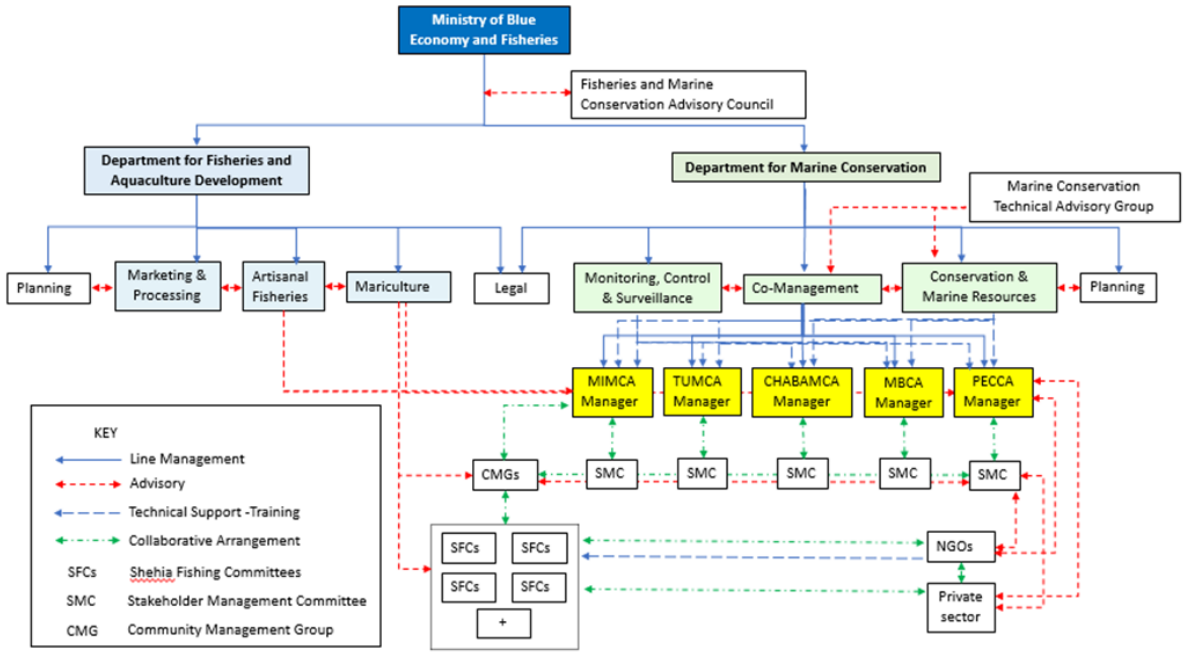
v. Establish and develop sustainable marine tourism;

vi. Manage patrols in marine protected areas; and

vii. Develop heritage sites within marine protected areas.

3.1.2. The general structure for Co-Management Marine Conservation

The structure includes the Ministry of Blue Economy and Fisheries, Fisheries and Marine Conservation Advisory Council, Department of Marine Conservation, Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development, Marine Conservation Area, Fisheries Executive Committee (FEC), Collaborative Management Group (CMGs), Shehia Fisheries Committee (SFC), Stakeholders Management Committee (SMC), Marine Conservation Technical Advisory Group and Fisheries, and NGOs and Private Sectors,



3.2. Marine Conservation Area in Zanzibar

Currently, Zanzibar has a Territorial Sea under protection of 2,161 km^2 out of 30,800 km^2 through a Co-Management Conservation approach. Therefore, five (5) Community-based marine Conservations were established under Fisheries Act no 7, 2010, including: -

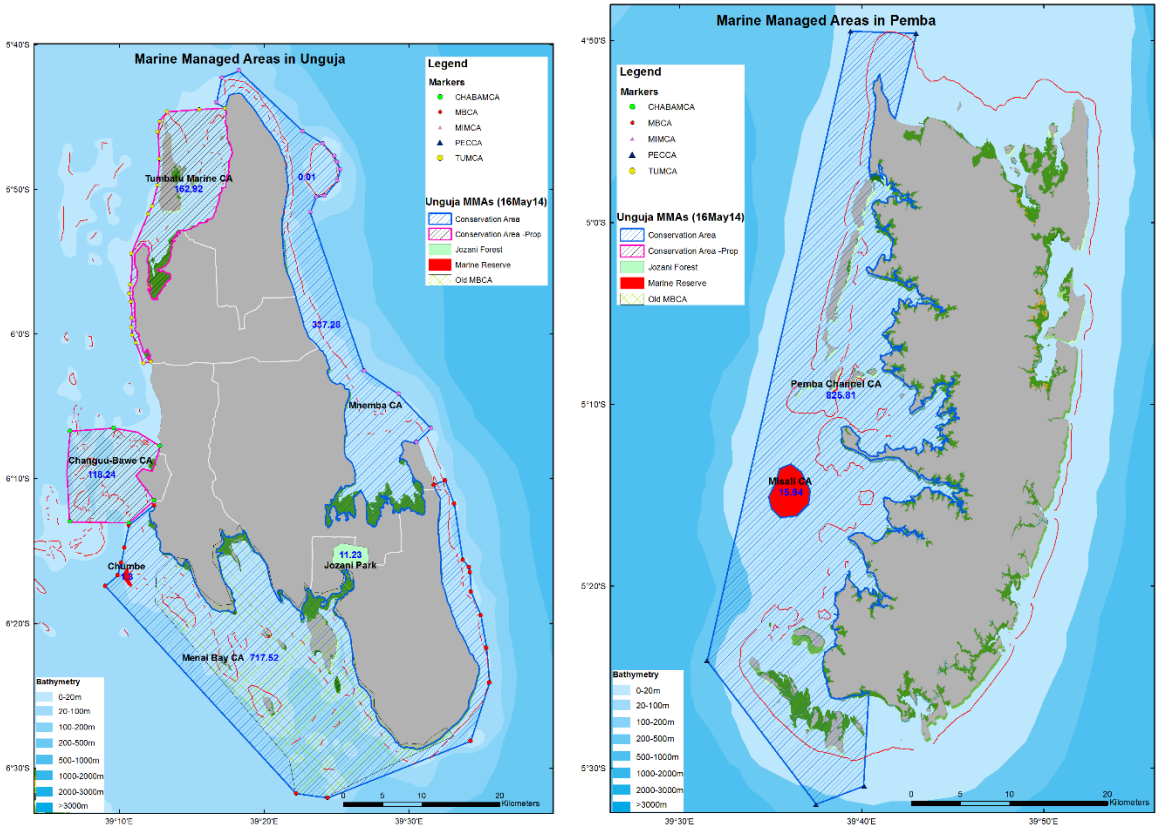
MCA	Established	Coverage	SFCs	CMGs	Boundary
MBCA	1997	717km2	27	5	Mazizini to Dongwe village

PECCA	2005	825.8km2	31	4	Kigomasha to Ngazi Islet
MIMCA	2002	337.3km2	12	2	Michamvi to Nungwi.
TUMCA	2014	162.9 km2	22	5	Nungwi to Mangapwani and Fujoni
CHABAMCA	2014	118.2km2	8	1	Mtoni to Mazizini

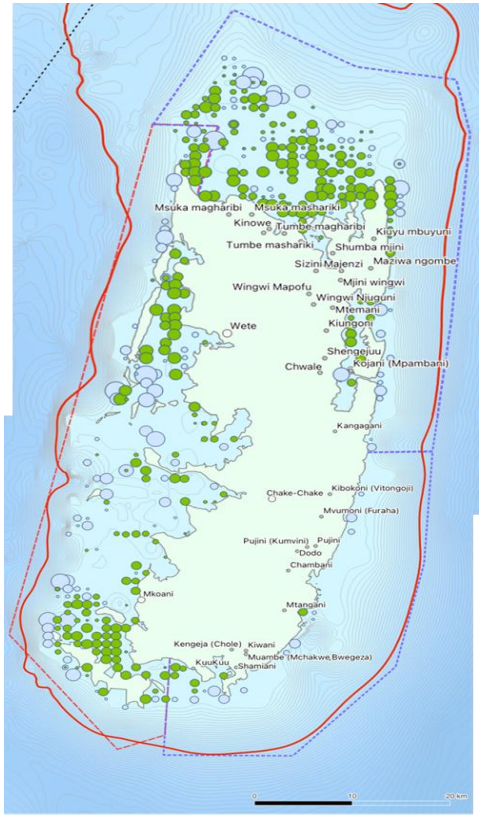
Additionally, Zanzibar is proposing to establish 2 new Marine Conservation Areas in the Eastern part of Pemba Island which will cover about 783 to 1,253 km^2 and 37 shehia (25 villages). These will cover the total territorial sea under protection to be 2,944km^2

Figure 1: Map of the Zanzibar Marine Conservation Areas.

Existing Co-management marine conservation area



Proposed Co-management marine conservation area.



ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE OF MBCA

3.2.1. Management measures in MCA

The Co-management marine Conservation mechanism is participatory, whereby different stakeholders are involved at various levels of management such as; decision-making, planning, implementation, benefit-sharing, monitoring, and evaluation. The useful tool used for managing the MCA is the developed General Management Plan (GMP) which includes MCS strategies and Standard Operating Procedures. The main identified MCAs stakeholders include; Local Government Authority (LGAs), Ministries, Independent Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Communities, Private Sectors, Investors, Media, CBOs, NGOs, Development Partners, and Regional and International Organizations.

3.2.1.1. General Management Plan

Current GMPs are designed as a 'roadmap' to reaching the desired objectives within ten years, by following a series of steps and procedures to be implemented over time. The development of the General Management Plan and its subsequent revision every five years focuses on:

(i). National Policies, and regional, and global development initiatives change with time.

(ii). The sector ministries' policies, i.e. Fisheries Policy and Fisheries Master Plan.

(iii). Public Sector Reforms: Strategic initiatives are needed to transform the natural resources sectors to embrace the Public Sector Reforms Programs.

(iv). The National Development Plans.

(v). The Ruling Party Election Manifesto.

(vi). Regional and International Protocols, Agreements, MoUs, and Conventions.

(vii). Global threats.

i. GMP Structure and Function

The GMP structure is simple and aimed at promoting understanding and implementation of the GMP by the MCA managers, resource users, and other stakeholders. Presents the key components of the GMP and their functions.

Category	Function and contents
Zonation Scheme	The zoning scheme proposed for MCA aims to protect sensitive and threatened resources, species, and habitats, as well as the fishery stock. It also aims to ensure the sustainable use of MCA's natural resources and reduce user conflicts, while allowing all users to enjoy the benefits of the MCA. This is meant to reconcile several types and intensities of use in various parts of the MCA and to help reconcile the sometimes competing and conflicting conservation and resource use needs. Sets out areas of the MCA where several types of visitors use, and tourism developments are permitted. Provides specific prescriptions on resource utilization by the communities.

Category	Function and contents
Management Programmes	This section forms the bulk of the completed GMP and provides a framework to guide management activities in achieving the future desired state for specific aspects of the MCA management. As a result, the plan has five thematic programmes. These are: o Ecological Management o Tourism Development and Management o Fisheries Resource Management o Mariculture Development o Community Support Each management programme has a programme purpose statement that defines the programme aims during the plan period; guiding principles that underpin the development and implementation of proposed management actions; management objectives that set out the specific goals of MCA management; and specific management actions that management will implement to achieve these goals.
Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance	The fifth component of the GMP is the Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance (or MCS) Strategy, designed to ensure and support the implementation of the above programmes. As well as pro-active enforcement, this MCS strategy considers measures to improve voluntary compliance through education and outreach and by generating incentives through management that benefit the general community.
Monitoring Framework	A monitoring framework for each of the five management programmes has been designed to guide the assessment of the potential positive and negative impacts resulting from programme implementation. It includes easily quantifiable indicators for assessing impacts and potential sources of the information required. A more detailed Management Information System (MIS) is presented in a separate document to accompany the GMP.

3.3. Establishment of Fisheries Committees (SFC)

Shehia Fisheries Committees (SFCs) are an important link between the government and the locals. The steps for their formation are as follows:

i. The government village leader (Sheha) of the county (Shehia) calls for a meeting of all fishermen, to choose members of the committee.

ii. Members of the committee are chosen by the meeting's participants, with their number ranging from ten to fifteen depending on the number of villages within the county (shehia).

iii. Sometimes committee members in collaboration with the rest of the fishers divide into smaller units such as development, enforcement/patrol, environment, finance, etc.

iv. Once completed the government officially accepts the committee as a certain village's fishermen representatives and gives it an official certificate signed by the Principal Secretary responsible for fisheries and the District Commissioner of the district concerned.

v. Once the committee has been officially recognized it starts to undertake regular meetings and discusses management issues as per the point of view of the community they are representing.

vi. The SFCs form Executive Fisheries Committed (FEC) which is represented by

Chairpersons from SFCs and joins with the government to manage a particular MCA.

3.3.1. Procedures for the SFC Election

The SFC leaders will represent the fishing groups within the SFC. The number of representatives for each fishing group is dependent on the number and size (as determined by many fishers) of the fishing groups. Therefore, in a Shehia with 5 equally sized fishing groups, there will be two representatives per group. Small fishing groups will have one representative. If many groups make representation difficult, groups can be combined based on their similarities or wish for common representation. All fishing groups must be represented on the committee. Fishing groups are defined as those fishers from a specific fishery (e.g., octopus) or gear type (e.g. trap, gill net) and will include mariculture (e.g. seaweed, sea-cucumber, sponge) and coir producers. All fishers within each recognized group should be recorded in the SFC fisher register.

Members are elected through the following process:

a) Fishing groups and fishers eligible to vote are identified from the SFC Fishers Register.
b) The number and size of the groups determine the number of representatives for each group.
c) Each fishing group in the Shehia will identify candidates to stand for election to function as their representatives - where a group activity is commonly practiced by people, a representative of both men and women should be proposed.
d) Fishers from within the group can propose themselves as candidates.
e) Each proposed candidate should be seconded by at least one-quarter of the attendees of the meeting. Fishing group members can second more than one candidate.
f) Selected candidates must apply and fill in an Election form.
g) The DFDA and/or Sheha examine the form to ensure the candidates have the required qualifications for the SFC.
h) The DFDA/Sheha will inform the candidate and fishing group of the outcome of the assessment.
i) The DFDA/Sheha organizes a public meeting of the recognized fishing group(s) in the Shehia attended by at least one-half of the fishers from the relevant fishing group.
j) Each recognized fishers' group will elect their representative from the presented candidates' list by majority vote.
k) Successful candidates serve a five-year term and are eligible to serve a second.
l) The Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, Secretary, Vice-Secretary, and Treasurer will be elected either by the combined fishers in the Shehia by a majority vote of all fishers present in the meeting or by the members if permitted the fishers.

3.4. Establishment of Fisheries Executive Committee

The members of the fishermen's executive committee shall be all chairpersons of the shehia fishermen's committees in a particular MCA whereby the Chairperson and Vice-chairperson of FEC are selected by the members of FEC.

3.4.1. Functions of the Fishermen's Executive Committee (FEC)

Functions of the fishermen's executive committee shall include: –

i. Making decisions on all management issues of the controlled area such as establishing closed fishing seasons, fishing zones, and fishing camps (*Dago*), within the controlled area
ii. To protect marine ecosystems within the controlled area;
iii. To approve sources of revenue and the entrance fees periodically concerning controlled areas;
iv. To approve quarterly and annual work plans and budgets as shall be prepared by the manager;
v. Approve quarterly and annual MCA implementation reports as shall be prepared by the manager.

A Collaborative Management Group (CMG)

A Collaborative Management Group (CMG) **is** when more than two SFCs collaborate to manage marine resources together. It is a step in the sustainable management of coastal and marine resources where more than two shehia communities/villages agree to jointly manage to deal with the challenges they face to achieve sustainable fisheries management in their areas.

Process for Establishing CMG

1) To create awareness among fishing committees and the community about CMG, the process of establishing CMG, its benefits, and operations
2) Meeting of members of fisheries committees to agree and establish a CMG.
3) Creating a committee that will coordinate the management of CMG.
4) Building capacity on responsibilities of the committee and leaders
5) Prepare a work plan for the CMG.
6) Prepare a joint management plan including a resource map and by-laws.
7) To prepare a management agreement document (management agreements) between the agreed Shehia
8) Submit a management agreement document to the Department of Marine Conservation to obtain government approval.

9) Start the implementation of the management plan according to the agreement.

Functions of CMG

1) To resolve the challenges that hinder the sustainable management of fisheries.
2) To reduce monitoring and surveillance costs
3) To resolve and reduce conflicts that arise from time to time.
4) To establish compatible strategies and bring about joint success.
5) To help in social-economic activities
6) To simplify communication and performance
7) To improve joint protection
8) To identify criminals and put together strategies to control them.

4. THE CASE STUDY ON CO-MANAGEMENT FOR MENAI BAY CONSERVATION AREA (MBCA).

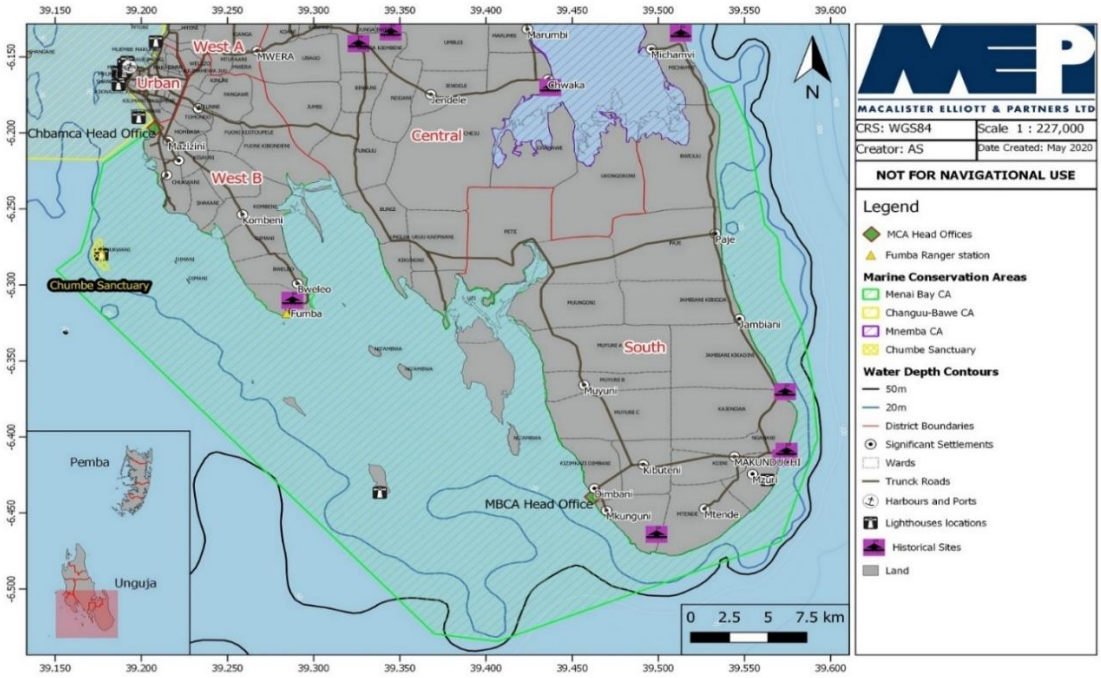
4.1. Background information

The conventional Co-Management of fisheries resources in Zanzibar dates back to 1992 when 4 villages of Fumba, Bweleo, Dimani, and Nyamanzi formed the first community-led fisheries management under the supervision of the Departments of Environment and Fisheries. The work was primarily centered on managing the fishing camps in Kwale and Pungume. In this management framework, the elected fisheries committees represented the communities. Later in 1994, during the first evaluation mission of the management, it was proposed to include other villages that were also users of the area of 21 villages from Kisakasaka to Mzuri Makunduchi), hence making the collaboration of 14 villages and cutting across two districts West B and South Unguja. This led to the establishment of Menai Bay Marine Conservation Area (MBCA) in 1997, as the first Marine Conservation Area (MCA) in Zanzibar. Therefore, the MBCA was first Gazette vol. CVI No. 5755 of 9th August 1997 under section 7(1) of the Fisheries Act No. 7 of 2010.

4.2. Boundary

The current boundary starts from Mzizini in the West B district (close to the southern border of Zanzibar Town) to Bwejuu, on the southeast coast. It comprises 27 Shehia.

The MBCA encompasses several small islands and sandbanks, many with fringing coral reefs. The islets in the bay include Pungume, Kwale, Miwi, Nyemembe, Komonda, Vundwe, Sume, Tele, Nguruwe, and Ukanga, which are covered mostly by coral rag bush and surrounded by coral reefs and seagrass beds.



4.3. SFC, FEC, and CMG in MBCA

MBCA has 27 SFCs, each committee has about 10 to 12 members depending on the number of fishermen in the shehia. Currently. There are about 81 women selected to be a member of the MBCA SFCs whereby most of them are secretaries and cashiers. There is FEC which consists of all chairpersons of MBCA SFCs for managing MBCA which has 28 members including the Chairperson. For participating in managing the fishing grounds. MBCA has a total of **5** CMGs which in collaboration with the MBCA staff conduct Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) in MBCA fishing and farming grounds.

CMG in MBCA includes the following: -

1) UNGUKIBU: Uzi, Nga'mbwa, Unguja Ukuu, Kikungwi and Bungi

2) FUDINYACHUMA: Fumba, Dimani, Nyamanzi, Chukwani and Mazizini

3) KIBWEKIKI: Kisakasaka, Bweleo, Kibondeni and Kibele

4) BWEPAK4: Bwejuu, Kikadini, Paje, ajengwa, Kigaeni and Kibigija

5) PEDIM5: Pete, Mkunguni, Dimbani, Muungoni, Mzuri, Muyuni and Mtende

5. ZONING SCHEME MANAGEMENT APPROACH

Zoning is one method used by managers to protect the natural resources within a protected area, as well as reduce user conflicts to ensure that the various user groups can benefit from the resources in a sustainable way. The effective implementation of the

zoning scheme requires an effective enforcement framework, the engagement of stakeholders, and a sound public education strategy to encourage compliance among the respective resource user groups.

MBCA zonation proposed in this initial phase of the implementation of the MBCA comprises only three types of user zones, as follows.

i. ***No-take Zone (NTZ) or Core Protection Zone*** (which is the breeding site of marine organisms (Smallest in size not more than 5% of the total area),)

ii. ***Restricted Fishing and Recreation Zone*** (Specified use zone whereby there are some fishing gear restrictions due to habitat and breeding sites of endangered species, especially sea turtles.)

iii. ***General user zones*** (General Use Zone which is allowed to conduct fishing activities while following MPAs/MCAs regulations. The general use zone area is the largest of all zones which carries more than 75% of the total area of the MCAs.)

6. CONFLICT RESOLUTION MECHANISM

A key role of the SFC is the management of conflicts. Conflicts about fisheries and marine resources mostly arise from (an) unresolved natural resource of fisheries management dispute(s). Other conflicts have their origins in disputes arising from unclear governance and/or contested use of resources. Fisheries/marine resource conflicts arising in SFCs can be broadly identified as those:

i. Arising from illegal fishing
ii. Disputes between different resource users
iii. Arising from the implementation of management measures, e.g., reef closures.

Technically disputes about illegal fishing are not conflicts as they involve one of the parties contravening national or local laws. Guidelines on SFCs' roles in monitoring, surveillance, and compliance will be the subject of a separate document.

6.1. Classes of Conflict

Conflicts can also be classified as those between:

i. The SFC fishing groups within the Shehia
ii. Fishing group(s) and their councilors(s)
iii. Councilors within the SFC are not related to conflicts between fishing groups.
iv. Villages within the SFC Shehia community
v. The Shehia Fisher Committee (SFC) and the Shehia leadership, District, and/or MCA
vi. The SFC and other resource users such as tourism and fishers from outside e.g., in the case of fishing camps.

vii. The SFC and (an)other SFC(s)

6.2. Management of Conflict

Types 1-5 are conflicts that occur within the SFC and Types 6-7 involve the SFC with an external (to the Shehia or Fisheries sector) entity and could reflect political and/or policy issues.

The first step in resolving disputes and conflicts involves a process of negotiation between the parties, led by SFC, and Village elders, if present. The second stage involves the use of a go-between (mediators) to attempt to find a solution. This is known as mediation. If a solution is not identified, then it will require the intervention of a competent authority for decision and resolution. A competent authority has a legal basis to decide regarding the issue(s) causing the conflict.

The precise process to be followed to manage conflicts will depend on the nature of the conflict (e.g., the dispute about resource use, the parties involved, and the context of the dispute. However, the general approach will be one of negotiation, mediation, and arbitration. The mediators and arbiters for each of the types of disputes described earlier are presented below. The first stage of negotiation between the parties is not presented.

Dispute Involves	Second Stage (Mediator)	Third Stage (Arbitration-Decision)
1. The SFC fishing groups within the Shehia	Neutral SFC councilor(s)	MCA manager or DFDA
2. Fishing group(s) and their councillor(s)	Neutral SFC councilor(s)	Vote of the fishing group on replacement. By-election
3. Councillors within the SFC not related to conflicts between fishing groups	SFC Chairperson and consults fishing groups.	The SFC Chairperson seeks resolution through the removal of councilors or an election for all committee members. In the latter case, he informs the MCA manager of the need for elections.
4. Villages within the SFC Shehia community	Sheha	District Commissioner
5. The Shehia Fisher Committee (SFC) and the Shehia leadership, District and/or MCA	MCA and/or DFDA MCA manager MCU coordinator	DFD and/or District Fisheries Officer
6. The SFC and other resource users such as tourism and fishers from outside (e.g. Dago)	Sheha	District (for disputes involving parties outside of the fisheries sector) MCA-DFD for disputes within the fisheries sector
7. The SFC and (an)other SFC(s)	MCA & District Fisheries Officer	DFD or District Authority depending on the nature of the dispute (as above)

The above examples are presented as a guide as to how a three-stage resolution process could work. The proposed process would decentralize resolution to the SFC and local authorities (including the MCA and District Authorities). Only particularly sensitive issues or those that require policy decisions would be referred to the Director of DFD or higher authority in the district. If any person or group is not satisfied by the decision by the arbiter, there is the option of recourse to a Court of Law.

7. CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CO-MANAGEMENT

For the sustainability of the fisheries resources and other critical habitats within the MCAs, there is a high need for the identification of gaps and the proposed intervention measures to strengthen the system to meet its intended purposes. The following are some of the community gaps (Fishers):

7.1. Areas of interventions for strengthened co-management approach for improved marine resources management.

Sn	Challenges/Gaps (Issues)	Solutions (Innervations)
1.	Increasing fishing pressure in Conservation areas causes diminished fish and other marine resources.	Promote deeper water fishery (outside of marine conservation) by supporting the local community with equipment, training, and deployment of FADs.
2.	Destructed fishing grounds including Coral reefs, Seagrass, and Mangroves due to illegal fishing and improper anchored	i. Installation mooring buoys ii. Conduct regular participatory monitoring. iii. Restoration of coral reef and development of artificial reef at fishing grounds iv. Restoration of mangrove and seagrass areas v. Training and Awareness
3.	Inadequate knowledge, education, and awareness of communities on critical habitat conservation.	a) Organize workshops, seminars, and local awareness campaigns to educate communities on the importance of coral reefs, mangroves, and sea graces how they support marine life, and their role in sustaining local economies. b) Work with respected community leaders, educators, and influencers to share knowledge and emphasize the long-term benefits of critical habitat conservation. c) Introduce critical habitat conservation. Education in local schools to create awareness from a young age, covering topics on marine biodiversity, sustainable fishing practices, and reef-friendly activities through environmental clubs.
4.	Inadequate alternatives of livelihoods, as fishing has become the primary activity and the majority of fishermen operate in the reefs.	a) Offer training on diversification of alternatives of livelihoods and support alternative income-generating activities that are reef-friendly, such as seaweed, sea cucumber farming, crab fattening, and ecotourism.
5.	Lack of working equipment, especially for Fishers to	a) Supporting Fishers with working equipment through their Networks.

	undertake patrols to curb illegal fishing practices.	
6.	Insufficient community participation in the development and review of policies, laws, regulations, guidelines, and conservation activities	a) Establish Community Consultation Sessions, Create Stakeholder Working Groups, and Develop an Accessible Communication plan. b) Organize Policy Education Workshops and create structured feedback mechanisms, such as suggestion boxes, surveys, and online forms, where community members can provide input on draft policies and guidelines. c) Specific efforts to involve women, youth, and other marginalized groups in consultations, as their voices are often underrepresented in policy-making but critical to inclusive and effective laws, d) Provide Transparency and Follow-up, Support Civil Society and Local Organizations to participate in the dialogue, and Simplify Language and Materials for Accessibility. e) To create platforms for fishers, to share experiences on different topics on marine environment.
7.	The existence of poverty/low income among coastal community people creates a high dependency on resources.	a) To strengthen savings and credit groups or link communities to microfinance institutions that provide small loans. b) Provide resources and training for value-added activities, such as processing and packaging seafood locally, to increase community income.
8.	Existence of Climate Change Impacts on marine resources	a) Engage in coral restoration, such as coral gardening and transplanting resilient coral species. b) Educate coastal communities on the impacts of climate change on coral reefs and involve them in conservation activities. c) Promote the conservation of other ecosystems like mangroves, and seagrasses, to prevent silt from reaching coral reefs.
9.	Few civil society organizations support interventions on the ground	a) Strengthen existing Fishers to undertake awareness activities, monitor reef health, and support communities in sustainable practices.
10.	Existence of Illegal fishing practices that damage coral reefs and seagrasses	a) Educate fishers on the impacts of destructive practices like blast fishing and the benefits of sustainable techniques that help conserve coral. b) To strengthen the involvement of fishing communities in conservation initiatives and decision-making processes.
11.	Inadequate women and Youth Involvement in coral reef conservation interventions	a) Organize training sessions focused on coral reef conservation specifically for women and youth, providing them with the knowledge, skills, and tools they need to actively participate in conservation efforts. b) Run community campaigns to promote the value and impact of women's and youth's contributions to conservation, encouraging broader support for their involvement.

8. THE NEED FOR UPSCALING CO-MANAGEMENT APPROACH IN THE NEW CONSERVATION AREAS

8.1. Processes for the establishment of new MCA

i. Consultation process

ii. Gazettement

iii. Establishment and inauguration of FEC.

iv. Capacity building for SFCs on marine conservation

v. Development of a General Management Plan (GMP)

vi. Establishment of CMGs

vii. Zones are established, and other use areas are established.

viii. The area was demarcated with buoys.

8.2. Implication and opportunities of the MCAs

i. Legal protection of marine resources

ii. Structure to long-term management of the marine resources

iii. Ability to generate funds through MCA fees.

iv. Leverage for donor funds

v. Conservation to Improve the marine environment securing the marine resources for the future,

vi. Improved marine security.

vii. Enforcement of prohibited marine fishing gears and methods.

9. MITIGATION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION MEASURES

ix) Revenue-sharing regulations have been established for the community of the MCAs. The allocation is structured as follows: 30% move directly for social, economic, and development activities within their locality such as the construction of classrooms, offices, water wells, and supply.

x) The MCAs have established an alternative livelihood activity to broaden the income generation sources for communities e.g., Seaweed farming to the level of processed products, beekeeping, tourism activities, etc. These alternative livelihood activities both increase income to the community as well as reduce fishing pressure for sustainability use;

xi) Engagement of the young generation in the faster-growing tourism industry in the MCAs due to conservation;

xii) Establishment of small financial groups and enhanced financial management and entrepreneurship skills, especially for women;

xiii) Supporting sustainable fishing practices by protecting the breeding and spawning areas to increase fish biomass and allowing spillover into adjacent areas;

xiv) Protecting coral reefs, seagrass, and mangroves to provide habitats for many other marine organisms, increasing the availability of food for local communities; and

xv) Enhances research and monitoring initiatives to have a clear understanding of the impacts of the resources used on the ecosystem for better conservation of marine resources.

Alternative Livelihood Opportunities

The affected communities will be responsible for determining the type of alternative livelihoods they would want to implement. This process will be facilitated and supported by the NGOs receiving grants for relative activities under Component 1; none of which has yet been identified. Some communities may have pre-determined alternative opportunities that they would wish to pursue while others may require guidance as to what are available viable options. Any alternative livelihood opportunities selected must seek to incorporate the tenets of sustainable resource usage. Alternative livelihoods must be inclusive for all affected persons, particularly the vulnerable populations. Potential alternative livelihood opportunities could either seek to enhance current economic activities already underway or develop new economic activities. Potential alternatives for each category are listed below: -

a) Enhancing Current Economic Activities

i) Diversification, improvement, and increased climate resilience of aquaculture production through introducing new species and techniques (e.g., Seaweed farming, etc.);

ii) Value-addition to fisheries products; and

b) Developing New Economic Activities

i) Development of community-based ecotourism and/or cultural tourism;

ii) Introduction of livestock keeping;

iii) Introduction of beekeeping; and

iv) Enhancing any local craft activities;

10.0 CAPACITY BUILDING

The project will strengthen the capacity of various groups of communities and other stakeholders to strengthen the skills, knowledge, and resources of individuals to reduce threats to important biodiversity in MPA/MCA.

Among the major identified challenges in the MPA/MCA communities includes:

Table 4: Summary of co-management challenges and proposed solutions for implementation

	Challenges/Gaps (Issues)	**Solutions (Innervations)**
	Increasing fishing pressure in conservation areas causes diminished fish and other marine resources.	Promote deeper water fishery (outside of marine conservation) by supporting the local community with equipment, training, and deployment of FADs.
	Destructed fishing grounds including coral reefs, seagrass, and mangroves due to illegal fishing and improper anchored	a) Installation mooring buoys b) Conduct regular participatory monitoring. c) Restoration of coral reef and development of artificial reef at fishing grounds d) Restoration of mangrove and seagrass areas e) Training and Awareness
	Inadequate knowledge, education, and awareness of communities on critical habitat conservation.	d) Organize workshops, seminars, and local awareness campaigns to educate communities on the importance of coral reefs, mangroves, and sea graces how they support marine life, and their role in sustaining local economies. e) Work with respected community leaders, educators, and influencers to share knowledge and emphasize the long-term benefits of critical habitat conservation. f) Introduce critical habitats conservation education in local schools to create awareness from a young age, covering topics on marine biodiversity, sustainable fishing practices, and reef-friendly activities through environmental clubs.
	Inadequate alternatives of livelihoods, as fishing has become the primary activity and the majority of fishermen operate in the reefs.	Offer training on diversification of alternatives of livelihoods and support alternative income-generating activities that are reef-friendly, such as seaweed, sea cucumber farming, crab fattening, ecotourism, and Blue economy opportunities.
	Inadequate community participation in the development and review of policies, laws, regulations, guidelines, and conservation	f) Establish Community Consultation Sessions, Create Stakeholder Working Groups, and Develop an Accessible Communication plan.

	activities	g) Organize Policy Education Workshops and create structured feedback mechanisms, such as suggestion boxes, surveys, and online forms, where community members can provide input on draft policies and guidelines. h) Specific efforts to involve women, youth, and other marginalized groups in consultations, as their voices are often underrepresented in policy-making but critical to inclusive and effective laws, i) Provide Transparency and Follow-up, Support Civil Society and Local Organizations to participate in the dialogue, and Simplify Language and Materials for Accessibility. j) To create platforms for fishers, to share experiences on different topics on marine environment.
	The existence of poverty/low income among coastal community people creates a high dependency on resources.	c) To strengthen savings and credit groups or link communities to microfinance institutions that provide small loans. d) Provide resources and training for value-added activities, such as processing and packaging seafood locally, to increase community income.
	Climate Change impacts	d) Engage in coral restoration, such as coral gardening and transplanting resilient coral species. e) Educate coastal communities on the impacts of climate change on coral reefs and involve them in conservation activities. f) Promote the conservation of other ecosystems like mangroves, and seagrasses, to prevent silt from reaching coral reefs.
	Few civil society organizations support interventions on the ground.	Strengthen existing VLCs to undertake awareness activities, monitor reef health, and support communities in sustainable practices.
	Inadequate Women and Youth Involvement in coral reef conservation interventions	c) Organize training sessions focused on coral reef conservation specifically for women and youth, providing them with the knowledge, skills, and tools they need to actively participate in conservation efforts. d) Run community campaigns to promote the value and impact of women's and youth's contributions to conservation, encouraging broader support for their involvement.

2.7 MONITORING

MCA timely undertakes environmental monitoring in its area to obtain evidence that environmental management targets are being met. Monitoring is done to determine the status and trends in selected indicators of the condition of ecosystems to allow managers to make better-informed decisions and to work more effectively with other agencies and individuals for the benefit of resources. Normally, the MCAs in collaboration with stakeholders are monitored to understand the status of coral cover, sea grass, mangroves, fish catch, plastic pollution, etc. The monitoring activities in the MCA are being implemented through the participation of key stakeholders, especially NGOs and communities within the MCA. The monitoring includes social-economic, ecological, and the impacts of the conservation and livelihood activities on both community and resources. The baseline data is being obtained through ecological and social-economical (household) surveys and included in GMP.

2.7.1 Ecological Monitoring

Ecological monitoring is conducted to provide information about resources. Ecological monitoring is conducted in a collaboration between the MCA staff, NGOs, and communities (fishers) especially those who have been trained to perform monitoring activities such as mangroves, benthic cover (coral reefs, seagrass, and associated benthic cover categories) looking on following indicators coral cover, sea urchin, coral health, fleshy algae keystone fish species (Triggerfish) and macroinvertebrates.

2.7.2 Social economical monitoring

This is an important activity since it provides a detailed understanding of a community or geographic area’s socioeconomic context. Among others it also can measure the economic and non-economic losses and damages to the community due to conservation and livelihood activities get information on the existing livelihood systems of MCA communities, their dependence on marine resources, the relationships amongst user groups, how marine resource-dependent people use the marine resources and their relative wealth status. In MCA, NGOs do socio-economic surveys to avoid data biases.

Annex 3: Sample Grievance and Resolution Form

Name:			☐ Please do not use my name when talking about this concern in the public.
Company: (If applicable)			
Date:		Time:	
Preferred Contact Method:	☐ Telephone ☐ ☐ E-mail Mail Please provide contact details: _____		
Supporting documents attached?	☐ Yes ☐ No		
Please provide details of your grievance.			
What outcome are you seeking?			
Additional Information			
Claimant Signature: …… Date: …….. WEO Signature: …… Date:……..…….. ***For Office Use only***			
Stakeholder Reference:	NGO		Government - Central
	Neighbour - Fisherman		Government - Local
	Neighbour - Fisherman		Contractor
	Neighbour – Businessman/W.man		Consultant
	Neighbor - Farmer		
	Other		
	Comments:		

Annex 4: The resulting details of issues and concerns

STAKEHOLDERS' VIEWS AND CONCERNS FROM SITE VISIT DURING DEVELOPMENT OF THE TASFAM PROJECT

S/No	Date	Location and Participant	Question/Concern	Response
1.	22/4/2022	1. Dr. Subira Simbeye. 2. Ronald N. Pangah. 3. Patrick B. Kyaruzi 4. Edina Katalaiya Regional Administrative Secretariat, Mtwara region	Fishers and other fisheries-related businesses should be capacitated in terms of skills and equipment so that they improve their business and change from fishing in shallow water to venturing into the deep sea.	This has been incorporated into the project document.
2.	23/4/2022	1. Davis G. Orio 2. Paul S. Mayige Mnazi Bay-Ruvuma Estuary Marine Park (MBREMP), Mtwara region.	Alternative Income-generating Activities should be implemented to avoid overdependence on Marine resources by communities which affects conservation activities and sustainability of the resources.	This has been incorporated into the project document.
3.	23/4/2022	1. Rashid O. Linkoni. 2. Abuu Ahmad Athumani. 3. Ismail Hassan Kondo. Local communities at Msimbati Village, Mtwara	• There is an opportunity for ecotourism from the dune which is believed to be the biggest in Tanzania. • Climate change (severe weather conditions and river floods) affects fishing activities in the village. • The use of illegal fishing gear affects fisheries management e.g., Beach seine nets (haitoki), ring nets in shallow water, use of herbicides (Ulimbo /Kirumba) in the rivers which cause mass killing of fish;	This has been incorporated into the project document.
4.	24/4/2022	1. Rehema Abdalla 2. Tabia Said 3. Shufaa Said 4. Amina Juma 5. Halima Mapengo 6. Fatuma Selemani 7. Mwajuma Abdalla 8. Asha Ismail 9. Rainabu Embe Community-Based Organization (CBO) of WAMABA at Sinde village – Msanga Mkuu, Mtwara.	It was highlighted that fishing activities share the same space with seaweed farmers, which results in conflict and competition between seaweed farmers and fishers.	This has been incorporated into the project document.
10.	24/4/2022	1. Hamis Ismail 2. Juma M. Mzee 3. Amina Debe 4. Stephen Ambros 5. Said Ibun Dadi 6. Habiba Mohamed The local community of Namela BMU and Mtepwezi Village in Mtwara	They mentioned problems that hinder fisheries development in their area including: - the use of poor fishing gear and vessels; lack of financial support for fisheries activities; unsustainable village community bank saving groups, Inadequate skills for sustainable fisheries; and poor landing site and market; hence requested the new TASFAM project to solve some of these problems.	This has been incorporated into the project document.

S/No	Date	Location and Participant	Question/Concern	Response
7.	25/4/2022	1. Naima N. Mohamed 2. Ayubu M. Singoye SwissAid (Non-Governmental Organization - NGO) in Lindi region.	The main challenges encountered are the theft of fish in fish ponds, predators (Sea otters), post-harvest loss due to lack of handling and storage facilities, lack of quality fish seeds and feeds, and sea-level rise due to climate change which harms pond management and fish production.	This has been incorporated into the project document.
3.	26/4/2022	1. James Golola 2. Jairus Mahenge WWF-Kilwa (Non-Governmental Organization), Kilwa Masoko, Lindi	They called upon to join the force in supporting livelihoods and impart skills on livelihood alternatives for instance beekeeping, seaweed farming, etc.	This has been incorporated into the project document.
3.	26/4/2022	1. Mohamed Peta 2. Pili Kuliwa 3. Hamisi Pamkungu 4. Asha Mussa 5. Tumaile Said 6. Bimkubwa Falijala The local community of Kilwa Kivinje, Lindi region.	• High cost of seaweed farming compared with the selling price (low price); climate change which affects fishing and marketing activities; poor fishing gears and vessels; lack of seaweed quality standards and packaging materials; lack of landing sites; fishing insecurity (no fisheries rescues mechanism) and post-harvest loss of fish due to lack of storage facilities. • They requested the TASFAM project to consider imparting skills in fisheries and aquaculture development, fish drying, modern fishing gears and vessels for small-scale fishers, and capacity building in seaweed value addition.	This has been incorporated into the project document.
7.	23/4/2022	1. Abedi Musa Harusha 2. Athumani Msema 3. Leso Malau 4. Fatuma Bahatisha 5. Ningenya Mwijuma 6. Halima Shaha 7. Halima Swalehe 8. Fatuma Hamza 9. Saumu Salimu Local Community of Zingibari BMU, Tanga	Mangrove protection programs conducted in the village may be supported by the new project to enhance conservation and create a sense of environmental stewardship.	This has been incorporated into the project document.
10.	25/4/2022	1. Dkt. Johnson G. Mshana 2. Ismail Saidi Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS - NGO) in Tanga	The Blue Carbon Trade initiative provides opportunities for the communities to participate in the conservation of seagrasses and mangroves whereby they are being paid for any additional biomass produced from the baseline	This has been incorporated into the project document
3.		1. Joseph Andrea 2. Omari Jumbe 3. Selemani Dami 4. Mwantumu Ally	Communities requested to benefit more from tourism opportunities offered by the presence of Tanga Coelacanth Marine Park (TACMP) in	This has been incorporated into the project document.

S/No	Date	Location and Participant	Question/Concern	Response
		5. Fatuma Abdala 6. Mariam Hatibu 7. Halim Ayubu 8. Fatuma Ali 9. Fatuma Makame 10. Amina Akida 11. Bakari Mnyika 12. Fatuma Ali Local Community of Kigombe Village BMU in Tanga	the village.	
13.	27/4/2022	Pemba, Zanzibar	Seaweed growers, fishers, and hotel investors have a conflict with the utilization of common areas for different activities. At Misali the fishers compete with tourists for the same area with different interests (fishing and snorkeling)	This has been incorporated into the project document.