



NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
BARAZA LA TAIFA LA HIFADHI NA USIMAMIZI WA MAZINGIRA

**REPORT ON THE NATIONAL INCEPTION AND SCOPING WORKSHOP OF THE
WESTERN INDIAN OCEAN LARGE MARINE ECOSYSTEMS STRATEGIC ACTION
PROGRAMME POLICY HARMONIZATION AND INSTITUTION REFORMS (WIO LME
SAPPHIRE) PROJECT**



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1.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

WIO LME SAPPHIRE project was derived from a GEF funded project (Agulhas Somali Currents Large Marine Ecosystems - ASCLME), which was implemented from 2008 – 2013 with the aim of documenting the environmental threats and impacts that are faced by the countries of the region to ensure the long-term sustainability of the living resources of the ASCLMES through an ecosystem based approach management. The ASCLME project pioneered the use of Marine Ecosystem Diagnostic Analyses (MEDAs) and Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) to identify existed gaps on coastal/marine area in terms of biodiversity, ecosystems, socioeconomic and governance. MEDAs were developed by each participating country and through the MEDAs' synthesis, a regional TDA was developed. Through this, a set of actions that constituted a regional Strategic Action Programme (SAP) for addressing concerns regarding the sustainable management and governance of marine and coastal resources for the WIOLMEs was identified. Therefore, the SAP reflected the findings of the TDA. Together with the SWIOFP and WIOLab SAPs, appropriate institutional and collaborative mechanisms that are necessary to implement the actions and to effectively implement the aims and objectives of the SAPs, was agreed and therefore, formulated the WIO LME SAPPHIRE project.

The inception workshop for the SAPPHIRE project was held back to back with the Marine Spatial Planning, Area-Based Planning Tools, in Seychelles, 13th – 17th November 2017 followed by a Joint Focal Points Meeting for the Implementation of the Strategic Action Project for the protection of the Western Indian Ocean from land-based sources and activities' (WIOSAP) & Western Indian Ocean Large Marine Ecosystem Strategic Action Programme Policy Harmonization and Institutional Reforms' (SAPPHIRE) project held in Mozambique in 14th December 2018. Also, a fourth Negotiation Meeting on the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Protocol on the Nairobi Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the marine and Coastal Environment of the Western Indian Ocean and a Regional Workshop on Harmonization of Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) Practices to Accelerate the Implementation of Western Indian Ocean Region Strategic Action Programmes was held in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, 25th - 29th March 2019.

The overall objective of the project is to achieve effective long-term ecosystem management in the Western Indian Ocean LMEs in line with the Strategic Action Programme. The project is implemented by the Nairobi Convention Secretariat, United Nation Environment Programme (UNEP) in collaboration with UNDP and with the funding support of Global Environmental Facility (GEF). The project will support the necessary policy and legal reforms, investments and capacity building requirements to achieve various outcomes through the following components:-

Component 1: Supporting Policy Harmonization and Management Reforms towards improved ocean governance.

Component 2: Stress Reduction through Community Engagement and Empowerment in Sustainable Resources Management.

Component 3: Stress Reduction through Private Sector/Industry Commitment to transformations in their operations and management practices.

Component 4: Delivering best practices and lessons through innovative ocean governance demonstration.

Component 5: Capacity Development to Realize improved ocean governance in the WIO region.

WIOLME SAPPHIRE project will be implemented in nine (9) countries of the WIO region including Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa and Tanzania. Therefore, at national level, NEMC the National focal point for the project in collaboration with the SAPPHIRE Project Coordination Unit (based in Mahe Seychelles) organized a national inception and scoping workshop with the objective of better understanding the project, identify country priorities in line with the project framework/annual work-plan, implementation arrangements and agreeing on National Inter-sectoral Coordination Committee (NICC)'s ToRs.

Generally, participants to the workshop included SAPPHIRE Regional Project Coordinator, representative from the Vice President's Office, the Second Vice President's Office, Zanzibar, relevant Ministries, Sectors, LGAs, Research and Academic Institutions, Project NGO/Partners and Media (**Annex 01**).

2.0 WELCOME REMARKS

Mr. Joseph Kombe who is also the Director of Environmental Research and Management (DERM) - NEMC welcomed the participants to the meeting on behalf of Director General. He thanked the participants for their attendance despite of their busy schedule.

He briefly explained the project coverage and the role of NEMC at national level. He argued all key participants to handle matters on the agenda with dedication and commitment in the spirit of national interest. Then, he called-upon all the participants to introduce themselves by mentioning their names, organization and their position. The Director, highlighted the objectives of the workshop as follows:-

- i. To understand project objectives and activities;
- ii. To identify key country priorities areas;
- iii. To understand implementation modality and structure of the project for Tanzania;
- iv. To discuss the draft of SAPPHIRE Annual Work Plan for 2019; and
- v. To suggest the Way forward towards implementation of SAPPHIRE.

He insisted that members should clearly understand the project objectives and components so as to come up with tangible recommendations. He added that it is important to identify gaps and/or challenges in order to prioritise clearly issues of the national interest.

Thereafter, Mr. Kombe introduced the guest of honour to officiate the opening of the workshop.

3.0 OPENING REMARKS

The Guest of Honour, Prof. Eng. Esnati O. Chaggu who is also the NEMC Board Chairperson delivered the workshop opening remarks (**Annex 02**). In the opening remarks, the Guest of Honour thanked the participants for attending the workshop. She informed the participants that the implementation of the SAPPHIRE project in Tanzania is critical, as it will depend on country priority areas and as per project objectives in realizing the Sustainable Development Goals i.e SDGs.

She further appreciated the role played by different stakeholders for their continued support and cooperation with NEMC in various activities and also appreciated the workdone by NEMC in making this workshop a reality. She then went further by repeating the project objectives and reiterated that she is aware that the meeting is intended to get a number of outputs, which include among others:-

- i. An understanding of the project components and activities to be implemented;
- ii. Identification of country priorities in line with the project framework; and
- iii. Discussion and agreeing on the National Intersectoral Coordination Committee (NICC)'s ToRs.

The Guest of Honour wished the workshop participants fruitful deliberations which will definitely be based on country needs. She echoing the need to study carefully the project objectives, components and activities and uplift issues of national priority. After these important highlights, the guest of honour declared the workshop opened at 8.30AM.

4.0 PAPER PRESENTATIONS

4.1 GENESIS OF SAPPHIRE PROJECT

The genesis of the project and overall goals of the project was given by the Regional project Coordinator, Ms Sinikinesh Beyene. Participants were informed that the project builds on the previous workdone by ASCLME project which was implemented by UNDP with support from GEF in collaboration with various partners. The western Indian Ocean region countries with support from ASCLME and SWIOF pioneered the use of Marine Ecosystem Diagnostic Analysis (MEDAs) and Trans-boundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and come up with challenges that face the larger marine ecosystems. These include, Water quality degradation, Habitat and community modification, Declines in living marine resources and Unpredictable environmental variability and extreme weather events. From the TDA findings, the Strategic Action Plans (SAPs) were developed to address the challenges facing the LMEs and therefore designed to address the challenges through:- Ecosystem Assessment and Monitoring; Science Based-Governance and Adaptive Management; Community Engagement; Stakeholder Involvement/PPP and Capacity Building and Training.

The Regional Coordinator reiterated that, the project will be implemented into nine (9) countries and therefore the UNDP is an implementing Agency whereas the Nairobi Convention Secretariat/UNEP is executing Agency. The project total budget is at the tune of USD 326,565,994 where USD 8,766,500 will be from GEF and USD 317,799,494 as co-financing. The project life span if five years starting from 2017- 2023 (*Annex 03*)

Plenary session

In this presentation, it was requested to make clarification on Component No. 1 & 3; issues of petroleum exploration and biodiversity; availability of the project document to stakeholders; support to community living along coastline; project start-up date (2017 – 2023) and validity of LED plan developed during ASCLME project.

In her response, the Regional project coordinator clarified that, what is really important for Private sector is monitoring and identification of priority areas for intervention. It was also insisted as country to properly make sense out of the project document by prioritizing national issues. Also, project start-up date is indicated to be 2017 – 2013 because at Regional level (Seychelles and Mauritius)

implementation of project started earlier in 2017. In responding to the issue of policies, the PC explained that, this project will identify gaps in the existing policies and/or develop new ones if need arises. The developed LED plan will be considered but since the environment is dynamic, the developed LED plan may be out of date and therefore, any priority from community should be accommodated.

4.2 IDENTIFICATION OF KEY COUNTRY PRIORITIES

The country project Focal Point, Ms. Rose Sallema Mtui presented a paper on National prioritization by recounting the objectives as well as components of the project. She insisted that, the understanding of project objectives, which are the major pillars and tool for prioritising country's needs based on available resources so as to meet the desired goal of sustainable resource management and improved ocean governance (*Annex 04*).

Thereafter, participants were divided into five groups according to Project thematic Areas/components (*Plate 1*). Each group, brainstormed and discussed the given tasks and came up with Key Successes/Best practices, Challenges and Recommendations/Key national priorities.



Plate 1. Participants group work

4.3 GROUP PRESENTATIONS

The followings were the findings from the group work:-

[i] POLICY HARMONIZATION AND MANAGEMENT REFORMS TOWARDS IMPROVED OCEAN GOVERNANCE

a. Key Successes/Best Practices

- i) Tanzania has various policies which are useful to improve ocean governance for example, Environmental policy 1997, Water policy, Mineral policy 2009, Fisheries policy, Forestry policy, Land Policy, DSF Policy.
- ii) Apart from these policies the five-year development plan 2016/17-2027 indicate key priority activities fisheries and marine resources that prioritized activities including; fresh water fishing, sea and deep sea fishing, fish farming and aquaculture. Interventions for acceleration of the sub sector include, among others, improvement of research and training activities in

Fisheries subsector; increasing availability and utilization of fisheries inputs and implements, Extension services, empowering fishers through subsidies to facilitate fishing activities and Strengthening control of fisheries resources and trade of fisheries products in marine and inland waters with better management of the respective environment.

b. Gaps/challenges

- i) Conflicting policies
- ii) Inadequate involvement of key stakeholders during policies preparations
- iii) Political willing to turn policies into action
- iv) Most policies lack policy implementation strategy
- v) Existence of some outdated sectoral policies

c. Recommendation

- i) Policy harmonization
- ii) Sector integration during policy preparation
- iii) Development of policy implementation and communication strategies
- iv) Develop Maritime policy
- v) Multi-sectoral collaboration

[ii] COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND EMPOWERMENT IN SUSTAINABLE RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

a. Key Successes/Best Practices

- i) Existence of beach management units (Fisheries dept.)-
- ii) Community based management in Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) village committees (village liaison committees (VLC)
- iii) Local NGOs
- iv) Local Environmental Conversational Groups
- v) Village natural resource committees
- vi) Policies and legislations such as fisheries policy and legislation, Marine Parks Legislations and Forest Legislations

b. Gaps/Challenges

- i. Local communities are not self-sustaining
 - They have inadequate knowledge in conservation of ecosystem
 - They have inadequate funding to meet the cost of working tools
- vi) Inadequate alternative livelihood/source of income hence overdependence on the coastal and marine resources
- vii) Inadequate inter-sectoral cooperation/collaboration among Institutions and community groups

c. Recommendations/Key National Priorities

- i) Development of alternative sources of income to the communities
- ii) Development of sustainable funding mechanism (Revolving fund – VICOBA; Blue carbon (carbon selling))
- iii) Capacity building (in terms of training)
- iv) Developing product and access to market

- v) Strengthen collaboration through development of appropriate Policies and legislations (protocols)
- vi) Integrating ICM
- vii) Engaging LC in benefitting from revenues generated from Antiquities (establish formal local market)
- viii) Enhance existing legislations within various Institutions
- ix) Develop national restoration guidelines for mangroves and corals

[iii] THE ROLE AND OPERATIONS OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR/INDUSTRY IN SUSTAINABLE RESOURCES MANAGEMENT: IMPROVED PRACTICES FOR ECOSYSTEM PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION

Stakeholders in private sector were identified as:- Small scale fishermen, Oil and gas explorers/miners, Trade and commercial groups, Salt producers, Maritime industry, Exporters, Seabed mining and Tourism industry.

a. Key Successes/Best Practices

- i. Establishment of co-management system (beach management unit, few cooperative societies, existing legislations (by-laws and regulations)
- ii. Existing discharge standard of wastewater into the water bodies
- iii. Inspection framework and system
- iv. Existence of trade council
- v. Environmental and social impact assessment

b. Gaps/Challenges

- i) Inadequate mechanism for involving Private sector in environmental protection and conservation
- ii) Minimum corporate social responsibility from private investors to the community
- iii) Lack of mechanism for self-monitoring and implementation of the mitigation measures of ESIA
- iv) Lack of sharing of technology in environmental conservation

c. Recommendations/Key National Priorities

- i) To promote aquaculture production
- ii) To enhance Private Public Partnership (PPP) to promote blue economy
- iii) Sustainable enforcement and monitoring
- iv) To enhance cooperatives societies in production, trade and business
- v) To establish polluter pay mechanism
- vi) Develop guidelines to mainstream LME approach into the Private sector operation
- vii) Enhance the development of mechanism for involving Private sector in environmental protection and conservation (incentives)

[iv] DELIVERING BEST PRACTICES AND LESSONS THROUGH INNOVATIVE OCEAN GOVERNANCE DEMONSTRATIONS

a. Key Successes/Best practices

- i) Zanzibar Offshore Seismic Survey
- ii) Joint Nature Conservation Committee for Minimizing the Injury to Marine Mammals (Marine Mammals Observer were onboard-Whales and dolphins)
- iii) Marine Protected Area (Marine Parks)
- iv) Establishment of Beach Management Unit (BMUs)
- v) Mangrove restoration initiatives

b. Challenges/Gaps

- i) Resource use conflicts within local community
- ii) Lack of mangrove restoration guidelines
- iii) Other marine resources eg. coral reefs, mangroves, seagrass bed, spawning and breeding season of fishes were ignored
- iv) Government officials lack expertise and equipment's to observe the exercise

c. Recommendations/ Key National Priorities

- i) Marine spatial planning to determine marine ecological sensitive area
- ii) Capacity building in term of knowledge and equipment's
- iii) Inclusive Stakeholder Consultations
- iv) Alternative Income generating activities eg Bee keeping in mangrove forest, Sea weed farming.

[v] NATIONAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT TO REALIZE IMPROVED OCEAN GOVERNANCE

a. Key Successes/Best Practices

- i) Existing Policies such as Environmental Policy (1997); Fisheries Policy (2015); National Energy Policy (2015); Transport Policy (2003) under review; Maritime Policy (in the process); and Green Port Policy (2018).
- ii) Existing Legislations such as EMA(2004); The Fisheries Act (2003); Marine Parks and Reserves Acts (1994) under review; Port Act (2004); Merchant Shipping Act (2003), Zanzibar Maritime transport act (2006) and Oil and gas exploration Act, 2015.
- iii) Existing Strategies and Plans including National Integrated Coastal Environment Management Strategy (NICEMS -2003), Zanzibar ICZM; National Climate Change Strategy (2012); National Oil spill Response Contingency Plans (2012); and Strategy on Urgent Actions for the Conservation of Marine and Coastal Environment, Lakes, Rivers and Dams (2008)

b. Challenges/Gaps

- i) Lack of cross-sectoral coordination in the management of coastal and marine environment;
- ii) Lack of proper policy guidance (eg ocean policy, Marine Spatial Plans);
- iii) Lack of synergy between research and policy development.

c. Recommendations/ Key National Priorities

- i) Establish cross sectorial coordination
- ii) Develop ocean policy
- iii) Develop Marine spatial plans
- iv) Establish a science-policy platform
- v) Promote blue economy pathway
- vi) Capacity and communication of the new concepts (blue economy)
- vii) Develop data sharing protocol
- viii) Establish/strengthening Institutions that manage coastal and marine environment

5.0 IMPLEMENTATION STRUCTURE & MODALITY FOR SAPPHIRE (DRAFT TOR FOR NICC)

The Regional project Coordinator presented the Nairobi Convention secretariat/UNEP, the implementation structure and modality for the project implementation. Her presentation highlighted the Implementation process, SAPPHIRE and WIOSAP cross cutting interventions, Approach, Structures and formulation of a National Intersectoral Coordination Committee (NICC) (*Annex 06*). She also highlighted on the draft SAPPHIRE ANNUAL WORK PLAN and WAY FORWARD AND RECOMMENDATION. Details for the two papers were not presented to participants due to limitation of time. So, it was made clear that, the Regional Project Coordinator will arrange for another workshop where all pending issues will be discussed.

6.0 CLOSING OF THE WORKSHOP.

The National project focal point, Ms. Rose Mtui thanked the participant for their active participation and their contribution during the workshop. She also said the National Inter-sectoral Coordination Committee (NICC) will be constituted by the almost same participants of this workshop. She further insisted on the need to spearhead development of DEMO projects as funds would be readily available through this DEMO projects; and of-course after signing of the project document (endorsement). She also reminded participants on the need to develop concept note on small-scale funds that will carter for coordinating costs at national level.

There being no further business to transact at the workshop, Ms. Mtui (Focal Point) officially postponed the meeting at 6:15 PM.

TITLE AND DATES

SAPPHIRE PROJECT MANAGER, SCOPING MISSION REPORT 06 - 08 MAY 2019, TANZANIA

SUMMARY ACTION ITEMS

I. Primary Objectives of the Mission

- To participate on SAPPHIRE project national inception and scoping workshop
- To conduct a consultative meeting with key government institutions and partners to identify key priorities of each participating country within the project framework
- Establish National Intersectoral Coordination Committee (NICC) as a national coordination mechanism for the accelerated implementation of the planned project activities
- Discussion on the draft project annual work plan 2019 and align country priorities
- Discussion with the National Focal Point (NFP) on national level fast track activities and planning
- Meeting partners and build partnership for collaboration in project implementation

II. Key Observations and Conclusions

- NEMC, national institution/Focal Point of project organized a national level project inception and prioritization meeting with key stakeholders. This is the demonstration of a high commitment to support the implementation of the project at national level
- Encouraging readiness of the participating countries to implement the project, the recognition of the importance of ecosystem and environment conservation is the one of the promising grounds to move forward
- The need for capacity building: participating countries are in different stage and capacity in terms of policies, strategies and programmes related to ocean governance, marine ecosystem management, marine spatial planning, blue economy and others. Thus, there is huge demand of support to enable countries to deliver their commitments in these key sectors
- Coordination with in and among different government institutions as well as partners is vital to consolidate efforts and integrate interventions for a wider impact
- The project components are reviewed and endorsed as relevant for Tanzania and aligned with the national priorities set to achieve sustainable management of the coastal and marine environment.
- The inception and scoping workshop was an important platform for discussion, awareness raising, and consensus building which is an important prerequisite to smoothly implement the project. Key stakeholders understanding of the components of the project, the linkage with national initiatives, policies, strategies and legislations, the processes and structures required to plan specific project activities and implementation are the most important outcomes of the inception workshop.

III. Key Meetings

SAPPHIRE SCOPING MEETING IN DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA, 06-09 MAY 2019

<p>Meeting with National Focal Point and Officials of the National Focal Institution, National Environment Management Council (NEMC) 06 May 2019.</p> <p>A preparation meeting was conducted with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mrs. Rose Sallemu Mtui, SAPPHIRE National Focal Point • Mr. Joseph Kombe Director, Planning Department <p>We discussed and revised the workshop agenda, discussed each presentation, group work and mode of discussion, session facilitators as well as logistics issues. We arranged meeting hall, print out materials and make ready the required arrangement.</p>	<p>MS. ROSE NFP</p> <p>SINKINESH B</p>
<p>National Project inception and Scoping Workshop, 07 May 2019</p> <p>Director Kombe: welcomed the participants, gusset of honor as well as introduced the objective of the workshop. He briefly highlighted the background of the SAPPHIRE project</p> <p>The workshop is opened by Honorable Professor. Eng. Esnati O. Chaggu, Board Chair of NEMC. Honorable Chair has addressed the workshop participants by emphasizing on the importance of proper utilization and protection of our resource to bring about sustainable development. The chair stated that the West India Ocean region is highly vulnerable to climate change impacts and need all actors to take timely action. Relevant policies, legislations and strategies need to be developed and implemented, national and regional coordination and collaboration is required, scaling up best practices, improving the use of science and technology and effective implementation of projects and programmes.</p> <p>SAPPHIRE Project overview</p> <p>After the overall presentation on the project; detailed project components, progress made, required national and regional institutional structures required for the implementation of the project, current national level initiatives and priorities were discussed.</p> <p>Key points discussed at the plenary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget allocation per country: its was explained that there is on specific budget allocation per country. • What is the tangible benefit of the project to Tanzania: the PC responded that, it is the stakeholders who need to make meaning out of the project support. That is why we do country consultation and prioritization in order to deliver demand-based support and action to address gaps. • Is the project support only focus on fisheries or includes coral reef, mangroves and sea grass conservation? it was explained that the project supports coastal and marine ecosystem protection and conservation. • Component 1. focuses on policy harmonization, are countries required to design new policies? Countries will be supported to review existing supporting polices and revise if there is gap; for those countries who don' have key policies, the project will support as requested. Capacity building for the implantation of polices and strategies is the main component. 	<p>DIRECTOR KOMBE</p> <p>HONORABLE NEMC BOARD CHAIR</p> <p>SINKINESH B</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstration projects: Tanzania is big country and have Zanzibar, big island, thus should get more demonstration projects: the PC in her response emphasized equitable sharing of resources <p>The participants divided in to five groups in accordance of five project components and discussed on country priorities, major gaps, best practices and recommendations. The group work was presented on the plenary and discussion took place on the same.</p>	
<p>National Intersectoral Coordination Committee (NICC)</p> <p>The draft TOR for the NICC was presented and expensive discussion conducted on the membership of the key institutions. Issues related to nomination of appropriate person, total number of the committee members, role and functions, frequency of NICC meeting raised and discussed</p>	<p>CHAIR OF THE SESSION & SINKINESH B</p>
<p>Meeting with National Focal Point</p> <p>Final way forward meeting was conducted with NFP to reflect on the key outcomes of the inception and scoping workshop as well as to agree in action points for immediate implementation.</p> <p>The provisional list of identified institutions as the member of the NICC are reviewed and agreed on the final membership. Request letter to be send to institutions to nominate NICC member is drafted. Discussion has been conducted on the content of proposal for fast track activities and proposal outline. Regular communication and update is agreed to take place for effective implementation of planned activities at national level.</p>	
<p>Action Points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Focal Institution, National Environment Management Council (NEMC) will send official letter to the identified institution for nomination of NICC member • NEMC will organize NICC meeting to discuss on the national priorities and preparation of proposal for fast track activities • National Focal point will closely work with PCU (project coordination unit) and national institutions on implementation of planned project activities at national 	<p>MRS. ROSE, NFP</p>

IV. Annexes

Participants List



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nception workshop p: