



**Member's report on activities related to ICRI**

**Reporting period October 2013–September 2014**

**1. Updates on your activities.**

**Project 1**

Cornerstone(s) implemented through the project	Check all that apply: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integrated Management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Science & Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Periodic Assessment (Review)
Project Title	GEF- Western Indian Ocean Maritime Highway Development and Coastal and Marine Contamination Prevention (WIOMHP)
Location	Mauritius
Dates	2008 - 2012
Main Organizer(s)	Surface and Marine Transport Regulatory Authority (SUMATRA) and National Environment Management Council (NEMC)
Main Stakeholder(s)	Government Institutions, NGOs, Private Sectors, International Organisations (with coastal resource conservation and management)
Description of Project (Please elaborate on how the project implements the FFA cornerstones)	<p><b>Background</b></p> <p>The GEF- WIOMHP is implemented under the MOU signed by the governments of participating countries e.g. Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa and Tanzania (2008 – 2012). Project headquarters are based in Quatre Bornes, Mauritius. The project has four components (A, B, C and D) where component A and D are implemented by Project Management Unit at South African Maritime Safety Authority (SAMSA) and component B and C is implemented by the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC) in collaboration with participating countries. In Tanzania, the project is jointly coordinated by the Surface and Marine Transport Regulatory Authority (SUMATRA) and National Environment Management Council (NEMC) where the overall national project activities are taken up by SUMATRA and NEMC executes the environmental components.</p> <p>The two key objectives were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Creation of a Marine Highway (especially in the Mozambique Channel) to ensure safe passage of ships and mainly tankers by keeping in assigned lanes in both directions north and south whilst keeping at a distance from sensitive marine ecosystems.</li> <li>2. Empowerment of the participating countries to be in a state of preparedness in conformity with the IMO Conventions OPRC 90 and HNS 2000.</li> </ol> <p>The specific objectives of the project are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Develop and update the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan (NOSCP) and testing it through exercises and training of national representatives at all levels;</li> <li>b) Mapping of Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA) including Coral Reef areas and management of information in GIS format;</li> <li>c) Development of an ecosystem valuation methodology;</li> <li>d) Development of a Regional agreement on Oil Spill Contingency Planning (OSCP) and ToR for a regional coordination centre; and</li> <li>e) Development and adoption of national dispersant use policy</li> </ol> <p>The main goal of the project was to reduce the risk of ship-based environmental</p>

	contamination (such as oil spills from groundings and illegal discharges of ballast and bilge waters from ships) and strengthen the capacity of countries to respond to oil or chemical spill emergencies in the region to prevent pollution. The project achieved the following:
Outcome (including expected outcome)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Developed and updated the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan (NOSRCP) and testing it through exercises and training of national representatives at all levels;</li> <li>b) Mapping of Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA) including Coral Reef areas and management of information in GIS format;</li> <li>c) Development of an ecosystem valuation methodology for evaluation of resources like coral reefs, mangroves, sea grasses etc.</li> <li>d) Development of a Regional agreement on Oil Spill Contingency Planning (OSCP) and ToR for a regional coordination centre; and</li> </ul> <p>Development and adoption of national dispersant use policy</p>
Lessons learned	<p>Most of Tanzania’s Coral Reefs are degraded and they are not monitored regularly. Also, not all coral reef areas are mapped. There is a need to develop technology to reach all areas and document coral reef ecosystems in the country. Since most corals are not healthy due to destructive fishing practices especially dynamite fishing etc., therefore there is a need to put measures in place to map and conserve coral reefs and the associated ecosystems.</p> <p>In addition to the above, the NOSRCP has to be finalized and activated to be operational. The response team has to be operational in-case of oil spill pollution which may otherwise destroy coral reef and other ecosystems.</p>
Related websites (English preferred)	<a href="http://www.worldbank.org/projects.../gef">www.worldbank.org/projects.../gef</a>

## 2. Contribution to the ICRI Plan of Action and GM.

### a. Engaging other sectors

In Tanzania Marine Parks and Reserves Unit (MPRU) is primarily charged with the responsibility of managing all coastal resources, habitat and ecosystem processes within designated areas. Generally, coral reefs within MPRU mandate and other management areas have been well managed compared to those found in the unprotected areas (Mbije, 2010). This is manifested by the higher fish abundance and coral covers. As such more efforts have been directed towards increasing the size of protected areas along the Tanzanian coastline with calls of having about 20 % of the coastline protected by the year 2025. Such initiatives have resulted in dramatic increase of protected areas both in mainland and Zanzibar. However, the designated areas experience varying degrees of protection and degradation emanating either from lack of fund, negligence or other anthropogenic impacts such as overexploitation of resources etc. In all protected areas communities have been assisted with small projects (as source of income generating activities) to reduce pressures in the fishing sector.

### b. Reef zoning for multiple use

Location where a zoning plan has been implemented	Dar es Salaam Marine Reserve Area
Year when the zoning plan was implemented	2000
Is the zoning plan accepted by the local community?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Did the zoning plan cause conflicts among stakeholders?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Did the zoning plan resolve conflicts among stakeholders?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Has there been effective enforcement for stakeholders to follow the zoning plan?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Overall, how would you rate the success of the zoning plan?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very successful <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Somewhat successful <input type="checkbox"/> Not so successful <input type="checkbox"/> Unsuccessful

The zoning of Dar es Salaam Marine Reserves System which include the Islands of Bongoyo, Pangavini and Mbudya was designated in 1975, and in 1998 were placed under the mandate of Marine Park and Reserve Unit (MPRU) which is also under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism. The establishment of the marine reserve systems followed a consultative meetings with various multistakeholders such as city municipalities, village councils, communities, NGOs, relevant government sectors, private sectors, organisations etc. The Reserves are managed by MPRU under the general management plan for the four Islands. At first, a big resistance was put forward by fishers and communities around the Islands. However, the consultative meetings brought an insight and awareness to most of the stakeholders and therefore helped in putting in place the management systems.

### 3. Publications.

Title (incl. author and date)	Website URL if available	Type of publication (Paper, report, etc.)
Mbije NEJ, Spanier E and Rinkevich B 2010. Testing the first phase of gardening concept as applicable tool in restoring denuded reefs of Tanzania.	<i>Ecological Engineering</i> 36,713-721.	Paper
Mbije NEJ, Spanier E and Rinkevich B 2013. A first endeavour in restoring denuded, post-bleached reefs in Tanzania.	<i>Journal of Coastal and Estuarine shelf Science</i> . 10.1016/j.ecss.2013.04.021.	Paper

### 4. General Information.

Member type (Country / Organization):	TANZANIA/National Environment Management Council
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