

Actions Speak Louder than Plans

PHASE 1 FINAL REPORT

TANGA COASTAL ZONE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Office of Tanga Regional Administrative Secretary

Pangani District Council

Muheza District Council

Tanga Municipal Council

IUCN - The World Conservation Union Eastern Africa Regional Office

Irish Aid

JUNE 1997

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was a cooperative effort from Tanga Coastal Zone Conservation and Development Programme Team. The team members are listed in Appendix 1. In addition short-term consultants contributed to parts of this write-up. These included

Edinburgh, Scotland, David Scheinman and Oceanographic Research Institute, Durban, South Africa. The evaluation summary was provided by Dr. Evelyne Meltzer. Dr. Rodney Salm of IUCN also provided much helpful comment throughout the three years of phase I.

Most importantly, the assistance and enthusiastic commitments of the three pilot villages must be thanked for their always open and frank discussions, and for all their

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

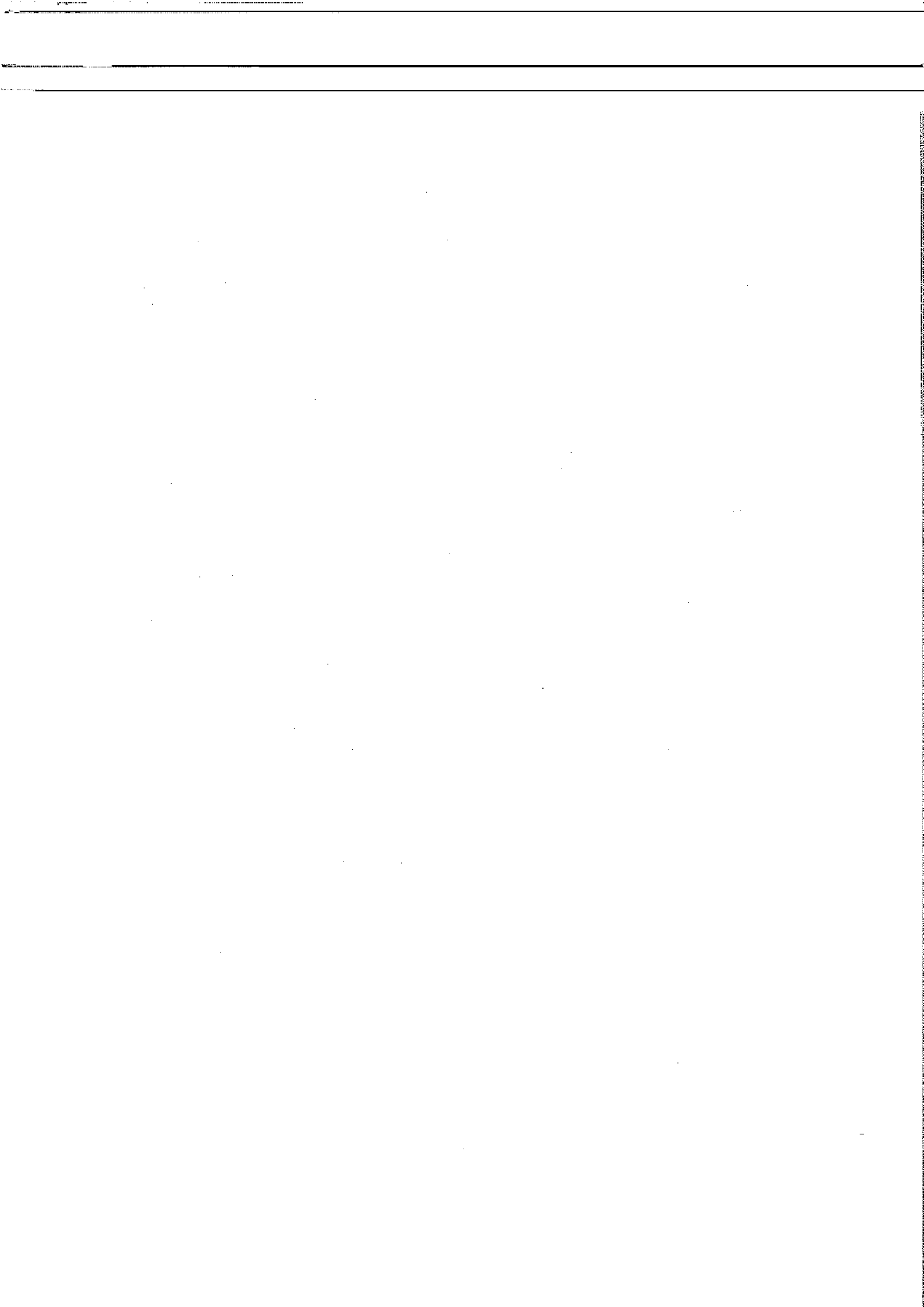
The Tanga Coastal Zone Conservation and Development Programme is an innovative

- *Detailed investigation of resource use and potential management structures.*
Government staff and resource users interactively analysed the causes, impacts of and possible solutions to the issues, and gained a better understanding of the resource use and users. This was done with as many different interest groups as possible so that a broad representation of village interests was ensured. More detailed investigations of traditional management systems was also done. The villagers then decided to form a committee to oversee the actions they were prepared to take about

government managers is used to help identify issues and possible feasible actions.

- *Verify conclusions reached through participatory appraisals by feedback to resource users and independent observation and measurement.* Both approaches are needed at the same time.
- *Use transparent processes and decision-making throughout and at every level of programme activities, including routine administration as well as policy.* This

- *Take an action-learning approach, test to see if proposed actions will work before turning them into policy or strategies.* New ways of dealing with the issues are



END of PHASE 1 REPORT

Contents

1.	Purpose of Report	1
2.	Background to Programme	1
3.	Programme's Goal, Objectives and Intended Results	3
4.	Inputs and Budget Allocations	6
5.	Summary of Progress and Evaluation Findings.....	8

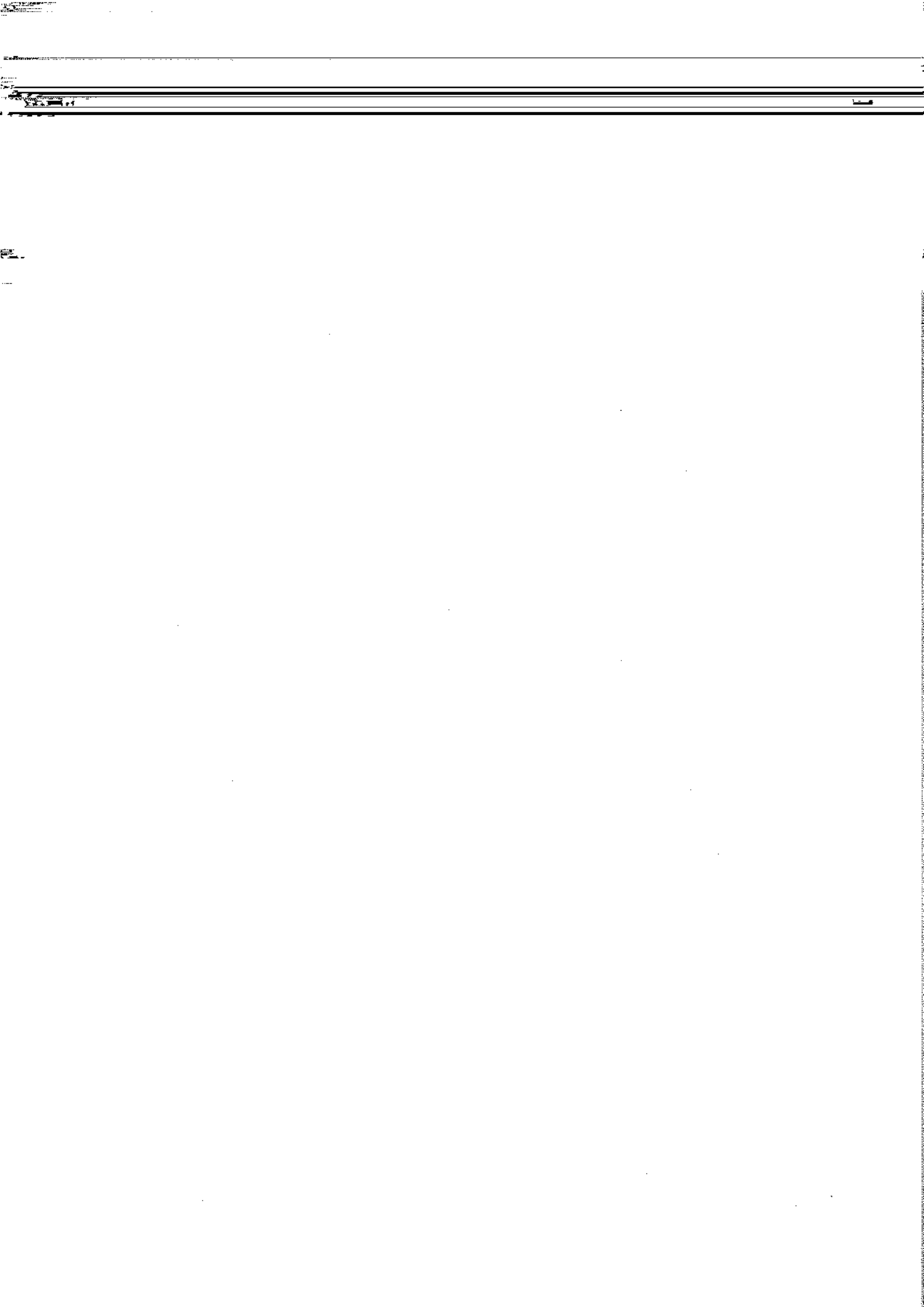
8.1	District coordination and implementation	54
8.2	Regional technical support	56
8.3	Professional standards	57
8.4	Effective enforcement of environmental regulations	58
8.5	Community empowerment for collaborative management	60

8.6	Gender considerations	64
8.7	Monitoring and evaluation	66
8.8	Sustainable fisheries practices	68
8.9	Improved and sustainable agriculture	71
8.10	Forest management conservation and sustainable use	73

List of Tables

1.	Results from the Programme's Phase 1	5
2.	Budget Expenditure for Phase 1	6
3.	Results, Outputs, and Outcomes from Phase 1	8
	10

5.	Training Needs Assessment for Government Staff and Villagers	20
----	--	----



1. Purpose of Report

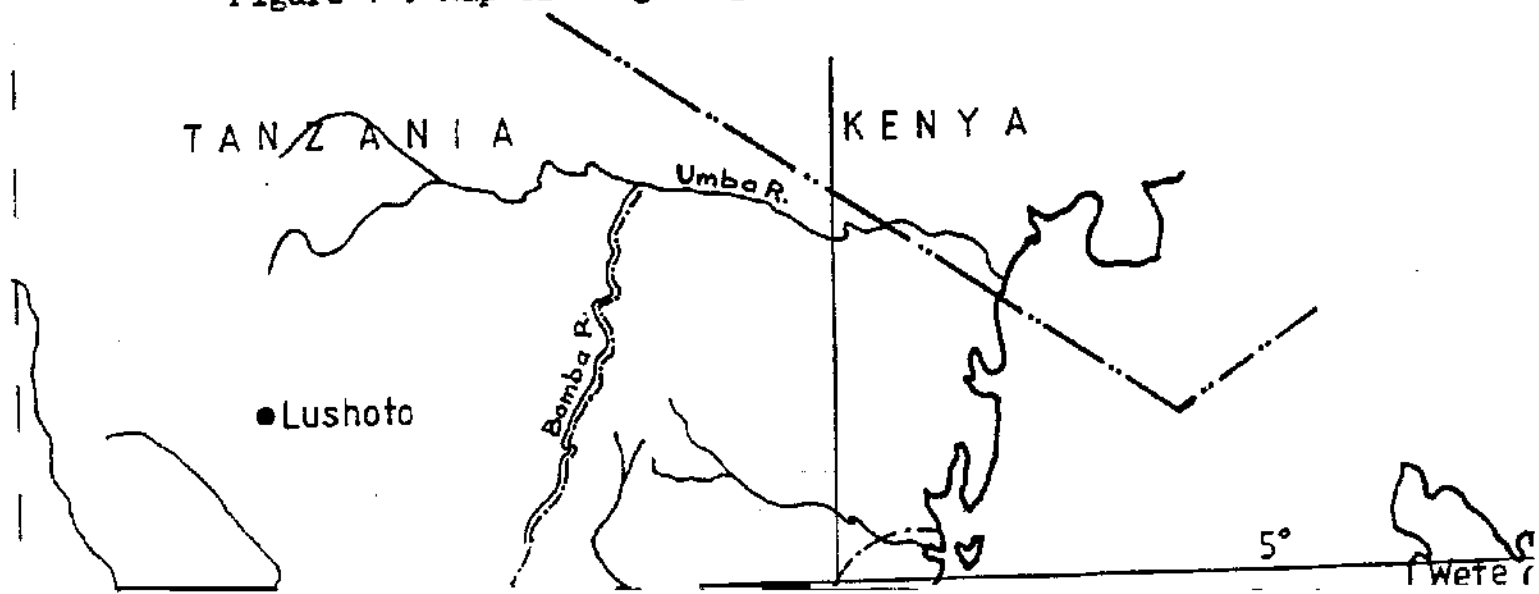
This report is a concise summary of phase 1 of the Tanga Coastal Zone Conservation and Development Programme. It describes the programme which is being undertaken by a partnership of Tanzania government offices - at central, region and district level. This

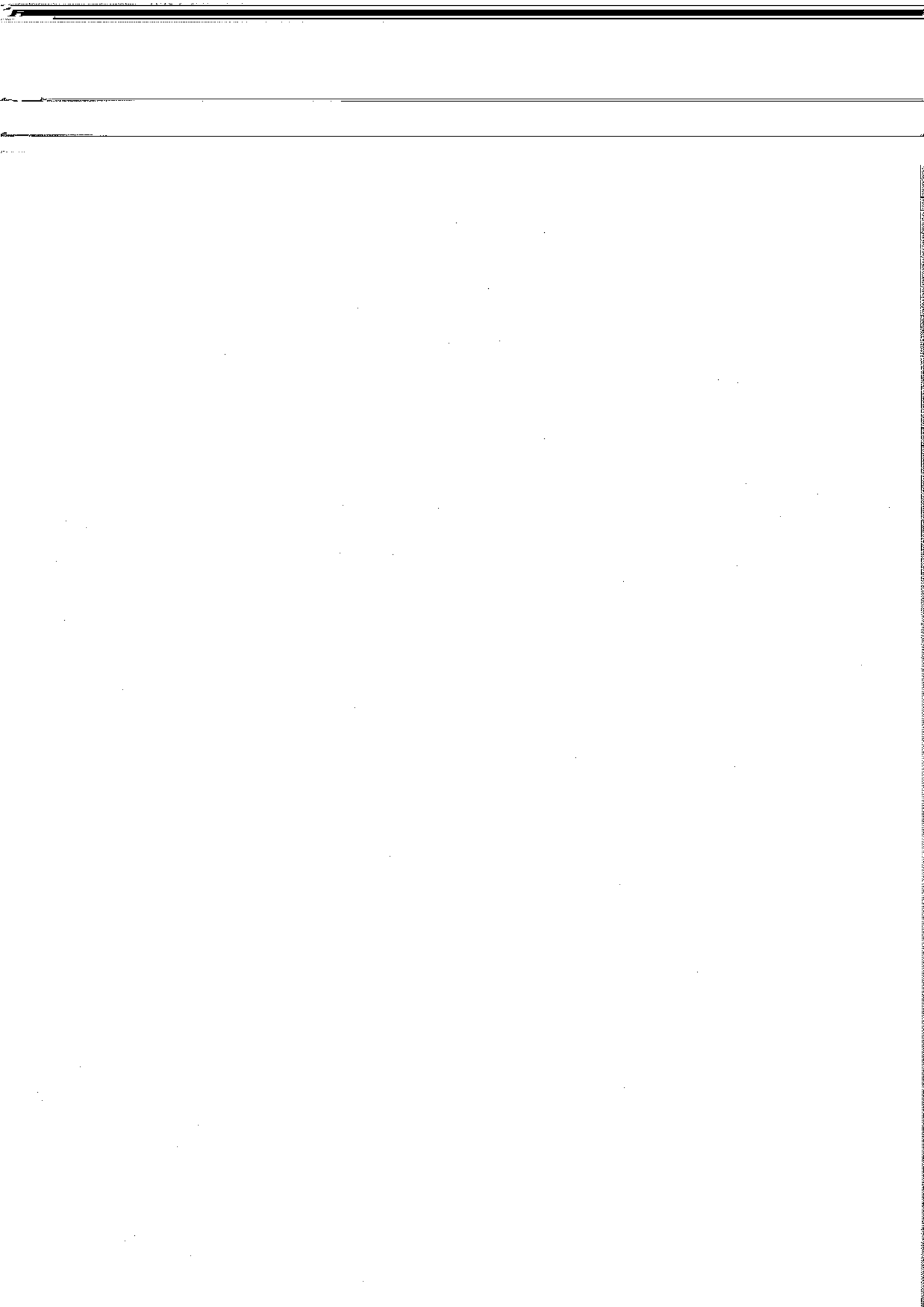
Tanga Coastal Zone Conservation and Development Programme - Phase 1

timber cutting;

11. *Increased habitat for marine invertebrate fauna*

Figure 1 : Map of Tanga Region





Piloting - to test how well proposed actions actually work, and to try alternatives.

Demonstration - to fine tune and adapt processes and actions to a wider range of cases; and to develop cost-sharing arrangements.

Table 1. Results from Programme's Phase I

Objective	Result Area	Indicators
Enhanced	Proposals developed for regional and district	- agencies with agreed terms of

4. INPUTS AND BUDGET EXPENDITURE

4.1 Budget Expenditure

The total approved budget for phase 1 was 3,052,000 Swiss Francs. It is estimated that approximately 2,026,000 will actually be spent, representing under expenditure of

Community grants and trials

RESUME: Calculations made to determine the conditions for a law and legislation to support regional

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Tanga Coastal Zone Conservation and Development Programme - Phase I

Some possible issues are provided for the C... ..

10

6. LESSONS LEARNED from PHASE I

This section sets out the processes used, the information obtained and the numerous lessons

This process can be described in three main stages:

Initial training of government staff and identification of...

Lessons Learned

- Stakeholders should participate in all stages including resource assessments, identifying

usually only meets twice a year. Environmental issues are not considered by standing committees as a matter of course at this time. Districts have technical staff that meet together

Programme activities were coordinated by a multi-disciplinary team, work planning sessions between Programme team and district technical teams, Regional Steering Committee and ad

6.3 Established forum to promote participation of all key stakeholders

The participatory socio-economic survey identified the main stakeholders in Tanga Region, which are listed in Table A. Representatives from this list, along with government officials and

electd representatives (e.g. district councillors) were invited to annual regional workshops.

Table 5. Training needs assessment for government staff and villagers

				Y2000
--	--	--	--	-------

1991

Zanzibar, Mtwara/Lindi or the Kenyan coast. They learned things like how to plant mangroves in rocky areas, running enforcement patrols without police; alternative income generating activities in agriculture, tourism and examples of community based / collaborative

resource management.

The cross-sectoral approach in training government staff has resulted in cross-sectoral

Tanga Coastal Zone Conservation and Development Programme - Phase I

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Lessons Learned

- The police and judiciary had limited awareness of the impacts of destructive and illegal fishing. But awareness can be effectively raised with a basic two-day coastal ecology course.

Table 6. Number of dynamite blasts per month at the 3 pilot villages.
Before data is based on villagers' estimates and current level from patrol logs.

Village	Before Patrols	Current Level
Mwambani	25	6
Kigombe	20	4
Kipumbwi	5	1

Lessons Learned

• Village based patrols seem to be effective in reducing incidences of dynamite fishing.

• The use of log books to monitor the effectiveness of patrols seems to have improved the effectiveness of the patrols. This information has been used to check out

6.8 Community development fund stimulating more sustainable use of resources
Approximately TSh 10,000,000/= was provided to villages (outside of the pilot villages) through a Community Development Fund, administered separately by the three districts. Two

Tanga Coastal Zone Conservation and Development Programme - Phase 1

agencies. Further follow-up by Programme staff is needed to ensure adequate responses to Programme's requests for assistance

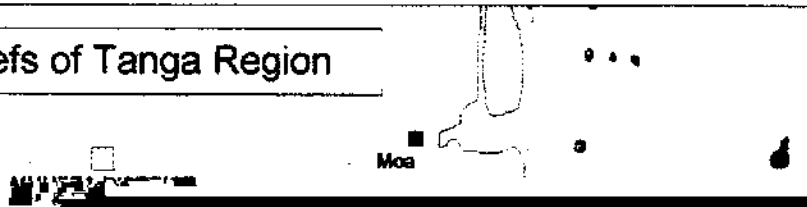
Submissions will be made on the Programme's experiences with establishing collaborative

Phase 2 will have the same basis as phase 1, establishing collaborative management between local government and villages. It will refine the procedures and processes tested in phase 1.

7. legal and policy framework, including whether management specifically addresses any of the issues found in 4 and 5 above;
8. indigenous management systems, including whether they address issues identified in 4 and 5;
9. indigenous knowledge.

Collection of this information required the use of participatory appraisals as well as more conventional biophysical observations.

Figure 3. Reefs of Tanga Region



TANGA MUNICIPALITY





Figure 4. Status of reefs of Tanga Region

MUHEZA DISTRICT

Moa



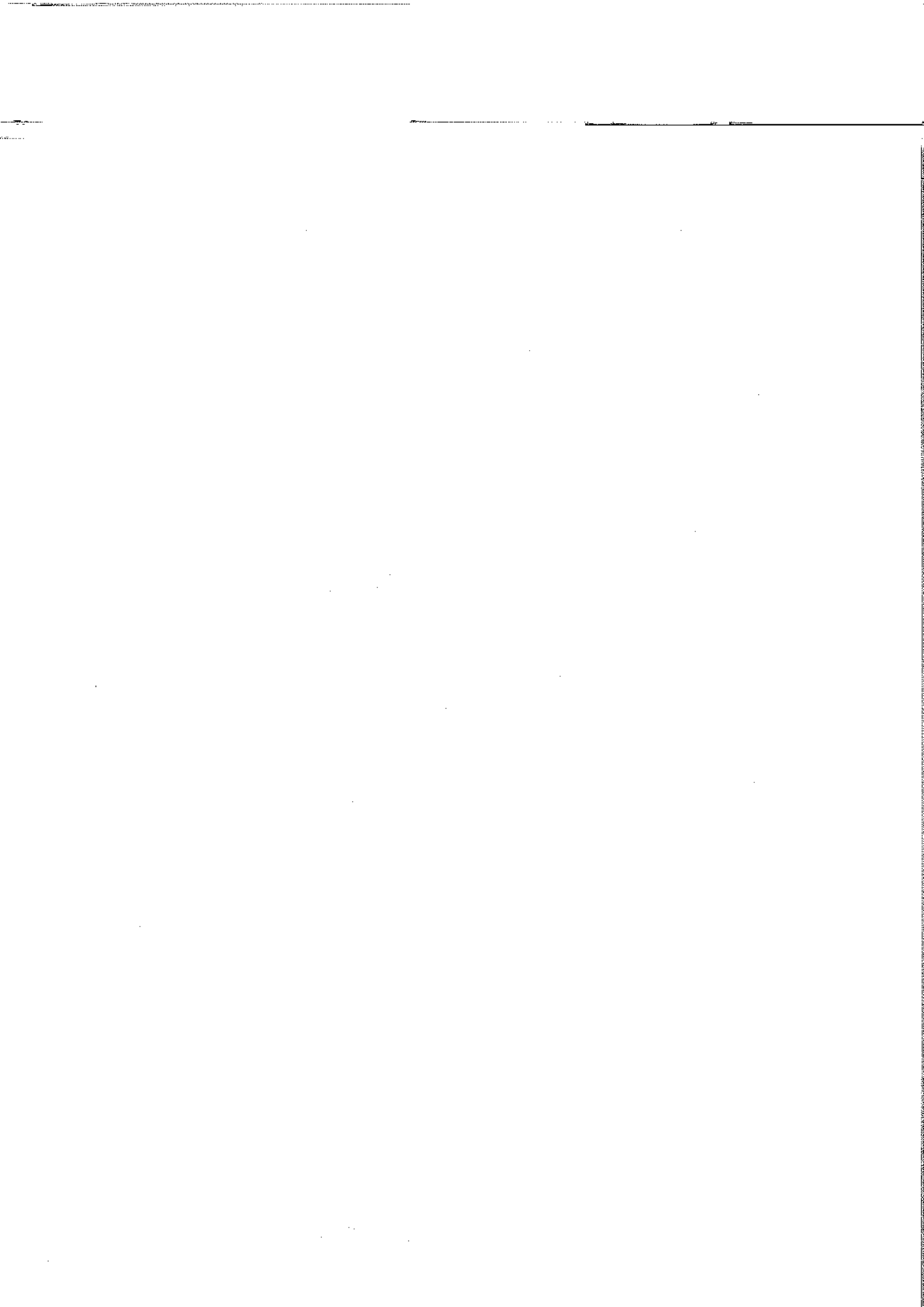
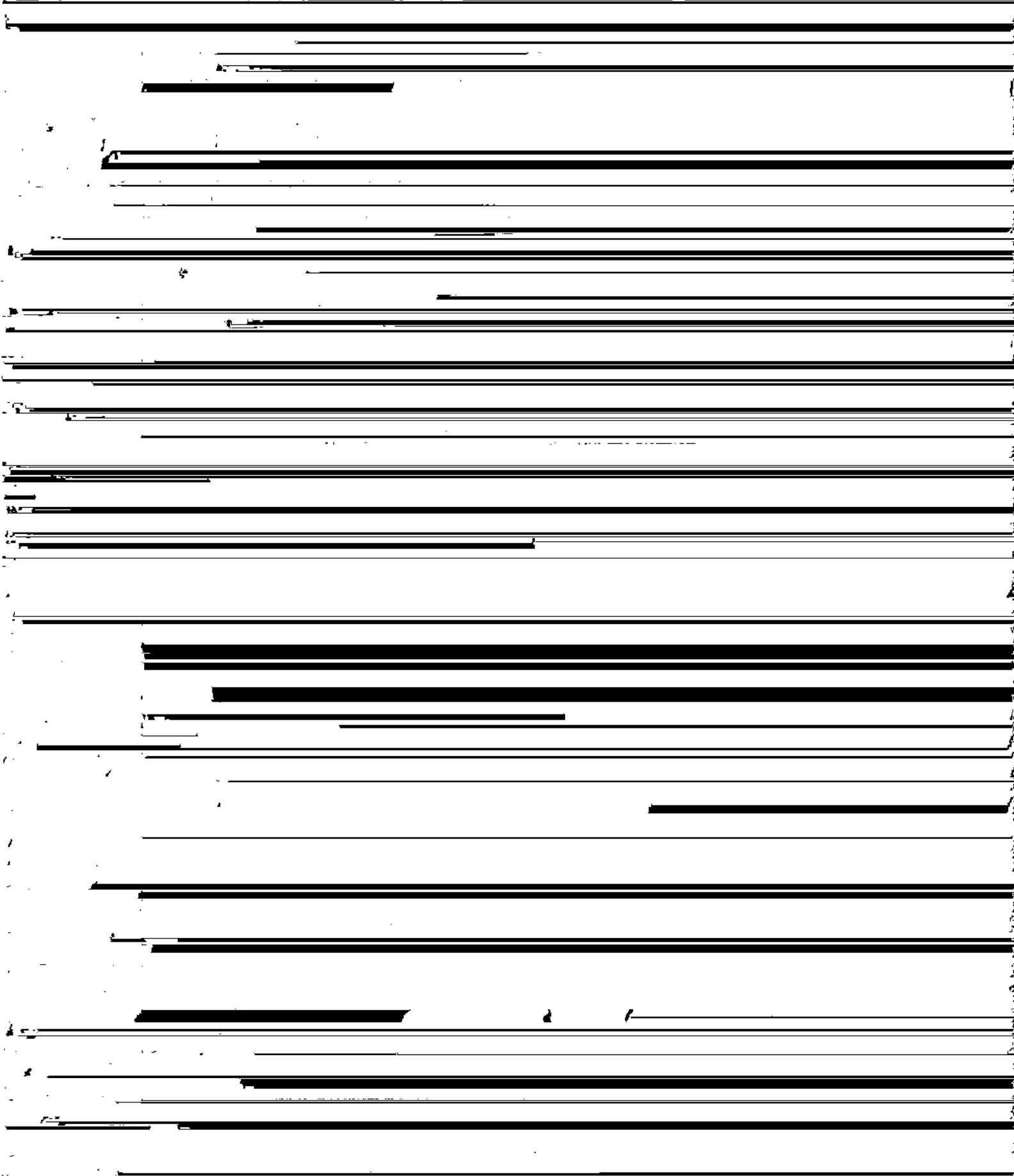


Figure 5. Coral diversity of reefs of Tanga Region





Forest name area (ha)	Indi man: syste
Kilulu 100-200	yes(v
Kole Kole 300	no
Kabubu 4806	no
Bwitiini	yes (s
Bwiti Movovo 12000	yes (s
Kwadi-lomba	yes (v strong
Mwan-yambo 9900	yes (si

Tanga Coastal Zone Conservation and Development Programme - Phase 1

The information obtained from the surveys was compiled together into three district registers. This will allow district staff to monitor progress in resource assessment, collaborative forest management and other work activities in the districts. It can also be used as the basis for developing district strategic programmes for forest management in phase 2.

3) *Socio-economic baseline*

The Programme conducted a participatory socio-economic assessment in early 1995 to determine

the stakeholders of Tanga's three coastal districts, what their resource use patterns were, and

	but with available stoves being Kigombe	Awambani or very meters now	teasing - now	Matrine
--	--	-----------------------------------	---------------	---------

Tanga Coastal Zone Conservation and Development Programme - Phase I

... village people felt that unregulated cutting of mangroves had stopped

...
[REDACTED]

..

...
[REDACTED]

1

6

Tanga Coastal Zone Conservation and Development Programme - Phase 1

Training and assessment activities

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Box 1. Collaborative Fisheries Management: A Summary of the Process

The process leading to the formation of a management partnership between local communities and government in the management of common property fisheries are as follows:

Over
Objec

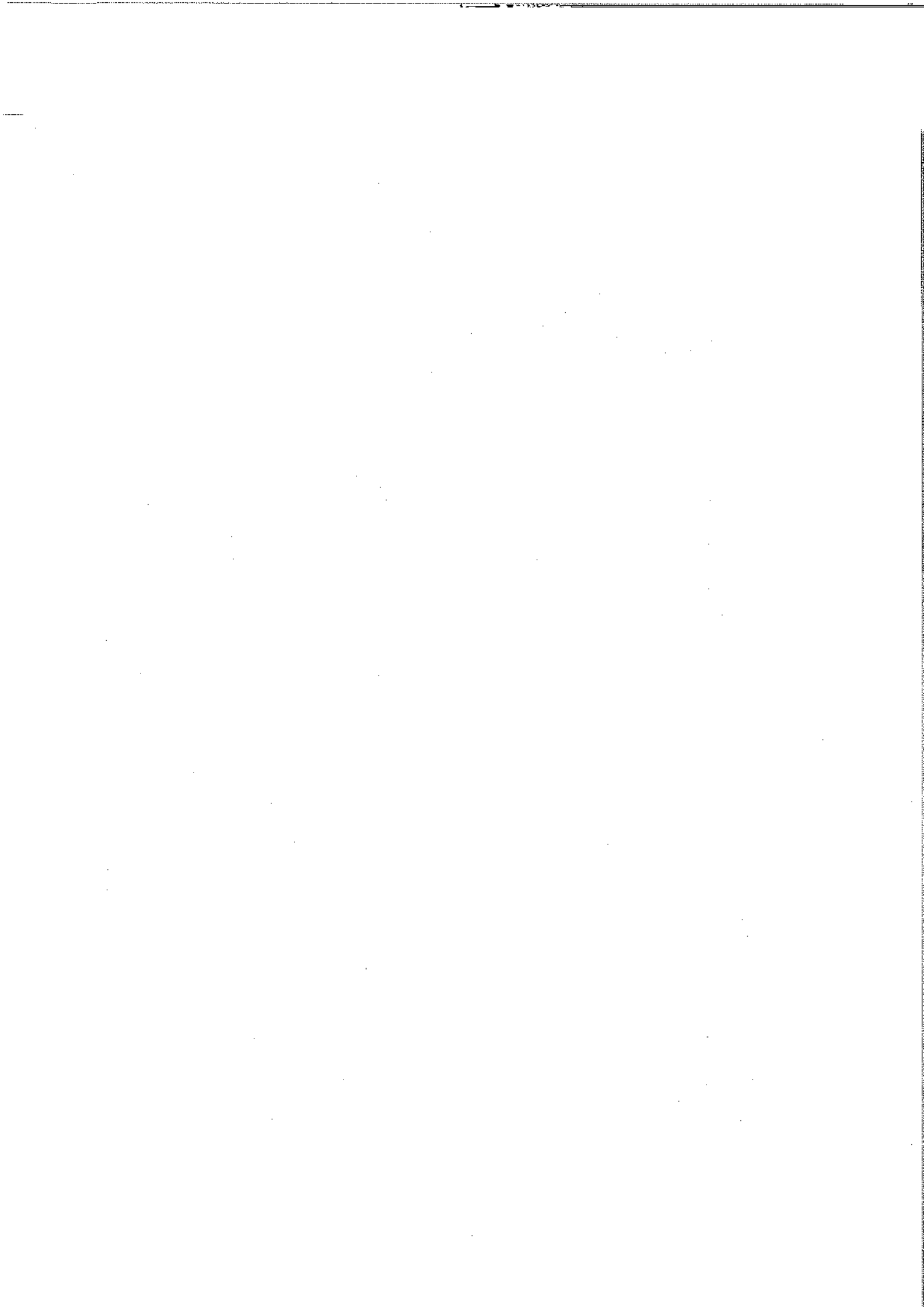
Purpo
Plan

Result

Indices

Verifi

Assur



Tanga Coastal Zone Conservation and Development Programme - Phase I

Roles and responsibilities of villagers and government personnel are defined for each activity as well as the time frame in which they are to be achieved. Activities related to several results (1, 2 and 5) are ongoing. It is envisaged that legislation from the central Division of Fisheries to support the reef closures may come into effect in 1997.

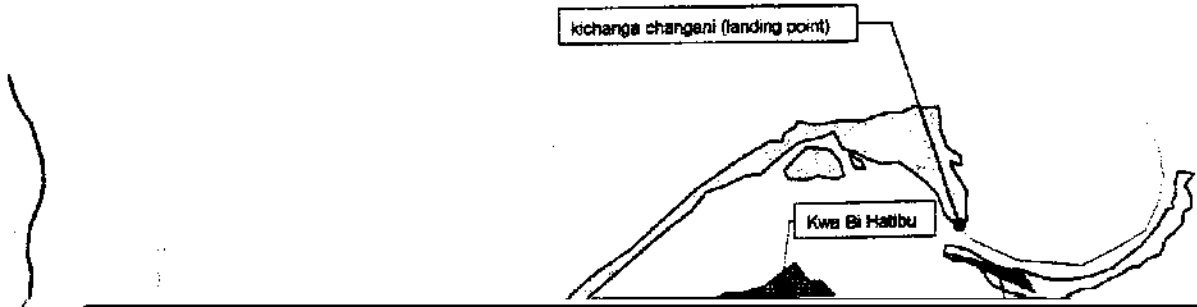
Tanga Coastal Zone Conservation and Development Programme - Phase I

Box 3 Collaborative Forest Management A Summary of the

Box 4. Procedure for Mangrove Resource Use Assessment

Prepare an outline topographic map on a large sheet with some latitude/longitude coordinates.

Figure 6. Resource use areas of Kipumbwi/Sange mangroves



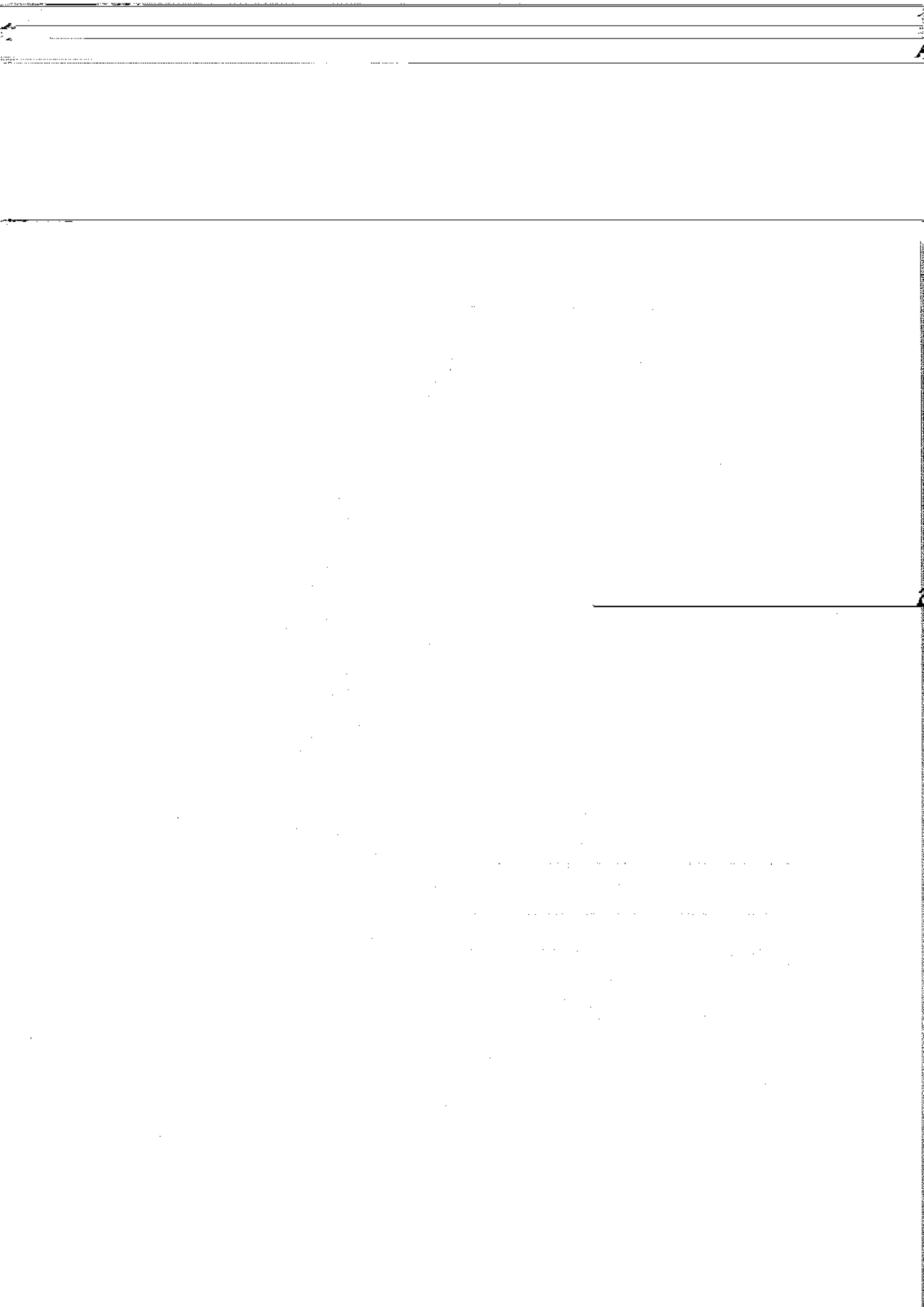


Table 9. Resource Assessment of Mangroves at Kipumbwi/Sange

Location	Uses	Preferred Species	Users From	Level of Use	Condition
----------	------	-------------------	------------	--------------	-----------

Lessons Learned

- Border disputes between neighbouring villages over who has rights of access to resources of an area need to be resolved. Resolution of the dispute does not have to mean reaching agreement on village boundaries. In this case, agreement was reached

The elements of this management agreement are similar to that given in the draft Kipumbwi/Sange mangroves agreement (section 6.13), with the addition of parts dealing with maintenance of the plantation, harvesting and distribution of tree products and revenue sharing. This same process has been repeated for the men's planting committee.

Table 10. Matrix Ranking for Women's Plantation Site

USES	SPECIES				
	Albizzia lebeck (mkingu)	mkwaja	Senna samea (mjohoro)	Terminalia catalpa (mkingu)	Azadirachta indica (muarubaini, neem)
firewood (kuni)	0	0	23	0	0
poles (jengo)	0	0	8	0	0
timber (mbao)	23	0	0	23	0
Overall Preference	10%	0	56%	34%	0

Lessons Learned

- Forestry staff need more technical training in site assessment, and in participatory methods.
- There is limited knowledge among existing forestry staff on the propagation and use of native species.
- Training for villagers is required and...

6.15 Working examples of new coastal resource uses for economic diversity

The development of alternative activities to reduce pressure on coastal resources and increase the income security of coastal residents was part of the proposal for the Programme in phase 1. Achievements were limited. By their nature coastal villagers avoid risk, and risk is a large part of developing alternative economic activities. New alternative enterprises require testing

for feasibility and also need markets for their products. The Programme's Community

Development Fund was intended to support alternative activities but it was

Mariculture Coordinator. A simple monitoring system has been established. So far the trial is going well with good growth rates comparable to those with rope and peg method.

(b) Oyster culture at Mwandusi: Oysters are not grown commercially in Tanga so far but there

Lessons Learned

- In piloting and establishing alternative activities there is a high risk involved, which villagers are not able or willing to take. A financial security net needs to be provided during the initial phase of introducing new technologies and activities.

Pollution by sisal effluent has also been raised as an issue but no progress has been made to date.

Lessons Learned

- The use of coconut husks for pit lining can be successfully used for strengthening the walls of pit latrines in areas with sandy soil.
- The enthusiasm of the villagers was the most critical factor in the success of latrine building in Kipumbwi. Unless an issue is perceived as a priority by villagers it is difficult to succeed.
- The cooperation of different departments (health and community development) was another important factor in the success of sanitation activities in Kipumbwi village.

6.17 Working example of coastal erosion control in place

At Kipumbwi

7. Phase 2 Recommended Objectives and Indicators

Following the evaluation of Phase 1, the planning for Phase 2 began. A planning team, with representatives from each of the participating districts

This objective is more specific than the two objectives of phase I. Institutional capacity strengthening and sustainable resource use by the community are the main focus of this objective.

8. RECOMMENDED STRATEGIES and GUIDELINES for PHASE 2

Phase 2 has ten results which need to be achieved if the Programme's objective is to be met. Based on the lessons learned during phase 1, the Programme recommends the following strategies for the best way of achieving these results. Guidelines are also provided to assist in

8.1. Three districts coordinating and implementing coastal resource management.
The districts have the role of implementor of government policies and programmes. Therefore, phase 2 will emphasise this role. The districts will do work plans and implement Programme activities according to those work plans. The regional team will support and guide the districts.

The key district players are the technical staff and extension workers in the departments of

Tanga Coastal Zone Conservation and Development Programme - Phase I

Selection of and expansion to new Programme villages

- Each district should decide criteria for selection of new village(s) (or sites)

8.2 Tanga Region facilitates and supports the coastal districts to implement sustainable coastal resource management and utilization

Provide links to central government and others

- Annual technical workshops should be organised to promote involvement of central government and Programme partners, and to facilitate implementing lessons learned.

Expansion to other villages will be in stages dependant upon staff

Tanga Coastal Zone Conservation and Development Programme - Phase 1

- Any expansion of patrol activities should be preceded by further formal agreements between villagers, government and police which clearly state the roles and responsibilities of the different parties. If there are to be any changes in the roles and responsibilities of the parties, these changes should be reflected in new formal

responsibility and support of

Tanga Coastal Zone Conservation and Development Programme - Phase I

Animation and problem analysis undertaken

Tanga Coastal Zone Conservation and Development Programme - Phase 1

TABLE 1.1: SUMMARY OF THE TANGA COASTAL ZONE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME - PHASE 1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Environmental education for primary schools and youth provided in Programme villages

- A Regional Education Advisor should be recruited to the Programme team, and a member of the district education departments to the district technical teams.
- Advice should be sought (e.g. from Kenya Wildlife Service) on the development of primary school curriculum for coastal environmental education.
- Regional Education Advisor should cooperate with Mangrove Management Project and other education projects to develop environmental education materials.

Tanga Coastal Zone Conservation and Development Programme - Phase 1

over resources or related to primary environment or

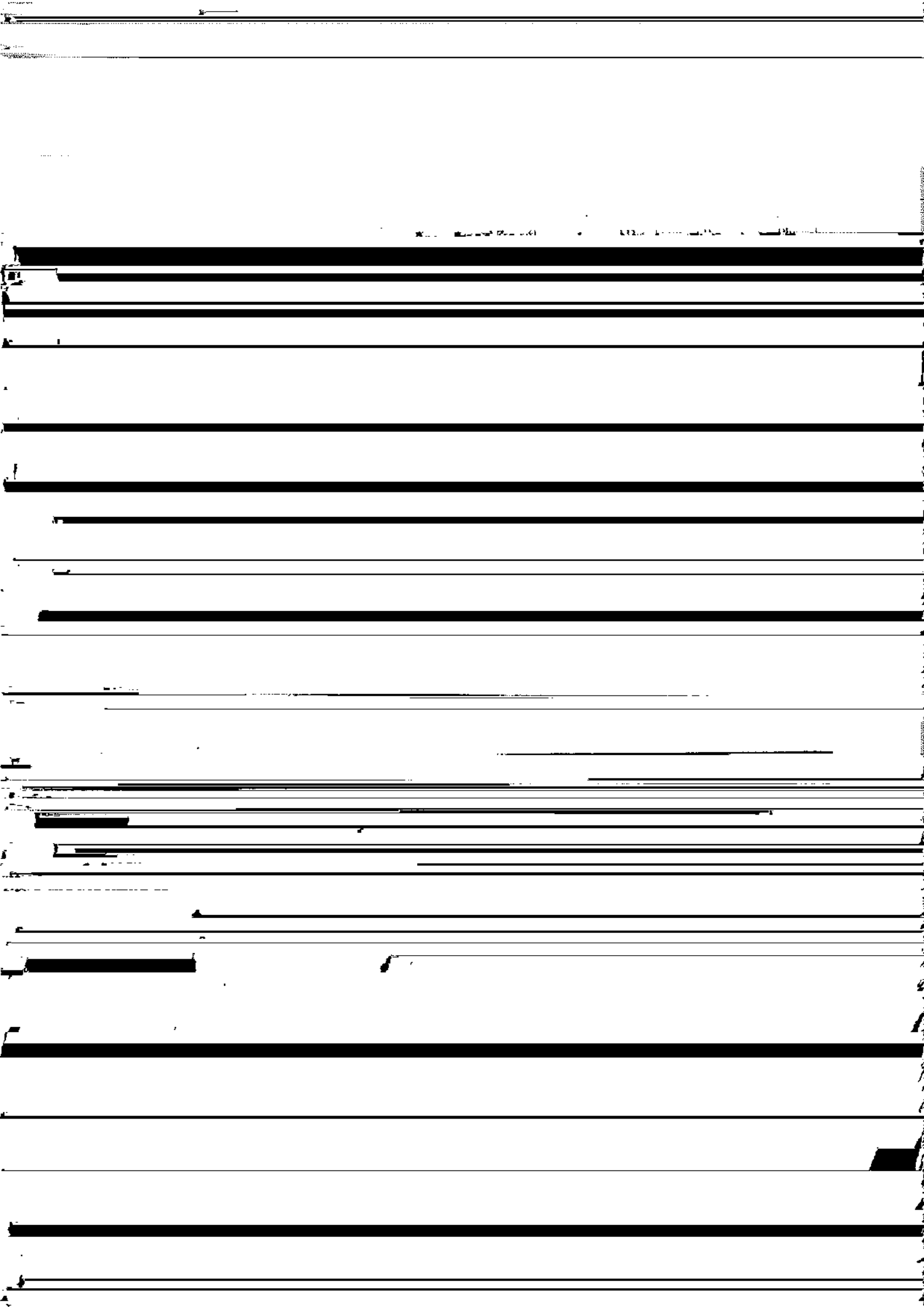
management to marine resources

Equity in provision of direct material assistance monitored

Where material assistance is provided to beneficiaries, the following criteria should be used:

Tanga Coastal Zone Conservation and Development Programme - Phase 1

the impacts their actions are having on the desired outcomes. They will be assisted by government staff, who will also undertake additional monitoring. They will facilitate the monitoring of the process used in villages for representativeness and participation of all



Guidelines

Management action plans that address recovery of reef fish stocks and destructive gears

- Plans should also address the reduction of legal but destructive gears. Currently there are two main gear types that are destructive but not covered by current legislation.

Reduce fishing pressure on reef fisheries through developing mariculture alternatives

2.10 Conservation and Development Department

Tanga Coastal Zone Conservation and Development Programme - Phase 1

Regional adviser should facilitate...

Tanga Coastal Zone Conservation and Development Programme - Phase I

Annex 2 - Tanga Coastal Zone Conservation and Development Programme, 13 pp.

Borrill, I.C. (1997) "Coral Reefs of Tanga Region" Report of Coral Reef Survey. Tanga

Coastal Zone Conservation and Development Programme, 30 pp.

W. M. C. (1995) "Coastal Zone Conservation and Development Programme"

"Tanga Coastal Zone Conservation and Development Programme - Phase 1: Proceedings of the Experts and Practitioners"

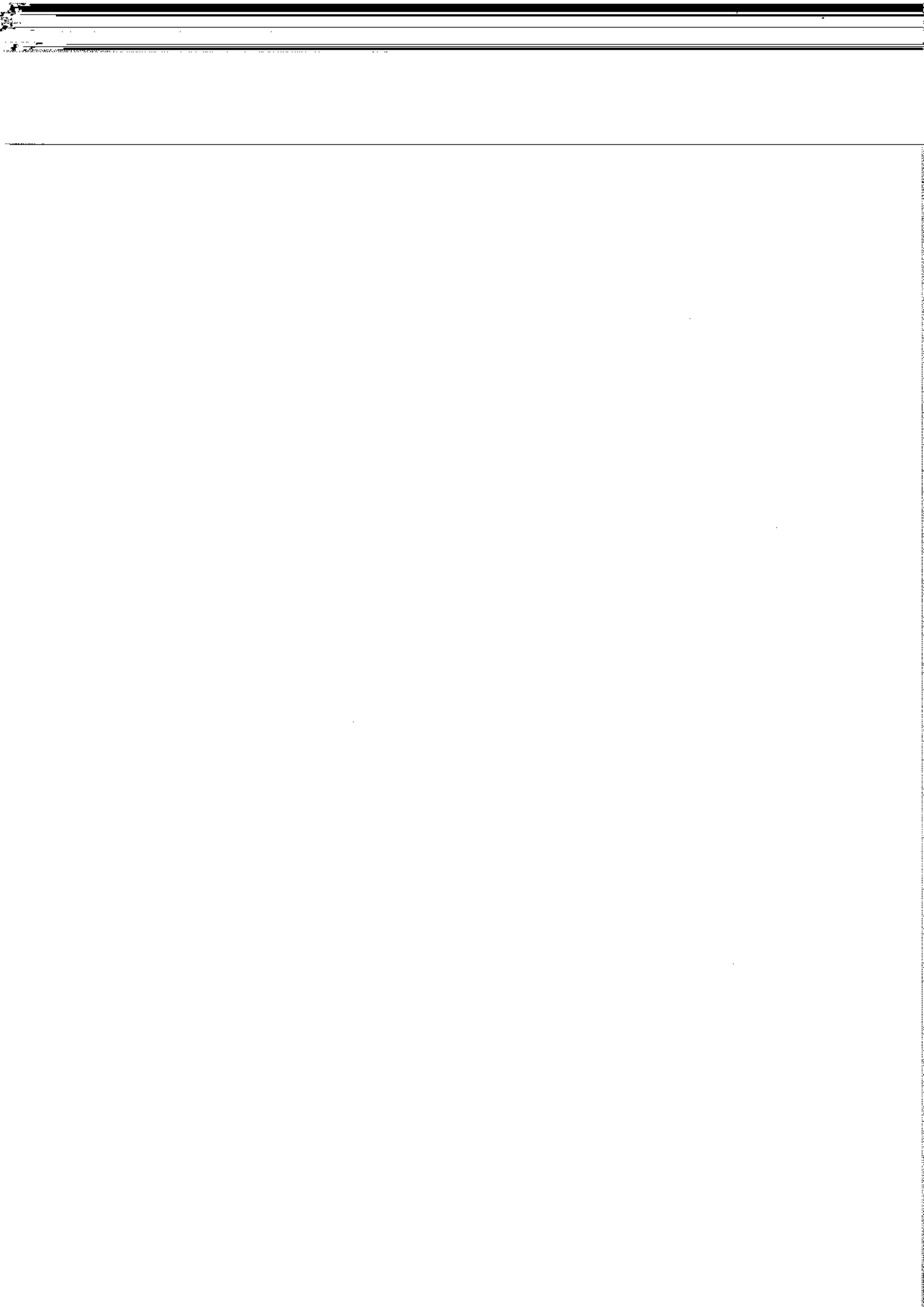
[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Tanga Coastal Zone Conservation and Development Programme (1997) "Report on the Field
Visit and Preparation of the Policy and Decision-making Workshop on Integrated Coastal

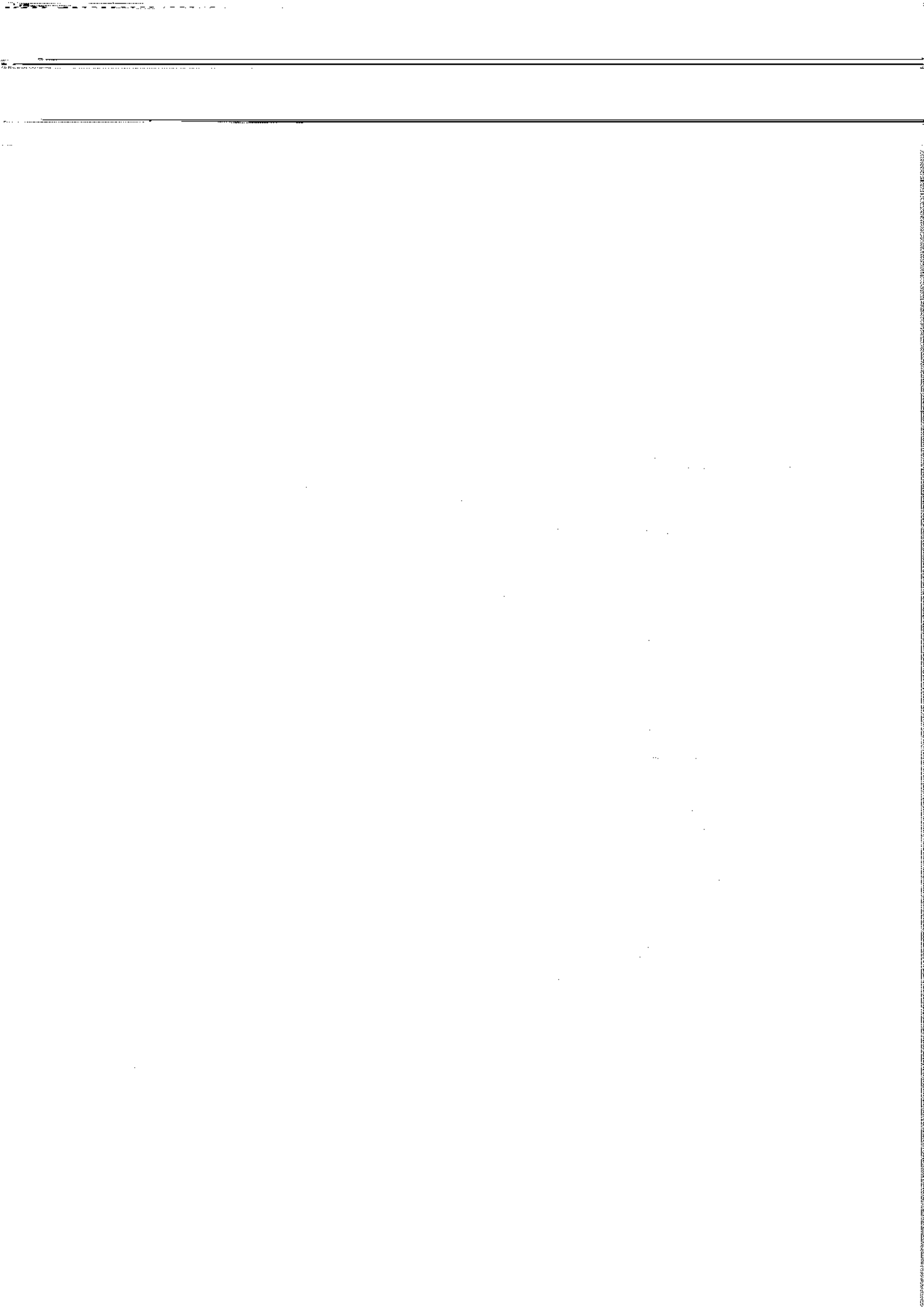
APPENDICES



List of Appendices

		Page
1	List of Staff in Phase 1	A1
2	Changes to Programme Results	A3
3	Logical Framework for Phase 1	A7
4	Steps of the Participatory Process	A16

6	Training Programme for Extension Workers	A19
7	Training Programme for Villagers and Extension Workers	A20
8	Example of a completed Forest Assessment Form	A21
9	Example of a completed Forest Management Plan	A27



Appendix 1 (ref. Chap 2.2)

Programme and Key Government Staff in Phase 1

Programme Coordinator
Community Development

Mr. Solomon Makoloweka
Mr. George Uronu

(iii) Muheza
General Extension Worker
General Extension Worker

Ms. R. Masha

ve too broad	ods used: CD fund and S	ve too broad strategies should be rience of what works	recommended that plan implementable oped for further testing in "plan" developed on the as of phase II
--------------	----------------------------	--	--

-Reef mapping management
-Determine use extent of coastal
-Determine the makers
-Determine dis management ne
-Collect socio-
Conserve viable forests
Restore damage recovery
-Enhance aware management of supply support fishery and man restore degraded
-Formulate over management in management plan for Tanga Coral
Restore degraded. Develop management products

plies		0	0
-------	--	---	---

Appendix 3 (ref. Chap.3)

Overall Objectives
To safeguard the environment for generations of activities aimed at management of

Programme Part 1
Regional, distributed integrated management

Programme Part 2
Coastal community management of and wildlife, inland environments.

Assumptions

- coordinating agencies have the mandate
- coordinating agencies have resources and expertise to achieve coordination.

is
tings

baseline

ars

is

re

made

d

e

h

port

old,

u

Ri
3-
re
pm
1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

IONS

& police willing to
ment
available for police to
uses
candidates in place

lling & able to
7-laws; control
practices

willing to be involved

xperience is obtained
ad submissions
thorities prepared to
rogramme

Results

3 Subj

deve

asset

base

7- *Dist*

manage

1 Distr

natu

impl

2 By-l

Cou

3 Prop

deve

colla

8- *Com*

more su

1 Com

admin

2 Com

least

Verification
-check reports

reports

Assumptions

-sufficient experience obtained to
develop strategies

-documents

reports of
al reefs,
tal &
socio-

-check reports

-suitable consultants available

-suitable plane available



-s

ig & able to

do collaborative

tant available

itives & sufficient
to conduct trials
Fund
in place

available, trainers
aim

available to assist

red to act on issues

Appendix 4 (ref. Chap 6.1)

Phase I: Steps in the Village Participatory Process

1. *Training of staff and identification of priority issues*

Training of extension workers was preceded by a

December 1994: Conduct of a training needs assessment for the extension workers of

~~the 2000-2001~~

- January/February 1995: Training of extension staff in participatory rural appraisal skills.
- March/April 1995: participatory socio-economic assessment in 9 coastal villages to

Result
7- Not
place
1 Sim
asse
2 Ero
usin
3 Vill.
colls

included attendance at courses for the purpose of developing technical personnel.

and visits by specific technical officers for advice on vermin control, planting of mangroves, etc.

From December 1965, regular meetings were held to coordinate and discuss

Appendix 5 (ref. Chap 6.4)

Training Course Programme for Regional and District Government staff

When	Course	Participants*	Instructors/ facilitators*
February & May 1995 (3 and 4 days)	Problem analysis and programme planning and time- management	Programme coordinators and Technical Advisors	Trudy van Ingen (+ Kath Shurcliff)

Training Course Programme for villagers and extension workers

--	--	--	--

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Ministry of Tourism, Natural Resources and Environment

Forest Profile by Rapid Assessment

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Comments

PART TWO INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR EACH FOREST BLOCK OR TYPE
CONSERVATION STATUS

Refer to the Conservation Status Table of the schedule for with a associated conservation status.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

GOVERNMENT RESERVE	LOCAL AUTHORITY	COMMUNAL FOREST RESERVE	TRADITIONAL FOREST RESERVE
-----------------------	--------------------	----------------------------	-------------------------------

Explain why

→ fail traditional management schemes

First draft of the Management Agreement of the Mangrove Reserve at Sange and Kipumbwi villages

Part 1. Descriptions

- 1.1 Location, boundaries, size and land tenure of the forests *(to be completed)*
- 1.2 Type, species and condition of the forests *(to be completed)*
- 1.3 Map of the forests *(shown as Annex 1)*
- 1.4 Management Objectives

The primary management objective is :

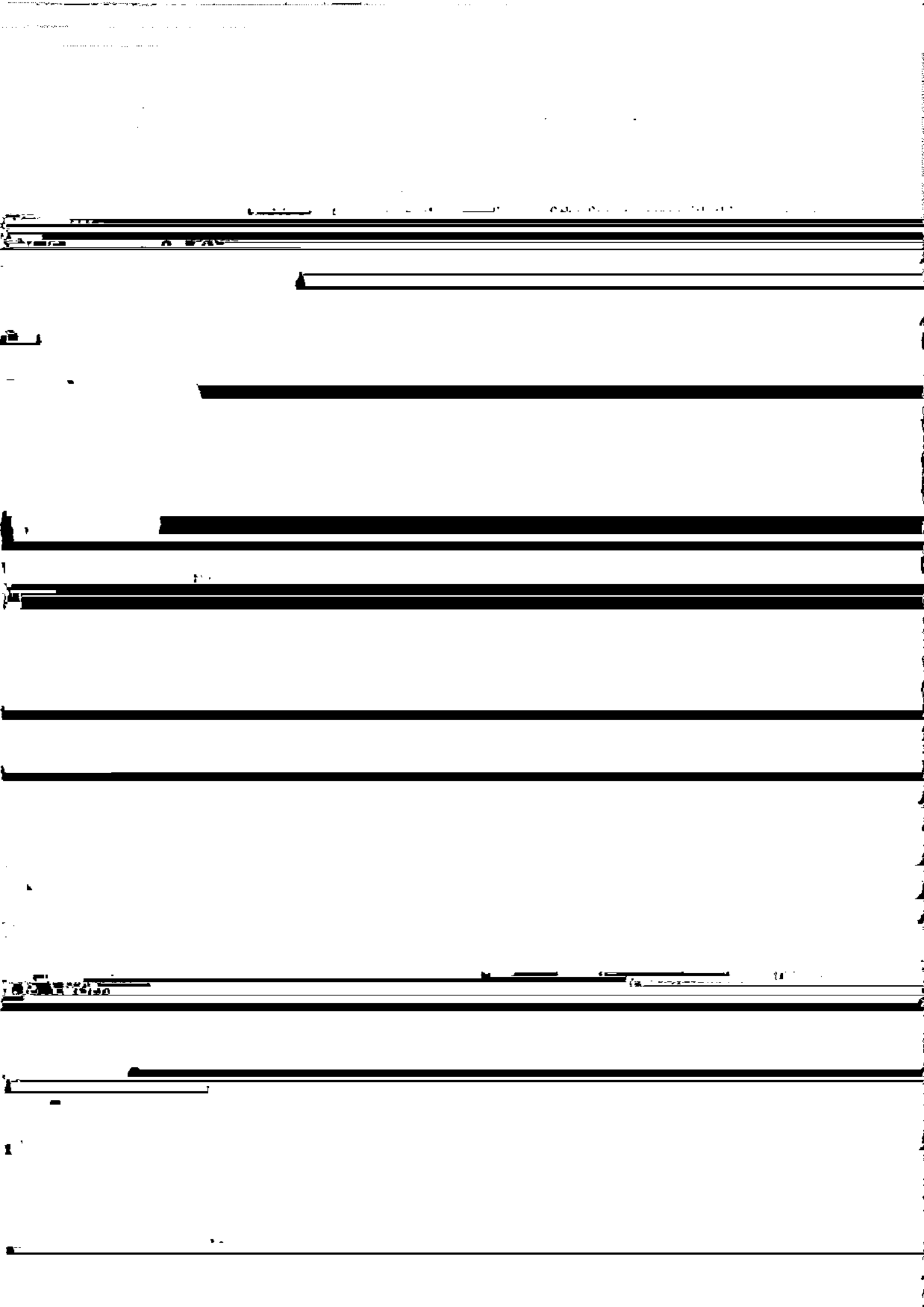
- The protection and wise use of the mangroves for the benefits of present and future generations of residents in Kipumbwi and Sange

Detailed management objectives are :

- Management of the mangroves to deliver fulfilment of household subsistence needs in building poles, boatmaking materials, firewood, medicines and honey

- Protection of sacred areas

at the protection of these islands



The regional authorities will also support the institutions involved and ensure equity and encourage self reliance.

Any technical advice will be provided on request from the forest users and free of charge.

Regional authorities will also support the forest users in law enforcement.

Firewood will also be available from trimmings left over after cutting for poles and timber. If the supply of dead wood finishes for any area, the residents will be free to use another area

3.1.3 Building poles for domestic use

Members of the committee should obtain written permission from their respective village

Lands and Environment Committee. The permit will outline conditions, including the area to be used, the number of poles to be cut and supervised by a Committee member. A

ha) to develop a sustainable management system for commercial use. By-laws will be formulated to regulate these uses.

Beekeeping. Collection will be made so as not to harm a tree. Kipumbwi residents will use

Medicinal plant collection. As this use does not harm the forest, collection will be without conditions.

3.2 Protection arrangements and sanctions

Appendix 10 (ref. Chap 7)

Summary of Recommendations from Evaluation of Phase 1 by Pilot Villages (April 1997)

In April 1997 an evaluation was conducted in the 3 pilot villages which had participated in the first phase of the Tanga Coastal Zone Conservation and Development Programme to find out the views of villagers on the following

1. What they felt they had achieved in their village since the programme started

Training

- training should be accompanied by the means to do the job
- more time for study tours & non-committee members should go also

Appendix 1.1 (ref. Chap 7)

7.	Disadvantages Age would be but not added to ent especially h increased and resources from	village is that it of limited no.s of Could be combined at animators in g to north of Tanga is addressing the ave.	e almost complete s coastal ver it would be licult and hard to
----	--	--	---

EVALUATION TEAM'S RECOMMENDATIONS for PHASE II PLANNING

The evaluation report of Phase I is [redacted]

Planning mission for phase II should consider [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

standards. In addition, the teams will have the responsibility of coordinating activities as stated in result 1: Three districts coordinating and implementing coastal resource management.

8. In designing the Community Development Fund in Phase 2, the planning team will have to carefully weigh Irish Aid's commitment to poverty reduction and meeting basic needs with their commitment to achieving sustainability through self-reliance. The

concept of self reliance within Irish Aid should be clearly defined and is a policy issue that the partners should discuss and clarify during the Planning Mission. The planning

13. Gender equity is a policy of the Government of Tanzania and the reasons for this

Kigombe village committees are not gender balanced - solutions need to be found (p 41). *Addressing imbalance in village committees is covered in result 6 : Gender considerations integrated at all levels of programme planning, management and implementation. However, addressing this issue at the central government level is clearly beyond the scope of this programme.*

14 Introduction of time management and work planning at the district level will facilitate

programme staff to determine why this component was so successful and build upon this success in Phase 2 (p 53). *Preparation of draft guidelines is being done as part of Phase 1; distribution of final guidelines will be an activity under result 3. These guidelines are intended for use in new programme villages in Phase 2.*

22. There is an ongoing requirement for further training and coastal village inter-

results 8 and 9.

3A Throughout the world the fisheries sector continues to operate apart even when other

sectors cooperate in ICZM [integrated coastal zone management]. This is a major constraint in other models in achieving ICZM and should be further developed in Phase 2 and 3.

agricultural crops.

38. The programme could facilitate introductions of seaweed farmers to other suppliers and markets. The women could form a cooperative. This is a possibility for the CDF

**TANGA COASTAL ZONE CONSERVATION and DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
PHASE 2 LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

PROGRAMME	INDICATORS		
-----------	------------	--	--

RESULTS	OVI s	MOV s	ASSUMPTIONS
1. Three coastal districts coordinating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agreed procedures implemented - LFA based work plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring reports by Region - Quarterly reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Each coastal district agrees and accepts

RESULTS	OVI's	MOV's	ASSUMPTIONS
3 Regional and	- Increased number of	- Training needs	

RESULTS

OVI

MOV

4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

RESULTS	OVI's	MOV's	ASSUMPTIONS
6. Gender considerations integrated at all levels of Programme planning, management & implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least one village meeting /year/village to discuss gender issues - All govt. staff trained in gender and implementing gender consideration; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minutes of village meetings - Training records - Staff appraisals - Progress reports of regional and district staff; - SES, village action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People willing to change attitudes & ways of doing things - Committees willing to meet at times convenient for women to attend - Women confident to participate in programme

RESULTS

QVI

MOV

ASSUMPTIONS

RESULTS	OVIs	MOVs	ASSUMPTIONS
9. Improved and sustainable agricultural practices promoted as	In all Programme villages - 50% Increase in number of cleaned farms - 50% Decrease in	- Village agricultural statistics (collected by village agriculture committees.	- Competent staff available to advise & train villagers

RESULTS	OVI _s	MOV _s	ASSUMPTIONS
10. Conservation, ▲▲	In all Programme villages At least 2 manorvita	- Management - Management	- Relevant authorities will approve the

Discussion Paper on selection of extension workers and selection of pilot areas

Options for selection of both:

- 1) Select extension staff by criteria, select pilot areas by criteria, transfer selected extension staff to selected pilot areas

- 2) Select extension staff by criteria, work in the villages where they are based

Selection criteria for extension workers + survey teams:

1. Village based preferably experience of working in a coastal village;

Outline of Information Needs for Participatory Socio-economic Assessment in New Target Villages

This outline draws on the socio-economic study conducted in 1995 and modifies it according to:

1. Village profile: demography, services and infrastructure, gender analysis of activities, and power to and control over resources in non-organised (who are considered the poor and

The Barometer of Sustainability

The barometer of Sustainability is a tool for measuring and communicating a society's overall well
being and sustainability. Its key features are that

1998 (from Orfem Gender Training Manual)

1. Harvard Framework

- (i) Activity profile (productive, reproductive and community activities)
- (ii) Access and Control Profile (land, equipment, labour, capital, outside income, education, etc)
- (iii) Influencing Factors (general economic condition, institutional structures, demographic factors, community norms, legal parameters, political events, training and education, etc)

2. Quantitative and Vulnerabilities Analysis

- i physical and material
- ii social and organisational
- iii psychological / attitudinal

