



Opportunities and Challenges for Coastal Development under the advent of Globalisation in Tanzania

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Objectives

- To examine the demands that the global market exerts on the coastal resources, its users and managers and their implications on coastal development.
- To explore the manner in which different coastal resource users and managers have been grappling with the impacts of global markets
- To assess the vulnerability context of the poor majority in the coastal communities in terms of their livelihood, as a result of the impact of global market.



Methods of data collection

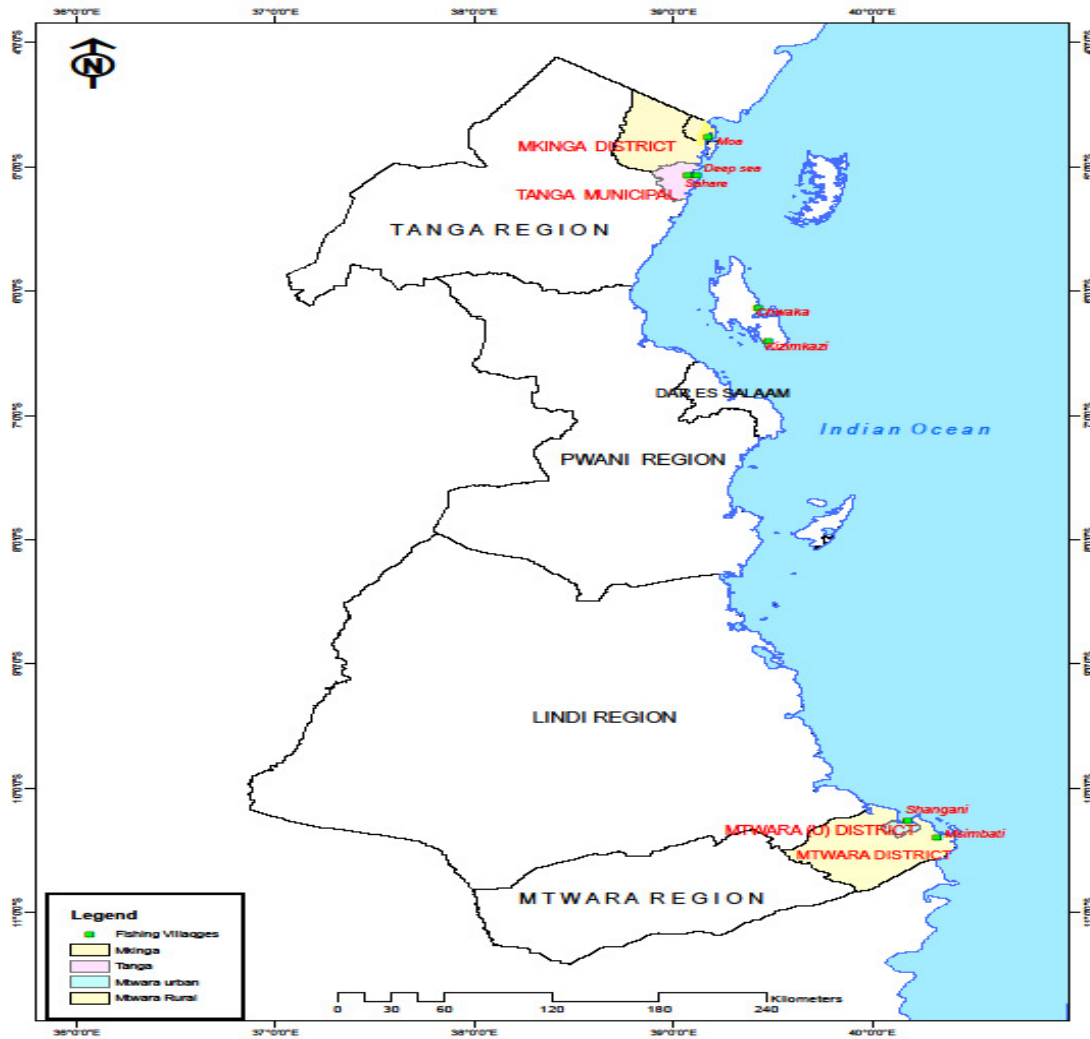
- Four major techniques of data collection were used
 - 53 In-depth interviews including livelihood strategies
 - 16 Focus Group Discussions
 - Participants observation
 - Social Survey involving 797 respondents



Area of Study

- Study sites were selected on the basis of the following criteria;
- the presence of fish export activities; the presence of artisanal and/or commercial fishing, fish processing and tourism activities. The diversity of livelihood strategies was also taken into account.
- 7 sites : Sahare, Deep Sea, Moa, Chwaka, Kizimkazi, Shangani and Msimbati

Study areas





Conceptual Framework

- The advent of global market in its present form in Tanzania today have led to the multiplicity of coastal resources users with varied backgrounds and interests
- This situation has not only opened up opportunities but also poses multiple challenges

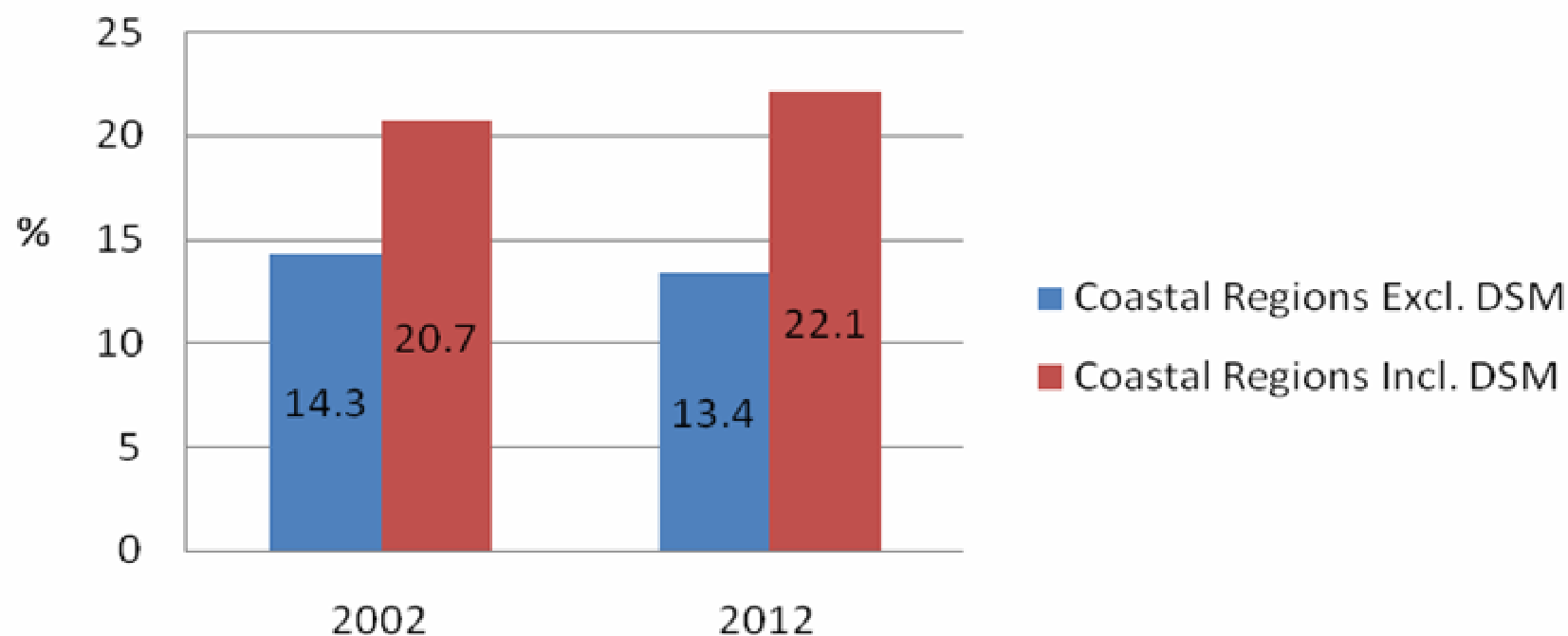


Theoretical approach

- Utilisation and management of coastal resources takes place with a particular political and ecological context in which various actors compete over resources
- It explain the way exploitation, distribution and control of natural resources is mediated by differential relations of power within and among societies
- Power relations in natural resources use and management are highly complex and dynamic depending on the nature of the resources being contested

Population of coastal regions

The Population Dynamic of Coastal Regions in Tanzania





Socio-Economic Status of Coastal Communities in Tanzania

Low level of Human development

out of 795 respondents, 12% were illiterate

46% have completed Primary School

only 1 of our respondents attained higher education

Over-dependency on marine resources

69% are fishers (mainly men)

30% are self employed/petty traders

6% seaweed farmers (mainly women)

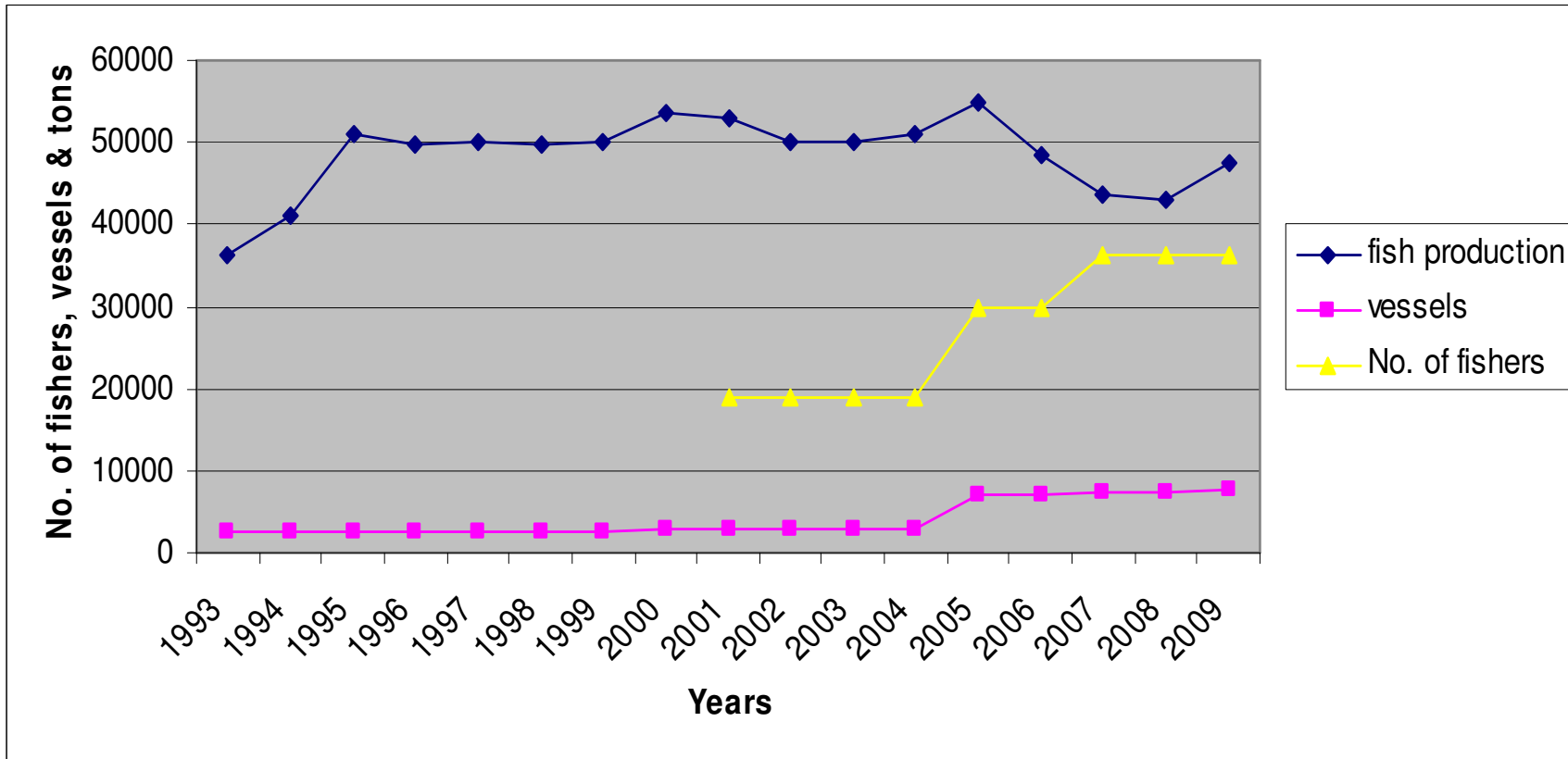


Poverty incidences

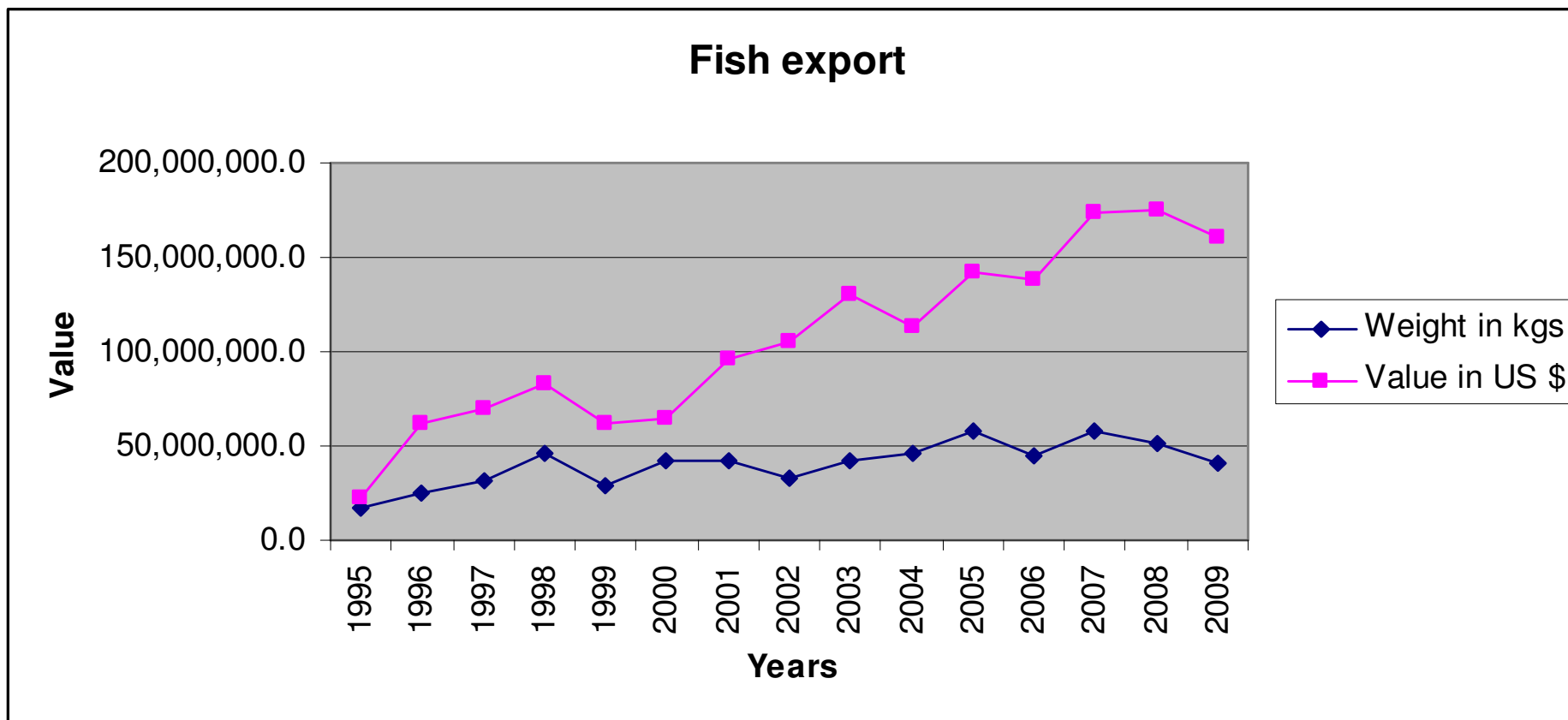
- Average **per capita expenditure** per month by regions indicate that
 - South Unguja TZS 4,404 = US \$ 2.7
 - Tanga TZS 6,197 = US \$ 3.9
 - Mtwara TZS 4,092 =US \$ 2.6

- Average per capita expenditure increases as the level of education increase across all study sites

Trend of Marine Fish Production from 1993 to 2009 in Tanzania



Fish Export in Tanzania





Socio-Economic Status

- Low diversification of means of livelihood
- Decrease of agricultural productivity in areas where the sector of tourism is advanced, such as Zanzibar
- High demand of land, Zanzibar is more serious, other coastal regions show similar scenario (Tanga, Coast, Lindi and Mtwara)



Socio-Economic status

- Zanzibar, Coast (Bagamoyo), Dar es Salaam, Lindi (Kilwa) tourists activities have been on increase especially beach tourism which increases construction of hotels
- However, local communities participation in this sector is very low



Emerging sectors of Economy along the Coast

- Construction industry especially cement plants
 - One plant in Kigamboni-Dar es Salaam
 - One plant in Tanga
 - One plant in Lindi
- Construction of ports in Tanga, Bagamoyo and Mtwara as well as expansion of Dar es Salaam port




The energy Sector

- Discovery of gas in Lindi and Mtwara
 - In Songosongo island, Mnazi Bay, Mkuranga, Kiliwani, Ntorya and in the Deep Sea
- 7.5 billion cubic feet gas reserves
- 17 wells are expected to be drilled this year



Opportunities

- Coastal areas in Tanzania mainland covers a total of 1,434 km
- Coastal communities in Tanzania are endowed with various comparative advantages in the global economy
- These varies from historical, archeological to natural resources as mentioned above
- Coastal communities in Tanzania are becoming more important and strategic for global economy

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- The emerging sectors of economy may lead to diversification of means of livelihood and facilitate development process given that local communities are properly supported in terms of human capital development
 - Given that local human capital improves, population increase will lead to improvement of life of local people and support development process
 - Again, given the improvement of human capital, the energy and construction sectors will facilitate the diversification of local economies



Some challenges

- Management practise of coastal resources have tended to previledge powerful users/actors with handful capital and technology
- This has resulted into a situation where the interest of local people in the coastal communities are not only jeopardized but also ignored



Some challenges

- It was clear from our study that most people in coastal communities have no trust on the existing management of coastal resources
- Ignoring coastal development in the midst of all these economic potentials will not only increase levels of poverty but also breeds tensions and conflicts as well as pose security problems
- Population increase as a response of economic potentials in the coastal communities may be sources of grievances, tension and conflicts. As result this may jeopardise security issues.



Some challenges

- For instance, with use of excessive force to dissolve the movement against transporting gas from Mtwara to Dar es Salaam in May this year, one ask about the long-term implications for such approaches.
- Will the diverse actors from Mtwara with multiple interests simply surrender? Or should we expect some retaliation in other ways which jeopardize the environment and security among others which in turn may affect the investments/coastal development?
- One of the fundamental challenges is the development of competitive advantages at community level for a prosperous coastal development



A Way forward

- Local coastal communities MUST be treated as subject and not object of natural resource use and management
- Local social realities such as needs and interests have to be taken am board of international and national development agenda such as security issues
- Improving human capital improves democracy, good governance and security
- The Africa Progress Report 2013 which focused on Africa natural resources states that:
- *“... Democracy strengthens natural resource management... Satisfied local communities pose less political risk...”*