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DLIST Newsletter

THURSDAY, 29TH SEPTEMBER, 2011

Welcome to the DLIST newsletter. This newsletter brings you fresh news and information from the Western Indian Ocean and Benguela regions. Coastal communities and their resources are the central concern of this newsletter.

The aim of the newsletter is to contribute to enhanced knowledge among coastal communities to make better choices regarding their coastal and marine resources. Additionally, it provides knowledge to a wider audience interested in coastal and marine issues, development and management. The DLIST newsletter is a gateway into the DLIST ASCLME www.dlist-asclme.org and DLIST BCLME www.dlist-benguela.org web-based platforms. These web-based platforms hold much more information relating to coastal and marine environments in these regions.

Every issue of the DLIST newsletter presents a new featured partner and featured process. The featured partner for this issue is Blue Ventures, an award-winning marine conservation organisation, dedicated to working with local communities to conserve threatened marine environments. The featured process picked for this issue is the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process. This process allows for community involvement in decision-making processes related to environmental, social and economic issues that may affect the community through a proposed project or development.

The DLIST regions contain many languages. The DLIST web-based platform has an online translating tool that is easy to use. Thanks to this tool, people can read the website texts, the discussions etc. in Portuguese, French, Afrikaans or Kiswahili. You just click on the "Google translate" icon on the top right of the page and the text will appear in your chosen language. It is not a 100% professional translation, but you will follow the main points. The DLIST team is currently assessing how to make it possible for more people to read the materials in their own language.

Please, let's share information for more effective management of coastal and marine ecosystems and in doing so create a better future for all. If you want to comment on any of the articles in the newsletter please

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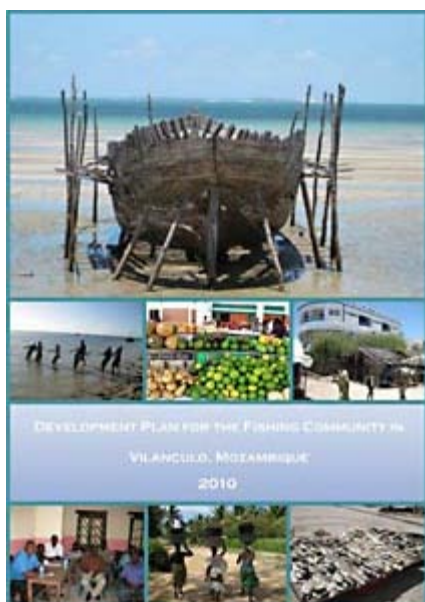
go to www.dlist-asclme.org or www.dlist-benguela.org and start a new discussion thread. Good ideas can change the world but only if they are shared!

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ASCLME and SWIOFP Joint Steering Committee Meeting in Maputo, 27 – 30th September



By Francois Odendaal, DLIST team

One year has passed again for our region – and for the Agulhas and Somali Current Project (www.asclme.org). The progress reviewed at the Steering Committee meeting in Maputo should be available soon. Part of the project is supported by DLIST that has had many advances in the region over the last year (see: www.dlist-asclme.org). All nine demonstration sites have actively discussed the issues and processes that are important to them, formulated ground level agendas and gave input into the Draft MEDA reports for each country. These reports will be the basis for the Strategic Action Plan (SAP) of the ASCLME Project's next phase. Hopefully the voices from the ground will find their way into the next phase of the ASCLME Project. This second phase will be geared toward implementation as opposed to the current phase which focused on planning. Most demonstration sites already have draft Local Economic Development (LED) Plans available. In some cases we have already seen implementation by local people and outside partners. Participants from seven of the nine countries have enrolled in DLIST courses (either the Environmental Engineering – Sustainable Development in Coastal Areas or the Stakeholder Participation for a Better Future course). The Community of Practice (CoP), meaning people receiving newsletters are subscribed to the web-based platforms, have doubled and continues to grow, and new partnerships with the demo sites have been forged while others have been revived. Certainly do the communities at the demonstration sites look forward to, and are ready for more implementation.

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BCC Stakeholder Workshop



By Gabrielle Fenton, DLIST team

On the 5th and 6th of September, at the edge of the Waterfront in Cape Town, the first of what will be many stakeholder workshops of the Benguela Current Commission (BCC), was held. The BCC was established as a mechanism to address the different threats facing the BCLME (the Benguela Current Large Marine Eco-system) a current not only important in terms of size (it runs along the coasts of Namibia, Angola and South Africa) but also in terms of resources, biodiversity and of opportunities that it has to offer to people along the coast and beyond.

The stakeholders attending were numerous and together they represented a wide spectrum of

sectors, including the government, NGOs, artisanal fishermen associations, the private sector and academia. What brought them together was a common will to participate in the sustainable safeguarding of the Benguela Current's resources and impressive biodiversity and to share knowledge from different perspectives on this eco-system. Throughout the workshop, presentations were given on key aspects of the BCLME and the role of the BCC, followed by lively discussions. The International Knowledge Management (IKM) team was there to facilitate the exchange and make sure that comments, questions, critics made would be raised in the future works of the BCC.

The first presentation titled "People and the Coast", was given by Prof. Sowman from the Environmental Evaluation Unit at the University of Cape Town, and detailed the reasons why people along the coasts should not only be taken into account when developing management activities (such as the drafting of the Benguela Current Convention), but should also be actively involved in the process. Indeed, their help will be crucial to the implementation of the Convention once written and, furthermore, their knowledge on the management of coastal areas should be considered since it has already been proven successful in the past. Prof. Sowman argued that a lot of conventions have already been signed and that these mean near to nothing if the people that they relate to are not aware of them. One of the solutions proposed would be to create training courses for communities to understand their rights and to learn new useful skills.

During the discussion that followed the artisanal fishing association members were highly in favour of being integrated and heard in the BCC process. They also expressed concern on the arbitrary rules that, still today, govern the dynamics of fishing permits and quotas. Past attempts to enhance communities' ownership of their coastal resources were mentioned in the discussion, such as co-operatives, and how important it would be to understand why they weren't successful before implementing new ideas. The challenge of allocating the correct competencies to the correct sphere of the government (local, provincial or national) was also discussed, since this may be a solution to providing communities with better training and with better communication channels.

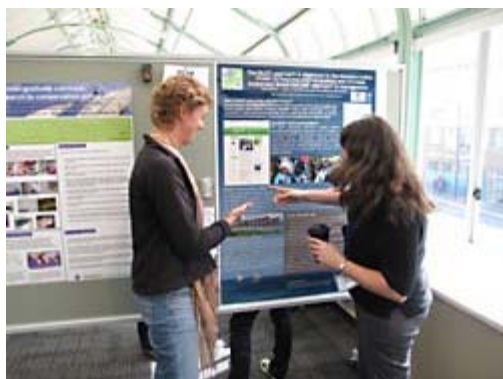
Dr. Allan Boyd gave a presentation on Stakeholder involvement in Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and estuary planning. The aim of the presentation was to present estuary, marine and coastal threats, biodiversity assessment, consultation and planning. In the discussion afterwards, the importance of defining what an MPA is was discussed. A community member also raised the issue of MPAs correlating with their traditional fishing grounds.

The BCC's strategic action plan for the BCLME region (SAP IMP), as well as the draft Benguela Current Convention were then presented and opened to comment. The Convention was presented as a very wide framework aimed at enabling international cooperation in the safeguarding of an ecosystem, as well as being the result of long negotiations between three governments. Radia Razack, the Director of Legal Services in the Department of Environmental Affairs, explained that details of implementation and objectives would be clearer in the frames of the different outcomes – committees and projects – of this Convention. She highlighted the importance of maintaining the momentum of stakeholder engagement to ensure that the Convention is adopted and serves as a useful and relevant tool for management of the resources of the region.

On the second day of the workshop, stakeholders discussed suggestions to the BCC and possibilities to improve stakeholder engagement. These were very fruitful and were then shared with the other groups and the BCC. Many points were raised on the BCC's communications techniques, such as the importance of defining clearly its objectives, simplifying information, using as many platforms as possible social networks, religious centers, bulk SMSs to share the information. The importance of reaching out to schools, collaborating with other associations, and coordinating the work of different governmental departments were raised. This workshop was an important springboard for stakeholder engagement and the many issues raised by the stakeholders should be taken into account in the near future along with other stakeholder participation initiatives.

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The DLIST team presented at the 2nd International Marine Conservation Congress in Victoria, Canada.



By Frida Lanshammar, DLIST team

The 2011 International Marine Conservation Congress (IMCC) represents the second stand-alone marine conservation meeting of the Society for Conservation Biology's (SCB) Marine Section. The first IMCC in Washington DC, 2009, attracted over 1200 participants. The May 2011 congress had almost 1400 participants registered. The Congress united the marine conservation community and assisted the development of new and powerful

tools to further marine conservation science and policy. The theme of the 2nd IMCC was "Making Marine Science Matter".

The IMCC is aimed at advancing marine conservation by facilitating discussion among scientists, managers and policy makers and developing science-based products that inform policy change and implementation. To meet this objective, the IMCC 2011 included plenaries, presentations and posters, symposia, workshops, focus groups and debates. Symposia included a select group of speakers and creative discussions. Focus groups consisted of multi-disciplinary teams focused on crafting policy and management recommendations, briefings, white papers or peer-reviewed publications.

The presentation of the DLIST approach in the Western Indian Ocean was part of a contributed session titled the Human Dimension & Outreach. It emphasised how important it is to communicate research findings in a common language to the wider community, resource managers and policy makers to encourage and achieve change.

A focus group on coral reef persistence and climate change was organised by Tim McClanahan from the Wildlife Conservation Society in Kenya and Simon Donner at the University of British Columbia in Canada. The focus was on the effects of climate change on coral reefs and the main oceanographic and management conditions needed to promote or increase the probability of the persistence of these coral reefs. The existing criterias to evaluate/rate coral reef "resilience" were evaluated, the group also tried to select the most important criteria and to find ways on how to weight their impact of coral reefs appropriately. The goal of this focus group was to evaluate the responses of coral reefs to various climate-related disturbances that are expected to increase with climate change. The group is now developing a set of recommendations for how to better incorporate coral reef resilience when planning for marine conservation areas.

On May the 15th, there was a very popular symposium "Size Matters – Large Ocean Reserves" which was arranged by the Pew Environment Group. One of the presenters talked about how large MPAs are more effective to conserve biodiversity by protecting larger, sometimes migratory, species and by including a wider range of habitat types. Another speaker pointed out that larger MPAs are also much more cost effective; both in terms of lower establishment costs and the continuous annual maintenance cost, calculated per km² of protected area. Furthermore, management of large MPAs has become easier in recent years, thanks to new monitoring and enforcement techniques, such as the use of satellites to track unauthorised vessels that enter the MPA area etc. This topic has since then been discussed by the DLIST community on the discussion forum, which can be followed on <http://www.dlist-asclme.org/group-discussion/general-discussion/bigger-better>.

The symposium titled "Saving the shallow seas: hold your breath for conservation success" was arranged by a number of researchers and conservationists at Project Seahorse and from University of British Columbia and Quest University. It focused on the importance of including a wide range of shallow seas habitat in marine conservation/protection areas. The

session highlighted that if we can find a way to effectively manage our shallow seas, a lot will be gained in terms of overall conservation output – since the first 10 meters is the most productive area in the sea, including mangroves, sea grasses and coral reefs. This session had close links to another interesting symposium and focus group discussion on how to use flagship species to support conservation of marine habitats. Cases of seahorses and sea turtles used to involve communities and authorities in conservation were presented. The RARE project presented ideas on how flagship species can be used in campaigns to gain community support for conservation. The use of flagship species is a very interesting concept that could be used also in the WIO-region.

Funds to allow the DLIST team to participate in this congress were provided by the ASCLME Project, the MARG III grant from WIOMSA and from the conference organisers.

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1.5 million Euro support for Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAF)



By Claire Attwood, the Benguela Current Commission (BCC)

The Benguela Current Commission is aiming to coordinate a joint research project that is expected to modernize and improve the management of key marine fisheries in Angola, Namibia and South Africa. Aptly named ECOFISH, the project aims to improve the scientific assessment of hake, horse mackerel and sardinella – three fish stocks

considered most important for securing the prosperity of the fishing industries of Angola, Namibia and South Africa, and the livelihoods of fishers and fish workers. The ultimate goal of ECOFISH is to help the three SADC countries to develop a new framework for the ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) in the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem.

Angola, Namibia and South Africa committed themselves to introducing an ecosystem approach to fisheries management at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002. The ECOFISH project will help them to fulfill this pledge. “To effectively introduce the ecosystem approach to fisheries management at the regional level, we need good quality fisheries data,” explains Dr Hashali Hamukuaya, Executive Secretary of the Benguela Current Commission. “ECOFISH will greatly improve the capacity of the three countries to generate new data and better process existing data. For example, ECOFISH is expected to improve the collection of socio-economic data, and ensure that the knowledge of fishers and fishing communities is taken into account, thereby improving fisheries management.”

ECOFISH has won the support of the European Union, which has provided a grant of 1.5 million Euros to fund the initiative over four years (2011 to 2015). ECOFISH activities are organised into four “work packages”. The work packages are integrated with the objective of building a knowledge base for the implementation of an ecosystem approach to fisheries in the BCLME.

Work package one concentrates on stock assessments. The goal is to extend existing stock assessment methods so as to take into account current data and knowledge. New models will be tested using new information.

Work package two aims to improve inputs to the stock assessment models applied in the management of hake, horse mackerel and sardinella stocks. In this work package, four distinct activities are planned:

- a genetic study to determine the transboundary nature of hake stocks;

- a study of the ways in which environmental variables (e.g. water temperature or algal blooms) affect catch rates of hake (the “catchability” of hake);
- a re-look at the aging of fish samples so as to improve growth rate estimates of hake, horse mackerel and sardinella;
- an analysis of the position of hake, horse mackerel and other demersal and pelagic fish stocks in the food web of the BCLME.

Work package three will bring together a wide range of information – including environmental indicators and stakeholder knowledge and experience – to develop a coherent assessment approach for two case studies: the Namibian hake fisheries and the Angolan purse seine fisheries for horse mackerel and sardinella.

Work package four will strengthen regional capacity in stock assessment and the implementation of the ecosystem approach through formal courses targeting fisheries scientists and managers; stock assessment workshops; and yearly project meetings.

Who is involved in ECOFISH? The ECOFISH consortium is made up of scientists and fisheries managers in Angola, Namibia and South Africa and a team of specialists from the Technical University of Denmark. Scientists from the universities of Cape Town and Stellenbosch are also participating in the initiative.

The management of shared fish stocks is just one of the areas of interest for the Benguela Current Commission which is working to promote the integrated management, sustainable development and protection of the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem, or BCLME. Other areas of interest are environmental monitoring and early warning systems; biodiversity and ecosystem health; abatement of marine pollution, responsible marine mining, responsible oil and gas exploration and production, marine transport, governance of marine ecosystems, capacity building in marine sciences and the classification of marine data and information. For more on ECOFISH visit www.benguelacc.org, or contact Moses Maurihungirire, Ecosystem Coordinator of the Benguela Current Commission: moses@benguelacc.org or +264 61 246 948.

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Benguela Current Convention to be signed this year

By Claire Attwood, the Benguela Current Commission (BCC)

The city of Benguela in southern Angola has been selected as the location for the signing of the Benguela Current Convention, a treaty between Angola, Namibia and South Africa that will regulate the future management of the marine ecosystems of the Benguela Current. The Convention will be signed in August or September this year.

The three southern African countries are expected to ratify the Convention by December 2012, thereby bringing into force a unique multilateral agreement that has as its objective the long-term conservation, protection, rehabilitation and sustainable use of the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem or BCLME.

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The course Environmental Engineering – Sustainable Development in Coastal Areas completed for 2011

By Nolusizo Sithole, DLIST team

DLIST has offered the course Environmental Engineering – Sustainable Development in Coastal Areas from January 2011 to June 2011. The course was offered to both contact students at Cape Peninsula University of Technology and Distance learners from all over Africa. The course for contact students started with a brief lecture given by Prof. Francois

Odendaal at the Cape Peninsula University of Technology, in Cape Town, South Africa. The lecture was followed by a fieldtrip to an Informal Settlement, and to Rhodes Memorial in Cape Town. Prof. Odendaal also gave mini lectures at both sites and outlined key environmental challenges faced in the different sites. These mini lectures gave the students opportunity to think about possible research topics for their final project of the Environmental Engineering course.

The course covered many interesting environmental and sustainable topics, including project management. The project management section gave an introduction to how to compile project plans, project management tools and how to manage small and large scale projects. The course also covered Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) processes and project life cycle analysis. In this section students learned the basis of EIAs, different components of the EIA process, environmental assessment and management tools. Other topics in the course covered coastal areas and the fishing industry, as well as the environmental and ecological impacts of fisheries. Furthermore, the course looked at air pollution and air quality, environmental law and ethics, waste management, renewable and non renewable energy – environmental impacts linked to energy as well as energy efficiency. The course participants were given opportunity to engage in tasks, assignments, research project and presentation, as well as written examination.

The semester course has been attended by hundreds of students over the region already, from both sides of Africa. It will soon be available in Portuguese also.

The course is offered annually and provides participants with opportunities to gain extensive knowledge on issues related to the environment and possible sustainable solutions for present use and future generation. The next round of the course will be offered in January 2012, the call for applications is open and found at <http://www.dlist-benguela.org/group-discussion/general-discussion/distance-learning-course-offering>.

Please contact Nolusizo Sitole at nolusizo@ecoafrika.co.za for more details.

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Featured Partner: Blue Ventures



By Alasdair Harris, Blue Ventures

Blue Ventures is an award-winning marine conservation organisation, dedicated to working with local communities to conserve threatened marine environments. Our highly acclaimed conservation programmes work with some of the world's poorest coastal communities to develop conservation and alternative income initiatives to protect biodiversity and coastal livelihoods. The results of our work help us to propose new ideas to benefit coastal communities everywhere.

In recent years Blue Ventures has won widespread international acclaim for its innovative approaches to addressing the challenges faced by coastal communities. Its recent accolades include the United Nations' Equator Prize and SEED Award, two of the most prestigious global awards for biodiversity conservation.

Amongst other achievements Blue Ventures has created the largest community-managed marine reserve in the Indian Ocean - Velondriake - and pioneered ambitious research programmes tackling critical issues facing marine biodiversity and indigenous coastal communities. Blue Ventures projects are now focusing on scaling-up conservation activities at national and international levels in the Indian, Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.

Blue Ventures is a social enterprise - innovating new approaches to financing marine conservation, and generating almost all of its own conservation funding independently. Business models include highly acclaimed ecotourism and carbon finance programmes, as well as community-based sustainable aquaculture projects.

Blue Ventures' programme portfolio encompasses marine and fisheries research, sustainable aquaculture, family planning, environmental education and capacity building, fisheries management and protected area development. For further details on Blue Ventures see contact details below.

Contact details:

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www.blueventures.org

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Featured Process: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process



By Umaymah Jattiem, DLIST team

An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a systematic process and tool used to identify, predict and evaluate environmental effects of a proposed project or development. EIAs aim to avoid, minimize and where possible mitigate negative environmental impacts. EIAs guide good decisions related to environmental, social, economic and sometimes institutional issues. It is a process which gives stakeholders and Interested and

Affected Parties (IAPs) the legal right to participate in the EIA process and decision-making. These Interested and Affected Parties (IAPs) can include local coastal communities. It therefore gives local people the opportunity to be involved in decisions which may affect them.

The EIA process follows a number of steps or key stages. The key stages of an EIA include Screening, Scoping, Assessment and Evaluation, Review, Decision-making, Implementation and Management. The first stage, screening, is used to determine the level of assessment required according to a list of legal regulations. Scoping is the second stage, in which key issues of the Environmental Impact Assessment are identified.

The Assessment and Evaluation follows the Scoping stage, and focuses on the positive and negative impacts of the proposed activity on the environment. It is at this stage that ways to avoid and minimize impacts while enhancing positive impacts will be identified and prioritized, as well as putting mitigation measures forward. An Environmental Impact Report is then produced which forms the basis for public, interested and affected parties, government, specialists and other authorities to review. This will then be followed by the review stage in which all adequacy of the EIA and its process will be checked. This will also check whether all parties' decisions have been considered. The Decision-making stage follows the review stage and this is when the action which has the greatest net benefit to those affected and the least environmental harm is decided upon. The last stage is Implementation and Management, which deals with monitoring and management during the progress of the project or development and thereafter.

Overall, an EIA process takes into account local decisions throughout all these stages. It often results in the best solution for local communities that may be affected by proposed activities and development while prioritizing their natural resources. EIA is one of the most well-known environmental management tools throughout the world and it is effective in involving local communities in its decision making processes when procedures are followed. EIA can

also help prevent buildings such as hotels being built too close to the shore in these times of climate change and sea level rise also.

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Africa Youth Initiative on Climate Change (AYICC)



By Noel Mbaru, Coast Chapter Coordinator

The need of securing and managing our future I believe is the responsibility of future citizens, the youth of today. After attending the World Youth Meeting in Bari Italy in 2010, I endowed myself with the responsibility of leading and mobilizing youth of the Kenyan coastal region towards securing their future by focusing on climate change mitigation and adaptation on the coastal and marine environment. The vehicle organization

driving the youth climate change agenda in the Kenyan coast region is the African Youth Initiative on Climate Change (AYICC) which was born at the COP 12 of the UNFCCC at UNEP, Gigiri in Kenya. With this support I spearheaded the formation of AYICC-Kenya, for the Coast region, which at the moment has a membership of at least 20 youth groups from the region.

The AYICC-Kenya operates as a network of youth groups and individuals and aims to achieve the following: actively engage Kenyan coast youths in climate change action; capacity building; awareness creation and economic empowerment; and support the youth representatives to present their agenda in national, regional and international platforms leading to sustainable governance and livelihoods in the region.

The objectives which drive the activities are: To build the capacities of youth groups and individuals towards climate change and mitigation; To foster and mobilize youths towards sustainable leadership and entrepreneurship; To network and partner with organizations aimed towards sustainable development and climate change mitigation and adaptation, and lastly to initiate and promote youth projects that shall be of best practice.

The AYICC's core values include Integrity, Innovation, Honesty, Responsibility and Sustainability. There are a number of successful achievements including empowering knowledge and information among youths in the coastal tertiary institutions on the coastal and marine environment, local advocacy participation for COP 16, youth beach clean-up activities, youth involvement in climate change, planning, implementation and participation in World Oceans Day.

Present and upcoming programmes include involving youth in mangrove reforestation as an avenue of climate change mitigation and adaptation, and economic empowerment of youths through the solar business of Mombasa.

Though there are many success stories, the AYICC Coast Chapter also faces a number of challenges. Youth Mobilization is one of the main challenges, getting them in numbers at one place is difficult, which is why DLIST, Facebook and other social networks are truly important. Another challenge is administration and logistics. The Coast Chapter network mostly derives its administrative aid through hosting organizations and donations from members. This is however not much considering most of the youths are students and unemployed. Additionally, the lack of good mentors for the youths and exposure on climate change is a challenge. The youth truly have lots of energy, ideas and innovation, but they need more capacity building and better leadership, which could be given by external experts.

We must all take our responsibility to improve our future and I believe the youth must take an active part in this process if we want to pursue a sustainable development of the coast's

livelihoods and ecosystems.

For further details on the AYICC-Kenya contact:

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or

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AYICC-Kenya/ GTI Mombasa Administration and Finance Coordinator

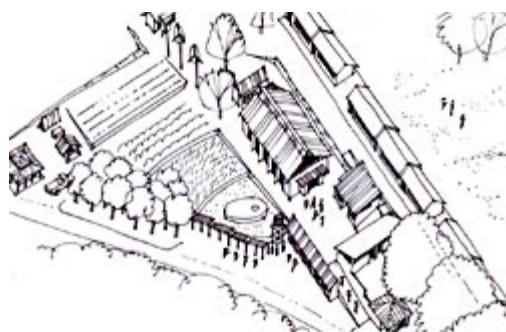
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Progress in the demonstration site in Pemba, Zanzibar



By Frida Lanshammar – DLIST team

The DLIST demonstration site in Pemba is developing nicely thanks to support from Danida and the Ministry of Health and Welfare in Zanzibar. The community consultation process with the people living at Ras Mkumbuu, the DLIST demonstration site for Zanzibar, showed that people from all groups in the communities wanted cleaner and more reliable water and electricity supply,

improved access to alternative livelihoods activities, and improved community facilities such as a community meeting hall and class rooms for community education initiatives. The community groups also identified that access to a library, computers and internet for community members and school children would contribute greatly to positive development in the area. The selected community planning committee worked with the DLIST team to come up with an intervention that could address many of these issues. This resulted in a proposal to develop a Multi-Purpose Resource Centre (MPRC) for the two Shehias (districts).

Danida, through the Ministry of Health and Welfare in Zanzibar, supported with funds the proposal development which has included input from an expert in sustainable energy solutions, a professor in heritage architecture as well as input from local researchers and of course the community members themselves. The MPRCs are designed to include a large community meeting hall with toilet facilities, two classrooms for community education, a library and computer room, a tourism information area and the centre in Ndagoni also contains a clinic and dispensary with a focus on maternal health.

The Wesha community, which already has access to a clinic, has instead developed a “solar-drying-hub” as part of the MPRC. This centre will be used for solar drying and packing of fruit, fish and vegetables to improve the food storage capacity. This will give better food security and provide the community with an extra income through the sale of the product.

Another project which also contributed to the development of this community was a course in Environmental Health at the State University of Zanzibar (SUZA) in collaboration with the Copenhagen School of Global Health. The course conducted fieldwork at the Ras Mkumbuu peninsula. The environmental health students support the development of the area by investigating issues such as community access to sanitation facilities, water quality and accessibility, community coping mechanisms for water scarcity, community perceptions of sanitation related diseases, hygiene practices, child hygiene and food safety. It is of top priority among the lecturers and course developers to ensure that the research undertaken during the site visit is used to inform the community of how they can improve the situation through health promotion activities etc. This first round of the Environmental Health course

was a Training of Trainers course and many of the participants work at relevant government authorities such as Zanzibar Water Authority, Regional Health Offices etc. It is foreseen that they will push for action within their organisations to improve the situation even further for the people in the Ras Mkumbuu communities. For more information on the demonstration site in Pemba, please check <http://www.dlist-asclme.org/demo-site/ras-mkumbuu-tanzania-pemba-zanzibar>.

Maendeleo ya Eneo la Maonesho Pemba



Translation by Ramla Talia, MACEMP, Zanzibar

Maendeleo ya maonesho ya DLIST katika eneo la Pemba yanaendelea vizuri. Shukrani kwa msaada wa danida na wizara ya Afya na ustawi wa jamii Zanzibar.

Mchakato wa ustawi kwa jamii ya watu wanaoishi Ras Mkumbuu, ambayo ni sehemu ya eneo la maonesho ya DLIST kwa Zanzibar,

imeonesha kwamba watu kutoka makundi yote ya jamii walitaka huduma bora za maji na umeme, kuboreshwa kwa njia za shuhuli za kimaisha, kuboreshwa kwa njia za shuhuli za kimaisha, na kuboreshwa kwa huduma za jamii kama vile kumbi za mikutano ya kijamii za madrasa, kwa ajili ya elimu za kijamii na mitaala ya kimasomo. Makundi ya kijamii vilevile yalielezea kwamba upatikanaji wa maktaba, computa na itanenti kwa wajumbe wa jamii na wanafunzi ingelichangia kwa maendeleo endelevu katika eneo husika. Kamati ya jamii ya mipango iliyochaguliwa ilifanya kazi pamoja na timu ya DLIST na kuibua mapendekezo ambayo yanguweza kutatua matatizo hayo. Hii ilipelekea kuibuka kwa wazo la kuibua kituo cha huduma mchanganyiko kwa shehia mbili (wilaya).

Danida kwa kupitia Wizara ya Afya na ustawi wa jamii Zanzibar ilichangia fedha za kuunga mkono muendeleo wa wazo hilo ambalo ilijumuisha michango kutoka kwa mtaalamu .katika nguvu za umeme, Profesa katika urithi wa majengo ya kale, na vile vile mchango kutoka kwa watafiti wenyeji na bilashaka wajumbe wa jamii wenyewe. MPRCs zimeunda kujumuisha ukumbi mkubwa wa mkutano ambao una huduma za vyoo, madarasa mawili kwa ajili ya elimu ya jamii, maktaba na chumba cha computa, eneo la kutolea taarifa za kitalii kliniki na kituo cha afya ikiwa na mtazamo wa magonjwa ya afya ya akili. Jamii ya Wesha ambayo tayari wana kituo cha Afya badala yake wameweka kaushio la kutumia jua kama ni sehemu ya MPRCs.

Kituo hichi kitatumika kwa ajili ya ukaushaji kwa kutumia jua na usindikaji wa matunda, samaki na mbogamboga. Ili kuongeza uwezo wa uhifadhi wa chakula. Hii itatoa njia bora ya usalama wa chakula na vilevile itatoa nafasi kwa jamii kupitia nafasi ya kujiongezea kipato cha ziada kwa kuuza mazao yaliyozalishwa. Mradi mwengine ambao vilevile utachangia kwa maendeleo ya jamii hii hivi karibuni limeanzishwa somo la afya (SUZA) kwa ushirikiano na Copenhagen School of Global Health.

Watafanya ziara ya kikazi katika Rasi ya Mkumbuu. Wanafunzi wa Afya ya mazingira watatoa mchango wa maendeleo katika eneo hilo kwa kufanya uchunguzi wa masuala kama vile uwepo wa huduma za vyoo kwa jamii, ubora wa maji na upatikanaji wake. Mbinu zinazotumiwa na jamii katika kukabiliana na ukosefu wa maji, mtazamo wa jamii kuhusiana na maradhi yatokanayo na ukosefu wa vyoo, shughuli za usafi, usafi wa mototo na usalama wa vyakula. Ni kipao mbele kwa wahadhiri na waandaaji somo kuhakikisha kwamba utafiti utakao fanyika wakati wa kutembelea eneo unatumika kuifahamisha jamii juu ya jinsi gaini wanaweza kuboresha hali ya afya kwa kupitia matangazo mabalimbali. Awamu ya mwanzo ya elimu ya afya ya mazingiraitakuwa ni mafunzo kwa wakufunzi na wengi wa washiriki watakua ni wafanya kazi wa serikali kutoka katika mamlaka husika kama vile mamlaka ya maji Zanzibar, wafanya kazi mkoa .n.k na inataraji kwamba wafanya kazi hawa watatoa msukumo ndani ya jumuiia zao kuboresha hali na zaidi hasa kwa jamii ya watu wa Ras Mkumbuu.

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Challenges and Opportunities for fishers in Hamburg, South Africa



By Michelle Stern, DLIST team

In April 2011 the DLIST team spent one week in Hamburg, the DLIST ASCLME demonstration site in South Africa. On behalf of the team, I had the opportunity to interview community members on several issues including livelihood opportunities in the area, income from fishing, the state of the abalone trade since the permits were removed, and their future aspirations. Although several of the fishers claimed that they had other employable skills, fishing was the only livelihood option for many. Several fishers claimed that the fish buyers were price dictators due to a lack of option to sell outside of Hamburg and lack of access to storage facilities to keep fish fresh to sell at a later date.

Many fishers felt resentment towards legal commercial fishers who are enabled access to deep-sea marine resources in Hamburg, as well as illegal poachers who often come at night and exploit the resources. They argued that access to inshore fish, the only marine resources they have access to, is restricted by the limits set by their subsistence permits, but that it is further restricted by a depleting fish stock. The community members expressed their desire to have greater protection of the marine resources and believe this is only possible through implementing a co-management approach to monitoring, with both community empowerment and the government's involvement. In order to empower the community members to monitor themselves, they expressed the need for training, tools and equipment, including boats, in order to monitor the deep-sea resources and have the authority to implement law enforcement.

Since the abalone permits were removed in Hamburg in 2004, many of the harvesters who once had the permits are still harvesting, and it has evolved into a dangerous and risky illegal trade. It sometimes involves police chases and violence is commonplace since many of the poachers have learned to dive themselves without proper training, and go at night without proper gear or equipment. Many of the harvesters stated that the permits enabled them for the first time to send their children to school, and argued that it would be impossible for them to suddenly stop.

When the DLIST team was in the community in April 2010, many fishers indicated interest in forming a fishing cooperative, in order to pool their resources and sell their fish at fair prices, when asked about their future aspirations. Today, they are still aspiring for such a project, as well as the legal recognition of small-scale fishers that would enable them to sell the majority of their catch. Being recognized as subsistence fishers restricts them to selling a vaguely defined "excess amount" of fish after feeding themselves and their families. A cooperative in the form of a fish shop where they could sell at fair prices and guaranteed good quality is a business they hope to see implemented in the near future. To find more information about the demo site in Hamburg, please visit <http://www.dlist-asclme.org/demo-site/hamburg-eastern-cape-south-africa>.

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Community Forests Pemba – Empowering communities through forestry and environmental education

*By Mbarouk M. Omar - Executive Director,
Community Forests Pemba (CFP)*



The sun was beating down on the students and community members gathered to plant trees on their community land, but it was just another day at the office for Community Forests Pemba (CFP). Founded in 2007, CFP is a non-governmental organization based on Pemba Island, Zanzibar, in Tanzania. It was founded in order to mitigate the negative effects of global warming and climate change.

Community Forests Pemba (CFP) mobilizes communities and school students to plant trees around Pemba Island, including fruits seedlings, in order to increase livelihoods and conserve the beauty of Pemba Island. Essentially, CFP works to connect people and their communities to the forests that sustain them. In recent years, the pace of environmental degradation has intensified on Pemba, leaving many families with less food on the table and less money in their pockets. CFP works closely with communities to address the need for positive environmental stewardship and a restored balance between people and nature.

For the past four years, CFP has been assisting communities on Pemba Island, Zanzibar, to restore and revitalize their local land through community forestry. During that time, CFP has assisted over 14 communities throughout the island to plant over 400,000 trees. Communities have seen their lands change from desert to forest, and some communities have even seen the return of various species of birds after years of absence.

In conjunction with community forestry, CFP has developed an environmental and climate change curriculum for communities and secondary schools. The curriculum is culturally sensitive and is available in both English and Swahili, the local language. Secondary school students in the communities where CFP works are also linked with students in Canada through a web 2.0 portal known as the Global Schools Link (<http://www.globalschoolslink.org/>). The Global Schools Link provides a location for students to post pictures and discussions of their greening activities.

Building on the belief that a few strong-willed individuals can motivate for positive environmental change, Community Forests Pemba (CFP) continues to support the communities of Pemba, Tanzania while initiating forest and climate change education throughout the island. Visit us at <http://www.envaya.org/cfp>.

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An alternative opportunity to sustainable living

By Carien Soldatos, DLIST team

One of the main challenges faced by coastal communities is income generation which is needed to support the families. The main income source is generated through fishing, however this is not always sufficient. Due to poor fishing practices, overfishing and environmental degradation, the fish populations are not what they used to be. Fishers often lack facilities and equipment to ensure that fishing changes from a daily supportive mechanism to a sustainable business. Other alternatives need to be considered. Although each community along the coast is faced with different environmental challenges, other opportunities exist.

Perhaps sustainable tree crop programmes could be considered? These programs prove to be successful in other coastal community areas such as Indonesia, the Philippines and Southeast Asia. In these areas crop development plays a key role in poverty reduction and rural employment. The main attraction is that different crops can be grown and chosen according to local environmental conditions. Many different plant products can be harvested such as dates, coconuts, palm oil, cashew nuts, rubber and even coffee. These projects provide

sustainable opportunities; they conserve biodiversity, promote natural resource sustainability and offer stable development prospects and long-term economic incentives. These projects, which require little training, can benefit entire communities and continues to support them for generations to come.

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Aquaculture development on the increase in South Africa and the Western Indian Ocean regions



By Umaymah Jattiem, DLIST team

Aquaculture development is ever increasing in South Africa and the Western Indian Ocean regions. In some instances, it serves as a market developing strategy for coastal communities. Aquaculture development supports many livelihoods of coastal communities dependent on their natural resources for food security and income. The African aquaculture trade exports resources worldwide and demand is constantly increasing. Though aquaculture has developed progressively there are many concerns around these developments as they demand high investments and often lead to some environmental impacts.

Along South Africa's coastline there are a number of aquaculture operations and production is increasing by the tonnes in both fresh water and marine environments. The volume of this production is estimated to be 3655 tonnes per year, of which marine aquaculture contributes for double the amount of freshwater aquaculture. Dominating marine aquaculture is the farming of organisms such as abalone, mussels, seaweed, oysters and finfish, whilst trout, African catfish, ornamental fish and Koi Carp dominate freshwater aquaculture.

In the Western Indian Ocean region there are also many aquaculture developments. Many of these products produced through aquaculture are being exported worldwide, including prawns. Some coastal communities within the Western Indian Ocean seek the necessary funds to support and establish aquaculture developments. However, aquaculture development may not always be a viable option for coastal communities as these types of developments are quite high-tech, and often put pressures on natural resources and on the environment. Furthermore, it may not reduce the dependence of the communities on the marine and coastal resources, as most of the products from aquaculture will be exported rather than consumed locally. Large scale commercial aquaculture establishments often cause environmental degradation which can further reduce productivity of wild fish and other species. Therefore, it is important that these kinds of developments are planned carefully and that environmental impacts are assessed to avoid negative impacts. See also an interesting discussion related to the aquaculture topic on <http://www.dlist-benguela.org/group-discussion/general-discussion/tilapia-fish-farming>.

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Recent Discussions on the DLIST ASCLME and BCLME websites

Seaweed farming is common in Zanzibar and is often encouraged as an activity that can bring income to poor coastal communities, particularly women. Some research shows that this activity is really benefiting these poor communities. However, some research shows that the seaweed farming causes negative effects on the natural environment, that the women working with seaweed have more health problems than others and that they are in fact exploited by the powerful mega industry. This has been a hot discussion on the DLIST

ASCLME site during the last week. To read more, please visit <http://www.dlist-asclme.org/group-discussion/general-discussion/seaweed-farming-zanzibar-it-really-good>

On Monday, 22nd August 2011, the South African Environmental Observation Network (SAEON) launched a book titled "Observations on Environmental Change in South Africa" edited by Larry Zietsman, alongside a policy brief booklet titled "Combat Change with Change" edited by Johan Paw. The launch took place in Cape Town, and the event served as an achievement by South Africa in terms of environmental change research. The key environmental challenges highlighted at the event involve issues related to land, ocean, and atmosphere. Read more about this discussion at <http://www.dlist-benguela.org/group-discussion/general-discussion/%E2%80%9CObservations-environmental-change-south-africa%E2%80%9D>

Cape Peninsula University of Technology (CPUT), in conjunction with DLIST invite applications from suitably qualified or experienced individuals to pursue a distance learning degree-level course in Environmental Engineering. The course will take place from January 2012 until June 2012. Please submit applications directly to the course coordinator, Mr Omar. For information on this discussion follow the link <http://www.dlist-benguela.org/group-discussion/general-discussion/distance-learning-course-offering>

One of the DLIST demonstration sites, Hamburg in South Africa has received funding through a proposal by Aspire to develop an "Environmental and Skills Centre". Aspire is a Development Agency working in the Amathole District in the Eastern Cape, South Africa, whose mission is to stimulate locality development, with the objective of regenerating small town economies. Hamburg has a beautiful landscape with rich natural resources. However, most of its inhabitants in the community are unemployed and depend largely on marine resources as well as social grants for their livelihoods. Read more and follow the discussion at <http://www.dlist-asclme.org/group-discussion/general-discussion/environmental-and-skill-centre-funding-hamburg>

The Centre of Development Innovation offers an international course on Fisheries Governance. The course will provide participants insights on challenges that fisheries governance face and explores ways to strengthen fisheries governance. The course presents perspectives of various science disciplines on fisheries management and evaluates the most common approaches such as government-led management, community management and co-management. Read more about this discussion at <http://www.dlist-benguela.org/group-discussion/general-discussion/call-applications-international-course-fisheries-governance>

Fully Funded Ocean Affairs Research Fellowship is seeking your assistance in circulating information on the United Nations – the Nippon Foundation of Japan Fellowship Programme, a fully funded research Fellowship for developing State ocean professionals. The main objective of the Fellowship is to provide advanced education and training in the field of ocean affairs and the law of the sea, and related disciplines, to government officials and other mid-level professionals from developing States. For more information follow the discussion at <http://www.dlist-benguela.org/group-discussion/general-discussion/fully-funded-ocean-affairs-research-fellowship-un-nippon>

The United Nations officially declared in 2009 that World Oceans Day would be held and celebrated on the 8th June each year. Our oceans are in trouble and we need a day to celebrate them and to raise awareness of these concerns. There were also a number of seminars held in different parts of the world. This year 2011 World Oceans Day was focused on getting youth involved, and certainly several youth groups were involved in this celebration together with the UNDP/GEF ASCLME project. Read more about this discussion at <http://www.dlist-benguela.org/group-discussion/general-discussion/world-oceans-day-8th-june>

Bolivia has long suffered from serious environmental problems, and struggling to cope with climate change. Bolivia is now set to pass the world's first laws granting all nature equal rights to humans. Being the first worldwide, with such powerful laws put forward by the indigenous people of Bolivia, environmental concerns seem to be at the heart of their

decisions and future actions. For more information and to express your views on this situation follow this link <http://www.dlist-asclme.org/group-discussion/general-discussion/bolivia-strides-ahead-environmental-rights-making-world-history>

Les discussions recent sur les sites web DLIST ASCLME et DLIST BCLME

A Zanzibar, l'aquaculture est une activité courante et souvent encouragée pour devenir une véritable activité génératrice de revenu pour les populations pauvres habitant les zones côtières, notamment les femmes. Quelques recherches montrent que cette activité contribue efficacement à l'amélioration des conditions de vies des groupes sociaux défavorisés. Pourtant, des recherches montrent que les femmes dans l'aquaculture ont beaucoup plus de problèmes de santé par rapports aux autres et elles sont également exploitées par les puissantes méga industries. Cela a été une discussion brûlante dans le DLIST ASCLME la dernière semaine. Pour plus de lecture sur ce sujet, visitez le: <http://www.dlist-asclme.org/group-discussion/general-discussion/seaweed-farming-zanzibar-it-really-good>

Le lundi 22 Aout 2001, le Réseau d'Observation Environnemental de l'Afrique du Sud (SAEON) publie un livre intitulé « Observations sur le Changement de l'Environnement en Afrique du Sud » édité par Johan Paw. Le lancement s'est déroulé dans la ville de Cap, un événement qui s'est placé comme le couronnement des recherches environnementales entreprises par l'Afrique du Sud. Les défis environnementaux exposés lors de l'événement concernent notamment de la terre, de l'océan et de l'atmosphère. Pour plus d'information sur cette discussion, suivre le lien: <http://www.dlist-benguela.org/group-discussion/general-discussion/%E2%80%9CObservations-environmental-change-south-africa%E2%80%9D>

Le Cape Peninsula University of Technology (CPUT), en liaison avec le DLIST lance un appel à contribution de la part des individus qualifiés possédants des expériences confirmées dans le domaine des enseignements à distance de haut niveau en Ingénierie Environnementale. Le cours devront disponibles à partir du Janvier 2012 jusqu'au mois de Juin 2012. Les contributions sont directement à soumettre au coordinateur du cours, à Mr Omar. Pour plus d'information sur cette discussion, suivre le lien: <http://www.dlist-benguela.org/group-discussion/general-discussion/distance-learning-course-offering>

Un des sites de démonstrations de DLIST, Hamburg de l'Afrique du Sud a reçu un financement à travers un projet de l'Aspire pour mettre en place un Centre Technique et Environnemental. Aspire est une agence de Développement qui travaille dans l'Amathole District de Eastern Cape en Afrique du Sud dont sa mission consiste à encourager les développements locaux en favorisant l'économie des petites villes. Hamburg possède des beaux paysages ainsi que des ressources naturelles. Malgré tout, bon nombre des habitants n'ont pas du travail et dépend fortement des ressources marines et les aides sociales. Pour continuer les discussions sur ce sujet, suivez le lien: <http://www.dlist-asclme.org/group-discussion/general-discussion/environmental-and-skill-centre-funding-hamburg>

Le Centre de Développement des Innovations offre un cours international pour la gestion de la pêche. Ce cour donne aux participants des idées précises sur les défis majeurs de la pêche et le renforcement de sa gestion. Le cours contient également de perspectives des différentes disciplines scientifiques dans la gestion de la pêche mais également une évaluation des approches les plus courantes telles que la gestion du développement économique local, gestion des vies communautaires. Pour continuer la lecture sur ce sujet de discussion, suivre le lien: <http://www.dlist-benguela.org/group-discussion/general-discussion/call-applications-international-course-fisheries-governance>

Fully Funded Ocean Affairs Research Fellowship cherche votre assistance dans la formulation des informations sur les Nations Unies – la Fondation Nippon du Japan Fellowship Programme, une recherche accompagnée entièrement financée pour les pays en développement et les professionnels des Etats en Océans. L'objectif principal de la recherche accompagnée (Research Fellowship) consiste à fournir une étude avancée et de formation

pratique dans le domaine des affaires des océans et le droit maritime avec les disciplines voisines, les gouvernements officiels dans les pays en développement. Pour plus d'information sur cette discussion: <http://www.dlist-benguela.org/group-discussion/general-discussion/fully-funded-ocean-affairs-research-fellowship-un-nippon>

Les Nations Unies déclare officiellement en 2009 que la Journée Mondiale des Océans sera et célébrée le 8 juin chaque année. Notre océans est en crise et nous avons besoin une journée dans l'année pour les célébrer et en même temps accroître la prise de conscience collective. Pour cette raison, différentes rencontres sont organisées à travers le monde. Cette année 2011, la Journée Mondiale des Océans était consacrée à l'implication de la jeunesse, ce qui a amené plusieurs groupes des jeunes dans les festivités avec le soutien de UNDP/GEF et le projet ASCLME. Pour plus d'information sur ce sujet: <http://www.dlist-benguela.org/group-discussion/general-discussion/world-oceans-day-8th-june>

La Bolivie a tellement souffert pendant longtemps des problèmes environnementaux sérieux, et frapper de plein fouet par le changement climatique. La Bolivie est maintenant en passe de devenir le premier pays doté de droit de la nature au même titre que le droit des humains. Devenir le premier pays avec des lois puissantes initiées par les populations du pays. Il semble que la question environnementale conditionne toute prise de décision pour le futur. Pour plus d'information et partager votre point de vue sur cette situation, suivez le lien: <http://www.dlist-asclme.org/group-discussion/general-discussion/bolivia-strides-ahead-environmental-rights-making-world-history>

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About this newsletter

The DLIST newsletter brings you up to date information in a light and easy way that does not clog up your e-mails. Interest in marine and coastal issues as well as the coastal communities on both sides of the African continent is ever-increasing, and the newsletter already reaches nearly 2000 recipients. The DLIST newsletter focuses on a variety of news, articles and discussions that are relevant to the ASCLME and BCLME regions. The DLIST newsletter is a door to the DLIST web-based platforms. Much more information can be found on the Agulhas and Somali Currents Large Marine Ecosystem (ASCLME) at www.dlist-asclme.org, and the Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem (BCLME) at www.dlist-benguela.org. If you want to comment or contribute to the DLIST newsletter, please contact the DLIST Admin team.

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Good ideas can change the World, but only if they are shared

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The DLIST newsletter is there to serve you. If you have comments on the newsletter, or suggestions on what you want to see in future issues, please contact the [DLIST admin team](#). If you do not want to receive future editions of the newsletter, please [click here](#).