

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN KILWA KISIWANI 2011



Local Economic Development Plan

Kilwa Kisiwani, Kilwa, Tanzania

VERSION 1

Caveat

The current document is a work in progress. Many people contributed to its production by way of field trips, and through providing diverse information or other input. Most importantly, the local communities and stakeholders gave extensive input through open community meetings as well as more specific planning sessions. The document provides a solid foundation on which to base further planning and implementation, as it captures the needs and aspirations of the local community. The document is not perfect and can be expected to evolve as circumstances change and more parties become involved, and make further changes to it. That is why it is labelled “Version 1”.

Acknowledgements

Many people have contributed to the development of this document. They include the following community stakeholder groups:

The Fishers' group

The Women's group

The Cultural group

The Youth group

The Environmental group

The Elders' group

Also Authorities, Institutions and NGOs contributed input to this plan. They include the following;

The Department of Land, Natural Resources and Environment

The Beach Management Unit (BMU)

MACEMP

TASAF

Kilwa Masoko Township

The District Administration Office

The Department of Antiquities

WWF – RUMAKI

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VISION FOR KILWA KISIWANI COMMUNITY

A vision for development is an articulation of a desirable future condition or situation which a nation/community wants to attain and the plausible course of action to be taken for its achievement¹. The vision for Kilwa Kisiwani community was developed based on consultations during a community meeting, a series of workshops with community-based groups, individual interviews/questionnaires with community members, and consultations with government departments/authorities, as well as NGOs. It presents the collective views of various stakeholders, as to where they want to see Kilwa Kisiwani and its people in the future. In this sense the vision functions as a guiding light on the road into the future, with the Local Economic Development Plan serving as the road map:

“Kilwa Kisiwani should be an island where people live a good life in unity and under good governance while sustaining its natural resources including the ancient ruins. People should have employment, access to water, electricity, better hospital and good quality education for children, youth and adults. Modern equipment for agriculture and fishing should be available along with a well established market centre and small grants support to promote alternative livelihood activities including handicraft activities for women. Leadership and good governance training is needed to reduce political conflicts. Tourism in the ruins should be carefully developed in collaboration with the community to make the people of Kilwa benefit more and local manpower should be utilized in any development, which should always be respectful to the religious and cultural traditions of the people.”

¹ The Tanzania Development Vision 2025, www.tanzania.go.tz/vision.htm

MAONO YA JAMII YA KILWA KISIWANI

Maono katika maendeleo ni mtazamo wa nini kinahitajika siku za baadae au ni mazingira ambayo jamii inayahitaji na kitendo kinachohitajika kufanywa ili kufikia mafanikio. Maono kwa Kilwa Kisiwani yamepatikana kutokana na mashauriano wakati wa mkutano wa kijiji, mfululizo wa mikutano kwa makundi mbalimbali ya kijamii, madodoso ya mtu mmoja mmoja, mashauriano na idara/mamlaka za serikali na mashirika yasiyo ya kiserikali. Maoni yanawasilisha maoni ya pamoja ya wadau mbalimbali yahasuyo ni wapi wanatarajia kuona Kilwa Kisiwani na watu wake wanaelekea. Kwa hali hii, maono yanafanya kazi kama taa za kuongozea barabarani kwa kufikia mategemeo ya baadae, na mpango wa jamii wa maendeleo ya kiuchumi ukiwa kama njia ya kufikia.

“Kilwa Kisiwani kiwe ni kisiwa ambacho watu wataishi maisha mazuri yenye maelewano chini ya utawala bora wakati huo huo kikitunza rasilimali zake kwa vizazi vijavyo yakiwemo magofu. Watu wawe na ajira, maji ya uhakika, umeme, hospitali bora, elimu bora kwa watoto vijana na wazee. Kuwe na zana za kisasa za kilimo na uvuvi vikiambatana na uwepo wa soko na uwezesaji wa misaada midogo midogo ili kusaidia shughuli mbadala kama kazi za mikono za wanawake. Mafunzo ya uongozi na utawala bora yanahitajika ili kupunguza migongano ya kisiasa. Utalii katika magofu uendelezwe kwa kuishirikisha jamii ili kuwanufaisha zaidi watu wa Kilwa Kisiwani na vilevile nguvu kazi za jamii zitumike katika shughuli zote za kimaendeleo, ambazo kwa kawaida inabidi zifuate dini na tamaduni za watu wa Kilwa Kisiwani.”

TABLE OF CONTENT

LIST OF TABLES	8
LIST OF FIGURES	9
LIST OF ACRONYMS	10
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	11
MUHTASARI.....	13
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	15
1.1 Background	15
1.2 Purpose.....	17
1.3 Kilwa Kisiwani	17
2.0 METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH	18
2.1 The process	18
2.1.1 Phase one	19
2.1.1.1 Introduction to the project.....	19
2.1.1.2 Community meeting	20
2.1.1.3 Individual questionnaire survey.....	20
2.1.2 Phase two	21
2.1.2.1 Group-based consultative workshops.....	21
2.1.2.2 Consultations with government and non-government authorities.....	21
2.2 LED plan submission, approval and the next steps	22
3.0 OUTCOMES.....	22
3.1 Community meeting	22
3.2 Visioning workshops with local community groups	24
3.3 Visioning exercise with individual community members.....	25
3.4 Visioning exercise with Government and Non-Government Authorities	26
3.5 Socio-economic status - Situational Analysis	27
3.5.1 Age and gender	27
3.5.2 Education level	28
3.5.3 Number of dependants	29
3.5.4 Economic livelihood activities and income sufficiency.....	30
3.5.5 Existing development stakeholders/partners in the area.....	32
3.5.5.1 UNESCO and the Department of Antiquities.....	32
3.5.5.2 Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF).....	33
3.5.5.3 Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service (TCRS).....	33
3.6 Potential challenges in the fishery sector.....	34
3.7 Indigenous Knowledge (IK) for environmental conservation	35
4.0 STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN	38
4.1 Developing a Strategy.....	38
4.2 List of Issues.....	38
4.3 Areas of Intervention	40
5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS	48
APPENDIX 1: Socio-economic survey for Kilwa Kisiwani community	49
APPENDIX 2: Community ranking (in order of priority) the main issues/weaknesses from the different community groups in Kilwa Kisiwani	52

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Selected Planning Committee members for Kilwa Kisiwani community	20
Table 2: Summary of challenges/weaknesses (in the order of priority) and opportunities existing in Kilwa Kisiwani as identified during the community meeting.	23
Table 3: Reasons for the insufficiency income in Kilwa Kisiwani.....	32
Table 4: Selected indigenous knowledge of relevance to conservation and socio-economic importance in Kilwa Kisiwani	36
Table 5: Strategy and Implementation Plan for 1 year (green) and 5 years (blue)	43

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Flow chart showing the LED planning process for Kilwa	18
Figure 2: DLIST Team members at the District Administrative Secretary Office for project introduction, June, 2010.....	19
Figure 3: Community meeting at Kilwa Kisiwani, June, 2010	20
Figure 4: Questionnaire survey with Kilwa Kisiwani local inhabitant, June 2010	20
Figure 5: Women group during consultative workshop, August, 2010.....	21
Figure 6: Age composition of the interviewed participants at Kilwa Kisiwani.....	28
Figure 7: Gender composition of the interviewed participants at Kilwa Kisiwani	28
Figure 8: Percentage proportion of the level of formal education of the interviewed participants	29
Figure 9: Percentage proportion of the number of dependants of the respondents.....	29
Figure 10: Percentage proportional of primary livelihood activities at Kilwa Kisiwani.....	30
Figure 11: Percentage proportional of secondary livelihood activities at Kilwa.....	31
Figure 12: Percentage of respondents showing awareness on the presence of NGOs/projects/programs in Kilwa Kisiwani	32
Figure 13: Part of the renovated primary school at Kilwa Kisiwani, August, 2010	32
Figure 14: A well constructed in cooperation between TASAF and Kilwa local communities, Aug 2010	33
Figure 15: Kilwa Kisiwani cultural centre, August, 2010	34

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ASCLME	Agulhas and Somali Currents Large Marine Ecosystem
BMU	Beach Management Unit
CEPs	Community Empowerment Programmes
DC	District Commissioner
DED	District Executive Director
DLIST	Distance Learning and Information Sharing Tool
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IK	Indigenous Knowledge
LED	Local Economic Development
LME	Large Marine Ecosystem
MACEMP	Marine and Coastal Environment Management Project
MPRC	Multi-Purpose Resource Centre
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
SA	Situational Analysis
SIP	Strategy and Implementation Plan
SMMEs	Small Medium and Micro Enterprises
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TCRS	Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
VICOBA	Village Community Bank
WHS	World Heritage Sites
WIO	Western Indian Ocean
WWF	World Wide Fund for nature
CEPs	Community Empowerment Programmes

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Agulhas and Somali Current Large Marine Ecosystem (ASCLME) Project focuses on improved management of marine and coastal resources in nine countries in the Western Indian Ocean region; Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, and Tanzania. The project is adopting a tried and tested communication and outreach tool to inform the planning phase of the project by developing effective communication between and among stakeholders and decision makers with a focus on the coastal and marine resource conservation within the region through the Distance Learning and Information Sharing Tool (DLIST).

The DLIST intervention is two-fold with a web-based platform offering online distance learning courses, a discussion forum, a document and photo library etc. To encourage stakeholders without access to internet to take an active part in the planning phase of the project, DLIST works with demonstration site communities in all of the participating countries, except Somalia. As part of the DLIST demonstration site intervention, field visits have been conducted for direct, face-to-face interaction with local communities, as well as with government and non-government authorities. The planning process follows a Local Economic Development (LED) planning approach. Kilwa Kisiwani was selected as the DLIST demonstration site for mainland Tanzania.

The information collected during the planning activities is used for two parallel purposes; to inform the development of a Strategic Action Programme for the implementation phase of the ASCLME Project, and to develop a free standing Local Economic Development (LED) Plan with the purpose to build up the economic capacity of a local area in such a way that its economic future can be improved, with a positive impact on the quality of life for all inhabitants. The DLIST planning is a process in which all stakeholders work collectively, with the local community at the centre stage of the planning process, to create better conditions for economic growth and employment generation. To further ensure that local interests were safeguarded, and to instil a sense of ownership by the community, an LED Planning Committee was selected at the village/community level, to spearhead the process, and be closely involved in the elaboration of the plan.

There are five sections to the LED Plan. The first section provides an *Introduction* with essential background, the purpose of the plan and a basic description of the area covered by the plan. Section 2 explains the *Methodology* in a fair amount of detail, and the third section presents the *Outcomes* of the consultative process and a questionnaire survey enriched with the desktop work that may impact on local economic development. The fourth section provides an elaborated *Strategy and Implementation Plan* for the development of Kilwa Kisiwani community. The plan is linked to a 1 and 5 years timeframe with indicators for achievement and the possible partners who could be engaged in the implementation of the plan. The implementation plan is developed by the EcoAfrica consultant's team, but mainly shows how long time each activity is estimated to take once implementation starts. It should be noted that at the time of writing this report, no funding has been secured to initiate implementation.

The Kilwa Kisiwani community is well aware of the heritage wealth (ruins) and the rich coastal and marine resources they occupy in the area. Moreover, they are aware of the environmental problems, both on land and in the marine environment. For this fact, they are eager to collaborate with the government and other partners in making their village a better place to live. The community members therefore participated actively in the development of the LED Plan. Other stakeholders (including government departments and authorities as well as NGOs) have also been most cooperative in the collective planning exercise.

Thirty nine major issues/weaknesses that hinder sound development have been identified through the consultative process and supportive research. These issues are targeted by nine proposed areas of intervention. The principal main areas of intervention include; the development of a Multi-Purpose Resource Centre (MPRC), the creation of an enabling environment for business, general assistance to the fishing community, overall improvement of social services, development of heritage and tourism in the area (involving the community), encouragement of private sector involvement, overall infrastructure development, good governance, and the inclusion of Indigenous Knowledge (IK). Some areas of intervention cover more than one issue, and some issues cut across several areas of intervention.

The LED Plan is a vehicle to guide both local and national government when designing projects around Kilwa Kisiwani. It can also inform donor funding and private sector involvement and most importantly, the LED Plan can help to coordinate the multi-sector efforts at making the Kilwa Kisiwani community a better place to live while safeguarding the rich cultural and natural resources, particularly the ruins and the coastal and marine resources, as well as maintaining the integrity of the World Heritage Site. Above all, the LED Plan also reminds the inhabitants and different interest groups in Kilwa Kisiwani of what they strive towards collectively, as a local community who has a key role to play in the unfolding of the plan which, after all, is **theirs**. The LED Plan crystallizes the ground level agenda and, at a country level has the potential to become a remarkable example of a 'top down, bottom up' approach to local economic development.

MUHTASARI

Mradi wa ikolojia ya bahari ya mkondo wa Agulhas na Somali (ASCLME) unahusika na usimamizi bora wa rasilimali za pwani na baharini katika nchi tisa za ukanda wa mangaribi ya bahari ya hindi ambazo ni; Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Somalia, Afrika kusini na Tanzania. Mradi huu (ASCLME) unatumia chombo cha mawasiliano kilichofanyiwa majaribio kinachohusika na elimu ya masafa na uchangiaji wa habari (DLIST) ili kuipa taarifa awamu ya mradi ya upangaji, kwa kuanzisha mawasiliano bora kati ya/na baina ya wadau na watoa maamuzi kwa lengo la utunzaji wa rasilimali za pwani na baharini katika ukanda wa magharibi ya bahari ya hindi.

Ufanyaji kazi wa chombo hiki cha mawasiliano uko katika sehemu mbili; katika mfumo wa wavuti unaotoa kozi kwa masafa, baraza la mijadala, nyaraka, maktaba ya picha, na kadhalika. Na katika kuwatia moyo wadau wasiokuwa na njia ya kufikia mtandao ili waweze kushiriki kwenye awamu ya upangaji ya mradi, chombo hiki cha mawasiliano kinafanya kazi na jamii za maeneo ya mfano ya nchi zote husika isipokuwa Somalia. Chombo hiki kimefanya mikutano na mahojiano mbalimbali kwa jamii husika, mamlaka za kiserikali, pamoja na mamlaka zisizo za kiserikali kwenye maeneo ya mfano. Kitendo cha upangaji wa shughuli hizi kinafuata njia ya mpango wa jamii wa maendeleo ya kiuchumi (LED). Kilwa Kisiwani ni eneo la mfano lililochaguliwa kwa Tanzania bara.

Habari zilizokusanywa na chombo hiki zitatumika kwa madhumuni makubwa mawili sambamba; kwanza, kutoa taarifa katika kutengeneza mpango mkakati wa utekelezaji (SAP) katika awamu ya utekelezaji ya mradi (ASCLME), na pili ni kutengeneza mpango huru wa jamii wa maendeleo ya kiuchumi wenye madhumuni ya kujenga uwezo wa kiuchumi wa jamii husika katika kuhakikisha uchumi wao unakuwa bora, ukiwa na matokeo chanya katika ubora wa maisha ya wakazi wote. Upangaji katika chombo hiki cha mawasiliano hufanywa kwa ushirikiano wa wadau wote, ambapo jamii husika ndio mdau mkubwa katika upangaji ili kuweka mazingira bora ya kukuza uchumi na ajira kwa wanajamii. Ili kuhakikisha kwamba maslahi ya jamii husika yamelindwa na kuifanya jamii ielewe kwamba wanaumiliki mpango huu, kamati ya mpango wa maendeleo ya kiuchumi wa jamii ya wana Kilwa kisiwani imechaguliwa kuongoza mpango huu, na kuhusishwa kwa karibu katika mchanganuo wake.

Katika mpango wa jamii wa maendeleo ya kiuchumi kuna sehemu tano. Sehemu ya kwanza ina utangulizi na historia yake, madhumuni ya mpango na maelezo muhimu ya eneo la mpango. Sehemu ya pili inaelezea utaratibu uliotumika, na sehemu ya tatu inawasilisha matokeo ya maoni ya wadau na mahojiano ya dodoso yalioambatana na habari nyingine zinazoweza kuleta maendeleo ya uchumi wa jamii husika. Sehemu ya nne inaelezea kwa undani mkakati na utekelezaji wa mpango kwa maendeleo ya jamii ya Kilwa Kisiwani. Mpango huu uko katika muda wa mwaka mmoja (1) mpaka mitano (5) ikiwa na viashiria vya mafanikio na wenza watarajiwa wanaoweza kuhusika katika utekelezaji wa mpango. Mpango huu wa utekelezaji umetayarishwa na timu ya ushauri ya EcoAfrica, lakini kimakadirio inaonyesha ni muda gani itachukua kwa kila shughuli, utekelezaji utakapoanza. Ni muhimu vilevile kujua kwamba wakati wa kuandika taarifa hii hakuna pesa zilizopatikana katika kuanzisha utekelezaji wa mpango huu.

Jamii ya Kilwa Kisiwani ina uelewa wa kutosha kwamba ina urithi wa malikale na utajiri wa rasilimali za pwani na bahari zilizopo kwenye eneo lao. Vilevile, wana uelewa kuhusu matatizo ya kimazingira yaliyopo nchi kavu na baharini. Kwa hivyo basi wako tayari kushirikiana na serikali na wadau wengine katika kuiweka Kilwa Kisiwani sehemu bora zaidi ya kuishi. Ndio sababu wanajamii walishiriki kikamilifu katika kutengeneza mpango wa jamii wa maendeleo ya kiuchumi. Wadau

wengine (mamlaka na idara za serikali, na mashirika yasiyo ya kiserikali) pia wameshiriki kwa pamoja na kikamilifu katika mpango huu.

Kupitia mchakato wa mashauriano na kwa msaada wa utafiti, changamoto kubwa tisa zinazorudisha nyuma maendeleo ya Kilwa Kisiwani zimetajwa. Changamoto hizi zinajibiwa na mapendekezo tisa. Mapendekezo haya ni; Uanzishwaji wa eneo maalum la kufanyia shughuli mbalimbali (MPRC), uwekaji wa mazingira mazuri ya biashara, msaada kwa jamii ya wavuvi kwa ujumla, uboreshaji wa huduma za kijamii kwa ujumla, uendelezaji wa malikale na shughuli za utalii kwa Kilwa Kisiwani (kwa kushirikisha wanajamii), kuvutia sekta binafsi, uendelezaji wa miundombinu kwa ujumla, utawala bora, na ushirikishwaji wa ujuzi asilia. Mapendekezo mengine yanajibu changamoto zaidi ya moja, na changamoto nyingine zinajibiwa na mapendekezo mengi.

Mpango wa jamii wa maendeleo ya kiuchumi ni chombo kinachozielekeza serikali ya mtaa na serikali kuu ikitaka kuanzisha miradi Kilwa Kisiwani. Vilevile ni chombo kinachowapa taarifa wafadhili na sekta binafsi, na muhimu zaidi, mpango huu unaweza kusaidia kuunganisha juhudi za pamoja za sekta mbalimbali katika kuifanya Kilwa Kisiwani bora zaidi kwa kuishi, wakati huo huo kuzilinda rasilimali zilizopo hasa malikale na rasilimali za pwani na baharini, na pia kudumisha uwepo wa eneo la urithi wa dunia. Zaidi ya yote, mpango huu pia unawakumbusha wakazi na makundi mengine yaliyopo Kilwa Kisiwani ni nini wanakitaka kwa pamoja, kama mwanajamii mwenye dhumuni kubwa la kutekeleza mpango huu ambao ni wake. Mpango huu unaweka mambo yote yanayotakiwa kufanywa pamoja, na katika nchi ni mpango wa mfano wa maamuzi ya 'juu chini, chini juu' katika mendeleo ya uchumi wa jamii.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Kilwa Kisiwani (Island) was inscribed as a World Heritage Site (WHS) in 1981 (www.unesco.org). The Island history dates back to the fourth century. Late Stone Age and Iron Age artefacts have been found on the island, suggesting the presence of an indigenous community living on the island during that time. The island has been under continuous occupation since at least the ninth century. The ruins that exist on the island today – a great number of structures such as the mosque, great house and the fort (*gereza*) are the remains of what once was a great city in the past². Nevertheless, the historical heritage of the site is deprived and there is a danger of disappearance of ruins by various agents including; sea wave erosion, and the economic activities of the local communities who lives in and amongst the ruins, which creates some challenges to the ruins such as goats wandering amongst the ruins. This prompted UNESCO in 2004 to add Kilwa Kisiwani to the “World Heritage Sites in danger” list.

The livelihoods of the Kilwa Kisiwani people mostly depend on traditional fisheries, subsistence agriculture (mostly sesame, cassava and rice paddy fields), small businesses (small kiosks for selling fruits, flour and various cooked foods), and other small fish businesses (such as fried and dried fish, and collection of fresh fish). Despite the presence of economic opportunities such as ocean, land (for agriculture and livestock keeping), coastal forests, and the historical heritage, the livelihood of the Kilwa Kisiwani inhabitants is still very poor. This leads to a situation where the risk of destruction of coastal and marine resources increases as most of coastal populations depends on these resources for their immediate livelihoods and food security.

The Agulhas and Somali Currents Large Marine Ecosystems (ASCLME) is a regional project funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). It is a regional programme that embraces a Large Marine Ecosystem (LME) approach to the management of the marine resources and the coastal areas flanked by the Agulhas and Somali Current LMEs. The ASCLME Project is currently in its planning phase for five years, and it supports nine African nations, including Comoros, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa and Tanzania, who share the resources of these two marine ecosystems located within the Western Indian Ocean (WIO).

One of the objectives of the ASCLME Project is to acquire sufficient baseline data to support an ecosystem-based approach to the management of the ASCLME. Towards this overall objective, the ASCLME Project is adopting a DLIST (Distance Learning and Information Sharing Tool) as one of its approaches to develop effective communications between and among stakeholders and decision makers within the region. This tool focuses on the

² Kilwa Kisiwani publication, Moon (2005), World Bank

creation of effective and sustainable mechanisms that allow for continuing opportunity for the local communities and decision makers to engage in effective two way communication over time, and thus help ensure a continuing two way flow of information between community level stakeholders and decision-makers.

The DLIST intervention is two-fold with a web-based platform offering online distance learning courses, a discussion forum, a document and photo library etc. To encourage stakeholders without access to internet to take an active part in the planning phase of the project, DLIST works with demonstration site communities in all of the participating countries, except Somalia. As part of the DLIST demonstration site intervention, field visits have been conducted for direct, face-to-face interaction with local communities, as well as with government and non-government authorities. The planning process follows a Local Economic Development (LED) planning approach. Kilwa Kisiwani was selected as the DLIST demonstration site for mainland Tanzania.

The information collected during the planning activities is used for two parallel purposes; to inform the development of a Strategic Action Programme for the implementation phase of the ASCLME Project, and to develop a free standing LED Plan with the purpose to build up the economic capacity of a local area in such a way that its economic future can be improved, with a positive impact on the quality of life for all inhabitants.

The LED plan has a focus on coastal and marine resource management, and tries to optimize existing economic opportunities for the development of Kilwa Kisiwani. The LED Plan aims to foster and maintain a higher quality of life in Kilwa Kisiwani by unlocking local economic development opportunities. A good LED Plan may typically call for improved livelihood options by rectifying weaknesses and optimizing opportunities existing in the area, that have been identified by the community during the LED planning process. The LED Plan may also inform certain private sector initiatives. Further, a good LED Plan can also assist in unlocking donor-funded interventions. Without a LED Plan, development at the local level runs the risk of ending up consisting mostly of *ad hoc* interventions, or projects that have been planned *for* the community *by* people situated far away from their day-to-day realities.

Making an LED Plan requires a collective vision formulated by the local community. The vision defines a point somewhere in the future to which the community aspires to. The vision is the guiding light for the development of strategies that are rooted in a situational analysis of the economic potential that exists locally. Ground level realities and the specificities of the area have to be taken into account to ensure that plans and expectations are realistic. The LED Plan harnesses the input from the local community, government, regional authorities, and other role players into a set of strategies and guidelines aimed at creating a suitable climate for sound, equitable development and economic growth. The current LED Plan embraces local values, and strikes a clear balance between socio-cultural, environmental and economic issues of Kilwa Kisiwani.

1.2 Purpose

The overall purpose of the LED planning initiative, through the DLIST ASCLME Project, was to design a strategy that would unlock economic growth potential in Kilwa Kisiwani, more specifically:

- i. To produce a Situational Analysis (SA) of existing and potential opportunities, potential obstacles, socio-economic profile of the studied population, as well as other necessary information that have a potential for resource conservation and socio-economic development. The SA will provide the rational basis for the LED Plan.
- ii. To develop a LED Plan in a participatory manner involving all stakeholders, that is, local and other beneficiaries as well as entities that can contribute to the implementation of the LED Plan.

1.3 Kilwa Kisiwani

Kilwa Kisiwani is an island off the coast of Kilwa Masoko Township, the head-quarter of the Kilwa District. Kilwa District is one of six administrative districts in the Lindi region along the Southern coast of mainland Tanzania. Kilwa District lies at Longitude 39°33' East and Latitude 8°55' South. The total district area is 13, 347.50 km² (1,334,750 ha) of which 12, 125.9 km² is land surface and 1,221.52 km² is ocean. The total population in 2002 was 171, 057 people, living in 36,549 households. It is administratively divided into 6 divisions, 20 wards and 97 registered villages³.

Historically, Kilwa Kisiwani was one of the most famous and prosperous Swahili towns along the Tanzanian coast; an ancient African settlement with thousands of years of history. In the 15th century, the town owned its own coins, which was very rare in Africa, at that time. In its prosperous years, Kilwa Kisiwani was one of the great civilizations of Africa. Today, Kilwa Kisiwani has managed to preserve much of the scenery from the old town settlement where visitors can expect to see medieval ruins such as the mosque, the great house (believed to be the house of an Imam or the Sultan), the Makutani na Husuni Kubwa Palace, and the Gereza (prison) which was built by Portuguese and which dominates the view of the island from far. The most remarkable ruin however, is the Husuni Kubwa, which is the largest pre-European building in the Equatorial Africa. These historical ruins give Kilwa Kisiwani tremendous tourism potential⁴.

In addition to having historical sites, Kilwa Kisiwani has an abundance of coastal and marine resources. The vast majority of its people are reliant on these resources to meet their daily needs. At the same time, most people are subsistence farmers and traditional livestock keepers, mostly for small animals. The high reliance on marine and coastal resources for local sustenance, the rich but unexploited tourism potential and the fact that Kilwa Kisiwani is a World Heritage site where among the reasons that made it the

³ National Bureau of Statistics, Tanzania (2002)

⁴ Kilwa Kisiwani publication, Moon (2005), World Bank

demonstration site for Tanzania mainland for the DLIST ASCLME Project. In collaboration with District and National authorities and after approval from the community themselves, it was agreed that Kilwa Kisiwani was the community that would develop a Local Economic Development Plan to enable improved livelihoods opportunities while at the same time managing their resources including the important historical sites and the rich coastal and marine resources.

2.0 METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

2.1 The process

Broad-based consultations, discussions and interviews were conducted by the DLIST team during two site visits/phases; in 21–26 June, 2010 and 14–20 August, 2010. This section outlines and explains the adaptive methods and approaches used during the project duration. Figure 1 presents the methodology adapted for the development of an LED plan for Kilwa Kisiwani in the form of a flowchart.

Central to the development of any LED Plan is consultation with the local community. This was done in several ways. The spine of the LED planning process started with the community meeting (see first blue box in Figure 1). During the community meeting, the LED planning process and the approach to be taken was discussed and agreed upon with the community. Weaknesses and opportunities were listed, and the basic components of a preliminary vision where defined, specifying where the community wants to be heading in the future. During this meeting, communities identified a list of local stakeholder groups in the village (see a list on the left side of Figure 1) for the group-based consultative workshops. They also selected members of the community that would be part of a Planning Committee, which would work with the consultants in developing and refining the LED plan.

In collaboration with the Planning Committee, research through a questionnaire survey was conducted with individuals from the local community. Moreover, various group discussions



Figure 1: Flow chart showing the LED planning process for Kilwa

were arranged with the local community groups to identify weaknesses, opportunities and to give input for the future vision for Kilwa Kisiwani. Discussions with government and non-government authorities, NGOs and other sectors were also done to supplement the information.

The involvement of all development stakeholders in the village has ensured that the process has been fully participatory and remained transparent. The draft version of the LED Plan has been presented to the community at a second public meeting in August 2011 (see blue box in Figure 1) where the vision and the plan were approved. After that meeting, the final comments were incorporate into the plan. The plan is now ready for implementation, with regular reporting to a Steering Committee, consisting of community members and other development partners. The Steering Committee will be the same people as the ones that were part of the planning committee (see Table 1 on next page).

2.1.1 Phase one

Phase one was conducted from 21–26 June, 2010. In this phase, the DLIST team met with government authorities to introduce the project and get their initial input. This was also the phase when the project was introduced to the community on Kilwa Kisiwani and they agreed that they wanted to be part of the project. The individual interviews were also conducted with community members during this visit, for socio-economic profiling and collection of other necessary information for the development of the LED plan.

2.1.1.1 Introduction to the project

The DLIST ASCLME team met with government authorities in Kilwa District; the District Executive Director (DED) and The District Commissioner (DC). The purpose of these meetings was to introduce the project (Figure 2) and to get permission to work in Kilwa District. The DED and the DC also confirmed that Kilwa Kisiwani would be a suitable community for this activity. A short meeting was also arranged with WWF officials in their office in Kilwa, since that NGO has worked a lot in the area and has particular experience from issues relating to marine and coastal resources and conservation. An introduction of the project to Kilwa Kisiwani leaders was also conducted on 22nd June 2010, one day prior to convening a formal community meeting.



Figure 2: DLIST Team members at the District Administrative Secretary Office for project introduction, June, 2010

2.1.1.2 Community meeting

The DLIST team held a community meeting on Kilwa Kisiwani, the 23rd June 2010 (Figure 3). The meeting provided an opportunity for community members to understand the project and the purpose of the planning exercise, the interviews and other activities to be undertaken in the community. The community members interactively discussed



Figure 3: Community meeting at Kilwa Kisiwani, June, 2010

weaknesses and opportunities for their development, and also aired their needs, hopes and aspirations. This exercise was not only critical to sensitize the community on the LED process, but also to cultivate a sense of ownership for the plan – since the LED plan should be driven by community needs. At the end of the public meeting, a Planning Committee with six members from the community (Table 1) was selected through public nomination. The Planning Committee scheduled a meeting on 24th June to prioritize issues identified during the community meeting.

Table 1: Selected Planning Committee members for Kilwa Kisiwani community

	Name	Gender	Activity	Contact
1.	Saidi Mohamed Cairo	M	Fisherman and Farmer	0787-656732
2.	Masoud Issa ⁵	M	Business man (for octopus and squids)	0786-529585
3.	Mzee Saidi	M	Farmer	-
4.	James A. Ng'ombo	M	Primary school Teacher	0784-335772
5.	Mwanahamisi Saidi	F	Business woman (selling buns)	0782-971099
6.	Fatuma Ahmadi	F	Business woman (fried fish)	-

M = Male; F = Female

2.1.1.3 Individual questionnaire survey

After the community meeting, individual interviews were conducted with members of the local community, through questionnaire surveys (Figure 4) found in Appendix 1. The purpose was to collect important socio-economic information, information about programs and projects working with Kilwa Kisiwani community, as well



Figure 4: Questionnaire survey with Kilwa Kisiwani local inhabitant, June 2010

⁵ Masoud Issa was voted to be the committee Chairperson at a meeting arranged with the committee during the re-visit in August 2011. Mwanahamisi Saidi was voted to be the committee secretary at the same meeting.

as gathering individual opinions on the weaknesses, opportunities and the way they want Kilwa Kisiwani heading. The survey was based on 76 questionnaires, with answers categorized and analyzed. The DLIST team was assisted in the survey exercise by the LED Planning Committee and village leaders. The team also reviewed and consulted previous studies and surveys done in the area.

2.1.2 Phase two

Phase two was conducted from 14–20 August, 2010. In this phase, consultations were done with the identified local community groups, and with different government and non-government authorities.

2.1.2.1 Group-based consultative workshops



Figure 5: Women group during consultative workshop, August, 2010

In collaboration with the LED Planning Committee, various discussions with community groups (as identified in the main community meeting during phase one) were conducted. The six community groups (30 people each) at Kilwa Kisiwani that had been identified for group discussions were: the Cultural Group, the Youth Group, the Environmental Group, the Women Group (Figure 5), the Fishers Group and the Elders Group. The aim of the discussions was to gather input from the groups to identify weaknesses and opportunities that exist in Kilwa Kisiwani when it comes to development, along with other important information for socio-

economic development and sustainable resource management. The vision for each group was derived from issues identified. The respective visions were eventually merged into the overall draft vision for Kilwa Kisiwani.

2.1.2.2 Consultations with government and non-government authorities

Meetings and consultations with different government and non-government authorities that have a stake in the Kilwa District development were also conducted to get an overview of the demonstration site, detailed information on different programs and projects working with Kilwa Kisiwani community as well as collecting information on the weaknesses, opportunities and future vision for Kilwa Kisiwani. Relevant stakeholders consulted were; the Department of Land, Natural Resources and Environment, the Beach Management Unit (BMU), the Marine and Coastal Environment Management Project (MACEMP), Tanzania

Social Action Fund (TASAF), Kilwa Masoko Township, the Department of Antiquities, the Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service (TCRS), and the RUMAKI/WWF (World Wide Fund for nature) project. Engagement with government and non-government authorities is imperative for close collaboration and increased potential for funding opportunities during implementation of LED plan.

In both phases, the DLIST team was always active to enquire about various physically observed features such as ruins and activities, and taking photographs for possible referencing and demonstration.

2.2 LED plan submission, approval and the next steps

The draft LED plan was presented to the Kilwa Kisiwani community at a community meeting at the end of August 2011 for comments and approval. All comments given at that meeting have been incorporated into this version of the LED plan.

The next step is to present the final LED plan to various development stakeholders for implementation. A Steering Committee⁶ will be appointed to spearhead the implementation of the LED plan together with the local government and relevant authorities. The Steering Committee could possibly be the same people that have been part of the LED Planning Committee, but might also be enforced with some outside experts.

3.0 OUTCOMES

3.1 Community meeting

The community meeting held in Kilwa Kisiwani was attended by over 70 community members. The workshop began with an introduction of the DLIST ASCLME project and an explanation of the LED planning process and the purpose of the different steps. The meeting adopted a highly participatory approach that encouraged the community to voice weakness and opportunities when it comes to development and socio-economic concerns in their community. The selected planning committee later analyzed and ranked the issues identified during the community meeting. Table 2 presents a summary of issues/challenges (ranked in the order of importance) and opportunities inferred during the community meeting with local inhabitants of Kilwa Kisiwani.

⁶ It has been proposed that the group that has been part of the Planning Committee should remain the members of the Steering/Implementation Committee. They are very well familiar with the plan and the process.

Table 2: Summary of challenges/weaknesses (in the order of priority) and opportunities existing in Kilwa Kisiwani as identified during the community meeting.

Issue/Weakness	Opportunities
Lack of enough financial capital to initiate livelihood economic activities	The community is interested in acquiring micro-credit loans to initiate new livelihood activities
Poor fishing gears and vessels	<p>The area is rich in fisheries resources.</p> <p>The community is interested in acquiring micro-credit loans to purchase fishing equipments.</p> <p>There are already other programmes (e.g. MACEMP) operating in Kilwa District that assists fishing activities.</p>
Lack of better and equipped dispensary in terms of equipments and personnel	The inscription of Kilwa Kisiwani as the World Heritage Site can be used as an opportunity which may provide returns for renovating and equipping the existing dispensary (community social services).
Lack of proper toilets	The community wants to use better toilets to improve the situation, by using simple available technology.
Poor involvement of the island community in development issues	The government of the United Republic of Tanzania encourages good governance (it is in the Tanzania vision for 2025).
Lack of good primary school infrastructures such as school buildings and its facilities	<p>The inscription of Kilwa Kisiwani as the World Heritage Site can be used as an opportunity which may provide returns for renovating and equipping the existing primary school (community social services).</p> <p>There is also community manpower to participate in public work</p>
Lack of electricity	<p>Alternative sources of electricity (solar and wind power) is available in Tanzania, and both these would work well on the island.</p> <p>There are oil/gas fields in Songo Songo (near Kilwa) and this could be a great opportunity to spread of electricity supply to other villages in the same district in the near future.</p>
Lack of formal education among many people in the village.	There is an opportunity for short programs including adult education program for those who have not attended formal education in Tanzania
Ruins not benefiting the community	There is still a room for discussion on how communities can better benefit from the ruins, in collaboration with the Dept of Antiquities.
Absence of market centre for agricultural and fisheries produce	<p>The inscription of Kilwa Kisiwani as the World Heritage Site can be used as an opportunity which may provide returns for building community market (community social services).</p> <p>There is available land for a market building.</p> <p>Community manpower is available as a contribution towards the costs of construction.</p>
Absence of village government office.	<p>Local government funds can be used building the village government office.</p> <p>There is available land for office building.</p> <p>Community manpower can contribute to the costs of construction.</p>

Absence of community/meeting hall.	<p>The inscription of Kilwa Kisiwani as the World Heritage Site can be used as an opportunity which may provide returns for building a community hall (community social services).</p> <p>There is available land for meeting hall building.</p> <p>Community manpower is available as a contribution towards the costs of construction.</p>
Short of agriculture and livestock implements and modern equipment	There is fertile land for agriculture and livestock keeping.
Lack of secondary school	<p>The inscription of Kilwa Kisiwani as the World Heritage Site can be used as an opportunity which may provide returns for building secondary school (community social services).</p> <p>There is available land for school construction.</p> <p>Community manpower is available as a contribution towards the costs of construction.</p>
Lack of good jetty	<p>The inscription of Kilwa Kisiwani as the World Heritage Site can be used as an opportunity which may provide returns for improving the existing jetty (community public services).</p> <p>Community manpower is available as a contribution towards the costs of construction.</p>

3.2 Visioning workshops with local community groups

Six local community groups (the cultural group, the youth group, the environmental group, the women group, the fishers group and the elders group) of 30 people each, were consulted separately. During the visioning exercises the participants listed and ranked the weaknesses and opportunities existing in the village. Appendix 2 summarises the weaknesses (in the order of importance) and opportunities identified by the community groups for the betterment of Kilwa Kisiwani. Below are the overall issues (in no order) listed by all groups:

1. Lack of enough financial capital to initiate and improve economic activities for livelihoods
2. Poor communication by the Department of Antiquities
3. Lack of awareness training related to the cultural/historical heritage
4. No good arrangements on business transactions between the Village Government, the Department of Antiquities and the Kilwa Cultural Centre
5. No direct payments to the community for the cultural goods and services
6. Political conflicts that results in lack of cooperation among the community members
7. Lack of a properly equipped dispensary in terms of equipments and personnel
8. Poor financial ability to educate children to secondary school
9. Lack of formal education among many people in the village

10. Lack of electricity
11. Unreliable ferry services
12. Ruins not benefiting the community
13. Absence of market centre for agricultural, fisheries and cultural produce
14. Absence of Village Government Office
15. Insufficient clean and safe water for domestic use
16. Few alternative livelihood activities
17. Lack of good primary school infrastructure such as school buildings and its facilities
18. Presence of illegal and destructive fishing
19. Uncontrolled foreign fishers
20. Insufficient rainfall for agriculture
21. Poor fishing gears and vessels
22. Poor involvement of island community in development issues
23. Absence of food processing facilities
24. Absence of tourist hotels on the island
25. Short of agriculture and livestock implements

3.3 Visioning exercise with individual community members

Visioning questions were added on the socio-economic survey during individual interviews so as to encourage participants to speak freely on the issues and opportunities existing in Kilwa Kisiwani community. A number of issues and opportunities were listed during questionnaire survey, which was conducted with 76 local individuals. Opportunities that may support and encourage future development of Kilwa Kisiwani were listed as fishery resources, traditions and culture including handicrafts, manpower, tourism potential (presence of ancient ruins, dolphins, coral reefs, good beach and mangrove forests), land with good potential for agriculture, horticulture and livestock keeping, existence of development programs and projects (such as UNESCO and TCRS), and a good harbour. Moreover, they stated that they would wish to see Kilwa Kisiwani rise above the present difficulties, by taking advantage of these opportunities efficiently. Below is the list of issues (in no order) identified during individual interviews:

1. There are few formal jobs and alternative livelihood activities
2. There are poor facilities and tools for fishing and agricultural activities
3. Lack of electric supply
4. Political conflicts are common, which bring misunderstanding among the community members
5. The community are not benefiting from the ruins
6. There is insufficient clean and safe water for domestic use
7. Lack of better and equipped dispensary in terms of equipments and personnel
8. Lack of formal education to many community members

9. Gender inequality
10. Lack of financial capital to initiate and improve businesses
11. Poor district administration; there is top - down management
12. Lack of cooperation among the community members
13. Laziness among coastal people
14. Communities not involved in developmental issues (not involved in planning, monitoring and implementation)
15. The island is remote (Island) and this hinders accessibility to many public services hence increases market price for many goods and services.
16. Many children from the island are not attending secondary schools
17. Absence of fish market
18. Poverty
19. Lack of microfinance institutions, there is only one village community bank (VICOBA) with few members.
20. Irregular payment for casual labours
21. False promises for development projects
22. Poor community participation
23. No big investments like tourist hotels etc.
24. Livestock (including wild pigs) destroys crops
25. No communication between youth and elders

3.4 Visioning exercise with Government and Non-Government Authorities

Various Government and Non-Government Authorities in Kilwa District were consulted to air out their opinions on the issues and opportunities existing in Kilwa Kisiwani. The authorities consulted were the Department of Land, Natural Resources and Environment, the Beach Management Unit (BMU), the Marine and Coastal Environment Management Project (MACEMP), Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF), the Kilwa Masoko Township, the Department of Antiquities, the Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service (TCRS), and the RUMAKI/WWF (World Wide Fund for nature) Project.

Opportunities that may bring development to Kilwa Kisiwani when used efficiently were listed as follows; the presence of sea and its resources, traditions and culture including handicrafts, good and underdeveloped human resources, tourism potential (presence of ancient ruins, dolphins, coral reefs, good beach, and mangrove forests), land with potential for agriculture, horticulture and livestock keeping, and presence of good harbour. The Authorities also emphasised that they want to see community on Kilwa Kisiwani develop for the better in the future so that people can take more advantage of the existing opportunities. Below are a number of issues listed (in no order) by the aforementioned Authorities:

1. Poor fishing equipments (vessels and gears)

2. Absence of a land use plan
3. The local community at Kilwa Kisiwani do not recognise the public services provided by the Antiquity Department as a benefit to them
4. Lack of financial capital among the coastal communities
5. Political conflicts – no cooperation among opposition party members
6. Lack of awareness on volunteer activities
7. Poor education in the community – majority do not know even to read and write
8. Community not benefiting from the ruins

3.5 Socio-economic status - Situational Analysis

The socio-economic profile of the village was developed based on the information collected in the individual interviews carried out with local community member. It provides an overview of the socio-economic status in Kilwa Kisiwani, even if the survey was not exhaustive, covering only 76 individuals. The purpose was not to arrive at a detailed analysis of all aspects of the community, but to obtain reliable broad trends and important aspects to their lives that could be addressed by the LED Plan. It investigated age and gender, education level, number of dependants in the households, existing economic livelihood activities and income sufficiency of the local inhabitants. The analysis also examines the current development stakeholders in the area.

3.5.1 Age and gender

At the time of this survey (June/August 2010), Kilwa Kisiwani had a population of about 1200⁷, which is an increase of about 21 % of total population recorded in the 2002 Tanzania population census (which recorded 992 inhabitants on the island). According to the 2002 population census, the population is mostly composed of children and youth and there were more males than females⁸. For the purpose of the LED plan, majority of the interviewed population were the age of 15 years old and above. Figure 6 shows that about 75 % of the participants in the interviews fall in the age group of between 15 to 45 years. Figure 7 shows that the majority of the respondents were male which is linked to the stated gender parity for Kilwa Kisiwani, even if the percentage of interviewed males is even higher.

⁷ Data given by the Kilwa Kisiwani village chairperson

⁸ In 2002 Tanzania Population census, majority of Kilwa Kisiwani were at the age between 0 -29 years, and that male population was about 53 % while women form the remaining (47 %).

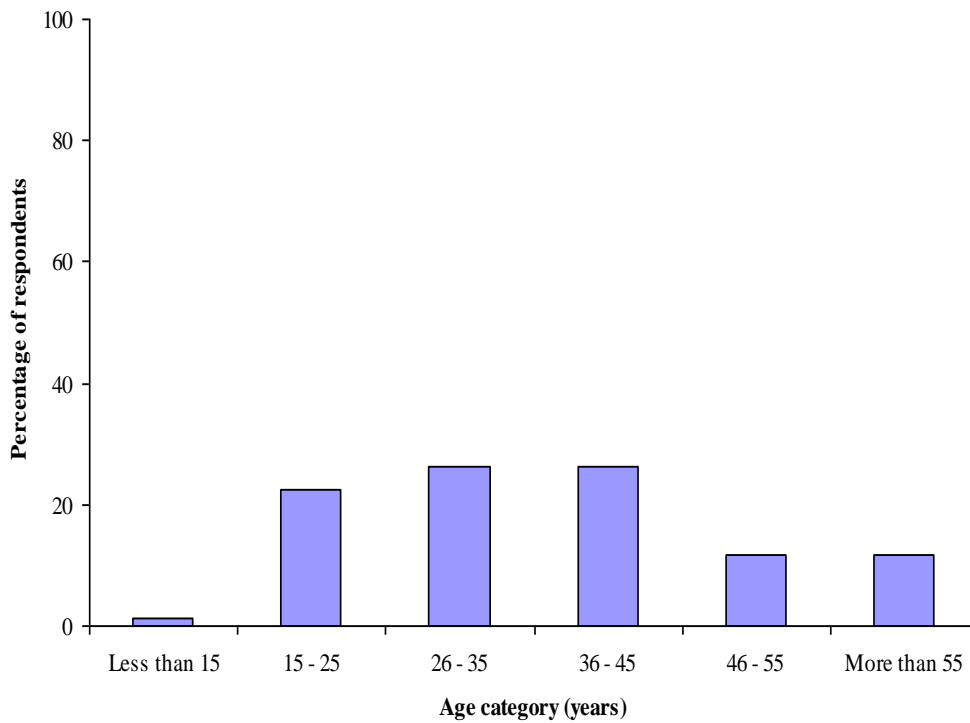


Figure 6: Age composition of the interviewed participants at Kilwa Kisiwani

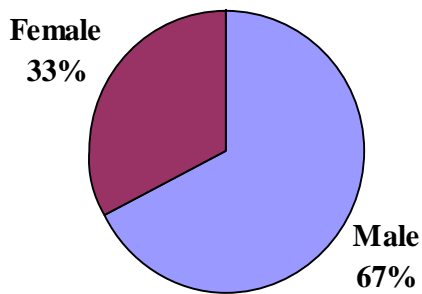


Figure 7: Gender composition of the interviewed participants at Kilwa Kisiwani

3.5.2 Education level

The overall level of formal education in Kilwa Kisiwani is very low. Figure 8 presents the level of formal education of the respondents. 24 % of the interviewed inhabitants had not attended formal school education, while about 63 % completed only primary school education. This indicates the need for increasing formal school education among the local inhabitants.

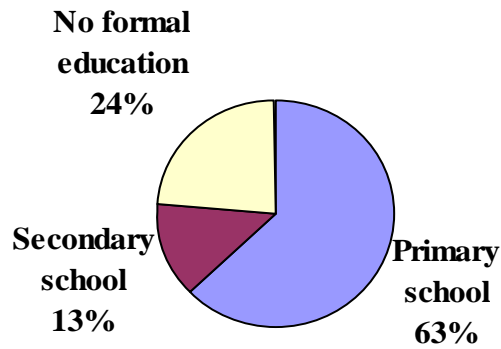


Figure 8: Percentage proportion of the level of formal education of the interviewed participants

3.5.3 Number of dependants

The sample population interviewed has varied number of dependants⁹ from zero to more than 10 dependants. Figure 9 presents categories of the number of dependants of the population interviewed. The majority, about 55 % of the inhabitants interviewed have 1 to 5 dependants.

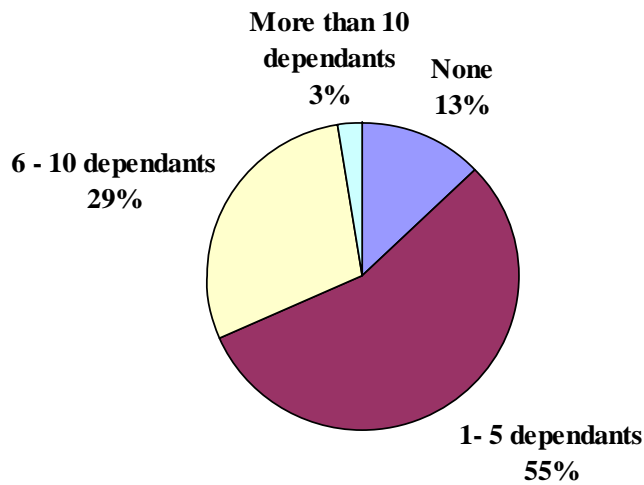


Figure 9: Percentage proportion of the number of dependants of the respondents

⁹ Dependant is a person who relies on another person for support, aid, or sustenance (especially financial support).

3.5.4 Economic livelihood activities and income sufficiency

Economic Livelihood Activities

According to the survey results, the inhabitants of Kilwa Kisiwani indicated that there are diverse primary and secondary sources of income in the community. Fig. 6 indicates different types of primary livelihood activities undertaken by the Kilwa Kisiwani community. The majority, 42 % of the interviewed people indicated fishing as their primary source of income. This signifies the importance of the sea in general to the Kilwa Kisiwani community. Other major primary source of income for the Kilwa Kisiwani community includes agriculture, at 18.42 % and small businesses, such as small shops, fish frying, buns, and pastries, which accounted for 17.11 % of the population. Moreover, Figure 10 presents different forms of secondary livelihood activities opted by the Kilwa Kisiwani community. In this case, a majority of 44.74 % of respondents interviewed indicated not to be involved in any secondary activities. This implies the urgent need for the local economic development plan to increase livelihood security in the community. Secondary income activities, shown in Figure 11, that are conducted by a majority of the respondents include casual labour (for construction and security work at the ruins), fishing, and agricultural activities which accounted for 17.11 %, 10.53 % and 9.12 % respectively.

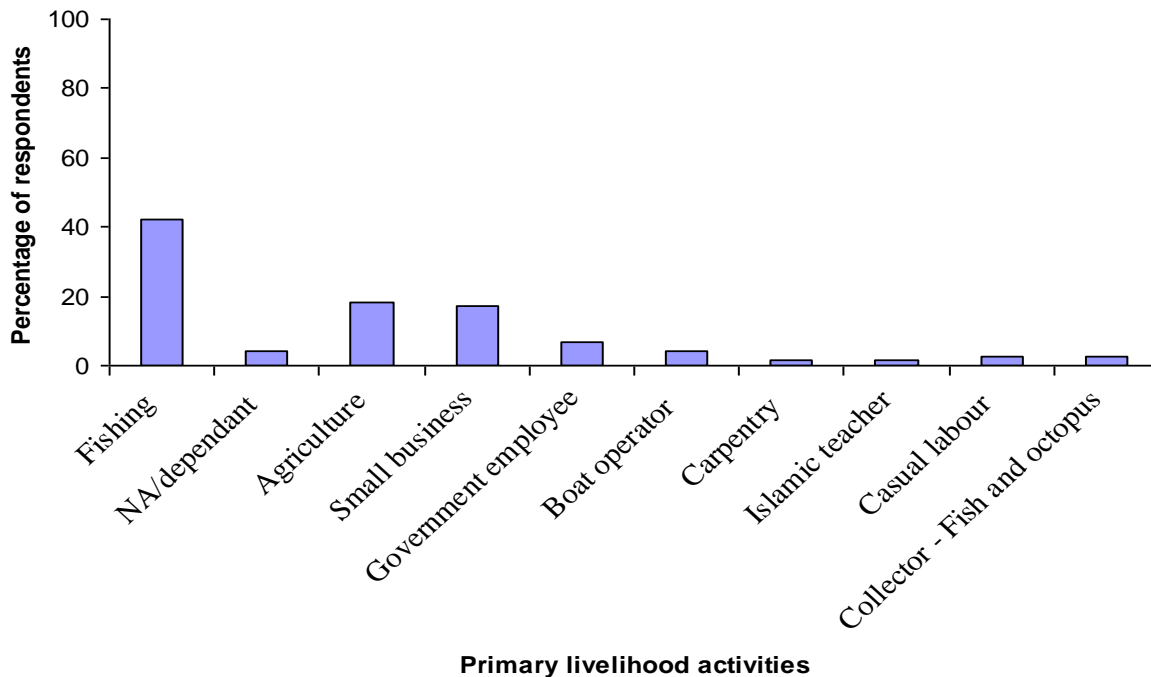


Figure 10: Percentage proportional of primary livelihood activities at Kilwa Kisiwani

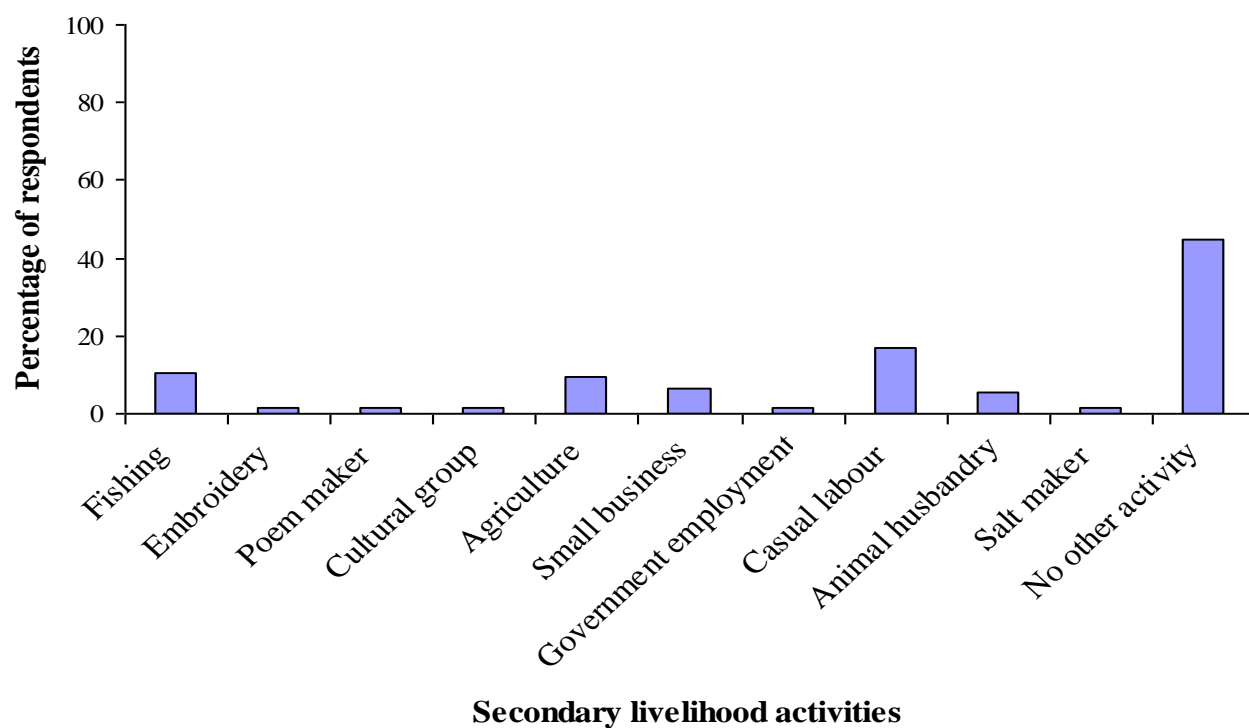


Figure 11: Percentage proportional of secondary livelihood activities at Kilwa

Income sufficiency

For households and individuals, “income is the sum of all the wages, salaries, profits, interest payments, rents and other forms of earnings received in a given period of time”¹⁰.

Over 70% of the inhabitants interviewed indicated that their income obtained from various economic activities (primary and secondary) was not sufficient to cater for their livelihood. This signifies the need to boost the income of the local inhabitants of Kilwa Kisiwani. Only 58 respondents answered the question about why the income was insufficient and Table 3 shows various reasons for the insufficient income in Kilwa Kisiwani. The majority, 36.21 %, indicated that small benefit obtained from their daily economic activities due to poor market is the big reason for insufficient income. Other reasons mentioned in their order of importance were poor fishing equipments (20.69 %), increased cost of living (18.96 %), low agricultural production (15.52 %), scarcity of fish resources (5.17 %), and presence of few customers for their products and services (3.45 %).

¹⁰ Case, K. & Fair, R. (2007). *Principles of Economics*. Upper Saddle River, USA.

Table 3: Reasons for the insufficiency income in Kilwa Kisiwani

	Number of responses	Percentage of responses
Few customers	2	3.45
Low agricultural production	9	15.52
Small benefit from the activity	21	36.21
Increased cost of living	11	18.97
Scarce fish resource	3	5.17
Poor fishing equipments	12	20.69

3.5.5 Existing development stakeholders/partners in the area

There are already other socio-economic development interventions and activities on the ground supported by other development partners on which the DLIST planning process and intervention may benefit and build. Figure 12 presents awareness among the Kilwa Kisiwani local community members about the presence of programs and projects that are working on development issues in their village. The survey observed that the majority, 76 % of respondents, are not aware of the presence of any of these development organizations/partners in the area. Partners in development mentioned were UNESCO (through the Department of Antiquities), Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF), and Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service (TCRS).

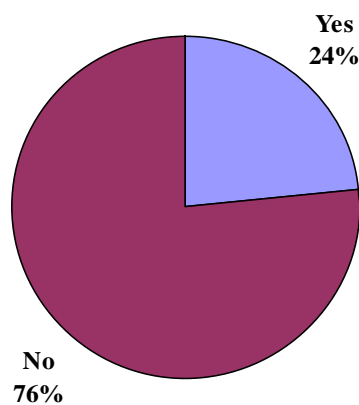


Figure 12: Percentage of respondents showing awareness on the presence of NGOs/projects/programs in Kilwa Kisiwani

3.5.5.1 UNESCO and the Department of Antiquities

The UNESCO through the Department of Antiquities is concerned with all of the historical and heritage aspects of Kilwa. In Kilwa Kisiwani they have supported several community services. For example, they have provided training for the masonry artisans for the renovation of ruins, casual



Figure 13: Part of the renovated primary school at Kilwa Kisiwani, August, 2010

labour opportunities in the ruins, the construction of wells for the supply of domestic water, and recently (during this survey) they have started renovating some parts of the primary school buildings (Figure 13). According to the Acting Head at the Department of Antiquities in Kilwa, Prisca Isaya, the Department is receiving about 1,500 – 2,000 tourists per year, and charging a very small fee of 1,500 Tsh. per tourist to visit the ruins in Kilwa Kisiwani. Nationals are charged 500 Tanzanian Shillings each. This fee entry is based on the 1970s policy, which is a very old policy that needs amendments.

3.5.5.2 Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF)

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania established TASAF in 2000 as one of the tools for executing the Government's National Poverty Reduction Strategy. TASAF is a multi-sectoral programme that provides direct financing for small-scale public investments targeted at meeting the needs of the poor and contributing to social capital and development at the local level. The overriding objective of TASAF is to empower communities to improve their livelihoods and access enhanced services, minimize the



Figure 14: A well constructed in cooperation between TASAF and Kilwa local communities, Aug 2010

public sector's direct involvement in implementation of projects such as construction of health facilities, water projects and schools. This approach affected community ownership, not considering themselves as owners of the facilities created. There is hence a need for an approach that would enable communities take charge of the development process and thereby facilitate the changing role of Government from a provider of services to a facilitating agent. In this way, ownership by communities and sustainability of supported community interventions are enhanced.

In Kilwa Kisiwani, TASAF contributed to the building of two houses for the hospital doctors. As a matter of rules and agreement, TASAF provides 80 % of the total funds needed and 20 % is contributed by the local community benefitting from the project. This contribution is usually in the form of manpower. At the time of this survey the new hospital building was not yet finished because communities did not contribute their 20% as agreed, and the money provided by TASAF was not enough to cover everything. TASAF also contributed to a well construction in Kilwa Kisiwani (Figure 14) for the supply of domestic water.

3.5.5.3 Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service (TCRS).

The Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service (TCRS) was formed in 1964, just three years after independence. It was established in order to provide emergency relief and

humanitarian services to refugees and asylum-seekers. TCRS has gained a reputation as a unique organization - virtually an "institution" rather than NGO - which commands considerable respect in Tanzania and beyond. TCRS has extended its mandate to include development work, joining with disadvantaged local communities to empower and care for extremely vulnerable groups. Since inaugurating its first development projects in Kigoma and Singida Regions in 1984, TCRS has continued to improve and expand its approach to development, to such an extent that development work now occupies an equivalent status to refugee work in the overall TCRS program structure. At present, TCRS is implementing its unique Community Empowerment Programmes (CEPs) in marginalized communities in seven of Tanzania's poorest Districts (Kilwa District inclusive), and is also promoting its disaster relief and preparedness programmes - which have become increasingly relevant amid the climatic changes affecting regions and communities around the country.

TCRS have been contracted by UNESCO to train Kilwa Kisiwani Cultural Centre (Figure 15) in food processing and catering. After this training, the centre has been provided with cookery and food processing equipments like a solar drier etc. Thanks to the UNESCO funds, TCRS also trained members of the Kilwa Kisiwani community on Village Community Banks (VICOBA) for 6 month (from April to October 2009). VICOBA in Kilwa Kisiwani has about 28 members and some members already started taking loans. Although the project has phased out, TCRS is still monitoring VICOBA. Moreover, TCRS assisted the village in the formation of cultural tourism groups for environmental conservation and provided training on Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) for two groups in the village.



Figure 15: Kilwa Kisiwani cultural centre, August, 2010

3.6 Potential challenges in the fishery sector

The fishery sector offers the some of the best opportunities for the Kilwa Kisiwani community development. Recently, fish production in the area seem to have decreased due to climate change (not only in Kilwa but worldwide), increased population and number of fishers, as well as increased fish prices. Given the high proportion of people who are primarily engaged in the fishery sector in Kilwa Kisiwani, it must be developed to cater not only to satisfy the community subsistence needs, but meet their increasing needs for cash income.

Fishing camps are very common in Kilwa Kisiwani, and they are located at various areas within the island including; Msangamla, Chaani, Kipakoni, Mikumbi and Mgongo areas.

Foreign/migrant fishers are coming from within and outside Kilwa District such as from Pande village (within Kilwa district), Pemba, Mtwara and other parts of the Lindi region. These migrant fishers often don't report to the Village Government. Indigenous fishers are complaining that outside fishers are the ones who practices illegal and destructive fishing and that they are not getting support from the Fisheries Department to get rid of these illegal fishers. The number of migrant fishers in all camps can range between 30 (when not active) to 200 (when very active). The camps are very active during early of southeast season (June) to late of southeast season (November). Conflict cases between indigenous and foreign fishers are common problems, which are thought to be caused by the alcohol business brought to the island by foreign fishers.

The other challenge for the fishery sector in Kilwa Kisiwani is the use of poor fishing crafts such as dugout canoes without engines, with only 20% of fishers owning fishing vessels. Traditional fishers are also still using traditional fishing gears including basket traps (*madema*), weirs (*wando*), handlines (*mishipi*), traditional nets (such as gillnets) and gleaning for shellfishes, which is an activity mostly done by women. Weir and basket fishing are mostly done by older fishers, while youth and middle class fishers use handlines and nets. Due to the exclusive use of poor fishing crafts, during bad season the fishers shift to work on other small activities like firewood collection for selling. One should however keep in mind that a big number of fishers remain doing nothing at all, as they have no alternative livelihoods.

Marketing of the catch is another problem during good fishing season. When catches are higher than the demand, much of the catch is sun dried (*ng'onda*) and transported to areas far away within the same region (such as Njinjo, Nangurukuru, Newala and Liwiti) where the price unfortunately often is much lower. Due to surplus catch obtained during good season, the provision of power supply and fish processing plants in the village would add more value to the fish catch and consequently food security and fishers' income would increase.

3.7 Indigenous Knowledge (IK) for environmental conservation

It is well advocated that Indigenous Knowledge (IK) and traditional wisdom have allowed people to live sustainably with their environment throughout the history. The recent human civilization and development are placed high on the list of causes to the widespread degradation of the natural ecosystems from which humans have derived the deemed precious civilization. This antagonistic relationship between human development and the state of natural ecosystems has raised concerns and people now question whether the modern mechanisms employed to support the development are able to ensure sustained natural capital. However, in today's situation, much of IK is not adhered to because of modernization, as many youth says "IK are issues of passed times". Trying to rescue the ecosystems and/or slow the pace of natural ecosystems degradation, before it is out of hand, many people are realising that the modern strategies often seem disarray and a reinvention of IK is therefore subject for considerations.

Table 4 presents some selected useful IK issues as drawn from the elders group consulted in Kilwa Kisiwani community. These IK points might, when revisited and integrated with modern knowledge, maintain good natural resource base while ensuring sustainability and enhanced socio-economic development. Building on and incorporating these indigenous practices into the LED plan will enhance its functional value as they are already traditionally and morally embedded within the community. A famous exclamation from the elders is often and persistently that, socio-economic development initiatives of whatever sort are welcome to relieve them from the inherent poverty, but, these should be carefully synchronized with the cultural values and norms of the society, so that these values are not abstracted.

Table 4: Selected indigenous knowledge of relevance to conservation and socio-economic importance in Kilwa Kisiwani

IK category	Description	Relevance to conservation	Socio-economic importance
Sacred and ritual sites	There is an area called “ <i>masharifu 40</i> ” where 40 Islamic esteemed people are believed to have been buried. In this area, whites (Europeans) are not allowed to visit. It is also a taboo to cut trees around the area and that only good prayers are allowed.	The areas are culturally protected due to the fear of spiritual and ancestors’ powers.	Socio-cultural heritage and tourist attraction
	There is a fish camp island called “Chani” where mangrove cutting was prohibited, and that call of nature (urinating or excretion) was allowed only at special places within the area		
	There is also an area in the ocean called “ <i>jiwe la jahazi</i> ”. The name originates from the belief that once upon a time a ship with bad intention approached Kilwa Kisiwani and was turned into a big stone after the Islamic esteemed person (Sharifu) from the nearby mosque pointed his finger to the ship and prayed.		
Indigenous management of marine resources	<p><i>Taboos on consumption of some fish species</i></p> <p>Different fish species were/are not eaten for certain reasons, including perceptions of the species being toxic, causing allergy, and due to their physical appearance. The tabooed species at Kilwa Kisiwani includes eels (<i>mkunga</i>), goatfish</p>	These restrictions, by their reasons, may have impacts on fish stock by regulating utilization, which can ultimately lead to the protection of tabooed species.	<p>Whether scientifically correct or not, food taboos are often meant to protect human from different disorders such as allergies.</p> <p>Moreover, any food taboo, acknowledged by a particular group of</p>

	(kundaji), octopus (pweza) and porcupine fish (bunju).		people as part of its ways, aids in the cohesion of this group, and helps a particular group maintain its identity in the face of others.
	<p><i>Taboos during fishing practices</i></p> <p>It is a bad omen for the fisher to continue going to the fishing expedition when meeting with one person on the way; otherwise he/she will not get good catch.</p> <p>A fisher is not supposed to take order for sales in advance, otherwise may end up getting bad/few catch</p> <p>A new vessel maker should not accept an incomplete work unless given permission by the former constructor, or else misfortune may happen to the vessel and the fisher using that vessel</p>	These taboos may have an impact on the number of fishers and fishing equipments in the fishing activity, hence reduction of fishing pressure.	Increase of fish catch and income from fishing activities
Other Indigenous management practices	During the past fishing was done for certain periods, many fishing practices were conducted only during spring tides.	Coastal resources, particularly fish, remain free from human disturbances. Improves spawning potential by protects adults during spawning season, and protects juveniles from depletion during times of recruitment.	
	There were special areas for weir fishing which are/were customary owned (this is still existing)	Protection of marine resources through limited entry	
	During the past when fishing using weir, only big fishes were selected and small ones were let out to the sea.	Reduction of catching immature fish	

4.0 STRATEGY AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

4.1 Developing a Strategy

The established LED plan puts the interest of the community at the centre stage. It typically has three stages:

Stage One: Through community meeting, series of workshops with community-based groups, local individual interviews during questionnaire survey, and consultations with governmental and non-government authorities, a list of issues were generated. They are presented below, in 4.2, but explained in further detail throughout the document. In most cases, participants in the process also came up with suggestions, some of them right on the mark while others far flung and sometimes downright unrealistic. Nonetheless all suggestions were treated with respect, considering the community is best acquainted with local circumstances. They define the ground level agenda that must then be carried upstream through the LED Plan.

Stage Two: The issues were studied and, based on the needs and aspirations of the people and their ideas for solutions, as well as experts' input and discussions, main areas of intervention were identified to address the different issues. Sometimes an area of intervention addresses several issues, while one issue can also be addressed by different areas of intervention. The interventions typically address the question of 'What needs happen to achieve a satisfactory solution to this/these issues(s)', or 'What mechanism(s) can be put in place to make things better in the fastest and most economic manner?' There are nine (9) proposed areas of intervention (see 4.3).

Stage Three: The Strategy and Implementation Plan (SIP) is elaborated in Table 5. A series of steps/actions are presented for each area of intervention, together with indicators/measurements for achievements, and partners that should be engaged in the implementation of LED plan. Areas of intervention are also linked to a 1 year and/or 5 year timeframe. The SIP needs to be simple, and put in simple language so that the different components, and how they relate to other components, are easily understood by all.

4.2 List of Issues

The issues listed below (in no specific order of preference) were gathered from the community meeting, the socio-economic survey, engagement with different stakeholders (governmental and non-governmental authorities) and local community groups. The following 39 main issues are explained in some detail at various points in the LED Plan.

1. Lack of enough financial capital to initiate and improve economic activities for improved livelihoods
2. Poor fishing gears and vessels
3. Lack of better and equipped dispensary
4. Lack of access to proper toilets
5. Local community is hardly involved in developmental issues (in planning, monitoring and implementation)
6. Poor primary school infrastructures such as building and other facilities
7. Absence of electricity
8. Lack of formal education among many people in the village.
9. Need for the ruins to benefit the local community more
10. Absence of market centre for agricultural, fishery, and cultural products
11. Absence of Village Government office and a community hall.
12. Short of agriculture and livestock implements
13. Absence of secondary school
14. Need for jetty improvement
15. Poor communication with the Department of Antiquities
16. Lack of awareness training on cultural goods and services
17. Need for good business transactions between the Village Government, the Department of Antiquities, and the Kilwa Cultural Centre
18. Poor attendance of children to secondary school education due to financial problems
19. Unreliable ferry services
20. Insufficient clean and safe water for domestic purpose
21. Few formal jobs and alternative livelihood activities
22. Presence of illegal and destructive fishing practices
23. Drought that renders agriculture inefficiency
24. Many uncontrolled foreign/migrant fishers
25. Need for investments such as food processing facilities/factories and tourists hotels
26. Political conflicts that brings misunderstanding and lack of cooperation among the community members
27. Gender disparity and inequality
28. Poor District Administration (top - down management)
29. Laziness among coastal people
30. Being an island, it hinders accessibility to many public services
31. Lack of microfinance institutions, there is only one village community bank (VICOBA) with few members.
32. Irregular payment for casual labours employed at the ruins
33. False promises by the development projects
34. Livestock (including wild pigs) destroys crops

35. No communication between youth and elders
36. Absence of land use planning
37. Need for poverty reduction
38. Poor understanding that public services provided by the Department of Antiquities benefits the local community
39. Lack of awareness/understanding on voluntary activities by the local communities

4.3 Areas of Intervention

Based on the issues raised as indicated above, the following components of the LED Plan were derived. The components may be addressed in 1 year and 5 years timeframes. The time frames are merely an indication of both the urgency and the relative ease for implementation (including costs). In an integrated approach such as local economic development planning all of them are important.

1. Multi-Purpose Resource Centre (MPRC)

The MPRC is a 'one stop shop' for community activities, training, and provides space for awareness activities, programmes and community services such as market place etc. It is an economical way to achieve a coordinated approach to community development.

2. Enabling Environment for Business

It is critical for the local inhabitants to generate and diversify their source of income, which currently is largely based on fisheries. A more enabling business environment will boost many types of development, and is especially necessary for Small Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMMEs).

3. Assistance to the fishing community

Fisheries contribute greatly to the livelihoods in Kilwa Kisiwani, in terms of employment, food security, amongst others. Almost everyone in the village has some connection to marine resources. Fishers are also especially vulnerable to environmental degradation, climate change, and conflicts with other users, and there is a burning need for alternative livelihood creation and better fishing equipments to fish in deep sea.

4. Social Services

These services are required in Kilwa Kisiwani in order to:

- a. Improve the quality formal education to the village
- b. Improve health services including provision of safe and clean domestic water, access to proper toilets and an inspiring environment

5. Heritage and tourism development

The tourism potential in the fields of cultural and ecotourism¹¹ in the area is huge and not hitherto benefiting the local communities. Responsible tourism development will promote diversification of economical opportunities to the local inhabitants.

6. Private Sector involvement

The key to most progress on local economic development finance is a new relationship with the private sector. It helps local government by providing capital that would not otherwise be available, and more quickly and efficiently than the public sector. Using private finance also transforms local development into investment, rather than expenditure, which is more sustainable. For the private sector, there is a chance of moving into new markets and businesses, and building relationships with new partners, as well as diversifying investments and building predictable returns.

The private sector, if engaged correctly, can make many good contributions to local economic development. Large companies should all have social responsibility and capacity development plans in place. The assistance from private sectors can be channelled to address some of the issues raised such as the need for establishment of food processing plants and tourist's hotels. Private sector in this case can be the existing hotels around Kilwa, and also any new tourism or industrial development planned in the area.

7. Infrastructure development

Limited infrastructure can be an impediment to economic growth as well as quality of life. The infrastructure needs as identified by the community members such as a better jetty, reliable ferry services and electricity will create a positive feel and environment in the village. There are also infrastructure needs related to human and ecosystem health (better toilets).

8. Good governance and the rule of law

Governance has been defined as the rules of the political system to solve conflicts between actors and adopt decision (legality). It has been used to invoke the efficacy of government and the achievement of consensus by democratic means (participation)¹². The rule of law implies that government authority may only be exercised in accordance with written laws, which were adopted through an established procedure. Therefore, good governance¹³ and the rule of law should be cherished in the process of creating wealth and sharing benefits in the society.

9. IK integration

¹¹ Ecotourism is the responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well-being of local people (TIES, 1990).

¹² This is a very widely cited definition by the Governance Working Group, National Defense University and ISAF, (Applebaugh, 2010)

¹³ Good governance is the single most important factor in eradicating poverty and promoting development (Former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan)

Current rules to manage natural resources (especially coastal and marine resources) particularly in developing countries are weakly enforced due to lack of capacity. The appropriate state agencies responsible for monitoring and enforcement in developing countries are often distant, understaffed and under-funded to be effective. It is well known that conservation strategies that consider IK have a higher rate of local acceptance, and consequently, more efficient conservation of the resources.

Table 5: Strategy and Implementation Plan for 1 year (green) and 5 years (blue)

Area of intervention	Issues targeted	Strategic actions	Indicators/measurements	Parties relevant	Time frame
Multi-purpose resource centre	3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 16, 21, 30, 31, 37	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conceptualize the Multi-Purpose Resource Centre (MPRC)¹⁴ 2. Identify and formalize the space 3. Construct the MPRC on the allocated land 4. Purchase and install equipments for the centre (depending on the community needs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multipurpose Resource Centre constructed - Equipments (needed) purchased 	Kilwa Kisiwani Community, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (through the Department of Antiquities), Ministry of Land, Housing and Human Settlements Development, Ministry of Infrastructure Development, private sector	5 years
Enabling environment for business	1, 9, 10, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 25, 31, 37	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish a local multi-sectoral market to show-case and sell their products 2. Establish micro-credit institutions for small grants to small, medium and micro enterprises 3. Assist upcoming small, medium and micro enterprises during business registrations and procedures. 4. Provide business management coaching and guidance (e.g. project proposal writing workshops) 5. Provide entrepreneurship trainings to local communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multi-sectoral market established - Micro-credit institutions established - Number of small, medium and micro enterprises in Kilwa Kisiwani - Number of local communities trained in entrepreneurship - Increased ferry services 	Ministry of Industries and Trade, Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, Ministry of Infrastructure Development, Ministry of Transportation	1 year

¹⁴ The multipurpose centre can be designed in a way that it will be able to meet and accommodate different needs in the village, e.g. information and technology (IT) centre, community hall, pharmacy, market centre, art centre and public toilets.

		6. Improve ferry services			
Assistance to the fishing community	2, 4, 7, 10, 22, 24, 35, 37	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assist fishers with small grants to purchase fishing equipments 2. Establish fish market with storage facilities 3. Provide electricity 4. Improve fish landing site 5. Revitalize indigenous fishing knowledge 6. Develop and implement community based marine management 7. Provide environmental management training (both marine and terrestrial) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fish market established - Storage facilities purchased. - Fishery resources increase - Community based marine management with its bylaws adopted - Number of local communities able to understand environmental management issues 	Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Ministry of Energy and Minerals	1 year
Social services	3, 4, 8, 13, 18, 20, 29, 30, 37	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Renovate the existing dispensary 2. Equip the dispensary with medicinal personnel, laboratory facilities and medicine 3. Provide health education trainings to the local communities 4. Finalize the unfinished houses for dispensary personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Renovated dispensary - Laboratory facilities purchased - Availability of different medicine - Number of local communities trained in health education - Dispensary personnel houses finalized 	Ministry of Health and Community Development	I year
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Promote sports and physical games 6. Establish sports and play grounds 7. Provide sports facilities and trainers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of sports grounds established - Number of sports facilities purchased 	Ministry of Information, Youth and Sports	I year

			- Number of sports teachers recruited		
		8. Establish adult education programs 9. Avail space/ land to construct a secondary school 10. Construct secondary school 11. Furnish secondary school with necessary facilities and qualified teachers 12. Equip the existing primary school with necessary facilities and qualified teachers 13. Build teacher houses (both for primary and secondary schools) 14. Boost motivation for the remedial classes teachers through incentive programs	- Number of adults formally trained - Secondary school constructed - Secondary school facilities purchased - Primary school facilities purchased - School teacher's houses built	Ministry of Education and Vocational Training	5 years
		15. Construct more wells for sufficient and clean domestic water supply	- Number of wells constructed	Ministry of Water, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism and the Department of Antiquities	1 year
Tourism development	4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 25, 29, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38	1. Develop land use plan 2. Encourage tourism in Kilwa Kisiwani by developing infrastructures such as tourist's hotels, kiosks, better toilets, clean and safe water, provision of electricity, reliable ferry services and jetty improvement 3. Create areas to develop cultural tourism such as a market place, and area where cultural events can take place 4. Promote and develop eco-tourism activities such as adventure for	- Land use plan developed - Infrastructures (assorted) developed - Area for cultural tourism developed - Number of tourists - Number of tour guides trained - Number of local	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Developments, Ministry of Infrastructure Development, Ministry of Transportation, Ministry of Energy and Minerals and the Department of	5 years

		<p>dolphins and coral reefs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Encourage communication between Kilwa Kisiwani community and the Department of Antiquities 6. Provide trainings for local tour guides and tourism business 7. Establish awareness programs to local communities for the cultural and heritage assets and their benefits in the area 	<p>communities received awareness programs</p>	<p>Antiquities</p>	
Private sector involvement	4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 23, 25, 29, 30, 31, 33, 37	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop land use plan 2. Provide electricity 3. Organise a mini-investor conference where the LED Plan can be discussed 4. Encourage communication between Kilwa Kisiwani community and the private sectors on different community needs 5. Develop opportunities for the local community to work with the private sector through capacity development plans 6. Focus on skills development and determine how private sector can contribute to on-the-job training 6. Encourage trade and create a demand for local products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land use plan developed - Private sector (on assorted community needs) established - Local communities trained in various disciplines through private sector establishment. - Market channels established 	<p>Prime Minister's Office – Investment and Empowerment, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Developments, Ministry of Industries and Trade, Ministry of Transportation, Ministry of Energy and Minerals and the Department of Antiquities</p>	5 years
Infrastructure development	4, 7, 12, 14, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25,	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop land use plan 2. Provide infrastructures such as electricity and reliable water for agriculture irrigation 3. Provide improved jetty and reliable ferry services 4. Provide clean, running water to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land use plan developed - Infrastructures (assorted) developed - Good housing plan 	<p>Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Developments, Ministry of Infrastructure</p>	5 years

		households and good toilets 5. Assist housing development		Development, Ministry of Transportation, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (through the Department of Antiquities), Ministry of Energy and Minerals	
Good governance and the rule of law	5, 22, 26, 27, 28, 38, 39	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sensitize people and raise their level of awareness to implement the development vision. 2. Promote trainings to local government officials on good governance 3. Insist and practice the rule of law 4. Promote accountability and transparency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Level of awareness on development issues - Local government officials trained on good governance - Community participation in development issues - Decreased illegal cases 	Village/Hamlet Government, President's Office - Good Governance, Prime Minister's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government	1 year
The role of IK	2, 22, 24, 35, 37	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recognize and harness the role of elders 2. Identify and document IK on coastal and marine resource 3. Preserve areas of cultural importance 4. Integrate IK practices with modern practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IK practices identified and documented - Cultural resources conserved - Biodiversity/resources increase - Communication between elders and youth 	Kilwa Kisiwani Community, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (through the Antiquity Department), Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries	1 year

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings and strategy, the following are some of the recommendations:

- a. The draft LED plan should be circulated among different stakeholders and authorities to solicit their support.
- b. The Steering Committee to implement the plan should be selected to steer the implementation together with the village/hamlet leadership. The Steering Committee could for example consist of the 6 community members that have been part of the LED Planning Committee, but would need enforcement from other experts.
- c. Technical staff and donors should be sourced to provide support and funding to the implementation of the plan and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of the LED Plan.

APPENDIX 1: Socio-economic survey for Kilwa Kisiwani community

A) PERSONAL DETAILS

1. What is your name?
2. How old are you?
3. What is your education level?
4. How long have you lived here?
5. What do you do for a living and for how long have you been doing it?
6. How many people depend on you?
7. Is the income you get from your work sufficient? Yes [] No []
If, No. Why?
8. What alternative activities do you have?
9. How many times per week/month do you and your family eat fish/chicken/meat?

B) WEAKNESSES & OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE COMMUNITY

10. When it comes to the development of Kilwa, or achieving a better life, what are the weaknesses in this area?
11. What are the opportunities in your community?
12. Are there any NGOs/programmes/projects that have been active in your community?
Yes [] No [] If yes, who are they?
And what have they done/achieved?
13. How do you want your community to look after 15 years? A vision for the future...

C) CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES

14. Do you think the marine park helps? Yes [] No []
In what way?.....
15. Should there be more conservation areas or should the current one be opened to fishing?.....
16. Have the Beach Management Units improved the situation? How?.....
17. Which area do you think tourists like to visit? How many tourists visit this area/year?
18. Where do you think the fish breed?
19. Would you like to know more about the ecology of the systems (environmental education)?
Yes [] No []
20. Do you ever see dolphins or whales? Yes [] No []
Do people sometimes kill dolphins/whales? Yes [] No [] I don't now []
21. Do you ever see sea turtles? Yes [] No []
Do people still harvest turtles? Yes [] No [] I don't now []

D) THREATS TO THE ENVIRONMENT

22. Are there threats to the environment? Yes [] No []
If yes, which are they?
23. Can you see "changes" in the environment? Yes [] No []

Which changes can you see?

- 24. How do these changes affect you?
- 25. How are these threats/changes caused?

E) COMMUNICATION AND GOVERNANCE

- 26. How does information spread in your community?
- 27. Who brings the news?
- 28. Does anyone tell you what is going on in the sea and what is happening to the resources?
- 29. If you want to complain or report a problem about the environment, where do you go or who do you contact?
- 30. Do you communicate with marine resource managers, government officials and park managers regarding the state of the marine resources or other issues (what?)?
Yes [] No []
- 31. Can you influence how the resources/environment is managed? How?

FINAL QUESTION (main questionnaire)

- 32. Is there anything else you want to add, or think the committee should take into account when they make a Plan for the development of the area?

For Fishers;

F) THE LOCATION

- 33. Where do you fish?
- 34. What types of ecosystem is available in the location you fish?
- 35. What types of species are available in the location you fish?
- 36. What are the problems you encounter in the area where you fish?
- 37. Are there other fishers coming to fish around here? Yes [] No []
 - a) If yes, who are they?
 - b) How many are they?
 - c) Where are they from?
- 38. How many other boats are doing the same type of fishing in the same area?
- 39. Are there any conflicts? Yes [] No []
If yes, which?

G) METHOD AND GEAR

- 40. What kind of vessel/boat(s) do you use?
- 41. Do you own the vessel/boat(s)? [] Yes [] No
How many vessels/boats do you own?
- 42. Do you work alone or in group? [] Alone [] in group
If you work in group, how many people are there in your group?
- 43. What kind of gear and method do you use?
- 44. Is there a fishers association, cooperative or committee in this area? Yes [] No []
- 45. If yes, do you or any of the people in your group belong to this? Yes [] No []
- 46. What can help you to get more value for the fish you catch?

H) CATCH ANALYSIS

- 47. What type of organisms do you fish (fish (what type?), sea cucumbers, shells etc)?
- 48. Do you discard any organisms that you don't use? Yes [] No []
- 49. Do you sell the fish? Yes [] No []
If yes, where?
- 50. How many kg do you catch and how many kg do you sell per day?
- 51. How much do you sell your fish for?
- 52. How do you keep/store your fish?

I) FISHING STOCK AND LIVELIHOOD

- 53. How do you compare the amount of fish you catch today with 5 years ago?
- 54. And 10 years ago?
- 55. What is the reason for the change?
- 56. How do you feel about conservation efforts in this area?
- 57. How has conservation efforts affected your livelihood?
- 58. Do you think management of the marine resources is necessary? Yes [] No []
Why?
- 59. How can management work?
- 60. What do you do when you cannot fish (due to bad weather for instance)?

APPENDIX 2: Community ranking (in order of priority) the main issues/weaknesses from the different community groups in Kilwa Kisiwani

Groups	Issues/weaknesses identified	Opportunities
Cultural group	Lack of enough financial capital to expand cultural business.	Communities are willing to acquire micro-credit loans to initiate new livelihood activities
	Lack of market for cultural goods	The area being a World Heritage Site is an opportunity for the tourist market for cultural goods. Available land for market construction. Manpower as a contribution towards the costs of construction. There are already other NGOs and programmes on the ground which may assist in strengthening tourism activities.
	Poor communication by the antiquity department	Local communities are willing to participate in development issues.
	Lack of awareness training on cultural assets	Great potential for tourism activities
	No good arrangements on business transactions between the village government, antiquity and cultural centre	
	No direct payments for the cultural goods and services	
	Lack of cooperation from the village leaders.	Local communities are willing to participate in developmental issues.
	Political conflicts. Community members of the two major political parties are discriminating each other in community socio-economic and cultural undertakings, jeopardizing development initiatives.	There is a growing democracy in Tanzania. Political parties can work together to achieve a positive development for the community.
Youth group	Poor fishing gears and vessels	The area is rich in fisheries resources. Communities are willing to acquire micro-credit loans to purchase fishing equipments. There are already other programmes (e.g. MACEMP) on the ground which assisting fishing activities.
	Lack of better and equipped dispensary in terms of equipments and personnel.	There is an existing dispensary, it is a matter of renovation and equipping. The inscription of Kilwa Kisiwani as the World Heritage Site is an opportunity which may provide returns for supporting community social services.

Youth group	Lack of financial capital to initiate livelihood economic activities.	Communities are willing to acquire micro-credit loans to initiate new livelihood activities
	Poor financial ability to educate children to secondary school	<p>Presence of fertile land and rich marine resources</p> <p>Potentials for productive activities diversification and value addition to farm and fishery products.</p> <p>Potentials for tourism, e.g. presence of ruins, dolphins and coral reefs</p> <p>There are already other NGOs and programmes on the ground from which new initiatives to increase income may be built upon.</p>
	Lack of formal education to many people in the village.	There is an opportunity for short programs including adult education program for those who have not attended formal education in Tanzania
	Lack of electricity	<p>There is availability of alternative sources of electricity (such as solar and wind power) in Tanzania</p> <p>The existence of oil-gas fields in Songo Songo, Kilwa is a great opportunity for the spread of electricity supply in other villages on the same district in the near future.</p>
	Unreliable ferry services	Existence of good harbour
	Ruins not benefiting the community	There is still a discussion from the district authority on how communities can better benefit from the ruins.
	Absence of market centre for agricultural and fisheries produce	<p>The inscription of Kilwa Kisiwani as the World Heritage Site is an opportunity which may provide returns for supporting community social services.</p> <p>Available land for market building.</p> <p>Manpower as a contribution towards the costs of construction.</p>

Groups	Issues/weaknesses identified	Opportunities
	Absence of village government office.	<p>There are local government funds responsible for government matters.</p> <p>Available land for office building.</p> <p>Manpower as a contribution towards the costs of construction.</p>
Environmental group	Insufficient clean and safe water for domestic use. There is only one reliable well in the whole community	<p>Potential for rain water harvesting</p> <p>The inscription of Kilwa Kisiwani as the World Heritage Site is an opportunity which may provide returns for supporting community social services including increasing the number of wells.</p>
	Poor financial ability to educate children to secondary school	<p>Presence of fertile land and rich marine resources</p> <p>Potentials for productive activities diversification and value addition to farm and fishery products.</p> <p>Potentials for tourism, e.g. presence of ruins, dolphins and coral reefs</p> <p>There are already other NGOs and programmes on the ground from which new initiatives to increase income may be built upon.</p>
	Unreliable ferry services	Existence of good harbour
	Absence of alternative livelihood activities	<p>Fertile land and relatively favourable/reliable weather and rich marine resources</p> <p>Potentials for productive activities diversification and value addition to farm and fishery products.</p> <p>Potentials for tourism, e.g. presence of ruins, dolphins and coral reefs</p> <p>There are already other NGOs and programmes on the ground from which new initiatives may be built upon.</p>
	Lack of good primary school infrastructures such as school buildings and its facilities	<p>The inscription of Kilwa Kisiwani as the World Heritage Site is an opportunity which may provide returns for supporting community social services including furnishing of the existing primary school.</p> <p>There is also community manpower to participate in school renovation</p>

Groups	Issues/weaknesses identified	Opportunities
Environmental group	Lack of formal education to many people in the village.	There is an opportunity for short programs including adult education program for those who have not attended formal education in Tanzania
	Dishonest of village leadership due to political willingness differences.	
	Lack of better and equipped dispensary in terms of equipments and personnel	There is an existing dispensary, it is a matter of renovation and equipping. The inscription of Kilwa Kisiwani as the World Heritage Site is an opportunity which may provide returns for supporting community social services including furnishing of the existing dispensary.
	Ruins not benefiting the community	There is still a discussion from the district authority on how communities can better benefit from the ruins.
	Lack of electricity	There is availability of alternative sources of electricity (such as solar and wind power) in Tanzania The existence of oil-gas fields in Songo Songo, Kilwa is a great opportunity for the spread of electricity supply in other villages on the same district in the near future.
Women group	Presence of illegal and destructive fishing.	Kilwa Kisiwani is rich in marine resources of which if sustainable harvested they will bring prosperity to the people. Presence of enforcement programs by the department of land, natural resources and environment
	Lack of financial capital to initiate livelihood economic activities.	Willingness to acquire micro-credit loans to initiate new livelihood activities
	Insufficient rainfall for agriculture	Potential for rain water harvesting and reserved for watering.
	Lack of better and equipped dispensary in terms of equipments and personnel.	There is an existing dispensary, it is a matter of renovation and equipping. The inscription of Kilwa Kisiwani as the World Heritage Site is an opportunity which may provide returns for supporting community social services including furnishing of the existing dispensary.

Groups	Issues/weaknesses identified	Opportunities
Women group	Poor financial ability to educate children to secondary school	<p>Presence of fertile land and rich marine resources</p> <p>Potentials for productive activities diversification and value addition to farm and fishery products.</p> <p>Potentials for tourism, e.g. presence of ruins, dolphins and coral reefs</p> <p>There are already other NGOs and programmes on the ground from which new initiatives to increase income may be built upon.</p>
	Ruins not benefiting the community	There is still a discussion from the district authority on how communities can better benefit from the ruins.
	Insufficient clean and safe water for domestic use. There is only one reliable well in the whole community	<p>Potential for rain water harvesting</p> <p>The inscription of Kilwa Kisiwani as the World Heritage Site is an opportunity which may provide returns for supporting community social services including increasing the number of wells.</p>
	Lack of electricity	<p>There is availability of alternative sources of electricity (such as solar and wind power) in Tanzania</p> <p>The existence of oil-gas fields in Songo Songo, Kilwa is a great opportunity for the spread of electricity supply in other villages on the same district in the near future.</p>
	Lack of formal education to many people in the village.	There is an opportunity for short programs including adult education program for those who have not attended formal education in Tanzania
Fishers group	Lack of better and equipped dispensary in terms of equipments and personnel.	<p>There is an existing dispensary, it is a matter of renovation and equipping.</p> <p>The inscription of Kilwa Kisiwani as the World Heritage Site is an opportunity which may provide returns for supporting community social services including furnishing of the existing dispensary.</p>

Groups	Issues/weaknesses identified	Opportunities
Fishers group	Poor fishing gears and vessels	<p>The area is rich in fisheries resources.</p> <p>Communities are willing to acquire micro-credit loans to purchase fishing equipments.</p> <p>There are already other programmes (e.g. MACEMP) on the ground which assisting fishing activities.</p>
	Lack of financial capital to initiate livelihood economic activities.	Willingness to acquire micro-credit loans to initiate new livelihood activities
	Insufficient clean and safe water for domestic use. There is only one reliable well in the whole community	<p>Potential for rain water harvesting</p> <p>The inscription of Kilwa Kisiwani as the World Heritage Site is an opportunity which may provide returns for supporting community social services including increasing the number of wells.</p>
	Lack of formal education to many people in the village.	There is an opportunity for short programs including adult education program for those who have not attended formal education in Tanzania
	Poor involvement of Island community in development issues	The government and other development stakeholders encourage community participation in developmental issues.
	Absence of alternative livelihood activities	<p>Fertile land and rich marine resources</p> <p>Potentials for productive activities diversification and value addition to farm and fishery products.</p> <p>Potentials for tourism, e.g. presence of ruins, dolphins and coral reefs</p> <p>There are already other NGOs and programmes on the ground from which new initiatives may be built upon.</p>
	Ruins not benefiting the community	There is still a discussion from the district authority on how communities can better benefit from the ruins.
	Lack of electricity	<p>There is availability of alternative sources of electricity (such as solar and wind power) in Tanzania</p> <p>The existence of oil-gas fields in Songo Songo, Kilwa is a great opportunity for the spread of electricity supply in other villages on the same district in the near future.</p>

Groups	Issues/weaknesses identified	Opportunities
Fishers group	Uncontrolled foreign fishers	Presence of enforcement programs (e.g. through MACEMP) by the department of land, natural resources and environment in Tanzania
	Unreliable ferry services	Existence of good harbour
	Absence of processing agricultural factories. There are even no grinding machines for the agricultural produce.	<p>Potentials for productive activities diversification and value addition to farm products.</p> <p>There are already other NGOs and programmes on the ground from which new initiatives like processing factories may be built upon.</p>
Elders group	Lack of cooperation among community members	The government and other development stakeholders encourage community participation in developmental issues.
	Ruins not benefiting the community	There is still a discussion from the district authority on how communities can better benefit from the ruins.
	Lack of better and equipped dispensary in terms of equipments and personnel.	<p>There is an existing dispensary, it is a matter of renovation and equipping.</p> <p>The inscription of Kilwa Kisiwani as the World Heritage Site is an opportunity which may provide returns for supporting community social services including furnishing of the existing dispensary.</p>
	Short of agriculture and livestock implements	<p>There is fertile land for agriculture and livestock keeping.</p> <p>Presence of development programs such as TASAF may be an opportunity for such investments</p>
	Absence of alternative livelihood activities	<p>Fertile land and relatively favourable/reliable weather and rich marine resources</p> <p>Potentials for productive activities diversification and value addition to farm and fishery products.</p> <p>Potentials for tourism, e.g. presence of ruins, dolphins and coral reefs</p> <p>There are already other NGOs and programmes on the ground from which new initiatives may be built upon.</p>
	Poor financial ability to educate children to secondary school	Presence of fertile land and rich marine resources

		<p>Potentials for productive activities diversification and value addition to farm and fishery products.</p> <p>Potentials for tourism, e.g. presence of ruins, dolphins and coral reefs</p> <p>There are already other NGOs and programmes on the ground from which new initiatives to increase income may be built upon.</p>
	Unreliable ferry services	Existence of good harbour

