

# **PARTICIPATORY VIDEO ON DYNAMITE FISHING IN BUYUNI VILLAGE TEMEKE DISTRICT FEBRUARY 2011**



**WWF Tanzania GRANT AGREEMENT**  
**(Agreement No. GD96)**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Buyuni is one of a number of villages on the coast immediately south of Dar es Salaam that experiences frequent destructive ‘blast’ or ‘dynamite’ fishing. Buyuni was selected as a pilot village for training in Participatory Video with the aim of exploring use of this method to strengthen villager contribution in the control of dynamite fishing.

The training involved 10 members of the Buyuni Beach Management Unit. It was carried out over 12 days and resulted in two short videos, one focusing on dynamite fishing and the other on conflicts in natural resource management. The videos were planned and filmed by the participants themselves. Village members were interviewed and opinions and recommendations sought. The exercise included an action planning exercise with the BMU members and culminated in a village showing of the videos. The films have subsequently been subtitled in English and uploaded to the web.

The exercise revealed that village residents are involved in regular dynamite fishing, mostly from shore on foot at low tide (over 60 blasts were heard over 12 days). Local explosive devices are made using plastic bottles filled with artificial fertilizer and petrol. The use of dynamite in deeper water for fish such as tuna, did not emerge directly as an issue for discussion. The importance to the local economy brought to the village by the nearby migrant fishers camp was noted and the reluctance of BMU members to engage with these fishers was probably related to this. Despite good understanding of the destructive effects of dynamite fishing amongst the villagers, people continue to engage in it for reasons of poverty, unemployment, lack of alternative incomes and the ‘gain per effort expended’ in comparison to traditional line fishing.

Recommendations have been given as to further actions needed in the control of dynamite fishing in this area and for further use of Participatory Video for this purpose. The Beach Management Unit has tried and failed to control dynamite fishing in the past (early 2010); capacity building and government support for their efforts emerged as two key recommendations. Of particular importance is empowering the Village Government to draw up and enforce by-laws with regard to illegal fishing practices, including the ability to carry out local punishments and fines. A PV training in a working BMU village was recommended for capacity building. Exploring the supportive role of 2 local NGOs (Youth Vision Kigamboni and SeaSense) to the Buyuni BMU was also suggested. The setting up of a Local Sustainable Fishing Network for Temeke District by coordinating villagers’ efforts was seen to be one tactic needed to combat the problem. Repeating this exercise in other coastal villages, allowing material produced to be pooled into one film representing the challenge nationally of dynamite fishing and its impact on the Tanzanian coast was another recommended course of action.

## INTRODUCTION

Buyuni is located within the ward of Pemba Mnazi, Temeke District (the southernmost of the three Dar es Salaam districts). There are several villages within the ward and the current total population is estimated at around 6000. Buyuni village itself is 45 km from Dar es Salaam and is host to a large migrant fishers camp over the months of August to April; this camp has recently expanded due to fishers being driven from other camps e.g. Kigamboni; fishers come from Zanzibar, Bagamoyo, Mafia and further afield.

A large part of this coastline south of Dar, experiences frequent nearshore ‘blast fishing’. Buyuni was chosen as a location to use participatory video as a technique to explore the nature of this destructive fishing method, those involved, reasons for involvement and the village role in its control.

Buyuni has a Beach Management Unit which was registered in 2009 with the assistance of the local NGO ‘Youth Vision’ based in Kigamboni. There are 86 members currently. The conservation NGO Sea Sense also covers the whole district with beach recorders in each village. Both these NGOs were invited to join in the PV exercise.

Sand County Foundation Tanzania is using Participatory Video to help build ‘Mwambao Coastal Community Network’ with the aim of facilitating exchange between communities on sustainable marine resource management and thereby building community resilience to the environmental challenges being faced. This PV exercise and the resulting videos will help to build the network and add to the body of knowledge available to the coastal community.

## OBJECTIVES

### OBJECTIVE UNDER THIS GRANT AGREEMENT:

*“The overall objective of this proposal is to use participatory video to strengthen villager contribution in the control of dynamite fishing on the Tanzanian coast working with Buyuni village community as a pilot.*

*Specific objectives are to work with Buyuni village community to:*

- Generate knowledge and explore local action to control dynamite fishing in the local vicinity
- Train a minimum of 6 villagers in Buyuni in participatory video techniques
- Produce one or two films documenting dynamite fishing in the community, challenges and successes in curbing the activity and including detailed recommendations for action
- Evaluate the pilot approach of using PV to address the overall objective
- Produce a follow up plan for extension of a PV programme”

Progress on these objectives is reported in the results section below.

## IMPLEMENTATION

The participatory video process took place in Buyuni village from 24th Jan – 4th Feb 2011. Negotiations for the exercise took place (prior to PV training) with the village chairman, the Youth Vision Chairman (Mfaume Othmani), the Sea Sense officer (Bonny), and members of the recently established Beach Management Unit (BMU).

10 BMU members were selected to participate (3 women and 7 men selected by the BMU themselves) and included the Chairman Amana Mgeni and the Secretary Ramadahni Hassani. The Youth Vision Chairman also participated. A full list of participants is shown in Appendix 1. The majority of the participating BMU members could be considered ‘young’, probably under the age of 35.

A brief outline of the process and activities on a daily basis is given below. A generator and television were hired locally for daily use.

### DAY 1

– Introductions, establishing norms, handling the cameras and microphones, name game exercises, filming each other’s stories and feedback, comic strip exercise



*Learning to handle the video camcorder*



*Introductions*

### DAY 2

– Review day 1, handling tripods, horizons and levels, disappearing game, style of shots, close ups, plan and shoot short film about an item (introduce storyboard), introduce interview techniques, carry out 3 interviews. On this day participants were asked individually for consent to go ahead with film and it was given by all.



*Learning to use the tripod*



*Exploring style of 'shot' (close up, far away, very close etc.)*

### DAY3

– Review interviews, discuss importance of light on subject, sound, background, location; interview preparation; repeat interviews; resource mapping exercise; listed and differentiated coastal and inland resource management challenges; 2-team debate around 3 statements which were:

1. Visiting fisherman are good for the village
2. The sea is for everyone, so everyone should be free to use it how they want
3. Dynamite fishing is good because it brings us cheap and plentiful fish



Trial interviews in the village



Two groups debating the statements given

DAY 4

– Review interviews; introduce ‘cutaways’; explore what makes an attractive film; telling a story; listed and debated village resource management challenges; refined list to coastal issues; identified two topics from list which incorporated the challenges identified:

1. Unsustainable fishing focusing on dynamite and use of small size nets.
2. Conflicts between the users of natural resources and those who protect them (manage them sustainably) – focus on beach, mangroves, fishing, village and water sources.

Participants naturally divided into two groups focusing on the two different topics.

Each group drew a problem tree incorporating causes and solutions. Started to plan storyboard (max 8 frames) identifying topics, interviewees, locations, cutaways, beginning and end.



Diagram showing destructive fishing techniques



Explaining the problem tree to the whole group

DAY 5

– Provided cameras, microphones and tripods. Groups chose facilitator. Started filming following storyboard. Feedback identified problems with sound, panning, framing picture.



Storyboard Group 1



Reviewing storyboard

### DAY 6

– Reviewed film taken; refined focus of interviews; continued filming.



Reviewing film clips using television and generator



Carrying out interview in the village

### DAY 7

– Reviewed storyboard both teams; defined outstanding clips. Revisited interview techniques (what questions to ask, position of interviewer, lighting etc); carried out sample interview; identified interviews to be repeated.

### DAY 8

– Discussed whether or not to film actual dynamite fishing, decided to film process of making local explosive device instead. Interviewed each participant regards recommendations for tackling identified problems. Started paper edit of film and ordering of clips.

### DAY 9

– Continued paper edit. Facilitation team ordered clips on editing programme.



*Conducting 'paper edit' by reviewing clips, selecting those wanted and ordering them in sequence for the final film*

#### DAY 10

– Showed back order of clips on computer. Facilitation team continued to edit. Participants carried out planning exercise for future activities and capacity building. PV films produced in Kigombe shown to participants (unfortunately feedback from this was limited as the timeslot was dominated by one participant's views).



*Both groups reviewing film clips using laptop computers*



*Group watching PV film made in village of Kigombe 2010*

#### DAY 11

– Show back of near-finished films; identified needed changes. Continued edit. Arranged community showing for evening in open village area.



Community showing of films with an audience of c. 110 villagers.

## DAY 12

– Certificates presented. Group photo. Filmed individual feedback regards overall PV process and way forward.



Presenting certificate to BMU Secretary



PV group

## RESULTS AND OUTCOMES

Progress against each individual planned objective is given below.

- **Train a minimum of 6 villagers in Buyuni in participatory video techniques**

10 villagers were trained in Buyuni and the Chairman from Youth Vision Kigamboni (but due to travelling every day, he did not join in all sessions). An officer from Sea Sense joined in some of the sessions. An effort was made to train all the village participants equally, and all are competent in handling video camera, tripod and microphone. They were all involved in the planning sessions and also took part in constructing the storyboard for the final films and conducting a paper edit. With a small amount of direction, the teams are capable of producing material for further videos.

- **Produce one or two films documenting dynamite fishing in the community, challenges and successes in curbing the activity and including detailed recommendations for action**

Two films were produced, one titled 'Bahari ni Uhai Wetu – The Sea is our Life' and the other 'Tutunze Mazingira Yatutunze – Look after our Environment and it will Look after Us'. The main film (20 minutes) focused on unsustainable methods of fishing and primarily use of explosives. The second film (10 minutes) focused on conflicts between 'takers and caretakers' of coastal resources including the beach, the sea, the mangroves and water sources. The films have

been saved to DVD and a copy of each has been left with the Buyuni BMU and also with the WWF office in Dar es Salaam. The films were shown to the local community at an evening showing of about 40 children and 70 adults. Despite some apprehension (on our part), there was lively comment but no aggression.

- **Generate knowledge and explore local action to control dynamite fishing in the local vicinity**

The Participatory Video process generated much knowledge about the local dynamite fishing situation. Some of the pertinent points are as follows:

1. **Locally constructed explosive devices.** Much of what is referred to as ‘dynamite fishing’ or ‘blast fishing’ (baruti or mabomu) in effect uses locally constructed explosive devices. This ‘dynamite’ is typically constructed using a plastic bottle which is filled with artificial fertilizer (presumably ammonium nitrate?), petrol, stones, and sometimes a small amount of plastic explosive. A fuse is inserted in the top of the bottle which gives about 5 seconds once ignited. These materials are easily available for the sum of TSh. 6000.
2. **Village residents carry out blast fishing from shore.** Contrary to popular belief much of the blast fishing is carried out from shore, either on foot or swimming at low tide. While some visiting fishers are involved in this, the majority is carried out by local residents. The process was captured on video during this training.
3. **Quick return from blast fishing.** People are well aware of the destructive effects of using explosives. Reasons for using it are the relative ease with which it can be acquired and reward gained for time spent (3 persons acquired one quarter a sack of fish after fishing for 90 minutes). This is in comparison to line fishing which produces low rewards for the time spent. Unemployment is rife, ‘people are hungry’ and alternative sources of income are few.

The village of Buyuni is spread out over 3 locations and totals about 6000 residents. The village is host to a large fishing camp from August to April, which is even larger now that fishers that were camping at Kigamboni have been driven out. The role of the migrant fishers in dynamite fishing was not really ascertained during this exercise. There was a tangible reluctance from the participants to engage with the camping fishers and they avoided filming in the vicinity. The debating session which took place during the training, revealed how dependant the villagers are on the buoyant economy brought by the migrant fishers. Rooms are rented, fish bought cooked and sold, commodities provided through local shops, transport is frequent to Dar es Salaam, bars carry out a lively trade and so on. There was much evidence of large fish catches coming into the village on a regular basis, much of which was tuna. Whether these tuna were fished using dynamite is uncertain and was not really commented on. Certainly much of their activity was further out to sea and many of their boats were large mashuas and dhows. To get a better idea of their fishing methods, it would be necessary to work with them directly and probably not with the involvement of the BMU or Village Chairman who are jointly responsible for collecting the campers’ fishing licence and camping fees.

The Buyuni BMU was formed at the end of 2009 with the assistance of Youth Vision Kigamboni and apparently started with a lot of enthusiasm. The Village Chairman was much in support and in the first months of 2010. Several arrests of dynamite fishers were made as reported in the film. It appears that the offenders were taken to Kigamboni Police Station, but were then released without charge. This happened on several occasions and without any explanation, finally the BMU and the Village Chair decided that their efforts were futile and they abandoned their policing role. While clearly aware of the damage caused, the BMU feel powerless to do anything about it and apparently much unrest was caused in the community during the apprehension of the offending fishers who were community members.

As a BMU, they appeared to be largely uninformed about the potential of their role and possible structure and had been given none of the standard guidelines on how best to operate, training on book-keeping, action planning and so on.

The recommendations that came directly out of the filming and interview process are given in the recommendations section below.

- **Evaluate the pilot approach of using PV to address the overall objective**

*The overall objective of this proposal is to use participatory video to strengthen villager contribution in the control of dynamite fishing on the Tanzanian coast working with Buyuni village community as a pilot.*

Participatory video proved a very useful tool in exploring the dynamite fishing issue in the context of unsustainable fishing practices. It was clearly identified by the BMU members as the most important issue deserving attention. The process of exploring the issue over a number of days, showed that villagers had a clear idea about the impacts and also allowed several different people to give their opinions. Probably the most significant finding was the need for capacity building of the local BMU. It became apparent that although the BMU had been set up in name, it had had very little follow-up and support in carrying out its activities. This is an undesirable situation because the BMU members themselves lose enthusiasm and secondly its credibility with the community is affected. The outcome of the PV exercise itself was prescribed to some extent by the initial selection of participants (BMU members) prior to the exercise taking place. While the emphasis on the BMU was very much needed, it did mean that a further engagement with the fishing camp, for example, was not possible.

Some of the advantages of the PV process were that it examined the problem in a very appropriate visual and practical way with minimum written input, it imparted training both in video production and problem analysis, and finally it produced a tangible product that can be used both by the villagers themselves but also by NGOs in awareness raising. It also gathered much background information about the dynamics of the problem.

Some limitations of the approach include the editing; computer proficiency is required which means that in practice the final edit is carried out by the facilitators. This does remove some of the 'voice' from the participants but a thorough paper edit with the participants minimizes this problem. Participants are shown the edited film regularly throughout the process and therefore have the opportunity to suggest changes.

Another limitation of the PV approach is the necessity for equipment. Some useful follow-up can be achieved however, through provision of flipcams (small, cheap camcorders) to the community. These could be used to record progress in strengthening the BMU following the PV exercise, and thus provide a monitoring tool.

It is obviously desirable to take the process through to the next stage, which would involve putting together a future plan of action for the community. Ideally there would be a follow up planning workshop immediately after the filming is complete; allowing time to do this during the PV process is a challenge. In Buyuni, an afternoon during the process was given over to action planning for the BMU for the next 6 months, but time was not really adequate to explore and carry this out to the detail needed. The action plan produced is shown below (some support/advice will be needed for some of the activities – in particular with the making of the by-laws):



| Activity  | Responsible                | Feb | Mar | April | May | June |
|---|----------------------------|-----|-----|-------|-----|------|
| Meeting with all BMU members  | Chairman and secretary BMU | X   |     |       |     |      |
| Meeting with the Village Elders (wazee wa mtaa)                           | BMU members                |     | X   |       |     |      |
| Make by-laws for Buyuni BMU   | BMU members                |     |     | X     |     |      |
| Meeting with the fishers - Buyuni   | BMU members                |     |     |       | X   |      |
| Meeting with local government leaders Buyuni                              | BMU committee              |     |     |       | X   |      |
| Meeting with Buyuni residents (about sustainable use of marine resources) | BMU Buyuni                 |     |     |       |     | X    |
| Strategy for revenue collection from marine resources                     | BMU Buyuni                 |     | X   |       |     |      |
| Collection of data, and marine patrols                                    | BMU Buyuni                 | X   | X   | X     | X   | X    |

- **Produce a follow up plan for extension of a PV programme**

The PV process carried out in Buyuni has shed some light on the problems of dynamite fishing and other unsustainable resource management practices locally. It has also put forward some recommendations for tackling the issue in the local context. While some of these problems will be widespread, the context and the nature of the problem will vary in different locations on the Tanzanian coast.

NGOs such as Sea Sense and Youth Vision are obviously best placed to give some follow up support and capacity building on a regular basis as part of their ongoing work in the area. They will, however, need support. Possible follow-up activities both for local capacity building but also on the 'dynamite front' to extend the PV process, could include the following:

### **BMU capacity building**

Buyuni BMU members could help give training in PV to another village with an established BMU (and/or to a community who have developed fishing camp guidelines), who would then make a video regarding challenges and successes of operating a BMU. This could include the making of by-laws, collection of revenue, make-up of the membership, patrol and data collection and so on. The Buyuni villagers themselves could take short clips about the exchange process and their learning experience. This footage would then be used as a learning tool with members on return in the village.

In addition to, and as a follow up to the PV training the BMU could be provided with a simple flipcam to monitor their progress with their own development (a flipcam is a small videocam costing about \$110 and can hold a couple of hours of clips). This could be uploaded when needed (WWF, Sea Sense or YVK would need to assist with this) and used to report back. A follow up filming exercise could be undertaken in 12 months time to ascertain progress with the BMU capacity building and activities..

Support to the community could be given in terms of alternative income generation activities and village savings and loans (Vicoba). Again this could be explored and documented using PV in those communities that have been successful and have experience to share, such as other areas where WWF have been active.

### **Further work on the ‘Tanzanian Dynamite Fishing Problem’**

The PV process could usefully be repeated in other communities that have had a different history/experience with dynamite fishing. This would result in a more balanced nationwide picture; the material gathered could be amalgamated to produce one overall film for awareness raising and as a demand for action at a national level. The film itself could be presented to decision-makers by the community members themselves demanding action and support to village initiatives. Historical experiences from different communities and opinions from village leaders will give a balanced view for the way forward.

On a local basis (Temeke district), there is a need to build a local network (possibly Collaborative fisheries Management Area committee) so that communities are working together to fight this problem. The benefits of this include ‘presenting a united front’; comparing progress with taking cases to court; identification of offenders; identification of sales points for dynamite or bomb-making materials; identification of sellers trading in dynamited fish; drawing up of fishing camp guidelines, etc. This is not without challenge as the BMU chairman from the nearby village of Kimbiji was apparently recently beaten up and resigned. How best to do this could be the focus of a district workshop held in Buyuni, using their film as a focus for discussion. Temeke district being so close to Dar es Salaam is always going to be under extreme pressure to supply fish to the city and as such unsustainable fishing methods will prevail unless strategic action is taken. The role of Youth Vision Kigamboni in setting up a network will need to be examined.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE COMMUNITY**

Recommendations coming directly from the filming process are as follows:

1. Capacity building for the BMU members in operating the BMU.
2. Awareness raising amongst the local community as to what the BMU is and its role; specifically an open meeting for residents and visitors was suggested, where strategies and laws can be discussed.
3. Involvement of older villagers in the BMU (mentioned in an interview but not in the film).
4. Assistance from the government in following through with arrests and court procedures
5. Empowering the Village Government to draw up and enforce by-laws with regard to illegal fishing practices, including the ability to carry out local punishments and fines.
6. Provision of vessels for patrol.
7. Further education both for BMU members and others.
8. Provision of boats to village fishers so that they can travel further out to sea for fishing and leave the nearshore areas.
9. Prohibition of the sale of dynamite and other explosive materials.
10. Networking amongst neighbouring villages in fighting unsustainable resource use i.e. villagers and others working together ‘we Buyuni villagers – we cannot do it by ourselves’.
11. Assistance from the government with patrol measures, both for illegal fishing but also for mangrove protection.
12. Alternatives to charcoal need to be made available.
13. The villagers message needs to be conveyed to government decisionmakers.

### **FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS FROM FACILITATORS**

1. **Capacity Building activities.** The BMU be given support in capacity building to include (see also (2) and (3) below):

- training on their roles, rights and responsibilities; knowing about fisheries policy, law & regulation ; communication and leadership.
  - capacity building on the preparation of by-laws, management plan and action plans
  - they need to be supported with materials and equipment including communication materials, boat (if possible) and engine, etc.
  - capacity building on how to source and manage funds as well as establishing some income generating activities.
  - formation of BMU network that will enable them to pass information and work together to combat dynamite fishing.
  - capacity building in reporting systems
  - way to improve cooperation within the BMU and with others
2. **Buyuni BMU members participate in exchange visit to working BMU village and assist in PV training.** There is much to be gained in documenting the experiences of a successful BMU village, and a PV approach would produce a film that could be widely used for training purposes in developing BMUs. To ‘kill two birds with one stone’ and build capacity in the Buyuni BMU, several members could assist with the PV training in such a village. This should be carried out in the relatively near future to keep the momentum in Buyuni.
  3. **Assistance given with drafting Village By-laws** specifically with regard to local ability to apprehend and ‘punish’ those practicing blast fishing. This would remove the need to transport offenders to the local courts which are some 45km away. The Buyuni Village Chairman is a dedicated and knowledgeable officer and with his assistance, Buyuni would be a good pilot for exploring this approach. WWF should consider providing guidance for this.
  4. **Local Sustainable Fishing Network.** Being so near to Dar es Salaam, Temeke District is under extreme pressure to produce fish for the city. Any effective effort to control blast fishing will need to be coordinated between the villages. The possibility of setting up a Temeke ‘anti-dynamite’ network could be explored in Buyuni but in cooperation with neighbouring villages. The showing of Buyuni films could be used to initiate such a network. Such an effort will require commitment and follow up by an NGO; the role of Sea Sense and Kigamboni Youth Vision need to be explored in this capacity if WWF are not able to support this further.
  5. **Provide Buyuni Village with a Flipcam.** Buyuni BMU be supplied with a flipcam to record their achievements throughout a year period. They would need an organisation to back them up in providing a repository for movie clips. The village could hold a PV exercise at the end of the year which would utilise the clips but also would produce a statement video about successes and challenges faced during the year period, helping to identify further action needed.
  6. **PV carried out in 2 or 3 villages affected by dynamiting and summary film produced.** Many villages up and down the Tanzanian coast have experienced dynamite fishing. Some have successfully controlled the practice and in other areas the practice has resumed after a period banning it. One village (Tongoni) confiscated all boats used by dynamite fishers and they are still impounded in the village. There are many different experiences to share. To document and build on these experiences, PV training could take place in 2 or 3 further villages with an experience of dynamite fishing. Material collected could then be amalgamated into one film to be presented by communities to government and NGOs. Interviews with selected government officers and magistrates could also be included.

7. **Use PV to document successful savings and loans and AIG activities.** One reason given by villagers for continuation of blast fishing is the lack of alternative sources of income. Consideration should be given to using PV to document achievements in villages with successful Vicoba, handicraft or other alternative income generating activities. Some of these experiences could help with local unemployment in the Buyuni area.
8. **Explore supporting role of YVK and SeaSense.** As mentioned in (4) above, the role of YVK and SeaSense in support of Buyuni BMU needs discussing.
9. **Assimilate ‘dynamite statistics’.** Seasense village recorder data on number of ‘blasts’ could usefully be translated into statistics on sq.m of reef damaged on a daily basis. This would help quantify the problem and could inform an economic analysis of the problem. Further economic analysis could incorporate short-term and long-term cost/effort (CPUE) data on blast vs. alternative sustainable forms of fishing.
10. **Production of a brochure capturing the problems of dynamite (blast) fishing.** Images taken and information gathered could usefully be used to put together a brochure which would supplement videos produced for distribution to selected audiences. (An example of this is the brochure produced by SCF about the PV process in Kigombe village).

#### **USE OF THE FILMS AND ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS**

The films produced were the result of the 12-day participatory video process taking place in the village. The film clips were planned, executed and sequenced by the villagers themselves according to their own storyboard. The editing was a joint process whereby participants undertook the ‘paper edit’ and the facilitators used this as guidance for the computer editing but with constant feedback at all stages. The participants have the copyright to the films as they have been produced. They are powerful statements from the village of Buyuni in their own words and as such should not be manipulated in any way or re-edited without full informed consent of the community. Additionally they should be kept fully informed and consulted as to how the films are to be used.

The films have been subtitled in English and prefaced with some introductory and end frames. The films can easily be used for training and awareness raising purposes and some time should be spent in the village exploring these options and obtaining recommendations. Wherever possible, the villagers **themselves** should be invited to present their films and to be available for any questions that might arise from the target audience. This would result in the most meaningful exchange.



Report prepared by Lorna Slade with input from Ali Thani and Hajj M. Hajj  
March 2011

## **APPENDIX 1**

### **List of Participants:**

#### **BMU members:**

Amana Juma Mgeni (Chairperson)

Ramadhani Hassani (Secretary)

Iddi Omari

Nassoro Ramadhani

Hamisi Abdallah

Salma Rashidi

Juma Nassoro Nyanga

Hamisi Kipwa

Mwajuma Seleman

Hawa Shabani

#### **Youth Vision Kigamboni:**

Mfaume Athumani Ali (Chairman)

#### **Sea Sense:**

Bonny (Field Officer)

#### **Facilitators:**

Hylton Alcock (Insight e'Thekweni)

Hajj M. Hajj (Sand County Foundation Tanzania)

Ali Thani (WWF Rumaki Seascape Project)

Lorna Slade (Sand County Foundation Tanzania)