

# Conservation of Coastal Eco-Systems in Tanzania: The Pwani Project



**Year Two Work Plan  
December 15, 2010 – December 14, 2011**

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**COASTAL RESOURCES CENTER**

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## List of Acronyms

<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
<b>AOTR</b>	Agreement Officer's Technical Representative
<b>APA</b>	AIDS PARTNERSHIP with AFRICA
<b>CEEST</b>	Centre for Energy, Environment, Science and Technology
<b>CFMP</b>	Collaborative Fisheries Management Plan
<b>CRC</b>	Coastal Resources Center
<b>CVM</b>	Comunita Volontari per il Mondo (Community of Volunteers for the World)
<b>DAP</b>	District Action Planning
<b>EAME</b>	Eastern African Marine Ecoregion
<b>FIU</b>	Florida International University
<b>GIS</b>	Geographic Information Systems
<b>GLOWS</b>	Global Water for Sustainable Program
<b>HIV</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
<b>ICEMS</b>	National Integrated Coastal Environment Management Strategy
<b>ICM</b>	Integrated Coastal Management
<b>ICMU</b>	Integrated Coastal Management Unit
<b>IMS</b>	Institute of Marine Sciences
<b>IR</b>	Intermediate Results
<b>LoP</b>	Life of Project
<b>MACEMP</b>	Marine and Coastal Environment Management Program
<b>MKUKUTA</b>	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (In Kiswahili)
<b>MPRU</b>	Marine Parks and Reserves Unit
<b>NEMC</b>	National Environmental Management Council
<b>NGO</b>	Non Governmental Organization
<b>NSC</b>	National Steering Committee
<b>PEACE</b>	Population, Equity, and AIDS in Coastal Environment Projects
<b>PHE</b>	Population-Health-Environment
<b>PLWA</b>	People living with AIDS
<b>PMP</b>	Performance Monitoring Plan
<b>RUMAKI</b>	Rufiji, Mafia, Kilwa Seascape Project
<b>SACCO</b>	Savings and Cooperative Credit Organization
<b>SAMP</b>	Special Area Management Plan
<b>SANAPA</b>	Saadani National Park Authority
<b>SCCULT</b>	Savings and Cooperative Credit Union League of Tanzania
<b>SO</b>	Strategic Objective
<b>SUCCESS</b>	Sustainable Coastal Communities and Ecosystems
<b>TANAPA</b>	Tanzanian National Parks Authority
<b>TaTEDO</b>	Tanzania Traditional Energy Development Organization
<b>TCMP</b>	Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership
<b>URI</b>	University of Rhode Island
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>WADA</b>	Water and development Initiative
<b>WIOMSA</b>	Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association
<b>WWF</b>	World Wildlife Fund

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## **Introduction**

This document describes the planned year two activities of the Conservation of Coastal Eco-Systems in Tanzania: the Pwani Project. The contents of this work plan were generated from discussions and output developed during a year one self assessment and work planning meeting for TCMP staff and local partners, which was held in Dar es Salaam in November 2010. The document will begin by presenting background information, project goals and objectives. The main part of the document is a detailed description of Project objectives and activities to be implemented in Year 2. It includes task implementation schedules as well as expected outputs and results per activity area. For each activity area, the work plan also identifies the responsible Project staff and partners involved in implementation. The project management structure, the monitoring and evaluation strategy, and the corresponding performance and reporting framework are described. Summary budget information is included at the very end of the work plan. The work plan only includes brief summaries of year one accomplishments and challenges. For more detailed descriptions of challenges and achievements, please refer to the year one quarterly reports.

## **Highlights of Expected Year Two Results**

The Pwani Project will help sustain the flow of environmental goods and services; revise the trend of environmental destruction of critical coastal habitats; and improve the wellbeing of coastal residents in the Bagamoyo-Pangani and Menai Bay Seascapes. Working towards this goal, the following are some of the outcomes that the Pwani Project expects to see in year two (more details and outcomes are listed under each activity description):

### **Protect Critical Coastal Forests, Wildlife, and Freshwater Resources**

- A special area management planning (SAMP) framework document developed for the Mbegeni /Lazy Lagoon, Bagamoyo.
- At least two Lazy Lagoon SAMP issue profiles, describing conservation and management concerns in critical ecosystems and options for actions.
- Final draft of Bagamoyo mariculture zoning ordinance in English and Swahili.
- Sixteen adult elephants monitored by GPS and areal surveys to determine their local and regional seasonal movements, habitat use and corridors
- Village energy needs assessment conducted in Bagamoyo
- At least two village level energy plans developed in Bagamoyo

### **Protect Critical marine Ecosystems and Endangered Species**

- Draft management plans and by laws developed for new inter-tidal no-take zones on Zanzibar
- Accreditation plan adopted by the dolphin tour operators on Zanzibar
- Sea turtle monitoring and protection program operating at five key nesting sites
- Data collected on endangered species mortalities and illegal resource exploitation in Pangani
- Ecotourism revenue distributed appropriately in villages involved in turtle eco-tourism in Pangani
- Participatory village-level climate change vulnerability assessments conducted Zanzibar
- Revised village-level vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning toolkit published
- Climate change educational handout published in Kiswahili.
- National coastal climate change body formed

### **Human Dimensions of the Coastal Ecosystem**

- Bagamoyo ecotourism plan published
- Six community led savings and credit organizations (SACCOs) operational, with at least 200 new members in 2011.
- Resource center for half pearl farming and shell craft jewelry making entrepreneurs established
- At least 200 condom outlets established and functional

- Seven hundred individuals reached with individual or small group interventions promoting HIV prevention and behavior change
- Four hundred fifty fishermen reached with HIV/AIDS prevention messages
- Over 150 interactive radio shows produced and aired on Pangani FM radio on topics related to HIV/AIDS and environment
- Theater for Development performances conducted monthly throughout Pangani
- Four new mobile video unit spots produced and showed in Pangani
- Sixty persons living with AIDS, orphans, and widows, with strengthened livelihoods
- At least ten village multisectoral AIDS committees strengthened
- Fifty SACCO members trained as PHE peer educators

These results will contribute greatly towards the life of project targets, which are presented in a table on page 41.

## **Background**

*The Bagamoyo-Pangani and Menai Bay Seascapes* are biodiversity-rich with nationally and internationally significant estuaries, mangrove forests, beaches, coral reefs, seagrass beds, coastal forests, and rare and endangered wildlife species that include sea turtles and dugongs. The Saadani National Park (SANAPA)—one of the country’s newest and the only terrestrial park with a contiguous marine area—also lies in this area. The Park, which is home to the rare Rosevelt Sable antelope, is the nesting ground for several endangered species of marine turtles. SANAPA has the largest marine no-take reserve in the country, yet, little is known about its marine ecosystem and there is no marine management plan. Once operational, enforcing the marine area will put constraints on local inhabitants and resource users— something that may generate tensions, and create challenges for addressing threats to the area’s biodiversity.

The Pwani Project area covers over 348 km of coastline in Bagamoyo, Pangani, and on Unguja. The area includes the lower Wami River (3,270 km<sup>2</sup>), Saadani National Park, (1,114 km<sup>2</sup>, including a marine area of 60 km<sup>2</sup>), and the Menai Bay Conservation Area (almost 500 km<sup>2</sup>). Combined, these areas encompass around 39 coastal wards (21 small wards on Zanzibar and 18 wards on the mainland) and a population of over 200,000.

SANAPA is on a long term trajectory to being one of the most visited national parks in the country. One reason is its proximity to Dar es Salaam. Another is its location along the Pemba channel—East Africa’s premier area for game fishing. The nearshore and offshore marine areas also support a large and vulnerable artisanal fishery, and wildlife and marine recreation and tourism—all of which depend upon a healthy ecosystem. Menai Bay Conservation Area (MBCA) is situated in the southwest of Unguja, the main island of the Zanzibar Archipelago. It is the largest marine conservation area in Zanzibar, managed locally by the community and government officials. The area is extensively covered with coral reefs, sea grass beds, and mangrove forest.

The seascape has changed considerably in the past 10 years as a result of increased private sector investments in and development along the beachfronts, growing national and international tourism, and new agro-industry development. At the same time, advances have been made in fisheries management, including establishment of Collaborative Fisheries Management Areas. While the seascape also saw the emergence of seaweed farming, it is now recognized that this once promising option for livelihoods and poverty alleviation has limited value chain potential for producers and its prices are vulnerable to market forces outside of local producers’ control.

## **Problem Statement**

The Bagamoyo-Pangani and Menai Bay Seascapes face many threats to its biodiversity assets and challenges to its sustainable development. These threats and challenges include but are not limited to serious overfishing, destructive practices such as clear-cutting of mangrove forests, and a

deterioration in water quality from industrial and municipal waste as well as runoff from farming. At the same time, coastal communities and businesses increasingly rely on these resources being healthy—an essential factor in the ability of the resources to continue providing income, food, and trade opportunities at the national, regional, and global levels. Publications including the “[Tanzania State of the Coast Report 2003](#)” and the “[Eastern African Marine Ecoregion: Biodiversity Conservation Strategic Framework 2005-2025](#)” highlight the significance of the biodiversity found in the proposed *Pwani* project area and provide scientific research findings on the status and trends of the threats to these resources.

### **Project Development Hypothesis**

The *Pwani* strategy is to build upon the rich experience and capabilities already present in the Bagamoyo-Pangani and Menai Bay areas and through selected capacity-building activities maximize the potential for sustaining—and where feasible restoring—the vital, biodiversity-rich goods and services these areas could generate. The key hypothesis of *Pwani* posits that *if* coastal constituencies are empowered to utilize and manage their natural resources and participatory implementation mechanisms are effective (Power), and *if* there are sustained benefits generated from those resources at local levels by those who actually use them (Wealth), *then* coastal and marine biodiversity (Nature) within the targeted ecosystems will be maintained appropriately. As articulated by USAID and used by many other development groups, the Nature, Wealth, and Power paradigm<sup>1</sup> captures many of the facets of the integrated systems approach that is the basis for *Pwani*.

### **Targeted Beneficiaries**

*Pwani* supports local communities in the Bagamoyo-Pangani Seascape (including Saadani National Park) and Menai Bay, Zanzibar, with the goal of increasing participation and capacity in natural resource governance, including the ability to adapt to climate change impacts. *Pwani* pays particular attention to HIV/AIDS vulnerable groups (including women and mobile men with money), women shellfish collectors and households adjacent to SANAPA that are dependent on fuel wood for energy needs. *Pwani* also works to strengthen local governments, park units, and community groups that are essential in coordinating on-the-ground activities.

### **Project Goal and Results**

*Pwani* is a targeted project, aiming **to sustain the flow of environmental goods and services; reverse the trend of environmental destruction of critical coastal habitats; and improve the well being of coastal residents in the Bagamoyo- Pangani and Menai Bay Seascapes.** This goal will be met by speeding the formation of the enabling conditions for coastal governance, supporting local participation in natural resources management, integrating socio-economic and other cross-cutting issues, and promoting institutional and resource user behaviors that are appropriate for the long-term management of the Northern Tanzania Seascape. This will require working within three result areas:

- Result Area 1. Sound natural resource management (Nature)
- Result Area 2. Strengthened resilience and assets (Wealth)
- Result Area 3. Improved governance (Power)

If additional funds become available in the future, we envision the *Pwani* model being replicated in other coastal seascapes, such as the Southern Tanzania Seascape, including Mnazi Bay.

There are important assumptions within the *Pwani* strategy:

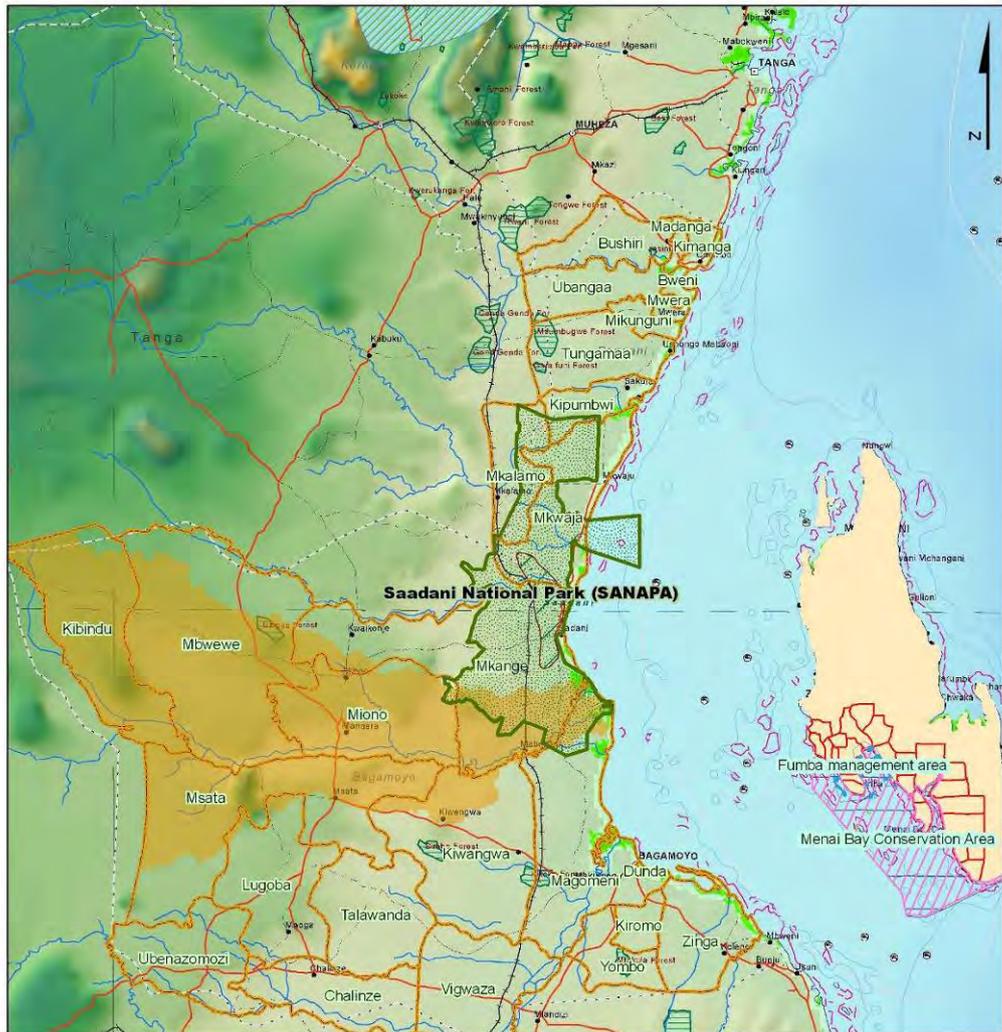
- The patchwork of policies and institutional structures that pertain to the Pangani-Bagamoyo and Menai Bay seascapes provides a good starting point from which *Pwani* can manage and address biodiversity threats in the areas.
- The Government of Tanzania will continue to support co-management approaches that empower

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<sup>1</sup> Nature, Wealth, and Power: Emerging Best Practice for Revitalizing Rural Africa. USAID, CIFOR Winrock International, IRG. 35p.

local civil society and community-based groups.

- The private sector will invest in nature-based tourism and other natural coastal resource dependent industries in a way that promotes industry growth at the same time it benefits local communities.



**The PWANI Seascape**



Sources: Base map adapted from Eastern African Database and Atlas Project, UNEP, 2001.  
Data layers assembled by the Coastal Resources Center, University of Rhode Island DDR/ Nov09

### Map of Pwani Project Area

*Pwani* is implementing integrated activities to meet the project goal and achieve results. An underlying goal is to help reverse the trend in the **Bagamoyo-Pangani and Menai Bay Seascape** towards decline of its biodiversity assets resulting from the array of human threats described above. *Pwani* also builds local capacity for integrated approaches to conserving biodiversity. At the same time, it provides gender equitable and sustainable economic benefits to coastal people through partnerships with local and national government, the private sector and civil society organizations.

The *Pwani* results framework is linked to the USAID Tanzania strategic objectives on biodiversity conservation and economic growth as articulated in the Annual Program Statement (APS).

## **Year Two Activities**

*Pwani* uses the Nature-Wealth-Power (NWP) paradigm as part of its organizing framework. It recognizes that natural resources management projects that have integrated key concepts from within each of these domains have historically been the most successful at achieving meaningful results. However, the *Pwani* work plan is organized around three broad activity areas, each of which is tied to a key system within the defined seascape. The marine system, terrestrial system, and human dimensions system reinforce each other and tie together the three activity/results areas.

### **1. Protect Critical Coastal Forests, Wildlife, and Freshwater Resources**

*Pwani* builds on work conducted under SUCCESS Tanzania and the Water and Development Alliance (WADA) to protect terrestrial resources linked to coastal and estuarine ecosystems. The geographic focus of the activities is the marine and coastal areas of the Pangani and Bagamoyo Districts, including the Saadani National Park. The main biodiversity assets within this system are coastal forests and habitat, terrestrial wildlife (i.e. elephant migration corridor), and the Wami and Ruvu River estuaries. Project actions are designed to address biodiversity threats related to land clearing for agro-industries, tourism, and energy production. In Year two, the spatial planning activities will be connected to the climate change vulnerability assessments described under activity 3.1.a. This will contribute to improving the enabling conditions for mainstreaming climate adaptation into district policies and programs.

#### ***Activity 1.1: Critical coastal area use planning in Bagamoyo District***

In year one, *Pwani* supported the District of Bagamoyo by providing spatial planning tools and capacity. The District encompasses several important areas including about half of Saadani National Park and its “community influence zone” (a buffer area of 5 km) and more than 5000 ha of mangrove forest and associated salt pans, salt flats, small-scale fish, shellfish and seaweed mariculture and salt production activities located in a dozen distinct patches of varying size. Some of the mangrove patches are associated with unique coastal ecosystem features including the Wami River estuary and the 30 km<sup>2</sup> Lazy Lagoon/Mbegeni embayment located just south of Bagamoyo town. The coastal resources of Bagamoyo District offer opportunities for sustainable use (see activities 1.2: Mariculture Zoning and 3.2: NRM businesses) but also face unique challenges from proposed large scale developments.

The principles and approach of Special Area Management Planning (SAMP) is provided for in the National Integrated Coastal Environment Management Strategy (NICEMS) and the national Guidelines for District Action Planning, and is featured as a climate change adaptation measure in USAID's Adapting to Coastal Climate Change: A Guidebook for Development Planners. In year one, the *Pwani* Project worked with the district's top leadership to revive the Bagamoyo ICM working group and it is now districts primary vehicle for working with the *Pwani* Project. Human resource turn over and the general elections contributed to the project having a slow start in the Bagamoyo District, but after reviving the working group and creating sub-task forces, the project is now firmly established and supported by the Bagamoyo District. Other year one accomplishments included: taking GPS coordinates for coastal uses involving mariculture and salt production throughout the coast, compiling available and new GIS data layers, creating an information catalog, and acquiring digital base maps for the Bagamoyo/Pangani seascape. The collaring of elephants for telemetry will also contribute to the GIS database, and has raised the needs for a habitat threats analysis.

In Year two, *Pwani* will continue implementing the SAMP methodology in the Lazy Lagoon/Mbegeni Bay and its environs. This is the location of Mlingotini Village, which is one of the pilot locations for village-level climate change vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning. In brief the SAMP

will provide a mechanism for local and district stakeholders to use available information and when necessary gathering new data on habitat, shoreline characteristics and dynamics, and functioning of the embayment, to clearly define issues, and identify, select and adopt short and mid-term actions. Low cost means for continuous monitoring of development trends and impacts will also be created.

It is expected that the planned year two activities will address the district's recommendations to 1) focus on key locations with ongoing or potential use conflicts associated with fish farming and salt production 2) build the district's capacity to carry out spatial planning as part of their strategy for climate change adaptation.

### **Objectives**

- Establish the first special area plan in the designated marine and shoreline area of Mbegeni Bay (Lazy Lagoon) and its environs as part of the integrated program in Bagamoyo.
- Orient and build capacity of district staff, local leaders and project team members in coastal planning, including geographic information and shoreline processes and dynamics
- Create and maintain an effective, representative advisory mechanism for guiding plan development and early actions, as well as inclusive and robust participation procedures for local and national stakeholders
- Prepare the SAMP framework document and at least two issue chapters for public discussion and district review, focusing on topics that will increase the district's capacity to implement climate change adaptation measures in coastal villages and towns.

### **Year Two Tasks**

- Collaborate with Bagamoyo District in the development of a SAMP for the Mbegeni Bay/Lazy Lagoon area.
- Define information gaps for detailed studies on shoreline coastal process (hydrology, mangrove, and marine ecosystem coral/fish) to be conducted by a team of experts.
- Identify key issues of conservation and management concern in critical ecosystems for profile documentation.
- Enhance the GIS database by incorporating an inventory that includes information on coastal resources shoreline uses inventory (this will be done in collaboration with Ardhi University)
- Select and define a limited set of high priority issues for inclusion in district special area plan. Criteria for selected issues will include relevance to resource users and trajectory of change
- Acquire and synthesize available information on critical technical and socio-economic questions
- Maintain and make information publicly accessible for planning and conservation decision-making.
- Carry out targeted additional data collection including field research to obtain technical information on selected key issues in the bay. Involve district, village and economic stakeholders in the information-gathering and analysis process
- Implement early implementation actions that incorporate climate change adaptation measures for Mlingotini Village
- Develop outreach materials on the nature of the issues in the special area planning zone and the merits of policies and actions and share the materials at local and regional levels to spur public discussion and debate.

### **Year Two Key Outputs**

- Special area management planning framework document
- Detailed information on Bagamoyo District shoreline characterization and bay ecological processes with recommendations for inclusion in the SAMP.
- At least two Lazy Lagoon SAMP issue profiles on conservation and management concerns, including options for actions.
- Functioning GIS database that support the planning process.
- Outreach materials on selected themes related to the special area management plan.

**TCMP Lead Person Responsible:** TCMP Pwani Director and Deputy Director  
**Cooperating Institutions and Personnel:** Bagamoyo District, Ministry of Lands, Fisheries and Aquaculture, Forestry and Beekeeping Division, National Management Council, TaTEDO.

### Activity Implementation Schedule

Activity/Tasks	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
TCMP and Bagamoyo district staff orientation on the special area management method and capacity building on different coastal emerging issues	x	x	x	x
Final agreement with District Working Group on issues to be addressed in the Lazy Lagoon SAMP		x		
Collaborate with ICM working group to initiate briefings with special area planning committee		x	x	x
Contract local institutions to conduct special studies on shoreline ecological characteristics, including development trajectory, trends, and major new investments	x	x	x	x
Prepare framework (outline and introductory sections) of special area plan	x	x		
Prepare issue briefs for review with focus groups, local and national authorities		x		
Develop and implement communications strategy that includes outreach materials	x	x	x	
Complete analysis, options and review of one or two key issues		x	x	
Identify and incorporate early actions to accompany planning process and re-visit field sites for verification	x	x		
Prepare outline of area-wide planning document		x		
Establish a functional GIS data management that include detailed information on coastal resources shoreline uses and GIS mapping	x	x	x	x

### Expected results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Target	Comments
Number of policies, laws, agreements, or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation implemented.	1	SAMP
Number of local organizations strengthened to manage endangered ecosystems, and to support sustainable livelihoods and cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS and gender	1	ICM working group
Number of individuals reached through community outreach and planning that promotes biodiversity conservation and improved gender equity	60	
Number of success stories documenting key actionable findings about best practice approaches and lessons learned published in local media reports, radio shows, conference papers, and research studies	2	

#### *Activity 1.2: Mariculture zoning for mangrove ecosystem protection*

There are only around 100 fish ponds (milk fish, mullet, tilapia, prawn) and mud crab fattening cage culture activities in Tanzania, but there is much interest in growing the industry larger. With some 50,000 hectares of salt flats and supporting adjacent mangrove ecosystems, the potential for fish and prawn farming expansion is high and growth is likely to continue contributing to food security, income generation and employment in coastal communities. However, development of pond mariculture needs to be executed in a controlled and thoughtful manner. Building on the model established by the Mkuranga District Small-Scale Mariculture Zoning and Permitting Procedure adopted in September, 2009, *Pwani* is scaling-up this good practice, by preparing the ordinances necessary to carry out a functional, practical, coordinated and decentralized permitting system in the Bagamoyo district for small-scale coastal mariculture projects (particularly for milkfish, mullet, tilapia and prawn farming).

The Mkuranga District's procedure included a zoning plan created with the assistance of the TCMP using existing base maps of mangrove forest cover plus field inspections and marking of

existing ponds and suitable sites outside of protected mangroves, to determine non-allowable and allowable use areas for mariculture farms and link this to a specific permitting process at the district level—adapting from the national mariculture guidelines. This is a contribution to district action planning. The format and main policies of the procedure are endorsed by the National Environmental Management Council and the Department of Aquaculture, and are consistent with the national Mangrove Management Plan. In Bagamoyo, an added layer of complexity is that the plans and policies of the Saadani National Park must be taken into account as well as potential use conflicts from tourism and agro-industry development.

The mariculture zoning process in Bagamoyo is supervised by a sub-committee of the ICM Working Group. Meeting several times in 2011, the group guided the TCMP team and participated in information collection. During the first year, the team took GPS coordinates for existing and potential new sites that will be included in the zoning scheme. A preliminary determination of the estuaries and salt flats to be the focus of the zoning effort was made. The team also collected background information on some of the sub-regions, such as sources of pond water and soil quality.

### Objectives

- Create interest, understanding, and stakeholder engagement in mariculture zoning
- Establish a consensus on the appropriate level of mariculture operations in potential sites in each sub-region, including estuaries and salt flats.
- Identify and normalize existing operations and identify an adequate number of potentially suitable locations for orderly, low-impact expansion
- Adapt the model ordinance procedures to the needs and capabilities of Bagamoyo district
- Address local and district concerns to attain district level consideration of a proposed ordinance for small scale mariculture operations.

### Year Two Tasks

- Prepare a draft zoning plan
- Conduct stakeholders meetings
- Conduct an assessment of environmental conditions suitable for small scale mariculture development in identified potential sites.
- Develop GIS base-map data set on existing and potential pond locations and incorporate other data layers related to evaluating the suitability of areas with potentials for mariculture,
- Finalize village and district stakeholders meetings to agree on zoning scheme and permitting procedures
- Test the draft ordinance with selected existing fish farms
- Review deliberations of zoning and permitting scheme to assure implementability.
- Submit final draft of the ordinance in English and Swahili.

### Year Two Key Outputs

- Documentation of environmental conditions of mariculture potential sites
- GIS map base
- Final draft of Bagamoyo ordinance in English and Swahili.

**TCMP Lead Person Responsible:** TCMP Deputy Director

**Cooperating Institutions and Personnel:** Bagamoyo District

### Activity Implementation Schedule

Activity/Tasks	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
TCMP and Bagamoyo district staff oriented for sharing experience on ICM basics in Mkuranga district	x			x
Site assessment of environmental conditions suitable for small scale mariculture development and train some local communities to consider	x	x		

Activity/Tasks	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Conduct site verification and incorporate early actions to re-do field work	x			
Update GIS information established, with draft and final maps	x	x	x	x
Conduct village, ward, district and national stakeholder consultative meetings with revised draft ordinance		x	x	
Draft ordinance reviewed by local and national authorities			x	x
Final review and deliberations of zoning and permitting scheme in English and Swahili				x

### Expected results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Target	Comments
Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management	327,172	Hectares covered by SAMP and mariculture zoning plan
Number of policies, laws, agreements, or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation implemented.	1	Mariculture zoning document
Number of individuals reached through community outreach and planning that promotes biodiversity conservation and improved gender equity	150	Estimate number of individuals participating in meetings
Number of individuals trained and/or certified in coastal governance, MPA management, HIV/AIDS action planning, and other cross-cutting issues (SO 13, indicator 4)	45	
Number of success stories documenting key actionable findings about best practice approaches and lessons learned published in local media reports, radio shows, conference papers, and research studies	1	

### *Activity 1.3: Protect and monitor of coastal forests and associated wildlife inside SANAPA*

Saadani National Park (NP), Wami-Mbiki Wildlife Management Area (WMA), and the lower Wami-Ruvu River Basin provide important habitats and ecological links for elephants and other wildlife. Yet, the juxtaposition of extensive agricultural lands, deforestation and rapidly expanding rural communities pose significant challenges for elephants moving across the region and high potential for human-elephant conflicts. To conserve and enhance areas that provide important elephant habitats and facilitate their movements, it is essential to identify and map elephant habitats and conservation corridors within the region. Further, it is necessary to understand land use planning strategies that are needed to conserve and enhance these habitats and to understand how wildlife managers and communities can work together to strengthen elephant conservation efforts and reduce human-elephant conflicts.

This activity aims to contribute towards the establishment of a regional network of wildlife conservation corridors to conserve the elephant populations in Saadani NP and within the Wami-Ruvu River Basin, including the Wami-Mbiki WMA and Mikumi NP, by answering the following questions:

- Where are the elephant habitats and conservation corridors within the region?
- What land use planning strategies are needed to conserve and enhance these habitats?
- How can wildlife managers and communities work together to strengthen elephant conservation efforts and to reduce human-elephant conflicts within the region?

In Year one, the Pwani Project, under the leadership of Dr. Alfred Kikoti collared 17 elephants (12 in Wami Mbiki and five in Saadani). The duty cycle of the satellite telemetry units was set to download six GPS fixes per day, one every four hours. Their projected battery life is two years. At the beginning of year two, 16 collars (five in SANAPA and 11 in Wami Mbiki) are working and sending data as expected. We assume that the seventeenth telemetry unit malfunctioned as the elephant is still alive, but the telemetry unit is not transmitting any information. In year two, the focus will be to continue monitoring the data collected through the telemetry units, conduct an aerial survey, and hold community awareness raising meetings.

### Objectives

- Conduct satellite telemetry studies of elephants to determine local and regional seasonal movements, habitat use and corridors
- Conduct systematic aerial surveys of elephants in Saadani NP, Wami-Mbiki WMA and lower Wami-Ruvu River Basin to determine seasonal distribution and abundance.
- Work with local communities and wildlife managers to identify and establish conservation corridors and reduce human-elephant conflict in the region.

### Year Two Tasks

- Monitor elephants (satellite & ground)
- Map key features (e.g. watering holes) in the area
- Train rangers and game scouts
- Analyze data

### Year Two Key Outputs

- Home range sizes determined for all 16 elephants
- Key features mapped in and around the conservation areas
- Rangers and game scouts trained on data collection techniques

**TCMP Lead Person Responsible:** TCMP Director, Elin Torell

**Cooperating Institutions and Personnel:** Alfred Kikoti (Independent Consultant)

### Activity Implementation Schedule

Activity/Tasks	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Elephant monitoring (satellite & ground)	X	X	X	X
Mapping of key features	X			
Data collection training for rangers/game scouts	X			
Data analysis	X			X

### Expected results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Target	Comments
Number of individuals trained and/or certified in coastal governance, MPA management, HIV/AIDS action planning, and other cross-cutting issues (SO 13, indicator 4)	16	Rangers/game scouts
Number of success stories documenting key actionable findings about best practice approaches and lessons learned published in local media reports, radio shows, conference papers, and research studies	2	

#### *Activity 1.4: Promoting modern energy technologies as a climate change adaptation measure*

Tanzanian rural communities are deeply dependent on biomass for energy, but almost all wood harvest and production is based on non-sustainable forestry<sup>2</sup>. With limited capacity, regulation, and

<sup>2</sup> The Pwani Project has seen ample evidence of the unsustainable charcoal production occurring in Bagamoyo and Pangani, particularly in the rural areas surrounding SANAPA. The charcoal produced is primarily sold on

enforcement related to wood harvesting, the incentives for conservation is virtually non-existent. To make matters worse, 90% of all fuel wood is consumed by users that use low efficiency stoves—making the pressure on forest resources unnecessarily large. Energy supply insecurity is emerging as a key contributor to low community resilience. Addressing energy needs sustainably and reversing the damage caused by landscape destruction for wood harvesting and charcoal making are important climate change adaptation measures.

Coastal communities' dependence on biomass energy is a challenge that can be addressed by promoting more efficient utilization of existing biomass sources (e.g. more energy efficient technologies). *Pwani* will improve women's welfare and reduce deforestation by working with the Tanzania Traditional Energy Association (TaTEDO) to expand the adoption of enterprise-based modern energy technologies in villages adjacent to SANAPA. This will reduce the time and money spent on collecting firewood and will promote microenterprises that are connected to energy saving technology. In year two, Pwani will pilot photovoltaic solar energy (solar PV) technologies. In rural areas, where access to electricity is limited, solar PV is a cost competitive and environmentally friendly option for off-grid electrification. The sub activity will be connected to the economic growth activities as solar PV can contribute to local income through development of small scale enterprises that, for example, charge cell phones for a small fee. Solar PV can also be used for lighting, communications, refrigeration, education, and entertainment.

TaTEDO's methodology is based on an entrepreneurial approach that is integrated and community based, ensuring participation of local communities and district authorities. In years two to four, TaTEDO activities will include capacity building seminars for District Sustainable Energy Development Clusters (DiSEDC); baseline information collection in local communities; a participatory assessment of challenges, needs, opportunities and stakeholders' identification at the local level; awareness raising through demonstrations, printed materials, peer to peer, mass media, and village meetings; capacity building which involve training in energy saving techniques, business management, and marketing; participatory monitoring and evaluation; learning and strategy improvement for replication and scaling up. These activities will begin in year two, focusing on the Bagamoyo District. In year two, the Pwani Project will also assess past trials to establish wood lots. Based on that assessment, the project will determine whether or not to invest in tree planting activities.

### **Objectives**

- Contribute to increased resilience, improved livelihoods, and reduce fuel wood consumption through introduction of modern energy technologies.
- Conserve biodiversity through sustainable production and utilization of renewable resources using sustainable modern energy technologies.

### **Tasks**

- Assess the wood lots established under the SUCCESS and WADA projects to determine if either one of them created sustainable models that Pwani can build upon.
- Convene the already existing Bagamoyo District Energy Cluster (DEC) to introduce the Pwani activities and plan for the implementation of project activities together with the District.
- Provide training to the Bagamoyo DEC on the TaTEDO approach
- Conduct an assessment of villages located on the coast and along the lower Wami River to identify which villages to demonstrate energy saving technologies. Priority will be given to villages already involved in Pwani activities, such as climate change adaptation planning.

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Zanzibar and in Dar es Salaam and addressing the problem in its entirety is beyond the scope of Pwani. Nevertheless, the project will stay tuned to what other donors, such as the World Bank, are doing to address unsustainable charcoal production. In terms of project activities, Pwani will focus its resources on district and village level energy use and technologies.

- Form village energy teams in selected villages
- Develop village-level energy action plans that will be connected to climate change adaptation plans
- Develop early actions in selected villages. These actions will be based on an entrepreneurship model, and will include solar powered multi chargers, energy efficient baking ovens, and improved fuel efficient stoves (with chimneys)
- Conduct monitoring and feedback meetings in communities
- Develop success stories for news papers, Pangani FM, USAID Telling our Story format, etc.

### Key Outputs

- Assessment of wood lots established under SUCCESS and WADA
- Village energy needs assessment
- Village level energy plans
- Success stories developed around modern energy service early actions

**TCMP Lead Person Responsible:** TCMP Deputy Director, Don Robadue (CRC)

**Cooperating Institutions and Personnel:** TaTEDO

### Activity Implementation Schedule

Activity/Tasks	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Assess the wood lots established under the SUCCESS and WADA Projects to determine if either one of them created sustainable models that Pwani can build upon.		x		
Convene the already existing Bagamoyo District Energy Cluster (DEC) to introduce the Pwani activities and plan for the implementation of project activities together with the District.	x			
Provide training to the Bagamoyo DEC on the TaTEDO approach	x			
Conduct an assessment of villages located on the coast and along the lower Wami River to identify which villages to demonstrate energy saving technologies.	x	x		
Form village energy teams in selected villages	x	x		
Develop village-level energy action plans that will be connected to climate change adaptation plans	x	x		
Develop early actions in selected villages.		x	x	
Conduct monitoring and feedback meetings in communities				x
Develop success stories for news papers, Pangani FM, USAID Telling our Story format, etc.		x	x	

### Expected results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Target	Comments
Number of policies, laws, agreements, or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation implemented.	2	Village level energy plans
Number of local organizations strengthened to manage endangered ecosystems, and to support sustainable livelihoods and cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS and gender	1	Bagamoyo DEC
Number of individuals reached through community outreach and planning that promotes biodiversity conservation and improved gender equity	250	
Number of individuals trained and/or certified in coastal governance, MPA management, HIV/AIDS action planning, and other cross-cutting issues (SO 13, indicator 4)	75	DEC + communities

Number of success stories documenting key actionable findings about best practice approaches and lessons learned published in local media reports, radio shows, conference papers, and research studies	3	
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**Expected results in relation to climate change indicators (NEW)**

Indicator	Target	Comments
Number of people who now have access to modern energy services as a result of renewable energy technologies through USG assistance	No target	This indicator will be tracked
Energy saved due to energy efficiency/conservation projects as a result of USG assistance	No target	This indicator will be tracked
Number of people with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance	250	People trained
Number of climate-resilient or low emissions development plans developed as a result of USG assistance	2	Village level energy plans

**2. Protect Critical Marine Ecosystems and Endangered Species**

*Pwani* targets specific problems and opportunities critical to reversing current trends of marine ecosystem misuse and over-use in the **Bagamoyo-Pangani and Menai Bay Seascape**. This means protecting marine biodiversity assets such as fish stocks, coral reefs, intertidal resources, and sea turtles by investing in activities related to marine protected area management (community-based and park-based), fisheries management, and protection of marine turtles. Ensuring multiple uses, community empowerment, capacity building, local ownership, use of a participatory approach, and science for management are important features of these *Pwani* activities.

**Activity 2.1.1. Scale-up of community-led no-take zones of intertidal areas**

*Pwani* is in the process of scaling-up the community-led no-take zones piloted on the Fumba Peninsula, Zanzibar, to additional villages adjacent to the Menai Bay Conservation Area (MBCA) and the Chabangwa conservation area. The objective of scaling up is to protect bivalves and other intertidal resources by establishing and improving existing no-take zones. This activity fits well with the MBCA framework, which allows for community-based management within the conservation area. At the same time efforts to empower women, who are the main harvesters of these areas, are needed to strengthen their skills as small business entrepreneurs.

In year one, two villages—Kikungwi and Unguja Ukuu—were selected for the scale up of community-led coastal resource managements planning. These two villages are located within Menai Bay Conservation area, but on the other side of the Fumba peninsula. Kikungwi and Unguja Ukuu are two of the main shellfish harvesting villages in Menai Bay. A large number of women and men used to collect bivalves in the intertidal areas next to the villages. Over time, the pressure increased and the resources declined. As a result, people from the two villages have begun collecting bivalves on small islands and reefs in the bay, where bivalves are still relatively abundant. The rapid population growth in combination with people from neighboring villages using the same areas, have increased the pressure on marine resources. To reduce impacts and insure sustainable use of natural resources for future generations, the *Pwani* project team, together with Menai Bay staff and some community members, has started planning for establishing community led resources management systems. This process will include having a number of community meetings and discussions related to what areas should be conserved, for how long, size of the no-take zones, and what type of management system should be applied (e.g. community-based no take zones, closed seasons, or minimum size limits).

The Pwani project has also initiated village discussions to decide if and how to change the boundaries of the existing no take zone. Annual monitoring has shown that two no-take areas in Nyamanzi and Fumba Bondeni are not working well and need to be changed. The number of cockles collected has decreased over time. During these discussions, community members together with village heads had the opportunity to decide which areas should be managed and where no-take zones should be located. The next step in the processes will be to establish sign boards and permanent markings of the existing no-take zones.

**Objective:** Improve the existing no-take zones and begin the scale up community-based management of cockles and pearl farming in at least two new areas. This work will be closely coordinated with partnership with the Zanzibar Department of Fisheries, Menai Bay Conservation Authority.

#### Year Two Tasks

- Monitor existing community-managed no-take zone in Menai Bay Conservation Area
- Revise current no-take zones
- Continue dialogue with the Kikungwi and Unguja Ukuu villages to develop community based management of cockles and intertidal reef flats.
- Formulate community management plans and by laws for community no take zones nearby Kikungwi and Unguja ukuu.
- Map selected sites for establishment of community-managed no-take zones
- Design community monitoring plan and collect baseline information for two new sites
- Create and put up sign boards that show the location of no-take zones
- Coordinate these activities with jewelry making/pearl farming activities conducted by the Pwani economic growth team and the WIOMSA project marketing specialist

#### Year Two Key Outputs

- Report on existing community no-take zone
- Report and baseline data on new sites
- Draft management plans and by laws for new sites
- TrainNet data from community training

**TCMP Lead Person Responsible:** TCMP Director

**Cooperating Institutions and Personnel:** WIOMSA /Salum Hamed

#### Activity Implementation Schedule

Activity/Tasks	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Monitoring of existing no take zone		X		X
Revise current no-take zones	X	X	X	
Community dialogue to develop new no-take zones	X	X		
Develop management plan and by laws for new no-take zones		X	X	X
Mapping and design monitoring plan			X	X
Create and put up sign boards				X

#### *Activity 2.1.2 Half pearl farming*

In the Pwani project, the model of community no-take reserves combined with pearl grow-out and jewelry-making is expanded to new villages and marine sites. To scale up pearl farming, the communities must improve the methods of spat collection and grow out to implantation size. A well functioning system of spat collection and grow-out is essential to the sustainability of the half pearl farming industry, as overharvesting of adult animals could lead the stocks to collapse. In addition, there are no bay-wide policies on pearl farming. While current farms are small in size, expansion brings the possibility of conflicts with fishermen and seaweed farmers over space. Therefore, policies need to be put in place by the MBCA for siting and permitting of half-pearl farms.

In Year 1, the Pwani Project, with technical assistance from Simon Ellis, an expert associated with the University of Hawaii, Hilo, oversaw the production of half pearl farm in Bweleo, Fumba, and Nyamanzi. The farmers are producing and selling half pearls, but the quality is somewhat uneven and we are a little bit disappointed that the farmers are not motivated to take the extra steps necessary to manage their farms and improve their techniques. In year two, we are phasing out the technical assistance to the “old” farmers, who are working as para extension officers for new sites. The Pwani Project also oversaw the deployment of a number of spat collector lines in Bweleo, Nyamanzi, Fumba, and Unguja Ukuuu.. Spat collector lines were also deployed in the Kikungwi village, which decided to establish half pearl farming as an alternative livelihood activity. In Kikungwi, the Pwani Project decided to wait with undertaking half pearl farming until a working spat collection system has been established. A number of different spat-collector materials are deployed, including rubber tire pieces, coconut husks, and shells. Monthly monitoring visits showed that the spat fall has increased on the lines, floats, and collectors deployed by the farmers. There was lot of *Pteria* spats, which indicates that the abundance is recovering.

**Objective:** Scale up the number of households benefiting economically from half-pearl farming and establish policies based on good practice for farm siting and permitting.

### Year Two Tasks

- Provide technical assistance to existing half pearl farmers to improve production quality and sustainable spat collection.
- Training new pearl farmers on spat collection, spat grow out, half pearl implementation, and harvesting methods.
- Continue discussions with MBCA about developing polices for half pearl farming that combines zoning and permitting procedures.

### Year Two Key Outputs

- Training report with list of new clients for half-pearl farming
- Action plan for developing half pearl farming policies

**TCMP Lead Person Responsible:** TCMP Director

**Cooperating Institutions and Personnel:** WIOMSA/ Salum Hamed

### Activity Implementation Schedule

Activity/Tasks	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Support existing pearl farmers	x	x	x	x
Training on half pearl farming	x			x
Half pearl policy development	x	x	x	x

### Activity 2.1.3 Improving sustainability of Dolphin Tourism in Menai Bay

The Menai Bay Conservation Area is one of the most important marine habitats in Zanzibar’s coastal waters. The area is inhabited by marine mammals, which attract a large number of tourists. Two dolphin species (Indo-Pacific bottlenose and humpback dolphins) reside in the area, and whales have been reported to visit the area seasonally, from June/July to November, to mate and breed. Despite this wealth of marine life, awareness of the diversity and its importance is relatively low. Explaining the need to maintain this diversity through conservation is especially important as the economies of many coastal communities (through the fishing industry and boat-based tourism) depend upon the diversity of marine species. If both visitors and local inhabitants act responsibly towards the marine mammals, they can help boost tourism-based business, which is the second largest employer in the village of Kizimkazi.

In year one, a dolphin tourism value chain assessment was developed. Based on this assessment, a number of activities were started that will continue in year two. First, the Pwani project reviewed the efforts that have been implemented by the local dolphin tourism association, KIDOTOA (formed in

2006) and the UDSM Institute of Marine Science, which has worked on dolphin related issues on Zanzibar since 1998. The review found that IMS and KIDOTA have developed and posted information signs for marine mammal at public access areas, where tourists, tour operators and local communities can easily access them. KIDOTA has also trained boat operators and tour guides, produced dolphin tourism guidelines, and provided education and awareness to the community and schools.

Building on earlier efforts and to avoid replication, Pwani works very closely with KIDOTOA, the Zanzibar Marine Conservation Unit, and local communities. In Year two, this will include building capacity around marine mammal conservation. One of the key activities will be to promote an accreditation plan for dolphin tour operators, developed in year one. The plan, which includes sections on environmentally sustainable tourism, promotion and marketing, education and interpretation, training, monitoring and compliance, has been signed by some of the dolphin tour operators, but it needs a larger buy-in to become effective.

**Objective:** Improve sustainability of dolphin tourism that protects dolphins from harassment as well as improves guiding businesses.

#### Year Two Tasks

- Promote accreditation plan to get more operators to sign on
- Training in tour guiding and safety.
- Certify the operators that have completed the tour guiding and safety training
- Continue collection of by-catch information

#### Year Two Key Outputs

- Report on the adoption of accreditation plan
- Training report
- By-catch report

**TCMP Lead Person Responsible:** TCMP Director

**Cooperating Institutions and Personnel:** WIOMSA/ Salum Hamed

#### Activity Implementation Schedule

Activity/Tasks	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Promote accreditation plan	x	x	x	x
Training tour guiding and safety (Certification)			x	
Collection of by catch information	x	x	x	x

#### Expected results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Target	Comments
Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management	4,947	Hectares improved by dolphin accreditation plan
Number of hectares in areas of biological significance showing improved biophysical conditions for selected parameter(s)	0	There are 3,000 hectares where we expect to see improved bivalve stocks, but these results are likely not going to be realized until year four.
Number of policies, laws, agreements, or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation implemented.	1	Accreditation plan
Number of local organizations strengthened to manage endangered ecosystems, and to support sustainable livelihoods and cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS and gender	1	KIDOTA
Number of individuals reached through community outreach and planning that promotes	180	

Indicator	Target	Comments
biodiversity conservation and improved gender equity		
Number of individuals trained and/or certified in coastal governance, MPA management, HIV/AIDS action planning, and other cross-cutting issues (SO 13, indicator 4)	50	Tour guide and certification training
Number of success stories documenting key actionable findings about best practice approaches and lessons learned published in local media reports, radio shows, conference papers, and research studies	2	

***Activity 2.2: Support the implementation of the SANAPA marine zone.***

*Pwani* will support and strengthen management of the marine and coastal area of SANAPA by addressing knowledge and data gaps, building capacity among key stakeholders, strengthening and promoting participatory approaches to management, and supporting management decisions. The goal of these activities is to generate information that helps safeguard biodiversity and marine environmental health inside Saadani National Park and build the capacity of national park staff and surrounding villagers to maintain the marine products and services that they rely on for their food, livelihood, and recreation.

*This activity has been postponed due to reduced funding from the biodiversity earmark. If funding becomes available the activity will be implemented in year 3.*

***Activity 2.3: Protection of sea turtles***

Threats to rare and endangered species are one of the key issues addressed by the *Pwani* Project. In the marine zone, rare and endangered species under threat include the coelacanth and marine turtles. Turtle populations in Tanzania have declined dramatically in recent years due to incidental capture in fishing nets, deliberate slaughter for meat, poaching of turtle eggs and habitat disturbance, like beachfront development that alters nesting habitat and lighting. Coelacanths are caught with alarming frequency in bottom gill nets and a newly established park to protect them may be compromised from boat traffic and habitat disturbance from nearby port development.

To reverse this decline, *Sea Sense* has successfully implemented several community-based turtle monitoring and protection programs. *Pwani* builds on past and current *Sea Sense* marine conservation initiatives by facilitating partnerships between *Sea Sense* and SANAPA. Endangered marine species and habitats are conserved and protected through community based species monitoring, education, training and ecotourism.

Significant progress has been made in Year 1. Community conservation officers conducted daily patrols in four villages and collected data on sea turtle nesting activity, endangered species mortalities and illegal resource exploitation. All nests under threat from poaching, predation or tidal inundation were translocated to a safer area. A total of 90 green turtle nests were recorded and monitored and 5,322 hatchlings safely reached the sea. A Rapid Bycatch Assessment was conducted in three villages to determine the level of threat to endangered marine species from artisanal fishing gears, particularly gill nets. The survey found that turtle by-catch is common and many fishers admitted that turtle slaughter for sale and consumption is commonplace. Some fishers were apprehensive about participating in the survey and were reluctant to provide information about their fishing activities. Others provided incorrect information, because they were afraid of being banned from accessing the productive fishing grounds. To help reduce fear and suspicion of marine conservation activities, *Sea Sense* intends to conduct further village meetings, produce radio shows together with Pangani FM, and organize other awareness raising activities (including theater shows and DVD showings) in key villages.

In year one, Sea Sense, promoted sea turtle ecotourism in the Ushongo village. This was done in collaboration with local hoteliers, and by the end of the year it had started to generate revenue for the community. A primary school competition was held in five villages culminating in a large community celebration on World Environment Day. These are activities that the Pwani Project will continue in year two.

**Objective:** to protect and conserve endangered marine species and habitats through community-based species monitoring, education, training, and ecotourism.

### Year Two Tasks

- Expand sea turtle monitoring and protection program to new nesting sites
- Monitor endangered species mortalities and illegal resource exploitation
- Develop an effective reporting procedure for illegal activities
- Awareness meetings in key coastal villages
- Establish effective and transparent revenue distribution scheme for the user fees collected from tourists visiting Maziwe Island
- Marine conservation workshop targeting conservation officers, village leaders & district staff
- Trial Theatre for Development (TFD) as a means of spreading marine conservation messages
- Radio shows on turtle conservation aired by Pangani FM

### Year Two Key Outputs

- Sea turtle monitoring and protection program operating at five key nesting sites
- Data collected on endangered species mortalities and illegal resource exploitation
- Illegal activities reported to authorities and effective action taken
- Awareness meetings held in five villages
- Ecotourism revenues, from Maziwe Island visitors and voluntary contributions from tourists watching turtles hatch, distributed appropriately
- 50 people trained at marine conservation workshop
- 15 people trained in TFD in one village
- Two TFD performances held

**TCMP Lead Person Responsible:** TCMP Deputy Director

**Cooperating Institutions and Personnel:** Sea Sense

### Activity Implementation Schedule

Activity/Tasks	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Endangered marine species monitoring program	x	x	x	x
Reporting procedure for illegal activities	x	x		
Revenue distribution meetings	x			
Awareness meetings		x		
Marine conservation workshop			x	
TFD training				x
TFD performances				x

### Expected results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Target	Comments
Number of policies, laws, agreements, or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation implemented.	1	Reporting procedure for illegal activities in the coastal zone
Number of local organizations strengthened to manage endangered ecosystems, and to support	1	One environmental group trained in TFD to deliver marine conservation messages

Indicator	Target	Comments
sustainable livelihoods and cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS and gender		
Number of individuals reached through community outreach and planning that promotes biodiversity conservation and improved gender equity	1,600	6 village meetings held with estimate of 200 pax per meeting. Two TFD performances with estimate of 200 pax per performance. Total of 1,600
Number of individuals trained and/or certified in coastal governance, MPA management, HIV/AIDS action planning, and other cross-cutting issues (SO 13, indicator 4)	50	50 pax attending marine conservation workshop
Number of success stories documenting key actionable findings about best practice approaches and lessons learned published in local media reports, radio shows, conference papers, and research studies	4	Radio shows and printed articles

#### ***Activity 2.4: Training of coastal and marine management professionals***

*Pwani* will support capacity building through mentoring and targeted training, education, planning and outreach—where possible using existing coastal management capacity building initiatives such as the URI Institute in Coastal Management and the *Western Indian Ocean Certification of Marine Protected Area Professionals* (WIO-COMPAS) Program. WIO-COMPAS, which is endorsed by IUCN, certifies that those individuals who complete the Program meet standards of education, knowledge, skills, experience, and on-the-job performance in seven competency areas defined by international and regional MPA and coastal governance experts.

#### **Objectives**

- To support capacity building of coastal and marine management professionals

For year 2, there are no planned tasks or outcomes associated with this activity area. However, if cost effective opportunities arise, the project will be open to supporting activities that are relevant to the *Pwani* Project’s goals and objectives.

### **3. Human Dimensions of the Coastal Ecosystem**

*Pwani* concentrates on three aspects of the human dimensions of coastal ecosystems: climate change adaptation, economic growth, and HIV/AIDS mitigation and prevention activities. The goal is to create wealthier and more empowered communities. Wealthier communities are created not by simply increasing people’s economic health and standing, but improving as well other factors that contribute to quality of life—factors such as increasing people’s resilience to the impacts of climate change stressors; and improving their access to health services that shape their overall physical well being, including reducing their vulnerability to quality-of-life reducing diseases such as HIV/AIDS. It is this combination of socio-economic “wealth” factors that the *Pwani* project seeks for its beneficiaries. In terms of economic wealth, *Pwani* helps coastal entrepreneurs move up the value chain by diversifying and improving production and marketing of goods and services for local and international trade of natural, non-traditional marine fisheries and coastal ecosystem assets; helping provide access to capital; and improving connections between industry groups and improving the investment and market climate.

#### ***Activity 3.1a: Increasingly resilient communities are enabled to adapt to climate change impacts***

Climate changes are among major challenges affecting the current and the impact is anticipated to intensify in the future, resulting in significant alteration of natural habitats and coastal ecosystems, and increased coastal hazards in low-lying areas. They affect fishers, coastal communities and

resource users, recreation and tourism, and coastal infrastructure. Experience shows that it is the poorest, who are most dependent on natural resources for livelihood, that are most exposed to climate hazards and changes affecting the environment. Yet, they are also the ones least equipped to deal with the consequences.

TCMP Pwani emphasizes climate change vulnerability assessment of various assets, education and awareness, collaborating with local communities and other stakeholders in adaptation planning and implementation of small, doable adaptation actions. Prior to the Pwani Project, TCMP collaborated with TaTEDO on energy conservation for sustainable villages, businesses and families, and through its participation in the Water and Development Alliance, gained experience in the construction of rain-water harvesting in public facilities, including schools and health clinics, as well as tree nurseries and reforestation for both energy and food.

The first year of implementation of climate change activities in the Mlingotini and Kidogzero villages focused on engaging villagers to capture and document indigenous knowledge about the environmental changes experienced in their villages. Some, but not all of the observed impacts are clearly linked to climate change. For example, in the Mlingotini village the residents have been using the same water sources since the 1950s and now observe that the water has become saline. The perception is that this is a result of sea water intrusion into the aquifer. Similarly, it is thought that sea-level rise has inundated some wells, which until recent years were far from the sea.

Over the life of project, the Pwani Project will demonstrate, document and learn from the practical experience of conducting vulnerability assessments and adaptation planning in seven coastal villages. Each village will be selected with district and village concurrence and based on three criteria: 1) expressed interest, 2) diversity of vulnerability characteristics, and 3) opportunities for proactive adaptation actions. In the second year, TCMP Pwani will work toward completing the full process of adaptation planning and implementation of early adaptation actions in the two villages in Bagamoyo. In year two, Pwani will also expand the network of villages involved in vulnerability assessments and adaptation by working in two or three selected villages within Menai Bay Conservation Area, Zanzibar. Furthermore there will be a number of detailed studies to characterize and understand the dynamics of shoreline change in Bagamoyo District (described in section 1.1), which will make it easier to assess the links to climate change impacts. The planning for complimentary national level activities will continue through the life of the project as described in section 3.1b.

### **Objectives**

- Raise awareness of coastal vulnerability and adaptation to climate change in the Bagamoyo District and among the leadership of selected villages
- Identify climate change vulnerabilities and ways to increase resilience and reduce harm from climate change impacts
- Catalyze small, doable, early adaptation actions
- Share good practices in coastal adaptation
- Mainstream coastal adaptation in District ICM Action Plans and village planning committees

### **Year Two Tasks**

- Complete the review and revision of the Mlingotini and Kidogzero climate change vulnerability assessments
- Conduct a meeting of partners and projects involved in vulnerability assessments and adaptation to refine the methodology used in the two villages in support of other efforts in coastal Tanzania.
- Implement at least one follow-up action in each of the villages
- Coordinate with the ICM working group in Bagamoyo and the Menai Bay Conservation Area management on dealing with climate change issues
- Prepare vulnerability assessment that identify exposure and sensitivity to climate change impacts and adaptive capacity in two selected villages within Menai Bay Conservation Area depending on different issue of climatic impact concern

- Develop climate change adaptation plans in the selected villages in Zanzibar
- Document vulnerability and adaptation techniques for national outreach and replication in Pangani District (year three)

### Year Two Key Outputs

- Final village level assessments and adaptation plans published for Mlingotini and Kidogozero
- Village level vulnerability assessments conducted in Zanzibar
- Draft adaptation plans prepared and presented to the appropriate authorities in Zanzibar for formal adoption
- Revised village level vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning toolkit published
- Improved climate change educational handout in Kiswahili.

**TCMP Lead Person Responsible:** TCMP Deputy Director

**Cooperating Institutions and Personnel:** CEEST, IMS/WIOMSA

### Activity Implementation Schedule

Activity/Tasks	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Complete the review and revision of the Mlingotini and Kidongo climate change vulnerability assessments	x			
Conduct a meeting of partners and projects involved in vulnerability assessments and adaptation to refine the methodology used in the two villages in support of other efforts in coastal Tanzania	x			
Implement at least one follow-up action in each of the villages		x	x	
Introduce V&A activity to Menai Bay officials and select two pilot villages	x			
Introduce climate change V&A in two selected villages and build awareness on climate change	x			
Conduct vulnerability assessments in Zanzibar villages	x	x		
Convene feedback workshops on vulnerability assessment report findings			x	
Incorporate experience gained and prepare revised V&A toolkit with guidance from partners and peer review			x	x
Formal adoption of adaptation plans				x

### Expected results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Target	Comments
Number of policies, laws, agreements, or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation implemented.	2	Two adaptation plans
Number of coastal inhabitants with increased adaptive capacity and reduced vulnerability to harm from actual or expected climatic changes or their impacts	2,500	Exact number will depend on the villages selected
Number of success stories documenting key actionable findings about best practice approaches and lessons learned published in local media reports, radio shows, conference papers, and research studies	1	

### Expected results in relation to additional climate change indicators (NEW)

Indicator	Target	Comments
Number of climate mitigation and/or adaptation tools, technologies and methodologies developed, tested and/or adopted as a result of USG assistance	1	V&A tool
Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance	4	Bagamoyo and Zanzibar
Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance	2	Bagamoyo district and MBCA
Number of climate-resilient or low emissions development plans developed as a result of USG assistance	4	Village level adaptation plans

#### ***Activity 3.1b: National coastal adaptation capacity increased with sectoral policy mainstreaming***

Tanzania prepared a National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). So far, the NAPA process has not led to modifications in sectoral plans and strategies to incorporate climate change considerations, although key guiding strategies and policies exist. However, the National Environmental Policy, the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUKUTA), and the National Disaster Management Policy include no mention of climate change. If Tanzania is to adapt successfully to climate change, this gap must be addressed.

In year one, the Pwani Project initiated establishing a National Coastal Climate Change group, which will be tasked with reviewing related existing policies to determine how to better incorporate climate change impacts. Due to late start of project implementation and the general governmental slow-down that occurred as the general elections drew nearer, this part was not implemented fully. However, Pwani Project staff participated in a review of the National Integrated Coastal Management Strategy funded by the MASEMP project. In this process, *Pwani* staff contributed to incorporating a climate change component. In year two, *Pwani* will continue working with the Tanzania Center for Energy and Environmental Science and Technology (CEEST), National Environment Management Council (NEMC) and Department of Environment (DOE) to form a national coastal climate change body.

The purpose for forming the body is to catalyze sectoral mainstreaming of climate change and establish a national forum for discussing coastal climate change and adaptation issues. This will support climate change education and information sharing at the national level. Pwani will facilitate the establishment and operations of a planning body, tentatively as a sub-group to the NEMC Science and Technical Working Group, to address coastal climate change mainstreaming. This will be done in collaboration with CEEST, NEMC and DoE, to ensure that Pwani does not duplicate efforts undertaken by other programs and projects. The first step will be to design the institutional placement and terms of reference for the climate change mainstreaming body. Thereafter, Pwani will lead consultative institutional meetings and two stakeholders meetings..

#### **Objectives**

- Adjust critical policies, plans, strategies, standards and regulations with relevance to coastal areas to take into account both the effects of climate change and mitigation opportunities
- Share experience and good practices in coastal adaptation to climate change

#### **Year Two Tasks**

- Participate in the revision of the National Integrated Coastal Environment Management Strategy
- Develop clear terms of reference (ToR) for a coastal climate change body

- Collaborate with Tanzanian governmental and non-governmental climate change mainstreaming, technical assistance and capacity building efforts
- Form national coastal climate change body with a government mandate to review policies and recommend modifications.

### Year Two Key Outputs

- ToR for national Coastal CC body
- Members identified and confirmed for the CC national body
- Priorities for future meetings agreed upon.

**TCMP Lead Person Responsible:** TCMP Director

**Cooperating Institutions and Personnel:** CEEST

### Activity Implementation Schedule

Activity/Tasks	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Participate in ICEMS revision process	x	x	x	x
Discussions with DOE, NEMC and other key stakeholders in formation of inter-sectoral coastal climate change mainstreaming Group	x	x		
Preparation of draft Terms of Reference		x		
Selection of members and chairperson			x	
Convene meeting(s) to discuss priorities and the way forward for the Group	x			x

### Expected results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Target	Comments
Number of success stories documenting key actionable findings about best practice approaches and lessons learned published in local media reports, radio shows, conference papers, and research studies	1	

### Expected results in relation to additional climate change indicators (NEW)

Indicator	Target	Comments
Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance	1	NEMC

### *Activity 3.2.1 Communities benefitting economically from NRM-based businesses through increased income, access to credit, new markets, and enhanced goods and services*

Value added activities in small scale ecotourism, fisheries and half-pearl oyster jewelry-making are supported through mini-grants, savings and loan mechanisms, technical assistance, and training. In the project area, tourism based on nature is growing rapidly and it is expected that this growth will continue, particularly as the demand for shorefront property increases with expectations of much expanded visitor traffic to Saadani National Park. A value chain assessment of ecotourism in Pangani District was prepared in year one to provide a baseline of current operations and infrastructure development, to map out ecotourism participants and their interests, and define entry points for catalytic actions. The assessment found that there are no easy early actions for ecotourism development in Pangani as there are layers of conflicts between users. Therefore, the Pwani Project will concentrate on supporting Sea Sense's ecotourism activities in year two. Pwani will also work to improve the enabling conditions for planned and environmentally sustainable ecotourism growth in Bagamoyo and Pangani, for example by providing access to savings and credit associations (SACCOs). In Bagamoyo, *Pwani* will also demonstrate and share good practices in ecotourism through the sub-activities outlined in the task list below.

A value chain assessment of artisanal fisheries was also prepared in Year one to identify strategic intervention points where *Pwani* supported project actions can have the greatest immediate impact on increasing wealth, equity, and resource management. In Year two, one or two small, doable early actions, such as forming a fish marketing association in Changwahela, will be demonstrated. These actions will be selected based on likelihood for scaling up, benefits to women participants in fish marketing, processing and sales, and likelihood for success.

### **Objectives**

- Improve access to savings and credit services for coastal communities
- Define and promote good practices in sustainable ecotourism
- Support the growth of existing small ecotourism efforts that are already investing in ecotourism and demonstrate good conduct in ecotourism development
- Improve enabling conditions for future coastal tourism development
- Identify entry points for improved wealth generation and equity in small-scale fisheries
- Demonstrate successful early actions in small-scale fisheries

### **Year Two Tasks**

- **SACCO development**
  - Train two Pangani SACCOs established under the SUCCESS project in management and accounting, NRM microenterprise development, and gender roles in NRM business development.
  - Establish two new SACCOs (one in Pangani and one in Bagamoyo. This task will include: sensitization to SACCO establishment, linking SACCOs with NRM, & savings mobilization techniques
  - Provide management and accounting training for leaders of three new SACCOs (one started in year one)
  - Training of four newly established SACCOs in Bagamoyo and Pangani in business development skills, including entrepreneurship, NRM microenterprise development, and gender roles in NRM business development
- **Ecotourism development**
  - Ratification the Bagamoyo ecotourism plan by the district council
  - Training of Mlingotini tour guides in ecotourism business management
  - Sensitize new leaders in Mlingotini and Dunda on ecotourism
  - Form a Mlingotini handicraft group and provide training on marketing (selling, pricing, advertising, etc.), business development, and product quality.
  - Assess historical tourism attractions in Mlingotini and plan for how to link them with ecotourism activities.
  - Revisit and revise the Dunda ecotourism business plan, focusing on developing the waterfront
  - Connect Pwani ecotourism activities with the Bagamoyo District website
  - Lay out and print the Bagamoyo Ecotourism Plan
  - Meetings to develop a user fee system for package trips (e.g. snorkeling, historical tours, traditional dance, etc.) in Mlingotini and Dunda
- **Fisheries early actions**
  - Form fish marketing association in Changwahela
  - Link fishers associations with access to credit (through SACCOs) to buy cooling and storage systems

### **Year Two Key Outputs**

- Bagamoyo ecotourism plan published
- Dunda ecotourism plan
- “Success” stories describing experience from implementing early actions
- Two new SACCOS and one fishers association established

**TCMP Lead Person Responsible:** Patrick Kajubili

**Cooperating Institutions and Personnel:** TaTEDO, Districts of Bagamoyo and Pangani

**Activity Implementation Schedule**

Activity/Tasks	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Pangani: Training of SUCCESS established SACCOs	x			
Establish two new SACCOs in the Bagamoyo District	x	x		
Management and accounting training for leaders of three new SACCOs	x	x		
Train three new SACCOs in Bagamoyo in business development skills	x	x		
Ratification the Bagamoyo ecotourism plan		x		
Training of Mlingotini tour guides in ecotourism business management		x		
Sensitize new leaders in Mlingotini and Dunda on ecotourism		x	x	
Form a Mlingotini handicraft group.		x	x	
Provide training to handicraft group on marketing, business development, and product quality.				
Assess historical tourism attractions in Mlingotini and plan for how to link them with ecotourism activities.	x	x		
Revisit and revise Dunda Ecotourism business plan, focusing on developing the waterfront	x	x		
Connect Pwani ecotourism activities with Bagamoyo District Profile website	x	x	x	x
Lay out and print Bagamoyo Ecotourism Plan		x		
Meetings to develop a user fee system for package trips in Mlingotini and Dunda		x	x	
Form fish marketing associations in Changwahela	x	x		
Link fishers associations with access to credit to buy cooling and storage systems		x	x	x

**Activity 3.2.2 Jewelry making and entrepreneurship development**

In the Pwani project, the model of community no-take reserves combined with pearl grow-out and jewelry-making has been expanded to new villages and marine sites. Capacity building in craftsmanship and entrepreneurship skills are being provided to the new sites and to existing jewelry makers and half pearl farmers in Menai Bay. In year one, the Pwani Project, trained new entrepreneurs in Kizingo, a community on the outskirts of Stone Town. The interest for half pearl farming and jewelry making is growing and acting as para-extension officers, the already trained entrepreneurs have been engaged by other organizations (e.g. WWF) and communities to train new entrepreneurs in other parts of Tanzania.

In year two, the economic growth activities on Zanzibar will include the establishment of savings and credit associations—using the Pwani Project’s experience from the establishing SACCOs in Bagamoyo and Pangani. The SACCOs will decrease the communities’ dependency on donor funding for capital input for the enterprises. Another important task under way is to work with the Fumba, Bweleo, and Nyamanzi communities to develop a resource center, where they can produce jewelry, train new entrepreneurs and showcase and sell their products. Funding for the resource center comes from the approximately US \$10,000 that were given in donations during fund raising events that were organized under the USAID-funded Sustainable Coastal Communities and Ecosystems Project and the State Department Funded PEARL project. In year one, the communities were provided with a plot of land from the Zanzibar government. In year two, the Pwani Project will continue providing technical assistance on the development and management of the resource center. This work started in year one, when a plot of land was donated and registered, and an architect was contacted to prepare a blue print for the resource center.

**Objective:** To help communities benefit economically from small scale jewelry making businesses through increased income, establishing and expanding markets, and enhanced goods and services

## Year Two Tasks

- **Shell craft jewelry making**
  - Quarterly meeting with old jewelry groups to monitor progress and provide technical assistance on marketing
  - Help entrepreneurs liaise with markets (hotels, shops, etc.) for shell craft jewelry
  - Organize jewelry making training for new groups in Kizingo, Kikungwi, and Unguja Ukuu, using old group members as trainers
  - Training in business management for new groups
  - Provide monitoring and technical support to new groups
- **SACCOs development**
  - Establish a SACCO that includes members from the old groups in Fumba, Bweleo, and Nyamanzi. Together these groups form the umbrella group that is responsible for the resource center
  - Hold management and accounting training for new SACCOs leaders
- **Resource Center**
  - Develop mission and vision for resource center
  - Form resource center management committee, which includes entrepreneurs and village leaders
  - Finalize blue pints with architect
  - Oversee the construction of resource center
  - Develop quality control guidelines, uniform packaging, inventory control systems (including mark-up and profit margin), and merchandizing plan
  - Develop a sign board about resource center

## Year Two Key Outputs

- At least two success stories related to the Zanzibar entrepreneurship activities
- One SACCO established on Zanzibar
- Resource Center established

**TCMP Lead Person Responsible:** Patrick Kajubili

**Cooperating Institutions and Personnel:** WIOMSA, IMS, MBCA

## Activity Implementation Schedule

Activity/Tasks	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Quarterly meetings with old jewelry groups	X	X	X	X
Liaise with potential markets	X	X	X	X
Jewelry making training, using Fumba group as trainers	X	X		
Training in business management		X	X	
Monitoring and technical assistance to new groups	X	X	X	X
Establishment of SACCO for Fumba, Bweleo, and Nyamanzi	X	X		
Management and accounting training for new SACCOs leaders		X		
Develop mission and vision for resource center	X			
Form resource center management committee	X			
Consult with architect for design	X			
Oversee the construction of resource center		X	X	X
Develop quality control guidelines, uniform packaging, inventory control systems (including mark-up and profit margin), and merchandizing plan		X	X	
Develop a sign board about resource center		X		

## Expected results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Target	Comments
Number of individuals with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable NRM ( <i>SO 13, indicator 2</i> )	200	
Number of households with improved access to finance, including those	200	New SACCO

Indicator	Target	Comments
receiving community credit and start up grants		members
Number of local organizations strengthened to manage endangered ecosystems, and to support sustainable livelihoods and cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS and gender	6	Six SACCOs strengthened
Number of individuals trained and/or certified in coastal governance, MPA management, HIV/AIDS action planning, and other cross-cutting issues (SO 13, indicator 4)	300	Livelihood and SACCO trainings
Number of success stories documenting key actionable findings about best practice approaches and lessons learned published in local media reports, radio shows, conference papers, and research studies	2	

***Activity 3.3.1 HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation activities improve life for those living with HIV/AIDS and lead to quality behavior change among fishing communities in Pangani***

CRC-URI and UZIKWASA have many years of experience integrating HIV/AIDS planning and behavior change communication with conservation and poverty alleviation. Anecdotal evidence indicates interventions in the target areas have led to behavior change (e.g. increased condom use, less “sex for fish”, and fewer temporary marriages between visiting fishermen and local women) that can reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence. Yet, problems remain. In part, this is because individuals with HIV/AIDS or caring for individuals sick with HIV/AIDS are less capable than healthy individuals of engaging in sustainable resource use practices. *Pwani* continues to work with UZIKWASA to implement activities related to HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation primarily in the communities adjacent to SANAPA and the larger Pangani district including coastal communities north of the Pangani River.

The focus of the activities in Pangani are HIV/AIDS prevention, promoting behavior change among fishing communities through interactive theater, radio, and the development of other information/education/communication (IEC) materials, such as posters and leaflets. Behavior change will be promoted within targeted mainland communities through innovative communications activities based on real-life issues/scenarios that contribute to the spread of HIV. The communications campaign is part of a larger UZIKWASA campaign called *Banja Basi*. This term is difficult to translate to English, but means something similar to “spit it out” (e.g. don’t be silent about problems around you). The issue of “mobile men with money” will be addressed through communication campaigns in coastal villages (e.g. video spots, theater, and radio shows that address risk taking behavior among fishermen and their sexual partners and parents’ roles in early forced marriages). Fishermen will also be targeted through small focus group discussions that involve leaders, fishermen, and women related to the fishing business (e.g. fish buyers). *Pwani* will also support implementation of village multisectoral AIDS committee (VMAC) action plan development and implementation which, among other things, encourage behavior change among visiting fishermen. Connected to the VMAC action plans, the *Pwani* Project will support the development of a Pangani-wide leadership development program, aimed to help VMACs and District staff improve their capacity to deal with HIV/AIDS and the socio-economic and cultural issues and behaviors that exacerbates the spread of HIV.

In Year two, the *Pwani* Project will conduct a survey of existing and potential new condom outlets. The survey will identify problems encountered related to condom distribution. The survey results will be used to develop and implement a revised condom distribution strategy. This will include a training for new outlet partners on principles of condom social marketing. Responding to the challenge that fishermen are hard to reach and often fail to participate in planning and implementation of village HIV/AIDS activities, separate trainings will be conducted for 200 fishermen from four fishing villages. In addition to fishermen, the participants will include community members who typically interact with fishermen. Leaders from the respective Village Multi-sectoral HIV Committees (VMAC) will also be present during the training. The training content will include basic facts on

HIV/AIDS—but more importantly this very interactive training will put special emphasis on the identification of risk taking behaviors that are common among fishermen and their sexual partners. In collaboration with the VMAC leadership a road map for HIV/AIDS activities targeting fishing communities will be developed and integrated into the existing village HIV/AIDS plans and implementation.

A new activity for year two will be to collaborate with the Pwani economic growth team to develop a strategy for improving the livelihoods for people living with AIDS (PLWA) (particularly fishermen), orphans, and widows. This task will begin by surveying VMACs to find out how they are already supporting these groups and what the VMACs think would be the most appropriate ways to strengthen the livelihoods of these groups. Building on the experience of the economic growth team, the Pwani project will thereafter work with the some or all of the six VMACs that have won the “best performing VMAC<sup>3</sup>” competitions in 2010 and 2011 to develop pilot livelihoods strengthening activities. Illustrative activities that could be included are: development of SACCOs targeting vulnerable groups and entrepreneurship, marketing, and vocational trainings. These activities will be in a pilot phase in year two and will be scaled up in year three if proven successful.

### **Objectives**

- To implement village and ward-based activities related to creating an effective community response to HIV/AIDS in the Pangani District

### **Year Two Tasks**

- Conduct condom outlet survey
- Conduct training for fishermen, community members that interact with fishermen, and village leaders.
- Facilitate an annual joint review of the VMAC action plans together with the VMACs and fishing community representatives, to evaluate the achievements of the agreed upon HIV/AIDS control activities
- Conduct 198 Theatre for Development performances throughout Pangani (one performance per village per month)<sup>4</sup>.
- Survey VMACs to understand current support to vulnerable groups
- Develop livelihood strengthening strategy
- Implement livelihood strengthening pilot activities for vulnerable groups in at least three villages
- Production and dissemination of IEC materials including:
  - Banja Bas Posters (covering the 4 themes of 2011)
  - Video spots (covering the 4 themes of 2011)
  - T-shirts and calendars
- VMAC monitoring visits to provide technical backstopping and follow up on village HIV/AIDS plan implementation
- Facilitate a two-day workshop to develop feedback mechanisms for Pangani FM from the community. This will help monitor the effectiveness of the Banja Bas behavior change campaign, which includes radio programming.
- Production and airing of three interactive radio shows, which will air weekly. The three shows will be on the following topics: 1. Banja Bas (UZIKWASA’s HIV/AIDS behavior change communications campaign; 2. Mazingira (environment), and 3. A show focused on Fishermen. This show will be aired at a time when fishermen have access to radio (e.g. at night time).
- Develop and implement a leadership development program for VMACs and District staff to improve the overall leadership capacity in the Pangani District.

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<sup>3</sup> This is a competition that UZIKWASA organize annually. Pwani does not fund this activity, but it is a great leverage point for Pwani activities.

<sup>4</sup> This activity is co-funded between USAID and the German EED. Pefar funding will be used to cover the theater group honoraria.

## Year Two Key Outputs

- 200 condom outlets established and functional
- 264 condom shop owners trained on condoms social marketing
- 200 fishermen (and related community members) trained (50 from four villages)
- 156 interactive radio shows produced and aired (3 shows aired once per week over 52 weeks)
- 198 TFDs performed
- 4 new MVU spots produced and showed in Pangani
- IEC materials: 250 T-shirts, 500 wall calendars, 8,000 posters produced and distributed.
- 60 PLWA, orphans, and widows, with strengthened livelihoods (at least 20 individuals in three villages)
- At least ten VMACs strengthened through leadership program

**TCMP Lead Person Responsible:** Elin Torell and Juma Dyegula

**Cooperating Institutions and Personnel:** UZIKWASA, Pangani District, Patrick Kajubili (economic growth)

## Activity Implementation Schedule

Activity/Tasks	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Produce and air Pangani FM radio sessions	x	x	x	x
Conduct fishermen HIV/AIDS training	x	x	x	
Annual Review meeting with VMAC on fishermen training				x
Produce and disseminate IEC materials	x	x		
Produce MVU spots	x	x	x	
Conduct condom outlets survey	x			
Monitoring of condom outlets		x	x	x
Train social marketing to condom outlet shop owners	x		x	
M&E system facilitated using Pangani FM Radio	x	x		
Develop livelihood strategy for vulnerable groups	x	x		
Implement livelihood pilot activities			x	x
Start up activities for leadership development			x	x
Field monitoring visits	x	x	x	x

## Expected results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Target	Comments
Number of individuals with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable NRM (SO 13, indicator 2)	60	
Number of persons reached through community outreach that promotes HIV/AIDS prevention	30,000	People reached with MVU and TFD
Number of the targeted population reached with individual and/or small group level HIV prevention interventions that are based on evidence and/or meet the minimum standards required (PEPFAR P8.1.D)	150	VMACs and related community members participating in training with fishermen
Number of fishermen (mobile men with money) reached with individual and/or small group level preventive interventions that are based on evidence and/or meet the minimum standards required. (PEPFAR P8.3.D)	150	Fishermen participating in training
Number of targeted condom service outlets (PEPFAR P8.4.D)	200	
Number of local organizations strengthened to manage endangered ecosystems, and to support sustainable livelihoods and cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS and gender	4	Number of new VMACs strengthened

Indicator	Target	Comments
Number of individuals trained and/or certified in coastal governance, MPA management, HIV/AIDS action planning, and other cross-cutting issues (SO 13, indicator 4)	300	Fishermen and VMAC leadership trainings
Number of success stories documenting key actionable findings about best practice approaches and lessons learned published in local media reports, radio shows, conference papers, and research studies	10	Radio shows (not all radio shows will report on key actionable findings)

***Activity 3.3.2 HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation activities improve life for those living with HIV/AIDS and lead to quality behavior change among fishing communities in Bagamoyo***

In the second year, the Pwani Project proposes to expand its work to promote HIV/AIDS prevention through training and behavior change communication in the Bagamoyo District. The activities in Bagamoyo will be implemented by an international NGO, called *Comunita Volontari per il Mondo/AIDS Partnership for Africa (CVM/APA)* in collaboration with the Pwani-TCMP staff. **Apart from the focus groups for fishermen (see below), these activities will only be funded if extra funds become available from PEPFAR in early 2011. A more detailed activity/concept note will be sent to the PEPFAR prevention team for consideration in late January, 2011.**

CVM/APA has 16 years of multi-country experience integrating HIV/AIDS prevention and support activities that integrate poverty alleviation. In Ethiopia and Tanzania CVM has pioneered a multi-sectoral approach that includes establishing integrated HIV/AIDS Committees—from regional to village level—that develops and implements practical prevention strategies. In Tanzania, CVM/APA has supported a multi-sectoral approach to address HIV/AIDS in all 127 Streets of the Kinondoni district (2005-2007), the 82 Villages of the Bagamoyo District (2005-up to date) and the ten districts of Zanzibar (2001-2009). This work included capacity building of district, ward and village/shehia/mitaa officials, health personnel, teachers, youth, widows, men and women, PLWAs and religious leaders, both Christian and Muslim. The communities where CVM/APA worked are now competent, are actively involved in promoting service utilization and are supporting PLWAs and orphans. CVM/APA has identified that fishing communities in the Bagamoyo District are particularly vulnerable and need to be targeted for HIV/AIDS prevention activities. In year two, *Pwani* plans to pool the HIV/AIDS communication knowledge and experience of CVM/APA with TCMP's experience from working in the coastal communities. As a team, we expect to implement sound HIV/AIDS prevention activities in the Bagamoyo District.

The year two focus will be to reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities to HIV infection, specifically targeting fishermen, women involved in the fishing industry, and other high risk groups, such as commercial sex workers, young girls, poor women and PLWA. Activities will promote a coordinated response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic, by building the capacity of fishing communities to promote behavior change through one to one and group peer education, interactive drama and the development of Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials. The activities will naturally be linked to other *Pwani* activities related to HIV prevention and communication, environment, and peer education. The activities will also be connected to the Pwani economic growth activities, by connecting HIV/AIDS vulnerable groups to savings and credit associations and by adding entrepreneurship components to life skills trainings.

The main problems that will be addressed through these activities include: mobile men with money, multiple concurrent partners and transactional and commercial sex. The Pwani Project will also facilitate networking and collaboration of newly trained community resource persons and those trained during previous CVM/APA interventions in the District.

To avoid reinventing the wheel, the Pwani Project will also facilitate a knowledge transfer between UZIKWASA and CVM/APA. This will be implemented by sponsoring a one-week study visit for key CVM/APA and Pwani staff to the Pangani District to learn about the UZIKWASA approach. It will

also be a good opportunity for UZIKWASA and CVM/APA to share the experiences of interventions in both districts.

**Objectives:**

1. Promote a coordinated response to HIV/AIDS in Bagamoyo District fishing villages
2. Support an active response to HIV/AIDS, by increasing knowledge and changing attitudes and behaviors among at risk groups, including fishermen/women, commercial sex workers, girls and PLWA

**Year Two Tasks**

- Workshop for W/VMACs to develop strategies to improve the HIV/AIDS response within fishing communities
- Training for targeted women (fish buyers, bar maids, widows etc.) on HIV/AIDS, life skills, entrepreneurship, and peer education
- Workshop for some of the individuals trained (linked to activity 3.3.3.) to develop strategies to confront HIV/AIDS related problems
- Production of integrated IEC materials
- Training for Commercial Sex Workers (CSW) on HIV/AIDS, life skills and peer education
- Training for PLWA in positive living, entrepreneurship skills, and peer education
- Training of fishermen in behavior change communication through drama
- Establishment of condom social marketing outlets connected with the trained peer educators
- Conduct focus group discussions for fishermen to provide HIV/AIDS education and prevention messages and discuss how to better reach fishermen with HIV/AIDS prevention messages
- Study tour for CVM/APA and Pwani Project Staff to Pangani/UZIKWASA project sites.
- Work with savings and credit associations established by the Pwani Project to develop and implement a plan for increasing access to credit among PLWAs, CSWs, orphans, and widows.

**Year Two Key Outputs**

- 64 members of W/VMACs trained to better address HIV/AIDS issues in fishing communities
- 64 women trained in HIV/AIDS, life skills, entrepreneurship, and peer education
- At least 100 individuals trained with developed action strategies
- 2,320 individuals reached with HIV/AIDS prevention messages by peer educators and drama groups
- 9000 persons reached with IEC materials
- 64 commercial sex-workers trained in HIV/AIDS, life skills and peer education
- 40 PLWA trained in positive living, entrepreneurship, and peer education
- 64 fishermen trained in behavioral change communication through drama
- 150 fishermen reached through focus group meetings on HIV/AIDS prevention
- CVM/APA and UZIKWAZA will share and improve their interventions in Bagamoyo and Pangani districts
- Vulnerable groups (PLWA, CSW, women/girls/widows) with access to SACCO loans

**TCMP Lead Person Responsible:** Elin Torell and Juma Dyegula

**Cooperating Institutions and Personnel:** CVM/APA, Bagamoyo District, Patrick Kajubili (economic growth)

**Activity Implementation Schedule**

Activity/Tasks	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
VMAC workshop		x		
Training for women on HIV/AIDS, life skills, entrepreneurship and peer education		x		
Peer educator workshop for women, fishermen, CSW, and				X

Activity/Tasks	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
PLWA				
Production of IEC material		x		x
Training for Commercial Sex Workers (CSW) on HIV/AIDS, life skills and peer education			x	
Training for PLWA in positive living and peer education			x	
Training of fishermen in behavior change communication through drama			x	
Focus group meetings with fishermen	x	x		
Study tour to Pangani			x	
Develop plan for targeting HIV/AIDS vulnerable groups for SACCOs		x	x	x

### Expected results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Target	Comments
Number of households with improved access to finance, including those receiving community credit and start up grants	25	New SACCO members from vulnerable groups
Number of persons reached through community outreach that promotes HIV/AIDS prevention	9,000	Individuals reached with IEC materials
Number of the targeted population reached with individual and/or small group level HIV prevention interventions that are based on evidence and/or meet the minimum standards required (PEPFAR P8.1.D)	2,320	Individuals counseled by peer educators
Number of fishermen (mobile men with money) reached with individual and/or small group level preventive interventions that are based on evidence and/or meet the minimum standards required. (PEPFAR P8.3.D)	150*	Fishermen reached through focus groups and trainings
Number of targeted condom service outlets (PEPFAR P8.4.D)	15	Condom outlets established
Number of local organizations strengthened to manage endangered ecosystems, and to support sustainable livelihoods and cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS and gender	8	VMACs
Number of individuals trained and/or certified in coastal governance, MPA management, HIV/AIDS action planning, and other cross-cutting issues (SO 13, indicator 4)	232	
Number of success stories documenting key actionable findings about best practice approaches and lessons learned published in local media reports, radio shows, conference papers, and research studies	1	Success story written about the lessons learned

\*This result is expected even without additional PEPFAR funds

### Activity 3.3.3 Integrating Population, Health, and Environment (PHE) into the Pwani Project

The *Building Actors and Leaders for Advancing Community Excellence in Development (BALANCED)* Project, advances and supports wider use of effective population, health, and environment (PHE) approaches worldwide. In Tanzania, BALANCED, works with *Pwani* to develop and deliver integrated PHE messages through peer educators and community-based distributors of family planning commodities in the communities targeted by the *Pwani* project. In year one, BALANCED implemented a number of PHE activities:

- Trained TCMP staff and its partners on how to develop an IEC strategy, integrated PHE messages and IEC materials
- Developed and pretested two posters and two sets of educational leaflets for use by PHE providers and trained CBDs in their counseling of community members on conservation,

family planning, and other health behaviors. The posters were distributed to the Pangani Hospital, 2 dispensaries, 6 village offices, CBD's, PHE providers, peer educators, theatre groups, Pangani district council, NGO's, and the Pangani ferry and market.

- In order to build support for this integrated approach within the target communities, TCMP gave an orientation on TCMP/BALANCED project activities to a total of 53 local leaders during three project orientations.
- Trained 30 Ministry of Health community-based distributors (CBDs) (15 men and 15 women) and two CBD supervisors in Mkwaja and Mkalamo and provided PHE training for CBDs in three additional wards.
- Trained a total of 47 PHE providers (who are small shop owners) in the Mkwaja and Mkalamo wards. The PHE providers have been taught how to talk to their customers about health and conservation, distribute condoms, and refer individuals who need other family planning commodities to CBDs and health centers.
- Trained Sixty-two PHE adult peer educators (31 each from the Mkwaja and Mkalamo wards)

The CBDs, PHE peer educators, and previously trained PHE providers all deliver integrated messages in Mkalamo and Mkwaja villages. From a family planning perspective, the CBDs have been particularly helpful in improving the quality of reproductive health services at the community level as there is a shortage of health staff at the dispensaries and most villages lack a primary health care facility. From January until the end of June 2010, the 30 CBDs in the Mkwaja and Mkalamo wards distributed over 11,000 condoms, 705 cycles of pills, provided 514 counseling sessions for family planning, and conducted 95 antenatal care visits. In addition to providing family planning services, the CBDs, PHE peer educators, and PHE providers spoke to their fellow villagers about HIV/AIDS prevention (e.g. condom use) and the linkages between population, health, and environment. They also promoted environmentally-friendly activities such as fuel-efficient stoves.

In Year two, the Pwani Project will continue receiving support from the BALANCED project. This will include continued support to trained peer educators, CBDs, and PHE providers, including monthly monitoring of individuals counseled in HIV prevention and other PHE topics—and numbers of condoms and other commodities distributed. A new activity will be a training of youth PHE peer educators in Pangani and Bagamoyo Districts. The Pwani Project will invest a small amount of funding to augment the PHE activities, by training the Pwani SACCO members and energy efficient stove owners to become PHE peer educators. The SACCO PHE peer educators will promote environmentally friendly microenterprise development, HIV/AIDS prevention, family planning, and other things, such as modern energy technologies, that are advocated by the Pwani Project. Pwani will also search for PHE champions—individuals that are already involved in multiple P, H, and/or E aspects of the project—that can act as PHE innovators and leaders in their communities.

### **Objectives**

- To use community based champions and peer educators to promote the population, health, and environment messages developed by the Pwani Project

### **Year Two Tasks**

- Train SACCO members to become peer educators
- Identify PHE champions to showcase in communication materials

### **Year Two Key Outputs**

- 50 SACCO PHE peer educators
- At least two PHE champion pieces published

**TCMP Lead Person Responsible:** Juma Dyegula and Elin Torell

**Cooperating Institutions and Personnel:** CVM/APA, Bagamoyo District

### Activity Implementation Schedule

Activity/Tasks	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Train SACCO members and stove owners in Bagamoyo to be PHE peer educators		x	x	
Identify PHE champions	x	x		
Develop PHE champion stories		x	x	

### Expected results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Target	Comments
Number of the targeted population reached with individual and/or small group level HIV prevention interventions that are based on evidence and/or meet the minimum standards required (PEPFAR P8.1.D)	500	Individuals counseled by PHE peer educators and CBDs trained by Pwani and BALANCED
Number of fishermen (mobile men with money) reached with individual and/or small group level preventive interventions that are based on evidence and/or meet the minimum standards required. (PEPFAR P8.3.D)	150	Fishermen counseled by PHE peer educators and CBDs
Number of success stories documenting key actionable findings about best practice approaches and lessons learned published in local media reports, radio shows, conference papers, and research studies	2	Champion stories

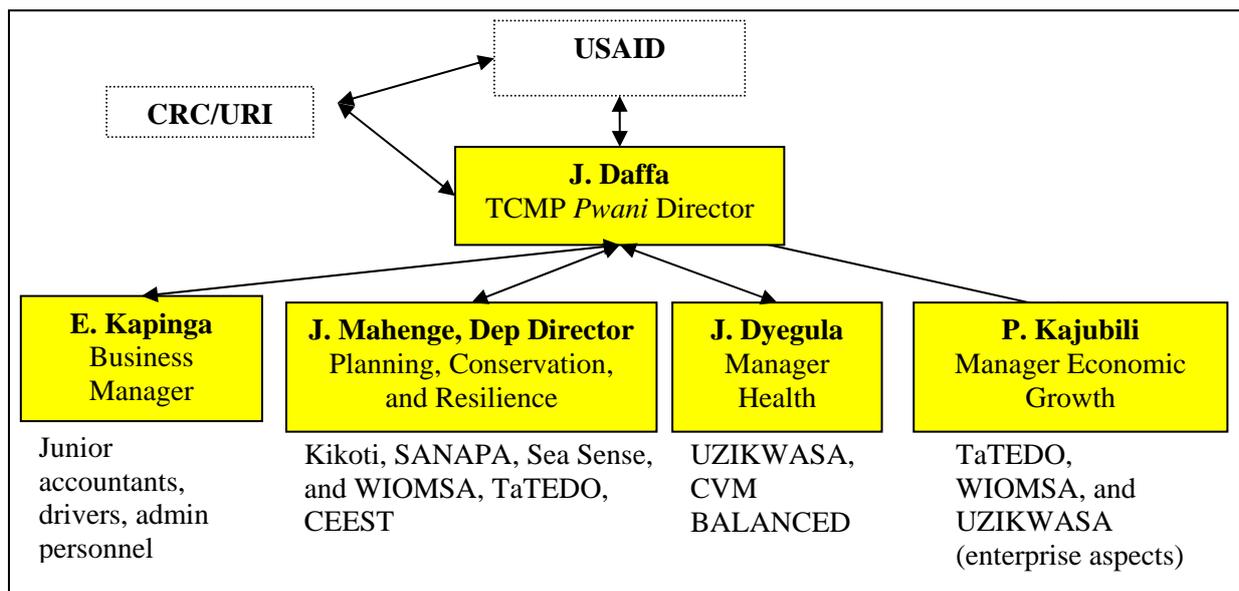
### Gender Mainstreaming

Understanding and addressing societal structures and patterns that perpetuate inequities is a critical part of ecosystem-based management. *Pwani* considers gender in all aspects of its work, with the goal of helping women and men get to the point where they are able to participate as equals in the project. That said, the reality in Tanzania is that women are disempowered—with little access to economic opportunities and a minimal role in village governance. *Pwani* will consider these constraints in its project implementation. The Pwani Project’s gender mainstreaming plan includes: involving women in managing intertidal areas and climate change adaptation activities; targeting women for microcredit and providing leadership training to both men and women villagers with the goal of transforming women’s role in decision-making. It also includes identifying and collecting data on measurable gender-related targets; involving women in natural-resource management decisions; and encouraging female scientists to participate in project work. Leveraged funding from BALANCED also helps empower women. Increasing women’s access to family planning information, services and commodities has implications for almost every aspect of improved quality of life—for not only the women themselves, but for the entire family. This includes improvements in income, health, and education. In turn, these and other quality-of-life improvements increase the willingness and ability of individuals to attend to the health of the environment.

### Implementation Structure and Management

The Coastal Resources Center (CRC) at the University of Rhode is the primary USAID partner implementing this project through the USAID cooperative agreement. CRC is a non-profit institution with a mission to promote coastal stewardship worldwide. CRC has over two decades of international experience in integrated coastal management and a decade of experience working with local partners in Tanzania.

The Pwani Project is implemented locally through the Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership (TCMP) and its highly capable in-country staff, under the leadership of the Project Director. TCMP is a legal entity of URI. URI provides TCMP with decentralized authority for the project’s financial management including all local purchasing and contracting—with the exception of US-based sub-recipients and personnel. Programmatic authorities are also decentralized. TCMP, through its director, has responsibility for implementation of annual work plans and achievement of performance targets. Empowering local staff builds local technical and managerial capacity that will continue to reside in Tanzania after the project ends. CRC-URI does hold legal fiduciary responsibility for fiscal reporting on and meeting the results outlined in the USAID Cooperative Agreement. As such, it provides technical and administrative backstopping and oversight to the in-country team. However, the day-to-day implementation of activities is led by the TCMP Director and his senior management team (see graph below). Senior managers are responsible for managing activities, their respective budgets and delivery of associated results. Each senior manager supervises junior technical staff and oversees implementation of activities and subcontracts within her/his areas of expertise.



### Implementing Partner Institutions

CRC, through TCMP, will manage the project through key staff (below) and a team of talented and committed local implementing partners. Together CRC, TCMP, and these partners offer the range of expertise and experience necessary to meet project goals and results. Implementing partner roles are:

- UZIKWASA: implement activities on HIV/AIDS communication and prevention in Pangani District
- Sea Sense: implement activities to protect sea turtles in Pangani; implement endangered species awareness activities—targeting school children and fishers; develop and promote environmental and cultural ecotourism initiatives
- TaTEDO: lead fuel efficient stove and other activities to reduce destructive practices and pressures on forest resources
- WIOMSA: work with IMS staff to expand intertidal no-take zones and half-pearl farming in Menai Bay; work with dolphin tourist groups in Menai Bay to make the entrepreneurs more environmentally responsible
- CEEST: contribute to climate change vulnerability assessments and action planning; participate in a science and technical working group on climate change
- CVM: implement activities related to HIV/AIDS communication and prevention in the Bagamoyo District.

Supporting partners are national and regional government counterparts (e.g. NEMC; Department of Environment; Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries; Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism; Wami-Ruvu Basin Office); the local scientific community (WIOMSA, USDM, IMS, the Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute); the private sector (tourism businesses and agro-industries); and international groups (e.g. US Department of Interior, US Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration). Supporting partners will be drawn upon for targeted research and technical support related to project activities and cross-sectoral themes, such as climate change and gender. Other collaborators include MACEMP, ReCoMaP and Norges Vel (Norwegian development organization)—all represent significant leveraging opportunities.

### Office Structure, Operational Staffing and Lines of Authority

The main project management office is in Bagamoyo, where most of the project staff are located. Senior staff on the mainland report to the project director, Jeremiah Daffa (see schematic above and table below). A small office is maintained in Dar es Salaam. Although, no staff members are located full time in Dar, it is an important hub for national policy coordination. WIOMSA is the main implementing partner on Zanzibar and they coordinate all activities in Menai Bay. WIOMSA is also responsible for hiring Zanzibar extension staff, who report to Dr. Francis, the WIOMSA Executive Secretary. Zanzibar extension staff are housed in the WIOMSA office. UZIKWASA will be the main implementing partner for HIV/AIDS in Pangani and they have a room where Pwani staff can sit when they are in Pangani.

The local administrative and fiscal support staff members work from the Bagamoyo office. The local administrative team is backstopped by a CRC/URI administrative team which conducts periodic internal audits of the in-country office and local sub-recipients, compliance with the TraiNet tracking system and USAID branding requirements, and ensures submission of relevant Program documents and materials to the USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse.

### Staff Responsibilities for Key Result and Major Activity Areas

Program Areas	Implementer (TCMP staff or local partner)	TCMP Lead	CRC Technical Assistance Lead
<b>1. Protect Critical Coastal Forests, Wildlife, and Freshwater Resources</b>			
1.1: Critical coastal area use planning in Bagamoyo District	J Mahenge	J. Daffa	D. Robadue
1.2: Mariculture zoning for mangrove ecosystem protection	J Mahenge	J. Daffa	D. Robadue
1.3: Protect and monitor of coastal forests and associated wildlife inside SANAPA	A. Kikoti	J. Daffa	E. Torell
1.4: Reduce Deforestation through Improving Energy Technologies.	TaTEDO	J Mahenge	J. Tobey
<b>2. Protect Critical Marine Ecosystems and Endangered Species</b>			
2.1a. Scale-up of community-led no-take zones of intertidal areas.	S. Hamed /WIOMSA	J. Daffa	E. Torell
2.1b Improving sustainability of Dolphin Tourism in Menai Bay	S. Hamed /WIOMSA	J. Daffa	E. Torell
2.2: Support the implementation of the SANAPA marine zone.	To be determined	J Mahenge	E. Torell
2.3: Protection of sea turtles	SeaSense	J Mahenge	E. Torell
2.4: Training of coastal and marine management professionals	URI	J Mahenge	E. Torell
<b>3. Human Dimensions of the Coastal Ecosystem</b>			

<b>Program Areas</b>	<b>Implementer (TCMP staff or local partner)</b>	<b>TCMP Lead</b>	<b>CRC Technical Assistance Lead</b>
3.1: Increasingly resilient communities are enabled to adapt to climate change impacts	CEEST	J Mahenge	J. Tobey
3.2: Communities benefitting economically from NRM-based businesses through increased income, access to credit, new markets, and enhanced goods and services	P. Kajubili	J. Daffa	J. Tobey
3.3: HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation activities improve life for those living with HIV/AIDS and lead to quality behavior change among fishing communities	UZIKWASA	J. Dyegula	E. Torell
<b>Project Management</b>			
PMP	W. Mkama	J. Daffa	E. Torell
TrainNet	W. Mkama	J. Daffa	E. Torell
Quarterly reporting	J. DAffa		E. Torell

### **International Travel Schedule**

The following table provides tentative dates and purposes for all international travel budgeted by the Project during the implementation plan period.

<b>MONTH</b>	<b>Traveler and Purpose</b>
February	Robadue: Spatial planning, mariculture zoning, and climate change.
March	Torell: Program management and site visit to Zanzibar, Bowen: IT and GIS support
April	Tobey: Economic Growth TA, Perry Raso, bivalve cultivation volunteer – support to half pearl farming on Zanzibar
May	Robadue: Spatial planning, mariculture zoning, and climate change.
June	Torell: Follow up on HIV/AIDS prevention and economic growth activities in Pangani and Bagamoyo
July	
August	
September.	Robadue: Spatial planning, mariculture zoning, and climate change.
October	Tobey: Economic Growth TA
November	Torell and Moreau: Year 2 self assessment, work planning and year 3 budgeting
December	

### **Coordination with other Donors and Initiatives**

The *Marine and Coastal Environment Management Project* (MACEMP), which is funded by the World Bank from 2005 until 2011, works on the mainland and Zanzibar to strengthen coastal management and fisheries. MACEMP works through the Tanzanian Government to support the implementation of the ICEMS by working with the coastal districts to develop or revise district ICM action plans. *Pwani* does not directly support district ICM action planning and small scale fisheries management, since this area is now covered by MACEMP. Rather, *Pwani* complements MACEMP's work. In Menai Bay, *Pwani* builds on MACEMP's work with dolphin tour operators to make their

work more sustainable and beneficial to surrounding communities. Pwani also supports MACEMP's effort to review and revise the National Integrated Coastal Environmental Strategy (see activity 3.1.b).

The *Program for the Sustainable Management of the Coastal Zones of the Indian Ocean Countries* (ReCoMaP) works primarily through local NGOs, who receive grants to implement coastal management-related projects such as turtle conservation, beekeeping, and mariculture. ReCoMaP also provides support to the MPRU for the establishment of a network of MPAs in the Tanga Region. *Pwani* benefits from leveraging resources from two ReCoMaP projects: 1) its support to Sea Sense for turtle conservation in Tanga and Pangani, including monitoring, establishing community-based turtle conservation, promoting turtle ecotourism, and increasing public awareness, and 2) its support to the scale-up half-pearl farming on Zanzibar—an initiative that *Pwani* builds upon to add new no-take zones.

## Performance Management, Evaluation, and Learning

Following USAID ADS 203 guidance, the Pwani Project has developed a Results Framework (RF) and Performance Management Plan (PMP) that was approved by USAID in June 2010. The Pwani Project's approved indicators, year one and two targets, and the results from year 1 (January 1 to September 30<sup>th</sup>) are reported in the table below.

### Summary of Pwani indicators, targets, and year one results

INDICATOR	Year 1 Results (Jan-Sept)	Year 1 Targets	Year 2 Targets
1. Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management	56,414	595	332,119
2. Number of hectares in areas of biological significance showing improved biophysical conditions for selected parameter(s)	-	No target	No target
3. Number of policies, laws, agreements, or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation implemented.	1	4	8
4. Dollar value of funds leveraged	90,216	No target	No target
5. Number of coastal inhabitants with increased adaptive capacity and reduced vulnerability to harm from actual or expected climatic changes or their impacts	-	3,000	2500
6. Number of individuals with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable NRM (SO 13, indicator 2)	297	145	260
7. Number of households with improved access to finance, including those receiving community credit and start up grants	70	60	200
8. Number of persons reached through community outreach that promotes HIV/AIDS prevention	48,023	29,400	30,000
9. Number of the targeted population reached with individual and/or small group level HIV prevention interventions that are based on evidence and/or meet the minimum standards required (PEPFAR P8.1.D)	376	200	650

INDICATOR	Year 1 Results (Jan-Sept)	Year 1 Targets	Year 2 Targets
10. Number of fishermen (mobile men with money) reached with individual and/or small group level preventive interventions that are based on evidence and/or meet the minimum standards required. (PEPFAR P8.3.D)	95	100	450
11. Number of targeted condom service outlets (PEPFAR P8.4.D)	147	62	200
12. Number of local organizations strengthened to manage endangered ecosystems, and to support sustainable livelihoods and cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS and gender	18	22	14
13. Number of individuals reached through community outreach and planning that promotes biodiversity conservation and improved gender equity	1,719	530	2,240
14. Number of individuals trained and/or certified in coastal governance, MPA management, HIV/AIDS action planning, and other cross-cutting issues (SO 13, indicator 4)	390	395	836
15. Number of success stories documenting key actionable findings about best practice approaches and lessons learned published in local media reports, radio shows, conference papers, and research studies	13	20	30

As the Pwani Project is receiving climate change funds in FY 11, we also propose to track seven additional climate change specific indicators in year 2. These are climate change indicators that CRC has received from USAID to use in West Africa.

#### Suggested climate change indicators and targets for year two

Suggested Indicator	Year two targets
Number of people who now have access to modern energy services as a result of renewable energy technologies through USG assistance	No target
Energy saved due to energy efficiency/conservation projects as a result of USG assistance	No target
Number of people with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance	250
Number of climate-resilient or low emissions development plans developed as a result of USG assistance	6
Number of climate mitigation and/or adaptation tools, technologies and methodologies developed, tested and/or adopted as a result of USG assistance	1
Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance	4
Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance	3

The main purpose of the PMP is to assess whether activities are leading to intended results. The PMP serves as the basis for continual assessment and adaptive management of the project design and implementation, for generalized learning on ecosystem management, and for reporting results to USAID.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and reporting to USAID are built around each major result area. The goal was to design an M&E system that draws upon the principles of adaptive-management. Pwani uses indicators that are valid, reliable, precise, measurable, timely, and programmatically important. Project impacts related to climate change, gender, and HIV/AIDS are mainstreamed into the project indicators, but can be extracted for customized reporting. The Program's PMP results framework and indicators are closely linked to USAID/Tanzania strategic objectives and biodiversity and PEPFAR earmark objectives. Indicators will be monitored and reported in workplans and quarterly reports. In addition, Pwani reports on biodiversity indicators through the T-MEMS indicator reporting system and on PEPFAR indicators through the PROMIS system.

Regular Project management and annual reporting activities are carried out by the CRC and TCMP senior management team. Main tasks and report deliverables are:

- Preparation and submission of quarterly progress reports to USAID/Tanzania CTO (Cognizant Technical Officer) and NEMC
- Timely and regular input of data by TCMP into the USAID TrainNet system for all Project training activities
- Annual self-assessment of progress and annual workplan submitted by CRC for approval by USAID
- External evaluation by a local consultant (Nov. 2008)
- Collection, analysis and reporting of data to USAID on project indicators and targets for project performance monitoring, submitted quarterly as part of the Standard quarterly progress report
- Monthly accounting reports sent from TCMP to CRC
- Expenditure reports submitted to USAID from CRC/URI

Workplans, and quarterly, annual, and final project reports draw upon the PMP data analysis and include: 1) a comparison of actual accomplishments with the goals and objectives established for the period, 2) an explanation of the quantifiable outputs generated by project activities and what the data implies about the value-added of an integrated approach, 3) the reasons why goals were met or not met, and 4) an analysis and explanation of cost overruns or high unit costs, as appropriate.

#### Management and Administration Activity Implementation Schedule

Activity	2011												Respon. person	
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D		
<i>Subcontracts and personnel</i>														
Prepare subcontracts for partners and consultants	x													ET, JD,EK
Hire communications officer	x	x												ET, JD
Hire economic growth junior officer	x	x												JD
<i>Routine reporting</i>														
Quarterly Semiannual PMP reporting	x			x			x			x				ET,JD
TCMP quarterly reports to USAID	x			x			x			x				JD, ET
Quarterly district and working group meetings			x			x			x			x		JD
Input data by TCMP into the USAID TrainNet	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Workplan for approval by USAID												x		JD, ET
<i>Financial Management</i>														
Monthly account reports from TCMP to CRC	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	EK
Expenditure reports to USAID from CRC/URI			x			x			x			x		CM

ET-Elin Torell (CRC), JD-Jeremiah Daffa (TCMP)

## Environmental Monitoring and Compliance

An initial environmental evaluation (IEE) was prepared in year one and submitted to USAID in May 2010. The IEE screened project activities and developed monitoring measures that will be applied to future activities. After careful audit, the IEE recommended that most of the Pwani Project activities would fall under categorical exclusion and a few under negative determination. Environmental screening and review procedures have been adopted for those activities that have a negative determination with conditions. The Pwani Project Team does the environmental screening. The project team works with local partners to identify potential impacts, develop alternatives to avoid or minimize those impacts, and identify mitigation actions and monitoring measures. Some of the mitigation measures undertaken by the project are:

*Elephant tracking and monitoring:* A Tanzania-certified veterinarian with the Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute supervised animal immobilization and recovery.

*Strengthening and expanding half-pearl farming operations.* Qualified marine scientists supervise half-pearl farming activities and training in best practices in half-pearl farming.

*Implementation of coastal climate change adaptation actions.* Best practices in coastal adaptation follow the USAID manual “Adapting to Coastal Climate Change: A Guidebook for Development Planners.”

*Design, construction and operation of half-pearl jewelry resource center.* Siting and construction of the Resource Center will minimize adverse impacts to habitat and the natural environment.

*Ecotourism development actions.* Ecotourism small-scale actions will be screened for potential adverse impacts prior to any undertaking.

## Branding

The Pwani Project provides information through many existing channels. This includes through presentations at meetings, conferences, outreach sessions and other forums as well as through print media—e.g., peer-reviewed articles in professional journals, locally produced Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials, pamphlets, brochures, policy briefs, guides, and PowerPoint presentations. The main target audiences include local communities, local government agencies, national policymakers, grassroots NGOs, and other donors. Acknowledgement is always given to the generous support of the American people through USAID in all Project communications and materials. Also recognized are partnerships and support from local government ministries, agencies and departments who participate in various activities of the Project.

### Project items that will be marked with the USAID Identity

Item	Type of USAID Marking	Type of Materials	When and Where Items will be Marked
Presentations at meetings, conferences, outreach sessions and other fora	USAID Identity (cobranded where/as appropriate)	PowerPoint presentations	At the time they are produced; first and last slides
Project website	USAID Identity (cobranded where/as appropriate)	Online electronic Identity	At the time the website goes on-line; with USAID Identity at top or bottom left
Publications, including pamphlets, brochures,	USAID Identity (cobranded where/as	Tanzania as focus; other regional and	At the time they are produced; on

Item	Type of USAID Marking	Type of Materials	When and Where Items will be Marked
policy briefs, guides, teaching case studies, training manuals, and PowerPoint presentations	appropriate)	international distribution as appropriate	publication cover and title page
Project events such as an annual partners' meeting, training workshops, exchanges, study tours, conferences and network meetings	USAID Identity (cobranded where/as appropriate)	Tanzania as focus; other regional and international distribution as appropriate	On any banners displayed for the event and on the first page of agenda provided
Selected physical infrastructure (e.g. CFM billboards) to which the Project has contributed	USAID Identity (cobranded where/as appropriate)	Stickers or plaques	At time gear or equipment is purchased/delivered or infrastructure construction completed

## Budget

Year Two Budget by Program Element	Request*	Cost Share	Total
Coastal Forests and Terrestrial Wildlife	339,216	28,170	367,385
Marine Ecosystems and Habitats	139,340	19,378	158,718
Strengthened Resilience in Assets	330,531	74,541	405,073
Project Management and Coordination	196,653		196,653
Total Direct			
Indirect			
<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>1,179,767</b>	<b>132,291</b>	<b>1,312,057</b>

Year Two Budget by Object Class Category	Request*	Cost Share	Total
URI Personnel	111,002	27,060	138,062
Fringe	47,019	12,177	59,196
In country staff and consultants	167,401	-	167,401
Subcontracts	296,407	82,852	379,258
Other direct costs		-	
Travel	124,870		124,870
Capital Equipment	82,000		82,000
Total Direct			
Indirect			
<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>1,179,767</b>	<b>132,291</b>	<b>1,312,057</b>

\* The year two budget request assumes the following:

- Carry over funds from year one of \$80,000;
- Year 2 Biodiversity (\$550,000); Climate Change (\$200,000) and PEPFAR (\$200,000) funds for a total of \$950,000
- PEPFAR FY11 funds anticipated in September 2011 (utilizing \$160,000 of that allocation in year 2)