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



**Year 4 Work Plan  
December 15, 2012 – December 14, 2013**

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## **List of Acronyms**

<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
<b>AOTR</b>	Agreement Officer's Representative
<b>APA</b>	AIDS PARTNERSHIP with AFRICA
<b>BATOGA</b>	Bagamoyo Tour Guides Association
<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>CSW</b>	Commercial Sex Worker
<b>DAP</b>	District Action Planning
<b>DED</b>	District Executive Director
<b>DiSEDC</b>	District Sustainable Energy Development Cluster
<b>EAME</b>	Eastern African Marine Ecoregion
<b>FIU</b>	Florida International University
<b>GBV</b>	Gender Based Violence
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Fund
<b>GIS</b>	Geographic Information Systems
<b>GLOWS</b>	Global Water for Sustainable Program
<b>GoT</b>	Government of Tanzania
<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>IEC</b>	Information, Education, and Communication
<b>IMS</b>	Institute of Marine Sciences
<b>IR</b>	Intermediate Results
<b>IUCN</b>	World Conservation Union
<b>KIDOTOA</b>	Kizimkazi Dolphin Tourism Operators Association
<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>MVU</b>	Mobile Video Unit
<b>NAP</b>	National Adaptation Plan
<b>MBCA</b>	Menai Bay Conservation Area
<b>MPA</b>	Marine Protected Area
<b>NEMC</b>	National Environment 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>PSI</b>	Population Services International
<b>RUMAKI</b>	Rufiji, Mafia, Kilwa Seascape Project
<b>SACCOS</b>	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
<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>STI</b>	Sexually Transmitted Infection
<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>TFD</b>	Theater for Development
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Program
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>URI</b>	University of Rhode Island
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>VCT</b>	Voluntary Control and Testing
<b>VMAC</b>	Village Multisectoral AIDS Committee
<b>VPO</b>	Vice President's Office
<b>WCR</b>	Women and Children's Rights
<b>WADA</b>	Water and Development Alliance
<b>WIOMSA</b>	Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association
<b>WMAC</b>	Ward Multisectoral AIDS Committee
<b>WWF</b>	World Wildlife Fund

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## **Introduction**

This document describes the planned Year 4 activities of the Conservation of Coastal Eco-Systems in Tanzania: the *Pwani* Project. Year 4 is the final year of the Project and hence, the work plan focuses on finalizing ongoing activities and documenting lessons learned. The contents of this work plan were generated from discussions and output developed during a year three self-assessment and work planning meeting for TCMP staff and local partners, which was held in Bagamoyo in November 2012. 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 4. 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 3 accomplishments and challenges. For more detailed descriptions of challenges and achievements, please refer to the Year 3 quarterly reports.

## **Highlights of Expected Year 4 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 4 (more details and outcomes are listed under each activity description):

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

- State of Mbegani Bay Report (English and Swahili)
- State of Mbegani Bay Report launched
- Pangani small scale mariculture permitting procedures approved
- Bagamoyo and Pangani small scale mariculture permitting procedures launched
- Data collection and monitoring system for pond mariculture piloted
- Elephant tracking results documented and submitted to an appropriate journal.
- Two stakeholder workshops (Morogoro and Saadani) conducted to present the elephant tracking results and discuss the implications of the research findings.
- Two business centers for fuel efficient ovens and solar multi-chargers established

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

- No-take zones established and bylaws adopted in Unguja Ukuu and Kikungwi, Zanzibar.
- Half-pearl farming in Kikungwi and Unguja Ukuu strengthened
- Menai Bay Conservation Area (MBCA) half-pearl farming policies drafted
- Sixty dolphin tour operators trained and certified
- Dolphin management plan developed for the MBCA
- Nesting green turtles and their eggs protected at eight sites

- Sea turtle ecotourism initiative operating successfully at two localities and generating revenue
- Waste management bylaws developed in two villages and submitted to Pangani District Authorities for approval
- National sea turtle status report produced

### **Climate change and Economic Growth**

- Bagamoyo rapid climate change vulnerability assessment
- Report outlining the lessons learned from implementing village level climate change vulnerability assessments and adaptation planning
- Proceedings from two-day Coastal National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and Climate Resilient Development Planning Workshop
- Strategic plans for one or two Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies in Pangani/Bagamoyo
- Savings and credit services for vulnerable groups expanded to two new villages in Pangani
- Ecotourism handbook or guide developed for the Mkwaja ward
- Report presenting the results of a survey of all livelihoods and SACCO beneficiaries supported by the *Pwani* Project

### **HIV/AIDS Prevention**

- Strategies developed to improve the gender based violence (GBV) and HIV/AIDS response
- Counseling and peer educators training conducted for bar/guest house workers
- Bar/guest house worker association formed
- Peer educator events conducted that promote VCT mobile services in at risk areas
- Condom social marketing service outlets established and connected with trained peer educators; 500 condom outlets in place and operational in Pangani and Bagamoyo
- Focus group discussions conducted for 245 fishermen in Pangani and Bagamoyo to discuss HIV/AIDS facts and environmental messages.
- Four Village HIV/AIDS plans revised and responsive to local gender needs
- Review meetings with Village Multisectoral AIDS Committees and fishermen held in four villages
- 142 Theater for Development (TFD) performances held in 33 villages
- Eight Mobile Video Unit (MVU) spots produced and showed on HIV/AIDS prevention themes
- 252 interactive radio shows produced and aired
- Six village leadership coalitions coached
- HIV/AIDS IEC materials produced and disseminated

These results will contribute towards the Year 4 PMP targets, which are listed under each activity description and in a summary on page 52.



## 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 Roosevelt 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 wellbeing 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 local civil society and community-based groups.

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

- 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.

*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 4 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 Sustainable Coastal Communities and Ecosystems/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.

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

In Year 1 and 2, *Pwani* surveyed critical and threatened coastal ecosystems in the Bagamoyo District. The District encompasses several important areas including the Saadani National Park and its “community influence zone” (a buffer area of 5 km) and more than 5,000 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, the Ruvu River delta north of Bagamoyo town and the 30 km<sup>2</sup> Mbegani Bay located just to the 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 including port and industrial facilities, waterfront homes and hotels, mariculture, and salt production.

In the first two years, the *Pwani* Project worked with the District’s top leadership to revive the Bagamoyo Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) Working Group and it is now the Project’s primary vehicle for working with the District. For spatial planning and mariculture zone/permitting, a Task Force was created that reports directly to the ICM Working Group. Other accomplishments include: conducting a rapid assessment and producing a report on shoreline characteristics and dynamics in the Mbengani Bay, taking global positioning system (GPS) coordinates for coastal uses involving mariculture and salt production

throughout the Bagamoyo District coast, and compiling available and new global information system (GIS) data layers, including acquiring digital base maps for the Bagamoyo/Pangani seascape.

Year 3 activities focused on sourcing and compiling information related to the complex functionality of the Mbegani Bay. Our goal was to provide the Bagamoyo district with rich information to assist them in planning for the development and conservation of the critical coastal ecosystem. The Project involved District technical staff, *Pwani* staff, and a marine scientist from the Institute of Marine Sciences of the University of Dar es Salaam. The result was a detailed technical report called “The State of Mbegani Bay Report,” which has been shared with the Bagamoyo District Spatial Planning Task Force, which is reviewing the report and will provide input in the first quarter of Year 4. In Year 4, we will share the technical report with a broader group of stakeholders, including private sector representatives. We will also turn the detailed report into a simplified document or series of fact sheets that are more easily accessible for local government staff. A hand-over ceremony will be organized in the Mbegani Bay. During this event, we will distribute the report and fact sheets to local stakeholders.

### **Objectives**

- Determine the ecosystem functions and services of Mbegani Bay including its physical, ecological and economic value and functioning.
- Orient and build the capacity of district staff, local leaders and Project team members in coastal planning, including geographic information and shoreline processes and dynamics
- Build and maintain a coastal management GIS database to empower and improve the quality of District planning and decision-making

### **Year 4 Major Tasks**

- Collaborate with the Bagamoyo District Task Force and Tanzanian research scientist in fine-tuning the current version of the State of Mbegani Bay Report
- Finalize the State of Mbegani Bay Report (technical and simplified/fact sheet version)
- Translate the simplified State of Mbegani Bay Report to Swahili
- Conduct stakeholder meeting to share the simplified State of Mbegani Bay Report
- Organize a launch event for the technical and simplified State of Mbegani Bay Reports
- Disseminate the simplified State of Mbegani Bay report.
- Collect missing GIS data; update and manage the GIS database for the Mbegani Bay

### **Year 4 Key Outputs**

- Simplified State of Mbegani Bay Report in English
- Simplified State of Mbegani Bay Report in Kiswahili

**Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership (TCMP) Lead Person Responsible:** TCMP Deputy Director (activity implementer); Jeremiah Daffa and Baraka Kalangahe (serve in advisory role with focus on linking policy and political issues to district and national level); Jumanne Mohamed (assist with the process, field activities and management of GIS database); Don Robadue and Jim Tobey (serve as technical advisors).

**Cooperating Institutions and Personnel:** Bagamoyo District, National Environment Management Council, Village Councils, Institute for Marine Sciences.

### Activity Implementation Schedule

Activity/Tasks	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Finalize State of Mbegani Bay Report (technical and simplified version)	X			
Conduct stakeholder meeting to share the simplified Mbegani Bay Report	X			
Translate the simplified State of Mbegani Bay Report	X	X		
Launch the technical and simplified State of Mbegani Bay Report		X		
Disseminate the simplified State of Mbegani Bay Report		X	X	X
Collect GIS data	X	X		
Continue updating and managing GIS database for Mbegani Bay	X	X	X	X

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

Indicator	Target	Comments
Number of individuals reached through community outreach and planning that promotes biodiversity conservation and improved gender equity	250	Individuals reached during stakeholder meeting and launch

#### Activity 1.2. Mariculture zoning for mangrove ecosystem protection

In Year 2, draft mariculture zoning and permitting guidelines were completed by *Pwani* in collaboration with the Bagamoyo District. The guidelines focus on milkfish, mullet, tilapia, and prawn farming. This work entailed field assessments, taking GPS coordinates of existing and potential new mariculture sites, collecting remote sensing images, producing maps, determining land cover and land use, and constructing a GIS database. The team collected background information on sources of pond water and soil quality. The Project also conducted community feedback meetings with district decision-makers including the ICM Working Group and the District Council. The mariculture zoning process in Bagamoyo is supervised by a mariculture task force, which is a sub-committee of the ICM Working Group. The task force met several times in 2011, participated in field data collection, and provided feedback on the draft permitting procedures and associated bylaws.

The mariculture zoning approach follows the successful model established by the Mkuranga District, which adopted the “Small-Scale Mariculture Zoning and Permitting Procedures” in September 2009. The format and main policies of the procedures are endorsed by the National Environmental Management Council and the Department of Aquaculture, and they are consistent with the National Mangrove Management Plan.

In Year 3, *Pwani* in collaboration with the Bagamoyo District and local communities completed the process of stakeholder review. The Bagamoyo District is now in the final stage of adopting the mariculture zoning and permitting guidelines for small-scale coastal mariculture projects. In Year 3, the *Pwani* team also worked hand-in-hand with Pangani District to introduce and raise awareness of mariculture zoning among coastal communities in the Pangani District. This included conducting a site analysis for all suitable sites for small scale mariculture activities and drafting a report on the status of mariculture, which was submitted to the Pangani District Executive Director (DED).

In Year 4, the *Pwani* team will collaborate with the Pangani District and local communities to finalize and approve the permitting procedures for small scale mariculture activities. The permit procedures document is intended to be functional and to support the establishment of mariculture projects in coastal Pangani. As the *Pwani* Project is entering its final year, the mariculture team has developed the following exit strategies.

First, the team will help pilot test a data collection and monitoring system for pond mariculture. Second, if opportunities arise, the team will work with the District Task Force to mentor local community members who are involved in fish farming. We will work with them to formally apply for permits and assess the permit procedures applicability. This will ensure that the small scale farmers, who have been issued permits, can continue operating their projects after the *Pwani* Project ends.

Second, the Project will draft a tool that can help guide coastal districts in mariculture zoning. This tool will be targeted at coastal districts that have not yet zoned suitable sites for small mariculture projects. It will help coastal districts initiate mariculture zoning, identify relevant stakeholders, understand when in the process various stakeholders should be involved, and develop a budget for the zoning exercise. The tool will outline the outputs that will result from zoning exercise (e.g., maps and permitting procedures) and how to use these outputs.

### **Objectives**

- Create interest, understanding, and stakeholder engagement in mariculture zoning and sustainable mariculture development
- Establish a consensus on the appropriate level of mariculture operations in potential sites, including estuaries and salt flats, in Bagamoyo and Pangani
- Identify potentially suitable locations for orderly, low-impact mariculture expansion
- Adapt the procedures used in Mkuranga and Bagamoyo to the needs and capabilities of the Pangani District

### **Year 4 Major Tasks**

- Finalize the maps for all sites that are zoned as suitable for small scale mariculture activities
- Incorporate the maps into the Pangani District permitting procedures
- Finalize and submit the English and Swahili mariculture permit procedures to the Pangani District Council for approval
- Finalize the review of policies and the draft ordinance for district approval in the Pangani District
- Print and distribute the permitting procedures to Pangani and Bagamoyo stakeholders
- Hold small launch events to celebrate the permitting procedures in Bagamoyo and Pangani
- Establish a data collection and monitoring system for pond mariculture
- Draft a tool to help guide mariculture zoning

### **Year 4 Outputs**

- Pangani mariculture permitting procedures (English version)
- Pangani Mariculture permitting procedures (Swahili Version)
- Mariculture zoning guiding tool

**TCMP Lead Person Responsible:** Alieth Mutatina (activity implementer); Baraka Kalangahe (supervisor); Jumanne Mohammed (GIS support)

**Cooperating Institutions and Personnel:** Bagamoyo District/Pangani District

### Activity Implementation Schedule

Activity/Tasks		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Bagamoyo District	Follow up with Bagamoyo Full Council about the permitting procedure's approval		x		
	Print permitting procedures		x		
	Launch event				
	Distribute the permitting procedures to stakeholders		x		
Pangani District	Finalize feedback meetings in four villages	x			
	Finalize English version of the permitting procedures	x			
	Translate the procedures into Swahili	x			
	Proofread the Swahili version of the procedures (to be conducted by the Pangani Task Force)	x			
	Finalize Swahili version of the document	x			
	Share the procedures with the Pangani ICM Working Group	x			
	Incorporate inputs and finalize the document	x			
	Conduct village level approval meetings for the permitting procedures	x			
	Submit Pangani procedures to the District for approval	x			
	Follow up with the Pangani Full Council		x	x	
	Print Pangani Permitting Procedures			x	
	Launch the Pangani procedures			x	
Distribute the procedures to all stakeholders			x		

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

Indicator	Target	Comments
Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance	65,219 new hectares in Pangani, 10,271 maintained hectares in Bagamoyo	The new hectares are the coastal hectares of Pangani that are covered by the small scale mariculture permitting procedures.
Number of policies, laws, agreements, or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation implemented.	1	Pangani Permitting Procedures
Number of individuals reached through community outreach and planning that promotes biodiversity conservation and improved gender equity	840	Individuals reached during feedback meetings

### Activity 1.3. Protect and monitor 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 identify 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 to 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 the Mikumi NP. The activity aims to address three research 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 1, the *Pwani* Project in collaboration with the Kilimanjaro Elephant Research Institute collared 17 elephants (five in Saadani NP and 12 in Wami Mbiki WMA). At Wami Mbiki, one unit (K11) failed after three months whereas at Saadani, K1, K2 and K3 started reporting the location irregularly after 13 months of monitoring. The three Saadani elephants with failing telemetry units had their collars replaced in Year 2. In Year 3, we continued to monitor elephants by satellite and ground. We employed geo-fencing technologies to determine how important it is to reduce human elephant conflict in our study area. We further mapped key human activities through Google Earth maps. This will help in the establishment of potential pathways for elephants and other wildlife to connect Wami Mbiki and SANAPA. At the end of Year 3, the elephants collared in Year 1 were de-collared<sup>2</sup>. In Year Four, we will continue documenting and communicating our results to relevant stakeholders and donors.

### **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 4 Tasks**

- Document elephant tracking results and submit to an appropriate peer reviewed journal
- Conduct two stakeholder workshops (Morogoro and Saadani) to present the elephant tracking results and discuss the implications of the research findings
- Present the elephant tracking results during Pwani meetings and at other venues (e.g. international conferences and meetings) if opportunity arise.

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<sup>2</sup> The three elephants collared in Year 2 will be de-collared in Year 4. However, the de-collaring will not be funded by the *Pwani* Project.



## Year 4 Outputs

- Telemetry Final Report
- Publishable paper
- Workshop reports

**TCMP Lead Person Responsible:** Jeremiah Daffa (activity coordinator)

**Cooperating Institutions and Personnel:** Alfred Kikoti (lead researcher)

## Activity Implementation Schedule

Activity/Tasks	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Documentation/publication	X	X	X	X
Two stakeholder meetings	X	X		
Present results during Pwani meetings and other venues	X	X	X	X

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

Indicator	Target	Comments
Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance	102,046 maintained	Hectares improved because of the improved information for decision-making generated by the elephant tracking activity.
Number of individuals reached through community outreach and planning that promotes biodiversity conservation and improved gender equity	40	Participants reached during feedback meetings

### ***Activity 1.4. Reduce deforestation, adapt to climate change, and diversify livelihoods through promoting improved energy technologies***

Dependence on biomass energy among coastal communities is a challenge that can be reduced through awareness raising and promotion of energy saving technologies, including modern biomass energy technologies (e.g. stoves and ovens) and solar multi-chargers. These technologies can contribute to increasing the resilience and disaster preparedness among coastal communities by, for example, diversifying livelihoods and increasing access to mobile phone charging. The *Pwani* Project began collaborating with the Tanzania Traditional Energy Development Organization (TaTEDO) in Year 2, to promote and introduce modern energy technologies in the villages of Changwahela, Mlingotini, Kitonga, Mkange, Mihuga and Gongo, in the Bagamoyo District. The first step was to formulate a District Sustainable Energy Development Cluster (DiSEDC) and conduct needs assessments for the participating villages. Thereafter, TaTEDO provided training on how to use improved technologies and how to market them locally. One underlying assumption is that the energy efficient technologies will spread through entrepreneurship and peer education by champions.

In Year 3, TaTEDO implemented improved energy technologies, aiming to reduce deforestation and encourage climate change adaption. TaTEDO helped individuals and groups of entrepreneurs acquire modern energy technologies and the skills to use and promote baking ovens and solar photovoltaic

systems for charging of cellular phones. TaTEDO also promoted energy efficiency stoves for institutions and household use.

In Year 4, TaTEDO will continue promoting baking ovens and training entrepreneurs to use photovoltaic solar energy (solar PV). TaTEDO's entrepreneurial approach is integrated and community-based, ensuring participation of local communities and district authorities. TaTEDO will review the institutional capacity of the District Sustainable Energy Development Cluster (DiSEDC) and the groups formed to manage the energy-based enterprises. TaTEDO will assess the strengths and weakness and provide advice to DiSEDC and other stakeholders on how to better promote technologies to enhance preparedness for climate change-related extreme weather events. TaTEDO will help establish two businesses—one new solar PV center and one baking entrepreneurship group. This will ensure sustainability of the project activities and guarantee the income of entrepreneurs, whose households will become more resilient to climate change-related stresses and shocks. TaTEDO will train the technicians to design and install solar PV systems of different sizes and for varying uses, including lighting, communications, refrigeration, education, and entertainment. The trained solar energy technicians will be able to service the existing and new solar PV systems. TaTEDO will also follow up on the activities initiated in years 1 and 2. There will also be an awareness campaign that promotes energy saving technologies through live demonstrations and distribution of leaflets at village meetings.

### Objectives

- Contribute to increased resilience, climate change adaptation, improved livelihoods, and reduced fuel wood consumption by introducing modern energy technologies.
- Conserve biodiversity through sustainable production and utilization of renewable resources using modern energy technologies.

### Year 4 Major Tasks

- Monitor and assess the current implementation mechanisms (DiSEDC and entrepreneurship groups)
- Establish two business groups/centers (oven and solar multi-chargers)
- Conduct training on designing, installing, and servicing solar photovoltaic systems
- Conduct awareness raising campaign

### Year 4 Outputs

- Seven individuals trained in constructing solar energy systems of varying sizes and for different uses
- Two new business groups/centers (baking and phone charging)

**TCMP Lead Person Responsible:** Jairos Mahenge

**Cooperating Institutions and Personnel:** TaTEDO

### Activity Implementation Schedule

Activity/Tasks	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Assess the DiSEDC and other key stakeholders in the district; conduct meeting to discuss and agree on the way forward.	×			
Establish one baking business	×	×		
Establish one cellular-phone charging center			×	×

Activity/Tasks	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Conduct training on designing, installing, and servicing solar multi-chargers		×	×	
Conduct one field visit to monitor and evaluate project performance			×	
Prepare and submit implementation report	×	×	×	×

### 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	Agreements between entrepreneurs and TaTEDO
Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance	40	Individuals involved in energy saving technologies
Number of households implementing energy efficient measures as a result of USG assistance.	10	
Number of individuals with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable NRM (SO 13, indicator 2)	80	New entrepreneurs and their household members
Number of households with improved access to finance, including those receiving community credit and start up grants	5	

## 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 (MPA) 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*

Currently the *Pwani* Project, in collaboration with local communities, manages five no-take zones within the Menai Bay Conservation Area (MBCA). The no-take zones are located in the inter-tidal areas where women collect cockles and oysters for household consumption. Although the intertidal areas are included in the MBCA, the management plan for MBCA does not include any measures to specifically manage those inter-tidal areas. The objective of establishing no-take zones and instituting size limits of the cockles collected by local communities is to protect the bivalves and other intertidal resources, which were becoming depleted. There were four established no-take zones at the outset of the *Pwani* Project. They were located in Nyamanzi, Fumba and Bweleo zone. In Year 2, the Nyamanzi no-take zone was dropped, because it was located in an area with turbulent water, where the cockles do not thrive. Meanwhile the Project identified two new communities interested in establishing intertidal no-take zones: Kikungwi and Unguja Ukuu.

The no-take zones are managed by the local communities, who also actively participate in monitoring the areas. In Year 3, the *Pwani* Project conducted baselines of the new areas and these were used during community meetings to discuss the environmental conditions in each site and determine which sites

would be most appropriate to set aside as no-take zones. Areas selected for no-take zone status are areas typically high in bivalve sources, but that are currently low in population due to overfishing. The villagers determined that the Kigomani area is the best site at Unguja Ukuu while Kibondeni was chosen as the best site for Kikungwi. When making the selection, the villagers considered both the environmental condition of the sites and their relative importance to bivalve harvesters. Once an area is selected, there is a rigorous process involved in order to confirm the status: from the creation of community bylaws to the involvement of lawyers and the approval of the district commissioner.

A typical no-take zone covers an area of 100 square meters and will ideally maintain no-take status forever. After being established, the no-take areas are monitored twice per year. It is only during the semi-annual monitoring that any fishing and shell collection may take place, and only for the bivalves that have reached a certain size—as determined by local bylaws. It is in this way that the species population may replenish and be used in the most sustainable manner possible.

The processes of establishing new no-take zones and new pearl farms have been slow in Unguja Ukuu and Kikungwi. In Year 4, the *Pwani* team will expedite the process by meeting with communities regularly and assisting them in finalizing the bylaws that were drafted in Year 3. We expect to have the bylaws and management committees established in each village by early 2013. The Project will also work with the two villages to conduct a second monitoring event in the two new no-take zones. That said, it is likely too soon to see improvements in biophysical conditions before the end of the Project.

In Year 4, we will also look into the possibility of establishing one additional no-take zone in an area of Unguja Ukuu called Tindini. This will help reduce conflicts of interest between the Unguja Ukuu Kaye Bona and Unguja Ukuu Tindini villages and it will increase the overall area covered by marine conservation activities in Unguja Ukuu.

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

#### **Year 4 Tasks**

- Monitor the five community-managed no-take zone in the Menai Bay Conservation Area and discuss the monitoring results with the communities
- Establish a new no-take zone in Unguja Ukuu Tindini (conduct baseline, draft bylaws, and form management committee)
- Prepare and post sign boards at new no-take areas
- Formulate bylaws that outline how the communities will manage the no-take zones and nearby areas in Unguja Ukuu
- Coordinate no-take zone activities with the jewelry making/pearl farming activities conducted by the *Pwani* economic growth team and the WIOMSA project marketing specialist

#### **Year 4 Key Outputs**

- Unguja Ukuu and Kikungwi no-take zones formally established.
- Monitoring reports for all sites, including baseline for the Unguja Ukuu (Tindini) site
- Bylaws for new sites
- Signboards that show the location of all no-take zones

**TCMP Lead Person Responsible:** Baraka Kalangahe (activity coordinator). Elin Torell (technical assistance)

**Cooperating Institutions and Personnel:** WIOMSA, IMS, DFD (MBCA), local communities

### Activity Implementation Schedule

Activity/Tasks	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Permanently mark all no-take zones	X		X	
Put up sign boards at new no-take zones	X		X	
Develop no take zone in Unguja Ukuu Tindini	X	X	X	
Monitor no take zones and write reports			X	X
Write report about establishing a second no-take zone in Unguja Ukuu				X

#### *Activity 2.1.2. Half-pearl farming*

The people of Fumba Peninsula, Zanzibar have always depended on oysters and other bivalves for food and protein. For ages, women have gleaned them from the shallow waters around the Menai Bay Conservation Area. Over time, however, an open access regime and uncontrolled harvesting have sent stocks into decline. The USAID-funded SUCCES program began working with a group of individuals on the Fumba Peninsula in 2004 to find alternative uses for the bivalves found in the intertidal areas. When not harvested for food, the Bay’s black-lip pearl oysters can be used for half-pearl culture. Half-pearl farming uses simple techniques and tools and does not require highly trained technicians or other expensive inputs. This makes the activity well suited to poor, rural, coastal communities. To be successful in the long term, it would be necessary to have a stable source of black-lip pearl oysters. This meant there needed to be a community- and ecosystem-based approach to biodiversity conservation. This became the second component of the pilot initiative. Menai Bay stakeholders have established five “no-take zones”—areas where no extractive activities are allowed (activity 2.1.1). This is a proven technique for “protecting” breeding stocks and increasing the number of young bivalves in down-current adjacent areas that *are* open to harvesting/collecting. These no-take zones are co-managed by the communities through an approved management plan and village bylaws.

To create a half-pearl, a number of oysters are collected and implanted with a “nucleus”—a plastic button that is attached to the inside of each oyster shell. Typically, there are 150 oysters implanted at a time, and farmers have a maximum of six hours in which to complete the task and return the live oysters to the water. The location of the nuclei in the shell is one factor that will determine the quality of the half-pearl, so farmers must be very skilled and accurate at this difficult job. The implanted shells are then gathered in nets and returned to a plot in the ocean, which is a carefully selected location where the nets will be tied. Each plot is between 5-6 meters deep, and approximately 20 by 10 meters in size. The maintenance of these conditions is critical in order to produce a high quality product.

The farmers perform monthly progress checks where they inspect the nucleus for growth, clean the shells, and generally track the progression and health of their crop. Depending on water temperature, a crop is normally ready to be harvested after six months and taking up to as long as one year. A cut, polished and finished half-pearl sells for US\$10-\$40 and a polished shell jewelry piece for US\$2-\$10, with price determined by the quality and setting of the piece. In a place where few individuals earn more than US\$50 per month, producing and selling half-pearls or shell jewelry pieces could significantly improve income levels.

In Years 1 and 2, The *Pwani* Project attempted to scale-up half-pearl farming by training existing farmers in improved cultivation and spat collection techniques. In Year 3, the early farmers became extension agents, training a number of individuals in Unguja Ukuu and Kikungwi on half-pearl farming. The Project has also encouraged spat collection, to decrease the dependence on wild harvest, reduce the risk of depleting wild stock, and hence, make half-pearl farming more sustainable. In Year 4, the Project expects to see the number of farms and farmers in Unguja Ukuu and Kikungwi grow.

**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 4 Tasks

- Improve the new half-pearl farms established in Kikungwi and Unguja Ukuu
- Introduce more pearl farms in Kikungwi and Unguja Ukuu
- Promote and support natural spat collection in all pearl farms
- Conduct monthly seeding of half-pearls
- Work with the MBCA to develop conservation area-wide half-pearl farming guidelines

#### Year 4 Key Outputs

- New half-pearl farmers trained
- Two new pearl sites established

**TCMP Lead Person Responsible:** Baraka Kalangahe (activity coordinator), Elin Torell (technical assistance)

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

#### Activity Implementation Schedule

Activity/Tasks	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Improve new pearl farms	X	X	X	
Promote spat collection and grow out	X	X	X	
Work with MBCA to develop policies		X	X	
Conduct monthly seeding	X	X	X	
Established more producer farms in Unguja Ukuu and Kikungwi	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 1, the Project prepared a dolphin tourism value chain assessment. Based on this assessment, a number of activities were completed that will continue in Year 4. First, the *Pwani* Project reviewed the efforts that have been implemented by the Kizimkazi Dolphin Tourism Operators Association (KIDOTOA) in collaboration with the Institute for Marine Science (IMS) and Stockholm University. The KIDOTOA group offers dolphin tours, snorkeling, and boat tours. IMS and KIDOTOA have developed and posted information signs for marine mammal at public access areas where tourists, tour operators and local communities can easily access them. KIDOTOA has also trained boat operators and tour guides, produced dolphin tourism guidelines, and provided education and awareness to the community and schools.

What sets KIDOTOA apart from other local dolphin tours is that they donate a portion of their profits to support the conservation of the Menai Bay region. Additionally, they are vocal advocates for the protection of dolphins from destructive and unsustainable fishing practices in the region such as the use of drag nets and dynamite blasting.

Building on earlier efforts and to avoid replication, *Pwani* works very closely with KIDOTOA, the Zanzibar Marine Conservation Unit, and local communities. In Year 4, this will include holding regular meetings between the dolphin tour operators and fishermen and promoting an accreditation plan, which was developed in Year 2. The plan includes sections on environmentally sustainable tourism, promotion and marketing, education and interpretation, training, monitoring and compliance. The Year 4 activities will also include training dolphin tour operators, collecting by-catch information, and working with the MBCA and local communities to revise existing dolphin guidelines and develop a new dolphin management plan.

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

#### Year 4 Tasks

- Support the KIDOTOA management team
- Support MBCA in the establishment of a dolphin management plan
- Train new boat operators on dolphin tour guiding
- Assist the process of accrediting dolphin tour guides
- Conduct regular meetings between fishermen and dolphin tourism operators

#### Year 4 Key Outputs

- 60 tour operators trained and accredited
- MBCA dolphin management plan

**TCMP Lead Person Responsible:** Baraka Kalangahe (activity coordinator), Elin Torell (technical assistance)

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

#### Activity Implementation Schedule

Activity/Tasks	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Support the KIDOTOA management team	X	X	X	
Support MBCA in establishing a dolphin management plan	X	X	X	
Train new boat operators on dolphin tour guiding		X		



Activity/Tasks	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Assist in the process of accrediting dolphin tour guides				
Conduct meetings between fishermen and dolphin tour operators	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 (maintained)	45,040	Hectares of MBCA maintained under improved management.
Number of hectares in areas of biological significance showing improved biophysical conditions for selected parameter(s) (maintained)	1,334	Areas of Bweleo and Fumba no-take zones under maintained improved biophysical condition
Number of policies, laws, agreements, or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation implemented.	3	2 no-take zone bylaws, MBCA dolphin management plan
Number of individuals with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable NRM (SO 13, indicator 2)	5	New half-pearl farmers
Number of individuals reached through community outreach and planning that promotes biodiversity conservation and improved gender equity	200	Individuals reached during meetings related to establishing new no-take zones
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)	20	
Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance (SO 13, indicator 4.8.1-29)	140	20 individuals trained for a total of 7 hours each on half-pearl farming (5 individuals) and dolphin tourism (15 individuals)

### Activity 2.2: Support the implementation of the SANAPA marine zone

Pwani will support and strengthen the 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 was deleted when the Project's funding shifted from biodiversity conservation to climate change.*

### ***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 sea turtles, dugongs, whale sharks and several species of cetacean. Sea turtle populations are declining on a global scale and are at risk from human exploitation at all stages of their life cycle. All five species present in Tanzanian waters (green, hawksbill, loggerhead, olive ridley and leatherback) are categorised by the World Conservation Union (IUCN) as critically endangered, endangered, or vulnerable. In Tanzania, sea turtles face persisting threats from incidental capture in both commercial and artisanal fisheries, deliberate slaughter for meat, poaching of eggs and habitat disturbance caused by coastal development, beach seines and dynamite fishing.

To help reverse the sea turtle population decline, Sea Sense has implemented community-based sea turtle monitoring and protection programs at eight key nesting sites within the *Pwani* Project area. The nest monitoring programs are having a positive impact on nesting sea turtles and are engaging coastal communities in conservation efforts. To support the monitoring program and increase understanding of the importance of marine species and habitat conservation, several education and awareness raising initiatives have been implemented, including a teacher training workshop, a marine conservation seminar for village leaders and a 'World Environment Day' celebration.

Significant progress has been made during the first three years of the *Pwani* Project. During Year 1, daily patrols by Community Conservation Officers were conducted at four nesting beaches. During Years 2 and 3, this was extended to eight nesting beaches. Nests under threat from poaching, predation or tidal inundation were relocated to a safer area. Since the start of the *Pwani* Project, 255 nests have been recorded and monitored by community Conservation Officers and 20,647 sea turtle hatchlings have safely reached the sea. A significant number of those nests were laid in Maziwe Island, representing the first successful hatching of sea turtles eggs laid in Maziwe Island in over three decades.

Co-funding supported the first ever sea turtle satellite telemetry project in Tanzania and identified important post nesting migratory corridors through the *PWANI* seascape and the location of green turtle foraging grounds in the region.

Two community sea turtle conservation groups were established and both groups are leading a sea turtle ecotourism initiative in their locality. The initiative is raising much needed income for the community and raising awareness of the potential economic benefits of conservation programs. Staff members from five lodges/hotels have received training in sea turtle conservation and guests are actively participating in the initiative. We also provided seven wardens from Saadani National Park with training in sea turtle conservation and ecotourism.

During Year 3, there was a specific focus on the impacts of illegal and destructive fishing practices on threatened marine species. A sea turtle stranding network recorded 83 mortalities in the first three years of *Pwani* and the data was analyzed to identify high risk areas for fisheries interactions and deliberate slaughter. We conducted bycatch awareness sessions with fishers in seven villages and a Theatre for Development project in four villages stimulated community debates about the importance of taking action against those people participating in illegal activities. We also conducted meetings with village councils to emphasize the importance of strong leadership in relation to marine resources management and held awareness raising workshops for fishers and village leaders.

In Year 4, communities will continue to monitor sea turtle nesting activity and data will contribute to the production of a national sea turtle status report. Support will be provided for two sea turtle conservation groups to strengthen their capacity to continue delivering the sea turtle ecotourism initiative. Education and outreach activities will include a Theatre for Development project and a secondary school education program focusing on the impacts of poor waste management on endangered marine species and their habitats. Sea Sense will facilitate two village councils to develop local bylaws related to waste management in their communities.

### **Objectives**

- Monitor and protect nesting sea turtles and hatchlings at eight nesting sites
- Identify areas of high risk to nesting and foraging sea turtles
- Develop sea turtle ecotourism as a revenue generating activity
- Raise awareness of threats to endangered marine species and their habitats
- Reduce threats to endangered marine species

### **Year Four Major Tasks**

- Support a community based nest monitoring and protection program
- Strengthen capacity of two community turtle groups through education and training
- Conduct a Theater for Development project in two villages focusing on waste management
- Implement a secondary school waste management education program
- Facilitate the development of waste management bylaws in two villages
- Compile data on status of sea turtles in Tanzania

### **Year Four Key Outputs**

- Nesting green turtles and their eggs protected at eight sites
- Sea turtle ecotourism initiative operating successfully at two localities and generating revenue
- Waste management bylaws developed in two villages and submitted to District Authorities for approval
- National sea turtle status report produced

**TCMP Lead Person Responsible:** Baraka Kalangahe  
**Cooperating Institutions and Personnel:** Sea Sense

### Activity Implementation Schedule

Activity/Tasks	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Nest monitoring and protection program	x	x	x	x
Training for two turtle groups	x	x	x	
Secondary school education program	x			
Theater for Development project		x		
Bylaw development	x	x	x	
National sea turtle status report			x	x

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

Indicator	Target	Comments
Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance (maintained)	55,819	Hectares under maintained improved management.
Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance.	2	Waste management bylaws submitted to District for approval
Number of local organizations strengthened to manage endangered ecosystems, and to support sustainable livelihoods and cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS and gender	2	2 community turtle groups
Number of individuals reached through community outreach and planning that promotes biodiversity conservation and improved gender equity	400	Theatre for Development project and Secondary school education program
Number of individuals trained and/or certified in coastal governance, MPA management, HIV/AIDS action planning, and other cross-cutting issues	15	
Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance	480	Training for turtle groups, 4 sessions of eight hours, 15 participants
Number of success stories documenting key actionable findings about best practice approaches and lessons learned published in local media reports,	1	Publicity for national status report

radio shows, conference papers, and research studies		
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### 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 wellbeing, 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 3.1. Increasingly resilient communities are enabled to adapt to climate change impacts***

Climate change is already impacting coastal communities and the impacts are anticipated to intensify in the future, resulting in significant alteration of coastal and marine ecosystems, and increased coastal hazards in low-lying areas. Climate change affects 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.

The *Pwani* Project 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, URI 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.

In the first three years, the *Pwani* Project led the completion of vulnerability assessments and adaptation plans (V&A) in six villages. These were Mlingotini and Kitonga (Bagamoyo District), Paje and Jambiani (Zanzibar), and Sange and Mwembeni (Pangani District). In each location, climate change working groups were formed, acting as the entry points for vulnerability assessment, education and awareness raising, adaptation planning, and implementation of small, doable adaptation actions. The Kitonga Village adaptation actions focus on drought-resistant mango trees, planted on 24 acres and managed by a climate change working group of 12 people. After two years, there is a 67% survival rate of the mango trees. The Mlingotini community selected integrated beekeeping and mangrove conservation as adaptation options. The community working group of 12 members has established 24 modern beehives and each member has made one traditional hive. After two years, 50% of the hives are colonized. On Zanzibar, the local communities are planting hypomea grass to conserve the coast and stabilize the beach against erosion. In Pangani, the Project has assisted the Mwembe village to pilot a drought- and disease-resistant, early-maturing banana variety, while the Sange village has tested planting the simsim Naliendele (92) variety.

Rapid vulnerability assessments have been conducted for the riverine and shoreline ecosystem in Pangani and for the Mbegani Bay, the location of the Mlingotini V&A. The state of the Mbegani Bay report was written to characterize and understand the dynamics of this critical marine ecosystem.

In Year 4, the *Pwani* Project will continue to assist the existing adaptation options that are ongoing in the six villages in Pangani, Bagamoyo and Zanzibar. Working beyond the six villages, the Project will connect the climate change and economic growth activities by promoting SACCOs memberships as an adaptation strategy that can make households more resilient to stresses and shocks. The team will work with existing population, health, and environment (PHE) peer educators to help explain how their integrated messages related to fuel efficient technologies, SACCOS and family planning can be linked to climate change adaptation and resilience building. We will also conduct a larger rapid assessment for the coastal areas of the Bagamoyo District and prepare a report on the lessons learned from implementing climate change vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning in the northern Tanzania Seascape. The Project will support two climate change related research projects implemented by Project staff.

- ***Research to understand the level of climate change preparedness among local fishing communities and the contribution of fisheries to food security.*** The Project will also advocate for integrating climate change adaptation into the national fisheries policy and strategy statements. The overall purpose of the research is to explore how coastal communities understand current fisheries policies and how climate change impacts the fisheries sector. We know from the previous vulnerability assessments that coastal fishing communities are noting changes in rainfall patterns that affect shrimp production, decreases in seaweed (particularly *Cottonii*) and increases in sea temperatures that changes fish distribution patterns—which results in declining catches. The research goal is to identify policy gaps and promote fisheries policy formulation that integrates climate change adaptation and food security. As part of the research, the team will assess the main source of income in coastal communities, assessing the contribution of fisheries to food security at household level. The research will also assess how coastal communities have responded to the impacts of climate change to the fisheries sector by documenting existing strategies and adaptation actions implemented at local level.
- ***Research if the form of a field experiment in the Kitonga village to assess effectiveness of adaptive rice species.*** This is a controlled experiment that will test how different rice species fare when subjected to different biophysical and chemical conditions. The results from this experiment will determine which rice species work best during droughts and other extreme weather events. The information is important as it will inform the villagers as they decide what rice species to grow. The team will also conduct a survey to assess to what extent local villagers have adopted appropriate climate change adaptation techniques promoted as a result of the village level climate change vulnerability assessment conducted in Year 1. The survey is expected to uncover the factors and challenges that influence the adoption of climate change adaptation techniques in the Kitonga village.

## Objectives

- Raise awareness of coastal vulnerability and adaptation to climate change in the *Pwani* Project area at the village and district level
- Identify climate change vulnerabilities and ways to increase resilience and reduce harm from climate change impacts
- Catalyze small, doable, adaptation actions
- Share good practices in coastal adaptation

#### Year 4 Major Tasks

- Zanzibar local adaptation action follow-up
- Bagamoyo local adaptation action follow-up
- Pangani local adaptation action follow-up
- Link climate change adaptation to economic growth (SACCO) and PHE peer educator activities
- Conduct a rapid vulnerability assessment for the coastal area of Bagamoyo
- Conduct research on climate change and fisheries
- Conduct research on adaptive rice farming species and techniques

#### Year 4 Key Outputs

- Bagamoyo Rapid Vulnerability Assessment Report
- Adaptation action monitoring reports
- Research reports
- Report outlining the lessons learned from implementing village level climate change vulnerability assessments and adaptation planning

**TCMP Lead Person Responsible:** Jairos Mahenge (activity implementer); Wilbard Mkama (field assistant); Jeremiah Daffa (serves in policy advisory role and making linkages at the national level); Don Robadue and Jim Tobey (technical advisors)

**Cooperating Institutions and Personnel:** IMS/WIOMSA, NEMC/STWG, VPO, Dr. Yohana Shagude, Dr. Narriman Jiddawi and Dr. Christopher Muhando

#### Activity Implementation Schedule

Activity/Tasks	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Conduct Bagamoyo Rapid Vulnerability and Adaptation assessment	X	X	X	X
Conduct follow up and provide technical support related to the small doable adaptation activities in Bagamoyo, Pangani and Zanzibar	X	X	X	X
Link climate change adaptation to economic growth (SACCOS) and PHE (peer educator) activities	X	X	X	X
Conduct research on climate change and fisheries	X	X		
Conduct research on adaptive rice farming species and techniques	X	X	X	X
Prepare report on lessons learned from implementing village level vulnerability assessments and adaptation planning			X	X

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

Indicator	Target	Comments
Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance	2	Climate change adaptation agreements with Sange and Mwembeni

Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance	300	Individuals implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change
Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance	1	Bagamoyo rapid assessment
Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues (adaptation) as a result of USG assistance	1	Bagamoyo district climate change task force to be formed

**Activity 3.1b: Support national level policy coastal adaptation mainstreaming on mainland and Zanzibar**

After the Cancun meeting on Climate Change, which produced the Cancun Adaptation Framework, many countries are establishing National Adaptation Plan (NAP) processes. Tanzania through the Division of Environment in the Vice President’s Office (VPO) has received funding from the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) develop a NAP. However, the process is just being established and the VPO is currently looking for assistance from those with experience to help facilitate the NAP process in Tanzania. In Year 4, the *Pwani* Project is planning to explore the interest of the Government of Tanzania (GoT), in particular the Vice President’s Office/Department of Environment and the United Nations Development Program, to partner in an activity that lays the groundwork for National Adaptation Planning. URI recognizes that the NAP is a continuous, progressive, and iterative process, and must be country-driven. Any collaborative activity would thus be locally driven and complement existing plans, timing and priorities of the GoT.

The *Pwani* Project and the global USAID SUCCESS Project have an interest in working with the GoT and stakeholders in coastal and marine areas on climate change mainstreaming and adaptation planning; to pilot test procedures for NAP activities; and to share experience from Tanzania with other countries in Africa as well as globally. As a first step and to launch national adaptation planning, *Pwani* and SUCCESS propose a two-day workshop, which builds on similar workshops conducted in Jamaica and Barbados. Under the direction of the VPO, we will apply the methodology used in the Caribbean, but the *Pwani* workshop will have a more limited focus on the coastal and marine sector. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Decision on National Adaptation Plans states that the planning should be based on nationally identified priorities, and coordinated with national sustainable development objectives, plans, policies and programs. So, rather than starting with climate impacts and vulnerability and finishing with adaptation measures, we propose a methodology that starts with development objectives and identifies adaptation actions to support those objectives, taking into account the larger context of other development stressors and gaps in enabling conditions.

The workshop will help the VPO and coastal sectors develop a vision for the NAP process in Tanzania. It will help kickstart the NAP process and provide an opportunity for learning and sharing experience on the NAP process. The USAID Climate Office in Washington DC has agreed to assist in workshop design and facilitation, if requested. The specifics (timeframe, agenda, speakers, participants, venue, etc.) would need to be developed in cooperation with the VPO and with USAID Tanzania.

The *Pwani* Project will also conduct a climate change stakeholder workshop on Zanzibar. The workshop will involve individuals from the local Jambiani and Paje climate change committees, the Department of Environment, the Menai Bay Conservation Area, Department of Land use and Tourism, the Institute for Marine Science, WIOMSA and TCM P staff. The purpose of the meeting will be to discuss how to phase

out the *Pwani* Project's climate change activities and increase the collaboration between local and national level climate change stakeholders.

### Workshop Objectives

- To test methods and modalities for national adaptation planning
- To reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience
- To facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation into development planning processes and strategies
- To learn from experience and share with other countries and the UNFCCC

### Potential Follow-up Opportunities

- Prepare a proceedings and consensus document
- Form a coastal adaptation task force to design and implement follow-up training activities, expert meetings, technical advice, etc.
- Discuss how to further the NAP planning and implementation in Tanzania
- There will be opportunities to send Tanzania representatives to an exercise in West Africa, where the SUCCESS program is planning a similar development planning and adaptation mainstreaming event

Provide input a synthesis of experience, best practices, technical guidance and lessons learned prepared by the SUCCESS Project for the next meeting of the UNFCCC

### Year 4 Key Outputs

- Proceedings from two-day Coastal National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and Climate Resilient Development Planning Workshop
- Proceedings from the Zanzibar workshop

**TCMP Lead Person Responsible:** Jeremiah Daffa

**Cooperating Institutions and Personnel:** VPO, Fisheries Department, National Environment Management Council (NEMC), etc.

### Activity Implementation Schedule

Activity/Tasks	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Conduct two-day Coastal NAP and Climate Resilient Development Planning Workshop	X	X		
Form a coastal adaptation task force (potential activity)		X		
Tanzania representatives participate in a similar workshop in West Africa (Ghana)		X		
Assist in preparing a synthesis of experience, best practices, technical guidance and lessons learned for the next meeting of the UNFCCC			X	
Conduct stakeholder meeting on Zanzibar			X	



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

Indicator	Target	Comments
Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance	5	Institutions participating in NAP workshop

#### ***Activity 3.2.a Communities benefitting economically from NRM-based businesses through increased income, access to credit, new markets, and enhanced goods and services—Mainland***

The *Pwani* economic growth activity area includes capacity building and technical assistance to individuals and groups working with natural resource-based products and services. Good resource stewardship is partly assured when individuals and communities place value on a resource, and have ownership in its sustained management. An increase in income from the natural resource base will increase the opportunity value they place on the resources in the short and long term. The objective is to promote increased wealth through improved resource management of the coastal and marine environment, which at the same time increases the revenues of local communities and enterprises by diversifying and improving production and marketing of fishery products and ecotourism services.

During Year 3, the Project increased the resilience and social capital amongst HIV/AIDS vulnerable groups, including people living with AIDS (PLWA), widows and other HIV/AIDS-affected households, by working with Village Multisectoral AIDS Committees (VMAC) to establish savings and credit services for the vulnerable groups. The Project also trained vulnerable groups on entrepreneurship skills. As a follow-up to a Pangani ecotourism value chain assessment completed in Year 1, the *Pwani* Project supported Sea Sense’s sea turtle ecotourism activities. The Project also increased female entrepreneurs’ access to savings and credit and conducted trainings in soap-making, handicrafts, and other value-added products that can be marketed to tourists.

The *Pwani* Project has supported the establishment of eight SACCOS (Savings and Credit Cooperative Society) on the mainland and Zanzibar. A SACCOS is formed with the intent of providing loans and capital to prospective entrepreneurs. Due to conditions of poverty and living far away from urban centers, it would otherwise be extremely difficult or impossible for many individuals to afford the principal necessary for starting a new business. With the help of a SACCOS loan, group members are able to invest in their own futures and the future of their families. Each SACCOS group is governed through the use of bylaws, established by the board and its members. These bylaws determine specific aspects of the loan process, such as the minimum amount for each monthly deposit and the number of shares that each partner must purchase to maintain membership.

In Year 4, the *Pwani* Project will support the existing SACCOS by strengthening their financial management capacity and increasing their understanding of the links between savings/diversified livelihoods and climate change resilience. The Project will audit the SACCOS books of accounts, because they have not been audited for three years and without the audit, the SACCOS would be blocked from accessing bank loans and other financial resources.

The Project will assist one or two of the SACCOS in developing strategic plans for the coming five years. The plans will outline the associations’ visions, and the natural resources-based livelihoods, climate change and conservation strategies that are suitable in their environmental context. The strategic plans will also outline how the SACCOS will work with VMACs to expand savings and credit services to vulnerable groups. Upon request from VMACs and SACCOS in Kipumbwi, Stahabu, and Mikngungi, we will also expand savings and credit services for vulnerable groups in two of these villages. The Project will also support value-added activities related to small scale ecotourism, beekeeping, and half-pearl

jewelry-making. This support will come in the form of providing technical assistance, mini-grants, savings and loan mechanisms, and training.

Following the Year 1 Pangani ecotourism value chain assessment, the Project will train a small ecotourism group in the Mkwaja village in basic tour guiding. We will also develop a ward ecotourism handbook/guide that can be used in the rapidly growing nature-based tourism and the new hotel developments cropping up around the Saadani National Park and the beaches abutting the Ushongo and Mkwaja villages.

In its final year, the Project will also conduct a survey of all livelihood beneficiaries supported by *Pwani*. The survey's purpose will be to assess the impacts of the Project's support to the development of SACCOS and its direct technical assistance to add value to existing conservation-based enterprises.

### **Objectives**

- Strengthen the access to savings and credit services established in coastal communities
- Support the growth of existing community-based ecotourism initiatives and demonstrate good conduct in ecotourism development
- Improve enabling conditions for future coastal tourism development
- Introduce natural resource management (NRM) based sustainable livelihoods
- Establish and expand markets for value added conservation-based livelihoods products

### **Year 4 Major Tasks**

#### SACCOS

- Train accountants from nine SACCOS in Pangani and Bagamoyo in accounting, financial management, and climate change adaptation/resilience building
- Inspect and audit the SACCOS' books of accounts
- Assist one or two SACCOS in Pangani/Bagamoyo in developing strategic plans
- Expand savings and credit services for vulnerable groups to two new villages

#### Ecotourism development

- Train ecotourism-related groups, including existing tour guides and women-led handicraft groups, in Mkwaja (Pangani) in basic tourism practices and business skills
- Assist in the development of an ecotourism handbook or guide for the Mkwaja ward
- Strengthen eco-tourism in Mlingotini (Bagamoyo) by partnering with the COAST project funded by the Global Environment Fund (GEF)

#### Learning and Project phase-out

- Work with government (ward councilors) to ensure continued technical extension and district financial support for small scale livelihood beneficiaries
- Link newly established beekeeping groups to the Pangani Beekeeping Association (WANYUPA)
- Conduct a survey of all livelihood beneficiaries on Zanzibar and the mainland to assess the impacts of the *Pwani* Project's livelihood activities

- Monitor and evaluate the progress of the *Pwani* Project’s economic growth activities

#### Year 4 Key Outputs

- One or two SACCOS strategic plans
- Mkwaja ecotourism handbook/guide
- At least new 70 beneficiaries participating in SACCOS
- 200 NRM-based livelihood beneficiaries
- 9 SACCOS auditing reports

**TCMP Lead Person Responsible:** Patrick Kajubili (activity implementer); Jeremiah Daffa and Baraka Kalangahe (serve in advisory role and linking policy issues to District and national level); Elin Torell and Jim Tobey (technical advisors)

**Cooperating Institutions and Personnel:** Districts Cooperative Department, Bagamoyo Tour Guides Association (BATOGA), UZIKWASA and Pangani Tourism Centre/SANAPA

#### Activity Implementation Schedule

Activity/Tasks	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Audit and monitor SACCOS	X	X		
Conduct training in accounting and financial management	X			
Develop SACCOS strategic plans	X	X	X	
Expand savings and credit services for vulnerable groups	X	X	X	
Train ecotourism groups in Mkwaja		X	X	
Develop a Mkwaja ecotourism handbook or guide		X	X	
Partner with the COAST project.	X	X	X	
Link beekeepers to WANYUPA	X	X		
Conduct livelihoods survey and analyze results		X	X	X

#### ***Activity 3.2.b Communities benefitting economically from NRM-based businesses through increased income, access to credit, new markets, and enhanced goods and services—Zanzibar***

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 within the Menai Bay Conservation Area. Capacity building in craftsmanship and entrepreneurship skills has been provided to Unguja Ukuu and Kikungwi as well as to existing jewelry-makers and half-pearl farmers on the Fumba Peninsula. In Year 1, the *Pwani* Project also began working with new entrepreneurs in Kizingo—a community on the outskirts of Stone Town. The interest in 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. World Wildlife Fund) and communities to train new entrepreneurs in other parts of Tanzania.

To date, a small group of individuals from the original communities on the Fumba Peninsula have bubbled up as real entrepreneurs, making substantial money from creating jewelry and marketing it on the

island. However, most of the jewelry makers are making jewelry as a secondary livelihood or hobby and this group seems to make more money promoting their jewelry and conservation efforts through educational programs than from selling their products to tourists on the beach or in Stone Town shops. The new entrepreneur groups in Kizingo, Unguja Ukuu, and Kikungwi are more driven. They produce more shell craft jewelry and have already established more sales outlets than the original groups. Kizingo has the most potential for product development and sales. They seem to be a more cohesive group and the group leader has secured a building from the government for training. The group works with the local chamber of commerce and sells their products at trade shows and fairs. The leader has garnered some press for the group and they are able to sell better quality jewelry and other products, including handmade beach bags and other handicrafts.

The jewelry project is a great story that emphasizes women's empowerment, sustainable entrepreneurship, protection of natural resources, innovation, creativity—and it tugs on the heart-strings. It is an important part of the brand and the women promote this well, but additional funds should not be spent on training for the original group. The focus should be on making operational the Resource Center that was constructed in Fumba in Year 3 using funds from private donations. The purpose of the Center is to give the local villages a place for jewelry-making and community activities. Within the Center there will be a SACCO office, a jewelry workshop, a gift shop, and a conference and meeting room. The Center will be used by locals as a community gathering place, and will also function as a tourist center where visitors can learn about the jewelry-making process and have an opportunity to support the local communities by purchasing locally produced merchandise in the Center's gift shop. In Year 4, we will assist the group in establishing procedures for how to manage and sustain the Center. The Project will train the Center's management committee and assist them in developing a strategic management plan.

The new groups in Unguja Ukuu, Kikungwi, and Kizingo have also received a great deal of training, but they could use additional assistance with quality control and access to resources. However, in this its final year, the Project must focus on sustainable entrepreneurship, building self-reliance and independence.

The economic growth team has established two SACCOS on Zanzibar—one serving the Fumba Peninsula and one in Kizingo. The SACCOS decrease the communities' dependency on donor funding for enterprise development. In Year 4, the *Pwani* Project will continue improving the access to savings and credit by building capacity in SACCOS management and accounting and facilitating the auditing of books of accounts. The Project will also continue to work with the shell craft jewelry-makers in seven villages. The support will focus on product advertising and marketing. We will also explore the possibility of offering tours of the pearl project villages as part of the "Hand Made in Zanzibar" experience (similar to spice tours). The half-pearl farmers and shell craft entrepreneurs are already skilled at showcasing their trade. The challenge is finding a travel company capable and willing to make the tours interesting and market them to tourists.

**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 4 Major Tasks**

### Shell craft jewelry-making

- Assist entrepreneurs with advertising and marketing
- Prepare banners for the gift shops in Kikungwi and Jozani
- Design a website and link it to the entrepreneurs
- Monitor and evaluate the progress of the *Pwani*/WIOMSA economic growth activities

### Resource Center development

- Conduct village meeting to introduce the resource center, its members, and committee
- Train resource center committee members and prepare a strategic management plan
- Develop sign boards for the Resource Center

### SACCOs

- Train Kikungwi SACCO board members in management and accounting
- Audit and inspect the SACCOS' books of accounts

### Lessons learned

- Conduct a survey of all livelihood beneficiaries on Zanzibar and the mainland to assess the impacts of the *Pwani* Project's livelihood activities

### **Year 4 Key Outputs**

- Bylaws for the Resource Center and established SACCOS
- Report presenting the results from the livelihoods survey

**TCMP Lead Person Responsible:** Patrick Kajubili (activity implementer); Jeremiah Daffa and Baraka Kalangahe (serve in advisory role and linking policy issues to District and national level); Elin Torell and Jim Tobey (technical advisors)

**Cooperating Institutions and Personnel:** Districts Cooperative Department, Bagamoyo Tour Guides Association (BATOGA), UZIKWASA and Pangani Tourism Centre

### **Activity Implementation Schedule**

<b>Activity/Tasks</b>	<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q4</b>
Assist in advertising shell craft jewelry	X	X		
Produce gift shop banners	X	X		
Design website	X			
Village meeting to introduce the resource center, its members and committee	X			
Develop sign boards for resource center		X		
Train resource center committee members and prepare a strategic management plan	X			
Sensitize Kikungwi & Unguja ukuu SACCOS	X			
Train Kikungwi & Unguja ukuu SACCOS board members in Mgt and accounting			X	
Auditing and inspection of established SACCOS books of accounts		X		X
Monitor and evaluate progress, including livelihoods survey		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)	200	
Proportion of females participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources	120/200 (60%)	
Number of households with improved access to finance, including those receiving community credit and start up grants	100	New SACCOS 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	7	5 SACCOS strengthened, 2 ecotourism groups in Mkwaja (tour guides and a women's handcrafts group)
Number of individuals trained and/or certified in coastal governance, MPA management, HIV/AIDS action planning, and other cross-cutting issues	200	
Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance (SO 13, indicator 4.8.1-29)	1,400	Livelihoods and SACCOs (accounting and strategic plan) trainings
Number of policies, laws, agreements, or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation implemented.	1	strategic plan

#### ***Activity 3.3.1. Integrating population, health, and environment into the Pwani activities in Bagamoyo, including HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation activities***

In Year 2, the *Pwani* Project expanded its work to promote HIV/AIDS prevention through training and behavior change communication to the Bagamoyo District. Initial activities included focus group meetings and trainings with fishermen and women involved in the fishing industry. A second activity was training 66 PHE adult peer educators in the Saadani and Mkange villages. The peer educators, who are involved in SACCOS, fuel efficient technologies, and other *Pwani* activities, deliver messages on biodiversity conservation, reproductive health/family planning, HIV/AIDS, energy saving technologies, and the value of microcredit to their fellow villagers. The PHE and HIV/AIDS prevention activities in Bagamoyo are implemented in collaboration with the international nongovernmental organization (NGO) Community Volunteers for the World/AIDS Partnership for Africa (CVM/APA).

In Year 2; *Pwani* Project conducted focus group discussions on HIV/AIDS prevention with fishermen and individuals involved in the fishing industry (e.g. female fish byers, food service providers, and auctioneers) from Dunda, Milingotini, Mapinga, Pande and Saadani,. The project also involved the Ward and Village Multispectral AIDS Committees (WMAC/VMAC) discussing the importance of mainstreaming HIV/AIDS and Marine Conservation issues in fishing communities.

In Year 3, the project conducted training workshops about STIs, HIV/AIDS, women's rights, rules and regulation in work places for girls working as bar/guest house tenders. There is no association in the

Bagamoyo District promoting bar/guest house tenders' rights and trade unions do not have any representation in the District. Therefore, the training workshop helped the participants form an association. To enable the girls to run their organization independently, focal persons will participate in trainings on counseling, peer education, and leadership skills that will provide them with the skills to lead the association.

The project has also trained 96 members of women's and children rights groups (WCR) and Village Multisectoral Aids Committees (VMAC) to develop strategies to link HIV/AIDS and gender based violence (GBV) in fishing communities. A total of ten WCR groups have been established in coastal villages. Each group has its own plan of action, hold regular meetings and four groups have started developing bylaws to protect the rights of women/girls and children. The effort is aiming to protect girls from rape, school dropout, physical violence and early pregnancy. In Year 4, the project will continue assisting the WCR groups in establishing GBV response bylaws, which will be part of a legally recognized protection system for girls, women and children.

Some of the previously trained peer educators have joined WCR groups and are collecting data about GBV cases and violation of women's rights in their villages. They are encouraging people living with AIDS to join SACCOs and help them look for other economic opportunities. They are also conducting community events and performing drama.

To increase access to condoms for use in preventing HIV/AIDS, the *Pwani* Project has established 45 condom social marketing outlets in seven villages: Magomeni, Dunda, Kiharaka, Mapinga, Kondo, Pande and Mlingotini. In Year 4, the *Pwani* Project will establish condom social marketing outlets in Saadani and Mkange. The kiosk owners (condom sellers) will be linked to economic growth activities as these sellers will be trained in entrepreneurship skills and will be SACCOs. This activity will be implemented in collaboration with Population Services International (PSI).

In Year 4, the *Pwani* Project will conduct a refresher workshop for WCR groups, with the aim of developing strategies to improve the GBV and HIV/AIDS response. The project will also hold training workshop for bar/guest house workers focusing on counseling and peer education. Other activities include:

- A leadership skills training for 15 bar/guest house worker focal persons
- Leadership skills training for 15 bar/guest house worker focal persons
- Support the establishment of a bar/guest house worker association
- Promote VCT mobile services in at-most-risk area through events organized by peer educators

The Project will continue monitoring and mentoring the existing PHE educators and conduct a two-day PHE peer educator training for Mlingotini village SACCO members and seaweed farmers. The adult peer educators will deliver integrated messages about HIV/AIDS prevention, conservation, climate change, and family planning to their fellow community members. To reduce the HIV/AIDS infection rate in coastal villages in Bagamoyo, the Project will continue conducting focus group discussions on HIV/AIDS prevention for fishermen and women involved in the fishing industry. We will also promote the economic and environmental benefits of using appropriate fishing gears.

In Year 4, the *Pwani* Project will collaborate with the BALANCED Project<sup>3</sup> to organize a two-week skills-building course on PHE for NGOs and institutions already implementing PHE or interested in

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<sup>3</sup> 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

implementing PHE projects in Africa. The course will take place in Bagamoyo from February 18-28, 2013 and is designed to promote advanced thinking, lessons learned and practical tips on PHE implementation. The course is unique in that it builds technical and management skills and knowledge while also providing professional skills development. The *Pwani* Project will host the training, including a field visit to the Project's PHE activities in Bagamoyo and Pangani, and it will fund two participants. The other workshop costs will be covered by the BALANCED Project and through participant fees.

### **Objectives**

- Promote a coordinated response to HIV/AIDS and GBV in the Bagamoyo District's fishing villages
- Support an active response to HIV/AIDS in the context of GBV, by increasing knowledge and changing attitudes and behaviors among at risk groups, including fishermen/women, commercial sex workers, girls, and PLWAs

### **Year 4 Major Tasks**

- Conduct refresher workshop for WCR representatives to develop strategies to improve the GBV and HIV/AIDS response
- Conduct counseling and peer educators training for bar/guest house workers
- Conduct leadership skills training for bar/guest house worker focal persons
- Support the establishment of a bar/guest house worker association
- Organize peer educator events that promote voluntary control and testing (VCT) mobile services in at risk areas
- Conduct training for SACCOS members to become peer educators
- Establish condom social marketing service outlets connected with the trained peer educators.\
- Conduct focus group discussions for fishermen to discuss HIV/AIDS facts and environmental messages
- Conduct quarterly monitoring and support visits to PHE peer educators
- Host PHE course in Bagamoyo and organize field visit to *Pwani* and BALANCED Project field sites in Pangani and Bagamoyo

### **Year 4 Outputs**

- 194 WCR group members trained
- 15 selected bar/guest house workers trained as peer educators
- 15 bar/ guest house workers trained to lead the association
- One bar/guest house workers association established
- 32 events to provide VCT mobile services in at most at risk area organized
- 60 adult peer educators trained on PHE integration

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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 that surround the Saadani National Park.



- 45 condom outlets established
- 45 fishers trained on HIV/AIDS prevention and environment

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

**Cooperating Institutions and Personnel:** CVM/APA, Bagamoyo District SACCOs and VMACs.\

### Activity Implementation Schedule

Activity/Tasks	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Refresher workshop for 194 WCR representatives			X	
Counseling and peer educators training		X		
Leadership skills training		X		
Support the establishment of bar/guest house worker association			X	
Promoting VCT mobile services through community events organized by peer educators	X	X	X	X
Train adult PHE Peer Educators	X			
Establish Condom social marketing outlets		X		
Organic focus groups for fishers on HIV/AIDS, gender and environment			X	
Consultation meetings with district officials, village leaders	X		X	
Monitoring and mentoring visits for Peer Educators and condom social marketing outlets	X	X	X	X
Host PHE training workshop		X		

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

Indicator	Target	Comments
Number of targeted condom service outlets	45	New condom social marketing outlets
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	800	We will conduct the focus group discussions with fishermen
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	4,240	They will be reached through adult PEs
Number of individuals trained and/or certified in coastal governance, MPA management, HIV/AIDS action planning, and other cross-cutting issues	284	

Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance (SO 13, indicator 4.8.1-29)	2,840	284 individuals trained—each for approximately 10 hours
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**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 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 that 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), all of which can reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence. Yet, problems remain. In part, this is because individuals living 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 covering the whole Pangani District, but focusing on the communities adjacent to SANAPA.

The focus of the activities in Pangani are HIV/AIDS prevention, promoting behavior change among fishing communities through interactive theater, community radio, and the development of other information/education/communication (IEC) materials such as posters, comic books, and leaflets. Behavior change is promoted within Pangani 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” (in other words, do not be silent about problems around you). The issue of fishermen “mobile men with money” is addressed through a communication campaign implemented in coastal villages (e.g. through video spots, theater, and radio shows that address risk taking behaviors among fishermen and their sexual partners). Fishermen are also targeted in small focus group discussions that involve leaders, fishermen, and women related to the fishing business (e.g. fish buyers).

By integrating fishermen-specific issues into the village HIV/AIDS and gender plans, the Project expects to reduce high risk behaviors and promote HIV prevention among migratory fishermen and women working in the fishing industry. As part of social marketing to encourage the use of condoms, the Project will continue to support existing provider outlets and monitor condom use. Further, the Project will continue working with SACCOS in the Pangani District to improve livelihoods and increase access to credit among PLWAs, commercial sex workers (CSWs), orphans, and widows.

During the past three years, the Project has strengthened the skills of VMACs and other village stakeholders (PLWA associations and women and youth groups) to address local HIV and gender needs. This included updating previously developed village participatory HIV/AIDS Plans to include issues related to local gender and mobile population (i.e. fishermen) needs. Performance indicators for VMACs to assess effectiveness of HIV/AIDS control activities have been developed in collaboration with local leaders. These also included indicators to measure responsiveness of planned gender and leadership activities. Implementation of VMAC action plans has been supported through quarterly technical support visits. Connected to the VMAC action plans, the *Pwani* Project has now started to support the development of a Pangani-wide leadership development program, aiming to assist VMACs and District leadership improve their capacity in the facilitation of HIV/AIDS control activities as well as addressing the underlying socio-economic and cultural issues and behaviors that exacerbate the spread of HIV. With regards to good governance and leadership development, our efforts to strengthen technical leadership

capacity and community dialogue will be enhanced in 2013 through a reflective leadership workshop program aiming to build personal leadership awareness and individual commitment. The workshop will target VMACs and other key community leaders (village leadership coalitions). To sustain transformation among village leaders, the Project will develop and implement a mentoring program for the leadership coalitions.

Given the success of the communication campaign (Banja Bas!) and particularly the community radio programs, the Project will put more emphasis on the production and broadcasting of radio programs in Year 4. The Project will encourage community dialogue on socio-cultural behaviors, gender and leadership and air community reflections regarding the impact of the behavior change communication campaign themes through special feedback programs.

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

### **Year 4 Major Tasks**

#### HIV/AIDS, gender and transformative leadership:

- Implement a unique leadership program targeting VMACs and other district and community leaders (leadership coalitions) in Pangani. The program addresses four aspects of effective and responsible leadership development:
  1. Development of technical capacity
  2. Community dialogue
  3. Strengthening local stakeholder coalitions
  4. Strengthened personal leadership awareness and individual commitment
- “Engender” and update six village HIV/AIDS plans through identifying and incorporating activities that address local gender needs and challenges around leadership.
- Develop a leadership mentoring approach (coaching) for village leadership coalitions aiming to strengthen personal leadership awareness. This approach is tailored to complement the Oxfam-funded reflective leadership workshops that started in 2012. The coaching will continuously strengthen leadership coalitions and help them become aware of how they do business and interact. Six villages are planned for the coaching exercise in 2013.
- Conduct trainings and focus groups for fishermen in four villages.

#### Communication for behavior change activities

- Produce and air four interactive radio programs through Pangani FM. These radio programs will support behavior change campaign interventions, gender justice and leadership development interventions, and biodiversity conservation efforts.
- Produce interactive video spots on leadership and behavior change for community dialogue.
  - Theater for development shows in 33 villages (142 shows)
  - Mobile video shows in 33 villages
  - IEC material production and distribution in 33 villages

#### Monitoring

- Follow-up current VMAC action plans in six villages

- Monitor condom social marketing outlets in 33 villages
- Document and disseminate UZIKWASAs integrated intervention model in support of behavior change, gender justice and leadership commitment (good practice documentation)

#### Year 4 Key Outputs

- Four Village HIV/AIDS plans revised and responsive to local gender needs
- Review meetings with VMACs and their fishermen held in four villages
- 200 fishermen from four villages trained
- 142 Theatre for Development performances held in 33 villages
- Eight MVU spots produced and showed
- 252 interactive radio shows produced and aired
- Coaching visits to six village leadership coalitions done
- IEC materials produced and disseminated
- 340 condom outlets in place and operational
- Report documenting the UZIKWASA's integrated behavior change, gender justice, and leadership commitment intervention model

**TCMP Lead Person Responsible:** Baraka Kalangahe and Elin Torell

**Cooperating Institutions and Personnel:** UZIWASA

#### Activity Implementation Schedule

ACTIVITY	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Conduct Fishermen and HIV/AIDS training			X					X				
Conduct 142 Theatre for Development performances throughout Pangani.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Facilitate engendering of the village plans in 4 villages		X		X		X		X				
Facilitate OD to 6 village leadership coalitions and UZIKWASA program staff (with coaching sessions and monitoring visits for leadership mentoring support)	X		X		X		X		X		X	
Production and dissemination of IEC materials including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 8 Video spots</li> <li>- Banja Bas Posters</li> <li>- T-shirts and wall calendars</li> <li>- Brochure Pangani FM</li> </ul>	X				X					X		
VMAC monitoring visits to provide technical backstopping and follow up on village HIV/AIDS plan implementation in Pangani			X			X			X			X
Production and dissemination of UZIKWASA Good Practice documentation					X							
Production and airing of 4 interactive radio	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

shows													
Facilitate VMAC – SACCOS review meetings regarding joint plan implementation for reasons of sustainability					X							X	
Monitoring of condom outlets in Pangani		X			X			X				X	
Annual review meeting with 6 VMACs and fishermen								X					

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

Indicator	Target	Comments
Number of persons reached through community outreach that promotes HIV/AIDS prevention	20,000	Individuals reached through theater and video shows
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)	990	Focus group discussions with extended VMACs in 33 villages.
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)	200	Fishermen focus group discussions
Number of targeted condom service outlets (PEPFAR P8.4.D)	340	
Number of local organizations strengthened to manage endangered ecosystems, and to support sustainable livelihoods and cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS and gender		UZI KWASA will continue strengthening 33 VMACs, but the target is zero since they have been previously counted.
Number of individuals trained and/or certified in coastal governance, MPA management, HIV/AIDS action planning, and other cross-cutting issues	1,190	
Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance (SO 13, indicator 4.8.1-29)	7,040	Fishermen and VMAC trainings

## ***Project Wide Communications Activities***

The *Pwani* Project-wide communications program aims to make results, impacts, success stories, and challenges reach intended audiences through the use of mass media, meetings, and printed materials. The implementation of the *Pwani* Project's communication program has improved the flow of information between Project partners, which has helped improve organizational efficiency and cohesion. The key audiences for the *Pwani* Project's communication messages are the local communities in the Northern Seascape, including fishers, HIV/AIDS vulnerable groups, Pangani and Bagamoyo Districts councils, households adjacent to SANAPA, village leaders etc. government (NEMC, Division of Environment, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism etc., Universities (UDSM, IMS), and donors (USAID and others). In the first three years, the Project reached these stakeholders through the following activities:

- The Project has utilized Pangani FM radio to air its communication messages through the “Mazingira Show,” which aims to impart important messages about integrated coastal environmental conservation, including mariculture and spatial planning, climate change, PHE, protection of endangered species, and economic growth.
- The Project has utilized mass media—and especially print media—to publicize the Project to national level audiences.
- Online platforms have been utilized to publish Project information mainly through the Inter Press Swahili Service and a *Pwani* Project blog. We have seen a clear link between the online platform and mainstream local media.
- The Project has printed and distributed information, education and communication materials such as brochures, booklets, reports, t-shirts, posters and folders.
- Success stories have been produced to share lessons learned with USAID.

In year 4, the Project will continue using the same media to publicize successes and lessons learned to local, national and international audiences. The target is to document the achievements, lessons learned, challenges and the way forward

## **Objectives**

- Increase mass media coverage and enhance the *Pwani* Project's visibility
- Use internet for online publication
- Bridge the communication gap between the *Pwani* Project, partner organizations, local government, and national government

## **Year 4 Major Tasks**

- Publicize *Pwani* activities through mass media
- Publicize *Pwani* activities through online media
- Update the TCMP blog and use more blogger options available
- Publish a community newspaper
- Organize a journalists' field visit to Bagamoyo and Zanzibar
- Launch a podcast to air *Pwani* Project audio materials online
- Observe the World Environment Day

- Support other components to edit and layout key documents for website publication and hard copy printing
- If accepted, attend the Metcalf Institute for Marine & Environmental Reporting's 15th Annual Science Immersion Workshop for Journalists: Global Change in Coastal Ecosystems. The workshop runs from June 9 through June 14, 2013 at the University of Rhode Island Graduate School of Oceanography

#### Year 4 Key Outputs

- Mass media coverage
- Online publications
- Updated blog
- Newspaper published and distributed
- Documentaries published and made available online
- Articles from field published

**TCMP Lead Person Responsible:** Marko Gideon  
**Cooperating Institutions and Personnel:**

#### Activity Implementation Schedule

Activity/Tasks	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Publicize <i>Pwani</i> activities through mass media	X	X	X	X
Publicize <i>Pwani</i> activities through online media	X	X	X	X
Update TCMP blog and use more blogger options available	X	X	X	X
Organize final report writing and reflection workshop		X		
Prepare a capstone document/final report for <i>Pwani</i>			X	X
Final report submitted to USAID				X
Writing and reflections workshop tied to semi-annual reporting			X	
Final editing of essays, prologue, postlog				X
Organize journalists' field visit to Bagamoyo and Zanzibar	X			
Launch a podcast to air <i>Pwani</i> Project programmes from Pangani FM online.	X	X	X	X
Observe the World Environment Day		X		
Support other Project components in editing and layout of key documents for website publication.	X	X	X	X

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

Indicator	Target	Comments
Articles on success stories of the project published on local print	30	

media, local electronic media, and on the online platform		
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### Support to National Level Policy

The Tanzania national government—especially NEMC and the Vice President’s office—is an important partner/stakeholder in the *Pwani* Project. The Project’s work plan and budget is embedded into the NEMC work plan creating national government ownership of the Project and its activities. The National Government, through NEMC and the Strategic Objective Team (SOT), provides continuous guidance on how to best implement the Project, helping us assess what works, does not work, and why.

A tacit objective of the *Pwani* Project is to assist the national government in their development of national and regional East African policies, strategies, guidelines, and frameworks related to ICM. The exact work implemented under this activity area depends on the requests coming from the National Government. However, in Year 4 we expect that it will include the following:

- Support the fisheries sector to include ICM issues in their policies, regulations, plans, and guidelines.
- Support District Councils of Bagamoyo and Pangani to endorse Guidelines and bylaws related to ICM and *Pwani* Project activities.
- Attend SOT and Oversight Committee obligations.
- Support the environment sector on Parliament based issues related to the *Pwani* Project.
- Support Tanzania in the process of developing and adopting a regional integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) protocol, including sharing the *Pwani* Project experience.

### Year 4 Key Outputs

- Meeting protocols and notes

**TCMP Lead Person Responsible:** Jeremiah Daffa

**Cooperating Institutions and Personnel:** VPO, Fisheries Department, NEMC, etc.

### Activity Implementation Schedule

Activity/Tasks	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b><u>Parliament Issues</u></b> Support the environment sector in its reporting to the Parliament on coastal-related issues		X	X	
<b><u>Support to Fisheries Sector</u></b> Support the fisheries sector to include ICM issues in its policies, regulations, plans and guidelines.	X	X	X	X
<b><u>SOT Obligations</u></b> 2. Participate in two SOT semi-annual meetings 3. Participate in SOT Steering/Oversight Committee and preparatory committee meetings.	X		X	X
<b><u>Policy support to District Councils:</u></b> 1. Support district councils in endorsing and adoption of guidelines and bylaws 2. Conduct regular policy briefings to District Commissioners and Executive Directors 3. Attend district-based Advisory Committee (ACs)	X X	X X	X X	 X



Activity/Tasks	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
meetings and report on project activities	X	X	X	X
<b><u>Policy support at Regional level</u></b>				
Support regional ICM processes to include ICM issues				
• Nairobi Convention processes on ICZM protocol (As Tanzania lead expert)	X	X	X	
• Western Indian Ocean ICM experts' forum.	X	X	X	
<b>CROSS LEARNING</b>				
1. Host study tours from other areas/projects	X	X	X	X
2. Support other teams/areas interested in learning about the <i>Pwani</i> Project and Tanzania.				

## Project Closeout

Year 4 is the *Pwani* Project's final year. The Project will initiate a closeout process as early as October of 2013. By October 31, 2013 most of the technical and administrative employees will be given notice of the Project end and termination of their employment contracts and subcontracts with partners. The contract end dates will be November 30, 2013. A core staff will remain until December 14, 2013 however, for final closeout actions that include report writing and transitioning of activities to program partners.

A plan will be developed in consultation with USAID Tanzania for disposition of *Pwani*- purchased supplies, equipment and capital equipment. The plan will be submitted to USAID Tanzania as part of the closeout plan. Disposition of capital equipment (e.g. vehicles) will need approval of the USAID Tanzania Project Officer for the *Pwani* Project prior to transfer. Other non-capital equipment will be disposed at the discretion of URI in consultation with USAID. It is expected that a portion of this equipment will go to in-country partner institutions and/or transferred to other USAID contractors. Preference for disposition to contractors or local partner institutions will be given to those involved in implementation of activities in the Bagamoyo and Pangani District.

A final detailed closeout plan will be submitted to USAID Tanzania 60 days before the end date of December 14, 2013 and will include a schedule for the following:

- Equipment disposal and transfer
- Staff reduction, severance, letters of recommendation
- Shipping of original financial documents to URI
- Vetting of administrative files and a pre-defined inventory of files for shipping to URI for archiving ( includes the Project's administration manual, personnel contracts, subcontracts contracts, major publications, PMP files, etc.)
- All major project publications—special publications, technical reports, training reports, work plans and progress reports will be converted to PDF format and electronically archived at URI and USAID

## Key Close-out Activities

Activity	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Preparation of close-out plan	X			
Notice letters given to personnel and sub-contractors		X		
Termination of most personnel			X	
Termination of sub-contracts			X	
Transfer of Equipment			X	
Shipping of financial documents				X
Vetting and shipping of administrative files				X
Final termination of key personnel				X
Major project publications, media, maps, data, compiled, archived, converted to PDF, uploaded to CRC and USAID		X	X	X

## Summary List of Key Outputs

- Close-out plan
- Close-out tasks completed within required time-frame.
- Project document archiving
- Project publications available in digital formats

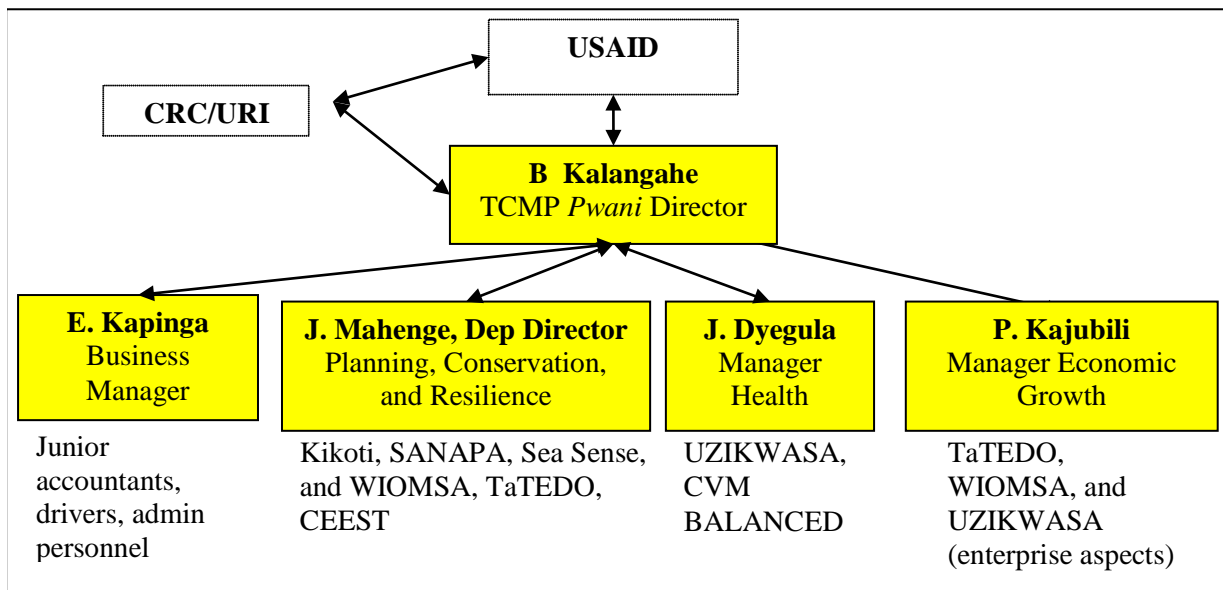
## Gender Mainstreaming

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

- 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.

### 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, Baraka Kalangahe (see schematic above and table below). 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	B Kalangahe	D. Robadue
1.2: Mariculture zoning for mangrove ecosystem protection	A. Mutatina	B Kalangahe	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.	Abdulrahman Aly. /WIOMSA	B Kalangahe	E. Torell
2.1b Improving sustainability of Dolphin Tourism in Menai Bay	Abdulrahman Aly. /WIOMSA	B Kalangahe	E. Torell
2.3: Protection of sea turtles	SeaSense	B Kalangahe	E. Torell

Program Areas	Implementer (TCMP staff or local partner)	TCMP Lead	CRC Technical Assistance Lead
<b>3.Human Dimensions of the Coastal Ecosystem</b>			
3.1: Increasingly resilient communities are enabled to adapt to climate change impacts	W. Mkama.	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	B Kalangahe	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	B Kalangahe		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.

MONTH	Traveler and Purpose
February	Torell (PHE course, project management) Kent and Tobey (Climate Change NAP workshop)
March	Robadue (Spatial Planning and Mariculture)
April	Tobey/URI (Livelihoods Survey)
June	Torell (PEPFAR follow up), Moreau/Wilkinson (support to economic growth activities on Zanzibar)
July	Robadue (spatial planning and mariculture technical assistance)
October	Torell and Robadue (final Project workshop/Project closeout planning)
November	Moreau (Project close out)

### 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, Year 4 targets, and Year 3 results**

<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>FY 13 target</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management (maintained)	213,176	Hectares that will be maintained in Year 4
Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management (new)	65,219	These are the new hectares for Year 4
Number of hectares in areas of biological significance showing improved biophysical conditions for selected parameter(s)	1,334	Fumba No-take zones with improved conditions maintained
Number of policies, laws, agreements, or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation implemented.	11	
Dollar value of funds leveraged	0	
Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance	340	
Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues (adaptation) as a result of USG assistance	6	
Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance	1	
Number of households implementing energy efficient measures as a result of USG assistance.	10	
Number of individuals with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable NRM (SO 13, indicator 2)	285	
Number of households with improved access to finance, including those receiving community credit and start up grants	105	
Gender: Proportion of female participants in USG assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources.	171/285 (60%)	Numer of women over 30 = 150/250 Number of women under 30=21/35
Number of persons reached through community outreach that promotes HIV/AIDS prevention	20,000	
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)	5,230	
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)	1,000	
Number of targeted condom service outlets (PEPFAR P8.4.D)	500	This PEPFAR target is cumulative and includes new and previously established condom outlets
Number of local organizations strengthened to manage	9	

INDICATOR	FY 13 target	Comments
endangered ecosystems, and to support 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	1,730	
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)	1,709	
Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance	11,900	
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	31	

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 work plans 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. To ensure proper indicator reporting and data quality, the Project will implement a number of M&E activities:

ACTIVITY	EXPECTED OUTPUT	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Coaching/Training data collectors in Bagamoyo, Pagani and ZNZ according to USAID/TMEMS's new requirements.	Capable data collectors	X											
Assist with baseline/monitoring surveys for new no take zone areas on Zanzibar	Monitoring reports	X							X				
Provision of data collecting toolkits and Quality assurance kits	Good data records	X											
Internal Data Assessment (DA) for quarterly reporting	Internal DQA report	X			X			X			X		
IPRS FY 2013 reporting	URI data reported in the USAID system	X			X			X			X		
TMEMS DQA training in Bagamoyo	Internal DQA assessment techniques improved for the <i>PWANI</i>		X										



ACTIVITY	EXPECTED OUTPUT	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
	M&E staff												
TMEMS feedback meeting with Partners following the DQA	DQA comments, suggestions and way forward		X										
Quarterly Project data	Quarterly Data Quality	X		X		X			X				
TMEMS DQA for remaining indicators	Project DQA conducted.			X									
PEPFAR PROMIS reporting meeting in Dar es Salaam	PROMIS updates received				X					X			
PEPFAR SAPR reporting	SAPR reporting in the system					X							
PEPFAR APR reporting	APR reporting in the system										X		

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 work plan submitted by CRC for approval by USAID
- 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

Work plans, 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	2013												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												BK, ET
<i>Routine reporting</i>													
Quarterly Semiannual PMP reporting	x			x			x			x			BK, ET
TCMP quarterly reports to USAID	x			x			x			x			BK, ET
Quarterly district and working group meetings			x			x			x			x	BK
Input data by TCMP into the USAID TrainNet	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	WM



Final report to USAID													x	ET
<i>Financial Management</i>														
Monthly account reports from Tanzania 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), BK-Baraka Kalangahe (TCMP)  
CM-Cindy Moreau (CRC), EK-Esther Kapinga (TCMP), Wilbard Mkama (WM)

## 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. **Field work completed in 2012.**

*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. **Construction completed in 2012.**

*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**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Type of USAID Marking</b>	<b>Type of Materials</b>	<b>When and Where Items will be Marked</b>
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, policy briefs, guides, teaching case studies, training manuals, and PowerPoint presentations	USAID Identity (cobranded where/as appropriate)	Tanzania as focus; other regional and international distribution as appropriate	At the time they are produced; on 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

<b>Year 4 Budget by Program Element</b>	<b>Request*</b>	<b>Cost Share</b>	<b>Total</b>
Coastal Forests and Terrestrial Wildlife	201,906	3,500	205,406
Marine Ecosystems and Habitats	79,019	19,755	98,773
Strengthened Resilience	583,513	40,732	624,245
Project Management and Coordination	345,079		345,079
<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>1,209,516</b>	<b>63,987</b>	<b>1,273,503</b>

<b>Year 4 Budget by Object Class Category</b>	<b>Request*</b>	<b>Cost Share</b>	<b>Total</b>
Personnel	125,659	7,231	132,890
Fringe	61,080		61,080
In country staff and consultants	252,537		252,537
Subcontracts	350,183	56,756	406,939
Other direct costs	99,816		99,816
Travel	142,919		142,919
Total Direct	1,032,193	63,987	1,096,181
Indirect	177,323		177,323
<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>1,209,516</b>	<b>63,987</b>	<b>1,273,503</b>

\* Includes accrued severance for project year(s) 1-3 held as carry over from URI, plus subcontract un-expended funds for a total estimated carry forward balance of \$59,516 and anticipated new funds of \$1,150,000 for a total available budget of \$1,209,516