UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



Vice President's Office

Project: Implementation of Concrete Adaptation Measures to Reduce Vulnerability of Livelihoods and Economy of Coastal Communities of Tanzania

And
Project: Developing Core Capacity to Address Adaptation to Climate
Change in
Productive Zones of Tanzania

Report of the

Inception workshop held on 29-30 October 2012

Division of Environment
October 2012

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1. Introduction

Sea level rise (SLR) and erratic precipitation, caused by climate change, are increasingly affecting Tanzania's coastal zone and in particular its natural ecosystems, infrastructure, agriculture and community livelihoods. This vulnerability is superimposed to non-climate threats such as poverty; dependence on rain-fed agriculture; unsustainable use of natural resources; inadequate coordination of coastal development activities; and inadequacy of enforcement of policies Expected climate change scenarios for Tanzania predict more significant impacts from Sea Level Rise and changes in precipitation patterns, and should the situation be left unattended, the damage from climate change in Tanzania will be significant. Key impacts of climate change in the coastal zone include: (a) degradation and destruction of coastal ecosystems, such as mangroves and coral reefs, that function both as buffers to sea level rise and increased storm activity leading to coastal erosion, and as important habitats for fish and other marine species providing an important food source for coastal populations; (b) coastal erosion (due to SLR and increased storm activity) leading to destruction of coastal infrastructure, (c) floods and droughts affecting coastal agriculture; and (d) saline water intrusions into coastal aquifers.

To address such vulnerabilities, two adaptation projects were developed and approved in December 2011 for implementation in Tanzania's coastal zone: "Developing Core Capacity to Address Adaptation to Climate Change in Productive Zones of Tanzania" funded by GEF through the Least Developed Countries Fund (US\$3.356 million) and the "Implementation of Concrete Adaptation Measures to Reduce Vulnerability of Livelihoods and Economy of Coastal Communities of Tanzania" funded by the Adaptation Fund (US\$5.008 million).

The LDCF project consists of the following outcomes, supported by on the ground activities implemented primarily in the Pangani, Rufiji and Bagamoyo Districts and in Zanzibar:

- Local level capacities and knowledge to effectively analyze the threats and potential impacts of climate change increased.
- Government and public engagement in climate change adaptation activities is enhanced.
- Vulnerability to climate change is reduced in the coastal zones through adaptation interventions and pilot innovation.

The AF project consists of the following outcomes, supported by on the ground activities implemented primarily in the vicinity of Dar es Salaam region:

- Adverse impacts of SLR and floods on coastal infrastructures and settlements are reduced.
- Coastal ecosystems are rehabilitated and Integrated Coastal Area Management is implemented.
- Knowledge of climate impacts and adaptation is increased.

Both projects are being implemented by the United Nations Environment Programme and executed by the Vice Presidents Office (Division of Environment) in close cooperation with Zanzibar, sectoral ministries and district authorities of Pangani, Rufiji and Bagamoyo district as well as the Dar es salaam city council. While the LDCF and AF projects will remain separate entities with unique activities, management structures and reporting requirements, it is expected that the two will be functionally integrated to the extent possible. As part of this integrated approach, one inception workshop was held to initiate the start of both projects.

The workshop took place from 29-30 October 2012 at Kiromo View Resort in Bagamoyo. It brought about 45 participants from different key ministries, institutions and organizations (Annex 2).

To-date the Government has already signed agreements with UNEP to implement the projects. To initiate the implementation including recruitment process, UNEP has made the first project funding installments. Recruitment of Senior Technical Advisor (STA) and a baseline specialist is being undertaken. Setting up of the projects management team has been done where the project

coordinators, assistant project coordinator and administration and financial assistant have been appointed.

2. Objectives of the workshop

The objective of the workshop was to provide inputs that would lay the foundation for agreeing on key roles of various stakeholders during the implementation of the projects. Stakeholders were therefore expected to ensure they come up with a sound input that reflects the national interests and needs in addressing climate change through agreeing on action plans and procurement plans of both projects.

3. Organization of Work

Opening

The chairperson highlighted the genesis of the projects as well as the objective of the workshop. The opening speech was delivered by Mr. Richard Muyungi Assistant Director and National Climate Change Focal Point, Vice President's Office (Figure 1) on behalf of Mr. Sazi Salula, the Permanent Secretary, Vice President's Office who was invited to be the Guest of Honor but could not attend due to other equally important commitments. Mr. Muyungi expressed his gratitude and thanks to the Global Environment Facility and the Adaptation Fund Board whose support through UNEP is enabling the government to address the challenge of climate change in the Tanzania's coastal zone through the implementation of both projects. He highlighted some impacts such as prolonged droughts and heavy rains which lead to severe floods for instance the floods occurred in Dar es Salaam on December 2011. Sea level rise was mentioned to be a real problem and seems to have impact on coastal zone and in particular its natural ecosystems, fresh water availability, infrastructure, agriculture and community livelihoods in a manner that has never been experienced before. Intrusion of salt water to fresh water and destruction of coastal infrastructure such as Pangani sea wall were also highlighted as a testimony to the phenomena.

He further highlighted that the government was looking forward to extract lessons learned and best practices towards a replication and up scaling strategy, and with a view to creating a qualitative increase in the country's capacity to adaptation to the impacts of climate change, with ultimate objective of reducing vulnerability and enhancing resilience. He concluded by wishing participants with fruitful deliberations and with the urge that the inception workshop should come up with the information that would help the government, communities and all stakeholders to deal with the inevitable challenges associated with climate change through implementation of the two projects. The full opening speech is provided in Annex 3.



Figure 1: Officiating the opening of the inception workshop

Presentation of the projects' briefs

Eng. Ladislaus Kyaruzi, the AF project coordinator presented the Adaptation Fund project for the purpose of stimulating the discussion (see Annex 4 for detailed project brief). Generally the presentation covered the following areas:

- (i) Climate change threats in Tanzania
- (ii) Outcomes of the project
- (iii) Costs of the activities
- (iv) Implementation arrangements of the project

The second presentation on the brief of LDCF project was done by Mr. Cletus Shengena, the LDCF Assistant project coordinator (see Annex 5 for detailed project brief). Generally the presentation covered the following areas:

- (v) Project components
- (vi) Outcomes of the project
- (i) Costs of the activities
- (ii) Implementation arrangements of the project

Mr. Lars Christiansen, Task Manager of LDCF and AF projects from UNEP had an opportunity to brief the workshop on the general requirements of reporting and procurement during the projects implementation (see Annex 6 for detailed presentation). The areas that he covered include:

- (i) Roles of Implementing entity and Executing entity
- (ii) Introduction of UNEP Project Management Team
- (iii) Technical Reporting
- (iv) Financial Reporting
- (v) Budget revision
- (vi) Cash Advance
- (vii) Procurement requirements

4. Group discussions

After presentation participants were able to share their views and experiences on what should be taken into account to achieve the intended goal. To ensure more inputs, participants were divided into four groups so as to have intensive

discussions on the project design and implementation arrangement. After group discussions, comments were provided particularly on the action plans and procurement plans through group presentations. Groups also proposed the way forward for the quick and smooth implementation of the projects. The inputs emanating from the four groups were based on the four lead questions which were designed with a focus on the best ways to involve key stakeholders during projects implementation; focusing also on the possibility of having future projects that can be supported by LDCF and AF. The groups also looked at synergies of the projects with other activities that might have occurred after the design of the projects; and improvement of the action plans and the first year procurement plans. The lead questions were as follows:

- (i) How best can the two projects be implemented involving all key stakeholders within the already agreed framework?
- (ii) What are other projects and /or activities in the project areas that are being implemented that can complement this project?
- (iii) Are there any other areas of intervention or gaps you may wish to be addressed for any future similar projects?
- (iv) What are your recommendations to the action plans and procurement plans of the projects?

Discussions came out with the following recommendations;

- 1. Involvement of all key stakeholders should fall within the already agreed framework. The following should be observed:
 - As much as possible projects should align with existing projects which call for employment creation, gender mainstreaming etc.
 - While executing the projects, the Vice President's Office (VPO)
 should encourage the private sector to undertake similar activities
 in other areas not included in the projects.
 - As the resources seems to be limited, projects activities should be concentrated at the beginning of the projects cycles particularly concrete visible adaptation activities such seawall rehabilitation and

- construction in Pangani, Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam (Ocean Road and Kigamboni).
- Collaborate with other development partners who are doing similar activities. e.g. UNIDO, UNDP, AFDB, Ministry of Energy and Minerals in order to put more resources.
- Projects should create more green jobs.
- On coral reef, VPO has to link with ongoing initiatives. Such as the National Environment Management Council's (NEMC) established coral reef Task Force and other activities undertaken by other nongovernmental actors in this area,
- Before the commencement of the projects, rapid assessment of appropriate/current/emerging technologies for sea shore rehabilitation, taking into account aesthetic values should be undertaken.
- For the similar activities (e.g. Mangrove rehabilitation wall construction), key stakeholders should be brought together to create synergies.
- Stakeholders roles and responsibilities should be well defined and be informed accordingly
- There should be Focal Person from District Level who should be coordinating all the daily activities concerning the LDCF project.
 The same should be applied to Dar es salaam City Council.
- To ensure ownership by the district authorities where the projects will be implemented council Management Team meetings may be held. Members of the team may include heads from departments responsible for works, environment and economics/education, health and water.
- Reporting System of the project implementation should fall within the Local Government Authority reporting procedures, which are of Quarterly nature (in three months) starting in July.

- Procurement procedures should follow the Tanzania Government Procurement requirements and procedure with the participation of UNEP as appropriate.
- There should be a Monitoring and Supervision team at district levels for LDCF project and city council for AF project from different sectors including NGO's and CBO's.
- Ensure involving local community around the project areas to execute some activities e.g. Mangrove planting which is very important for project ownership.
- Ensure the use of competent national institutions both private and government for the consultancy work whenever possible to ensure national ownership and capacity building as much as possible
- Awareness raising and capacity building at district and grassroots levels is key. All climate change projects should encompass training and awareness components. The design of LDCF projects which will be implemented in districts of Bagamoyo, Pangani, Rufiji and Zanzibar took note of this concern and was integrated in section 3.11: Public awareness, communications and mainstreaming strategy.

The activities in the project areas that are being implemented that can complement the projects are:

- Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership
- Youth groups
- Communities groups
- Africa Adaptation Project in Zanzibar
- Rural electrification
- Marine and Coastal Environment Management Project
 This is dealing with facilitating sustainable fishing and other related activities to Coastal zone communities in order to avoid unsustainable fishing and unsustainable mangrove harvesting.

- RUMAKI: This also deals with facilitating sustainable fishing and other related activities to Coastal zone communities in order to avoid unsustainable fishing and mangrove harvesting.
- Beekeeping projects Zanzibar and Pangani.
- Mangrove planting Pangani (CCIAM PROJECT- Climate Change Impacts, Adaptation and Mitigation)
- Fish farming and Crab fattening project Pangani

Any future similar projects should focus on the following:

- Consider other areas of Dar es Salaam with similar problems.
- Enhance early warning system for more effective Disaster and Risk Management.
- Rehabilitate nearby forest/ecosystems to minimize pressure on mangroves.
- Promote alternative livelihood activities.
- For the future projects, design parameters should consider addressing the serious and eminent effects of climate change i.e. floods, drought

5. Detailed Work Plans

As part of the working group sessions, each group worked on revising the project work plans on the basis of the respective result frameworks. See separate files for the detailed work plans of both LDCF and AF projects (Annexes 8 and 9.).

6. Detailed budgets of the projects

The detailed budgets of the projects are provided in Annex 10.

7. Recommendations on projects' first year procurement plans

Furthermore, groups worked on finalizing the preparation of the projects' first year procurement plans on the basis of the project's budget and disbursement

schedule. Annex 7 provides the first year procurement plans as reviewed and agreed during the workshop.

8. Roles and responsibilities of stakeholders

To ensure sustainability of both projects, it was recommended to engage various stakeholders at different stages during the implementation of the projects. Specifically, the workshop adopted the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders as provided in Annex 11.

To coordinate the project activities and these stakeholders and taking into consideration the importance of synergies, there shall be one Project Steering Committee (PSC), one administration and financial assistant and a Senior Technical Advisor (STA) who will be hired to provide technical guidance on the implementation of both projects. Day-to-day activities shall be the role of the project coordinators. The adaptation fund project shall have a project coordinator and the LDCF project shall have a project coordinator and an assistant project coordinator due to its nature. To ensure enhancement of capacity building and synergies with other ongoing initiatives, project coordinators, assistant project coordinator and administration and financial assistant shall come from the existing staff of government.

The National Climate Change Technical Committee (NCCTC) will supervise the implementation of both projects. The committee shall have a role to report to the National Climate Change Steering Committee (NCCSC).

9. Conclusion

The Vice President's Office took note of the many good and interesting suggestions emerged from the inception workshop and will do its best to accommodate the views expressed in the further implementation of the projects.

The workshop was concluded by thanking the participants for spending their valuable time participating in the workshop and providing the much needed inputs.

Annexes

Annex 1: Workshop schedule

DAY 1

TIME	EVENT	RESIPONSIBLE PERSON
8:30 – 10:00	Registration	Secretariat
10:00- 10:20	Introduction	ALL
10:20 -10:40	Opening the Workshop	Guest of Honor
10:40 – 11:00	GROUP PHOTO/TEA	ALL
11:00– 11:20	Project Brief-AF	L. Kyaruzi
11:20 – 11:40	Discussions	All
11:40– 12:10	Project Brief -LDCF	C. Shengena
12:10 – 12:30	Discussions	All
12:30 – 14:00	LUNCH	ALL
14:00- 14:30	Reporting requirements/procurements etc	UNEP
14:30 – 15:00	Discussions	All
14:30 – 17:00	Group Work	Groups
17:00 – 17:20	Tea/coffee break	All
17:20	END OF DAY ONE	Chairperson

DAY 2

TIME	EVENT	RESIPONSIBLE PERSON
8:30 – 09:00	Registration	Secretariat
09:20 -09:40	Day 1 wrap up	Secretariat
09:40 – 11:20	Group Work	Groups
11:20 - 13:00	Groups Presentation	Groups
13:00 – 14:00	LUNCH	ALL
14:00 – 15:00	DISCUSSION AND WAYFORWARD	ALL
15:00	CLOSING	Chairperson

Annex 2: List of Participants

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Annex 3: Opening Speech

Speech By Sazi Salula, Permanent Secretary, Vice President's Office at the Opening of the Inception Workshop on Climate Change Adaptation Projects, Kiromo View Resort, Bagamoyo From 29th – 30th October, 2012.

Chairperson, Distinguished guests, Workshop participants, Ladies and Gentlemen.

It is indeed a great pleasure and honor for me to officiate this opening ceremony of the inception workshop on initiation of the implementation of the projects namely "Developing Core Capacity to Address Adaptation to Climate Change in Productive Zones of Tanzania" funded by Global Environmental Facility through the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the "Implementation of Concrete Adaptation Measures to Reduce Vulnerability of Livelihoods and Economy of Coastal Communities of Tanzania" funded by the Adaptation Fund (AF). Let me express my sincere appreciation to you all for availing your time to be present today which indeed signifies the importance you attach to climate change issues and environmental sustainability generally. Let me on behalf of the government also express my sincere gratitude and thanks to the Global Environment Facility and the Adaptation Fund Board whose support through UNEP is enabling the government to address the challenge of climate change in the Tanzania's coastal zone through the implementation of these projects.

Chairperson

The development of these projects continues the national efforts to address climate change in Tanzania in order to enable the country to adapt to the impacts of climate change. We are all aware of the dangers climate change poses to our country. We have all witnessed prolonged droughts and heavy rains which lead to severe floods for instance the floods occurred in Dar es Salaam on December 2011. Sea level rise has affected coastal zone and in particular its natural ecosystems, fresh water availability, infrastructure, agriculture and community livelihoods. Intrusion of salt water to fresh water and destruction of coastal infrastructure such as Pangani sea wall are a testimony to these phenomena.

Chairperson

Climate change affects all countries in all parts of the world but the impacts are differently distributed amongst regions, generations, age classes, income, groups, occupations and gender. The poor countries with weather dependent economic activities are the mostly affected due to a number of reasons including less adaptive capacity to the impacts of climate change and weak economic base. This vulnerability is superimposed to non-climate threats such as poverty; dependence on rain-fed agriculture; and overdependence of natural resources as the main source of livelihood.

It is indeed, from this spirit of taking action made the government in collaboration with UNEP to develop the adaptation projects which are now at the implementation stage. This process is supported by GEF through the window of the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Adaptation Fund Board through the window of Adaptation Fund established under the Kyoto Protocol of which Tanzania is a party. The overall objective of the Adaptation Fund project is to reduce vulnerability of ecosystems, infrastructure and economy in Tanzania while the LDCF project aims to develop institutional capacities to manage climate change impacts through improved climate information, technical capacity, and implementation of concrete adaptation measures in Pangani, Bagamoyo, Rufiji and Zanzibar.

Chairperson

Through both projects, the government is looking forward to extract lessons learned and best practices towards a replication and up scaling strategy, and with a view to creating a qualitative increase in the country's capacity to adaptation to the impacts of climate change, with ultimate objective of reducing vulnerability and enhancing resilience.

Chairperson

The input that will come out of this workshop is of utmost importance to our nation, as it lays the foundation for agreeing on key roles of various stakeholders during the implementation of the projects. I therefore urge you all to fully commit your time and most important your mind, in these two days and ensure that you come up with a sound input that reflects the national interests and needs in addressing climate change.

Chairperson

As I conclude, let me once again thank the organizers of this workshop, and again express my appreciation to GEF and Adaptation Fund Board for the financial support to this important undertaking. I also take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to UNEP for agreeing to host these projects. The Government is looking forward to start the implementation of these projects and will make sure that the intended objectives are achieved. I wish you fruitful deliberations and it is my sincere hope that you will come up with the

information that will help the government, communities and all stakeholders to deal with this inevitable challenge.

With these few remarks, it is now my pleasure and honor to declare this Workshop officially opened.

I thank you for your kind attention.

Annex 4: Adaptation Fund Project Brief

Project Title: Implementation of Concrete Adaptation Measures to Reduce Vulnerability of Livelihoods and Economy of Coastal Communities of Tanzania

Project areas: Dar es Salaam

In December 2011, Adaptation Fund Board approved a five years project with a total of USD

5,008,564.

Project period: November 2012-October 2017

Introduction

Tanzania will be impacted by climate change mainly through its effects on rainfall patterns, temperature extremes and sea level rise. The direct impacts of these changes are likely to result in more frequent and intense droughts, the destruction of infrastructures in the coast and inland through flooding, inundation, erosion and storms; if no action is taken, the socio-economic impacts will include agricultural yield decreases, decreased water availability and quality, and losses of lives and livelihoods, as well as the accelerated degradation of ecosystems that form the basis of the Tanzanian economy. To respond to this, the government developed a project proposal to adapt to the climate change in the coast of Dar es salaam. The proposal was submitted to the Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat based in New York, USA for funds consideration. It is in this context that in December last the Adaptation Fund Board considered the proposal and approved a five years project with a total of USD 5.0 million. Implementation of the project is expected to start by May, 2012.

Outcomes

Component 1 - Activities, Targets, Indicators

Component 1 - Addressing climate change impacts on key infrastructure and settlements					
Activity	Output	Indicator 7	「arget		Means of Verification
Dutcome 1 - Advers	e impacts of SLR a	nd floods on coasta	l infrastructures and	d settlements are reduced	d
Rehabilitate coastal protection facilities to protect settlements economic and cultural infrastructure	rehabilitated, constructed in areas showing	Length of sea walls raised, rehabilitated constructed (m)	rehabilitated along the Ocean	(2.6km) showing signs	visual observation, engineering reports
Cleaning up of the drainage channels, rehabilitation of storm drains	and flood drainage	change in number o urban flooding events related to storm and severe rainfall	in the number of		observation, engineering

Component 2 – Activities, targets and indicators

Cor	Component 2 - Ecosystem-Based Integrated Coastal Area Management (EBICAM)							
Out	Outcome 2 - Coastal ecosystems are rehabilitated and ICAM is implemented							
	Activity Output Indicator Target Baseline Means of Verification							

through the	rehabilitation through planting of resilient seedlings, dredging and the creation of no-take buffer zones; Appropriate alternative energy (efficient cook stoves, small solar) technology transferred for avoided	under rehabilitation % change in wood fuel use Number of people in project sites with access to alternative or efficient energy sources (disaggregate	area of 40 ha At least 30% decrease in use of wood fuels among participating communities. 1500 households with access to	approximately 2,000 ha of mangroves in Dar es Salaam surroundings. Average wood fuel consumption per capita in Tanzania is 1 to 1.3 ton m3; fuel wood efficiency is estimated at less than 10% on average in all sites; estimated mangrove deforestation rate is	Reports, visual observation, mangrove and forest studies, surveys
	rehabilitation and	Area of reef under rehabilitation	2000m² (0.2 ha)		
	stabilization and	Extent of shoreline revegetated	1500m (20m wide)		Visual observation

Component 3 – Activities, indicators and targets

1	SOIII	ponent 3 – F	Activities, indicators a	nu largeis					
	Com	omponent 3 - Knowledge, monitoring and policy linkages							
(Outc	Outcome 4 - Knowledge of climate impacts and adaptation measures is increased							
		Activity	Output	Indicator	Target	Baseline	Means of Verification		
		J	baseline study	Availability of a comprehensive baseline study; available knowledge gathered	1 baseline study in year 1	no such study; there is no recent comprehensive desk review of available knowledge	project reports		

Coastal		effective		There is no climate	
and assessment	observatory for	implementation of clearing house function		change clearing house mechanism	institution reports
	economic viability and practical feasibility of	cost-effective measures are identified for up scaling and policy uptake	identified for up	assessments available but none specific to this	reports from climate observatory, project reports
Policy linkages	documented	briefs provided to key sectors and	per year; 2 workshops during the project	good degree of information on	project reports; briefing materials; workshop reports
	administration have the capacity to	Amount dedicated to infrastructure maintenance from district budgets	Municipal Councils earmarks	budgets within	project reports, plans and policies, district-level budgets
	One EBICAM Action Plan for the coastal region is approved	Number of plans approved	approved by end	No plan exists as yet but ICZM capacity exists	project reports, plans and policies

Project Costs
The table below summarizes the baseline and additional costs for this project:

PROJECT COMPONENTS	EXPECTED CONCRETE OUTPUTS AND TARGETS	EXPECTED OUTCOMES	AMOUNT (US\$)
Project objective: To re	educe vulnerability of livelihoods, ecosystems, infrastructure	e and economy in Tanz	ania.
change impacts on		impacts of SLR and floods on coastal	3,337,500
key infrastructure and settlements	A 50% reduction in the number of urban flooding events in Dar es Salaam city center during severe rainfall and storms through the rehabilitation of drainage systems	infrastructures and settlements are reduced	200,000
			3,537,500

PROJECT COMPONENTS	EXPECTED CONCRETE OUTPUTS AND TARGETS	EXPECTED OUTCOMES	AMOUNT (US\$)
Component 2 - Ecosystem-Based Integrated Coastal Area Management	40 ha of mangroves rehabilitated through planting of resilient seedlings, dredging and the creation of no-take buffer zones.	Outcome 2 - Coastal and shoreline ecosystems are	35,000
(EBICAM)	Appropriate alternative energy (efficient cook stoves, small solar) technology transferred to 3,000 households in support of sustainable mangrove regeneration including through training	rehabilitated and ICAN is implemented	76,500
	2000 m ² of coral reef rehabilitation and protection in coastal sites, leading to a 75% annual growth rate in		110,000
	coverage and health		67,500
	Shoreline stabilized and reforested along the shore (1500m in 20m wide bands) using indigenous resilient trees and grasses		289,000
	a ooo ana grasso		
Component 3 - Knowledge, coastal monitoring and	Available knowledge, science and data on coastal vulnerability gathered	Outcome 3 - knowledge of climate impacts and	30,000
policy linkages	One operational Climate Change Observatory for Tanzania for ongoing monitoring of CZM and Coastal environmental status and scientific research	adaptation measures is increased	90,000
	Economically viable, cost effective and technically feasible adaptation measures identified for replication and up scaling (i.e. through undertaking cost-benefit analyses)		15,000
	Policy briefing, awareness raising and technical capacity building for policymakers and district-level planners based on project outputs, lessons and challenges, including increased capacity to manage and maintain resilient		90,000
	infrastructure One Ecosystem Based Integrated Area Management		190,000
	(EBICAM) plan for the coastal region approved		415,000
5a. Monitoring and eva	aluation (see the M&E table under part III.C)		104,688
5b. Project/Programm	e Execution cost (See Execution Cost under Part III.A)		270,000
6. Total Project/Progra	nmme Cost (Total of 1 to 6)		4,616,188
7. Project Cycle Mana Annex 5)	gement Fee charged by the Implementing Entity 8.5% of to	tal project cost. See	392,376
Amount of Financing	Paguastad		5,008,564

Institutional Framework and Implementation Arrangements

UNEP will be the Multilateral Implementing Entity (MIE) for the project and will oversee and provide technical backstopping to the project. UNEP benefits from significant experience in implementing projects of this type, and has excellent relations with the National Executing Agency, the Vice president's Office (Division of Environment). UNEP will work closely with the VPO and the Project Steering Committee (PSC) during project implementation. Overall, the project will be implemented with the support of several national government, local government and non-government partners.

The project will be supervised by the National Climate Change Technical Committee (NCCTC), which is comprised of sector environmental coordinators, senior environmental and representatives of relevant stakeholders, and chaired by the National Climate Change Focal Point. The NCCTC is itself supervised by the National Climate Change Steering Committee (NCCSC), a national-level policy committee comprised of Directors and senior environmental officers from VPO-DOE and various ministries that meets quarterly. This is chaired by the Permanent Secretary-VPO responsible for environment and climate change issues.

The VPO- DOE will be the overall coordinator of the project (through the services of a Project Coordinator from the existing staff within VPO). In support of the national administration and accountable to UNEP and the VPO, a Senior Technical Advisor (STA) will be hired to provide technical guidance on the implementation of the project to the NPC.

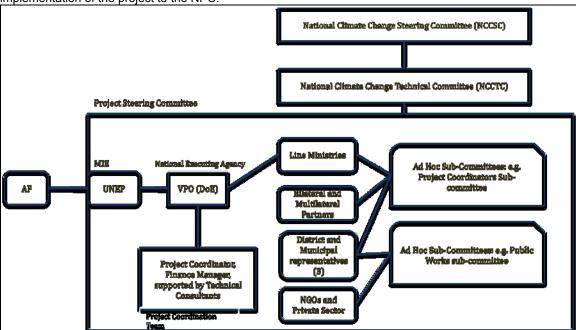


Figure: Project Management and Supervision structure

Annex 5: LDCF Project Brief

Project Title: Developing Core Capacity to Address Adaptation to Climate Change in Tanzania in Productive Coastal Zones

Project areas: Pangani, Rufiji, Bagamoyo and Zanzibar

In December 2011 GEF approved a five years project with a total of USD 3.356 million.

Project period: November 2012-October 2017

Project Components

Component 1: Scientific and Technical capacities increased for climate change adaptation analysis

This component will seek to establish local and decentralized-level capacity to assess and understand climate change impacts. In line with ongoing efforts to strengthen scientific and technical capacity at the national level (e.g. UNDP Africa Adaptation Program), this component will provide decentralized administrations and communities with the capacity to perform coastal vulnerability assessments, as well as information and analytical tools to undertake participatory adaptation planning. This will also include local climate monitoring capacity, so as to enhance local forecasting and monitoring of climate change and sea level rise.

Component 2: Broadening Stakeholder Engagement for Vulnerability Reduction

Recognizing that adequate adaptation strategies must rely on multiple partners at all levels of society, and in all sectors, this component will seek to promote interministerial coordination at national and decentralized levels, as well as public awareness of coastal impacts and adaptation options. It will include an awareness campaign with messages targeting key coastal stakeholders, as well as seek to engage academia in developing new research and growing capacity for adaptation research relevant to coastal challenges.

Component 3: Pilot on Integrated Coastal Zone and River Basin Management

This component will seek to demonstrate innovative and integrated approaches to coastal zone and river basin management in order to achieve a reduction in vulnerability among coastal communities and ecosystems, as well as to inform future policy development. These activities will be undertaken in close collaboration with other ongoing initiatives in the coastal region, including those related to coastal forestry and biodiversity. Pilots will address shifting of shallow wells affected by inundation of salt water; afforestation/reforestation of mangroves in Bagamoyo, Pangani and Rufiji will also be undertaken as a means to restore key buffer areas, and rehabilitation of sea defense wall in Pangani Districts will also be foreseen as a tool for climate change adaptation.

Component 4: Knowledge Development and Learning

This component will include activities related to the wider dissemination of data, information and tools related to climate change and adaptation to the broader network of coastal stakeholders, as well as through universities and schools. Activities under this component aim at strengthening public awareness (Component 3) as well as interministerial coordination (Component 2). It will support the development, publication and dissemination of targeted information products and studies relevant to coastal zone management and adaptation, including legal texts, guidelines, monographies and other project documents.

In order to fully develop these activities, a short Preparatory Phase (PPG) will be requested, to last no more than nine 9 months. During the PPG phase, a comprehensive assessment of activities already underway in the country and targeted region will be undertaken, so as to achieve synergy and coordination.

Outcomes

Outcome 1. Local level capacities to effectively analyze the threats and potential impacts of climate change increased

Without the GEF support, the capacity of communities will remain low in terms of understanding the changes which are taking place of environmental resources available for productive uses. For example, sources of income provided from drought sensitive crops may no longer be viable as temperatures increase. Water provided through shallow coastal aquifers is increasingly saline and less suitable for agriculture or human consumption. Without the GEF project, communities will see their livelihoods diminish due to the impacts of climate changes and sea level rise.

This project will promote community participation in detailed vulnerability assessment as a means of engaging them in defining the most suitable adaptation options as well as increase the relevance of the vulnerability assessments to take place. The project will also promote participatory research through the involvement of academia, so as to enable knowledge on local adaptive measures to be up scaled.

Outcome 2. Government and public engagement in climate change adaptation activities is enhanced Current capacity to integrate climate change into relevant policies and decision making processes is inadequate. A recent assessment of the core capacities in the government has shown that consideration of climate change across Ministries has been weak. There is little expertise in the country on which to draw. Without the GEF intervention, adaptation initiatives will take place in an ad hoc manner, and key barriers to nation-wide adaptation will remain unaddressed.

This project will seek to increase knowledge and build capacity across Ministries about how climate change will impact Tanzania's development and provide tools and resources which they can use.

Outcome 3. Vulnerability to climate change is reduced in the coastal zones through pilot projects

Without the GEF support, the communities living along the coastal area in Bagamoyo, Pangani and Rufiji districts will continue to face the risks of climate change owing to lack of adaptive capacity. The government alone will not be able to mobilize and raise resources enough to address the effects of sea level rise to the intended communities. As a result communities will face acute shortage of clean and safe water for drinking and other productive activities as well as observing beaches erosion without doing anything to cope/rectify the situation. Owing to shortage of water, women will be forced to walk very long distances to fetch water for household use and spent a lot of their precious time which could be used for other productive economic activities. If this situation will remain unchecked there is a danger of people living along the coast to migrate to other places and create social conflicts and other environmental degradation due to over population and unsustainable utilization of resources. This will also accelerate the level of school dropout particularly to girls who are traditionally water courier and retard the initiatives to attain Millennium Development Goal number 3 (access to universal education). Without the support from LDCF, the livelihoods of communities in Rufiji which depend largely on rice farming and fishing will be severely affected by the effects of sea level rise.

The LDCF support will be used to demonstrate a model of climate change vulnerability reduction which could then be replicated to other areas having the same problem. The proposed intervention will address risks associated with salt water intrusion to water wells as well as raising the adaptive capacity of local rural communities and make them less vulnerable to climate change induced water related problems. The project will enable local communities in Bagamoyo and Rufiji districts to be aware on the causes and impacts and explore their adjustment to the problems faced due to climate change impacts (adaptation options available). The pilots in the coastal areas identified as most vulnerable, will practice improved environmental management and reinforcement of the coastal zone to protect its coastal resources, such as freshwater and productive soils. At the end of the project it is expected that at least 75% of the areas mostly affected by ocean waves will be identified and planted with different species of mangrove trees, as a means of coastal protection against sea level rise. Other non mangroves trees will be also planted to give alternative sources for timber and poles as well as encouraging other economic activities like bee keeping, etc. To ensure sustainability of the project, a minimum of 20 people composed of men and women will be trained on how to manage the project. The communities will also be trained on other simple alternatives which will enable them to adapt to effects of climate change in general.

Outcome 4. Substantive knowledge on how to reduce vulnerability to climate change increased

Core technical capacity to understand climate change is lacking in the country and in many university programs. A lack of knowledge generation at this level often translates into a lack of understanding at decision making levels. Information for simple dissemination is lacking therefore limiting the ability to engage a wider community in identifying and implementing adaptation measures and making the necessary changes to common practices.

To further institute core technical capacity in the country, young professionals will be trained through the University and will also work on the pilot projects as a practical earning tool. This will concretize the knowledge gained from the pilot projects as well as increase the scientific expertise available to the project. The GEF resources are necessary for promoting this knowledge loop.

Project Costs

The table below summarizes the baseline and additional costs for this project:

Baseline Situation	Baseline Costs	With LDCF support	Additional Costs							
Component 1 - Scientific a	nd Technical knowledge and capac	cities for climate change adapt	ation analysis							
Business as usual planning at district level Baseline costs of operation of each district administration include staff costs and office space. Costs estimated at 240,000 US\$ for all four districts for 5 years, all of which has been earmarked as co-financing for this project. Baseline costs of operation of understanding of vulnerability to climate change at local level. Integration of adaptation and vulnerability in local planning.										
Component 2 - Broadening	Component 2 - Broadening Stakeholder Engagement for Vulnerability Reduction									
Limited number of NGOs	Costs of operation of all NGOs are	New CBOs emerge with	345,000 US\$							

and CBOs working on not known with precision. The capacity to engage on coastal adaptation issues. NGO Forum-CC has received coastal adaptation issues. funding from DFID to support (at least 10) Low awareness among advocacy activities (500,000 pounds until 2012). local communities of Local awareness on Baseline costs for each district to coastal vulnerability and adaptation issues is adaptation options. link with community associations increased through the No formal regular are estimated on basis of staff implementation of an integration of Climate time, to 60,000 US\$ over 5 years awareness program. adaptation in university for awareness raising (earmarked New students and as co-financing for this project). curricula. researchers are involved in Baseline costs of operating the adaptation programming University facilities and academic and implementation at the programmes were estimated for local level. Adaptation is integrated into Dar es Salaam University at 2 university curricula million US\$ per year. Component 3 - Priority adaptation interventions for resilient Integrated Coastal Zone Management Coastal ecosystems In the four districts, programmes are Mangrove rehabilitation 2,476,300 (mangroves) are underway to address baseline using resilient species for suffering from development needs, including basic enhanced coastal degradation. water supply, infrastructure protection and productivity; maintenance and construction, as well Coastal protection systems exist but are as agriculture, fisheries and energy Rehabilitation and upgrade degraded and support. Total State Budget for 2011of man-made coastal inadequate to cope 2012 were estimated at 8.6 billion US\$ protection infrastructure up with climate change. covering expenditures in to climate change Coastal water supply infrastructures and recurring standards. systems are functional programme costs. but an increasing A number of programmes are Relocation of inundated or number are facing underway, supported by donors and salinized boreholes and inundation and national resources that flow through alternative water supply the districts targeted by this project in systems for enhanced and Stalinization. support of baseline environmental resilient water supply in issues and adaptation issues. These coastal areas. include the following, of which 67,000,357 US\$ have been earmarked as co-financing for this project: Marine Environmental Conservation Programme (IDA, 62 million US\$), Finland-supported SLM project (11 million Euros), Japan-Supported AAP project (2.6 million US\$), Eastern Selous Community Wildlife and Natural Resources Management Projects (Belgium, 500,000 US\$) Participatory Forest Management

Institutional Framework and Implementation Arrangements

753.000US\$).

(Finland, 140,000 US\$)

Nyamweke Irrigation Scheme (DFID,

Rural Water Supply and sanitation programme (WB, GoT, 34 million US\$)

UNEP will be the Implementing Agency for the project and will oversee and provide technical backstopping to the project. UNEP will work closely with the Vice President's Office (VPO) and the Project Steering Committee (PSC) during project implementation. Overall, the project will be implemented with the support of several government and non-government partners.

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¹ 2011-2012 Budget. Sectoral expenditures per sector were approved as follows: 16.9% on education;20.56% on infrastructure; 8.9% on health; 6.8% on agriculture and irrigation; • 4.6% on water; 3.98% on energy and minerals. See http://www.pwc.com/tz/en/pdf/Tanzania-Budget-2011-2012-Summary.pdf

The project will be supervised by the National Climate Change Technical Committee (NCCTC), which is comprised of sector environmental coordinators, senior environmental and representatives of relevant stakeholders, and chaired by the National Climate Change Focal Point. The NCCTC is itself supervised by the National Climate Change Steering Committee (NCCSC), a national-level policy committee comprised of Directors and senior environmental officers from VPO-DOE and various ministries that meets quarterly. This is chaired by the Permanent Secretary-VPO responsible for environment and climate change issues.

The VPO- DOE will be the overall coordinator of the project, through the services of a Project Coordination unit staffed with a Project Coordinator from the existing staff within VPO, supported by external climate adaptation experts, as needed. Financial and administrative support will be provided from the existing staff within VPO. Focal points within district councils will assist with local supervision and maintain consultative processes. Participation at district council level will be ensured through the council management teams and standing committee on environmental works and economics, which brings together experts and elected officials. These local committees will report to the full District Councils regularly as per regular procedures.

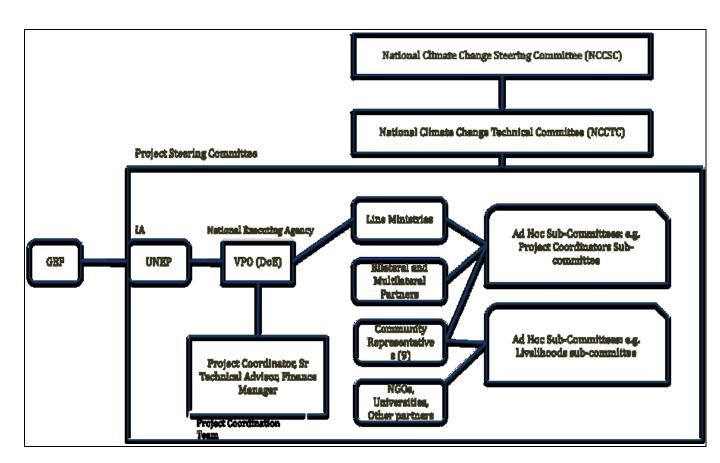


Figure: Project Management and Supervision Structure

Annex 6: Reporting and Procurements Requirements

Implementing agency/entity vs executing agency/entity

- Implementing Agency/Entity (UNEP): accountable to the GEF Executive Council
 (LDCF)/Adaptation Fund Board (AF) for ensuring that ffinanced activities are carried out in
 accordance with the agreed project document as well as UNEP, GEF and AF policies, criteria and
 procedures.
 - Timely and efficient achievement of objectives and outcomes and targets as defined in project results framework and agreed work plans.
 - Timely and high quality reporting
 - Assurance of fiduciary standards
 - Assurance of procurement standards
 - General technical support and oversight
- Executing Agency/Entity (VPO Division of Environment): day to day responsibility for technical and administrative services to the project
 - Accountable to UNEP for all of the above
 - Day to day budget management and management of project staff
 - Leading procurement
 - Achievement of agreed objectives, outputs and activities

UNEP Project Supervision Team

Task Manager (TM) - Lars Christiansen

- Supervises project management, coordination, work planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E),
 Technical meetings, workshops
- Reviews specific outputs (including progress reporting; also helps with troubleshooting as required).
- Ensures outputs/activities meet expectations and timelines of project.
- Coordinates most of the implementation reporting back to GEF Secretariat/AFB.

UNEP Fund Management Officer (FMO) - Shakira Khawaja

 Provide financial oversight of the project in accordance with the GEF/AFB fiduciary standards and UN rules and regulations

Two projects, two separate lines of reporting

- AF project. Reporting is done to AF Board through UNEP. AF specific templates
- LDCF project. Reporting is done to GEF through UNEP. LDCF specific templates
- → However, general requirements are roughly the same.

Technical Reporting

- **Inception report.** Should among other things include revised work plan and detailed procurement plan.
- UNEP Progress Report. Twice yearly (Jan-Jun, Jul-Dec) submitted no more than 30 days later.
- **GEF/AFB progress reporting**. Project Implementation Report (PIR) and Project Performance Report (PPR). PIR (LDCF) in July, PPR (AF) in January.
- Mid Term and Terminal review/evaluation (independent)
- Final report (end of project)

Templates are found in the Project Cooperation Agreements (PCAs) of the two projects.

UNEP Progress Report

- Primary purpose is to ensure that UNEP/UNEP task manager is formally appraised of the status of
 project implementation and that the decisions or actions necessary for successful implementation
 of the project have been or are being taken and documented in a timely manner.
 - Status of delivery of project activities, outputs, results and impacts (if possible).
 - Actual or potential problems and deviations from the approved work plan and budget
 - Specification of agreed changes to work plan and any decisions/actions regarding the future direction of the project.

Financial Reporting

- Quarterly expenditure reports. Reports on spending in quarter.
- Independent audit. Once a year (Jan-Jan + 180 days).
- Co-financing report (LDCF only). Once a year (July) co-financing realized.
- Inventory report on non-expendable equipment.
- Final audit and financial report (end of project)

Failure to comply with Reporting Requirements: Cause for Possible suspension and Termination

- First course of action is to work with the execution agency and/or government to resolve issues
 Note that UNEP PCA states:
 - "At any stage of the project cycle, participating country(ies), UNEP or the GEF Secretariat/AF board may recommend suspending or terminating the project for several reasons including force majeure , changes in national priorities, poor implementation performance, lack of compliance with financial or reporting obligations, leading to a conclusion that the project can no longer meet its objectives "

Budget revision

- In case of expected or actual deviation from original budget, the budget needs to formally revised.
- Deviations above 10% on individual budget line requires UNEP formal approval.
- Can be done as often as needed, but preferably not more than once pr. year. Best done in October/November as this is 'quiet' time for FMO
- Follow specific template found in PCA.

Cash Advance

- First cash advance (to cover initial expenses) processed at signature of PCA.
- Subsequent cash advances processed based on actual cash needs for project expenses. Cash advances can be submitted on an ongoing basis. However, good practice is:
 - A cash advance should cover needs for around 3-6 months
 - Should be submitted at least one month before funding is needed (takes time!)
 - Make a cash advance BEFORE you run out of money. Always make sure sufficient cash is available for ongoing expenses.
- Requirements for cash advances.
 - Up to date project account information
 - Correctly filled template (annexed to PCA) approved by TM
 - Satisfactory reporting (in particular progress and expenditure reports)

If these conditions are not met the cash advance cannot be processed/will be delayed.

Procurement

- All procurement is to meet internationally accepted standards, including, but not limited to:
 - Competitive open process
 - Review of at least 3 qualified candidates based on objective criteria
 - Evaluation report documentation of the process.

At any given time GEF/AF board and/or UNEP may investigate procurement procedures and if any irregularities are found a full refund could be requested (PCA para 22b + UNEP-AFB agreement para 6.01) " In the event that the Executing Entity makes any disbursements in a manner which UNEP considers to be inconsistent with UN Regulations and rules; internationally accepted principles... the Executing Entity shall fully refund to UNEP any such disbursements" (PCA para 22b)

Annex 7: Procurement Plans

Procurement Plan -2012/2013

Project Name: Implementation of Concrete Adaptation Measures to Reduce Vulnerability of Livelihoods and Economy of Coastal Communities of Tanzania

S/NO.	GOODS/SERVICE	QTY SPECIFICATIONS			YEA	R 2012/20	13	BUDGET (US
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
1200	CONSULTANCIES							
1200			TORs					
1205	Coastal zone adaptation specialist (STA)	1				1		30,000.00
	Ecosystem management specialist		TORs					
1206	(Baseline specialist)	1				1		30,000.00
			TORs					
1210	Knowledgement expert	1				1		20,000.00
	Climate change knowledge		TORs					
1212	specialist	1				1		10,000.00
	Sub total							90,000
20	SUB-CONTRACT COMPONENT							·
2205	Sub-contract agri-research lab for pod multiplication	1	TORs				1	
2200	·	 	101/9				<u>'</u>	
2301	Subcontract coastal engineering firm for seawall rehab	1					1	360,000.00
2302	Sub-contract civil engineering firm for drainage rehab	1					1	100,000.00
	Sub total							460,000.00
40	EQUIPMENT AND PREMISES COMPONENT							
4104	Office equipment and expendables							8000
	Sub total							8,000
4201	Small alternative energy appliances (solar water heaters, PV battery chargers, lighting systems, cook stoves etc)	500					500	
	Sub total							800
	Computers and database							300
4202	software							
0_	Cartridge	4				2	2	
	Toner for photocopier	3	Canon			1	2	
	External hard disk	4	lomega_HDD, 298 GB			4		
	LCD Projector	1	LPF D 711			1	-	
	Laptops	2	MacBook Air			2		
	Desk top computer	1	Window 7 professional 32-bit Pentium R dual-core 2.7 GHz 2GB-ram, 240 GB HDD, DVD RW microsoft office 2007			1		

S/NO.	GOODS/SERVICE	QTY	SPECIFICATIONS		YEA	R 2012/20	113	BUDGET (US\$)
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
	Antivirus software	10				5	5	
	Communications	50				30	20	
	Modems	5				4	1	
	Sub total							10,000
4203	Vehicle and maintenance costs							
	Vehicle	1	Toyota Hilux Probox			1		30,000
	Sub total							35,000
	Service of vehicle	2				1	1	
	Fuel	2400	Diesel			1200	1200	
	2 T Stroke	314						
	Sub total							5,000
	GRAND TOTAL							596,000

Procurement Plan -2012/2013 Annual Procurement Plan for a Project on Developing Core Capacity to Address Adaptation to Climate Change in Productive Coastal Zones of Tanzania

S/N	GOODS/SERVICE	QTY	SPECIFICATIONS	YEAI	BUDGET \$			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
10	CONSULTANTS							
1201	National Coastal zone Management Consultant (Baseline specialist)	1	TORs			1		30,000
1202	National Socio-economist	1	TORs			1		15,000
1203	International Coastal adaptation specialist (STA)	1	TORs			1		10,000
1204	National NGO management specialist	1	TORs			1		10,000
1205	National legal advisor	1	TORs			1		5,000
1206	National climate education specialist	1	TORs				1	15,000
1209	International mangrove specialist	1	TORs			1		35,000
1210	National Mangrove specialist	1	TORs			1		35,000
1212	National water management specialist	1	TORs			1		10,000
1299	Sub total							165,000
1601	Travel							7000
1699	Sub total							7,000
20	SUB - CONTRACTORS							

S/N	GOODS/SERVICE	QTY	SPECIFICATIONS	YEA	R 2012/	2013		BUDGET \$
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
2200	Sub - Contracts (MOUs/LOAs for supporting Organization)							
2201	Sub-contract with NGO network	1	TORs			1		15,000
2203	Sub-contract with University Consortium	1	TORs			1		20,000
2299	Sub total							35,000
2300	Sub-contracts (for commercial purposes)							
2302	Sub-contract civil engineering firm (water)	1	TORs				1	198,000
2303	Sub-contract civil engineering firm (Pangani seawall)	1	TORs				1	315,475
2399	Sub total							513,475
40	EQUIPMENT AND PREMISES COMPONENT							
4301	Computers and Materials for members	4				4		10,000
4303	Vehicle	1	TOYOTA PROBOX HILUX			1		30,000
4399	Sub total							40,000
50	MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT					1		
5101	Vehicle maintenance costs							10,000
5102	Office Stationeries							6,500
5103	Conference facilities							12,000
5199	Sub total							28,500
	GRAND TOTAL							788,975

Annex 8: Work Plan of Adaptation Fund Project (See separate file)

Annex 9: Work Plan of LDCF Project (See separate file)

Annex 10: Detailed budgets of the projects

Adaptation Fund Project

Budget	t Line	Project budget (US\$)		Expe	nditure by cale	ndar year		Total (US\$)
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
10	PERSONNEL COMPONENT							
1101	National project coordinator	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	125,000
1199	Sub-total	125,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	125,000
1200	Consultants							
1201	mangrove specialist	5,000			15,000			15,000
1202	reef specialist	30,000			30,000			30,000
1203	coastal rehabilitation specialist	25,000			10,000	10,000	5,000	25,000
1204	rural energy consultant	24,000		8,000	8,000	8,000		24,000
1205	Coastal zone adaptation specialist (STA)	140,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	20,000	140,000
1206	Ecosystem Management Specialist (baseline specialist)	30,000	30,000					30,000
1210	knowledge management expert	40,000	20,000	20,000				40,000
1211	Coastal Climate Adaptation Consultant	15,000				15,000		15,000
1212	Climate Change Knowledge Specialist	50,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
1213	Coastal zone management specialist	40,000		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000
1299	Sub-total	409,000	90,000	78,000	113,000	83,000	45,000	409,000
1300	Administrative Support			10,000	110,000	00,000		100,000
1301	financial manager	75,000	15,000	15,000	5,000	15,000	15,000	75,000
1399	Sub-total	75,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	75,000
1600	Travel on official business	73,000	13,000					
1601	mgmt travel to sites	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1699	Sub-total	_	_		-	-	-	1_
1999	COMPONENT TOTAL	609,000	130,000	118,000	153,000	123,000	85,000	609,000
20	SUB-CONTRACT COMPONENT							-
2100	Sub-contracts (MOUs/LOAs for cooperating agencies)							1-
2101	sub-contract NGO reef rehab	60,000				10,000	50,000	60.000
2199	Sub-total	60,000	_	-	-	10,000	50,000	60,000
2200	Sub-contracts (MOUs/LOAs for supporting organizations)	,				,500		-
2205	sub-contract agri-research lab for pod multiplication	20,000		20,000				20,000
2299	Sub-total	20,000		20,000		-	-	20,000

Budget	t Line	Project budget (US\$)		Expe	nditure by caler	ndar year		Total (US\$)
		,	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
2300	Sub-contracts (for							-
2204	commercial purposes)							-
2301	subcontract coastal engineering firm for seawall rehab	3,337,500	360,000	1,668,750	1,308,750			3,337,500
2302	sub-contract civil engineering firm for drainage rehab	200,000	100,000	100,000				200,000
2303	sub-contract env.engineering firm for mangrove	10,000			10,000			10,000
2305	labour costs	10,000				5,000	5,000	10,000
2399	Sub-total	3,557,500	460,000	1,768,750	1,318,750	5,000	5,000	3,557,500
2999	COMPONENT TOTAL	3,637,500	460,000	1,788,750	1,318,750	15,000	55,000	3,637,500
								_
30	TRAINING COMPONENT							-
3200	Group training							-
3202	community training on renewable and efficient energy (through NGO and Green Jobs)	10,000		10,000				10,000
3203	community and user association training on sustainable mangrove management	10,000			10,000			10,000
3204	community-level and district training on coastal ecosystem management	10,000				10,000		10,000
3205	District-level trainings on ecosystem based coastal adaptation	10,000			10,000			10,000
3206	district-level financing and budgeting assistance	10,000				10,000		10,000
3299	Sub-total	50,000	_	10,000	20,000	20,000	-	50,000
3300	Meetings/Conferences	,			,			
3301	EBICAM Consultation and validation meetings	10,000					10,000	10,000
3302	Climate Change Observatory meetings	40,000		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000
3303	Policy Briefing Workshops	,		10,000		,	10,000	ŕ
3304	Meetings of the project	20,000			5,000	5,000	-	20,000
3399	steering committee Sub-total	-	-	-			30,000	-
3999	COMPONENT TOTAL	70,000	-	10,000	15,000	15,000	30,000	70,000
	COM CHENT TOTAL	120,000	-	20,000	35,000	35,000		120,000
40	EQUIPMENT AND PREMISES COMPONENT							-
4100	Expendable equipment							
4102	seedlings, saplings, materials for mangrove rehab							-
4103	trees, seedlings, fertilizers (shoreline reforestation)	22,500			7,500	7,500	7,500	22,500
4104	office equipment and expendables	20,000	8,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	20,000

Budget	t Line	Project budget (US\$)		Expe	nditure by cale	ndar year		Total (US\$)
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
4199	Sub-total	42,500	8,000	3,000	10,500	10,500	10,500	42,500
4200	Non-expendable equipment							_
4201	small alternative energy appliances	42,500		21,250	21,250			42,500
4202	computers and database software	10,000	10,000	_	-	-	-	10,000
4203	vehicle and maintenance costs	50,000	30,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	50,000
4299	Sub-total	102,500	40,000	26,250	26,250	5,000	5,000	102,500
4999	COMPONENT TOTAL	145,000	48,000	29,250	36,750	15,500	15,500	145,000
50	MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT							-
5500	Evaluation							
5501	Audit	24,688	4,910	4,910	4,910	4,910	5,048	24,688
5582	Independent mid-term evaluation	40,000		,	40,000			40,000
5583	independent final evaluation	40,000					40,000	40,000
5599	Sub-total	104,688	4,910	4,910	44,910	4,910	45,048	104,688
5999	COMPONENT TOTAL	104,688	4,910	4,910	44,910	4,910	45,048	104,688
99	TOTAL	4,616,188	642,910	1,960,910	1,588,410	193,410	230,548	4,616,188
	NIE fee	392,376						
	GRAND TOTAL	5,008,564						

LDCF Project

			Approved budget (\$)		Expendit	ure by caler	ndar year		Total (\$)
Budge	et Line			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
10	PERSON	NEL COMPONENT							
	1100	Project personnel							
	1101	Project coordinator	100,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	100,000
	1102	Assistant project coordinator	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1103								0
	1199	Sub-total	100,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	100,000
	1200	Consultants							0
	1201	National Coastal zone Management Consultant (Baseline specialist)	40,000	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	40,000
	1202	National Socio-economist	30,000	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	30,000
	1203	International Coastal adaptation specialist (STA)	75,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	75,000

			Approved budget (\$)		Expendit	ure by caler	ıdar year		Total (\$)
Budge	t Line			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
	1204	National NGO management specialist	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	10,000
	1205	National legal advisor	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000
	1206	National climate education specialist	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	10,000
	1207	National climate education specialist	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	10,000
	1208	International climate education specialist	20,000	-	20,000	-	-	-	20,000
	1209	International mangrove specialist	35,000	35,000	-	-	-	-	35,000
	1210	National Mangrove specialist	35,000	35,000	-	-	-	-	35,000
	1211	National community natural resources management facilitator	30,000	-	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	30,000
	1212	National water management specialist	50,000	10,000	15,000	15,000	10,000	-	50,000
	12.13	National Evaluation Specialists (2)	40,000	-	-	20,000	-	20,000	40,000
	12.14	Int'l Adaptation Evaluation Consultants (2)	40,000	-	-	20,000	-	20,000	40,000
	1299	Sub-total	430,000	165,000	95,000	80,000	35,000	55,000	430,000
	1300	Administrative Support							
	1399	Sub-total	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	1600	Travel on official business							
	1601	Travel	35,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	35,000
	1699	Sub-total	35,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	35,000
	Compone	ent total	565,000	192,000	122,000	107,000	62,000	82,000	565,000
20	SI	JB-CONTRACT COMPONENT							
	2200	Sub-contracts (MOUs/LOAs for supporting organizations)							
	2201	Sub-contract with NGO network	70,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	10,000	70,000
	2202	Sub-contract with NGO network	40,000	-	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000
	2203	sub-contract with University Consortium	100,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	100,000
	2204	sub-contract with University Consortium	30,000	-	30,000	-	-	-	30,000
	2205	sub-contract NGO for labour	540,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	0	-	540,000
	2299	Sub-total	780,000	215,000	255,000	225,000	45,000	40,000	780,000
	2300	Sub-contracts (for commercial purposes)							0
	2301	National mapping service consultancy	20,000	0	20,000	-	-	-	20,000
	2302	Sub-contract civil engineering firm (water)	396,000	0	198,000	198,000	-	-	396,000

			Approved budget (\$)		Expenditu	ıre by caler	ndar year		Total (\$)
Budge	ot I ine			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Duuge	2303	Sub-contract civil engineering firm (Pangani seawall)	1,261,900	315,475	630,950	315,475	0		1,261,900
	2304	Sub-contract civil engineering firm (Zanzibar dikes and spillways)	28,400	0	28,400	-		-	28,400
	2399	Sub-total	1,706,300	315,475	877,350	513,475	-	-	1,706,300
2999		Component total	2,486,300	530,475	1,132,350	738,475	45,000	40,000	2,486,300
30	TRAINING	COMPONENT							
	3200	Group training							
	3201	ICZM and Coastal Vulnerability Training workshop	40,000	40,000	-	-	-	-	40,000
	3202	Climate and Coastal Vulnerability modeling training workshop	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000
		Academic training workshop	15,000	-	15,000	-	-	-	15,000
	3299	Sub-total	75,000	60,000	15,000	0	0	0	75,000
	3300	Meetings/Conferences							
	3301	NGO meetings and workshops	20,000	-	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
	3302	Project steering committees	0	0					0
	3303								
	3399	Sub-total	20,000	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
3999	Compone	ent total	95,000	60,000	20,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	95,000
40		EQUIPMENT AND PREMISES COMPONENT							
	4100	Expendable equipment							
	4199 4200	Sub-total Non-expendable equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
	4200	Non-expendable equipment							
	4201	Computers and Materials for members and NGOs	15,000	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	15,000
	4202	Cisterns and water harvesting piping	100,000	-	50,000	50,000	-	-	100,000
	4203	Vehicle	30,000	30,000	-	-	-	-	30,000
	4299	Sub-total	145,000	30,000	55,000	55,000	5,000	0	145,000
4999		Component total	145,000	30,000	55,000	55,000	5,000	0	145,000
50	MIS	CELLANEOUS COMPONENT							
	5100	Operation and maintenance of equipment							
	5101	Vehicle maintenance costs	50,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
	5102	Office stationeries	0	0					

			Approved budget (\$)		Expenditu	ire by calen	ıdar year		Total (\$)
Budge	t Line			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
	5103	Conference facilities	0						
	5199	Sub-total	50,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000
	5500	Evaluation	0			0			0
	5501	Audit	15,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	15,000
	5599	Sub-total	15,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	15,000
5999		Component total	65,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	65,000
99		GRAND TOTAL	3,356,300	825,475	1,342,350	918,475	130,000	140,000	3,356,300

Annex 11: Roles and responsibilities of stakeholders during implementation of the projects

Stakeholder	Roles and responsibilities	
	Adaptation Fund project	LDCF project
Vice President's Office-Division of Environment	Provide overall coordination of the project, through the services of a Project management team. Serve as relay between the project and the Adaptation Fund Board.	Provide overall coordination of the project, through the services of a Project management team. Serve as relay between the project and GEF secretariat.
Prime Minister's Office- (1) Regional Administration and Local Governments (PMORALG)	Provide oversight and an overall policy supervision function to ensure project activities at local level are undertaken in accordance with policies regarding decentralization, and delivery of district budgets. Provide policy level guidance on empowering local communities to sustain adaptation measures that will be instituted in the project areas.	Provide oversight and an overall policy supervision function to ensure project activities at local level are undertaken in accordance with policies regarding decentralization, and delivery of district budgets. Provide policy level guidance on empowering local communities to sustain adaptation measures that will be instituted in the project areas.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation	Play an advisory role on linkages between national institutions and the MIE.	Play an advisory role on linkages between national institutions and the MIE.
Ministry of Water		Responsible for implementing activities related to the relocation of boreholes, water quality monitoring.
Ministry of Finance	Participate in providing assistance to local authorities in mainstreaming climate change into their local development plans. Participate in activities related to assessment of cost-effectiveness, be informed of analyses related to the costs of adaptation, and will also participate in awareness raising efforts towards policy uptake.	Participate in providing assistance to local authorities in mainstreaming climate change into their local development plans. Participate in activities related to assessment of cost-effectiveness, be informed of analyses related to the costs of adaptation, and will also participate in awareness raising efforts towards policy uptake.
Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism	The Ministry will be responsible for coordinating and delivering the project components related to ecosystem rehabilitation and monitoring.	The Ministry will be responsible for coordinating and delivering the project components related to ecosystem rehabilitation and monitoring.
Ministry of Energy and Minerals	The ministry will provide services in order to deliver the alternative energy technologies to targeted communities.	
Ministry of Works	Responsible for implementing activities related to infrastructure components of this project	Responsible for implementing activities related to infrastructure components of this project
Ministry of Communication, Science and Technology	Participate in developing the Climate Change Observatory and will work with the VPO to support its operations. The ministry will also provide linkages between the project and national research facilities.	
Ministry of Education and Vocational Training	Provide linkages to universities and will participate in the creation of the Green Jobs program.	Provide linkages to universities

Stakeholder	Roles and responsibilities	
	Adaptation Fund project	LDCF project
Ministry of Labour, Employment and Youth Development	Operate the Green Jobs program and will provide advice on climate related education in project sites.	
Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development	Provide advice at national level on the integration of climate risks into land use planning, urban planning and the revision of relevant codes.	Provide advice at national level on the integration of climate risks into land use planning, urban planning and the revision of relevant codes.
Ministry of Constitution and Legal Affairs	Provide advice on enforcement of regulations.	Provide advice on enforcement of regulations.
Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children	Participate in the project by providing advice and guidance on the integration of gender equity and gender sensitive activities, as well as on the monitoring of community-level resilience and well-being. Participate in activities related to livelihoods development.	Participate in the project by providing advice and guidance on the integration of gender equity and gender sensitive activities, as well as on the monitoring of community-level resilience and well-being. Participate in activities related to livelihoods development.
Tanzania Meteorological Agency	Provide climate related information, including early warnings in project zones, designed to feed into feasibility studies, impact assessments as well as resilience modeling.	Provide climate related information, including early warnings in project zones, designed to feed into feasibility studies, impact assessments as well as resilience modeling.
The National Environment Management Council (NEMC)	Provide support in areas related to information collation and dissemination within the project sites. Participate in awareness raising activities.	Provide support in areas related to information collation and dissemination within the project sites. Participate in awareness raising activities.
University of Dar es Salaam		The University of Dar es Salaam, Department of Geography, will lead on the coordination of the University consortium in charge of delivering the internship programme and the integration of climate change into university curricula.
Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, Dar es salaam city council and district authorities of Pangani, Rufiji and Bagamoyo	Dar es salaam city council will nominate project focal person who will act as liaison with the project coordination unit for the day to day supervision of works and will act as primary points of relay with the local communities; Provide assistance for consultation and operations of the project.	Zanzibar, Pangani, Rufiji and Bagamoyo will nominate project focal points who will act as liaisons with the project coordination unit for the day to day supervision of works and will act as primary points of relay with the local communities; Provide assistance for consultation and operations of the project.
CSOs	Private sector will duplicate the best practices of the project to other areas of the country.	NGOs will be called upon to support awareness raising among coastal communities, as well as to facilitate the emergence and capacity building of coastal community based organizations. Private sector will duplicate the best practices of the project to other areas of the country.