



ADAPTATION FUND

AFB/PPRC.7/15
2 December, 2011

Adaptation Fund Board
Project and Programme Review Committee
Seventh Meeting
Durban, 12 December, 2011

PROPOSAL FOR TANZANIA

I. Background

1. The Operational Policies and Guidelines for Parties to Access Resources from the Adaptation Fund, adopted by the Adaptation Fund Board, state in paragraph 41 that regular adaptation project and programme proposals, i.e. those that request funding exceeding US\$ 1 million, would undergo either a one-step, or a two-step approval process. In case of the one-step process, the proponent would directly submit a fully-developed project proposal. In the two-step process, the proponent would first submit a brief project concept, which would be reviewed by the Project and Programme Review Committee (PPRC) and would have to receive the approval by the Board. In the second step, the fully-developed project/programme document would be reviewed by the PPRC, and would finally require Board's approval.

2. The Templates Approved by the Adaptation Fund Board (Operational Policies and Guidelines for Parties to Access Resources from the Adaptation Fund, Annex 3) do not include a separate template for project and programme concepts but provide that these are to be submitted using the project and programme proposal template. The section on Adaptation Fund Project Review Criteria states:

For regular projects using the two-step approval process, only the first four criteria will be applied when reviewing the 1st step for regular project concept. In addition, the information provided in the 1st step approval process with respect to the review criteria for the regular project concept could be less detailed than the information in the request for approval template submitted at the 2nd step approval process. Furthermore, a final project document is required for regular projects for the 2nd step approval, in addition to the approval template.

3. The first four criteria mentioned above are:

1. Country Eligibility,
2. Project Eligibility,
3. Resource Availability, and
4. Eligibility of NIE/MIE.

4. The fifth criterion, applied when reviewing a fully-developed project document, is:
5. Implementation Arrangements.

5. Based on the Adaptation Fund Board Decision B.9/2, the first call for project and programme proposals was issued and an invitation letter to eligible Parties to submit project and programme proposals to the Adaptation Fund was sent out on April 8, 2010.

6. According to the Adaptation Fund Board Decision B.12/10, a project or programme proposal needs to be received by the secretariat not less than nine weeks before a Board meeting, in order to be considered by the Board in that meeting.

7. The following project document titled "Implementation of concrete adaptation measures to reduce vulnerability of livelihoods and economy of coastal communities of Tanzania" was submitted by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), which is a Multilateral Implementing Entity of the Adaptation Fund. This is the fifth submission of this proposal. The proposal was first submitted using the one-step process as a fully-developed project document for the 12th Adaptation Fund Board meeting, and was not approved by the Board. It was

subsequently submitted to the 13th and 14th meetings, and was not approved. In the 14th meeting, the Board decided to:

- a) *Not approve the fully-developed project document, as supplemented by the clarification response provided by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to the request made by the technical review;*
- b) *Request the secretariat to transmit the concerns and observations identified during the deliberations on the project to the Designated Authority and to encourage the Designated Authority to contact the secretariat to get further clarifications;*
- c) *Request that UNEP reformulate the proposal taking into account the following:*
 - i. *As noted in previous reviews, the proposal should follow a strong design, in which the different activities (components) and their outputs would be strongly linked to each other and contribute to the overall objective of the project, thus increasing the impact of the individual activities, and the cost-effectiveness of the whole project. The activities would need to be linked in this way both at the level at which they are experienced by the beneficiaries (communities) within the project, and at the level at which they would contribute to broader national objectives of coastal area management through policies and scaled-up implementation;*
 - ii. *The proposal should provide more specific numerical information on the baselines and targets of activities under Components 2 and 3, to enable assessing their cost-effectiveness;*
 - iii. *The proposal should explain what types of current uses the ecosystems to be rehabilitated are subject to, how the proposed project might negatively impact those uses, and what kind of measures would be taken to alleviate costs to communities or their parts;*
 - iv. *The proposal should also explain, whether the willingness of the targeted communities to restrict their use of natural resources has been secured; and*
 - v. *The proposal should clearly explain complementarity with the parallel projects implemented, albeit mostly in different parts of the country, in the same sector and by the same organizations, both at the level of project activities, and at the level at which they contribute to the overall development of integrated coastal management in the country.*
- d) *Request UNEP to transmit the observations in item (c) to the Government of Tanzania, on the understanding that a revised project document might be submitted at a later date; and*
- e) *Consider the Committee's concerns and deliberations while revising the Board's Operational Policies and Guidelines.*

(Decision B.14/20)

8. The project was submitted to the 15th meeting of the Board but was not discussed at that meeting as the proponent withdrew it before the meeting.

9. The current submission of a fully-developed project document was received by the secretariat in time to be considered in the 16th Adaptation Fund Board meeting. The secretariat carried out a technical review of the project document, with the assigned diary number TZA/MIE/Coastal/2010/1, and filled in a review sheet.

10. In accordance with a request to the secretariat made by the Adaptation Fund Board in its 10th meeting, the secretariat shared this review sheet with UNEP, and offered it the opportunity of providing responses before the review sheet was sent to the Project and Programme Committee of the Adaptation Fund.

11. The secretariat is submitting to the Project and Programme Review Committee the summary of the project, prepared by the secretariat, in the following section. The secretariat is also submitting to the Committee the technical review sheet and the responses provided by the UNEP, in an addendum to this document.

II. Project Summary

Tanzania – Implementation of concrete adaptation measures to reduce vulnerability of livelihoods and economy of coastal communities of Tanzania

Implementing Entity: UNEP

Project/Programme Execution Cost: USD 374,688

Project/Programme Total Cost: USD 4,616,188

Implementing Fee: USD 392,376

Finance Requested: USD 5,008,564

Project/Programme Background and Context:

This project responds to the impacts of sea level rise and changes in precipitation patterns caused by climate change and their direct and indirect effects, such as droughts, floods, infrastructure degradation and environmental degradation. The objective of the project is to reduce vulnerability of livelihoods, ecosystems, infrastructure and economy in Tanzania through implementation of concrete and urgent adaptation measures. Because available resources do not permit addressing all the adaptation needs in Tanzania's coastal zone, the project will implement concrete adaptation actions in Ilala and Temeke Districts (Dar es Salaam region). This site was selected according to key criteria such as: (i) presence of key infrastructure and economic assets; (ii) presence of fragile and/or degraded buffer ecosystems; (iii) complementarity to other ongoing interventions; and (iv) presence of multiple factors of vulnerability.

In order to achieve the above objective, the project will be delineated into three specific outcomes, grouped into three components:

Component 1: Addressing climate change impacts on key infrastructure and settlements

1. Adverse impacts of sea level rise and floods on coastal infrastructures and settlements reduced.

Component 2: Ecosystem-Based Integrated Coastal Area Management

2. Coastal ecosystems are rehabilitated and ICAM is implemented

Component 3: Knowledge, coastal monitoring and policy linkages

3. Knowledge of climate impacts and adaptation measures is increased

The project focuses on the implementation of priority concrete on the ground, practical solutions to climate impacts (current and anticipated), but some foundational activities have been included where necessary in order to facilitate project output and objective achievement, replication and sustainability. It addresses climate stressors to coastal resources (sea level rise, modifications in the precipitation regime) and non-climate factors of vulnerability (unsustainable use of resources) in order to ensure the sustainability of adaptive measures, since the latter are also considered as barriers to resilience in the coastal area.

The project proposes an integrated blend of "hard" and "soft" coastal protection measures, in line with best international practices on coastal zone management, as well as measures designed to provide local communities with incentives to maintain the rehabilitated ecosystems. The project has been designed around three components, and activities in each of the components are designed to be mutually reinforcing.

The model proposed by the project uses a combination of soft and hard protection technologies to create a more comprehensive package of protective services. Components 1 and 2 together seek to provide a comprehensive and cost effective set of protective measures and are designed to be implemented jointly. Component 1 contains “hard” protective measures. Component 2 contains “soft” measures designed to increase the resilience of ecosystems that provide a protective or buffering service against climate change impacts on the coast. These ecosystem rehabilitation works also serve to maximize the efficiency of harder infrastructure works and to achieve maximal coastal protection. Activities in Component 3 ensure that appropriate learning is taking place and that policy linkages are in place for upscaling, mainstreaming and replicating of lessons into national development processes as well as for ensuring the sustainability of project achievements.

Component 1: Addressing climate change impacts on key infrastructure and settlements (USD 3,537,500)

This component is focused on climate change threats and combined local impacts of increased flooding due to increased precipitation, and coastal and infrastructure erosion due to increased tidal activity and storm surges. Activities in Component 1 are grouped together due to their common focus on physical (“hard”) coastal protection and infrastructure, and because the impact of activities is expected to be felt immediately, and in the immediate vicinity of actions. They are however to be undertaken and understood in conjunction with “softer” coastal protection and ecosystem rehabilitation works contained in Component 2.

Component 2: Ecosystem-based Integrated Coastal Area Management (USD 289,000)

This component comprises a set of concrete environmental rehabilitation measures designed to enhance ecological resilience, as well as a set of enabling measures that form part of an integrated ecosystem-based integrated coastal area management system for the targeted regions. It is intended to be implemented as a complement to activities in Component 1, in order to form a comprehensive package of protection from climate change impacts in coastal regions.

Component 3: Knowledge, coastal monitoring and policy linkages (USD 415,000)

This project is intended to serve as a strong example of ‘stage 2’ adaptation implementation in the country and in the region. The project will first build on existing and available knowledge, scientific evidence and technical studies in order to ensure the implementation of state-of-the-art technologies and approaches to adaptation. This component builds on what currently exists in the country, as well as on approaches and methods that will be implemented through this project, so as to generate policy-relevant knowledge. Activities include conducting a baseline study based on coastal vulnerability and an assessment of the economic viability and practical feasibility of adaptation measures, creating and operating a climate change observatory for Tanzania for ongoing monitoring, documenting lessons learned, building district level administration capacity, and producing an approved Ecosystem-based Integrated Coastal Area Management Plan.