Global Environment Facility

GEF

Mohamed T. El-Ashry
Chief Executive Officer
and Chairman

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Washington, DC 20433 USA
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January 3, 2002

Dear Council Member,

UNDP, as the Implementing Agency for the project, *Tanzania: Development of Mnazi Bay-Ruvuma Estuary Marine Park*, has submitted the attached proposed project document for CEO endorsement prior to final approval of the project document in accordance with UNDP procedures.

The Secretariat has reviewed the project document. It is consistent with the proposal approved by the Council in May 2000 and the proposed project remains consistent with the Instrument and GEF policies and procedures. The attached explanation prepared by UNDP satisfactorily details how Council's comments and those of the STAP have been addressed. I am, therefore, endorsing the project document.

We have today posted the proposed project document on the GEF website at www.gefweb.org. If you do not have access to the Web, you may request the local field office of the World Bank or UNDP to download the document for you. Alternatively, you may request a copy of the document from the Secretariat. If you make such a request, please confirm for us your current mailing address.

Sincerely,

Mohamed El-Ashry
Chief Executive Officer
and Chairman

cc: Alternate, Implementing Agencies, STAP

United Nations Development Programme

Global Environment Facility

TO: Mr. Ken King
Assistant CEO, GEF Secretariat
Attn: GEF Program Coordination

Date: 27 November 2001

CC: Mr. Mario Ramos, GEFSEC
Mr. Marcel Alers, Regional Manager
Mr. Eduardo Fuentes, Principal Technical Advisor
Ms. Maryam Niamir-Fuller, Regional Coordinator
For BD and IW

FROM: Emma Torres
Deputy Executive Coordinator

SUBJECT: **"Tanzania: Development of Mnazi Bay Marine Park" (BD/OP-2)**

Dear Mr. King,

As you will recall, this full size project, amounting to $1,494,424 in GEF funds, was approved into the Work Program in April 2000. The co-financing is expected to reach $713,800, of which at least $400,000 will come from the Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial (FFEM) to cover the *Alternative Income and Sustainable Utilisation* activities in the buffer zone of the Park.

The CEO endorsement of the final project document has been on hold since July 2001, pending confirmation of the French contribution. In this connection, and in light of our recent discussions and your assurances that a letter of intention would suffice, we have obtained the attached document from FFEM which I am now submitting for your consideration.

I hope that you will find this information satisfactory and am looking forward to receiving the formal CEO endorsement so that the project activities can commence as soon as possible.

Best regards.

UNDP-GEF. One UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017. USA.
Tel 1-212-906-5408. Fax. 1-212-906-6690.

SECRETARIAT DU FONDS FRANÇAIS POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT MONDIAL

Paris, le 13/11/01

Fax n° 449

EMETTEUR	:	**Rémi GOUIN**
SIGNATAIRE	:	**Jean-Yves GROSCLAUDE**
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A L'ATTENTION DE	:	**Dr. Maryam Niamir-Fuller**
NUMERO APPELE	:	**260.1.255814**
NOMBRE DE PAGES (S)	:	**1**

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If you have any transmission problems, please contact us : 01 53 44 42 42

Object : Project Mzani Bay Parc. Tanzania

Maryam,
This fax is to confirm that the Mzani Bay Parc project paper has been received by the FFEM Secretariat, coming from the french Foreign Affairs Ministry, to be submited to the next FFEM Comité de Pilotage.
It will be examined on November the 30 th. at the identification stage.
In case of acceptance, it will be submited again for funding after appraisal.

Yours sincerely

Jean-Yves GROSCLAUDE
Responsable du Secrétariat du Fonds Français
pour l'Environnement Mondial

UNDP PROJECT DOCUMENT
DEVELOPMENT OF MNAZI BAY-RUVUMA ESTUARY MARINE PARK

COVER NOTE TO RESUBMISSION OF PROJECT DOCUMENT AND RESPONSE TO COUNCIL COMMENTS:
TANZANIA: Development of Mnazi Bay-Ruvuma Estuary Marine Park

Introduction.

Before circulation to Council and CEO endorsement, the GEFSEC has raised eight issues on the PRODOC submitted by UNDP GEF. We hereby re-submit a revised PRODOC, addressing these issues, and incorporating a revised "Response to Council Members". For the sake of clarity, these responses are summarized in the attached matrix.

We would like to bring to your attention that the GEFSEC comments 4,5,6,7, and 8 raise new issues on the content of the brief subsequent to the earlier acceptance of the Brief by GEFSEC and Council. We point out that UNDP's streamlined PRODOC format adopted in the year 2000 by the Africa Bureau is such that the Brief as approved by Council and GEFSEC becomes the basic text of the PRODOC. We then add to this Brief the UNDP-required text, i.e.:

- Cover page for signature;
- Annexes on implementation arrangements, input budget, legal text, etc.

We note further that moving from the Brief stage to the ProDoc stage has taken considerably more time than the usual, primarily due to negotiations with the Government of Tanzania and with the stakeholders on the implementation arrangements. Although unavoidable, this has raised concern over the length of time for this final processing. Government of Tanzania has now formally gazetted the National Park at full Parliamentary level - and this has received Presidential Assent. Park staff designates have been identified. District authorities are aware of and welcome the inputs of GEF. There is a need to start implementation on the ground urgently to maintain momentum.

MATRIX ONE: DETAILED RESPONSE TO COUNCIL MEMBER COMMENTS

No	COUNCIL MEMBER COMMENT	RESPONSE
	A) COMMENTS FROM SWITZERLAND	
1	**Requested clarification on the financial sustainability of the developing national park**	Experiences on the eastern African coast show that marine protected areas can derive sustainability from two separate processes. These are tourism, and local community acceptance; and the two are inter-related. Tourism benefits, when planned carefully can support local communities and generate specific incomes to boat owners, guides, fish product sales etc. Tanzania has several years of experience with this in the developing Mafia National Park, in Jozani on Zanzibar and (via IUCN) in the coastal zone management processes in Tanga Region. Mnazi Bay and Mtwara are remote, but tourism is developing, and first inputs are taking place in Mnazi Bay. The biggest bottleneck, the Rufiji River Bridge and southern access road, will be overcome by mid 2002. A bridge and tarmac road will bring Mtwara close to Dar es Salaam. A new tourist hotel was opened in Mtwara this year. These developments provide investment into the southern Mtwara Corridor Development Zone of Tanzania - Mozambique and Malawi. Examples of Tanzania Marine Tourism Revenues come from: ▪ Zanzibar - Jozani Chwaka Bay. Here a "Mangrove Tourism Board Walk" has generated revenue of 15,000$ for villagers in its third year of operation and this sum is increasing. GEFSec visited this site as part of the GEF MSP review (Kanta Kumari June 2001) ▪ Mafia Island National Park. Tourism Revenues to villages, for year 2000, are estimated to be over 50,000$ (wages, fees supply of fish, products). We see similar rapid revenue growth for Mnazi Bay, but in larger amounts as: • Tourism lodges/camps will be right there in the park Buffer Zone (not in Zanzibar Store Town as in the Zanzibar case). The first Mnazi lodge has negotiated a site on Msumbati Island in the Park. • Mtwara is served by a jet aircraft, unlike Mafia by a 15 seater. • Mtwara will soon be accessible by a tarmac road, putting it 8 hours from the capital Dar es Salaam, the same time as the northern tourist circuit via Arusha. Mtwara is to be the hub of a new development corridor - linking Tanzania - Malawi - Mozambique, across the Ruvuma River. This links Mnazi Bay to the developing tourism / conservation activity in Mozambique, including GEF support to North Quirimba Islands and a developing GEF programme for Trans Frontier Conservation Areas. This is based on the Southern bank of the Ruvuma and links to Tanzania sites (Selous Game Reserve, Kilwa Cultural Sites, Mnazi Bay Marine Park; vide R.de Vletter pers communication).
2	**Requested clarification on the role of Income Generation Activities within adjacent communities**	Community acceptance can be supported by tourism; but a broader support can come from perception of improved marine off-take when dynamite fishing and coral degradation has

		stopped and the park core areas act as a fish stock reservoir. These are among the lessons with longer experience on the Kenyan coast. Income-Generation activities are provided for in the project - in addition to the potential benefits from ecotourism. This is described in more detail below. The percentage of park revenue with local communities is a changing scenario in Tanzania. This is addressed at policy level in Tanzania - requiring greater proportions of revenue to go to communities. Five years ago it was almost none. Now it is 20% of park gate receipts for mainland parks, and that is increasing. But Parks policy is to move gate receipt handouts from richer well-visited parks (eg Kilimanjaro) to those with fewer visitors. These payments are for community development - not cash in hand. **Marine Parks typically provide a greater variety of community service inputs than typical savannah drive through parks. These include boat-rides, fishing, and the fact that tourist facilities will be on village - park land in the buffer zone!**
3	**Requested further information on the global biodiversity significance.**	**There was a large "environmental assessment" annex developed for the proposal, during the PDF B process, with much biodiversity information. This was inadvertently omitted from the GEF Submission. The biodiversity information from this is now included in an additional Annex - Annex 9, and included in this Project Document. As this biodiversity information is updated, details will be posted on the project's developing website.**
	B) COMMENTS FROM FRANCE	
	There was concern at relatively low level of Alternative Income Generation funding for communities within the Project Brief.	Footnote number 11 on page 12 of the Brief (also there in the Prodoc as footnote 12 on page 11) points out the impact on AIG from the Rural Integrated Programme Support (RIPS) via Finnida activity. RIPS is listed as co-finance at 100,000$, with which they would prioritise activity in our project area. Since Council RIPs attended our project appraisal committees and participated in project development; (see Annex Page A-2 in the Brief, for detail on RIPS activity). In addition, the Budget has two sets for money for AIG. In the Set-Up Phase there is 51,000$ - for planning how to do AIG and link AIG to conservation(see Annex E2). In the Implementation Phase there is 114,000$ including 50,000$ from Governments. The GEF funding is for specialist consultancy (12,000), training (12,000), and starting pilot implementation (40,000$). In addition, in phase two, Government provides services of the Community Development Warden and $32,000 for implementing AIG. This is shown in Annex Page E4, lines 2.1 and 2.2 of the brief. So direct GEF money is $115,000 (51,000 plus 64,000) or 7.7% of total GEF funding. The Brief states that AIG inputs will be largely supported through co-finance (RIPs at first; and further support as specific programmes are developed for the Implementation Phase). This is

		stated in the Incremental Cost Matrix - Line C after page Annex A3. We note that French co-financing is being agreed at present (see notes below to GEFSec) for 400,000$, and that this total may rise to 600,000$. This is largely for Alternative Income and Sustainable Utilisation activities in the buffer zone of the Park.
	COMMENTS FROM AUSTRALIA	
	These were all positive - no clarification was required.	

MATRIX TWO: DETAILED RESPONSE TO COMMENTS FROM GEFSEC

No	Issue from GEFSEC	Response
1	**The response to the issue of financial sustainability and income generating activities raised by the Swiss Council Member are incomplete.** **The presumption that tourism will bring resources to bear on long term maintenance is a big assumption. The document should include an analysis of tourism revenues at the sites.** **Benefit sharing. What percentage of income from tourism will remain with local communities?** **How would the Board of Trustees guarantee recurrent cost financing to ensure key activities are sustained?**	GEF Sec request clarification on three complementary issues on financial sustainability in this query. We reply to them separately below: ▪ Potential of tourism. The Brief states that a detailed analysis of tourism revenue will be done in the first year of the project. The project log frame has a specific set of sub-results on sustainable financing (see sub-result 3.3, 3.4. and 3.5), where detailed tourism revenue assessments will be made. However, some additional information is available that indicates the growing potential for tourism. This information has been added to the formal "Cover Note - Response to Council Comments" and is further elaborated in this matrix response to Council Comments to substantiate the potential for sustainability through tourism. ▪ Benefit sharing. Several studies in the area provide indications of high potential for increased revenue for local communities from tourism. The current policies of Tanzania (Parks, Wildlife, Tourism, Decentralisation) are to further empower communities to participate in conservation and poverty alleviation through sustainable resource use. In practical terms this leads to increased share of park and other revenues that are shared with local communities. These additional information items are also added to the "Response to Council Comments". ▪ Covering recurrent costs. Parliament has gazetted Mnazi as a new park, giving responsibility and budgetary means to the Board of Trustees to manage the recurrent costs of the Park. Although Tanzania's development needs are great, it has continued to finance its obligations for managing a growing network of National Parks over the past thirty years. Never has park conservation suffered through inadequate support.to recurrent costs. This is partly due to the strong contribution of tourism to national GDP, but also to a strong commitment to conservation. Recall that in Tanzania the National Parks serve a conservation function and not primarily a tourism function. This was exemplified when in 1977 - 87, the Tanzania - Kenya border was closed and tourism receipts hit an all time low - but Parks and Park funding continued.

		The GEF Project Brief includes as an annex a letter from the Board of Trustees stating that they will meet all recurrent costs of the Park, and that they pick up all salary expenses for Park staff in the Implementation Phase. These additional information have been added to the revised "Response to Council Comments".
2	**No response to the questions raised by the French Constituency on Income Generating Activity**	**The French comments were not available at the time of the first submission. They have been located, and additional text is provided in the "Response to Council comments" to address the issue of Alternative Income Generation. Thank you for bringing this to our attention. Details are given in the response above.**
3	**The financial package is not secured The proposed 0.4 million $ needs to be secured before endorsement.**	**The Bilateral had no objections to the Brief's strategy of leveraging the additional $0.4 million during project implementation (second phase). This text is on the second page of the Brief (summary of costs), as well as in Annex A (Incremental Costs) on the section on the GEF Alternative, and in the footnote to the IC Matrix. What had already been leveraged by the time of the Brief submission to Council was considered as sufficient co-financing. The fact that a potential sponsor has been located already, even prior to formal endorsement and project implementation, should be seen as a positive sign of progress, rather than a hindrance to CEO endorsement. This augurs well for even more leveraging during project implementation.**
4	**Please explain Co-Financing - is this par allel financing?**	"In-direct co-financing" refers to funds that are negotiated as co-financing, but are not managed directly by the project's management unit. They are not parallel, but directly affect the outcomes of the project. The terminology distinguishing direct and indirect is used for the UNDP's own internal operational purposes in this case. No objections were raised to this terminology at the time of the Bilateral or by Council.
5	**Proposed activities under phase two are undefined. There are hints that these are development activities and so should be part of the baseline. In addition sustainable use activities receive only minimum financing.**	**Detailed activities and log frame for the second phase will be determined during the first (planning phase). This has been stated in paragraphs 32, 40 and 42 of the Brief. There was no objection to this strategy at the time of the Bilateral. Sustainable use activities are indeed meant to be primarily financed through co-financing, but GEF funding will be used to lift barriers.**
6	**The numbers in the proposal between the budget, IC matrix and the front page do not match. Please correct.**	**The amounts indicated for the project costs are consistent between cover page, budget and IC table. The different is in how the "indirect co-financing" has been treated. In the project operational budget it is not included, whereas it is included on the cover page. This has been clarified on the UNDP Cover Page of the revised PRODOC.**
7	**Biological information on the sites is not summarised in the proposal. Please summarise as appropriate.**	**We meet Swiss Council Member and GEFSEC concerns by adding a new Annex (Annex 9) to the PRODOC that summarizes this biological information.**
8	**Many indicators focus on process and not impact. The draft should include at least a few impact indicators.**	**The obligatory Annex 2 on the log frame and its indicators raised no objection at the time of the Bilateral. However, it is recognized that with the current emphasis on results, we need impact indicators. The incoming project management team will review and improve these**

		indicators during the first six months of implementation, and will report the new Log Frame in the Inception Report and its PIR.
9	**The Implementation Schedule proposed is out of date. Please revise**	**This has been corrected. The cover page has also been adjusted accordingly. Thank you.**

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
PROJECT DOCUMENT

PROJECT NUMBER: **URT/00G31/B/1G/99**

PROJECT TITLE: **Development of Mnazi Bay-Ruvuma Estuary Marine Park**

FOCAL AREA: **Conservation of Biological Diversity**

COUNTRY: **United Republic of Tanzania** .
DURATION: **54 Months**

EST. STARTING DATE: **June 2001**

EST. END DATE: **October 2005**

EXECUTING AGENCY: **GOT**, **Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism**

IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES: **The Board of Trustees for Marine Parks & Reserves/ IUCN – The World Conservation Union**

UNDP and Co-Financing	
UNDP /GEF:	**$ 1,495,424**
GOT (in-kind)	**$ 215,800**
IUCN:	**$ 42,000**
Communities:	**$ 56,000**
Other*:	**$ 1,760,000**
Total:	**$3,569,224**

SUMMARY:
This GEF Project provides the additional funding for the development of a multi-purpose Marine Protected Area around the globally significant marine biodiversity values of the Mnazi Bay and Ruvuma River estuary areas in southern Tanzania. This is Tanzania's second Marine Park. In keeping with Marine Park philosophy in Tanzania, the sustainable use of marine resources by communities, as well as biodiversity conservation, is emphasized. This is designed as 54-month project including an initial participatory planning phase followed by an implementation phase. There is a focus on protected area zoning with sustainable harvesting. Externalities are addressed.

On behalf of :	**Signature**	**Date**	**Name/Title**
Government of Tanzania	……	……	…….
Executing Agency	……..	……	……
UNDP	…….	……	…….

GEF PROJECT BRIEF

[1] In addition to $1,360,000 already negotiated, there are ongoing negotiations with the Government of France for further co-financing of $400,000 during project implementation. This will add to the funding already targeting alternative income generating activities and sustainable resource use practices with communities.

1 IDENTIFIERS

Project Number	**1524**
Project Name	**Development of Mnazi Bay Marine Park, Tanzania**
Duration	**54 months**
GEF Implementing Agency	**UNDP**
Executing Agency	**Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism**
Requesting Country	**Tanzania**
Eligibility	**Tanzania ratified CBD on 8 March 1996, joined the GEF in 1996.**
	Tanzania is eligible to receive UN developmental assistance
GEF Focal Area	**Biodiversity, with cross-cutting links to International Waters**
GEF Programme Framework	**OP2. Coastal, Marine and Freshwaters Ecosystems**

2 SUMMARY:

This GEF Project provides the additional funding for the developmenl of a multi-purpose Marine Protected Area around the globally significant marine biodiversity values of the Mnazi Bay and Rovuma River estuary areas in southern Tanzania. This is Tanzania's second Marine Park. In keeping with Marine Park philosophy in Tanzania, the sustainable use of marine resources by communities, as well as biodiversity conservation, is emphasised. This is designed as 54-month project including an initial participatory planning phase followed by an implementation phase. There is a focus on protected area zoning with sustainable harvesting. Externalities are addressed.

3 COSTS AND FINANCING (Millions US$)

GEF Project	**$ 1,495,424**	
PDF B (third share of larger global project)	120,000	
Sub-Total	**1,615,424**	
Co-Financing Direct – Committedor In-Place	313,800	(Government, Communities, IUCN)
Co-Financing Direct – Expected in project period	400,000	(Implementation Phase)
Sub-Total	**$ 2,329,224**	
Co-Financing Indirect – Ongoing and Expected		
Government Community Development/Agriculture	50,000	(5 years @ 10,000) Sustainable livelihoods
Government Marine Parks Unit/Board/Ministry	60,000	(5 years @ 12,000)
Government Fisheries Protection Activity	100,000	(5 years @ 20,000)
RIPS (Finnida) Rural Integrated Project Support	100,000	(5 years @ 20,000)
ICZM (USAID) Integrated Coastal Zone Management	30,000	(3 years @ 10,000)
Mangrove Conservation and Management (NORAD)	45,000	(3 years @15,000)
Marine Conservation (Mafia Island Tanga)	75,000	(5 years @15,000)
Coastal Forest/Catchment Protection (DANIDA)	100,000	(4 years @25,000)
Mtwara Corridor Investment: (Expected)	300,000	(Tourism & infrastructure)
EIA & Impact Mitigation: (Expected)	500,000	(TPDC from gas development)
Sub-Total Parallel Financing	**$ 1,360,000**	
OVERALL PROJECT TOTAL	**$ 3,689,224**	**of which GEF component is 44%**

4 OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT ENDORSEMENT

Name: P Ngumbulu
Organisation: Permanent Secretary, Vice President's Office
Date: 9 February 2000

5 IMPLEMENTING AGENCY CONTACT

UNDP: Maryam Niamir-Fuller

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LIST OF ANNEXES TO BRIEF

LIST OF ANNEXES TO PROJECT DOCUMENT

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIG	Alternative Income Generation
BOT	Board of Trustees (for the Marine Parks and Reserves)
CONCERN	A Development International NGO
EARO	East Africa Regional Office (of IUCN)
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
GBRMA	Great Barrier Reef Marine Authority (in Australia)
GEF	Global Environment Facility
ICM	Integrated Coastal Management
IMS	Institute of Marine Science (Zanzibar)
IUCN	The World Conservation Union
MPA	Marine Protected Areas
MTR	Mid-Term Review
PC	Project Co-ordinator
PDF	Project Development Financing (a GEF term)
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RIPS	Rural Integrated Support Programme (funded by Finland)
SOZOCO	Southern Zone Confederation for the Conservation of the Marine Environment. Also called *Shirikisho* (an NGO).
STAP	Scientific Technical Advisory Panel (A GEF organ)
TA	Technical Advisor
TCMP	Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership
ToR	Terms of Reference
TPR	Tri-Partite Review
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WCPA	World Commission on Protected Areas
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Background

1. Tanzania has a coastline of 800 km and a rich diversity of tropical marine and coastal systems including coral reefs, sea-grass beds, mangrove stands and sand dunes. Marine resources are critical to Tanzania's economic and social development and underpin the livelihoods of coastal communities, who rely heavily on the sea for their food and income. Rural and urban development is placing pressure on these resources and on marine biological diversity and productivity. These threats will increase as coastal populations expand. The conservation and sustainable development of the marine environment is an issue of pressing national, as well as global, concern.

Environmental Context

2. Mnazi Bay, in Mtwara District, southern Tanzania, was identified as a priority area for the conservation of global marine biodiversity in the report *'A Global Representative System of Marine Protected Areas*' (GBRMPA / World Bank / IUCN, 1995). The Government of Tanzania considers the site to be a priority area for Marine Protected Area (MPA) development and has recently gazetted it as Tanzania's second Marine Park[2]. Prior to gazettement, a preliminary Environmental Assessment was funded under PDF Block B activities to gather baseline data[3], and this showed that the project site supports a complex and diverse system of coral reefs, mangroves and sea-grass beds

3. In 1998/9 a series of discussions in Mtwara District led to the "Mtwara Declaration", in which the District authorities at both governmental and civil society level agreed to the creation of a Marine National Park in the Mnazi Bay area. This agreement came from 17 villages, through ward and Division level to the District. At District level it was approved by both the District Council and the relevant authorities of government. An outer boundary was agreed to. The Region approved this agreement and on 1st July 2000, the Mnazi Bay-Ruvuma Estuary Marine Park was gazetted under the Marine Parks and Reserves framework legislation.

4. The Marine Park comprises both marine and coastal habitats, including a large tract of mangroves around the Ruvuma delta (the Ruvuma River forms the border with neighbouring Mozambique), and part of a highly productive and relatively undisturbed estuary. The sand dunes north of this estuary are the highest on the eastern Africa seaboard, and have plant species not found elsewhere on continental Africa. A large population of Crab Plovers has led to the area being designated as an Important Bird Area (IBA).

5. At present the clearing of mangroves occurs without effective controls. Whales, dolphins and marine turtles (four species) are seen in Mnazi Bay. Local fishermen cla im turtles nest in the area, and they are sometimes caught for food. Local fishermen also target species such as giant clam,

[2] Tanzania's first Marine Park, Mafia Island, was established in 1995 with support from WWF and NORAD. Note that in Tanzania, the Marine Parks can have a core "no-use zone" and a variety of "sustainable-use zones", which can include habitation. This differs from Tanzania's terrestrial parks.

[3] This Project is one of three projects developed from a World Bank – GEF supported Block B PDF Grant through IUCN Switzerland. The Block B was for projects in Vietnam, Samoa and Tanzania. In the Tanzanian context, during Block B activity the World Bank saw greater comparative advantage in the UNDP country programme backstopping the project, and so the Implementing Agency changed – w.e.f from June 1999.

lobster and sea cucumbers, and these are now depleted from shallow waters. Apart from these groups, fishermen claim a recent improvement in the local fisheries catch and associate this with the enforcement of effective controls on dynamite fishing. There are no reliable data on which to assess these claims or base assessments of fisheries stocks or trends. The coral reefs in and around the Marine Park are diverse and until recently have remained in very good condition[4].

[4] An outbreak of dynamite fishing in the mid-'90s was controlled through government intervention, and local

However, their diversity and productivity are increasingly threatened by over-fishing, destructive fishing (especially non-selective fishing gear), and coral mining. The coral-bleaching event that occurred throughout East Africa and the Western Indian Ocean in 1998 also had an impact on shallow reefs in the area, although the severity and extent of this need to be monitored.

6. The threats to marine biodiversity arise in part due to the heavy dependence of local communities on coastal resources for their livelihoods, and to the poor socio-economic conditions of the District. Fishery products are a major source of protein and fishing is a major source of employment. This Project recognises and addresses the strong linkage between biodiversity conservation and socio-economic objectives.

Socio-economic Context

7. The Project was prepared using a PDF-B funded Social and Environmental Assessment to ensure the active involvement of local communities and other stakeholders in project preparation. This work revealed that communities are keen to explore every possibility for improving their socio-economic situation, and are fully aware that their livelihoods depend on the productivity of the marine environment. Community representatives helped design Project interventions and its management structures, and have provided strong statements of support for this project.

8. Mtwara District is amongst the poorest in Tanzania. Seventeen villages border the MPA site (see Map at the end of document), with a total population of about 30,000 people [5]. These communities are economically very poor, relying primarily on subsistence fishing and agriculture for their survival. Per capita incomes are less than US$100 per annum.

9. Infrastructure in the Mtwara District is poorly developed in comparison to the rest of Tanzania and especially so in the villages bordering Mnazi Bay. In these villages there is no mains electricity supply and no telephone, radio or television communications. Water supplies are unreliable. To access health, education and many other basic services people must travel to Mtwara town (20-40 km) by way of a poor-quality unsealed road that can be impassable in the wet season. Most people do not have independent means of transport. Public transport facilities are rudimentary.

10. There are existing aid-funded programs underway in the Mtwara District (e.g., Finnida's Rural Integrated Project Support (RIPS) Programme) which aim to address the poor socio-economic conditions in the region.

11. The facilities to cater for organised tourism do not exist. Although Mtwara has an airport with regular flights to Dar-es-Salaam, tourism is not yet a factor in the District economy. However there are signs that this may change, with recent investor interest in Msimbati Island beaches.

12.The national Government has major plans to develop southern Tanzania by improving transport links and other infrastructure. This is the proposed 'Mtwara Development Corridor', a collaborative effort involving the Governments of Malawi, Mozambique and Tanzania, with strong Presidential level backing.
The corridor is designed to promote investment in infrastructure including transportation, industry and tourism. Trans-boundary initiatives are to be prioritised. Several donors are reacting to calls

[4] Seventeen villages will be included within the buffer zone of the Park, from Muharangu to Namponda. Details are in the Social Assessment document.

for investment. This development includes a proposal to upgrade the power generation plant at Mtwara (the provision of reliable power to Mtwara and other major towns is a vital economic development for this poor region). One option under preliminary consideration is a gas-to-electricity project utilising natural gas resources in the vicinity of Mnazi Bay. The World Bank (as the potential financier) and the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) have undertaken that should this option be pursued, there will be a full EIA and appropriate environmental controls to ensure compatibility with the MPA's objectives.

13. Although the Mnazi Bay-Ruvuma Estuary Marine Park has been established by Parliament, there are limited resources to support its take off. This project will play a big role in putting together management systems to ensure that planned development activities proceed in an environmentally sustainable manner and in making the park operational. The Marine Protected Area will safeguard critical biodiversity values of Mnazi Bay – Ruvuma Estuary.

Institutional Context

14. An Institutional Assessment was commissioned using PDF resources and provided the baseline information from which the Project's institutional arrangements have been developed.

15. The recently introduced Local Government Reform Programme provides for decentralisation of many government roles, with significant control delegated to District levels. However, financial and technical resources are limited in southern and south-eastern Tanzania, including Mtwara District.

16. Tanzania has strong legislation in the *Marine Parks and Reserves Act (1994)*. Procedures governing the establishment and management of Marine Parks have been refined through experience in developing Mafia Island Marine Park. Community involvement and ownership are strongly emphasised. The Marine Parks and Reserves Unit reports to the Board of Trustees for Marine Parks and Reserves (BOT, the Board) which in turn reports to the Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism[6]. The Board has its own financial arrangements with revenue collected from Marine Parks kept separate from the central Government's general revenue. The Board strongly supports the development of Mnazi Bay-Ruvuma Estuary Marine Park and has committed to meeting its personnel and long-term operational costs.

17. Tanzania is also developing its Integrated Coastal Zone (ICM) capacity through the Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership (TCMP), a co-operative initiative led by the National Environment Management Council (NEMC), the United States Agency for International Development and the University of Rhode Island's Coastal Resources Center. The TCMP is developing a national coastal policy and intersectoral mechanisms for ICM, and supporting capacity building and other initiatives. Marine Parks are a core component of the overall TCMP approach and the involvement of TCMP in this Project will ensure that Mnazi Bay Marine Park develops within the wider context of ICM.

5 There are plans to amalgamate the Marine Parks Unit as a distinct Directorate of the Tanzanian National Parks Board.

RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVES

Rationale

18. The Project will develop a zoned multiple-use marine protected area (MPA) that protects globally important examples of coral reef, mangrove and estuarine systems. It will address the root causes of biodiversity loss, and empower the local community to manage effectively, and utilise sustainably, the biodiversity resources on which their livelihoods depend.

Global Benefits

19. The Project will support the conservation of the globally significant marine biodiversity values of Mnazi Bay and the adjacent Ruvuma Estuary in the Mtwara District of southern Tanzania, an area of about 200km^2. This complex system of coral reefs, mangroves, sea-grasses and other ecosystems is amongst the least disturbed on Tanzania's coast, but under increasing stress. The Project will reduce or eliminate damaging activities such as over-fishing, destructive fishing, coral mining and mangrove clearing. In doing so it will provide optimal conditions for recovery of coral reefs from the 1998-bleaching event. Through these actions the Project will ensure the maintenance of the globally important biodiversity values, and a sustainable flow of benefits to local communities.

20. The Project will ensure that development agencies will conduct and fund appropriate EIA and environmental mitigation works on planned industrial development (gas extraction). It will be a model for further MPA development in Tanzania and Eastern Africa as a whole.

21. The MPA project will provide a pilot site for initiating transboundary co-operation with Mozambique on marine environmental management. Mozambique is developing a Marine Protected Area to the south of the Ruvuma River delta in the North Quirimba Islands[7].

22. The Project will also link with ongoing Integrated Coastal Management activities; including initiatives in upstream catchment areas in Tanzania. The project is in close contact with the USAID funded ICZM initiative in Tanzania, and with DANIDA who are planning a long-term conservation process in adjacent Lindi Region, the source of much of the sediment in the Ruvuma River. This GEF project's interest in the Ruvuma River, coupled with the developing projects in Mozambique, will permit greater attention to the upstream and terrestrial inputs to the downstream fluvial and marine systems, along a relatively unknown but major international river system.

Objectives

23. The Goal of the Project is to*:* **Conserve a representative example of internationally significant and threatened marine biodiversity.**

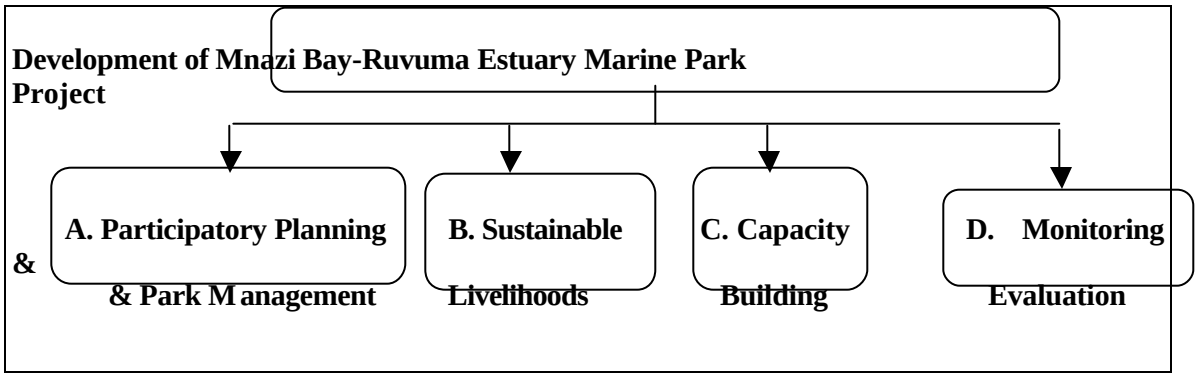
24. The Project development objective is to: **Enable local and government stakeholders to protect effectively and utilise sustainably the marine biodiversity and resources of Mnazi Bay and the Ruvuma Estuary.**

[7] This is part of a GEF supported project in Mozambique (MICOA / WB) for ICZM. Project development in Tanzania is in touch with the Mozambique process, directly, and via the Mtwara Corridor activity.

Major Outcomes or Result Areas

25. The Project outcomes will be generated under four components or Immediate Objectives covering participatory planning and management, the development of sustainable livelihoods, capacity building, and monitoring and evaluation.

Project Components



26. Each of the Immediate Objectives has one or more Results or Outcomes. These can again be divided into Sub-Results or Activity Clusters. These higher order components are summarised below and in the Project Objective tree shown in Annex 1. Annex B contains the Log-Frame Analysis, with indicators at Objective and main Result levels.

Objective A: Participatory planning processes and MPA conservation mechanisms are established.

Result 1: Knowledge base for marine environmental planning & sustainable development established.

Sub Result 1.1: Marine resources and biodiversity assessed
Sub Result 1.2: Key socio-economic and cultural factors assessed
Sub Result 1.3: Marine and land use environmental issues assessed
Sub Result1.4: A marine information center established and being effectively used.

Result 2: Communities / decision makers aware of marine problems, benefits and responsibilities, and use this awareness and information for improved conservation.

Sub Result 2.1: Local communities aware of marine environmental problems, benefits, and responsibilities.
Sub Result 2.2: Key decision-makers are aware of marine problems, benefits and responsibilities of the MPA.
Sub Result 2.3: Lessons learned promoted regionally and internationally.

Result 3: Marine park planning / monitoring processes established, & an initial marine park management plan developed,

Sub Result 3.1: Mnazi Bay MPA Park General Management Plan and Sustainable Use Plan developed
Sub Result 3.2: Participatory Environmental and socio-economic monitoring system established
Sub Result 3.3: Sustainable Marine Park financing strategy formulated and implemented
Sub Result 3.4: Enabling Environment for Marine Park Sustainable financing strategy established
Sub Result 3.5: Legislation/policies to support sustainable park financing strategy in place.

Result 4: Marine PA General Management Plan is under implementation with externalities addressed. *(NB These activities to be finalised after the Planning Phase)*

Sub Result 4.1 Management Plan Implemented
Sub Result 4.2 Externalities addressed (e.g. integrating EIA and mitigation, cross border and up-stream issues)

Objective B. Capacity to conserve marine resources is created.

Result 5: Improved capacity of key stakeholders and institutions for marine conservation and management.

Sub Result 5.1: Key staff with MPA Unit with improved marine conservation/management knowledge.
Sub Result 5.2: Marine resource users have knowledge/skills for marine conservation and management.
Sub Result 5.3: Local and National institutions to manage the Marine Park developed.

Objective C. Sustainable use regimes and AIG provide sustainable livelihoods to communities

Result 6: AIG and Sustainable Use Regime activities developed, piloted and adopted

Sub Result 6.1: Sustainable Resource Regimes are established for key marine resources.
Sub Result 6.2: Pilot AIG activities identified, designed and tested.
Sub Result 6.3:An enabling environment for AIG / sustainable use activities is established.

Objective D. Project adequately monitored / evaluated for success & impact.

Result 7: The Marine Protected Area Support Project is effectively managed, monitored and evaluated
Sub Result 7.1: Project finance and management systems established and maintained
Sub Result 7.2: Project strategic plans and annual work planning completed
Sub Result 7.3: Project objectives and activities monitored and evaluated

Sub Result 7.4: Project equipment and facilities acquired and maintained.

These components are described in more detail below.

Component A - Participatory Planning and Protected Area Conservation and Management

27. This component covers the planning and management of the Marine Park as defined under the *Marine Parks and Reserves Act (1994)*. It will include the development of a management plan and co-management arrangement with the local resource users, the Marine Parks and Reserves Unit, and District government authorities. The process uses existing local initiatives and institutions such as the Village Councils and *Shirikisho* ('Southern Zone Confederation for the Conservation of the Marine Environment')[8].

28. Two management plans are envisaged. The first is the preliminary overall General Management Plan that will be developed in the first phase, and which sets out the main conservation protocols and zonation. A second plan that addresses sustainable use strategies will follow in the implementation phase. This is provided for under component B.

29. Result 3 includes the monitoring and evaluation activity that will provide the baseline information required for development of a management system and the ongoing data to assess the Project's socio-economic and environmental impacts over time. It will also provide progress reports to stakeholders, government and donors. This includes an initial marine environmental and socio-economic assessment, and the development and implementation of a community-based monitoring program.

30. Significant data on marine biodiversity in Mnazi Bay have already been collected through the activities of the Institute of Marine Science (IMS) in Zanzibar, Frontier Tanzania, and TCMP. The development of monitoring activities will be undertaken in collaboration with these organisations.

31. Sub-result 3.3 and 3.4 cover the development of a Sustainable Financing Strategy to set realistic expectations for financing the MPA. The Strategy will outline goals, policies and mechanisms to supplement those resources committed by the Board for the ongoing costs of management[9]. The Sustainable Financing Strategy will enable the Board to capitalise on future revenue raising opportunities arising from the political impetus to develop southern Tanzania (e.g. to ensure that local people benefit from tourism development). Revenues raised would be held under the Board's existing national Marine Parks Trust Fund and utilised solely for purposes related to the management of the MPA [10].

32. Result 4 of this component provides for the implementation of the management plan. This is not provided for in detail, as we await the content of the plan itself. A fuller log-frame for

[8] An NGO formed by local fishermen that has been instrumental in the recent controlling of dynamite fishing.
[9] The Board of Trustees has undertaken to assume full responsibility for meeting all the ongoing costs of managing the Marine Park at the conclusion of the project (see Annex 6).
[10] A proportion of revenue may flow directly back to assist with community development activities.

implementation will be developed at the end of the planning phase. Further co-financing will be developed at this implementation stage.

33. The management plan will also provide a framework for considering externalities to the MPA, including appropriate controls on major development proposals, such as the proposed gas project (such projects will conduct and fund their own EIAs and environmental mitigation works).

34. The Project will assess the feasibility of developing transboundary marine environmental management with Mozambique. This is seen as one of the important externalities to be considered under Result 4.2.

35. The viability of Mnazi Bay Marine Park must be considered within the context of ICM. The Project will work with TCMP and other stakeholders to prepare an ICM issue paper that identifies threats, opportunities and potential mechanisms to develop ICM in the catchment of the Ruvuma River. Note that other GEF initiatives are planned upstream, including the developing Coastal Forest project and an MSP for the development of conservation corridor linking the Selous Game Reserve in Tanzania to the Niassa GR in Mozambique across the Ruvuma River. The Ruvuma is a priority Trans-Boundary Conservation Area.[11]

Component B – Sustainable Resource Use and Sustainable Livelihoods

36. There are two major outputs under the Sustainable Livelihoods component. This component aims to reduce extractive pressure on the marine resources of Mnazi Bay, in part through implementing sustainable harvesting regimes in buffer areas, and in part through developing alternatives in exchange for community commitment to the MPA management plan and its biodiversity conservation measures. The Project will provide assistance to local communities in the vicinity of Mnazi Bay to develop AIG opportunities that could improve their livelihoods in ways that are vital to achieving the biodiversity objectives of the MPA[12]. The Project will seek to utilise and develop existing revolving fund and credit facilities in partnership with RIPS and other agencies.

Component C - Capacity Building

37. This component will develop the skills required to manage a successful multi-function Marine Park and to build the support and commitment of local stakeholders. For training, significant upgrading of skills will be needed at all levels - in management planning and implementation, community extension, biodiversity monitoring, surveillance, and other areas. The project will deliver these directly to project and Marine Park staff and local communities, and indirectly though 'training of trainers'. The Project will undertake training in collaboration with existing programs (e.g., Mafia Island, TCMP, RIPS).

[11] Vide Dr R de Vletter, TFCA programmes, World Bank, Maputo; and MECOA and Dept of Forests and Wildlife, Maputo.

[12] AIG activities already enjoying some success in the Mtwara Region (with support from RIPS) include small-scale agriculture, growing and processing cashew nut, seaweed farming, prawn harvesting and goat husbandry. The Project would assess these existing activities against its AIG selection criteria to ensure a viable contribution to marine biodiversity conservation.

38. Environmental awareness activities are also a key element to capacity building. These will aim to build commitment to the MPA, increase appreciation for the importance of local marine resources, develop awareness of threats to related biodiversity and especially their relationships to long-term use values - among local communities and the wider public. Target groups include fishermen, women, school children and their teachers, the general public of Mtwara, and visitors to Mnazi Bay.

Component D – Project Monitoring and Evaluation.

39. This component tracks project management effectiveness and efficiency, as opposed to Protected Area effectiveness. Monitoring PA effectiveness is a feedback mechanism within the management planning process and is in Component A. This component has result areas looking at financial systems, equipment use, staff performance and assesses progress against log-frame based work plans.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND EXPECTED RESULTS

Phasing

40. The project will be executed in two phases, as laid out in the phasing and outline work plan in Annex 2. The first or "Set-Up Phase" will be of some 30 months duration. This includes an initial six-month preparatory part in which the implementing agencies recruit key staff, set up offices and order equipment. Following recruitment of key technical staff, the planning part of the Preparatory Phase commences for 24 months. During this period an initial MPA general management plan will be developed and adopted. This phase also covers the design of AIG pilot projects, initiation of capacity building and first stage conservation programs, and the set-up of monitoring and evaluation systems. Annex 3 provides an indicative workplan for the Set-up phase while Annex 4 provides Terms of Reference of Senior Project personnel and the Project Steering Committee..

41. The Project allows for flexibility in the duration of the phases. It may be possible to achieve the objectives of the Set-Up Phase in less than 30 months, in which case the Implementation Phase can commence ahead of schedule. Note that project preparation partners are anxious that the management plan process be participatory, with full buy-in by local communities. Such participation will depend on awareness and an enhanced capacity to engage in plan processes. This all takes time. But many of the basic protected area functions of protection and resource documentation will commence during the setup phase, with the general management plan.

42. An evaluation of the success of the Set-Up Phase will determine the executing responsibilities (see below) and institutional arrangements for the following Implementation Phase. The evaluation will re-examine the Project Log-frame, and the details of the Implementation Phase will depend on the content of the Planning Process. The Implementation Phase will be of 24 months duration and will bring the project up to four and a half years duration. This Phase covers the implementation of the management plan, AIG projects and other activities, and will see the MPA reach full staffing levels.

43. This phasing affects implementation modalities. In phase one, Project Implementation will be through an International Organisation with proven expertise in marine protected area development and management, and with a proven track record in the region. Government has identified IUCN EARO to take up this task. IUCN EARO have a Marine Conservation Specialist on their staff, have a competent project management unit, and are currently implementing a Netherlands funded conservation project which includes the Rufiji Delta wetlands and mangroves north of Mnazi Bay; and an Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project in Tanga Region. A primary task of IUCN's project team will be capacity building.

44. In phase two, the Implementation Phase, project modalities will change. The Protected Area will be having operational capacity. A much greater responsibility will be placed on the MPA administration, and the project will be implemented through dual arrangements:

- National Execution Modalities, with UNDP supporting the MPA directly for local activity.
- Agency/NGO Execution modalities, where IUCN EARO would be responsible for a reduced set of activities including providing the Technical Adviser and other international inputs.

45. Annex 2 shows an implementation plan with the timing of phases and main result areas.

RISKS AND SUSTAINABILITY

45. The Project will achieve sustainability by placing a strong emphasis on building partnerships amongst its stakeholders, building towards financial self-sufficiency, and providing long-term socio-economic benefits to the local communities that depend on the resources of the site. The following inputs are required to ensure post-project sustainability of the management system at Mnazi Bay:

(a) Long-term community commitment including a willingness to collaborate on management issues with the Marine Parks and Reserves Unit and relevant District authorities. This goes with a strong commitment from MPA management to work with local communities.
(b) A well established and effective MPA administrative structure;
(c) Lasting co-operation between the Marine Parks and Reserves Unit and other government agencies; and
(d) Sufficient finances (PA revenue or subvention) to meet post-project MPA management costs.

Community Commitment

46. Local community representatives participated actively in the *Social Assessment.* Representatives from the local communities and other stakeholder groups have given their strong support. The Mtwara Declaration includes a statement of local stakeholders' endorsement of the project. Annex F provides the endorsement statement. The community role in bringing illegal dynamite fishing to an end is evidence of their commitment.

47. The Project is closely targeted towards local needs and will assist communities to develop sustainable use and AIG pilot projects that help replace existing unsustainable harvesting activities and provide long-term social and economic benefits. These activities will provide an incentive for communities to support biodiversity conservation measures, and compensate for costs incurred through the closure of some areas to fishing. The Project will establish a formal role for communities in decision-making through a system of village committees, a Marine Parks Advisory Committee, and representation on the Project Steering Committee. The project actively seeks to engage all target groups in MPA management and AIG activities, and will empower communities to care of the resources on which they depend for survival.

MPA Administrative Structure

48 The project will establish a self-reliant MPA management capability. The Marine Parks and Reserves Unit exists under its own legislation and has a well-defined institutional structure. The Board of Trustees (BOT) will appoint and fund all Marine Parks and Reserves Unit staff for the Mnazi Bay-Ruvuma Estuary MPA. District authorities have also undertaken to support the MPA through in-kind staff commitments. Annex E shows the commitment of the Board.

49. The Project will develop the capacity and skills required for the staff of the Marine Park to manage effectively, and put in place ongoing capacity building programs. Through a Sustainable Financing Strategy, the Project will assist the Board to generate additional revenue to meet ongoing operating costs. All revenues will be used solely for purposes related to management of the MPA.

Co-operation with Government Stakeholders

50. The project will develop partnerships between the relevant sectoral agencies and training institutions. The *Marine Parks and Reserves Act* requires a multi-sectoral approach and provides key sectoral interests with a continuing role in the development and operation of the MPA through representation on the Board and the Marine Parks Advisory Committee.

District agencies were fully consulted in project preparation and endorsed the project through a stakeholder's workshop. The project brings together numerous government agencies in a partnership approach as emphasised in the National Environment Policy as well as the National Fisheries Sector Policy and Strategy Statement.

Financial Sustainability

51. The project will minimise the costs of management inputs and external funding by building local stakeholder support and utilising local voluntary contributions to supplement work by paid staff. The Marine Parks and Reserves Unit and local stakeholders will undertake collaborative management and monitoring programs.

52. The Board has undertaken responsibility for meeting the ongoing costs of managing the MPA at the conclusion of the Project. In fact the Board assumes responsibility for all MPA staff salaries at the start of the implementation phase. The GEF intervention funds the incremental component of the project and builds on this increasing core government contribution. Through the Sustainable Financing Strategy the Project will be in a position to capture revenues from future developments in the area.

Summary of Risks and Responses

53. Primary risks and responses for the Project are identified below:

- *Stakeholder support for and participation in management activities may decline after Project completion*. This eventuality is addressed through the Project's strong emphasis on community needs and active participation. The Project aims to achieve a real sense of ownership that will continue beyond its duration. The emphasis is on developing AIG activities that replace unsustainable practices and clearly link biodiversity outcomes with economic and social gains.
- *Co-operative arrangements between communities and the Marine Parks and Reserves Unit may break down*. Communities are represented on the Marine Parks Advisory Committee and the Project Steering Committee to mitigate this risk. The Project defines specific benchmarks to be achieved prior to funding for implementation, including demonstration that communities and authorities will work together effectively.
- *Co-operative arrangements between the relevant government authorities may break down.* This risk is addressed by the involvement of a senior political decision-maker (local member of Parliament) as a member of the Board, and by the representation of key District leadership and agencies on the Advisory Committee.
- *There may be inadequate revenue to meet ongoing management costs*. This risk is addressed through the commitment of the Board to meet ongoing costs. The Project minimises the costs of management and will undertake regular review of the success of the Sustainable Financing Strategy. There is a formal review of project sustainability to be undertaken in the final year to assess the success of the AIG projects and consider how these might be improved as required.

STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION

54. This project was prepared with the benefit of a detailed *Social Assessment* and stakeholder involvement, consistent with GEF and IA Guidelines. The Social Assessment was extensive, targeting local communities over a period of fourteen months and involving a team of Tanzanian experts with assistance from IUCN EARO and Graeme Kelleher and Associates. Activities included:

- Preliminary social assessment conducted by the Marine Parks Unit and the IMS in February 1998.
- Social Assessment and data gathering by a team of socioeconomic specialists in June-August 1998.
- Assessment of institutional issues and an institutional analysis by the MPRU in August 1998.
- Technical Advisory mission conducted by Graeme Kelleher and Associates in March 1999.
- Local stakeholder and institutional partner workshops held in April 1999.
- Field mission by IUCN EARO/UNDP and MPRU in August 1999.

Stakeholders and Beneficiaries:

55. The primary stakeholders are the villagers living in the vicinity of Mnazi Bay. The *Social Assessment* revealed that these people are amongst the poorest in the District and depend heavily on the marine products of Mnazi Bay for their livelihoods. As such they will be most strongly affected by the MPA and will therefore, be the priority targets for Project activities.

56. Other stakeholders and beneficiaries include:

- Private sector businesses that plan to utilise Bay resources for fisheries, tourism or other development.
- National, Regional and District agencies with sectoral responsibilities (e.g., TPDC, fisheries, forestry).
- The Mtwara District Council which has overall responsibility for activities within the District.
- The BoT and MPRU have responsibility for the development of Marine Parks in Tanzania.
- Research organisations that carry out scientific studies in Mnazi Bay. This includes the IMS and Frontier.
- The international community that will benefit from protection of critical biodiversity values of Mnazi Bay and Ruvuma Estuary.

Stakeholders and Participation:

57. The *Social Assessment* highlighted a number of important social issues:

- The protection of biodiversity at the site will require a component of the Park to be declared a "no fishing zone", probably resulting in a short-term loss of income to local people who fish this area. The communities agree with this approach and recognise that such action is required in order to enhance long-term fisheries productivity. AIG opportunities will need to be developed to compensate for lost income and maintain community support. In the long-term the loss of some fishing grounds may be more than offset by increased productivity in other areas (as a result of higher productivity inside the core zones).
- Local communities and especially fishermen have a sense of ownership over marine resources through their strong support for the control over dynamite fishing and through the fisherman's NGO (*Shirikisho*). Their ability to act on this enthusiasm is limited at present. The Project will take advantage of the positive attitudes towards marine conservation to further empower the community and authorities to work together and effectively manage Mnazi Bay-Ruvuma Estuary Marine Park.
- Lack of opportunities for women is an issue in the area. Education and employment opportunities for women are lower than for men. Women will be targeted for AIGs and other interventions to increase their access to training and long-term employment opportunities.
- Most families have low cash incomes. This makes it difficult for them to contribute matching cash towards AIG schemes. The Project recognises that the communities have other assets apart from cash and will utilize these assets (labour, resources) in requesting in-kind commitments for AIG projects.
- Accountability of government authorities is a key concern for villagers. The Project provides for accountability in that the Warden must report on progress to the Project Steering Committee, which includes village representatives. A local community representative will also be appointed to the Board of Trustees. Local communities will have direct representation on the highest decision-making bodies.

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

58. Implementing arrangements were summarised earlier (in the phasing section) and are outlined in more detail here and in the diagram in Annex 5. Execution responsibility for this GEF project is vested in the Government of Tanzania, via the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism. The Marine Parks and Reserves Unit, in the Fisheries Division, is answerable to the Board of Trustees and provides the Secretariat to the Ministry. The Ministry is responsible to UNDP for ensuring adequate progress of this project.

59. Government oversees Project Implementation and will set up a Project Steering Committee to assist in such project oversight. Government, through the Ministry, passes responsibility for actual project implementation to other Project Implementing Organisations.

60. In the first instance, during the Set-Up Phase, implementation is contracted to an International Partner, IUCN–EARO. Government as Executing Agency will approve the contract mechanism developed by UNDP with IUCN-EARO. IUCN-EARO as Implementing Agency will report to both UNDP and Government.

61. In the following Implementation Phase, arrangements will differ. As the newly created MPA develops operational capacity, responsibility for implementation will be entrusted to the MPA. UNDP will disburse funds for national activity to the MPA through National Execution mechanisms. UNDP and Government will contract with IUCN-EARO again to implement international tasks, including technical assistance, training and procurement.

62. Details of the changeover will be developed during the Mid-Term Evaluation at the end of the set-up phase.

63. The roles and responsibility of the key project institutions are as follows:

- The **Local Community** is represented through the **Village Councils**. Each Council comprises representatives of the village community (e.g., village leaders, fishermen etc). The Council empowers a Liaison Committee to perform this function on its behalf. In parallel with its interaction with the Councils the Project will contact directly with community members as required on particular issues.

- The Board of Trustees will recommend to the Permanent Secretary Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism the appointment of representatives from the Village Councils, local businesses, local NGOs (e.g. *Shirikisho*), and District authorities, to form a single **Marine Parks Advisory Committee for Mnazi Bay-Ruvuma Estuary**. The Committee is consulted on major planning and management decisions and issues and receives reports from the Warden. It would provide a forum for discussions between the main stakeholder groups. Through the involvement of local government authorities the Committee would work to ensure consistency between the MPA and other District- and Region-wide planning activities.

- The **Marine Parks and Reserves Unit** is headed by a Manager based in Dar-es-Salaam and is responsible for administering all Marine Parks and Reserves in Tanzania. The Unit reports to the Board of Trustees.

- A **Warden** will be appointed by the Board of Trustees and the Marine Parks Advisory Committee to oversee management of the Mnazi Bay Marine Park. Other Park staff will include a Community Development Officer, Parks Training and Awareness Officer, as well as Rangers and Supporting Positions. In the Set-up Phase, the Warden will work in close collaboration with the Technical Advisor and play the role of Project Co-ordinator. TOR for the Project Co-ordinator/Warden are provided in Annex 4.

- The **Project Steering Committee** will be established under the auspices of the Board to oversee the implementation of the project. . The Committee to be appointed by the Permanent Secretary Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism will include all members of Mnazi-Bay Ruvuma Estuary Marine Park's advisory committee as well as representatives of the Ministry and BoT, the Office of the Vice President (Government's GEF Focal Point), UNDP Country Office, UNDP GEF Co-ordination Unit, IUCN, and collaborating donor agencies. The Project Steering Committee will meet at least twice a year to review progress and develop overall policy and strategy for the Project. TORs are in Annex 4.

- The **Project Team** will be based in the Marine Park office. Headed by an internationally recruited **Technical Advisor (TA),** the Project Team will be responsible for supervision and conduct of project-funded activities in the field during the Set-Up Phase. During the Implementation Phase the focus will shift, with the Warden heading the team and the TA providing support and advice to the Warden and local Marine Park staff so that this unit becomes capable of effective management of the MPA. ToRs for the TA are in Annex 4.

- **IUCN** is mandated by the Government to be the **Project Implementing Agency** and is contracted by UNDP. Detailed TOR for IUCN are provided within the MOU in Annex 6.

- The Ministry **of Natural Resources and Tourism** as **Executing Agency** is ultimately responsible for government oversight of the project, including approval of the general Management Plan.

- **UNDP**, as the **GEF Implementing Agency**, will oversee implementation of the project from the donor perspective.

INCREMENTAL COSTS AND PROJECT FINANCING

Incremental Costs

64. The issue of incremental costs is discussed in detail in Annex A. They are summarised here and in the following table.

65. Issues hinge around three sets of problems and inputs.

- The government has gazetted the Mnazi Bay-Ruvuma Estuary Marine National Park but does not have adequate resources to develop this in sufficient depth so as to address global biodiversity values.

- There are ongoing government and bilateral support programmes which directly or indirectly support Mnazi Bay conservation status.

- Planning this GEF intervention has created considerable interest amongst government and donors – resulting in commitments for direct funding (government), commitments to work together in the conservation process (eg RIPS), and expressions of interest pending management plan completion. Planning has taken place around a period of change in southern Tanzania with the imminent construction of roads and the investment to be associated with the cross-border Mtwara Corridor.

66. **The baseline or business as usual scenario**, is based on ongoing support to sustainable fisheries and park development in general ($150,000), and further input to sustainable livelihoods ($50,000) from government sources. Additional bilateral programmes are assessed as $360,000 in the Mnazi Bay-Ruvuma Estuary area over the coming five years. Further inputs of $800,000 are expected from Mtwara Corridor investment and EIA mitigation. This gives a baseline of $1,360,000.

67. **The GEF Alternative,** builds on the expected baseline of $1,360,000 by providing for an extra $2,209,224. Of this total it is expected that direct Co-financing would total $713,800 and GEF would provide $1,495,424. This is some 42% of the total GEF alternative scenario.

PROJECT BUDGET:
The GEF Intervention (US$)

68 The cover page summarised indirect co-financing, which leads to the same overall project goal. This was estimated at $1,360,000 over the 4.5-year period. Direct co-financing is estimated at $713,800 of which $313,800 is in place and committed, and $400,000 is expected after management plan approval. The UNDP-GEF contribution of $1,495.424 supplements the indirect and direct co-financing to make the alternative scenario budget of $ 3,569, 224.

69. The detailed budget, separated into both set-up and preparation phases, is shown in Annex 7.

COMPONENT FINANCING (US$)

Project Components	**Set-Up**	**Implement**		**Total GEF**	**Co-financing**	**Total**
Component A (staff / equip)	653,960	343,240		997,200	203,800	1,201,000
Component B	51,000	64,000		115,000	50,000	165,000
Component C	49,350	31,200		80,550	18,000	98,550
Component D *	177,074	125,600		302,674	42,000	344,674
Un-Allocated Co-finance	-	-		-	400,000	400,000
TOTAL	**931,384**	**564,040**		**1,495,424**	**713,800**	**2,209,224**

* This includes operational overheads for IUCN EARO of $64,800 and does not include the PDF B of $120,000. (Note the PDF B is a share of a global PDF B through the World Bank for three marine sites)

ELIGIBILITY AND JUSTIFICATION

Eligibility

70. The site has clear global significance for its biodiversity values, and has the potential for sustainable conservation. The project fits with the eligibility criteria and later guidance for Operational Programme "Coastal Marine and Freshwaters Biodiversity. It embodies a holistic ecosystem approach to conservation management and is cognisant of social, economic as well as the environmental issues. The project developed following a strong participatory process. The Government of Tanzania has committed itself to funding the park activities at the conclusion of the project (see Annex E).

71. The project has a strong element of sustainable utilisation of biodiversity resources, seeking sustainable use of marine resources (fish, mangroves, cucumbers etc) in the marine protected area buffer zones. This follows guidance from the December 1999 Council.

72. Tanzania is eligible for GEF funding and the Government has endorsed this project as a high priority -see Annex C for the endorsement letter from the GEF focal point in Tanzania.

Justification

73. Tanzania gazetted the Mnazi Bay-Ruvuma Estuary Marine Park in June 2000, but does not have the financial or technical resources to secure the considerable global benefits accruing from the area's biodiversity. The area was recognised as of out-standing biodiversity value in the Western Indian Ocean. The time is opportune for GEF funding as not only has Tanzania gazetted the park, but other developmental forces will soon have a more detrimental impact on the area unless planned carefully. The Mtwara Corridor Developments will include an access road and demand for tourism sites. Mangroves and beaches will be at risk. Gas exploitation is moving ahead and planned pipelines and well heads will impact on the MPA.

74. Apart from being the only Marine / Coastal GEF project in Tanzania, the project is innovative in its design with the emphasis on sustainable resource use around a core protected area, and there is considerable scope for replication.

MONITORING, EVALUATION AND DISSEMINATION

Monitoring and Evaluation

75. An environmental and socio-economic (baseline) assessment will be carried out from the start of the project while the monitoring programmes will be developed once the programme team is in place. This will be developed in collaboration with relevant monitoring programmes underway or being developed at national and regional levels, including the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network and CORDIO. Project performance will be monitored according to the indicators and benchmarks defined in the Logical Framework Analysis. There will be evaluation missions at the end of each Phase to report independently on progress against the defined indicators and benchmarks. UNDP and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (the Executing Agency) will be responsible for oversight and ensuring consistency with the Project Document and terms-of-reference. The evaluation at the end of the Set-Up Phase is critical, as it will enable all parties to assess progress, and agree specific administrative and implementation responsibilities for the Implementation Phase. Annex 8 shows the reporting requirements for compliance monitoring.

76. At the local level the Marine Parks and Reserves Unit, working in partnership with village communities, will oversee enforcement, monitoring and review of the MPA management plan. Community-based coral reef monitoring activities will provide baseline and ongoing information to assess the status of reef-related resources. Consideration will be given to adapting methods being developed through IUCN/WCPA to measure MPA management effectiveness.

77. Performance of the Marine Parks and Reserves Unit will be monitored and evaluated through the Advisory Committee at the local level and the Project Steering Committee at the national level. The performance of the Advisory Committee will be evaluated by the Project Steering

Committee. There will be a major review of the AIG projects in the final year of the Project. This will feed into a process for review and revision of the MPA management plan and development of the Sustainable Financing Strategy.

Project Review and Reporting

78. The project will be reviewed annually through UNDP's Tripartite Review (TPR) Mechanisms, which will bring together Executing Agency, Implementing Agency, UNDP and other stakeholders. The National Project Steering Committee (NPSC) will have the responsibility for the monitoring and evaluation of the project. Evaluation of this project will be in accordance with the policies and procedures established for this purpose by UNDP. The organisation, terms of reference and timing of the evaluation will be decided between the UNDP, and Government. Such evaluation will take place toward the second year and near to the end of the project.

79 Progress Reports:

This project will maintain a rigorous standard of reporting. Key outputs will be:

Periodic progress: Adequate reporting formats will be adopted and training inputs used.

1. Quarterly reports from Project Management describing progress with process and output.
2. Annual Project report, using UNDP formats to go to Tri-Partite Review Processes
3. Discursive annual reports to go to a wider audience.
4. Inception report. To be completed within 4 months of project start-up
5. Terminal report. To be submitted three months before project closure. UNDP formats to be used.
6. Consultants and Project Staff as required will compile technical reports. A sufficient output of good quality professional reports on biodiversity issues is seen as a key output of this project.

I. Legal Context

This project document shall be the instrument (therein referred to as a plan of operation) envisaged in Article 1 Paragraph 2 of the Agreement (as paragraph 2 of the Assistance Agreement) between individual Goverments and the United National Development Programme concerning assistance under the Special Fund Sector of the United National Development Programme signed by Tanzania on the date mentioned below.

For NEX activity, the Government will provide the Resident Representative with certified periodic financial statements, and with an annual audit of the financial statements relating to the status of UNDP (including GEF) funds according to the procedures set out in Section 30503 of the UNDP Policies and Procedures Manual (PPM) and Section 10404 of the UNDP Finance Manual. The Audit will be conducted by the legally recognized auditor of the Government, or by a commercial auditor engaged by the Government.

Dissemination

The Project has formal and informal arrangements to ensure regular communication and information dissemination amongst stakeholders. The Board of Trustees and Project Steering Committee include representatives from national sectoral interests and is responsible for co-ordination and consultation at the national level, assisted by staff of the Marine Parks and Reserves Unit. The Marine Parks Advisory Committee includes local stakeholder representatives and is responsible for District-level co-ordination and consultation. At the village-level the local community will be consulted and engaged through the Village Councils. These Councils are responsible for ensuring broad community participation. Project personnel will work through these structures but will also engage directly with particular target groups (e.g., women, fishermen, youth, and the private sector) as the need arises.

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Annex B: Logical Framework Matrix.
Annex C: Letter of Endorsement from GEF National Focal Point.
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ANNEX 2: PHASING DIAGRAM AND OUTLINE WORKPLAN:
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ANNEX A: INCREMENTAL COST MATRIX

Introduction

The Incremental Cost analysis hinges around Tanzania's ongoing process of developing marine/coastal activities highlighted in the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP), National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan[13], and Coastal Management Policy. These processes outline priority actions to address the underlying causes of deterioration in marine biological diversity. Already activities are underway to develop detailed programmes in the marine environmental management sector. Foremost amongst these are the work of the TCMP, the Mangrove Conservation and Management Project and the Board of Trustees for Marine Parks and Reserves. However the Tanzanian authorities at National, Regional and District levels remain weak in their capacity to address key environmental issues. Due to its severe resource constraints the Government is currently implementing a much more limited range of activities in this overall sector, than planning documents have recommended.

Baseline Activity

The baseline comprises the current Government and donor investment in activities related to marine resource management, in general in Tanzania, and specifically at Mnazi Bay. The Mnazi Bay baseline includes both the proposed protected area itself and activities within the surrounding areas in Mtwara District and elsewhere that affect the status of biodiversity in Mnazi Bay.

Tanzania (with support from NORAD and WWF) established the first MPA on Mafia Island, a site 150 km to the north of Mnazi Bay, long heralded for its tourism potential. The second site of importance (Mnazi Bay itself) is much less accessible for tourism. Park development is therefore very much centred on securing biodiversity values (recognized as of global importance). This need is accentuated in view of rapidly increasing commercialism in marine resource utilisation. Government wishes to develop the Mnazi Bay MPA. Government through its Fisheries Division does attempt to reduce non-sustainable use of marine resources, but this is a losing battle, with reduced government funding and reduced staff establishments. Some success has been achieved through local community partnerships. Achieving adequate Marine Protected Area status will not be possible with government funding in the short or medium term.

The District Government still works with coastal communities in the fields of agriculture and community development in general, to develop sustainable livelihoods. But resources (staff and finances) are meagre, and extension activity is curtailed.

The baseline therefore includes the investment the Government or other agencies might be expected to make in conserving Mnazi Bay purely in its own domestic interest (without considering global environmental benefits), assuming it had the resources to do so.

The Regional and District governments currently invest approximately US$50,000 per year in activities related to fisheries management in Mtwara Region, with a further US$60,000 provided by the National Government. The primary purpose of these resources is to promote fisheries development. It is difficult to estimate the proportion that is specific to activities at Mnazi Bay but an assumption of about US$20,000 per year (US$100,000 over 5 years – almost this project life) would seem appropriate.

[13] A draft version was available in November 1999.

The Ministry Marine Parks Unit and Board do exist, and spin-off awareness activities affect Mnazi – estimated at 60,000$ pa over the project period.

On-going support to biodiversity conservation can therefore be estimated at 160,000$ over the project lifetime.
To this could be added the contribution from Regional and District Governments in community development within the villages of Mnazi Bay, this includes alternative income generation activity etc. This is estimated at 10,000$ pa for 5 years or 50,000$. This is described below. This gives a total of 210,000$

Other less direct inputs have significant impacts on the conservation of the biodiversity of Mnazi Bay and its resources. These include:

RIPS (Finnida) Rural Integrated Project Support to community capacity building
ICZM (USAID) Integrated Coastal Zone Management
Mangrove Conservation and Management (NORAD)
Marine Conservation activity in Mafia Island and in Tanga (IUCN and WWF, with Government).
Coastal woodland and forest catchment protection (DFID/DANIDA projects)

These inputs for the Mnazi Bay situation are estimated as 360,000$ over the 4.5 year period. The individual inputs are summarised briefly below:

RIPS – This is a five year extension to a past project in the two southern Regions (Mtwara and Lindi). The project addresses capacity building in communities and has created a great awareness of natural resources in the past years. RIPS has been involved with project design, and they would be continuing further support to communities in the Mnazi Bay area. This includes capacity building in general for village governments and resource user groups, but also for AIG activities.

ICZM – This is a continuing project funded by USAID, along the whole Tanzania Coast. Traditional emphasis has been on the integration of activities, so essential for coastal resources management. ICZM offers training to civil service management as well as communities and the private sector. Only parts relevant to the Mnazi part of Mtwara coast are included in the costing.

Mangrove Conservation. This is the next phase of a long-term project from NORAD through Forestry Division and Districts. Project support has prepared resource inventories and management plans. It is moving into a stronger implementation phase. Issues are managed through national and district agencies.

Marine Conservation Activity. Government and WWF used NORAD funding to start Tanzania's first Marine Park on Mafia Island. This park development pioneered the sustainable use emphasis for marine resources that are such a feature of Tanzania's Marine Park philosophy. Buffer Zones are an integral part of the park process. IUCN are funded by Ireland to work with communities in a large ICZM project in Tanga North Tanzania. Community awareness and community action programmes are important outcomes. The project will use both sites for project learning experiences.

Coastal Forest upstream activity. WWF Tanzania has secured DFID funding for coastal forests – north of Mtwara. This is due to be extended, and would include areas, which drain to the Ruvuma River. The Ruvuma flow carries a high silt load impacting on mangroves. DANIDA are finalizing

a new project that focuses on the woodland resources of Lindi Region near the Mtwara border. Some catchments drain to the Ruvuma.

Government Extension in Agriculture. Programmes do exist although they are relatively modest. Agriculture for example has emphasis on improved Coconut and cashew agronomy, the output of a past ODA project. Such improved agriculture should provide enhanced incomes to offset sustainable use regimes for marine products.

The ongoing baseline totals 160,000 plus 400,000$ or 560,000$. To this can be added the expected contributions from the Mtwara Corridor investment in tourism and infrastructure (300,000$ as ca modest estimate), and the EIA mitigation inputs to the Mnazi Bay Area expected from the developing gas pipeline (500,000$) thus a total of $1,360,000.

The GEF Alternative

The GEF alternative will complement the existing baseline through supporting an incremental range of components that will protect critical marine environmental values, including:

- The development and management of a large, zoned, multiple-use MPA at a site of high priority site for biological diversity – Mnazi Bay.
- Participatory approaches in MPA development, planning and implementation
- Developing Sustainable Use and AIG options that promote a shift from extractive to non-extractive use;
- Systems to allocate revenue towards long-term biodiversity protection and management;
- Awareness-raising activities to reinforce the economic and social benefits; and
- Establishment of coordinated arrangements between the various Government agencies responsible for providing ongoing support and advice to the local community-led management efforts.

The additional cost of the GEF alternative is US$ 3,569,224 of which **US$ 1,495,424 is requested from the GEF.** (This is in addition to the approximate GEF input of US$120,000 already provided through PDF Block B resources).

The balance of $ 713,800 comes from direct Co-Financing. Of this total a sum of $ 310,800 is already committed. This is IUCN (US$42,000, in the provision of marine conservation expertise), the Government of Tanzania through the Board of Trustees (US$200,800, largely staff salaries in the implementation phase), and the local communities in the vicinity of Mnazi Bay (US$65,000, support to patrolling and conservation protection.). Further input (400,000$) will come during the implementation phase, when the detailed management plan is available for donors and government to buy into.

Note that the GEF alternative has two distinct phases. The first Planning Phase, sees a high proportion of GEF funding, whilst the second Implementation Phase has a reduced proportion, with most salary provisions coming from committed co-finance.

The Incremental Cost Scenario is illustrated by the following Matrix Analysis:

Incremental Cost Matrix

PROJECT OUTPUT, BY COMPONENT	**BASELINE SCENARIO (Global and domestic benefits)**	**ALTERNATIVE SCENARIO (Global and domestic benefits)**	**INCREMENT (US $)**
A) Marine Park established with participatory mechanisms.	Present scenario is based on declining capacity to regulate fisheries and other marine resources within government. A park was planned, but lack of resources has prevented gazettement. Some bilateral support is working mangrove resource management specifically. Additional funding will address upstream catchment. Estimate **$260,000**	Marine Park established for long-term resource management and conservation. Management plan is based on core conservation and buffer sustainable use principles in distinct zones. Participatory processes reduce resource conflict. Park development preempts the and-grabbing expected with corridor development and gas exploration. **$1,660,800**	**$997,200**
B. The capacity to conserve marine resources is created in agency and communities.	Little capacity building in agency activity around project site. Ongoing bilateral support works with enhancing community conservation processes in Mtwara Region including Mnazi Area. Estimated at **$180,000**$	Capacity will be built within agencies and communities, as well as Park management staff themselves. Capacity includes developing sustainable use regimes, based on lessons learned from elsewhere in Tz. . **$345,000**	**$115,000**
C. Sustainable use regimes and AIG inputs lead to sustainable livelihoods.	The fishery extension programme has not created sustainable use regimes and resources are over-utilised eg turtles. Community inputs have reduced illegal dynamite fishing. $120,000. Mtwara corridor investment: (300,000) EIA Mitigation inputs for gas:(500,000) **$920,000**	AIG input will be largely supported through co-finance (RIPS at first and further support as programmes are developed for Implementation phase). Resource sustainable harvesting will be based on lessons from elsewhere in Tanzania (Mafia and Tanga) modified for Mnazi Issues **$1,218,750**	**$80,550**

D. MPA development process with M&E processes leading to adequate impact.	Not relevant to baseline scenario.	This component addresses the efficiency & effectiveness of project management. This includes setting up project and MPA management systems. **$344,674**	**$302,674**
Total Costs	**Baseline: $1,360,000**	**$3,569,224**	**$1,495,424**

** The Co-financing component divides the 400,000$ expected co-finance in the implementation phase to components A and C equally. The exact inputs are of course dependent on the agreed management plan.
Note: Alternative Cost does not include the PDF B of $120,000.

ANNEX B LOGICAL FRAMEWORK ANALYSIS

A) Logical Framework Matrix

Broad Objective	Broad Result	Output	Activity
A Participatory Planning and Conservation Mechanisms are Established.	**RESULT 1: A knowledge base to support marine environmental planning and sustainable development established**	Sub result 1.1 Marine resources and biodiversity assessed	Activity 1.1.1: Define project area Activity 1.1.2: Define Marine Park area/boundaries Activity 1.1.3: Review existing information Activity 1.1.4: Establish information needs/priorities Activity 1.1.5: Develop survey/assessment methods Activity 1.1.6: Implement assessments Activity 1.1.7: Analyse, interpret, document results
		Sub result 1.2: Key socio-economic and cultural factors assessed	Activity 1.2.1: Define project area Activity 1.2.2: Define stakeholders Activity 1.2.3: Review existing information Activity 1.2.4: Establish information needs/priorities Activity 1.2.5: Develop survey/assessment methods Activity 1.2.6: Implement assessments Activity 1.2.7: Analyse, interpret document results
		Sub result 1.3: Marine and land use environmental issues assessed	Activity 1.3.1: Define project area Activity 1.3.2: Review existing information Activity 1.3.3: Establish information needs/priorities Activity 1.3.4: Develop survey/assessment methods Activity 1.3.5: Implement assessments Activity 1.3.6: Analyse, interpret,document results
		Sub result 1.4: A marine information center established and being effectively used	Activity 1.4.1: Acquire information & references Activity 1.4.2: Develop cataloguing/data systems Activity 1.4.3: Identify person to run resource center Activity 1.4.4: Collate disseminate information
	RESULT 2: Local communities and key decision makers are aware of marine proble ms, benefits and responsibilities of an MPA & use information in decision making.	Sub result 2.1: Local communities aware of marine environmental problems, benefits and responsibilities of a Marine Park	Activity 2.1.1: Develop marine issues awareness raising and extension strategy (at local level) Activity 2.1.2: Implement marine issues awareness raising and extension strategy (at local level)
		Sub result 2.2: Key decision makers are aware of marine problems, benefits and	Activity 2.2.1: Design methods of disseminating marine and environmental information to key stakeholders and decision makers

Broad Objective	Broad Result	Output	Activity
		responsibilities of a Marine Park	Activity 2.2.2: Key marine information available to decision makers & concerned stakeholders
		Sub-result 2.3: Promote lessons learned regionally and internationally	Activity 2.3.1: Prepare material that IUCN and others can share at the international level Activity 2.3.2: Project staffs attend meetings to learn and share with others within and outside Africa
	RESULT 3: Marine park planning and monitoring processes established, and an initial marine park management plan developed,	Sub Result 3.1: Mnazi Bay Marine Park Management Plan 1 and 2 developed	Activity 3.1.1: Finalise Park/Zone boundaries Activity 3.1.2: Agree on planning objectives Activity 3.1.2: Design participatory plan process Activity 3.1.3: Train community members in plans Activity 3.1.4:Conduct participatory plan process Activity 3.1.5: Pilot and revise plan Activity 3.1.6: Sustainable Use Plan Started
		Sub Result 3.2: Participatory Environmental and socio-economic monitoring system established	Activity 3.2.1:Identify information and monitoring Requirements Activity 3.2.2:Establish indicators and means of Verification Activity 3.2.3: Design participatory monitoring and Evaluation system Activity 3.2.4: Train communities in monitoring and Evaluation techniques Activity 3.2.5: Implement monitoring and valuation System
		Sub Result 3.3: Sustainable Marine Park financing strategy formulated and implemented	Activity 3.3.1: Design a Marine Park sustainable financing strategy Activity 3.3.2: Identify and assess existing Marine Park sustainable financing innovations and options Activity 3.3.3: Pilot a sample of options Activity 3.3.4 Select suitable options for adoption
		Sub Result 3.4:Enabling Environment for Marine Park Sustainable financing strategy Established	Activity 3.4.1: Assess factors critical to successful adoption of sustainable park financing strategy Activity 3.4.2: Identify constraints and potential Solutions
		Sub Result 3.5: Legislation and policies in place that supports the implementation of sustainable financing mechanisms.	Activity 3.5.1: Identify limitations in current Legislation/policy Activity 3.5.2: Support stakeholders to improve Legislation / policy e.g. bylaws

Broad Objective	Broad Result	Output	Activity
	RESULT 4: Park Management Plan under implementation with Externalities addressed	Sub Result 4.1 Implementation Sub Result 4.2 Externalities	BOTH sets of activities to be fleshed out as Management plan is prepared. This is Implementation Phase activity.
B. Capacity to Conserve Marine Resources is created	**RESULT 5: improved capacity of key stakeholders and institutions for marine conservation and management**	Sub Result 4.1: Park staff with improved marine conservation skills and knowledge.	Activity 4.1.1:Undertake human resource inventory Activity 4.1.2:Training needs assessment Activity 4.1.3:Develop/ implement training program
		Sub Result 4.2: Critical marine resources users have knowledge and skills for improved marine conservation and management.	Activity 4.2.1: Identify critical marine resources and user groups Activity 4.2.2: Identify training needs for marine resource user groups Activity 4.2.3:Develop/ implement training program
		Sub Result 4.3: Local and National institutions to manage the Marine Park developed	Activity 4.3.1: Establish village level Marine Park Management committees Activity 4.3.2: Establish Marine Parks Advisory Committee
C. Communities around MPA have sustainable livelihoods	**RESULT 6: AIG and Sustainable Use activities are researched, developed, piloted and adopted**	Sub Result 5.1 Sustainable resource use regimes are established	Activity 5.1.1: Identify key resources Activity 5.1.2: Develop sustainable use methods. Activity 5.1.3: Test methods with communities Activity 5.1.4: Empower communities to implement
		Sub Result 5.2: Pilot AIG activities identified, designed and tested	Activity 5.2.1: Select pilot villages Activity 5.2.2: Identify and assess existing AIG innovations and options Activity 5.2.3: Pilot a sample of options Activity 5.2.4 Select suitable options for adoption
		Sub Result 5.3: Enabling environment for AIG activities established	Activity 5.3.1: Assess factors critical to successful adoption of AIG activities Activity 5.3.2: Identify constraints and potential Solutions

Broad Objective	Broad Result	Output	Activity
D. Project adequately Monitored / Evaluated for Success & Impact.	**RESULT 7: project effectively managed, monitored and evaluated**	Sub Result 6.1: Project finance and management systems established and maintained.	Activity as in Sub-Result
		Sub Result 6.2: Project strategic plans and annual work plans are completed.	Activity as in Sub-Result
		Sub Result 6.3: Project objectives and activities are monitored and evaluated.	Activity as in Sub-Result
		Sub Result 6.4:Project equipment and facilities are acquired and maintained.	Activity as in Sub Result

-22 Indicators and Verifiers at Component Level

Intervention Logic	Indicators of Performance	Source of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
Global Goal: **Conserve a representative example of internationally significant and threatened marine biodiversity.**	**Environmental Indicators:** -21 Statistically significant recovery of coral reefs (increase in live coral cover in the MPA relative to other areas); 2. No decrease in mangrove/seagrass cover; 3. No decrease in the productivity of target fish & invertebrates; 4. No decrease in threatened species.	Marine Biodiversity Assessment at the start and end of the project. Environmental indicators from the Community-based Monitoring Program.	Absence of natural disasters (e.g., coral bleaching, hurricanes) and human disasters (e.g., severe oil spills). Sufficient larvae for coral recruitment.

Project Development Objective: **Enable local and government stakeholders to effectively protect and sustainably utilise the marine biodiversity and resources of Mnazi Bay and the Ruvuma Estuary.**	**Project Impact Indicators:** -20 Effective management of the MPA: the MPA Management Plan is being highly complied with (continuing absence of destructive fishing practices); 2. Adoption of viable AIG projects that are vital to achievement of the MPA goals. 3. Effective stakeholder participation in management: ? stakeholder perception that they are consulted and involved in management and that management is effective; ? regular Village Council and Advisory Committee meetings (and Advisory Committee includes local community representatives); ? Board of Trustees meets at least every six months and includes local community representation. 4. Adoption of a Sustainable Financing Strategy with policies & mechanisms that build long-term financial sustainability.	**Verifiers** ? Project monitoring reports on levels of compliance (from Community-based Monitoring program). ? Socioeconomic indicators ? Project monitoring reports. ? Minutes of Marine Parks Advisory Committee meetings, records of community interactions, project monitoring reports. ? Project monitoring reports.	**Risks and Assumptions** ? Feasible long-term sustainable financing mechanisms can be developed to meet MPA management costs.

Project Components	Output Indicators:	Verifiers	Risks and Assumptions
-19 PARTICIPATORY PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT MECHANISM S	**SET-UP PHASE BENCHMARKS (to be achieved after 30 months):** 1 Mnazi Bay MPA office established. 2 Marine Park is gazetted by Parliament. 3 Initial General Management Plan is developed and endorsed by all stakeholders and approved. Warden and other Marine Parks Staff are appointed and funded by the Board. **IMPLEMENTATION PHASE** **FINAL BENCHMARKS (within 24 months)** 1 The Marine Parks Unit, together with local community, are effectively enforcing the MPA Management Plan 2 Ranger Station constructed 3 MPA Management Plan has been reviewed, revised and adopted. -18 Board continues to meet staff costs. Assessment of ICM issues affecting viability of the MPA.	• Office established. • Gazettal notice. • Written commitments of stakeholders to Plan. Written notice of Ministerial approval. • Warden and other staff appointments made by the Board. • Reports of the Community-based monitoring program - usage and compliance indicators. • Ranger Station • Written commitments of stakeholders to reviewed Plan • Project monitoring reports • ICM issues paper	? Political commitment at the National and District levels remains strong. ? Political commitment at the National and District levels remains strong. Government meets its agreed commitments (e.g., funding, passing required laws). The Board of Trustees meets its financial commitments.
B. CAPACITY BUILDING	**SET UP PHASE** 1 MPA Training Program, courses and materials developed. 2 Training provided to local communities and MPA Staff in MPA planning and management and community involvement. 3 Environmental Awareness Program developed, information/publicity materials produced and activities initiated. **IMPLEMENTATION PHASE** 1 Training activities have been conducted. 2 Activities in the Environmental Awareness Program have been implemented and evaluated	• Training program document. • Reports of training activities. • Project monitoring reports. • Strategy document and stakeholder commitments. • Training course reports	

C. SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS	**SET UP PHASE** 1 AIG projects designed with supporting training courses developed. 2 Micro-credit or other financing facilities are in place to support AIG projects. **IMPLEMENTATION PHASE** 1 Pilot AIG projects are underway and are financially sustainable. 2 Sustainable Financing Strategy developed and adopted.	• AIG Project design documents • Funding and other support facilities in place. • Project monitoring reports	Government meets its agreed commitments (e.g., funding, passing required laws). The Board of Trustees meets its financial commitments.
D. MONITORING AND EVALUATION	**SET UP PHASE** Marine Biodiversity Assessment and Participatory Resources Assessment conducted. Community-based Monitoring Program developed. Project monitoring procedures established. **IMPLEMENTATION PHASE** 1 Marine Biodiversity Assessment has been reviewed.	• Program document, materials. • Assessment reports • Program document. • Project monitoring reports. • Marine Biodiversity Assessment report.	

ANNEX C: Letter of Endorsement from GEF Focal Point, Tanzania.

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA.

Telegrams: "MAKAMU",
Telephone: 113903/118416,
Fax: 113856/113082,
In reply please quote:

VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
P. O. Box 5380,
DAR ES SALAAM,
TANZANIA.

Our Ref: CBA/78/147/01

Date: 9th February, 2000

Chief Executive Officer and Chairman
GEF Secretariat
1818 H Street NW
Washington DC 20433,
USA
Fax: 202 522 3240/3245

Dear Sir,

RE: ENDORSEMENT OF THE PROJECT PROPOSAL ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF MNAZI BAY MARINE PARK, TANZANIA

The above subject refers.

Attached herewith please, find a proposal on the development of Mnazi Bay Marine Park in Tanzania. This proposal seeks to promote and facilitate conservation and sustainable utilization of Marine Biodiversity and resources of Mnazi Bay and Ruvuma Estuary.

We view Mnazi Bay and the adjacent Ruvuma Estuary as an important global heritage and have identified the site to be a priority area for Marine Protected Area development. This proposal fits well with the ongoing marine conservation plans and initiatives in the country.

The government is pleased to endorse this project and kindly requests the GEF to approve it and release the requested funds for the implementation of the identified activities.

We thank you for your continued cooperation.

Yours Sincerely,

P.J. Ngumbullu
PERMANENT SECRETARY

cc: Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
Dar es Salaam.

" Resident Representative and
Co-ordinator of the UN System
UNDP
Dar es Salaam

ANNEX D: "STAP" TECHNICAL REVIEW AND RESPONSE

DEVELOPMENT OF MNAZI BAY MARINE PARK, TANZANIA PROJECT

Clive Wilkinson, Coordinator, Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network
c/o Australian Institute of Marine Science

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I would like to recommend that this project get funding to complement the (relatively modest) co-financing offered by Finnida, USAID, NORAD, DANIDA, and the Government.

The proposal has a sound balance of:

- the science of biodiversity and habitat assessment and monitoring;
- capacity building for both the development of a functional MPA and for involving the local community;
- strong and direct involvement of the local community in the planning and management of the area including all the protected parts;
- unstated schemes to supplement the incomes of the local users (e.g. fishermen) and provide alternative livelihoods to the community to reduce the ongoing over-exploitation and compensate for losses that must follow if some areas are declared off limits;
- efforts to include women in the process of environmental management and community development; and
- strong efforts to engender a sense of ownership amongst all stakeholders.

If this proposal is successful, and indications are that it has all the success elements in place, it will be a model for other such activities in Africa and other parts of the world.

Recommendation: Therefore I wish to recommend funding and make a few relatively minor suggestions outlined below.

Reservation: One reservation; will the Tanzanian Government willingly devolve authority of this area and the potential money generation from tourism to the district and local authorities, and communities? Some evidence of devolution of authority should be a criterion for funding of the later stages of the project.

OVERALL IMPRESSION

The important feature of this Mnazi Bay region is the particularly low level of development and the relatively low population. The coral reefs, mangrove forests and seagrass beds, along with associated fisheries, are not heavily exploited and remain in near original state. Although it is noted that the amount of exploitation has increased recently. Tanzania, unlike neighbouring Kenya, has a relatively low population, therefore there is a greater chance here of implementing sustainable management of coastal resources. For this reason alone, the project is worthy of funding. Secondly, considerable efforts have been put into working with the local communities, which already has demonstrated their willingness to participate and shoulder responsibility (Mtwara Declaration stakeholder meetings and blast fishing controls). Thirdly, there are parallel plans for conservation of adjacent natural resources in Mozambique and in the Selous Game Reserve.

There is no guarantee of success in any conservation project in any country (including Africa) with rapidly growing populations, expanding economies and a general lack of capacity and logistic infrastructure. But already Tanzania has shown a willingness to persevere with the Mafia Island Park and this would be the second, hopefully building on previous efforts.

The importance of the project for the GEF portfolio is through the major biodiversity potential of this diverse area adjacent to other proposed conservation areas in Mozambique and Selous Game Reserve. This area could serve as a powerful source of larvae to replenish reefs south along the coast of Mozambique and occasionally the north on reversing currents - the International Waters aspect.

RELEVANCE AND PRIORITY

This project is certainly relevant to this region as Tanzania only has one other MPA and nearby Mozambique is emerging from years of turmoil. Coastal resources further to the north in Kenya have been significantly degraded by over-exploitation and the effects of sediment runoff from destructive agricultural and forestry practices. It is unlikely that similar activities could be launched in Somalia for some years.

The priority is apparently urgent as:

- the pace of exploitation of the resources appears to be increasing rapidly;
- the coastal resources are however, still in reasonably good condition; and
- development is likely to increase rapidly with the discovery of gas deposits and the accelerated development of the Mtwara Development Corridor involving a major port to service the interior.

Close collaboration should be obtained with the proposed protected areas in Mozambique as the populations are closely related and speak similar languages.

BACKGROUND AND JUSTIFICATION

The proposal apparently fits very closely with the stated government priorities for Tanzania, noting that there is strong Presidential support for the Mtwara Development Corridor. Hopefully this will be translated into strong support for the conservation of this area (which I understand is the home state of the President).

The need for this project is apparently urgent as the resources are coming under increasing threats, plus considerable development is planned in the Mtwara Development Corridor and as a result of finding exploitable gas reserves.

The proposal provides considerable information on the project area. I had virtually no knowledge of this area, however, and the atlases on my desk of little value. The IUCN in Nairobi provided one set of maps and others were obtained from the IUCN offices in Australia. Therefore the following information would have facilitated the reviewing process:

- Detailed maps of the area. In future, please include several maps, including a relatively detailed map of the resources under consideration e.g. showing marine resources (coral reefs, mangroves, seagrass beds) and contour maps to provide an understanding of the marine environment. I can glean much information from a map when reading proposals. Another map should include the area, featuring other states and countries, and the major locations of populations and development;
- Basic demographics – a breakdown of the population, their occupations, population growth rates, movements into and out of the area, economic status;
- Summary of resources – approximations of area of major coastal resources and their status, plus some fisheries statistics (it is stated the IMS Zanzibar and others have the data);

- Probably the largest gap was information on plans in Mozambique and inland in the corridor. Small MPAs are rarely effective, but if combined within larger areas, then there is greater chance of success. Moreover if a large range of donors and implementing agencies are involved, then success is more probable.

The coral reefs are obviously the major coastal resource (in addition to mangroves and seagrasses), but it would be informative to know whether their status has changed following the massive coral bleaching of 1998. This will not affect the need for this project, only introduce another complicating factor – e.g. is there sufficient new larval recruitment into the reefs to ensure natural recovery?

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SOUNDNESS

The scientific and management approaches are generally sound, but most of the project must be developed around the social sciences of providing the local population with the information, and guidance to manage the resources themselves. In the end, this will only work, if national and state governments are prepared to devolve authority and power to the people in the region.

The Monitoring, Evaluation and Dissemination section is relatively weak, but may be anticipated if little is known of these resources. There are plans to assess the status of the resources and monitor success subject to some unstated indicators and benchmarks defined in the Logical Framework. These are vague, and I presume they will be defined further as the project progresses.

Monitoring of the rate of blast fishing is currently absent – this would be a particularly valuable activity for the community to demonstrate the effectiveness of their local enforcement. It would also be in further management of the area. Monitoring of the status of the resources, again largely by the community, will be essential to determine the effectiveness of management plans and activities. Monitoring will be essential for the communities, the management authorities and especially donors who are currently involved or potentially involved in the future. This should be accentuated in the early planning phases of the project.

OBJECTIVES

The project is divided into 2 phases for good reasons. This is a relatively unstudied area with a naive ('management-wise') population. Therefore, the objectives have been split between the two phases. Likewise the management structure changes from being driven by IUCN to devolution to the Tanzanian authorities for the second.

The Objectives are simple and direct – manage the resources sustainably by providing the local population with the capacity and knowledge to apply effective management and provide alternative sources of income. The project will fail if the higher levels of government do not appreciate that effective management can only occur at the level of the community.

What I found missing were sufficient references to the types of alternative livelihoods that are possible in this area and discussion on how they would be introduced. A summary would have proved valuable in assessing the proposal. There are raft of possible alternatives, including: working in a tourist industry developed to feature the Selous park inland and the tropical reefs and beaches on the coast; industries based on the port and exploitation of the natural gas; small 'cottage' industries amongst the communities, particularly the women, through provision of small loans; development of aquaculture and agriculture.

One of the Objectives is partially complete – the formation of local action committees and a growing sense of the need to conserve the resources.

There is an Objective to declare some areas as no fishing zones. How much? The minimal figure is 20%, but this is on the lean side and a greater proportion may be necessary to allow for suitable population build up of fishes to provide enough larvae for the rest. Moreover, there will always be poaching at the edges of the area, so establishment of 30% will effectively mean that 25% is conserved.

ACTIVITIES

The Activities are what should be expected in a MPA project based on Integrated Coastal Management principles. The proposal lists a 6 month preparatory phase, 24 months to development the management plan, and a further 24 months to implement it. This is relatively ambitious and it is unlikely that all aspects will be completed in 4.5 years; however, if deadlines are 'mandatory' then 'tropical malaise' will take over and time will dissipate rapidly. So I suggest maintaining the existing program and timing, but keep an exigency plan in the back pocket if things go slowly. Similarly, flexibility should be possible in spending the money – if things are slow or delayed, then money should be held back and the project prolonged. This is certainly possible as the Government of Tanzania is responsible for the latter stages and for employing staff to implement the plan.

PARTICIPATORY ASPECTS

Demonstrated success in slowing blast fishing: One of the most encouraging features of this proposal was the community-based initiative to phase out blast fishing. In all communities, it is outside fishermen who do the blast fishing, never the locals. But sustained and combined pressure by this community has virtually stamped out the practice.
The meaning of this goes far beyond just blast fishing and the prevention of reef damage. It has demonstrated the value of success to both sides. The local community have shown that they can act in concert and prove to be effective, and the advisors are encouraged to tackle other problems using the lessons learned from this process.

Agreement achieved with communities: Starting in 1998, negotiations with the local stakeholders culminated in the Mtwara Declaration, which involves the users in considerable self-management of the resources. This appears to have achieved widespread agreement amongst many of the community leaders, and is a positive precursor to the proposed project. Hopefully the goodwill that was achieved during this phase will continue throughout the 4.5 years. It is an obvious recommendation that the original process be continued and expanded.

The declaration of no fishing zones will result in income losses for periods of 5 years and maybe more. Therefore careful consideration should be given to recognising this and providing alternatives so that increased pressures are not placed on adjacent areas or that the MPA will become a focus for discontent.

Hopefully this project will demonstrate the value in providing marginalised communities with a 'sense of ownership'; a feature often forgotten in top down strategies to conserve natural resources. It will be imperative to ensure that the allocation of money and jobs be as transparent as possible. Any overt patronage will result in reduced compliance among community members.

It is acknowledged that outsiders may 'invade' the area and exploit resources that the locals have declared protected. A mechanism is needed to provide local wardens with the power and authority to exclude these people. National and state governments must back this authority.

GLOBAL BENEFITS

As Africa has amongst the fastest growing populations, then any attempts to conserve coastal resources will be valuable (but definitely not without risks). These reefs, mangroves and seagrass resources are valuable, containing Eastern African endemic species, along with some large endangered species (e.g. turtles). Moreover, there is a need for positive examples to use for other parts of the region.

GEF STRATEGIES AND PLANS

This project hits two targets: Biodiversity and International Waters. It is also strong on the Incremental Funding aspect – without GEF funds, little would be done to conserve these valuable and remote resources. Without the GEF, this project would not be undertaken by Tanzania and these valuable coastal resources would go the same way as others in the region. A particular value is that this project will serve as a demonstration site for Tanzania and Mozambique –probably more valuable than conservation of a small area of coastal resources.

REPLICABILITY

Many of the lessons learned in Mafia Island have obviously been applied to the Mnazi Bay proposal. Likewise lessons from this project will be fed back to Mafia Island and any other projects in the region. As these people are ethnically and linguistically similar to those in Mozambique, then the community leaders may be useful teachers for projects to the south. Communities will listen more to people like themselves, whereas there is often distrust of 'people from the government'.

The project does not have any real innovative features – that is a good thing, as the process suggested has been tried in other areas and found to work. Adding new features to make a proposal sound novel, could introduce problems into a relatively basic, but difficult, project. The only complicating factor is the discovery of gas – mentioned below.

CAPACITY BUILDING

There appears to be adequate capacity building – if not the whole project will unravel. The stated objectives are to employ Tanzanians to take over management after the Planning Phase.

Training is based on other projects in the region e.g. Mafia and Tanga. The CORDIO project currently funded by Sweden and the World Bank should be approached for training in coral reef monitoring and recovery after the massive bleaching of 1998. Likewise the CORDIO project has some excellent socio-economic features, although focussed on coral reef user communities.

Training of school children is suggested. I would like to add my emphasis to this as this will provide a chance for sustainability and also provide a stimulus for parents to act quickly for resource conservation.

Training for alternative livelihoods will be essential. If tourism develops, then special attention should be given to training potential staff for the resorts, to avoid the frequent issue of bringing in outside staff. A few locals should be trained as tourist guides, scuba training instructors etc.

PROJECT FUNDING

The project budget is sufficiently detailed and appears sound and well justified. A good pointer is that other agencies e.g. NORAD, DANIDA, USAID are providing some funding. Irrespective of whether GEF funds its share, the other components should be forthcoming.

Hopefully, the MPA will generate user fees from tourists and tourism operators. There is no mention of this or where the money would end up. A clear lesson from many areas is – if the local managers are able to keep most or all the proceeds to enhance their management, then their enthusiasm for collecting the monies and policing the MPA will be greatly enhanced. If it goes into central government coffers, there is little incentive to go out and collect fees.

TIME FRAME

This was mentioned above under ACTIVITIES – the only caveat I have is whether the Government of Tanzania will actually pick up the tab for employing park management staff.

SECONDARY ISSUES

a. GEF portfolio - Biodiversity – major resources of coral reefs, mangroves and seagrasses plus associated fisheries and endangered species. International Waters - source of larvae to replenish Mozambique and South Africa, and other parts of Tanzania.

b. The major potential linkages are to projects in Mozambique, just across the border and to the Selous National Park in the interior. Consideration should be given (if it has not already) to bringing the whole Mtwara Development Corridor under management through a series of linked projects, probably through other donors and agencies.

c. No need for innovation –just make it work by applying well tried principles.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

IUCN as First Implementing Agency: This is welcomed as they have long experience in the region and have good staff to assist in the planning of the protected area. Links should also be established with WWF who are behind the Mafia project.

Devolving Responsibility to Provincial Level: This may be the most difficult aspect of the project. The chain of responsibility for this MPA is relatively long – the community and Shirikisho < Marine Parks and Reserves Unit < Board of Trustees for Marine Parks and Reserves < Minister for Natural Resources and Tourism < Central Government and the President. Somewhere in this fits the District Government authorities. If not handled carefully, there could be serious delays in processing anything in both planning and implementation phases of the project. It will help the success of the project if the central government and the President are interested and see benefits in it succeeding. Such support will assist in overcoming the predicted inter-sectoral disputes over conservation vs development of resources. It is understood that Magnus Ngoile, probably the most senior person in government overseeing this project, has strong links to central government and the President. If so, then the project may have a key line of communication from the area to the heads of the country. Also it is understood that the President is from this area.

Strong links should also be developed with district authorities in the interior and associated projects, as well as with the Government of Mozambique and the adjacent MPA project.

Implications of Finding Gas: On first reading, the discovery of petroleum gas in the proposed park area appeared to be a negative factor for the conservation of the coastal resources. However on reflection (and after asking people in the region), this could prove to be a considerable positive factor. World Bank staff are assisting with the development of the gas fields and are particularly mindful of damage that has followed petroleum production in other areas, notably the coastal mangroves in Nigeria. Thus, it is understood that more than careful consideration will be given to developing these fields slowly, with sustainable use of other coastal resources a key factor in the process.

It is conceivable that careful development of any associated industries may provide alternative livelihoods to divert people away from fishing and resource extraction, particularly destructive practices. There is also, however, the distinct chance that development around what is perceived as a wealth generating industry will attract many people without jobs from nearby provinces. This is mostly outside the responsibilities of the park planning and management agencies, but they should be aware of the possibilities and alert government to the potential of a flood of economic refugees.

Future Sustainability: The second phase of the project will be undertaken through Tanzania government agencies with the Board of Trustees for Marine Parks and Reserves assuming responsibility for employing and funding all costs associated with management of the MPA. Such a commitment is difficult to sustain in a developing country with major calls on money from all sectors of government e.g. for food, shelter, health and education of the people. Efforts should be made to establish mechanisms to employ people trained during the project, both for the implementation phase and afterwards. Too often, projects assist with capacity building, but rarely are salaries available to allow the people to put their training into practice. Often remuneration paid to government personnel is inadequate to expect them to undertake the job at the exclusion of other activities. Therefore, a performance-based supplementary allowance may be warranted to encourage the most talented and motivated to take on these jobs.

Information Dissemination and Consultation: Little emphasis was made on methods to disseminate information and get involved in public communication and education. This is important to get the community onside and then maintain their interest and support, therefore all mechanisms should be investigated to convey information e.g. printed word, video and television, radio, public lectures, school materials etc.

Coral larval settlement and recruitment: While not suggesting that this be added to the project, consideration should be given to adding a small-scale monitoring project to measure coral larval settlement and recruitment. This is a major component of the CORDIO project in the Indian Ocean, and collaboration could be examined with either Sida or other partners. If recruitment is low, consideration may be given to rehabilitation of the reefs by transplanting bleaching resistant corals.

Annex D b): Response to the STAP Review by Implementing Agency

A) **GENERAL**:

1) Dr. Wilkinson's review is very much welcomed - it is comprehensive and provided several suggestions that have been built into the project document.

2) Many comments, and the activities in the proposal itself, are due to the increasingly vigorous "marine conservation" process in Tanzania. This process includes the growing "Marine National Parks and Reserves Agency"; the donor grouping, the research effort, and the Integrated Coastal Zone Management activity. There is a strong network and commitment.

B) **SPECIFIC**:

1) The STAP Review had reservations on 'IF' Tanzania will be able to devolve power and benefits down to communities. This was first mentioned as a reservation, but came up again on page 5. This is a complex question

The area and its resources are under "District authorities" now, but could be considered as being centralised again as a NATIONAL park. However, the Marine Parks Act (as opposed to the older terrestrial parks act) does specifically build communities and buffer zones into the Park Process (see Project Document footnote 1, page 3). There will be seventeen plus villages in the Park buffer zones; but with the ability to influence the Park management. Park's policy in Tanzania is to provide increasing levels of benefit funding down to communities.

Tourism benefits to Park's stakeholders will be three fold:

- direct gates fees to Parks (a % back to people)
- tourist uses of community services (boats, guide, artefacts)
- tourism employment opportunity in development and operations

The whole concept of this Project is based strongly on benefit sharing.

Conservation Linkages: The STAP review highlighted two issues:

- To Mozambique and to a WB GEF Coastal Project in the North Qurimba Islands (footnote 6 on page 6). Phase two will emphasise links; phase one emphasises lessons learned.
- The Selous Game Reserve. This is a long way from Mnazi Bay and not really a factor. The Mtwara or Ruvuma River Corridor links are more likely. Note GEF involvement is taking place at five sets of Mtwara Corridor linkages. These are:
    - Lake Malawi Phase 2 - at west end
    - Mnazi Bay Marine Park - at east end
    - TBCFA in Mozambique looking at a greater Niassa Game Reserve concept
    - An ongoing PDFA for coastal forests in eastern Africa

- A developing MSP for Selous - Ruvuma - (Niassa) Game Reserve linkages

International Waters linkage, includes the international Ruvuma River separating Tanzania/ Mozambique; para 3 on page 6.

2) Background and Commitment: The Parliament of Tanzania formally Gazetted Mnazi Bay Park Declaration in December 2000. The President plans to 'open' the park as part of a tri-nation Mtwara Corridor process in mid 2001. Yes there is commitment!

3) Scientific and Technical Soundness: M & E developing a comprehensive process is an activity to be stressed in year one. The communities will have capacity to interact through the FINNIDA 'RIPS' project which provides community capacity. Coral Blasting, more details is on the document.

4) Objectives: Alternative Livelihoods - the document here has two sets of activity - first seeing sustained and regulated use of marine resources; and the second being enhancement of other income generating activities. Improved agriculture is essential tourism and industry will support only a proportion of people. The district has cashew, coconut and cassava programmes - we work with their supporters.

No fishing areas. Yes, 20% is a minimum area, this could be in one or more locations. The proportion could increase in time; bans can be temporal as well as spatial; and restrict gear and effort. These are parts of phase one planning.

Project Time. No cost extensions are an available option - allowing for input delays etc. We were conscious of our origin as an MSP concept through Block B; and realise we are now at almost 1.5 million $, with a useful but not huge co-financing element, 4.5 years is our best compromise. Note however negotiations for co-financing from the French is currently under way.

Capacity Building: Have been built link CORDIO.

Funding: Tourism is seen as important and the project will work with developing tourism. And we believe in equity and benefit sharing. However; final decisions on tourist revenue flows will be debated in the project itself.

ANNEX E: Text of statement of commitment from marine parks board of trustees.

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR MARINE PARKS AND RESERVES IN TANZANIA

Marine Parks and Reserves Unit
P O Box 2462
Dar es Salaam.

Reference BT/MPR/D.40/1/20/36 **29 October 1999**

UNDP GEF Focal Point,
Tanzania

Re: DEVELOPMENT OF MARINE NATIONAL PARK AT MNAZI BAY, MTWARA DISTRICT, TANZANIA

The Board of Trustees for Marine Parks and Reserves is responsible for the oversight of the development of the Marine Protected Areas System in Tanzania, as provided for in the Marine Parks and Reserves Act - Number 29 of 1994.

The Board strongly supports and endorses the work that has been undertaken by IUCN and the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority, and the World Bank GEF unit to develop a project proposal for the establishment of a Marine Park at Mnazi Bay. We understand that the proposal is now to be submitted by you to the Global Environment Facility for funding consideration. The site is of the highest national priority for marine conservation and the proposed Marine Park has the strong commitment of the Board and other National, Regional and District Authorities.

The Board is firmly committed to supporting the ongoing development and management of Marine Parks in Tanzania. Consistent with the requirements of the Act, wee can confirm that the Board will:

- Be the National government focal point for implementation of the project.
- Ensure coordination with other Ministries, sectors and agencies at the national level, and provide guidance and advice to the project on national policy issues.
- Provide in kind assistance through the staff of the Marine Parks and Reserves Unit to ensure the project's conformity with the Requirements of the Act in developing and managing the Marine Park.
- Appoint and meet the salary and other expenses of the Marine Park staff including the warden, Enforcement Officer, Socio-economic Officer, Parks Awareness Officer and other supporting staff; and
- Assume full responsibility for meeting all the ongoing costs of managing the Marine Park at the conclusion of the Project.
- When the project is approved the Board undertakes to establish a steering Mechanism and would invite the GEF Implementing Agency and IUCN to participate in this mechanism.
- The Board will assist in arranging such exemptions from taxation and import duties as are normally afforded to development assistance projects in Tanzania.

Yours Sincerely,

C K Rumisha (signed)
Manager and Board Secretary.

ANNEX F

THE MTWARA RESOLUTION ON MNAZI BAY MNAZI BAY MARINE PARK

Preamble:
The proposal to establish Mnazi Bay – Ruvuma estuary area as marine park was discussed by representatives from government, community leaders, private sector and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) during a two-day workshop held at the Parish Hall in Mtwara between April 7 – 8, 1999. The workshop participants (listed below) resolved the following: -

That, the economy of the residents of Mnazi Bay – Ruvuma estuary largely depends on marine resources, with fishing being a major economic activity and source of livelihood.

That, the residents of the Mnazi Bay – Ruvuma estuary are also engaged in salt making, seaweed farming and extraction of coral stone for lime production. Mangroves cover a large area in and adjacent to the Ruvuma Estuary and these are a source for construction materials as well as firewood for households. Besides the Mnazi Bay – Ruvuma estuary is within easy reach from the Mtwara Township.

Economic Opportunities:

The Mnazi Bay – Ruvuma Estuary coastal area has resources, which are yet to be fully exploited which include stocks of pelagic fish, stocks of prawns, sea cucumber and other shellfish. The area has arable land for agriculture as well as livestock keeping. These resources provide great potential for economic development for the people in Mnazi Bay – Ruvuma Estuary through alternative livelihoods, employment and income generation. Resources such as the natural gas and the good quality fish as well as tourism can contribute to the national economy. The presence of white sandy beaches, crystal clear and unpolluted water is an asset for tourism development.

The area is also endowed with the presence of natural gas, and there are possibilities for the presence of other minerals. The good stand of mangrove trees are feeding and breeding sites for fish and other marine life. The Ruvula area has a natural harbour with deep waters, which can easily be used for docking both small as well as large sea going vessels. The Mnazi Bay – Ruvuma estuary is located at the border with Mozambique creating an environment, which is conducive for the development of trans-border communication and trade between the two countries.

Threats:

In spite of the abundance of coastal and marine natural resources within the area, these resources are being threatened by unsustainable use practices. Such practices include: -

- Dynamite fishing – The practice however has been contained through people's participation.
- Use of inappropriate and destructive fishing gear like beach seine "Kavogo" and small mesh size fishnets.
- Use of poisons (pesticides like *thiodan*) during fishing activities.
- Destruction of live coral reefs.
- Extraction of lime from corals.
- Clear felling of mangrove

- The absence of market outlets for marine products as well as poor infrastructures continues to affect the welfare of the people in the area.
- Lack of alternative sources of livelihood contributes to environmental degradation.
- Lack of community participation in the management of coastal resources.

Resolution:

In order to address effectively these issues and have sustainable development, we the representatives of coastal communities residing within the Mnazi Bay – Ruvuma estuary area together with representatives from the government, private sector and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), who have participated in this workshop, resolve that the area from Mnazi Bay to Ruvuma estuary be declared as a marine park under the Marine Park and Reserve Act no. 29 of 1994.

The area to be declared as a marine park should include the following villages:
Mahurunga, Kitunguri, Kihimika, Kilambo, Tangazo, Litembe, Hyuvi, Mngoji, Msimbati, Nalingu, Mnete, Mkubiru, Sinde, Msanga Mkuu, Ng'wale, Namela, and Namponda and the coastal sea adjoining these villages.

The following principles should be observed in the course of establishing the marine park: -

- Involvement of communities in the strategic planning, decision making and implementation of the management plan.
- The communities residing in the proposed area should not be relocated.
- The marine park will aim at maintaining sustainable utilization of natural resources as well as the conservation of biodiversity.
- The park management will ensure that income generated from the activities within the park will benefit the community in the area.
- Communities should be mandated to formulate by-laws for effective enforcement. These by-laws should be acknowledged and respected by all levels of the government authorities.

These principles will be achieved through the implementation of the following key activities: -

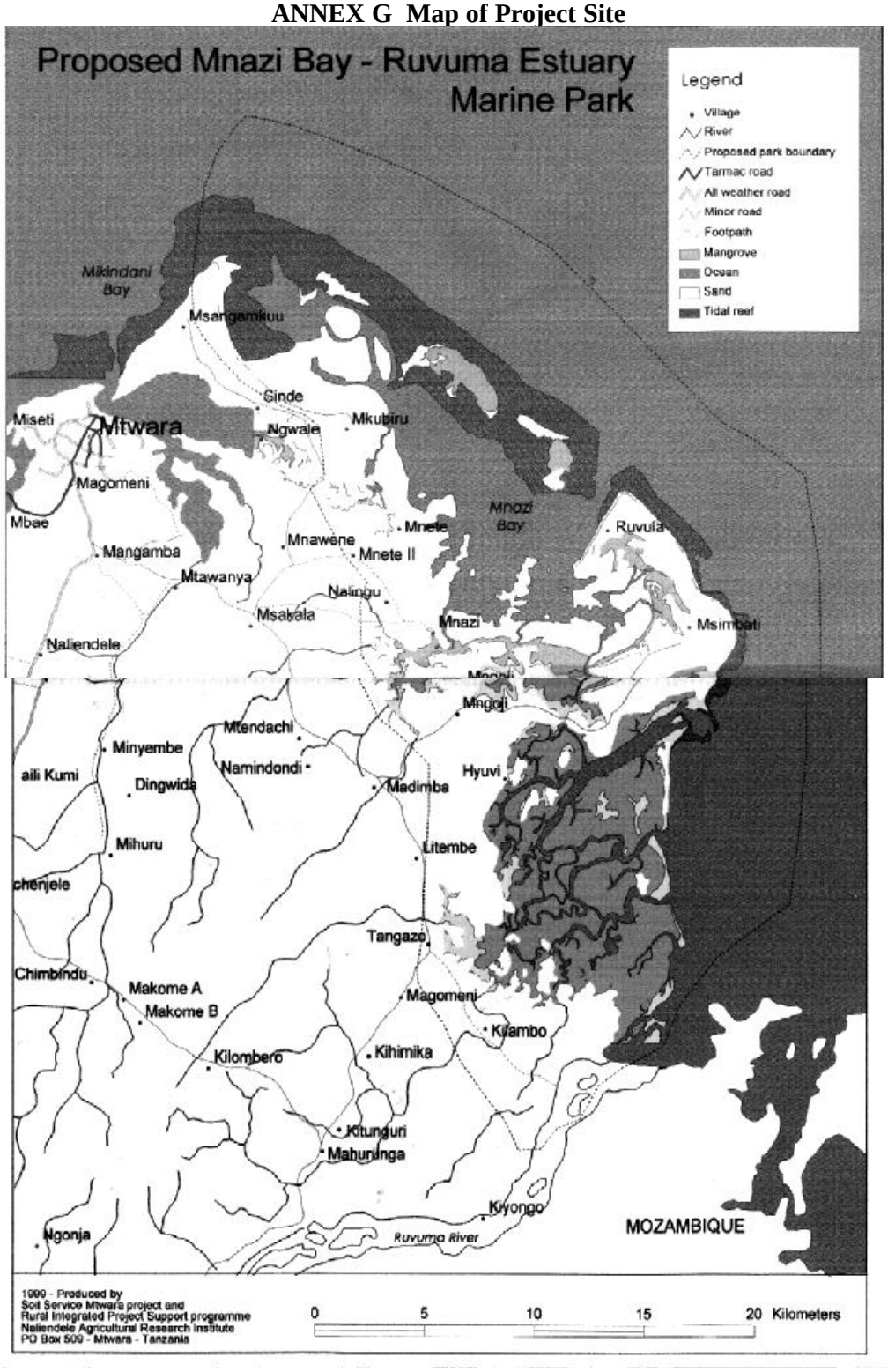
- The area be formally established as a marine park under the Marine Parks and Reserves Act No. 29 of 1994.
- A management plan and by-laws for the sustainable uses of marine and coastal resources be prepared and approved.
- The management of the marine park should promote community based economic activities including fishing and harvesting of other marine and coastal resources/products in a sustainable manner.
- Research and assessment should be undertaken at regular interval in order to monitor the state of the environmental and resources.
- The management plan should have preferential programs aimed at building capacity to enable women's involved in harvesting marine resources.
- The management of the marine park should prepare capacity building programs that will enhance the villagers participation in the preparation of development programs, trade/business management and appropriate technology.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS WHO ATTENDED THE STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF MNAZI BAY/RUVUMA ESTUARY PROPOSED MARINE PARK

NO	NAME	PARTICULARS	NO	NAME	PARTICULARS
1.	Fatma Mikidadi	DC, Mtwara	34	Ali salumu	Kilambo
2.	A.O Namkulala(MP)	Mtwara Vijijini	35	Fatu Saidi Kasanga	Mkubiru
3.	Esther Wakari	DED, Mtwara Vijijini	36	Fatu Ali Nasssoro	Nalingu
4.	Ismaili Bwamkuu	Msimbati	37	Mwajuma Issa Pwicha	Nalingu
5.	Omari Likoni	Msimbati	38	Selemani M Mabruki	Tangazo
6.	Hassan Mohamed	Ruvula –Msimbati	39	Mohamed Selemani	Mkubiru
7.	Bimkubwa s Kondo	Msimbati	40	Mfaume Amri	Mkubiru
8.	Dadi A. Katumbo	Msimbati	41	Mohammed Amani	Mkubiru
9.	Alawi A Sadala	Msimbati	42	Somoye Omari	Tangazo
10.	Bakari Chato	Namponda	43	Mwanahamisi Msabaha	Litembe
11.	Nanenda A Musa	Msimbati	44	Mwanahamisi Chimahi	Kilambo
12.	Vick Howe	FRONTIER	45	K.I Mnyalu	Ziwani
13.	Elizabeth Ndedya	RIPS	46	Saidi Kubali	Litembe
14.	Ireneus Komba	Wanyamapori (M)	47	Saidi Napata	Mngoji
15.	Mohammed Mkandaa	Ziwani	48	Issa Selemani Juma	Mnete
16.	Y. H. C Ngaeje	Ag. DAS Mtwara	49	Selemani M Mmule	Mahurunga
17.	B. Nyenyembe	DPLO Mtwara	50	Yusufu Ali Mhukilo	Nalingu
18.	E. B Mwakalinga	D/S	51	Abdulahamani M Ghasia	Mtwara-SOZOCO
19.	H.M. Mnaule	Msangamkuu	52	Selemani S Utohi	Tangazo
20.	Ali Swedi Kasingo	Mtwara Swissaid	53	Mohammed H. Nassoro	Mtwara
21.	Mwandike Saidi	Madimba	54	John Mwaisaka	Mtwara
22.	Ndumbalo R. A	Mtwara MFO	55	Lameck D. Kinyunyu	Mtwara
23.	A. A. Luhunga	Mwenyekiti (W)	56	J. Msumba	Mtwara
24.	Musa Ali Lipalangwe	Mnazi	57	Captain Kasunguru	Bandari- Mtwara
25.	Mahmood Ali Fundi	Hyuvi	58	Zainab Ngazi	IMS Zanzibar
26.	Ahamad Ali Ngoji	Litembe	59	Esther Makwaia	Idara ya Mazingira, DSM
27.	Mohamed Issa Shahame	Mngoji	60	Magnus Ngoile	NEMC, Dar es Salaam
28.	Issa Ali Dadi	Mngoji	61	Frank Kilimba	NEMC Dar es Salaam
29.	Abdala I Nsilo	Kilambo	62	Chikambi Rumisha	MPR, Dar es Salaam
30.	Fatu Sadi Hassan	Mnete			
31.	Ahmad Mussa	Nalingu			

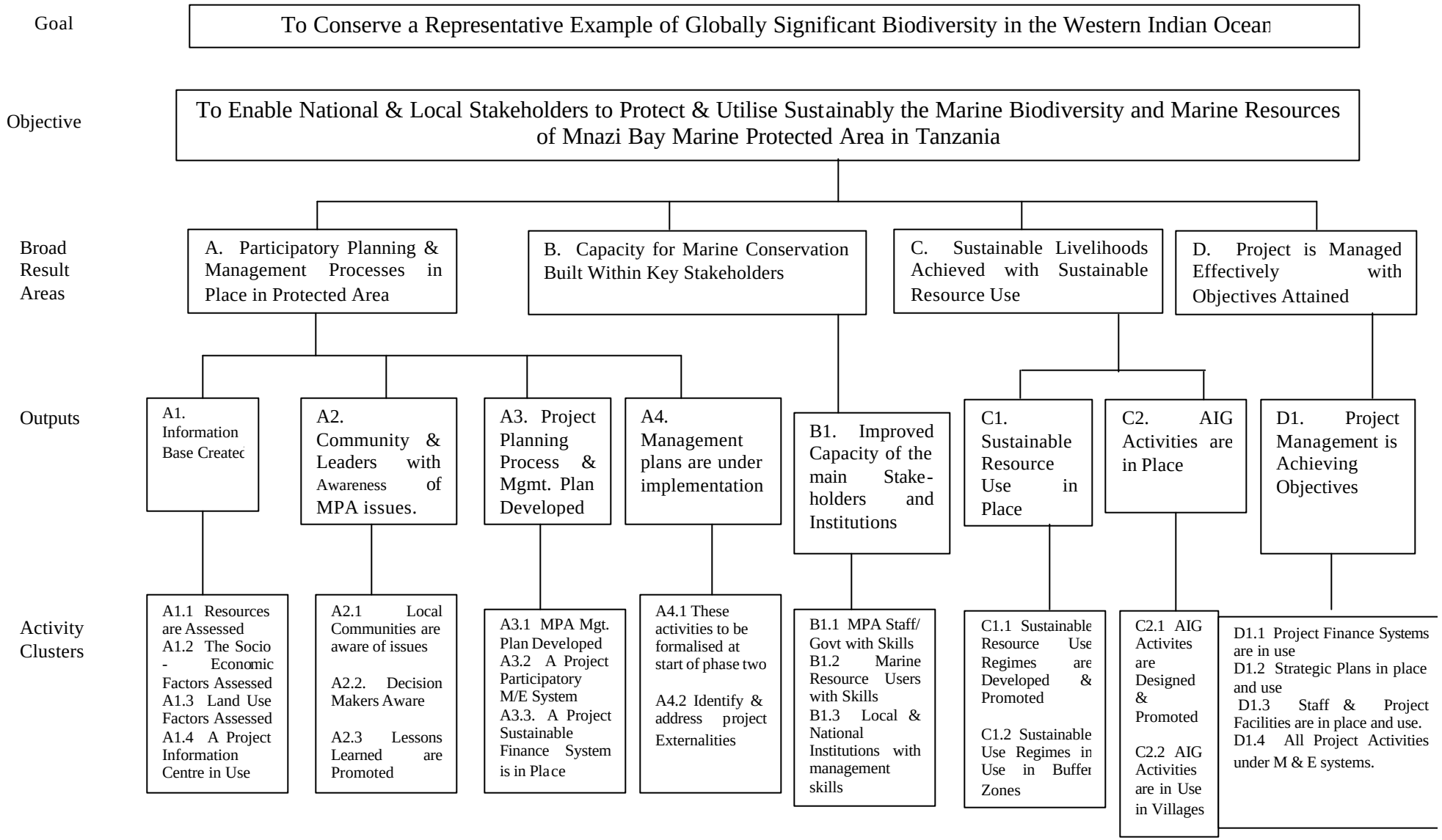
NO	NAME	PARTICULARS	NO	NAME	PARTICULARS
32.	Seleman A. Chihalo	Nalingu			
33.	Somoye A. Mmbwana	Mngoji			

ANNEX G Map of Project Site



ADDITIONAL ANNEXES TO THE PROJECT DOCUMENT

ANNEX 1. : MNAZI BAY LOGICAL MAP: SHOWING LINKAGES OF KEY COMPONENTS OF LOG FRAME



ANNEX 2: PHASING DIAGRAM AND OUTLINE WORKPLAN:

This summarizes the three main parts of the project:

Distinct Preparation (6 months) and Planning periods (24 months) are within the setup phase, followed by the Implementation Phase.

Months	**0**	**3**	**6**	**9**	**12**	**15**	**18**	**21**	**24**	**27**	**30**	**33**	**36**	**39**	**42**	**45**	**48**	**51**	**54**	*
Phases and Sub-Phases	**Set-Up Phase (up to 30 mos)**											**Implementation Phase**								
	Prepare (6)			**Planning Phase (24 mos)**																
Major Milestones																				
MOU signed	X																			
NPC in place		X																		
HQ set-up		X	X																	
Equipment on order		X																		
TA appointed and ends preparation phase			X																	
Planning Phase starts				X																
Management Plan Process Underway				X	x	X	x	x	x	x	X									
General Mgmt Plan Complete with Approval											X									
Mid-term Review, Change Implementation Pattern											X	X								
Implementation of General Plan Starts										X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Sustainable Use Mgmt Plan underway												x	x	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Externalities under consideration									x	x	x	x	x	X						
Terminal Review																		X		

* It is expected that both the Preparation Phase and the Implementation Phase will be over within 54 months. This allows a six months preparatory period recruiting staff and setting up administrative structures. These time estimates are indicative – it could take less than six months to recruit the TA. Some issues may be delayed, and it may be possible or necessary to extend some activity on a "no-cost extension" basis.

ANNEX 3: MNAZI BAY -RUVUMA ESTUARY MARINE PARK INDICATIVE PROJECT WORKPLAN–SET-UP PHASE

Results/Activity	Milestone *	Time Frame												Responsible Agency
		Year 1 2001				Year 2 2000				Year 3 2003				
A PARTICIPATORY PLANNING AND CONSERVATION MECHANISMS ARE ESTABLISHED.														
RESULT 1: Knowledge base to support marine environmental planning and sustainable development established														
Sub result 1.1. Marine resources and biodiversity assessed														
Activity 1.1.1: Define project area	Completed													MPRU & IMS
Activity 1.1.2: Define Marine Park area/boundaries	Completed													MPRU & IMS
Activity 1.1.3: Review existing information				**X**	**X**									MPRU &IUCN
Activity 1.1.4: Establish information needs/priorities					**X**	**X**								MPRU &IUCN
Activity 1.1.5: Develop survey/assessment methods				**X**										MPRU &IUCN
Activity 1.1.6: Implement assessments					**X**	**X**								MPRU &IUCN
Activity 1.1.7: Analyse, interpret, document results							**X**	**X**						MPRU &IUCN
Sub result 1.2. Key socio-economic and cultural factors assessed														
Activity 1.2.1: Define project area	Completed													MPRU & IMS
Activity 1.2.2: Define stakeholders				**X**										MPRU &IUCN
Activity 1.2.3: Review existing information				X	**X**									MPRU &IUCN

Results/Activity	Milestone *	Time Frame												Responsible Agency
		Year 1 2001				Year 2 2000				Year 3 2003				
Activity 1.2.4: Establish information needs/priorities					X	X								MPRU &IUCN
Activity 1.2.5: Develop survey/assessment methods				X										MPRU &IUCN
Activity 1.2.6: Implement assessments					X	X								MPRU &IUCN
Activity 1.2.7: Analyse, interpret document results							X	X						MPRU &IUCN
Sub result 1.3. Marine and land use environmental issues assessed														
Activity 1.3.1: Define project area	Completed													
Activity 1.3.2: Review existing information				X	X									MPRU &IUCN
Activity 1.3.3: Establish information needs/priorities					X	X								MPRU &IUCN
Activity 1.3.4: Develop survey/assessment methods				X										MPRU &IUCN
Activity 1.3.5: Implement assessments					X	X								MPRU &IUCN
Activity 1.3.6: Analyse, interpret, document results							X	X						MPRU &IUCN
Sub result 1.4. A marine information center established and being effectively used														
Activity 1.4.1: Acquire information & references				X	X	→								MPRU &IUCN
Activity 1.4.2: Develop cataloguing/data systems						X								MPRU &IUCN
Activity 1.4.3. Identify person to run resource center						X								MPRU &IUCN

Results/Activity	Milestone *	Time Frame												Responsible Agency
		Year 1 2001				Year 2 2000				Year 3 2003				
Activity 1.4.4. Collate/disseminate information							X	→	→	→				MPRU &IUCN
RESULT 2: Local communities and key decision makers are aware of marine problems, benefits and responsibilities of an MPA & use information in decision making.														
Sub result 2.1. Local communities aware of marine environmental problems, benefits and responsibilities of a Marine Park														
Activity 2.1.1: Develop marine issues awareness raising and extension strategy (at local level)					X									MPRU &IUCN
Activity 2.1.2: Implement marine issues awareness raising and extension strategy (at local level)						→	→	→						MPRU &IUCN
Sub result 2.2. Key decision makers are aware of marine problems, benefits and responsibilities of a Marine Park														
Activity 2.2.1: Design methods of disseminating marine and environmental information to key stakeholders and decision makers						X								MPRU &IUCN
Activity 2.2.2: Disseminate key marine information to decision makers & concerned stakeholders							→	→	→	→				MPRU &IUCN
Sub-result 2.3. Promote lessons learned regionally and internationally														

Results/Activity	Milestone *	Time Frame												Responsible Agency
		Year 1 2001				Year 2 2000				Year 3 2003				
Activity 2.3.1: Prepare material that IUCN and others can share at the international level										X	X			MPRU &IUCN
Activity 2.3.2. Project staff attend meetings to learn and share with others inside and outside Africa											→			MPRU &IUCN
RESULT 3: Marine park planning and monitoring processes established, and an initial marine park management plan developed														
Sub Result 3.1: Mnazi Bay Marine Park Management Plan 1 and 2 developed														
Activity 3.1.1: Design participatory planning process					X									MPRU &IUCN
Activity 3.1.2: Agree on planning objectives						X								MPRU &IUCN
Activity 3.1.3: Train community members in plans						X								MPRU &IUCN
Activity 3.1.4: Conduct participatory planning process						X	X							MPRU &IUCN
Activity 3.1.5:Develop management plan including zoning								X	X					MPRU &IUCN
Activity 3.1.6: Revise plan as appropriate										X	X			MPRU &IUCN
Sub Result 3.2: Participatory environmental and socio-economic monitoring system established														
Activity 3.2.1:Identify information and monitoring requirements					X									MPRU &IUCN
Activity 3.2.2:Establish indicators and means of verification						X								MPRU &IUCN

Results/Activity	Milestone *	Time Frame												Responsible Agency
		Year 1 2001				Year 2 2000				Year 3 2003				
Activity 3.2.3: Design participatory monitoring and evaluation system						X								MPRU &IUCN
Activity 3.2.4: Train communities in monitoring and evaluation techniques						X	X							MPRU &IUCN
Activity 3.2.5: Implement monitoring and valuation						→	→	→	→	→	→			MPRU &IUCN
Sub Result 3.3: Sustainable Marine Park financing Strategy formulated and Implemented														
Activity 3.3.1: Identify and assess existing Marine Park sustainable financing innovations and options						X								MPRU &IUCN
Activity 3.3.2: Assess feasibility of options							X							MPRU & IUCN
Activity 3.3.3: Design a Marine Park sustainable financing strategy								X						MPRU & IUCN
Activity 3.3.4 Implement sustainable financing strategy								→	→	→	→			MPRU &IUCN
Sub Result 3.4. Enabling environment for Marine Park sustainable financing strategy established														
Activity 3.4.1: Assess factors critical to successful adoption of sustainable park financing strategy							X							MPRU &IUCN
Activity 3.4.2: Identify constraints and potential solutions							X							MPRU &IUCN
Sub Result 3.5: Legislation and policies in place that support the implementation of sustainable financing mechanisms.														
Activity 3.5.1: Identify limitations in current Legislation/policy						X								MPRU &IUCN

Results/Activity	Milestone *	Time Frame												Responsible Agency
		Year 1 2001				Year 2 2000				Year 3 2003				
Activity 3.5.2: Support stakeholders to improve legislation / policy e.g. bylaws							X	→			→			MPRU &IUCN
RESULT 4: Park Management Plan under implementation with Externalities addressed														
Sub Result 4.1 Implementation	Implementation phase													
Sub Result 4.2 Externalities	Implementation phase													
B. Capacity to Conserve Marine Resources is created														
RESULT 5: Improved capacity of key stakeholders and institutions for marine conservation and management														
Sub Result 5.1: Park staff with improved marine conservation skills and knowledge.														
Activity 5.1.1:Undertake human resource inventory						X								MPRU &IUCN
Activity 5.1.2:Training needs assessment						X								MPRU &IUCN
Activity 5.1.3:Develop/ implement training program							X	→			→			MPRU &IUCN
Sub Result 5.2. Critical marine resource users have knowledge and skills for improved marine conservation and management.														
Activity 5.2.1: Identify critical marine resources and user groups						X								MPRU &IUCN
Activity 5.2.2: Identify training needs for marine resource user groups						X								MPRU &IUCN

Results/Activity	Milestone *	Time Frame												Responsible Agency
		Year 1 2001				Year 2 2000				Year 3 2003				
Activity 5.2.3:Develop/ implement training program							X	→	→	→				MPRU &IUCN
Sub Result 5.3: Local and National institutions to manage the Marine Park developed														
Activity 5.3.1: Establish village level Marine Park Management committees						X	X							MPRU &IUCN
Activity 5.3.2: Establish Marine Park Advisory Committee	Completed													
C. Communities around MPA have sustainable livelihoods														
RESULT 6: AIG and sustainable use activities are researched, developed, piloted and adopted														
Sub Result 6.1 Sustainable resource use regimes are established														
Activity 6.1.1: Identify key resources				X	X									MPRU &IUCN
Activity 6.1.2: Identify feasibility of sustainable resource use options.						X								MPRU &IUCN
Activity 6.1.3: Pilot identified sustainable use options							→	→	→	→				MPRU &IUCN
Activity 6.1.4: Empower communities to implement							→	→	→	→				MPRU &IUCN
Sub Result 6.2: Pilot AIG activities identified, designed and tested														
Activity 6.2.1: Select pilot villages						X	X							MPRU &IUCN
Activity 6.2.2: Identify and assess existing AIG innovations and options						X	X							MPRU &IUCN
6.2.3 Pilot a sample of AIG options							X	X						MPRU &IUCN

Results/Activity	Milestone *	Time Frame												Responsible Agency
		Year 1 2001				Year 2 2000				Year 3 2003				
6.2.4 Select suitable options for adoption									→		→			MPRU &IUCN
Sub Result 6.3: Enabling environment for AIG activities established														
Activity 6.3.1: Assess factors critical to successful adoption of AIG activities										**X**	**X**			MPRU &IUCN
Activity 6.3.2: Identify constraints and potential solutions										**X**	**X**			MPRU &IUCN
D. Project adequately Monitored / Evaluated for Success & Impact.														
RESULT 7: project effectively managed, monitored and evaluated														
Sub Result 7.1: Project finance and management systems established and maintained.				**X**	→						→			MPRU &IUCN
Sub Result 7.2: Project strategic plans and annual work plans are completed.				**X**	→						→			MPRU &IUCN
Sub Result 7.3: Project objectives and activities are monitored and evaluated.				**X**	→						→			MPRU &IUCN
Sub Result 7.4:Project equipment and facilities are acquired and maintained.				**X**	→						→			MPRU &IUCN

* Establishment of milestones will be a major component of the Inception Report, once key players are in place.

ANNEX 4: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR PRINCIPAL STAKEHOLDERS.

4A. IUCN TECHNICAL ADVISOR

Position: **Technical Advisor**
Reporting to: **The World Conservation Union**
Duration: **24 months**
Timing: **Appointment after commencement date**
Location: **Mnazi-Bay Ruvuma Estuary, Mtwara District, Southern Tanzania**

The IUCN Technic al Advisor (TA) will play a supportive role to the staff of the Marine Park. In particular, s/he will advise and assist the designated Project Co-ordinator/Warden in all matters relating to implementation of the project. The Project Co-ordinator/Warden will be the TA's counterpart and the person with whom the TA will work on a day-to-day basis. The TA will assist park management in the development of initiatives that effectively manage and conserve the natural resources of Mnazi Bay-Ruvuma Estuary Marine Park. The TA's main function is to transfer his or her scientific, technical and experiential knowledge and management experience to the park management staff.

Within IUCN, the TA is the principal focal point responsible for the co-ordination and delivery of the overall IUCN technical assistance programme under the project. S/he is expected to develop, promote and facilitate a smooth working relationship between project staff and all concerned partners. The TA will work at all times to maintain local ownership and control of the project, especially on the part of the local communities at Mnazi Bay and amongst personnel of the Marine Park and Reserve Unit and other government agencies. The TA will be actively involved in field activities and in facilitating the community –based management process.

The TA post will be based in Mtwara District, Tanzania with extensive travel to Dar es Salaam and periodic visits to IUCN-EARO in Nairobi. The TA will receive technical and managerial support through visits and consultations by technical and management staff of IUCN-EARO, members of IUCN Commissions and other IUCN offices. The TA will report administratively to the IUCN Regional Representative based at the IUCN Eastern Africa Regional Office (IUCN-EARO) in Nairobi, Kenya. H/she would work closely with, and report technically to, the Co-ordinator of the Eastern Africa Marine and Coastal Programme.

With the Project Co-ordinator/Warden and MPRU staff, the specific responsibilities and tasks of the TA are as follows.

1.0 Technical

a) Assist National personnel (Project Co-ordinator/warden and other staff) in the identification, design and preliminary implementation of the general management plan (GMP) and the monitoring and evaluation programme. This will include developing a role for local communities, scientific research, technical aspects related to feasibility studies of alternative income generating projects and the management and analysis of all relevant data for monitoring and evaluation.

b) Co-ordinate and supervise all IUCN technical responsibilities of the project, in particular protected area and species management and documentation of technical studies and assessments.

c) Advise national personnel on the priority and merits of all proposed scientific research by external scientists to ensure that all research in the park is well co-ordinated with that of the park research programme.

d) Assist national personnel to develop and implement a permanent, but flexible, programme for monitoring and evaluation of resource use within the park.

e) Assist in the training of park staff and selected individuals from local communities in marine ecology and conservation issue, and in ecological and socio-economic monitoring techniques; and assist in identifying other training opportunities as appropriate.

f) Assist in the design of educational materials related to the wise-use of marine and coastal environmental.

g) Assist national personnel in establishing an effective park management system to ensure the protection of the park, including boundary demarcation and surveillance patrols.

h) Advise on technical issues related to general tourism development, the development of local recreational activities, the development and implementation of an equitable permit system, and the community use of marine resources.

i) Liaise with the Technical Programmes Group in the IUCN Eastern Africa Regional Office in Nairobi for linkages with the wider IUCN.

2.0 Project Management

a) Support the Project Co-ordinator/Warden in the timely preparation and submission of quarterly workplan, quarterly progress reports, and any other reports requested by the project partners for approval by IUCN-EARO, who will forward these to UNDP through the Marine Park and Reserve Unit of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism.

Quarterly progress reports should be based on the previous workplan, and should include the workplan for the next quarter. Sufficient time should be allocated in the last week of every quarter to prepare the report and the next work plan, which must be submitted to IUCN-EARO at the latest ten days after the last day of each quarter.

b) Assist the Project Co-ordinator/Warden to establish efficient project management systems, including providing support to individual staff and promoting team building activities.

c) Support the Project Co-ordinator/Warden in co-ordinating all project staff, consultants, subcontractors, and activities, including planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting.

d) Together with the Project Co-ordinator/Warden, MPRU staff and IUCN EARO, prepare TOR's for all consultants, supervise their work and ensure satisfactory completion of outputs.

e) In collaboration with national personnel, ensure that the funds and equipment allocated by IUCN are used for the purposes for which they were intended. Facilitate the development of regular audit procedures for the project and park.

f) Facilitate financial planning, monitoring and administration of project finances including:

   i) development of quarterly budgets;
   ii) maintenance of detailed and accurate accounts
   iii) maintaining and administering the IUCN project bank account in Mtwara;
   iv) submission of timely monthly financial reports to IUCN EARO according to an agreed schedule and format; and
   v) facilitate internal and external audits.

g) Co-ordinate the identification and provision of detailed specifications for purchase of IUCN specialised equipment, including its maintenance and insurance as well as upkeep of an up-to-date inventory.

h) Support the Project Co-ordinator/Warden in developing a monitoring and evaluation systems for both compliance and impact, of the project activities.

i) Assist the Project Co-ordinator/Warden as required, especially with preparation for periodic project evaluations and visits.

j) Together with the Project Co-ordinator/Warden, act as secretariat to the Project Steering Committee meetings (preparation of agenda, background papers and proposals, and compilation and dissemination of minutes)

k) Maintain and develop close and regular liaison with the Government authorities, UNDP, IUCN and any other project partners.

l) Represent IUCN as required.

Requirements

The successful candidate will have strong technical skills and a successful track record in project management. The following attributes are essential:

- at least ten years experience working in a field related to marine conservation;
- substantive experience with marine protected area establishment and management;
- solid experience in project management, including multi-displinary team management, financial management and procurement;
- a sound appreciation of Tanzanian culture and marine resource management issues;
- demonstrated ability to work effectively with local communities on resource issues, including an appreciation of gender and poverty issues;
- exceptional communication, negotiation and liaison skills;
- at least a masters in environmental management, fisheries management, marine ecology or related discipline;
- fluency in written and spoken English, fluency or working knowledge of Kiswahili would be an added advantage.
- experience in the use of computer-based project management applications (e.g. Microsoft Project) and financial packages would be an advantage.

4B: PROJECT COORDINATOR/WARDEN

Position:	**Project Co-ordinator/Warden (PC/Warden)**
Reporting to:	**Board of Trustees for Marine Parks and Reserves**
Duration:	**24 – 30 months of set-up-phase with renewable possibility for a further 24 months**
Timing:	**Appointment as soon as possible after the date of Project commencement.**
Location:	**Mnazi Bay, Mtwara District, Tanzania**
Counterpart:	**Technical Adviser (TA)**

BACKGROUND

PC/Warden[14] will represent the Government of Tanzania during the project. The PC/Warden will be appointed by the Board of Trustees for Marine Parks and Reserves, in consultation with IUCN and UNDP. During the Set-up Phase, the role of the PC/Warden is to co-ordinate the Government of Tanzania's involvement in the Project, as well as to carry out the duties of the Warden. During this phase, implementation of project activities will take precedence over other work.

The PC/Warden, in collaboration with the IUCN Technical Advisor, will be responsible for oversight of the development and implementation of the management plan for Mnazi Bay Marine Park. He/she will at all times promote strong local community ownership and control of the Project, especially on the part of local communities living in the vicinity of Mnazi Bay. He/she will ensure Project activities are closely coordinated with the programs of other Government agencies. In consultation with the IUCN Technical Advisor, the PC/Warden will oversee all field level and management activities, reporting to the Board of Trustees (BOT) for Marine Parks and Reserves. The PC/Warden will be actively involved in field level activities and in facilitating the community-based management process.

DUTIES

1. Represent the Government of Tanzania in co-ordinating the community-based development of a management plan for the Mnazi Bay Marine Park (including monitoring, surveillance and enforcement systems);
2. Ensure that the local communities in the vicinity of Mnazi Bay are fully engaged in the Project and play a leading role in developing the MPA. The PC/Warden will seek advice from, and be responsible to, the Advisory Committee (AC) for matters relevant to the development of the General Management Plan (GMP).
3. Facilitate the development of the GMP, AIG projects and other activities to be undertaken in the Set-Up Phase.
4. Work with Marine Park's staff in the formulation and implementation of those activities, which activities are compatible with the management objectives. These will include the community awareness and development, enforcement and monitoring and evaluation of programmes.
5. Work closely with the AC, BOT and Project Steering Committee in liaison with external agencies such as central and regional government bodies, and also with the international community (NGOs, bilateral and multilateral aid agencies). The PC/Warden will liaise with the district government and village councils, business communities, tourist industry and local NGO's within Mnazi Bay on matters as outlined in the GMP and legislation.

[14] It had been previously been envisioned that a Project Co-ordinator would represent the Tanzanian Government in the project while gazettement of the park was awaited following, which a Warden would be appointed. Since the park was gazetted before the project commenced, these posts have been combined for the set-up phase.

6. The PC/Warden, in co-operation with local stakeholders, will determine the feasibility of alternative income-generating activities and subsequently prepare proposals for their implementation.
7. The PC/Warden will be responsible to the BOT and IUCN-EARO for all financial matters related to activities within the Marine Park. These will include the production of budgets, the maintenance of detailed and accurate accounts and the production of quarterly financial and progress reports as and when directed by BOT and as per the donor requirements.
8. The PC will be responsible to the BOT for the production of progress reports every six months, and, in collaboration with the TA, for the production of quarterly progress reports and other reports as per donor requirements.
9. The PC/Warden will be responsible for the production of annual and quarterly workplans as per BOT and donor requirements.
10. In consultation with the TA, the PC/Warden will be responsible for establishment of efficient project management systems including assets inventory and management, financial systems and staff development.
11. The PC/Warden will represent the Marine Park on all district initiatives pertaining to the conservation of natural resources.
12. The PC/Warden will be responsible for the planning of future management activities which may include staffing levels, operating costs, capital investments and changes in Regulations.
13. With the TA, the PC/Warden will act as Secretariat to the Project Steering Committee (preparation of agenda, background papers and proposals, and compilation and dissemination of minutes)

REQUIREMENTS
The successful candidate is expected to be a Tanzanian national and will have the following attributes:

- at least 5 years experience working in marine environmental management preferably in a field related to marine protected area establishment and management;
- demonstrated leadership and experience in managing multi-disciplinary teams;
- demonstrated experience and ability to work effectively with local communities in Tanzania on resource management issues (i.e., community-based management and organisation).
- tertiary qualifications in marine environmental management, fisheries management, marine ecology or a related discipline.
- high-level oral and written communication, negotiation and liaison skills.
- demonstrated experience in project management, including the ability to work to strict deadlines and with limited supervision.

4C: TERMS OF REFERENCE:PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE (PSC)

A Project Steering Committee will ensure adequate oversight and integration of project activity.

The Project Co-ordinator/Warden and Technical Advisor are full members of the Committee. The committee may invite other institutions as the need arises. The Project Steering Committee will meet at least twice a year but could meet more frequently at the start of the project. Meetings should be held following meetings of the Advisory Committee whenever possible, to avoid duplication and to reduce costs. The chairperson of the Project Steering Committee will call Steering Committee meetings. The PC/Warden, supported by the TA, will be the Secretary to the committee.

The Project Steering Committee will have eight major objectives:

1. To monitor project implementation in terms of effectiveness and timeliness of inputs and in terms of the success of project activities.
2. To oversee and provide guidance to project activities and ensure such activities address the project objectives.
3. To provide a forum for ensuring an integrated approach to project activities within Mtwara District.
4. Provide a forum for, and link to, the National Marine Parks processes.
5. Approve annual work-plans and budget for the project and consider changes as recommended.
6. In UNDP terminology: to perform the functions of the Tripartite Review (TPR) to consider and approve Annual Project Reports (APRS).
7. To review the TOR of project staff, and amend them as necessary.
8. To approve the proposed implementing agencies for the project.

Minutes of meetings will be kept. Decisions will be by consensus. The Project Steering Committee may constitute sub-committees and or task forces on specialist topics, or to review individual project activities.

Composition of the Project Steering Committee

The Project Steering Committee will consist of all members of the Mnazi-Bay Ruvuma Estuary Marine Parks Advisory Committee i.e.

The Regional Administrative Secretary
The District Executive Director
The District Natural Resources Officer
An NGO representative
A representative of the Ministry of Tourism
Two representatives from village Councils
A representative of a Scientific Institution
Two representatives of the Business concern one from Fisheries and the other from Tourism
Manager of the MPRU (ex-officio)

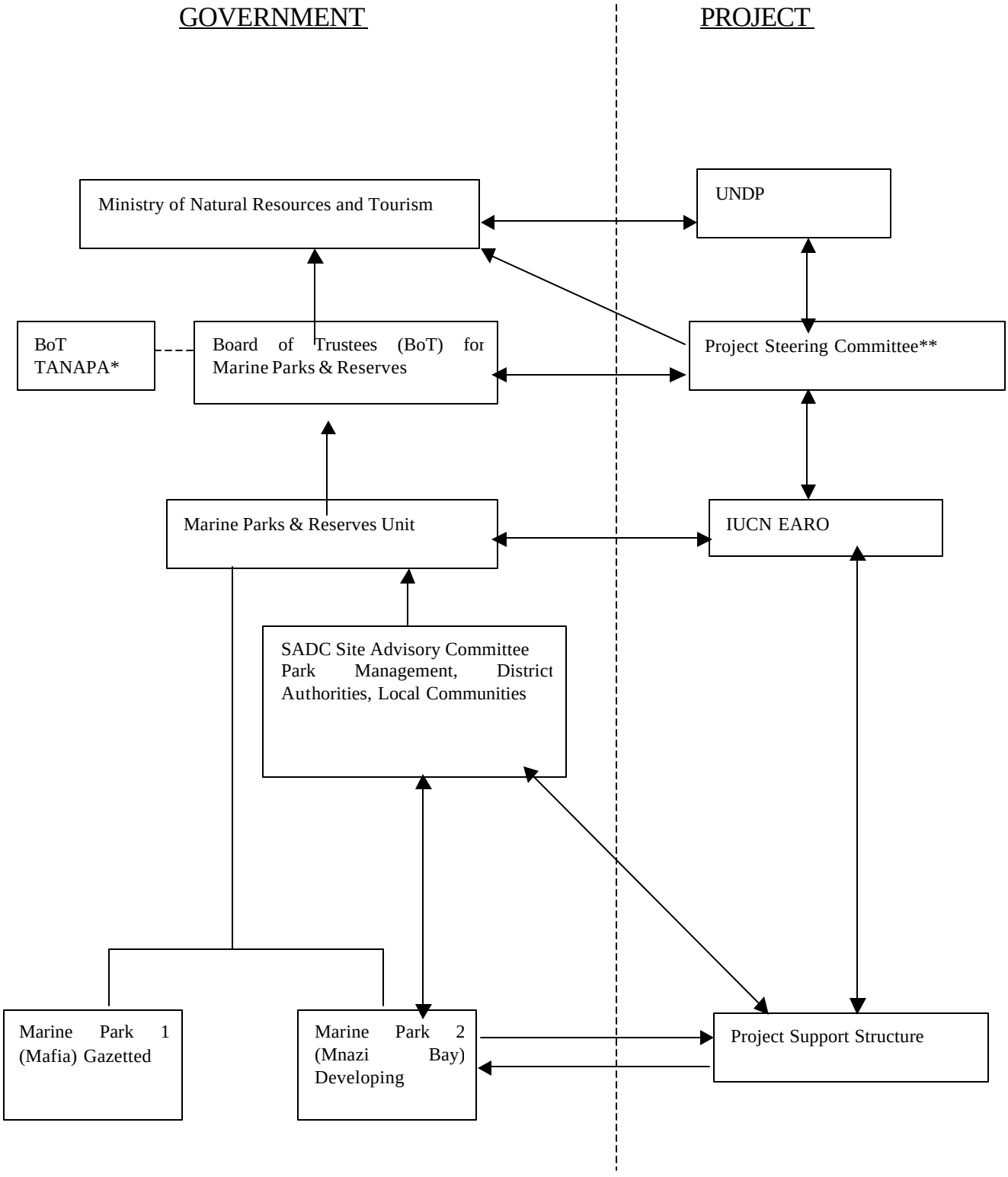
With the addition of the following:

The Chairman of the Board of Trustees Marine Parks.
The GEF Focal Point for Tanzania
UNDP Country Office Dar es Salaam
UNDP GEF Co-ordination Unit
IUCN EARO
Member of Parliament
*

The Chairperson will be the Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, or his / her representative.

ANNEX 5: MNAZI BAY ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURES -PHASE ONE

(Showing Relationship between Government and Project Structure)



ANNEX 6: COOPERATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN IUCN AND MNRT MPRU

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

COOPERATION AGREEMENT
Between

THE MARINE PARKS AND RESERVE UNIT
OF THE
MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

And

THE WORLD CONSERVATION UNION

On

THE SET-UP PHASE OF A GEF/UNDP FUNDED PROJECT

"THE DEVELOPMENT OF MNAZI BAY - RUVUMA ESTUARY MARINE PARK"

(February 15th , 2001 – July 15th, 2003)

COOPERATION AGREEMENT ON THE GEF/UNDP DEVELOPMENT OF MNAZI BAY - RUVUMA ESTUARY MARINE PARK PROJECT

Preamble

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) through the Marine Parks and Reserves Unit (MPRU) is in the process of establishing the newly created Mnazi Bay- Ruvuma Estuary Marine Park. In order to facilitate this, a project for the development of the Marine Park has been initiated with financial support from the Global Environmental Facility (GEF). The aim of the project is to develop a multiple-use marine protected area to protect internationally significant and threatened marine biodiversity. It will enable local and government stakeholders protect effectively and utilise sustainably the marine biodiversity and resources of Mnazi Bay and the Ruvuma Estuary. The project will be executed in two phases: a "Set-up Phase" of 30 months; and a second implementation Phase of 24 months. This agreement covers the Set-up Phase; details of the implementation phase and subsequent agreement will be subject to the recommendations of an evaluation at the end of the set-up phase.

IUCN - EARO has been identified as a competent organisation that can provide needed services during the set-up phase. It will specifically focus on the provision of technical expertise in marine protected area development and management, and on capacity building, financial and management support. Both MPRU and IUCN-EARO will benefit from such collaborative arrangements through exchange of expertise and experiences, thereby leading to formulation of strategies that are desirable for sustainable conservation of marine biodiversity. In this Agreement the aims, activities and responsibilities of MPRU and IUCN-EARO are clearly defined.

Article I. Definitions

For the purpose of this Agreement, the following definitions shall apply:

A. "Parties" shall mean the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism/Marine Parks and Reserves Unit and The World Conservation Union through its Regional Office for Eastern Africa - IUCN-EARO.

B. "UNDP" shall mean the United Nations Development Programme, a subsidiary organ of the United Nations, established by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

C. "IUCN " shall mean the World Conservation Union, an International Organisation, and specifically its Regional Office for Eastern Africa.

D. "The Agreement" or the "present agreement" shall mean this Project Co-operation Agreement, the Project Document, which incorporates the Project Objectives and Activities, Project Work Plan, Project Inputs being provided by UNDP/GEF resources, Project Budget, and all other documents agreed upon between the Parties to be integral parts of this Agreement.

E. "UNDP Resident Representative" shall mean the UNDP official in charge of the UNDP office in the country, or the person acting on his/her behalf.

F. "GEF" shall mean the Global Environment Facility.

G. "UNDP/GEF" shall mean the United Nations Development Programme as an implementing agency for the Global Environment Facility.

H. "Project Work Plan" shall mean a schedule of activities, with corresponding time frames and responsibilities, that is based upon the Project Document, deemed necessary to achieve project results, prepared at the time of approval of the project.

I. "Expenditure" shall mean the sum of disbursements made and valid outstanding obligations incurred in respect of goods and services rendered

Article II. Objective and Scope of the Present Agreement

1. The present Agreement is between the Government of Tanzania (Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism - Marine Parks and Reserves Unit (MNRT-MPRU), of P.O Box 2462 Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania as the executing agency and IUCN -EARO of P.O Box 68200 Nairobi, Kenya as an implementing agency for the development of Mnazi Bay - Ruvuma Estuary Marine Park as specified in the project document (of which this present Agreement is an annex of). This project has funding support of **US$ 931,384** from the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

2. The aim of this Agreement is to clarify the roles and responsibilities of the parties, in order to achieve the objectives of the project and to ensure that the parties join efforts and maintain close working relationships.

3. The title of the Agreement is DEVELOPMENT OF MNAZI BAY - RUVUMA ESTUARY MARINE PARK.

Article III. Duration of Project Agreement

1. The terms of this Agreement become effective from February 15, 2001 and end on July 15th 2003.

2. Should it become evident to either party during the implementation of the project that an extension beyond the expiration date set out in paragraph 1 of the present Article, will be necessary to achieve the objectives of the project, the party shall without delay, inform the other party with a view to entering into consultations to agree on a new termination date.

Upon agreement on a termination date, the parties shall conclude an amendment to this effect, in accordance with Article VII (Amendments).

3. The scope of collaboration will be centred on the Development of Mnazi Bay -Ruvuma Estuary Marine Park as outlined in the project document.

Article IV. Implementing Arrangements

1. The parties agree to carry out their responsibilities in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement, and to undertake the project in accordance with UNDP policies and procedures as set out in the UNDP Programming Manual.

2. IUCN, as Implementing Agency, will be responsible for setting up the project and providing technical support and expertise in accordance with the project document of which this agreement is an annex.

In particular IUCN shall

i) In consultation with MNRT-MPRU and UNDP provide a full time Technical Advisor who shall be the focal point for the delivery of technical support at the project level.

ii) In consultation with MNRT-MPRU and UNDP, as specified in the project document, section on Implementation, supervise and ensure implementation of all project-funded activities in the field, including preparation of workplans and their follow-up, preparation of Terms of Reference for studies, reviews and other tasks; briefing/debriefing of consultants (where and when appropriate).

iii) Provide technical and administrative support to the implementation of the project through its IUCN EARO Technical Programme and Project Management Department respectively.

iv) Maintain project accounts according to the project documents and as elaborated in article V.

3. The MNRT-MPRU, on behalf of the Executing Agency – the Government of Tanzania, will be responsible for overall implementation and co-ordination of the project activities.

In particular MNRT-MPRU shall

i) Set up a Project Steering Committee to be appointed by the Permanent Secretary (which will be the Marine Park Advisory Committee expanded to include UNDP, GEF and IUCN) to assist with project oversight and appoint a representative who will oversee the project progress as well as assist with government related issues arising from the project.

ii) Assist in obtaining the necessary exemption on import licenses, income tax, custom duties, and other charges in respect of services rendered on motor vehicles, equipment, publications, still and moving pictures, sound recordings and other materials imported into Tanzania or purchased from bond for the use of the project. Provided that in the event of such goods being sold or disposed of in Tanzania other than to a person or organisation similarly privileged, duties and taxes shall be payable thereon by such persons or organisations.

iii) Provide all possible support to IUCN Staff members, technical advisors or consultants on assignment in Tanzania to enable the fulfilment of the objectives of this agreement and in accordance with the spirit of co-operation. In particular:

- Assist them to obtain permits that allow them freedom of travel, movement and communication necessary for the satisfactory performance of their duties under the agreement.

- Assist them to obtain exemption from income tax, other personal taxes and from social security contribution on income and emolument received from IUCN.

- Assist them to obtain exemption on custom duties, sales taxes and other charges related to new or old personal and household effects, including one motor vehicle imported or purchased from bond by them within six months of first arrival in Tanzania or, in exceptional cases, such late time as the Government may, in writing, agree upon request by IUCN. In the event of theft, fire or accident causing major damage to the motor vehicle purchased under the provision of this agreement, the government shall grant exemption on duties and taxes on a replacement vehicle, upon request from IUCN. If such goods are sold or disposed of in Tanzania other than to a person or organisation similarly privileged, duties and taxes shall be paid thereon;

- Assist them to obtain work permits, dependent passes, re-entry permits and identity cards;

- Assist them to obtain exemption from national service and alien's registration requirements.

iv) In consultation with the IUCN, recruit national staff to be employed under the conditions of service of the Board of Trustees for Marine Parks and Reserves but to be fully accountable for the delivery of projects outputs as outlined in their individual terms of reference.

v) Provide logistical support in the following areas:

- Facilitate the provision of office space or building (to rehabilitate) as described in the project document.
- Facilitate access to district level extension and community development networks in Mtwara district

- Facilitate access to communities and project area
- Facilitate interactions with all required agencies of government

vi) Ensure all expendable and non-expendable property purchased out of the project budget is used only for the purpose of the project as governed by this agreement. The use of non-expendable material which is no longer required within the project shall be decided by written consent of the parties of this agreement

vii) In collaboration with IUCN, ensure that a satisfactory inventory of all non-expendable property is properly maintained

viii) Assist IUCN to operate such bank accounts in foreign exchange and undertake such foreign exchange operations as may be required in order to satisfactorily carryout project activities subject to any exchange control

Article V. Financial Responsibility and Management

It is mutually agreed between the parties that:

1. IUCN-EARO will be responsible for the financial management of the project and shall be accountable to the UNDP Resident Representative for the entirety of UNDP/GEF resources under its control. This will include:

- Maintenance of an account record keeping system that reflects all financial transactions of the project, preparation of financial reports and reporting on the receipt and disbursement of UNDP funds. The purpose of the financial report is to request a quarterly advance of funds, to list the disbursements incurred on the project by budgetary component on a quarterly basis, and reconcile outstanding advances and foreign exchange loss or gain during the quarter. The financial report contains information that forms the basis of a periodic financial review and its timely submission is a prerequisite to the continuing funding of the project. Unless the financial report is received, the UNDP Resident Representative will not act upon requests for advances of funds from UNDP. Financial reporting will be quarterly.

    - Application of appropriate budget control mechanism including financial management, project accounting and budgeting as well as conduct short notice (internal audits of project accounts).

    - Submitting to the Resident Representative of UNDP a certified annual financial statement on the status of funds advanced by UNDP. The Project will be audited at least once during its lifetime, but may be audited annually as will be reflected in the annual audit plan prepared by UNDP Headquarters (Division for Audit and Management Review) in consultation with the Parties. The audit shall be carried out by IUCN's auditors or by a qualified audit firm, who will produce an audit report and certify the financial statement. UNDP Headquarters (Division for Audit and Management Review) approval is not required in the selection of a qualified audit form.

Notwithstanding the above, UNDP shall have the right, at its own expense, to audit or review such project-related books and records as it may require, and have access to the books and records of IUCN, as necessary.

- Establishment of project accounting files (purchases, payment voucher, etc).

IUCN-EARO agrees to utilise the funds and any supplies and equipment provided by UNDP in strict accordance with the Project Document. IUCN-EARO shall be authorised to make variations, in consultation with MPRU, not exceeding twenty (20) per cent on any one line item of the project budget, provided that the total budget allocated by UNDP is not exceeded.

IUCN-EARO shall notify UNDP about any expected variations on the occasion of the quarterly consultations set forth in Article VI . Any variations exceeding twenty (20) per cent on any one line item that may be necessary for the proper and successful implementation of the Project shall be subject to prior consultations with and approval by UNDP.

IUCN-EARO further agrees to return within two (2) weeks any unused supplies made available by UNDP at the termination or end of this Agreement or the completion of the Project. Any unspent funds shall be returned within two (2) months of this Agreement or the completion of the project.

During meetings, seminars, workshops IUCN-EARO will pay per diems by following the Marine Park Board of Trustee DSA rates for eligible participants with the exception of IUCN staff who will follow IUCN-EARO rates. Guidelines on DSA payments to participants from international agencies and type of meetings for which DSA is paid will be finalised by the project team.

2. The UNDP Country Office will have the responsibility of maintaining, at country level, administrative and general programme oversight for the implementation of project activities, from the donor perspective. In this respect, the UNDP Resident Representative in Tanzania is the focal point within UNDP for the following:

- Assist in the preparation of and/or revision of the implementation agreements.

- Administration and programming oversight, including participating in the preparation of work plans under this agreement and monitoring their implementation.

- Financial monitoring of the activities under this agreement, including ensuring that advances of UNDP/GEF funds to IUCN-EARO are made in accordance with the detailed work plan, and on a basis of a written request

- Ensuring that IUCN-EARO meets its responsibilities, including timely submission of financial and technical progress reports

UNDP shall advance to IUCN-EARO the first instalment (US$239,720) within ten working days following signature of this Agreement. The second and subsequent instalments will be advanced to IUCN-EARO quarterly, once a Financial Report and other agreed documents (referenced in Articles V and VI) for the activities completed have been submitted to and accepted by UNDP.

UNDP shall not be liable for the payment of any expenses, fees, tolls or any other financial costs not outlined in the Project Work Plan or Project Budget, unless UNDP has explicitly agreed in writing to do so prior to the expenditure by IUCN-EARO.

Article VI. Reporting Requirements

IUCN-EARO shall provide MNRT-MPRU and UNDP with periodic technical reports on the progress, activities, achievements and results of the project, as agreed between the parties. IUCN-EARO will prepare quarterly technical and financial reports describing the main achievements during the period and present them through MNRT-MPRU to UNDP.

UNDP Country Office shall provide UNDP/GEF Headquarters with a detailed report on project progress.

Article VII Amendments

The present Agreement may be modified or amended only by written agreement between the parties.

Article VIII. Dispute Resolution

Any matter regarding the interpretation of the provision of this Agreement, including issues relating to the implementation of the activities as outlined in the detailed work plan, will be settled through consultations between the parties and UNDP.

Any dispute arising out of this Agreement and which cannot be amicably settled between the parties shall be referred to adjudication/arbitration in accordance with the Tanzanian laws and rules.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto, have on behalf of the Parties hereto signed the present Agreement at the place and on the day below written.

This is agreed and signed at Dar Es Salaam On the ……..day of …..,2000.

For MPRU	For IUCN
Signature: ……..	Signature:…….
Name: ……	Name:…….
Title:……..	Title:……..
Place:……...	Place:……
Date:……...	Date:……

Witness

Signature: ……..	Signature:…….
Name: ……	Name:…….
Title:……..	Title:……..
Place:……...	Place:……
Date:……...	Date:……

Annex 7a UNDP Input Budget

	PROJECT NUMBER: URT00G31/B/1G/99								
				P.A.	PHASE I			PHASE II	
BL	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	p/m	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
10	PROJECT PERSONNEL								
13	Administrative Support								
13-01	Office Attendant	7,200			0	0		4,800	2,400
13-99	Sub-Total	7,200			0	0	0	4,800	2,400
15	Monitoring & Evaluation								
15-01	Duty Travel	17,000			0	0		11,000	6,000
15-99	Sub-Total	17,000			0	0	0	11,000	6,000
16	Mission Costs								
16-01	Terminal Evaluation	17,000			0	0			17,000
16-02	Support to Steering Committee	10,000						5,000	5,000
16-99	Sub-Total	27,000			0	0	0	5,000	22,000
17	National Consultants								
17-01	Consultant AIG	8,000			0	0		4,000	4,000
17-02	Consultant Sus Use	5,500						4,000	1,500
17-99	Sub-Total	13,500			0	0		8,000	5,500
19	COMPONENT TOTAL	64,700			0	0	0	28,800	35,900
20	CONTRACTS								
21	IUCN (Phase I)	923,920		11,960	364,784	364,784	182,392		
22	IUCN (Phase II)	284,000						284,000	
23	Sustainable AIG contrats	40,000						40,000	
24	Environmental Awareness contracts	9,600						9,600	
25	Marine Biodiversity Assessment	12,000						12,000	
21-99	Sub-Total	1,269,520		11,960	364,784	364,784	182,392	345,600	0
29	COMPONENT TOTAL	1,269,520		11,960	364,784	364,784	182,392	345,600	0
30	TRAINING								
32	Other Training								
32-01	In-country training course	14,000			0	0		14,000	
32-02	Miscellaneous training	10,000						10,000	
32-03	AIG Training	13,000						13,000	
32-99	Sub-Total	37,000		0	0	0	0	37,000	0
39	COMPONENT TOTAL	37,000		0	0	0	0	37,000	0
45	EQUIPMENT								
45-01	Expendable Equipment	9,000			0	0		9,000	
45-03	*Operations incl. Maintenance & communication**	64,500			3,500	3,500	1,500	28,000	28,000
45-04	Premises/Moorings	12,000						6,000	6,000
45-05	Ranger station	11,000						5,500	5,500
45-99	Sub-Total	96,500		0	3,500	3,500	1,500	48,500	39,500
49	COMPONENT TOTAL	96,500		0	3,500	3,500	1,500	48,500	39,500
50	MISCELLANEOUS								
51	Sundries	7,704			1,500	1,500	1,500	1,704	1,500
52	Reporting including Audit	9,500						5,500	4,000
52-01	Office operations including insurance	10,500						5,500	5,000
50-99	Sub-Total	27,704		0	1,500	1,500	1,500	12,704	10,500
59	COMPONENT TOTAL	27,704		0	1,500	1,500	1,500	12,704	10,500
99	GRAND TOTAL	1,495,424		11,960	369,784	369,784	185,392	472,604	85,900
	1,495,424			11.960		924.960		558.504	

* The First (Set-Up or Inception) Phase Contract with IUCN comprises all the detailed budget lines in the full budget tables. Except the support cost for UNDP as this is a NEX contracting process.
** The PAD was for start-up activity in 2000 -2001.
** The Second (Implementation) Phase contract with IUCN includes only those budget lines dealing with the inputs of the TA, international consultants, travel and IUCN support costs. These are detailed in the following budget tables as lines 1.1.1, 1.1.4, 1.2.1, 4.3.1,.4.3.2, 4.3.9; plus one third of 1.4.1, 1.4.3; and one half of 4.3.3, 4.3.4, 4.3.5.

Note Phase one is some 24 months and will run approximately from mid 2001 to mid 2003. Phase two is some 30 months and runs from mid 2003 to end 2005. Note that the Mid Term Evaluation for the end of the first phase will set the scene for the detailed implementation of phase two.

ANNEX 7b: ITEMIZED COSTING FOR INPUT IN EACH OPERATIONAL PHASE

Phase I: Setting-up Phase

Item	Units	Quantity					Cost				Source of funds				
	Type	Cost	year 0	year 1	year 2	tot	year 0	year 1	year 2	Total	GEF	IUCN	GoT	Local Com	Total Co-Finance
1.1.1 Technical Advisor (TA)	Month	7,000	0	12	12	24	0	84,000	84,000	168,000	168,000				
1.1.2 Project Coordinator	Month	900	4	12	12	28	3600	10,800	10,800	25,200	25,200				
1.1.3 Accountant/Administrative Officer	Month	700	4	12	12	28	2800	8,400	8,400	19,600	19,600				
1.1.4 Rangers (3x400)	Month	1,200	0	12	12	24	0	14,400	14,400	28,800	28,800				
1.1.5 Office Attendant	Month	250	4	12	12	28	1000	3,000	3,000	7,000	7,000				
1.1.6 Driver x 2 (@250 each)	Month	500	3	12	12	27	1500	6,000	6,000	13,500	13,500				
1.1.7 Coxswain/Boat Driver	Month	250	3	12	12	27	750	3,000	3,000	6,750	6,750				
1.1.8 Night Watchman	Month	200	4	12	12	28	800	2,400	2,400	5,600	5,600				
1.1.9 Local Community in-kind Contributions	Month	1,000	3	12	12	27	3000	12,000	12,000	27,000	0			27,000	27,000
1.1.10 Government in-kind Contributions	Month	1,000	3	12	12	27	3000	12,000	12,000	27,000	0		27,000		27,000
							16,450	156,000	156,000	**328,450**	274,450	0	27,000	27,000	**54,000**
1.2.1 Environmental/Natural Resources Economist	Month	9,000	0	0	1	1	0	0	9,000	9,000	9,000				
1.2.2 Socio -economist	Month	9,000	0	1	0	1	0	9000	0	9,000	9,000				
1.2.3 Gender Specialist	Month	9,000	0	0	1	1	0	0	9,000	9,000	9,000				
1.2.4 Miscellaneous Consultancies (Int)	Month	8,000	0	1	0	1	0	8000	0	8,000	8,000				
1.2.5 Miscellaneous Consultancies (local)	Month	2,500	0	1	1	2	0	2500	2,500	5,000	5,000				
							0	19,500	20,500	**40,000**	40,000	0	0	0	0
1.3.1 Project Transport - 4wd	Item	25,000	2	0	0	2	50,000	0	0	50,000	50,000				
1.3.2 Project Transport - fast response boat	Item	50,000	1	0	0	1	50,000	0	0	50,000	50,000				
1.3.3 Project Transport - motorbik e	Item	5,000	1	0	0	1	5,000	0	0	5,000	5,000				
1.3.4 Office Equipment - computer & ancillary	Item	3,500	2	0	0	2	7,000	0	0	7,000	7,000				
1.3.5 Office Equipment - laptop computer & printer	Item	4,500	1	0	0	1	4,500	0	0	4,500	4,500				
1.3.6 Office Equipment - radio equipment	Item	5,000	1	0	0	1	5,000	0	0	5,000	5,000				
1.3.7 Office Equipment - fax machine	Item	350	1	0	0	1	350	0	0	350	350				
1.3.8 Office Equipment - photocopier	Item	2,500	1	0	0	1	2,500	0	0	2,500	2,500				
1.3.9 Office Equipment - air conditioners	Item	750	4	0	0	4	3,000	0	0	3,000	3,000				

Item	Units	Quantity					Cost				Source of funds				
	Type	Cost	year 0	year 1	year 2	tot	year 0	year 1	year 2	Total	GEF	IUCN	GoT	Local Com	Total Co-Finance
1.3.10 Office Equipment - furniture	Item	2,000	1	0	0	1	2,000	0	0	2,000	2,000				
1.3.11 Office Equipment - refridgerator	Item	1,000	1	0	0	1	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000				
1.3.12 Miscellaneous Office Equipment	Month	200	2	12	12	26	400	2400	2400	5,200	5,200				
1.3.13 Staff Housing - upgrade	one-off	20,000	1	0	0	1	20,000	0	0	20,000	20,000				
1.3.14 Staff Housing - rental	Year	5,000	1	1	1	3	*1,000*	*5000*	*5000*	*11,000*	*11,000*				
1.3.15 Staff Housing-furniture	Year	10,000	1	0	0	1	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000				
1.3.16 Equipment Operating Costs	Month	2,000	2	12	12	26	4,000	24000	24000	52,000	52,000				
1.3.17 Moorings	Mooring	50	0	10	10	20	0	500	500	1,000	1,000				
1.3.18 Field / Safety Items (Markers, binocs, ropes, signalling, first aid, lifejackets, etc)	Total	25,000	0	1	0	1	0	25000	0	25,000	25,000				
							165,750	56,900	31,900	**254,550**	254,550	0	0	0	0
1.4.1 Local Travel	Month	300	3	12	12	27	900	3,600	3,600	8,100	8,100				
1.4.2 National Travel	Month	700	3	12	12	27	2100	8,400	8,400	18,900	18,900				
1.4.3 International Travel (by TA/PC)	Year	4,000	0	1	1	2	0	4,000	4,000	8,000	8,000				
							3,000	16,000	16,000	**35,000**	35,000	0	0	0	0
1.5.1 Local Community Facilitation Expenses	Month	400	2	12	12	26	800	4,800	4,800	10,400	10,400				
1.5.2 Office Operating Costs (tel/fax/email, water)	Month	400	2	12	12	26	800	4,800	4,800	10,400	10,400				
1.5.3 Temporary Office Establishment Costs	one-off	30,000	1	0	0	1	30000	0	0	30,000	20,000		5,000	5,000	10,000
1.5.4 Incidentals	Month	260	2	12	12	26	520	3,120	3,120	6,760	6,760				
							32,120	12,720	12,720	**57,560**	47,560	0	5,000	5,000	10,000
							217,320	*261,120*	*237,120*	***715,560***	*651,560*	0	32,000	32,000	64,000
2.1.1 Social Scientist	Month	750	0	12	12	24	0	9,000	9,000	18,000	18,000				
2.1.2 Community Development Specialist	Month	750	0	0	12	12	0	0	9,000	9,000	9,000				
							0	9,000	18,000	**27,000**	27,000	0	0	0	0

Item	Units	Quantity					Cost				Source of funds				
	Type	Cost	year 0	year 1	year 2	tot	year 0	year 1	year 2	Total	GEF	IUCN	GoT	Local Com	Total Co-Finance
2.2.1 AIG / Sust. Use project development costs	Month	500	0	12	12	24	0	6,000	6,000	12,000	12,000				
2.2.2 AIG / Sust. Use training activities	Month	500	0	12	12	24	0	6,000	6,000	12,000	12,000				
							0	12,000	12,000	**24,000**	24,000	0	0	0	0
							0	21,000	30,000	**51,000**	51,000	0	0	0	0
3.1.1 Marine Parks Training/Awareness Specialist	Month	750	0	12	12	24	0	9000	9000	18,000	18,000				
							0	9,000	9,000	**18,000**	18,000	0	0	0	0
3.2.1 Environmental Awareness, Activities/Materials	Month	400	0	12	12	24	0	4,800	4,800	9,600	9,600				
							0	4,800	4,800	**9,600**	9,600	0	0	0	0
3.3.1 Overhead Projector and Screen	Item	350	0	1	0	1	0	350	0	350	350				
3.3.2 Slide Projector	Item	400	0	1	0	1	0	400	0	400	400				
3.3.3 VCR & T.V	Item	1,500	0	1	0	1	0	1500	0	1,500	1,500				
3.3.4 Video camera	Item	900	0	1	0	1	0	900	0	900	900				
3.3.5 Still camera	Item	600	0	1	0	1	0	600	0	600	600				
3.3.6 Training Reference Materials	Item	2,000	0	1	1	2	0	2000	2000	4,000	4,000				
							0	5,750	2,000	**7,750**	7,750	0	0	0	0
3.4.1 In-country Training Courses	Course	4,000	0	1	1	2	0	4,000	4,000	8,000	8,000				
3.4.2 Miscellaneous Training Expenses	month	250	0	12	12	24	0	3,000	3,000	6,000	6,000				
							0	7,000	7,000	**14,000**	14,000	0	0	0	0
							0	26,550	22,800	**49,350**	49,350	0	0	0	0
4.1.1 Marine Biodiversity Assessment Team	month	3,733	0	6	0	6	0	22,400	0	22,400	22,400				
							0	22,400	0	**22,400**	22,400	0	0	0	0

Item	Units	Quantity					Cost				Source of funds				
	Type	Cost	year 0	year 1	year 2	tot	year 0	year 1	year 2	Total	GEF	IUCN	GoT	Local Com	Total Co-Finance
4.2.1 Monitoring Equipment - Tapes	item	200	0	2	0	2	0	400	0	400	400				
4.2.2 Monitoring Equipment - GPS	item	250	0	1	0	1	0	250	0	250	250				
4.2.3 Monitoring Equipment - Temperature Logger	item	200	0	1	0	1	0	200	0	200	200				
4.2.4 Monitoring Equipment - Depth Sounder	item	125	0	1	0	1	0	125	0	125	125				
4.2.5 Monitoring Equipment - Underwater Camera	item	5,000	0	1	0	1	0	5000	0	5,000	5,000				
4.2.6 Monitoring Equipment - Snorkelling Gear	item	100	0	10	0	10	0	1000	0	1,000	1,000				
4.2.7 Monitoring Equipment - Miscellaneous	item	500	0	1	0	1	0	500	0	500	500				
4.2.8 Monitoring Equipment - Scuba Set	item	1,500	0	1	0	1	0	1500	0	1,500	1,500				
							0	8,975	0	**8,975**	8,975	0	0	0	0
4.3.1 IUCN EARO Staff Time	day	500	24	48	48	120	12,000	24,000	24,000	60,000	30,000	30,000			30,000
4.3.2 IUCN EARO Travel	mission	750	2	5	5	12	1,500	3,750	3,750	9,000	9,000				
4.3.3 Communications	month	400	2	12	12	26	800	4,800	4,800	10,400	10,400				
4.3.4 Insurances	month	300	2	12	12	26	600	3,600	3,600	7,800	7,800				
4.3.5 TA Recruitment Cost s	one-off	10,000	0	1	0	1	0	10,000	0	10,000	10,000				
4.3.6 Accounting and Reporting Costs	month	400	2	12	12	26	800	4,800	4,800	10,400	10,400				
4.3.7 Project Steering Committee Meetings	meeting	2,000	0	2	2	4	0	4,000	4,000	8,000	8,000				
4.3.8 External Audit	mission	4,000	0	0	1	1	0	0	4,000	4,000	4,000				
4.3.9 Mid-Term External Evaluation Mission/W'Shp	mission	15,000	0	0	1	1	0	0	15,000	15,000	15,000				
4.3.10 IUCN EARO/DSM Management Overheads	month	1,200	6	12	12	30	7,200	14,400	14,400	36,000	36,000				
4.3.11 Management fee UNDP	year	3,000	0.5	1	1	30	1,500	3,000	3,000	7,500	7,500				
							24,400	72,350	81,350	**178,100**	148,100	30,000	0	0	30,000
							24,400	103,725	81,350	209,475	179,475	30,000	0	0	30,000
							0	18,000	36,000						
Non GEF-Committed Co-Financing p a							22,000	36,000	36,000	**94,000**		30,000	32,000	32,000	94,000
GEF Totals							**219,720**	**376,395**	**335,270**	**931,385**					

Phase II: Implementation Phase

Item	Units		Quantity			Cost			Source of Funds						
	type	cost	year 3	year 4	tot	year 3	year 4	Total	GEF	IUCN	GoT	Loc-Com	Total Non GEF		
1.1.1 Technical Advisor (TA)	month	7,000	12	12	24	84,000	84,000	168,000	168,000						
1.1.2 Warden	month	1,000	12	12	24	12,000	12,000	24,000			24,000		24,000		
1.1.3 Rangers x3 (@500 each)	month	1,500	12	12	24	18,000	18,000	36,000			36,000		36,000		
1.1.4 Accountant/Administrative Officer	month	700	12	12	24	8,400	8,400	16,800	16,800						
1.1.5 Office Attendant	month	300	12	12	24	3,600	3,600	7,200	7,200						
1.1.6 Drivers x 2 (@375 each)	month	750	12	12	24	9,000	9,000	18,000			18,000		18,000		
1.1.7 Coxswain/Boat Driver	month	375	12	12	24	4,500	4,500	9,000			9,000		9,000		
1.1.8 Night Watchman	month	200	12	12	24	2,400	2,400	4,800			4,800		4,800		
1.1.9 Local Community in-kind Contributions	month	1,000	12	12	24	12,000	12,000	24,000				24,000	24,000		
1.1.10 Government in-kind Contributions	month	1,000	12	12	24	12,000	12,000	24,000			24,000		24,000		
						165,900	165,900	**331,800**	192,000	0	115,800	24,000	139,800		
1.2.1 Miscellaneous Consultancies	month	9,000	1	1	2	9,000	9,000	18,000	18,000						
						9,000	9,000	**18,000**	18,000	0	0	0	0		
1.3.1 Ranger Station Construction	station	10,000	1	0	1	10,000	0	10,000	10,000						
1.3.2 Staff Housing-rental	year	5,000	1	1	2	5,000	5000	10,000	10,000						
1.3.3 Miscellaneous Office Equipment	month	200	12	12	24	2,400	2400	4,800	4,800						
1.3.4 Equipment Operating Costs	month	2,000	12	12	24	24,000	24000	48,000	48,000						
1.3.5 Moorings	mooring	50	10	10	20	500	500	1,000	1,000						
						41,900	31,900	**73,800**	73,800	0	0	0	0		
1.4.1 Local Travel	month	300	12	12	24	3,600	3,600	7,200	7,200						
1.4.2 National Travel	month	700	12	12	24	8,400	8,400	16,800	16,800						
1.4.3 International Travel (by TA/Warden)	year	4,000	1	1	2	4,000	4,000	8,000	8,000						
						16,000	16,000	**32,000**	32,000	0	0	0	0		
1.5.1 Local Community Facilitation Expenses	month	400	12	12	24	4,800	4,800	9,600	9,600						
1.5.2 Office Operating Costs (tel/fax/email, water)	month	400	12	12	24	4,800	4,800	9,600	9,600						
1.5.3 Incidentals	month	260	12	12	24	3,120	3,120	6,240	6,240						
						12,720	12,720	**25,440**	25,440	0	0	0	0		

Item	Units		Quantity			Cost			Source of Funds							
	type	cost	year 3	year 4	tot	year 3	year 4	Total	GEF	IUCN	GoT	Loc-Com	Total Non GEF			
						245,520	**235,520**	**481,040**	**341,240**	**0**	**115,800**	**24,000**	**139,800**			
2.1.1 Community Development Officer	month	750	12	12	24	9,000	9,000	18,000	0	0	18,000		18,000			
2.1.2 National Consultancies	month	2,500	2	2	4	5,000	5,000	10,000	10,000	0	0					
						14,000	14,000	**28,000**	10,000	0	18,000	0	18,000			
2.2.1 AIG / Sust. Use project costs	project	3,000	12	12	24	36,000	36,000	72,000	40,000	0	32,000		32,000			
2.2.2 AIG / Sust.Use Training costs	project	500	12	12	24	6,000	6,000	12,000	12,000	0	0					
						42,000	42,000	**84,000**	52,000	0	32,000	0	32,000			
						56,000	**56,000**	**112,000**	**62,000**	**0**	**50,000**	**0**	**50,000**			
3.2.1 Marine Parks Training and Awareness Officer	month	750	12	12	24	9,000	9,000	18,000	0	0	18,000	0	18,000			
						9,000	9,000	**18,000**	0	0	18,000	0	18,000			
3.2.2 Environmental Awareness; Activities / Materials	month	400	12	12	24	4,800	4,800	9,600	9,600	0	0	0	0			
						4,800	4,800	**9,600**	9,600	0	0	0	0			
3.3.1 In-country Training Courses	course	4,000	2	1	3	8,000	4,000	12,000	12,000	0	0	0	0			
3.3.2 Miscellaneous Training Expenses	month	400	12	12	24	4,800	4,800	9,600	9,600	0	0	0	0			
						12,800	8,800	**21,600**	21,600	0	0	0	0			
						26,600	**22,600**	**49,200**	**31,200**	**0**	**18,000**	**0**	**18,000**			
4.1.1 Marine Biodiversity Assessment Team	month	4,000	0	3	3	0	12,000	12,000	12,000	0	0	0	0			
						0	12,000	**12,000**	12,000	0	0	0	0			
4.2.1 Monitoring Equipment - Miscellaneous	month	100	12	12	24	1,200	1,200	2,400	2,400	0	0	0	0			
						1,200	1,200	**2,400**	2,400	0	0	0	0			

Item	Units		Quantity			Cost			Source of Funds						
	type	cost	year 3	year 4	tot	year 3	year 4	Total	GEF	IUCN	GoT	Loc-Com	Total Non GEF		
4.3.1 IUCN EARO Staff Time	day	500	24	24	48	12,000	12,000	24,000	12,000	12,000	0	0	12,000		
4.3.2 IUCN EARO Travel	mission	750	10	10	20	7,500	7,500	15,000	15,000	0	0	0	0		
4.3.3 Communications	month	400	12	12	24	4,800	4,800	9,600	9,600	0	0	0	0		
4.3.4 Insurances	month	300	12	12	24	3,600	3,600	7,200	7,200	0	0	0	0		
4.3.5 Accounting and Reporting Costs	month	400	12	12	24	4,800	4,800	9,600	9,600	0	0	0	0		
4.3.6 Steering Committee Meetings	meeting	2,000	2	2	4	4,000	4,000	8,000	8,000	0	0	0	0		
4.3.7 External Audit	mission	4,000	0	0	1	0	0	4,000	4,000	0					
4.3.8 External Evaluation Mission & Workshop	mission	15,000	0	1	1	0	15,000	15,000	15,000	0	0	0	0		
4.3.9 IUCN EARO/DSM Project Management Overheads	month	1,200	12	12	24	14,400	14,400	28,800	28,800	0	0	0	0		
4.3.10 Management fee UNDP	year	3,000	1	1	2	3000	3,000	6,000	6,000						
						54,100	69,100	127,200	115,200	12,000	0	0	12,000		
						55,300	**82,300**	**141,600**	**129,600**	**12,000**	**0**	**0**	**12,000**		
						383,420	396,420	783,840	564,040	12,000	183,800	24,000	219,800		
ANALYSIS Phase two															
Non GEF Totals (ie direct co-finance). Phase Two						109,900	109,900	219,800		12,000	183,800	24,000	219,800		
GEF Totals per year						273,520	286,520	564,040	564,040						
TOTAL PHASE ONE								1,025,385	931,385	30,000	32,000	32,000	94,000		
GRAND TOTAL PHASE 1 & 2								**1,809,225**	**1,495,425**	**42,000**	**215,800**	**56,000**	**313,800**		

ANNEX 8: MONITORING AND EVALUATION SCHEDULE June 2001-JUNE 2003 (SET-UP PHASE)

Activity/Reports	2001				2002				2003		BUDGET
Baseline biodiversity assessment and further monitoring			X								$ 32,875 [15]
Annual Workplan and Progress Report			X		X				X		Routine [16]
Quarterly Workplan and Progress Report			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Routine
Annual Financial Report					X				X		$10,400
Quarterly Financial Report			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	See above
Annual Report on Indicators				X				X			Routine
Terminal Report										X	Routine
Audit										X	$10,000[17]
Annual Project Report APR					X				X		Routine
Tripartite Review					X				X		Routine
Steering Committee Meeting			X	X		X		X		X	$8000
Project Implementation Review			X		X				X		Routine
Mid-term Review										X	$15000
Final Evaluation											Implementation phase
UNDP Head quarters monitoring											
Total direct costs of M&E											$76,275[18]

[15] Includes the costs of assessment and purchase of monitoring equipment
[16] This includes costs such as part of the salaries of those involved, stationery and other indirect costs that go into report production
[17] This figure is still to be found as it is not in the budget yet
[18] Figure is exclusive of the indirect costs such as staff salaries, travel costs associated with monitoring

ANNEX 9: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON GLOBALLY SIGNIFICANT BIODIVERSITY

MNAZI BAY MARINE PARK PROJECT: ENVIRONMETAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

Based on report by C. Muhando et al, Institute of Marine Sciences; Zanzibar.

- **INTRODUCTION**

1.1 Background

The Mnazi Bay and Ruvuma Estuary area has been identified as a global priority site for the conservation of marine biological diversity (UNEP, 1989; Muhando et. al., 1998; GBRMPA/World Bank/IUCN, 1995). The establishment of a marine protected area MPA has been identified as the optimum management strategy for conservation of the area's critical biodiversity values and attaining sustainable utilisation of marine resources.

Several advantages are envisaged if Mnazi Bay–Ruvuma Estuary area is gazetted as an MPA. The MPA could achieve scientific and environmental objectives, which include, to maintain essential ecological processes and life support systems, to ensure the sustainable utilisation of species and ecosystems, and to preserve biotic diversity. Since the coastal environment supports the social, cultural and economic livelihood of coastal communities through the provision of food, shelter, incomes, employment and basic existence, an MPA would need ensure and enhance the living standards of the local population. The MPAs could also take advantage of the natural endowments and aesthetic attractiveness of the coastal and marine environment through promoting recreation, tourism and education oriented activities, thus adding to the local and national economies.

The government of Tanzania has already realised the need for the establishment of MPAs in different parts of the country. A number of such management experiences already exist. These include the Mafia Island Marine Park (MIMP), Tanga Coastal Zone Management Programme (incorporating three villages), the Kunduchi Integrated Coastal Area Management Programme (KICAMP), Menai Bay Conservation area (MBCA Zanzibar), Chumbe (CHICOP), and Mnemba and Misali Conservation Areas (MIMCA Zanzibar).

Previous reports indicated that the environment and its resources in Mnazi Bay and Ruvuma Estuary are under increasing pressure from overexploitation, destructive fishing practices, mangrove deforestation, pollution and other misuses that are degrading the coastal marine environment. Thus, the area is in urgent need of management. A viable and realistic MPA management plan requires detailed information pertaining to the biophysical situation, socio-economy and the way the coastal communities utilise the environment and resources. This report describes the status of environment and its resource, the main ecological issues and recommends steps to be taken.

- **THE MNAZI BAY AND RUVUMA ESTUARY ENVIRONMENT**

2.1 Geography and climate

The Mnazi Bay-Ruvuma Estuary area (i.e., the proposed MPA) is administratively under Mtwara (rural) District which is geographically located at the Southeast tip of Tanzania. Mtwara District has an area of about 3,597 km^2. The District has six (6) divisions and seventeen (17) wards, and a total of 101 villages. Of these, the proposed MPA is expected to involve only 3 wards located along the coast, namely, Ziwani, Mahuranga and Madimba. There are several permanent settlements within the proposed MPA which are administratively

under nine (9) villages; Msangamkuu, Sinde, Mnawene, Mngoji, Nalingu, Msimbati, Litembe, Tangazo and Kilambo. Other nearby villages include: Mkubiru, Mnete, Nyuvi, Kihimika, Kitunguri, Maharanga, Ng'wale, Namela and Namponda. Most of these are traditional settlements of fishing and farming communities. There are also three (3) islets, Namponda, Mongo (Mwana Hawanja) and Mwambelwa (Kisiwa Kidogo) which host temporary settlers and fishing camps or *Madago*.

2.2 Coastal land and coastline features

Various vegetation types occur on coastal land. There is a coastal forest reserve called Ziwani forest (7 km^2) which is managed jointly by the local community and the District Forestry Office. Farmed land, shrubs, grassland, flood plains and sandy areas cover other parts of the coastal land. In some places cashewnut and coconut farms extends to the shoreline.

The coastline is rocky from Msangamkuu to Mkubiru and it is sandy from Mkubiru to Mnazi. It is slightly muddy and covered by mangrove stands south of Mnazi Bay. A beautiful sand beach stretches from Ruvula through Msimbati channel to just north of Litokoto (the sea-river mixing area). Thick and mature mangrove trees cover most parts of the Ruvuma Estuary ecosystem. Beyond the mangrove area there is an extensive flood plain which is covered with grass and small trees. Mangroves also grow on the mud deposits around the islands of Mongo and Namponda,. The coastline beyond the island mangroves is rocky on both the exposed seaside and on the Mnazi Bay side. The length of the coastline from Ruvuma River (Mozambique border) is approximately 62 km. This length is about 54 % of the total coastline of Mtwara region i.e., From Ruvuma River to Sudi Bay.

2.3 The intertidal and nearshore waters

Abundant mangroves occur south of Mnazi Bay, in the Ruvuma Estuary creeks and around islands of Mongo and Namponda. Algal mats cover the rocky tidal flats from Msangamkuu to Mkubiru to the south and to Namponda. A variety of seagrass species grows on the sandy intertidal and subtidal areas, especially south and southwest of Mnazi Bay. In Mnazi Bay, fringing coral reefs occur on the subtidal zone along Ruvula, Msimbati channel, and south of the islands. Patch reefs occur in the shallow areas of the Bay. Fringing reefs form a continuous belt from Ras Msangamkuu to the Msimbati channel and continue south to the northern banks of Ruvuma Estuary where coral growth is prevented by freshwater and river sediments.

The intertidal zone towards the open water off Mnazi Bay is characterised by a strong base rock and reef flat intertidal zone. A healthy stand of continuos fringing coral reefs occur on the subtidal zone up to 20-30m deep (Guard et al., 1997). The continental shelf is narrow, about 1-3 km wide. There is a strong ocean current and waves impacting on the tidal zone. Strong base rock and coral reefs act as wave breakers.

2.4 Hydrographic features

The hydrographic features of Mnazi Bay and the Ruvuma Estuary are different. River discharge and its associated physical, chemical and biological processes appear to control biological productivity in the Ruvuma Estuary. A series of creeks, deposition of soft sediments and the supply of nutrients from land sources have favoured growth of mangrove vegetation. The constant water mixing (seawater/freshwater) at Litokoto and mangrove vegetation creates a suitable environment for juvenile fish and crustaceans to shelter thereby increasing the survival of many species. The distribution and abundance of organisms in Mnazi Bay seem to be organised by water depth, tides, currents, and substrate type, among other factors. The size of Mnazi Bay is never constant it changes with tide levels. Tidal range in Mtwara is about 4.5 m. During spring low tide the bay assumes its lowest size (about 67.1 km^2). The largest size of the Bay during spring high tide is about 150.2 km^2. In general, most areas in the Bay are shallow (less than 25 m) except along the channel where depth reaches 60

m. The Bay proper (low tide situation) is separated from the main ocean by the rocky tidal flat running from Msangamkuu through the islands to Msimbati channel. During low tide level the bay is connected to the open sea only through the Msimbati (or Ruvula) channel.

When the tide level starts to rise during flood tide, water enters the bay through the channel only and the tidal current starts to reverse (towards the Bay). However, when the tidal level is high enough to break the seal, water starts entering the Bay from the north, eventually connecting the Bay with the open sea. As the water starts entering from the north, the high and strong open sea waves create high "washing" currents on the tidal flat towards the bay. Also, during spring high tides the southern part of the bay becomes connected to the Ruvuma Estuary ecosystem. Msimbati village becomes an island as Mnazi Bay water connects to Ruvuma Estuary creeks. Similarly, when there are floods in the river system, fresh water enters the Bay directly causing unexpected dilution as observed in 1998. The freshwater input from river Ruvuma negatively affected algal culture at Mnazi village, south west of Mnazi Bay. There are seasonal rivers entering the Bay, however due to their small size, their influence is small except probably during floods.

2.5 The general function of Mnazi Bay and Ruvuma Estuary

The Mnazi Bay proper (low tide situation) covers an area of about 150 km^2 and the Ruvuma Estuary covers an area of about 94 km^2. Functionally, the Mnazi Bay and Ruvuma Estuary ecosystems play crucial ecological, economical and cultural roles. The Bay is composed of a variety of bottom substrates (the intertidal and shallow water sand, rock and mud) and vegetation types (such as mangroves, seagrass beds, seaweed, coral reefs). All these habitats harbour different kinds of fauna and flora and also provide shelter, feeding, breeding spawning and nursery grounds to all sorts of resident and migratory marine organisms. Some of these are harvested to provide food for human consumption, e.g., fish, crustaceans and molluscs. Similarly, a variety of fish, crustacean and molluscs are harvested in the Ruvuma Estuary as food. The supply of prawns to Mtwara is from the Ruvuma Estuary. A variety of other species is harvested in these ecosystems for sale at local and international markets, e.g., sea cucumbers (delicacy) and ornamental shells (decoration). Mangrove poles are also harvested primarily for house construction and to a smaller percentage for fuel.

• THE COASTAL RESOURCE BASE

Coastal resources of greatest importance in Mnazi Bay and Ruvuma Estuary include mangrove and associated fauna and flora; seagrass beds and organisms therein; coral reef fish and other coral reef inhabitants; seaweed and other rare but ecologically or economically significant organisms such as turtles, dolphins, seahorse, whales and sharks.

3.1 Intertidal resources

A variety of fauna and flora are found on muddy, rocky and sandy intertidal areas around the Bay and Estuary. Mangrove and associated resources and the rocky shore resources are abundant and are harvested for home consumption (food) and or for marketing. All intertidal areas are searched for octopus, gastropods, bivalves, crustaceans and other invertebrates.

Mangroves and associated resources

Thick mangrove forests covering a total area of 77.1 km^2 occur in the southern part of Mnazi Bay (10.1 km^2), in the Ruvuma creeks (52 km^2) and around Namponda (11.7 km^2) and Mongo islands (3.8 km^2). According to Semesi, et al. (1994), the mangrove species found in these areas include: *Rhizophora mucronata, Bruguiera gymnorhiza, Ceriops tagal, Sonneratia alba, Avicenia marina, Xylocarpus granatum, Heritiera littoralis and Xylocarpus molluccensis,* (Table 1). The mangrove forests in the Ruvuma Estuary are composed of the larger and mature trees in comparison to other parts of the country. Poor transport and communication facilities have prevented over-utilisation to the benefit of the surrounding

environment. Unlike in Ruvuma Estuary, mangroves south of Mnazi Bay and in the islands are fully exploited by the surrounding population mainly for immediate needs like house construction and firewood.

Table 1: Mangrove species found in Mnazi Bay and Ruvuma Estuary ecosystems and their uses

Species	Swahili name	Uses
Rhizophora mucronata	Mkoko mgando	Firewood, polesfor building, fence posts, fish traps, fishing stakes, backs used drying nets
Bruguiera gymnorhiza	Msisi, Msinzi, Mugi	Firewood, fish smoking, fish stakes, poles for building
Ceriops tagal	Mkandaa, Mwekundu	Firewood, poles, drying fish, fish stakes, fence posts, poles for house building, boat building, children use fruits to make whistle
Sonneratia alba	Mlilana	Inferior firewood, boat building, pneumatophores used in fishnets as floats,
Avicenia marina	Mchu	Firewood, boiling of brine, fish smoking, production of lime, building of dugout canoes, leaves used as goat and cattle fodder, branches support beehives, construction of beds.
Xylocarpus granatum	Mkonga	Good firewood, fish smoking, boat building, making furniture, the seeds treat stomach problems and fruit pulp cure rashes, fruits induce abortion.
Heritiera littoralis	Msikundaji	Good firewood, timber for boats furniture and masts.
Limnitzera recemosa	Mkandaa dume	Good firewood
Xylocarpus moluccensis	Mkomafi	Firewood

Source: Semesi et al. (1991)

Mangrove habitat is an important for a wide range of marine organisms as breeding sites, nursery and feeding grounds particularly for commercial fish and crustaceans. Many coral reef fish species and prawns depend on mangrove areas as nursery grounds. Mangrove vegetation protects beaches against erosion and acts as a buffer zone for protecting near-shore marine ecosystems from land-based pollutants. They also trap sediments and recycle nutrients.

The prominent mangrove organisms found in the area include the finfish, shellfish, crustaceans and molluscs. A large proportion of the commercial finfish species in the Bay use the mangroves as a juvenile nursery area. The fish species occurring in the mangrove include sardines (*Sardinella, Thryssa*), catfish *(Arius spp*), milkfish (*Chanos chanos*), goatfish (*Upeneus bensasi* and *Upeneus taniopterus*), etc. Crustaceans in the area include the mangrove crab *Scylla serrata,* the swimming crab *Portunus pelagucus, Thalamita spp.,* and *Uca sp.* Other crustaceans include prawns *Penaeus monodon, P. Indicus, P. Semisulcatus, P. Canaliculatus and Metapenaeus monocerus.* The mangroves are also inhabited by bivalves such as Oysters *Crassostrea spp., mussels A nadara antiquonta*.

Rocky intertidal resources

The rocky intertidal zone in Mnazi Bay is very extensive and covers about 75 km^2 during spring low tide. A variety of fauna and flora inhabit this area. About 79 species of macroalgae, were recorded during a rapid survey in Mnazi Bay by Frontier (Guard et al., 1997). The highest diversity was recorded in the south of Mnazi Bay while the lowest was adjacent to Ruvula village where extensive trampling is reported. The south of Mnazi Bay is reported to have a diverse tidal flat with 48 species of algae (Ulva being the dominant algae on sand). The Island complex which is mostly surrounded by large intertidal area is covered by algae dominated by *Caulerpa and Halimeda* genera (Guard et al., 1997). The area also shows variation in algal density and distribution.

Unfortunately, most naturally occurring seaweed species in Tanzania are of no known commercial value. A relatively small amount of seaweed is used as bait in the basket trap fishery. Ecologically, however, seaweed forms the basis of many food webs and is consequently vital to life in the rocky shores. Seaweeds form the diet of a number of different organisms (Richmond, 1997). The presence of such a huge variety of seaweed in the proposed area substantially underpins marine biological diversity and productivity.

Although the species diversity of macroalgae in the Ruvuma Estuary is not known, the frequently changing environmental condition (e.g. salinity and sedimentation) is likely to restrict the species diversity there.

Cephalopods, shelled molluscs and crustaceans constitute the main harvestable resources on the rocky intertidal areas. Octopus species harvested in the area included *Octopus vulgaris*, and *Octopus macropus*. Shelled molluscs (Bivalves and Gastropods) are harvested on rocky intertidal zones.

All the intertidal areas are searched for octopus, gastropods, bivalves and other invertebrates. Catch analysis indicates that most of the collected animals were sub-adults, implying that growth overfishing is occurring.

Algal culture involving *Eucheuma cottonii* (red algae) is practised on sandy intertidal zones in several villages within the Bay (e.g., Mnazi, Mnete (pwani), Nalingu, Mkubiru, Msimbati and Mngoji).

3.2 Seagrass beds and associated resources

Seagrass grows well in coastal lagoons and estuaries where the substrate is sandy and water movement is limited. Abundant seagrasses are found on the sandy subtidal areas on the south and southwest parts of the Bay. Seagrass patches are also found on the sandy patches all along the subtidal area around the Bay and on some of the Ruvuma Estuary creeks. Nine species of seagrass have been reported in the area. The highest seagrass diversity was observed the southern part of the Bay where all nine seagrass species were recorded with *Thallasodendron ciliatum* being the most common seagrass species. At the Msimbati outer reef, five species were identified. Due to extensive reef flat trampling on the intertidal zone, only 3 seagrass species were reported in Ruvula (Guard et al., 1997). There were five species of seagrass species recorded south of Mongo Island and three seagrass species South of Namponda island. Although abundant, seagrasses are of no known commercial value.

On the other hand, seagrasses play an important ecological role. They support a large numbers of fish that are important protein sources for the inhabitants of tropical coastal areas (Johnson and Johnstone, 1995). Seagrasses act as nursery grounds for fish and crustaceans (especially shrimps), as a food source and shelter for many organisms, and in recycling of nutrients (Richmond, 1997). Due to their high productivity, seagrass build up large carbon reserves, which are utilised in the tropics by herbivores such as turtles, birds and marine mammals.

3.3 Corals and coral reef resources

Coral reefs are complex tropical shallow water ecosystems, with high biological diversity and productivity. Hard or stony corals, animals that build a solid calcareous skeleton around their polyps form the framework of tropical coral reefs. In addition to corals, there are many other organisms that help to build and strengthen coral reefs, of which, red algae are of greatest importance (Wood, 1983).

Coral reefs are found inside the Bay as well as on the Msimbati (Ruvula) channel and on the exposed seaward side. In total, coral reefs in the area cover an area of approximately 8.6 km^2. Three ecologically distinct coral reef zones can be identified depending on the exposure to

strong currents and oceanic waves. The first zone is composed of the protected reefs inside Mnazi Bay. Water currents and waves are mild. The second zone is composed of coral reefs located along the Msimbati channel. Reef is this zone experience strong reversing tidal currents. The third zone includes coral reefs located on the exposed seaside. In this zone the strength of oceanic waves and currents is generally high making the environment 'unfriendly' to local fishermen. Reef resource exploitation is concentrated on reefs inside the Bay.

According to Guard et al. (1997) the exposed reefs form continuous fringing coral reefs which extend beyond 30 m with a coral cover ranging from 85 to 95 % with about 36 genera of hard coral. The dominant coral assemblages included; *Acropora, Porites, Favia, Favites, Echinopora*, etc. Reef fish diversity is high especially on the upper water column up to 10 m. Habitat damage is minimal in this area. According to Guard et al. (1997), only the outer fringing reef sites remain in a pristine condition

Table 2: Descriptions of substrate, biodiversity & habitat condition of coral reefs at selected sites.

Site	**Exposed reefs (Island reef complex, Msimbati outer reef)**	**Channel reefs (Ruvula reef)**	**Inner fringing and patchy reef (Chambo cha Chumba)**
Substrate	- Continuous fringing reefs which extend beyond 30 m. - Rocky platforms to 60 m - Small sand patches occur in between rocky bommies	-Fringing reefs Continuous or broken -Rocky promontories, boulders, mounts bisected by valleys -Sand occur in between	-Fringing and small patchy reefs -Subtidal flat, rocky outcrops -Consolidated rubble on slope -Lots of sand areas
Biocover	-The intertidal and upper subtidal zone is dominated by macroalgae -Dense cover of hard corals, soft corals, lace corals, sponges, anemones, tunicates, and sea ferns dominate the subtidal area. - Lower end with black/ lace coral	-Macroalgae and seagrass dominate the intertidal and upper subtidal zone -The subtidal zone is dominated by corals	Variety of macroalgae, seagrass, hard corals, soft corals and corallimorpharian dominate the shallow water reefs within the Mnazi Bay.
Coral cover	85 - 95 %	60 - 85 %	50 – 75%
Habitat damage	-Minimal (storm damage). Little rubble seen	-Medium damage -Dynamite craters seen -Crown-Thorn -starfish noticed	-Extensive damage -Many dynamite craters and broken corals (rubble) as a result of seine net fishery.
Coral diversity	> 36 genera of hard corals > 6 genera of soft corals	> 42 genera of hard corals > 10 genera of soft corals	>27 genera hard corals >6 genera of soft corals
Dominant coral assemblage	-Upper level (4-10 m) Acropora palifera, Stylophora, Pocillopora, Cyphastrea -Reef slope (10-20 m) Acropora, Porites, Favites, Favia, Echinopora, Pachyseris	-Upper level (4-10 m) Acropora (branching/ staghorn) Porites, Pavona, Pocillopora. -Reef slope (10-20 m) Acropora (branching), Porites, Favites, Favia, Echinopora, Pachyseris and soft corals	-Upper level (4-10 m) Acropora (branching), Porites (micro atolls) Pocillopora, Turbinaria (plate) & Xenia (soft) -Reef slope (10-20 m) Millepora, Acropora (branching), Favites and Favia, Plerogyra, soft corals.
Reef fish diversity*	1-10m: 0.80 10-20m: 0.57	1-10m: 0.60 10-20m: 0.60	1-10m: 0.25

In the channel, fringing reefs are either continuous or broken and the coral cover is between 60 – 85%**.** This zone however, contains about 42 general of hard coral, the highest coral species richness in the area. Habitat damage was medium and was associated with destructive fishing and crown-of-thorn infestation.

Fringing and patchy reefs occur in the protected inner parts of the Bay, e.g., Chambo cha Chumba, Chambo cha Matenga, Msimbati inner reef, etc. The substrate in this zone is composed of coral rubble and sandy patches. Coral cover estimates ranged from 40-50 % much lower compared to other reef zones. Only 26 hard coral genera were observed. Habitat

damage was extensive in this zone and were associated with destructive fishing, coral bleaching and crown-of-thorn infestation. Reefs in this area form the common destination of all kinds of fishermen due to the mild waves and accessible nature. Table 2 gives descriptive notes of the substrate, biodiversity and habitat conditions at selected sites in the coral reef zones described above and Table 3 summarises the status of coral reefs in different zones regarding fishing pressure, coral diversity, reef fish biodiversity, algal diversity, seagrass diversity, and crown-of-thorn starfish infestation.

Table 3: The status of coral reefs at different sites within and off Mnazi Bay.

	Exposed reefs (Island reef, Msimbati outer reef)	Channel reefs (Ruvula reef)	Inner fringing and patchy reef
Exposure	Exposed condition	Strong tidal currents up to 6 knots	Protected conditions
Fishing activity	Limited	Medium	High
Coral diversity	High	Highest	Low to medium
Reef fish biodiversity	High	Medium	Low
Acanthaster	None	Few	Many
Algal diversity	Low	Medium	High
Seagrass diversity	Low	Low	High

The recent severe 'El Nino' event that caused severe and widespread bleaching to coral reefs throughout the Western Indian Ocean has also had an impact on the reefs within Mnazi Bay. Detailed surveys are yet to be carried out but preliminary observations suggest bleaching to corals in shallow areas of the Bay. Further surveys need to be conducted to assess the severity and extent of these impacts.As in other areas, reefs in the proposed Mnazi Bay Park, are the home to a variety of animal and plant species. Although inventory of coral species has not been taken in the area, it can safely be assumed that species richness is similar to other parts of Tanzania because of the similarity in environmental conditions.

Results of underwater visual reef fish census carried out by Frontier indicated that Chaetodontidae was the most abundant family, particularly *Chaetodon trifasciatus* species, whereas Caesionidae was the most abundant commercial reef fish group. Guard et al. (1997) observed the greatest concentration of butterfly fish at Chambo Chumba reef. A commercial fish abundance estimate was highest at Chambo cha Kati reef providing the greatest abundance of fusiliers, and snappers, emperors and grunts. However, when a non-reef fish species-fusilier is subtracted from the commercial fish group abundance totals, results show that Ruvula reef had the most abundant commercial fish populations. The lowest overall commercial fish abundance was observed at Mnazi Bay south. Other prominent organisms observed on the reefs there include sea urchins, sea cucumbers, starfish, lobster, crabs, octopus, clams, crown-of-thorn starfish.

3.4 Other marine living resources

Seahorses. Ecological surveys conducted in Mnazi Bay by Frontier-Tanzania (Jennie Mallela pers. comm.) seem to indicate that seahorses in Mnazi Bay are widely distributed but in low densities. Two species were identified, *Hippocampus histrix*, the thorny seahorse, and *Hippocampus kuda*, the spotted seahorse. Both species were found at shallow depths (1-7m), amongst sand, algae and seagrass *(Halimeda opuntia, Dictoyota pardalis, Halophila balfourii, Caulerpa sertularouides).* Fishermen do not target the seahorses but they are caught accidentally in beach seine nets, mosquito nets, and small mesh gillnets. Such incidents have been observed around Namponda and Mongo Islands. Small quantities of seahorse have been observed in Dar-es-Salaam markets, sold as souveniers to tourists. It is believed that they are harvested from Lindi and Mtwara regions. The overall status of seahorses *Hippocampus* spp. in Tanzania is unknown with a complete lack of basic information on population size, abundance, species diversity and their ecological

requirements. Since seahorses *Hippocampus* sp inhabit the shallow sheltered seagrass, algae beds, mangroves and coral reefs ecosystems, which are fragile and threatened by human disturbance, they are vulnerable and in need of conservation.

Whales. Whales have been reported to visit Mnazi Bay, especially during July-August. They do not appear to be targeted by fishermen**.**

Sharks. Shark fishing was common in the past, however, the availability of shark nets has gone down and so has the catch. Fishermen believe that there is potential for a shark fishery if appropriate gear and markets are available. Demand for shark fin seems to be high but the prices at local markets are too low to quickly cover the investment costs.

Turtles. Turtles are reported to occur in the area. Although local fishermen claim they do not target turtles, once they are caught they are consumed and not released. In the Mikindani Bay turtles are targeted. There is no indication of the existence of large stocks of turtles in the area. Actions towards turtle conservation in the area are still required.

Dolphins. Dolphins like other marine mammals are not targeted by fishermen. It is a rare event to have dolphin entangled in nets set within the Bay although according to fishermen, dolphin schools are often observed in the Bay.

Terrestrial fauna and flora. There are fruit bat colonies on Namponda Island. A variety of bird species utilises the Islands around Mnazi Bay as breeding and nursery site. The presence of a large breeding colony of crab plovers means that the Mnazi Bay area is an Important Bird Area in Tanzania. The sand-dunes on the edge of the Rovuma estuary are the tallest on the African coast south of Somalia, and have a grass community with linkages to the Mascarene Islands (Jack Frazier pers comm).

7. REFERENCES

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