

## Description of Demonstration Project

Adapted from Annex G of the *UNEP/GEF "Wings Over Wetlands"*  
 Project "Enhancing Conservation of the Critical Network of Sites required by  
 Migratory Waterbirds on the African/Eurasian Flyways (AEWA)" – project no. 51210

### BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

**1a. Table 1: Summary of background information on demonstration site**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Dar es Salaam Wetlands, Tanzania</b>
<b>Size (hectares)</b>	61,000 ha
<b>Location (grid reference)</b>	Location map; 1°00'S and 11°48'S – 29°30'E to 40°30'E Site map; 06° 20'S - 39°17'E
<b>Principal wetland features</b>	The site is part of the Indian Ocean coastline with lagoons, creeks, intertidal mudflats with sea grass beds, estuaries, salt pans, mangrove forests, thickets, sand beaches, cliffs and two small islands (part of marine park) which hardly exceed 1 ha. Various types of fish and other tropical marine creatures occur in the site.
<b>Bird species of principal importance under the AEWA agreement</b>	The area supports up to 30,000 migratory water birds during northern winter and over 100,000 others use the site as a stop over during their movement further south. There are three water bird species under the AEWA that surpass the 1% criterion for international importance; these are Curlew Sandpiper <i>Calidris ferruginea</i> , Little Stint <i>Calidris minuta</i> and Grey Plover <i>Pluvialis squatarola</i> .
<b>Protective status of the site.</b>	Of the 61,000 ha of the site, the government legally protects 2,168 hectares of mangrove although enforcement is weak. The rest of the site is not specifically protected although some international conventions on Oceans and biodiversity have been signed. The nation-wide land use Guidelines, Fisheries Regulations and Mangrove Management Programme, are practical conservation and management measures that are continuously being applied to this site.
<b>Summary of wetland uses</b>	Fishing, salt extraction, seaweed farming, water transport and tourism
<b>Summary of wetland threats</b>	- Rapid unplanned urban expansion hence reducing effective wetland area - Poverty: the majority of communities depend solely on fishing and other natural resources in the area; use of improper methods to exploit resources. - Low level of awareness and knowledge on the importance of biodiversity and wetland functions leading to mismanagement of resources. - Unregulated tourism development; construction of excessive tourist hotels and roads impairs the ecology of the site.
<b>Agencies responsible for site management and their roles.</b>	- Wildlife Division is responsible for wildlife and wetlands management. - Fisheries Department is responsible for regulating fishing activities - Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania is responsible for the conservation of birds and their habitats in the site as well as being the focal point for CEPA - Forest Division is managing the mangroves within the site - National Environment Management Council is overseeing the environmental management issues - Tanzania Harbours Authority is managing the ship port within the site. - Temeke and Kinondoni District Councils, oversee all the activities carried out within their district boundaries. - Village Governments in the project area, oversee and regulate community activities within their areas of jurisdiction

*NOTE: The activities described in the present project description are indicative only and may be subject to revision as a result of a project launching workshop to be held on site at the outset of the project. The workshop will ensure participation of all project stakeholders in the review and update of the project objectives, workplan and budget. Subject to prior approval by UNOPS, the results of the workshop and associated revised workplan will be incorporate in the project Inception Report.*

**1b. Relevance and status of the site and proposed activities in the national biodiversity strategy:**

Tanzania has not yet completed its national biodiversity strategy. A final draft of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan produced in September 1999 acknowledges the lack of adequate information on marine and coastal ecosystems. The draft further highlights the threats facing coastal wetlands including (i) pollution from industrial, domestic and agricultural effluents (ii) destructive fishing by use of dynamite, beach seining and poisoning, (iii) trophy collection (iv) un regulated coastal tourism (v) over- exploitation of aquatic resources and (vi) introduction of exotic species. This demonstration project with its focus on wetlands education and awareness will address the issues and threats identified by this study.

**1c. Role and status of the site in other relevant national policies/initiatives**

The site is mentioned as a priority in the National Strategy for Integrated Coastal Management (ICM), where emphasis is put on conservation and restoration of critical habitats and areas of high biodiversity while ensuring the coastal people continue to benefit from the resources of these areas. Furthermore, the area is included in the 'coastal areas of high hazard' for which the strategy is to seek and establish integrated planning and management mechanisms. It is hoped that one of the impacts of this wetland education and awareness demonstration project will be stimulation of ideas and mechanisms for managing the site. Preparation of plans for the conservation, management and wise use of wetlands will be facilitated through Tanzania being a contracting party to both the AEWa and Ramsar conventions.

**1d. Current conservation status and threats to the site**

Of the site's 61,000 ha, only patches of mangroves covering 2,168 ha are formally protected by the government. However, enforcement of protection activities is still weak due to lack of resources. The Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania (WCST) is working to conserve the site as a priority Important Bird Area (IBA) in Tanzania. The remaining part of the site is not specifically protected for biodiversity conservation. The site is threatened by rapid unplanned urban sprawl of Dar es Salaam City with more than 3 million people. Threats include pollution of watercourses by industrial and urban effluents, solid waste littering on beaches, clearing of mangroves, beach erosion, oil spill, over-exploitation of resources and unregulated coastal tourism development. The lack of inter-sectoral coordination, information sharing, and absence of a joint site-management plan among the stakeholders is a threat to the future of the site. The project site is at the eastern edge of the Dar es Salaam city centre, with the most famous tourist hotels hence facing complicated interactions (including conflicts) between many stakeholders including the conflicting ones. The high pressure on resource use in the site is another threat due to the rapid increase in human population with consequences of habitat alteration. Lack of a national wetland policy is considered to be a contributing factor to the mentioned problems. Lack of awareness and knowledge on the importance and functions of wetlands and the obligations of the contracting parties to related conventions among the majority of Tanzanians, including key decision makers, is a fundamental problem affecting the well-being of this and other wetlands in the country.

**1e. Current/past management activities, the organisations involved and current status of management in the site.**

The mentioned mangrove patches have been surveyed by the government (Forest Division) and declared as a protective forest reserve; however due to lack of funds nothing much has been done. The demonstration project, through awareness raising will catalyse the work by the Forest division. The Marine Parks and Reserves Unit of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism has designated two small islands (hardly exceeding 1 ha) which are managed as a marine park - the islands form important breeding sites for many birds within the project area. The National Environment Management Council (NEMC) is coordinating the on-going development of an Oil Spill Contingency Plan for Dar es Salaam port and surrounding areas (including the project site). The Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership (TCMP) is coordinating the recently launched programme for fact finding and management planning for the whole of Tanzania's coast (including our project area) - this will help generate a lot of information which is currently lacking. The Kinondoni Integrated Coastal Area Management Programme (KICAMP) implemented by Kinondoni Municipality is currently working to promote sustainable development of the Kinondoni Municipality through physical planning, increased awareness and improved livelihoods; this municipality covers a small part of the project area. The on-going development of Mariculture Development Guidelines by NEMC and Fisheries Division will help to solve the problem of using improper tools and methods currently employed in fishing. As IBA (since 1995) WCST has prioritised the site for conservation action - currently WCST is working with government and local communities in the area mainly focusing on education and awareness raising on the biodiversity importance of the area. The local communities around the site are using the wetland to raise their income through economic activities such as fishing, tourism, seaweed farming and salt making. Papyrus grasses are used for thatching.

Local groups organize themselves to do these activities e.g. one women's group is engaged in seaweed farming while another mixed group is engaged in eco-tourism within the site. Owners of salt companies do employ the local people within the site. Small scale crop production is also practiced by some households.

#### **1f. Current management needs at the site.**

As indicated in section 1.e, there have been some coastal management activities to address some of the problems/threats highlighted in section 1.d. To a certain extent, issues of sea pollution, protection of the nearby small islands by designating them as parts of a Marine Park, and conservation of mangroves have been addressed. However, there is still a considerable amount to be done. There are a number of threats to the site including unplanned urban expansion, unsustainable use of wetland resources and unregulated tourism. In the coming years it is essential that these and other issues be addressed. However, without improved local understanding of the issues and a desire to improve the situation, any attempts to manage the site are likely to be limited in their effectiveness or fail. So far the usefulness of the project site is basically linked to tourism and resource exploitation both of which are currently unsustainable. Awareness amongst stakeholders in the site must be raised concerning the importance of wetlands generally and how these correspond to the site specifically, with emphasis on wetland ecology, birds, international conventions and biodiversity conservation.

Other important needs such as lack of a joint management plan for the site, lack of intersectoral coordination, poor regulation of tourism development, rapid destruction of the habitat, lack of national wetland policy and low protection status of the site are beyond the immediate scope of this project. However part of the impact of the demonstration project will be to stimulate activity that will contribute to filling these gaps.

## **2. DEMONSTRATION PROJECT RATIONALE, IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE AND SUB-OBJECTIVES**

## **2a. Demonstration project rationale**

The rationale for this demonstration project is two-fold. It will be addressing needs that can be identified both within the site and nationally in Tanzania as a whole.

As outlined above, the Dar es Salaam wetland, whilst in part subject to protective designation is not well managed. This affects both protected and unprotected areas and a wide range of stakeholders and uses of the site. In the future it can be seen that a management plan for the site as whole would be desirable that is stakeholder lead. However, the development of this process must be lead from the grass-roots, both in terms of stimulating decision-makers to take the necessary political steps to enable it to happen and in terms of stakeholder understanding and appreciation of the issues at hand. This project will seek to address this gap in understanding by developing and implementing an education centre on the site that will raise awareness over the course of the project and beyond and act as a catalyst to stakeholder understanding and involvement in sustainable approaches to management of the site.

The second area of rationale for the project is national. The majority of Tanzanians are still unaware of the many underpinning issues on the sustainable management of wetlands. Such knowledge gap pose a potential threat to the country's wetland resources, which comprise various types of healthy wetlands such as marine and coastal wetlands, inland wetlands, rivers and inland flood plains and artificial wetlands. The last three occupy about 10% of the total 945,000 km<sup>2</sup> of the country. The Tanzanian's commitment to wetland and migratory waterbird conservation is still in its infancy, with Ramsar Convention signed as late as August 2000 and AEWA a year before. Until now, there is no national wetland policy or a formal strategy for wetland conservation. Information on wetlands in the country is not readily available while important data on wetland biodiversity are lacking. There are no management plans or monitoring systems for wetlands in the country and coordination among those working in wetlands is weak or lacking. Low level of awareness and education on wetland issues among communities and decision makers has been pointed out as a root cause of the shortcomings mentioned here. Other secondary causes of these problems are lack of alternatives (other than wetland resources) for the poor communities to earn their living, lack of policy or guidelines for wetland conservation and utilization as well as resources to implement the weak plans. The demonstration project is therefore aiming to raise the level of awareness and education on wetlands, migratory waterbirds and related conventions among the decision makers, local communities and other stakeholders in the country. Whilst this is an ambitious under-taking, the sites position close to Tanzania's largest urban centre will greatly assist in terms of access.

## **2b. Immediate Objective**

To raise awareness of local communities and decision makers on wetlands and migratory waterbirds through establishing and operating a wetland centre in Dar es Salaam.

## **2c. Sub-objectives**

*Sub-objective 1. To establish and operate a wetland demonstration centre in Dar es Salaam by year 2*

Until now, there is no wetland centre in the site or Tanzania. The demonstration centre will help create awareness and interest in conserving Tanzania's wetlands, which are currently neglected. It will be equipped and manned to provide a variety of resources aimed at specific stakeholder target groups over the course of the project and will be established to continue beyond the end of the GEF intervention. It

will be located at a point accessible to people living in and immediately adjacent to the site and also to visitors from Dar es Salaam.

*Sub-objective 2. To develop working knowledge and skills of project leaders and WCST-affiliated eco-tourism group (local community) in subject areas related to wetland management, biodiversity conservation, and wise use, by year 4*

The education centre will be run by WCST staff that will need to be knowledgeable regarding wetland science and management issues to carry out their duties. However, WCST is not specifically focused on wetlands with staff having a variety of different backgrounds and interests concerning biodiversity environmental management. In addition, Tanzania does not have a wetland policy; correspondingly, the education and training of these staff will commonly have neglected wetlands. It is therefore crucial to impart working knowledge and skills to the project executors so that they can work effectively as wetland managers and 'advocates'/educationists on wetland issues within the wetland centre.

*Sub-objective 3. To increase knowledge and awareness of wetland issues (wetland values, wise-use, conservation, management, biodiversity importance and international conventions such as AEWA and Ramsar) among decision makers, local communities and other organised groups at the site by year 3.*

Analysis during PDF-B revealed that the level of awareness on wetland issues among stakeholders is very low, and this is the root cause for wetlands destruction. Two main target groups were identified; local stakeholders using the site and decision-makers responsible for planning and management decisions. Through addressing these two groups via a combination of education/awareness raising and advocacy it is hoped that, the main barriers to initiating more sustainable management practices in the site can be overcome.

*Sub-objective 4. To ensure smooth, efficient management during the project and a sustainable future for the Dar es Salaam Wetland Demonstration Centre.*

For the project to be effective it is essential that its implementation is efficiently managed by the executing agency. This will require effective collaboration between stakeholders and the executing agency that needs a management team with clear responsibilities to be established. This team will be established by the third month of the project and will be responsible for administrative, financial and technical management of the project. For the education centre to be truly successful and have a lasting impact on wetland management activity within the site and nationally it will be important that it is sustainable beyond the end of the GEF project. The executing agency management team will be responsible for developing a sustainability strategy in preparation for this.

## **2d. Demonstration value of the project**

Through the creation of the wetland education centre and the associated activities, the project will demonstrate the importance of wetlands to the local population. This will include both communities living in and around the site and the nearby urban population of Tanzania. In terms of demonstrating approaches to best practices, the project will be very important at national and international level. Nationally there is no other wetland education centre. In a country with such valuable wetland resources and a low level of awareness and capacity to conserve and manage them sustainably, approaches to building grass-root support through education and awareness raising are the essential first step. This project will provide a model for other areas of the country to adopt this approach.

Demonstration value will also be transferable across the AEWA region; there are many countries where the level of awareness is similar and important lessons can be learned concerning targeting urban populations in education and awareness activities. This has rarely been undertaken across the AEWA area. It will have particular benefit in terms of providing an urban population with information on a system that they can relate to as part of their everyday life. In addition, Dar es Salaam is the capital city and so there is a greater proximity to senior government decision-makers.

### 3. DEMONSTRATION PROJECT OUTCOMES AND ACTIVITIES

#### 3a. Outcomes and activities

*Outcome 1: The wetland demonstration centre in Dar es Salaam is established and functioning by year 2*

##### *Activity 1.1 Construct the centre in year 1*

The suitable site has been identified during PDF-B, the process of acquisition of right of occupancy has started and expected to have ended in Jan 2002, preparation of drawings, tendering, construction are expected immediately after the approval of funding by GEF and the construction completed in year 1.

##### *Activity 1.2 Equip the centre by first half of year 2*

Purchase and putting into centre: furniture, educational materials, and indoor audiovisual equipment by year 2

##### *Activity 1.3 Implement the Centre Programme by the second half of year 2*

For the implementation of the Education Centre, a Programme of work must be agreed and the Centre staffed and operational. The content of the Education Centre program has been decided during the PDF-B. At the beginning of the demonstration project this will be formalised into a list of activities and a timetable for implementation for approval by the Project Steering Committee, prior to its initiation in the middle of the project's second year. The Programme will focus on raising the awareness of the general public, educating school-age children, awareness raising and advocacy targeting site stakeholders, fundraising activities to ensure the sustainability of the Centre.

*Outcome 2: Knowledge and skills (relevant to wetland management, use and conservation) of project leaders and WCST-affiliated community-based eco-tourism group at the site are developed by year 4*

**Activity 2.1 Conduct training for one project WCST Officer during the project's implementation and provide tailor-made short course on business management skills to the Assistant Project Site Manager.**

During PDF-B, training needs were assessed and identified within the stakeholder organisations implementing the project and running the Education Centre. Key areas were in wetland ecology/functions, waterbirds, fundraising, English language and eco-tourism/tour guiding. One WCST officer will attend short courses in wetland ecology and bird migrations, as well as business management. This is important as these fields are new to most Tanzanians, and unless one of the WCST permanent staff is well equipped with such knowledge, the sustainability of the education and awareness programme of the centre, as well as the quality of the knowledge transferred to stakeholders, might not be achieved at the intended quality. This WCST (trained) person will become the trainer of staff involved in the Centre from other stakeholder groups/organisations during and after the GEF funding.

##### *Activity 2.2 Train Education Centre Staff to run the centre.*

To ensure that capacity to run the Centre effectively is increased and that these activities are not dependant on the continued presence of one staff member, English language courses for 6 tour guides and

a training workshop in eco-tourism and tour guiding will be provided to persons from the WCST-affiliated local eco-tourism group (community-based) currently operating in the site. WCST staff and members of the local eco-tourism group will also participate in a fundraising training workshop. Overall it is anticipated that the Training Activities implemented in other parts of the overall GEF project will be used to provide this training.

*Outcome 3: At least 90% (we might be more ambitious, how about at least more than half) of decision makers, fishers, farming communities and other organised groups in the site have knowledge and awareness of the importance of wetlands for products, services and biodiversity (as well as relevant legislation and conventions).*

*Activity 3.1 Organise two awareness and advocacy workshops, one in year 2 and another in year three.* One stakeholders' workshop on wetlands values and roles of AEW/Ramsar will be held in year 2. Another workshop on the wetlands of Tanzania and their conservation will be held in year 3. Follow up meetings on the impact of these workshops will be conducted annually. Awareness materials and use of media can be more effective than workshops.

*Activity 3.2 Implement a community awareness and education programme and publicise the centre from year two onwards*

This cluster of activities will comprise: official launching of the center; quarterly public talks on wetlands; organized stakeholder visits to the center; advertisement of the center in the local/national media; production of an information brochure for the center (update at reasonable intervals); production or acquisition of educational materials on wetland ecology/functions; collect research finding on Dar es Salaam Wetlands and other Tanzanian wetlands and put them in the center for people to read; facilitate exchange of information among WCST, local communities, government/decision makers and other organizations.

*Activity 3.3 Suggested new activity concerning monitoring and evaluation of project success.*

*Outcome 4: Smooth, efficient management during the project and a sustainable future for the Dar es Salaam Wetland Demonstration Centre.*

*Activity 4.1 Creation of project team and steering committee.*

Coordination and supervision of the project activities will be carried out by a recruited Project supervisor, and a detailed terms of reference, for project staff will be developed in collaboration with the overall GEF project coordinator that include lines of management and responsibilities for project activities and output. Staff will be engaged and in place by the (3) month after the project starts. A Project Steering Committee to be chaired by a WCST nominee or secondment will be formed and the committee, in collaboration with the GEF overall co-ordinator, will develop the staff and the committee's terms of reference, membership of the committee will cut across all the various stakeholder groups. For more details see section 7 of the proposal.

*Activity 4.2 Supervision and financial administration of implementation.*

The project team will be responsible for overseeing the technical, financial and administrative supervision of the project. Different sections of the WCST will deal with each of these areas and on a day to day basis. Roles of each section of WCST are presented in more detail in section 7 of this proposal.

Work plans will be developed for the implementing team/WCST staff every six months with each team member allocated specific tasks to be completed over the reporting period. Work plans will be developed to fit within the external project reporting schedule for the GEF project overall, so that review of the previous six months can be integrated.

*Activity 4.3 Reporting.*

The chair of the steering committee, through reports from the project supervisor, will be responsible for maintaining an overview of the project progress and success. Regular periodic reports need to be submitted to the overall GEF Project Coordinator. These will be prepared by the project team and submitted to the Project Steering Committee for approval, prior to submission to the GEF Project Coordinator. Evaluation of progress and success of project activities will be made against the indicators provided in the logframe, using data collected through monitoring/evaluation activities carried out in Activity 3.3.

*Activity 4.4 Fundraise for the centre program through ecotourism, hire of facilities and fundraising events, from the beginning of the project onwards.*

Opportunities for securing sustainable long-term funding for the site and centre were identified during the PDF-B. These included ecotourism/tour-guiding; commercial use of the centre's conference facility and meeting room, charity film shows at the centre and occasional fund-raising dinners in aid of the centre (a type of event of which WCST has previous successful experience). This strategy will be applied.

**3b. Project sustainability**

Management practices of the demonstration centre will rely on the continued existence of human and financial resources. This project is designed to build capacity, raise awareness and revive interest and commitment of local stakeholders in the conservation of the site's biodiversity. In reality, the nature of the centre is such that, after equipping it with educational materials and furniture (which are more or less fixed assets) in the first instance, there will be little need of much recurrent financial resources for the next 3 to 4 years. In terms of personnel, the volunteers from the WCST affiliated self-sustaining local eco-tourism group at the site, and one permanent staff from the WCST's education section will allocate time to run the centre even beyond the GEF funding. The mentioned local group have been previously volunteering in many WCST conservation activities such as annual waterbird counts and are well established. The Dar es Salaam Wetland is also an Important Bird Area (IBA), and the WCST has a National Liaison Committee for its IBA programme which has not met for sometime now due to lack of funding to cater for transportation costs of upcountry members. This twelve-people committee, which draws members from the government, NGOs like WWF and local communities is responsible to offer technical advice in IBA conservation in the country. This committee will continue to operate after GEF funding and will serve the Dar es Salaam site with the wetland demonstration centre considered as a conservation awareness tool. The existing WCST Fundraising Officer (a permanent employee) will include the demonstration centre (including its recurrent costs such as printing of materials and event management) in their normal activities; this position will not need additional funding. A range of fundraising options, including ecotourism (local tour operators will be apprised of the Centre and encouraged to include as part of their activities), conference facilities and funding proposals development are planned and their implementation will start during the project and continue beyond the GEF funding. Based on the lessons learned and with inputs from a wide range of backgrounds, a long term funding proposal for the centre activities will be developed through a formal workshop (see Activity 4.4). The funds accruing from fundraising activities will be constantly ploughed back into the project. However, this strategy will mainly cover the core activities of the centre, expansion of activities will depend on the success of new project proposals.

4. BUDGET

**Table 2: Project financing expenditure categories (US \$)**

Budget Category	Link to Project Outcomes & Activities	TOTAL		
		GEF	Co-fin.	Total
Personnel	all	\$28,500	\$15,300	\$43,800
Equipment	1.1; 1.2; 1.3	\$7,500	\$2,500	\$10,000
Subcontracts	1.1	\$23,000	\$8,700	\$31,700
Workshops and training	1.4; 2.1; 3.1; 3.2	\$11,500	\$0	\$11,500
Travel	2.1; 3.1; 3.2;4.1	\$8,000	\$0	\$8,000
Executing agency support overhead	all	\$10,000	\$0	\$10,000
Monitoring/evaluation/ auditing	all	\$2,000	\$0	\$2,000
Miscellaneous:				
Publicity	3.2	\$1,500	\$8,000	\$9,500
Fundraising	4.1	\$1,000	\$3,000	\$4,000
Centre Running	1.3	\$4,000	\$12,500	\$16,500
Contingency	all	\$3,000	\$0	\$3,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$100,000</b>	<b>\$50,000</b>	<b>\$150,000</b>

**NB: The travel budget has been calculated to allow the demonstration project to participate in two international WOW workshops**

**Table 3: Disbursement Projection**

Budget Category	Link to Project Outcomes & Activities	TOTAL	Year 1 - breakdown		Year 2 - breakdown		Year 3 - breakdown		TOTAL
			semester 1	semester 2	semester 3	semester 4	semester 5	semester 6	
		GEF	GEF	GEF	GEF	GEF	GEF	GEF	GEF
Personnel	all	\$28,500	\$5,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$4,500.00	\$4,500.00	\$6,250.00	\$6,250.00	\$28,500.00
Equipment	1.1; 1.2; 1.3	\$7,500	\$0.00	\$7,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7,500.00
Subcontracts	1.1	\$23,000	\$23,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$25,000.00
Workshops and training	1.4; 2.1; 3.1; 3.2	\$11,500	\$0.00	\$5,000.00	\$2,750.00	\$2,750.00	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$13,500.00
Travel	2.1; 3.1; 3.2;4.1	\$6,000	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$4,000.00
Executing agency support overhead	all	\$10,000	\$0.00	\$5,000.00	\$1,250.00	\$1,250.00	\$1,250.00	\$1,250.00	\$10,000.00
Monitoring and Evaluation	all	\$2,000	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,000.00
Miscellaneous:									\$0.00
Publicity	3.2	\$1,500	\$0.00	\$1,500.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,500.00
Fundraising	4.1	\$1,000	\$0.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,000.00
Centre Running	1.3	\$4,000	\$0.00	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,000.00
Contingency	all	\$3,000	\$0.00	\$2,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,000.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$100,000</b>	<b>\$28,000</b>	<b>\$29,000</b>	<b>\$13,000</b>	<b>\$11,000</b>	<b>\$9,000</b>	<b>\$10,000</b>	<b>\$100,000.00</b>

**Co-funding**

1. WCST

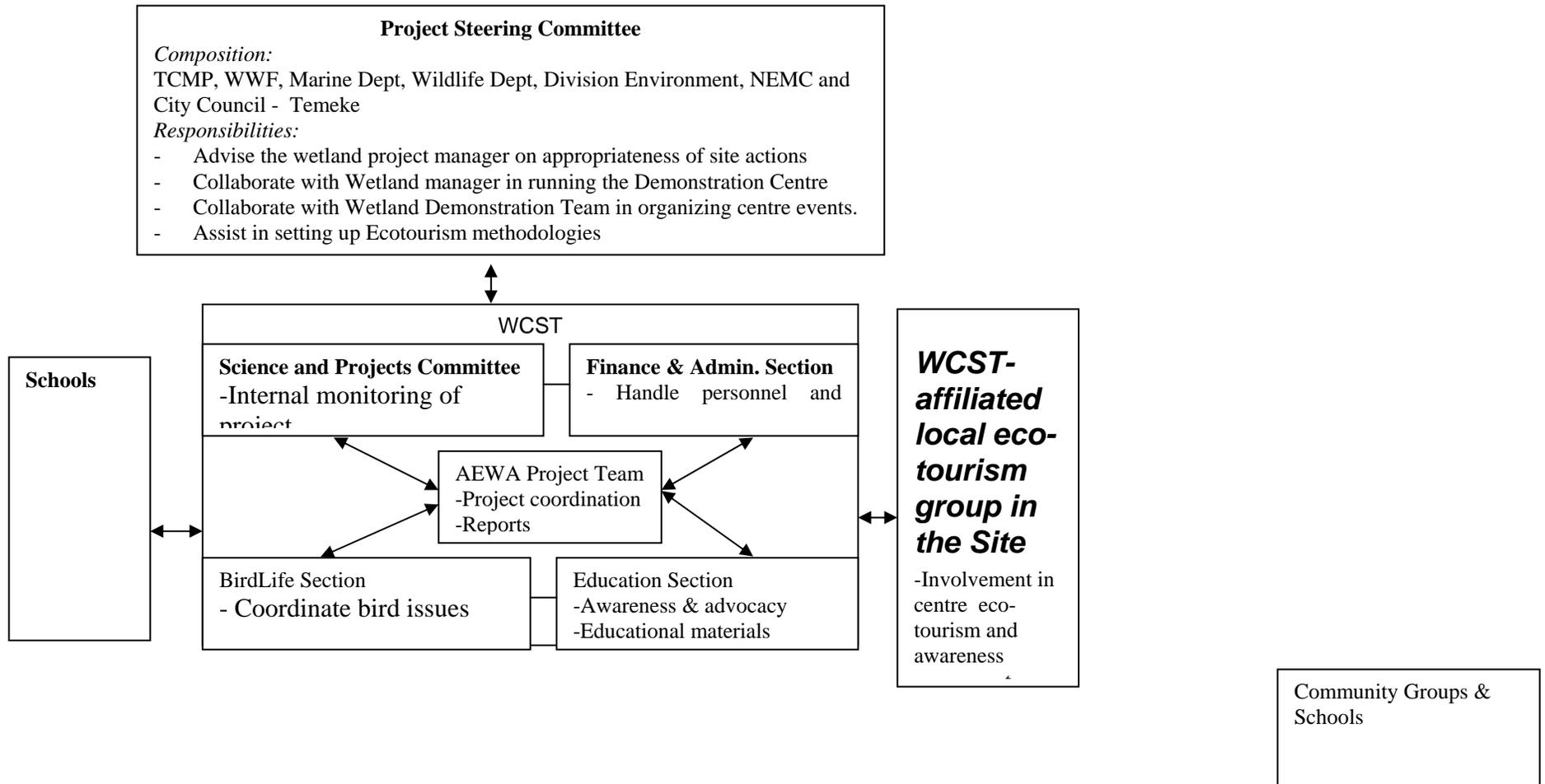
- In kind \$ 41,300 i.e. staff time and use of equipment
- Cash spent for the project i.e. a plot bought; \$ 8,700 (from WCST Corporate Members)

5. TIMETABLE

**Table 4: Timetable chart**

Activity	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48
1.1 Construction of the centre	■	■						
1.2 Equipping the centre		■	■					
1.3 Centre program operating <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approval of the program</li> <li>• Personnel recruitment</li> <li>• Centre fully operating</li> </ul>		■	■	■	■	■	■	■
2.1 Training		■	■	■	■	■	■	■
3.1 Awareness and advocacy workshops			■	■	■			
3.2 Publicity and outreach efforts			■	■	■	■	■	■
4.1 Fundraising	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

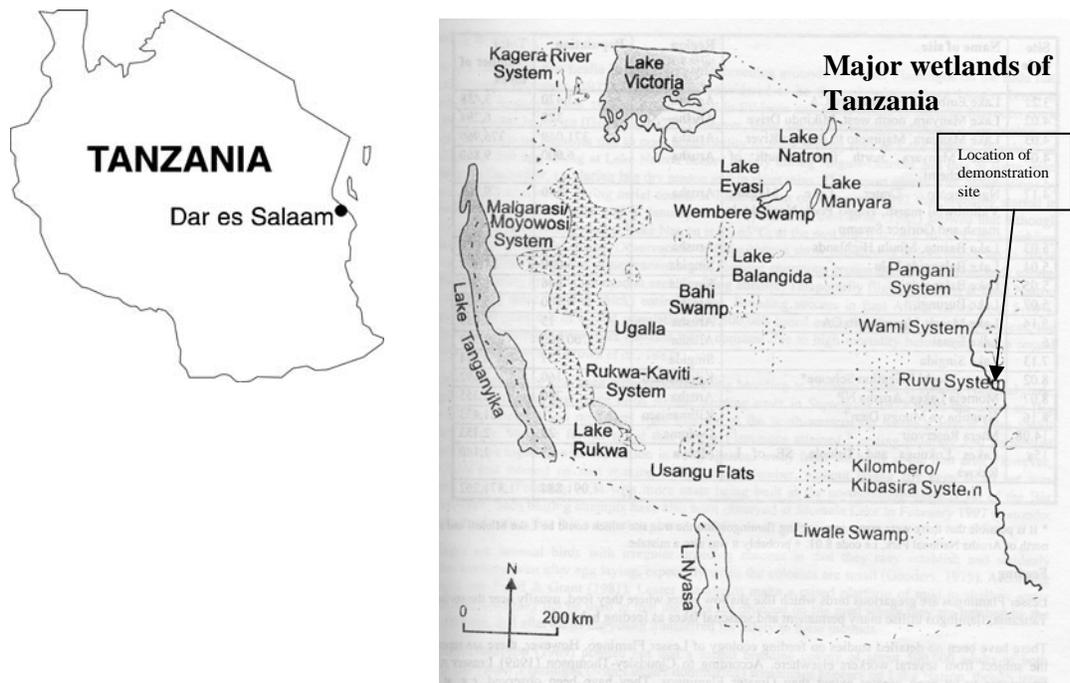
6. ORGANISATIONAL DIAGRAM



8. LOCAL EXECUTING AGENCY CONTACT DETAILS

<b>Full legal name</b>	<b>WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY OF TANZANIA</b>
<b>Acronym</b>	<b>WCST</b>
<b>Legal status:</b>	<b>REGISTERED SO6844</b>
<b>Official postal address:</b>	<b>P.O. BOX 70919, DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA</b>
<b>Contact person:</b>	<b>CORDINATOR: ALICE BUKHOLI</b>
<b>Telephone No:</b>	<b>+255-22-2112518</b>
<b>Fax No:</b>	<b>+255-22-2124572</b>
<b>E-mail address:</b>	<b>wcst@africaonline.co.tz</b>

**Annex 1: Location map of demonstration site**





**Annex 3: Logical Framework diagram for the Dar es Salaam Demonstration Centre.**

Intervention logic	Indicators of performance	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions
<b>Development Objective:</b>			
<p><b>Immediate Objective</b> To raise awareness of local communities and decision makers on wetlands and migratory waterbirds through establishing and operating a wetland centre in Dar es Salaam.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The wetland demonstration centre is constructed and equipped in Dar es Salaam</li> <li>• Education and awareness programs of the centre are functioning effectively</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Political situation favourable and, stable</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcome 1:</b> The wetland demonstration centre in Dar es Salaam is established and functioning by year 2.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Four-hectare plot acquired, in year one.</li> <li>• The centre is constructed and equipped by year two.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Copy of deed</li> <li>• Centre visits/photos</li> <li>• Reports</li> <li>• ToRs for personnel.</li> <li>• Course certificates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government authority will put more priority in birds and wetland conservation.</li> <li>• The Dar es Salaam City Master plan and existing Land legislation will not change</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcome 2:</b> Knowledge and skills (relevant to wetland management, use and conservation) of project leaders and WCST-affiliated community-based eco-tourism group at the site are developed by year 4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Personnel and Programme in place by year two.</li> <li>• Project leaders and ecotourism group are able to pass on their skills and train others (they have acted as trainers on courses organised by the centre)</li> </ul>		

<p><b>Outcome 3:</b> At least 90% of decision makers, fishers, farming communities and other organised groups in the site have knowledge and awareness of the importance of wetlands for products, services and biodiversity (as well as relevant legislation and conventions).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New local and national legislation has been passed which helps protect wetland functions, services and values (New legislations have slow process, which may not be fulfilled with the project lifespan</li> <li>• Decision-makers and relevant authorities have embarked on development of a participatory cross-sectoral management plan for the Dar es Salaam wetland by the end of year 4</li> <li>• Local communities/user groups have put in place management systems for resources, which promote sustainable use.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Questionnaires results.</li> <li>• Reports/surveys</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Risk of having and keeping adequate professionals at national level</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcome 4:</b> Sustainable funding strategy and plan for the Dar es Salaam Wetland Demonstration Centre is produced and implemented by year 3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50% of centre activities are run by local stakeholders by year four (minimising core costs)</li> <li>• Income from ecotourism services, events and hire of meeting rooms/conference facilities substantially covers (65%) core costs of centre running.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Activities:</b></p>			
<p>1.1 Construct the centre in year 1</p>			
<p>1.2 Equip the centre by first half of year 2</p>			
<p>1.3 Operate the centre program fully in second half of year 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approve centre program in year 1</li> <li>• Recruited personnel from year 1 to year 2</li> <li>• Start full operation of centre program in year 2</li> </ul>			
<p>2.1 Train project staff and WCST-affiliated eco-tourism group in the site (Site Support Group-SSG)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WCST focal officer for the project attend a short course in wetland ecology and bird migrations, as well as business management</li> <li>• Six tour guides of SSG attend short course in English and latter attend eco-tourism/tour guiding course</li> <li>• WCST staff and SSG members attend a training workshop on fundraising.</li> </ul>			
<p>3.1 Organise two awareness and advocacy workshops, one in year 2 and other in year 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A workshop on AEWA/Ramsar and wetlands values targeting mainly the site community and decision makers</li> <li>• A workshop on wetlands of Tanzania and their conservation</li> <li>• Follow up meetings for their impact annually.</li> </ul>			

3.2 Publicise the centre from year 2 onwards

- Official launch of the centre in year 2
- Produce and up-date regularly centre information brochure
- Produce or acquire educational materials, collect research findings from other sources and put them in the centre for people to read.
- Hold quarterly public talks on wetlands/biodiversity in the centre.

4.1 Fundraise for centre program through eco-tourism, fundraising events and developing funding proposals throughout the project life

- Collaborate with the SSG to engage in eco-tourism
- Hold one fundraising dinner and one charity film show
- Use conference facilities in the centre to earn money
- Hold consultations to develop a long-term funding strategy for the centre activities.

## **Annex B**

### **Model Progress Reports (Including report on the use of funds)**

#### **B.1 Quarterly Report**

#### **B.2 Semi-annual Report**

## **Annex C**

### **Model of Final Report (Including final report on the use of funds)**