

Sustainable Coastal Communities and Ecosystems Program (SUCCESS)

Quarterly Report

January 1 – March 31, 2011



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



COASTAL RESOURCES CENTER
University of Alaska, Fairbanks



UNIVERSITY
OF HAWAII
HILO



**Integrated Management of Coastal and Freshwater Systems
Leader with Associates Cooperative Agreement for
Sustainable Coastal Communities and Ecosystems (SUCCESS)**

**Quarterly Report
January 1 – March 31, 2011**

(Cooperative Agreement Number: EPP-A-00-04-00014-00)

A partnership between:

**Coastal Resources Center
University of Rhode Island
and**

**United States Agency for International Development
Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Office of Natural Resource Management**

in association with:

**University of Hawaii Hilo, Pacific Aquaculture and Coastal Resources Center
Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA)**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | <u>Page</u> |
|---|-------------|
| TABLE OF CONTENTS | 1 |
| I. INTRODUCTION..... | 1 |
| Biodiversity Conservation and the SUCCESS Program..... | 2 |
| Global Climate Change Adaptation and the SUCCESS Program | 3 |
| Overview and Summary of Accomplishments | 3 |
| II. PROGRESS IN MEETING PLANNED OUTCOMES OF WORKPLAN PROGRAM ELEMENTS..... | 6 |
| 1. Regional Capacity Building: Certification of MPA Professionals | 6 |
| 1.1 Report Period Accomplishments (January 1 – March 31, 2011)..... | 6 |
| 1.2 Changes in Program Activities | 10 |
| 1.3 Contacts with USAID Missions/Bureaus..... | 11 |
| 1.4 Priorities for Next Quarter (April 1 – June 30, 2011)..... | 12 |
| 2. Adapting to Coastal Climate Change..... | 13 |
| 2.1 Report Period Accomplishments (January 1 – March 31, 2011)..... | 13 |
| Priorities for Next Quarter (April 1 – June 30, 2011)..... | 14 |
| Priorities for Next Quarter (April 1 – June 30, 2011)..... | 16 |
| 2.2 Changes in Program Activities | 16 |
| 2.3 Contacts with USAID Missions and Bureaus | 16 |
| 3. Collaborative Learning | 17 |
| 3.1 Report Period Accomplishments (January 1 – March 31, 2011)..... | 17 |
| Fisheries | 18 |
| Governance | 20 |
| 3.2 Changes in Program Activities | 20 |
| 3.3 Contacts with USAID Missions and Bureaus | 20 |
| 4. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting | 25 |
| III. MANAGEMENT ISSUES..... | 27 |
| IV. UPCOMING CHALLENGES, CONSTRAINTS, AND OPPORTUNITIES | 27 |
| V. ASSOCIATE AWARDS AND RELATED PROJECTS | 28 |
| APPENDIX 1: PMP HIGHLIGHTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS | 34 |
| APPENDIX 2: LEVERAGED FUNDING TO DATE (OCT. 2009 – DEC., 2010) | 36 |
| APPENDIX 3. MICROENTERPRISE GUIDE CASE STUDY | 37 |
| APPENDIX 4. MPA PRO BROCHURE IN SPANISH..... | 43 |
| APPENDIX 5. CLIMATE CHANGE TOOL | 44 |

I. INTRODUCTION

In 2004, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) awarded the University of Rhode Island (URI) a five year Leader with Associates (LWA) Cooperative Agreement in Coastal Management, Fisheries and Aquaculture. This was the Sustainable Coastal Communities and Ecosystems (SUCCESS) Program, which received core annual funding of \$750,000 and had a ceiling of \$4,035,000. In 2009, USAID awarded a five-year extension (2009-2014) to this Leader Award with core annual funding of \$300,000 and a revised ceiling of \$5,600,000.

The Coastal Resources Center (CRC) at URI is the Leader of this Agreement. The Pacific Aquaculture and Coastal Resources Center at the University of Hawaii (PACRC/UHH) is the sub-recipient. In the first five years of SUCCESS, regional implementation partners included the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA) based in Zanzibar, Tanzania; the Center for Ecosystem Research (CIDEA) at the University of Central America (UCA) based in Nicaragua; and EcoCostas, a nongovernmental organization (NGO) based in Ecuador. The work of these partners focused largely on field applications while the work funded by the new five-year extension focuses on leadership activities at the global level—certification of marine protected area (MPA) professionals; climate change adaptation for the coast; and lessons learned in livelihoods. As well, there is a modest effort in finalizing the Fisheries and Aquaculture Guide for USAID. As a result of this change in focus from field to global level activities and the reduced funding level of this extension, involvement of the original SUCCESS partners will be limited to a few discrete activities. WIOMSA involvement will be limited to continued efforts on the WIO-COMPAS certification. UHH will be focused on climate change, the fisheries and aquaculture guide, and subsequent outreach. Currently, there is no continuing role for either EcoCostas or CIDEA/UCA.

The SUCCESS Program's goal *is to provide global leadership in integrated coastal management through innovative approaches in a participatory, issue-driven and results-oriented process to:*

- Promote sustainable use of marine resources
- Conserve marine biodiversity
- Improve food and income security

In the Program's first five years, its goals were achieved through four major components:

- Achieving Tangible On-the-Ground Results
- Increasing Capacity through Certification Initiatives and On-the-Ground Training
- Establishing Regional Learning Networks Supported by Knowledge Management
- Applying Science to Management and Good Governance

In the five-year extension, these same broad goals are being achieved through three major focus areas that concentrate on:

- Increasing capacity for marine protected area (MPA) professionals through certification
- Applying a climate lens to coastal policy, management, and practice
- Capturing and disseminating key learning about livelihoods development

All of the above make significant contributions to biodiversity conservation and play a role in raising awareness of the need to adapt coastal policies, plans, and practices in the face of global climate change.

Biodiversity Conservation and the SUCCESS Program

The SUCCESS Program falls under the Congressional biodiversity earmark secondary code. These are programs and activities—site based or not—with biodiversity conservation as an explicit, but not primary, objective. SUCCESS meets the following biodiversity earmark criteria.

The Program must have an explicit biodiversity objective; it is not enough to have biodiversity conservation results as a positive externality from another program

The overarching goal of SUCCESS is to help improve both human quality of life (health, income, education) and biodiversity through good governance. To meet this goal, the Program is now focusing on activities that can support biodiversity conservation-related actions and policies at the local, national, regional and even global scales—with an emphasis on establishing, disseminating, and helping others apply models, tools, and approaches that contribute to biodiversity conservation. One example is the SUCCESS Program’s innovative new model for certifying MPA professionals. Referred to as the MPA PRO network, this initiative recognizes that as the number of MPAs around the world continues to increase, it becomes essential that the individuals responsible for effective operations of these sites have the requisite skills and experience to do so.

That said, SUCCESS activities span beyond formally designated marine and coastal conservation areas in recognition that while MPAs are one approach to achieving biodiversity conservation, in and of themselves they are insufficient in reaching biodiversity goals unless the areas outside their boundaries are also better managed. This is one of the very reasons why SUCCESS works on climate change adaptation issues in *all* coastal areas, including but not limited to those within the boundaries of protected areas such as MPAs.

SUCCESS operates under the premise that stakeholders in sustainable use and conservation efforts must see tangible benefits if these programs are to be effective and sustainable beyond the life of the USAID investments. Therefore, it recognizes the important role that livelihoods and enterprise development plays in helping to address poverty issues in coastal communities. It also recognizes that when poverty is rampant and there are few alternatives for livelihood opportunities, citizens often engage in marine resource extraction activities that can negatively impact biodiversity. Hence, SUCCESS is looking to capture what both it and

other programs and experts on the topic have learned about livelihoods development in natural resources-rich but economically poor coastal communities.

Global Climate Change Adaptation and the SUCCESS Program

For decades, CRC has been using an approach to integrated coastal management (ICM) that has anticipated the far-reaching and long-lasting impacts of global climate change on coastal areas. Adaptation measures that draw on the USAID and CRC portfolio of experience and tools—including experience and tools of the SUCCESS Program—can help coastal communities prepare for the changes that are already being felt today and will increase with time. This includes measures such as:

- Planning that anticipates sea level rise, including adjusted building codes
- Training in good practices that reduce impacts of climate change and variability
- Encouraging MPA development as refuges and habitat for fish
- Community-based disaster management planning
- Constructing water tanks and recommending policy to address current and future potable water needs

These measures have built-in, long-term uses that can help coastal communities cope with not just short-term, piecemeal problems, but that form a natural, adaptive and coherent strategy for addressing the chronic and increasing impacts and pressures brought to bear on coastal residents, economies and ecosystems by global climate change. The SUCCESS Program is working to test and refine application of the guidance and direction provided in the publication “*Adapting to Coastal Climate Change: A Guidebook for Development Planners.*” This Guide helps programmers and practitioners design and implement development projects in a way that accounts for and incorporates adaptations for climate change and in a way that ensures they mainstream adaptation strategies into government and community coastal development initiatives.

Overview and Summary of Accomplishments

Below is a summary of the accomplishments of the SUCCESS Program from the start of the five-year extension (October 1, 2009) and highlights for the current reporting period. This is followed by sections that provide more detail on progress being made on the three key Program elements (MPA PRO, climate change, and livelihoods); contacts made with USAID Missions; updates on Associates Awards; and management challenges and opportunities. [Appendix 1](#) provides a summary of the results per indicator to date and [Appendix 2](#) lists leveraged funding to date (Oct. 2009 – December 2010), [Appendix 3](#) presents one of the case studies included in the conservation enterprise guide, [Appendix 4](#) is a copy of the Spanish MPA-PRO program brochure used for marketing, and [Appendix 5](#) an example of a GCCA tool.

Cumulative Program Accomplishments (October 1, 2009 – March 31, 2011)

Cumulative Across Programs

- Leveraged over US \$440,000 for project activities related to climate change, learning, and MPA certification
- Trained 61 individuals (33% women) in climate change and through MPA PRO certifications
- Developed eight tools/guides/curricula, including the *Adapting to Coastal Climate Change Guide* and associated curricula and worksheets, *MPA PRO Handbook and Assessor Guide*, and a governance baseline how-to presentation
- Produced/presented 19 “success stories” and research papers. This includes featuring SUCCESS at the UN Climate Change Conference held in Copenhagen in 2009; at the Global Oceans and Coasts Conference in Paris; at a SUCCESS Harvest Seminar in Washington DC; in a special issue of the Coastal Management Journal; in World Conservation Union and WIOMSA publications; and in the final issue of the Basins & Coasts E-newsletter

Program Highlights for the Current Reporting Period (January 1 – March 31, 2011)

- Promoted the MPA PRO model to government officials in Indonesia and the Philippines as well as NGOs in Malaysia and Indonesia
- Produced a brochure in Spanish for promoting MPA PRO in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Strengthened partnerships with IUCN WCPA on advancing competences for MPA professionals linked to their Initiatives
- Initiated three USAID leveraged programs: Indonesia Marine and Climate Support (IMACS), the Coral Triangle Initiative capacity building, and the Senegal COMFISH Project—all of which have activities that aim to mainstream climate change adaptation within coastal management and/or fisheries initiatives.
- Through leveraged funding, CRC hosted three International Ocean Commission (IOC) fellows from Africa for three weeks. The fellow engaged with practitioners from local, state, and federal programs, to identify ways to integrate climate change issues and actions at different scales, which will be considered within their own countries.
- Developed and tested a template for profiling climate change initiatives to track progress and discuss lessons learned across different contexts and programs of CRC and CRC alumni of the 2010 Coastal Management Institute. Profiles have been drafted for sites in Ghana, Gambia, Tanzania, Philippines, Solomon Islands, and Papua New Guinea.
- Utilized a climate change adaptation curricula developed by SUCCESS in collaboration with NOAA and IRG, to design curriculum for a 5-day training in Ghana for District planners and hazard managers.

Comment [BC1]: Glenn – what was their reaction? Any followup? We want to know results of the promotion

Comment [BC2]: And how is this being used to promote the model?

- Developed three micro-enterprise case studies for the “*Enterprise Development in Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation: A Guidebook for Local Government and Practitioners.*”
- Conducted a short workshop at URI to provide more guidance on how USAID biodiversity and food security global indicators can be applied to the growing portfolio of USAID fisheries projects.

II. PROGRESS IN MEETING PLANNED OUTCOMES OF WORKPLAN PROGRAM ELEMENTS

1. Regional Capacity Building: Certification of MPA Professionals

The MPA PRO model is unique in its focus on proven on-the-job performance as evidence of competence rather than on what is learned in one-off training events. While MPA PRO offers a combination of professional development, networking, ethics and certification, the focus is on the latter.

Staying true to the original intent of MPA PRO, SUCCESS has been sharing the model with other regions in the hopes of expanding the application of this innovative capacity building framework.

The three objectives of MPA PRO are listed below, though the report is broken down into regions due to the nature of the activities and strategies.

Objective 1: Certify

Objective 2: Service MPA PROs

Objective 3: Solidify and Scale-up the Model

1.1 Report Period Accomplishments (January 1 – March 31, 2011)

- Contracted an assessment expert to work on refining the model and develop training curriculum for assessors at Level 2 and 3
- Promoted the MPA PRO model to government officials in Indonesia and the Philippines as well as NGOs in Malaysia and Indonesia
- Drafted an article on the impact of certification systems for capacity building and conservation based on data of WIO-COMPAS candidates
- Produced a brochure in Spanish for promoting MPA PRO in Latin America and the Caribbean
- Strengthened partnerships with IUCN WCPA on advancing competences for MPA professionals linked to their Initiatives

WIO Region

The focus in the current year is on finalizing delivery of all aspects of the MPA PRO model in the WIO region, where it is known as WIO-COMPAS. In this reporting period, the program staff have been focused on completing the design of Level 3 – Policy and Planning, advertising another Level 1 and 2 certification offerings, and improving the WIO-COMPAS website to promote our MPA PROs.

A Level 1 Certification offering is being planned for August 2011 in Tanzania. WIOMSA has secured cost sharing with WWF Tanzania and we are working to get the Tanzania Marine Parks Office to offer some support in housing, venue and logistics. Obtaining local buy-in through cost sharing will be vital to the sustainability of WIO-COMPAS post SUCCESS. This will be the first time Tanzania hosts a certification offering and we will be hiring George Msumi of Mafia Marine Park to be one of the assessors as we build national capacity and commitment to certification.

A Level 2 Certification offering in South Africa was planned for April, however due to only receiving two applications the strategy now is to move the event to Kenya to include five Kenyan applicants. The rationale for integrating South Africa and Kenya Level 2 offerings was that it was cost prohibitive to run an offering for only two candidates in South Africa. Two West African MPA leaders will also be attending the Event, with funds outside of SUCCESS, to learn about the program for possible expansion.

This is the second time that we have had low turnout of applicants from South Africa. Our lead partners in the country attribute this to agencies and staff not seeing the value of the certification if it is not connected to the management agency's human resources system and performance reviews. To remedy this situation, our colleagues in country are now working with the management agencies to promote and identify mechanisms to integrate MPA PRO competences into those systems. The other strategy is that if we can build a critical mass of leaders in the country who are certified then that will create motivation and confidence in others to also voluntarily apply for certification. Key to this will be supporting pending candidates who didn't initially pass the assessments to achieve certification. The assessment process is challenging and we need these pending candidates to tell a positive story to their peers.

Assessor development is another key area of work. We are balancing the need for a large network of assessors within each country with the value of having a critical mass of MPA PROs. Having competent, motivated and available assessors in each country helps us get around the prohibitive travel costs in the region. If this happens then there is a higher likelihood that post-SUCCESS funding the program can continue on through lower levels of external funding. Each country will have to find unique mechanisms and cost-sharing opportunities to run certification assessments. We will be running an assessor training course later in 2011 after we develop the Level 3 assessment instruments and tools. An assessment

Kenyan MPA PROs On Fast Track to Promotions!

Our latest Level 1 MPA PROs from Kenya received their Certification Awards from the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) Director and the Chairman of the Board of Trustees at a public ceremony. KWS awarded them Gold Medals for their achievements and invited them for a two step promotion from ranger level to assistant warden!

Arthur Tuda, KWS Regional Manager and certified MPA PRO Level 2, said "The certification boosted their morale and gave them more confidence as they went through the promotion interviews. Let's keep the fire burning. Long way to go but we will achieve a lot in the near future."



expert will guide us in producing a curriculum that gives assessors the confidence and tools to effectively assess peers across all three levels.



Group work during Kenya Level 1 Certification

Development continues for the final certification – Level 3 Policy and Planning, which is the most advanced certification level in the program. The assessors believe it is imperative to the integrity of the program that the assessment instruments and tools are reviewed and improved upon by external assessment experts in the field of adult employment evaluation. We have contracted one of the world’s leading experts living in South Africa to review the whole system and to design an assessor training curriculum focused on Level 3. We hope this provides the confidence and

support to our assessors who are often placed in challenging positions of assessing peers. There have been some delays in moving this forward but now that contracts have been signed the process should be completed by September. We are eager to receive input from our advisory committee and international MPA experts.

The coming months will focus on producing a final Level 3 assessment and professional development materials and identifying potential dates for a first Level 3 Certification offering. The low number of potential candidates (70-80) at this highest level (Level 3 is for those at a policy-making or equivalent decision-making level) dictates that Level 3 events are a region-wide offering. There is some discussion now to allow NGOs and government officials outside of MPA agencies to be eligible for this certification as their work is often linked to MPAs at a sub-regional level. This is similar to our policy for the other levels as well.

A key element of MPA PRO is to provide post-certification services to our MPA PROs. We continue to promote them and the program in national and regional publications. We also produced an email newsletter that was sent out to all MPA PROs, Assessors and partners important to the program to keep people updated and engaged. We will be seeking permission to produce a second article in the international MPA NEWS newsletter publication in the coming months to gain additional recognition from other regions.

In continued efforts to build support for the MPA PRO Network program, we have been working with national leads to identify how to build national commitment. Madagascar has recently presented us with their plans for training courses and Level 1 certifications. The challenge in Madagascar is the cost of working in that country and the current political climate. WIO-COMPAS will continue the dialogue with Madagascar to determine how our program can be of assistance in FY12. In Kenya we continue to work through our MPA PROs to build KWS commitment and policy changes. South African MPA PROs are working in several provinces to get their management agencies to adopt our competences.

Latin America Region

We continue to partner informally with the University of Cooperation International (UCI) in Costa Rica, which has expressed interest in adapting the MPA PRO program in the Latin America and Caribbean region. UCI has an excellent reputation across the region for delivering training courses and degree programs for protected area management. They are also developing a graduate program in MPA management, which would be designed in coordination with the MPA PRO Competences. With UCI, CRC has produced a brochure in Spanish (see Appendix 4) for Latin America and Caribbean to build recognition and support for MPA PRO. Due to CRC's low profile in the Latin America and Caribbean region over the coming months we will be sending out electronic versions of the brochure to key MPA leaders through the CAMPAN listserv and UCI's contacts. The brochure will be used to support our phone calls and emails to MPA leaders. Until we can identify a number of leaders to champion a certification program in the region, CRC will continue to take modest steps in advancing the program.

Another important note about the partnership with UCI is the fact that the UCI President, Eduard Muller, holds the chair for the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA)/Central America Region and the global chair for Protected Areas Capacity Building. The President has the respect of his peers, his recommendations and ideas receive serious consideration, and he has strong connections throughout the region, which could be helpful in raising funds for the MPA PRO program. UCI has invited MPA PRO staff to attend a meeting for developing some IUCN initiatives on MPA University and Trust Fund for training protected area staff. CRC is waiting for specific dates and an invitation. A staff member of CRC will try to attend or be covered by our partners from WIO-COMPAS if they are able to attend.

Coral Triangle (CT) Region

The Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) has expressed interest in the MPA PRO program as players in the Southeast Asia region are also developing MPA performance measures for their training programs. CTI has been guided by NOAA through Anne Walton's short courses to develop a certificate program. The Government of Indonesia has taken the lead in the CTI region for building their training program for MPA staff. The current concept is for staff to attend short courses on very specific skills. Then they return to their sites to apply their skills. After some time they can be assessed for their competence and earn a certification for that specific skill. This is a 'boy scout badge' model for certifying specific skill sets. MPA PRO differs in that our certification doesn't include training (though it is linked to 3rd party courses) and we certify professionals across a broad skill set. CRC has been speaking with Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries officials on the program as well as the CTI Support Partnership. If they don't adopt the MPA PRO model they can still benefit from our lessons and assessment instruments. It appears the Government is struggling with matching their institutional job titles (across forestry and marine affairs) with their actual job activities and responsibilities. This is mainly an internal issue that the government needs to rectify before they can identify which staff should be trained and potentially certified. The general MPA PRO model can help them in this process. CRC still needs to

meet with senior officials within the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries to better understand their needs and likelihood to adopt the MPA PRO model.

Glenn Ricci is assigned temporarily in Bali to lead several leveraged USAID initiatives in which CRC is involved (CTI and the IMACS/Indonesia Projects). CRC will optimize his locale to enable a series of meetings with officials and provide technical assistance in the area of developing certification programs with the long-term hopes that they join the international MPA PRO network.

Comment [BC3]: Cannot say anything n official print about an associate award not yet offered!

1.2 Changes in Program Activities

WIO Region

The major change in activities was due to the low applicant levels for the Level 2 South African Certification planned for April. The offering is now going to be linked with five Kenyans and potentially host the event in Kenya in mid-June. As this is the second time we received low numbers of applicant in South Africa we are now going to focus more on working with the management agencies to incorporate the competences into their systems.

The rate of producing Level 3 program materials was slowed by the challenge of contracting suitable experts in the adult assessment field. We have resolved these issues and are now working at a brisk pace to get back on schedule. However we want significant buy-in and input from MPA leaders globally on this level so we will need to give adequate time for this expanded review process. This technique is twofold. One is to get quality input for a final design. The second is to build recognition internationally of our program and methods for certification based capacity building of senior MPA professionals. As a result, our first Level 3 Certification Assessment Event will be rescheduled into FY12 and we will seek opportunities to overlap the event with other regional events.

The redesign of the WIO-COMPAS website will be ready for launching by the beginning of May. Improvements include MPA PRO case studies, highlighting our endorsements and partners, maps showing the distribution of MPA PROs across the region, promotion of our assessors, security updates, simplified administrator controls, and a general facelift to the design and layout.

West Africa

West Africa is the newest region to express an interest in the MPA PRO model, and during this reporting period confirmed its plans to have at least one or two individuals from the region (one funded by “BaNafaa” the Gambia-Senegal Sustainable Fisheries Project funded by the USAID West Africa Regional Mission, and WWF-WAMER is considering using its own resources to support another) trained as assessors through attendance at the 2011 Level 2 Event now planned for June. This would be a first step in either making the decision that those from other African regions could still participate in, be certified by, and be part of the network of the WIO-COMPAS program, or in deciding whether West Africa should develop its own regional version of the MPA PRO model. At this time, a decision as to which path to follow remains undecided.

Latin America and Caribbean

Although there was early interest from a group of leaders in Latin America to adapt/adopt and bring the MPA PRO Network program to the region, a lack of funding from other donors has slowed this initial effort. Continued outreach and networking, however, is helping to identify and build new partnerships—partnerships that may have access to the types and levels of resources that are needed to implement the MPA PRO program in a region. This includes but is not limited to the budding partnership with UCI and their IUCN initiatives.

Internal discussion amongst the CRC SUCCESS team has included the potential to test the waters for interest from prior CRC and SUCCESS partners in Mexico, where interest in MPAs is strong and which has a critical mass of sites and professionals. We have learned that they too are working with NOAA on a certificate training program. This idea will be further explored later this year. We now have a brochure in Spanish which should facilitate the dissemination of the concept and initiative.

Our partners in the region are also encouraging us to expand the geographic focus to the Caribbean as well since they have available funding and professional staff managing MPAs. We will likely focus on that border area where the two regions overlap as a starting point and build out from there.

Coral Triangle (CT) Region

CRC received an invitation from Alan White to make a presentation on the MPA PRO initiative at the upcoming May 2011 “regional exchange” on MPA management effectiveness in the Philippines. Now that Glenn has been in the region and talking with partners it appears that the participants at the event will mainly be NGOs and researchers. This is not the target audience for our certification program. Based on experience at other events with similar participants, we have found that our program is of greatest interest and value to those working in MPAs. We propose to instead reallocate those funds to meet individually with the appropriate government officials in Indonesia and Malaysia as those are the two countries most suitable for potentially adopting the MPA PRO model.

Globally

In early February CRC and USAID had some discussions about some related activities happening in Latin America and Asia on MPA certificates/certification efforts. Our concern is that several groups will be working on promoting isolated certification programs that dilute the influence of a globally recognized and coordinated certification system. To avoid this likely potential, CRC has been requested by USAID to explore the value and interest of colleagues to meet and discuss the multiple initiatives occurring globally and how we could forge linkages. Key organizations include NOAA and IUCN at this point. It was proposed that a meeting be convened in 2011 in Washington D.C. Updates on this activity will be provided in the coming months.

1.3 Contacts with USAID Missions/Bureaus

Glenn Ricci met with USAID Indonesia Mission – Ben Stoner on issues related to our IMACS project but used the time to also introduce MPA PRO and handout materials.

1.4 Priorities for Next Quarter (April 1 – June 30, 2011)

- Deliver L203 Certification Event
- Advertise and get cost sharing for L103 in Tanzania
- Launch the new WIO-COMPAS website with new features including MPA PRO case studies
- Finalize Level 3 Assessment Materials for outside review
- Promote MPA PRO in Latin America and Southeast Asia

2. Adapting to Coastal Climate Change

2.1 Report Period Accomplishments (January 1 – March 31, 2011)

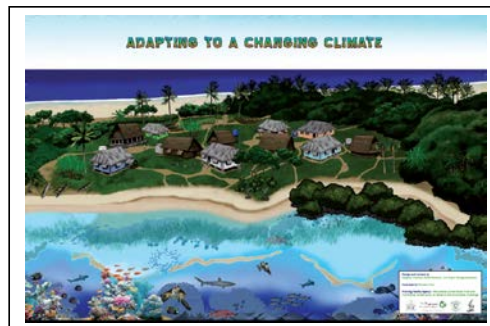
Worldwide, coastal communities are experiencing the effects of global climate change on a daily basis. Current impacts coupled with predictions of future change make it critical to understand and share knowledge on how coastal managers and communities can adapt. Since 2007, SUCCESS has been supporting a USAID leadership role in coastal climate change by providing USAID Missions and partners with information, tools and techniques to mainstream adaptation to coastal climate change in various facets of their work. The SUCCESS Year 7 workplan reflects a continuation of this leadership role, with a greater emphasis on learning across regions to advance appropriate local adaptation actions. In efforts to advance this learning and field capacity for adaptation, CRC has worked to mainstream climate change within its coastal programs through SUCCESS Associate Awards and other USAID programs. These provide the sites and leaders from which SUCCESS will draw for its Year 7 learning activities.

In addition to the existing programs in Ghana, Tanzania, and The Gambia, CRC initiated efforts in Senegal as well as the Asia Pacific region. These programs have expanded the field presence of the CRC and will be used as leverage to the SUCCESS program, where cross portfolio analysis can help to scale up these initiatives to global learning.

Activities

Objective 1: Complete the pilot project in the RMI and disseminate products—through a no-cost extension, complete products for linking climate change and biodiversity conservation planning, with application at the national and local scales. Utilize the information to develop guidance for a global audience.

RMI efforts of SUCCESS in capacity building, vulnerability assessment, and putting a “climate lens” on their community-based conservation and management (locally known as Reimaanlok), have been leveraged significantly within the region, especially through the Micronesia Challenge. The Micronesia Conservation Society, one of the members of the Coastal Management Advisory Committee who is SUCCESS’ partner, actively engages with colleagues from other island nations in the region, and has provided leadership in transferring lessons and tools to the other nations, and sharing the experiences launched by SUCCESS as seen in the recent tool for island practitioners engaging with communities (see box) and



RMI partners and leaders within Micronesia are sharing the knowledge and tools of SUCCESS with the rest of the region. The Micronesia Conservation Trust, in collaboration with The Nature Conservancy, has incorporated RMI experience into regional outreach, guidance and application.

shared through social network blogs (<http://community.eldis.org/.59e1e175>) and video (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uQBxLmbAviY>, <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VkPOWS5JCjY>)

The RMI-based team has completed a third draft of the Facilitator’s Guide for which includes a climate change component. The final draft is underway, and will then go into layout which will be completed by the University of Hawaii Hilo Sea Grant team. While the SUCCESS supported community-based vulnerability assessment in Namdrik atoll was applied last year, the RMI team has not completed the management plan (leveraged effort from other funding) due to staffing and logistics for maintaining continual advances in the outer islands in resource management.

University of Hawaii Sea Grant efforts to develop guidance for characterizing erosion issues and identifying adaptation options have been delayed (year 6 carryover). The difficulty lies in accessing a skilled contractor with links to the RMI context to do the work, with the amount of funds available. Renewed discussions, together with some additional funding are being applied to this effort, as it is important for both RMI and other similar contexts. CRC is working with the partners to see if there are other options, should this fall through.

Priorities for Next Quarter (April 1 – June 30, 2011)

- Complete the Facilitator’s Guide and preliminary layout
- Identify options to move ahead the erosion management guidance, including a “no-option” alternative

Objective 2: Support the emerging global community of practice in coastal climate change adaption by synthesizing lessons learned through SUCCESS, and sharing what works and what does not related to planning and implementing of adaptation actions that address climate change impacts.

The SUCCESS team pilot tested the template for profiling field sites (for tracking progress and facilitating cross portfolio learning) on Ghana, The Gambia, and Mozambique, with the participation of the IOC fellows (see Objective #3 below). In an effort to move this into the CTI region, the profile was applied to colleagues from the Philippines who is an alumni of our Coastal Adaptation to Climate Change Course in 2010.). The revised profile template was then applied to Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea (see appendix X). The revised template will be initiated with Tanzania and RMI. SUCCESS, together with leveraged projects will then use the template to update progress in the seven country initiatives (Ghana, Gambia, Solomon Islands, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Tanzania). This will provide source information for doing cross portfolio analysis and learning.

Comment [g4]: YES. I will send Elin one or two examples of our CTI Profiles

Priorities for Next Quarter (April 1 – June 30, 2011)

- confirm initial learning questions
- Update/track two IOC Africa profiles (Ghana and Gambia) and 3 in the CTI region and initiate Tanzania Pwani
- Engage in discussions with other potential partners, such as the University of Central America in Nicaragua, to determine if there is interest in linking with the profiling and learning activity.

- Produce a summary table across all profiles for comparison and networking

Objective 3: Identify and empower climate change adaptation champions to take action to promote the mainstreaming of adaptation measures within national, local and private sector entry points where CRC is working—helping these champions to articulate and address the role that climate change plays in increased threats to biodiversity, livelihoods, and the overall well-being of coastal communities and ecosystems.

As a follow up to CRC’s three-week, practitioner-based Coastal Adaptation to Climate Change (CACC) course in June 2010, the virtual network of twenty five practitioners has been evolving. Primarily through a listserv function, there has been good activity to share information and experiences. This web-based forum was extremely useful as CRC was developing the proposals to engage and support ongoing practitioner activities through the CTI and IMACS projects. In addition, 10 practitioners (from Africa, Caribbean, Europe) have completed coaching sessions with CRC, which has helped them advance their skills and initiatives back home. CRC has used the listserv to engage potential partners for activities. We are still working on ways to make this a more user based tool, for alumni practitioners to engage more directly among themselves.

With the initiation of the CTI and IMACS projects, CRC has temporarily located a staff person, Glenn Ricci, in the region for start up. These projects are strongly linked to climate change, which has helped to leverage the SUCCESS efforts. In the start up of the projects, CRC and CTI have recognized that many of the practitioners from the CACC course in the region have not been actively involved in the field efforts, as initially envisioned by the CTI. This is being examined now, as CRC’s role in capacity building, mentoring and training-of-trainer workshops moves ahead. This reality has lead the SUCCESS team to reevaluate the development and application of the webinars and field videos within this region.

Africans from The Gambia and Ghana (alumni from 2010 Coastal Adaptation to Climate Change course who are working on CRC projects), and another from Mozambique, joined CRC for a three week fellowship through leveraged funds from the Intergovernmental Oceanic Commission (IOC) as part of a group of young professionals to advance climate change adaptation and help facilitate more effective implementation of United Nations Adaptation Funds.

SUCCESS had identified a peer-to-peer exchange in Africa as a potential end of Year 7 event. Given that the IOC fellows engaged in a

Candidate list of topics which can be used for cross portfolio learning (adapted from IOC fellow discussions)

- Visualizing climate change issues as a communication tool
- Options to perform community based vulnerability assessment
- Place-based vulnerability to flood risk
- Floodplain restoration as an adaptation to flooding
- Beach erosion monitoring techniques and data analysis
- Value chain assessment looking at monetary value of whole chain of production and marketing
- Relocation of people and their willingness to move to reduce increased risks
- Finding and using entry points to mainstream climate adaptation

study tour and peer development program, the SUCCESS exchange will be deferred to Year 8.

Priorities for Next Quarter (April 1 – June 30, 2011)

- Enhance the activity and number of participants for online communication
- Develop themes for site/theme videos to be used for cross site communication and learning

2.2 Changes in Program Activities

Consideration is under review to potentially eliminate the RMI shoreline erosion management guidance, given the difficulty in securing a contractor to work on the project, or to allocate more resources to find a suitable person to do the work.

CRC anticipated using the CTI training, initially scheduled for March/April as a driver for engaging alumni directly, and developing SUCCESS profiles and subsequent field case studies (through profiling, coaching, field visits, and videos). Given some of the changes observed in the field application of climate change adaptation activities, SUCCESS portion of this effort (profiling, practitioner interaction on a web-based forum) has been delayed by several months. In light of this, the team recommends that the webinar activity be suspended and that only one of the three videos be developed for this year. That would be in Africa (either Tanzania or Ghana).

2.3 Contacts with USAID Missions and Bureaus

In late March, CRC was invited by USAID West Africa Regional Program and USAID's Global office to participate in a West Africa Regional meeting related to climate services needed for different sectors. CRC's interest would be to help ensure that the coastal areas of this region have effective tools and information disseminated for fisheries, coastal communities, and other key coastal stakeholder groups. This meeting was postponed due to threat of a pending US Government shutdown just days before the event was scheduled. As new dates are proposed, CRC will work to overlap staff travel to Africa in efforts to participate in this regional event.

3. Collaborative Learning

The collaborative learning element of the SUCCESS extension focuses on cross-portfolio learning activities. The learning team is now synthesizing the livelihoods experience and lessons learned that emerged from the field site activities that were part of the first five years of SUCCESS. This is complemented, where possible, with livelihoods experience from other development projects. In addition to the livelihoods learning agenda, a programming guide for fisheries and aquaculture is slated for completion, dissemination, and for eventual incorporation into various planned workshops and other training events. The final learning activity is related to applying the governance base-lining techniques in the work of the new SUCCESS LWA Associate Awards and other CRC field projects.

3.1 Report Period Accomplishments (January 1 – March 31, 2011)

Objective 1: Microenterprise Guide

In 2010, the learning team drafted a guide called: "*Enterprise Development in Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation: A Guidebook for Local Government and Practitioners.*" The draft guide, including three case studies from Tanzania and Ghana, was sent to Maria Haws for review in December. Once she has finished her review, the guide will be vetted with a wider group of reviewers. In the current reporting period, three new case studies were drafted:

1. Cultivation of Chame in Reserva Mache-Chindul (Ecuador): An Option for Diversification of Aquaculture in Coastal Communities Using Native Species. Authored by Rafael Elao, EcoCostas. Translated by Lola Herrera.
2. Livelihood Diversification through Small Mariculture Ventures in Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia, helps to Supplement Income and Promote Conservation. By Simon Ellis and Maria Haws
3. Best Practices to Increase the Likelihood that Ecotourism Contributes to Improving the Triple Bottom Line. By Cathy McNally

SUCCESS has also lent its expertise to the development of a newsletter focusing on integrating livelihoods into population, health, and environment (PHE) projects. Two SUCCESS' staff—Elin Torell and Donald Robadue—are serving as special issue editors for the newsletter. The deadline for newsletter articles are April 20th and there is at least one article, from the Blue Ventures Group in Madagascar, which might be appropriate to turn into a case study for the enterprise guide.

Final Product: A visual and user-friendly PDF-format Guide, plus a ready-for-training-use PowerPoint

Priorities for Next Quarter (April 1 – June 30, 2011)

- Circulate and receive feedback on the draft Guide

- Finalize at least two additional case studies, highlighting livelihood related work implemented in the Gambia and Nicaragua.
- Revise the draft Guide based on feedback

Objective 2: Field-based Learning and Communication on Livelihoods

When planning for the second phase of SUCCESS, the learning team proposed to offer a series of regional learning and outreach workshops to disseminate the Microenterprise Guide. The purpose of these workshops would be to collect additional lessons from a broader base of experience, and work to help other USAID and international donor initiatives improve performance of their own livelihood components. However, after completing the first draft of the Guide, we decided that instead of designing a stand alone course, it is better to develop two to three session plans (ranging from a two hour session to a one or two day curriculum) that can be incorporated into a broader training. These trainings could be on topics such as coastal adaptation to climate change; marine protected area management; fisheries management, or population, health, environment.

Priorities for Next Quarter (April 1 – June 30, 2011)

- Develop a plan for how to use and disseminate the *”Enterprise Development in Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation: A Guidebook for Local Government and Practitioners”*
- Draft session plans on coastal conservation-based livelihoods that will be incorporated into CRC’s training courses on climate change, fisheries, and PHE
- Develop a “coastal conservation-based livelihoods” power point, designed for a 20 minute introductory presentation.

Objective 3: Communicating Key Lessons Learned on SUCCESS Achievements and Learning in Years 1-5

The objective was met in Year 1 and there were no new activities in the current reporting period.

Priorities for Next Quarter (April 1 – June 30, 2011)

- No pending activities

Objective 4: Collective learning on Fisheries and Governance

Fisheries

SUCCESS is generating knowledge to inform ICM regionally and globally—not only on livelihoods as described above, but on other key issues. The learning agenda also addresses the need for best practices in and reform of capture fisheries and aquaculture. SUCCESS planned to complete and print the Fisheries and Aquaculture Programming Guide in Year 6.

However, as part of the USAID review, which is still underway, SUCCESS has been advised to add a revised and expanded section on monitoring and evaluation and USAID indicators.

Over the past decade, USAID has increased its investment in sustainable fisheries projects in various parts of the world, driven mainly by increasing concerns about over fishing and the impacts this can have on economic growth, poverty alleviation, food security and marine biodiversity. Most of the USAID initiatives are focused on tropical, small-scale or artisanal fisheries that have different characteristics than large scale or commercial fisheries in Northern countries. Considerable research and global reviews have been published recently on factors leading to successful management of fisheries systems (e.g. Hilborn 2007, Beddington et al. 2007, Costello et al. 2008, Mora et al. 2009, Worm et al. 2009, Gutierrez et al. 2010). The confluence of USAID increasing interest in sustainable fisheries and the mounting documentation of successful approaches raise the issue of how USAID projects should be designed and monitored for progress.

USAID projects typically must include standard indicators that are used for global aggregation and reporting to Congress. The standard indicators include those used to report on objectives of the biodiversity earmarks, food security earmarks and USAID economic growth objectives. Most of these types of indicators were not designed with fisheries projects in mind but chosen to reflect global progress on security range of development objectives. Little or no mention is made in the definitions or the indicator language itself of fisheries, but use terms such as bio-physical changes in the ecosystem (a biodiversity indicator for effective management) or generic governance indicators or process measures such as number of people trained. The food security indicators mainly use agricultural terminology. Most projects also include “custom indicators” that reflect specifics of a project design and that are considered needed by managers as necessary to assess intermediate results and longer term outcomes.

Recent development of SUCCESS associate awards in Africa and their respective performance management plans has highlighted a need to provide more guidance on how USAID biodiversity and food security global indicators can be applied to the growing portfolio of USAID fisheries projects. Adding a revised and expanded section on monitoring and evaluation and USAID indicators to the Fisheries and Aquaculture Programming Guide can aid in this.

The first step in preparing the expanded monitoring and evaluation section, was a workshop, held in Rhode Island in February 2011. The workshop reviewed the indicators that current and previous USAID fisheries projects have been using as performance management indicators and assess the gaps in currently used indicators. The discussion included a review of current standard USAID indicators relevant to fisheries, as well as a variety of the custom indicators currently in use. The meeting also generated ideas for how fisheries projects could be monitored better—including recommendations concerning ecological, economic, and social goals of fisheries management projects, as well as governance indicators and progress milestones for planning and implementation purposes. CR will also start preparing contracts for assistance on redrawing figures and placing the document in professional layout prior to printing.

Governance

As part of the CRC match contributions to the SUCCESS Program, the CRC Director is participating in a diversity of global and regional fora to disseminate, apply and refine the methods developed at CRC for assessing the sequence of outcomes that mark an advance to more sustainable forms of development and to analyze the governance dimensions of ecosystem change.

Priorities for Next Quarter (April 1 – June 30, 2011)

- Draft an expanded section on monitoring and evaluation for the Fisheries and Aquaculture Guide.
- Incorporate USAID comments and suggested edits to the Fisheries and Aquaculture Guide
- Continue disseminating and applying methods for analyzing governance responses to coastal ecosystem change at international conferences and in SUCCESS Associate Awards

3.2 Changes in Program Activities

The dissemination plan for the conservation enterprise guide was adapted (see above) and a decision was made to add a new monitoring and evaluation section to the Fisheries and Aquaculture Guide. These changes will be made without any impact on other workplan activities.

3.3 Contacts with USAID Missions and Bureaus

There were no contacts specific to the learning and livelihoods activities during this period.

4. Status of Year 7 Workplan Tasks and Outputs

| | | |
|--|----------------|--|
| | | |
| Final field assessment report by engineer/geologist, including methodology for assessing shoreline erosion and options for addressing this problem at the community level. | March 2011 | Namdrik assessment complete, Sea Grant (leveraged) methods for surveying completed. Third part, on erosion methods delayed due to decision of contractor |
| Final guidance materials (for a global audience) on shoreline erosion protection and adaptation measures written, reviewed, edited and laid out | August 2011 | Delayed, awaiting decision of contractor |
| Outreach document on Reimaanlok community-based process, with a climate lens (layout and publication at UHH) | March 2011 | Delayed. Final draft in development, then layout. Anticipate August. |
| Outputs Shoreline erosion assessment report. (no cost extension) | | Delayed |
| Guidance document for erosion and shoreline protection laid out and produced | | Delayed |
| Document on Reimaanlok process, including a climate lens applicable to RMI and other similar environments (no cost extension) | | Delayed |
| | | |
| Identify practitioners/sites for tracking progress and lessons for the CRC practitioner network | October 2010 | Completed |
| Finalize field profile template for data input | November 2010 | Completed |
| Draft field profiles written and disseminated through the CRC practitioner network | August 2011 | On Schedule |
| Working draft synthesis of cross-site profile findings | August 2011 | On Schedule |
| Contribute to TNC partnership for summarizing Ecosystem Based Adaptation science and approaches | September 2011 | Contributed to workshop. TNC is working on follow up |
| Outputs Three field profiles developed | | On Schedule |
| Synthesis of cross-site lessons and practices (working draft) | | On schedule |
| EBA meeting findings, summary of knowledge and recommendations for next steps written up | | TBD by TNC efforts (leveraged) |

| Objective 3: Identify and empower climate change adaptation champions | Date | Status |
|---|-------------------|---|
| Online information and communication via CRC practitioner network | November 2010 | Delayed by CTI process. Will be completed in early May |
| Web-based forum for practitioners | March 2011 | Completed |
| Webinar for practitioners | April 2011 | Recommend that this be eliminated, due to lack of internet capacity in CTI and elsewhere |
| Video clips from the field | September 2011 | Discussion on topics for one video is underway. Given the delayed status of CTI field application, recommend to do only one this year |
| Peer-to-peer exchanges in Africa | TBD | Recommend for postpone until Year 8, since IOC exchange was implemented in March 2011 |
| Outputs | | |
| 1 web-based forum | | Completed – in process |
| 1 webinar for practitioners | | Recommend elimination |
| 3 video clips from the field | | On schedule for first one. |
| 2 way peer-to-peer exchange technical assistance (4 people in total) one site to another (TBD) | | Recommend postpone until Year 8 |
| MPA PRO | | |
| Objective 1: Certify | Date | Status |
| Update Program Policies and Ethics Statements | January 2011 | Waiting for final Level 3 policies before completing this task. Will be completed in September to allow advisory group to comment |
| Conduct Level 2 offering (national or regional) | February-May 2011 | Rescheduled for June due to low enrollment |
| Conduct Level 1 offering (Tanzania) | April – June 2011 | Rescheduled for August |
| Train Level 3 Assessors and develop assessment materials | August 2011 | Likely delayed due to challenges in securing consultant time |
| Conduct Level 3 offering (regional) | September 2011 | Rescheduled for FY12 |
| Outputs | | |
| Updated Handbook with new Level 1, 2 and 3 processes, competences, assessment instruments and candidate materials | | Delayed by L3 development |
| Level 3 Assessors Guidebook and assessment materials | | Delayed but on track for completion in FY11 |
| Manual for training assessors | | Delayed but on track for completion in FY11 |
| Objective 2: Service | Date | Status |
| Active networking of MPA PROs through | Ongoing | Completed and ongoing |

| | | |
|---|--------------|---|
| electronic media and exchanges | | |
| Continue posting MPA PRO profiles and case studies on website | Ongoing | May |
| Evaluate MPA PROs for Impact of Program | Ongoing | May |
| Refine the Social Network Analysis and Application | March 2011 | July |
| Outputs | | |
| Online networking of MPA PROs to share information and provide updates on <i>MPA News</i> (an international monthly news services/electronic newsletter) | | |
| Updated WIO-COMPAS website with new materials, MPA PRO profiles and case studies | | May |
| Summary report on the post-certification evaluations by MPA PROs | | May |
| Social Network Analysis and refinements to the data collection process | | July |
| Objective 4: Solidify and Scale-up | Date | Status |
| Conduct institutional analysis of WIO region MPA government agencies to seek endorsements | January 2011 | Task changed to focus on Level 3 design needs |
| Present the MPA PRO/WIO-COMPASS Program to other regions (Asia, Latin America and Caribbean) | April 2011 | Ongoing in Asia with potential for Latin America in July |
| Lead capacity building workshop and writing of paper at the International Marine Conservation Congress (IMCC) (Contingent on funding from NOAA) | May 2011 | Canceled due to lack of travel funds and Glenn's assignment in Asia |
| Secure key endorsements from WIO-COMPAS region governments, NGOs, etc. | July 2011 | ongoing |
| Produce outreach materials for international media (blogs, newsletters and conferences/meetings) that inform the marine conservation/coastal management/MPA sector of the MPA PRO program | August 2011 | On schedule |
| Outputs | | |
| Articles for newsletters and blogs on MPA PRO and WIO-COMPAS progress in certifying professionals | | |
| Strategy document for linking WIO-COMPAS to government MPA agencies and for obtaining endorsements | | |
| Co-authored paper on capacity-building strategies with a highlight on MPA PRO | | |
| Learning | | |

| Objective 1: Guide for Enterprise Development | Date | Status |
|---|------------------|--|
| 6-8 case studies received from partners | December 1, 2010 | On target |
| Draft guide completed and sent to experts for review | January 2011 | The guide is under review by Maria Haws. It will be sent to a wider group for review in May or June, 2011 |
| Expert group meeting to review draft guide | March 2011 | Not sure if we will have an in-person meeting or if we will do the review electronically |
| Guide revised and finalized | May 2011 | Target date moved to September-October |
| Outputs Microenterprise guide, with 6-8 case studies from around the world | | 6 case studies have been drafted. There are 2 additional case studies under development |
| Objective 2: Field-based Learning on Livelihoods | Date | Status |
| Develop training modules and a teaching case study based on the microenterprise guide | September 2011 | On target |
| Identify the location and dates for the Year 8 regional microenterprise workshop | September 2011 | This activity has changed. We will focus on integrating livelihoods into other trainings instead of holding stand alone trainings on micro-enterprise development in ICM |
| Outputs Training modules | | On target |
| Objective 4: Collective learning on Fisheries and Governance | Date | Status |
| Outputs Sustainable Fisheries and Responsible Aquaculture Programming Guide | | Pending edits from USAID/EGAT M&E section to be written next quarter |

5. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

The SUCCESS Program's goal is to provide global leadership in integrated coastal management through innovative approaches in a participatory, issue-driven and results-oriented process to:

- Promote sustainable use of marine resources
- Conserve marine biodiversity
- Improve food and income security

This is a long-term goal (third order outcome). In its first phase SUCCESS contributed to the goal through a mix of regional and global activities and implementation of innovative practices, adaptations and learning in Nicaragua, Ecuador, and Tanzania. In its second (current) phase, SUCCESS continues to make additional contributions to this goal, but instead by providing regional and global leadership in climate change adaptation, cross-site learning, and MPA certification. Meanwhile, all field implementation activities are funded and implemented solely through Associate Awards.

As a result of eliminating field activities, the SUCCESS PMP was revised in the first quarter of FY 10. The new performance management plan (PMP) for the extension period (Years 6-10) is a slimmed down version, with only nine indicators:

1. Individuals trained (gender disaggregated)
2. Dollar value of funds leveraged from USAID Missions and non-USG sources
3. Tools, protocols, procedures, systems, methodologies, guides, curricula, or indices developed or adapted for country and/or thematic contexts
4. Success stories, peer review articles, conference papers, research studies documenting key actionable findings and lessons learned related to SUCCESS
5. Technical support interventions provided by SUCCESS to other partners and programs on toolkits and guidebooks developed by SUCCESS
6. Recipients of SUCCESS training and/or mentoring subsequently implementing projects or providing training or technical assistance in these topics to others
7. Target organizations incorporating SUCCESS tools etc. into their work
8. Hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management
9. Policies, laws, agreements, or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation implemented

These indicators measure the outputs and impacts of SUCCESS activities related to MPA certification, climate change adaptation, and learning. Life-of-Program targets for the SUCCESS extension period were established for the first indicator only.

LOP Targets for number of individuals trained

| INDICATOR | FY 10 Target | FY 11 Target | FY 12 Target | FY 13 Target | FY 14 Target | LOP Target |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1: Number of Individuals trained | 40 | 55 | 70 | 55 | 30 | 250 |
| <i>Number of women trained</i> | 16 | 23 | 27 | 25 | 11 | 102 |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|
| <i>% women trained</i> | 40% | 42% | 39% | 45% | 37% | 41% |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|

During work planning, targets were set for selected other indicators for Year 7. A table of accomplishments in relation to the targets is presented in [Appendix 1](#). A full description of each indicator can be found in the PMP, which is available upon request.

III. MANAGEMENT ISSUES

With no field activities and the reduced size, scale, and scope of this second phase of the SUCCESS Program Leader Award, there are minimal management issues. With a relatively modest and very focused budget, a reduced number of partners involved in this second phase of SUCCESS activities, and with the CRC technical staff assigned to very discrete tasks with clearly defined goals, the level of effort that must go into program reporting and other management transactions is limited.

IV. UPCOMING CHALLENGES, CONSTRAINTS, AND OPPORTUNITIES

With no field-based activities included as part of this phase of SUCCESS, the team has had to use more creative means to have face to face contact with practitioners on the ground. and other means to promote two of the follow-on SUCCESS initiatives that we are looking to scale-up and have replicated on-the-ground in other countries and regions—i.e., the MPA certification and climate change adaptation for coastal communities initiatives. To overcome this issue, as the SUCCESS team visits the field, as part of their work on other USAID-funded field projects. We are using these opportunities as well as attendance at international meetings and conferences —as appropriate—to promote the MPA PRO program and the Center’s work and tools in climate change adaptation for coastal communities.

As noted in the earlier sections of this report and in the section that follows, the SUCCESS Associate awards provide a wealth of cross-portfolio learning opportunity, including continued opportunity to test and learn from the tools, approaches, strategies, etc. first developed under the Leader Award. Several other USAID projects that CRC is involved with provide synergistic opportunities with SUCCESS objectives and activities and are also described below. However, the expanding portfolio of Associate Awards and CRC involvement in related USAID projects is stretching the current capacity of CRC which is a relatively small group within a University setting. While we have been drawing on expertise from local, regional and global partners and external consultants to expand our capabilities, with this comes added management burdens. CRC is currently in the process of planning and creating new positions both at the administrative and fiscal level and at the technical/programmatic level to help address this issue. This is particularly important as additional Associate Awards are anticipated and as several new projects (e.g. CTI and IMACS) get underway.

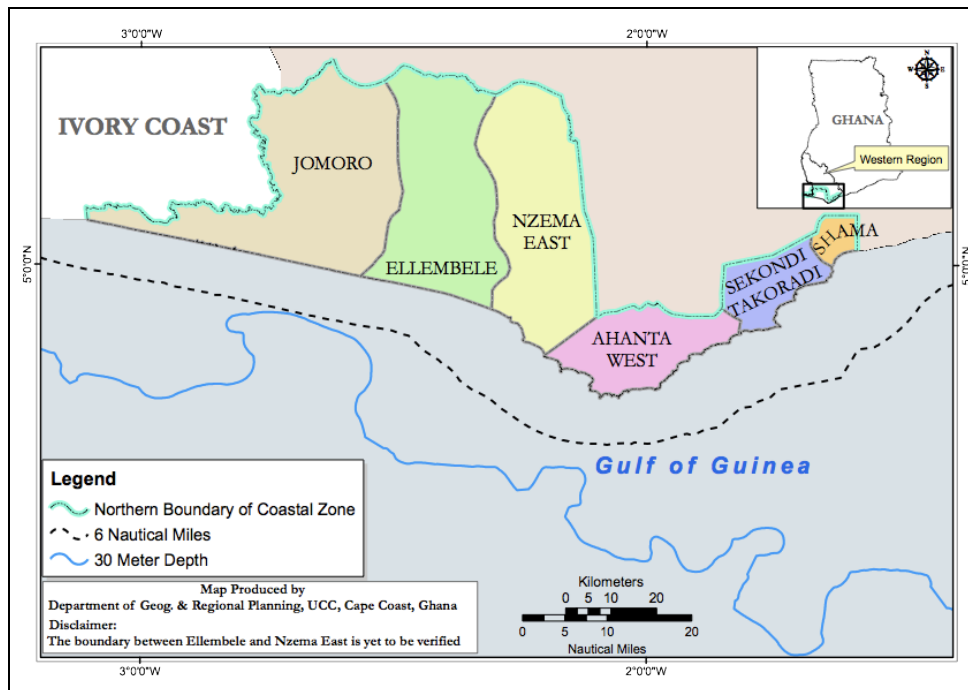
The new USAID climate work in Indonesia (see below) that CRC is participating in will offer significant opportunities for creating a global learning platform on our coastal adaptation work given the field application and capacity building components. The Coral Triangle Initiative, also integrates with our SUCCESS activities through a learning agenda and capacity building. However there is no field application there, limiting our direct engagement in hands-on program implementation.

V. ASSOCIATE AWARDS AND RELATED PROJECTS

Ghana Associate Award

The Ghana Project, locally known as Hen Mpoano (Our Coast) had its second Year Workplan approved in October 2010 http://www.crc.uri.edu/download/ICFG_Workplan_FINAL.pdf. This workplan lays out the Phase 2 strategy of the project over the next 24-30 months as well as detailed activities for its second year. Phase 2 activities are designed to build towards the goal of formulating a nested governance system in which the roles and responsibilities of the individual communities, the six coastal districts and coordination at the regional scale are made explicit and strengthened. The necessary actions are likely to require changes in the policies and procedures of some Ministries and could require legislative action. This requires that the Initiative maintain a presence in Accra and consult regularly with agencies of central government as the ideas for a strengthened coastal and fisheries governance system take shape and alternative courses of action are explored. This is particularly obvious in fisheries, where all policy making and monitoring and enforcement actions are planned and executed. The Initiative will be encouraging dialog at the scale of the Western Region through its Advisory Council chaired by the Region's Chief Director. Options for an integrated program and its initiatives will be integrated into a formal proposal supported by one or more "white papers" during Phase 3 of the Initiative in 2014.

During Phase 2, activities pertaining to fisheries and the seascape portion of the coastal zone will concentrate on improving enabling conditions on which management decisions are based. This includes ways to improve information on how and why effort is changing and its impact on fish stocks and fishing businesses, as well as potential strategies for improving the basis for collaborative management. The later point is quite important as previous efforts at collaborative management have failed and the current legislative and institutional arrangements for genuine participation of fisheries stakeholders are weak. The development of pilot fisheries plans was considered as an option for Phase 2. However, given that the most important fish stocks (pelagics) range nationally and internationally, and fishermen also migrate throughout their range, management plans at the scale of the Western Region or for smaller geographic units will not be useful until an improved co-management framework is in place that allows for nesting locally based management into larger scales at the district regional and national level. The only marine spatial planning activities supported by the Initiative in Phase 2 is initial planning for the eventual establishment of proposed Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) within the Cape Three Points area where unique bottom habitats and critical spawning grounds for demersal species of fish are found.



The Western Region's Coastal Zone

On the landscape side of the coastal zone, activities will concentrate on developing a number of pilot models for integrated coastal zone management and conservation in three focal areas that contain combinations of issues that are representative of the issues facing the coast as a whole. Each of the areas contains high biodiversity and ecological value where protection and the minimization of human activities is the primary goal. Each focal area also contains human settlements and sites where development or re-development is the priority. Each focal area will therefore address how such diverse needs can be integrated into a coherent strategy that addresses many issues simultaneously. The focal areas also have been selected for a range of conditions that span the relatively pristine and rural Amansuri wetland and associated shorefront area, to the urbanized Shama district where major new investments in infrastructure are being proposed. Between these two extremes, lies the Cape Three Points focal area with priority areas for conservation, and with several villages and small towns where the canoe fishery is the major source of employment and income and where shorelines are dotted with tourism lodges that hold the promise for new forms of economic development. Sea turtle nesting beaches are yet another important feature of the both the Amansuri and Cape Three Points focal areas.

Finally, in efforts to build capacity for the Western region in climate change adaptation, the CRC has identified the University of Cape Coast as a partner (they participated in the 2010 Coastal Management Institute). The Geography Department, with its GIS skills, will be supporting vulnerability assessments in the focal areas. The Center for Coastal

Management, within the Fisheries and Aquaculture Department, is partnering with CRC to design and deliver a 5-day course for District Planners and Disaster Management Officials for 2011.

Senegal-Gambia Sustainable Fisheries Project Associate Award

This project is continuing to develop and promote models of fisheries co-management in the West African region especially through examples under development in the Gambia. These examples focus on the establishment of a shellfish co-management plan for 500 women oyster harvesters in the Tanbi Wetlands National Park and a co-management plan and related actions to obtain MSC certification for the Gambian Sole fishery. These plans are in advanced stages of drafting and may be ready for formal approvals in the next quarter. If so, we are considering asking USAID/West Africa and the SUCCESS AOTR to attend those signing/launch activities.

During this past quarter, the Project convened a four day climate change workshop in the coastal town of Mbodiene, Senegal, just south of Dakar. The 59 participants came from government agencies from the seven countries that participate in the West Africa Sub-regional Fishing Commission (known by its French acronym CRSP) (Mauritania, Senegal, Cape Verde, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, and Sierra Leone) and from other regional initiatives. Government agencies represented included, fisheries, parks and wildlife, and environment. The Workshop was organized by the Coastal Resources Center at the University of Rhode Island in partnership with WWF's West African Marine Eco-region Program.

The workshop's objectives included:

- Consolidating information on regional climate change initiatives in coastal areas and marine ecosystems
- Assessing climate change issues in fishing communities and marine ecosystems and actions taken to date across each of the CSRP countries and identifying similarities of key issues and responses across countries
- Identifying needs and opportunities for mainstreaming adaptation considerations and actions into national, sub-national, and local level strategies and initiatives

Many country representatives expressed similar environmental concerns, especially habitat destruction, coastal erosion, inundation, soil and groundwater salinization, and overfishing. In some countries, inland desertification has led to more migration to coastal areas and, consequently, increasing pressures on marine resource. Many coastal and marine areas in West Africa are already affected by multiple anthropogenic stressors, such as coastal erosion, deforestation and habitat fragmentation. These existing problems are likely to become more serious threats for coastal locations and fishing communities when coupled with the projected impacts of climate change. Non-sustainable resource use, including overfishing, reduces the adaptive capacity of natural systems, decreasing resiliency and the ability of stressed communities and ecosystems to respond to climatic changes. For example, sand mining for construction, alteration of waterways, population pressure, and improper siting of

infrastructure leave both the communities and the environment with increased vulnerability to climate change.

These problems were displayed in a field trip to the communities of Djifere, Palmarin, and Joal. Participants saw examples of fishing communities severely affected by erosion, major changes to wetlands and coastal waterways, salt water intrusion, and overexploitation of fish resources.

A key conclusion of the workshop was that proactive adaptation to accelerated negative environmental changes need not wait for specific climate change scenarios and evidence of impacts. Planned adaptation strategies should be based on an examination of current vulnerabilities and possible no-regrets actions (actions that would achieve positive development benefits even without significant climate change).

One outcome of the workshop was a recommendation to start a process to create a proposal for a regional-scale climate change adaptation activity to submit to for funding to one of the international funds working on adaptation. Breakout groups defined focus areas for a regional activities including: improved understanding and data on coastal and marine climate change impacts; outreach and awareness raising on climate change; mainstreaming climate change into fisheries policies and management plans; capacity building; strengthening of marine protected area networks; mangrove protection and reforestation; fish stock assessment and sustainable fisheries management.

A Workshop Proceedings is being prepared that will elaborate the findings and recommendations.

Previously, the project requested a three-year water and sanitation add-on component for the Gambia field activities, budgeted at approximately \$700,000. The Gambia is currently facing problems with exporting to the EU, in part due to poor quality of sanitary conditions at the landing sites. This will affect plans for certifying the sole fishery and its associated export under an eco-label. In addition, water quality studies in the Tanbi have indentified several point sources of fecal contamination (a piggery and a hotel latrine) that put at risk opportunities to develop a shellfish sanitary management plan that could open up new local markets to hotels for raw shellfish and the potential for export further down the road. This request required a revision to the Projects IEE and this task was completed and submitted to Robert Buzzard, USAID/West Africa regional environmental advisor for approvals through USAID. Funding is expected for this add on within the next quarter.

Senegal Associate Award

An Associate Award for a five-year, US\$11.5 million fisheries and coastal management project "COMFISH" was successfully negotiated during this quarter and started as of February 14th. Star-up activities are underway and during this period a FY 11 Year1 workplan, Performance Monitoring Plan, Marking and Branding Plan and Initial environmental examination were all submitted for approval. Comments were received back and all of these documents were resubmitted for final approval now pending. All key staff

positions have been approved and the core in-country team contracted. An office location has been rented and is not being outfitted. Workplan activities between now and the end of September will focus mainly on assessments of the local context and selection of two fisheries sticks where comprehensive management plans will be developed.

The Pwani Project, Tanzania

The Conservation of Coastal Eco-Systems in Tanzania: the *Pwani* Project is a four-year project funded through a bilateral cooperative agreement with USAID Tanzania. One of the Pwani Project's goals is to create wealthier and more empowered communities. Wealthier communities are created not by simply increasing people's economic health and standing, but improving as well other factors that contribute to quality of life—factors such as increasing people's resilience to the impacts of climate change stressors; and improving their access to health services that shape their overall physical well being. Although not an associate award, the *Pwani Project* is part of the SUCCESS family. *Pwani* has several direct links to SUCCESS. First it collaborates with SUCCESS on climate change related activities, where SUCCESS resources are leveraged to support the development of vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning tools that build upon the Guide. In return, the Pwani project is a pilot site for on-the-ground climate change vulnerability assessments and adaptation planning that SUCCESS can learn from as it refines its tools and training curriculums. In FY 11, the Pwani Project is finalizing village level vulnerability assessments and implementing adaptation plans in two villages on the Tanzania mainland and two villages on Zanzibar. The experience of implementing the first two vulnerability assessments have fed into the revision of a tool for village level adaptation planning. Second, Pwani is a learning site for enterprise development and it is one of the cases featured in the conservation enterprise guide. Lastly, Pwani has also sponsored two individuals from marine protected areas in Tanzania to undergo MPA-PRO assessment via the SUCCESS supported WIO-COMPAS Program.

IMACS

CRC is a partner in the Chemonics International-led consortium of the PLACE indefinite quantity contract (IQC) that was recently awarded for the "Indonesia Marine and Climate Support" (IMACS) project funded by USAID Indonesia Mission. The project is focusing on building the capacity of the Indonesia Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) to address fisheries and climate change issues. CRC is playing a senior advisory role for the coastal adaptation aspects of the project and will focus on providing support to MMAF in policy integration, conducting vulnerability assessments, designing and delivering short training courses, and developing the capacity of regional universities to provide extension services to local governments. The project this year will include conducting vulnerability and livelihood assessments in two to three target areas of Indonesia.

CTI

Based on the success of the CCA training attended by 15 CTI partners this past June, the US CTI program awarded CRC a small grant to collect adaptation cases from the region, and to design and deliver two regional short courses and one training-of-trainers course. In the

process, CRC will coach the CTI field partners as they implement their independent adaptation programs. These field partners will also participate in the SUCCESS adaptation network that CRC is facilitating. These small grant activities will be integrated with our overall SUCCESS climate activities through coaching, profiles, case studies and curriculum.

Comment [BC5]: What has been done so far?

APPENDIX 1: PMP HIGHLIGHTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

SUCCESS Year 6 and Year 7, quarter one, PMP results

| INDICATOR | FY 10 Target | FY 10 Total | FY 10 Q 4 | FY 11 Target | FY 11 Q 1 | Comments on FY 10 Q4 and FY 11 Q1 results |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|---|
| 1. Individuals trained (gender disaggregated) | 40 | 58 | 21 | 40 | 0 | certification events |
| Number of women trained | 16 | 20 | 5 | 16 | 0 | |
| Percent women trained | 40% | 34% | 24% | 40% | 0 | |
| 2. Dollar value of funds leveraged from USAID Missions and non-USG sources | No target | 84,428 | 21,280 | No target | 158,423 | sources include: CTI, eCoMaP, and Sida |
| 3. Tools, protocols, procedures, systems, methodologies, guides, curricula, or indices developed or adapted for country and/or thematic contexts | 1 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 1 | CCA worksheets and ten day curriculum, WIOMSA MPA curriculum that builds on the WIO-COMPAS competencies |
| 4. Success stories, peer review articles, conference papers, research studies documenting key actionable findings and lessons learned related to SUCCESS | 9 | 17 | 2 | 10 | 2 | WIO-COMPAS write-ups and conference presentations |
| 5. Technical support interventions provided by SUCCESS to other partners and programs on toolkits and guidebooks developed by SUCCESS | 1 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 1 | Glenn Ricci TA to WIOMSA |
| 6. Recipients of SUCCESS training and/or mentoring subsequently implementing projects or providing training or technical assistance in these topics to others | 0 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 3 | CACC participants that we are following/mentoring as they implement projects. |
| 7. Target organizations incorporating SUCCESS tools etc. into their work | 0 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 0 | WWF South Africa, International Ranger Federation, and the Game Ranger Association of Africa |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| 8. Hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 9. Policies, laws, agreements, or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation implemented | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |

APPENDIX 2: LEVERAGED FUNDING TO DATE (OCT. 2009 – DEC., 2010)

| Fiscal Year | Leveraging Partner | Donor | Activity | Leveraged Funds |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---|-----------------|
| 2010 | CRC | Marviva | To present the MPA Pro concept at a meeting in Costa Rica | 1,800 |
| 2010 | CRC | individual experts | Livelihoods learning meeting – value of the experts’ time | 5,322 |
| 2010 | CRC | CRC | Reception at 3/24 meeting leveraged by URI | 2,212 |
| 2010 | CRC | CIDEA | Juan Ramon travel to Washington DC for Harvest seminar | 859 |
| 2010 | CRC | NOAA | To develop 3 climate change adaptation modules | 20,280 |
| 2010 | CRC | USAID Tanzania | CEEST subcontract to use adaptation to climate change guide in Tanzania | 12,835 |
| 2010 | CRC | UH Sea Grant | UH Sea Grant staff contributing to RMI coastal assessment | 2,002 |
| 2010 | CRC | LOICZ | Stephen participation in Paris meeting | 2,133 |
| 2010 | WIOMSA | SIDA | Dar es Salaam experts meeting, Feb 2010 | 15,200 |
| 2011 | WIOMSA | ReCoMap | updating MPA training manual | 25000 |
| 2011 | WIOMSA | Sida | Conducting MPA training course | 20000 |
| 2011 | WIOMSA | ReCoMap | Conducting MPA training course | 55000 |
| 2011 | CRC | CTI | Climate change cases, courses, and training of trainers | 58,423 |
| 2011 | UH Seagrant | UNDP | development of shore management guide for the Marshall Islands | 6,000 |
| 2011 | CRC | USAID | IMACS Indonesia Project, year 1 climate change funds implemented by CRC | 183,303 |
| LEVERAGED FUNDING TOTAL | | | | 441,154 |

Comment [p7]: Please note change elin...I took out the other UH Sea Grant 9000, since that is SUCCESS funds

Livelihood Diversification through Small Mariculture Ventures in Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia, helps to Supplement Income and Promote Conservation.**Simon Ellis and Maria Haws****Introduction**

Pohnpei is a small mountainous island, located slightly north of the equator in the western Pacific Ocean. While only 335 km² in area and 20-24 km in diameter it is the largest of the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) archipelago, and the third largest island in Micronesia. The FSM is a sovereign nation with an EEZ of 2 million km² and a population of only 110,000 people. Pohnpei, like many areas of Micronesia, is economically depressed with very few income earning or export opportunities for its rural communities other than farming and fishing. Fifty-four percent of Pohnpei's population is unemployed, while 11.1% of the total workforce (15+ years of age) is involved in agriculture or fishing (Rhodes et al 2008). Minimum wage, for those who can find work, is \$1.35 per hour. It is estimated that there are 756 commercial and 1,408 subsistence farmers and fishers on the island (Rhodes et al. 2008) out of a total population of approximately 35,000.

Overfishing of Pohnpei's large, sheltered and easily accessible lagoon has long been a concern, but up until recently has not been well documented. According to recent studies, unsustainable fishing practices are threatening the local commercial coral reef fisheries and a substantial portion of many species enter Pohnpei markets at immature sizes (Rhodes and Tupper 2007 and 2008). Fishing is mainly done at night using spears, which is difficult to regulate and causes selective pressure on certain species. Starting in 2001, the Conservation Society of Pohnpei (CSP), began working with coastal communities to establish MPA's, and building community consensus for conservation in existing MPA's, as a means of conserving fishery stocks. Four MPA's have been established since that time, making the total MPA's in Pohnpei 11 with a further two in progress. Once established, these MPA's are protected by Pohnpei State Law as no-take zones but enforcement and compliance remains primarily the responsibility of the local communities.

Initiative

Starting in 2005, the Marine and Environmental Research Institute of Pohnpei (MERIP) began working with MPA communities to develop sponge and coral farming as income-generating opportunities. Some sponge farms already existed around Pohnpei but extension efforts had been limited and markets were not well established so there was very limited production. Both methods of farming take advantage of cloning, also called fragmentation, where a piece of sponge or coral is removed from a parent colony and planted to start a new colony. Mariculture of these species has significant benefits as follows:

- Very simple fragmentation technology for easy adoption by community-based farmers
- Products have no edible or local value so theft or farm interference is minimal
- Few or no predators and pests so cleaning and maintenance is minimal

- High value species suitable for export
- Low labor input which allows time for other cultural and/or subsistence activities
- Sustainable technologies with extremely low environmental impact
- Filter feeding and/or photosynthetic symbioses so no feed inputs are necessary



Figure 1. Sponges hung on submerged lines



Figure 2. Micronesia wool sponge (*Cosinoderma matthewsi*)



Figure 3. The facial exfoliating sponge *Spongia matamata*



Figure 4. Packaged wool sponge as sold by Trade Aid of New Zealand

MERIP supports farmers by providing initial inputs of materials and extension assistance to farmers. MERIP also works on finding local and export markets for products and offers to buy the harvest from farmers if they wish.

Central farms are also maintained by MERIP to conduct research on new species, guarantee throughput to buyers and to provide parent colonies to start new farms. Farmers are selected from the more impoverished lagoon island communities of Pohnpei where there is a strong reliance on fishing and farming for food and income. The criteria for farmer selection is based mainly on their proximity to the coast and their willingness to engage in farming.

Two species of sponge are grown in Pohnpei, the Micronesian wool sponge (*Cosinoderma matthewsi*) and a smaller species, *Spongia matamata*. The wool sponge is sold for bathing while *S. matamata* is a smaller, softer, more delicate sponge used for facial exfoliation. Both sponges are farmed on lines submerged in mid-water (Figure 1). Grow out time for wool sponges (Figure 2) is 2-3 years while *S. matamata* (Figure 3) attain market size in only 6-9 months. Aside from planting and harvesting, farmers must maintain the lines on their farms and keep the sponges clean. There is a small local market for sponges of less than 1000 pieces p.a. Most processed and packaged sponges are currently exported via a local wholesaler to Hawaii and by MERIP to an organization called Trade Aid New Zealand, a fair trade store with approximately 30 locations in New Zealand (Figure 4).



Figure 5. Typical coral farm in Pohnpei

Coral farming uses similar fragmentation techniques to sponge farming but farms are laid out on metal trestles (Figure 5). All products are exported, via air freight, by MERIP for the marine ornamental trade (home aquariums) in the USA, EU and developed Asia, through regional wholesalers in Kosrae, FSM and Majuro, Republic of the Marshall Islands. The corals are then consolidated with other marine ornamental products and re-exported. The expansion of this industry is heavily dependent on having a variety of species to export. Because of this, MERIP has focused on development of new species to export.

Results

The introduction of sponge and coral farming project has been successful in several respects but has also met with several challenges. Sponge farming in particular has been difficult to establish. Villagers have been reluctant to take up farming or to expand production beyond current low levels and the number of farmers has remained fairly static between 14 and 20. Because of this, finished sponge production by farmers between 2005-2010 has grown quite slowly (Figure 6). The main issue appears to be the long interval between establishing a farm and receiving payments from harvest. To try and take this into consideration MERIP has developed an alternative system where anyone can work as a day laborer on a central sponge farm and receive a wage. This has permitted more people to benefit from sponge farming and receive immediate payment and has also helped to identify and train new farmers. Existing farmers are also benefiting from a prorated payment plan where they receive 6 monthly payments based on their standing stock of sponges. Production is now showing signs of expanding due to these changes.

Coral farming has been significantly more successful due mainly to the short grow-out time of only 3-6 months. The number of farmers has steadily grown to 13 in 2010 from a starting number of 4 in 2005. The number of export species has grown from 1 in 2005 to 9 in 2010. Similarly the number of corals produced and exported by farmers has grown almost exponentially (Figure 6).

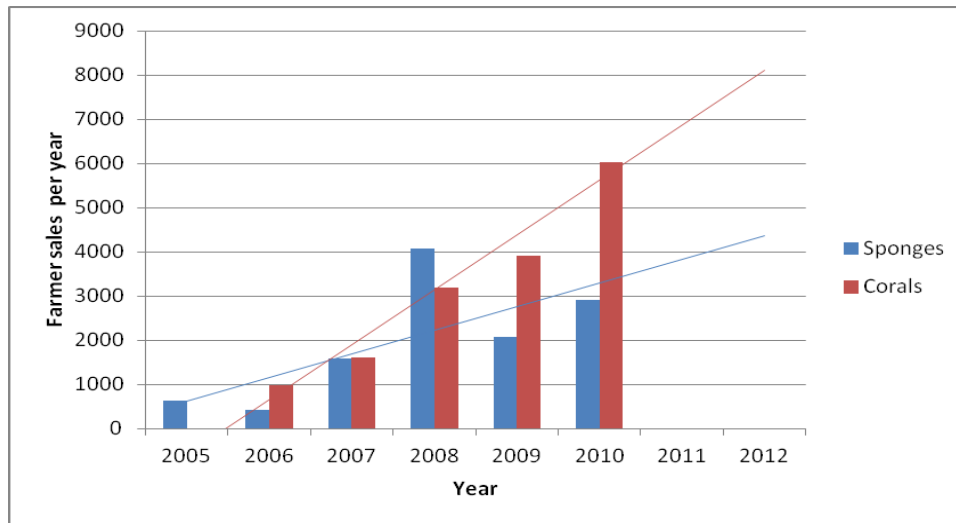


Figure 6. Sponge and coral production by farmers in Pohnpei, based on farm gate sales, with Linear production forecast trendlines (red for corals and blue for sponges).

At present it would appear that sponge and coral farming provides only a supplemental income for farmers but that the

situation is starting to change. The average fisher in Pohnpei has an estimated annual net income of \$500-700 (Rhodes et al. 2008) after taking into account the cost of being engaged in the activity. Sponge and coral farming has no intrinsic cost to the farmer other than “sweat equity” as MERIP provides nearly all the necessary materials to start farming. In 2010, the top coral farmers were able to make \$600-650 p.a. while top sponge farmers made \$240-255. With the average time spent farming of only 2-3 days per month per farmer, these figures indicate that with very little effort these activities could provide more than supplemental income to serious farmers, and could in fact replace fishing as a primary livelihood. The estimated maximum number of farmers sponge and coral farming could sustain is currently 130 which could make a significant impact on the fishing population if it comes to fruition.

Although coral and sponge farming offer low-impact, potentially profitable strategies for income generation, their link to marine conservation has not been as successful as first hoped. Despite increasing evidence of overfishing in Pohnpei, fishing still remains a viable income source, and current livelihood options are sufficient for meeting most needs, particularly since healthcare and education are provided by the State. This, combined with the relatively small number of people involved in coral and sponge farming means the impact of these activities on conservation cannot be overstated. That said, in a recent socio-economic survey conducted by MERIP, 75% of farmers said they fished less than before and almost all farmers showed increased awareness of the environment and conservation. Therefore it can be assumed that some impact momentum is being gained through better marine resource management (less fishing) and MPA compliance (conservation awareness).

Best Practices

Strong Private Sector Involvement

MERIP has sought to make strong linkages with private sector wholesalers and buyers. This has helped the development and long term sustainability of sponge and coral farming because prices obtained for products are realistic and based on world market prices. This gives the farming operations a much better chance of long term viability. Marketing is probably the most challenging aspect of the initiatives, and requires repeated, often disappointing efforts to develop a stable client base that understands some of the constraints to doing business in remote parts of the world.

Local Extension Agents/Expatriate Technical Expertise

Micronesia for many years suffered from a lack of trained local extension agents and local technical specialists. Over the last ten years, considerable progress has been made to train local peoples as extension agents and progressively turn over more of the institutional operations to them. Several institutions, not just MERIP, have taken this approach with considerable, albeit slow success. Out migration by educated young people is one of the main impediments to making further progress along these lines. At the same time, the need for the presence of trained expatriate specialist has not completely been eliminated. In part this is due to the need for concurrent research to continually improve production methods and develop new aquaculture species. Until larger numbers of young people advance to at least the MS level, expatriates will continue to play an important role. Given this fact, it is important that expatriates have good skills in extension, cultural sensitivity and can work well in multi-cultural, multi-institutional teams to successfully contribute to the long-term efforts.

Long Term Support by a Local NGO

There is strong evidence that livelihood diversification initiatives that are successful require a long time to achieve profitability and eventual profits are characteristically modest rather than spectacular. MERIP has sought not to treat the development of coral and sponge farming as a “project” but rather a long term investment toward a more sustainable future. The future of MERIP’s support for the activity is not linked to a finite funding cycle but is on-going. Additionally, MERIP plays the role of an “honest broker” between private sector interests and the communities. Businesses are generally better than fisheries departments or NGO’s at identifying and/or developing opportunities, but often have difficulties in spreading benefits and in community relations, hence the need for somebody to smooth the interface between business and community.

Community Training, Awareness and Education

Constant involvement of community members is essential to the long-term success of livelihood development. Without this, farmers will not be able to increase farm effectiveness, understand their business better and make the link between their own activities and conservation. This is an area MERIP has not been as successful as intended and efforts are underway to improve communication with the farming communities. Constant communication with the involved communities also helps to dispel mistrust of the intentions of outside assistance providers.

Sustainability and Continuity

Heavily subsidized livelihood diversification activities run the risk of failing once the subsidy is reduced or removed. In addition, promotion of livelihoods that do not have a plan for transitioning of activities into an entirely local business structure from the outset run this same risk of failure. Therefore interventions should be planned to slowly transition out subsidies and to ensure local

businesses are involved from the outset. This has been something of a problem in Pohnpei where MERIP subsidizes farmers heavily at the outset through the provision of materials to start their farms. However, as MERIP is a locally-based corporation it can provide both long term extension and export support to ensure farmers transition smoothly to self-sufficiency over an appropriate time frame.

References

Ellis, S. E. Ellis, W. Lohn, M. Haws, and Q. Fong. Farming the Micronesian Wool Sponge (*Cosinoderma matthewsi*). Pacific Aquaculture and Coastal Resource Center at the University of Hawaii Hilo.

Rhodes, K. L. and M. H. Tupper. 2007. A preliminary market-based analysis of the Pohnpei, Micronesia, grouper (*Serranidae: Epinephelinae*) fishery reveals unsustainable fishing practices. *Coral Reefs* 26(2).

Rhodes, K. L., M. H. Tupper and C. B. Wichimel. 2008. Characterization and management of the commercial sector of the Pohnpei coral reef fishery, Micronesia. *Coral Reefs* 27(2).

Rhodes, K. L. and M. H. Tupper. 2008. The vulnerability of reproductively active squaretail coral grouper (*Plectropomus areolatus*) to fishing. *Fishery Bulletin* 106(2): 194-203.

APPENDIX 4. MPA PRO BROCHURE IN SPANISH

APPENDIX 5. CRC ADAPTATION PROFILE TOOL, SOLOMON ISLANDS

- Last Update April 20, 2011

COUNTRY – **SOLOMON ISLANDS**

LOCATION – **National**

ISSUE – **Develop a national protocol for vulnerability assessments**

PROFILER – **Agetha Vave-Karamui**, Chief Conservation Officer, Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management & Meteorology (MECDM), agnetha.vavekaramui@gmail.com, office: (677) 23031/2, M: +677 746 9426

CRC Lead – Glenn Ricci

| Actions | STATUS (Not Yet, On-going, Completed) | TOOLS Used | Other? |
|----------------------------------|--|-----------------------|---------------|
| Strategy/Policy/Planning Process | On-going | | |
| Impact Assessment | Not-Yet | WorldFish CB-V | |
| Adaptation Analysis | Not-Yet | | |
| Implement Adaptations | Not-Yet | | |

CURRENT CHALLENGE – HELP!

I don't know where all of this is going. I don't have a systems type of thinking. We have been overwhelmed with lots over a short period of time. What is CC? what is adaptation? What is most important? What are we trying to get to? We need a vision of what the process is. We are lacking policy direction.

Biggest Lesson Thus Far:

I have confidence to build off of existing experience. Trust myself.

TABLE OF CONTENTS – JUMP AROUND THE PROFILE

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. THE ISSUES AND CONTEXT | 46 |
| 2. STRATEGY/PROCESS | 48 |
| 3. RISK/VULNERABILITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT | 49 |
| 4. ADAPTATIONS/MITIGATIONS ANALYSIS | 51 |
| 5. IMPLEMENTATION | 53 |
| 6. EVALUATION | 54 |
| 7. REFLECTIONS | 55 |
| 8. BACKGROUND AND INSTRUCTIONS TO PROFILES..... | 56 |

1. THE ISSUES AND CONTEXT

Briefly describe the management issue (opportunity or problem) that this profile will document over the coming months/years. Consider these aspects:

- What are the non-climate issues in recent past or current (i.e. destructive fishing, pollution)?
- What are the climate related issues (general projections for larger area)?
- What is the historical natural hazards record related to these issues?
- Who are the key stakeholders related to the issue and what are their perceptions and beliefs related to the issues?

| Issues/Impacts | Most Effectuated Stakeholders | Least Effectuated Stakeholders |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Flooding of villages | Outer Island Villages | Urban inland |
| 2. Shoreline erosion | Outer Island Villages | |
| 3. Drinking water quality/quantity | Outer Island Villages | |
| 4. | | |

The Solomon Islands needs to conduct a national vulnerability assessment of communities to the impacts of climate change to inform their relocation and assistance policies.

This profile will focus on their efforts to develop a methodology for designing and conducting a vulnerability assessment followed by policy actions for addressing community risks, specifically relocation policy.

Rural coastal communities are impacted by flooding, erosion and salinization of water wells due to coastal storms and sea level rise.

A tsunami occurred in 2007 for the Western Province. Flooding occurs regularly (and more frequently) during spring high tides (Robs) and coastal storms. Shoreline erosion is increasing causing damages to shoreline infrastructure and habitat.

The Place & Champions

Provide a brief background to the site for assisting in sharing profiles across sites and testing assumptions.

Geography (check off)

| | | | |
|----------|---|--|---|
| COUNTRY | Solomon Islands | | |
| LOCATION | Western and Central Provinces | | |
| CONTEXT | Rural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Urban _____ | Mix _____ |
| SCALE | Small (village) _____ | Ecosystem-based (bay/watershed/island) _____ | Provincial/National <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Stakeholders

Describe the key stakeholders related to the issue.

Focused on Central and Western Province.

Rural small island villagers. Dependent upon fishing and small scale agriculture.

No recognition of reefs dying or less fish. Their priority is coastal flooding, erosion and drinking water. Local and national leaders don't know how they are vulnerable to CC.

Very low levels of tourism. Major assets include airports, small harbors.

History of Coastal Management

Describe past and current coastal management programs/projects related to the issue and site. Is there a management program that addresses this issue?

Solomons in general and specifically the outer islands have very low levels of national or provincial management for coastal resources. Village government is the most important influence along with NGOs and international projects.

Policies have little effect in rural areas. Culture and Religion dominate.

Some projects have land use maps of general elevation, critical facilities, houses.

Hazards mgmt is basic preparation and prevention. No maps.

2. STRATEGY/PROCESS

- What was the strategy to build support and commitment to the planning/assessment process?
- How did the effort bring the key stakeholders together?
- What did you have to overcome to move the process forward (climate deniers, lack of funds, no political support, too many competing issues, poor relationships or trust between stakeholders...)?
- How are you framing the issues – how are you selling this publicly/politically (hazards, cost savings, green jobs, public health, conservation)?

FIRST ENTRY/BEGINNING OF PROCESS (DON'T CHANGE THIS)

Work with NGO and Govt as a partnership. NGO have village contacts. Provincial government should have a role but has low capacity.

Solomon Islands wants to develop a policy on relocation of outer islanders. We wanted to give the government criteria on who moves first, inexpensive options, how best to conduct the relocation process.

We have a case study and report on CC/Relocation – why did they move? Artificial islands existed and people moved from them. Agnetha will send to Glenn.

We need to conduct a vulnerability assessment at the National scale. We will start at the community level then scale up to provincial and national. This needs to be very simple as there are no resources to gather data nor is there much existing data.

Skeptics are now changing. Govt parties (opposition party doesn't like it – want funds for relocation. No body can visualize what relocation would look like. Church see this as a way to bring money into communities. Religions vary on their belief in Armageddon scenarios.

Proposals from islanders (with assistance from Churches) are coming to the Government asking for assistance with CC and relocation. Permanent Secretary is asking for advice on costs and actions. No data to confirm they are most vulnerable compared to others.

UPDATES to Strategy (Keep adding new information, don't delete earlier inputs)

3. RISK/VULNERABILITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

List the assessments completed or planned and describe if they were effective. Would you recommend others to use it?

| Assessments | Issues /Impacts Addressed | Date conducted | Quality of Assessment | Overall Rating of Tool/Method |
|------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|---|--|
| WorldFish method | Ecological impacts to marine areas | 2010 | Good indicators for marine and at a CB level. Need more on terrestrial and social aspects | Simple with local partners so will work together on provincial scale assessments |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

Can you give more detail on the types of assessment tools used, how they were done and by whom? Or which methods would you like to use (examples)?

Disaster Mgmt using DRR methods might be used. Maybe include CCA in EIA. Who is actually making decisions – Hospital in Gizo didn't include CC

She likes the Solomon census data system goes out and gets data. Would like to add questions to that. Have to wait 10 years for the next.

Liked the context of RMI/CRC process.
Philippines Verde Island Passage Vuln Assessment.

General Reflections on the Assessment Methods and Tools (under what conditions would they work best, do you recommend using them?)

| Question | Date | Comments |
|--|----------------|---|
| Stakeholder risk perceptions and attitudes to the issues (how do they vary and how can that influence the planning process?) | April 20, 2011 | Attitudes vary by regions, religions. They don't see impacts to fisheries and resources. Just flooding in communities. |
| | | |
| | | |
| Source of climate information used? Was the information sufficient, if not, why? | April 20, 2011 | Solomon Meteorology. Good information but lacking people to analyze it and say what it means. They produce outlook. She can't ask how will this impact or affect another part of the system. No time of people. |
| | | |
| How did you visualize impacts or projections? | April 20, 2011 | NAPA perhaps. There is no national statement on projections or possible timeline on SLR and temperatures. |
| | | |
| | | |
| Skills needed on the team to conduct assessments | | |

4. ADAPTATIONS/MITIGATIONS ANALYSIS

What is the history of these issues - were they addressed in the past and what was done (this can help inform future actions)?

Any mitigation actions that were part of adaptations or stand alone?

What was the form of approval and who gave the mandate to implement adaptation actions? How are they funded?

PREVIOUS HISTORY OF ADAPTATIONS

Capture stories of other organizations adaptation measures, or other activities already going on in the place, as this is evidence of adaptive capacity.

| Adaptation | Issues Addressed | Date implemented | Outcomes (pos/neg) | Continue Using w/CC? |
|------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

NEW PROPOSED ADAPTATIONS

| Adaptation | Issues Addressed | Key Factors to Success | Location | |
|------------|------------------|------------------------|----------|--|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

Explain why these adaptations are being promoted and selected? What is the technical and political background to the analysis and selection process?

5. IMPLEMENTATION

How are you (or do you plan on) implementing your adaptations? Will multiple adaptations/interventions be done together? Will you be mainstreaming into other programs? If so how will you make that happen? What are the challenges?

ENTRY POINTS

To make your plan work, who are you working with and at which levels?

| SCALE | Leading Stakeholders | Challenges | Strategy to overcome |
|----------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|
| LOCAL | | | |
| | | | |
| NATIONAL | | | |
| | | | |
| SECTORS | | | |

6. EVALUATION

| Question | Date | Comments |
|---|------|----------|
| How was the initiative evaluated during and after major tasks were conducted? List any formal evaluations that were conducted by the team or external. | | |
| | | |
| What were the key findings and how did you adapt your strategy/tools/activities? | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| Which evaluation tools were used and how effective were they? | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| Is there anything different with Accelerated Climate/Social/Economic Changes that allow new thinking and planning of options? Or is climate change still Good Old Coastal Management but with more impacts? | | |
| | | |
| | | |

7. REFLECTIONS

Each time you update this profile, take a moment to add your thoughts to this section. Just keep adding more ideas. Do NOT try to clean up the paragraphs even if your ideas have changed over time.

| Question | Date | Comments |
|--|----------|---|
| “Challenge of the moment” | April 20 | I don't know where all of this is going. I don't have a systems type of thinking. We have been overwhelmed with lots over a short period of time. What is CC? what is adaptation? What is most important? What are we trying to get to? We need a vision of what the process is. We are lacking policy direction. |
| | | |
| | | |
| Biggest Lessons | April 20 | I have confidence to build off of existing experience. Trust myself. |
| | | |
| Next Time I Will NOT.... | April 20 | Expect all of the answers from trainings or working with groups. CC is still highly uncertain. I will not become a specialist overnight. My false thought was “I will be better versed in this than before...ahhh noooo I have more questions”. |
| | | |
| Best Resources That Helped Were.... | April 20 | Leadership sessions, worksheets, storytelling. The partnership with NGOs/Govt. A good team in country with leadership. There is a defined framework to work under. |

8. BACKGROUND AND INSTRUCTIONS TO PROFILES

SUCCESS Profiles of Adaptation Field Work

Overview of CRC Adaptation Profiles

WHERE ARE THE EXAMPLES OF ADAPTATION?

WHICH ASSESSMENT TOOLS AND METHODS ARE BEST FOR MY SITUATION?

CRC will produce with field partners coastal adaptation profiles in the hopes of answering those questions. **Profiles resemble journaling in that they are raw notes** from the field practitioner (and/or CRC staff) that captures the management planning and implementation **process over time**. In doing a profile partners will get **technical assistance from CRC** and be sharing their experiences with others. Profiles ARE NOT clean refined case studies. Profiles are the data collection part before a case study with a key message is produced.

- CRC, alumni and partners wants to learn how people are addressing climate change and specifically adaptation into their coastal management activities. How are people framing the issues, strategies applied, challenges of implementation, tools used and actions taken to overcome obstacles.
- CRC will use our own field work along with external projects who volunteer to participate in our profiling process.

OUTPUTS

DIRECT outputs from the profiling task will include:

- Raw **data** from field partners collected through Profile Documents
- an easily searchable **database** of geographic based profiles (local to national),
- **Tools** identified that work in the field under certain criteria
- **Good practices for conducting coastal adaptation interventions**
- **Social Network** of Field Practitioners – CRC and Partner Sites (written and verbal communication) as part of the Adaptation Network (see below)

INDIRECT outputs that **could** be produced based on the profiles include:

- Case Studies – synthesis within single sites or across sites based on topics/tools/issues.
- How To Guides – Analysis of Programs/Portfolios of Projects for risks and what to do, Vuln/Risk Assessments, Adaptation Measures. Simple methods based on field experience. Link with partners?
- Status Article – Summary of where sites are at in the adaptation process and key lessons to overcome common obstacles
- Training Materials – raw materials to produce training curriculum (quotes, photos, videos, maps, data, profiles)
- Technical Guidance to apply climate lens to project design and field work.

PROCESS FOR PROFILES

Identify Roles and Responsibilities

- **Identify a lead local partner** – this is the person who is doing/leading/participating in the adaptation activities and will be responsible for sharing their experience in the profiles. We prefer that they update their profiles directly but for some a CRC person might have to interview then update for them.
- **CRC Sponsor** – A CRC staff person must coach the local lead partner along to ensure proper profile set up, timely reflections and profile updates. Virginia will give each CRC sponsor some coaching skills and guidance to help facilitate the dialogue.
- **Frequency of Updates** – profiling occurs over months to track activities, lessons and changes in strategy. Team needs to decide on frequency of calls or updates to profile.
- **Confidentiality** – the team must decide on how much is public versus private discussions. Real learning only happens with openness and trust.

Outline the Profile Context and Issues

- **Context** – Identify the location, organizations and boundaries
- **Issues** – Identify the issues that the profile will focus on over time

Document and Share

- **Document** – Team leaders update profiles as needed and saves to workspace
- **Share** – Members in the profiling network will share their profiles and read others. Matching profiles across common issues, tools or geography will be facilitated by CRC.

Synthesize

- **Learning** – At the end of the profiling period, the team will summarize lessons and make key messages to share with others on tools, assessments, adaptations and planning processes
- **Dissemination** – CRC will create a summary report across the profiles and publish online

Site Locations for Profiles

Initial sites of the SUCCESS PROFILES Network include:

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Ghana | Malaysia |
| Gambia/Senegal | Papua New Guinea |
| Tanzania | |
| North Kingstown, Rhode Island | |
| Philippines | |
| Solomon Islands | |
| Indonesia | |
| Gulf of Fonseca, Nicaragua | |

PROFILE OUTLINE

To simplify the learning process profiles are broken into three key parts

1. Where are the Impacts –Projections, Issues, Vuln/Risk Assessments
2. What To Do – Adaptation Measures Analysis
3. How To Do It – Planning process and Implementation strategy

Profiles are **not a step by step process**. Add information and reflections as they come to you over time. Start any where and come back to it after conducting activities or trying tools.

Keep your answers brief. This is not an article or book. Just your quick thoughts.

Below is some more detail on this breakdown with basic background information setting the stage before the full analysis.

| The Issues and Context | The Strategy | Vulnerability & Risk Assessment | Adaptation Measures | Implementation | Evaluation |
|--|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|------------|
| Cross-Cutting : Evolving Strategies, Lessons, Reflections, Methods and Tools | | | | | |

Cross-cutting all sections will be entries on:

- **Evolving** (or revisions to) strategies and tools based on opportunities/challenges. This will happen through updates to each section over time – similar to journaling per major section.
- **Methods and Tools for conducting (which one and how effective):**
 - Climate Projections
 - Vulnerability Assessment to communities, ecosystems and livelihoods
 - Risk Assessment to set priorities - Physical/Objective risks and also perceptual/social risks/subjective
 - Identifying and Evaluating Adaptation Measures
 - Evaluating the initiative/program
 - Communications and Stakeholder Engagement
 - Any of these you designed or were they adapted from other sources?
 - How well did they perform and what are your recommendations for replication in your place or elsewhere?
- **Lessons** learned
- **Reflections/conclusions** would come at the end of the data collection period

