

# Sustainable Coastal Communities and Ecosystems Program (SUCCESS)

*A Component of the Integrated Management of  
Coastal and Freshwater Systems Program  
(IMCAFS)*

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## Semi-Annual Report #3

January 1 – June 30, 2006



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FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



COASTAL RESOURCES CENTER  
*University of Rhode Island*



University  
of Hawaii  
**HILO**



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SAVING THE LAST GREAT PLACES ON EARTH





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

**Semi-Annual Report**  
**January 1 – June 30, 2006**

*(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)**

**EcoCostas**

**Universidad Centro America**  
**Conservation International**  
**The Nature Conservancy**  
**World Wildlife Fund**  
**The Sea Grant Network**



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## INTRODUCTION

### Program Background

On September 30, 2004, the University of Rhode Island (URI) was awarded a Leader with Associates (LWA) Cooperative Agreement in Coastal Management, Fisheries and Aquaculture for a five-year program with core annual funding of \$750,000. This is *the Sustainable Coastal Communities and Ecosystems* (SUCCESS) Program.

The Coastal Resources Center (CRC) at the 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. The Program's strategic partners are the Sea Grant Association of Universities, through the Rhode Island Sea Grant College Program; the Nature Conservancy (TNC); World Wildlife Fund (WWF); and Conservation International (CI). Regionally, the partners include 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 Program's overarching goal is to help the people of a place improve both their quality of life and their physical environment through good governance. The Program has four major components.

1. Achieving Tangible On-the-Ground Results
2. Increasing Capacity through Training Linked to On-the-Ground Activities
3. Establishing Regional Learning Networks Supported by Effective Knowledge Management
4. Applying Science to Management and Good Governance

In each region where the LWA Program operates, these components come together to make a coherent, mutually re-enforcing set of strategies. These strategies ensure that community-based demonstrations of successful natural resources governance are connected to supporting actions and policies at the provincial, national and regional scales. This integrating, cross-sectoral and multi-scaled approach has proven to be adaptable to a very wide range of settings.

In addition to these four primary program elements, we are working to promote U.S. global leadership in integrated coastal management (ICM) by advocating internationally for sound coastal governance and a stewardship ethic within coastal ecosystems. Further, the SUCCESS Program integrates across a number of cross-cutting themes including but not limited to gender mainstreaming, health and HIV/AIDS, and Volunteers for Prosperity.

### **Biodiversity Conservation and the Sustainable Coastal Communities and Ecosystems (SUCCESS) Program**

Coastal ecosystems contain some of the planet's most biologically productive habitat, supporting a disproportional amount of economic output per unit of area, through fisheries and other productive activities.<sup>1</sup> Yet, today these biodiversity-rich ecosystems are under accelerated threat. Integrated coastal management (ICM) takes a long-term view to addressing many of the root causes behind these threats and as such, the ICM-based *Sustainable Coastal Communities and Ecosystems* (SUCCESS) Program contributes to USAID biodiversity conservation goals.

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<sup>1</sup> USAID. 2005. Biodiversity Conservation: A Guide for USAID Staff and Partners.

The SUCCESS Program emphasis on ICM takes a different approach to bio-diversity conservation compared to most conservation oriented programs, but aims to achieve similar goals<sup>2</sup>. First, SUCCESS works both within and outside of formally designated marine and coastal conservation areas. While managing protected areas is an important approach to achieve bio-diversity conservation, many scientists have pointed out that in and of itself, this is insufficient unless areas outside and surrounding protected areas are also better managed<sup>3</sup>. Second, SUCCESS emphasizes conservation approaches recommended by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)<sup>1</sup>, including sustainable use, community based and cross-sectoral approaches, linking especially to the fisheries and mariculture sectors. Third, 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<sup>4</sup>. Therefore, livelihood and enterprise development is a feature of all interventions of the SUCCESS Program and also helps address poverty issues<sup>5</sup>—a key feature of communities in most of the places where we work. Lastly, SUCCESS incorporates many of the principles identified by USAID for effective bio-diversity conservation. The SUCCESS Program is 1) adaptive and results-oriented, 2) is highly participatory, 3) fosters sustainability, 4) builds in-country capacity, 5) incorporates learning, and 6) complements other conservation initiatives.

Specific examples of how the SUCCESS Program contributes to bio-diversity conservation in its primary field sites follow.

### ***Tanzania***

The waters around Fumba village, located within the Menai Bay conservation zone on Zanzibar Island of Tanzania, are rich with a biodiversity of fishes, coral reefs, and mollusks. Here, the SUCCESS Program and its partners—including local bivalve collectors (mostly women)—are addressing the accelerating threat of a depleted bivalve population due to over-harvesting. At the root of the problem is poverty (little income to purchase other food protein); inequality (females have fewer alternative employment options than males); and local market forces (with little market for other income-generating products from Fumba, pressure on this one resource for food and income remains constant).

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<sup>2</sup> For a discussion of ICM and conservation see: Best, B. 2003. Conservation and Integrated Coastal Management: Looking Beyond Marine Protected Areas. p. 325-342. In: Olsen, S.B. (ed.) Crafting coastal governance in a changing world. Coastal Resources Center, University of Rhode Island. p.376.

<sup>3</sup> For discussion of the need to look beyond protected areas to fully achieve marine bio-diversity conservation see: Allison, G.A. J. Lubchenco, and M. Carr. 1998. Marine reserves are necessary but not sufficient for marine conservation. *Ecological Applications Supplement* 8(1) S79-S92. and; Jameson, S.J. M.H. Tupper, and J.M. Ridley. 2002. Three screen doors: can marine “protected” areas be effective? *Marine Pollution Bulletin* 44: 1177-1183.

<sup>4</sup> For a discussion of ICM sustainability factors see: Christie, P., K. Lowry, A.T. White, E.G. Oracion, L. Sievanen, R.S. Pomeroy, R.B. Pollnac, J.M. Patlis, R.V. Eisma. 2005. Key findings from a multidisciplinary examination of integrated coastal management process sustainability. *Ocean & Coastal Management* 48(3-6):468-483. and; Pollnac, R.B., and R.S. Pomeroy. 2005. Factors influencing the sustainability of integrated coastal management projects in the Philippines and Indonesia. *Ocean & Coastal Management* 48(3-6):233-251.

<sup>5</sup> For a discussion of the links between poverty and bio-diversity conservation see: Adams, W.M., R. Aveling, D. Brockington, B. Dickson, J. Elliot, J. Mutton, D. Roe, B. Vira and W. Wolmer. 2004. Biodiversity conservation and the eradication of poverty. *Science*. 306(5699):1146-1149.



The fact that women need to venture farther and farther into the ocean to collect sufficient bivalves is testament to the overharvesting of this resource. Without intervention, the natural environment will be changed, and future generations will lose a valuable food and income source. The SUCCESS Program is working to change this by introducing a zoning scheme—e.g., designating selected areas as “no-take” zones during certain periods—and by introducing half-pearl aquaculture as a more eco-friendly alternative source of food protein (oyster) and income (sale of pearls). There is already strong local commitment to implementing the zoning strategy and half-pearl culture—two interventions, which combined may raise local quality of life and help protect the biodiversity of the Menai Bay/Fumba area.

### ***Ecuador***

In Ecuador, the SUCCESS Program and local partners are tackling accelerating threats to biodiversity of the Cojimies estuary. The estuary, islands within, and adjacent shoreline are nesting grounds for several species of marine turtles. The upper watershed, a designated protected area, comprises significant amounts of primary coastal forests. In spite of this richness, the estuary’s overall health suffers from human-induced conditions: 1) the collapse of lagoon shellfisheries due to overfishing and, 2) the exploitation of coastal timber resources from excessive cutting, and the resultant sedimentation that changes the estuary’s hydrology, pulsing, and water quality, and 3) conversion of mangroves to shrimp ponds.

Poverty and a lack of governance are at the root of this situation. In a vicious cycle, poverty and a lack of recognized alternative sources for food and income have led to the estuary’s decline. That reduction in goods and services from what had been an historically highly productive ecosystem has, in turn, created even greater poverty. Add to this an absence of a governance system—a lack of laws and/or enforcement, of government support or revenues, and long term planning—and the estuary and its biodiversity finds itself at great risk. The SUCCESS Program is working to change this by introducing eco-friendly livelihoods such as a revived culture of the native fish Chame, home gardening, and beekeeping/honey production. Perhaps even more importantly, the Program and its partners are working with the local communities to create a longer term vision for the future of their place—one that includes conserving the estuary’s remaining resources and biodiversity, restoring what is possible to restore, and helping ensure the Cojimies provides food, income and biodiversity for today and tomorrow.

### ***Nicaragua***

In Nicaragua, the Estero Real estuary, its watershed, and its mangrove forests are *the* most intact coastal ecosystem in the entire Gulf of Fonseca. It is a designated RAMSAR site and areas of the watershed are included within a Nicaraguan protected area. The Program is also working in the Padre Ramos Estuary, which is designated as a reserve area by the government and co-managed by a local nongovernmental organization (NGO) under agreement with the Nicaragua government. These biodiversity-rich areas are focus sites for the SUCCESS Program. Here the Program team works with local partners and national partners to address a growing threat to this estuary’s biodiversity from: 1) poor water circulation due to sediment inflows during Hurricane Mitch and the poorly-planned shrimp pond construction; 2) poor water quality due to inflows of sewage and agrochemicals; and 3) rapid deforestation of mangrove forests (left unchecked, the remaining stands are estimated to disappear within the next decade).

The Program team is addressing two root causes of these threats to the estuary’s biodiversity: 1) extreme poverty (rivaled in the Americas only by that of Haiti), and 2) market forces that result in

profits going to foreign-owned shrimp ponds while local farmers cannot compete at such a scale. Solutions include introducing Tilapia farming as an alternative source of food and income, and introducing niche marketing—nationally and internationally—for the sale of local natural products such as fruits, and organically grown shrimp. Already, partners are taking a new approach—linking issues of biodiversity protection, health, environmental quality, and good management and business practices in a way never previously attempted in this area and which just may help protect the biodiversity of the Estero Real for today and generations to come.

## **Semi-Annual Report Overview and Summary of Accomplishments**

This Semi-Annual Report covers work activities implemented between January 1 and June 30, 2006. Below is a summary of some of the more significant achievements of the overall Program to date, as well as during this reporting period. This is followed by sections of the report that list, by SUCCESS Program element, the highlights, activities, and “success” stories from this period as well as priorities for the upcoming quarter. Subsequent sections describe key management issues, challenges and constraints, a summary of highlights from Associate Awards, and overviews of other USAID-supported activities being implemented by the Leader (CRC/URI) and which are relevant to the SUCCESS Program. Contacts with USAID Missions concerning Leader and Associate Program activities are summarized as well. A summary of the Performance Management Plan (PMP) report results for the same period as mentioned above is included as an annex.

### Cumulative Program Accomplishments to Date (October 1, 2004 – June 30, 2006)

- Over \$239,000 leveraged in support of program activities
- 410 persons and 157 enterprises benefiting from equitable and sustainable natural resource based enterprises
- Individual capacity built for 399 persons, through implementation of 22 training courses, that support better ICM enabling conditions and best practices
- Four US volunteer professionals fielded in support of Program activities, with a time commitment valued at over \$17,000
- Over 750 individuals participated in coastal resources and conservation planning meetings—62% were female, achieving a more equitable participation for this traditionally disadvantaged group
- 72% of sustainable enterprise beneficiaries are female, achieving more equitable distribution of benefits for this traditionally disadvantaged group

### Selected Program Highlights in the Current Reporting Period (January 1 – June 30, 2006)

- Over USD 67,000 leveraged (e.g. Sida, OIKOS, UCRESEP, the Japanese international development aid agency, and USAID Ecuador) for activities in Tanzania, Ecuador, and Nicaragua
- 537 persons (58% women) participated in ICM-related planning meetings in the field sites
- Ninety-five enterprise and 258 new full-time jobs in excess of two weeks were created—women hold seventy-five percent of these jobs
- Nine training courses were held, attended by 173 persons (46% women)
- Six publications were finalized—five governance baselines and a half-pearl farming manual
- The first female volunteer spent fifteen days helping the team in Ecuador with small-scale business development

**Tanzania.** Trials of half-pearl farming techniques continued in the Menai Bay conservation area. While implantation was successful, difficulties arose with respect to cage design and placement. Design flaws are now being corrected. Significant progress was made on the redesign and construction of several pilot milkfish ponds. In the Changwahela site, there was a successful harvest of 205 kg of milkfish from a one-half hectare pond. Seaweed farming trials using the floating method in Mlingotini produced 1.2-2.9 times higher production than the off-bottom method and are not experiencing the seasonal die-offs associated with the off-bottom method.

Construction of pond walls and canals for three milkfish ponds (Mkuranga-Mkadam, Mkuranga-Kirago and Bagamoyo) was completed. Baseline data and samples for soil and water were collected and analyzed for nutrients (ammonia, phosphates, organic matter and suspended substances). The ponds were fertilized and different stage fingerlings were collected for stocking. The floating method of seaweed farming has persevered and the fishermen have stopped tempering with the floating raft. This method has been introduced to Pande in Bagamoyo and Bweleo in Zanzibar. The floating method has also been tried for shellfish farming (in integration with seaweed) and pearl production at Bweleo. Zoning plans for cockles no-take zones are advancing and the three villages have accepted the idea and identified no-take zones. Training was conducted on polishing pearls for jewelry and on making ornaments out of shells.

**Nicaragua.** This six-month period saw progress in alternative livelihood development, institutional collaborations, science for management and resource management.

Important baseline studies were completed that lend to greater understanding of the environmental, social, policy and economic issues contributing to deterioration of the coastal resources and the current status and trends of these resources. Support to the associations FINCAMAR and AGROPESCA in shrimp best management practices led to voluntary adoption of these best practices—a move that will lower environmental and economic risks for small producers, and may eventually confer a market advantage.

Alternative tourism is a major opportunity for communities in the Padre Ramos Reserve, parts of which (e.g., beaches) are heavily visited by tourists. Yet, little local benefit is derived and there are few measures to protect the resources from over-use. In response, CIDEA is working with scientists, volunteers and community members to: 1) identify and assess natural resources that require protection but also represent tourism possibilities (e.g. water fowl, mangroves); and 2) build organizational and business management capacity among the FINCAMAR members for alternative livelihoods, with a focus on tourism activities.

Six experimental ponds were renovated, filled and await stocking of tilapia as an alternative or supplement to shrimp farming. An environmental review of the tilapia experiments was prepared and is ready for submission to USAID.

CIDEA, with the assistance of Nicaragua's Unit for Coordination of the Program for Reform and Modernization of the Public Sector (UCRESEP), provided training and technical support to small local shrimp farmers in best management practices for shrimp culture to improve the environmental and economic feasibility of this important small holder activity in coastal areas. On a national basis, CIDEA has played a key role working with ANDA (the National Aquaculture Producers' Association), which recently approved and adopted a Code of Conduct for Shrimp Farming that is now under review by the Nicaraguan government.

**Ecuador.** The first microenterprise projects—family gardens—got underway in Bolivar with approximately 30 families participating. These gardens help diversify the diets of local residents and surplus is sold at market for supplemental income. The Chame aquaculture project, being implemented with the local organization *Asociación Agroartesanal el Carmen* (AAC) had its first harvest shortly before the Easter season, when Chame prices are high. Another Chame aquaculture project was initiated by the group El Progreso near Chamanga.

Community promoters trained in July 2005 are helping to develop an eleven-hive beekeeping project (Chamanga Women's Association). There has already been a harvest and honey and wax was sold.

Development of the honey production continued and a technical and business management expert, Alfredo Lajones from Universidad Técnica Luis Vargas Torres de Esmeraldas, was brought in to work with community member Santiago Yin to improve his beekeeping skills. Mr. Yin's beekeeping will serve as a demonstration project for the SUCCESS-Ecuador beekeeping initiative and Yin will serve as the local beekeeping trainer once his own operations are sufficiently developed.

SUCCESS Ecuador received leveraged funds from InWent, a German organization, to start EcoClubs in schools in the SUCCESS Program area. EcoClubs are small groups of students in local schools who are interested in conservation and environmental topics and in implementing small conservation and environmental projects at their schools.

The Program received a donation of building materials from Plastigama to construct dry composting toilets at the United Nations Elementary School in Chamanga—where water quality and diarrheal diseases are extremely common. These and other efforts are targeted at improving water quality of the wells used for drinking water in Chamanga and its surrounding estuary.

Twenty-six thousand dollars was received from Ecuador's national Coastal Resources Management Program (PMRC) to conduct a comprehensive water quality baseline study in the Estuary of Cojimies. Funding includes a feasibility study for the formation of a Chame production training center in the Program area. SUCCESS will support the development of a water quality monitoring system which would work with local community members to monitor water quality after the termination of the PMRC study.

The first Chame harvest was on April 12th for a total of 1086 pounds that sold for \$775.20, with the bulk being sold to an individual buyer and the rest sold on the roads by members of the association.

**Training.** All training conducted during this semi-annual period was in support of in-country field operations. In Tanzania, farmers were trained on Tilapia culture and unisex stocking. In Nicaragua, CIDEA implemented a continuing course for best practices in shrimp mariculture and another, in partnership with the group Students in Free Enterprise, on small business management practices including costing and accounting. In Ecuador, training was conducted for a cockle harvesting group on permaculture as a supplemental livelihood activity; on agroforestry, on blue crab fattening, business development and family gardening.

Progress was also made on the certification program for coastal managers, a draft concept was prepared and presented in April 2006 to the Latin American Network and other representatives

involved in the international Sea Grant work. A similar process of presentation and input-gathering will be part of the annual SUCCESS Partners meeting in late July 2006.

***Regional Networks and Knowledge Management.*** The web-based Monitoring and Evaluation System was completed and tested locally. Remote login from the SUCCESS field sites will enable the Program partners to enter indicator data directly into a web-enabled data system. Testing of this site-based data entry will take place next quarter and it is expected that the Performance Management Plan (PMP) report for the period ending September 30, 2006 will be generated with data input primarily at the site-level. Data entered into this system can be monitored by CRC home office program staff as well as the USAID cognizant technical officer for SUCCESS in order to assess progress toward Program goals and intermediate results.

The 'Volunteer Opportunity' section of the CRC website at <http://www.crc.uri.edu> was updated so individuals interested in volunteering with SUCCESS can now apply online. These application materials feed a database that is maintained by the volunteer coordinator at CRC.

***Science for Management.*** A microenterprise learning concept paper was drafted that outlines a plan for conducting applied research in the SUCCESS sites to understand the impacts of the Program's microenterprise projects, and factors contributing to successful microenterprise schemes. This will help SUCCESS improve its livelihood promotion practices on-the-ground. This is critical, as tangible benefits for stakeholders is a key factor in ICM sustainability. In Ecuador, background research indicated a pesticide used by the shrimp industry is unlikely to cause die-offs of cockles. Scientists recommended that cockle samples be collected and examined for pathology effects from pesticide to rule this out as a cause in a decline in abundance. In Nicaragua, a study has been designed to look at cockles harvested in the Padre Ramos Estuary to determine whether they are contaminated with hepatitis and other human pathogens that may contribute to the spread of gastroenteritis, hepatitis, and other prevalent diseases in coastal communities.

## **I. PROGRESS IN MEETING PLANNED OUTCOMES OF WORKPLAN PROGRAM ELEMENTS**

### **A. ON-THE-GROUND RESULTS**

#### *Tanzania*

#### **Task No. A.1 Equitable livelihood development through mariculture and sustainable resource management**

##### **Background**

The Program is assisting local communities to improve income earnings through mariculture and is promoting improved resource management and conservation through community-based management approaches. In Fumba, Bweleo and Unguja Ukuu in the Menai Bay Conservation area in Zanzibar, the Program is assisting women shellfish farmers with improved production techniques and with managing harvests of wild stocks. Trials of half pearl production are also underway. In Mpafu village in Mkuranga and Changwahela village in Bagamoyo, milkfish production is being piloted. In Mlingotini, Changwahela, Pande and Kondo villages in Bagamoyo district, new seaweed farming practices are being developed and farming expanded to new beneficiaries and communities. In all the mariculture sites, the Program is supporting the development of zoning schemes and other policies to ensure that sustainable mariculture practices are followed and to show how ICM and conservation plans and policies can be implemented at the village scale.

##### **Report Period Accomplishments**

**Menai Bay.** In September 2005, after nine months of successful shellfish farming on the intertidal area, there was mass mortality of shellfish. The cause was thought to be the shallowness of the shellfish farming areas. Hence, during this reporting period new deeper areas were identified, and enclosures moved and restocked in Fumba, Bweleo and Unguja Ukuu. Five floating-line systems were installed in Bweleo—two for integrated culture of shellfish and seaweed farming and three for seaweed farming only. In the case of bivalves, the floating lines are being tested to determine if growing bivalves in deeper water improves their survival and growth. In the case of seaweed, the lines are being tested to determine if they are more effective in culturing seaweed than the on-the-bottom system. The floating-line systems are placed at different depths to assess which depth is best for seaweed growth and mortality. Questions have arisen about the ease of using the floating-line system, especially by the women of Bweleo who do not swim. In response, SUCCESS is providing these women with swimming and snorkeling instruction.

In January 2006, the number of pearl oysters implanted with half pearl nuclei increased from 18 to 40 with about 90 beads set. Unfortunately, the cage was swept away by strong waves in February. This prompted a move to the floating-line systems described above, rather than undertaking a redesign of the cages. The product of a harvest of these nuclei is a half-pearl or *mabe*, which can be made into jewelry. SUCCESS assisted the community in learning the steps to produce jewelry from these *mabe*. To further the spread of this knowledge, the Program produced an extension “how to” guide to assist others interested in learning the technique of turning *mabe* into jewelry.

**Seaweed Farming.** Seaweed farming using the floating-lines system was developed in four villages in Bagamoyo and Bweleo in Fumba. Productivity from the floating-lines systems has been very encouraging compared to the harvest from off-bottom methods (floating-lines systems showed a growth rate of between 1.2 and 2.9 times higher than that of the off-bottom method). Unlike the off-bottom methods, there also were no die-offs in the floating-lines system.

Ironically, floating-lines systems also act as fish attracting devices, leading fishermen to start fishing within and around these systems and thus disturbing them. The resulting conflict between the farmers and fishermen was resolved when village leadership brought together the two groups. Also, because the seaweed farms are located in deeper waters, SUCCESS provided the farmers with a rowboat to more easily access the farms.

**Milkfish Farming.** Construction of pond walls and canals for three milkfish ponds (Mkuranga-Mkadam, Mkuranga-Kirago and Bagamoyo) were completed. The original 1 hectare ponds at the Mkuranga site have been divided into six ponds—four for rearing and two for juveniles—with the main canal located between the ponds. The ponds were fertilized and fingerlings are at different stages of being collected for stocking. The baseline data and samples for soil and water were collected and analyzed for nutrients (ammonia, phosphates, organic matter and suspended substances). A milkfish farming manual based on the data and information collected from SUCCESS field sites is currently being edited and is scheduled to be printed in December 2006.

**Tilapia Farming.** In Mfurumwambao village in Mkuranga, where Tilapia culture was introduced, farmers were trained in unisex stocking techniques. The stocking of the ponds was delayed due to flooding and is now planned for the end of July 2006. Tilapia farming is expanding in this site with an increased number of residents interested in and constructing ponds at their own cost.

In all sites, baseline records and data have been collected continuously in order to monitor changes in the environment. Efforts are being taken to follow the integrated coastal management (ICM) and other government policies to safeguard the environment. Parallel socio-economic studies are underway to evaluate the advantages of the new methods versus traditional methods (e.g., off-bottom method, shellfish collection and fishing) and to provide a cost benefit analysis to assess profitability of all the mariculture systems being promoted. One cost benefit analysis on seaweed farming was initiated and is due for completion in September 2006. Another economic analysis was on milkfish farming and is expected to be completed in February 2007.

Once initial trials and farms are operating well and economic data compiled, the Program will be staged for wider promotion and extension of good mariculture practices in these areas, with the potential of expanding the number of persons benefiting from the program. The process of developing a zoning plan at Fumba Peninsular aimed at preserving biodiversity of shellfish has been initiated and is at an advanced stage. The three villages involved have accepted the zoning plan idea in principle and have proposed areas that could be considered as no-take zones.

The SUCCESS-Tanzania Program's capacity building efforts received good outreach coverage this reporting period. A short article in the WIOMSA newsletter summarized the July and December 2005 training-of-trainers workshops. The May 2006 training course on making jewelry from half-pearls (*mabe*) was aired by television Zanzibar on the news broadcast and highlighted various aspects of the training including developing no-take zones, sustainable collection of

shellfish spats and shells and possible economic empowerment possibilities for the villagers. The Tanzania Government Daily Newspaper also ran a three column story highlighting the aim of the project and its partners, while a Zanzibar Government Daily, *Zanzibar Leo*, gave a good front page account of the workshop. Both mentioned USAID as the SUCCESS Program sponsor.

## Branding Strategy

All Programmatic publications, training events, outreach materials, etc. are properly branded with the USAID identity. The Program is referred to by the English name - SUCCESS or Sustainable Coastal Communities and Ecosystems - in all written documentation. The exception to this rule is during village meetings or events where the project name is orally translated into Swahili. The program is distinguished from the separate but complimentary USAID/Tanzania funded project called the TCMP-SUCCESS, by adding “Leader” or “WIOMSA” after the acronym SUCCESS.

### *Tasks still pending, completed during, or added as of June 30, 2006*

<b>Task and Milestones</b>	<b>Date Due</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments/Challenges/Constraints</b>
<b><i>Task A.1: Equitable livelihood development through mariculture</i></b>			
Develop governance baselines, and monitoring and adaptive management plans for each of the three field sites	April 2005	Completed	Three baselines prepared for Bagamoyo, Fumba, Mukuranga PDFs uploaded to the program website
Conduct workshop on implementation grant preparation and lessons learned from ICM action plan implementation	May 2005	Completed	Integrated as part of kick-off work planning workshop of TCMP-SUCCESS in October 2005. New district implementation grants awarded and implementation started. SUCCESS-Leader activities coordinated with district grant implementation through quarterly meetings.
Complete proposal and secure approval of District Council and SUCCESS	June 2005	Completed	SUCCESS activities are integrated and coordinated with district action plan implementation.
Monitor and analyze harvest results from tilapia, milkfish, bivalves, and seaweed in all sites	Continuous	Ongoing	Monitoring is conducted fortnightly for seaweed growth rate for both off-bottom and raft methods at Mlingotini Bagamoyo. Monitoring is also being conducted at Changwahela and Pande <i>where SUCCESS</i> has already introduced both off-bottom and raft methods. First harvest of milkfish in July 2005 monitored for total production and sale price.
Conduct economic feasibility analysis of seaweed, milkfish and bivalve farming (TDY of Dr. Q. Fong, University of Alaska Sea Grant)	December 2005	On-going  (new completion date December 06)	Seaweed economic analysis required collection of new information based on an actual field sampling of production. In all cases, decision was made that studies should be field tested for actual production results and therefore they will be completed as production cycles for each system are completed.
Open kiosk at Fumba in Menai Bay to business	November 2005	Cancelled	Due to conflicts over land ownership between the community and the individual owner, the village



			government advised SUCCESS to suspend the activity until the issues are resolved.
Redesign bivalve farms in Fumba including pilot half-pearl farming (TDY of M. Haws)	December 2005	Completed	
Provide extension support for tilapia farmers in Mkuranga on sexing methods	December 2005	Completed	A successful meeting was conducted on Tilapia farming and plans for this year were developed including time frames for preparing ponds, obtaining fingerlings, stocking, management and harvesting.
Initiate seaweed farming	January 2006	Completed	Started in fourth village; expected to be on-going all four villages undertaking seaweed farming to date.
Install windmills at tilapia farm	February 2006	Completed	Installed and successfully being used.
Expand milkfish pond pilots to one additional sties in Mkuranga	March 2006	Completed	Currently stocking the ponds.

### **Supporting Biodiversity**

The zoning plan at Fumba Peninsular is helping preserve biodiversity of shellfish despite collection of spats and large bivalves from the area. The zoning for fish farming at Mkuranga is aimed at optimum use without disturbing the environment. Continuous analysis of downstream effects of the fish farms will help safeguard the environment and help determine the carrying capacity of the areas. Fish farmers have been asked to return by-catch to the ocean while collecting fingerlings.

### **Priorities for Next Quarter (July 1, 2006 – September 30, 2006)**

- Continue zoning of no-take areas in Fumba
- Stock ponds for tilapia farming
- Stock the grow-out ponds for milkfish
- Continue the zoning plans for seaweed at Mlingotini
- Continue the zoning plans for milkfish at Mkuranga

### ***Nicaragua***

#### **Task No. A.2 Livelihood development through mariculture diversification and sustainable fisheries management**

#### **Background**

This work is intended to benefit the communities surrounding two of the major estuary systems in Nicaragua—Estero Real and Padre Ramos. These communities live in extreme poverty and depend on natural resource extraction. Yet, there is a growing deterioration of these natural resources. SUCCESS Nicaragua is working with the communities to develop alternative livelihoods. The Program is also raising the communities' awareness of their environment and building their capacity to manage that environment and in the process conserve biodiversity.

Through voluntary adoption of good practices and the development of alternative livelihoods the Program seeks to improve the community members' quality of life (i.e. food security, health, education), to diminish pressure on their natural resources, to promote economic independence through small business startups, and to create the ability to access markets. Many women in coastal communities play a leading or the sole role in providing for their families. Hence, gender equity is always a consideration in the SUCCESS Program.

## **Report Period Accomplishments**

### Cockle management and culture in the Padre Ramos Estuary

The current regulatory system for the cockle fishery requires strengthening in order to protect this organism as an important part of the estuary ecosystem and as a mainstay for the poorer estuary communities. Activities are related to food safety, water quality in shellfish sites, and implementation of a co-management system in Aserradores (and possibly La Ballona, Padre Ramos).

Two pilots for monitoring cockle growth were continued—one in natural conditions in La Bayona (Padre Ramos), and the other at a shrimp farm (Campa). The latter were growing well until heavy rains lowered salinity drastically, killing the cockles. Measurement of the cockles in La Bayona continues with an average monthly growth of 2.7 mm in length. These experiments suggest cockles can be grown only in shrimp ponds not susceptible to rapid changes in salinity.

Work in Padre Ramos has been delayed since SELVA, the NGO contracted with management of the Padre Ramos Reserve, and the Natural Resources and Environment Ministry (MARENA) have not granted permission to SUCCESS to conduct participatory research within the Reserve to test co-management methods. Given the critical nature of the cockle fishery to most of the Gulf of Fonseca coastal communities, a decision was made to trial these co-management methods in a community outside the Reserve, in the Aserradores Estuary. The community exhibits similar problems to those of the communities in the Padre Ramos—e.g., problems with the cockle populations (e.g. declining catches and sizes) and with management of the fishery (i.e. need for sustainable and rational management). This community is close enough that the Padre Ramos community members can participate in the training and trials without infringing on the territorial mandate of SELVA. An initial study was made in Aserradores to assess the cockle fishery (extraction sites, identification of fishers, issues) and work was conducted with the community to raise awareness and involvement in the planned work.

SUCCESS awarded a small grant to CIDEA under the science for management component to conduct research on the microbiological quality of cockles in three estuary sites (Padre Ramos, Aserradores and Realejo). (See Science for Management section of this report for more detail).

### Improved Management Practices for the Estero Real

***Monitoring of the Estero Real.*** A meeting was held with the Environmental Officer of the Mayor's office of Puerto Morazan to evaluate the final version of the Estero Real Monitoring Plan proposed by the Natural Resources and Environment Ministry (MARENA). CIDEA also gained the approval of and funding support from the Nicaraguan Association of Shrimp Producers (ANDA) for physiochemical and microbiological monitoring of the Estero Real. The information generated during the monitoring program will contribute to implementation of the Estero Real Management Plan, improvement of practices by shrimp farmers, and identification of

areas of the estuary at risk for contamination and which may have environmental or economic effects (e.g. shellfish and shrimp sanitation).

### Good Management Practices in Shrimp Mariculture:

The Director of CIDEA received a scholarship from the Global Aquaculture Alliance to attend a training program for certifiers of Good Management Practices (GMP) for shrimp farms and processing plants. These GMPs are aimed at reducing environmental, social and economic impacts of shrimp farming and contributing to economic growth in the sector by enabling producers and processors in developing nations to meet export requirements of major markets. Through training courses and extension services, CIDEA can help small producers meet requirements for certification, or at a minimum, to improve sanitation practices.

### Alternative Livelihoods and Small Business Creation

CIDEA and community partners are collecting data and conducting economic analyses of alternative livelihoods, while in parallel beginning to implement some as pilots. Data is also being collected from the small scale shrimp farmers who are receiving technical assistance for improving practices and working towards production of “green shrimp”.

***Alternative Tourism.*** The feasibility and viability of alternative tourism in FINCAMAR is being assessed by faculty and students from the UCA tourism department with collaboration from a volunteer Dr. Sariego. A study was conducted of the potential for tourism in Chinandega and FINCAMAR, and identification of possible products. A draft of the preliminary findings of the first components is now available. The final component, identification of products, will begin in July 2006. Dr. Ricardo Soto of the Avina Foundation has volunteered to assist with this work.

***Hammocks.*** A feasibility study is being conducted with the women’s group which was trained to make hammocks. The group also participated in the “Entrepreneurial Vision” training. Findings to date indicate that costs of the first materials used for the hammocks are too high to allow for a profit; therefore less expensive materials were sourced and are now being used to produce hammocks that are “standard” and saleable in the area.

***Tilapia Culture.*** Ponds at the CIDEA demonstration farm were repaired and cleaned in preparation for earth-moving required to modify the shrimp ponds for Tilapia culture. A meeting was held with the Mayor to explain the objectives and to obtain her support. Six experimental small tanks were renovated. This included modifying the drainage structures and manufacture and installation of filters for the 12 drains to prevent entrance of pests and escape of the tilapia. The ponds were filled on in June, once the salinity had fallen to below 15 parts per thousand. Sourcing of tilapia fingerlings is underway from the “Calera” Farm at the National Agricultural University. Approval was received from the Nicaragua Environment and Natural Resources Ministry to undertake the culture of tilapia in these ponds. However, an internal environmental review was also drafted and sent to URI for review and submission to USAID. The review was requested by Steve Olive of USAID/Nicaragua. Although tilapia farming has been widespread in Nicaragua and specifically the Pacific watersheds, the review is a precautionary measure.

***Jewelry Making.*** CIDEA was providing support to the Jiquilillos women’s group in making shell jewelry to sell at the popular Jiquilillos beach. However, support to this group has been suspended due to internal problems with the women’s group and their lack of compliance with

fiscal procedures. A visit has been made to another group of women in the Padre Ramos area to assess their interest and capability of working with SUCCESS.

### **Institutional agreements**

CIDEA has been working to develop institutional agreements with a number of organizations to build joint institutional capacity to deliver technical assistance to the project sites. These include:

#### **SIFE (Students in Free Enterprise)**

SIFE, an international organization with more than 1400 university partners in 33 nations, is an NGO that organizes university students to work in local communities in small business development and business leadership. The goal is to assist communities while at the same time, train aspiring young business people and develop a new generation of entrepreneurial leaders. SIFE has a small business training and development program entitled “Entrepreneurial Vision” which includes modules on business costs; accounting; entrepreneurial motivation; and follow up and assessment. An agreement was signed with SIFE-UCA-CIDEA to support the formation of small businesses within FINCAMAR.

#### **Department of Economic and Business Sciences-Tourism Degree Program (FCEE)**

An agreement was signed with the FCEE of UCA to jointly assist FINCAMAR with tourism development efforts that focus on: 1) identification of tourism potential for Chinandega; 2) analysis of potential for FINCAMAR; 3) market analysis; and 4) identification of possible products. Activities will be carried out with the aid of students in this degree program (guided by their advisors) with assignments in Protected Areas, Tourist Geography, Market Research, and Development of Economic Tourism.



Field study to take inventory

### **Collaboration with other institutions**

CIDEA is currently collaborating with a number of institutions to achieve SUCCESS objectives.

### ***The AVINA Latin America Network for Coastal Management***

Dr. Richard Soto is providing volunteer assistance to deliver a training course to FINCAMAR for alternative tourism (focus on identification of species such as birds of interest to tourists), training of local tourist guides, and on mangrove issues.

### ***INATEC (National Institute for Fisheries Research and Development)***

CIDEA collaborated with INATEC on a visit by a group of Argentine specialists in artisanal fishing to Aserradores, Potosi and Jiquilillo. The purpose was to identify local fishers who can act as contacts with the fishing community to test new types of fisheries gear to improve the catch. Fisher interviews revealed that bomb fishing is being carried out along the Nicaraguan coast, supposedly by illegal Salvadoran fishers. It is reported that Nicaraguans are now adopting this system, in part because the authorities are not taking action to prevent this practice and because sardines can be gathered using this method to serve as bait when fishing for other species. Although this effort is not directly linked to the SUCCESS activities, it is informing CIDEA and the stakeholders about needs for management of the small-scale fisheries sector and providing technical assistance which CIDEA and collaborators can apply to the SUCCESS communities and possibly expand upon in the future if the first trials are successful.

### ***ANDA (Nicaraguan Association of Aquaculturists)***

CIDEA has long worked with the shrimp industry to provide training in Best Management Practices and provide technical assistance in themes such as diagnosis of diseases and water quality analysis. CIDEA recently submitted a proposal with ANDA, small cooperative producers, universities and research centers to jointly develop and adopt best management practices (BMPs) for the country. If funded, this work supports the theme of strengthening local governance and management of the environment.

### ***SELVA/MARENA***

Although CIDEA continues to communicate with SELVA and MARENA regarding the need to improve management of the fishery and proposed methods to do this, neither agency has yet given permission to SUCCESS to work in the Reserve area.

### ***Lorrnica***

CIDEA continues to work with this health NGO to support health and food security initiatives in Chinandega. SUCCESS helped fund the surgery of a child suffering from a sight defect. And, basic food supplies were provided to several needy families in Puerto Morazan and Tonalá.

### ***UCRESEP (Coordination Unit for the Reform and Modernization of the Public Sector)***

CIDEA works with UCRESEP, which is funded by the Presidential Commission on Competitiveness, Fisheries and Shrimp Culture Cluster. A six-month training course on Integrated Pond Management for Shrimp Ponds was held from January to June for ANDA-associated shrimp farmers. This work supports the national effort to adopt a national Code of Conduct for shrimp farming to reduce potential environment impacts and improve profitability.

## **Alternative Livelihoods**

### ***Breadmaking***

A feasibility study is being conducted for this activity. Initial training was provided and a roof constructed over the existing wood stove to prevent its degradation. Two members of the

Altagracia Cooperative have visited a commercial bakery in the El Viejo Municipality to observe its operation. A baker from the municipality is acting as the trainer for the women's group. The cooperative members have participated in the "Entrepreneurial Vision" training.



Bread making as alternative livelihood

### ***Iguana rearing***

Iguanas are an important element of the biodiversity of the coastal region and represent an important food source for local communities. However, populations of this large reptile are decreasing in the Padre Ramos area. Local residents want to test a simple method of protecting the nesting females and their eggs from predators and hunters with the goal of maintaining a local population. A 12 meter diameter sheet metal enclosure was built and tree trunks and vegetation established inside of the enclosure. In April, five females and one male were introduced to the enclosure. A second enclosure is needed to raise the juveniles once hatched.

### ***Rabbit rearing***

A small trial is underway to evaluate the feasibility of raising rabbits for food and possible sale as pets. A cage was built to house breeders, babies and young. A pair of rabbits will be obtained at the end of July for this trial.

### **Branding Strategy**

The SUCCESS Program Nicaragua is locally called "Alternatives for a Sustainable Life in the Coastal Zone". It has been made visible to the communities and other stakeholders through the use of outreach materials that contain information on the Program, its activities and information on USAID. USAID branding guidelines for printed materials are strictly followed. Presentations on the Program and USAID support have been made to different government agencies, NGOs and others. These efforts have not only made the Program well known, but have resulted in collaborations and synergies that advance Program goals. Formal agreements with other institutions routinely include a presentation on the SUCCESS Program.

The SUCCESS Program is readily distinguishable from other projects in the region by its adaptive management approach, which relies heavily on the needs and decisions of the stakeholders. It requires greater citizen involvement and engagement of all actors involved. This facilitates rapid transfer of information between collaborators and enhances adoption.

**Tasks still pending, completed during, or added as of June 30, 2006**

<b>Task and Milestones</b>	<b>Date Due</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments/Challenges/Constraints</b>
<b>Task A.2: Equitable livelihood development through mariculture and improved estuarine management</b>			
<b>Task A.2: Equitable livelihood development through mariculture and improved estuarine management</b>			
Collect biological, physiochemical and socioeconomic information on cockle and other bivalve fisheries, resource management and users	December 2005	Completed	Initial data has been collected but additional information is still being collected periodically, especially with the transfer from Padre Ramos to Asseradores for cockle work.
Develop documentation, evaluations and business plans for alternative livelihoods and diversification of aquaculture	January 2006	Delayed  (Now on track)  New date for bread making analysis- July 2006  New date for hammocks and tourism-September 2006.	Feasibility studies and business plans initiated for hammocks, bread making and tourism.
Make training modules available through the SUCCESS KM system	Post-course delivery	On track	Information on training modules is being submitted in a timely fashion.
Seek mentors for extension teams through Fulbright Senior Expert program and volunteer programs	April 2005	Completed	Contact with Fulbright program not made but volunteers are being utilized and are highly successful.
Review progress and apply adaptive management practices at training course	November-December 2005	Delayed	Was originally postponed due to conflict with holidays, needs to be rescheduled.
Deliver extension support services to/for development of alternative livelihoods and natural resources management	Continuous	On-track  Third and fourth modules will be scheduled depending on rate of advancement of stakeholders.  Will be completed in December 2006.  New date for bread making analysis- July 2006  New date for	Trainings in the management of resources were initiated in April for FINCAMAR, Manzano, and Los Clavos.  A training course in "Entrepreneurial Vision" was held by the collaborating group SIFE. Modules I and II delivered; III and IV pending scheduling.  Participatory research with communities started to identify fauna and flora species in the dry tropical forests to support alternative tourism development. Feasibility studies initiated for tourism activities by Spanish volunteer and faculty/students of the UCA tourism department.  Feasibility studies for hammocks,

		hammocks and tourism-September 2006.  Feasibility study for tilapia to be completed after first harvest, approximately January 2007.	bread, iguanas and rabbits initiated by consultant.  Feasibility study initiated for tilapia. Training course for rearing tilapia to be held July 31-August 4. The experimental ponds are in the processing of filling and will be stocked once salinity falls below 15 ppt.
Develop and distribute extension materials (includes collaboration with EcoCostas manuals)	September 2005-May 2006	Delayed  (Now on track)  Manuals to be finalized in September 2006  Mangrove Manual  Manual of shrimp best management practices  Manual of tilapia culture	EcoCostas has sent draft which is being reviewed by CIDEA and revisions being made.  First draft under development.  Under development.
Conduct series of one-day, mini-extension trainings	NA	October-December 2005  Reinitiated in April 2006	Courses re-initiated.
Coordinate with Peace Corps and volunteers	Continuous, integration into activities	On-going	Two PCVs have now been incorporated into program activities.
Implement activities related to cockles to increase revenues	Initiated December 2005, continuing through September 2006	On Track  Work in Asseradores started and on-track  Work in Padre Ramos suspended until permission to work there granted	Direct work in Padre Ramos delayed pending authorization from SELVA. Activities now been initiated instead in nearby Asseradores community with inclusion of Padre Ramos community members for learning.  Direct work in Padre Ramos starts when authorities grant permission.
Build capacity for bivalve culture	September 2005-January 2006	On track	Report on cockle growth rates was submitted.
Continue technical assistance from SUCCESS to cockle/bivalve research efforts and linkages with other international efforts	Continuous through January 2006	On track	URI provided technical assistance on bivalve management methods. A course on this topic now being planned.
Continue to conduct applied research and work with communities to select bivalve species and culture systems	Continuous through January 2006	On track	A report of research findings has been submitted
Continue monthly water quality monitoring with Bayona community members to select bivalve culture sites	Continuous through January 2006	Delayed  (now on-track)  Re-initiated in June, monitoring will be	A small grant was received to monitor water quality in shellfish collection sites (potential farming sites) in Padre Ramos Aserradores, and El Realejo.



		conducted for one year until July 2007	
Distribute findings	Continuous through January 2006	On track	Study on bivalve growth rates completed in April, report being prepared for distribution. Study on second species will be finalized in April 2007.
Conduct capacity building workshops to support implementation	December 2005-January 2006	Delayed	Direct implementation of cockle culture and management in Padre Ramos has been suspended until SELVA grants permission. Meanwhile, this work has been re-programmed for execution in Asseradores.
Conduct feasibility study and resource assessment	August 2005	Delayed. (Now on track)  New date for bread making analysis- July 2006  New date for hammocks and tourism-September 2006.  Feasibility study for tilapia to be completed after first harvest, approximately January 2007.	Feasibility studies are now in progress for hammocks, bread, iguanas and rabbits. Several resource assessments are underway as part of the evaluation of tourism possibilities for FINCAMAR.
Design and implement pilot tilapia trials in shrimp ponds.	September 2005	Delayed (Now on track)	Experimental ponds have been renovated and are in the process of being filled and prepared. Filling and stocking were delayed due to high salinities in the estuary. Sourcing of fingerlings is also in progress.
Conduct training in tilapia culture	September 2005-October 2006	Delayed (Now on track)  Course to be held in July-August	Specialist in tilapia has been retained and training course is now planned for July-August. Training materials in preparation.
Continue extension to support Best Management Practice efforts by FINCAMAR	Continuos	On-track	Extension visits are made twice monthly.
Provide technical support for implementation	October 2005-August 2006	On-track	Extension visits are made twice monthly. Support has been provided for jewelry making, bread-making, tourism, rabbit and iguana raising.
Science for management		On-track	Water quality being monitored in shellfish growing areas to assess potential for future bivalve culture and evaluate sanitation of collected bivalves. PCR techniques being applied to detect the presence of Hepatitis A.

## **Priorities for Next Quarter (July 1, 2006 – September 30, 2006)**

- In Padre Ramos, continue work with members of FINCAMAR to form small businesses
- Continue business management training to identify potential products and services
- Focus on marketing as product and services begin to be produced
- Pilot efforts to rear iguanas and rabbits
- Continue collaboration with groups such as SIFE, Peace Corps, volunteers, etc.
- In Asseradores, continue with cockle co-management efforts
- Continue water quality monitoring and detection of Hepatitis A in shellfish collection areas
- Publish several extension manuals and produce several technical or extension articles
- In Puerto Morazan, stock the experimental tilapia ponds and train small-scale shrimp producers
- Continue research with two volunteers on land use changes and small scale fishing

## **A SUCCESS Nicaragua Story**

One of the member organizations of the Association FINCAMAR is a women's cooperative called the AltaGracia Cooperative. Traditionally, the women in this group have made their living by collecting shrimp post-larvae in estuarine areas to sell to shrimp farmers in the Padre Ramos area. The Padre Ramos estuary is a Protected Area under the contracted management of the NGO SELVA, which is empowered by MARENA to develop the management plan for the area. When SELVA developed the management plan it established the area as a no-take zone for resources such as post-larvae—even though this group of women, as well as other residents, depended on this activity almost entirely to support their families. No alternatives were suggested or provided by SELVA.

The women's group and other inhabitants were then faced with the choice of continuing to illegally fish post-larvae resulting in possible arrest. Or, they could obey the law, but leave themselves and their families with no source of income. The result would be a worsening of the already extreme poverty or the women having to choose to practice a criminal activity.

One of the alternatives identified by the women was to make and sell bread. Padre Ramos is located in a very rural area so currently bread is brought in from Chinandega, making the purchase price quite expensive. This represented both an opportunity to make a healthy, lower cost food for their families and to sell the product at competitive prices so that other community members would benefit. One of the members of the Altagracia Cooperative was already making corn bread and was selling it to buses passing along the highway so that a small market and skills to make bread were already present. She also had an adobe bread oven that could be used by the group. It was decided that SUCCESS would first conduct a rapid feasibility study

The preliminary results of the feasibility study indicated that bread making could be a feasible activity for the group. Some initial support has been provided in the form of training to make bread, assistance to form a small business and to make minor improvements to the oven to test the willingness of the group to work in this activity. The group has also participated in the SIFE Entrepreneurial Vision training and has received training in how to make French bread, has visited a bakery in Chinandega to understand larger scale production and is being assisted to form an internal organization within the cooperative to manage the business. In the long term, this

activity could become an important source of income for the group as well as a source of healthy, lower cost food for the community.



Bread making as an alternative livelihood activity

## *Ecuador*

### **Task No. A.3 Sustainable livelihood development and improved management of biological resources in the Cojimies estuary and watershed**

#### **Background**

The Cojimies estuary was once rich in mangrove forests. Since the mid 1980s, when the shrimp farming first arrived, however, the estuary has lost the vast majority of its mangrove forests. The traditional livelihoods of the local people center around products harvested from the estuary (e.g., bivalves and fish) that, in turn, rely heavily on the mangrove ecosystem. With the loss of mangroves and the increasing human population, the harvests of these products have declined sharply. Meanwhile, community needs have increased. SUCCESS Ecuador is working to find alternative livelihoods for these communities while creating a base of scientific information about the estuary in hopes that the problems there can be alleviated. The Program is also building the capacity of local community organizations and government to better manage their natural resources.

#### **Report Period Accomplishments**

##### Training and Extension Manuals

There were several trainings this period: permaculture training in Bolivar, agroforestry training in Maldonado, training in small business development and in family gardening. Also delivered

was training on blue crab (Jaiba) fattening. The latter was at special request of the community, as it is an on-going activity in the area. However, because Jaiba is an extractive rather than purely production process, no further work on this topic is planned by the SUCCESS Ecuador Program.

Two extension manuals, one on how to do Chame farming and the other on how to construct small family gardens were completed through the stage of finalizing text and layout. However, final publication was held up awaiting final artwork. Production and dissemination will take place in the July-August period.

### Livelihoods

The Chame project is proceeding smoothly. The first Chame harvest was on the 12<sup>th</sup> of April. A total of 1086 pounds was sold for a total of \$775.20. They waited longer than they had originally intended because they were not able to find a buyer. When they did harvest, the buyer only purchased a portion of the Chame. For that reason, it was only a partial harvest. They had surplus which the members of the association sold on the road. Efforts are underway to secure more stable markets for future harvests. A second harvest, expected to yield 2000 pounds, is ready but will be delayed until a buyer is identified.

For the past season, the small garden activities had a communal component and an individual component. The communal portion was successful, but people grew more on their individual plots. For the upcoming year the plan is to work only with individual gardens and not attempt another communal garden. The gardens activity is on hold for the dry season and will resume when rains begin in December/January.

Investigation began of the possibility for planting a polyculture of cacao and passion fruit. Passion fruit grows fast and produces fruit in less than a year, while cacao takes several years before it will produce fruit. The passion fruit will stop producing fruit at about the same time that the cacao will start so that local residents will receive an income from the passion fruit while they await the cacao to begin producing. Discussions are underway with INEAP, an Ecuadorian governmental organization that works with cacao, to determine their interest and ability to provide technical expertise, and with La Asociacion Agroartesinal El Carmen (AAEC), a group interested in planting this polyculture system. Discussions were also held with a private investor (identified by the SUCCESS small business volunteer) who may loan the money to the AAEC.

### Institutional Agreements

Three important institutional agreements were signed with: 1) the Concheras group of Chamanga to provide assistance to Mr. Santiago Yin in production of honey in return for future assistance in training and promotion of the honey project area; 2) PMRC for a water quality study and a feasibility study for a Chame training center; and 3) the Nuevo Milenio for the planting of passion fruit. There were also discussions with La Asociacion Agroartesinal el Carmen and INEAP to regarding the planting of cacao seed stock at La Siberia and with an independent investor who may provide Nuevo Milenio with a loan to plant cacao.

### Science for Management

Work began on a research study design to determine if pesticides are the cause of mortality for the local bivalves as part of the science for management component. While the plan had been to conduct a stock assessment of bivalves for this year, no individual could be identified with the correct skills and availability to conduct the assessment. Hence, this activity moves to Year 3 or until such time as such a person is identified.

## Branding strategy

The SUCCESS Ecuador Program's main method of informing the communities about its activities is through the Program's group of local promoters. The field office makes regular visits to these promoters to inform them about upcoming and ongoing activities and solicit their feedback about Program work. The USAID logo is posted outside of the site office in Chamanga and participants at each SUCCESS training are provided with small notebooks that include the USAID and the EcoCostas logos.

### *Tasks still pending, completed during, or added as of June 30, 2006*

Task and Milestones	Date Due	Status	Comments/Challenges/Constraints
<b><i>Task A.3: Sustainable livelihood development through improved management of the blood cockle fishery in Cojimies</i></b>			
Prepare a governance baseline of the site in the context of recent governance efforts at larger scales	February 2005	Delayed	To be completed in August 2006
Prepare documentation of mini-case studies	August 2005	Completed	Four mini case studies completed.
Establish Livelihood Diversification Fund for sustainability of local economic development	November 2005	Delayed	Providing small grants for selected livelihood diversification projects. May invite FINCA International to work in Program area to provide microcredit to local businesses. To date, two grants awarded. One to Concheras in Chamanga (\$513) for honey production (Santiago Yin). One to Concheras group of Bolivar (about \$150) for small gardens.
Produce extension manuals	December 2005	Delayed	Final revisions being completed on Chame and small gardens manuals. Past delays due to need to assure compliance with USAID branding regulations. Manuals to be printed in second week of July. Honey manual delayed indefinitely due to the lack of widespread interest in beekeeping at this time and due to widespread availability of beekeeping manuals in Spanish. Anticipate interest in beekeeping will increase in upcoming year with the success of current initiative
Livelihood diversification pilot projects	Beginning in December 2005 (continuous)	Ongoing	First livelihood diversification pilot project (small gardens) begun in February 2006 with residents of Bolivar. Also implemented beekeeping pilot. Next quarter, expect to implement livelihood diversification projects in sustainable agriculture (passion fruit and Cacao), Chame and small animal production.
Prepare business plans with stakeholders for the various livelihood alternatives	December 2005 - for initial projects, continuous for new participants)	On-going	Business plan for small gardens (passion fruit) completed; development of business plans for Chame and beekeeping begun. Business plans to be completed July. Not begun business plans for gardening or pig raising as still in planning or test phases.
Deliver extension support services to support alternative livelihoods and natural resources management	Continuous	On going	EcoCostas provides regular and continual extension support to the Cojimies estuary communities through extension personnel. Additionally, they have brought together a group of representatives from each of the estuary communities to act as

			locally-based promoters to provide support to the alternative livelihood and management activities. Individuals receive technical training and capacity building in extension techniques.
Conduct basic water quality monitoring to establish a baseline	Continuous	Delayed	PMRC approved water quality monitoring project for funding. Should start September 2006. This task for SUCCESS will be delayed until year 3 when it will provide support for the community monitoring segment of the PMRC project.
Secure collaborative agreements with institutions and groups	Continuous	On going	Collaboration explored with New England Waste Systems-Ecuador (NEWS-Ecuador), Chamanga Parish Board and UMOG (district environmental officer) for Muisne for sanitation project in Chamanga; Peace Corps; Rio Muchacho Organic Farm for permaculture training. Agreements secured with women's group (Concheras) from Chamanga to provide assistance in honey production, and with the Asociacion Agroartesinal El Carmen for the production of passion fruit. Agreement signed with the PMRC for funding of water quality study and a feasibility study for a Chame training center. EcoCostas worked closely with Ethos, an Esmeraldas based NGO, on development of proposals in the SUCCESS Program area.
Create GIS Maps	Continuous	Completed	Land use maps distributed to various organizations in Chamanga. More to be distributed next quarter.
Organizational assessments of local governments (3) and community organizations (4)	Beginning in July, 2006	Newly added	Assessments of capacity of local organizations and governments scheduled for July.
Development of an Eco/Community tourism plan for the Mompiche-Portete-Bolivar corridor	July, 2006	Newly added	Assessing most urgent needs in the development of community tourism in the area. Work being conducted by a volunteer and local promoter. Ecotourism volunteer began preliminary assessment of potential to develop Mompiche-Portete-Bolivar tourism corridor. Plan to be further developed in meeting/training involving representatives from all three communities in July.
Training on blue crab fattening	May 2006	Completed	Task "added" as special request from community; not expected to be repeated.
Training on small business development	June 2006	Completed	Task "added". Evidence that trainees are using the bookkeeping skills learned in this course. Training was delivered by Peace Corps Volunteers.

### **Priorities for Next Quarter (July 1 - September, 2006)**

- Training in facilitation and business management skills for group of local promoters; includes site visit to successful alternative livelihood projects in the Santo Domingo area
- Implementation of study of mollusks in the estuary to determine if pesticides from the shrimp farms causing decline in mollusk populations
- Community training in Chame production for Nuevo Milenio and the other groups and individuals interested in or implementing Chame production projects
- Implementation of the PMRC-funded water quality baseline study
- Students to construct a dry composting toilet in a local school in Chamanga (will serve as demonstration project for potential World Bank Sanitation/water project in Chamanga).
- Continued support to Nuevo Milenio for the Chame initiative including assistance in search for good markets for the harvest
- Continue small gardens initiative (resume when rains return in December or January)

## **A SUCCESS Ecuador Site Story**

*“Honey production: An alternative livelihood and economic incentive to preserve forests and mangroves”*

In the community of Chamanga, local residents have few alternatives for income generation. This story tells how SUCCESS Ecuador is helping to change that through outreach, technical assistance, extension and training.

Santiago Yin from Chamanga attended one of the SUCCESS Ecuador earliest trainings (July 2005) during which participants visited a beekeeper near Atacames who explained how to capture and raise bees to produce honey as an alternative income source. Santiago went back home and built and began capturing hives. But his methods of beekeeping were inefficient due to the lack of formal training, so his honey harvest was meager. However, in May 2006, SUCCESS brought in a local beekeeping expert (Alfredo Lajones from the Universidad Técnica Luis Vargas Torres de Esmeraldas) to show Santiago improved methods of keeping his bees. Santiago implemented what he learned from this expert and his honey production has increased significantly. Now that he is producing more honey, the next step is to improve his marketing capacity. Santiago has also agreed to talk to his friends and neighbors and demonstrate his beekeeping to those who are interested. And, he has agreed to work with SUCCESS to deliver beekeeping training to others in the community.

In addition to providing local small business opportunities, the beekeeping project will encourage the conservation of local forests. Bees require flowers to produce honey and Santiago now clearly understands the importance of preserving the local forests (including mangroves) which provide his bees with the nectar they need to produce their honey. The hope is that just as Santiago has learned and benefited economically from this SUCCESS initiative, so too will others in the community.

## **B. TRAINING**

### **Task B.1 Development of a capacity building strategy and implementation of courses prioritizing needs of on-the-ground field site participants**

#### **In -Country Training**

All training this in this reporting period was targeted at participants from SUCCESS on-the-ground field sites and supporting institutions. These events are summarized below:

***Tanzania:*** Training on Tilapia farming was conducted with 18 individuals from the village—more than half were women. The course covered all aspects of Tilapia farming from site selection, to pond preparation, fingerling selection and sexing, brood stock management, pond fertilization, stocking, pond management, harvesting, economics, book-keeping and environmental assessment of the pond. Most participants will use what they learned to run seven existing ponds, while others are in the process of developing additional ponds. (At the time of this report, one individual reported having finished construction).

Training was also conducted on half-pearl processing and making ornaments out of shells for the people of Fumba, Bweleo, Nyamanzi and Unguja Ukuu. The two day training attracted 23

participants. During the meeting, villagers were provided with tools to make the ornaments and started straight away making ornaments. Seventy-five half pearls were donated by an American company familiar with this pearl production initiative.

**Nicaragua:** With support from SUCCESS and the Presidential Commission of Competitiveness, Fisheries and Shrimp Cluster, CIDEA delivered a series of training sessions to shrimp farmers, cooperatives and extension agents in shrimp best management practices and business aspects of raising shrimp to minimize potential environmental impacts and increase economic viability. Topics covered have included general concepts of natural resources and protected areas, good practices for shrimp culture, pond design and construction, stocking and feeding, water quality, pathology, nutrition, food safety and quality and policy/regulations. Technical assistance is also being given on a regular basis in shrimp best management practices to FINCAMAR and AGROPESCA. FINCAMAR was also given a small amount of funding to build a small, local-style building as a venue for training courses and for future tourism use. During the March visit of Crawford and Haws, a seminar was held at CIDEA for university faculty and stakeholders on the themes of: 1) management of marine protected areas/MPAs, 2) good practices for shrimp culture, and 3) presentation of the SUCCESS Program.

Extension assistance is being provided to farmers to assist them in the implementation of new practices. This work is also useful in preparing farmers for the culture of tilapia in shrimp ponds as many of the concepts and methods learned are transferable.

In collaboration with SIFE, the Entrepreneurial Vision training program was started with two training modules on costs and accounting. This course was oriented towards the members of FINCAMAR, many of whom come from small businesses or farms, or who wish to begin small businesses. Representatives from the various alternative livelihood initiatives were included in this course. Other modules will be delivered next quarter. Course evaluations indicated that a large majority of the participants found the courses useful and of good quality.

**Ecuador:** Permaculture training was delivered in Bolivar—the first village-based training as part of the SUCCESS Program in Ecuador. The training was targeted to the Asociación Virgen de Las Lajas in Bolívar (concheras group). As a result of the training, participants gained a general knowledge of organic agriculture and the preparation of compost. Agroforestry training was conducted in Maldonado. While it was targeted to the agriculturalists group in Maldonado/Bolivar, individuals from the communities of Bolivar, Maldonado and Daule also participated. Through the training, participants gained a general knowledge of how to use trees to increase their agricultural production (both crops and animals) and improve their soils.

On June 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup>, a small business development training was held in Mompiche, facilitated by five Peace Corps Volunteers. There were 16 participants from around the Program area including the communities of Mache (La Asociación Agroartesinal El Carmen), Chamanga, Maldonado and Mompiche. Participants were a mix of current business owners, potential future business owners and individuals involved in the SUCCESS beekeeping and Chame initiatives. Participants learned the basics of accounting, adding value to products, marketing and human relations and participated in a practical exercise to conduct a feasibility study for a hypothetical business concept. After the training, the Small Business Volunteer followed up with several of the participants to further discuss accounting and marketing of their products.



## Certification Program

The CRC Director and the SUCCESS Assistant Director for Administration and Capacity Building developed a strawman for a certification program in ecosystem governance based on the Certified Financial Planner model. That strawman will be presented in late April 2006 to a team from SUCCESS Ecuador and SUCCESS Nicaragua and other individuals from the Avina-funded Latin American Network for Coastal Management program. This team is amending the model as appropriate for the Latin American context and is surveying potential regional partners to solicit ideas on the certification concept and on the curriculum.

While the original idea was to pilot the certification idea in Latin America and only once that pilot was “tested/proven” to replicate/adapt the model for East Africa and Thailand. However, because the Latin America effort is progressing so slowly, it was decided to push forward in our other SUCCESS countries in parallel. This will be discussed at the annual SUCCESS Partners’ meeting in July.

## Training Protocols

The CRC home office continued to educate the SUCCESS country partners on the details and protocols for TraiNet reporting and USAID J-1 Exchange Visitor/Student visas. For the most part, compliance with these protocols has been high.

### *Tasks still pending, completed during, or added as of June 30, 2006*

<b>Task and Milestones</b>	<b>Date Due</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments/Challenges/Constraints</b>
<b><i>Task B.1: Regional Capacity Building</i></b>			
Disseminate training materials from LA and EA first courses	July 2005	Delayed	While theme-based KM system still under construction, training materials being archived at CRC but not distributed on web
Produce design for extension bulletin series	July 2005	Cancelled	Agreement reached at October 2005 partners’ meeting that no one “template” or design look to be imposed; each country and bulletin will retain its own design identity
Develop action plan to fund and design certification program (if research study indicated high demand and feasibility)	July 2005	Delayed	LAC workgroup formed in second quarter Year 2; workgroup undertaking regional surveys of potential partners in certification program. Discussions underway with Tanzania and Thailand regarding beginning to shape similar programs there
Disseminate training materials from LA and EA second courses	September 2005	Delayed	While theme-based KM system still under construction, training materials being archived at CRC but not distributed on web
Identify potential trainers and training curriculum from the LA and EA networks for inclusion in Summer Institute 2006	September 2005	Completed	No trainers used from SUCCESS sites for SI06. Selected curriculum from SUCCESS courses was used.
Deliver three Ecuador courses on livelihoods	December 2005 - March 2006	Ongoing	First of series of courses began in late January 2006 starting with training in small family gardens using permaculture approach

## **Priorities for Next Quarter (July 1 - September, 2006)**

- Prioritize, organize and upload on website selected SUCCESS training materials
- Coordinate overall progress made by region-specific teams working on certification (need action plan, marketing strategy, draft curriculum, identification of in-region partners, etc)
- Develop and begin implementation of protocols, strategies, mechanisms for SUCCESS communications products (*this priority spans Training, KM, and overall Project Management*)
  - SUCCESS website
  - Elements to SUCCESS portion of IMCAFS website
  - Electronic IMCAFS newsletter
  - Project briefs, case studies, success stories

## **C. REGIONAL NETWORKS AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT**

### **Background**

The CRC SUCCESS project is partnering with EcoCostas to assemble a Knowledge Management System (KMS) that will serve a network of Latin American projects from the Gulf of California in Mexico to Patagonia in Argentina. This network, the EcoCostas-CRC Network (ECCNet), has been funded through a grant from the AVINA Foundation. There is a geographical overlap in the region with the SUCCESS field sites in Ecuador and Nicaragua and this overlap allows significant room for cross portfolio development of an information system and KMS.

Development of the ECCNet KMS has focused on gathering and analyzing information on the trajectory of change in governance of coastal ecosystems at select sites in Latin America. This data set comprises information on the places, projects (and generations of governance initiatives), people. While place and project profile information is collected, a large portion of this effort is encompassed in the Governance Baseline module where both the process and results of these initiatives are detailed, analyzed and made available for review and comment. This module, and the analysis it contains, is being applied to the SUCCESS Program sites in both Latin America and East Africa.

### **Report Period Accomplishments**

#### **Task C.1 Development of a web-based knowledge management system Latin America**

Efforts to establish a web-based knowledge management system in Latin America progressed with acceptance of the system architecture at the Guayaquil planning workshop in January 2006. Small modifications were agreed to be made to the structure of the Governance Baseline module as a result of workshop input. A KMS Working Group (KMSWG) was formed at the workshop and asked with developing documentation on the structure, purpose and operation of the KMS. Funding for this effort is from the AVINA Foundation although phase II funding is currently delayed although phase II of the effort was slated to begin in May 2006.

The SUCCESS contribution to the development of the Latin America KMS is to fund the costs of collecting data and information from the SUCCESS field sites in Ecuador and Nicaragua, and entering this information into the KMS and this made progress during this reporting period.

## Task C.2 Development of a web-based knowledge management system, East Africa

Establishment of a web-based KMS for East Africa progressed with a planning meeting at WIOMSA in February 2006. WIOMSA will consider hosting an effort to build a web forum for mariculture. It would provide for a moderated discussion on mariculture and would be organized around specific topics relevant to the CRC approach. CRC will assist with this system as it develops and work to integrate the system into CRC initiatives on the mariculture theme. The desire is for this system to connect with efforts in Latin America to build out a South-South exchange of information on small-scale, community-based mariculture information.

A large collection of the existing CRC repertoire on mariculture efforts has been gathered and can contribute to both the WIOMSA site and the CRC theme-based site. The EA region (and possibly the LAC region) desires a system that will allow field practitioners to enter into an online system their own experiences in mariculture projects. An example would be the East African small scale mud crab farming operations—where only a few people have experience with this form of mariculture but lack a mechanism to exchange lessons learned with other. There has been discussion only of adding a separate server into the SUCCESS KMS project that will implement a fully interactive website (supported by off the shelf content management software customized for this application), broken into sections by geographic region, allowing web-based discussion boards, calendaring, and remote file management.

## Task C.3 KM support to other SUCCESS activities

Design and construction of the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system for tracking indicators across SUCCESS Program sites is nearly complete. Testing and evaluation of the design and the modular data entry and reporting system was completed this period and will be tested internally before being deployed to the SUCCESS field partners. Remote users, once they receive an account, can log into the MandE website and enter performance management indicator data directly into the website. Evidence files for each indicator entry can be included at the time the data is entered. Or, data can be entered in one session and then evidence data uploaded at another session. Evidence files are emailed to the SUCCESS PMP officer for evaluation. If the evidence in the file fits the data reported for the indicator, the entry gets approved in the data base. Reporting from the data system is structured like the reports submitted as MS Word documents. Report filtering has been enabled so reviewers can drill down through the data in the MandE system to get specific subsets of information based upon dates and status of evidence files.

Support to the SUCCESS volunteer activity began with development of a photo slide show application for the web. SUCCESS staff are being training to upload photos and slides directly. The application is generic enough to be used for other SUCCESS activities as well.

### *Tasks still pending, completed during, or added as of June 30, 2006*

<b>Task and Milestones</b>	<b>Date Due</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments/Challenges/Constraints</b>
<b><i>Task C.1: Development of a web-based knowledge management system (in LA)</i></b>			
Expand the KM system to include monitoring of selected on-going activities conducted by network members as a common monitoring and evaluation process	April – September 2005	Delayed	System configured for Governance Baseline (GB) data collection and display. Continuation of design and implementation on hold awaiting partner funding (Avina)
Make available in a compatible, layered, web-based system the materials generated for the initial training courses	September 2005	Delayed	Course material not at a stage where it can be codified into a cogent KMS.

Make available to members of the LA regional network the materials generated in support of a Sea Grant-like program	April-September 2005	Delayed	No materials yet available to disseminate.
<b>Task C.2: Preparation for development of web-based knowledge management system (EA)</b>			
Prepare templates for assembling data and conducting an analysis of mariculture initiatives in the region	May 2005	Delayed New target September 2006	Database design completed based upon content development work. Delays were result of extra time required to complete monitoring and evaluation system. Construction and implementation scheduled for September 2006.
Prepare for launching an English version CRC KM system in Year 2 with links to the existing WIOMSA web page	August 2005	Delayed New target September 2006	A mariculture system being designed. Additional input from partners being sought.
<b>Task No. C.3 KM support to other SUCCESS activities</b>			
Design PMP database system including required report formats	October 2005	Completed	Database designed and installed.
Program PMP web pages	November 2005	Completed	Data input forms for all indicators have been built. System is operational from remote locations.
Enhance SUCCESS Volunteer page on CRC website	November 2005	Completed	The project has been entered online along with a system in place for posting volunteer opportunities.
Test PMP web input system	December 2005	Completed	Indicator input forms are working. Remote login to the site is working and can be implemented. Additional security measures are being constructed.
Complete PMP web-based database system	December 2005	Completed	Completed and operational with additional security measures to be added
Develop on-line SUCCESS Volunteer application materials	December 2005	Completed	Online and available.

### Priorities for Next Quarter (July 1 to September 30, 2006)

- Add security enhancements to online, web-based, monitoring and evaluation data system
- Construct and/or modify data entry forms, quality control procedures, and data display web pages from the existing templates
- Complete content evaluation and construct database elements that tie the mariculture component to the existing CRC website

## D. SCIENCE FOR MANAGEMENT

### Background

SUCCESS science for management includes two sub-components: cross-project learning and site-level science for management. This work is linked closely to the Knowledge Management activities and the Monitoring and Evaluation framework currently under development. The cross-portfolio learning component has two tracks. There is the Integrated Management of Coastal and Fresh Water Systems (IMCAFS) learning component, which involves both the SUCCESS and Global Water for Sustainability (GLOWS) Programs. Also, there is the SUCCESS learning

component. In December 2005, CRC organized a learning session as part of the IMCAFS partners meeting and it was decided that the IMCAFS learning component would focus on:

- a. Advancing the state of the art in integrated water resources management (IWRM) and integrated coastal management (ICM) on selected themes/questions in order to leave a legacy; and
- b. Disseminating advancements in the fields to other practitioners and policymakers.

From the list of potential themes and questions that lay in the nexus between ICM and integrated water resources management (IWRM), the CRC SUCCESS team volunteered to explore the question: “*How is valuation of coastal, marine, estuarine systems being used to influence upstream management decisions?*” During this reporting period, CRC worked on a desk study of existing knowledge on this topic. Results of this study will be presented at the July 2006 partners’ meeting and a decision will be made on how to move forward with researching and learning on this topic.

For the SUCCESS-specific learning components, CRC has continued to develop a microenterprise learning agenda. Our goal will be to measure, understand, and analyze what leads to successful livelihoods in different contexts. Two general research questions will form the basis of an impact assessment conducted in each SUCCESS field site, including Thailand:

1. To what extent have microenterprises produced tangible benefits that contribute to improved ICM?
2. What are the attributes of support efforts (service delivery type, type of enterprise and entrepreneurs, local contextual factors) that influence successful microenterprise activities?

Currently we are working to refine a research concept paper for the microenterprise learning agenda. We anticipate finalizing the concept paper in the last quarter of FY06, including developing survey instruments and other data collection tools. The actual data collection will begin in Tanzania in November 2006. The other field sites will be surveyed in the first half of 2007.

### **Science for Management at the Site Level**

In the SUCCESS field sites, many topics and issues have emerged for which key information is lacking to develop management solutions or in the case of the on-the-ground results, to determine which strategies are feasible or most desirable. SUCCESS has a limited capacity to carry out applied research to answer all of these questions, and in many cases, original research is not necessary since it is often a case of transferring information or experiences from other cases or models. However, a few key needs for scientific inquiry have been identified and means to address these are being developed.

For example, in Nicaragua, Hepatitis A is often transmitted through cockles—a mainstay for the local diet and one of the few sources of income for many stakeholders. So among other efforts, CIDEA is taking water samples from three sites along the two estuaries for 10 months—during both the wet and dry seasons—and analyzing those samples for *E. coli*, *Salmonella* and *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*. Results will help indicate where shellfish may be safely grown or gathered (*or cultured in the future*) and which estuary sites are subject to pollution. This data will be used in

raising community awareness on aspects of and the relationship between water quality and human health. CIDEA is also continuing research efforts to identify Nicaraguan species of bivalves and their habits with support from Japan and SUCCESS. This is the first comprehensive study of molluscan biodiversity in Nicaragua.

The development of alternative tourism in Nicaragua has also created a need for research as well as an opportunity to support research in a coastal protected area, the estuary and surrounding watershed, Padre Ramos. Very little biological or ecological research or inventorying has been done in these areas. Research is being conducted to inventory the natural resources of the various sensitive habitats—in order to both better manage the habitats and also determine if some of the resources can provide a basis for livelihood generation.

In the Cojimies estuary of Ecuador, cockle gatherers complain that pesticides used by shrimp farmers have resulted in die-offs and low abundance of cockles. Alternative hypotheses have been that El Nino is changing substrate conditions, and/or that the decline is due to over-harvesting. To rule out pesticides as the culprit and convince harvesters to take more responsibility for declining harvests, discussions are underway with scientists concerning applied research to answer this question. The pesticide in question (Lambda cyhalotrin) could be a possible cause of mortality of adults in the substrate and/or of larvae residing temporarily in the water column. Rather than sampling for the chemical itself in the substrate or water column, experts have advised taking samples of cockles from suspect areas and looking for pathological signs in the organisms themselves. A basic research design and methodology was discussed and mapped out and currently EcoCostas is investigating local costs to carry out such a study.

EcoCostas is also supporting new ecological research such a study of jaguars in the Mache-Chindul forest reserve that surrounds the Cojimies estuary (one of the last relatively intact coastal forest areas). Jaguars are a top predator in the area, but little is known about the status of the populations. The presence of EcoCostas in the areas as well as the availability of support and infrastructure is helping attract other scientists and managers to the areas where relatively little research has been done.

In Tanzania, the use of Fiji-style no-take areas is being developed in the Menai Bay conservation area as an approach to address declining harvests of cockles. An Institute of Marine Science (IMS) graduate student is assisting with the community development process and will also undertake a thesis research project linked to bio-physical monitoring of cockle abundance both inside and outside the no-take areas designated. A University of Rhode Island Marine Affairs graduate student and former Peace Corps Volunteer/Tanzania will travel to Zanzibar in August to assist with initial baselining and training on community bio-physical monitoring.

### **Report Period Accomplishments**

- Microenterprise concept paper drafted and revised based on team input
- IMCAFS desktop study drafted
- Proposal to assess water quality and public health issues related to cockle harvests in Nicaragua approved and studies initiated (*water quality monitoring has begun, the PCR analysis of the cockle tissues is being set up, but analysis has not actually started as the ordered materials have not yet arrived*)
- Progress made on research design to assess whether pesticides are cause of low cockle abundance in Cojimies; estuary mapped; and costing for research underway
- Graduate student research design on cockle management and no-take areas developed

***Tasks still pending, completed during, or added as of June 30, 2006***

<b>Task and Milestones</b>	<b>Date Due</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments/Challenges/Constraints</b>
Refined learning agenda complete	November 2005	Completed  (But, ongoing)	Two learning agendas – one for IMCAFS and one for SUCCESS. Task listed as complete because topics and questions have been selected. However, this is an evolving and on-going task as efforts continue with designing data collection instruments, etc.
Develop the strategy journal model	December 2005	Activity removed	With governance learning agenda on hold, there is no reason to pursue developing strategy journals. This activity will, however, be pursued under the AVINA Network.
Define the cross-cutting science for management projects	January 2006	Completed	Science for management topics selected in Nicaragua and Ecuador.

**Priorities for Next Quarter (July 1 – September 30, 2006)**

- Design the methods and survey instruments for the microenterprise impact assessment
- Finalize IMCAFS study to learn how valuation of coastal, marine, estuarine systems is being used to influence upstream management decisions

**E. GLOBAL LEADERSHIP**

CRC continued to engage in a number of initiatives that contribute to global leadership in coastal ecosystem management – activities that are complementary and contribute to the SUCCESS Program but which are not supported directly with SUCCESS funds. However, one activity was added to the Year 2 workplan along with additional budget allocation for the fisheries opportunity assessment.

Fisheries Assessment

USAID/EGAT/NRM requested the SUCCESS Program, in partnership with the GLOWS Program, to submit a detailed scope of work and budget for preparing a global fisheries opportunities assessment for USAID. The scope of work and budget (\$109,500) for the SUCCESS element was approved by the SUCCESS cognizant technical officer (CTO), Richard Volk in early May. The GLOWS CTO likewise approved the GLOWS scope of work and budget (\$24,800). A task workplan for this fisheries assessment was amended to the annual FY 06 workplans for SUCCESS and GLOWS.

The purpose of the assessment is to identify potential opportunities for USAID to contribute to ***Improving Management of Fisheries to Enhance Conservation, Ecosystem Health and Productivity***. Specifically, the goal is to identify and recommend discrete opportunities for USAID investment in nearshore small-scale marine and freshwater capture fisheries that contribute to one or more of the Agency’s major mandates, initiatives, or focal areas such as

improved freshwater and marine biodiversity conservation, ecosystem health and productivity, improved democracy and rule of law, enhanced economic growth and livelihoods, reduced fragility and resource degradation, and strengthened public-private alliances and corporate responsibility for sustainable resource use. The assessment will summarize issues concerning nearshore fisheries management globally, and how this can be matched to USAID interests in biodiversity conservation, poverty reduction, food security, democracy and good governance, and other development objectives. Specific opportunities and recommendations will be made at three operational levels of relevance to USAID: bilateral, regional and global. Regional and global approaches to natural resource management are essential complements to bilateral efforts, particularly when addressing critical ecosystems, such as fisheries, which cross political boundaries. The primary audience for this assessment is USAID and the Department of State.

An interdisciplinary team co-lead by Dr. Robert Pomeroy and Dr. Patrick Christie are focusing on programmatic, thematic and geographic aspects of the background assessment and recommendations. They are responsible for writing the draft and final report with selected inputs from other team members. Brian Crawford serves as the Project Manager and coordinates preparation of specific contracting agreements with all individuals and institutions involved (primarily marine fisheries specialists), and serves as main liaison with USAID. GLOWS, lead by Michael McClain, contracted two freshwater fisheries specialists, Dr Gene Helfman from the Institute of Ecology, University of Georgia and Dr. Don Jackson from the Department of Wildlife and Fisheries at Mississippi State University. World Wildlife Fund's (WWF) involvement is coordinated by Tom Grasso. WWF is providing specific expertise in biodiversity assessments, marine fisheries in Africa, and global public-private sector alliances. The WorldFish Center regional office for Africa is contributing to the report through an assessment of freshwater fisheries in Africa. In order to ensure that gender issues are adequately addressed and mainstreamed within the report, a gender specialist, Dr. Nancy Diamond, was added to the team.

The team is collecting background information and conducting interviews with USAID staff and other donors and stakeholder groups. A mid-term review meeting is scheduled for mid-July and the final draft report will be presented to a group of stakeholders in Washington DC in September. The final report will be submitted to USAID by the end of the FY 06 fiscal year.

#### Contributions to Conferences, Committees and Literature

Stephen Olsen, CRC Director, has been invited to lead a work session and attend the Ministerial session of hosted by the Global Program of Action in Beijing, China in October 2006. At this event, two key publications for which Olsen is lead author will be disseminated. This includes "A Guide to the Management of Freshwater Inflows to Estuaries", which is the result of a three year cooperative effort between CRC and The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and has been funded by USAID. The second is "A Handbook on the Governance and Socio Economics of Large Marine Ecosystems", an effort has been sponsored by the Global Environmental Facility with additional support from NOAA and UNEP Global Program of Action (GPA).

The CRC director has also been appointed to a National Academy of Sciences committee on Building Capacity for the Management of Coasts and Oceans and leads one of the key working groups within this committee.

#### **Priorities for Next Quarter (July 1 – September 30, 2006)**

- ensure technical reports now nearing completion in final layout and printing phase
- prepare materials for the UNEP/GPA program



## **F. CROSS-CUTTING ELEMENTS**

### **Gender Mainstreaming**

Gender mainstreaming is a priority cross-cutting theme within SUCCESS as well as within CRC's overall program portfolio. For example, in on-the-ground activities in Tanzania, the Program is working with women to pilot bivalve grow-outs and half-pearl farming in Fumba. In Bagamoyo, sixty percent of the seaweed farmers are women. In both Ecuador and Nicaragua, women comprise the majority of the cockle harvesters in the project sites and therefore women make up a large share of key stakeholder groups and targeted program beneficiaries—for example, in Nicaragua, 75% of the beneficiaries of livelihood projects are women.

The SUCCESS Program expects to see improved gender equity through livelihood development as the Program's microenterprise activities focus on—although are not limited to—women and vulnerable groups. Equity is an important principle and enabling condition of integrated coastal management (ICM). Therefore, the expectation is that this support for livelihoods for women and vulnerable groups will not only build their income and their sense of empowerment, but will also improve their overall awareness of ICM and increase their willingness and interest in participating more fully in other aspects of the Program's ICM planning and implementation activities. In this reporting period, women comprised 50% of those individuals participating in coastal resources and conservation planning initiatives and 47% of those individuals who were trained.

### **Health: HIV/AIDS**

Health is an emerging issue within the CRC portfolio. The second year of the *Population, Equity, AIDS, and Coastal Ecosystem* (PEACE) project is being implemented in Tanzania. PEACE works in the interface between HIV/AIDS, population, equity and coastal conservation. While the PEACE project is not part of the SUCCESS Leader Award nor an Associate Award, it works in one of the same districts and is part of the wider CRC portfolio of related USAID-supported work in Tanzania. Like SUCCESS, the PEACE project is implementing livelihoods suitable for vulnerable groups. Developing small-scale ponds for HIV/AIDS affected households and other vulnerable groups, the project has drawn upon the SUCCESS program's expertise and experience from Mkuranga and Bagamoyo.

USAID Tanzania approved an additional four years of funding for the PEACE project. In this new phase of the project, it will be merged with the SUCCESS Tanzania project. We expect that this merger will create new opportunities for collaboration between SUCCESS Tanzania and SUCCESS Global—for example, looking at impacts of the “backyard” milkfish farming for HIV/AIDS vulnerable households.

In Nicaragua, hepatitis is a common—often epidemic—illness. Red tide is also an occasional problem. SUCCESS is helping provide better information to cockle sellers and buyers on how contamination in shellfish can result in health problems and what practices to undertake in order to avoid such contamination.

### **Priorities for Next Quarter (July 1 – September 30, 2006)**

- develop survey instrument to study the impacts of the SUCCESS livelihood activities on women (e.g. to determine if these activities are increasing the assets of women) as part of the learning agenda

## G. VOLUNTEERS

### Background

The Coastal Resources Center has a long history of using volunteers in its international work. To date, the SUCCESS Program has assigned Volunteers for Prosperity (VfP) to Tanzania and Ecuador. Field Program sites have also been successful in recruiting other volunteers who do not necessarily qualify under the VfP program but who add great value to helping SUCCESS reach its goals.



Construction of a secondary gate in Mkadam site in Tanzania with the assistance of former volunteer Edwin Requintina



Jill Turek, Volunteer  
Small Business Development Specialist  
Facilitating the Small Business Training  
June 12 – 13, 2006  
Monpiche, Esmeraldas

## **Report Period Accomplishments**

New assignment opportunities were posted on CRC and external websites and listserves. Some of the external websites were chosen because they were specific to an assignment. For example, the beekeeper assignment was advertised not only on generic sites for international volunteers, but also on a specific beekeeping site. The volunteer section of the CRC web site was updated to include not only current volunteer opportunities but also returned volunteer stories and reports and to provide on-line application. CRC's volunteer program began collaborating with Partners of the Americas to advertise CRC's Latin America volunteer assignments and has since received numerous applications for assignments in Nicaragua.

### Nicaragua

To date, SUCCESS Nicaragua was the only SUCCESS partner country that had not been assigned a VfP volunteer. Although UCA had developed five volunteer descriptions for advertising, potential volunteers were required to be fluent in Spanish. This created a problem in finding suitable candidates for the assignments. This problem was solved, however, after establishing collaboration with the Partners of the Americas and advertising on new websites. Numerous qualified applications were received for all five volunteer positions and amongst these was that of Mary Ellen Bell from the University of Wisconsin who will volunteer (next quarter) for two to three weeks in Nicaragua to assist in developing a comprehensive and strategic communications, marketing, and evaluation plan for the SUCCESS Nicaragua Program.

Meanwhile, the SUCCESS Nicaragua has also hosted and mentored three international McGill University volunteers. Because of their student status, they do not qualify as part of the SUCCESS official volunteer assignments (VfP). However, the information they are gathering will significantly contribute to estuary management activities and to development of sustainable enterprises. Specifically, they are conducting studies on resource use and recent changes in the Gulf of Fonseca and conducting a preliminary diagnostic of fishing activities in the Estero Real.

One is conducting research in the Gulf of Fonseca area on changes in natural resources use focusing on development of small-scale shrimp culture. She is developing a GIS database on land use changes that will help the SUCCESS efforts. Another volunteer has been collaborating on developing methodologies to monitor the small scale fisheries in Puerto Morazan. The last of the three volunteers is a tourism specialist and is collaborating on institutional strengthening with FINCARMAR and identifying potential tourism activities. He has also been integrated into the work with UCA's tourism faculty scoping the ecotourism efforts. Early indications include identification of eight potential tourism sites.

### Ecuador

EcoCostas worked with two volunteers for over one month. One was a Small Business Development Specialist (who was partially funded through Volunteers for Prosperity) who wrote a report detailing options for implementation of a microcredit component of the SUCCESS Program, helped to develop a system for collecting the information necessary to do a financial analysis of the SUCCESS beekeeping and Chame production initiatives, completed a study of the potential for passion fruit production and assisted with the facilitation of the EcoCostas small business training. She will also provided follow-up support for small business training participants. The volunteer, Jill E. Turek is a graduate of the North Arizona University with a BSBA degree in Business Economics and former employee of Bank One/JP Morgan. Ms. Turek represents the volunteer collaboration between EcoCostas and SUCCESS\_LWA. Derek Simmonds has been successfully recruiting volunteers for EcoCostas and requested

SUCCESS\_LWA to assist in funding a few of these volunteers. EcoCostas is a model for other SUCCESS-partners in advertising, recruiting and using volunteers.

An ecotourism volunteer (not a Volunteers for Prosperity candidate) prepared a report on possibilities for ecotourism in the project area. She is in the field and has not yet completed the report, but is investigating the possibility of developing a Mompiche, Portete and Bolivar community tourism corridor, elaborating on a plan that had been written by local community and government groups with a Peace Corps volunteer. She has suggested that the main opportunity is building the capacity of the local women's conchera group in logistics of cooking for groups of tourists as an income generating activity

Two new Peace Corps Volunteers were also placed in the Program area with two more placed nearby (in the Pedernales area). The volunteer in Bolivar attended the Small Business training recently conducted by SUCCESS in Mompiche. The two volunteers based close to Pedernales are working on conservation projects.

Planning began with a Masters student from the University of Hawaii at Manoa for a preliminary assessment of the jaguar population in the Ecological Reserve Mache Chindul, which is important because the jaguar is the top predator in the Mache-Chindul ecosystem and currently there is no information on this population. Gathering this information would be the first step to developing a conservation initiative for the area. This will involve training local university students and residents of local communities in jaguar ecology and conservation as well as on techniques to monitor populations.

#### Giving Portal

CRC completed its participation in the beta-testing of the VFP Giving Portal system. A SUCCESS volunteer story was highlighted in this test version and CRC has been asked to participate in the live version of this program in the upcoming months. If successful, this system will provide an opportunity for individuals, groups, organizations to contribute funds that will help subsidize the costs of supporting volunteers to the SUCCESS Program.

#### ***Tasks still pending, completed during, or added as of June 30, 2006***

<b>Task and Milestones</b>	<b>Date Due</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments/Challenges/Constraints</b>
<b><i>Task F.1: Volunteers</i></b>			
Initiate limited partnerships with two or three international volunteer organizations established	March 2005	Completed/on-going as new opportunities arise	Collaboration with Partners of the Americas began in March 2006.
Conduct in-country and CRC volunteer needs assessments	April 2005	Completed/On-going	Ongoing. All completed assignments have been assessed.
Recruit and screen volunteers	June 2005	Completed/On-going	Volunteer scheduled for Nicaragua in September 2006.
Orient and assign volunteers	July 2005	Completed/On-going	
Evaluate and make recommendations for Year 1 volunteer program	September 2005	Delayed	Rescheduled to 2007.
Engage CRC, WIOMSA, EcoCostas and UCA in the volunteer program by identifying detailed volunteer job descriptions for posting on the CRC website	October 2005	Completed/On-going	Receive new volunteer descriptions from SUCCESS partners for posting on CRC web site and other web sites.

for Year 3			
Conduct an external evaluation of the international volunteer program with recommendations for program improvements	November 2005	Re-scheduled to 2007	Postponement based on recommendations of Director of URI Volunteer Center.
Post volunteer assignments on various websites and list servers with emphasis on locating female professionals as volunteers	December 2005	Completed/On-going	Volunteer descriptions received from Nicaragua and posted. Some list servers have a pre-dominant female audience.
Volunteer for Prosperity Giving Portal	December 2006	New	Decide if want to be a member.
CRC volunteer web site	October 2006	New	Update new opportunities, volunteer stories and products.
FRB Federal Credit Union	December 2006	New	Decide if and how to collaborate with.

### **Priorities for Next Quarter (July 1 – September 30, 2006)**

- Orient and dispatch one volunteer to Nicaragua and possibly one to Ecuador. EcoCostas and SUCCESS/LWA will again collaborate on sponsoring a volunteer to Ecuador.
- Orient and assign one female volunteer to SUCCESS Nicaragua in September 2006 for three weeks to work with UCA (Mary Ellen Bell is a communication and marketing specialist, recently retired from the University of Wisconsin).
- Continue trial of giving portal with VfP

## **H. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING**

### **Background**

The SUCCESS monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activity includes two components: 1) Performance Management and 2) Learning. The SUCCESS Performance Management Plan (PMP) was approved in January 2006. A summary of our PMP indicators for January 1<sup>st</sup> – June 30, 2006 is attached in Annex A. It includes fifteen indicators collected quarterly that feed into the indicators and strategic objectives of the USAID/EGAT NRM team. Currently, field teams send PMP data via email to the PMP coordinator at CRC. However, development is underway on a web-based database system that will allow field site personnel to directly input their PMP data. Difficulties in the data reporting functions have led to a delay in the launch of the system. It will be fully functioning before the end of FY 06. Partners will be introduced to and training in the system during the SUCCESS Annual Partners meeting in July.

Under the learning component, activities are underway to promote applied research and adaptive management. Four major elements are:

- Governance baselining
- Development of a SUCCESS learning agenda (see science for management)
- Development of an IMCAFS learning agenda (see science for management)
- Biodiversity threats assessments (new element in third quarter)

Governance baselines have been conducted in each field site. These map out the recent history of management and the status of the enabling conditions for ICM in the six field sites. They provide a basis for fitting the SUCCESS activities into the larger ICM goals in each site. They also give

an overview of the current knowledge about the status of environmental resources– information that will be useful in preparing biodiversity threats assessments next year.

During this reporting period, initial preparations began for conducting biodiversity threats assessments in each field site. These assessments will be conducted following requirements under the biodiversity earmark (to which SUCCESS belongs). There has been discussion with field partners around how to conduct the assessments. A scan was made of biodiversity threats assessments conducted by similar programs/projects to get a better overview of what the SUCCESS assessment should look like. The threats assessments are expected to be completed by February 2007.

**Selected Program Highlights in Current Reporting Period (January 1 – June 30, 2006)**

- A beta-version of web-based monitoring system was finalized and is currently being tested. System will be fully functioning by the end of FY 06.
- Tanzanian governance baselines were finalized and will be online by the end of July. The Ecuador governance baseline is being revised based on some new feedback.
- Draft concept paper for studying the impacts of the SUCCESS microenterprise activities was revised based on input from the CRC learning team.
- Desktop study on *how valuation of coastal, marine, estuarine systems is being used to influence upstream management decisions* has been drafted.
- PMP was revised and targets added to correspond with changes to USAID/EGAT NRM strategic objective indicators. PMP will likely need to be revised again next year, based on new requirements related to biodiversity conservation reporting.

***Tasks still pending, completed during, or added as of June 30, 2006***

<b>Task and Milestones</b>	<b>Date Due</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Comments/Challenges/Constraints</b>
<b><i>Monitoring and Evaluation</i></b>			
Develop 1 <sup>st</sup> order governance baselines for each field site (steps 1 - 3 in the policy cycle)	June 2005	Completed	Baselines completed for each field site and will be online shortly. Exception is Ecuador draft baseline which is under revision.
Determine selected targets for outcome mapping of 2 <sup>nd</sup> order outcomes and construct outcome maps	June 2005	Completed	Second order outcomes will be measured as part of the PMP and its indicators.
Web-based monitoring system developed	June 2006	Delayed (990% completed)	System has been developed but currently being tested in-house. Problems with the data reporting function currently being fixed. Goal is to have system operational before the end of year.
PMP indicators and targets revised based on USAID feedback	April 15	Completed	However, likely need for PMP to be revised again during FY 07 based on biodiversity threats assessments that will be completed in each field site.
Biodiversity threats assessments completed for each field site.	February 2007	On target	Initial scan of literature on biodiversity threats assessments completed.

**Priorities for Next Quarter (July 1 – September 30, 2006)**

- Finalize web-based PMP database and ensure both the data collection and report writing functions work properly
- Publish completed governance baselines on CRC website
- Design survey instruments for the microenterprise impact assessment
- Plan biodiversity threats assessments for each field site (preliminary generic outline for assessments to be prepared and discussed at SUCCESS annual partners' meeting July 2006).

## II. MANAGEMENT ISSUES

With the Program well into its second year, most management issues have been addressed. A few, however, remain a challenge.

- The timing of the annual meeting of the full SUCCESS team was problematic in the past. Specifically, the meeting was scheduled too close to the due date for the annual workplan, leaving insufficient time for ample discussion and revisions prior to submission of the workplan to USAID. This year's meeting is scheduled for July 2006 and should correct this problem. However, this also creates a challenge in getting reports completed (for activities through June 30) submitted to CRC, translated, reviewed and vetted, and submitted to USAID prior to the Annual SUCCESS Partners meeting.
- USAID branding continues to be a challenge—especially since the official co-branding guidelines for partners with cooperative agreements and grants are not yet published. While the SUCCESS sites have been complying with the contractor guidelines currently on-line, the sites—along with the CRC office—are hesitant to invest time or money in following each change that is issued while knowing the co-branding guidelines will be issued soon and could differ from the guidelines currently posted. With this said, the SUCCESS Program in Tanzania has produced a branding strategy for the mission and the Thailand Associate Award Program has done the same for the Regional Development Mission/Asia. Feedback on those strategies/plans is forthcoming.
- CRC has had intermittent Spanish/English bi-lingual volunteers on call for English-Spanish-English translation. Even when this assistance is available, it requires Maria Haws to do a great deal of translating of quarterly reports, workplans, emails, etc from Spanish into English. This is time-consuming and inefficient.
- SUCCESS funding for knowledge management was leveraged with funding from the AVINA Foundation. It appears unlikely the second phase of funding that was expected will materialize. This requires a rethinking of how to reshape this element of the SUCCESS workplan in order to accommodate this loss of complementary funding.
- The shifting programmatic focuses experienced in the USAID organization trickle down to the SUCCESS Program and present a small challenge to crafting Program messages and materials in such a way as to clearly articulate how the SUCCESS Program links to and contributes to those strategic objectives.
- These shifts have an indirect impact on the PMP indicators as well and a modest rethink and changes in these are once again necessary.



### III. UPCOMING CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS

The Program team continues to struggle with identifying a meaningful way to bridge the SUCCESS and GLOWS Programs so both Programs are truly part of an overarching and cohesive IMCAFS Program. There are a few areas of common interest concerning a learning agenda, and a web portal ([www.imcafs.org](http://www.imcafs.org)) was established that shows both programs falling under the IMCAFS umbrella and with links to each program's respective web pages. However, identifying on-the-ground linkages, while desired, remains more elusive.

During this reporting period, numerous discussions were had on the topic of the bio-diversity earmark requirements. The governance baselines prepared at each site do a very good job of discussing trends and conditions of resource use and governance arrangements for each place. However, they do not do an adequate job of explaining specific bio-diversity assets and significance, threats to bio-diversity, and how the SUCCESS Thailand Program activities contribute to addressing these threats. Therefore, over the next quarter, more time will be spent talking with partners how to prepare more specific threats assessment documentation for each site. This process may result in considering changes to some work activities for next year. In addition, this process will also help more clearly identify biophysical monitoring that will be started in Year 3.

The web-based, interactive PMP data collection and reporting system is close to finalization. Challenges arise, however, with the more overarching issue of changing strategic objective-level indicators for USAID and with the greater need to link SUCCESS more strongly to biodiversity and, in the not too distant future, possibly even to peace and security.

It remains a challenge to identify value-added opportunities to use the SUCCESS Program strategic partners (TNC, WWF, CI, and the Sea Grant network) given the limited budget and differences in the geographic and thematic focuses of the different partners. However, the fisheries assessment has allowed us to engage with World Wildlife Fund, and with Sea Grant partner institutions, as well as with GLOWS. In addition, we have reached out to WWF/Thailand to partner with us in conducting a marine parks training program.

A positive challenge is the opportunity to create greater linkages and synergy between CRC and its partners' multiple projects and programs being implemented in the same geographic areas (e.g., the PEACE, Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership IV (TCMP IV) and SUCCESS Programs in Tanzania; the EcoCostas-CRC Network project and the SUCCESS Program in Ecuador and Nicaragua; and, the SUCCESS Associate Award program and the USAID-funded Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System (IOTWS) project, both in Thailand.

## IV. ASSOCIATE AWARDS

### *Thailand*

#### **Key accomplishments over the period January – June 2006**

First Regional Lessons Learned Workshop. The Workshop was held February 15-17 followed by a R among project site visit and the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission meeting in Phuket on ecosystem and biodiversity impacts of the tsunami. By linking with the IOTWS project, it was possible to share some travel costs. Participants appreciated the time in the field and commented on how well designed the workshop was in comparison to others. The Learning Workshop captured many issues, experience, and recommended good practices in five categories (sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, microfinance and building diversified livelihood opportunities, community-based disaster preparedness, infrastructure reconstruction and coastal development, co-management of marine parks and fisheries). Recommendations include good practices to protect biodiversity.

SUCCESS Thailand conducted two workshops on better fishing practices to conserve biodiversity and maritime safety for the benefit of the 20 recipients of SUCCESS Thailand boats and engines. The team of Brian Crawford, Chris Dunbar and resource persons from several Thai government agencies delivered the interactive program. The training was well received and recently the Department of Fisheries (DoF) expressed interest in implementing similar workshop in other Tsunami affected communities

A second training session on resilient coastal communities was held in March 2006 and a third in mid-May. Communities completed draft evacuation plans, community hazards maps, and draft disaster management plans. A tsunami-resilient community assessment tool was developed and tested. The assessment tool includes guidance on enhancing the ability of the natural system to act as a bioshield to protect people and their livelihoods by conserving, managing and restoring wetlands, mangroves, spawning areas, seagrass beds and coral reefs.

Other extension services provided learning on the following topics:

- Mushroom cultivation study tour (May 11)
- Solid waster management workshop (June 15)
- Cage culture fish farmers learn about efficient utilization of resources to feed fish (June 26-29)

Solid waste management. The first phase (inception workshop and study tours) was completed. A team lead by Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) faculty conducted a study of the composition of waste and the potential for composting and recycling and recommended that a small micro enterprise could be supported by selling both the compost and the recyclables. Two waste management study tours were completed. The first was for community members and the second was for Tambon-level authorities. These study tours had a positive impact on the community and on TAO support for recycling and waste management planning. In June, 61 people from two project villages banded together to develop recycling plans (collection, separation, composting, packaging, and marketing). The groups elected village environmental committees and village volunteer groups to be responsible for waste separation and collection of waste in the village.

A small-scale, appropriate technology fish hatchery was completed in February with the capacity to produce one million fish seeds annually. Spawning trials were successfully conducted. This

hatchery will be managed and operated by a community group. Training on artificial insemination, fertilization, incubation, and larval feeding/rearing was provided by Kevin Hopkins of the University of Hawaii, Hilo in March 25-31, 2006.

In addition to the above, a number of other activities were completed.

- Cash-for-work programs were completed including a new program in storm drain clearing
- Agricultural training was provided to 100 farmers on improving the standard of safety of agricultural products
- An MOU with local authorities (TAO) was signed
- A Site for green learning center was approved, the building design finalized, and a contract signed for the construction of the building
- Progress in National Park co-management. Brian Crawford visited in January to identify strategies for co-management and conservation of marine biodiversity. Three joint meetings have been held with JoMPA (DNP/DANIDA) since Brian Crawford's visit to take some of his recommendations forward. Proposals for training and study-tour are under development
- SiriConsult provided further training to monitor progress of micro-finance loan recipients
- A senior Thai national was hired to take on the task of microenterprise and microfinance monitoring and extension. Over 250 loans have been disbursed
- 29 water tanks were provided to households in the community
- Microfinance database established at field office
- Chaired sessions on Livelihoods component of the Program in IOC meeting in Phuket
- Presented SUCCESS Thailand Program accomplishments at a meeting entitled: Post-Tsunami Rehabilitation of Fisheries and Aquaculture led by the Food and Agriculture Organization and the Department of Fisheries (FAO/DoF) on 22 March 2006.
- An office assistant was hired.
- An Herb-drying enterprise was established with leveraged support from Peace Corps.

## **V. CONTACTS WITH USAID MISSIONS**

### ***Tanzania***

Brian Crawford and Edwin Requentina met with Dennis Cengel and Gilbert Kajuna at the US Embassy in Dar es Salaam in April and June 2006 to provide a progress report on SUCCESS activities including those related economic activities and analyses, looking at the feasibility of loans and other microcredit schemes vs. subsidies (grants, etc), as the latter is not sustainable. Cengel expressed a strong interest in visiting the Program sites and efforts will be made to make this happen. Also, TCMP represents and reports on SUCCESS activities during ENV SO meetings held quarterly by the Tanzania Mission along with work directly funded by the mission. The SUCCESS coordinator at WIOMSA is also invited and attends periodic meetings conducted by TCMP to ensure project activities are fully coordinated. The SUCCESS sites in Zanzibar are scheduled to be revisited by the ENV SO team during the next meeting scheduled for July.

### ***Nicaragua***

A meeting was held with Steve Olive of USAID/Nicaragua during the March 2006 visit of Brian Crawford and Maria Haws. Crawford and Haws presented the current status of the SUCCESS Program. The SUCCESS team was also interested to gain more information on the Collaborative Management of Protected Areas (COMAP) project, given the difficult situation with SELVA in the Padre Ramos area. USAID was briefed on the issues related to collaboration and lack of success in obtaining permission for CIDEA to work in the SELVA-controlled protected area.

### ***Ecuador***

February 24, 2006. Meeting with Thomas Moore from the Democracy and Governability office at USAID-Quito. A second meeting was held with the Environment office including Thomas Rhodes, Director of the Environment Office and Rocio Cedeño, Project Specialist. Emilio Ochoa, Derek Simmonds and Maria Haws were in attendance representing EcoCostas. USAID requested assistance from SUCCESS to conduct a feasibility study on pearl oyster culture in the Galapagos Islands as part of the effort to develop alternative livelihoods for fishers and other stakeholders. Dialogue between NOAA, SUCCESS and USAID has continued since the initial meeting and a preliminary concept paper submitted.

April 11, 2006. USAID visit by Isabel Santillán to Mache (Asociación Agroartesanal El Carmen) to check on the Chame project. Guillermo Prado and Derek Simmonds were representatives of EcoCostas during this meeting.

May 26, 2006. Meeting at USAID Quito with Rocio Cedeño and Douglas Mason to discuss the Cuencas project. Briefly discussed potential new project possibilities. Jhoyzett Mendoza, Juan Carlos Aviles, Emilio Ochoa and Derek Simmonds attended for EcoCostas.

### ***Thailand***

The Chief of Party (CoP) has frequent meetings with the Mission both for the Post-Tsunami Sustainable Coastal Livelihoods Program and the U.S. government Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System (IOTWS) project. The Cognizant Technical Officer (CTO) for the Thailand SUCCESS Program was transferred from Winston Bowman to Saengroaj Srisawaskraisorn. Drs. Tobey and Bart participated in the Regional Environment Office's PMP workshop on February 9, 2006. The Deputy Director of Regional District Mission/Asia, the CTOs of the Thailand SUCCESS and the IOTWS project, others from the Mission attended the February 2006 regional learning workshop at AIT.

## **Appendix 1. SUCCESS Performance Management Report**

“Performance management is the systematic process of monitoring the results of activities; collecting and analyzing performance information to track progress toward planned results; using performance information to influence program decision making and resource allocation; and communicating results achieved, or not attained, to advance organizational learning and tell the Agency’s story.” (ADS 200.6)

This Performance Monitoring Report shows the progress that the SUCCESS program has made towards its targets for FY 05 and quarters one, two, and three of FY 06. The report is based on the Performance Monitoring Plan, which was approved in December 2005. The report will begin by explaining the SUCCESS Project logic, followed by outlining how data was collected and analyzed. Thereafter we will present an overview of the results for SUCCESS as a whole and the detailed results report per indicator and country.

### **The SUCCESS Project Logic**

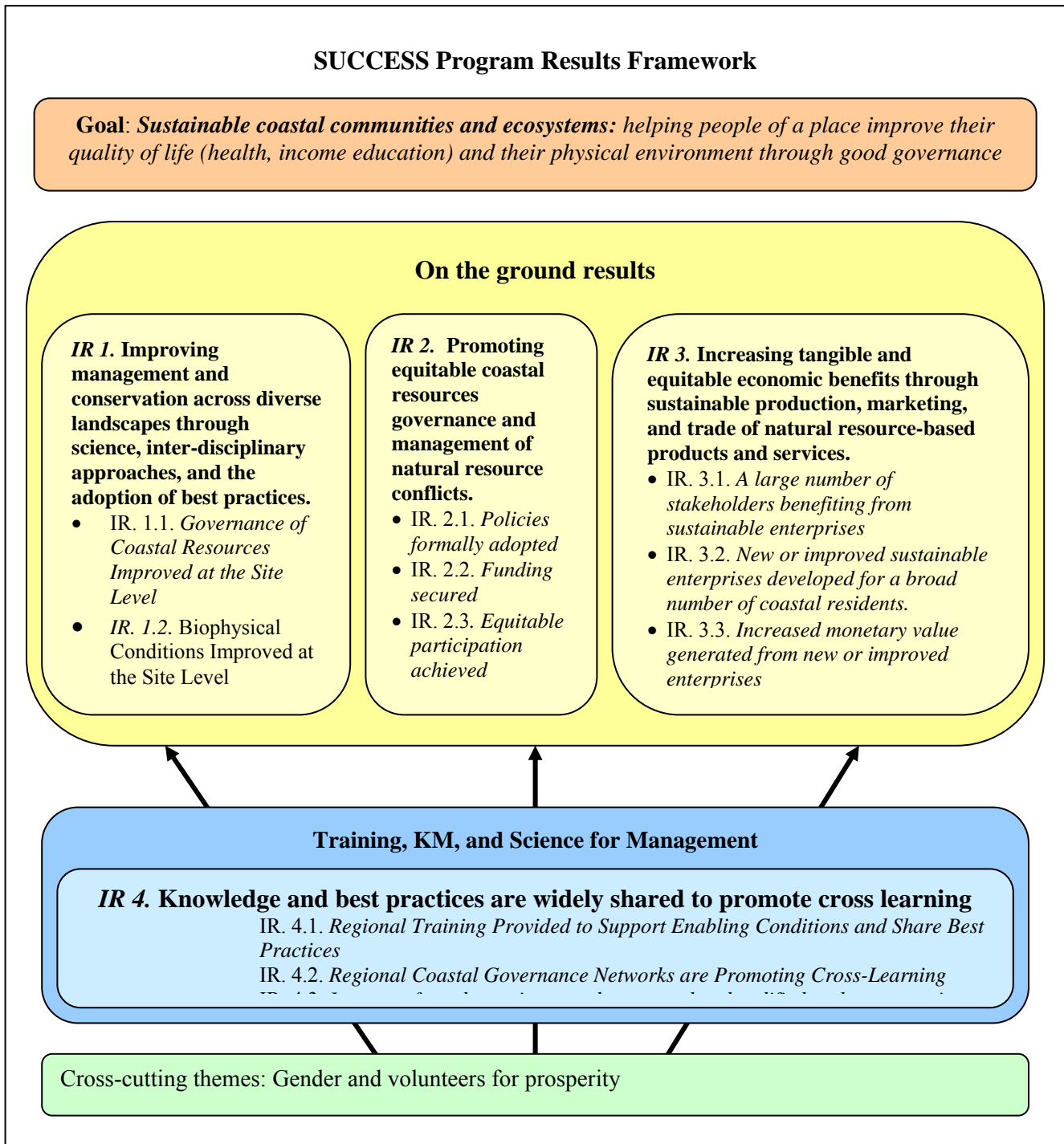
The SUCCESS program’s goal *is to help the people of the place improve their quality of life (health, income education) and their physical environment through good governance.* This is a long-term objective (a third order outcome) that the project will contribute to over the life of the project. To achieve this goal, the program has established four Program Elements. The first Program Element, “On the ground results”, have three underlying Intermediate Results (IRs):

- IR 1.* Improving management and conservation across diverse landscapes through science, inter-disciplinary approaches, and the adoption of best practices.
- IR 2.* Promoting equitable coastal resources governance and management of natural resource conflicts.
- IR 3.* Increasing tangible and equitable economic benefits through sustainable production, marketing, and trade of natural resource-based products and services.

The other three elements together form the fourth “cross-cutting” IR of “knowledge and best practices are widely shared to promote cross learning”. There are several sub-intermediate results under each IR (Figure 1).

For each Sub-IR, we have developed one or two indicators. These are presented in the results framework below. The results framework shows the targets for the SUCCESS project as a whole (when applicable), the frequency of monitoring and what data sources/evidence will be used to gauge if the targets have been met. More specific information on the targets and results for each country is presented in more detail below.

**Figure 1.** Schematic of the SUCCESS Project Framework



**Data collection, management, and quality control**

The CRC M&E specialist coordinate the collection of monitoring data under supervision by the Program Director. Each field site has a designated monitoring and evaluation

specialist who is responsible for collecting PMP data and conduct data quality assessments. These specialists are:

- Tanzania: Aviti Moschi
- Nicaragua: Agnes Saborio
- Ecuador: Luga Rehfisch
- CRC-based indicators (e.g. volunteers and training) Kim Kaine
- Overall coordinator: Elin Torell

Performance monitoring data for this report was collected by the field coordinators in early April 2006. They sent the information to the CRC based M&E specialist, who synthesized the report and conducted a data quality assessment. According to the ADS 203.3.5.1, the performance data in the PMP needs to meet five data quality standards:

- a) *Validity*: Data should clearly and adequately represent the intended result. It should also be clear whether the data reflect a bias.
- b) *Integrity*: Data that are collected, analyzed, and reported should have established mechanisms in place to reduce the possibility that they are intentionally manipulated for political or personal reasons.
- c) *Precision*: Data should be sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels.
- d) *Reliability*: Data should reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods from over time.
- e) *Timeliness*: Data should be timely enough to influence management decision-making at the appropriate levels.

For this quarterly report, we only measured indicators of first order outcomes. These indicators are quantitative, simple, and straight forward (e.g. studies completed, individuals trained, number of volunteers). To ensure that the data is valid, we will follow the schedule laid-out above, with the deliverables/artifacts working as data source/evidence that the targets have been met. More complex indicators and targets (e.g. *Monetary value generated from sustainable natural resources or conservation initiatives*) will be measured in year three.

**Overview of the Results Year 2, Quarters 1-3**

This table gives an overview of the “rolled-up” results for SUCCESS in Year One and Year Two (until 06/30/06). It shows the results for FY 05, the first three quarters of FY 06, and the cumulative results to date. Comments on the results and targets are found under the description of each indicator.

<b>IR. 1 Improving management and conservation across diverse landscapes through science, inter-disciplinary approaches, and the adoption of best practices.</b>		<b>FY 05 Targets</b>	<b>FY 05 Results</b>	<b>FY 06 Targets</b>	<b>FY 06 Results Q1</b>	<b>FY 06 Results Q2</b>	<b>FY 06 Results Q3</b>	<b>FY 06 Total</b>	<b>Cumulative results</b>
Sub IR 1.1 Governance of Coastal Resources Improved at the Site Level	1. Number of hectares with improved natural resource management, including biologically significant areas, watersheds, forest areas, and sustainable agricultural lands	0	132	10,839	5,230	7,115	1,361	13,707	13,839
	Number of biologically significant hectares	no target	55	no target	5,557	1,093	1,361	8,011	8,066
	Number of watershed hectares	no target	50	no target	5,228	1,349	0	6577	6,627
	Number of forested hectares	no target	0	no target	2,320	2,268	0	4588	4,588
	Number of hectares under agriculture/aquaculture	no target	5	no target	341	36	1,361	1,739	1,744
Sub IR 1.2 Biophysical Conditions Improved at the Site Level	2. Number of hectares showing stable or improved biophysical conditions for selected parameter(s)	no target	Not measured until 2007						



<b>IR. 2. Promoting equitable coastal resources governance and management of natural resource conflicts.</b>		<b>FY 05 Targets</b>	<b>FY 05 Results</b>	<b>FY 06 Targets</b>	<b>FY 06 Results Q1</b>	<b>FY 06 Results Q2</b>	<b>FY 06 Results Q3</b>	<b>FY 06 Total</b>	<b>Cumulative results</b>
Sub IR 2.1 Policies formally adopted	3. Number of sustainable natural resource management and conservation policies, laws, agreements, or regulations implemented	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Sub IR 2.2 Funding secured	4. Leveraged funding and financing	no target	164,437	no target	2,750	44,965	27,096	74,811	239,248
Sub IR 2.3 Equitable participation achieved	5. Number of persons participating in coastal resources and conservation planning initiatives (gender disaggregated )	123	123	620	110	112	408	630	753
<b>IR 3. Increasing tangible and equitable economic benefits through sustainable production, marketing, and trade of natural resource-based products and services.</b>		<b>FY 05 Targets</b>	<b>FY 05 Results</b>	<b>FY 06 Targets</b>	<b>FY 06 Results Q1</b>	<b>FY 06 Results Q2</b>	<b>FY 06 Results Q3</b>	<b>FY 06 Total</b>	<b>Cumulative results</b>
Sub IR 3.1 A large number of stakeholders benefiting from sustainable enterprises	6. Number of full time jobs in excess of two weeks created	118	124	241	28	200	58	286	410
Sub IR 3.2 New or improved sustainable enterprises developed for a broad number of coastal residents.	7. Number of new or improved enterprises developed	46	47	72	13	92	5	110	157
Sub IR 3.3 Increased monetary value generated from new or improved enterprises	8. Monetary value generated from sustainable natural resources or conservation initiatives (USD or equivalent)	no target	Not measured until 2007						

<b>IR 4. Knowledge and best practices are widely shared to promote cross learning</b>		<b>FY 05 Targets</b>	<b>FY 05 Results</b>	<b>FY 06 Targets</b>	<b>FY 06 Results Q1</b>	<b>FY 06 Results Q2</b>	<b>FY 06 Results Q3</b>	<b>FY 06 Total</b>	<b>Cumulative results</b>
Sub IR 4.1 Regional Training Provided to Support Enabling Conditions and Share Best Practices	9. Number of people trained (gender disaggregated)	75	93	150	133	88	85	306	399
Sub IR 4.1 Regional Training Provided to Support Enabling Conditions and Share Best Practices	10. Number of training courses implemented	3	5	10	9	3	5	17	22
Sub IR 4.2 Regional Coastal Governance Networks are Promoting Cross-Learning	11. Number of active participants in web-based regional networks (gender disaggregated)	0	20	17	1	0	0	1	21
Sub IR 4.3 Impacts of good practices are documented and codified at the community scale	12. Publications documenting impacts of best practices	no target	3	no target	0	2	4	6	9
<b>CT 1. Volunteers for Prosperity</b>		<b>FY 05 Targets</b>	<b>FY 05 Results</b>	<b>FY 06 Targets</b>	<b>FY 06 Results Q1</b>	<b>FY 06 Results Q2</b>	<b>FY 06 Results Q3</b>	<b>FY 06 Total</b>	<b>Cumulative results</b>
CT 1. Volunteer international opportunities provided to US professionals to work on technical projects overseas.	13. Number of American volunteers	2	2	2	1	0	1	2	4
CT 1. Volunteer international opportunities provided to US professionals to work on technical projects overseas.	14. Volunteer person days	24	24	24	16	15	15	46	55
CT 1. Volunteer international opportunities provided to US professionals to work on technical projects overseas.	15. Value of volunteer time (\$)	12636	12,636	12,952	2,203	2,200	2,200	6603	17,039

<b>Gender mainstreaming</b>		<b>FY 05 Targets</b>	<b>FY 05 Results</b>	<b>FY 06 Targets</b>	<b>FY 06 Results Q1</b>	<b>FY 06 Results Q2</b>	<b>FY 06 Results Q3</b>	<b>FY 06 Total</b>	<b>Cumulative results</b>
Sub IR 2.3 Equitable participation achieved (Ind 5)	16. % females participating in coastal resources and conservation planning initiatives	74%	74%	78%	67%	56%	59%	60%	62%
Sub IR 3.1 A large number of stakeholders benefiting from sustainable enterprises	17. % females with new full time jobs in excess of two weeks created	75%	75%	51%	36%	57%	57%	71%	72%
Sub IR. 4.1 Regional Training Provided to Support Enabling Conditions and Share Best Practices	18. % females trained	40%	30%	40%	26%	47%	45%	37%	36%
Sub IR 4.2 Regional Coastal Governance Networks are Promoting Cross-Learning	19. Number of female participants in web-based regional networks	50%	40%	50%	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%
American volunteer effort	% female American volunteers (Ind 13)	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%	100%	50%	25%

## ***PERFORMANCE MONITORING PER INDICATOR***

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### ***IR 1. Improving management and conservation across diverse landscapes through science, interdisciplinary approaches, and the adoption of best practices***

#### **IR 1.1 Governance of Coastal Resources Improved at the Site Level**

##### **Indicator 1: Number of hectares with improved natural resource management, including biologically significant areas, watersheds, forest areas, and sustainable agricultural lands**

**Definition:** ICM programs and activities set the stage and build the foundation for the improvement of coastal resources. When an ICM program is in place and functioning it is an improvement to the management process with the potential to lead to the on-the-ground improvement in coastal resources. Therefore those geographic areas that are part of USAID sponsored ICM programs can be considered “improved” as a result of those activities undertaken by the program. *The purpose of this indicator is to document the geographic extent of coastal resources falling under improved management regimes as part of the SUCCESS program.*

The improved areas are reported in hectares. The area claimed as improved is that area that has been defined by project staff as the boundaries for the ICM program and/or that will be covered through an ICM related plan. For each site included, the area will be designated as containing one or more of the following types of: biologically significant, watershed, forests, sustainable agricultural lands (for our purposes this will be area of sustainable aquaculture or mariculture lands as well as terrestrial agriculture lands. If more than one type is checked per site – the amount of each type of area will be calculated and footnoted in the table. Area does not have to be of either one type or another, so that summing total types of area can be equal to or greater than the area under improved management (in other words, double counting is allowed).

Improved management indicates that the project or program area is undergoing a management process that is laying the groundwork for improving environmental and resource conditions. This groundwork laying process often begins with assessment work and ends with management actions implemented as per the Policy Cycle. As each step is taken, the degree of improved management of coastal resources is enhanced. The number of hectares is calculated as a percentage of the total hectares of the area that is under improved management. The percentage depends on where the project is at in the policy cycle and the type of interventions made. For example in Tanzania, the policy process targets shown under Indicator 3 are used to determine the target hectares:

- Assessment and planning finalized (40% of total hectares)
- Plan adopted (40% of total hectares)
- Management actions implemented (20% of total hectares)

**Data Source/Evidence:** GIS maps for each site

**Table 1a.** Number of hectares with improved natural resources management, including biologically significant areas, watersheds, forest areas, and sustainable agricultural lands.

Country/Place	Target (hectares)						Type of Area			
	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	FY 09	LOP target	BS	W	F	A
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,160</b>	<b>5,480</b>	<b>3,900</b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>13,700</b>				
Fumba	0	1,440	1,440	720	0	3,600	x			x
Mkuranga	0	0	2,320	2,320	1,160	5,800			x	x
Bagamoyo	0	1,720	1,720	860	0	4,300			x	x
<b>Ecuador/Cojimies</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>290</b>	x	x		x
<b>Nicaragua</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,674</b>	<b>8,703</b>	<b>5,125</b>	<b>23,459</b>	<b>45,089</b>				
Padre Ramos	0	2,446	3,200	4,300	7,500	17,573	x	x	x	x
Estero Real	0	5,228	5,503	825	15,959	27,516	x	x		x
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,839</b>	<b>14,373</b>	<b>9,120</b>	<b>24,619</b>	<b>59,079</b>				

**Table 1b.** Number of hectares with improved natural resources management by Quarter

Place year	Actual (hectares)					
	2005	2006	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Cumulative
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5560</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5558</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5565</b>
Fumba	3	1440		1440	0	1443
Mkuranga	2	2400		2400	0	2402
Bagamoyo	0	1720	2	1718	0	1720
<b>Ecuador/Cojimies</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1300</b>
<b>Nicaragua</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>6847</b>	<b>5228</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>1361</b>	<b>6974</b>
Padre Ramos	127	1619		257	1361	1746
Estero Real	0	5228	5228			5228
<b>Total</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>13707</b>	<b>5230</b>	<b>7115</b>	<b>1361</b>	<b>13839</b>

**Table 1c.** Number of hectares with improved natural resources management, including biologically significant areas, watersheds, forest areas, and sustainable agricultural lands.

Place/year	FY 05					FY 06 (Q1, Q2, and Q3)					Cumulative				
	Total	BS	W	F	A	Total	BS	W	F	A	Total	BS	W	F	A
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5560</b>	<b>3237</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1175</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5565</b>	<b>3242</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1175</b>	<b>25</b>
Fumba	3	3			0	1440	825	0	825	10	1443	828	0	825	10
Mkuranga	2	2			3	2400	1200	0	150	6	2402	1202	0	150	9
Bagamoyo	0				0	1720	1212	0	200	6	1720	1212	0	200	6
<b>Ecuador/Cojimies</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>1300</b>	<b>1042</b>	<b>1092</b>	<b>1042</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1300</b>	<b>1042</b>	<b>1092</b>	<b>1042</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Nicaragua</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6847</b>	<b>3732</b>	<b>5485</b>	<b>2371</b>	<b>1716</b>	<b>6974</b>	<b>3782</b>	<b>5535</b>	<b>2371</b>	<b>1717</b>
Padre Ramos	127	48	48		0	1619	1412	257	51	1374	1746	1460	305	51	1374
Estero Real	0	2			2	5228	2320	5228	2320	341	5228	2322	5228	2320	343
<b>Total</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13707</b>	<b>8011</b>	<b>6577</b>	<b>4588</b>	<b>1739</b>	<b>13839</b>	<b>8066</b>	<b>6627</b>	<b>4588</b>	<b>1744</b>

Type of area includes the following categories BS – Biologically Significant; W- Watershed; F- Forests; A - Agriculture/Aquaculture/Mariculture lands

**Comments on Results:** We are meeting our targets within this indicator. However, we anticipate making significant changes to the targets and actual figures based on feedback from USAID. Starting next quarter, we will only count the hectares covered by Management Plans that have been adopted and are being implemented.

## IR 1.2 Biophysical conditions improved at the site level

### Indicator 2: Number of hectares showing stable or improved biophysical conditions for selected parameter(s)

**Definition** – Area under improved management where there is biophysical monitoring data showing stability, improvement, or slowing in the rate of decline in one or more selected parameters over time. Parameter(s) selected will depend on the type of management actions taken and may include one of the following, or others:

- Percent live hard coral cover
- Relative fish or other target organism abundance
- Reserve effect (ratio of parameter inside versus outside the reserve)

We will only measure biophysical conditions at two sites where we expect to see improvements as a direct result of project activities during the SUCCESS LOP (Fumba/Tanzania and Padre Ramos/Nicaragua).

**Table 2** Hectares with stable, improved, or a slowing in the rate of decline in the biophysical conditions

fiscal year	Target (stable/improved)			Type of Area			
	FY 07	FY 09	LOP target	BS	W	F	A
<b>Tanzania</b>							
Fumba	stable	improved	improved	x			x
<b>Nicaragua</b>							
Padre Ramos	stable	improved	improved		x		x
<b>Total</b>							

**Comments on Results:** We will measure the biophysical conditions at these sites at two points – in 2007 and 2009. Therefore, we have no results for this semi-annual report.

*IR 2. Promoting equitable coastal resources governance and management of natural resource conflicts*

**IR 2.1 Policies formally adopted**

**Indicator 3: Number of sustainable natural resource management and conservation policies, laws, agreements, or regulations implemented**

**Definition:** Implementing policies and strategies are critical enabling conditions to achieve healthy ecosystems and sustainable resource management. The purpose of this indicator is to document advances in implementing ICM related policies and strategies. The indicator tracks coastal management policies and strategies developed and submitted for consideration, formally adopted by an agency capable of implementation and implemented by the adopting agency. Movement towards implementation is tracked in Table 1. A policy or strategy is considered developed when it has been drafted and submitted to an appropriate institution for review and adoption. A policy or strategy is considered adopted when it has been formally approved for implementation by an appropriate institution. A policy or strategy is considered implemented when at least one actionable element has been put in place and becomes part of an institution's operations on a routine and regular basis. Coastal management policies and strategies are defined as written documents that are sanctioned by a relevant entity (e.g. local government, group of villages managing an area, or national government). Policies adopted by individual villages do not count. Examples of policies and strategies are: laws, decrees, agreements, regulations, ordinances, management plans, guidance, and best management practices (BMPs). Policies and strategies include those formed by government, non-government, civil society and private sector stakeholders

**Data Source/ Evidence:** policy and strategy documents, letters of adoption, implementation documents, plans, etc.

**Comments on Results:** We do not have any new policies or strategies to report in this semi-annual report. We expect to change the targets related to this indicator in the final quarter of FY 06. These changes will be made based on feedback from the field sites as well as refinements to our definitions of this indicator.



**Indicator 3.** Number of sustainable natural resource management and conservation policies, laws, agreements, or regulations, implemented

Country	Name of policy	Target = Developed (D), Adopted (A), Implemented (I)					
		FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	FY 09	LOP target
<b>Tanzania</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>3</b>
	Menai Bay Shell Fishing Zoning Plan		D	A	I	I	
	Bagamoyo Zoning agreement seaweed/fishing		D	A	I	I	
	Mkuranga Milkfish/Saltpond zoning plan			D	A	I	
<b>Ecuador/Cojimies</b>		<b>0</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>3</b>
	Ordenamiento de la poblacion de Bolivar			D	A	I	
	Manejo de bosque		D	A	I	I	
	Pesquerie de concha en Bolivar		D	A	I	I	
<b>Nicaragua</b>		<b>0</b>					<b>3</b>
	Monitoreo para Estero Real			D	A	I	
	Buenas Prácticas de Manejo Estero Real			D	A	I	
	Regulación en Pesquerías de conchas				D	A	
<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>

### Actual results

fiscal year	Name of policy	Actual = Developed (D), Adopted (A), Implemented (I)					
		FY 05	FY 06	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Cumulative
<b>Tanzania</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	Menai Bay Shell Fishing Zoning Plan				D		
<b>Ecuador/Cojimies</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Nicaragua</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
	Monitoreo para Estero Real				A		
	Buenas Prácticas de Manejo Estero Real		D		D		
	Plan de Manejo De Estero Real		D	D			
<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>

## IR 2.2 Funding Secured

### Indicator 4: Leveraged funding and financing

**Definition:** This indicator measures additional, non-SUCCESS funded support, by way of leveraged funding and/or in-kind contributions to *SUCCESS field sites* from other sources (leveraged funding for the overall SUCCESS initiative is captured in the annual reports). The sources of these in-kind or leveraged services and funds are those that do not originate from USAID funds. They can be from NGOs, foundations, in-country governments, etc.

*There are no targets for this indicator.*

**Data Source/ Evidence:** Letters of commitment and awards, copy of host-government budgets, letters from host country governments

**Table 4.** Leveraged funding

fiscal year	Nature of funding	Actual (dollars secured)					Cumulative
		FY 05	FY 06	FY 06 Q1	FY 06 Q2	FY 06 Q3	
<b>Tanzania</b>	Private donor, WWF SEEGAAD, Ministry of natural resources IMS, CRSP, Sida, School of international training	6,050	11,050	2,750	950	7,350	17,100
<b>Ecuador/Cojimies</b>	USAID Regional USAID Ecuador Avina foundation in Lima	35,000	44,474	0	37,950	6,524	79,474
<b>Nicaragua</b>	OIKOS, UCRESEP, Japan	123,387	19,287	0	6,065	13,222	142,674
<b>Total</b>		<b>164,437</b>	<b>74,811</b>	<b>2,750</b>	<b>44,965</b>	<b>27,096</b>	<b>239,248</b>

**Comments on results:** we do not have any targets for this indicator, but we are counting the funds leveraged to our field site initiatives annually. In the first year, our partners leveraged significant funds for the fieldwork in Ecuador and Nicaragua. This positive trend continued in the second and third quarters of FY 06. Major donors are Sida, the Avina foundation, UCRESEP, OIKOS, and the Japanese aid agency.

## IR 2.3 Equitable Participation

### Indicator 5: Number of persons participating in coastal resources and conservation planning initiatives (gender dissaggregated)

**Definition:** This indicator measures the number of men and women who are engaged in the planning, adoption, and implementation of natural resource management and conservation policies and strategies. By being engaged in these activities, it is assumed that the men and women will get more voice in natural resources decisions, contributing to more equitable governance of coastal resources.

**Data Source/ Evidence:** List of participants that take part in planning and implementation activities (male and female)

**Table 5. Number of Participants**

Target (no of participants and % women)												
Country/Place	FY 05		FY 06		FY 07		FY 08		FY 09		Cumulative	
	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1242</b>	<b>36%</b>
Fumba	0	0	125	99%	200	50%	200	50%	0	0	<b>525</b>	<b>62%</b>
Mkuranga	0	0	0	0	40	50%	0	0	0	0	<b>40</b>	<b>50%</b>
Bagamoyo	0	0	271	15%	271	15%	135	15%	0	0	<b>677</b>	<b>15%</b>
<b>Ecuador/Cojimies</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>77%</b>
<b>Nicaragua</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>34%</b>
Padre Ramos	0	0	30	17%	30	40%	50	40%	55	45%	<b>165</b>	<b>38%</b>
Estero Real	0	0	20	25%	40	25%	40	38%	55	33%	<b>155</b>	<b>31%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>2381</b>	<b>57%</b>

	FY 05		FY 06 Total		FY 06 Quarter 1		FY 06 Quarter 2		FY 06 Quarter 3		Cumulative	
	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>58%</b>
Fumba	0	0	222	59%	14	100%			208	56%	222	59%
Mkuranga	0	0	29	28%	12	58%	17	6%			29	28%
Bagamoyo	0	0	46	70%	0	0%	22	45%	24	92%	46	70%
<b>Ecuador/Cojimies</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>66%</b>
<b>Nicaragua</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>59%</b>
Padre Ramos	0	0	60	60%	9	67%	18	61%	5	80%	60	60%
Estero Real	0	0	<b>25</b>	56%	17	41%	8	88%	28	54%	25	56%
<b>Total</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>62%</b>

**Comments on Results:** In the first year, planning efforts began in Ecuador, whereas Nicaragua and Tanzania concentrated their efforts on training and governance baselines (Nicaragua) and training and livelihood development (Tanzania). In the first three quarters of FY 06, we have initiated planning initiatives in all countries and field sites, except Mkuranga where we are focusing on Milkfish and Tilapia farming. A zoning planning activity for Mkuranga will be initiated in year 4.

***IR 3. Increasing tangible and equitable economic benefits through sustainable production, marketing, and trade of natural resource-based products and services***

**IR 3.1 Number of Beneficiaries**

**Indicator 6: Number of full time jobs in excess of two weeks created**

**Definition:** This indicator measures the number of men and women who are engaged in micro-enterprises and other natural resource-based livelihood development schemes. By being engaged in these activities, it is assumed that the men and women will achieve increasing tangible and equitable economic benefits. For areas where sustainable fisheries management plans have been adopted, number of fishers impacted by the fisheries plan will be included here.

**Data Source/ Evidence:** List of beneficiaries (male and female) or number of fishers in the management area taken from census data of fisheries statistics report.

**Table 6. Number of Beneficiaries**

Country/Place	Target (no persons with new employment and % women)											
	FY 05		FY 06		FY 07		FY 08		FY 09		Cumulative	
	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>57%</b>
Fumba	26	96%	50	50%	50	50%	25	52%	0	0	151	58%
Mkuranga	34	53%	10	50%	10	50%	5	40%	0	0	59	51%
Bagamoyo	58	79%	80	50%	50	50%	25	52%	0	0	213	58%
<b>Ecuador/Cojimies</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>61%</b>
<b>Nicaragua</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>63</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>38%</b>
Padre Ramos	0	0%	28	61%	68	35%	78	36%	91	34%	265	38%
Estero Real	0	0%	35	29%	45	33%	55	40%	68	43%	203	37%
<b>Total</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>43%</b>

Place	FY 05		FY 06		Quarter 1		Quarter 2		Quarter 3.		Cumulative	
	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>285</b>	<b>80%</b>
Fumba	26	96%	121	99%			121	99%	0	0%	147	99%
Mkuranga	36	58%	0	0%	0	0%					36	58%
Bagamoyo	62	74%	40	40%	28	36%	12	50%	0		102	61%
<b>Ecuador/Cojimies</b>			<b>81</b>	<b>0%</b>			<b>51</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>40%</b>
<b>Nicaragua</b>			<b>44</b>	<b>82%</b>			<b>16</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>82%</b>
Padre Ramos			0	0%							0	0%
Estero Real			44	82%			16	75%	28	86%	44	82%
<b>Total</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>72%</b>

**Comments on results:** This activity has taken off in all field sites. In Tanzania, we are working on bivalves (which added half-pearl cultivation in Quarter 1), milkfish, tilapia, and seaweed. In FY 06 we have seen a large increase in the number of women involved in bivalve harvesting, grow-outs, and half-pearl cultivation in Tanzania as we expanded our activities to include all the villages on the Fumba Peninsula. In Nicaragua, we initiated jewelry, bread making, and hammock making in the past two quarters. The team is also planning for tilapia and sustainable shrimp cultivation – activities that will be started before the end of the fiscal year. In Ecuador, ECOCOSTAS has initiated *chame* and beekeeping activities in Cojimies. Overall, we have a 72 percent female participation in the income generating activities and we have already met the targets for FY 06.

### IR 3.2 New or improved sustainable enterprises developed for a broad number of coastal residents.

#### Indicator 7: Number of new or improved enterprises developed

**Definition:** This indicator measures the number of new or improved income opportunities/enterprises developed through the SUCCESS program. The livelihood development will be part of a package of extension services delivered to the targeted beneficiaries. In the first year, this will include provision of technical and business support services to groups of mariculture farmers on culture technology and post harvest handling as well as micro-financing, marketing assistance, and training on entrepreneurship. In later years, it may also include other forms of livelihood opportunities (e.g. bee-keeping and community-based tourism). This indicator captures the end-stage of the extension services – income opportunities/enterprises developed. It does not capture the revenues generated from the enterprises (see Indicator 8). For areas where sustainable fisheries management plans have been adopted, number of fishing enterprises impacted by the fisheries plan will be included here. For an estimate of the number of fishing enterprises, the number of vessels in the management area will be used as the unit of measure (where no vessels are used (e.g. cockle or bivalve gleaners), number of households engaged in this form of fishing will be used.

**Data Source/ Evidence:** list of enterprises, fisheries statistics, or report of field survey

**Table 7.** Number of new enterprises

Country/site	Type of enterprise	Target (no of enterprises)					LOP target
		FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	FY 09	
<b>Tanzania</b>		<b>46</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>186</b>
Fumba	Bivalve culture	13	25	25	10	0	73
Mkuranga	Milkfish and tilapia culture	4	2	2	1	0	9
Bagamoyo	Seaweed and milkfish culture	29	40	25	10	0	104
<b>Ecuador/Cojimies</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>
	Agricultura-Miel	0	0	1	1	0	2
	Chame	0	1	1	1	0	3
	Bosque	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Bivalve	0	0	1	1	0	2
<b>Nicaragua</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>28</b>
Padre Ramos	Turismo rural y bancos comunitarios	0	4	5	8	11	28
<b>Total</b>		<b>46</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>222</b>

## Enterprise development results

Country/Site	Type of enterprise	Actual (no of enterprises)					Cumulative
		FY 05	FY 06	FY 06 Q1	FY 06 Q2	FY 06 Q3	
<b>Tanzania</b>		<b>47</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>141</b>
Fumba	bivalves (grow-out and half-pearl)	13	75	0	75	0	88
Mkuranga	Milkfish	2					2
Mkuranga	Tilapia	2					2
Bagamoyo	Seaweed	30	19	13	6		49
Bagamoyo	Milkfish		1	1			1
<b>Ecuador/Cojimies</b>			<b>12</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>
	Chame		3		1	2	3
	Organic farming		8		8		8
	Honey					1	
<b>Nicaragua</b>			<b>4</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>
Padre Ramos							
Estero Real	Hammocks		2		1	1	2
Estero Real	Jewelry making		1		1		1
	bread		1			1	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>47</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>157</b>

**Comments on results:** We have already exceeded the targets for FY 06. For additional comments see indicator six above.



### **IR 3.3 Revenue generated from sustainable natural resources or conservation initiatives (USD or equivalent)**

#### **Indicator 8: Monetary value generated from sustainable natural resources or conservation initiatives (USD or equivalent)**

**Definition:** This indicator measures the monetary value generated from the natural-resource based enterprises developed through SUCCESS as well as the indirect value of improved resource management. The indicator captures the total monetary value – including the actual revenue generated and where applicable the estimated value of ecological services provided. The indicator also measures the economic impact on local communities – number of households benefiting from increased income, number of women with increased income, and the average increase per household. The revenues and increases in income will be captured through a survey of beneficiaries.

Increased monetary value generated will be measured through administration of a survey of a random sample of direct beneficiaries serviced by the project. The surveys will be conducted in 2007 and 2009. These surveys will be short and simple – no more than 15-20 minutes per survey and no more than 1-2 pages long. Sample size will be large enough to make a statistically significant inference for the entire population of beneficiaries. For areas where sustainable fisheries management plans have been adopted, fishing enterprises impacted by a fisheries plan will be included here. For an estimate of the increased monetary value generated, a sample of fisher households in the management area will be used and average number of fishers per household calculated. Total number of fisher households in the management area will also be collected from key informants or fisheries statistics to determine total number of beneficiaries. Total monetary value will be measured based on the perceptions of users regarding changes in catch. Methods for quantifying indirect values generated through SUCCESS will be developed in collaboration with a resource economist.

*There are no targets for this indicator*

**Data Source/ Evidence:** Beneficiary survey and selected secondary data

*Table 8. Increased monetary value*

Country/site	FY 07				FY 09			
	actual total value	number of beneficiaries with increased income	% women with increased income	average increased income	actual total value	number of beneficiaries with increased income	% women with increased income	average increased income
<b>Tanzania</b>								
Fumba								
Mkuranga								
Bagamoyo								
<b>Ecuador/Cojimies</b>								
<b>Nicaragua</b>								
Padre Ramos								
Estero Real								
<b>Total</b>								

**Comments on results:** We will measure the increased monetary value at these sites at two points – in 2007 and 2009. Therefore, we have no results for this quarterly report.

## IR 4. Knowledge and Best Practices are widely shared to promote cross-learning

### IR 4.1 Regional training programs provided to support enabling conditions and share best practices

#### Indicator 9: Number of people trained (gender disaggregated)

**Definition:** This indicator assesses the increased capacity of ICM professionals to perform their duties by measuring the number of ICM professionals trained through SUCCESS, disaggregated by gender. Training-of-Trainers is considered to be a training program. Workshops are considered a training event provided that the primary objective is to increase capacity of local stakeholders to more effectively undertake or complete the ICM project being conducted in their area. Detailed information on each training event and participants is also submitted electronically to USAID's TraiNet system. This indicator will capture all training courses implemented by the project – regional, national as well as local events.

**Data Source/ Evidence:** List of Training participants, signed participant compacts

*Table 9a. Target number of participants attending training programs (all countries combined)*

<b>Target (for all sites)</b>											
<b>FY 05</b>		<b>FY 06</b>		<b>FY 07</b>		<b>FY 08</b>		<b>FY 09</b>		<b>Cumulative</b>	
Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women
75	30	150	30	100	30	100	30	75	30	500	30

**Comments on results:** We are on target with the number of participants and percent female participation in our training courses.

Table 9b. Actual number of participants attending training programs

Place/date	Event	FY 05		FY 06		Quarter 1.		Quarter 2		Quarter 3		Cumulative	
		Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women
<b>Tanzania</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>44%</b>
	First Mariculture training	21	29%										
12/05/05	Second Mariculture training					21	29%						
02/14/06	Tilapia farming training course							18	44%				
05/27/06	Jewelry training									22	73%		
<b>Ecuador</b>		<b>52</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>39%</b>
08/02/05	Basics of extension August 2-5	26	23%										
09/03/05	Validacion de Perafil y Generacion de lan Vision de la Zona	26	38%										
10/03/05	Taller para Promotores					13	38%						
01/31/06	Taller de Huertos Familiares							39	59%				
02/11/06	Curso de agricultura organica y diseno permacultural							3	33%				
03/31/06	Taller sobre tecnicas de agroforesteria	0						28	32%				
05/18/06	Taller sobre Manejo Integral de la Jiba									18	28%		

06/12/06	Small Business Training									16	44%		
<b>Nicaragua</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>24%</b>			<b>29</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>27%</b>
07/29/05	Basics of extension	20	30%										
08/10/05	Bivalve mariculture	No data	No data										
10/07/05	Bosque Monglar	0				16	31%						
	Problemas Ambientales y Socio-económicas de la Industria												
10/20/05	Acuícola	0				11	18%						
10/21/05	Biología de Comores Pencido	0				17	29%						
	Un nuevo desarrollo para el cultivo del comoron												
11/03/05		0				11	18%						
11/17/05	Marea Roja	0				9	22%						
	Biología de												
11/18/05	Moluscos	0				17	29%						
	Metodos para identificar poslarvas												
12/02/05	Silvestres	0				18	17%						
	Best management practices in shrimp culture (6 modules)												
04/06/06										17	12%		
05/18/06	Vision empresarial									12	67%		
<b>Total</b>		<b>93</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>36%</b>

**IR 4.1 Regional training programs provided to support enabling conditions and share best practices**

**Indicator 10 : Number of training courses implemented**

**Definition:** This indicator assesses the increased capacity of ICM professionals to perform their duties by measuring the number of training events provided through SUCCESS. Training-of-Trainers is considered to be a training program. Workshops are considered a training event provided that the primary objective is to increase capacity of local stakeholders to more effectively undertake or complete the ICM project being conducted in their area. Detailed information on each training event and participants is also submitted electronically to USAID’s TraiNet system. This indicator will capture all training courses implemented by the project - regional, national as well as local events.

**Data Source/ Evidence:** Training agendas

*Table 10A. Target Training Programs*

Country	Target (no of training courses)					
	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	FY 09	LOP target
Tanzania	1	6	1	1	1	10
Ecuador	1	1	1	1	1	5
Nicaragua	1	3	1	1	1	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>22</b>

**Table 10B. Actual Training Programs**

Country	Actual (no of training courses)					
	FY 05	FY 06	FY 06 Q1	FY 06 Q2	FY 06 Q3	Cumulative
Tanzania	1	3	1	1	1	4
Ecuador	2	6	1	2	3	8
Nicaragua	2	9	7	0	2	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>23</b>

**Comments on Results:** In the second and third quarters of FY 06, we held nine training courses: two in Tanzania, five in Ecuador and two in Nicaragua.

## IR 4.2. Regional Coastal Governance Networks are Promoting Cross-Learning

### Indicator 11: Number of active participants in web-based regional networks

**Definition:** The SUCCESS program intends to assist in the development of a web-based knowledge management system in Latin America and East Africa. This indicator will measure the number of participants that are active in these networks.

**Data Source/ Evidence:** Participant lists, training compacts

**Table 11. Number of active participants (Target and Actual)**

Place	<i>Target (no of new participants)</i>											
	FY 05		FY 06		FY 07		FY 08		FY 09		Life of project target	
	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women
East Africa	0	0	3	33%	4	25%	3	33%	0		10	30%
Latin America	0	0	14	50%	4	50%	0	0%	0		18	50%
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>43%</b>

Place	<i>Actual (no of new participants)</i>									
	FY 05		FY 06		FY 06 Q1		FY 06 Q2 and Q3		Cumulative	
	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women
East Africa	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Latin America	20	40%	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	40%
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>38%</b>

**Comments on results:** The Latin America Network is ongoing with twenty members (40% women). We have counted one participant in the East Africa network for FY 06 – While one participant does not make a network, we counted this person as he is the person who is working to develop the network in East Africa. In the third quarter of FY 06, we decided that the East Africa network will focus on mariculture.

### IR 4.3. Impacts of good practices are documented and codified at the community scale

#### Indicator 12: Publications documenting impacts of best practices

**Definition:** This indicator assesses the degree of local and global awareness about, or knowledge of (but not explicitly an ability to better conduct) ICM initiatives, by tracking the number of publications produced through SUCCESS. Publications include any awareness building materials, such as project brochures, maps, posters, profiles or eco-histories, press releases, management plans, and video tapes. Actual and Target Number Produced are numbers of each different publication, not total number of copies of each publication produced. No targets are set for number of copies, although number of copies will be included in the report.

**Data Source/ Evidence:** copy of publications

*There are no targets for this indicator*

**Table 12. Publications**

Country	Name of publication	Number of publications					Cumulative
		2005	2006	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	
<b>Tanzania</b>		1	4			4	5
	aquanews article	x					
	Half perl farming manual					x	
	Bagamoyo baseline					x	
	Fumba baseline					x	
	Mkuranga baseline					x	
<b>Ecuador</b>		1	0			0	1
	Se elaborará una publicación sobre moluscos	x					
	Home/family gardening						
	Chame farming						
<b>Nicaragua</b>		1	2	0	2	0	3
	Se elaborará una publicación sobre el Estero Real (aquanews article)	x					



	Estero Real governance baseline				x		
	Padre Ramos governance baseline				x		
Global							
	Marketing your product						
	Community based MPAs						
<b>Total</b>		3	6	0	2	4	9

**Comments on results:** For this indicator, we have no targets, but we expect at least one publication from each field site and year. Once the learning program is implemented, we also expect to see publications (e.g. articles) that cut across the field programs. In the second and third quarters of FY 06, we published six reports in Tanzania and Nicaragua – five of these were governance baselines and one was a half-pearl farming manual. In the final quarter, we expect to publish a marketing guide “Marketing your product” and a publication around community-based MPAs

**Cross-cutting theme: Volunteers for Prosperity**

**CT 1. American Volunteer effort in time and value  
(Indicators 13, 14, 15, 16)**

**Definition:** The SUCCESS program implements a professional volunteer program. This indicator will measure the volunteer program effort using several variables: the number of volunteers, number of volunteer days, and the value of volunteer time. Data is disaggregated to show number of female volunteers and number of volunteers working on SUCCESS Associate Awards. For PMP reporting, only number of American volunteers will be reported, but other non-American volunteers can be listed in footnotes. Data on volunteers is also provided to USAID/EGAT for *Volunteers for Prosperity* reporting. Peace Corps and Crises Corps volunteers are not counted as volunteers here but should be footnoted if they are assigned at project sites. We are not setting targets for the number of American volunteers at associate award sites as we have no ability to predict how many associate awards will result and therefore what the opportunity for volunteer assignments will be. However, the volunteer program managed by the leader award will consider placement of American volunteers in any LWA Leader or Associate Award activities, or other USAID supported initiatives. The specific indicators are:

- Number of American volunteers (Indicator 13)
- Volunteer person days (Indicator 14)
- Value of volunteer time (Indicator 15)
- Number of SUCCESS Associate Award American volunteers (Indicator 16)

**Data Source/ Evidence:** volunteer contracts

**Table 13. American volunteer effort**

Indicator	Target					
	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	FY 09	LOP target
number of volunteers	2	2	2	2	2	10
number of volunteers at associate award sites	No target	No target	No target	No target	No target	No target
% women	50	50	50	50	50	50
Number of days worked	24	24	24	24	24	120
Value of volunteer time	12636	12952	13276	13608	13948	66419

Indicator	Actual					
	FY 05	FY 06	FY 06 Q1	FY 06 Q2	FY 06 Q3	Cumulative
number of volunteers	2	2	1	0	1	4
Number of women	0	1	0	0	1	1
% women	0%	50%	0%	0	100%	25%
Number of days worked	24	30.5	15.5	0	15.0	55
Value of volunteer time	12,636	4,402	2,202	0	2,200	17,039

**Comments on results:** We have had four volunteers that count under the Volunteers for Prosperity Program: Dr. Michael Rice and Edwin Requentina went to Tanzania in FY 05 to provide support to the aquaculture projects and Joe Torres went to Ecuador in December 05. In Jill Turek (a small business development specialist) spent five weeks working part time in Esmeraldas, Ecuador. In addition, Dr. Quentin Fong of the University of Alaska (not a US citizen) volunteered to help out as a trainer during the second mariculture training in Tanzania. In Thailand, we have had two Crisis Core volunteers. We have also had a number of student volunteers at CRC, who have helped out with translation and background research. We expect one additional volunteer before the end of FY 06. This year, we discovered that the way we convert hours of volunteer service to a monetary value is not in line with standard used by most volunteer programs. We have converted to the new standard which means that we are below target this year on monetary value. Targets moving forward will need to be adjusted to this new standard.

**Cross-cutting theme: Gender mainstreaming**

**Definition:** Gender mainstreaming is an important cross cutting theme in our work. Gender mainstreaming is about involving men and women in the project and ensuring equitable contributions, involvement and sharing of benefits. For reporting purposes –data is disaggregated for women as they are a traditionally disadvantaged and under-represented gender group. By inference, the contribution of and benefits to men can also be determined. The indicators for gender mainstreaming and their related IR are listed below. This information here is secondary – generated from data contained in the other tables:

- % females participating in coastal resources & conservation planning initiatives (Indicator 5)
- % females with new full time jobs in excess of two weeks created (Indicator 6)
- % females trained (Indicator 9)
- % female active participants in web-based regional networks (Indicator 11)
- % female American volunteers (Indicator 13)
- % female volunteer person days overseas (Indicator 14 - actual number only)
- % female associate award volunteers (Indicator 16)

**Data Source/ Evidence:** Data used here is generated from other tables provided above. The summary here is just a collated and disaggregated transformation of this other data so that all gender indicators can be viewed easily here in one place.

**Table 14. Gender Indicators**

Indicator	Target (percent)					LOP target
	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	FY 09	
% females participating in coastal resources and conservation planning initiatives (Ind 5)	74	78	42	48	63	<b>57</b>
% females with new full time jobs in excess of two weeks created (Ind 6)	75	29	44	35	19	<b>39</b>
% females trained (Ind 9)	30	30	30	30	30	<b>30</b>
% female active participants in web-based networks (Ind 11)	0	47	38	33	33	<b>43</b>
% female American volunteers (Ind 13)	50	50	50	50	50	<b>50</b>
% female volunteer person days overseas (Ind 14)	50	50	50	50	50	<b>50</b>

Actual Gender Percentages						
Indicator	2005	2006	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	cumulative
% female participants (Ind 5)	74%	59%	67%	56%	59%	61%
% female beneficiaries (Ind 6)	75%	71%	36%	57%	57%	72%
% female participants trained (Ind 9)	30%	37%	26%	47%	45%	36%
% female active participants in web-based networks (Ind 11)	40%	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%
% female American volunteers (Ind 13)	0%	50%	0%	0%	100%	25%

**Comments on results:** Cumulatively, we have met or exceeded our targets on gender mainstreaming in all categories except American volunteers. We started improving on this indicator in the third quarter of FY 06, when a female volunteer helped the team in Ecuador.







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**Sustainable Coastal Communities and Ecosystems Program (SUCCESS)**  
*A component of the Integrated Management of the Coastal and Freshwater Systems Program (IMCAFS)*