

Sustainable Coastal Communities and Ecosystems Program (SUCCESS)

Semi-Annual Report

January 1 – June 30, 2013



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COASTAL RESOURCES CENTER
University of Rhode Island



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**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, 2013**

(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, Education and Environment
Office of Water**

in association with:

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

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I. INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

- Achieving tangible on-the-ground results
- Increasing capacity through certification initiatives and on-the-ground training
- Establishing regional learning networks supported by knowledge management
- Applying science to management and good governance

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

- Increasing capacity for MPA professionals through certification
- Applying a climate lens to coastal policy, management, and practice

- Capturing and disseminating key learning about livelihoods development

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

Biodiversity Conservation and the SUCCESS Program

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

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

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

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

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

Global Climate Change Adaptation and the SUCCESS Program

For decades, CRC has used an approach to integrated coastal management (ICM) that has anticipated the far-reaching and long-lasting impacts of global climate change on coastal areas. Adaptation measures that draw on the USAID and CRC portfolio of experience and tools — including experience and tools of the SUCCESS Program — can help coastal

communities prepare for the changes that are already being felt today and will increase with time. This includes measures such as:

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

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

Overview and Summary of Accomplishments

Below is a summary of SUCCESS Program accomplishments from the start of the five-year extension (October 1, 2009) and highlights for the current reporting period. This is followed by sections with more detail on progress being made on the three key Program elements (MPA PRO, climate change, and collaborative learning); contacts made with USAID Missions; updates on Associates Awards; and management challenges and opportunities. Appendix 1 is a summary of results per indicator to date; Appendix 2 lists leveraged funding to date (October 2009 – June 2013).

Cumulative Program Accomplishments (October 1, 2009 –June 30, 2013)

- Leveraged over US \$650,000 for project activities related to MPA certification, climate change and learning
- Developed 26 tools/guides/curricula, of which 14 are related to climate change. The tools include the “*Adapting to Coastal Climate Change Guide*” and associated curricula and worksheets, the “*MPA PRO Handbook and Assessor Guide*,” “*Sustainable Fisheries and Responsible Aquaculture: A Guide for USAID Staff and Partners*”, and the “*Enterprise Strategies for Coastal and Marine Conservation: A Review of Best Practices and Lessons Learned*”
- Produced/presented 38 success stories and research papers. This includes featuring SUCCESS at the United Nations Climate Change Conference held in Copenhagen in 2009; at the Global Oceans and Coasts Conference in Paris; at a SUCCESS Harvest Seminar in Washington, DC; in a special issue of the Coastal Management Journal; in the World Conservation Union and WIOMSA publications; and in the final issue of the Basins & Coasts E-newsletter

- Provided 21 technical support interventions on climate change adaptation, conservation-based microenterprise development and MPA certification to organizations in Africa, South East Asia and the Pacific
- Forty two individuals trained by SUCCESS are now implementing projects or providing training or technical assistance to others on climate change, conservation-based enterprise development or MPA certification
- Twenty four local universities, government units, and NGOs in Africa, Latin America and the region of the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) are incorporating SUCCESS tools into their work
- Sixty one institutions have improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of the SUCCESS Project

Program Highlights for the Current Reporting Period (January 1 – June 30, 2013)

- Certified five additional MPA PROs at Level 1: Field Operations
- Accepted an invitation to lead the International Union for Conservation of Nature’s (IUCN) World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) working group on certification as part of a larger strategy on capacity development
- Leveraged over US \$116,000 (of which US \$22,944 is match/cost-share) for international climate change, WIO-COMPASS, and conservation enterprise workshops. Most of the leveraged funding came from other USAID funded projects and organizations (e.g. Engility, WWF Malaysia/CTSP, and the URI-led COMFISH and Pwani Projects)
- Featured WIO-COMPAS in one journal article, an online success story, the WIOMSA annual report, and a conference proceeding
- Provided support to several USAID country missions in Africa as part of the process of developing lessons for mainstreaming climate change adaptation at the national level:
 - Co-organized a national level climate change workshop to prepare for the Tanzania national action planning (NAP). The workshop had 38 participants — training 22 men for a combined total of 308 hours and 16 women for a combined total of 224 hours
 - Implemented the three-day West Africa Coastal Climate Change National Adaptation Planning workshop in partnership with several USAID units. The workshop had 30 participants (5 women) together representing 11 countries and seven regional focal points
 - As a result of the NAP workshops, 25 Tanzanian government institutions, NGOs and private sector companies—and 11 countries/institutions and 7 regional focal points from West Africa—have improved capacity to address climate change adaptation
- The work of SUCCESS was featured in a Reimaanlok Equator Prize Case Study
- Three organizations have reported using SUCCESS tools: the G-FISH project is using the Fisheries and Aquaculture Guide; and WWF Malaysia and Conservation International Philippines are using the Conservation Enterprise Review and training curriculum
- Finalized and published online the “Sustainable Fisheries and Responsible Aquaculture: A Guide for USAID Staff and Partners” and the “Enterprise Strategies for Coastal and Marine Conservation: A Summary of Best Practices”

II. PROGRESS IN MEETING PLANNED OUTCOMES OF WORKPLAN PROGRAM ELEMENTS

1. Regional Capacity Building: Certification of MPA Professionals

The MPA PRO model is unique in its focus on proven on-the-job performance as evidence of competence rather than on what is learned in one-off training events. While it offers a combination of professional development, networking, ethics and certification, the focus to date has been on the latter. A key message from the experience is that if management agencies are to adopt the MPA PRO model, then certification cannot stand on its own. It needs to be integrated into agency human resource and management systems and linked to other aspects of capacity development, including training and other professional development initiatives. That said, while the MPA PRO model is helping promote a paradigm shift in traditional capacity development strategies for protected area management, and many natural resource professionals are very interested in the concept, they want to see the impacts of this program before they commit to adopting it.

A Key Learning from the MPA-PRO Initiative

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The MPA PRO model was first developed and tested in the Western Indian Ocean region through the highly successful Western Indian Ocean Certification of Marine Protected Area Professionals (WIO-COMPAS) Program (<http://www.wio-compas.org/>). This past year culminated in implementation of all three certification levels and the convening of a meeting to reflect on lessons with a strategy for the next generation. The message coming out of the meeting was that WIO-COMPAS has been a significant achievement, has had an impact on certified MPA PROs and to a lesser degree their institutions. Thus, our charge for the final year will be to build institutional support for WIO-COMPAS in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO) region and to set the seed globally for this change in approach to capacity development. SUCCESS has funding for just over one more year of MPA PRO, while the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) has committed to provide five years of funding to WIO-COMPAS that will support the program through 2016.

Of the four MPA PRO objectives, the first three are focused on strengthening WIO-COMPAS while the fourth focuses on sharing the model globally.

- Objective 1: Certify to build a critical mass
- Objective 2: Service MPA PROs post-certification
- Objective 3: Solidify WIO-COMPAS
- Objective 4: Share the model globally

The aim of WIO-COMPAS was never to certify every MPA staff member in the region because we knew there was a significant capacity gap. Rather it has always been about recognizing the professionals and raising the standards for others to follow. The table below

summarizes the number of applicants and final certified MPA PROs to date. Of the 183 applications (for a rigorous voluntary program!) 51 (30%) achieved certification. Of the 80 candidates selected to attend Assessment Events 51 (63%) achieved certification with four still pending. Recognizing the effort, cost and reputations associated with certification we allocate significant attention and energy to the application stage. This ensures that candidates have the appropriate background that can enable them to score across all competence areas. We are now approaching the stage where most of the existing leaders at all levels who are proficient across the WIO-COMPAS competence areas have been assessed. This means that most of the remaining 92% of staff have not worked long enough to meet the entrance requirements, don't have the broad skills to be a professional, not interested in applying or simply not proficient in their job. Our country assessors know of only a few competent staff who have chosen not to apply. Considering that WIO-COMPAS is a voluntary program that is gaining a strong reputation there should be opportunities to continue certifying individuals at a steady pace over the coming decade. The focus for WIO-COMPAS can now turn to addressing competence gaps and new methods for building capacity beyond the traditional training course model. What this information reveals is that there is a tremendous need still to improve competencies of the exiting staff at all three professional levels.

Summary of Certification Events and Outcomes (as of 1 August 2013)

Event	Applicants	Candidates	Withdrawn or disqualified	Initially Pending (final outcome)	MPA-Pros
L201	36	14	3	2 (not completed)	9
L202	12	6	0	3 (1 completed)	4
L101	19	9	1 traffic accident 1 disqualified	2 (not completed)	5
L102	15	8	0	2	6
L203	7	6	2	0	4
L103	16	12	3	0	9
L301	9	9	1 withdrawn 2 disqualified	1 (not completed)	5
L104	13	9	1	2 (still open)	6
L105	8	7	2	2 (still open)	3
Total	135	80	16	14	51
TOTAL MPA PROs (with percentages of overall staff estimated at that level within the region)					
Total Level 1 29 (6.5%)		Total Level 2 17 (12%)		Total Level 3 5 (7%)	
				Total MPA-Pros 51 (8% of total MPA staffing in WIO region)	
Estimated number 440		Estimated number 140		Estimated number 70	
				Total Estimated number 650	

1.1 Report Period Accomplishments (January 1 – June 30, 2013)

- Delivered the fifth Level 1: Field Ranger Certification Assessment Event in March 2013 in Madagascar. Out of nine professionals who applied, eight were accepted, six were enrolled and three earned certification. Two are now in “pending” status. One candidate failed and must reapply in two years. This Assessment Event was the second that Madagascar hosted
- Accepted an invitation from IUCN to Glenn Ricci, as the SUCCESS CRC lead for the MPA PRO initiative, to lead the IUCN WCPA working group on certification as part of a larger strategy on capacity development
- Conducted a rapid assessment of Senegal’s MPA human resources management capacity and introduced the MPA PRO model.
- Produced posters to be displayed at all MPAs in the WIO region
- Continued drafting journal articles with in-country partners
- Produced an article for the WIOMSA Annual Report that highlighted WIO-COMPAS achievements

Activities

Western Indian Ocean (WIO) Region

In this reporting period, WIO-COMPAS delivered another Level 1 Certification and continued in developing several reflections and lesson learned reports that will be shared globally through the internet and journals.

The fifth offering of Level 1: Marine Field Operations Certification was conducted this past March in Madagascar. SUCCESS contributed minimal funding for this event as local partners and donors provided most of the resources necessary, including travel, housing and assessor fees. Eight out of nine applicants were accepted to attend the Assessment Event. Assessment materials were translated into French for the candidates and assessors. As part of the certification event, two local assessors were trained as potential assessors, which would significantly reduce the certification costs by using local resources vs. bringing in assessors from elsewhere in the region. At the end of the three-day assessment of the six candidates enrolled, three earned certification and two candidates have pending status until they resubmit further evidence of competence. This evidence must be submitted within a year’s time. One person failed and must reapply in two years.

WIO-COMPAS has been very successful in garnering support for the program from WCS Madagascar and the Madagascar protected areas staff. They have already begun to develop competencies for terrestrial parks with the hopes of developing a joint certification program (marine and terrestrial) within the government. We will continue to provide support to our partners by providing information and promotional materials to move this strategy forward.

Several legacy documents were identified for public dissemination after the WIO-COMPAS Partners Learning Meeting last year. Two detailed draft reports were presented at the meeting. One assessed the impact of WIO-COMPAS across the region, and another

chronicled the history and lessons learned to date as well as recommendations for the next five years. These report findings were well received by the participants, who felt that they captured the key messages and evidence of how certification can make an impact. The team has been refining these reports over the past few months. We are producing longer versions for audiences interested in the details and short journal pieces for a larger audience looking for the broader messages. We are targeting the MPA management community as well as the professional assessment community as WIO-COMPAS has proven to be a valuable contribution to the field of Recognized Previous Experience and Learning (RPEL). These reports along with key messages, posters and PowerPoint presentations will be shared with our country ambassadors for them to brief key influential people in the government as part of our strategy to mainstream certification and competency-based training.

Another major effort to strengthen the WIO-COMPAS program is the piloting of an exchange program for MPA PROs. A draft program design report is complete and is circulating for comment by partners and MPA PROs. We plan on piloting one or two MPA PRO exchanges this year and then evaluate this element of the model.

A true success story of the MPA PRO certification is Arthur Tuda of Kenya's Mombasa Marine National Park and Reserve. His story follows:



A Leader Along the Kenyan Coast

To some outsiders, the effort to protect ecosystems and wildlife might seem like a periphery concern for those in the less-developed world, but in Kenya it is central to the nation's survival.

Wildlife-oriented tourism is critical to the economic well-being of this East African nation of 44 million people. Tourism is the second-largest sector of the economy, accounting for 12 percent of Kenya's GDP, the largest in East and Central Africa.

That's one reason why it is important for Kenya to have experienced and competent conservation professionals leading the way. Arthur Tuda, with more than a decade of experience in marine conservation, is one of those professionals.

Tuda, a senior warden at Kenya Mombasa Marine National Park and Reserve and assistant director for the coastal conservation region, is in charge of five marine-protected areas (MPAs) and six terrestrial parks. He oversees a staff of more than 350 people.

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A Leader Along the Kenyan Coast *(continued)*

That sort of responsibility is not given lightly. Tuda has earned it, proving his leadership abilities and job capabilities in part through certification as an MPA PRO (Marine Protected Area-Professionals). The certification comes from the Western Indian Ocean Certification of Marine Protected Area Professionals (WIO-COMPAS), a leadership and capacity development program that offers three levels of professional certification.

MPA PRO was developed in recent years by the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA) and the Coastal Resources Center (CRC) at the University of Rhode Island. It is a component of the Sustainable Coastal Communities and Ecosystems (SUCCESS) program, funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The Swedish International Development Association (Sida) has also provided funding to WIO-COMPAS.

Tuda credits his MPA PRO experience with building his confidence and competency in his professional field. In 2008, then a site manager, he was the first Kenyan to achieve Level 2 Site Management Certification. "Getting certified was a rewarding experience," he said. "At the end of the assessment I felt humbled and ready to learn more about MPA management."

He remained an active leader with MPA PRO by becoming an assessor. He appraised the capacity of other East African professionals hoping to get certified at Levels 1 and 2. In 2012 he proved his commitment to the value of the program by attaining Level 3 Strategy, Policy and Planning Certification. In early 2013 he was promoted to the assistant directorship he now holds.

The most challenging aspect of MPA PRO certification Tuda cited was putting together a portfolio of his work and practically demonstrating his abilities and knowledge over a wide range of competences using real evidence and proof of work done. Such on-the-job proof of competences is a key component of MPA PRO capacity building. "The assessment allowed me to identify gaps in my competence and to help me know which areas to focus on in my capacity development," he said.

Tuda's hard work has been rewarded. "My organization has recognized my abilities and has given me a bigger role. I have risen through the ranks as an MPA manager and was made head of a beach management program in Mombasa Marine Park because of my competences in stakeholder engagement and understanding of MPA issues," he noted.

Today, as Tuda oversees more than 2,500 square kilometers of critical habitat, he uses what he has learned as an MPA PRO to take on the challenges of managing expansive conservation areas with limited resources and personnel. He said he constantly tries new ideas, improves strategies and works to keep his staff motivated. And he shares his MPA PRO-certified expertise every day by mentoring his staff, which he calls a favorite part of his work.

Equally important is the leadership role he has taken in WIO-COMPAS to promote the value of MPA PRO certification, said Glenn Ricci, a coastal manager with CRC who led the MPA-PRO initiative. "Tuda has become an advocate for the program in East Africa," Ricci said. "He works to raise the capacity of his own staff and to establish the certification program in marine conservation institutions in the region."

Tuda's advice to those coming up through the conservation ranks is to retain the right attitude and to be ready to continually learn and grow. A key part of that means getting certified as an MPA PRO, he said.

Globally

The current year's focus is on telling the WIO-COMPAS story not only in the WIO region but globally to secure greater buy-in from key figures. We achieved significant progress this year in our work with IUCN. Over the past year, countries, NGOs, academia and donors have shown significant interest in our certification model. In September, IUCN approved a motion recommending all members build the capacity of their MPA staff with certification as one method. This achievement began when CRC partnered with a few IUCN members back in 2011 to develop the Global Partnership for Professionalizing Protected Area Management (GPPAM) initiative. The purpose for joining GPPAM was to work with IUCN to gain global exposure and address the long-term sustainability issues for MPA PRO. The focus of the GPPAM initiative is to develop open source online training courses for protected area staff and link these to a scholarship fund and accredited centers of excellence. CRC was able to add a certification element to the program and involve existing professional associations for protected area staff such as the International Ranger Federation (IRF).

In 2012, GPPAM was adopted as the major initiative for IUCN's Protected Areas Program. As a result, CRC was asked to chair the working group on certification as part of the GPPAM. The working group is charged with drafting global guidelines for developing a certification program for protected areas (marine and terrestrial) and piloting the program before the grand launch in 2014 at the IUCN World Parks Congress. Certification will also be highlighted in IUCN's forthcoming 'legacy book' series on protected areas governance.

Senegal

Glenn Ricci traveled to Senegal in June 2013 as part of the SUCCESS Associate Award's COMFISH project to present the MPA PRO model at a project-hosted workshop and to assess the human capacity of Senegal's MPA system. Both the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Fisheries showed interest in the MPA PRO model and addressing their staff competency gaps. In fact, the Ministry of Environment's National Parks director sent the Ministry's human resources officer along with a park manager to the workshop to learn more about methods for developing staff performance. As one step in maximizing the utility of SUCCESS MPA PRO materials to the Senegalese, and in increasing chances the model can be adapted for the Senegal context and its human resource and management systems, the WIO-COMPAS Handbook was translated into French.

In Senegal, the MPA structure is focused on co-management with communities. This allowed for the opportunity to also apply the MPA PRO model to community management committee members—i.e., individuals who contribute to MPA management as volunteers vs. as trained professionals and who have responsibilities across Level 1 Marine Field Operations and Level 2 Site Management. This volunteer model of MPA management is in place in many other regions of the world. The WIO-COMPAS model therefore would need to be modified to address this different context if it is to be transferred and adapted to other parts of the world with more community-based MPA models.

As for the assessment of gaps in staff competences, a draft report on the assessment results is underway and being readied for presentation to the Senegal government ministries with recommendations on how to improve staff capacity development systems.

Certification and Competency-based Training Taking Root at IUCN

IUCN is drafting a new series of legacy books on protected area management that will contain chapters on certification and competencies. CRC has been tasked with leading a working group to design and pilot a certification program, which will be showcased at the 2014 IUCN World Parks Congress. WIO-COMPAS is a starting point for all discussions as it is the only operational model to work from internationally.



1.2 Changes in Program Activities

Based on the encouraging developments with IUCN, CRC will allocate time to lead a working group that is drafting global guidelines for creating a pilot certification program at a national or regional scale.

1.3 Contacts with USAID Missions/Bureaus

No contact has been made with USAID Missions over the past quarter.

1.4 Priorities for Next Quarter (July 1 – September 30, 2013)

- Complete drafts of the two WIO-COMPAS journal articles
- Supply WIO-COMPAS country ambassadors with promotional materials to support their advocacy to mainstream certification into Agency policies
- Circulate draft guidelines for a pilot exchange program and invite applications
- Produce newsletter articles and disseminate broadly to WIO region and global audiences
- Continue to lead IUCN Certification Working Group to integrate MPA PRO model internationally

2. Adapting to Coastal Climate Change

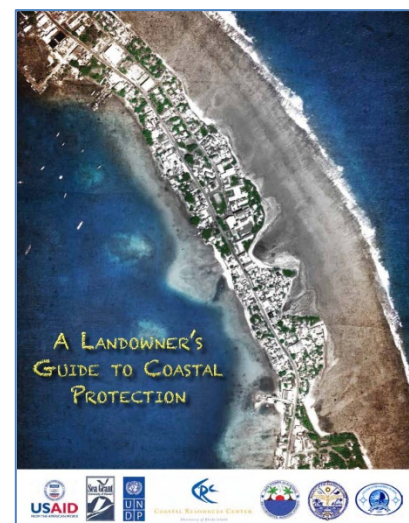
Worldwide, coastal communities are experiencing the effects of global climate change on a daily basis. Current impacts coupled with predictions of change make it critical to understand and share knowledge on how coastal managers and communities can adapt. Since 2007, SUCCESS has supported a USAID leadership role in coastal climate change by providing USAID programs and partners with information, tools and techniques to mainstream adaptation to coastal climate change in various facets of their work. In efforts to advance learning and field capacity for adaptation, CRC has worked to mainstream climate change within its coastal programs through SUCCESS Associate Awards and other USAID programs. These include efforts in Ghana, Tanzania, The Gambia, Senegal, the Coral Triangle Initiative and the Indonesia Marine and Climate Support (IMACS). In the current and upcoming years of SUCCESS, we will continue this leadership role, with a greater emphasis on learning across regions to advance appropriate local adaptation actions, and to develop information and materials that can be geared to a senior policy-maker advocacy strategy in the final year of the SUCCESS program.

2.1 Report Period Accomplishments (January 1, 2013 – June 30, 2013)

- In partnership with the *Pwani* Project, SUCCESS hosted the Tanzania Coastal Climate Change National Adaptation Plan Workshop, which included more than 30 participants and accomplished the defined objectives
- Implemented the three-day West Africa Coastal Climate Change National Adaptation Planning workshop in partnership with USAID West Africa Mission and the Economic Community for West African States (ECOWAS), held in Ghana and attended by 30 participants, representing 11 coastal ECOWAS countries and regional organizations
- Initiated data collection for the Coasts at Risk and development of indices and indicators

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

“*The Facilitator’s Guide for Community-Based Management*” has been completed and printed in partnership with RMI and the Hawaii Sea Grant program <http://seagrant.soest.hawaii.edu/publications>. This is online with printing underway to contribute to a more extensive outreach strategy. The RMI team is planning a training-of-trainer workshop for agencies and facilitators in RMI and distribution throughout the Pacific through the Pacific Islands Marine Protected Areas Community



(PIMPAC) network. Also printed was “*A Landowner’s Guide to Coastal Protection*,” which is being distributed by Hawaii Sea Grant in coordination with the College of the Marshall Islands. The document was released and presented to the Cabinet in the Marshall Islands with positive feedback from a number of agencies, cabinet members and individuals. The document’s guidance will be mainstreamed into decision-making within the Office of Environmental Planning and Policy Coordination. Funds are being sought by SUCCESS partners to translate it into the local language.

As a follow-up to the UN Equator Prize (<http://equatorinitiative.org/>) for the Namdrik Atoll’s leadership efforts in resource management and community resilience, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) developed a case study that outlines the bigger story behind the Namdrik efforts, including how their leadership promotes the need for that country to build its resilience to many pressures, including climate change. The case study acknowledges USAID and CRC for our contributions to the larger project achievements. The study can be accessed at: <http://www.scribd.com/doc/117569390/Namdrik-Atoll-Case-Study>

This work serves as a model for Pacific Island communities and those in the CTI, and lessons and experience from the RMI work could well be applied to other coastal, island and atoll nations.

This Objective and activity is now completed with no further activities planned other than to disseminate and outreach concerning the experience lessons and tools.

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

With the goal for SUCCESS to stimulate global dialogue and lessons learned, we have advanced on two key activities and mapped out a strategy for the next two years. The strategy targets high level policy-makers and decision-makers at a global scale in national governments and in the donor community about the need for action in climate change adaptation in coastal areas where major impacts will occur. Without proactive planning and action severe ecological, economic and social consequences will occur in many coastal developing nations.

Our goal is to clearly articulate why coasts around the globe are at risk from climate change and other threats and need to be given greater attention. We have hosted one national workshop in Tanzania and a West Africa regional workshop with 11 countries represented to demonstrate a method for planning and mainstreaming climate change considerations/factors into the wide range of different sectors and into development goals and to synthesize lessons learned and best practices for mainstreaming adaptation actions. The results of these activities will be shared at global forums.

National Adaptation Planning

The SUCCESS team is working with the USAID Global Climate Change (GCC) Office to advance climate change adaptation mainstreaming as part of the process of the NAP process. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Decision on

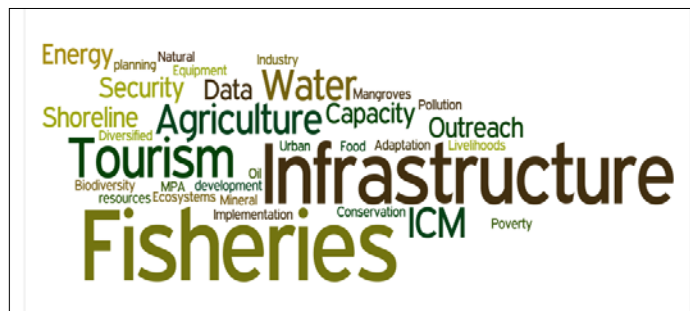
National Adaptation Plans states that planning should be based on nationally identified priorities and coordinated with national sustainable development objectives, plans, policies and programs. Rather than starting with climate impacts and vulnerability and finishing with adaptation measures, we are proposing a different methodology — i.e., one that starts with development objectives and identifies adaptation actions to support those while taking into account the larger context of other development stressors and gaps in enabling conditions.

The two workshops discussed below succeeded in achieving the objectives to promote the NAP process and the USAID-supported methodology. In developing and executing the workshops, there is another level of success worth noting, however. This is the partnership that SUCCESS facilitated in bringing together several entities to support climate change adaptation. This includes the USAID E3Water Team, the USAID GCC team and their partner Engility (which leads the Climate Change Resilient Development Program), the USAID Africa Bureau and partner Tetra Tech (which manages The African and Latin American Resilience to Climate Change, ARCC, Project), USAID Tanzania and the USAID West Africa Mission together with ECOWAS. Together, these players brought a range of expertise and experience (USAID and national level adaptation initiatives) to ensure that the NAP process and lessons learned contribute to the USAID adaptation strategy, the UNFCCC and other global forums, and most important the integration of adaptation planning within the development agenda of these coastal nations.

Ibila Djibril, Benin’s focal point for National Adaptation Plans in the UN climate process, stressed the links between climate and development.

“What is at stake here is not just the environment ... but the whole process of development. A country cannot truly develop itself when climate change jeopardizes national efforts.”

In March 2013, in partnership with the *Pwani* Project, SUCCESS and USAID convened the Tanzania Coastal Climate Change NAP Workshop with 38 participants (of whom 42% were women) from 25 institutions plus a number of observers and facilitators to strengthen thinking about how to mainstream adaptation planning into strategies and plans for sectors engaged in the coast and near-shore marine ecosystems. The workshop helped kick-start the NAP process and provided an opportunity for learning and sharing experience across sectors, which will be useful when developing a vision for Tanzania’s NAP. Participants (generally one level down from director level) from the Tanzania mainland and from Zanzibar were drawn from a wide range of sectors — fisheries, environment, energy, water, forestry, tourism, coastal and marine research



Assets identified in West Africa that are critical for coastal sectors that need to be included in vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning

and others. This multi-sector composition of the participants was well matched to the inter-sectoral design of the workshop and its intended take-away messages about the importance of inter-sectoral interaction and collaboration. This was well received by the Vice President's Office (VPO), which wants to build upon the design of the workshop and its outcomes as the country moves forward in a participatory NAP process.

In June, the three-day West Africa Coastal Climate Change National Adaptation Planning workshop was held in Accra, Ghana in partnership with USAID, the West Africa Mission and ECOWAS. The event was attended by 30 participants (most of them national focal points to the UNFCCCC) representing 11 coastal ECOWAS countries and regional organizations. Similar to the goal of the Tanzania workshop, the goal was to promote national adaptation planning, consistent with USAID's methodology and to motivate participants to use a "development first" approach of incorporating climate change into development priorities. In addition, the workshop looked at trans-boundary issues and opportunities as well as those presented at the regional level. This was a new aspect that has not been discussed within the NAP approach by USAID or the UNFCCC. Consistent with the USAID West Africa (USAID/WA) strategy, this collaboration with ECOWAS has helped to build the group's capacity and support strategy for strengthening member states (11 of 15 are coastal) in climate change adaptation planning. In addition to proceedings, SUCCESS and the workshop team have drafted an action plan for USAID/WA that directly contributes to its strategy and future implementation of planning for climate mainstreaming in the region. Lessons learned will be used as input to the UNFCCC process through the country focal points and USAID. On the last day of the meeting, a working group of national designated delegates and another group of regional experts discussed aspects of the NAP and the development of such plans. This information will assist USAID and can also be transmitted to a larger international forum through the SUCCESS team and others.

Coasts at Risk: Global Assessment of Climate Change Vulnerability

In the first quarter of 2013, we began developing a report (to be completed in FY14) entitled "Coasts at Risk: Global Assessment of Climate Change Vulnerability." The report will graphically show which coastal areas are most vulnerable to climate change and why. This will contribute to a broader effort to make the compelling case for why coastal countries need to be proactive. These areas are often at higher risk from climate change impacts than inland areas, and therefore need to be given heightened attention and action. Otherwise the economic, environmental and social consequences will be severe.

Lessons Learned

- Start with development priorities, not climate projections.
- Be strategic, and prioritize where climate change matters most.
- Look ahead to identify risks that require longer-term adjustments.
- Think across sectors and national borders and include all stakeholders to avoid unintended consequences and identify actions with multiple benefits, and gain constituencies for action.
- A NAP is a process; workshops establish buy-in on priorities that guide next steps, ownership, and action.

The Nature Conservancy (TNC), the United Nations University, the Institute for Health and Human Security (UNU-EHS) and others have undertaken global empirical, comparative assessments related to various components of coastal vulnerability to climate change. These include natural hazards; fisheries, reef and mangrove vulnerability; and the economic costs of no action. SUCCESS has scoped out a partnership and funding agreement with TNC and UNU to move forward together. Discussions have focused on how to incorporate practitioner input and feedback into the process to help ensure that our analysis targets the appropriate risks and that we are connecting with those leaders who can then help communicate messages about the findings of this analysis/these risks nationally and/or globally.

[The World Risk Report](#) (produced by UNU together with partners including TNC) provides a model for the type of product we envision for estimating overall coastal vulnerability to climate change. It will analyze what future risks (both climate and non-climate stressors) mean for risk. And, it will describe opportunities to reduce risk. We will display the results on an interactive mapping site at www.network.coastalresilience.org

Discussions to date have started to define the indices for the coastal-specific analysis, many of which are already contained in the World Risk Report and other similar reports. For coastal climate change vulnerability indices, additional indicators are being considered related to fisheries, mangroves and coral reef vulnerability and indices of coastal ecosystems threatened by direct human impacts (e.g., pollution, habitat change, and destructive fishing), coastal urban areas and infrastructures, and potential impacts from ocean acidification, and rise in sea level temperature.

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

The third in the series of outreach videos, “*From Vulnerability Assessment to Adaptation Success*” is in final production. In this video, the SUCCESS team shares some insights gained through our work with partners and local leaders in Africa and the Pacific Islands to prepare community vulnerability assessments and adaptation strategies. Through images and stories, several insights are conveyed:

- Communities benefit when there is a strong commitment and take enough time to prepare an adaptation plan that is widely supported by most of the stakeholders

Building capacity for climate change

The USAID 2009 framework for coasts contributed to the design and curricula of several climate change trainings. This includes NOAA's training through its Coastal Services Center; CRC's coastal institute international courses, in which climate change adaptation is mainstreamed into training topics ranging from fisheries to population, health and environment; and in-country trainings designed and delivered by CRC/SUCCESS partners such as Ghana's University of Cape Coast, which has hosted two climate change trainings with local and national leaders.

- A good process encourages people to take action, so we need to be prepared to follow-up with a few key activities right away
- Some actions can be difficult to carry out, so gaining support and collaboration from municipal, district or regional levels can help in overcoming barriers to action faced by a community
- Finally, adaptation planning needs to be recognized and become part of the mainstream in coastal development planning and hazard management

The past two videos are viewed regularly. “*Climate Change Adaptation for the Coastal Communities of Ghana's Western Region*” (<http://www.youtube.com/> and [Africa-Adapt.](#)) The first three months, the video was viewed 266 times, and after six months more than 500 times. To date, the first video, on climate change in Tanzania, has been viewed more than 1,000 times.

2.2 Changes in Program Activities

The team has clarified the activities to support the SUCCESS goal to stimulate global discussion and lessons learned. Background information gathered for NAP workshops, together with workshop reports, will provide a foundation for lessons learned. The working group will draw from the experience and dialogue of workshop participants and other key practitioners with experience in NAP. The *Coasts at Risk* effort will help target specific areas of high vulnerability and provide an opportunity to synthesize key messages to share at global forums. The timing of workshops in East and West Africa is dependent on local counterparts and in the case of West Africa also on securing leveraged funding.

2.3 Contacts with USAID Missions and Bureaus

The *Pwani* and SUCCESS programs engaged USAID Tanzania and USAID GCC in planning and implementing the concept for the NAP workshop. In West Africa, the Mission, in coordination with the GCC office, made the decision to move forward with the workshop and provided additional funding to support an expanded partnership with the Climate Change Resilient Development Project. The team conducted weekly phone calls throughout the quarter with USAID /WA, USAID GCC, the USAID E3Water Team, and the USAID Africa Bureau and with other partners and local counterparts to prepare for the West Africa NAP regional workshop. In January, CRC was invited to and attended a two-day climate change training for USAID program partners in Accra, Ghana, to gain knowledge of the West Africa region and the opportunities to apply methods for the NAP workshop.

2.4 Priorities for Next Quarter (July 1 – September 30, 2013)

- Distribute RMI documents
- Produce video “From Vulnerability Assessment to Adaptation Success”
- Complete data collection phase; identify and collect existing information for the Coasts at Risk, refine existing indices, and add additional indicators to database

- Analyze accumulated data to generate indicators; prepare draft maps and text for working group meeting in fall 2013.
- Work with USAID teams, ECOWAS, and partners to complete workshop proceedings, action plan and lessons-learned talking points related to National Adaptation Planning.
- Identify and confirm opportunities to diffuse NAP methodology and lessons to international forums

3. Collaborative Learning

The collaborative learning element of the SUCCESS extension focuses on cross-portfolio learning activities. In Years 6 through 8, the learning team developed a document entitled “*Enterprise Strategies for Coastal and Marine Conservation: A Review of Best Practices and Lessons Learned.*” The review is based on the livelihoods experience and lessons learned from field site activities from the first five years of SUCCESS and from livelihoods experience of other development projects. In addition to the livelihoods learning agenda, a programming guide for fisheries and aquaculture was finalized and both the guide and review were disseminated and incorporated into Year 9 workshops and training events. A connected activity is to ensure these documents continue to achieve maximum visibility (e.g., appear in the top 10 on a Google search) and are used by international peer groups (e.g. WWF, CI, and CARE).

We started planning for other end-of-project legacy products and events that capture what we have learned across the larger SUCCESS portfolio — not limited to livelihoods and fisheries, but also including climate change adaptation, capacity building/certification and other aspects of our early SUCCESS field activities (Phase I from 2004-2009). One idea proposed would be to hold a final year event and/or produce a document that is a 25-year retrospective on USAID’s investments in coastal and marine programs — the summary of that investment, its impacts and how it has set the groundwork for addressing some of the most critical challenges facing our coasts in the years ahead. Initial thinking on these legacy deliverables began this last half of Year 9 and will be finalized as part of the workplanning for Year 10. Other learning/legacy products include products that capture coastal nation efforts to incorporate climate change adaptation into sector-specific and overarching national plans and strategies.

3.1 Report Period Accomplishments (January 1—June 30, 2013)

- Published online the “Enterprise Strategies for Coastal and Marine Conservation: A Review of Best Practices and Lessons Learned”
- Published online the “Sustainable Fisheries and Responsible Aquaculture: A Guide for USAID Staff and Partners”
- Conducted a four-day workshop on coastal conservation enterprise development and fisheries, held in Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia April 11-14, 2013
- Finalized and published online a document entitled: “Enterprise Strategies for Coastal and Marine Conservation: A Summary of Best Practices.”

- Used the “Fisheries and Aquaculture Guide” as a core document during a G-FISH training course for USAID staff
- Held a short SUCCESS team workshop to plan for year 10 legacy, reflection, and learning

Objective 1: Outreach on Conservation Enterprise Development and Fisheries Management

The two documents [“Sustainable Fisheries and Responsible Aquaculture: A Guide for USAID Staff and Partners”](#) and [“Enterprise Strategies for Coastal and Marine Conservation: A Review of Best Practices and Lessons Learned”](#) were published online.

Announcements of the documents were circulated widely to practitioners and USAID staff in the US and abroad. The conservation enterprise review is accompanied by a training curriculum and a shorter executive summary. The [“Enterprise Strategies for Coastal and Marine Conservation: A Summary of Best Practices”](#) has been finalized and published online.

The SUCCESS team organized a four-day training workshop on conservation enterprise development and conservation for WWF Malaysia. The workshop was held in Kota Kinabalu, in the Sabah Province of Malaysia, in April 2013. The workshop, which was attended by 25 WWF staff members and representatives from local communities and NGOs, included sessions on conservation enterprises and small scale fisheries management. The training used the conservation enterprise training curriculum and drew from the fisheries and aquaculture guide. The workshop included individual participant coaching and a one-day field trip to the Berungus Managed Area.

SUCCESS Documents Useful and Complementary

The Fisheries and Aquaculture Guide and the Conservation Enterprise Review are used in trainings implemented by CRC and partner projects (e.g. GFISH, CTI and IMACS). A great strength of the guides and training curricula are their complementarity. We have found that it is effective to use the two documents as companions during trainings — especially in trainings focusing on conservation enterprise development, which are developed without proper regard to their implications on biodiversity (despite the fact that they should be “conservation” enterprises). However, by combining sessions on fisheries management and enterprise development, the participants are able to better think through the consequences of the enterprise development and impacts, if any, on sustainable fisheries.

Taking this approach during an April 2013 training in Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia, we worked with participants to think through what the long-term effects of enterprises that focus on providing inputs to capture fisheries (e.g. fishing nets). We also discussed instances where enterprises have no direct negative impact on biodiversity (e.g. eco-tourism), but that might fail to reach conservation goals if viewed as alternative livelihoods for fishermen, simply because if fisheries remain open access, the conservation gains might be lost by increased effort.

The SUCCESS team uses and promotes the materials presented in the “*Fisheries and Responsible Aquaculture Guide*.” In the current reporting period, the guide was used during a fisheries management course for USAID staff that was organized by the G-FISH Project. The guide was also used as a basis for a pilot internet-based course prepared in collaboration with the G-FISH Project. The coastal conservation enterprise development curriculum has also been adapted for use by the IMACS Project, which is planning a training course later this year.

Priorities for Next Quarter (July 1—September 30, 2013)

- Conduct a conservation enterprise training for the IMACS Project

Objective 2: Planning for Year 10 Legacy, Reflection, and Learning

Year 9 is the next to the last year of the SUCCESS Project, and to ensure events and products are well prepared and executed, the team has begun planning for those events and products. In early 2013, we formed a small Legacy and Learning Team that will be responsible for mapping out the last year’s outreach and communications activities. These ideas and plans for the timing, format and audience for a SUCCESS final event are to be decided in partnership with the SUCCESS AOR over the course of the upcoming six month period.

In the second quarter of FY 13, the SUCCESS team held a short internal workshop to plan for the last year’s outreach and communications activities. During this meeting the team vetted the SUCCESS legacy communications plan. The purpose of this plan is to define the legacy communications for the SUCCESS Project — the key messages we want to convey, the audiences we want to influence with those messages, the delivery mechanisms and the SUCCESS team member responsible for ensuring the communications event/product is produced on time and budget. The team decided to organize another meeting to discuss if the SUCCESS project should organize a final event to discuss the donor investments in coasts in developing countries over the last several decades and what the impacts have been from these investments. If the team decides to go forward with this meeting, we need to think carefully about when and where to hold the meeting, who should be invited (key donors, government agencies, though leaders, NGO representatives, etc.). Again these ideas will be vetted and adapted through dialogue with the SUCCESS AOR.

Priorities for Next Quarter (July 1—September 30, 2013)

- Continue planning for Year 10 legacy, reflection, and learning

3.2 *Changes in Program Activities*

There have been no changes in program activities during this reporting period.

3.3 *Contacts with USAID Missions and Bureaus*

The SUCCESS team engaged members of the USAID E3 Water Team and E3 Forestry and Biodiversity team in a review of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Guide.

4. Status of Year 9 Workplan Outputs

<i>Output</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
MPA PRO		
Conduct two Certification Offerings (majority of funding from SIDA and local counterparts, with SUCCESS providing leverage)	November 2012 – June 2013	Two completed
Posters of WIO-COMPAS to increase awareness and applications by MPA rangers	November 2012 – January 2013	Completed
Conduct one to two exchanges of MPA PROs	December 2012– August 2013	Likely delayed a few months due to challenge in design
Brief MPA management agency directors and identify their needs	December 2012 – August 2013	On schedule
Lessons from the first phase of WIO-COMPAS	December 2012 – March 2013	Completed
Journal article submitted on capacity-building through the MPA PRO model: summing up the program’s “first generation “	November 2012 – February 2013	Delayed; drafts to be produced in August with hopes of submitting final journal article in September
Present at the International Ranger Federation (IRF) World Ranger Conference in Tanzania	October 2012	Completed
Share the MPA PRO model with Mexico and Indonesia (or other countries upon request)	October 2012 – September 2013	Completed. Shared with Indonesia, Senegal and in talks with Colombia

<i>Output</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
Produce outreach materials for international media (MPA PRO e-news, brochures, blog postings) that inform the marine conservation/coastal management/MPA sector of the MPA PRO program	August 2012	On schedule
CLIMATE CHANGE		
Facilitator's Guide printed	November 2012	Facilitators Guide on Web;
Dissemination of the Facilitator's Guide	December 2012	
Shoreline Protection Guidelines printed	November 2012	Printing Completed
Shoreline Protection Guidelines disseminated	December 2012	
Collect Coasts at Risk existing data regarding socio-economic and bio-physical status of coastal areas	April 2013	Underway by delayed with completion expected in September 2013, in collaboration with TNC/UNU
Summary statement of Coasts at Risk key trends ready to present at Global Ocean Forum	June 2013	Global Ocean Forum still not planned; SUCCESS is looking at other options (i.e. UNFCCC) to vet and validate.
Coasts at Risk draft summary of analysis and trends to circulate among Working Group	September 2013	Likely September-October 2013 to review indices and results with a group of reviewers

<i>Output</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
Background Paper on NAP efforts in Tanzania	February 2013	Completed NEW milestone, replacing case studies
Conduct national level workshop in Tanzania	December 2012	Completed March 2013. Delayed due to timing of counterpart agency
Generate report of major outcomes from Tanzania Workshop	February 2013	Completed in April 2013.
Background information gathering for W. Africa workshop	April 2013	Completed June 2013. NEW milestone, replacing case studies
Conduct W. Africa workshop with regional leaders and sectors	April 2013	Completed June 2013 Delayed due to workshop expansion from 3 to 11 countries.
Generate summary report of major outcomes from W. Africa workshop.	May 2013	In progress; due for July, 2013; given the one month delay in delivery of the workshop
Form a Working Group to focus on national-level planning incorporating climate change adaptation	December 2012	Completed.
Conduct West Africa/Accra meeting with regional planners and above Working Group	April 2013	Completed

<i>Output</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
Generate report of major outcomes from meeting	May 2013	Delayed – event tied to W. Africa workshop and follow-up. Anticipate August 2013
Conduct a special session at the Global Ocean Forum with Working Group to present the outcomes of the West Africa meeting	June 2013	To be determined; Global Ocean Forum timing is still unknown; looking into other options including events through UNFCCC process. Anticipate that we can have someone from Africa present draft recommendations
Assemble feedback into final recommendations	September 2013	These will be draft until vetted by additional practitioners.

<i>Output</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
LEARNING		
Develop a summary of the conservation enterprise guide (fact sheet and/or video)	December 2012	Completed
Conduct a brown bag presentation in Washington DC to launch the fisheries and conservation enterprise guides.	December 2012	Not completed; need to discuss with USAID if it should be held at all.
Deliver conservation-based microenterprise training modules into at least two international workshops in the Coral Triangle region and/or East Africa	June 2013	First workshop completed. A second workshop, implemented by the IMACS project is scheduled for Sept. this year
Deliver session during G-FISH course on fisheries programming for USAID	June 2013	Sessions delivered

5. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

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

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

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

As a result of eliminating field activities, the SUCCESS Performance Management Plan (PMP) was revised in the first quarter of FY 10 and then again in FY 12. Current indicators and FY 13 targets are:

FY 13 Targets for all indicators

INDICATOR	FY 13 Targets
1. Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance-men. (previously part of Ind 1 in SUCCESS)	1,060
1.b. Person hours of training completed in climate change supported by USG assistance- adaptation (men)	384
2. Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance-women (previously part of Ind 1 in SUCCESS)	660
2.b Person hours of training completed in climate change supported by USG assistance- adaptation (women)	96
3. Dollar value of funds leveraged from USAID Missions and non-USG sources	10,000
4. Tools, protocols, procedures, systems, methodologies, guides, curricula or indices developed or adapted for country and/or thematic contexts	4
4b. Number of climate change mitigation and/or adaptation tools, technologies and methodologies developed, tested and/or adopted as a result of USG assistance	2

INDICATOR	FY 13 Targets
5. Success stories, peer review articles, conference papers, research studies documenting key actionable findings and lessons learned related to SUCCESS	4
6. Technical support interventions provided by SUCCESS to other partners and programs on toolkits and guidebooks developed by SUCCESS	4
7. Recipients of SUCCESS training and/or mentoring subsequently implementing projects or providing training or technical assistance in these topics to others	5
8. Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance - adaptation capabilities	8
9. Target organizations incorporating SUCCESS tools etc. into their work	2
10. Hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management	No target; may be able to count RMI hectares under improved management
11. Policies, laws, agreements, or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation implemented	0

A table of accomplishments in relation to the targets is presented in [Appendix 1](#). A full description of each indicator can be found in the PMP, which can be made available upon request.

III.MANAGEMENT ISSUES, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Challenges

NAP Workshops

SUCCESS has completed a national, coastal NAP workshop in Tanzania and a similar regional workshop in Accra, Ghana. These workshops address a range of climate change issues — impacts, adaptation actions and inter-sectoral coordination. As the SUCCESS Project budget for this activity was limited, URI-CRC contributed a significant amount of match funds to help ensure the activity was successfully implemented before September 2013. Given the Mission’s interest to expand the West Africa workshop to include ECOWAS countries, the participation increased from three to 11 countries. As well as a representative from Tanzania to share that country’s experience with the NAP process and a similar workshop methodology. This increased the workshop scope, complexity and costs significantly. USAID West Africa, together with the GCC team, identified funding and additional assistance to be provided by the USAID Climate Change Resilient Development Program. This expanded the USAID partnership as well, which contributes more depth to the coastal climate change experience. However, the planning team was large. As a result, it was a challenge to finalize an agenda that balanced everyone’s interests and needs. Some lessons learned from the Tanzania workshop helped inform planning processes for the West Africa workshop. One lesson is that the greater the number of actors involved in the design, planning and delivery of the workshop, the greater the need for strong coordination. This includes clear protocols for in-person and virtual communications among players, especially when there is a complex mix of multiple players as was the case with the Tanzania workshop (CRC, in-country counterparts, SUCCESS, USAID/Tanzania, USAID/GCC, USAID/Africa Mission and IRG/Engility). Another lesson is that proper planning of these workshops requires a great deal of time, hence the need for significant lead time between the decision to move forward with a workshop and the actual date of the workshop. To this latter point, the date for the Tanzania workshop was set by the VPO and in reality did not allow the amount of lead time and more frequent planning sessions between the workshop hosts and the organizing team and the VPO would have been beneficial to all.

MPA PRO

As the amount of SUCCESS funds available to support the continued MPA PRO initiative become scarcer, we continue to encourage others to embrace the model, make it their own and find independent funding for implementation. This issue of independent funding, however, remains a challenge. At least in East Africa, where the model has the strongest foothold, it appears few government agency budgets can afford — or are willing to commit — to such funding. While SIDA has made a multi-year commitment to contribute to some of the funding needed to keep WIO-COMPAS functional in the WIO region, this does not help promote the model more widely to other world regions. That said, IUCN has made a major commitment to certification by adding it as their core strategy along with online open-access courses based on competencies linked to a certification model that follows the MPA PRO

model. Further, IUCN has asked CRC to lead its certification working group. While these actions do not add monies to the cause of MPA PRO per se, this acknowledgement from a recognized body does help add credibility to the MPA PRO model and can only help as SUCCESS continues to market the model globally and hopefully identify those that can/will independently fund it.

Opportunities

It is always value-adding when opportunities arise for one or more USAID-funded projects to actively collaborate on a common activity. This year, just such an opportunity has developed between the Pwani and SUCCESS Projects — i.e., on collaboration in co-organizing a NAP workshop. In addition, the Pwani Project has started planning for a repeat of the initial SUCCESS livelihoods survey conducted in 2006, in order to follow up with earlier SUCCESS beneficiaries and to measure the impacts these livelihood interventions have had on these beneficiaries over time.

The SUCCESS AOR continues to be a true partner with CRC, helping the Center to think more strategically about its current work — especially its climate change activities — and at the same time to recognize and consider potential project opportunities beyond SUCCESS and its current Associate Awards.

IV. ASSOCIATE AWARDS AND RELATED PROJECTS

The SUCCESS Leader Award has generated four Associate Awards (Thailand, Ghana, West Africa/The Gambia, Senegal). The work implemented through these awards responds to the programmatic priorities of the funding Mission and the coastal issues of the country/place, while its also furthers the overarching SUCCESS mission and goals and draws upon much of the experience, tools and opportunities first begun or developed under the Leader Award.

Associate Award (Still Active)	Total Estimated Amount	Total Obligations to Date FY13 (as of 6/30/13)	Incremental Obligations Received FY 13 (Oct 1, 2013 – Sep 30, 2013)
USAID Ghana “Integrated Coastal and Fisheries Governance/ICFG – <i>Hen Mpoano</i> ”	US \$10,000,000	US \$10,000,000	US \$2,574,734
USAID Senegal COMFISH	US \$11,499,709	US \$5,951,000	US \$1,965,000
USAID West Africa: Gambia <i>Ba Nafaa</i>	US \$3,414,566	US \$3,414,566	US \$0

The Integrated Coastal and Fisheries Governance Initiative in Ghana

(Associate Award: \$10 million; September 15, 2009-January 13, 2014)

The Ghana Project, locally known as *Hen Mpoano* (Our Coast) is implementing its final year work plan, focusing on formulating a nested governance system in which the roles and responsibilities of the individual communities, the six coastal districts and coordination at the regional scale are made explicit and strengthened. This project just received a no cost extension and will end now in January, 2014.

During the Year 4 (2013) reporting period the ICFG (*Hen Mpoano*) Initiative continued to make significant progress towards attaining the objectives set out in the initial project design, both in terms of designing fresh approaches to governance within the coast of Western Region and in fisheries governance using a two-track approach linking discussion on policy implementation with on-the-ground actions. The Initiative has been creatively designing and testing the implementation of policies that address critical coastal issues of food security and maintaining sustainable landscapes and biodiversity. Through partnerships and networking, models were moved further into practice with evolving donor support. This includes DFID, which is preparing to create the Coastal Foundation to fund activities of a community platform that addresses oil and gas development issues; the World Bank, which is implementing the West Africa Regional Fisheries Project; and USAID, which has announced

its continuing support for marine and coastal governance issues as well as support for exploring sustainable landscapes work in mangrove ecosystems. Discussions continue on creating a Western Region Development Corridor that could be an institutional home for the ICFG Advisory Council that now oversees project activities. The project was also given a four month no-cost extension to complete several activities including project documentation and outreach on key policy proposals.

Marine and Coastal Governance

During the reporting period, efforts were intensified to build capacities within the regional and district level local governments for the practice of integrated coastal management; and at the national level to mainstream climate change considerations into coastal zone planning. A governance round-table was held in May 2013 that brought together national, regional and local leaders to discuss proposals for area wide coastal planning and decision-making. Communications through draft policy briefs has brought to the forefront critical coastal issues and means for addressing them. An additional policy brief was published in the widely read local newspaper *Daily Graphic* on themes including a nested governance system, fisheries enforcement, wetlands conservation and water supply issues.

Fisheries Governance

The ICFG Initiative built upon its very successful second national dialogue on co-management in fisheries by carrying out the third and final Fisheries Dialogue. Held in the fishing port of Elmina, it attracted a wide range of stakeholders including the new Minister of Fisheries, and was inaugurated by the director of USAID/Ghana. The dialogue revealed that legal reforms are essential if the widely discussed desire for co-management of key near-shore fisheries is to be realized. A new policy brief and proceedings of this event, with several other fisheries related publications were being prepared with the assistance of partners WorldFish and Friends of the Nation. Follow-up includes drafting a nested governance proposal for fisheries co-management.

The efforts of the *Hen Mpoano* program in compliance and enforcement continue to bear fruit in the Western Region with success stories from an increasingly effective prosecution chain, creative communications programs, and momentum for initial training of marine police units. *Hen Mpoano* expects the World Bank representatives and Fisheries Commission involved in the West Africa Regional Fisheries Program to adopt and carry forward many of the *Hen Mpoano* initiatives in fisheries education, communications, training, data collection, fisheries co-management, MPAs, and enforcement and extend them into the other coastal regions of Ghana. Demand for the training was so great that an additional event was carried out.

Focal Area Actions

The focal area actions are aimed at addressing the spectrum of critical coastal issues that face Ghana's coast. Many of the actions involved spatial planning and capacities in local government to develop and enforce zoning regulations for future development projects. Other actions were aimed at maintaining critical ecosystems and addressed social vulnerability and resilience issues that feed poverty and food insecurity.

This reporting quarter, communication with national agencies in the form of substantive inputs into National Development Planning Council priorities and guidance for upcoming Mid-Term Development Plans has helped mainstream innovative approaches undertaken by districts to incorporate coastal management, climate change adaptation and hazard mitigation for all coastal districts

Shama District

The Shama District is an early adopter of integrated coastal zone management. This quarter, it worked to incorporate ICM issues in the structure plan (comprehensive plan) for a large section of its coastal area, and worked to review draft bylaws on shoreline development, flood plain management and conservation of critically important wetlands. Practical actions aimed at the Anlo Beach fish landing area included planning for a local market in a safe location away from coastal hazards, as well as equipment and training for women involved in fish processing, but who are interested in gaining seamstress and hairdressing skills to shift the focus of their livelihoods. Partner Friends of the Nation was awarded a two-year grant from the French GEF (Global Environment Facility) to work in the community and the surrounding Pra River wetlands on improving fish processing and smoking technology and managing local fisheries resources.

Cape Three Points

Coastal community vulnerability assessments and adaptation plans were undertaken in two fish landing sites previously identified in a District-wide assessment of adaptive capacity. Akwidaa is a highly exposed and vulnerable community that has great need for improving community resilience including resettlement of part of the population. Dixcove has an active waterfront with an eroding shoreline and flooding. Progress was made in strengthening the institutional basis for local management of four critical wetlands areas and marine habitats and community-based conservation programs for the forest areas. Of particular note in the reporting period was a district forum on shore issues, in support of the District Assembly's Marine and Coastal Management Committee by the District Assembly that helps provide input into their newest Mid-Term Development Plan.

Greater Amanzule Wetlands

The Amanzule wetlands landscape has been zoned for conservation purposes and this status has the endorsement of the traditional authorities. The Amanzule Working Group had several consultative meetings and studies, which culminated in the decision to merge the Community Resources Management Area (CREMA) and Project Management Committee (PMC) models for the management of the Amanzule wetlands and other resources in the Ellebelle and Jomoro Districts. The result after the merger is the Greater Amanzule Conservation Area (GACA) and Greater Amanzule Community Committees (ACC). A meeting of all interested parties including traditional authorities held in June 2013 led to an agreement to jointly manage the wetland ecosystem. A team of GIS experts from the University of Rhode Island Environmental Data Center visited the Amanzule area to field verify a new, high resolution satellite based map of land cover in the ecosystem. The new map will be compared to a similar study using data from ten years early to detect environmental change. USAID/Ghana also announced that the U.S. Forest Service would undertake a three year, three million

dollar program to follow up on opportunities for sustainable landscapes and wetlands management in all six coastal districts in the Western Region, including the Amanzule.

Gambia-Senegal Sustainable Fisheries Project

(Associate Award: \$3.4 million; May 1, 2009 – April 30, 2014)

This project, locally known as USAID/BaNafaa, is continuing to develop and promote models of fisheries co-management in the West African region especially through examples developed in The Gambia. In January 2012, the Fishery Co-Management Plan for the Gambia Sole Complex and the Cockle and Oyster Fishery Co-Management Plan for the Tanbi Wetlands National Park were approved, granting exclusive user rights and responsibility for sustainable management of the fishery to the National Sole Co-Management Committee (NASCOM) and TRY Oyster Women's Association (TRY) respectively. Project support has since focused on continuing to strengthen the capacity of the co-management institutions and the Department of Fisheries to implement and achieve the plans' biological, economic, social and ecological objectives including implementation of a WASH component at selected fisheries landing/oyster harvesting sites.

As of the third quarter of Fiscal Year 13, highlights of project assistance include:

- Implementation of the Sole Co-Management Plan:
 - Outreach by NASCOM at the community, fisherfolk and institutional stakeholder level on implementation, compliance and enforcement of the management measures in the plan.
 - Construction and deployment by NASCOM of 42 spar buoys to mark the 1nm seasonally closed area from May 1 – October 31 along the Atlantic coast of the Gambia.
 - Updating of the sole stock assessment using new 2012 data. The results will be presented and discussed at the 2nd annual co-management plan review meeting in the October – December 2013 period. 11 DoFish field staff completed a 5 day Fish Biology course to improve their capacity in landings data collection needed for more robust stock assessments.
 - Completion of fieldwork for a gillnet study on the effects of increasing the mesh size restriction from the current 40mm to 42-46mm as recommended by the first annual co-management plan review meeting in 2012.
- Implementation of the Oyster and Cockle Co-Management Plan:
 - Annual open season for oyster and cockle harvesting in the Tanbi Wetlands National Park from March 1 – June 30 respected.
 - Outreach to 13 of the 15 TRY communities to establish community committees to engage the broader community at each harvesting site to support management plan implementation.

- TRY General Assembly meeting held with 200 members to review the season's activities and to decide on a proposal to extend the open season for more than 4 months and move it to January. After consideration of economic, biological, ecological and social factors, the members decided unanimously not to make a change.
- Study tour by TRY members to Atlantic Seafood export processing plant in The Gambia.
- Bi-weekly water quality testing at 19 harvesting sites in the Tanbi continued.
- Training of Trainers in Community Outreach and Hygiene Promotion completed in 4 communities. 80 trainers trained.

WASH Management Plans and WASH facilities nearing completion at 2 fish landing and 1 oyster harvesting site.

In 2012, URI submitted requests to USAID/West Africa for additional project funds and an extension of the project end date through April 2016 and were anticipating feedback from USAID following the evaluation. URI now understands that USAID/WA will develop its new Regional Strategy before making additional funding decisions. In light of this, URI now plans for the project to close out at the end of April 2014 and is managing activities and budgets accordingly.



Kamalo PHAST training participants



Jeshwang sanitation facilities construction

Mid-Term Evaluation of the USAID/BaNafaa Project

USAID contracted an independent mid-term evaluation of the project, which was finalized in Quarter 2 and had the following praise and recommendations:

BaNafaa has achieved significant results, which is highly commendable given the numerous institutional constraints to fisheries sector development in The Gambia. This evaluation recommends that BaNafaa continue its program approach.

Bilateral Workshop on Artisanal Fisheries Co-Management: Stakeholders considered BaNafaa's Bilateral Workshop on Artisanal Fisheries Co-Management highly successful and valuable. The evaluation team recommends BaNafaa and URI host more bilateral workshops to create greater awareness among all stakeholders, to disseminate regional lessons learned and to strengthen cross-border relationships.

Coastal and Marine Environment Working Group: BaNafaa should expand its efforts to the NEA's Coastal and Marine Environment Working Group. Forty five percent of respondents said DoFish's role in the co-management process needs improvement. This functioning working group enables parties to discuss differences of environmental opinions and coordinate efforts. If BaNafaa expands at the national level to include another embedded institution that addresses marine ecosystem management concerns, the NEA can share co-management with DoFish.

DoFish Integration in the WASH Component: All sanitation facilities are located at a fisheries landing site, allowing DoFish to participate locally in the WASH component and strengthen its co-management role. It is recommended that DoFish take a national level role in the WASH component. Currently, the Gambian Agency for the Management of Public Works supervises infrastructure development and TARUD implements capacity building.

Domestic University Training: Currently, no universities in The Gambia provide fisheries management as an academic discipline. It is recommended that BaNafaa assist domestic university students to diversify into the field of fisheries management through the creation of BaNafaa-affiliated fisheries student awareness clubs and fisheries management presentations by BaNafaa stakeholders.

Mid-Term Evaluation of the USAID/BaNafaa Project (*cont'd*)

- **WAMER Management:** WAMER's size has created three human and institutional capacity gaps that the BaNafaa project is not currently targeting: capacity building among WAMER stakeholders; defined WAMER management roles for DoFish; and regional coordination. Recommendations for improved WAMER management include: an increase in the frequency of knowledge-sharing conferences with participating country representatives; the establishment of clearly defined WAMER management roles and responsibilities for all Gambian national government offices; an increased number of trainings for artisanal fisherfolk to comply with WAMER guidelines on reporting fish catches and on fisheries hygiene and sanitation; and their role in co-management.
- **USAID Presence in The Gambia:** BaNafaa is based in The Gambia, while USAID West Africa, the funder, is located in Ghana. This creates a disconnect between the donor headquarters and the field locations/activities and makes it more difficult to address project and administrative concerns. It is recommended that USAID establish a larger presence in The Gambia through more regular visits to the country to more easily share information and to provide direction to URI/CRC, WWF and DoFish as needed.

Collaborative Management for a Sustainable Fisheries Future in Senegal (COMFISH)

(Associate Award - 11.5 million; February 14, 2011 – September 30, 2016)

The primary objective of the USAID/COMFISH project is to support the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Affairs, through its Department of Marine Fisheries, to implement the National Fisheries Sectoral Policy Letter (LPS) that gives policy guidance for achieving sustainable management of marine resources.

The primary strategy in support of the LPS is to develop plans for the participatory and ecosystem-based management of targeted priority stocks using the Local Artisanal Fishing Councils (CLPA) as the entry point at the institutional level. This is designed to increase food security and strengthen the resilience of marine and coastal ecosystems and communities to climate change by improving livelihoods and sustainability of marine fisheries.

The USAID/COMFISH project uses Local Conventions as the legal instrument for negotiating management rules in local communities and formalizing inter-CLPA relations to develop and implement fish stock management plans.

Institutional capacity building

Training targeted actors and institutions at the national and local level to develop their capacity for fisheries management of priority stocks and to make the CLPAs operational. The

relays and facilitators in each of six CLPAs were trained on the organization and roles and responsibilities of CLPAs and on the process for developing Fishery Management Plans.

Meetings were also held with three CLPAs to identify and establish coordination bodies, or “commissions” to implement Local Conventions. They include:

- Commission for Surveillance and Safety at Sea
- Commission for Awareness, Information, Training and Communication
- Commission for Dispute Settlement and External Relations
- Scientific Commission for the Management of Fisheries Resources, the Environment and Collaborative Research
- Commission for Finance

Also, a series of consultative meetings with local communities in the project area were organized with the support of WWF to find ways of providing sustainable funding to CLPAs. In these meetings, all the mayors or their representatives stressed that they knew little about the roles and mission of CLPAs, the activities they carried out or the economic importance of the fishery in the communities.

Sustainable marine resource use, increased resilience, and conservation of biodiversity

The collection and analysis of various types of biological, catch, and level of effort fishery data on key species (sardinella, shrimp, bonga, white grouper and octopus) was largely finalized over the period January-June 2013. This included an evaluation of landings by Senegalese boats fishing outside the national Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ); an assessment of the shrimp fishery status in the Sine Saloume; assessment of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing (particularly for small pelagics, including sardinella); and mapping stock dynamics, land use and infrastructure around landing sites.

For the EEZ report, data representing a 12-month monitoring period of landings from outside Senegalese waters at six major landing sites centers were collected. A significant percentage of total landings are now coming from outside Senegalese waters. The total capture of pelagic species landed at the six centers from foreign waters, particularly from Mauritania and Gambia, are estimated at 110,929 tons, or 62.7% of total production. In terms of volume, the five key species outside of Senegal’s EEZ are flat sardinella, catfish, sole, and mullet by order of importance.

A national workshop on the status of sardinella was held in June. The fishing outside the EEZ report and the IUU report were presented to the Department of Marine Fisheries (DPM), the Center for Oceanographic Studies (CRODT) and the Institute for Fisheries (IUPA) of the University of Dakar. These studies will be further discussed and recommendations for further action by a Technical Committee formed by DPM.

IUPA also worked with fishing communities on the dissemination of good fishing practices, with a pilot project on lasting behavior change. The extension activity focused on changing destructive fishing practices in the octopus fishery in Yoff, the fishing community in Dakar.

In terms of biodiversity conservation and strengthening MPAs, the project completed marking the boundary of MPAs in Cayar. The project also worked with WWF to complete a detailed diagnostic study on the gaps and challenges of governance of marine protected areas in Joal-Fadiouth.

Climate change vulnerability assessment and adaptation

Meetings were organized with the Department of Environment (DEEC) and the Marine Fisheries Department (DPM) for the purpose of developing institutional strategies for mainstreaming climate change in policy-making on fisheries. A national Steering Committee for fisheries and climate change was established in May 2013.

Heads of households (300) and women fish processors (110) were surveyed in three target CLPAs (Sindia, Joal and Rufisque) to determine coastal and fishing community vulnerability. The results highlight the strong dependency communities have on the use of fishery resources, which are increasingly scarce due to overfishing. A direct consequence is lower economic returns for fishermen and women fish processors, and greater vulnerability to climate change. The findings were presented and discussed at each of the CLPAs.

A review of current and past vulnerability assessments and adaptation projects was carried out to draw lessons learned and determine the best opportunities for the COMFISH project to pursue. A common finding is that most of the adaptation strategies implemented have been ineffective or unsustainable because the financial, organizational and technical resources available are insufficient. Reducing overfishing and protecting resources (e.g. MPAs) are the most critical actions in communities heavily dependent on a single livelihood (fishing sector).

Three workshops were held in the field to share the preliminary findings of studies on coastal community vulnerability to climate change. The project is also supporting a GIS study of coastline and land use dynamics based on satellite images taken in 1954, 1978, 1989 and 2012.

Socio-economic benefits to fishing communities

In Cayar, the Gie Mantoulaye Guène women's processing group received training via the local NGO (APTE) to improve processing methods and equipment and completed the administrative and environmental procedures required to construct a modern artisanal fish processing facility. Most of the construction work for the facility has been accomplished. At the same time the following capacity building activities were carried out:

- Functional literacy training (48 women)
- Validation workshop on the Code of Collaborative Conduct: the Women's Group has identified and agreed to follow collective rules for operating the processing site
- APTE initiated a study on good fish storage methods. This study comes after the training on best practices and packaging of finished products.
- Revitalizing the Sanitation Committee: this initiative seeks to change the behavior of women fish processors in terms of hygiene and quality

The *Pwani* Project, Tanzania (Direct Cooperative Agreement with USAID/Tanzania)

The Conservation of Coastal Eco-Systems in Tanzania: the *Pwani* Project is a four-year initiative funded through a bilateral cooperative agreement with USAID Tanzania. One of the *Pwani* Project's goals is to create wealthier and more empowered communities. Wealthier communities are created not by simply increasing people's economic health and standing, but also by improving other factors that contribute to quality of life — factors such as increasing people's resilience to the impacts of climate change stressors and improving their access to health services. Although not an Associate Award, the *Pwani* Project is part of the SUCCESS family with several direct links to SUCCESS. The project collaborates with SUCCESS on climate change-related activities, where SUCCESS resources are leveraged to support the development of vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning tools that build upon the "*Climate Change Guide*." In return, *Pwani* serves as a pilot site for on-the-ground climate change vulnerability assessments and adaptation planning that SUCCESS can learn from as it refines its climate change adaptation and planning tools and training curricula. Since 2011, the *Pwani* Project has completed four vulnerability assessments on the mainland and Zanzibar — and more assessments are under way. Learning from SUCCESS and *Hen Mpoano*, the *Pwani* Project is revising its Vulnerability & Adaptation process to focus less on single villages and more on a larger ecosystem/district-wide level.

In early March, 2013, *Pwani* collaborated with SUCCESS in hosting a national level workshop called "Climate Change Adaptation and Development Mainstreaming for the Coast" (see Objective 3 of the climate change section). The workshop, hosted by the Division of Environment in the VPO, focused on the cross-sectoral nature of climate change impacts on the coast and marine environment and on measures and institutions that could be used to respond. It was intended to build momentum and lay the groundwork for the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process that the Government of Tanzania is committed to with the UNFCCC. A workshop report has been prepared and can be provided upon request.

Pwani is also a learning site for enterprise development and it is one of the cases featured in the "*Conservation-based Enterprise Review*." In June 2013, the *Pwani* Project will conduct a survey of all individuals involved in the project's livelihoods activities. The survey will follow up on a survey conducted by the SUCCESS Project in 2007, and it will cover several of the SUCCESS Project livelihood beneficiaries. Hence, the survey is expected to assess to what extent the former SUCCESS livelihood beneficiaries are still active and what the socio-economic impacts have been on their lives.

Indonesia Marine and Climate Support (IMACS) Project

CRC is a partner in the Chemonics International-led consortium of the PLACE indefinite quantity contract (IQC) that was awarded for the "Indonesia Marine and Climate Support" (IMACS) project funded by USAID Indonesia. The project focuses on building the capacity of the Indonesia Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) to address fisheries and climate change issues. CRC plays a senior advisory role for the coastal adaptation aspects of the project and will focus on providing support to MMAF in developing vulnerability assessments, designing and delivering short training courses and developing the capacity of local and national government to improve coastal resources planning that incorporates climate change factors. CRC also assists the national government in improving their fisheries

management plans. In 2012, CRC had five IMACS project partners attend a three-week Coastal Community Resilience Course. Based on this success, IMACS is funding another 16 Indonesians to attend the September 2013 Fisheries Course at URI. CRC is engaged in a national review of Indonesia's coastal program with a focus on incentives to accelerate the adoption of the law in local districts. There will be strong linkages with CRC's other climate change projects through the sharing of vulnerability assessments and training curricula.

The *BALANCED* (Building Actors and Leaders for Excellence in Community Development) Project

BALANCED is a five-year Population, Health and Environment (PHE) Technical Leadership Cooperative Agreement funded by the USAID Office of Global Health, Office of Population and Reproductive Health. It seeks to advance the wider use of effective PHE approaches worldwide by building capacity for implementing PHE; developing, organizing and sharing PHE knowledge and tools; and implementing results-oriented PHE field activities in areas of high biodiversity. It is a logical partner to SUCCESS as it puts people — and the pressures linked to the world's growing number of people — at the center of the natural resources management challenge.

While not an Associate Award to SUCCESS, BALANCED is working in and with other USAID-funded projects that were shaped by the first phase of SUCCESS. This includes the Pwani project in Tanzania, where BALANCED is helping to integrate family planning and health services into that project's already highly integrated activities (including work in HIV-AIDS prevention and livelihoods development/savings and loan activities).

BALANCED also has a buy-in from USAID Philippines and field activities being implemented as part of this are building upon work pioneered by SUCCESS related to MPAs, fisheries and livelihoods and drawing upon the guidance and lessons learned that are part of both the SUCCESS-produced "*Livelihoods Review and the Fisheries and Aquaculture Programming Guide*."

BALANCED also works with the SUCCESS Associate Award, Integrated Coastal and Fisheries Governance (ICFG) project in Ghana, where it provides technical assistance to the larger ICFG team and a key partner, Friends of the Nation (FON), in bringing much needed family planning information and services to coastal communities in the Western Region — all as part of an integrated approach to improving quality-of-life (including food security) and stemming biodiversity loss and over-fishing in that nation.

This project will come to completion in September 2013.

APPENDIX 1: PMP HIGHLIGHTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

INDICATOR	FY 13 Target	FY 13 Cumulative	FY 13 Q2+3	Comments
1. Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance-men. (previously part of Ind 1 in SUCCESS)	1,060	1,472	1,280	Over target
1.b. Person hours of training completed in climate change supported by USG assistance- adaptation (men)	384	908	908	This is a subset of indicator 1. Over target
2. Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance-women (previously part of Ind 1 in SUCCESS)	660	689	689	Over target
2.b Person hours of training completed in climate change supported by USG assistance- adaptation (women)	96	344	344	This is a subset of indicator 2. Over target
3. Dollar value of funds leveraged from USAID Missions and non-USG sources	10,000	121,223	108,713	Over target. Leveraged funding in this reporting period came from WWF Malaysia (CTSP), Engility/USAID, WIOMSA, WCS, USAID Tanzania, and the Manonmaniam Sundaranar University
4. Tools, protocols, procedures, systems, methodologies, guides, curricula, or indices developed or adapted for country and/or thematic contexts	4	3	3	On target. The three tools completed in this reporting period were the Conservation Enterprise Summary, the Fisheries and Aquaculture Guide, and the MPA Pro Handbook in French.
4b. Number of climate change mitigation and/or adaptation tools, technologies and methodologies developed, tested, and/or adopted as a result of USG assistance	2	1	1	On target. A climate change video is being developed. The team is also working on preparing a document on lessons learned and guidance for future NAP workshops.

INDICATOR	FY 13 Target	FY 13 Cumulative	FY 13 Q2+3	Comments
5. Success stories, peer review articles, conference papers, research studies documenting key actionable findings and lessons learned related to SUCCESS	4	10	6	Above target. One journal article, one conference proceeding, one success story, two articles/reports, and one case study published in the current quarter.
6. Technical support interventions provided by SUCCESS to other partners and programs on toolkits and guidebooks developed by SUCCESS	4	5	4	Above target. TA provided to the Tanzania NAP workshop, GFISH, COMFISH, and WWF Malaysia in this reporting period.
7. Recipients of SUCCESS training and/or mentoring subsequently implementing projects or providing training or technical assistance in these topics to others	5	2	2	On target. The two individuals reported were participants in the Tanzania and West Africa NAP workshops.
8. Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance - adaptation capabilities	8	44	44	Over target. The 25 groups that attended the Tanzania NAP and 19 countries/institutions that attended the West Africa NAP workshop are counted in this reporting period.
9. Target organizations incorporating SUCCESS tools etc. into their work	2	3	3	Over target. In this quarter, the GFISH program used the Fisheries and Aquaculture Guide. Conservation International Philippines and WWF Malaysia used the conservation enterprise review and training curriculum.
10. Hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management	0	0	0	
11. Policies, laws, agreements, or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation implemented	0	0	0	

APPENDIX 2: LEVERAGED FUNDING TO DATE (OCTOBER '09 – JUNE '13)

Fiscal Year	Leveraging Partner	Donor	Activity	Leveraged Funds
2010	CRC	Marviva	To present the MPA Pro concept at a meeting in Costa Rica	1,800
2010	CRC	Individual experts	Livelihoods learning meeting – value of the experts' time	5,322
2010	CRC	CRC	Reception at March 24, 2010 meeting leveraged by URI	2,212
2010	CRC	CIDEA	Juan Ramon travel to Washington DC for Harvest seminar	859
2010	CRC	NOAA	To develop 3 climate change adaptation modules	20,280
2010	CRC	USAID Tanzania	CEEST subcontract to use adaptation to climate change guide in Tanzania	12,835
2010	CRC	UH Sea Grant	UH Sea Grant staff contributing to RMI coastal assessment	2,002
2010	CRC	LOICZ	Stephen participation in Paris meeting	2,133
2010	WIOMSA	SIDA	Dar es Salaam experts meeting, Feb 2010	15,200
2011	WIOMSA	ReCoMap	updating MPA training manual	25,000
2011	WIOMSA	Sida	Conducting MPA training course	20,000
2011	WIOMSA	ReCoMap	Conducting MPA training course	55,000
2011	CRC	CTI	Climate change cases, courses, and training of trainers	58,423

Fiscal Year	Leveraging Partner	Donor	Activity	Leveraged Funds
2011	UH Sea Grant	UNDP	development of shore management guide for the Marshall Islands	6,000
2011	CRC	USAID	IMACS Indonesia Project, year 1 climate change funds implemented by CRC	183,303
2011	CRC	IOC and URI	Climate change related fellowship at CRC for three individuals from Ghana, the Gambia, and Mozambique	20,550
2011	WIOMSA	Sida	Level 2 certification event in Kenya	3,209
2011	WIOMSA	WWF S.A.	Level 2 certification event in Kenya	1,600
2011	CRC	UH Sea Grant	Salary and funding for climate change fact sheets	12,000
2011	WIOMSA	WWF TZ	Funding for Level 1 WIO-COMPASS certification in Tanzania	5,000
2012	WIOMSA	SIDA	MPA PRO assessor training	19,091
2012	CRC	TNC	Pam Rubinoff to participate in workshop on Natural Coastal Protection,	1,600
	CRC	CRC/BALANCED	Elin and Brian's travel to the Philippines	6,170
2012	WIOMSA	EU	Printing of assessors handbook	2,500
2012	CRC	IUCN	travel to Denmark	1,600
2012	WIOMSA	Various	Level 3 assessment event	4,000
2012	WIOMSA	Sida	Learning meeting in Nairobi	25,773
2013	WIOMSA	Sida	Level 1 assessment on Mafia	12,510
2013	WIOMSA	WIOMSA match	Madagascar Level 1	

Fiscal Year	Leveraging Partner	Donor	Activity	Leveraged Funds
			assessment	7,478
2013	WIOMSA	WCS Madagascar	Madagascar Level 1 assessment	13,000
2013	CRC	Manonmaniam Sundaranar Univerisity	Brian's trip to India	2,466
2013	CRC	Pwani/USAID Tanzania	Tanzania preparing for NAP workshop	12,401
2013	CRC	WWF Malaysia/CTSP/USAID	Conservation enterprise and fisheries training	12,057
2013	CRC	COMFISH/USAID	Glenn's trip to Senegal and his time for working with COMFISH on introducing MPA PRO and translating the handbook to French.	11,311
2013	CRC	Engility/USAID	West Africa NAP workshop	50,000*
LEVERAGED FUNDING TOTAL				\$ 656,470

* This is an estimate. The actual leveraged funding is likely higher.