

Sustainable Coastal Communities and Ecosystems Program (SUCCESS)

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

Semi-Annual Report

January 1 – June 30, 2010



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



COASTAL RESOURCES CENTER
University of Rhode Island



UNIVERSITY
OF HAWAII
HILO



**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, 2010**

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A partnership between:

**Coastal Resources Center
University of Rhode Island
and
United States Agency for International Development
Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Office of Natural Resource Management**

in association with:

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

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I. INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Increasing capacity for marine protected area (MPA) professionals through certification

- Applying a climate lens to coastal policy, management, and practice
- Capturing and disseminating key learning about livelihoods development

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

Biodiversity Conservation and the SUCCESS Program

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

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

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

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

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

Global Climate Change Adaptation and the SUCCESS Program

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

- Planning that anticipates sea level rise, including adjusted building codes
- Training in good practices that reduce climate impacts
- 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, in partnership with the USAID Global Climate Change 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 will help programmers and practitioners design and implement development projects in coastal regions in a way that accounts for and incorporates adaptations to the impacts of climate change and in a way that ensures they mainstream adaptation strategies into government and community coastal development initiatives.

Overview and Summary of Accomplishments

Below is a summary of the accomplishments of the SUCCESS Program from the start of the five-year extension (October 1, 2009) and highlights for the current reporting period. This is followed by sections that provide more detail on progress being made on the three key Program elements (MPA PRO, climate change, and livelihoods); contacts made with USAID Missions; updates on Associates Awards; and management challenges and opportunities. Appendix 1 provides a summary of the results per indicator for Year 6 to date and Appendix 2 lists leveraged funding to date for Year 6. A summary of the accomplishments from years one to five can be found in Appendix 3.

Cumulative Program Accomplishments (October 1, 2009 – June 30, 2010)

- Secured endorsement of the MPA PRO Network from the International Ranger Federation (IRF)
- Leveraged over US \$62,000 for project activities related to climate change, learning, and MPA certification
- Provided technical support to the Republic of Marshall Islands (RMI) to apply a climate lens to their Community-based Resource Management Planning (Reimaanlok)

initiative; to Ghana, which is in early stages of developing its climate change adaptation activities; and to Tanzania, which is implementing a village level vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning tool, developed by SUCCESS in collaboration with CRC's Pwani Project.

- Was a featured Program at the UN Climate Change Conference held in Copenhagen in 2009; at the Global Oceans and Coasts Conference in Paris, at a SUCCESS harvest seminar in Washington DC; in a special issue of the Coastal Management Journal, and in the final issue of the Basins & Coasts E-newsletter
- Successfully achieved having the process, guidance, and tools from its "Adapting to Coastal Climate Change" Guidebook incorporated into the work of two developing country organizations—the Coastal Management Advisory Council (CMAC) in RMI and the Centre for Energy, Environment, Science and Technology (CEEST) in Tanzania

Program Highlights for the Current Reporting Period (January 1 – June 30, 2010)

- Leveraged over US \$61,000 for project activities
- Highlighted lessons from the first five years of SUCCESS in a special issue of the Coastal Management Journal, a seminar in Washington DC in March 2010, and in the final Basins & Coasts E-newsletter (vol. 2, issue 4)
- Provided technical support on coastal hazards assessments to the RMI; and provided technical support on climate change adaptation planning to both RMI, the Mission-supported Pwani Project in Tanzania, and to the Mission-supported Integrated Coastal and Fisheries Governance/ICFG project in Ghana
- Worked with CEEST to develop a vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning tool that is developed from the "Adapting to Coastal Climate Change" Guidebook. The tool will be implemented in July-August, 2010.
- Secured endorsement from the IRF for the MPA-PRO Network program
- As a result of outreach efforts on WIO-COMPAS, entered a partnership with the University of Cooperation International (UCI) in San Jose, Costa Rica to develop a new regional program based on the MPA PRO Network program (note: core SUCCESS funds are not being used to support any scale-up that results; rather, the partners are seeking other sources of funds to launch this effort).
- Initiated discussions with the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) to adopt/adapt the MPA PRO Network program in the Southeast Asia Region. This resulted in the CTI sponsoring 15 participants to the June 2010 CRC Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) course, the curriculum for which built on much of the material in the Adapting to Coastal Climate Change Guide developed under SUCCESS
- Began providing follow up mentoring to 11 CCA participants who are implementing climate change activities in their home countries.

- Conducted a first expert group meeting in Washington, DC to discuss an outline for the “Guide for Enterprise Development in Coastal Management Programs”
- Prepared a concept paper, call for case studies, and a model case study for the “Guide for Enterprise Development in Coastal Management Programs”.

II. PROGRESS IN MEETING PLANNED OUTCOMES OF WORKPLAN PROGRAM ELEMENTS

1. Regional Capacity Building: Certification of MPA Professionals

1.1 Report Period Accomplishments (January 1, 2010 – June 30, 2010)

WIO Region

The focus in the current year is on finalizing delivery of all aspects of the MPA PRO model in the WIO region, where it is known as WIO-COMPAS. In this reporting period, one individual from the July 2009 Madagascar certification event (2nd offering of the Level 2) submitted the additional evidence needed to earn her the MPA PRO designation (certification remains pending for three additional individuals from this event). She becomes our 12th MPA PRO at Level 2 and our second woman certified.

The first Level 1 Certification has begun in South Africa with nine candidates enrolled out of 17 applications. The 5 day Assessment Event is scheduled for July 19-23 at Tsitsikamma National Park, South Africa. Level 1 is offered at a national/sub-regional scale to reduce costs, keep field rangers local and focus on sharing between common MPA sites. Significant leveraging of funds was achieved with WWF South Africa and the Government of South Africa as part of our financial sustainability strategy. There is growing potential to leverage funds for a Level 2 event in South Africa later in 2010 as well. This Level 1 Certification was delayed in May in order to address internal administrative issues within the South Africa national network of MPAs (see section 1.2 for more detail on these issues).

This first iteration of Level 1 will serve as a learning experience for WIO-COMPAS and thus we will bring Arthur Tuda from the Kenya Wildlife Service—who is also a certified MPA PRO Level 2 and one of our trained assessors—to attend this Event. Arthur will also lead our second Level 1 Certification in September 2010 in Malindi, Kenya. That offering will be open to both Kenyan and Tanzanian professionals.

The team produced a summary evaluation report on the impact of the WIO-COMPAS certification one year after delivery of the first event for MPA PROs (Level 2: Site Management). The report—which includes highlights of the positive impacts the program has had on those who completed it and earned the MPA PRO designation—was distributed at the Paris Oceans and Coasts Conference where MPA PRO led a session to promote capacity building for MPA staff and build partnerships.

The team leveraged a European Union-funded project activity focusing on MPA training in order to conduct a regional experts meeting on ‘*Further development of WIO-COMPAS Programme: Scoping Level 3 and Development of Synergies between Training and Certification*’. The meeting was held in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, from 17-19 February 2010 and its focus was two-fold: 1) developing ideas and competences for the Level 3 component

of the program, and 2) exploring the necessary synergies between the competences required for certification at the three levels and the training that is available in the region.

There is now a draft for a Level 3—the last certification level in the program. The coming months will focus on producing final Level 3 assessment and professional development materials as well as determining when a Level 3 certification offering could be offered. Due to the low numbers of potential candidates at this higher level (Level 3 is for those at a policy-making or equivalent decision-making level), the offering will be a region wide offering. There is some discussion to even making it an international offering/event to secure more outside input and prompt more professional skills sharing.

Another outcome of the regional experts meeting was to link the WIOMSA MPA Training Manual closely to the competences of the WIO-COMPAS Program. Once the manual has been updated, the Fourth Regional Training Course in MPA Management will be held in Mombasa from 22 November to 3 December 2010. The expenses of designing and delivering the course and of updating of the Manual are funded by ReCoMaP and Sida.

In continued efforts to build support for the MPA PRO Network program, the team was pleased to secure the endorsement of the International Rangers Federation, WWF South Africa, and the Game Rangers Association of Africa. Additional endorsements of other agencies and organizations from each of the WIO countries are now being requested. Helena Motta and Remi Ratsimbazafy are exploring endorsements from the WWF-Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office and the WWF-Madagascar, respectively.

Several outreach efforts were completed this reporting period. At the March 2010 SUCCESS Learning and Sharing Event in Washington DC, the team presented lessons learned in the process of developing and implementing the WIO-COMPAS program and disseminated a brochure on the global MPA PRO Network program that is being used for distribution to USAID Missions, other donors and MPA professionals. In addition, the World Conservation Union World Commission on Protected Areas (IUCN WCPA) requested information on MPA PRO to highlight in their global newsletter that will be published soon. CRC and WIOMSA jointly presented the MPA PRO Model at the Oceans and Coasts Conference in Paris in May to an international group of practitioners and policy leaders, with most of the handout materials quickly picked up by interested colleagues. During the 14th meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD SBSTTA 14) convened from 10-21 May 2010 at the United Nations Environment Programme Offices in Nairobi, Kenya, WIO-COMPAS presented their program at a Side Event chaired by the Chief Executive Officer of KWS.

Latin America Region

As part of its outreach and dissemination efforts on the MPA PRO Network program, the team is exploring a partnership with the University of Cooperation International (UCI) in Costa Rica, which has expressed interest in adapting the MPA PRO program in the Latin America and Caribbean region. UCI has an excellent reputation across the region for delivering training courses and degree programs for protected area management. They are

also developing a graduate program in MPA management, which would be designed in coordination with the MPA PRO Competences.

It is worth noting that in the very early stages of CRC/USAID development of the certification model, under discussion was the option for developing not only a stand-alone certification (which has evolved into MPA PRO), but of also offering a “certificate” that was tied to a degree program, but that was based on the competences identified in the certification program. Again, this might be a novel and cost-effective approach for getting the concepts and program elements that underpin the MPA PRO Network model (especially competences) introduced into the region as a stepping stone to developing the full certification program.

Another important note about the partnership with UCI is the fact that the UCI President holds the chair for the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA)/Central America Region, which has endorsed the MPA PRO Network program. The President has the respect of his peers, his recommendations and ideas receive serious consideration, and he has strong connections throughout the region, which could be helpful in raising funds for the MPA PRO program.

As a next step, the SUCCESS-UCI partnership team will conduct a demand survey of potential clients of the MPA PRO program in Latin America and the Caribbean. This survey will seek to determine the regional level of interest in such a certification program as well as for a certificate option linked to a degree program. Survey results will dictate the next steps for moving forward. The current strategy is to involve a few countries with a mix of leadership and proven competence to initiate the program and foster international collaboration and knowledge-sharing. Options include Costa Rica, Belize, Mexico and Brazil. Brazil has expressed interest in the MPA PRO program and has encouraged SUCCESS to discuss potential partnerships through their InterAmerican Development Bank Loan for Marine Conservation.

Coral Triangle (CT) Region

The CTI has expressed interest in the MPA PRO program as players in the Southeast Asia region are also developing MPA performance measures for their training programs. Although discussions with The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and with Anne Walton of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) regarding the MPA PRO initiative have been ongoing for some time, this dialogue has expanded during this reporting period to other individuals and groups involved in the CTI, including Maurice Knight and Alan White. CRC received an invitation from Alan White to make a presentation on the MPA PRO initiative at the 2010 “regional exchange” on MPA management effectiveness—place and time to be determined. Also, Maurice Knight and Pahala Nainggolan, who leads the CTSP (Coral Triangle Support Program) regional program office for Indonesia, requested more information and materials on the MPA PRO Network program, with the belief it might be possible to incorporate the model into their own program that is aimed at developing national/Indonesia and regional standards for MPA manager certification. More details on these emerging opportunities will be provided in the next reporting period.

1.2 Changes in Program Activities

South Africa

The Level 1 certification originally scheduled for May 2010 in South Africa was delayed until July. This allowed time to address some internal administrative issues within the network of South African MPAs and to ensure a sufficient number of candidates with excellent credentials to justify holding the event. One issue is the significant reduction in the national budget for MPAs. Amongst its other impacts, this reduced funding makes it difficult to excuse staff from their stations for long enough to attend a certification event. In addition, responsibility for marine and coastal management in South Africa is about to be transferred from its current placement within the Department of Environmental Affairs to the Department of Agriculture. This is creating yet another level of uncertainty around MPA operations and budgets. This said, two individuals in South Africa continue to spearhead promotion of the MPA PRO Network program. One is Lawrence Sisitka, who has been instrumental in helping shape the MPA PRO program from the start and who has a long history as a leader in South Africa in training and capacity building for those working in conservation, including in South Africa's National Parks. Lawrence also has a long history with Rhodes University and WWF South Africa. The second champion for the MPA PRO program is Peter Chadwick, Manager of the WWF Honda Marine Parks Programme. He was one of the first Level 2 MPA PROs, is a trained assessor for WIO-COMPAS, and has secured three endorsements as discussed earlier.

East Africa

As a result of cost savings and leveraged support from in-country partners, another Level 1 certification has been scheduled to be held in Kenya September 19-23 in collaboration with the Kenya Wildlife Service. Applications are due in late July. It is expected that Kenya Wildlife Service will share the costs for the Assessment Event.

Latin America

Although there was early interest from a group of leaders in Latin America to adapt/adopt and bring the MPA PRO Network program to the region, a lack of funding from other donors has slowed this initial effort. Continued outreach and networking, however, is helping to identify and build new partnerships—partnerships that may have access to the types and levels of resources that are needed to implement the MPA PRO program in a region. This includes but is not limited to the budding partnership with UCI (described in section 1.1).

1.3 Contacts with USAID Missions/Bureaus

Richard Volk contacted the USAID Environment Office in El Salvador to share information on the MPA PRO Network program and explore their interest in pursuing opportunities to bring it to their country/region. However, no interest or response was ever received back. We will make a direct contact with him again in the next quarter once plans in Latin America are further clarified and the demand survey is completed.

1.4 Priorities for Next Quarter (July 1 – September 30, 2010)

- Certify Level 1 candidates from South Africa
- Package the assessment materials and lessons from the first Level 1 Certification
- Certify Level 1 candidates from Kenya and Tanzania
- Conduct a demand survey of Latin America and Caribbean MPA leaders
- Conduct outreach to promote the MPA PRO program for replication in other regions
- Obtain additional endorsements from national and regional organizations

2. Adapting to Coastal Climate Change

2.1 Report Period Accomplishments (January 1 – June 30, 2010)

Objective 1: Complete the Pilot Project in Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI)

With efforts coming to an end for this pilot project, several advances have been made, with additional efforts underway for September 30, 2010 completion. Positive outcomes have occurred in applying a climate lens to the community-based Resource Management Planning (Reimaanlok) initiatives in the RMI through: a pilot application in the Namdrik Atoll; development of a rapid hazards assessment; and drafting of a methods handbook for local practitioners in community-based resource management (CBRM). Using the knowledge and skills from previous training-of-trainers event, a group of government and non-government staff of the Coastal Management Advisory Committee facilitated discussion on climate issues and options with local community members during the Namdrik field trip. The climate change intervention validated the need for RMI to expand their CBRM from what is currently a sectoral-based fisheries management plan/approach to one that is a more of an integrated community plan—i.e., one that that incorporates a cross section of considerations of resource management sectors/issues for atolls—e.g. issues around climate change, fisheries, community development, agriculture, and culture.

CRC joined the field team in the Namdrik Atoll for a week in March/April to advance the participatory resource management planning process led by the RMI's Coastal Resources Management Committee (CMAC) and its institutional partners—the Marine Resources Authority, Ministry of Resources and Development, the College of the Marshall Islands (CMI), the Marshall Islands Conservation Society, and the Historic Preservation Office. Building on earlier consultations with the Namdrik community, the team confirmed priority issues where climate change will increase the risk to existing stressors (i.e., coastal erosion, flooding, groundwater contamination, garbage, reduced levels of fish, and crop production). The team also set conservation targets, and outlined draft actions for management—ensuring climate change implications were considered as they identified both goals and actions.

Working in coordination with the UHH Sea Grant agent stationed at CMI, a series of field activities was undertaken that has contributed to the draft rapid coastal hazard assessment—a methodology and field example that can be used for other atoll, coastal, and/or island communities. The CMI and CMAC team, in consultation with UHH, have completed a first draft Reimaanlok Methods Guidebook. This Guidebook, which is under review, will provide local practitioners with field guidance on how to implement community-based management

planning that includes a climate lens. CMI is working with a consultant to formulate a document applicable to atoll communities for identifying potential adaptation measures to address erosion.

SUCCESS efforts in RMI have provided CMAC and their agencies with a baseline of information, and the capacity and tools to help them to leverage opportunities this year through the Global Environment Facility, AusAid, and other donors for applying community-based management that incorporates climate considerations. The March/April visit to RMI was CRC's last scheduled trip there. A presentation outlining the methodology and lessons learned was delivered at the CRC Coastal Climate Adaptation Institute in June, where participants applied it to their own community projects for a rich learning experience. Based on the feedback from participants, the SUCCESS team will take this presentation and develop it into a teaching case study for future trainings.

Objective 2: Support Emerging Global Community of Practice in Coastal Climate Change Adaptation

Efforts were begun to advance Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EBA) in coordination with the Nature Conservancy (TNC). This was envisioned as a leveraged opportunity to which SUCCESS would provide coastal management expertise and relevance to the emerging EBA discussion. The TNC, team developed an initial proposal "Ecosystem-based Adaptation in the Coastal Zone: Countering Inundation, Erosion, and Storm Impacts" and submitted it for funding to the National Center for Ecological Analysis & Synthesis University of California. These funds would support development of a synthesis of information gathered by engaging a working group, an experts panel and through conducting a literature search. While awaiting word from the funder, the TNC and SUCCESS team has moved ahead to begin planning for a small expert panel in September/October 2010, to initiate discussion on how coastal ecosystems provide protective services to the shoreline, and on the costs/benefits relative to "hard" engineering solutions. The SUCCESS team will assist in the review of relevant information regarding EBA, and participate in the panel discussion.

Objective 3: Identify and empower Climate Change Adaptation Champions

SUCCESS has focused outreach efforts to mainstream coastal climate change adaptation into new or existing projects supported by USAID in Africa and through the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI). Targeted engagement with USAID Missions and programs has resulted in the training of a cadre of CTI, West and East African government, non-government, and academic colleagues through the Coastal Climate Adaptation (CCA) Institute in June. This provides a solid foundation for SUCCESS to leverage opportunities to strengthen in-country capacity for planning and implementing coastal adaptation actions in the coming months and moving forward in FY2011.

Outreach to USAID Programs: Africa

Given USAID and country interest in The Gambia, Senegal and Ghana, SUCCESS has begun to set the stage for FY2011 training and application of adaptation mainstreaming methods in the region. This builds upon the interest in early 2010 expressed by the USAID West Africa Regional Programme, where SUCCESS (in association with the World Wildlife

Fund for Nature) developed a concept paper on how to incorporate climate issues into the Gambia-Senegal Sustainable Fisheries Program (*Ba Nafaa*), which includes a regional training on V&A. More recently, CRC is incorporating a modest component for climate change adaptation into the proposed SUCCESS Buy-In for Senegal's 5-year program on fisheries and livelihoods.

In *Ghana*, the SUCCESS team worked with their ICFG Program in-country Director to respond to the Mission's request for information and help in identifying key climate change/climate change adaptation issues and opportunities for their programs. SUCCESS also provided backup support to the ICFG staff in preparing for a meeting with the USAID Ghana Economic Growth partners and subcontractors—the focus of which was a discussion of climate change impacts on Ghana. This included a brainstorming session, facilitated by the CRC ICFG staff, on potential options for incorporating climate change considerations into USAID program design and implementation. As a follow-up to the CCA Institute, CRC staff will be working with the course participants from Ghana to identify an appropriate methodology, field application, and capacity building approach to link adaptation and shoreline management as a mainstream component of the ICFG Project.

In *Tanzania*, the team has incorporated a climate lens into the *Pwani* project with the goal to increase community resilience to climate change impacts. With leveraged support from the SUCCESS Program, CRC and local partners (CEEST) have drafted a workbook with questions and activities for applying the methodology of the Coastal Adaptation Guidebook for district planners to use in assessing V&A options. A pilot test was initiated in late June in one community, and will be reviewed and revised in the coming months. As part of this effort, CEEST will work with CRC to complete the full process of adaptation planning in two villages in Bagamoyo. Upon completion, this tool will be made available to local practitioners in similar situations in East Africa (through WIOMSA), West Africa, and other relevant developing country programs via SUCCESS.

Outreach to USAID Programs: Asia Pacific

SUCCESS outreach to the CTI Support Program Integrator resulted in the participation of 15 participants from five CTI countries to the CCA Institute, providing an essential foundation of capacity in the region. Discussion is underway with this CTI team to continue the partnership with CRC and SUCCESS as the team discusses options for FY2011. Future SUCCESS climate change activities that could be leveraged with the CTI program include a regional-based or country-based training on adaptation, where the graduates from the CCA Institute held in Rhode Island would serve as leaders and co-trainers. Another activity would be to provide field-based mentoring and technical assistance in adaptation planning. Both activities support the SUCCESS goals of building capacity to apply coastal adaptation by mainstreaming it into country programs, and disseminating lessons learned to advance the practice. As such, CRC plans to move ahead in partnership with CTI to define specific leveraged opportunities for FY2011 activities that support shared strategic goals for climate change adaptation in coastal countries.

Capacity Building through Training, Mentoring, and Case Study Development

Participants from the June CCA Institute provide a palette of opportunities and cases for SUCCESS to track through mentoring (which ten participants have initiated), and potential follow-up and technical assistance. This cadre of participants may be co-trainers and/or may co-sponsor regional trainings; they may also serve as early adopters who can spearhead actions to plan and implement adaptation in their place. As discussed above, this will advance in July in the USAID programs CRC has underway in Ghana and Tanzania. At the same time, the CTI and CRC teams will continue to developing concepts for action in that part of the world as well.

US Application with Government partners

CRC continues to work with NOAA (an original partner in the Coastal Adaptation Guidebook) in translating that Guidebook into formalized training for the U.S. The risk module was piloted in June and the adaptation module is planned for July in Hawaii. These will then be revised, and utilized for a NOAA-sponsored training in New England in the fall of 2010. In addition, NOAA's Office of Coastal Resources Management utilized the USAID Guidebook, together with other relevant resources to develop a NOAA Guidebook for Coastal Managers, which is in its final draft phase, for distribution in the near future. This Guidebook builds upon both the process of the USAID Guidebook, and the adaptation measures with a rich selection of relevant U.S. examples highlighted in the text. CRC presented at Coastal Society conference in April and highlighted the Guidebook and its application in RMI.

2.2 Changes in Program Activities

This year's work plan anticipated there would be three outreach "interventions" to USAID Missions and relevant programs and that these would likely take the form of workshops and trainings. While CRC has, in fact, successfully responded to requests from the Missions for substantive information and inputs to their staff, as described above this has been achieved through interventions and activities *other than* through in-country workshops and training. SUCCESS staff worked with target regions colleagues to ensure participation in the CCA Institute, and continue to work with those participants to establish in-country outreach, training, and mainstreaming applications. Advancement of "how to" adaptation guidance on EBA and shoreline management has been slow. Many of the inputs to guidance on erosion control will be completed in the next quarter, which will allow us to start drafting our first "how to" document, which can then be evaluated by some of our in-country field practitioners and revised as a template for future hands-on practical guidance.

2.3 Contacts with USAID Missions and Bureaus

Mark Fenn, in-country Director for the ICFG project, met with Brian Duzsa of the USAID Ghana Mission to discuss potential climate change impacts on Ghana and options for addressing these in program design and implementation. Brian Crawford met with other West Africa Mission staff to provide relevant information on climate change; how to incorporate climate change considerations into the USAID-funded, CRC-led Gambia-Senegal Sustainable Fisheries program; and on implementing a regional training for V&A. An unsolicited concept paper entitled "Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and

Adaptation Planning and Actions in Bagamoyo and Pangani Districts and Menai Bay Conservation Area” was sent to the NRM team at USAID Tanzania in May 2010.

In RMI, CRC met with staff of the USAID Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) to continue discussions on developing—in coordination with other agencies—a local design for an elevated house that would reduce the likelihood of incurring damages from flooding. USAID may be able to promote a “build-back-better” strategy to replace the current “build-in-kind” strategy. A “build-back-better” approach would mean building in a way and with materials, etc. that would take into consideration the potential impacts of climate change (increased flooding and erosion, higher temperature, more drought).

2.4 Priorities for Next Quarter (July - September 30, 2010)

- Consolidate RMI field products and tools and disseminate them to the Pacific and CTI region (where funding is already available for local practitioners for similar initiatives) and other regions where applicable
- Assess pilot application of Tanzania’s district practitioner methodology for conducting V&A and revise for future use and dissemination
- Actively engage with the West Africa, Ghana and CTI programs to develop workplans for FY2011 training/interventions where SUCCESS can leverage nascent capacity advances in CCA to build local capacity, apply tools, mentor colleagues, and document lessons from field-based adaptation activities
- Revise, finalize, and package RMI teaching case study and modules delivered in the CCA Institute for replication in regional trainings
- Plan and participate in the Ecosystem-Based Adaptation expert panel led by TNC
- Evaluate progress to date on the CCA initiative and refine strategic leveraging opportunities for SUCCESS for upcoming years

3. Collaborative Learning

Under the collaborative learning element of the SUCCESS extension, the focus is on cross-portfolio learning activities. The learning team is now synthesizing the livelihoods experience and lessons learned that emerged from the field site activities that were part of the first five years of SUCCESS. This is complemented, where possible, with livelihoods experience from other development projects. In addition to the livelihoods learning agenda, a programming guide for fisheries and aquaculture is slated for completion, dissemination, and for eventual incorporation into various planned workshops and other training events, including is being developed into a primer for use in the August 2010 Fisheries Institute, which is being designed and hosted through a partnership of URI-CRC and the GFish program. The last learning activity is related to applying the governance baselining techniques in the work of the new SUCCESS LWA Associate Awards and other CRC field projects.

3.1 Report Period Accomplishments (January 1 – June 30, 2010)

In the current reporting period, the focus has been on completing tasks under the first, third, and fourth objectives (listed below), which are related to the livelihoods expert group and lesson-drawing from the first phase of SUCCESS.

Objective 1: Microenterprise Guide

SUCCESS has begun the development of a guide entitled: "Enterprise Development in Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation: A Guidebook for Local Government and Practitioners". The primary goals for the Guidebook are to:

- Advance understanding of the links between enterprise development, coastal biodiversity threats and community resilience
- Provide a road map for designing, implementing and adapting enterprise development efforts
- Draw lessons from experience on how to support successful enterprise activities coupled to integrated coastal management programs
- Provide material for training on livelihoods development

The first step in developing the Guide was to host an experts meeting in Washington DC on March 23, 2020. Microenterprise experts from academia, nongovernmental organizations, and USAID as well as field practitioners from East Africa, West Africa, and Latin America participated. Part of the meeting included a discussion of a draft concept paper outlining the purpose and content of the Guide. Based on constructive input provided during the meeting, the concept paper was revised and now includes the following elements:

Purpose: The purpose of the Guide is to assist coastal practitioners and local government officials in their work with microenterprises that seek to generate income, and that also seek to provide parallel natural resource conservation benefits and community resilience. The audience includes those in the conservation community without expertise in enterprise development, as well as those in the enterprise/microfinance community without expertise in coastal conservation. The emphasis is on developing countries and rural areas.

A key resource threat in coastal areas is overfishing and use of destructive fishing methods. Although the Guide will describe the challenges involved in taking fishers out of the fishery, it is not meant to be a Guide on fisheries reform and sustainable fisheries development. However, it will include an important message—i.e., that fisheries microenterprise development is best undertaken when coupled with fisheries reform and policy development, especially in places where the fisheries is in decline. When such reform and policy are missing, fisheries microenterprise development can actually have unintended negative impacts on the fisheries resource.

The Guide is intended for use by those designing or implementing projects and local initiatives that include a microenterprise development component and that also are seeking to achieve conservation benefits, and to build community resilience, trust and empowerment.

Approach and Content: The Guide’s approach to enterprise development will be grounded in principles of conservation, precaution, sustainability, equitable access to resources, etc. It will walk the reader through the process of enterprise design for biodiversity conservation, by helping the reader understand what, when, where, with whom, and for what purpose enterprises are developed. It will emphasize the importance of getting the purpose correct and clearly stated (e.g. to demonstrate; to scale-up; to develop stakeholder capacity, thinking, and leadership; to promote diversification for resiliency, etc.). The Guide will also help the reader clarify the goal of enterprise development – e.g., is it for short term income generation or longer-term asset building.

The Guide will include a section on strategic planning for enterprise development. It will be organized around the steps of a project cycle—i.e., assessing the situation; business planning; implementation; and, monitoring and adaptation. This provides a roadmap for the practitioner or local government official. Each section of the Guide will include principles of good practice in regards to providing extension to operators and local communities. The decision remains to include the case studies in the individual sections of the Guide that they best inform. Or, they may be grouped together and included in a separate section. The Guide will also include a section on the role of microfinance. This is directed at an audience of local government officials and the conservation community.

The Guide will list the types of enterprise opportunities that could help promote or reinforce biodiversity conservation in the coastal/marine realm. A few of these will be highlighted in in-depth cases and could include:

- MPA development as a livelihood strategy in support of biodiversity conservation
- Pearl culture and jewelry making combined with community managed marine no-take areas
- Cockle harvesting combined with wetland protection
- Ecotourism activities that promote conservation
- Wetland beekeeping that helps maintain and restore mangroves
- Ornamental clam culture and marine protected area management

Throughout the Guide there will be links to resources, how-to guidance, and tools on enterprise development.

The Guide is not intended to be a primer on the theme of sustainable livelihoods (there are already many). Its niche is to be practical, and focused specifically on the unique coastal and marine context, and relevant for local government and practitioners with modest resources.

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

Call for case studies: A call for case studies has also been prepared. It includes a case study development guideline as well as a sample/model case study. The call for case studies and a sample case study are attached in Appendix 3.

In early July, the Guide concept, call for case studies, and model case study will be sent to an informal advisory committee comprised of Maria Haws, Judith Oglethorpe, Bob Pomeroy, Richard Pollnac, Jason Wolfe, and Richard Volk.

Timeline

- Livelihoods workshop, March 23, 2010
- Prepare guidance for case studies, May-June 2010
- Send guide concept, call for case studies, and model case study to advisory committee for comments, July 2010
- Send out call for case studies, August 2010
- First draft of Guide sent to advisory committee, December 2010
- Reviews received back on first draft, January 2011
- Second Draft, April 2011

Objective 2: Field-based Learning and Communication on Livelihoods

The current year's focus for this objective is on planning the field-based learning on livelihoods activities that will be implemented in subsequent years. This has included preparing lists of ongoing projects, organizations, practitioners, academics, donors, and field sites that are implementing livelihoods-for-ICM projects in East Africa, West Africa, and Southeast Asia. These are the organizations, individuals, and projects that will be targeted for case studies and for the regional learning workshops to be held in upcoming years.

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

In the first half of Year 6, CRC finalized the special issue of the Coastal Management Journal (CMJ). In May 2010, eight articles about SUCCESS were published in Vol. 38, Issue 3 of the journal. Abbreviated versions of the journal articles were also prepared and published as part of a final issue of the *Basins & Coasts* newsletter, which can be downloaded from the following website: <http://www.imcafs.org/coastsheds/index.php>

The main event during the current reporting period was a half-day seminar held at the Academy for Educational Development in Washington DC on March 24, 2010. The goals of the "Sustainable Coastal Communities and Ecosystems Program, Harvesting Lessons from the First Five Year" were to:

- Share and receive feedback on SUCCESS accomplishments and lessons learned
- "Roll-out" the final issue of the *Basins & Coasts* newsletter and announce the upcoming CMJ special issue
- Showcase the benefits of global/multi-site projects like SUCCESS in providing ICM leadership on emerging and cross-cutting topics
- Discuss future investments by partners and a potential SUCCESS follow-on to continue the work started by SUCCESS

The seminar was a chance for SUCCESS staff and field partners to share experience and showcase the Program's accomplishments. Presenters included many of the CRC staff

involved in SUCCESS and field partners from Tanzania, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Ghana, and The Gambia. A total of 11 short presentations tackled overarching themes such as climate change adaptation, livelihood development, and knowledge management and showcased lessons learned from current and past field sites. The presentations were short, but clear and to the point. Although the audience was small (approximately 35 individuals), they provided thoughtful feedback. This included the observation that CRC comes across as a thinking organization tackling very complex issues in difficult places and often achieving results that are significant—especially since it often operates with modest funding. Attendees appreciated that CRC’s overseas partners participated in the event, and stated the English-foreign language translations did not detract from the power of the local voices and stories.

Objective 4: Collective Learning on Fisheries and Governance

SUCCESS is generating knowledge to inform ICM regionally and globally—not only on livelihoods as described above—but on other key issues. The learning agenda also addresses the need for best practices in and reform of capture fisheries and aquaculture. In Year 6, SUCCESS planned to complete and print the Fisheries and Aquaculture Programming Guide. However, final USAID comments on the final draft of the Guide remain pending. When those comments are received, the SUCCESS team will move rapidly to incorporate them and have the document electronically published and disseminated.

As part of the CRC match contributions to the SUCCESS Program, the CRC Director, Stephen Olsen, is participating in a diversity of global and regional fora to disseminate, apply and refine the methods developed at CRC for assessing the sequence of outcomes that mark an advance to more sustainable forms of development and to analyze the governance dimensions of ecosystem change. In March, 2010, Olsen presented a heritage lecture: “Coastal Ecosystem Governance: What? Why? How?” at the 21st LOICZ SSC meeting in Chennai, India. The presentation, which has been used as a teaching tool by LOICZ affiliated researchers and practitioners, can be accessed online: http://www.loicz.org/mediacentre/heritage_lectures/index.html.en. Olsen also presented on the methods for the analysis of governance responses to coastal ecosystem change at the Global Oceans Conference in Paris in May 2010. Funding for Olsen’s travel to the meetings in India and France were leveraged from LOICZ.

Methods for the analysis of governance responses to coastal ecosystem change are also applied as part of the implementation of new associate awards. Earlier in FY 10, a governance baseline was prepared for the oyster fisheries in The Gambia. Governance assessment tools have also been applied during the first phase of the Ghana ICFG Project. This process has featured a participatory discussion and analysis of current issues and how they have evolved over time. The results are being written up in the “Our Coast, Our Future” report, which will server as a governance baseline, state of the coast report, and a basis for the second phase of the ICFG project.

3.2 Changes in Program Activities

There were no changes in program activities during the current reporting period.

3.3 *Contacts with USAID Missions and Bureaus*

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

3.4 *Priorities for Next Quarter (July 1 – September 30, 2010)*

Microenterprise Guide

- Circulate and receive feedback on guide concept, call for case studies, and model case
- Circulate call for case studies
- Start drafting the guide

Field-based Learning and Communication on Livelihoods

- Revise the list of ongoing projects, organizations, practitioners, academics, donors, and field sites that are implementing livelihoods for ICM projects in East Africa, West Africa, and Southeast Asia.

Collective Learning on Fisheries and Governance

- Incorporate final USAID comments into the Fisheries and Aquaculture Guide
- Through leveraged funding, showcase the governance assessment tools and methods at an international conference for researchers and practitioners called "Adapting to global change at the coast: Leadership, Innovation, and Investment". This so called "Littoral" is organized by CoastNet and Eurocoast, and is to be held at the Royal Geographical Society, London on September 21-23, 2010.
- Hold a three-day workshop in Ghana to present the "Our Coast, Our Future" report and solicit feedback from various stakeholders on shaping Phase 2 of the ICFG project—a demand driven process that reflects the needs and perceptions identified through the consultative process that was part of creating the report.

4. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

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

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

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

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

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

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

LOP Targets for number of individuals trained

INDICATOR	FY 10 Target	FY 11 Target	FY 12 Target	FY 13 Target	FY 14 Target	LOP Target
1: Number of Individuals trained	40	55	70	55	30	250
<i>Number of women trained</i>	16	23	27	25	11	102
<i>% women trained</i>	40%	42%	39%	45%	37%	41%

During work planning, targets were set for selected other indicators for Year 6. A table of accomplishments in relation to the targets is presented in Annex 1. A full description of each indicator can be found in the PMP, which is available upon request.

III. MANAGEMENT ISSUES

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

IV. UPCOMING CHALLENGES, CONSTRAINTS, AND OPPORTUNITIES

With no field-based activities included as part of this phase of SUCCESS, the team has lost some degree of connectivity and face-to-face time with clients in the field, which somewhat limits opportunities to promote two of the follow-on SUCCESS initiatives that we are looking to scale-up and have replicated on-the-ground in other countries and regions—i.e., the MPA certification and climate change adaptation for coastal communities initiatives. To overcome this issue, as the SUCCESS team visits the field or attends international conferences, etc. as part of their work on other USAID-funded and non-USAID funded field projects, they are using these—as appropriate—to also promote the MPA PRO program and the Center’s work and tools in climate change adaptation for coastal communities.

One excellent opportunity that came to fruition this reporting period was partnership opportunities with the CTI. Peter Collier, COP, US CTI Support Program Integrator approved the funding of 14 participants from the CT region to attend the CRC Coastal Adaptation to Climate Change course in June 2010. As a result of the “high marks” the CTI participants gave that course, Collier has advanced discussions with CRC on the possibilities of providing CRC with another phase of funding to replicate the course in the region, and also provide a training-of-trainers course to build in-country capacity to deliver these in the future. Collier has also committed to funding 11 CTI participants to the CRC Fisheries course that will be held in August 2010, and which will also include a climate change adaptation element.

V. ASSOCIATE AWARDS

Ghana

The team designed and delivered an "orientation" training in mid-February for 26 participants that included representatives from Friends of the Nation, the Government of Ghana, the Universities of Cape Coast and Ghana, Ghana's Environmental Protection Agency/SEMA and several district planners from the Western Region. The workshop was designed to discuss and apply the methods being introduced by the ICFG Program. This included the ecosystem approach, examination of long term trends, analysis of the existing governance system, and techniques for assembling a baseline as a reference point for future change and framing strategies for achieving a desirable future in a specific place. A report of

the training is available at:

http://www.crc.uri.edu/download/Training_No_1_Report_Final.pdf.

In addition, the semi-annual report for the Ghana Project for the period of September 2009 to March 2010 is available at: <http://www.crc.uri.edu/download/ICFG-Y1-semi.pdf> Kofi Agbogah, Deputy Director of the ICFG initiative, also participated in the expert meeting and outreach events held in Washington D.C. in March, which provided an opportunity for the SUCCESS family of projects to be oriented to lessons from past field activities and all to be introduced to the direction being taken by the new SUCCESS Program's Associate Awards.

A series of technical assessments and stakeholder consultations got underway to help identify key issues and priorities that the project will focus on over the next four years. This included characterization of coastal communities, gender assessment, fisheries assessments and alternative livelihood assessments. Additional technical studies on climate change adaptation (two site level case studies) and habitats assessments are in the planning stage.

Drafting of the "Our Coast, Our Future" report, which will be a synthesis of the above assessments and stakeholder consultations and lay out the subsequent agenda that the project will work on, began this reporting period.

A small grants program to foster early actions was also designed and requests for proposals disseminated. Fifty proposals were received and are under review.

Three persons from Ghana attended the URI-CRC training course in Climate Change Adaptation.

Gambia-Senegal (Ba Nafaa Project)

There were technical support visits from Dr. Kathy Castro and Dr. Joe D'Alteris of the URI Fisheries and Aquaculture department, and Virginia Lee, a staff of CRC and a coastal governance expert. Selected highlights of programmatic activities for the period include:

- Conducted value-chain analysis of the sole, shrimp and salmon fisheries
- Drafted a report of the findings of the above
- Completed a participatory rapid assessments of the oyster fishery
- Conducted a series of workshops on co-management approach to the bivalves and sole fisheries in the Tambi Wetlands
- Signed an agreement with the Marine Stewardship Council to assist with developing a program for certifying the sole fishery

This last achievement is perhaps the most important to date. It is expected that all the conditions needed to make this certification a reality may be in place by the close of this calendar year. This could be an important "first"---i.e., the first certification of a fishery in a data-deficient developing country context.

As part of his orientation to the project and to URI-CRC, Matt Dia, a WWF employee and CRC's project manager for the Gambia-Senegal Sustainable Fisheries Program visited the US to: 1) attend the learning outreach event in Washington DC, which celebrated the first five years of SUCCESS; 2) visit URI-CRC where he met with a range of experts and staff; and 3) visit and learn from US federal and RI state agencies on various aspects of fisheries management and discuss some of the challenges that are common to fisheries management around the world.

Other highlights for this reporting period include:

- two participants from Gambia—one from the Ministry of the Environment and one from WWF— attended the URI-CRC Climate Change Adaptation training course
- a study tour to Cayar Senegal was conducted to learn about the co-management successes of this community in managing its fishery, including addressing issues of migratory fishers
- the value chain assessments were reviewed and revised based on input from consultants and are nearly completion
- the participatory hotspot mapping of sole spawning sites and fishing areas was completed and will feed into co-management workshops planned for the next quarter
- a water quality study for the Tanbi wetland was designed and will be conducted in the next quarter

Senegal

During this reporting period CRC was requested by USAID/Senegal to submit an application for an Associate Award through the SUCCESS LWA. The project is scoped as of 5-year duration and an estimated cost of \$11.5 million. At URI expense, a team was sent to Senegal in June to assess needs, consult with the mission, and start the process of preparing a response. Due date for the application to the mission is July 30, 2010.

APPENDIX 1: SUCCESS ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN RELATION TO THE PMP

INDICATOR	FY 10 Target	FY 10 Cumulative Total	Jan-June 2010	Comments
1. Individuals trained (gender disaggregated)	40	0	0	Two certification events will be held in South Africa and Kenya next quarter. In this reporting period, SUCCESS provided TA to the Coastal Climate Change Adaptation Institute, where 25 individuals were trained.
<i>Number of women trained</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	
<i>Percent women trained</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>0</i>	
2. Dollar value of funds leveraged from USAID Missions and non-USG sources	No target	63,148	61,348	Funding leveraged from NOAA, URI, UCA, UH SeaGrant, LOICZ, livelihood experts, and USAID Tanzania
3. Tools, protocols, procedures, systems, methodologies, guides, curricula, or indices developed or adapted for country and/or thematic contexts	1	2	1	Village level vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning tool developed for Tanzania
4. Success stories, peer review articles, conference papers, research studies documenting key actionable findings and lessons learned related to SUCCESS	9	15	12	Coastal Management Journal with eight articles, Basins and Coasts, and conference presentations
5. Technical support interventions provided by SUCCESS to other partners and programs on toolkits and guidebooks developed by SUCCESS	1	4	3	Pam Rubinoff TA on GCC to the RMI. Don Robadue TA on climate change adaptation to ICFG in Ghana. Jim Tobey TA to GCC in Tanzania
6. Recipients of SUCCESS training and/or mentoring subsequently implementing projects or providing training or technical assistance in these topics to others	0	0	11	At least 11 of the participants in the CRC Coastal Climate Change Adaptation Institute are actively implementing projects under mentoring from SUCCESS climate change team.

INDICATOR	FY 10 Target	FY 10 Cumulative Total	Jan-June 2010	Comments
7.Target organizations incorporating SUCCESS tools etc. into their work	0	2	1	Centre for Energy, Environment, Science and Technology (CEEST) Foundation Tanzania, is using the Village level V&A tool in Tanzania
8.Hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management	0	0	0	
9.Policies, laws, agreements, or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation implemented	0	0	0	

APPENDIX 2: LEVERAGED FUNDING TO DATE

Fiscal Year	Leveraging Partner	Donor	Activity	Leveraged Funds
2010	CRC	Marviva	To present the MPA Pro concept at a meeting in Costa Rica	1,800
2010	CRC	individual experts	Livelihoods learning meeting – value of the experts’ time	5,322
2010	CRC	CRC	Reception at 3/24 meeting leveraged by URI	2,212
2010	CRC	CIDEA	Juan Ramon travel to Washington DC for Harvest seminar	859
2010	CRC	NOAA	To develop 3 climate change adaptation modules	20,280
2010	CRC	USAID Tanzania	CEEST subcontract to use adaptation to climate change guide in Tanzania	12,835
2010	CRC	UH SeaGrant	UH SeaGrant 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
LEVERAGED FUNDING TOTAL				62,643

APPENDIX 3: CALL FOR CASE STUDIES AND SAMPLE CASE STUDY

Enterprise Development in Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Conservation: A Guidebook for Local Government and Practitioners

Call for case studies

The Sustainable Coastal Communities and Ecosystems (SUCCESS) Project is developing a guidebook in enterprise development in coastal and marine biodiversity conservation. The purpose of the Guide is to assist coastal practitioners and local government officials in their work with microenterprises that seek to generate income, and that also seek to provide parallel natural resource conservation benefits and community resilience. The audience includes those in the conservation community without expertise in enterprise development, as well as those in the enterprise/microfinance community who lack expertise in coastal conservation. The emphasis is on developing country and rural area contexts.

NOTE: The Guide is not intended to be a primer on the theme of sustainable livelihoods (for which there are already many). Its niche is to be practical, focused specifically on the unique coastal and marine context, and relevant for local government and practitioners with modest resources.

As part of developing this Guide, we are seeking case studies of enterprise development in biodiversity conservation from around the world that:

1. Illustrate enterprise development initiatives that had the explicit goal of contributing to marine or coastal biodiversity conservation
2. Showcase enterprise development initiatives linked to fisheries or other marine/coastal resources policy reform
3. Showcase how enterprise development can be linked to gender
4. Explain the process of the enterprise development

Case study outline

Headline:	Simple, jargon-free, that summarizes the story in a nutshell.
Subhead:	Expand on the headline, humanize the story, or highlight a fact.
Introduction	State the problem or issue that the enterprise initiative tried to resolve. This section can also describe the context in which the initiative was implemented and the conditions that existed before the conservation enterprise initiative was implemented.
Initiative	Describe the enterprise development initiative and how it addressed the challenge or issue described in the introduction.

- Results** Present the end result or benefit. What was improved or changed for an individual or group of individuals? How did this make a difference in the community or country overall? What was learned? Use quantitative measures when possible. Be reflective—what are the take home messages for the readers of the case study?
- Best practice** Provide a detailed description of the best practices used as part of or developed as part of the initiative. What made the activity a “best practice”? What were the innovations in planning, implementation, or partnering that made it different? What key elements should be considered when replicating this best practice?
- Photograph** Use photos and captions to bring the case study to life. It should be colorful, depict action, capture people’s attention, and feature the main theme/character of the case study.
- Pullout quote** When possible, provide a quote(s) that represents and summarizes key messages or facets of the story, and captures the success of the initiative.

The total length of the case studies should be between 1200-1500 words.

All accepted case studies in the Guidebook will indicate author/project/website and contacts to get more information.

How to submit a case study

To submit a case study, contact Elin Torell (elin@crc.uri.edu) or Jim Tobey (tobey@crc.uri.edu).

The deadline for case study submissions is September 30, 2010

A sample case study is attached.

Adding Value to Existing Income Sources Motivates Marine Conservation in Menai Bay, Zanzibar

Introduction

The people of Fumba Peninsula, Zanzibar have always depended on oysters and other bivalves for food and protein. For ages, women have gleaned them from the shallow waters around the Menai Bay Conservation Area. Over time, however, an open access regime and uncontrolled harvesting have sent stocks into decline. In an effort to rebuild the resource, in 2003, scientists from the Institute of Marine Science (IMS) in Zanzibar town began training women from the coastal villages how to build artisanal impoundment pens on the reef flats, place the bivalves they collected in these pens, and grow them out to a larger size before harvesting. While results were mixed, the primary reason some bivalves died was they needed deeper water to thrive.

Initiative

A technical assistance team from the United States Agency for International Development's program on *Sustainable Coastal Communities and Ecosystems* (SUCCESS), the University of Hawaii-Hilo, and IMS worked with the Fumba communities to pilot a new strategy—promoting community-based marine conservation by “adding value” to the Menai Bay natural resources, including oysters.

When not harvested for food, the Bay's black-lip pearl oysters can be used for half-pearl culture—termed *mabe*-farming. *Mabe*-farming uses simple techniques and tools and does not require highly trained technicians or other expensive inputs. This makes the activity well suited to poor, rural, coastal communities. The process involves removing a live black-lip or a wing-tipped oyster from the water, gently prying open the shell, gluing one or several plastic nuclei onto the pearl's inner shell surface, returning the oyster to the water, and then waiting approximately nine months for the pearl to cover the “foreign” object with nacre—creating a luminescent pearl. In concert with the *mabe* initiative, the SUCCESS team also trained women on cutting and polishing un-seeded oysters shells and turning them into simple jewelry.

To be successful in the long term, it would be necessary to have a stable source of black-lip pearl oysters. This meant there needed to be a community- and ecosystem-based approach to biodiversity conservation. This became the second component of the pilot initiative. Menai Bay stakeholders established four “no-take zones”—areas where no extractive activities are allowed. This is a proven technique for “protecting” breeding stocks, and increasing the number of young bivalves in down-current adjacent areas that *are* open to harvesting/collecting. These no-take zones are co-managed by the communities through an approved management plan and village bylaws.

A cut, polished and finished *mabe* sells for US\$10-\$40 and a polished shell jewelry piece for US\$2-\$10, with price determined by the quality and setting of the piece. In a place where few individuals earn more than US\$50 per month, producing and selling *mabe* or jewelry pieces could significantly improve income levels. Yet, communities realized they had to conserve the resources if they were to increase the number of oysters that would be available over the longer term to use in their *mabe* culture and shell jewelry-making.



Demonstration of how to cut and polish a shell

Results

Research on the impact of combining entrepreneurship and conservation revealed that individuals involved in *mabe* farming and shell craft jewelry-making have been sufficiently motivated by the successful sales of the product to assume stewardship of the inter-tidal resources. According to former full-time fishermen, Lali Waziri Ahmed, from the Nyamanzi village and Ali Makame Mataka from the Bweleo village, *mabe* farming is a highly viable enterprise. Together, the men have set and harvested almost 400 *mabe* pearls, bringing in almost US \$8,000. Ali and Lali have seen their stature change in their communities. “At first, people questioned us, thinking that we were silly ‘killing oysters’ for any reason other than for the meat. Now, we are heroes and many people ask us to teach them to grow half-pearls”.

Through *mabe* farming, their attitudes towards the environment have changed and the support for the management of intertidal areas has increased. Ali Makame Mataka says, “We need to maintain a good stock of oysters that can produce spat for our half-pearl farms. We benefit from the no-take zones, because of spill-over. Now we are seeing more oysters, fish, and octopus adjacent to the closed areas in the Bweleo village.” In Lali’s area of Nyamanzi, where results have been less encouraging, there is talk of moving the no-take area to a more conducive site and/or setting a minimum size limit for harvesting black-lip oysters and other bivalves.

Women have been empowered by this approach of combined black-lip pearl and shell jewelry-making and marine conservation efforts. “Before I started making jewelry, I did nothing. I just stayed at home after finishing school” says Ikiwa Abdalla Ali, a shellcraft jewelry-maker. For Ikiwa, it is not just learning about jewelry making that is important. Equally important, she has learned to be an entrepreneur and gained business skills such as

how to add value to her products and how to market and price them. “I’ve learned how to recognize a customer and how to negotiate a good price”. The jewelry-making need not be a full time job. Since it is a high profit undertaking, women can combine it with other income generating activities or household chores. For many women, turning entrepreneur has brought them personal growth. “When we started, I was very shy and would never talk in a group. Now I am confident—I speak with my customers and even educate and train others in jewelry-making”, says Ikiwa. Unlike in the past—when only men worked to support the family—today in Tanzania it is not uncommon to find men and women sharing responsibility for earning money. “The money I bring in makes a difference to the family. I support my brothers with school fees. Now, my stature in the family has changed”, Ikiwa reflects.

Of the over 100 individuals trained in shellcraft jewelry-making, 20-30 are active entrepreneurs, whose businesses are likely to be sustained and grow. When asked for key messages to share with aspiring entrepreneurs, Ikiwa says “Don’t be afraid to take risks, don’t be scared, and overcome your shyness!” Nodding, Ali and Lali add “be patient and careful in your care for the pearl oysters, follow your business plan, and try new markets”.

Best Practices

Selection of no-take areas. Successful sites are usually those that are: 1) sufficiently large, 2) located in bivalve-conducive environments, and 3) close enough to the villages to monitor for poaching. In the case of Fumba, some of the sites selected by the communities were not ideal from an ecological standpoint. Hence, positive changes in bivalve density were only found only in those sites that did meet the three criteria.



Women monitoring abundance of bivalves and gastropods in no-take areas

An additional best practice is to complement community based no-take areas with a minimum size length for harvesting—this helps ensure the bivalves are sufficiently mature to reproduce before they are harvested.

Adding value to current resource use. When you can take an existing resource, product, or service and add value to it, the chances for success and profit can be significant. In the case of Fumba, the meat of the bivalves and gastropods was eaten and the shells discarded.

Adding value—meant teaching the community to instead turn what they would otherwise have thrown away and create a saleable jewelry product. The income from these sales in turn provided an incentive to conserve the intertidal resources, without which they could not produce this new value-added product.

Community involvement. Involving the community in all aspects of the livelihoods-conservation effort is essential to its long term success and sustainability. In Fumba, this included involving them in monitoring and enforcement of the no-take areas—as improved biodiversity inside these areas encourages further conservation. The project also involved *mabe* farmers and shellcraft makers as “extension agents”, who then trained their fellow villagers—an approach that contributes to rapid diffusion of innovation and helps limit the need for outside technical assistance and mentoring. On an individual level, the extension agents benefited by a gain in their social and economic status.

Training on marketing and business planning. Not everyone is qualified or interested in being an entrepreneur. However, for those who are, it is essential to provide training on not only the technical aspects of the livelihood (in the case of Fumba, *mabe* farming or shellcraft jewelry-making), but training in business planning and marketing. It is these latter skills that can be “spun off” to benefit other livelihoods/businesses the individual might engage in.

Replication

The above best practices for successful enterprise development have been shared with the Zanzibar Department of Fisheries and its Menai Bay Marine Park Agency, which in cooperation with the USAID Tanzania-funded *Pwani* project and the European Union-funded ReCoMaP project are selecting additional communities to establish no-take marine areas and promote shellcraft jewelry-making. It will be important to track the process and results of these efforts in the new communities and document and compare the successes, challenges, and lessons learned and add these to the growing learning database about what works, what does not, and why.