

# Sustainable Coastal Communities and Ecosystems Program (SUCCESS)

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT  
JULY 1 – DECEMBER 31, 2013



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

**Semi-Annual Report  
July 1 – December 31, 2013**

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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, 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)

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>I. INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>4</b>
BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION AND THE SUCCESS PROGRAM .....	5
GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND THE SUCCESS PROGRAM.....	6
OVERVIEW AND SUMMARY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS .....	6
<b>II. PROGRESS IN MEETING PLANNED OUTCOMES OF WORKPLAN PROGRAM ELEMENTS.....</b>	<b>9</b>
1. REGIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING: CERTIFICATION OF MPA PROFESSIONALS .....	9
1.1 Report Period Accomplishments (July 1 – December 31, 2013).....	10
1.2 Changes in Program Activities.....	12
1.3 Contacts with USAID Missions/Bureaus .....	12
1.4 Priorities for Next Quarter (January 1 – March 31, 2013).....	12
2. ADAPTING TO COASTAL CLIMATE CHANGE.....	13
2.1 Report Period Accomplishments (July 1, 2013 – December 30, 2013).....	13
2.2 Changes in Program Activities.....	16
2.3 Contacts with USAID Missions and Bureaus .....	16
2.4 Priorities for Next Quarter (January 1 – March 30, 2014).....	16
3. COLLABORATIVE LEARNING .....	17
3.2 Changes in Program Activities.....	20
3.3 Contacts with USAID Missions and Bureaus .....	20
4. STATUS OF YEAR 10 WORKPLAN OUTPUTS .....	21
5. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING.....	25
<b>III. MANAGEMENT ISSUES, CHALLENGES .....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>IV. ASSOCIATE AWARDS AND RELATED PROJECTS .....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>APPENDIX 1: PMP HIGHLIGHTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS .....</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>APPENDIX 2: LEVERAGED FUNDING TO DATE (OCT ‘09 – DEC ‘13) .....</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>APPENDIX 3: SUCCESS STORY: SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS IN TANZANIA</b>	<b>45</b>

## 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 – December 2013).

## **Cumulative Program Accomplishments (October 1, 2009 –December 31, 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 43 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 25 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 four 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 (July 1 – December 31, 2013)**

- Advertised the next Level 1 Certification Assessment Event
- Held discussions with South African MPA agencies to institutionalize certification
- Continued drafting journal articles with in-country partners
- Attended program development meetings with IUCN to prepare for a World Parks Congress launch in 2014
- Assisted two colleagues from Ghana and the Gambia to present during a US government hosted side event on the National Adaptation Plans at the UNFCCC COP-19 in Warsaw in December 2013.
- Initiated data collection for the Coasts at Risk; developed indices and indicators; and convened meeting to review and discuss analysis.

- Presented and disseminated the Reimaanlok Guidebook at the Coral Reef Task Force, in St. Croix, in November 2013.
- Developed a draft West Africa National Adaptation Planning (NAP) Policy Brief
- Conducted two workshops on coastal conservation enterprise development in Indonesia in September and November 2013. (funded by USAID/Indonesia IMACS Project).
- Conducted a survey in Tanzania to assess the impact of CRC's livelihoods activities. This included livelihoods that were started through support from the SUCCESS Project in years 1 to 5.
- Held an internal workshop with the SUCCESS AOR to formulate a plan for the major capstone events and products that comprise the outputs of Year 10 legacy communications

## 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.

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/>). 2012 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 is 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. WIOMSA will continue to receive funding from the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) for WIO-COMPAS through 2016. Our goal is to encourage national governments to increase their financial commitments to WIO-COMPAS for the long-term.

#### A Key Learning from the MPA-PRO Initiative

....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.

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

### ***1.1 Report Period Accomplishments (July 1 – December 31, 2013)***

- Advertised the next Level 1 Certification Assessment Event
- Discussions with South African MPA agencies to institutionalize certification
- Continued drafting journal articles with in-country partners
- Attended program development meetings with IUCN to prepare for a World Parks Congress launch in 2014

### **Activities**

#### ***Western Indian Ocean (WIO) Region***

In this reporting period, WIO-COMPAS advertised the next certification offering. While there are several applicants ready in Kenya the South African team wanted to maintain momentum with their Level 1 staff. WIO-COMPAS Assessors have been briefing the MPA management agencies over the past two years on how they could integrate competencies and certification into their human resources programs. The Western Cape Province has shown the most interest and so the next Level 1 Certification Event will be hosted by them. This Event will also allow us to train new assessors who are also staff within the various MPA agencies across South Africa. This is part of our sustainability strategy to engage leaders within the agencies to advocate for certification. The sixth Level 1 Certification Event will take place February 17-21, 2014.

Once WIO-COMPAS accomplished the certification aspect of the model, the program shifted focus for the final year on getting MPA management agencies to formally adopt competencies and certification as part of their human resources management systems. The Kenya Wildlife Service has shown the greatest interest. During this reporting period we have been working with their Human Resources Office to identify the opportunities for integrating WIO-COMPAS with their systems. Some of the South African MPA management agencies have also shown interest in making a formal link with WIO-COMPAS. Cape Nature of the Western Cape Province has shown the most interest. They will be observers at the upcoming L106 Certification Event. We will follow-up to support their efforts to adopt aspects of WIO-COMPAS. While each agency will find their own solutions, we anticipate most of them recognizing WIO-COMPAS as a valued independent certification program. This will facilitate the agencies providing financial support to their staff as part of a formal capacity development strategy internally.

Several legacy documents were identified for public dissemination after the WIO-COMPAS Partners Learning Meeting last year. 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). The RPEL article was accepted this reporting period and will be published in 2014 by the Environmental Education Association of Southern Africa (EEASA).

Another major effort to strengthen the WIO-COMPAS program is the piloting of an exchange program for MPA PROs. A program design report was completed last year and is guiding our pilot effort. We plan on piloting one or two MPA PRO exchanges in the coming months and then

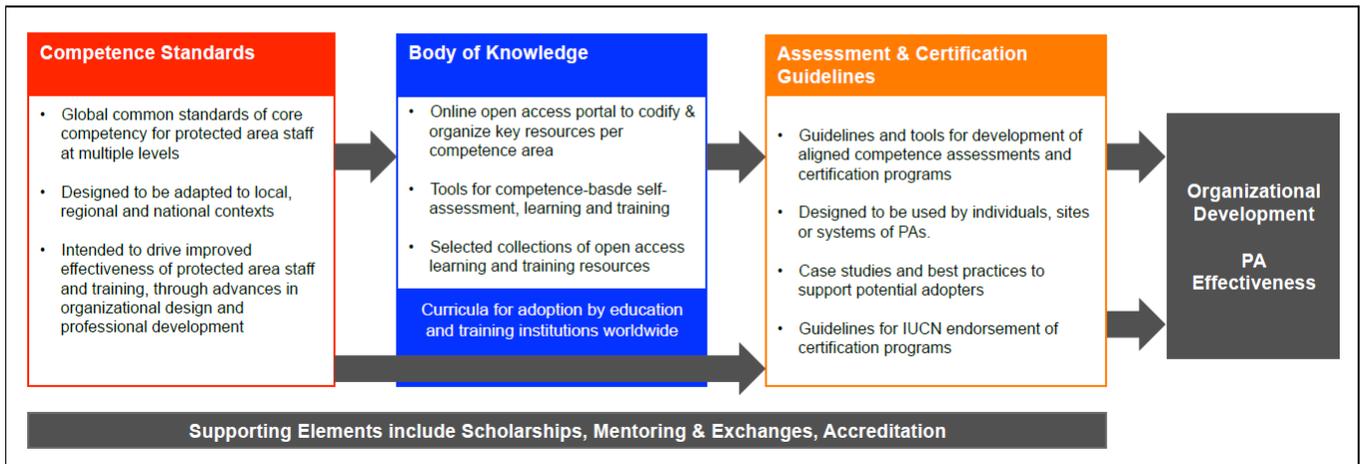
evaluate this element of the model. It is a very small part of our effort but shows responsiveness to our certified MPA PROs who requested this capacity development opportunity.

## 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. CRC is a member of a core team at IUCN developing a global program modeled after WIO-COMPAS that would cover terrestrial and marine protected areas. CRC is chairing the working group on certification. 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, as well as the WIO-COMPAS program, will hopefully be highlighted in IUCN's forthcoming 'legacy book' series on protected areas governance. To support and co-lead this strategy CRC attended a meeting in Germany this July to assist in developing the competencies and linking all of the program elements. Participants included staff from the Center for Biodiversity and Conservation at the American Museum of Natural History, University of International Cooperation from Costa Rica, IUCN and others. Building on the outputs of the Germany meeting a smaller group met again in New York during November to plan for our activities at the World Parks Congress in 2014. IUCN provided travel support for CRC to attend both meetings. The current elements of the GPPPAM initiative are summarized in Figure 1.

### A New Paradigm for Protected Areas Capacity Development

Strengthening the effectiveness of PA management through professionalization tools: aligned competence standards, an organized Body of Knowledge for learning, and recognition of performance through certification



**Figure 1:** Summary of the Global Partnership for Professionalizing Protected Area Management.

### ***1.2 Changes in Program Activities***

There have been no changes to the work plan.

### ***1.3 Contacts with USAID Missions/Bureaus***

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

### ***1.4 Priorities for Next Quarter (January 1 – March 31, 2013)***

- Conduct the sixth Level 1 Certification Event in South Africa this February
- Schedule sessions with the Kenya Wildlife Service and the CapeNature to update their Human Resources policies
- Schedule a learning and sharing event in DC for the June time period to highlight advancements in capacity development using WIO-COMPAS as one example
- Initiate the exchange program pilot
- Initiate the renewal process for MPA PROs
- Continue to lead IUCN Certification Working Group to integrate MPA PRO model internationally by attending meetings and produce guidance documents which are supportive of the WIO-COMPAS program model

## 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 final year of SUCCESS, we 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.

### 2.1 Report Period Accomplishments (July 1, 2013 – December 30, 2013)

- The US hosted a side event on National Adaptation Plans at the UNFCCC COP-19 in Warsaw in December 2013. The event included presentations by our colleagues Mr. Kyekyeku Oppong-Boadi from Ghana and Mr. Alpha Jallow from the Gambia, as well as Mr. Albert Daley from Jamaica's Ministry of Water, Land, Environment, and Climate Change. The three countries provided updates on their progress with adaptation planning, and talked about next steps as well as priorities such as early warning systems and M&E. Other issues that were discussed by participants included institutional coordination and communicating with stakeholders.
- Initiated data collection for the Coasts at Risk and development of indices and indicators
- Continued coordination of Coasts at Risk authors to work through identification, selection and refinement of indicators. Convened meeting of researchers to review and discuss analysis. Writing is underway and on –schedule for this report with review and finalization anticipated in early 2014.
- Reimaanlok Guidebook was presented and disseminated at the Coral Reef Task Force, in St. Croix, in November 2013.



- Initial draft has been developed for the West Africa National Adaptation Planning (NAP) Policy Brief

***Objective 1: Advance political support and evidence for the emerging global community of practice in coastal climate change adaptation*** by synthesizing information through SUCCESS and sharing approaches to planning and implementing of adaptation actions that integrate climate change impacts across a broader development agenda. Our strategy in the last year of the project 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.

**Activity 1: Develop Coasts at Risk: Global Assessment of Climate Change Vulnerability**

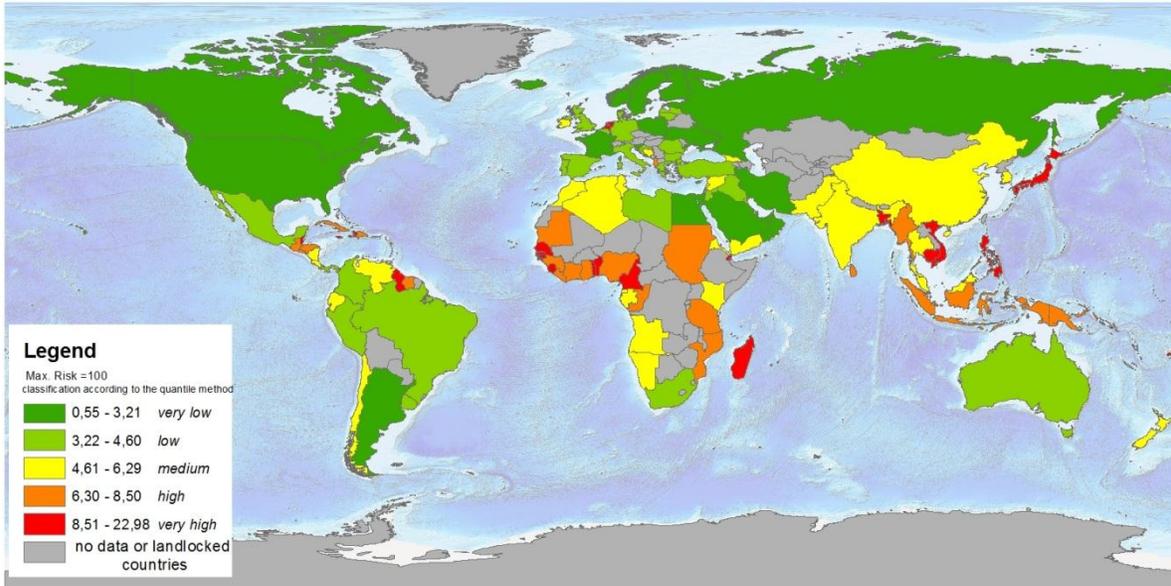
This report highlights which coastal areas are most vulnerable to climate change and why. This will contribute to a broader effort to make the compelling case for why coastal countries need to be proactive. These areas are often at higher risk from climate change impacts than inland areas, and therefore need to be given heightened attention and action. Otherwise the economic, environmental and social consequences will be severe.

[The World Risk Report](#) (produced by UNU together with partners including TNC) is the foundation for this effort. Through a series of teleconferences culminating in a meeting in Washington in November 2013, the team of authors refined available data sets into a final set of indicators including fisheries, mangroves and coral reef vulnerability, food and nutrition, coastal livelihoods, infrastructures and potential impacts from floods, storm surges and rise in sea level.

From those indicators, preliminary results for exposure, vulnerability and risk were calculated and mapped as a basis for further discussion. Authors are in the process of writing detailed explanations of each main sector and creating data visualizations. CRC will display the final results on an interactive mapping site at [www.network.coastalresilience.org](http://www.network.coastalresilience.org)

## Coast at Risk Index

Coast at Risk Index as the result of exposure and vulnerability



**Figure 2:** This preliminary map displays the index values for nations worldwide. Final maps will include highlights on small and island nations as well.

For dissemination, the team will hold a session at the [United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change](#) working group held in Bonn, Germany, in June 2014 as well as several of the overarching SUCCESS legacy events.

**Activity 2:** Develop a policy brief to influence decision makers to support effective mainstreaming of climate change adaptation and national development planning

In Year 9 the SUCCESS team worked with USAID’s Global Climate Change (GCC) Office, West Africa Mission and the Africa Bureau and the ECOWAS to convene a regional workshop and working group to advance climate change adaptation mainstreaming as part of the process of the NAP process.

An outline and preliminary draft policy brief has been developed and shared with USAID during this reporting period. The policy brief builds upon the workshop summary, which shares NAP attributes and suggestions to advance effective processes and approaches. The brief outlines the rationale for developing a NAP and mainstreaming adaptation within coastal development agendas.

### ***Objective 2: Identify and empower climate change adaptation champions to take action***

SUCCESS will identify and empower champions of climate change adaptation who can promote the mainstreaming of adaptation measures within national, local and private sector entry points where CRC is working — and will help these champions to articulate and address the role that

climate change plays in increased threats to biodiversity, livelihoods and the well-being of coastal communities and ecosystems.

The third in the series of outreach videos, *From Vulnerability Assessment to Adaptation Success*, has been completed and will be put on line on the CRC U-tube web channel in January. 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:

The final in this series, the script for the *Landowner's Guide to Coastal Protection* has been recorded in this reported period and the animation is in progress to help visually depict the practical guidance outlined in the guide developed in RMI with USAID support. This will be on line by the end of the next reporting period.

## **2.2 *Changes in Program Activities***

The CRC team has consolidated for this last year. Pam Rubinoff's is now working fully on CRC US activities and her SUCCESS project responsibilities been taken over by Karen Kent, who will continue to lead the efforts of the NAP and support SUCCESS legacy actions for the Climate Change element of the program through the end of the SUCCESS Program.

## **2.3 *Contacts with USAID Missions and Bureaus***

The team conducted several phone calls throughout the quarter with USAID /WA, USAID GCC, the USAID E3Water Team, and the USAID Africa Bureau and with other partners to plan the Warsaw event, maintain coordination, and discuss the policy brief and to discuss next steps. Pam Rubinoff met with USAID/WA environment team in September, 2013 to discuss the SUCCESS work plan and confirm priorities of the team.

## **2.4 *Priorities for Next Quarter (January 1 – March 30, 2014)***

- Vet the policy brief
- Complete draft of Coasts at Risk report
- External review of Coasts at Risk report
- Complete videos and distribution report
- Planning of the Coasts at Risk launch event

### **3. Collaborative Learning**

#### ***Learning on Livelihoods, Fisheries, and Coastal Governance***

A primary premise of the on-the-ground activities implemented by SUCCESS was that tangible benefits to quality-of-life through a livelihoods approach are a necessary (but not alone sufficient) condition to sustained success of ICM programs. Unfortunately, there is a growing body of anecdotal evidence suggesting that many livelihood activities are neither increasing household income in coastal communities, nor reducing pressure on coastal and marine resources. For this reason, SUCCESS selected livelihoods as the theme for a cross-portfolio global learning agenda. Based on the first five years of SUCCESS experience, the learning team developed a document entitled, *Enterprise Strategies for Coastal and Marine Conservation: A Review of Best Practices and Lessons Learned*. The document was accompanied by a shorter summary document and a two-day training curriculum. The documents and training curriculum aim to assist coastal practitioners and local government officials interested in developing conservation enterprises as a component of broader coastal and fisheries management strategies. The training curriculum has been used at several international training workshops in the U.S. and South East Asia. The summary of the lessons and tools and associated training materials were also translated into Indonesian for one training workshop implemented through the USAID/Indonesia IMACS Project over this reporting period.

Another learning activity was developing the publication, *Sustainable Fisheries and Responsible Aquaculture: A Guide for USAID Staff and Partners*. This guide was designed to encourage USAID Missions to invest in these sectors as they can contribute significantly to USAID's objectives for food security and economic growth, and there is an emerging body of tools and approaches that can work in small-scale developing country contexts to achieve sustainable fisheries. The guide provided a basis for an online fisheries course designed for USAID staff (by the G-Fish Project) and has been used at several international training courses, including the URI Fisheries Institute and the G-FISH training course for USAID staff.

A third learning topic has been coastal ecosystem governance. Over the last nine years, SUCCESS has developed simple guidelines and methodologies for assessing governance responses to ecosystem change. The goal has been 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. These methods are being implemented within the several of the associate awards, particularly, a coastal governance score card used in Ghana, The Gambia and Senegal.

#### ***Communicating the Legacy of SUCCESS***

As SUCCESS draws to a close, communicating its achievements, challenges, lessons learned and future guidance emerges as the significant focus in this 10th and final year. To ensure lasting impact, SUCCESS intends to leave a legacy of clear communications through a variety of platforms and methods to reach diverse audiences—some of whom ultimately will be responsible for sustaining Program achievements.

It is of great concern to those of us at CRC/URI that USAID has no overarching coastal/marine strategy, and will unlikely continue to support any global marine and coastal program,

particularly as the post-2015 United Nations Development Agenda places high priority on marine/coastal environment and climate change issues for the development community. The World Bank is also supporting the Global Partnership for the Oceans, where the core strategy recommendations of this group on sustainable fisheries, marine habitat protection and pollution abatement will likely guide its future investment portfolio of hundreds of millions of dollars to address these issues. The GEF International Waters Program is projecting investments of several billion dollars in the governance of Large Marine Ecosystems around the world. USAID has long invested in its valuable commitment to marine/coastal issues, and this investment has reaped real returns for stakeholders. At this time of accelerating change in marine and coastal environments, USAID should not back away from its commitment but should embrace its role as a leader in the field. What follows is an accounting of the progress made in the ninth year of SUCCESS and plans for communicating key messages to the appropriate audiences in the final year.

### ***Report Period Accomplishments (July 1—December 31, 2013)***

- Conducted two workshops on coastal conservation enterprise development in Indonesia in September and November 2013. (funded by USAID/Indonesia IMACS Project).
- Conducted a survey in Tanzania to assess the impact of CRC's livelihoods activities. This included livelihoods that were started through support from the SUCCESS Project in years 1 to 5. (Funded by the USAID –Tanzania Mission)
- Completed an on-line fisheries course for G-Fish where the SUCCESS sustainable fisheries and responsible aquaculture guide was used as a foundation of the content and is featured as a key resource. (funded by the G-Fish Project)

### **Objective 1: Outreach on Conservation Enterprise Development and Fisheries Management**

SUCCESS is not directly funding implementation activities related to conservation enterprise development and fisheries management in Year 10. However, the SUCCESS team provides technical assistance on these topics to other projects. In this reporting period, the SUCCESS team conducted two coastal conservation enterprise trainings for the IMACS project in Indonesia. The first training was held in September 2013. The training was attended by 10 men and 12 women. The second training, held in November 2013, was attended by 21 men and 6 women.

The SUCCESS team collaborated with the USAID Tanzania funded Pwani Project in implementing a survey to assess the impacts of the Pwani Project's investments in livelihoods and savings and credit cooperative societies (SACCOS). Some of the Pwani livelihoods beneficiaries were supported by the SUCCESS project in years one to five. A secondary objective was to reaffirm the main findings of a similar study conducted by the SUCCESS project in 2007. The survey analysis found that Pwani (and to some extent SUCCESS) contributed to significantly increasing the incomes among livelihood and SACCOS beneficiaries (an average of 43%). There is also evidence that the project's livelihood and communications activities influenced a modest reduction in biodiversity threats (i.e. charcoal making and fishing). A summary of the survey findings is attached in Appendix 3.

The SUCCESS team is lending its expertise in small scale fisheries to a new project funded by the Rockefeller Foundation. As a learning partner in the Foundation's oceans and fisheries initiative, CRC is reviewing theories of change and assisting in identifying strategies and approaches for market based approaches to small scale fisheries management. This work helps inform the SUCCESS associate awards in West Africa at the same time as our on-the-ground experience from SUCCESS and synthesis of lessons on sustainable fisheries and livelihoods help inform our work for the Rockefeller Foundation.

***Priorities for Next Quarter (January 1—March 31, 2014)***

- Refine the Tanzania livelihoods impact study and prepare a manuscript for a peer reviewed journal.
- Conduct a short training session on conservation based livelihoods for the Rockefeller Foundation's Oceans and Fisheries Team and its partners.
- Held internal workshop with AOR to plan Year 10 legacy communication activities.
- Met with GLOWS colleagues from FIU and AOR in Washington, D.C., to determine feasibility of concurrent closing event.
- SUCCESS team member attended international MPA conference in France in October 2013 to lead MAP certification workshop and identify pilot MPA certification program nation for IUCN.
- Set tentative date and place of closing event: June 18, Ronald Reagan Building, Washington, D.C.

**Objective 2: Communicating the legacy of SUCCESS**

Gathering, comprehending and distilling the accomplishments and lessons learned during the life of the SUCCESS Project are the initial steps to effectively communicating its legacy to myriad audiences. Planning is underway to produce reports, success stories and other supportive materials for sharing this information as well as providing guidance on the way forward to build on gains made during a decade of work. In the second quarter of FY 13, the SUCCESS team held a short internal workshop with the SUCCESS AOR to formulate a plan for the major events and products that comprise the outputs of Year 10 legacy communications.

Foremost among the activities decided on is a capstone closing event to be held in Washington, D.C., in June 2014 at the Reagan Building. The venue of the daylong event will be shared with the GLOWS project team from Florida International University (FIU), as that project comes to a close on the same timetable. While both groups will collaborate on costs and logistics for the day's activities, each team's closing event will be independent of the other in content and direction. Another key element of legacy communications is the Coasts at Risk report to be written, produced and published in late spring 2014. The report will be shared at the UNFCCC conference in Bonn in early June 14, as well as at the SUCCESS closing event and other appropriate forums.

Also part of the communications plan is the completion of a second climate change adaptation video and the creation of a video capturing the essence and highlights of SUCCESS (to open the capstone event). A climate change policy brief, an MPA-PRO learning document, two professional journal articles and participation in several other international outreach events by SUCCESS team members are among the other legacy communication vehicles being employed in Year 10.

### ***Priorities for Next Quarter (January 1—March 31, 2014)***

- Continue overall planning for Year 10 legacy, reflection, and learning.
- Produce policy brief: An Urgent Need: Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation into Coastal Development Agendas, Western Africa, NAP. (Draft being written January 2014)
- Compile material for Coasts At Risk report from multiple contributors; edit material to prepare for layout and design of publication; solicit print and graphic artist bids and choose vendors.
- Complete second climate change adaptation video: “Vulnerability Assessment to Adaptation Success” and Landowner’s Guide to Coastal Protection.”
- Produce MPA-PRO reflections/how-to document and learning document.
- Produce two journal articles highlighting MPA-PRO and competency-based capacity building.
- Write report on livelihoods impact study (Tanzania) and accompanying success story based on findings see Appendix 3)
- Continue logistics planning for closing event, including travel arrangements for participants from overseas.
- Determine scope and content of closing event agenda, materials needed.
- Determine content, theme, scope of video for closing event. Solicit videographer bids and choose vendor.
- Pursue opportunity for SUCCESS team members to participate in Capitol Hill Ocean Week (June 10-12, 2014).

### ***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 did not have any contacts with USAID Missions and Bureaus in this reporting period.

#### 4. Status of Year 10 Workplan Outputs

<i>Output</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
<b>MPA PRO</b>		
Conduct two Certification Offerings (majority of funding from SIDA and local counterparts, with SUCCESS providing leverage)	January-August 2014	L106 scheduled for Feb. 16
Conduct one to two exchanges of MPA PROs	December 2013– August 2014	On schedule
Evaluate MPA PROs for impact of the program	August 2014	On schedule
Conduct meeting with KWS to outline how they can adapt their HR policies and programs to be aligned with WIO-COMPAS	December 2012-August 2013	On schedule
WIO-COMPAS website security updates	July 2014	On schedule
Summary document of MPA-PRO experience and lessons learned	May 2014	On schedule
Policy brief of certification and competency based approach to building the capacity of MPA professionals	May 2014	On schedule
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 2014	On schedule
Develop global certification guidelines through IUCN WCPA	September 2014	Drafting now
DC Learning Event on Capacity Development Innovations for the Conservation Community	June 2014	On schedule
<b>CLIMATE CHANGE</b>		
Coasts at Risk – DC meeting.	November 2013	Completed
Coasts at Risk – Draft Report	January 2014	On schedule

Coasts at Risk – Peer Review	March 2014	On schedule
Coasts at Risk – Finalize report, layout, and post	May 2014	On schedule
Coasts at Risk – Develop interactive maps	May 2014	On schedule
Coasts at Risk – Launch event	June 2014	On schedule
Policy Brief - Convene participants virtually	November - May	On schedule
Policy Brief - Draft outline	January 2013	completed
Policy Brief - Draft brief and distribute for comment	January - May2014	On schedule
Policy Brief - Finalize brief, layout, distribute	June 2014	On schedule
Two videos completed and disseminated	February 2014	On schedule

<i>Output</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
<b>LEARNING</b>		
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	This event did not take place
Deliver conservation-based microenterprise training modules into at least two international workshops in the Coral Triangle region and/or East Africa	June 2013	Completed
Deliver session during G-FISH course on fisheries programming for USAID	June 2013	Sessions delivered
Conduct an one-day seminar on conservation enterprise development as an alternative or supplement for community based fisheries (funded by the Rockefeller Foundation)	March 2014	On schedule
Analyze data from a survey of entrepreneurs and savings and credit association members supported by the Pwani Project in Tanzania.	December 2013	Completed
Use the fisheries guide and conservation enterprise review in CRC-led training courses	Ongoing	Ongoing
Capstone event in Washington, D.C.	June 2014	Ongoing
Develop/share lessons learned documents on project activities	June-September 2014	Ongoing
Help promote the use of NAP in Africa, in collaboration with ECOWAS through policy brief development and dissemination	Spring 2014	Ongoing

<i>Output</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
Multimedia tools to engage future generation of stakeholders and leaders	June 2014	Ongoing
Produce handouts (two-page summaries of approach, success stories, good practices) for distribution at capstone, thematic workshops (World Parks Congress) and through email	Spring 2014-September 2014	Ongoing

## 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 14 targets are:

INDICATOR	FY 14 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)	196
1.b. Person hours of training completed in climate change supported by USG assistance- adaptation (men)	0
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)	84
2.b Person hours of training completed in climate change supported by USG assistance- adaptation (women)	0
3. Dollar value of funds leveraged from USAID Missions and non-USG sources	0
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

<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>FY 14 Targets</b>
5. Success stories, peer review articles, conference papers, research studies documenting key actionable findings and lessons learned related to SUCCESS	6
6. Technical support interventions provided by SUCCESS to other partners and programs on toolkits and guidebooks developed by SUCCESS	1
7. Recipients of SUCCESS training and/or mentoring subsequently implementing projects or providing training or technical assistance in these topics to others	0
8. Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance - adaptation capabilities	1
9. Target organizations incorporating SUCCESS tools etc. into their work	0
10. Hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management	0
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**

#### **Challenges**

##### **Coasts at Risk**

The Coasts at Risk Report requires indicators for which a good set of global data already exists. The SUCCESS team found that this limited the analysis. For instance, the team would have liked to incorporate some indicators regarding adaptive capacity using infrastructure but the information was not fully available.

##### **NAP**

CRC established two Listservs to facilitate follow-up and communication among organizers and participants in the Ghana Coastal Climate Change NAP Workshop. Due to security firewalls, USAID staff are not able to receive replies from the listserv when they initiate messages. CRC is communicating with USAID IT to identify solutions.

##### **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. The most promising development is that the Kenya Wildlife Service would like to integrate WIO-COMPAS into their formal human resources program. 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 competencies and 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.

#### 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	Total Estimated Amount	Total Obligations to Date FY14 (as of 12/31/13)	Incremental Obligations Received FY14 (Oct 1, 2013 –to date)	Incremental Obligations received this quarter (between 10/1/13-12/31/13)
USAID Ghana “Integrated Coastal and Fisheries Governance/ICFG – <i>Hen Mpoano</i> ”	US \$10,000,000	US \$10,000,000	US \$0.00	US \$0.00
USAID Senegal COMFISH	US \$11,499,709	US \$8,277,000	US \$2,326,000	US \$2,326,000
USAID West Africa <i>Ba Nafaa</i>	US \$ 3,414,566	US \$3,414,566	US \$0.00	US \$ 0.00

#### The Integrated Coastal and Fisheries Governance Initiative in Ghana

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

The Integrated Coastal and Fisheries Governance Initiative, locally known as *Hen Mpoano* (Our Coast) completed its final year work plan, including a four month no-cost extension, focusing on formulating a nested governance system in which the roles and responsibilities of the individual communities, the six coastal districts of the Western Region of Ghana and coordination at the regional scale are made explicit and strengthened. Close out events are scheduled for January, 2014.

#### Marine and Coastal Governance

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 new guidelines for preparing District mid-term development plans issued by the National Development Planning Commission featured numerous coastal management and climate adaptation requirements and most notably urged districts to follow the

lead in spatial planning of Shama District, which has been the pioneer in the Western Region in incorporating coastal issues and priorities for development. In addition, a broad range of stakeholder groups including traditional authorities, District leaders and user groups has shown strong support for creating the first-in-the-nation Joint Development Planning Area to provide a regional forum for addressing coastal development concerns. During the project close-out ceremonies in Accra in January 2014, national leaders including the Minister of Fisheries, the chair of the National Development Planning Commission and a leader of the Ministry of Chieftaincy and Traditional Affairs clearly stated their support for the coastal management and fisheries governance proposals as well as the participatory approach practiced by the ICFG and its partners.

### **Fisheries Governance**

The governance round-table held in May 2013 that brought together national, regional and local leaders to discuss proposals for area wide coastal planning and decision-making led to the formulation and presentation of refined analyses and proposals for improving fisheries governance, in particular addressing the realistic options for a co-management approach to small scale fisheries. These were presented to senior technical staff of the New Ministry of Fisheries and the Fisheries Commission in November 2013.

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. At the project close out event (January 2014), the USAID Mission Director James Bever took note that 35 of 36 fisheries law prosecutions in the Western Region in 2013 had led to convictions in court, while no similar results were reported for other coastal regions. At the regional close-out event in Takoradi, fishers, law enforcement officials, and other leaders called for continuing the momentum of the *Hen Mpoano* program and noting the shift toward a more collaborative spirit in the sector. *Hen Mpoano* staff continued to work with 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. USAID has listed a new Fisheries and Coastal Management Project whose purpose is to strengthen management systems towards reducing marine fishing capacity and ensure balance between the natural reproduction of fish stock and their exploitation.

As part of project close out, more than 20 publications and technical reports on the topic of fisheries in the Western Region as well as national information and proposals were being made available for public release. Over 100 legacy documents are being uploaded on various websites including the USAID DEC website as part of the final close out actions.

### **Focal Area Actions**

The focal area actions are aimed at addressing the spectrum of critical coastal issues that face Ghana's coast by concentrating efforts on three key representative locations along the coast in Ghana's Western Region. As the project unfolded, the focal area work expanded to encompass the six coastal districts as well. 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.

By the close of the project, communication with national agencies in the form of substantive inputs into National Development Planning Council priorities and guidance for upcoming Mid-Term Development Plans lead to the mainstreaming of innovative approaches. New guidelines issued by the National Development Planning Commission direct all coastal districts to incorporate coastal management, climate change adaptation and hazard mitigation elements in the mid-term development plans, following the lead of Shama District.

At the close—out event in Takoradi in January 2014, the leaders of six coastal districts were presented with individualized integrated coastal management toolkits, including a summary document of the coastal issues and options, along with a CDROM containing more than 35 documents produced by the ICFG that are directly relevant to the issues facing District Assemblies and their leadership.

### Shama District

The Shama District is an early adopter of integrated coastal zone management. By the end of the project it had worked to incorporate ICM issues in the structure plan (comprehensive plan) for a large section of its coastal area, and adopted 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 providing equipment and training in a successful effort to help 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 completed 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. The project also contributed to a new market development in a safe location away from coastal hazards. 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 is the establishment of a USAID funded project, the Coastal Sustainable Landscapes Program, which will provide up to three years of follow-up in work on forestry management issues initiated through the ICFG including the area surrounding the Cape Three Points forest. The ICFG prepared 14 reports and documents on the focal area.

### 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 Ellembelle 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 a signed 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 was compared to a similar study using data from ten years early to detect environmental change. There were limited results from the comparison given the dynamic shifts in land use types for agriculture. This led to a successful effort to acquire new high resolution land cover information compatible with the Amanzule study for the entire six coastal districts. The USFS Coastal Sustainable Landscapes Project will benefit from the new satellite information and is expected to follow-up on Hen Mpoano work in the Amanzule Wetlands landscape. Partner organization Friends of the Nation announced that it will receive funds to provide follow-up in Jomoro and Ellembelle districts on issues raised in the focal area over the last four years. The ICFG prepared 12 technical reports and documents on the Amanzule Wetlands focal area. Much of this work is now being carried forward in a USAID/Ghana follow-on initiative implemented as the Coastal Sustainable Landscapes Project (CSLP) of the US Forest Service International Programs

### **Gambia-Senegal Sustainable Fisheries Project**

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

This project, locally known as USAID/BaNafaa, has developed and promoted 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 use 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 these co-management institutions and the Department of Fisheries to implement and achieve the plans' biological, economic, social and ecological objectives, including implementation of a water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) component at 6 fisheries landing/oyster harvesting sites. As of December 2013, field activities carried out under the WWF sub-award are complete. The January – April 2014 period will focus on completing TRY and NASCOM seed grant activities, shellfish sanitation planning activities and WASH.

Highlights of progress and achievements during the July – December 2013 period include:

- Implementation of the Sole Co-Management Plan:

- Enforcement and monitoring of the 1 nautical mile seasonally closed area from May 1 – October 31 along the entire Atlantic coast of the Gambia. The effort identified seven violations and resulted in penalties totaling \$900 paid to NASCOM.
- NASCOM hosted the Second Annual Sole Plan Review Meeting in November. Stakeholders reviewed an updated stock assessment, findings of a mesh size gillnet study recommended at last year’s meeting, and findings of recent catfish research. Based on this information, stakeholders resolved to increase the minimum allowable mesh size to reduce catch of juveniles and to expand the plan to include marine catfish, the most significant by-catch species for the sole fishery.
- Adaptive management institutionalized. The Minister of Fisheries and Water Resources, the Department of Fisheries and NASCOM signed an amendment to the Sole Plan in December 2013, increasing mesh size and adding marine catfish.
- NASCOM hosted the Second Annual Bi-lateral Fisheries Co-Management meeting between The Gambia and Senegal in November 2013. Participants shared management experiences and resolved to pursue a framework for joint management of the shared sole stock. This effort is important for the Marine Stewardship Council certification process that The Gambia is pursuing and that Senegal will now consider for its sole fishery.

***Implementation of the Oyster and Cockle Co-Management Plan:***

- Annual 8 month closed season beginning July 1 implemented.
- TRY held its General Assembly meeting with 200 members to review the season’s activities and to resolve internal discussion on whether to reduce the closed season and move its start date to January. After consideration of economic, biological, ecological and social factors, the members decided unanimously not to make a change.
- Project support for bi-weekly water quality testing at 19 harvesting sites in the Tanbi ended in December 2013, completing a 3 year data set. The project continues to work with Gambian government agencies to use this data and sanitary shoreline surveys conducted over the last two years to develop a National Shellfish Sanitation Plan.

***WASH***

- WASH Management Plans signed and toilet facilities and water points handed over to communities at two fish landing sites and two shellfish harvesting sites in December. As a result, 10,058 people have improved access to water and sanitation. USAID/WA, The Charge d’Affairs of the US Embassy and The Minister of Fisheries and Water Resources attended the ceremony. The plans identify WASH Management Committees, ban open defecation and specify user fees and management measures for sustainability.



A sole fishery monitoring and enforcement mission (left) and WASH facilities at the Kamalo oyster harvesting site (right)

## **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 fisheries.

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

The USAID/COMFISH project's long-term objective (20-30 years) is to ensure that fisheries in Senegal are no longer over-exploited and provide (1) the nation with a sustainable source of high quality protein, (2) so that this contributes to the quality of life of artisanal fishing communities, and (3) maintains the capacity of coastal and marine ecosystems to produce goods and services useful for, and desired by the people of Senegal.

The COMFISH project has four intermediate results:

IR 1: Institutional and stakeholder capacity strengthened at all levels of governance to implement an ecosystem-based, collaborative management approach to sustainable fisheries, to prevent overfishing, and to increase climate change resilience.

IR 2: Strategies, policies and best practices identified, tested and applied to address both climate and non-climate stressors and their interactions in marine fisheries and biodiversity

IR 3: Vulnerability assessed and capacity of vulnerable coastal communities strengthened to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change.

IR4: Increased social and economic benefits to artisanal fishing communities provide incentives to a continued sustainable fisheries agenda and increased climate change resilience.

Progress in each over the period July 2013-December 2013 is briefly described below.

### **Institutional capacity building**

In terms of institutional and stakeholder capacity development, six workshops were organized for cooperation on sardinella management planning in the Departments of Mbour, Rufisque and Dakar. The workshops informed 146 stakeholders from 10 Local Artisanal Fisheries Councils (CLPAs) on fishery issues. Government fishery field agents also participated.

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

With respect to strengthening the scientific base of the project, studies led by IUPA at the University of Dakar on octopus at the landing site of Yoff were conducted. Biological and socio-economic data were collected as well as information on local knowledge concerning octopus.

The Department of Fisheries Surveillance in DPM prepared an IUU Action Plan and national strategy in December 2013 using the report on IUU fishing completed by COMFISH earlier in the year. The same report was referred to by the Minister of Fisheries and made international press when the Russian fishing vessel Oleg Naydenov was seized by the government for illegal fishing.

The participatory management plan on sardinella was prepared and submitted to the Direction of Marine Fisheries for validation prior to submitting to artisanal and industrial fishery stakeholders for their validation. Simultaneously, capacity strengthening of CLPAs was pursued with the organization of outreach and coordination meetings with the participation of all stakeholders in the implementation of management measures for priority stocks.

Community radio programs also supported widespread dissemination of Local Agreements and establishment of management plans. Eighty-six programs were broadcast on key issues for local fishing communities.

In terms of testing and implementing strategies, best practices and policies for sustainable fisheries, and the Local Agreements of the CLPAs of Rufisque/Bargny and Yenne/Dialaw were approved by the Prefect of Rufisque and the sub-Prefect of Bambilor, respectively. The implementation of the Local Agreements of the Small Coast (Petite Côte) and the application of rules has involved 20,940 fisheries stakeholders.

In July 2013, a workshop was held to discuss how to certify core competencies required for marine park rangers and administrators. The workshop reviewed management of MPAs in Senegal and human resource capacity.

### **Climate change vulnerability assessment and adaptation**

Vulnerability assessments were finalized in the CLPAs of Rufisque/Bargny, Yenne/Dialaw and Joal and their adaptation plans for climate change were validated in these three CLPAs. A participatory action plan was then validated by stakeholders and the project will soon support its implementation. In addition, 146 individuals were assisted by the project to improve their adaptive capacity.

Also, a diagnostic study was prepared to assess consultation frameworks already in place on climate change, fisheries and the marine and coastal environment. The goal was to identify the weaknesses and reasons why these frameworks do not function properly. At the policy level, major reforms need to be made and stakeholder dialogue expanded to cover a broader range of issues on sustainable fisheries. Following the study, it was proposed that a national coordination committee on fisheries and climate change (CNCP/CC) be set up.

### **Socio-economic benefits to fishing communities**

All work on the modern processing facility in Cayar for the women's processing group will be completed in the second quarter of FY14. Work from July-December included painting, tiling, flooring and installation of doors. Some of the equipment, such as ovens and drying racks cannot be installed until the flooring of the courtyard is complete. The technical monitoring committee periodically conducted site visits to review progress and make recommendations.

Literacy classes for women processors continued until the end of September 2013. The instructors (all women) have been concentrating on the Code of Conduct, established by the USAID/COMFIH project, to not only teach women to read and write, but also to educate them better on how to follow the Code. The instructors are led by a supervisor who conducts regular field missions to assist the instructors and build their capacity. During each mission, they discuss the weaknesses they still have and suggest ways of improving subsequent classes. At the same time, the instructors are working on a document of good practices that could serve as a guide for artisanal processing and a manual for all women processing fishery products in Senegal.

Efforts to raise awareness of the Code of Conduct are also being pursued through chats in "mbars", so that all women become conversant with the content of the Code. Some rules of the Code are now being applied, such as the hygiene standards on the site, the rules for maintenance of processing equipment, organization of marketing activities, and fish processing.

The project provided the Cayar women IT equipment consisting of a desktop computer, a power backup device, a printer and a camera, and followed this up with a training session in Cayar from September 25<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup>, 2013. The training introduced the participants to the Internet, its functions and benefits. The Internet is a vital gateway for these women, especially in terms of communications, marketing and labeling the products processed in the Cayar facility. Email addresses were created and there are plans to create a website for the women processors in Cayar.

### **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. *Pwani* also collaborated with SUCCESS in hosting a national level workshop called "Climate Change Adaptation and Development Mainstreaming for the Coast".

*Pwani* is also a learning site for enterprise development and it is one of the cases featured in the "*Conservation-based Enterprise Review*." In July 2013, the *Pwani* Project conducted a survey of

all individuals involved in the project's livelihoods activities. The survey followed up on a survey conducted by the SUCCESS Project in 2007, and covered several of the SUCCESS Project livelihood beneficiaries. A summary of the survey findings are presented in Appendix 3 as a Success Story.

The Pwani Project came to an end in December 2013.

### **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 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 funded another 16 Indonesians to attend the September 2013 Fisheries Leadership Course at URI. CRC has also conducted a review of Indonesia's coastal program with a focus on incentives to accelerate the adoption of the law in local districts. IMACS project ends in September 2014.

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

BALANCED was 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. The project, which ended in September 2013, aimed 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 was 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 worked in and with other USAID-funded projects that were shaped by the first phase of SUCCESS. This included the Pwani project in Tanzania, where BALANCED helped 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 had a buy-in from USAID Philippines and field activities implemented as part of this built upon work pioneered by SUCCESS related to MPAs, fisheries and livelihoods and drew 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 worked with the SUCCESS Associate Award, Integrated Coastal and Fisheries Governance (ICFG) project in Ghana, where it provided 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.

## APPENDIX 1: PMP HIGHLIGHTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

INDICATOR	FY 13 Targets	FY 13 Results	FY 14 Targets	FY 14 Q1 results	FY 13 Q4 and FY 14 Q1 results	Comments on FY 14 results
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	1,632	196	294	454	Over target
1.b. Person hours of training completed in climate change supported by USG assistance-adaptation (men)	384	908	0	0	0	
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	881	84	84	276	Over target
2.b Person hours of training completed in climate change supported by USG assistance-adaptation (women)	96	344	0	0	0	
3. Dollar value of funds leveraged from USAID Missions and non-USG sources	10,000	121,223	0	1800	1800	Leveraged funding came from IUCN
4. Tools, protocols, procedures, systems, methodologies, guides, curricula, or indices developed or adapted for country and/or thematic contexts	4	3	4	0	0	On target. Several tools are in progress

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	2	0	0	On target. A climate change video is being developed. The team is also working on preparing the coasts at risks and a document on lessons learned and guidance for future NAP workshops.
5. Success stories, peer review articles, conference papers, research studies documenting key actionable findings and lessons learned related to SUCCESS	4	12	6	3	5	On target. Reported for Q1 are two presentations made in Warsaw and a Tanzania success story.
6. Technical support interventions provided by SUCCESS to other partners and programs on toolkits and guidebooks developed by SUCCESS	4	7	1	2	4	Above target. TA provided IUCN and IMACS
7. Recipients of SUCCESS training and/or mentoring subsequently implementing projects or providing training or technical assistance in these topics to others	5	2	0	2	2	On target. The two individuals reported were participants in the 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	1	0	0	On target
9. Target organizations incorporating SUCCESS tools etc. into their work	2	4	0	0	0	No target for the last year
10. Hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management	0	0	0	0	0	No target

11. Policies, laws, agreements, or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation implemented	0	0	0	0	0	No target
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**APPENDIX 2: LEVERAGED FUNDING TO DATE (OCT '09 – DEC '13)**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Leveraging Partner</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Leveraged Funds</b>
2010	CRC	Marviva	MPA PRO	1,800
2010	CRC	individual experts	Livelihoods learning	5,322
2010	CRC	CRC	Reception at 3/24 meeting	2,212
2010	CRC	CIDEA	Juan Ramon Travel	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	Seagrant staff contributing to RMI coastal assessment	2,002
2010	CRC	LOICZ	Stephen participation in India meeting.	504
2010	CRC	LOICZ	Stephen participation in Paris meeting	2,133
2010	WIOMSA	Sida	Expert meeting for WIOCOMPASS	15,200
2011	WIOMSA	WIOMSA match	South Africa certification event	3,180
2011	WIOMSA	WWF S.A. and South African Parks Governments	South Africa certification event	10,900
2011	WIOMSA	USAID Tanzania	Kenya certification event	4,000
2011	WIOMSA	Employer candidate fees	Kenya certification event	3,200
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

2011	UH Seagrant	UNDP	development of shore management guide for the Marshall Islands	6,000
2011	CRC	USAID	IMACS Indonesia Project, year 1 climate change funds implemented by CRC	183,303
2011	CRC	IOC and URI (training account)	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
2012	CRC	UH Seagrant	salary and funding for fact sheets	12,000
2012	WIOMSA	WWF TZ		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
2012	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
2013	WIOMSA	Sida	Learning meeting in Nairobi	25,773
2013	WIOMSA	Sida	Level 1 assessment on Mafia	12,510
2013	WIOMSA	WIOMSA match	Madagascar assessment	7,478
2013	WIOMSA	WCS Madagascar	Madagascar assessment	13,000
2013	CRC	Manonmaniam Sundaranar Univerisity	Brian's trip to India	2,466
2013	CRC	Pwani/USAID Tanzania	NAP workshop	12,401
2013	CRC	WWF Malaysia	Cons enterprise and fisheries training	12,057

2013	CRC	COMFISH	Glenn's trip to Senegal and his time. MPA PRO for West Africa	11,311
2013	CRC	Engility	West Africa NAP workshop	50,000*
2013	CRC	IUCN	Travel to Germany for the IUCN BIOPAMA project	1,800
<b>LEVERAGED FUNDING TOTAL \$</b>				<b>658,269</b>

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

### **APPENDIX 3: SUCCESS STORY: SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS IN TANZANIA**

“Green jobs” is a catchphrase often used by politicians, entrepreneurs and academics when discussing opportunities to build wealth, win votes or influence agendas. In the less-developed world “green jobs” are a route out of crushing poverty in some of the most vulnerable places on the globe.

Such is the case in Tanzania’s coastal villages surrounding Saadani National Park and in the Menai Bay Conservation Area on Zanzibar, where communities rely heavily on agriculture and fishing—endeavors that are increasingly threatened by overharvesting and climate change impacts. It is here that the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/Tanzania Pwani Project has helped more than 1,000 households boost their incomes by 43 percent while also reducing threats to biodiversity and natural resources. The University of Rhode Island Graduate School of Oceanography’s Coastal Resources Center (CRC) has implemented the four-year Pwani Project since it began in 2009.

Pwani has continued the livelihoods work of USAID/Sustainable Coastal Communities and Ecosystems Project (SUCCESS). They shared the goals of creating sustainable livelihoods to diversify and increase income, reduce pressure on natural resources and increase resilience to natural and man-made stresses. July 2013 survey data document the impacts.

Pwani has helped 1,359 households in 21 villages implement livelihood activities that boosted household income 43 percent, on average. Livelihood enterprises included: bread baking, beekeeping, jewelry making, solar-powered cell phone charging stations and soap making. Pwani succeeded by emphasizing entrepreneurship skills and mentoring along with a focus on technical skills. Essential to the success of this combination was the role of local Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOS) to provide seed money, loans and financial literacy training. SACCOS share a conservation mission and support livelihood activities linked to sustainable natural resource practices. Data show that 68.2 percent of project beneficiaries took out at least one SACCOS loan, two thirds of which were used for business development. Participants also demonstrated financial responsibility: 84.3 percent of borrowers succeeded in making every loan payment. And the data indicate that borrowing and investing in one’s own enterprise further corresponded to economic gain. Such successes can then contribute to quality of life. Measures of household wealth—including purchases of matching living room furniture or refrigerators—suggest higher standards of living on average for beneficiaries vs. non-beneficiaries. In many cases project-supported enterprises provided an additional—not sole—livelihood, which strengthened household resiliency in times of stress. Beneficiaries reported 2.15 livelihoods, on average, vs. 1.44 livelihoods for non-beneficiaries.

There is also evidence that the activities brought a modest reduction in biodiversity threats. Data show behavior changes among some villagers who previously had not weighed the environmental impacts of their fishing or charcoal-making activities: 62 percent of those who had stopped or reduced activities indicated that they had been influenced by the project’s messages on sustainability. Findings also indicate non-economic benefits, including more than 60 percent who felt stronger community ties and cooperation with local government. Such empowerment and cohesiveness allow individuals to see the possibility of improving their

quality of life in the short term and allow even the most impoverished to recognize that they can claim control over their future.