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**USAID/TANZANIA
QUARTERLY REPORT, Q2**

Reporting period: January 1- March 31, 2012

**Project Name: Conservation of Coastal Eco-Systems in
Tanzania:
The PWANI Project**

Name of Implementing Partner	University of Rhode Island
Activity Name	Conservation of Coastal Eco-Systems in Tanzania: The Pwani Project
Reporting Period (of US FY)	FY 12, Q2 (January 1-March 31, 2012)
Contact Details:	Baraka Kalangahe: baraka@tcmpz.org (255-713-744567) Elin Torell: elin@crc.uri.edu (1-401-8746103)
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COASTAL RESOURCES CENTER
University of Rhode Island

Program Overview/Summary

Name of the Implementing Agency: University of Rhode Island Coastal Resources Center	Reporting Period: January – March , 2012							
Report Prepared by: Elin Torell and Jeremiah Daffa	Home Office Address: US address: 220 South Ferry Road, Narragansett, RI 02882, USA Tanzania address: Bongwa Area, Plot No. P.O.BOX 223 Bagamoyo, Tanzania							
Project Title: Conservation of Coastal Eco-Systems in Tanzania: The PWANI Project	Target Areas (Geographic): Bagamoyo, Pangani, Zanzibar							
Cooperative Agreement #: 621-A-00-10-00012-00	Sub-contract/sub-grantees: UZIKWASA, WIOMSA, TaTEDO, CVM, and SeaSense							
Period of Project: (Start and End Dates): December 15, 2009 – December 14, 2013	Related Program Area & Elements of Operations Plan: SO 13, NRM							
Budget:								
Planned Life of the Project: US \$4,377,061 (includes URI cost share)	Amount Obligated to Date: US \$2,900,000					Pipeline: US \$780,318		
Principal Target Beneficiaries: Direct: Coastal districts, government departments and institutions, and coastal communities, NGOs and CBOs Indirect: Private Sector	Major Counterpart Organizations: NEMC, VPO, Government Departments and Institutions, Coastal Districts, Local ICM Programs and NGOs.							
Standard Indicators:	Baseline FY11	Target Annual	Q1 FY12 Result	Q2 FY12 Result	Q3 FY 12	Q4 FY12	Results Performance for reporting period	On Target Y/N
Number of hectares in		45,040		10,271				Y

areas of biological significance under improved management	102,046			new hect. 168,731 cumulative				
Number of hectares in areas of biological significance showing improved biophysical conditions for selected parameter(s)	26,734	5,300	0	1,334			25%	N
Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance	11	8	0	5			63%	Y
Dollar value of funds leveraged	333,208	No target	14,128	82,000			No target	
Number of households implementing energy efficient measures as a result of USG assistance	0	43	52	225			523%	Y
Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance	0	2,715	783	70			3%	N
Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance	1	4	0	1 (2 assessments, one report)			25%	N
Number of individuals with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable NRM	734	602	91	2,243			373%	Y
Number of households with improved access to finance, including those receiving community credit and start up grants	278	120	153	30			25%	Y
Proportion of females participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources	0	60%	57%	59%			On target	Y
Number of institutions	14	4	4	7			175%	Y

with improved capacity to address climate change issues (adaptation) as a result of USG assistance								
Number of the targeted population reached with individual and/or small group level HIV prevention interventions that are based on evidence and/or meet the minimum standards required (PEPFAR P8.1.D)	2684	2,500	394	622			25%	Y
Number of fishermen (mobile men with money) reached with individual and/or small group level preventive interventions that are based on evidence and/or meet the minimum standards required. (PEPFAR P8.3.D)	956	500	214	214			43%	Y
Number of targeted condom service outlets (PEPFAR P8.4.D)	153	300	340	321			107%	Y
Number of individuals trained	2,606	No target	362	131			4%	Y
Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance (SO 13, indicator 4.8.1-29)	0	8,660	5,860	3,594			5%	Y

Note: The Results Performance Column depicts level of achievement for FY 12 Quarter 2 against the annual target for FY 12

Contact Information:

Baraka Kalangahe
Pwani Director
Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership
Bong'wa Area, Block C, Plot number 13,
Box 223, Bagamoyo
Tel: +255 23 244-0313
Fax: +255 23 244-0314
Email: baraka@tcmptz.org

Gabriel Batulaine
Agreement Officer's Representative
US Agency for International Development
686 Old Bagamoyo Rd., Msasani
P.O.Box 9130
Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania
Tel: (255) 22-266-8490
Fax: (255) 22-266-8421
Email: gbatulaine@usaid.gov

Elin Torell
Project Manger
Coastal Resources Center
University of Rhode Island
220 South Ferry Rd
Narragansett RI 02882 USA
Tel: 401-874-6103
Fax: 401-874-6920
Email: Elin@crc.uri.edu

Cindy Moreau
Business Manager
Coastal Resources Center
University of Rhode Island
220 South Ferry Rd
Narragansett RI 02882 USA
Tel: 401-874-6488
Fax: 401-874-6920
Email: cindo@gso.uri.edu

Esther Kapinga
Administrative and Finance Officer
Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership
Bong'wa Area, Block C, Plot number 13,
Box 223, Bagamoyo
Tel: +255 23 244-0313
Fax: +255 23 244-0314
Email: esther@tcmptz.org

Gilbert Kajuna
Acting Team Leader, Environment
US Agency for International Development
686 Old Bagamoyo Rd., Msasani
P.O.Box 9130
Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania
Tel: (255) 22-266-8490
Fax: (255) 22-266-8421
Email: gkajuna@usaid.gov

List of Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AOTR	Agreement Officer's Technical Representative
CEEST	Center for Energy, Environment, Science, and Technology
CFMP	Collaborative Fisheries Management Plan
CRC	Coastal Resources Center
DAP	District Action Planning
EAME	Eastern African Marine Ecoregion
FINCA	Foundation for International Community Assistance
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICEMS	National Integrated Coastal Environment Management Strategy
ICM	Integrated Coastal Management
ICMU	Integrated Coastal Management Unit
IMS	Institute of Marine Sciences
IR	Intermediate Results
LoP	Life of Project
MACEMP	Marine and Coastal Environment Management Program
MKUKUTA	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (In Kiswahili)
MPRU	Marine Parks and Reserves Unit
NEMC	National Environmental Management Council
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSC	National Steering Committee
PEACE	Population, Equity, and AIDS in Coastal Environment Projects
PHE	Population-Health-Environment
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
SACCO	Savings and Cooperative Credit Organization
SAMP	Special Area Management Plan
SANAPA	Saadani National Park Authority
SCCULT	Savings and Cooperative Credit Union League of Tanzania
SO	Strategic Objective
SUCCESS	Sustainable Coastal Communities and Ecosystems
TANAPA	Tanzanian National Parks Authority
TaTEDO	Tanzania Traditional Energy Development Organization
TCMP	Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
URI	University of Rhode Island
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WADA	Water and development Initiative
WIOMSA	Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

Table of Contents

PROGRAM OVERVIEW/SUMMARY	1
CONTACT INFORMATION:.....	5
LIST OF ACRONYMS.....	6
INTRODUCTION.....	8
PROJECT GOAL AND RESULTS.....	8
HIGHLIGHTS OF RESULTS FROM QUARTER 2, FY 12	10
FY 12, QUARTER 2 RESULTS, OUTPUTS, AND PRIORITIES.....	10
PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND ADMIN UPDATE	10
COORDINATION WITH NEMC	10
1. PROTECT CRITICAL COASTAL FORESTS, WILDLIFE, AND FRESHWATER RESOURCES	11
ACTIVITY 1.1. CRITICAL COASTAL AREA USE PLANNING IN BAGAMOYO DISTRICT	11
ACTIVITY 1.2: MARICULTURE ZONING FOR MANGROVE ECOSYSTEM PROTECTION	12
ACTIVITY 1.3: PROTECT AND MONITOR COASTAL FORESTS AND ASSOCIATED WILDLIFE INSIDE SANAPA.....	13
ACTIVITY 1.4: REDUCE DEFORESTATION THROUGH IMPROVING ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES.....	14
2. PROTECT CRITICAL MARINE ECOSYSTEMS AND ENDANGERED SPECIES	16
ACTIVITY 2.1.1. SCALE-UP OF COMMUNITY-LED NO-TAKE ZONES OF INTERTIDAL AREAS	16
ACTIVITY 2.1.2 HALF PEARL FARMING.....	17
ACTIVITY 2.1.3 IMPROVING SUSTAINABILITY OF DOLPHIN TOURISM IN MENAI BAY	17
ACTIVITY 2.2: SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SANAPA MARINE ZONE.....	18
ACTIVITY 2.3: PROTECTION OF SEA TURTLES	18
3. HUMAN DIMENSIONS OF THE COASTAL ECOSYSTEM	19
ACTIVITY 3.1 INCREASINGLY RESILIENT COMMUNITIES ARE ENABLED TO ADAPT TO CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS.....	20
ACTIVITY 3.2. COMMUNITIES BENEFITING ECONOMICALLY FROM NRM-BASED BUSINESSES.....	22
ACTIVITY 3.3.1:HIV/AIDS PREVENTION AND MITIGATION ACTIVITIES TO IMPROVE LIFE AMONG FISHING COMMUNITIES. ...	26
ACTIVITY 3.3.2 INTEGRATING POPULATION, HEALTH, AND ENVIRONMENT (PHE) INTO THE PWANI PROJECT	28
PROJECT WIDE COMMUNICATIONS ACTIVITIES.....	29
STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION/INVOLVEMENT (LINE MINISTRIES/CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, DISTRICT GOVERNMENT, COMMUNITIES, AND/OR CBOS	29
GENDER MAINSTREAMING	30
CHALLENGES AND HOW THEY WERE OVERCOME	31
FINANCIAL REPORT -PWANI ESTIMATED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATUS.....	33
APPENDIX 1. PWANI PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT REPORT.....	34
APPENDIX 2. ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE REPORTING	38
APPENDIX 3. DR WILKINSON’S ACTIVITIES AND NOTES	39

Introduction

This report describes the results from the second quarter of FY 12 of the Conservation of Coastal Eco-Systems in Tanzania: the Pwani Project. The Pwani project is implemented in the Bagamoyo-Pangani and Menai Bay Seascapes, an area that face many threats to its biodiversity assets and challenges to its sustainable development. These threats and challenges include but are not limited to serious overfishing, destructive practices such as clear-cutting of mangrove forests, and a deterioration in water quality from industrial and municipal waste as well as runoff from farming. At the same time, coastal communities and businesses increasingly rely on these resources being healthy—an essential factor in the ability of the resources to continue providing income, food, and trade opportunities at the national, regional, and global levels.

Project Goal and Results

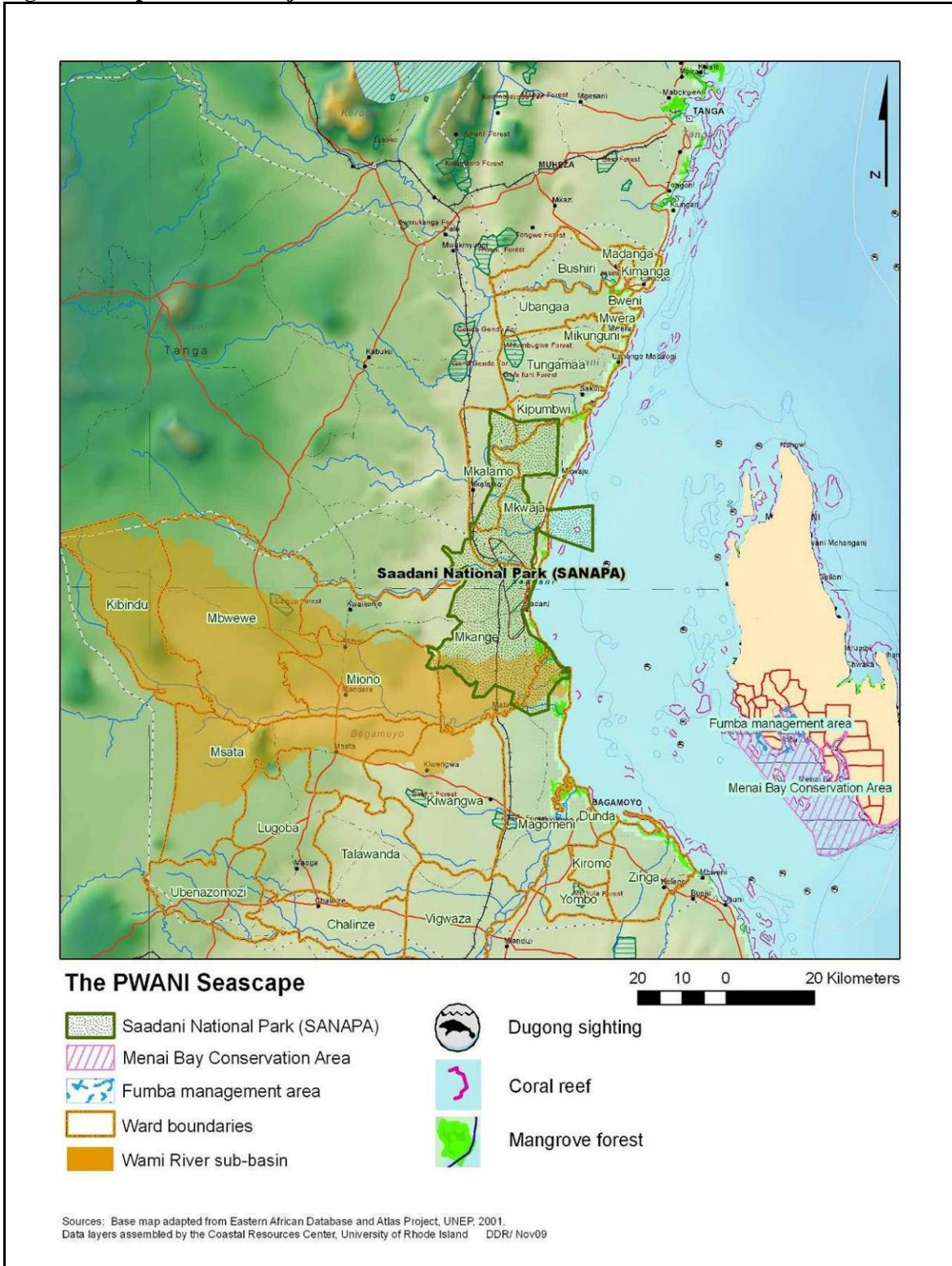
Pwani is a targeted project, aiming to sustain the flow of environmental goods and services; reverse the trend of environmental destruction of critical coastal habitats; and improve the wellbeing of coastal residents in the Bagamoyo- Pangani and Menai Bay Seascapes. This goal will be met by speeding the formation of the enabling conditions for coastal governance, supporting local participation in natural resources management, integrating socio-economic and other cross-cutting issues, and promoting institutional and resource user behaviors that are appropriate for the long-term management of the Northern Tanzania Seascape. This will require working within three result areas:

Result Area 1. Sound natural resource management (Nature)

Result Area 2. Strengthened resilience and assets (Wealth)

Result Area 3. Improved governance (Power)

Figure 1. Map of Pwani Project Area



Highlights of Results from Quarter 2, FY 12

- The project leveraged over US \$80,000 from UNWTO and UNIDO, US. Department of State/Fulbright, and private hotels around SANAPA. The leveraged funding will greatly boost Pwani's conservation-based economic growth activities in Bagamoyo and on Zanzibar.
- A monitoring survey conducted on Zanzibar found that the no-take zones surrounding the Fumba Peninsula, which are part of the Menai Bay Conservation Area, have been effective in protecting the biodiversity of intertidal areas. As a result of the analysis, we conclude that the project has contributed to improving the biophysical condition in 1,334 hectares of intertidal area around the Fumba Peninsula

FY 12, Quarter 2 Results, Outputs, and Priorities

Project Management and Admin update

- The Pwani Project Year Three Work Plan was officially presented to the Bagamoyo and Pangani district authorities through Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) Working Group meetings.
- The Project's Standard Operation Procedures were updated
- A manager for coastal management and climate change was hired at WIOMSA on Zanzibar.
- The Pwani Project hosted an SOT meeting, which was held at the Zanzibar Ocean View, on Zanzibar, March 5-8, 2012. A total of 37 Implementing Partners (IPs), USAID staff and officials from the Vice President's Office attended the meeting. The meeting included a field visit to Jambiani, Paje, Kizimkazi and Fumba, where the participants witnessed the progress of Pwani Project activities. The participants were impressed with the progress that the project has achieved and provided valuable recommendations pertinent to achieving the project goals. The recommendations included:
 1. Paje: the Pwani Project should organize a stakeholder's forum to discuss issues of environmental conservation; raise awareness, education and enforcement of the Environmental Act; and train seaweed farmers in how to construct modern/improved drying structures.
 2. Jambiani: The community should construct appropriate erosion control structures with slanting styles and plant grasses and trees with fibrous roots.
 3. Kizimkazi: Due to the issues of benefit sharing that was raised by local boat tour operators, it was recommended that key players in the project organize a stakeholders meeting to discuss the welfare of the project, including mutual benefit sharing. Further, the boat tour operators were encouraged to form cooperatives for the proper management of dolphin tourism; formulate bylaws and regulations; put in place safety guidelines and enforcement for tour operators; and sensitize fishermen on using PINGA to protect dolphins from fishing nets.
 4. Bweleo and Fumba jewelry making and pearl farming: the groups should use modern tools to improve their product quality; more people should be encouraged to join and contribute to the existing SACCOs; and half pearl farmers should be assisted in finding a market.

Coordination with NEMC

- Participated in the UNEP-supported process of developing a Tanzania Country Environmental Outlook (CEO). The CEO discusses the state of the coastal and marine environment in Tanzania. The process is led by the Division of Environment/Vice President's Office. During this reporting period, the Pwani project provided comments on the draft policy summary of the report.

- Participated in the process of developing a National Octopus Fisheries Development Plan. This Process is led by the Fisheries Department. The Pwani project provided comments and facilitated two of three meetings held during the quarter.
- Participated in the inaugural ceremony of the Board of Trustees of Marine Parks and Reserves for Tanzania, held in February 2012 at Mbudya Island, which is a marine reserve. The ceremony was officiated by the Minister of Livestock and Fisheries Development, Hon. Dr. Mathayo David Mathayo. The Pwani Project's Senior Policy Advisor, Mr. Jeremiah Daffa has been re-appointed by the Minister for the second consecutive term to be one of the directors for the Board of Trustees for Tanzania Marine Parks and Reserves.
- A semiannual report on project activities was requested and submitted to NEMC in February 2012.

Key outputs

- Updated Standard Operational Procedures
- New manager for coastal management and climate change activities on Zanzibar
- Recommendation from USAID's SOT

Results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

There are no specific PMP results to report under this section

Priorities for Next Quarter (April – June, 2012)

- Prepare for the semiannual implementation partners meeting.
- Provide support to NEMC in preparation of the upcoming Parliamentary Budget session.
- Continue participating in the UNEP-supported process of developing a Tanzania Country Environmental Outlook (CEO).

1. Protect Critical Coastal Forests, Wildlife, and Freshwater Resources

Pwani builds on work conducted under SUCCESS Tanzania and the Water and Development Alliance (WADA) to protect terrestrial resources linked to coastal and estuarine ecosystems. The geographic focus of the activities is the marine and coastal areas of the Pangani and Bagamoyo Districts, including the Saadani National Park. The main biodiversity assets within this system are coastal forests and habitat, terrestrial wildlife (i.e. elephant migration corridor), and the Wami and Ruvu River estuaries. Project actions are designed to address biodiversity threats related to land clearing for agro-industries, tourism, and energy production. In Year three, the spatial planning activities will be connected to the climate change vulnerability assessments described under activity 3.1.a. This will contribute to improving the enabling conditions for mainstreaming climate adaptation into district policies and programs.

Activity 1.1. Critical coastal area use planning in Bagamoyo District;

In Year 3, the project will focus on developing a “State of Mbegani Bay Report”, which will be an important technical input to the Bagamoyo District's decision making, because of the extensive economic development plans that are targeting the bay and its surrounding environment. The report will describe the prevailing bio-physical and socio economic situation and provide scenarios that predict the impacts that may emanate if the economic development happens (or does not happen).

Report Period Accomplishments (January – March, 2012)

- The Spatial Planning Task Force members met and developed a strategy for developing the “State of Mbegani Bay” Report.
- An annotated outline was prepared for the “State of Mbegani Bay” Report.
- Consultants were identified and terms of references were prepared
- Consultative meetings were held with key stakeholders to provide input on the annotated outline and consultant terms of references

Key Outputs

- Annotated Outline of the “State of Mbegani Bay” Report

Results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

There are no specific PMP results to report under this section

Priorities for Next Quarter (April -June, 2012)

- Identify consultants to work on different activities towards compilation of “State of Mbegani Bay Report” and develop their TOR
- Gathering information and improving the draft Mbegani Seascape report.

Activity 1.2: Mariculture zoning for mangrove ecosystem protection

Report Period Accomplishments (January – March, 2012)

- **Bagamoyo District:** The Final Draft of the Bagamoyo District Minor Permit Procedures for Small scale Mariculture was submitted to the District ICM Working Group and the approval process within the District Council was initiated. The ICM Working Group endorsed and recommended that the document should be translated into Swahili; submitted to the Council Management Team and thereafter to the higher level committee within the District Council for final approval.
- **Pangani District:** The mariculture zoning activities were introduced to the Pangani District ICM Working Group. During the introduction, members of the ICM Working Group discussed the importance of mariculture zoning in Pangani, especially since the district does not have any mariculture zoning regulations in place. The Pangani District participants were interested in the topic and agreed that mariculture zoning can be a tool for the district to protect its vulnerable coastal resources.
- The second step of zoning mariculture sites in Pangani was to form a Task Force Team comprising representatives from the ICM Working Group. The Task Force Team will be the engine for implementing this task, providing a mechanism for developing, adopting, and mainstreaming the mariculture zoning procedures into the district action plans. District participation is essential to ensuring sustainability of the actions.
- The Task Force Team in collaboration with Pwani Project staff conducted introductory meetings in 11 coastal villages in the Pangani district (Mwembeni, Msaraza, West Pangani, Mkwajuni, Bweni, Ushongo, Stahabu, Kipumbwi, Sange, Mkwaja and Buyuni). During the meetings, the team introduced the concept of mariculture zoning and the development of Minor Permit Procedures for Small scale Mariculture. Local communities raised some concerns, for example, pointing out that this project should avoid repeating the mistakes and shortfalls experienced during previous projects, such as TASAF, Tanga Coast Zone, Tanga Forest as well as the famous MACEMP program.

Key Outputs

- Final Minor Permit Procedures for Small Scale Mariculture Activities in Bagamoyo
- Brief report on mariculture introductory meetings in 11 coastal villages in the Pangani District

Results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Total	Comments
Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance	10,271	These are the hectares covered by the Bagamoyo mariculture permitting procedures.
Number of policies, laws, agreements, or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation implemented.	1	Bagamoyo Mariculture Permitting Procedures
Number of local organizations strengthened to manage endangered ecosystems, and to support sustainable livelihoods and cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS and gender	1	Pangani District Council (Task Force created)
Number of individuals reached through community outreach and planning that promotes biodiversity conservation and improved gender equity	188 (75 women)	Individuals reached during introductory meetings

Priorities for Next Quarter (April -June, 2012)**Bagamoyo District:**

- Translate the Decentralized Mariculture Zoning Permit Procedures to Swahili.
- Present the Final Minor Permit to the Council Management Team (CMT) and Environment and Economic Committee for approval
- Approval of the Minor Permit by the District Full Council

Pangani District:

- Take coordinates for zoning of suitable mariculture sites.
- Prepare document layout for the Pangani District Minor Permit Procedures for Small Scale Mariculture activities

Activity 1.3: Protect and monitor coastal forests and associated wildlife inside SANAPA**Report Period Accomplishments (January –March, 2012)**

- Monitored elephant movements by satellite and ground in Saadani National Park and Wami Mbiki Wildlife Management Area in collaboration with stakeholders
- Identified Msubugwe Forest Reserve located about 10 kms from the northern boundary of the Saadani National Park as a key habitat for elephants foraging
- Surveyed six villages to assess the extent of human elephant conflicts around Saadani National Park
- Shared movement data/information with wildlife authorities for their action

Key Outputs

- Elephant movement data at hand has been cleaned, coded and summarized. It is now ready for analysis
- Detailed spatial data attributes within and around Saadani National Park has been documented and will be used in our final telemetry data analysis

Results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Total	Comments
Dollar value of funds leveraged	\$2,000	This was contributed to elephant monitoring at Saadani by WEC and A Tent with a View for accommodation

Priorities for Next Quarter (October—November, 2011)

- Continue elephant monitoring
- Plan for de-collaring operation
- Survey elephant trails along Wami River from Saadani to Wami Mbiki Wildlife Management Area.
- Begin the de-collaring operation

Activity 1.4: Reduce Deforestation through Improving Energy Technologies.

Report Period Accomplishments (January – March, 2012)

- **Introduce energy saving technology and entrepreneurship activities in project villages:** TaTEDO staff visited the Gongo and Saadani villages to introduce the activity and the types of technologies that will be promoted in the villages. The solar multi-charger technology is new in Saadani and the TaTEDO team introduced how the technology can be used for cellphone charging. Business opportunities related to the technologies were discussed and individuals and groups of entrepreneurs were identified to establish baking and solar multi-charger business centers. Activity implementation plans were prepared together with the entrepreneurs.
- **Awareness-raising on the benefits of alternative energy:** During the reporting period, awareness raising activities were implemented in Mkange, Kitonga, Saadani, Mkalamo, Mkwaja and Matipwili. Leaflets, posters, live demonstrations, and meetings were used to mobilize the communities and inform them about the benefits of using fuel efficient wood stoves and the disadvantages of using inefficient stoves. Many of those who participated in the meeting stated that they will start using improved wood fuel stoves and other modern energy technologies.
- **Needs assessment to understand what support the entrepreneurs need to disseminate efficient energy technologies:** The assessment found the following needs:



Awareness meeting conducted in Gongo village

1. Capacity building on the use and maintenance of the technologies (ovens, solar multi-chargers and improved charcoal stoves).
 2. Provision of initial capital for investing in the technologies.
 3. Training on business development technics.
 4. Training on how to construct of energy efficient firewood and charcoal stoves made out of brick (for household and institutional use).
- **Identification of raw-materials for stoves designed for households and institutions:** A raw material assessment conducted in Mkange and Gongo found that the soils present within the villages have a high sand content, which indicates that stoves constructed will not be able to sustain high temperatures. This will result in low stove durability or frequently maintenance. A solution proposed by the villagers is to take soil from an area, located one to two kilometers from the village, where the sand content is lower.
 - **Identification of demonstration households and institutions:** Four primary schools; two in Saadani village, one in Mkange and one in Gongo village were visited and assessed. It was found that none of the schools provide meals for their students. The schools had no cooking utensils, kitchen or shaded area where cooking could take place. Teachers and village leaders reported that there is a plan to provide porridge for the students, but cost is an issue. Because of these issues, we will postpone this activity until we have identified an alternative demonstration institution where energy efficient stoves can be showcased.

Key Outputs

- Two business centers, one for baking project and one for mobile phone charging, were established and outfitted with baking ovens and solar multi-chargers.
- Assessment report on the current status of energy efficient stoves in Matipwili, Saadani, Mkalamo and Mkwaja village prepared.
- Article on the benefits of improved baking oven and solar multi-chargers published in the TaTEDO monthly newsletter

Results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Total	Comments
Number of households implementing energy efficient measures as a result of USG assistance	7	Households representing members of two energy enterprise groups
Number of individuals with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable NRM (SO 13, indicator 2)	36	People from households who work with cell-phone multi-charging and baking activities
Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources	55.6%	Five women and four men are involved in energy saving enterprises.
Number of success stories documenting key actionable findings about best practice	1	Article in TaTEDO monthly newsletter.

Indicator	Total	Comments
approaches and lessons learned published in local media reports, radio shows, conference papers, and research studies		

Priorities for Next Quarter (April—June, 2012)

- Conduct entrepreneurship training
- Conduct training on the use and servicing of solar multi-chargers and baking ovens
- Identify new entrepreneur groups and support them.
- Visit and identify new project sites to construct institutional stoves.

2. Protect Critical Marine Ecosystems and Endangered Species

Pwani targets specific problems and opportunities critical to reversing current trends of marine ecosystem misuse and over-use in the Bagamoyo-Pangani and Menai Bay Seascape. This means protecting marine biodiversity assets such as fish stocks, coral reefs, intertidal resources, and sea turtles by investing in activities related to marine protected area management (community-based and park-based), fisheries management, and protection of marine turtles. Ensuring multiple uses, community empowerment, capacity building, local ownership, use of a participatory approach, and science for management are important features of these Pwani activities.

Activity 2.1.1. Scale-up of community-led no-take zones of intertidal areas

Report Period Accomplishments (January – March, 2012)

- During this reporting period there was no significant implementation of activities related to community-led no-take zones, except for the introduction of the new Pwani Conservation Manager in project villagers. We hope that with the manager in place, the team work will be strengthened and activity implementation will move faster.
- The report from the December 2011 monitoring of no-take areas was finalized. Analyzing the monitoring data with data collected in 2006, 2007, and 2009, found a significant increase in cockle abundance in both Bweleo and Fumba Bondeni. There was a smaller increase in abundance in Fumba Chaleni and a decrease in Nyamanzi compared to 2006, when the first monitoring was conducted. The report also found that the sizes of cockles in the no take zones in most areas are larger compared to the adjacent zones. As a result of the analysis, we conclude that the project has contributed to improving the biophysical condition in 1,334 hectares of intertidal area around the Fumba Peninsula. This is below the target of 5,300 hectares. There are two reasons for not reaching the target. First, we are not including the hectares covering the Nyamanzi village, because the results are not satisfactory enough in the no-take zone to warrant stating that the biophysical conditions have been improved, and second, we did not properly calculate the hectares of intertidal areas when we created the target.

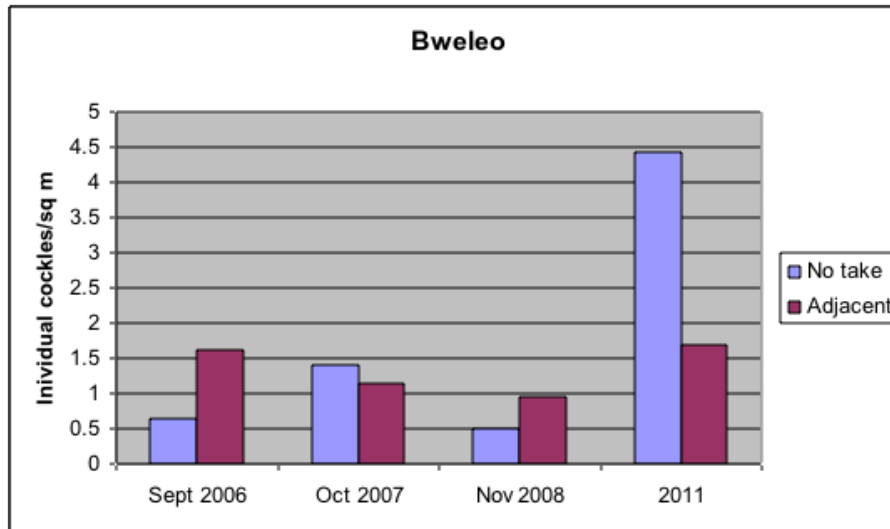


Figure 2. Comparison of number of cockles/square m between 2006 and 2012 in Bweleo

Key Outputs

- New Pwani Manager familiar with the project beneficiaries and activities
- Report comparing monitoring results from 2006 to 2012

Activity 2.1.2 Half pearl farming

Report Period Accomplishments (January – March, 2012)

- Visited Ali and Lali at their farms and observed that Ali has grafted 50 oysters per month in January, February, and March. Lali grafted 70 oysters in February and 20 oysters in March.
- Collaborated with IMS and MBCA to check on the status of the oyster rafts' cleanliness. We know that periodic cleaning improves the quality of oysters and ensure their survival over time. Involvement of MBCA was crucial, strengthening the collaboration between the community, government, and IMS.
- Checked growth and survival of oyster spats at Nyamanzi and Bweleo. We found that during this season the survival rate was higher in Bweleo, which is different from the last reporting period when the survival rate was higher in Nyamanzi.
- A group of 10 members from Sweden who were visiting IMS visited the women's' group at Bweleo to look at the half pearl farms and jewelry making operations. Some of the visitors bought products and provided valuable comments for how to improve product quality.

Key Outputs

- 170 new oysters grafted at Nyamanzi and Bweleo

Activity 2.1.3 Improving sustainability of Dolphin Tourism in Menai Bay

Report Period Accomplishments (January – March, 2012)

- A meeting was conducted with KIDOTOA members. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss how to establish good markets and maintain stable dolphin tourism prices for all boats operators.

Results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Total	Comments
Number of hectares in areas of biological significance showing improved biophysical conditions for selected parameter(s)	1,334	Hectares surrounding the Bweleo, Fumba Bondeni, and Fumba Chaleni no-take zones
Number of individuals reached through community outreach and planning that promotes biodiversity conservation and improved gender equity	257	197 individuals met related to jewelry making, pearl farming and no take zone (144 Female and 53 Male) and 60 in meetings related to Dolphin tourism (5 Female and 55 Male)

Priorities for Next Quarter (January—March, 2012)

- Improve dolphin tourism, including management, training, policies and regulations.
- Revive KIDOTOA activities and work more with them
- Collect oysters on a monthly basis so that there are oysters for seeding/grafting.
- Revive the no take zone committees
- Establish new no-take zones at U/Ukuu and Kikungwi
- Establish new half pearl farms at Kikungwi and U/Ukuu, with extension support from two “old” half pearl farmers (Lali and Rama)

Activity 2.2: Support the implementation of the SANAPA marine zone.

This activity has been postponed due to reduced funding from the biodiversity earmark. If funding becomes available the activity will be implemented in year 4.

Activity 2.3: Protection of sea turtles

Report Period Accomplishments (January – March, 2012)

- Monitoring and protection of sea turtle nests laid during the reporting period
- Ongoing monitoring of endangered species mortalities and illegal activities (dynamite fishing, illegal netting, sea turtle slaughter)
- Village council meetings held in Ushongo and Kikokwe villages
- Village assembly meeting held in the Kikokwe village
- Sea turtle ecotourism revenue donated to Ushongo (TSh 500,000) and Kikokwe (TSh 250,000) villages
- Training conducted for two new Conservation Officers in the Stahabu and Kipumbwi villages
- Sea turtle conservation workshop held for seven SANAPA rangers
- Seven primary schools visited to evaluate impact of teacher training workshop held in April 2011

Key Outputs

- Three green turtle nests monitored and protected (all in Kikokwe village).

- Nine green turtle mortalities recorded (five in Sange and four in Kipumbwi). Eight were green turtles and one was a hawksbill. All were juveniles
- Three day training workshop for seven SANAPA rangers (1 woman and 6 men)
- Assessment of environmental education program delivery in seven primary schools

Results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Total	Comments
Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance	184	Training session for two new Conservation Officers + training for SANAPA rangers
Number of individuals trained and/or certified in coastal governance, MPA management, HIV/AIDS action planning, and other cross-cutting issues (SO 13, indicator 4)	9	SANAPA rangers and new conservation officers
Number of success stories documenting key actionable findings about best practice approaches and lessons learned published in local media reports, radio shows, conference papers, and research studies	1	Article on sea turtle ecotourism published in 'Dar Guide'

Priorities for Next Quarter (April—June, 2012)

- Monitor and protect sea turtle nests and hatchlings at eight nesting sites
- Ongoing monitoring of endangered species mortalities
- Monitor illegal activities (dynamite fishing, illegal netting, sea turtle slaughter)
- Train of new ecotourism representative in Ushongo village
- Conduct by-catch awareness training in four villages
- Assess environmental education programs in six primary schools
- Deliver marine education session at Choba primary school
- Distribute awareness posters in four villages

3. Human Dimensions of the Coastal Ecosystem

Pwani concentrates on three aspects of the human dimensions of coastal ecosystems: climate change adaptation, economic growth, and HIV/AIDS mitigation and prevention activities. The goal is to create wealthier and more empowered communities. Wealthier communities are created not by simply increasing people's economic health and standing, but improving as well other factors that contribute to quality of life—factors such as increasing people's resilience to the impacts of climate change stressors; and improving their access to health services that shape their overall physical wellbeing, including reducing their vulnerability to quality-of-life reducing diseases such as HIV-AIDS. It is this combination of socio-economic "wealth" factors that the Pwani project seeks for its beneficiaries. In terms of economic wealth, Pwani helps coastal entrepreneurs move up the value chain by diversifying and improving production and marketing of goods and services for local and international trade of natural, non-traditional marine fisheries and coastal ecosystem assets; helping provide access to capital; and improving connections between industry groups and improving the investment and market climate.

Activity 3.1 Increasingly resilient communities are enabled to adapt to climate change impacts

Report Period Accomplishments (January – March, 2012)

Mainland Climate Change adaptation

- Initiated an early information gathering and literature review, which will help us conduct a rapid Pangani coast-wide climate change vulnerability assessment.
- The climate change activities were introduced to the Pangani Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) Working Group and a climate change specific task force was formed.
- Conducted a physical site visit to six villages verify the climate change impacts and vulnerabilities found during the literature review. The team visited three upland/riverine villages (Kigurusimba, Msaraza and Mwembeni) and three coastal villages (Buyuni, Sange and Kipumbwi). It was recommended that detailed vulnerability assessments and adaptation plans should be carried out in the Sange and Mwembeni villages.
- Started preparing the Pangani-wide rapid vulnerability assessment
- Continued monitoring the mango demonstration farm at Kitonga village. To date, 864 out of 1,287 the trees planted in year 2011 are still healthy, indicating a survival rate of 67%.
- The Pwani Project helped initiate small demo-plots for rice farming in the Kitonga village. The project supported plowing and setting the plots. Rice seeds of three different varieties (SARO-5, NERICA-1 and a local common variety called “KAMPE”) were purchased and some were sown in the nursery.
- Monitored the beekeeping activities in Mlingotini. So far, 13 out of 36 hives have been colonized. This is a relatively good colonization rate, given that the hives were placed in December 2011. A number of factors influence the colonization rate, including the availability of bee colonies in the area, the probability of natural colonization, the natural environment, and the time of year.

Zanzibar

- Monitored the progress of the climate change committees in Paje and Jambiani. The committees are continuing to plant and monitor Ipomea grass along the beach as a measure to control beach erosion.
- The climate change initiatives in Zanzibar are becoming more and more recognized. Visitors from Sida, Sweden, went to Paje in February. They met the committee and saw the activities. Similarly the Division of Environment (DOE) of the Zanzibar Government visited the sites on March 30th.
- The Paje and Jambiani vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning document was drafted and submitted to the Pwani Project Team for comments. The Pwani Core Team has reviewed the assessment and have sent their comments back to the Zanzibar team.
- The Pwani Project consultants in Zanzibar attended a workshop on the economic impacts of climate change in Zanzibar. During the workshop they shared their experiences of implementing Pwani Project climate change activities in Zanzibar.
- The Pwani Project consultants attended UNDP planning meetings for a new project that will aim to strengthen the environment and climate change governance for Zanzibar. They shared the activities planned by Pwani to avoid that the new project duplicates ongoing efforts.

Key Outputs

- Summary of findings from the climate change vulnerability scoping exercise for the Pangani District

- Formation of climate change committees in Paje and Jambiani.
- Draft Village Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Planning Report for Paje and Jambiani.

Results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Total	Comments
Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance (Indicator 4.8.2-28)	4	Mlingotini, Kitonga, Paje, and Jambiani adaptation plans have been proposed and are being implemented.
Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance	70	These 70 are the people who have attended climate change workshops
Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance	1	Paje and Jambiani. The assessments are counted as one, because there is only one report and the assessments were conducted at the same time by the project team.
Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues (adaptation) as a result of USG assistance	7	Members of Pangani district climate change task force (Departments of Beekeeping, Community development, Agriculture, Livestock and Heath). DOE and Tourism departments in Zanzibar.

Priorities for Next Quarter (January—March, 2012)

- Conduct vulnerability assessments for the Sange and Mwembeni villages in Pangani
- Set up rice paddy demo plots in Kitonga
- Provide continued support to beekeeping and mangrove conservation in Mlingotini.
- Conduct general outreach on climate change for Pangani.
- Finalize and publish the Village Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Planning Report for Paje and Jambiani.
- Continue periodic checkups of climate change committees activities in the Paje and Jambiani villages (once a month)
- Developing alternative seaweed drying techniques on the beach in Paje
- Conduct at least two meetings with Hoteliers and relevant government institutions with stakeholders of Paje and Jambiani to discuss shoreline protection.
- Develop maps to elaborate and document shoreline change scenarios for Paje and Jambiani.

- Mark areas where vegetation was drawn by GPS so as to be able to make future comparisons on vegetation changes

Activity 3.2. Communities benefiting economically from NRM-based businesses through increased income, access to credit, new markets, and enhanced goods and services

Report Period Accomplishments (January—March, 2012)

Mainland

- Ten Mlingotini tour guides were trained in eco-tourism business management and customer care. The training involved visiting tourist sites in Bagamoyo
- Pwani participated in the establishment of the Collaborative Actions for Sustainable Tourism (COAST) Project which is funded by UNWTO and UNIDO and implemented by the Vice President Office’s Division of Environment and Ministry of Natural Resources. The COAST project is expected to support the Bagamoyo District Council, by funding some of of the eco-tourism activities initiated by the SUCCESS Tanzania Project and continued by the Pwani project. We consider the US \$50,000 project as leveraged resources to the Pwani Project, because it will significantly boost our ecotourism activities in Bagamoyo. One of the Pwani staff members is assigned to be a member Bagamoyo Eco-Tourism Task Force, which will guide the COAST project’s implementation. This will ensure that the COAST and Pwani Projects synchronize their plans and build upon each other.
- The Sange, Ushongo and Mwembeni villagers in the Pangani district developed SACCO bylaws and have been approved by the Cooperatives registrar.
- 112 members of the HIV/AIDS related SACCOs were trained in business development and entrepreneurship.
- Provided the second installments of seed money to the Saadani and Mlingotini SACCOs.



Mwembeni women waiting to pay their dues to join the new SACCO



Entrepreneurship training for SACCO members in Ushongo

Zanzibar

- Joined the jewelry makers and pearl farmers to sell their products in some shops and galleries, such as the House of Wonders, in Stone town. This helped the entrepreneurs see how products are displayed, establish relationships with different shop keepers, and to learn and copy designs of other jewelers.
- Established of a new seasonal jewelry market along the beach at the Kikungwi village. The market, which has helped the ladies broaden their market without leaving their home village, targets the tourists who go Kwale Island.
- During this quarter Dr. Erin Wilkinson, Fulbright Scholar visiting Zanzibar from the Johnson and Wales University in Providence, provided advice to the Pwani team on marketing, merchandise display, packaging, and labeling. The techniques suggested by Dr. Wilkinson are environmentally friendly and aim to increase the product value and sales in local and tourist markets. Dr Wilkinson also provided tips on how to work closely with the jewelry makers. A progress report from Dr. Wilkinson is provided in Appendix 3.
- Visitors from Sida students from IMS, and member of the SOT visited the jewelry and half pearl farmers. The villagers benefitted from meeting these guests, not only because they were able to sell some products, but also because the visitors provided positive suggestions related to how they might be able to improve their businesses.
- Supported the community of Kikungwi by buying a grinder for them. This will enhance their jewelry making activities, because previously they had to rely on borrowing a grinder from Unguja Ukuu.
- The quality of jewelry produced by the new villages of Kizingo, Kikungwi and Unguja Ukuu has improved significantly. These new groups have also been better able to capture market shares in tourist shops and compete with other jewelers in terms of quality.
- The Zanzibar SACCO had a board meeting to discuss how many shares were bought and how much the members are saving. In this quarter the Fumba SACCO members bought shares and mobilized savings and the total capital is Tshs 815,000. The group has opened a savings account in the People's Bank of Zanzibar (PBZ).
- For many years the local entrepreneurs have lamented about the lack of a market, but in January, the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar decided to open a Sunday market which was launched by the Vice President, Hon: Balozi Seif Ali Iddi. The half pearl farmers and jewelry makers participated and sold some of their products to different customers. The new Sunday market will likely become a reliable and sustainable market for the entrepreneurs.

Key Outputs

- Bylaws developed for the Sange, Ushongo, and Mwembeni SACCOs
- New local markets established on Zanzibar for jewelry makers (eg. Sunday market, Kwale Island)
- Grinder purchased for the Kikungwi jewelry makers



Hon: Seif Ali Iddi ,The Second Vice President of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar visiting pearl farmer booth during the launching of the Kisonge Ground Sunday Market; Zanzibar

Review of individuals with increased economic benefit

In Quarter 2 of FY 12 we did a review of all of the individuals involved in the enterprise and SACCO activities of the Pwani Project. The purpose was to document the members of each group and to see how many dropouts and new members each group had compared with previous reporting. Since we had previously only reported the number of individuals with increased economic benefit, this review helped us figure out the actual number of individuals involved in livelihood activities. From that we calculated the percent that are female and the total number of individuals benefitting (including family members). These numbers will be entered in the TMEMS data entry system.

Location	Number of Entrepreneurs				Women under 30	Total individuals (multiply entrepreneurs by 4)	Quarter 2 increase based on new entrepreneurs and previous under-reporting
	Male	Female	% Female	Total			
Bagamoyo	63	141	69%	204	5	816	405
Pangani	168	105	38%	273	2	1,092	1,006
Zanzibar	80	209	72%	289	64	1,156	832
Total	311	455	59%	766	71	3,064	2,243

Results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Total	Comments
Dollar value of funds leveraged	80,000	COAST Project ecotourism budget for Bagamoyo (50,000) and Erin Wilkinson's Fulbright Scholarship (30,000)
Number of men and women with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable NRM (SO 13, indicator 2)	2,243	See table above for details
Number of households with improved access to finance, including those receiving community credit and start up grants	30	Sange 11, Mwembeni 9 and Ushongo 10
Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources	455 women in total (59%)	See table above for details
Number of individuals trained	122	112 SACCO members and 10 tour guides
Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance (SO 13, indicator 4.8.1-29)	3,410	SACCO training was 4.5 hours per day for six days. Tour Guide Training was a total of 17 hours over three days.
Number of individuals reached through community outreach and planning that promotes biodiversity conservation and improved gender equity	197	Meetings held related to jewelry making, pearl farming and no take zoning (54 male, 144 female)

Priorities for Next Quarter (April —June, 2012)

Mainland

- Train three SACCOs board members in accounting and loan management
- Audit the Mkange Women SACCO books of accounts
- Print a Mlingotini eco-tourism handbook.
- Provide seed money to four SACCOs.
- Monitor eco-tourism development and SACCO development in the project area.
- Photograph tourist attractions in Mlingotini
- Conduct training on half pearl farming and jewelry making in Mlingotini.
- Connect Pwani ecotourism activities with the TCMP blog.
- Conduct seaweed product value added training in Mlingotini (e.g. soap making)
- Prepare samples of packaging and labeling for display
- Facilitate seaweed product sales and marketing in Bagamoyo hotels, shops etc.

- Clean the attraction sites with villagers

Zanzibar

- Start the construction of a resource center
- Train new jewelry makers on packaging and labeling in Kikungwi, U/Ukuu and Kizingo.
- Train Fumba SACCO board members on management and accounting
- Train new SACCO members in KIZINGO
- Provide seed money for the Mwisho wa ubaya aibu SACCO in Fumba

Activity 3.3.1: HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation activities to improve life for those living with HIV/AIDS and lead to quality behavior change among fishing communities.

Report Period Accomplishments (January—March, 2012)

- HIV/AIDS trainings for fishermen were conducted in the villages of Ushongo, Kipumbwi, Mkwaja and Mikochei. A total of 149 individuals (98 male and 51 female) involved in the fishing industry participated in the trainings. More participants came from Ushongo and Kipumbwi due to higher populations and larger number of fishermen in those villages. In order to holistically address HIV/AIDS risk taking behaviors, the training targeted not only fishermen but also fish vendors, village leaders and fishermen leaders. The fishermen training package included the following topics:
 1. HIV/AIDS facts, transmission and prevention, effects of AIDS to the community and the nation at large, stigma and its wider effects
 2. HIV/AIDS risk taking behaviors related to fishermen
 3. Gender concepts and its interrelationship to HIV/AIDS and development
 4. Understanding of TACAIDS and VMACs and their responsibilities in addressing HIV/AIDS from national to sub-village level
 5. Responsible leadership as keys to development and addressing fishermen issues
- Facilitated the formation and sensitization of village leadership coalition groups (extended VMACs)
- Facilitated the engendering of village HIV/AIDS action plans. The engendering has been conducted in five villages (Mkalamo, Mikinguni, Ushongo, Bweni and Kimang'a).
- Provided technical backstopping to all 33 VMACs in Pangani. The VMACs were supported to better implement their village HIV/AIDS action plans.
- UZIKWASA continued to collaborate with the Pwani Project's Core Team on Economic Growth to support vulnerable groups and their participation in SACCOs.
- Conducted a fishermen and VMAC review meeting that included joint plan implementation
- A total of 60 radio programs were produced and aired through the Pangani FM community radio
- 321 condom outlets were monitored this quarter. They include shops, kiosks, bars, guest houses, CBDs and pharmacies. Other condom outlet points are the village offices and sub-village leaders who have volunteered to supply condoms to their community members.
- Twenty five mobile video shows and 20 theater plays (VARANGATI III) were conducted and attended by a total of 11,676 community members. These shows addressed the following themes: men ignoring agriculture, fishermen HIV/AIDS risk taking behaviors, gang rape and men's reluctance to work. The shows triggered community discussions, which included reflections on gender, the upbringing of children, and parental responsibility.
- A total of 250 Banja Basi wall calendars were produced and distributed. These calendars address issues of teacher – pupils' relations, men reluctance to work, ignoring agriculture, gang rape, responsible leadership, the upbringing of boys and girls, fishermen and fish for sex

behaviors, early sex initiation and forced marriages. These are the nine themes of the UZIKWASA Banja Basi campaign for 2009 – 2011.

Key Outputs

- Condom social marketing report
- Condom outlet survey report
- Report on assessment of how to support HIV/AIDS vulnerable groups through economic growth activities.
- Report on the VMAC and fishermen joint review meeting
- An article in the Citizen newspaper on January 23rd, 2012 on the UZIKWASA work of engendering the village plans

Results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Total	Comments
Number of persons reached through community outreach that promotes HIV/AIDS prevention	11,676	TFD and MVU shows
Number of the targeted population reached with individual and/or small group level HIV prevention interventions that are based on evidence and/or meet the minimum standards required (PEPFAR P8.1.D)	425	Technical backstopping to six Pwani project villages
Number of fishermen (mobile men with money) reached with individual and/or small group level preventive interventions that are based on evidence and/or meet the minimum standards required. (PEPFAR P8.3.D)	214	
Number of targeted condom service outlets (PEPFAR P8.4.D)	321	Condom outlets in all 33 villages of Pangani.
Number of local organizations strengthened to manage endangered ecosystems, and to support sustainable livelihoods and cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS and gender	4	VMACs in Ushongo, Kipumbwi, Mikotheni and Mkwaja.
Number of success stories documenting key actionable findings about best practice approaches and lessons learned published in local media reports, radio shows, conference papers, and research studies	1	Citizen newspaper article

Priorities for Next Quarter (April —June, 2012)

- Proceed with fishermen HIV/AIDS trainings
- Conduct engendering of village plans using reflection of transformative responsible leadership methods
- Conduct TFD and MVU shows in the 33 villages of Pangani
- Produce and air Mazingira, Banja Basi and Fishermen radio programs through the Pangani FM community radio.

- Conduct monitoring of condom outlets in the 33 villages of Pangani
- Conduct technical backstopping to 33 extended VMACs of Pangani
- Start VMAC coaching pilot initiative

Activity 3.3.2 Integrating Population, Health, and Environment (PHE) into the Pwani Project

Report Period Accomplishments (January—March, 2012)

- From February 18-24, 2012 Sean Peoples and Michael Miller from the Woodrow Wilson Center in Washington, D.C visited Pangani to make a series of short films about the PHE activities implemented by the Pwani and BALANCED Projects. Interested in the linkages between family planning and environment, they met with Pangani district officials, the UZIKWASA team, and the Ushongo village chairman for sea turtle conservation. They also interviewed peer educators and CBD’s to learn about family planning information and services, and individuals involved in fuel efficient stoves/ovens, beekeeping, theater for development, VMAC, and SACCOs in Sakura, Sange, Mkwaja and Mkalamo. The videos will be released later this year.
- On March 12-17, 2012 the new Tuungane (let’s unite) Project led by The Nature Conservancy, Pathfinder International, and the Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS) sent four of their staff members from Kigoma on a study tour to Pangani. The purpose of the study tour was to get an overview of PHE and learn about how Pwani and BALANCED are implementing PHE in Pangani and Bagamoyo. The participants were interested in learning about how an integrated project is managed, how staff members are trained, how work plans are shared, what the benefits and challenges are, etc. The three organizations have created a partnership to address PHE issues in the Kigoma and Mpanda districts surrounding Mahale National Park on the shores of Lake Tanganyika.
- A regular monitoring and mentoring visit to the Pwani PHE sites took place in March, 2012.

Results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Total	Comments
Number of the targeted population reached with individual and/or small group level HIV prevention interventions that are based on evidence and/or meet the minimum standards required (PEPFAR P8.1.D)	19 7	Reached by CBDs, YPEs & Adult PEs
Number of households implementing energy efficient measures as a result of USG assistance	21 8	People using fuel efficient stoves as a result of or as part of PHE activities.

Priorities for Next Quarter (April —June, 2012)

- Finalize PHE IEC materials (T-shirts and radio spots)
- Attend the National Family Planning working group meeting
- Conduct advocacy and planning meeting to integrate PHE into the Pangani district development plan
- Conduct ongoing monitoring
- Conduct workshop for WCR/VMACs to develop strategies to improve the HIV/AIDS and gender based violence response
- Conduct workshop for peer educators

Project Wide Communications Activities

Report Period Accomplishments (January—March, 2012)

- Five Swahili feature stories were published on the Inter Press Service. To view the articles, click on the links below
<http://www.ipsinternational.org/africa/sw/nota.asp?idnews=4033>
<http://www.ipsinternational.org/africa/sw/nota.asp?idnews=4024>
<http://www.ipsinternational.org/africa/sw/nota.asp?idnews=4023>
<http://www.ipsinternational.org/africa/sw/nota.asp?idnews=4019>
<http://www.ipsinternational.org/africa/sw/nota.asp?idnews=4042>
- Four English stories and three pictures about Pwani activities were published in the Express Newspaper. (Scanned copies can be provided upon request.)
- Six Swahili articles were published in the popular weekly “Kulikoni” newspaper and in one of the bestselling daily newspapers, “Nipashe”.
- Mwananchi Communications, one of the most modern printers in the country, accepted printing the upcoming Pwani community newspaper. They have filled in an Affidavit from the Ministry of Information and signed an agreement committing both parties to adhere to the Newspaper’s Act requirements for printing the newspaper.
- The registration documents have been submitted to the Registrar of Newspapers, and we are now waiting for the Certificate of Registration.
- The Swahili blog was updated regularly. See the link <http://tcmppwani.blogspot.com/>. The blog is becoming popular among partners. The number of viewers has shot up from 1,500 in the last quarter to about 2,800 viewers this quarter. The increase was due to marketing strategies including using social media such as facebook and popular online forums such as “Wanababadiliko” and yahoo groups. We also marketed the blog through hard copy publications such as a new TCMP-Pwani brochure and a handout, that has the URL address of the blog.
- All stories published online by Inter Press Service have been published on the blog.
- Five hundred brochures and handouts were distributed using various project forums such as ICM and SOT meetings. Some stakeholders provided positive feedback after reading our publications.

Results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Total	Comments
Number of success stories documenting key actionable findings about best practice approaches and lessons learned published in local media reports, radio shows, conference papers, and research studies	15	See details in results summary

Stakeholder participation/involvement (line ministries/central government, district government, communities, and/or CBOs)

- The Pangani District Staff under the Mariculture Zoning and Climate Change Task Forces participated in introducing mariculture zoning and the climate change rapid assessments in the district. Through these exercises, the district staff became familiar with the activities and topics. They also got a chance to visit villages they had never visited before. Local

communities in Pangani District also participated in introductory meetings and Village Assemblies. They asked good questions about why previous projects have failed and what this project will do that is different. Pangani District officials also participated in SeaSense's community activities, including the evaluation of the teacher training that took place in FY 11.

- Saadani National Park officers and rangers were engaged in elephant monitoring and they used our telemetry data to plan for anti-poaching activities and tourism. This has helped the park authorities feel like they are part of the research team. The Morogoro, Mvomero, Pangani and Bagamoyo District Councils have also used our telemetry data to reduce human-elephant conflicts in villages that are situated within the elephants' range or pathways. The Wami Mbiki Wildlife Management Area advisor used our telemetry data when planning for tourism infrastructure.
- Tour operators continued to participate in telemetry activities. Getting real time locations for the collared elephants has significantly improved elephant and other wildlife sightings in Saadani National Park—which in turn has improved tourist satisfaction
- The Tanzania Wildlife Researches Institute and Commission for Science and Technology (COSTEC) played an advisory role in the telemetry work
- TaTEDO continued to involve stakeholders from village and district level. At the district level, TaTEDO involves five departments: Fisheries, Community Development, Forestry, Cooperatives, and Trade. TaTEDO also continued to involve village government committees and prominent villagers in planning and implementation of activities.
- The Cooperatives Department help supervise the SACCOs. They also help the groups solve technical problems, develop bylaws, and explain how to manage a savings and credit association.
- The Menai Bay Conservation Area (MBCA) participated in planning meetings related to sustainable dolphin tourism and KIDOTOA together with officials from IMS, WIOMSA and the Environment Department.
- UZIKWASA collaborated with the Pangani district council's extension leaders when monitoring VMACs and providing technical backstopping throughout the 33 villages of Pangani. UZIKWASA involves the Pangani district council in all activities, at different levels. The main purpose is to pursue sustainability of the programs and create awareness and buy-in from the government.

Gender mainstreaming

- Saadani National Park leadership as a key partner and beneficiary of telemetry findings has been gender sensitive in their hiring process, for example at senior management level the ratio is 1:1. The ecological monitoring unit and tourism are both led by women while the anti-poaching unit and department of work are led by men. We work with a gender balanced team.
- The energy saving technologies have targeted women as a special beneficiary group. The rationale is that promoting women's economic development can improve the economic and social situation of women and their families. TaTEDO made a conscious effort to include both male and female entrepreneurs in meetings, demonstrations, assessments, trainings, and local level planning. This was done to promote equal participation and project benefits to both women and men. In this quarter, we noted that there is increasing recognition of women's entrepreneurship in sustainable energy technologies and services. We found that more women were interested in improved charcoal baking ovens while men were interested in solar multi-charges. Women were also interested in improved wood fuel stoves and biogas technologies for cooking. Men were only interested in the biogas technology as a means of

generating electricity. These preferences reflect the roles and social responsibilities of men and women. However, although women were more interested in baking ovens and men in solar multi-chargers, we made an effort to include both men and women in the baking and solar multi-charger groups. We did this to challenge the norms and pilot new gender roles. Currently the baking groups in Kitonga, Mkange and Gongo village also include men while solar multi-charge group for Kitonga village include two women. The multi-charger groups in Saadani and Changwahela are owned by the families, where wives are managing the cellphone charging business. This has increased opportunities for women to generate an income. Women involved in the energy saving technologies maintain that as a result of improved income they have been able to pay school fees for their children and cover other family expenses. They added that their husbands are increasingly coming to them to seek advice on family decisions.

- On Zanzibar, the women who are engaged in no-take zoning and jewelry making have become increasingly independent as a result of having their own monetary income.
- The village plans in all 33 VMACs of Pangani have been expanded to form wider village coalition groups that embrace gender justice and represent nearly equal number of men and women. As a result of the UZIKWASA gender mainstreaming work, gender challenges are now addressed in a more participatory way. Community members have identified gender challenges and made plans for how to address them.
- As a result of PHE integrated communication, the number of women who use fuel efficient stoves has increased (Mkwaja 180 stoves, Mkalamo 38 stoves). The stoves are popular because they save fuel wood, help conserve the environment, and are better for women's health (i.e. by reducing the smoke emissions). Some women report that as a result of using the fuel efficient stoves, they are no longer suffering from coughing and eye aches.

Challenges and how they were overcome

- As explained in the gender mainstreaming section, we noted that men and women had different interests when it comes to energy needs. When visiting the Mkange village, women indicated that they need energy saving stoves. However, in a local level planning meeting, where most of the contributions came from men, the stoves were not mentioned, simply for the reason that men are not directly involved in cooking and they perceived that there is plenty of firewood adjacent to the village. This highlighted the need to map out and understand community perceptions and behaviors. If you listen to only one group, you might miss the views of some members, and hence select project interventions that are only good for some. To resolve this, the projects raised awareness on the benefits of using improved wood fuel stoves and other modern energy technologies, helping men understand that the energy saving technologies are good for their families economy and health—and their communities environment.
- The lack of regulation related to dolphin tourism is jeopardizing the business. The Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock has shown interest in supporting the establishment of regulations for dolphin tourism and discussions has been held with him on this matter.
- Some of the no take zones on Zanzibar are still poached and there are plans to have meetings to discuss how to curb these problems
- Most of the SACCOs established in Pangani have not been audited for three years. One solution is to get assistance from the cooperative office in Tanga to audit the SACCOs.
- The jewelry makers on Zanzibar compete with cheap jewelry from Kenya, India, and China. Because the production costs are relatively high on Zanzibar, their products are comparatively expensive. As a solution, Erin Wilkinson will be helping the jewelry makers produce higher value products. She is doing this by helping the entrepreneurs improve their

design, packaging, and labeling. We are also looking to find new marketing outlets, like the Zanzibar airport, where products are sold at a higher price.

- Jewelry makers face difficulties when they market their products to foreign tourists, because they don't speak good English and/or Italian. As a result we are preparing a small brochure for the entrepreneurs that they can use when tourists are asking questions. We are also linking our sellers with beach boys that can assist by explaining the shell-craft products to tourists.
- There has been poor communication between the Kikokwe village council and the wider community about the sea turtle conservation activities. A full village assembly meeting was organized to enable Sea Sense to provide information directly to villagers and encourage transparency from council members.
- Fishermen in Pangani do not have a mechanism to meet and discuss issues affecting them directly. Plans are underway to communicate with district fisheries and cooperatives officers to formulate a fishermen association. The formation of a fishermen association would make path for sustaining some of the fishermen activities initiated by Pwani after the project ends.
- Establishment of wholesale condom stores is still a challenge in Pangani. A plan was developed during the condom social marketing training to mobilize shop owners to become bulk suppliers. During the condom social marketing assessment, it was observed that many outlets offers condoms for free (e.g. dispensaries and CBDs), but they are not as popular as the ones you can buy, because they are believed to be of low quality. There is a still high demand for socially marketed or commercial condoms that have a range of attractive features such as smell, color and texture. Since Population Services International (PSI – Tanzania) has no plan to establish wholesale stores at district level it has been important for VMACs to mobilize shop owners to take on that role.
- On Zanzibar, it is a challenge to find climate change adaptation measures that bring benefits without being too expensive. The areas where Iypomea were grown were destroyed in some parts by women drying seaweed on them. We are looking into alternative drying mechanisms and areas not far from the beach where the seaweed can be dried without destroying the plants. Hotels are still taking sand from the beach to use in the hotels' pathways. We are planning to meet with hoteliers and the Department of Environment and Tourism to discuss how to tackle this issue.
- During the Pangani rapid vulnerability assessment, we found that all of the six villages visited were suitable candidates for detailed vulnerability assessments. It was agreed to select two villages, but once their assessments are completed, we should circulate the results widely and use the reports to fundraise for a coastal Pangani-wide assessment.

Financial Report -Pwani Estimated Quarterly Financial Status

Budget Category (according to your approved project budget)	Year 3 budget	Cumulative Expenses For Year 3	Expenses for Reporting Quarter	Budget Balance
URI Personnel	98,470	24,761	24,761	73,709
Fringe	44,311	11,944	11,944	32,367
In country staff and consultants	209,890	43,992	43,992	165,898
Subcontracts	249,021	84,073	84,073	164,948
Other direct costs	214,375	42,599	42,599	171,776
Travel	54,560	9,921	9,921	44,639
<i>Total Direct (excluding subs)</i>	<i>621,606</i>	<i>133,217</i>	<i>133,217</i>	<i>488,389</i>
Indirect	161,618	34,636	34,636	126,981
Subs	249,021	84,073	84,073	164,948
Total Budget	1,032,245	251,926	251,926	780,318

Appendix 1. Pwani Performance Management Report

INDICATOR	Data Source	Baseline data, 2009	FY 10 Results	FY 10 Target	FY 11 results	FY 11 Target	FY 12 Results to date	% reached in Q 2	Q2 Result	FY 12 Target
1. Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management	project records, secondary records	180,117	56,414	595	102,046	104,000	10,271	23%	10,271	45,040
<i>Cumulative number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management</i>									168,731	
2. Number of hectares in areas of biological significance showing improved biophysical conditions for selected parameter(s)	project records, survey reports	26,734					1,334	25%	1,334	5,300
3. Number of policies, laws, agreements, or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation implemented.	project records, secondary records	5	1	4	5	8	5	63%	5	8
4. Dollar value of funds leveraged	Project records	0	255,729	No target	149,473	No target	96,128		82,000	No target
5a Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance	project records	0	783		-		853	3%	70	2715
5b Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues (adaptation) as a	training reports, vulnerability	0			14	6	11	175%	7	4

INDICATOR	Data Source	Baseline data, 2009	FY 10 Results	FY 10 Target	FY 11 results	FY 11 Target	FY 12 Results to date	% reached in Q 2	Q2 Result	FY 12 Target
result of USG assistance (NEW)	assessments, project records									
5c Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance (NEW)	vulnerability assessments	0			1	4	1	50%	1	2
5d. Number of households implementing energy efficient measures as a result of USG assistance.	project records, participant lists						277	523%	225	43
6. Number of individuals with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable NRM (SO 13, indicator 2)	lists of livelihood participants. Surveys	0	400	145	334	260	2,334	373%	2,243	602
7. Number of households with improved access to finance, including those receiving community credit and start up grants	list of SACCO members	0	104	60	174	200	183	25%	30	120
Gender: Proportion of female participants in USG assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources.	lists of livelihood and SACCO participants. Surveys						59% (455 women out of 766 total)			60%
8. Number of persons reached through community outreach that promotes HIV/AIDS prevention	Project records	44,385	66,244	29,400	29,968	30,000	22,089	39%	11,676	30,000
9. Number of the targeted population reached with individual and/or small	project records, meeting	0	685	200	1,999	650	1,016	25%	622	2,500

INDICATOR	Data Source	Baseline data, 2009	FY 10 Results	FY 10 Target	FY 11 results	FY 11 Target	FY 12 Results to date	% reached in Q 2	Q2 Result	FY 12 Target
group level HIV prevention interventions that are based on evidence and/or meet the minimum standards required (PEPFAR P8.1.D)	reports and participant lists									
10. Number of fishermen (mobile men with money) reached with individual and/or small group level preventive interventions that are based on evidence and/or meet the minimum standards required. (PEPFAR P8.3.D)	project records, meeting reports and participant lists	0	203	100	753	450	428	43%	214	500
11. Number of targeted condom service outlets (PEPFAR P8.4.D)	condom outlet surveys	62	147	62	153	42	351	107%	321	300
12. Number of local organizations strengthened to manage endangered ecosystems, and to support sustainable livelihoods and cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS and gender	project records,	0	18	22	14	14	13	42%	5	12
13. Number of individuals reached through community outreach and planning that promotes biodiversity conservation and improved gender	project records, participant lists	2,506	1,719	530	1,412	2,240	1266	19%	445	2,362

INDICATOR	Data Source	Baseline data, 2009	FY 10 Results	FY 10 Target	FY 11 results	FY 11 Target	FY 12 Results to date	% reached in Q 2	Q2 Result	FY 12 Target
equity										
14a Number of individuals trained and/or certified in coastal governance, MPA management, HIV/AIDS action planning, and other cross-cutting issues (SO 13, indicator 4)	Project records, trainnet records	1,166	602	395	838	836	493	26%	131	500
14b. Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance	Project records, trainnet records						9,454	42%	3,594	8,660
15. Number of success stories documenting key actionable findings about best practice approaches and lessons learned published in local media reports, radio shows, conference papers, and research studies	success story artifacts, articles, videos, etc	0	14	20	33	30	31	55%	18	33

Appendix 2. Environmental Compliance Reporting

Activity (only having negative or positive determinations as per IEE)	Describe environmental threat/impacts potential anticipated during the implementation of the activity as per negative determination conditions	Describe the mitigation measures taken to address the threats/impacts so that they are at minimal.	Explain the monitoring methods
Strengthening and extending half-pearl farming	Threat: overharvesting of adult pearl oysters.	Qualified marine scientists will supervise half-pearl farming activities and training in best practices in half-pearl farming. We encourage half pearl farming using oysters that were grown from spat rather than adult oysters and combining half pearl farming with no-take zoning to ensure that resources are not depleted.	The intertidal areas, including oyster habitats, are monitored annually.
Coastal climate change vulnerability assessment, adaptation planning and implementation	Threat: adaptation activities with a negative impact on the environment.	We followed best practices in coastal adaptation following the USAID manual “Adapting to Coastal Climate Change: A Guidebook for Development Planners.”	The adaptation activities are monitored by Pwani Staff and local stakeholders.
Design, construction and operation of half-pearl jewelry resource center	Threat: the siting and construction of the resource center could have adverse impacts on the habitat.	Siting and construction of the Resource Center minimize adverse impacts to habitat and the natural environment as will be located next to the main road.	The construction is monitored by project staff and local stakeholders. No construction commence until title deeds are provided and building plans are approved.

Appendix 3. Dr Wilkinson's Activities and Notes

Activities implemented in February-March, 2012

February

- Visited 2 new villages to assess small business needs and development of jewelry products. These groups need jewelry saws and blades, and workshops for quality control and new packaging. Some small saws and blades were delivered from US.
- Visited seaweed farmer's group and other NGO soap making facility. Looked at value adds.
- Visited Kzingo group to assess small businesses and development of jewelry products. They requested sales training workshops. Met with them to order package prototypes in March.
- Visited several Stone Town retail shops and boutiques to view jewelry designs, competition, packaging displays, and price points.

March

- Attended USAID project assessment meetings and small business development tour including Pwani and climate change activities.
- Met with Elin at CRC to discuss Pwani project needs and attended planning meeting with stakeholders from WIOMSA, CRC, IMS and TCMP.
- Visited Farouque's retail shop several times to discuss packaging for jewelry, pearls, fashion outfit prototype to be made into clothing display to be pitched for article for international and cultural retail magazine and a look at proposal of fashion week on Zanzibar.
- Created jewelry display like Bilboa Tree of Wisdom delivered to Farouque's retail shop. We hope to test these in boutiques, at the airport and perhaps trade shows.
- Met with Rama and Abdul at Farouque's shop to help establish clear distribution, payment guidelines and transparency in sale of jewelry.
- Looked at international mail delivery and sales options for jewelry products. In US
- Purchased materials to create marketing collateral and receipt books for marketing team and all villages. Visited local market once with Narriman and twice with Abdul and Rama to view packaging materials and other products that could be used to glue shells for more sales. They also took me to the Sunday market to view women selling at trade show.
- Visited Kaya shop and tea room with Abdul and Rama and spoke with Suzanne D. She agreed to market the jewelry in the shop that has since been delivered.
- Discussed job roles and needs of Pwani marketing team with Narriman, Abdul and Rama.
- Met with pearl farmer to review available product, quality and sales options. Spoke with potential buyer in US who may have interest in large order of pearls for summer.
- Visited several Stone Town retail shops and boutiques again to try and establish relationships with retailers to sell jewelry.
- Met twice with Khamisi. Once at WIOMSA other in Kizimikazi for 6 hours. We plan to help establish ties and stronger relationships with tour companies in Stone Town for the dolphin experience. Took pictures for marketing collateral.

Pangani/Bagamoyo – March 31- April 4

- Visited Ushongo to assess sea turtle tourist activities that seem to have great potential as an eco-tourism destination spot.

- Visited Sakura SACCOs where most of the entrepreneurs are involved in several businesses each. Assisted Patrick with funding for independent accounting audit so group could qualify for loan for a commercial tractor.
- Visited Mlingotini seaweed farmer's association noting village eco-tourism and product development progress over past 4 years. Will come back to offer package design workshop.

Notes by Dr. Erin Wilkinson, Fulbright Scholar visiting Zanzibar until August 2012

I have spent several weeks visiting livelihood development projects on Zanzibar and in Pangani and Bagamoyo also discussing business planning and marketing strategies with project stakeholders. Here are some project observations and suggestions for workshops.

Zanzibar

I think all 7 villages could use help updating their packaging using a consistent branded message with nice design using environmentally friendly materials. Let's see if we can get rid of the plastic used which is not very attractive. The Kzingo group is making some package prototypes from local materials for us as they sell other colorful handicrafts. And we found the colorful mesh bags on the island if we wish to purchase in bulk.

Packaging is a key issue to getting a good price for these products. With that comes the question, should the new packaging and marketing collateral use a single contact point for orders and separate tag for each village. If the plan has been to commercialize the distribution channel it would seem a single source point would work. We also need to establish more product volume. There is very little quality product available currently and most of that is in one retail shop. Relationships have been established with additional shops.

There has been lot of marketing collateral developed for the Pearl groups but maybe something fresh, with a ½ page display or mini tri-fold focusing more on the story and less on the aid model should be explored. These mini brochures are seen across the island and they are quite attractive, less costly to produce and portable.

Some creative display options could be useful to highlight the jewelry in the shops like using the Bilboa Tree of Wisdom. Also the shops that currently feature the shellcraft jewelry often hang them from fabric or canvas backgrounds without any marketing collateral so the pieces get lost with plastic earrings all grouped together. We hope to test these in boutiques, at the airport and perhaps trade shows.

The newer villages involved in shellcraft jewelry production have asked for some sales training which can easily be arranged. Probably all groups need some refreshers in product quality and design workshops. Transportation and lunch can be offered for anyone wishing to attend but no more. I feel my expertise has value so I will ask for one piece of jewelry from each group for my time. Barter in this situation sort of fits closer to a sustainable business model.

It seems some of the villages especially in Bweleo and Fumba are used to NGOs bringing visitors to their location for educational demonstrations with an opportunity to sell their products. At this point it may be that the women feel they can make more money as endorsers for the project than as individual business owners. We recommend offering a final workshop on entrepreneurship definition and value chain. Need to show businesses must focus on independence and income generation instead of social venture model where asking for supplies without trying to find

solutions on their own seems to be the norm. This group is important for NGO marketing but not sure if additional resource should be used for further business development.

It could be beneficial to identify 2 rising entrepreneurs in each village and provide them with a series of small business workshop introducing various business models and marketing strategies. On the flip side some of the more seasoned entrepreneurs could be included as partial facilitators to enhance business workshops to the newer jewelry villages and seaweed and SACCOs group in Pangani and Bagamoyo.

Clearer identification of the functional job roles of marketing team is needed for the next several months in order to establish local and sustainable sales channels. For instance, Abdul could work on new business development, Rama to become broker and middleman for sales, Dr. Jiddawi as technical advisor and Dr. Wilkinson servicing as marketing advisor. The idea is to set up a local person in the broker role when the project ends. Three prospects have been identified on Zanzibar.

The marketing coordinator could earn 20% percent of salary in a broker role between picking up jewelry at the different villages, delivering to retail establishments, developing new retail relationships with onsite payments using receipt books for greater transparency throughout the value chain. The project team and villages need training in this area.

Dolphin Tourism

Time was spent with Khamis who is one of the lead boat operators conducting dolphin tourism excursions in Kizimkazi. He also owns a restaurant. We plan to develop marketing collateral and help to establish stronger ties and more relationships with tour companies in Stone Town. We will try to figure out how to better organize the boat operators as well. Khamis has great offerings and he can provide both eco tours and value adds to the Dolphin experience. The boat operators should be professionally organized to help them raise fees. If Khamis is voted in as head boat operator he should be able to assist in the group's consolidation and maybe eco-tour development with other village projects.

Pangani

The coastal community Ushongo with sea turtles seems to have great potential as an eco-tourism destination spot. I would like to go back for a few days and help them flesh out their village "tour experience" to include gate fees per tourist, clear signage for services, increased exposure for restaurant and traditional massage, sea turtle egg views, kayaking and swimming at beach. The group has indicated they receive up to 5% of total sea turtle views and village tour monies from local hotel booking which includes a tip box. More transparency is needed in terms of financials and relationships built with hotels.

The group in Sakura includes a more cohesive SACCOs where most of the entrepreneurs are involved in several businesses each. I am assisting Patrick with an independent bank audit for the group so they can qualify to buy a collective tractor. This group asked for more entrepreneurship workshops in which we hope to deliver in May or June.

The Mlingotini seaweed farmer's association has asked for a packaging workshop and suggestions for best practices. They want to target the local market in Dar and hotels and tourist boutiques in Bagamoyo. We will also bring them sample soap and package designs. Their eco-tourism village experience is really quite interesting from a value add perspective.

THE PWANI PROJECT

ZANZIBAR WOMEN'S PEARL GROUP Tel: +255 (0)774-653-466 Lulufumba@yahoo.com

Authentic Zanzibar jewelry promoting coastal management and environmentally friendly livelihoods for village women. Support sustainable Mabe pearl farming and locally made shellcraft jewelry production.



ZANZIBAR WOMEN'S PEARL GROUP

TEL: +255 (0)774-653-466

Lulufumba@yahoo.com



The Zanzibar Women's Pearl Group is a livelihood development project aimed at providing cultured half pearl farming and handmade mother-of-pearl and shellcraft jewelry production as alternative and sustainable income sources for coastal villages. The women in this group have always depended on the collection of oysters and cockles for food and to make a living. In recent years, there has been a decline in the shellfish population because of uncontrolled harvesting.

Mabe pearls are a rare type of salt water pearl that come in a variety of shapes and sizes. Mabe's form on the inside of the oyster shell creating semi-spherical cultured pearls. The village women can handle all stages of production from farming to jewelry making and the polished Mabe's are made into finished products such as necklaces, bracelets and fine earrings.

East Africa has been a rich pearl harvesting area for centuries, supplying the nobility of Europe, such as Queen Elizabeth, and the Middle East with natural pearls and mother-of-pearl jewelry. The handmade, genuine mother-of-pearl and shellcraft jewelry are truly unique emphasizing a long history of coastal living. This original jewelry is inspired by Zanzibar's natural beauty, deep cultural heritage and the people's "Island replenishment philosophy" focusing on natural resources.