

Sustainable Coastal Communities and Ecosystems Program (SUCCESS)

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

Quarterly Report

January 1 – March 31, 2008



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

**Quarterly Report
January 1 – March 31, 2008**

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A partnership between:

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

in association with:

**University of Hawaii Hilo, Pacific Aquaculture and Coastal Resources Center
Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA)
EcoCostas
Universidad Centro América
Conservation International
The Nature Conservancy
World Wildlife Fund
The Sea Grant Network**

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I. INTRODUCTION

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

The Coastal Resources Center (CRC) at the URI is the Leader of this Agreement. The Pacific Aquaculture and Coastal Resources Center at the University of Hawaii (PACRC/UHH) is the sub-recipient. The Program's strategic partners are the Sea Grant Association of Universities, through the Rhode Island Sea Grant College Program; the Nature Conservancy (TNC); World Wildlife Fund (WWF); and Conservation International (CI). Regionally, implementation partners include the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA) based in Zanzibar, Tanzania; the Center for Ecosystem Research (CIDEA) at the University of Central America (UCA) based in Nicaragua; and EcoCostas, a nongovernmental organization (NGO) based in Ecuador.

The 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

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

The Program's work makes significant contributions to biodiversity conservation and plays 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 Sustainable Coastal Communities and Ecosystems (SUCCESS) Program

The SUCCESS emphasis on ICM takes a different approach to biodiversity conservation compared to most conservation-oriented programs, but aims to achieve similar goals. First, the Program works both within and outside of formally designated marine and coastal conservation areas. Managing protected areas is an important approach to achieve biodiversity conservation, but in and of itself is insufficient unless areas outside of protected areas are also better managed. Second, SUCCESS emphasizes conservation approaches recommended by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), including sustainable use, community based and cross-sectoral approaches, linking especially to the fisheries and mariculture sectors. Third, SUCCESS operates under the premise that stakeholders in sustainable use and conservation efforts must see tangible benefits if these programs are to be effective and sustainable beyond the life of the USAID investments. Therefore, livelihood and enterprise development is a feature of all interventions of the SUCCESS Program and also helps address poverty issues—a key problem of communities in most of the places where this Program works.

Global Climate Change Adaptation and the Sustainable Coastal Communities and Ecosystems (SUCCESS) Program

For decades, CRC has been using an approach to integrated coastal management 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 only increase with time. This includes measures such as:

- Planning that anticipates sea level rise, including adjusted building codes
- Training in good practices that mitigate climate impacts
- Encouraging marine protected area development as refuges and habitat for fish
- Building shrimp farm resiliency to mitigate natural hazard damage
- Community-based disaster management planning

These measures have built-in, long-term uses that can help coastal communities cope with not just short-term, piecemeal problems, but 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. These principles are being mainstreamed within USAID through the assistance of the SUCCESS Program, and in partnership with USAID's Global Climate Change Program, to produce a programming guide. This purpose of this guide is for screening development projects in coastal regions to ensure they take into account and incorporate adaptations to the impacts of global climate change and mainstream adaptation strategies into government and community coastal development initiatives.

1. Overview and Summary of Accomplishments

This report covers work activities implemented January 1 to March 31, 2008. Summarized below are selected Program achievements to date. This is followed by sections that highlight achievements from each SUCCESS Program element. Also included are highlights from the Thailand Associate Award and a listing of contacts made with USAID Missions during this reporting period. Appendix 1 provides a summary of the Performance Management Plan (PMP) report.

1.1 Cumulative Program Accomplishments (October 1, 2004 – March 31, 2008)

- Approximately 220,000 hectares in areas of biological significance have come under improved management (150,000 marine, 70,000 terrestrial).
- Over 14,000 hectares of intertidal areas of biological significance showing improved biophysical conditions for selected parameters as a result of no-take-zones
- Over US \$425,000 leveraged in support of Program activities (approximately US \$200,000 for field activities and US \$225,000 for regional activities)
- 484 persons and 186 enterprises benefiting from equitable and sustainable natural resource based enterprises
- Individual capacity built for 654 persons through implementation of 32 training courses that support better ICM enabling conditions and best practices
- Ten US volunteer professionals fielded in support of Program activities, with a time commitment valued at over \$45,000
- Over 2,800 individuals participated in coastal resources and conservation planning meetings—42% were female, achieving a more equitable participation for this traditionally disadvantaged group
- 66% of sustainable enterprise beneficiaries are female, achieving more equitable distribution of benefits for this traditionally disadvantaged group

1.2 Program Highlights Current Reporting Period (January 1 – March 31, 2008)

- Significant advances were made on the MPA certification initiative for the Western Indian Ocean Region whereby the core competencies and program structure has been established, with applicants being accepted into the program for the the first class of certified MPA professionals scheduled for August. Similar advances were made for the Latin America certification effort in developing the code of good practice and planning for the second certification training event.
- Monitoring of cockle abundance in Asserradores, Nicaragua showed that approximately 2,500 hectares of biological significance are improving biophysically.
- In Tanzania, multi-village by-laws for co-management of seaweed were adopted for the Mlingotini Lagoon
- 291 persons (42% women) participated in ICM planning meetings in field sites
- SUCCESS investments generate total annual revenues of over US \$70,000 among small scale enterprises in Nicaragua and Tanzania.

II. PROGRESS IN MEETING PLANNED OUTCOMES OF WORKPLAN PROGRAM ELEMENTS

2. Regional Capacity Building: Certification of MPA Professionals in Western Indian Ocean Region

2.1 Report Period Accomplishments (January 1 – March 31, 2008)

Significant progress was made this quarter on the Western Indian Ocean Certification of Marine Protected Area Professionals (WIO-COMPAS) initiative. This includes:

- Refining the standards and indicators for the core competency areas;
- Securing an educational assessment specialist to help refine the assessment tools and train those assessors who will work with the first class of certification candidates;
- Building and populating a [WIO-COMPAS website](#);
- Distributing a program announcement and call for applications; and,
- On-going discussions with the ReCoMap program which continues to express interest in supporting the initiative.

The hiring of a full-time person at WIOMSA to manage and promote the Program has already added greatly to the overall productivity of the initiative. The WIOMSA Board has approved the certification initiative and has agreed to act as the certification board until a fully autonomous board can be established at a later date. The WIOMSA Executive Secretary delivered a presentation on the WIO-COMPAS program as part of a panel on the topic of marine protected areas at the 4th Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands in Hanoi, Vietnam. Such exposure increases chances for replication of this program to other regions of the world.

2.2 Changes in Program Activities

Completed delivery of several tasks and milestones was delayed. These are underway, however, and will be completed in the next quarter. This includes development of a three to five-year business plan, which includes a marketing and fundraising strategy. Advertisement and recruitment of the first class of certification candidates was also slightly delayed—partly due to the later-than-expected hiring of the new capacity building/certification administrator in the WIOMSA office. Tasks were also slowed when the team recognized the need to spend additional time on refining the standards and assessment indicators and to contract a trained expert in educational/learning assessment.

2.3 Priorities for Next Quarter

- Design, populate and go live with the [WIO-COMPAS website](#)
- Contract assessment expert to design and conduct training of assessors for this first class
- Recruit and begin assessment process with first class of level 2 certification candidates
- Draft business plan, marketing and fundraising strategy
- Submit full proposal (per request from ReCoMap) for approximately US \$160,000

- Conduct outreach to promote the WIO-COMPAS program (presentation at 4th Global Conference on Oceans, Coasts, and Islands in Hanoi; discussions with NOAA, World Congress on Protected Areas, and others)
- Develop financial and administrative tracking systems for the Program

3. Regional Capacity Building: Certification of Professionals in Coastal Ecosystem Governance in Latin America

3.1 Report Period Accomplishments (January 1 – March 31, 2008)

The draft Code of Ethics and the draft Code of Good Practice for Coastal Management have been revised by members of the EcoCostas Network. A committee will review, revise and propose adoption of these by the Assembly. These two foundation documents have helped shape the six Core Competencies for Site-based Governance of Coastal Ecosystems:

- Assessment of changes in the coastal ecosystem over time;
- Leadership;
- Governance analysis;
- Social participation, communication and outreach;
- Practice and tools for strategic planning of coastal ecosystems;
- Monitoring and evaluation.

Standards that incorporate knowledge, skills and attitudes are being developed for each of these competency areas.

Significant advances were made in the governance assessment methodology, which is an essential element of the Latin American Certification in Coastal Ecosystem Governance. The ‘*How and Why of a Governance Baseline*’ guidance document, worksheets, and model (Cojimies, Ecuador which is a SUCCESS field site has provided the model) have been prepared for “*Understanding Past and Current Responses to Coastal Ecosystem Change*”. The methodology has been tested in ten sites in the Latin America and Caribbean region, and the baselines for “*looking back*” have been reviewed. Feedback from practitioners and the analysis of these initial applications have provided input for final revision of the first half of the methodology. The final components—the “*Looking to the Future*” text and worksheets—have been drafted and will be tested in the April workshop. The existing cohort of certification candidates will then use their historical baselines as part of a “*practicum*” that has them apply strategic thinking to how to best move forward in enhancing coastal ecosystem governance in their sites.

The second of the three required certification events was designed and will be implemented in April. Teams of colleagues (in most cases a senior and a junior person from each site represented) have successfully participated in the first event, and have provided feedback on the methods used for assessing ecosystem governance, as one of the key competencies for certification.

3.2 Changes in Program Activities

As a consequence of using leveraged funds from LOICZ for workshop participation, certification workshops had to be implemented in parallel with developing and testing of the core training documents through the EcoCostas network of field sites. Also, as EcoCostas Network members want to be fully engaged in the development, review and testing of materials and the standards for certification, development of the certification program operational-level systems has been delayed. As with any innovation effort, however, valuable lessons are being learned and it is increasingly clear that the future certification workshops will be designed and implemented differently than those of this year, including having a more explicit linkage on the full range of competencies and standards.

3.3 Priorities for Next Quarter

- EcoCostas Assembly review and approve Code of Ethics and Code of Good Practices (targeted for mid July completion)
- Standards completed and submitted to the EcoCostas Committee for approval
- Completion of “Market Demand for Certification” survey
- Complete “How and Why of Governance Baseline” package
- All baselines posted on EcoCostas KMS System

4. Regional Networks and Knowledge Management

4.1 Report Period Accomplishments (January 1 – March 31, 2008)

East Africa/Western Indian Ocean

The CRC SUCCESS Program is partnering with the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA) to assemble a Knowledge Management System (KMS) that will serve the WIOMSA network of countries. The WIOMSA Board has agreed to coordinate a regional mariculture network and SUCCESS is in the final stages of designing a web-based KMS in support of this network. A database of information for this regional mariculture network is being populated with information provided by regional experts. After assessment of the initial design launched last quarter, the [regional mariculture forum](#), is undergoing design improvements, including giving access to multiple national coordinators (currently six national/sub-regional forum coordinators) to make postings, and an automated feature that sends email announcements to network members as soon as new postings are made (a feature adapted from lessons from the EcoCoastas forum). Both the forum and the database will be re-launched in mid-May with the aim of increasing level of interactions and discussions among network members.

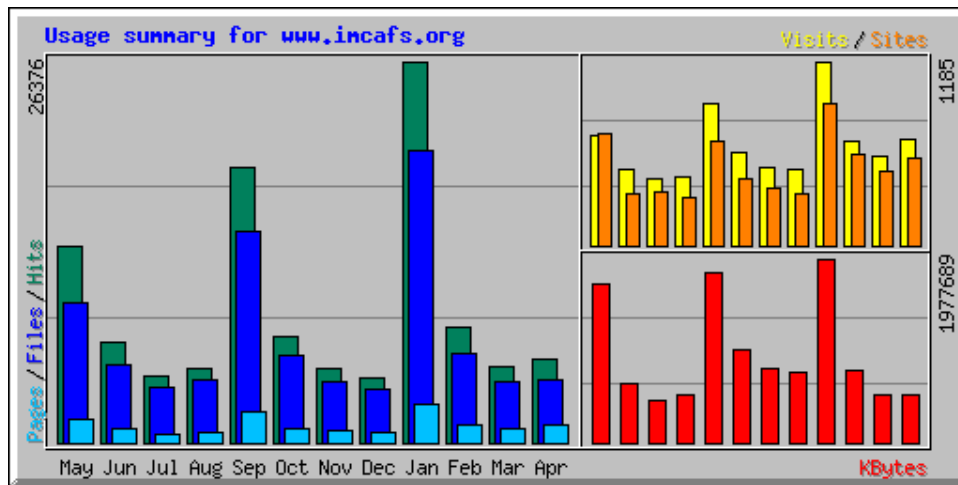
Latin America

EcoCostas has significantly improved the web-based Knowledge Management System that was initiated with SUCCESS funds. As a result, EcoCostas network member are utilizing several features, including the blog, listserve, and posting of regional information of interest. The core of the KMS, the site-based case study baseline information (see section 6,

certification) is in the process of being posted (see www.ecocostas.org). Another key outreach achievement was the *pro bono* contribution of a professional videographer and reporter, who in collaboration with the EcoCostas and SUCCESS field site managers, produced a field Video of Ecuador (Cojimies) and Nicaragua (Estero Real).

Global

The Program received good reviews from the launch of the Basins and Coasts newsletter, issue 2.1 on Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change in January. The number of visits to the IMCAFS website spikes after each Basins and Coasts issue is launched. While it drops afterwards, the visits per month in the interim period have been increasing.



The development of [Cross Portfolio Learning Topics \(CPLTS\) on mariculture](#), while launched previously, continues to undergo changes. An overview piece is being developed by Maria Haws to look at *Mariculture Issues and Strategies for Sustainability*.

The USAID EGAT KM Fair in Washington DC was attended by SUCCESS and provided the chance to see how other USAID programs handle knowledge management and knowledge generation. It is clear that the SUCCESS KM approach is more bottom-up than that of the other projects that were presented. The SUCCESS efforts are also working to build capacity of regional institutions to sustain KMS efforts beyond the life of the SUCCESS program.

4.2 Priorities for Next Quarter

- Complete updates to the SUCCESS and IMCAFS websites
- Produce Basins and Coasts issue 2.2 on the theme Paying for Ecosystem Services
- Develop additional content with the WIO Mariculture Network and bring web-based data system online for the network.
- Transfer operation and maintenance of system to WIOMSA
- Launch WIO-COMPAS website—anticipated 22 April
- Launch new multimedia piece for the SUCCESS website entitled “Saving Menai Bay”

4.3 Changes of Program Activities

The WIO Mariculture Network efforts were redesigned with in-country colleagues at WIOMSA. The project has been accepted as being more about ‘communications’ on the topic of sustainable mariculture than about being a science only forum on the topic of mariculture. A wider group of practitioners has been added as “*Authors*” on the Mariculture Forum to facilitate expanded discussion which died out rapidly after the initial launch last quarter. It was decided that topic summary posts will be written shortly after comments begin to slow on a given posting. Additionally, multiple concurrent postings from different authors and on different topics will be encouraged. At this stage, the SUCCESS program is leaving the remaining implementation issues for the mariculture network to WIOMSA to address. SUCCESS efforts moving forward in this region will be geared almost exclusively to support KMS linked directly to the MPA certification effort and web site.

5. Learning and Science for Management

SUCCESS science for management includes two sub-components: 1) cross-project learning and, 2) site-level science for management. This work is linked closely to the knowledge management activities and the monitoring and evaluation components.

5.1 Report Period Accomplishments (January 1 – March 31, 2008)

Analysis of the data collected on livelihoods in Nicaragua shows that SUCCESS-supported livelihoods contribute to about 23% of the beneficiaries’ annual income (or US\$ 543 per year) while in Tanzania this figure was approximately 6.5%. A major finding of the studies conducted in Tanzania, Thailand, and Nicaragua is that the livelihoods have led to diversification and increased resilience among participating beneficiaries—reducing their vulnerability to shocks such as drought, hurricanes, or even family-related crises.

Summary Findings from Livelihoods Studies in Tanzania and Nicaragua

Country/ site	Annual total value of revenues generated from SUCCESS livelihoods	Number of beneficiaries whose enterprises generate revenue	% of beneficiaries whose enterprises generate revenue	% of beneficiaries with increased income that are women	Average annual income from livelihood
Tanzania	21,384	121	47%	86%	81 (6.5% of total income)
Nicaragua	48,870	50	55%	45%	543 (23% of total income)
Ecuador	<i>No surveys conducted in Ecuador as a cost savings measure</i>				
Total	70,254	171	48%	74%	----

Planning continues for a SUCCESS Program learning workshop (July 28-August 1, 2008) focusing on lessons at the nexus between natural resource management (including biodiversity conservation), mariculture and livelihood development. The workshop will also

include sessions on SUCCESS regional initiatives of certification and knowledge management. A proposed final outcome of the workshop and the SUCCESS learning agenda is a special issue of the Coastal Management Journal. An outline of the proposed special issue was sent to the journal's editorial board in February. Initial response was positive and a final decision is expected in May 2008.

5.2 Priorities for Next Quarter

- Plan learning workshop, including detailed session plans and expected learning outcomes
- Continue to promote a special issue of Coastal Management Journal
- Finalize Nicaragua livelihood assessment case studies
- Generate additional stories from the field for web, stand-alone articles, Frontlines, etc.
- Begin developing a livelihood web-portal

6. Global Leadership

6.1 Report Period Accomplishments (January 1 – March 31, 2008)

Global Climate Change

The CRC SUCCESS team consolidated and identified specific tasks for each team member. The first task was to collect and analyze the plethora of documents and information available (in English and Spanish). While there are many documents addressing climate change adaptation, few are targeted to coastal issues or tangible adaptation measures that can be applied by coastal practitioners. A bibliography and hyperlinked CD in both English and Spanish has been developed, and will be built upon as the project advances.

With this background information well researched, the foundation documents for *Adapting to Climate Change: Designing with Nature in the Coastal Zone: A Guidebook for Program Designers and Practitioners* have been developed. This includes a revised outline of the document, a summary statement of what the document will be, and the establishment of a set of ten key messages that will underpin the document. The adaptation strategies will be outcome-based, and 12 proposed outcomes are drafted. An initial list of 50 adaptation measures has been compiled, along with a model technical brief, which has served for the initial drafting of the detailed measures. The Guidebook will include approximately 20 of these “two-pager” briefs, which aim to incorporate information on the design, application, challenges, costs and benefits, and other key information needed to analyze and select appropriate adaptation measures when confronting climate change in the coastal zone.

Upon suggestion by USAID, an Advisory Panel was engaged to help ensure the initiative produces an effective tool for program designers and practitioners. Such a meeting was held on March 17, 2008 and comprised seven colleagues based in the Washington, DC metropolitan area with expertise in coastal resource management and climate change from state and federal agencies, as well as members of university and non-profit organization communities. The Advisory Panel will continue to be engaged at strategic points during the initiative.

A preconference workshop proposal to the 4th Global Forum on Oceans, Coasts and Islands was planned and implemented in Hanoi, Vietnam on April 7, 2008. The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change/FCCC provided operational funds for staff (two CRC staff, USAID, and International Resources Group/IRG), invitees (Indonesia, Thailand, Sri Lanka) and workshop costs. The workshop, and subsequent presentation on the plenary Climate Change Panel, provided an excellent opportunity to outreach the initiative and the approach to a global audience. The workshop objectives were met and expectations exceeded. The workshop, originally planned for 25, was attended by 50 individuals (environment ministers, resource managers, staff, academic faculty, and policy makers) from countries throughout Asia as well as representatives from the Pacific Islands, Africa, and U.S.

Fisheries and Aquaculture Programmers Guide

A draft of the the fisheries and aquaculture programming guide was developed and distributed to the water team memnebrs for review. This programming guide is a joint effort involving Maria Haws at UHH, and Kathy Castro, a capture fisheries extension specialist at URI, the SUCCESS Program Director and mebers of the EGAT water team. The draft guide follows the outline developed in December by the joint SUCCESS and USAID team working on this activity. However, some adjustments were made in the outline during the writing phases. Feedback on the review is scheduled to take place in early May.

The guide has an introductory session that provides general information concerning why fisheries and aquaculture are important and how programs of this nature can contribute to the USAID strategic foreign assistance framework. The draft outlines key issues and strategies for designing fishieries and aquaculture projects. It also highlights some of the current and controversial issues surrounding strategies and reforms needed to move towards greater sustainability within these sectors.

6.2 Changes in Program Activities

Global Climate Change Adaptation Guide

The initial workplan anticipated the need to have a work session outside of the U.S. in order to gain input and feedback from a global audience. The location for this work session was originally anticipated to be Tanzania or Asia—which would have complemented other SUCCESS efforts. However, a decision was made, in consultation with USAID, to use participation in the Hanoi conference as this venue. Consolidation of program management has resulted in greater efficiency and communication. Pam Rubinoff is now the CRC lead on this GCC element and John Furlow is the primary contact at USAID. Both Rubinoff and Furlow are in close communication with each other and the respective team members from CRC and with Richard Volk, the SUCCESS Program officer.

Fisheries and Aquaculture Guide

The first draft of the guide and the associated first review by USAID was delayed by about one month due to a number of scheduling and travel conflicts by the main authors. While initially delayed, there are no other expected changes in the workplan anticipated a this time.

6.3 Priorities for Next Quarter

Global Climate Change Adaptation Guide

- Complete first draft and review of Guidebook by USAID and advisory panel
- Engage “virtual” advisory panel in providing input on adaptation measures
- Identify candidate pilot application sites, planned for Fall 2008 (State Department Pacific Ocean and EcoCostas network partners)
- Identify linkages and key actions for EcoCostas network to engage in global climate change and coastal adaptation.

Fisheries and Aquaculture Guide

- Feedback session with USAID team in May
- Second round of revisions
- Coordination with GLOWS team working on a similar water resources guide and possibilities of a joint web platform

7. Tanzania On-the-Ground Results

7.1 Report Period Accomplishments (January 1 – March 31, 2008)

Half Pearl Farming

An important milestone was the first sales of half-pearls produced by the SUCCESS-supported Fumba women’s group. Nineteen half-pearls were sold for US \$2,000 to *Three Golden Apples*, a jewelry company based in Rhode Island that also donated three pearls that were set as fine jewelry (two gold pendants, one silver bracelet). These together with other half-pearls were publically auctioned in Zanzibar. The products were exhibited in the Zanzibar Palace Museum, officiated by the Minister for Employment, Youth, Women and Children, Hon. Asha Abdulla Juma and attended by the Minister for Finance and Economic Planning, Hon. Dr Mwinyi Haji Makame Mwadini. Invitations were also sent to expatriates living in Zanzibar; the women’s group; village leaders; the District Commissioner; the Principal Secretary for the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment and Cooperatives; the Director of Fisheries and Marine Products; and the Commission for Tourism. Other invitees were from the jewelry industry and 11 representatives of nongovernmental organizations and programs based in Zanzibar.

Training the women’s group in how to form a small business cooperative is on going and a Zanzibari business woman who is working on establishing a jewelry industry on the island has volunteered to train the women on making ornaments.

As part of the SUCCESS Program’s Volunteers for Prosperity effort, Mr. Sprague Theobold, a world-recognized film/documentary producer from Hollywood, visited Zanzibar from February 9-14 to shoot film and conduct interviews with the individuals involved in the pearl

farming and jewelry making in order to produce a documentary that can be used to advertise, market, and enhance sales of the half-pearls and the program's activities.

Cockle Management

Monitoring of the no-take zones established by the communities and adopted by the districts continues. Analysis of monitoring data to determine their performance effectiveness is scheduled for next quarter.

Seaweed Zoning Scheme

Zoning maps of Mlingotini Bay were redrawn based on input from earlier meetings with village leadership and the District Natural Resources Officer. Signboards of the new zoning scheme will be installed as soon as the by-laws are launched by the district. These by-laws are incorporated into the collaborative fisheries management plan.

Aquaculture Strategic Plan

SUCCESS mariculture achievements are becoming increasingly noticeable in Tanzania. Since July 2007, local partner staff from the Institute of Marine Sciences (IMS) that have been involved in SUCCESS mariculture implementation activities have been participating in development of the National Aquaculture Development Strategy, a fifteen year program of action—the aim of which is to ensure that aquaculture contributes significantly to national income and food security by 2023. These partners are also represented in the Mariculture Development Strategy working group — a program coordinated by Tanzania's Marine and Coastal Environment Management Program (MACEMP) and which includes further development of pilot mariculture activities. Experiences and lessons learned from SUCCESS activities, and the policy implications of the pilot field activities, are being incorporated into each of these documents.

Mariculture Regional Network

After a brief hiatus in trialing the forum last quarter, the forum and overall network is being redesigned based on assessments of initial problems (see section 4, Knowledge Management).

7.2 Changes in Program Activities

The number of initially planned mariculture extension meetings has been reduced and funds reprogrammed to concentrate more on the half-pearl farming production, marketing and entrepreneurship activities. This change was made due to the success of the half-pearl production trials and to ensure the half-pearl farming group grows into a stable, functioning and sustainable enterprise prior to project close out.

7.3 Communications and Outreach

As field efforts come to fruition, outreach materials are being produced to advertise the SUCCESS Program achievements and increase diffusion of information for scaling-up to other areas. These include:

- “Tanzania celebrates first milkfish culture millionaire”. Kakakuona, Oct.-Dec., 2007, and; “Aukwaa umilionea kwa kufuga samaki”. (Swahili version of above article)

- “Kilimo cha mwani wa `kuelea majini cha wakomboa wananchi Bagamoyo” (Floating line seaweed farming system liberates the people in Bagamoyo) Kakakuona Oct-Dec, 2007
- “Half pearls successfully harvested in Fumba”. WIOMSA newsbrief. Dec, 2007. pp.2-3
- New online forum on mariculture. WIOMSA newsbrief. December, 2007. pp. 3
- “Reducing poverty through pearl farming”. Swahili Coast, Coastal Air Inflight magazine No 29 November-December 2007. pp. 38-41
- UFUGAJI WA SAMAKI; Mkakati muhimu wa kuubwaga umaskini maeneo ya pwani. (Fish farming; important strategy in poverty eradication). Mtanzania. Jasiriamali, Ijumaa, December 22, 2007. pp. 10-11.
- 20 minute DVD documenting the half-pearl project with focus on the harvesting. Produced by IMS Marine Education Extension and Development (MEED) team
- Lay out completed for the A Guide to Milkfish Culture in the Western Indian Ocean Region”. 38 pp. This document will be printed in the next quarter.

7.4 Priorities for Next Quarter

- Form small business cooperative association for Fumba women’s group
- Conduct sampling for milkfish fry seasonality and abundance (a key constraint to expanding milkfish farming)
- Harvest Tanga pearls and re-seed
- Conduct mariculture extension meeting in Tanga
- Analysis of cockle monitoring results

8. Nicaragua On-the-Ground Results

8.1 Report Period Accomplishments (January 1 – March 31, 2008)

Alternative livelihoods

Eco- tourism

Studies on signage and interpretation for the aquatic and terrestrial trails were completed and presented to the community in January. In March, a carpenter started to build signs that comply with national standards for use in protected areas. Twenty eight signs will be located at different points along the trails.

Three instructors from the Tourism department of UCA oversaw development of the work plan to create tourist products and a marketing plan for those products. Materials donated by the Birders Exchange (arranged by the SUCCESS ornithologist volunteers) were provided to members of FINCAMAR to promote their bird watching activities for tourists.

Now that tourists are beginning to arrive and take advantage of the tourism services/products, other community members want to be integrated into the tourism plans and are approaching FINCAMAR with that request. This includes one family with a boat—which solves what had been a major obstacle; another family whose property includes a high hill where an observation platform will be built; and several farming families who wish to be included in

the agriculture tourism activities. In addition, the owner of a dairy farm has renovated his milking parlor in preparation for tours to his farm. Lastly, the leader of the FINCAMAR group has constructed three small cabins to house tourists.

Bread making

The bakery groups are comprised of women who currently earn their livelihoods through natural resources extraction activities and occasionally manual labor. In El Realejo, the group is comprised of eight women who primarily fish for shrimp postlarvae and cut mangroves for firewood. The group operates out of a church-owned building that includes an oven used years ago by another bread-making group. Working with UCA personnel, the current group repaired the oven, roof, and doors and built tables and installed equipment. SUCCESS provided the first batch of bread baking ingredients—used in eight short training events with the women. A final training in April 2008 is on the topic of hygiene in baking/the bakery. The group is realizing a “profit”—with 25% of the donated flour still remaining, the group has not only recouped the costs of the first ingredients but has also reserved US\$50 to reinvest in new materials.

The bakery group in Puerto Morazan is comprised of 13 women who previously made their living by de-heading shrimp during the fishing season. This livelihood has become less and less viable, however, as wild shrimp have become more scarce. When these women saw the bakery at FINCAMAR, they saw the opportunity to diversify their work and income and requested assistance to start a bakery. This effort is co-funded by LORRNICA and SUCCESS. This group, unlike the others, began with no resources. First, it campaigned to successfully obtain a piece of land from the Mayor’s office and has now been granted the title. In February and March, the women and a carpenter constructed the oven, roof, floor, doors and equipment. The women have also contributed 1,500 roofing tiles. When construction is completed, training will begin.

The established bakery at FINCAMAR, which has served as the model for the other groups, has faced several challenges. It lost a key member (book keeper and treasurer) who immigrated to El Salvador. Also, as a result of drastically increased prices of flour, the group no longer bakes wheat bread. Rather, they now produce only corn products. Since their group size is reduced, they will be integrated into training events held in Puerto Morazan. This will include having the FINCAMAR group train new bakers in making corn products.

Alternative management of the cockle fishery

While the original group remains enthusiastic and continues to comply with the no-take zones, one family from outside the community has been fishing in one of the no-take zones. The current no-take zones are only voluntary community agreements endorsed by MARENA afor “experimental” purposes. Although a meeting was held with that family, they continue to collect there. As a result, the community established a fourth no-take zone so they would continue to have three intact zones. They will also continue to monitor the no-take zone where the offending family continues to fish. March marked the 18-month period since the no-take zones were established. Monitoring was conducted at the standard monitoring points inside and outside the no-take zones, as well as at an additional five sample points in the

other areas of the estuary that were part of the original baseline. Six hundred sixty-one cockle specimens were weighed and measured and the data is now being summarized and analyzed.

There have been problems with the women who hold permits to sell cockles. Without warning, local government restricted them from taking cockles outside the area to sell—although there has been no announcement from the government of a change in the law. This turn of events is of great concern to these women who depend on the cockles as their main livelihood and source of income. The change appears to be a local, arbitrary decision rather than a change in national regulation. UCA personnel met with the Director of Aquaculture of the Fisheries Institute (INPESCA) to request help in resolving the situation. However, no assistance was provided. The women suggested holding a protest that would blockade the main highway (a common practice in Nicaragua). To avoid disturbances, UCA helped organize a meeting of the town committee and four representatives of the cockle gathering group, which then sent a letter to MARENA with copies to the police, INPESCA and UCA. The situation remains unresolved and the annual closed season for cockles (April 15-July 15) is about to begin. However, UCA will continue to follow up with the hope of resolving the issue by the time the closed seasons ends so that the women can then continue selling cockles.

A presentation was made to the community on the causes of environmental degradation as part of the general program of environmental education. Additional outreach work to the government agencies is also planned to promote alternative management concepts (no-take zones, size limits, changes in closed season dates) once existing data is analyzed and if it verifies our expectations and anecdotal evidence of positive ecological performance outcomes.

The CRSP program is providing \$30,000 to the alternative management efforts to focus on more intensive water quality monitoring to identify “safe” shellfish collection areas and locations for depurating cockles. Laboratory experiments will elucidate depuration rates for this species. Preliminary studies indicate that shellfish certified as “safe” may have a price advantage; the SUCCESS work will follow-up with marketing trials and cost-benefit analysis of the work once cockles have been successfully depurated. This certification would be similar to that already being conducted by shrimp farms with UCA’s assistance. In addition to testing methods which can benefit shellfish collectors and consumers throughout LAC, the work also provides direct health and economic benefits to those supporting management efforts in Aserradores.

8.2 Changes in Program Activities

Changes in the workplan resulted from changes in the FINCAMAR bakery group membership and drastic price increases (30% to date). In February alone, the rate of inflation was 18%. In particular, fuel and food costs rose drastically, directly affecting the bread making and training activities. This prompted the decision to integrate the training for both the FINCAMAR group and other groups. Also, the original plan to hold a series of exchanges between the bakery groups has been changed to holding a single event, a “Bread Fair”, in Puerto Morazan in July. This event will still allow for exchange between the

groups, and will demonstrate to other communities and development groups how the alternative livelihoods have operated.

8.3 Expanding Communications and Outreach

Publications

An article on shrimp culture in Nicaragua was published in the journal “The Edge”, while an article on “Alternative tourism in rural areas, an economic option for the inhabitants of the Padre Ramos Protected Area” was published in the newspapers “La Prensa” and “The New Daily” and in the UCA journal.

Meetings and visits

Two meetings were held with municipal institutions—a planning meeting of the Municipal Development Committees on the topic of aquaculture for the town of Puerto Morazan, and a meeting to discuss potential projects that will be presented to the Municipal Committee and the Central Government.

CIDEA has been facilitating the work of LORRNICA (local nongovernmental organization) in sites where SUCCESS is also working as a way of assisting communities that are participating in natural resources initiatives.

A January visit by Glenn Page, Mike Schuh and Paola Garzon (EcoCostas) resulted in an outreach video that was shown in the Americas Stewardship Fair held in Rhode Island in March by Sea Grant. Also in February, Lola Herrera conducted interviews at various sites as part of the alternative livelihoods study.

8.4 Priorities for the next quarter

- Support FINCAMAR to further develop their tourism products and marketing strategies
- Provide short extension events for the Puerto Morazan bakery
- Continue to follow up with the private shrimp farm support the bakery work in El Congo

9. Ecuador On-the-Ground Results

9.1 Report Period Accomplishments (January 1 – March 31, 2008)

Zoning

Efforts to promote local regulations on coastal management were advanced when local authorities assumed leadership of the process to zone the Cojimíes-Cañaveral shoreline. The Parochial Council of Cojimíes proposed a small practical exercise for zoning the boardwalk in Cojimíes, which was approved and planned in collaboration with the Provincial Council of Manabí. The President of this Parochial Council took a leadership role in linking local stakeholders with the municipal authorities. He informed the Mayor of potential benefits of

this tourism corridor for the local economy, and encouraged support of a participatory process. As a result, a Council meeting was held to discuss and review a draft Zoning and Land Use Ordinances for the Tourist Corridor Cabuya-Cojimies (prepared by the Urban and Rural Planning Department of Pedernales Municipality). More than 70 actors from the community, productive sectors and governmental offices attended and actively participated in the meeting, held April 3, 2008 in Cojimies.

The elections of October 2008 are bringing both challenges and opportunities to the project. The Director of Planning has been largely uninterested in having an open and participatory process for the zoning efforts. While there is not enough time to complete the zoning prior to the elections, there could be an opening for the President of the Parochial Council to provide a draft Ordinance of the Cabuya-Cojimies Tourism Corridor to the Mayor—who may be interested in promoting this during the elections.

Reforestation

The farmers of AsoMache made progress with their reforestation efforts. Three farmers planted 11 hectares of trees using agroforestry techniques, where a variety of trees (for wood harvest) were planted among their other farm crops. Additionally, seven students from the Technical school, together with four farmers, planted 200 seedlings along the Pedernales-Chamanga highway. These seedlings, grown at the Technical High School, cover a diversity of species of flowering and fruit trees (fig, cedar, bread fruit, guayaba), which will be cared for by the neighboring families, who helped the planting effort as well. The Technical High School is also interested in working with a local community of indigenous people to reforest areas of their village. This provides an opportunity for the Technical School to build capacity as a system of “extension” support to the community and as a vehicle for community service for students.

Alternative Livelihood Development

Francisco Valdez and his wife Lucy Mera, with assistance of a local expert, lead the planting of the community experimental garden (10m²) in Mache. While many vegetables are commonly bought in the local market, this village of AsoMache never planted these (e.g. pepper, carrot, cabbage). In the end of March, after 90 days, twelve families harvested their crops, which included almost 120 kg of pepper. Other capacity building initiatives related to farming have continued as well. In support of a new program that promotes cooperation among local businesses and NGO and government, EcoCostas coordinated an exchange of growers in February 2008 for three members of the AsoMache village to improve their knowledge of harvesting and processing cacao, which can be harvested at the end of 2009.

9.2 Priorities for next quarter

- Identify options for continuing EcoCostas effort in Cojimies
- Coordinate June Earth Day events with the Environmental clubs (contests and parades)
- Develop initial draft concept for the zoning plan for Cojimies-Cañaveral shoreline
- Identify key actors for developing guidelines for water quality management in the Cojimies estuary

10. Volunteers

10.1 Report Period Accomplishments (January 1 – March 31, 2008)

One volunteer, Sprague Theobald of Hole in the Wall Productions, was assigned for seven days to Zanzibar where he interviewed and filmed the half-pearl farming group to produce a 10-15 minute documentary that can be used to help advertise, market, and sell the pearls, as well as for project promotion. Theobald self-funded all expenses associated with the trip, providing the SUCCESS Program with significant savings. The final video is expected to be completed during the next quarter. The SUCCESS Life-of-Program has already met its targets for Volunteers for Prosperity—in just three and a half years, SUCCESS placed 10 (three female) volunteers at field sites to total 242 days of professional expertise from U.S. citizens providing a labor value of over \$45,000 dollars.

10.2 Changes in Program Activities

The Volunteer for Prosperity elements of the SUCCESS Program was to end in early 2008, however in the next quarter there will be one final volunteer assignment—a marketing professor from Johnson and Wales University’s Small Business Development Center will travel to Zanzibar to assist the pearl farming group in marketing, packaging and basic business skills.

10.3 Priorities for Next Quarter

- Finalize orientation and travel and logistical details for final volunteer
- Evaluate the volunteer element of the SUCCESS Program
- Post final volunteer reports and documents on CRC web site

11. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

11.1 Report Period Accomplishments (January 1 – March 31, 2008)

The system has functioned normally with field partners continuing to feed performance data through the [web-based PMP system](#). The web-based system has also been adapted for the SUCCESS Tanzania program, which began using the system in March 2008.

11.2 Priorities for Next Quarter

- Continue preparations for SUCCESS learning workshop in July/August 2008
- Continue quarterly PMP data collection and reporting

III. MANAGEMENT ISSUES

Planning began for the June 2008 departure of the fiscal administrator for the SUCCESS Program. This transition will increase the already heavy workload of the CRC Business Manager, who will assume this responsibility through the end of the Program. Fortunately, that Manager is well-versed in USAID policy and procedures including producing pipelines and other financial reporting as well as management of sub-agreements with regional partners.

Continued attention is being given to adjusting as necessary the portfolio of the CRC team working on various components of the SUCCESS Program, which has expanded over time to include such elements as Global Climate Change, and the Fisheries and Aquaculture Guide. While these are both welcome initiatives to which CRC and SUCCESS can make important contributions, it does require close oversight of team member time and effort allocations.

IV. UPCOMING CHALLENGES, CONSTRAINTS, AND OPPORTUNITIES

There is growing worldwide attention on global climate change and recognition that coastal areas may be the first and most seriously impacted from sea level rise and increased warming of marine waters. USAID and the SUCCESS Program are already frontrunners in providing simple, practical guidance that can be applied on-the-ground by policy makers and those who plan and implement coastal management activities. Interest in the global climate change adaptation guide being developed for USAID from international attendees at the Hanoi Conference may be able to be parlayed into additional opportunities to adapt this Guide to other agencies and clients around the world.

Both an opportunity and a challenge is securing new sources of funding to sustain those SUCCESS activities that have shown great potential but that may not yet be fully self-supporting by the end of the SUCCESS Program. The time to do that is now, as we approach the final year of the Program, to avoid a gap in continued activity/progress. This includes the Certification Programs in both Latin America and East Africa. Especially in the latter, there are significant statements of interest and support. However real effort must be given to translating those “expressions of interest” into hard dollars.

Devaluation of the US dollar as well as rising fuel prices has put a strain on budgets for field activities as the cost of doing business outside the US increases. While this is a concern, the situation is currently manageable.

V. ASSOCIATE AWARDS

Thailand

The Sustainable Coastal Livelihoods project ended on March 31, 2008. A final report is in preparation that documents this associate award’s major accomplishments and lessons

learned. This is complimented by a final project CD that provides information and key documents about the project. A key accomplishment in the final quarter of the project was a regional learning workshop where individuals involved in reconstruction efforts exchanged experience and lessons learned in selected themes related to disaster preparedness and rehabilitation. In addition, the Khampuan Learning Center was fully launched as an autonomous institution promoting environmentally sustainable enterprise development in Ranong Province.

Report Period Accomplishments (January 1 – March 31, 2008)

Regional learning

- Regional Workshop organized and held at AIT (February 18-21, 2008). Workshop report produced, printed and distributed
- National Roundtable held (February 5, 2008). Meeting report produced.
- Participation in tsunami lessons learning meeting of CNSCRN (Consortium to Restore Shattered Livelihoods in Tsunami-Devastated Nations), January 14, 2008

Learning Center

- KCLC named by the Ministry of Information and Communication Technology (MICT) as one of the Information Communication Technology (ICT) Centers in Thailand and the only one of its kind in the Andaman coastal region. Director of KCLC nominated to Chair the ICT program for 2008
- Agreement with Coca-Cola (Limited) Thailand to disburse remaining funds provided to the project for operational costs of the KCLC over a 6 year period
- Learning Center Foundation formally incorporated as of January 31st, 2008
- Business plan, marketing plan, and Standard operating procedures (SOP) for KCLC completed
- KCLC high-level ceremony held March 4, 2008 to inaugurate 1) opening of Cooperative Union office at KCLC, 2) incorporation of KCLC Foundation, and 3) designation of KCLC as the 21st Information Communication Technology (ICT) center in Thailand
- Two guest houses sited, installed and furnished at the Learning Center compound in March 2008

Sustainable livelihoods

- Incorporation of Kamphuan Cooperative and Savings to the Cooperative Union League of Thailand (CULT)

Outreach

- Outreach materials on regional exchange, CBDM, Learning Center and microfinance/microenterprise prepared and printed
- Interactive CD-ROM prepared with life of project reports for global sharing of experience

VI. CONTACTS WITH USAID MISSIONS

Ecuador

Two meetings were held with USAID Ecuador Mission staff. In January, 2008 Thomas Rhode visited the offices of EcoCostas in Guayaquil, to understand the status of coastal management activities (outside of EcoCostas projects) throughout the Ecuadorian Coast. A field visit by Isabel Santillán occurred in January as well. She visited the community garden of AsoMache, a project which was supported by USAID's \$2500 contribution in operational funds. Ms. Santillán showed satisfaction with the successful completion of the project's goals.

Thailand

SUCCESS/Thailand team (Brian Crawford, Jim Tobey and Amrit bart) met with RDMA in Bangkok, and made a final presentation of the accomplishments and lessons learned from this project to the Mission Director and approximately a half-dozen staff.

Tanzania

The USAID mission in Tanzania is regularly briefed on SUCCESS activities during each TDY of SUCCESS and through the TMCP Office. The TCMP Manager includes updates of SUCCESS activities as part of regular Environment SO Team meetings convened by the mission.

APPENDIX 1: SUCCESS PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT REPORT

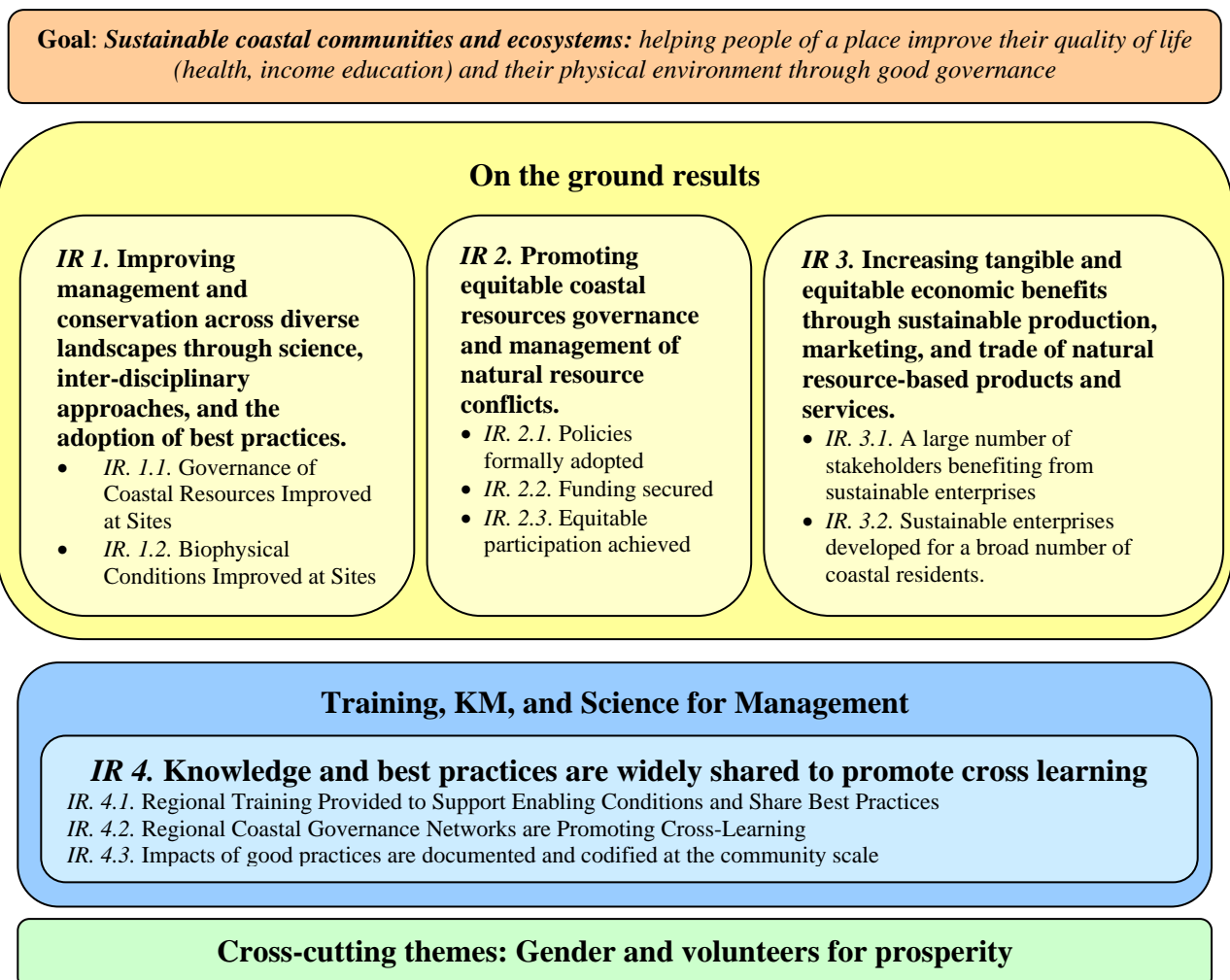
This Performance Management Plan (PMP) Report shows the progress that the SUCCESS program has made towards its targets to date. The report is based on the Performance Monitoring Plan, which was revised in January 2007. This reflects recent changes in USAID's indicators and definitions.

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

This is a long-term objective (a third order outcome) that the project will contribute to over the life of the project. To achieve this goal, the program has established four Program Elements with underlying Intermediate Results (IRs) shown in Figure 1. These reflect the regional and global elements of the program as well as actions in three countries that are implementing innovative practices, adaptations, and learning across the place-based portfolio.

Figure 1. The SUCCESS Program Results Framework



Overview of the Results for the SUCCESS Program to Date and the Current Reporting Period

This table gives an overview of the “rolled-up” results for SUCCESS to date, including the current reporting period. Detailed results per indicator and/or field site and quarter can be provided upon request.

indicator	FY 05-07 Targets	FY 05-07 Results	FY 08 Targets	FY 08 Results to date	LOP Targets	Cumulative Results	FY 08 Q2 Results	Comments
1. Number of biologically significant hectares		150,921	11,619	70,380	240,173	221,301	0	We have almost reached our LOP target and don't expect to expand our efforts much further geographically. The only additional hectares we expect are in Menai Bay, Zanzibar.
<i>Marine hectares</i>	135,570	133,365	8,827	17,439	183,286	150,804	0	
<i>Terrestrial hectares</i>	22,617	17,556	2,792	52,941	56,888	70,497	0	
2. Number of hectares in areas of biological significance showing improved biophysical conditions for selected parameter(s)	no target	0	no target	14,162	no target	14,162	2,475	These hectares include the Aserradores Estuary, Nicaragua, and the Fumba Peninsula, Zanzibar, where monitoring of no-take zones show that cockle abundance are improving.
3. Number of policies, laws, agreements, or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation implemented	3	3	2	1	7	4	1	Zoning for seaweed farming and fishing have been adopted in Mlingotini Bay. The zoning is part of a collaborative fisheries management plan.
4a. Leveraged funding (site level)	no target	201,944	no target	6,000	no target	207,944	0	
4b. Leveraged funding (regional)	<i>no target</i>	224,897	<i>no target</i>	0	<i>no target</i>	224,897	0	

indicator	FY 05-07 Targets	FY 05-07 Results	FY 08 Targets	FY 08 Results to date	LOP Targets	Cumulative Results	FY 08 Q2 Results	Comments
5. Number of persons participating in coastal resources and conservation planning initiatives	1,498	2,286	245	502	1356	2,788	291	Over 200 individuals participated in meetings held in Cojimies during this reporting period.
6. Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation.	614	429	60	55	709	484	22	Three new bakeries were started in Nicaragua during this reporting period for alternative income for women involved in natural resource based activities.
7. Number of new or improved enterprises developed	178	174	4	12	182	186	3	See previous comment
8. Monetary value generated from sustainable natural resources or conservation initiatives (USD or equivalent)						70,254	70,254	See separate table in the main report for details. Data is for Nicaragua and Tanzania only as Ecuador was not surveyed.
9. Number of people trained (gender disaggregated)	325	654	100	34	500	654	0	
10. Number of training courses implemented	16	30	5	2	22	32	0	
11. Number of active participants in web-based regional networks (gender disaggregated)	25	21	23	66	48	87	0	The WIOMSA mariculture network was launched in FY 08. There are 66 members in the network.
12. Publications documenting impacts of best practices	no target	26	no target	1	no target	27	0	

indicator	FY 05-07 Targets	FY 05-07 Results	FY 08 Targets	FY 08 Results to date	LOP Targets	Cumulative Results	FY 08 Q2 Results	Comments
13. Number of American volunteers	6	7	2	3	10	10	1	We have now fulfilled the targets for this indicator.
14. Volunteer person days	72	202	24	40	120	242	6	
15. Value of volunteer time (\$)	29,219	39,112	3,722	6,275	18,166	45,387	1,170	
16. % females participating in coastal resources and conservation planning initiatives	50%	47%	48%	45%	42%	47%	46%	
17. % females with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation.	30%	69%	20%	44%	27%	66%	100%	
18. % females trained	30%	43%	30%	44%	30%	43%	0%	
19. Number of female participants in web-based regional networks	38%	40%	33%	35%	38%	38%	0%	
% female American volunteers (Ind 13)	50%	29%	50%	33%	50%	30%	0%	One additional female volunteer is planned to serve in tanzania this year which will put us closer to original targets set.