

# Sustainable Coastal Communities and Ecosystems Program (SUCCESS)

## Quarterly Report

January 1 – March 31, 2013



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



**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, 2013**

**(Cooperative Agreement Number: EPP-A-00-04-00014-00)**

**A partnership between:**

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

*in association with:*

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

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## I. INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Increasing capacity for MPA professionals through certification
- Applying a climate lens to coastal policy, management, and practice
- Capturing and disseminating key learning about livelihoods development

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

### ***Biodiversity Conservation and the SUCCESS Program***

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

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

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

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

SUCCESS operates under the premise that stakeholders in sustainable use and conservation efforts must see tangible benefits if these programs are to be effective and sustainable beyond the life of the USAID investments. Therefore, it recognizes the important role that livelihoods and enterprise development play in helping to address poverty issues in coastal communities. It also recognizes that when poverty is rampant and there are few alternatives for livelihood opportunities, citizens often engage in marine resource extraction activities that

can negatively impact biodiversity. Hence, SUCCESS is looking to capture what both it and other programs and experts on the topic have learned about livelihoods development in natural resources-rich but economically poor coastal communities.

### ***Global Climate Change Adaptation and the SUCCESS Program***

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

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

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

### ***Overview and Summary of Accomplishments***

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

### **Cumulative Program Accomplishments (October 1, 2009 –March 31, 2013)**

- Leveraged over US \$580,000 for project activities related to MPA certification, climate change, and learning
- Developed 23 tools/guides/curricula, of which 13 are related to climate change. The tools include the *Adapting to Coastal Climate Change Guide* and associated curricula and worksheets, the *MPA PRO Handbook and Assessor Guide*, and the “*Enterprise Strategies for Coastal and Marine Conservation: A Review of Best Practices and Lessons Learned*”
- Produced/presented 35 “success stories” and research papers. This includes featuring SUCCESS at the United Nations Climate Change Conference held in Copenhagen in 2009; at the Global Oceans and Coasts Conference in Paris; at a SUCCESS Harvest Seminar in Washington DC; in a special issue of the Coastal Management Journal; in the World Conservation Union and WIOMSA publications; and in the final issue of the Basins & Coasts E-newsletter
- Provided 18 technical support interventions on climate change adaptation, conservation-based microenterprise development, and MPA certification to organizations in Africa, South East Asia, and the Pacific
- Forty individuals trained by SUCCESS are now implementing projects or providing training or technical assistance to others on climate change, conservation-based enterprise development, or MPA certification
- Twenty local universities, government units, and NGOs in Africa, Latin America, and the region of the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) are incorporating SUCCESS tools into their work
- Forty two institutions have improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of the SUCCESS Project

### **Program Highlights for the Current Reporting Period (January 1 – March 31, 2013)**

- Certified five MPA PROs at Level 1: Field Operations
- Accepted a request to lead the International Union for Conservation of Nature’s (IUCN) World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) working group on certification as part of a larger strategy on capacity development.
- Leveraged US \$35,345 (of which US \$22,944 is match) from the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), WIOMSA, and USAID Tanzania/the Pwani Project for WIO-COMPAS and climate change activities.

- Featured WIO-COMPAS in one journal article and one conference proceeding.
- Co-organized a national level climate change workshop to prepare for the Tanzania national action planning (NAP). The workshop had 38 participants—training 22 men for a total of 308 hours and 16 women for 224 hours.
- As a result of the Tanzania training workshop, 25 Tanzanian government institutions, NGOs, and private sector companies have improved capacity to address climate change adaptation.
- The work of SUCCESS was featured in a Reimaanlok Equator Prize Case Study.
- Two organizations have reported using SUCCESS tools: the G-FISH project is using the Fisheries and Aquaculture Guide; and Conservation International is using the Conservation Enterprise Review in the Philippines.



## **II. PROGRESS IN MEETING PLANNED OUTCOMES OF WORKPLAN PROGRAM ELEMENTS**

### **1. Regional Capacity Building: Certification of MPA Professionals**

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

The MPA PRO model was first developed and tested in the Western Indian Ocean region through the highly successful Western Indian Ocean Certification of Marine Protected Area Professionals (WIO-COMPAS) Program (<http://www.wio-compas.org/>). This past year culminated in having implemented all three certification levels and convening a meeting to reflect on lessons during the first phase of WIO-COMPAS with a strategy for the next generation. The message coming out of the meeting was that WIO-COMPAS has been a significant achievement, has had an impact on certified MPA PROs and to a lesser degree their institutions. Thus, our charge over the upcoming few years will be to build institutional support for WIO-COMPAS in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO) region and set the seed globally for this change in capacity development. SUCCESS has funding for the next two years of MPA PRO, while the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) has committed five years of funding to WIO-COMPAS (2012-2016).

The four objectives of MPA PRO are below. The first three are focused on strengthening WIO-COMPAS while the fourth objective works globally to share the model.

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

#### ***1.1 Report Period Accomplishments (January 1 – March 31, 2013)***

- Delivered the fifth Level 1: Field Ranger Certification Assessment Event in March 2013 in Madagascar. Out of nine professionals who applied, eight were accepted, six were enrolled and three earned certification. Two are now in “pending” status. One candidate failed and must reapply in two years. This was the second time that Madagascar hosted an Assessment Event.

- Accepted the request to lead the IUCN WCPA working group on certification as part of a larger strategy on capacity development.

## **Activities**

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

The current year's focus is on telling the WIO-COMPAS story not only in the WIO region but globally to secure greater buy-in from key figures. In this reporting period, WIO-COMPAS delivered another Level 1 Certification and continued in developing several reflections and lesson learned reports that will be shared globally through the internet and journals.

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

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

There were several legacy documents identified for public dissemination after the WIO-COMPAS Partners Learning Meeting last year. Two detailed draft reports were presented at the meeting. One assessed the impact of WIO-COMPAS across the region and another chronicled the history, lessons and recommendations for the next five years. These report findings were well received by the participants who felt that they captured the key messages and evidence of how certification can make an impact. The team has been refining these reports over the past few months. We are producing longer story versions for audiences interested in the details and short journal pieces for a larger audience looking for the big messages. We are targeting the MPA management community as well as the professional assessment community as WIO-COMPAS has proven to be a valuable contribution to the field of Recognized Previous Experience and Learning (RPEL). These reports along with key messages, posters and powerpoint presentations will be shared with our country ambassadors for them to brief key influential people in the government as part of our strategy to mainstream certification and competency-based training.

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

### ***Globally***

We achieved significant progress this year in our work with IUCN. Over the past year, countries, NGOs, academia and donors have shown significant interest in our certification model. In September, IUCN approved a motion recommending all members build the capacity of their MPA staff with certification as one method. This achievement began when CRC partnered with a few IUCN members back in 2011 to develop the Global Partnership for Professionalizing Protected Area Management (GPPAM) initiative. The purpose for joining GPPAM was to work with IUCN to gain global exposure and address the long-term sustainability issues for MPA PRO. The focus of the GPPAM initiative is to develop open source online training courses for protected area staff and link these to a scholarship fund and accredited centers of excellence. CRC was able to add a certification element to the program and involve existing professional associations for protected area staff such as the International Ranger Federation (IRF).

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

### **Certification and Competency-based Training Taking Root at IUCN**

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



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

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

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

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

### ***1.4 Priorities for Next Quarter (April 1 – June 30, 2013)***

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

## 2. Adapting to Coastal Climate Change

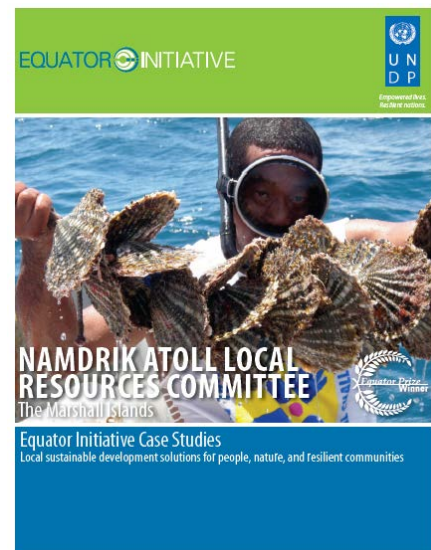
Worldwide, coastal communities are experiencing the effects of global climate change on a daily basis. Current impacts coupled with predictions of future change make it critical to understand and share knowledge on how coastal managers and communities can adapt. Since 2007, SUCCESS has been supporting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

### 2.1 Report Period Accomplishments (January 1 – March 31, 2013)

- In partnership with the *Pwani* Project, SUCCESS hosted the Tanzania Coastal Climate Change National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Workshop, which included over 30 participants and accomplished the defined objectives.
- Planning was initiated with the West Africa Mission and the Economic Community for West African States (ECOWAS) for a West Africa regional NAP workshop in May 2013 to promote national and regional adaptation planning, consistent with the new USAID methodology.

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

The Facilitator’s Guide for Community-Based Management has been completed in partnership with RMI and the Hawaii Sea Grant program <http://seagrant.soest.hawaii.edu/publications>. This is currently online with printing underway to contribute to a more extensive outreach strategy. The RMI team is planning a training-of-trainer workshop for agencies and facilitators in RMI, and distribution throughout the Pacific through the Pacific Islands Marine Protected Areas Community (PIMPAC) network. We also completed the shoreline protection technical briefs, which are being printed and distributed by Hawaii Sea Grant in coordination with the College of the Marshall Islands.



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

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

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

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

Our goal is to clearly articulate why coasts around the globe are at risk from climate change and other threats, and need to be given greater attention. We will analyze and document country experience in climate change mainstreaming and adaptation, host national workshops on the need for and how to mainstream climate change considerations/factors into the wide range of different sectors and into development goals, and to synthesize lessons learned and best practices for mainstreaming adaptation actions. The results of these activities will be shared with/at global forums.

### **National Adaptation Planning**

The SUCCESS team is working with the USAID Global Climate Change (GCC) Office to advance climate change adaptation mainstreaming as part of the process of the NAP process. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Decision on National Adaptation Plans states that planning should be based on nationally identified priorities, and coordinated with national sustainable development objectives, plans, policies and programs. Rather than starting with climate impacts and vulnerability and finishing with adaptation measures, we are proposing a different methodology—i.e., one that starts with development objectives and identifies adaptation actions to support those while taking into account the larger context of other development stressors and gaps in enabling conditions.

In partnership with the *Pwani* Project, the Tanzania Coastal Climate Change NAP Workshop convened 38 participants (of whom 42% were women) from 25 institutions plus a number of observers and facilitators to strengthen thinking about how to mainstream adaptation planning into strategies and plans for sectors engaged in the coast and near-shore marine ecosystems. The workshop helped kick-start the NAP process and provided an opportunity for learning and sharing experience across sectors, which will be useful when developing a vision for Tanzania's NAP. Participants (generally one level down from Director level) from the the Tanzania mainland and from Zanzibar were drawn from a wide range of sectors—fisheries, environment, energy, water, forestry, tourism, coastal and marine research and others. This multi-sector composition of the participants was well matched to the inter-sectoral design of the workshop and its intended take-away messages about the importance of inter-sectoral interaction and collaboration. This was well received by the Vice President's Office (VPO), who wants to build upon the design of the workshop and its outcomes as the country moves forward in a participatory NAP process.

SUCCESS and ECOWAS are partnering in the planning of a West Africa regional workshop in June 2013 to promote national and regional adaptation planning, consistent with USAID's methodology. This collaboration with ECOWAS will help build the group's capacity and support their strategy for strengthening member states (12 of 15 are coastal) in climate change adaptation planning. The activity also supports the USAID West Africa Mission interests and contributes to its strategy and future implementation of that strategy.

For these NAP workshops, SUCCESS is bringing together several USAID entities that will support the Missions. This includes the USAID E3Water Team, the Global Climate Change (GCC) team and their partner Engility (the International Resources Group/IRG has now merged with Engility and assumed that name). Engility leads the Climate Change Resilient Development Program and along with the SUCCESS team is co-facilitating the workshops. Cooperation with the USAID Africa Bureau has provided additional technical support that builds upon the Bureau's climate efforts with the Missions. Together, these players will build upon a range of experience (USAID and national level adaptation initiatives) to ensure the NAP process and lessons learned contribute to the USAID adaptation strategy and its participation in the UNFCCC and other global forums.

### **Coasts at Risk: Global Assessment of Climate Change Vulnerability**

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

The Nature Conservancy (TNC), the United Nations University, the Institute for Health and Human Security (UNU-EHS) and others have undertaken global empirical, comparative assessments related to various components of coastal vulnerability to climate change. This

includes natural hazards; fisheries, reef and mangrove vulnerability; and the economic costs of no action. SUCCESS has scoped out a partnership and funding agreement with TNC and UNU to move forward together. Discussions have focused on how to incorporate practitioner input and feedback into the process to help ensure that our analysis targets the appropriate risks and that we are connecting with those leaders who can then help communicate messages about the findings of this analysis/these risks nationally and/or globally.

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

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

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

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

- Communities benefit when we make a strong commitment and take enough time to prepare an adaptation plan that is widely supported by most of the stakeholders
- A good process encourages people to take action, so we need to be prepared to follow-up with a few key activities right away

### **Building capacity for climate change**

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



- Some actions can be difficult to carry out, so gaining support and collaboration from municipal, district or regional levels can help in overcoming barriers to action faced by a community
- Finally, adaptation planning needs to be recognized and become part of the mainstream in coastal development planning and hazard management

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

## **2.2 Changes in Program Activities**

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

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

The *Pwani* and SUCCESS programs engaged USAID Tanzania and USAID GCC in the planning and implementing the concept for the NAP workshop. In West Africa, the Mission, in coordinatin with the GCC office, decided to move forward with the workshop and provided additional funding to support an expanded partnership with the Climate Change Resilient Development Project to plan and implement the workshop. We have begun weekly phone calls with USAID (WA, GCC, Water, and Africa Bureau), partners and local counterparts to prepare for the West Africa NAP regional workshop. In January, CRC was invited to and attended a two-day climate change training for USAID program partners in Accra, Ghana to gain knowledge of the West Africa region and the opportunities to apply methods for the NAP workshop.

## **2.4 Priorities for Next Quarter (April 1 – June 30, 2013)**

- Printing and distribution of RMI documents
- Production of video From Vulnerability Assessment to Adaptation SUCCESS
- Process subcontracts with TNC and UNU
- Proceed in data collection phase; identify and collect existing information for the Coasts at Risk, refine existing indices, and add additional indicators to database
- Work with USAID teams, ECOWAS, and partners to design and implement a West Africa NAP Workshop in June 2013

### **3. Collaborative Learning**

The collaborative learning element of the SUCCESS extension focuses on cross-portfolio learning activities. In Years 6 through 8, the learning team developed a document called “*Enterprise Strategies for Coastal and Marine Conservation: A Review of Best Practices and Lessons Learned.*” The review is based on the livelihoods experience and lessons learned from field site activities from the first five years of SUCCESS and from livelihoods experience of other development projects. In addition to the livelihoods learning agenda, a programming guide for fisheries and aquaculture was drafted in Year 6 and both the guide and review will be disseminated and incorporated into Year 9 workshops and training events.

The final learning activity is to take what has been learned and captured in the Livelihoods Review and Fisheries and Aquaculture Guide and strategically announce and promote them more aggressively in order to achieve the maximum visibility (e.g., have them appear in the top 10 on a Google search) and ensure they have the widest use by international peer groups (e.g. WWF, CI, and CARE). We have also started planning for other end-of-Project legacy products and events that capture what we have learned across the larger SUCCESS portfolio—not limited to livelihoods and fisheries, but also including climate change adaptation, capacity building/certification and other aspects of our early SUCCESS field activities (Phase I from 2004-2009). Perhaps our most reflective legacy initiative will be to hold an event and/or produce a document that is a 25-year retrospective on USAID’s investments in coastal and marine programs—the summary of that investment, its impacts, and how it has set the groundwork for addressing some of the most critical challenges facing our coasts in the years ahead. While the actual event or publication will be finalized in the last year of SUCCESS, planning will begin in Year 8. Other learning/legacy products include position papers/case studies that capture coastal nation efforts to incorporate climate change adaptation into sector-specific and overarching national plans and strategies.

#### **3.1 Report Period Accomplishments (January 1—March 31, 2013)**

- Published online the “Enterprise Strategies for Coastal and Marine Conservation: A Review of Best Practices and Lessons Learned”
- Finalized the training program for a four-day workshop on coastal conservation enterprise development and fisheries, which will be held in Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia April 11-14, 2013
- Drafted a document entitled: Enterprise Strategies for Coastal and Marine Conservation: A Summary of Best Practices.
- Used the Fisheries and Aquaculture Guide as a core document during a G-FISH training course for USAID staff
- Held a short SUCCESS team workshop to plan for year 10 legacy, reflection, and learning

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

The document “Enterprise Strategies for Coastal and Marine Conservation: A Review of Best Practices and Lessons Learned” was finally published online. An announcement about the review was circulated widely to practitioners and USAID staff in the US and abroad. A companion document “Enterprise Strategies for Coastal and Marine Conservation: A Summary of Best Practices” was drafted and circulated internally within CRC. The summary will be finalized and distributed next quarter.

The team continued collaborating with staff from Conservation International and WWF Malaysia to plan a four-day training workshop “Enterprise and Fisheries Management for Coastal and Marine Conservation.” in Sabah, Malaysia in April 2013. The workshop will focus on conservation enterprise development, but will also include sessions on fisheries management—building on the Fisheries and Aquaculture Programming Guide. The workshop will include individual participant coaching and a one-day field trip to the Berungus Managed Area. The coastal conservation enterprise development curriculum has also been adapted for use by the IMACS Project, which is planning a training course later this year.

The Fisheries and Aquaculture Guide is yet to be published online,

### **SUCCESS Documents Useful and Complementary**

Since it was published, the Conservation Enterprise Review has been widely distributed and reviews have been positive. It was a key document for a study of conservation enterprises commissioned by USAID Tanzania in March. In a phone interview, the consultant stated “this review is the best piece of writing I’ve seen on this topic. It basically includes everything I need for writing my report.”

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

We can for example, work with participants to think through what the long term effects would be of enterprises that focus on providing inputs to capture fisheries (e.g. fishing nets). We also discuss instances where enterprises have no direct negative impact on biodiversity (e.g. eco-tourism), but that might fail to reach conservation goals if viewed as alternative livelihoods for fishermen, simply because if fisheries remain open access, the conservation gains might be lost by increased effort.

but it is in the final stages of lay-out and ready shortly for final formal approval by USAID prior to publishing in the next quarter. The SUCCESS team has already started using and promoting the materials. In the current reporting period, the Guide was used during a fisheries management course for USAID staff that was organized by the G-FISH Project. The Guide was also used as a basis for a pilot internet-based course prepared in collaboration with the G-FISH Project.

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

- Publish online and promote the Fisheries and Aquaculture Guide after final approval of text and layout from USAID
- Finalize and publish online a summary of the Conservation Enterprise Review
- Conduct a brown bag presentation in Washington DC to launch the Fisheries and Aquaculture Guide and Conservation Enterprise Review
- Travel to Malaysia in April 2013 to conduct a conservation enterprise and fisheries training for the CTSP/Coral Triangle Support Program (WWF Malaysia)

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

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

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

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

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

### 3.2 *Changes in Program Activities*

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

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

We engaged USAID E3/W and E3/FAB staff members in a review of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Guide

## 4. Status of Year 9 Workplan Outputs

<i>Output</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
<b>MPA PRO</b>		
Conduct two Certification Offerings (majority of funding from SIDA and local counterparts, with SUCCESS providing leverage)	November 2012 – June 2013	2 completed
Posters of WIO-COMPAS to increase awareness and applications by MPA rangers	November 2012-January 2013	Getting final messages then will do layout in April
Conduct 1-2 exchanges of MPA PROs	December 2012– August 2013	On schedule
Brief MPA management agency directors and identify their needs	December 2012-August 2013	On schedule
Lessons from the first phase of WIO-COMPAS	December 2012 – March 2013	On schedule
Journal article submitted on capacity-building through the MPA PRO model: summing up the program’s “first generation “	November 2012-February 2013	Delayed; drafts to be produced in April with hopes of submitting final journal article in September
Present at the International Ranger Federation (IRF) World Ranger Conference in Tanzania	October 2012	Completed
Share the MPA PRO model with Mexico and Indonesia (or other countries upon request)	October 2012-September 2013	Shared with Indonesia and in talks with Colombia

<i>Output</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
Produce outreach materials for international media (MPA PRO e-news, brochures, blog postings) that inform the marine conservation/coastal management/MPA sector of the MPA PRO program	August 2012	On schedule
<b>CLIMATE CHANGE</b>		
Facilitator's Guide printed	November 2012	Facilitators Guide on web; anticipate printing and dissemination in Quarter 2  Completed
Dissemination of the Facilitator's Guide	December 2012	
Shoreline Protection Guidelines printed	November 2012	
Shoreline Protection Guidelines disseminated	December 2012	
Collect Coasts at Risk existing data regarding socio-economic and bio-physical status of coastal areas	April 2013	Delayed until Sept 2013, in collaboration with TNC/UNU
Summary statement of Coasts at Risk key trends ready to present at Global Ocean Forum	June 2013	Global Ocean Forum still not planned; SUCCESS is looking at other options (i.e. UNFCCC) to vet and validate, with likely delay to Sept-Oct 2013 depending on venue
Coasts at Risk draft summary of analysis and trends to circulate among Working Group	September 2013	Likely Sept-October 2013 to review indices and results with a group of reviewers

<i>Output</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
Review existing literature and select target countries for case studies	November 2012	Delete. Change in scope, away from Case studies to background papers for workshop and compilation of recommendations on NAP process
Draft report of comparative assessment and case studies	March 2013	
Final report prepared for a special session at the Global Ocean Forum	June 2013	
Background Paper on NAP efforts in Tanzania	February 2013	NEW milestone, replacing case studies. Completed
Conduct national level workshop in Tanzania	December 2012	Delayed – anticipate April 2013, depending on counterpart agency. Completed
Generate report of major outcomes from Tanzania Workshop	February 2013	Delayed – anticipate April 2013
Background information gathering for W. Africa workshop	April 2013	NEW milestone, replacing case studies. On-going
Conduct W. Africa workshop with regional leaders and sectors	April 2013	Delayed - Workshop in West Africa scheduled for June
Generate summary report of major outcomes from W. Africa workshop.	May 2013	Revise until July, 2013, given the one month delay in delivery of the workshop

<i>Output</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
Form a Working Group to focus on national-level planning incorporating climate change adaptation	December 2012	Delayed, June 2013, Working group will be a subset of W Africa workshop attendees, with others engaged in NAP
Conduct West Africa/Accra meeting with regional planners and above Working Group	April 2013	Delayed – event tied to W. Africa workshop
Generate report of major outcomes from meeting	May 2013	Delayed – event tied to W. Africa workshop
Conduct a special session at the Global Ocean Forum with Working Group to present the outcomes of the West Africa meeting	June 2013	To Be Determined - Global Ocean Forum timing is still unknown; looking into other options including events through UNFCCC process. Anticipate that we can have someone from Africa present draft recommendations
Assemble feedback into final recommendations	September 2013	These will be draft until it is vetted by additional practitioners.



<i>Output</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Status</i>
<b>LEARNING</b>		
Develop a summary of the conservation enterprise guide (fact sheet and/or video)	December 2012	Summary drafted. Will be completed by June 2013
Conduct a brown bag presentation in Washington DC to launch the fisheries and conservation enterprise guides.	December 2012	Not completed. Need to discuss with USAID if it should be held at all.
Deliver conservation-based microenterprise training modules into at least two international workshops in the Coral Triangle region and/or East Africa	June 2013	First workshop scheduled for April 9-11, 2013. A second workshop, implemented by the IMACS project is scheduled for later this year.
Deliver session during G-FISH course on fisheries programming for USAID	June 2013	Sessions delivered

## 5. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

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

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

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

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

### FY 13 Targets for all indicators

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

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

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

### **III. MANAGEMENT ISSUES, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES**

#### *Challenges*

SUCCESS has completed a national, coastal NAP workshop in Tanzania, and is planning a similar regional workshop in Accra, Ghana. These workshops address a range of climate change issues—impacts, adaptation actions, inter-sectoral coordination. As there are limited dollars from the SUCCESS Project budget for this activity, URI-CRC is contributing a significant amount of match funds to help ensure the activity is successfully implemented before September 2013. Given the Mission’s interest to expand the West Africa workshop to include ECOWAS countries, the participation increased from three to 12 countries. This increased the workshop scope, complexity and costs significantly. USAID West Africa, together with the GCC team identified, funding and additional assistance to be provided by the USAID Climate Change Resilient Development Program. This has expanded the USAID partnership as well, which contributes more depth to the coastal climate change experience. However, the planning team is very large. As a result, it is a challenge to finalize an agenda that balances everyone’s interests and needs. Some lessons learned from the already completed Tanzania workshop are helping inform our planning processes as we move ahead with the West Africa workshop. One lesson is that the greater the number of actors involved in the design, planning and delivery of the workshop, the greater the need for strong coordination. This includes clear protocols for in-person and virtual communications amongst players, especially when there is a complex mix of multiple players as was the case with the Tanzania workshop (CRC, in-country counterparts, SUCCESS, USAID/Tanzania, USAID/GCC, USAID/Africa Mission and IRG/Engility). Another lesson is that proper planning of these workshops requires a great deal of time, hence the need for significant lead time between the decision to move forward with a workshop and the actual date of the workshop. To this latter point, the date for the Tanzania workshop was set by the VPO and in reality did not allow the amount of lead time and more frequent planning sessions between the workshop hosts and the organizing team and the VPO would have been beneficial to all.

As the amount of SUCCESS funds available to support the continued MPA PRO initiative become more scarce, we continue to encourage others to embrace the model, make it their own, and find independent funding for implementation. This issue of independent funding, however, remains a challenge. At least in East Africa, where the model has the strongest foothold, it appears few government agency budgets can afford—or at least right now are willing to commit—to such funding. While SIDA has made a multi-year commitment to contribute to some of the funding needed to keep WIO-COMPAS functional in the WIO region, this does not help promote the model more widely to other world regions. That said, IUCN has made a major commitment to certification by adding it as their core strategy along with online open access courses based on competencies linked to a certification model that follows the MPA PRO model. Further, IUCN has asked CRC to lead their certification working group. While these actions do not add “monies” to the cause of MPA PRO per se, this acknowledgement from a recognized body does help add credibility to the MPA PRO model and can only help as SUCCESS continues to market the model globally and hopefully identify those that can/will independently fund it.

### *Opportunities*

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

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

#### IV. ASSOCIATE AWARDS AND RELATED PROJECTS

The SUCCESS Leader Award has generated four Associate Awards (Thailand, Ghana, West Africa/The Gambia, Senegal) for funding of over US \$25m. The work implemented through these awards responds to the programmatic priorities of the funding Mission and the coastal issues of the country/place, while its also furthers the overarching SUCCESS mission and goals and draws upon much of the experience, tools and opportunities first begun or developed under the Leader Award.

Associate Award	Total Estimated Amount	Total Obligations to Date (as of 3/31/13)	Total Incremental Obligations Received in FY 13	Incremental Obligations Received between 01/01/13 to 03/31/13
USAID Ghana “Integrated Coastal and Fisheries Governance/ICFG – <i>Hen Mpoano</i> ”	10,000,000	10,000,000	1,574,734	1,574,734
USAID Senegal COMFISH	11,499,709	5,251,000	1,265,000	0
USAID West Africa: Gambia <i>Ba Nafaa</i>	3,414,566	3,414,566	768,571	0

#### **The Integrated Coastal and Fisheries Governance Initiative in Ghana (Associate Award: \$10 million; September 15, 2009-September 13, 2013)**

The Ghana Project, locally known as *Hen Mpoano* (Our Coast) is implementing its final year work plan, focusing on formulating a nested governance system in which the roles and responsibilities of the individual communities, the six coastal districts and coordination at the regional scale are made explicit and strengthened.

During the Year 4 (2013) reporting period the ICFG (*Hen Mpoano*) Initiative continued to make significant progress towards attaining the objectives set out in the initial project design, both in terms of designing fresh approaches to governance within the coast of Western Region and in fisheries governance using a two-track approach linking discussion on policy implementation with on-the-ground actions. The Initiative has been creatively designing and testing the implementation of policies that address critical coastal issues of food security and maintaining sustainable landscapes and biodiversity. Through partnerships and networking, models were moved further into practice with evolving donor support. This includes DFID,

which is preparing to create the Coastal Foundation to fund activities of a community platform that addresses oil and gas development issues; the World Bank, which is now implementing the West Africa Regional Fisheries Project; and USAID, which announced its continuing support for marine and coastal governance issues in its portfolio as well as exploring sustainable landscapes work in mangrove ecosystems. Discussions also have begun on creating a Western Region Development Corridor that could also be a possible future institutional home for the ICFG Advisory Council that now oversees project activities.

## **Marine and Coastal Governance**

During the reporting period, efforts were intensified to build capacities within the regional and district level local governments for the practice of integrated coastal management; and at the national level to mainstream climate change considerations into coastal zone planning. Communications through draft briefs brought to the forefront critical coastal issues and means for addressing them. Four briefs were published in the widely read local newspaper Daily Graphic on themes including a nested governance system, fisheries enforcement, wetlands conservation and water supply issues.

## **Fisheries Governance**

The ICFG Initiative built upon its very successful second national dialogue on co-management in fisheries by carrying out the third and final Fisheries Dialogue. Held in the fishing port of Elmina, it attracted a wide range of stakeholders including the new Minister of Fisheries, and was inaugurated by the director of USAID/Ghana. The dialogue revealed that legal reforms are essential if the widely discussed desire for co-management of key near-shore fisheries is to be realized.

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

## **Focal Area Actions**

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

This reporting quarter, we placed increased emphasis on communication with national agencies to help mainstream innovative approaches undertaken by districts to incorporate coastal management, climate change adaptation and hazard mitigation into spatial planning and district Mid-Term Development Plans.

### Shama District

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

### Cape Three Points

Coastal community vulnerability assessments and adaptation plans were undertaken in two fish landing sites previously identified in a District-wide assessment of adaptive capacity. Akwidaa is a highly exposed and vulnerable community that has many needs for improving community resilience including resettlement of part of the population. Dixcove has an active waterfront with an eroding shoreline and flooding. Attempts at shore protection have been unsuccessful. Progress was made in strengthening the institutional basis for local management of four critical wetlands areas and marine habitats and community-based conservation programs for the forest areas of the “green belt.” Of particular note was the formation of an independent Marine and Coastal Management Committee by the District Assembly that represents a range of coastal stakeholders, and preparation for a Marine and Coastal Development Forum for Ahanta West District, to help provide input into the new Mid-Term Development Plan.

### Greater Amanzule Wetlands

The Amanzule wetlands landscape has been zoned for conservation purposes and this status has the endorsement of the traditional authorities. The Amanzule Working Group had several consultative meetings and studies, which culminated in the decision to merge the Community Resources Management Area (CREMA) and Project Management Committee (PMC) models for the management of the Amanzule wetlands and other resources in the Ellembelle and Jomoro Districts. The result after the merger is the Greater Amanzule Conservation Area (GACA) and Greater Amanzule Community Committees (ACC). A study by the Nature Conservation Research Center examined the potential for inclusion of wetlands and mangrove forests in a REDD+ program. Preliminary findings paint a discouraging picture given that Ghana defines a forest for climate adaptation purposes as a tree cover averaging 15m in height, which for practical purposes excludes the wetland areas. A number of



technical limitations were also revealed in light of the main certification programs. The most viable approach, which combines carbon sequestration with ecosystem conservation, is called Plan Vivo.

**Gambia-Senegal Sustainable Fisheries Project  
(Associate Award: \$3.4 million; May 1, 2009 – April 30, 2014)**

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

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

- One year after approval of the two Co-Management Plans, each civil society Co-Management Institution has hosted a first Annual Review meeting of their respective plans as scheduled. NASCOM hosted the sole fishery meeting in Quarter 1 and TRY Oyster Women's Association hosted the oyster and cockle fishery review meeting in Quarter 2. The meetings included stakeholder reviews of the contributions of each stakeholder institution to implementation of the plans, and a review of the management measures, new information and recommended adjustments to be considered. Conducting the annual review meetings is a key milestone that has served to institutionalize the process defined in the plans and to build confidence among stakeholders that the process will be respected. It has also reinforced the capacity of each of the co-management institutions as they take the lead (rather than the project taking the lead) in convening stakeholders, analyzing and presenting new information and documenting and acting on recommendations. The oyster plan meeting also resulted in a follow-on national radio call-in show highlighting sustainable oyster fishery management that unexpectedly continued for one week following the meeting due to the high level of interest and participation from the general public.
- 160 participants at four fisheries landing/oyster harvesting sites were trained in Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST). Construction of sanitation facilities began at two sites where WASH management plans have been developed (see photos below). The USAID/WA Environmental Officer visited WASH sites to review environmental monitoring and mitigation activities.

- During a visit to The Gambia by Dr. Michael Rice of URI, the project team and stakeholder institutions presented National Assembly members with the results of Water Quality Testing and Sanitary Shoreline Survey work at oyster harvesting sites in the Tanbi and elsewhere. National Assembly support will enable stakeholder institutions to secure the budgets needed to sustainably continue this work after the project ends and to contribute to development and implementation of a National Shellfish Sanitation Plan as an interagency coordinated effort.
- The USAID/BaNafaa Project Manager attended USAID/West Africa’s Climate Change Training in Accra in February.



Kamalo PHAST training participants



Jeshwang sanitation facilities construction

## Mid-Term Evaluation of the USAID/BaNafaa Project

USAID contracted an independent mid-term evaluation of the Project, which was finalized in Quarter2 and had the following praise and recommendations:

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

- **Bilateral Workshop on Artisanal Fisheries Co-Management:** Stakeholders considered BaNafaa's Bilateral Workshop on Artisanal Fisheries Co-Management highly successful and valuable. The evaluation team recommends BaNafaa and URI host more bilateral workshops to create greater awareness among all stakeholders, disseminate regional lessons learned, and strengthen cross-border relationships.
- **Coastal and Marine Environment Working Group:** BaNafaa should expand its efforts to the NEA's Coastal and Marine Environment Working Group. Forty five percent of respondents stated DoFish's role in the co-management process needs improvement and this functioning working group enables parties to discuss differences of environmental opinions and coordinate efforts. If BaNafaa expands at the national level to include another embedded institution that addresses marine ecosystem management concerns, the NEA can share co-management with DoFish.
- **DoFish Integration in the WASH Component:** All sanitation facilities are located at a fisheries landing site, allowing DoFish to participate locally in the WASH component and strengthen its co-management role. It is recommended that DoFish take a national level role in the WASH component. Currently, the Gambian Agency for the Management of Public Works supervises infrastructure development and TARUD implements capacity building.
- **Domestic University Training:** Currently, no universities in The Gambia provide fisheries management as an academic discipline. It is recommended that BaNafaa assist domestic university students diversify into the field of fisheries management, through the creation of BaNafaa-affiliated fisheries student awareness clubs and fisheries management presentations by BaNafaa stakeholders in order to create broader awareness related to fisheries management.

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

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

In 2012, URI submitted requests to USAID/West Africa for additional project funds and an extension of the project end date through April 2016 and were anticipating feedback from USAID following the evaluation. URI now understands that USAID/WA will develop its new Regional Strategy before making additional funding decisions. In light of this, URI now plans for the project to close out at the end of April 2014 and is managing activities and budgets accordingly. With less than 12 project months remaining, evaluation recommendations will be prioritized to focus on those that are most likely to contribute to the sustainability of achievements made to date and on those that could be sustained even after project end.

### **Collaborative Management for a Sustainable Fisheries Future in Senegal (COMFISH)** **(Associate Award - 11.5 million; February 14, 2011 – September 30, 2016)**

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

A key outcome is to put in place participatory fisheries management plans for priority stocks using Local Councils for Artisanal Fisheries (CLPA) as the institutional entry point. Sustainably managed fisheries can contribute to increased resilience of marine ecosystems, coasts and fishing communities to the impacts of climate change.

USAID/COMFISH has four components: 1) institutional capacity building; 2) sustainable marine resource use, increased resilience, and conservation of biodiversity; 3) coastal community adaptation to climate change; and 4) socio-economic benefits to fishing communities.

In the second quarter of FY13, COMFISH hosted a series of training and capacity building events for CLPA members on techniques for development and implementation of Local Conventions, the legal tool that allows the CLPA to enforce fisheries management rules. Training included skills building in how to facilitate group meetings, participatory methods, preparation of action plans, and report writing. A series of exchanges among different CLPAs also resulted in the identification of five committees needed for CLPAs to function effectively. Meetings and exchanges were also held with “local collectives” to identify sustainable financing options for CLPAs and to increase understanding on the mission and role of CLPAs. Training of the women’s fish processing economic group in Cayar also continued, and the administrative and environmental requirements and standards were put in place for the modern fish processing units that will be installed.

This quarter marked the beginning of analysis of fisheries data collected over the past year, in particular on the sardinella fishery. This included data on the number of boats fishing, where they are fishing, Senegalese fishing effort outside of Senegal, fish size and size at sexual maturity, reproduction cycle, etc. This information is important to evaluate stocks and formulate a management plan. Twelve months of data collection on shrimp in the Sine Saloum also ended this quarter. The next step is to analyze the data to validate observed trends and begin formulation of a management plan at the local level with communities. Among other things, the data show that environmental parameters in the estuary determine the migration and length of stay of shrimp in the estuary.

A March workshop presented findings from 12 months of data collection on Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing. As a result of the workshop, the Department of Fisheries is forming a multi-institutional working group to further validate the findings and the IUU issue. It was agreed that the IUU capture of small pelagics (such as sardinella) is significant and impacts on the legal capture of the same species and affects the overall understanding of fishing trends and condition of stocks.

A climate change vulnerability assessment was initiated, along with a program of capacity building. As part of the assessment, 300 heads of household and 110 women fish processors were surveyed to determine climate change trends and impacts on fisheries, as well as to understand climate change adaptation strategies that have been taken. This information will be input to a participatory process of elaboration of climate change adaptation plans. At the institutional level, meetings were also held with the Departments of Fisheries and

Environment to identify synergies and how to integrate COMFISH efforts into existing national structures such as the National Commission on Climate Change.

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

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

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

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

### **Indonesia Marine and Climate Support (IMACS) Project**

CRC is a partner in the Chemonics International-led consortium of the PLACE indefinite quantity contract (IQC) that was awarded for the "Indonesia Marine and Climate Support" (IMACS) project funded by USAID Indonesia. The project is focusing on building the

capacity of the Indonesia Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) to address fisheries and climate change issues. CRC is playing a senior advisory role for the coastal adaptation aspects of the project and will focus on providing support to MMAF in developing vulnerability assessments, designing and delivering short training courses, and developing the capacity of local and national government to improve coastal resources planning that incorporates climate change factors. CRC has also been assisting the national government in improving their fisheries management plans. In 2012, we had five IMACS project partners attend our three-week Coastal Community Resilience Course. Based on this success, IMACS is funding another six Indonesians to attend the September 2013 Fisheries Course at URI. CRC is engaged in a national review of Indonesia's coastal program with a focus on incentives to accelerate the adoption of the law in local districts. There will be strong linkages with CRC's other climate change projects through the sharing of vulnerability assessments and training curricula.

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

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

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

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

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

## APPENDIX 1: PMP HIGHLIGHTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

INDICATOR	FY 13 Target	FY 13 Cumulative	FY 13 Q2	Comments
1. Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance-men. (previously part of Ind 1 in SUCCESS)	1060	620	428	On target.
1.b. Person hours of training completed in climate change supported by USG assistance- adaptation (men)	384	308	308	This is a subset of indicator 1. On target
2. Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance-women (previously part of Ind 1 in SUCCESS)	660	296	296	On target
2.b Person hours of training completed in climate change supported by USG assistance- adaptation (women)	96	224	224	This is a subset of indicator 2. On target
3. Dollar value of funds leveraged from USAID Missions and non-USG sources	10,000	47,855	35,345	Over target. Leveraged funding in this reporting period came from WIOMSA, WCS, USAID Tanzania, and the Manonmaniam Sundaranar University
4. Tools, protocols, procedures, systems, methodologies, guides, curricula, or indices developed or adapted for country and/or thematic contexts	4	0	0	On target. At least two tools should be completed in the next quarter (Conservation Enterprise Summary and Fisheries and Aquaculture Guide)
4b. Number of climate change mitigation and/or adaptation tools, technologies and methodologies developed, tested, and/or adopted as a result of USG assistance	2	0	0	On target. A climate change video is being developed. The team is also working on preparing a document on lessons learned and guidance for future NAP workshops.
5. Success stories, peer review articles, conference papers, research studies documenting key actionable findings and lessons learned related to SUCCESS	4	7	3	Above target. One journal article, one conference proceeding, and one case study published in the current quarter.
6. Technical support interventions provided by SUCCESS to other partners and programs on toolkits and guidebooks developed by SUCCESS	4	3	2	On target. TA provided to the Tanzania NAP workshop and to GFISH in this quarter.



INDICATOR	FY 13 Target	FY 13 Cumulative	FY 13 Q2	Comments
7. Recipients of SUCCESS training and/or mentoring subsequently implementing projects or providing training or technical assistance in these topics to others	5	0	0	On target. The newly trained MPA Pro assessors are being monitored and mentored and are expected to start assessing/certifying MPA PROs. Also, individuals that attended the Tanzania NAP workshop are expected share what they learned more broadly.
8. Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance - adaptation capabilities	8	25	25	Over target. The 25 groups that attended the Tanzania NAP workshop are reported this quarter.
9. Target organizations incorporating SUCCESS tools etc. into their work	2	2	2	On target. In this quarter, the GFISH program used the Fisheries and Aquaculture Guide. Conservation International Philippines also reported using the conservation enterprise review as part of implementing their BALANCED Philippines activities.
10. Hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management	0	0	0	
11. Policies, laws, agreements, or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation implemented	0	0	0	

**APPENDIX 2: LEVERAGED FUNDING TO DATE (OCTOBER '09 - MARCH '13)**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Leveraging Partner</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Leveraged Funds</b>
2010	CRC	Marviva	To present the MPA Pro concept at a meeting in Costa Rica	1,800
2010	CRC	Individual experts	Livelihoods learning meeting – value of the experts’ time	5,322
2010	CRC	CRC	Reception at March 24, 2010 meeting leveraged by URI	2,212
2010	CRC	CIDEA	Juan Ramon travel to Washington DC for Harvest seminar	859
2010	CRC	NOAA	To develop 3 climate change adaptation modules	20,280
2010	CRC	USAID Tanzania	CEEST subcontract to use adaptation to climate change guide in Tanzania	12,835
2010	CRC	UH Sea Grant	UH Sea Grant staff contributing to RMI coastal assessment	2,002
2010	CRC	LOICZ	Stephen participation in Paris meeting	2,133
2010	WIOMSA	SIDA	Dar es Salaam experts meeting, Feb 2010	15,200
2011	WIOMSA	ReCoMap	updating MPA training manual	25,000
2011	WIOMSA	Sida	Conducting MPA training course	20,000
2011	WIOMSA	ReCoMap	Conducting MPA training course	55,000
2011	CRC	CTI	Climate change cases, courses, and training of trainers	58,423
2011	UH Seagrant	UNDP	development of shore management guide for the Marshall Islands	6,000
2011	CRC	USAID	IMACS Indonesia Project, year 1 climate change funds implemented by CRC	183,303
2011	CRC	IOC and URI	Climate change related fellowship at CRC for three individuals from Ghana, the Gambia, and Mozambique	20,550
2011	WIOMSA	Sida	Level 2 certification event in Kenya	3,209
2011	WIOMSA	WWF S.A.	Level 2 certification event in	1,600

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Leveraging Partner</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Leveraged Funds</b>
			Kenya	
2011	CRC	UH Seagrant	Salary and funding for climate change fact sheets	12,000
2011	WIOMSA	WWF TZ	Funding for Level 1 WIO-COMPASS certification in Tanzania	5,000
2012	WIOMSA	SIDA	MPA PRO assessor training	19,091
2012	CRC	TNC	Pam Rubinoff to participate in workshop on Natural Coastal Protection,	1,600
	CRC	CRC/BALANCED	Elin and Brian's travel to the Philippines	6,170
2012	WIOMSA	EU	Printing of assessors handbook	2,500
2012	CRC	IUCN	travel to Denmark	1,600
2012	WIOMSA	Various	Level 3 assessment event	4,000
2012	WIOMSA	Sida	Learning meeting in Nairobi	25,773
2013	WIOMSA	Sida	Level 1 assessment on Mafia	12,510
2013	WIOMSA	WIOMSA match	Madagascar Level 1 assessment	7,478
2013	WIOMSA	WCS Madagascar	Madagascar Level 1 assessment	13,000
2013	CRC	Manonmaniam Sundaranar Univerisity	Brian's trip to India	2,466
2013	CRC	Pwani/USAID Tanzania	Tanzania preparing for NAP workshop	12,401
<b>LEVERAGED FUNDING TOTAL</b>				<b>\$583,102</b>