

Sustainable Coastal Communities and Ecosystems Program (SUCCESS)

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

Semi-Annual Report

January 1 – June 30, 2009



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

**Semi-Annual Report
January 1 – June 30, 2009**

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A partnership between:

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

in association with:

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

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I. INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

The Program goal is achieved through four major components:

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

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

The Program's work makes significant contributions to biodiversity conservation and plays a role in raising awareness of the need to adapt coastal policies, plans, and practices in the face of global climate change.

Biodiversity Conservation and the Sustainable Coastal Communities and Ecosystems (SUCCESS) Program

The Sustainable Coastal Communities and Ecosystems (SUCCESS) Program falls under the Congressional biodiversity earmark secondary code. These are programs and activities—site based or not—that have biodiversity conservation as an explicit, but not primary, objective. The following section provides information on how SUCCESS meets the biodiversity earmark criteria.

1. 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 SUCCESS Program's overarching goal is to help the people of a place improve both their quality of life (health, income, education) and biodiversity through good governance. To meet this goal, the Program promotes community-based demonstrations of successful natural resources governance. Examples of this include co-management areas that are connected to supporting biodiversity conservation-related actions and policies at the local, national and regional scales.

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

2. Activities must be identified based on an analysis of threats to biodiversity

In FY06, assessments were conducted in all SUCCESS Program sites to identify biodiversity threats, evaluate current Program activities to determine their adequacy in addressing the priority threats, and decide the need for any changes to Program goals, objectives, or activities based on assessment results. The objective was/is to recognize not only major and direct threats to biodiversity, but equally important to both prioritize these threats and understand their context and root causes. These assessments also help in predicting which priority threats are likely to become even more severe in the future. For the past several years, activities implemented at the site level have addressed various threats in specific areas of biological significance including but not limited to unsustainable mariculture development

practices, ineffective or lack of resource management regulations, lack of alternative livelihoods for resource dependent communities, degraded watersheds and poor farming practices, and poorly planned and regulated coastal development.

3. The program must monitor associated indicators for biodiversity conservation

On a quarterly basis, the SUCCESS Program monitors the number of hectares in areas of biological significance that are under “improved management”. The term “improved management” signifies that the project or Program area is undergoing a management process that is laying the groundwork for improving environmental and resource conditions. As per the Policy Cycle, this process often begins with conducting assessments and ends with implementing management actions. “Improved Management” includes activities that promote enhanced management of natural resources for the objective of conserving biodiversity in areas identified through national, regional, or global priority-setting processes as being biologically significant. Management should be guided by a stakeholder-endorsed process following principles of sustainable natural resource management (NRM) and conservation, improved human and institutional capacity for sustainable NRM and conservation, access to better information for decision-making, and/or adoption of sustainable NRM and conservation practices. The area claimed as “improved” is the area that has been defined by project staff as the boundaries for the ICM program and/or that will be covered through an ICM related plan.

In two SUCCESS Program field sites, Fumba in Tanzania and Padre Ramos in Nicaragua, improvements in biodiversity have been achieved as a direct result of the life-of-Program activities being carried out there. The Program’s biophysical monitoring efforts help in determining if biodiversity conservation in the area under “improved management” is stable, improving, or is experiencing a slowing rate of decline.

4. Site-based programs must positively impact biologically significant areas

In both locations mentioned above (Fumba, Tanzania and Padre Ramos, Nicaragua), implementation of community-managed no-take zones are showing increasing abundance of cockles (key indicator species monitored) inside the no-take zones and adjacent areas compared to baselines taken prior to or at the beginning of implementation of the no-take zones.

Summary of the SUCCESS Program’s biodiversity achievements in FY09

In FY 09, a total of 222,301 hectares in areas of biological significance have come under improved management (150,804 marine, 70,497 terrestrial) and over 14,000 hectares of intertidal areas of biological significance are showing improved biophysical conditions for selected parameters as a result of the SUCCESS Program. Further, SUCCESS and its partners have led the development, adoption, and implementation of 11 policies, laws, agreements, or regulations promoting sustainable natural resources management and

conservation, including zoning plans (including no-take zones), national codes of conduct, management agreements, and aquaculture guidelines.

Specific activities leading to improved management are:

- Formal establishment, management and community-based monitoring of permanent no-take zones in the Menai Bay Conservation area of Zanzibar, Tanzania and the Asseradores Estuary, Nicaragua
- Introduction of jewelry shellcraft and half-pearl aquaculture as a more eco-friendly alternative source of food protein (oyster) and income (sale of pearls) in communities on the Fumba Peninsula that exploit resources inside the Menai Bay Conservation Area
- Reforestation and introduction of improved agroforestry practices in the watershed of the Cojimíes Estuary, Ecuador including buffer areas of the Mache-Chindul Forest Reserve
- Adoption of a code of conduct on best management practices for mariculture taking place inside the Estero Real Biosphere Reserve
- Adoption of a Code of Good Practices for the Management of Human Activities around the Cojimíes Watershed
- At the regional scale, the Western Indian Ocean Certification Program for Marine Protected Area Professionals (WIO-COMPAS) has certified nine individuals at level 2, with two other individuals working toward completing requirements that would allow them also to be certified; and Certification for Professionals in Coastal Ecosystem Governance in Latin America certified 22 individuals at a level 1, 2, or diploma level—all of whom are working in areas of important biodiversity.

Tanzania

The waters around Fumba village, located within the Menai Bay Conservation Area on Zanzibar Island of Tanzania, are rich with a biodiversity of fishes, coral reefs, and mollusks. Here, the SUCCESS Program and its partners—including local bivalve collectors (mostly women)—are addressing the accelerating threat of a depleted bivalve population due to over-harvesting. At the root of the problem is poverty (little income to purchase other food protein); inequality (females have fewer alternative employment options than males); and local market forces (with little market for other income-generating products from Fumba, pressure on this one resource for food and income remains constant).

The fact that women need to venture farther and farther into the ocean to collect sufficient bivalves is testament to the overharvesting of this resource. Without intervention, the natural environment will be changed—including a loss of biodiversity—and future generations will lose a valuable food and income source. The SUCCESS Program is working to change this by introducing a zoning scheme—e.g., designating selected areas as “no-take” zones during certain periods—and by introducing half-pearl aquaculture as a more eco-friendly alternative source of food protein (oyster) and income (sale of pearls). Three no-take areas have been formally established by the district and endorsed by the Department of Fisheries in the Menai Bay Conservation Area. There is strong local commitment to implementing this zoning strategy as evidenced by documented improvements on cockle abundance. The jewelry shellcraft and half-pearl culture initiatives are already paying dividends to many local

women, thereby improving their quality of life and reinforcing their commitment to protect the biodiversity of the Menai Bay/Fumba area.

Ecuador

In Ecuador, the SUCCESS Program and local partners are tackling accelerating threats to biodiversity of the Cojimíes estuary and surrounding watershed. The estuary, islands within, and adjacent shoreline are nesting grounds for several species of marine turtles. The upper watershed includes a portion of a designated protected area (Mache-Chindul Forest Reserve), and comprises significant amounts of primary coastal forests. In spite of this richness, the estuary's overall health suffers from human-induced conditions: 1) the collapse of lagoon shellfisheries due to overfishing; 2) the exploitation of coastal timber resources from excessive cutting and the resultant sedimentation that changes the estuary's hydrology, pulsing, and water quality; and 3) the conversion of mangroves to shrimp ponds.

Poverty and a lack of governance are at the root of this situation. In a vicious cycle, poverty and a lack of recognized alternative sources for food and income have led to the estuary's decline. That reduction in goods and services from what had been a historically highly productive ecosystem has, in turn, created even greater poverty. Add to this an absence of a governance system—a lack of laws and/or enforcement, of government support or revenues, and long term planning—and the estuary and its biodiversity finds itself at great risk. The SUCCESS Program is working to change this by introducing eco-friendly livelihoods such as a revived culture of the native fish *chame*, home gardening, and beekeeping/honey production. Perhaps even more importantly, the Program and its partners are working with the local communities to create a longer term vision for the future of their place—one that includes conserving the estuary's remaining resources and biodiversity, restoring what is possible to restore, and helping ensure the Cojimíes provides food, income and biodiversity for today and tomorrow.

Nicaragua

In Nicaragua, the Estero Real estuary, its watershed, and its mangrove forests are *the* most intact coastal ecosystem in the entire Gulf of Fonseca. It is a designated RAMSAR site and areas of the watershed are included within a Nicaraguan protected area. The Program is also working in the Padre Ramos Estuary, which is designated as a reserve area by the government and co-managed by a local nongovernmental organization (NGO) under agreement with the Nicaragua government. These biodiversity-rich areas are focus sites for the SUCCESS Nicaragua Program. Here, the Program team works with local and national partners to address a growing threat to this estuary's biodiversity from: 1) poor water circulation due to sediment inflows during Hurricane Mitch and the poorly-planned shrimp pond construction; 2) poor water quality due to inflows of sewage and agrochemicals; and 3) rapid deforestation of mangrove forests (left unchecked, the remaining stands are estimated to disappear within the next decade).

The Program team is addressing several causes of these threats to the estuary's biodiversity: 1) extreme poverty (rivaled in the Americas only by that of Haiti), 2) water quality impacts from poor mariculture practices, and 3) unsustainable harvest practices and unworkable regulations governing bivalve exploitation. Solutions include the national level adoption of a code of good practice for shrimp mariculture to reduce shrimp farming impacts, diversifying livelihoods of households bordering these estuaries to reduce their dependence on unsustainable resource exploitation practices, and introducing the use of permanent community-managed no-take zones as an alternative management strategy to centrally imposed seasonal closures which have not been effectively enforced.

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

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

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

These measures have built-in, long-term uses that can help coastal communities cope with not just short-term, piecemeal problems, but form a natural, adaptive and coherent strategy for addressing the chronic and increasing impacts and pressures brought to bear on coastal residents, economies and ecosystems by global climate change. These principles are being mainstreamed within USAID through the assistance of the SUCCESS Program, and in partnership with USAID's Global Climate Change Program, with assistance from a programming guide entitled, "*Adapting to Coastal Climate Change: A Guidebook for Development Planners*", which was released in May 2009. The Guide will help in programmers and practitioners design and implement development projects in coastal regions—to ensure they account for and incorporate adaptations to the impacts of global climate change and to ensure they mainstream adaptation strategies into government and community coastal development initiatives.

Overview and Summary of Accomplishments

This report covers work activities implemented January 1 – March 31, 2009. Summarized below are selected Program achievements to date. This is followed by sections that highlight achievements from each SUCCESS Program element and contacts made with USAID

Missions during this reporting period. Appendix 1 provides a summary of the results per indicator.

Cumulative Program Accomplishments (October 1, 2004 – June 30, 2009)

- Approximately 220,000 hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management (150,000 marine, 70,000 terrestrial)
- Over 14,000 hectares of intertidal areas of biological significance showing improved biophysical conditions for selected parameters as a result of no-take-zones established in Aserradores, Nicaragua and on the Fumba Peninsula, Zanzibar
- Over US \$1,468,000 leveraged in support of Program activities (approximately US \$936,000 for field activities and US \$532,000 for regional activities)
- 499 persons and 193 enterprises benefiting from sustainable natural resource enterprises
- Individual capacity built for 738 persons through implementation of 36 training courses that support better ICM enabling conditions and best practices
- Eleven US volunteer professionals fielded with a time commitment valued at over \$47,000
- Over 4,350 individuals participated in coastal resources and conservation planning meetings—45% were female, achieving a more equitable participation for this traditionally disadvantaged group
- 64% of sustainable enterprise beneficiaries are female, achieving more equitable distribution of benefits for this traditionally disadvantaged group
- SUCCESS investments generate total annual revenues of over US \$70,000 among small scale enterprises in Nicaragua and Tanzania

Program Highlights Current Reporting Period (January 1 – June 30, 2009)

- Over US \$27,000 leveraged from the Lornica Foundation, European Union, and the Collaborative Research and Science Program (CRSP) for field activities in Nicaragua and from Sida for field activities in Tanzania.
- Five plans, agreements, and best practices adopted in Nicaragua and Ecuador.
 - In Ecuador a Code of Good Practices for the Management of Human Activities around the Watershed adopted. This code is viewed as a key element for the estuary's restoration and management.
 - In Nicaragua the following four policy documents were adopted: 1) Compromiso de Excepción a la Norma de Veda en Aserradores, 2) Certificación de Moluscos, 3)

Convenio de Comanejo del Estero Real, 4) Convenio de colaboración UCA-
INPESCA

- Over 280 individuals (60% women) participated in participatory meetings related to coastal and estuarine management in Nicaragua and Ecuador.

II. PROGRESS IN MEETING PLANNED OUTCOMES OF WORKPLAN PROGRAM ELEMENTS

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

2.1 Report Period Accomplishments (January 1 – June 30, 2009)

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

- Received the endorsement of IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas-Marine!
- Presented the WIO-COMPAS program at the International Marine Conservation Congress and IUCN WCPA Marine Meeting Day in Washington DC in May 2009
- Accepted 6 Candidates (from 13 applications) from French-speaking MPA professionals for the next (second) Level 2 certification to be held in Madagascar July 11-16, 2009
- Trained 8 regional MPA experts (out of 11 applications) requesting to become official WIO-COMPAS Assessors as part of effort to develop cadre of assessors from the region
- Received final products from the educational assessment specialist contracted by WIO-COMPAS to revise the Programme
- Completed updates to www.WIO-COMPAS.ORG website to include French and details on the MPA PROs
- Translated all key Programme and assessment materials into French
- Produced brochure to promote the WIO-COMPAS Programme at conferences and meetings—Portuguese and French language versions to be produced soon
- Discussed expanding the WIO-COMPAS Programme model to other regions of the world, including conducting with local partners an early demand survey in the Caribbean and Easter Tropical Pacific Seascape (Costa Rica, Panama and Columbia)

The WIO-COMPAS team has set high goals for 2009. This includes replicating the Level 2 certification in French, completing the Level 1 certification design, building a cadre of local assessors, updating the Programme marketing materials online and in print, and securing an endorsement from IUCN Marine. This endorsement was secured in April—providing the team with a tremendous boost of energy. The endorsement will also increase the exposure, legitimacy and support for WIO-COMPAS in the region and globally. Hopefully it will also encourage those professionals in the WIO region who were waiting to see if the Program was serious and worthy of their time and resources to now support and engage in the effort.

The next iteration of the Level 2 Certification for MPA Managers is scheduled for July 2009. The timeline was pushed back due to the political situation in Madagascar (location of the assessment event) and the associated challenge of contracting a Malagasy to be the co-assessor. These issues have been resolved, and in this reporting period six candidates were selected and the assessment process was begun.

Significant energy was put into revising and expanding the WIO-COMPAS website. The new site will be hosted by WIOMSA. It will include profiles of the MPA PROs and offer a French/English translation option. All of the WIO-COMPAS Programme materials and policy handbooks have been updated to reflect the revisions made to the Programme.

2.2 *Changes in Program Activities*

There are no significant changes in activities since the last report. As already noted, the timeline for delivering the second Level 2 certification was pushed back due to political unrest in Madagascar. To date major 2009 activities have included revisions to the Programme, an assessor training course and the second Level 2 Certification offered in French. Meanwhile, WIO-COMPAS did not receive additional funding from ReCoMap (funded by the European Union) as was anticipated. This would have funded the first Level 1 Certification for late 2009. Level 1 is being designed now and will be ready for application pending the outcome of an extension to the SUCCESS Leader Award.

The business plan for the WIO-COMPAS Programme has remained in draft until more experience is gained and applied to the Programme. Now that one “group” of individuals has been certified, and there is a clearer assessment of the true costs of running the Programme, the business plans and marketing plans can be advanced.

2.3 *Contacts with USAID Missions/Bureaus*

The Madagascar country Mission was contacted early this year to inform them of the Programme and seek their guidance regarding the political situation in Madagascar. The Mission was very supportive of the Programme and received a roster of the candidates. WIO-COMPAS is preparing an information effort that will target Regional and Mission staff.

2.4 *Priorities for Next Quarter (July 1 – September 30, 2009)*

- Complete design of Level 1 competences, process and materials
- Complete translation of all Programme and Level 2 materials into French
- Certify candidates for Level 2 Certification and send “pending” letters to others
- Produce newsletter for WIO-COMPAS MPA PROs and provide them needed support
- Conduct outreach to promote WIO-COMPAS Programme
- Promote the IUCN endorsement through unique events and marketing materials
- Upload select MPA PRO case studies to the WIO-COMPAS website

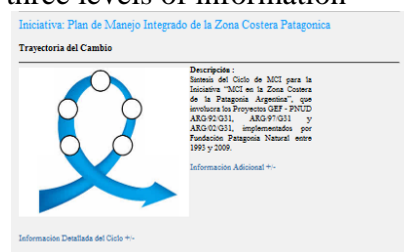
3. Regional Capacity Building: Certification of Professionals in Coastal Ecosystem Governance in Latin America

3.1 Report Period Accomplishments (January 1 – June 30, 2009)

Following extensive evaluation of twenty candidates, thirteen professionals were awarded Certificates in April, 2009. In summary, this first cadre concluded with 11 certified senior professionals, two certified junior professionals, and two professionals who will receive a certificate for attendance. There are also two candidates for senior certification whose portfolios were incomplete.

Several activities this reporting period helped improve the EcoCostas Network knowledge management system. Following a prototype developed last quarter, there is now detailed documentation of 10 initiatives and six case studies covering 12 countries.

(<http://www.ecocostas.org/index.php/kms>). Each includes three levels of information (summary, detailed, and Pdf complete documents); a gallery of maps; a series graphics showing trends on key indicators; and a policy cycle graphic that illustrates the trajectory of change (the graphic is generated from a table showing advances in the coastal management process). The system allows participants to add/manage data.



EcoCostas Network will utilize and build upon the information within the governance baselines within a new phase of work supported by the Avina Foundation, to monitor the progress of four field sites, which are being selected in the coming months.

A prototype tool for information management was also developed. This tool provides EcoCostas Network members with a virtual environment in which to exchange, analyze, and discuss information. A virtual white board, Skype and Google Docs were chosen to move this virtual working environment forward. For example, the tool allowed four members from three countries to jointly develop one PowerPoint presentation. The goal is to integrate these tools into the Network's overall web system in the next year.



Future capacity building efforts will be based on the six competencies that the certification initiative identified as critical to the advancement of coastal ecosystem governance. URI-CRC and EcoCostas anticipate offering several options to help achieve the capacity building goal—hands-on workshop (four days), certification event (six days) and a training course/certification (three weeks). The core curricula that could span these three options would include five modules: 1) Trajectory of Change and Governance Responses, 2) Analysis of Governance Processes and Outcomes, 3) Participatory Management and Leadership, 4) Program Design and Strategic Planning, 5) Monitoring and Evaluation. The course design would seek to both build capacity and assess the

competencies. A preliminary design with learning objectives for each module has been developed. It is being shared with the EcoCostas Network membership and donors to determine future opportunities for the Certification. Detailed modules will not be developed until such time that a target audience is identified, the type of program requested is confirmed, and funding becomes available. The team is exploring using the competencies to evaluate existing capacity of coastal practitioners through a needs assessment process.

3.2 Changes in Program Activities

While the core elements of the certification program and the process for its delivery have been developed and refined and are ready for replication, the varied capacity needs in the region means the program must be tailored to specific groups requesting the certification. That step, as noted above, will not occur until a target audience and funds are in hand.

3.3 Contacts with USAID Missions and Bureaus

There were no contacts with the USAID Ecuador Mission this reporting period concerning the certification program.

3.4 Priorities for Next Quarter (July 1 – September 30, 2009)

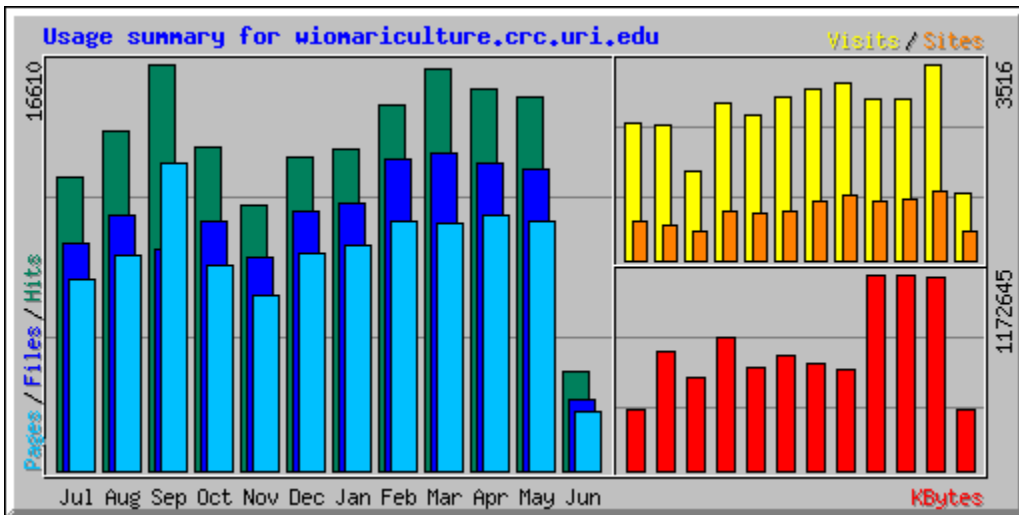
- Maintenance of the website server capability
- Marketing and outreach of certification program and workshops

4. Regional Networks and Knowledge Management

4.1 Report Period Accomplishments (January 1 – June 30, 2009)

East Africa/Western Indian Ocean

The CRC SUCCESS Program in partnership with the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA) assembled a Knowledge Management System (KMS) to serve the WIOMSA network of countries. The WIOMSA Board agreed to coordinate a regional mariculture network and SUCCESS designed and implemented a web-based KMS in support of this network. During this reporting period, the KMS was transferred to a new hosting facility established for WIOMSA as part of technical support to our partner. WIOMSA, instead of CRC, will maintain the KMS moving forward. The system currently contains an inventory of 28 regional mariculture projects, a directory of 77 regional mariculture experts, searchable by topic and species, and a publication library of nine regionally produced articles as well as an online forum with ~75 subscribers. The following graphic shows the level of web hits for the WIO Mariculture site up until it was transferred to WIOMSA in May 2009. The June data does not reflect the full month's worth of data.



Latin America

Transfer of all KM activity for SUCCESS in Latin America was transferred to EcoCostas in a previous project term and no longer requires CRC support.

Global

The IMCAFS Newsletter, *Basins and Coasts*, did not produce an issue during this period. The final issue is scheduled for September 2009 and will be devoted to sharing key lessons learned and achievements of the five year SUCCESS Program.

A third Cross-Portfolio Learning Topic (CPLT) module—“*General Approaches to Addressing Mariculture as an Element of Integrated Coastal Management Programs*”—was developed this period. This module extends the topic beyond the pond-based and open-water that has been the focus to date.

4.2 *Changes of Program Activities*

The WIO Mariculture Network efforts were redesigned with in-country colleagues at WIOMSA. The project has been accepted as being more about ‘communications’ on the topic of sustainable mariculture than about being a science only forum on the topic of mariculture. A wider group of practitioners has been added as “*Authors*” on the Mariculture Forum to facilitate expanded discussion, which died out rapidly after the initial launch last quarter. It was decided that topic summary posts will be written as soon as the number of comments on any given posting begin to slow in frequency and volume. Additionally, multiple concurrent postings from different authors and on different topics will be encouraged. The CRC SUCCESS team has started to transfer to WIOMSA the responsibility for addressing any of the network’s new or ongoing implementation issues. From this point forward, SUCCESS KMS efforts in this region will focus almost exclusively on providing KM support to the WIO-COMPAS certification effort and web site.

4.3 *Priorities for Next Quarter (July 1 – September 30, 2009)*

- Launch *Basins and Coasts* issue 3.1
- Complete and publish audio slide show “Saving Menai Bay, Zanzibar”
- Conduct one technical support visit to work with WIOMSA on finalizing KM transfers

5. Learning and Science for Management

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

5.1 Report Period Accomplishments (January 1 – June 30, 2009)

In the Program's final year, the focus of the SUCCESS learning and science agenda is to collect, analyze, and document the results and lessons from regional and site-level activities. The SUCCESS learning forum, which took place in Rhode Island in July 2008, was a key step in this process—helping harvest lessons, synthesize successes and failures, document the value added of a global program, and discuss how to use learning to sustain key Program activities after the current cooperative agreement ends. The forum was a small gathering of key SUCCESS partners from the field, USAID, UHH, and CRC.

The learning forum generated key lessons that will be synthesized and presented to a wider audience throughout FY 09. Three major outputs will be:

- Final outreach event in Washington DC
- Special issue of the Coastal Management Journal (CMJ) comprised of six to eight individual articles on aspects of the SUCCESS Program
- Final issue of *Basins and Coasts* (electronic newsletter) on SUCCESS lessons learned

During the current reporting period, the focus was on the special issue of the Coastal Management Journal (CMJ). SUCCESS staff and partners spent a substantial amount of time in January and February finalizing articles that describe activities where SUCCESS has contributed to advancing ICM globally. Seven articles received input from external reviewers:

1. Innovations in Capacity Building: Certification of marine protected area professionals
2. How Digital is What Divides Us? Global networks of practice for coastal management
3. Aquaculture Research and Development as an Entry-point and Contributor to Natural Resources and Coastal Management
4. Moderating our Expectations on Livelihoods in ICM: Experiences from Thailand, Nicaragua, and Tanzania
5. A Certification Program in the Governance of Coastal Ecosystems
6. Small Scale Fisheries Management: Lessons from cockle harvesters in Nicaragua and Tanzania
7. Practicing Coastal Adaptation to Climate Change: Lessons from ICM

The articles are being edited based on the external reviews and are scheduled to be submitted by the end of July to the journal for final editing. An overview article will describe the logic behind the SUCCESS Program and how the activity areas described in the articles contributed to the Program overall.

We also began planning for the final outreach event, which will be a full day seminar held in Washington DC during the second half of September, 2009. An agenda was drafted and vetted with our USAID CTO. The goals of the seminar will be to:

1. Share and receive feedback on the SUCCESS program's accomplishments and lessons learned
2. "Roll-out" the special issue of the Coastal Management Journal
3. Showcase the benefits of global/multi-site projects like SUCCESS in providing ICM leadership on emerging and cross-cutting topics
4. Discuss future investments, by partners and a potential SUCCESS follow-on, to continue the work started by SUCCESS

The seminar will be a chance for SUCCESS staff and field partners to share experience and showcase the Program's accomplishments.

5.2 Priorities for Next Quarter (July 1 – September 30, 2009)

- Submit special issue articles to CMJ for final edits and lay-out
- Finalize plans for September 2009 outreach event in Washington DC
- Hold final outreach event.
- Plan for *Basins and Coasts* (electronic) issue on SUCCESS lessons learned

6. Global Leadership

6.1 Report Period Accomplishments (January 1 – June 30, 2009)

Adapting to Coastal Climate Change

“*Adapting to Coastal Climate Change: A Guidebook for Development Planners*” was released by USAID in May, 2009. Both USAID and URI-CRC have www pages posted with the document, and the printed version will be available in August, 2009. The Climate One-Stop site that is being developed by USAID will also host the Guide.

Several activities leveraged by the SUCCESS Program in collaboration with USAID and other partners advanced this reporting period. Pilot activities in the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) were initiated in January 2009 by URI-CRC and IRG, in collaboration with Hawaii Sea Grant and the College of the Marshall Islands. Subsequent trips were made in April by URI and May by IRG. The project was initiated through a February workshop in Majuro RMI, 50 Marshallese learned practical approaches to coastal adaptation to climate change. Participants included representatives of RMI authorities that manage terrestrial and marine resources, nongovernmental organizations, the private sector, and university students. The workshop was supported by USAID, State Department, and Micronesian Conservation Trust (German Life Web) funds. It was designed to review climate change trends and impacts and initiate stakeholder engagement to identify their vulnerabilities and adaptation options with the goal of minimizing or mitigating the impacts of climate variability and change. Most of the two-day workshop was devoted to small group exercises aimed at training participants on how to use the Guide to assess and address climate problems in the RMI in five areas: fisheries and mariculture, freshwater, environment and biodiversity, health, and education. From this workshop, the local and international team agreed to work on the environment and freshwater focal areas to pilot the Guide and process.

Progress was made on developing recommendations and testing tools to mainstream climate change into the community-based participatory process (*Reimaanlok*) as they develop community-based resource management plans. The URI/IRG team is working directly with the RMI national agencies and NGOs engaged in the Coastal Management Advisory Committee (CMAC) to identify opportunities for mainstreaming climate into their process. A summary document has been developed that outlines ways to incorporate climate change into the process and will be used as the basis for a training of trainers and field application in August, 2009. As a result, the RMI team will have exercises, activities, and data collection techniques that can be employed to incorporate the climate lens to their process. Marine Resources Authority and the Conservation Society (members of CMAC) has begun to include climate as a key component to their program through engagement with the Namdrik Atoll and the Majuro communities. Their feedback related to key issues, observations and public awareness has been used to develop strategies and tools to be used throughout the *Reimaanlok* process.

Building upon a key priority for the RMI, USAID’s Climate Program supported the implementation of a Freshwater Resources Case Study for Majuro which was implemented

by IRG in May. This has received praise from the RMI partners, including the Minister of Resources and Development. The adaptation options fall into policy, infrastructure, and capacity building themes. This V&A analysis has been developed into a case study presentation for training purposes.

Initial discussion on early actions identified some potential sites and opportunities for demonstrating “living shoreline” approaches to shoreline protection and identified the potential for working with the local bank and the Rural Development Program to incorporate flood mitigation to their housing design. The water case study also highlighted some options, including meteorology kits for schools and community water tank have been discussed as possible options. These efforts will be coordinated with other US-based programs in the area, including those of USAID/OFDA, the USDA forestry project, and Hawaii Sea Grant, which will be placing a coastal processes extension agent in Majuro.

The Guide continues to be outreached through leveraged partnerships and funding. CRC and IRG have refined a 2-day V&A and a 1-day Coastal module that has been tested internally, and refined for use in other venues. This was used in a recent two-day training module for outer-island leaders engaged in resource management, as part of a larger certificate program sponsored by the College of the Marshall Islands.

Over the past year, CRC has worked with NOAA (and other partners including Conservation International, WWF, and host country nationals) to conduct a 10-day training in Vietnam and Philippines, and trained two Mexican colleagues to deliver as part of the team in Galapagos. The latter resulted in a full set of materials in Spanish and provided for additional entry points to introduce the Guide in the LAC region. USAID/URI-CRC delivered a one-day event at the World Ocean Congress in May (in collaboration with IUCN Mangroves for the Future), and a two-day event at the International Marine Conservation Congress conference (in collaboration with NOAA). A panel and café session will be co-sponsored by URI-CRC at the Coastal Zone 2009 conference, in collaboration with US Coastal Programs Office at NOAA. Finally, URI-CRC has decided to focus the 2010 Summer Institute in Coastal Management on Climate Change Adaptation, and is marketing to a broad range of participants worldwide. CRC and IRG have been invited to conduct a training of trainers in the Federated States of Micronesia and a 1 day training at the University of Hawaii. Finally, CRC will work with NOAA to define how this can be applied to a US-based audience, with a pilot being proposed in California in October, 2009.

6.2 *Changes in Program Activities*

USAID Climate Program is considering allocation of additional resources for IRG and local partners to implement early action in water resources adaptation options.

6.3 *Contacts with USAID Missions and Bureaus*

URI-CRC communicated with the USAID Office of Disaster Assistance (OFDA) in Majuro, which covers both the Republic of Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia. URI-CRC anticipates working with the OFDA to identify synergies in the RMI Pilot. EcoCostas colleagues in Mexico (Maria Carvajal) have contacted the Mexico mission to discuss the applicability of the Coastal Guidebook to the Gulf of California.

6.4 *Priorities for Next Quarter (July 1 – September 30, 2009)*

- Conduct CRC-IRG trip to RMI (August 2009) to pilot field application of Reimaanlok process with CMAC in Namdrik Atoll.
- Trainer of trainers workshop in RMI for facilitators of community-based resource management planning
- Scoping of water resources early action plan
- Present climate overlay assessment Review RMI Coastal Management Framework to identify opportunities for mainstreaming.
- Write up of lessons learned for the RMI pilot to be used as a teaching case study.
- Identify opportunities for outreach and application of the Coastal Guide

Fisheries and Aquaculture Guide

The draft guide was sent out for review to a range of external organizations and individuals. Comments have been submitted in writing. A meeting was also held in Washington DC between the SUCCESS writing team, USAID and other invited reviewers for direct discussions of the written comments received. Following, that meeting, additional comments were received and a final draft was prepared and submitted to USAID at the end of June for a final content review prior to publishing.

6.5 *Changes in Program Activities*

A final draft was scheduled for submission to USAID by the end of April, but took longer than expected and due to additional time required for final editing. It is likely that minor edits will be required after the final review by USAID with a final publishable document available in September of this year.

6.6 *Contacts with USAID Missions and Bureaus*

Not applicable

6.7 *Priorities for Next Quarter (July 1 – September 30, 2009)*

- Final comments from USAID Aug 3, 2009
- Final edits and layout, September, 2009
- “publishing” (web upload of PDF) and distribution September , 2009

7. Tanzania On-the-Ground Results

7.1 *Report Period Accomplishments (January 1 – June 30, 2009)*

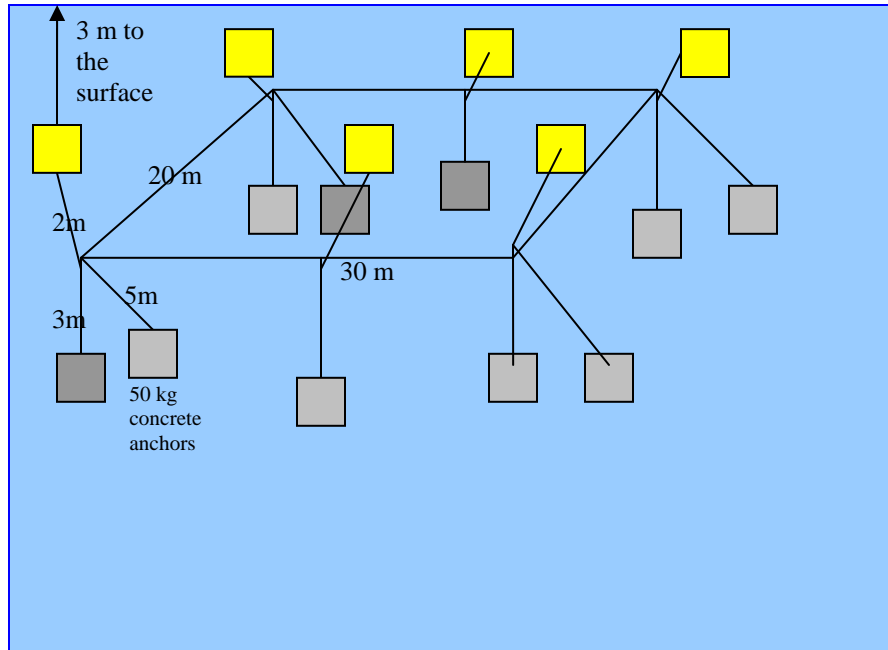
Half-pearl (mabe) Farming and Jewelry-making

Different members of the original pearl farming groups have now started their own individual pearl farming initiatives. However, the pearl farmers and jewelry-makers continue to share the equipment that was provided by the SUCCESS Program and to jointly market their products. While the shellcraft jewelry production has expanded and prospered, the half-pearl farming and jewelry-making was constrained by the long period of time needed to produce the half-pearls—the raw material for the *mabe* jewelry. Increased harvests are now beginning as the rate of seeding oysters continues to grow (see table below). Furthermore, the project has started to get pearl growers to use spat collectors in order to start reducing pressure on wild harvests of adult animals. A total of 255 collectors made from coconut shells, car tires and rice bags have now been set in Bweleo, Nyamanzi and Unguja Ukuu. Half-pearls continue to show strong market demand. For instance, nine raw half-pearls were recently sold at a total of 270,000 Tsh (US\$180).

Location	Spat collectors	Shells seeded	Total half-pearls produced	Grade-1 half-pearls produced
Bweleo	70	120	90	53
Nyamanzi	150	100	0	0
Unguja Ukuu	35	-	-	-
Mngoji-Mtwara	-	60	-	-

Meanwhile, box type long lines (see Figure below) were established. Leveraged funds from ReCoMaP provided partial support for a volunteer to work in the Fumba Peninsular for 17 days to:

- Assist villagers in establishing small scale farms and individual spat collection lines; demonstrate methods for establishing underwater long-lines; instruct on farm maintenance; train in the collection and care of juvenile pearl oysters and in grafting skills for half-pearls.
- Train and provide on-going support for half-pearl and pearl shells jewelry-making.
- Support and guide the formation of business management units for women’s groups.
- Provide training in marketing skills.
- Collect basic costs and revenue information for later development of simple farm budgets and business plans.



Underwater long line established at Bweleo

Pearl farming and shell polishing business development

Safia Hashim of Bweleo (who was nominated by the Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce and applied for the *Believe, Begin, Become* entrepreneurship program run by Google, TechnoServe and the University of Dar es Salaam Entrepreneurship Center /UDEC - www.believe-begin-become.com/tanzania/ and aided by the SUCCESS Program) was selected and then short-listed from 150 individuals (from the original 700 submissions) to write a full proposal. Her proposal was again short-listed to a second group of 60 who earned US\$5,000 in bonds. Safia is using the bonds to attend a local training institution that will help her to both assess and improve her project proposal and develop a project development and management plan. Safia’s proposal seeks a loan of US\$ 100,000 to expand her pearl farming and shell polishing business, to develop a shop for the women’s farming/jewelry-making group in Bweleo, and to provide start-up capital to set the pearls in high quality silver and gold settings for high end marketing.

In another development, Safia and another member from Bweleo (Ms Aisha Bakari) earned a total of 4500 US\$ (2250 each) in the Business Development Gateway (BDG) Program competition which ended in June 2009. Safia is using the money to develop a pearl farming program and expand the shell polishing business while Aisha is working with Safia to develop a seaweed soap and medicinal seaweed body oil business. During this training, the two registered a company in the name of “ukweli ni njia safi”, which translates to “truth is a clean road”. During the training, they also made a brochure for display and marketing of their products.

Registration of Cooperatives

The four village groups of Bweleo, Fumba (2) and Nyamanzi have been fully registered as business cooperatives.

Monitoring for no-take Zones

Monitoring for the no-take zones was conducted in May as scheduled. In this monitoring, measurements were also done on the length and frequency of cockles harvests to assess more fully what percentage of harvested cockles are immature (to assess the need for a possible size limit), and catch-per-unit effort of harvesters from each site.

Publications

The guide to milkfish farming in the Western Indian Ocean Region that was published in December 2008 was made available this reporting period at www.wiomsa.org, www.crc.uri.edu and www.ims.udsm.ac.tz. The publication's availability was also announced on the regional mariculture forum website. The ReCoMaP program has already translated about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the manual into Swahili for publication scheduled for the end of this year. In June, Edson Ishengoma, an MSc student, successfully defended the thesis titled "Feasibility of Black Lip Oysters (*Pinctada margaritifera*, Linnaeus 1758) Half-Pearl Culture in Tanzania". Mr. Ishengoma's study areas included the SUCCESS sites in Bweleo and Nyamanzi on Zanzibar and Tawalani in Tanga on the mainland.

Leveraged Funding

The ReCoMaP pearl farming project provided funding for Simon Ellis, a pearl farming expert based in Micronesia and affiliated with the University of Hawaii at Hilo, to visit Tanzania where he provided exceptional practical and technical advice on improving pearl farming practices. The total leveraged funding was US\$7,736. Also, SIDA provided WIOMSA with US\$4,176 in funding for publication of the milkfish farming guide.

7.2 Contacts with the USAID Mission and Embassy

The new USAID Tanzania Mission Director, together with Gilbert Kajuna, visited the four villages in the Fumba Peninsular of Zanzibar to learn about the various projects implemented there with USAID support. The USAID visitors were greatly impressed to see the women engaged in coastal resources management and sustainable income generating activities.

The USAID Tanzania Mission was also represented in the SUCCESS closeout event on March 11, 2009 through Mr. Gilbert Kajuna who chaired one of the sessions. Richard Volk, the SUCCESS Program CTOR from USAID Washington, also visited project sites and attended the closeout event with Brian Crawford, the SUCCESS Program Director.

The US embassy Zanzibar Affairs Officer Mr. David L. Scott also visited Bweleo and had discussions with the Bweleo villagers. He was strongly impressed with the project's achievements, including its connection to the State Department Project (a cultural exchange and capacity building visit of 10 members of the pearl-farming/jewelry-making group who will spend time in the U.S. building their understanding of U.S culture, while honing their technical and marketing skills for their jewelry enterprises). He also recognized the importance of this groups work through the ReCoMaP project.

7.3 *Close-out*

SUCCESS conducted a one day close-out event to celebrate the accomplishments of the five year SUCCESS Program, and to disseminate information on the achievements, and challenges and lessons learned during its implementation. The event included presentations by selected experts involved in SUCCESS, and plenary discussions on the implications and future opportunities resulting from the Program. Representatives of the coastal communities that have benefited from SUCCESS activities also attended the event, as did USAID Officers from Washington and Tanzania, relevant government departments from Zanzibar and Union governments, national and regional NGOs involved in similar activities and selected donor organizations. The event included discussions of how to move forward and how best to sustain the promising initiatives started under SUCCESS. Most of the field activities already have good connections with other locally supported activities and/or have already secured continued support from other donor projects. Further, most of the policy recommendations for sustainable mariculture growth made by the SUCCESS Program have been incorporated into the national aquaculture development plan.

7.4 *Priorities for the next quarter (1st July – September 30, 2009)*

As previously mentioned, only a few activities with the communities in Fumba will be extended and completed in the next quarter and these include:

- Conduct further discussions with Fumba communities regarding new siting or expansion of no-take zones and on how to address poor compliance in some sites

Celebrating SUCCESS in Tanzania

When the SUCCESS Program started its work in Tanzania in 2004, many wondered, “Would the acronym be a blessing?”. As the Program comes to a close, partners, peers and coastal communities alike are answering “Yes!” On March 11, 2009 in Bagamoyo those believers came together to celebrate the accomplishments of five short years.



Perhaps part of the strength of the Program owes to the collaborative partnership that was its hallmark—a partnership of the Coastal Resources Center at the University of Rhode Island, the University of Hawaii Hilo, the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association, the Institute of Marine Sciences, and the Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership. But most important was the local communities who committed to protecting their rich coastal resources that provide much of their food

and income.

What to celebrate? To name just a few.

The introduction of **pearl farming** to communities in Fumba Peninsular on Zanzibar—where groups of mostly women are now starting their own small scale half-pearl farms and have set up a pearl and shell jewelery-making business. Even with only a part-time investment of time, these women are now earning up to \$US 400 per month.

Then there is the **milkfish farming**—where helping farmers select the best markets has led to production increases that showed a steady rise from 0.5 tons/ha up to 3 tons/ha and product sales price increases from \$US .40 to US \$4.00. As a result, the number of farmers within the country has increased with total acreage devoted to milkfish farming increasing from tens of hectares to hundreds of hectares.

The SUCCESS Program has even influenced the **National Aquaculture Development Strategy** and creation of a division of aquaculture in the Department of Fisheries. Most important, the government is now creating an enabling atmosphere, and proper policy and permitting procedures to promote responsible growth of mariculture.

What is most encouraging is that many SUCCESS activities will “continue on” through other new projects. One of these is the US State Department cultural exchange program that is supporting an exchange between the Zanzibar pearl farming/jewelry-making small business entrepreneurs and small business owners and jewelry makers in the U.S. Another is the Regional Program for Sustainable Management of Coastal Zones of the Indian Ocean Countries that will also continue supporting both the pearl farming and milkfish farming.

These are just a few of the success stories. But they, and the others like them, are evidence that the seed that was sown by SUCCESS is growing.

8. Nicaragua On-the-Ground Results

8.1 Report Period Accomplishments (January 1 – June 30, 2009)

Alternative Livelihoods

Eco-tourism:

Efforts continued to attract tourists and tourist operators by publicizing the availability of tourist attractions at FINCAMAR. On February 28, a promotional tour was offered to eight tour operators, NGOs in the area, government institutions, donors and collaborators. It was to have included a visit to the Jiquilillo tourist area (small hotels, restaurants and handcrafts), followed by tours of the aquatic and terrestrial trails developed by FINCAMAR.

Unfortunately, the recent spate of political disturbances again erupted on this day, with protests resulting in blockades to the entrance of Chinandega leaving participants who arrived after 9 a.m. unable to get through to Jiquilillo. The tour proceeded nevertheless with those individuals who had made it through before the blockades went up.

UCA also assisted FINCAMAR to participate in the National Tourism Fair on March 6-7 at the Santo Domingo Gallery Mall in Managua. As a result of their presentation, the press

picked up the story, which was highlighted by five television, radio and newspaper spots. Additionally, UCA was able to encourage additional support to the Padre Ramos areas by the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC). An overview of this was published online at: http://www.cuentademilenio.org.ni/Comunicacion/Boletines%20Electronicos/Bol119/Boletin_119.htm. A banner and brochure were made for the Fair and the MCC financed a number of outreach materials that were distributed not only at the Fair, but during the promotional tour and at Jiquilillo during Easter Week—when approximately 50,000 tourists visited the area.

An additional outreach event was held in the Padre Ramos communities with a focus on ICM. This included a session on lessons learned during the SUCCESS Program. FINCAMAR is now working as an Association with 20 affiliated members offering various services connected by the tourism theme and trails. Additional visits are underway so that a poster can be made on lessons learned for alternative livelihood.

Bread-making:

Alemania Federal, El Realejo

The bakery at Alemania Federal, El Realejo completed two events originally planned for Year 4 but delayed. These included short workshops to build skills in accounting and hygiene/good practices and two technical assistance visits. Currently, the bakery operates and sells bread three to four days each week. SUCCESS provided the electric motor that runs the bread-making machinery and also provided some ingredients needed in the bread recipes.

Puerto Morazán

The bakery at Puerto Morazán (co-financed by Lornica and SUCCESS) had five sessions on entrepreneurial vision-setting, and one short event on hygiene/good practices (also originally planned for Year 4 but delayed). There were also two follow-up visits this reporting period. UCA encouraged and Lornica agreed to continue their funding, which was used to repair the oven that had been losing heat, to install some solar electric capacity, and to buy a motor to power the bread-making equipment. The bakery produces bread two to three days weekly.

Both the bakery at Puerto Morazan and at Alemania Federal are among the businesses being visited and interviewed in order to make the poster on lessons learned for alternative livelihoods.

Learning Exchange

A learning exchange was held for the members of the Padre Ramos and the El Realejos bakeries. The women worked together to share recipes, methods and bake various products together. One result is that the El Realejo bakery now makes a new corn-based bread product using a recipe learned from the other bakery.

Alternative Management of the Cockle Fishery

Four visits were made this period to the Aserradores community. An issue has been firewood cutters from El Realejos entering the Aserradores Estuary to cut mangroves. Community members are working with UCA and the local police to seek resolution as this activity damages both the mangroves and the cockle populations that grow there.



Community Meeting in Aserradores

UCA has also been facilitating interactions with INPESCA to resolve the ban that was issued last year on the sale of cockles—even for licensed vendors—which has caused considerable stress and lost income for the cockle vendors. Some misunderstandings have been resolved and as a result INPESCA has now granted the community three licenses for commercial sales of the cockles.

The community continues to maintain four no-take zones for cockle management. Signs were re-installed and the partners are working to raise funds to continue with the community-based management and depuration of the harvested cockles. Considerable support has been secured to continue the SUCCESS-initiated work with cockle co-management and shellfish sanitation. The latter is also being supported by the AquaFish CRSP program. Biologist Erick Sandoval traveled to the Aquaculture America conference to attend the annual CRSP meetings to present the results of the depuration work and the microbiological analyses, which are a part of the overall efforts to improve shellfish sanitation. There is a high probability of continued funding from CRSP for the shellfish sanitation work. In April, work began on a new project sponsored by the European Commission with the Industrial Engineering Department of UCA to begin developing the certification process for cockles.



UCA continues to work with the community to develop an ICM process. A short event was held on ICM and lessons learned from SUCCESS.

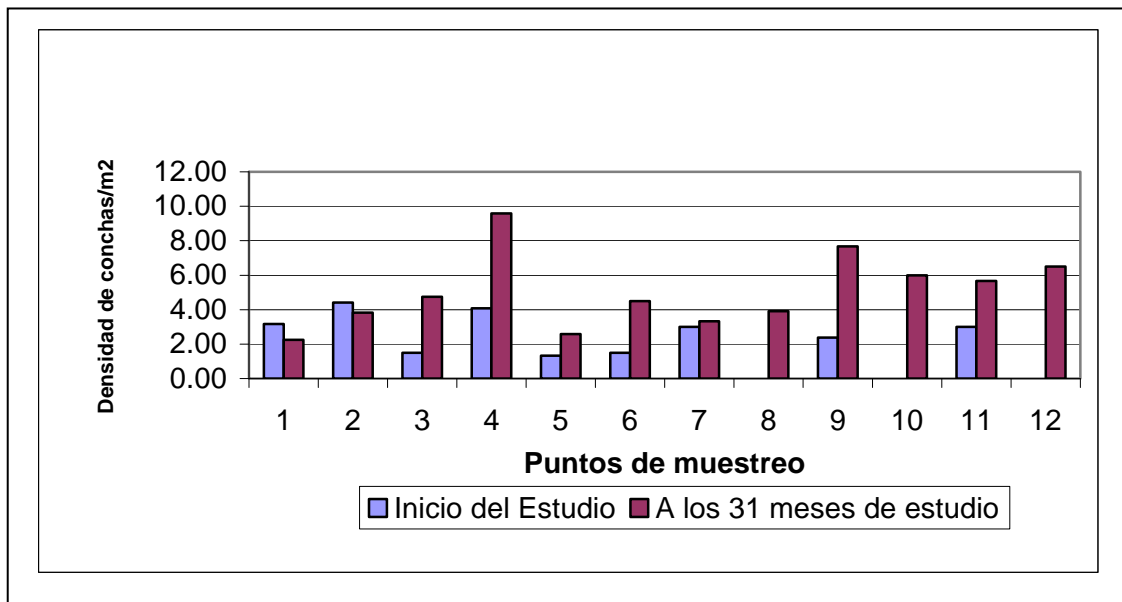
In April, 31 months after the no-take zones were instituted, sampling was conducted to determine the cockle population densities.

The results of the sampling (Table 1) were presented in an educational/cultural event as part of the World Earth Day held on May 21st in Aserradores. An array of diverse activities were presented related to several key themes, including: habitat (by the Association of Young Environmentalists), Biodiversity (by the Malacological Center), Making Art with Solid Waste (by the Industrial Engineering Department), Bomb Fishing (by INPESCA), and Co-Management of Resources (by CIDEA personnel). The SUCCESS cockle management



results were presented in the latter session as well as the related efforts funded by CRSP and Japan, and the new EU efforts related to food security and safety for seafood. Seventy-eight people from institutions such as INPESCA, OIKOS, the police, the mayor's office, MARENA, the Community Committee, the Ministry of Education, San Mateo Parrish, the UCA Vice Rector, representatives from the Science and Technology Department, and the Young Environmentalists.

A comparison of cockle population densities between no-take and extraction zones in Aserradores is provided in the figure below. Sampling was conducted prior to establishment of the no-take zones, and 31 months after. Sites 8, 10, 12 do not have initial data because they were established after the other no-take zones were created. Most of the sites are showing increased abundance of cockles which suggests management measures are having a positive impact.



Communications and Outreach

Publications

- *Small Scale Fisheries Management: Lessons from Cockle Harvesters in Nicaragua and Tanzania*, drafted by B. Crawford for publication in the Coastal Management Journal.
- Article published in the Quarterly Journal La Calera, No. 11, November 2008, “*Composition, diversity, structure and importance of arboreal plants and palms at Finca Rosita, Padre Ramos Natural Reserve*”. Presented by the students of the Agrarian University. Research for this had been conducted as part of the inventory of flora and fauna of Padre Ramos to support the eco-tourism efforts.

Presentations

- At the 7th Meeting of Jesuit Universities in Central America, and at the 3rd Congress of Interdisciplinary Research, two posters were made on the themes, “Making progress towards learning in ICM through research” and “Tourism at FINCAMAR-a formative, learning and social development initiative”. The banners were displayed in the conference hall for two days and instructors from the UCA tourism department made 30 minute oral presentations on the topics of each banner.
- Presentation of various studies, “The Estero Real: towards sustainable management” by the request of the Nicaraguan Association of Aquaculture Producers (ANDA) and government institutions (MARENA, MAGFOR, INPESCA and the Navy).
- Newspaper article, “Urgency to save the Estero Real” published in two national newspapers.

Meetings and visits

- In April 2009, a major agreement was signed to co-manage the Estero Real Delta protected area and the related RAMSAR site in conjunction with 18 other partners which included four mayors’ offices, three government agencies (MARENA, MAGFOR, community leaders), private businesses, NGOs and two universities (University of Leon and UCA).
- Meeting to discuss the organization of a Network of Strengthening the UGA (Environmental Management Units); CIDEA is a leader in this process.
- Meeting to discuss an agreement of collaboration with INPESCA to work on fish culture, ICM and food safety for fisheries products.

8.2 *Changes in Program Activities*

There were no program-related changes in this reporting period.

8.3 *Contacts with USAID Nicaragua Mission*

Telephone discussions were had with Steven Frondriest of USAID/Nicaragua to organize the closing events for SUCCESS, which were held the first week of May

8.4 Close-out

- The closing event for SUCCESS in Nicaragua was held on May 7th in Chinandega. Dr. Maria Haws attended and participated. The event included presentations and discussions on the alternative livelihood and biodiversity activities. A total of 54 government and community members were in attendance.
- CIDEA developed and submitted a proposal to the RAMSAR authority entitled, “Support to Conservation, Natural Resources and Economic Alternatives as part of the Management Plan for the Estero Real RAMSAR site”, for funding from the small grants program for the Conservation and Rational Use of Wetlands (FPS).
- Several activities related to promotion and financing of the ICM Masters Degree were conducted. Information was mailed to 50 institutions and persons with potential interest in the degree program including the World Bank, UNDP, Danish and Norwegian Embassies, Fauna and Flora International, German Cooperation, and UNAN Leon.
- Other CIDEA fundraising efforts include:
 - Preproposal submitted and approved by the Municipality of El Viejo, Department of Chinandega, and “Utilization of solar energy to provide electricity and ultraviolet radiation for the depuration of mollusks (*Anadara* spp.) for the Aserradores community. The full proposal is due in May.
 - CIDEA is in negotiations with a donor for a project entitled, “Reforestation of mangroves in degraded areas in the Estero Real Protected Area”.
 - Preliminary concepts related to shellfish culture and depuration are under development for the AquaFish CRSP continuation funding.

8.5 Priorities for the next quarter (July 1 - September 30, 2009)

- Finalize the document that summarizes the research and efforts related to co-management. One final visit is pending to complete this task to collect historic information on the cockle fishery.
- Complete the poster on lessons learned for alternative livelihoods

A Nicaragua SUCCESS Story

FINCA MAR: Two environments.... A Single Place

Today, FINCA MAR presents itself as an integrated community association of small agriculturists, cattle farmers, shrimp farmers, bread makers, shell handicraft makers, hotel, restaurant and bar owners, hotel operators, sportfishing guides and tourist guides in the areas of Padre Ramos, Jiquilillo, and Chichigualtepe y Aserradores—all towns in the northwest coastal area of Chinandega.

The members of FINCA MAR have been working hard for two years to develop ecotourism, despite numerous challenges—political disturbances, natural disasters that frequently cut off this rural area, and more. In spite of these challenges, FINCA MAR mustered its collective energies and exhibited its tourism products and services at the annual National Tourism Fair whose theme this year was “Let’s get to know Nicaragua”. The fair is sponsored by

government agencies, and public and private agencies with a stake in tourism development such as the National Federation of Tourism, the National Institute of Tourism and the Nicaraguan Chamber of Tourism, among others.

Now in its fourth year, the Fair focused on promoting the rural areas, and participants came from the Pacific area (León-Chinandega), Jinotega, Matagalpa with its representative from the “Coffee Route” and Granada with the “Water Route”. FINCA MAR’s booth promoted its various services and local foods and products such as shell handicrafts. A young woman named Naima Navas—a member of the FINCA MAR association and a



Naima Navas manning FINCA MAR Booth at Fair

recent graduate in tourism studies—helped man the booth and promote the tourism options offered by the FINCA MAR association. Naima grew up on one of the FINCA MAR farms that produces shrimp and agricultural products and her father, Geronimo Navas, was a leader in developing the eco-tourism initiative.

Several television, radio and press organizations ran articles and news about the Fair and highlighted FINCA MAR as an outstanding example of a rural community coming together to develop tourism and other activities to promote their local attractions!

A Nicaragua SUCCESS Story

Towards sustainability of the Estero Real

The Estero Real is located in the extreme northwest of Nicaragua, in the Department of Chinandega, and belongs to the greater estuary systems known as the Gulf of Fonseca. The Estero Real is the largest watershed in Nicaragua and the longest river of the Pacific Coast (137 km). It drains approximately 95% of the waters of the western area. In addition to the ecological importance of the Estero Real, the watershed also provides numerous economic benefits to the country. A brief timeline of the progress made in the last 25 years towards protected this critically important area follows.



In 1982, when environmental protection was barely mentioned in Nicaragua, small groups of pioneers began fish culture trials in the Estero Real, and then in 1983, it was declared a protected area in order to preserve wild life and ecological functions, particularly with respect to mangroves. However, although the area was legally declared a protected area, little was done in terms of implementation.

In 1987, 100 hectares were turned into small scale farms to get the first shrimp culture efforts underway. Unfortunately, the socio-economic conditions prevalent at that time later forced the abandonment of these farms. These were later revived after a feasibility study was conducted by the FAO. As a result of the re-opening of these farms, this area of Nicaragua now has close to 39,250 ha being used for shrimp culture—72% of which are located in the Estero Real.

In 1995, 12 years after being declared a protected area, the first water quality monitoring efforts were conducted through the support of PRADEPESCA and MEDEPESCA. In 1996, the first signs of possible environmental impacts were found when shrimp culture began to be affected by the virus responsible for Taura syndrome.

During this time, exploitation of the natural resources was nearly without control. Added to this was the severe damage —ecological and economic—caused by Hurricane Mitch. It was after this disaster that conservation efforts began to take effect, in particular, efforts to develop and implement a management plan for the area. This effort was supported by and addressed the shrimp industry—one of the country’s most important national industries and which generates approximately US\$60 million annually. Numerous very poor communities existed along the coast and most of these were completely dependent on natural resources extraction.

In 1999, another “call for action” went out as the shrimp industry lost millions of dollars due to another outbreak of viral disease, “white spot”. In 1995, CIDEA/UCA had taken the lead in water quality monitoring as part of an effort to develop a data base to support development of the management plan and with this outbreak, CIDEA—supported by technical experts from the University of Auburn—worked to redesign the earlier water quality monitoring efforts. The water quality monitoring work proved to be a focal point that united many institutions such as MARENA and UCA, as well as international supporters such as USAID, EU and JICA, and private industry (Shrimp Producers’ Association) in management efforts.

In 2001, the Estero Real was declared a RAMSAR site indicating its international importance as a wetland and for its associated ecological roles.

CIDEA took on the role of providing technical support to the entities involved in development of the management plan, and helped organize the four local government entities as well as 10 agencies active in the area. **In 2005**, the Management Plan was finally approved.

In 2007, the related Code of Responsible Conduct for Shrimp Culture in Nicaragua was approved and **in 2008** the Manual of Good Practices was approved.

New territorial limits were established for the Estero Real Delta which established an area of 84,759.82 ha and a buffer zone of 64,570.12 ha.

Despite its approval 22 years after the declaration of the Estero Real as a protected area, a far more challenging issue arises—how to implement the plan. How can such a large area and so many sectors, government agencies and communities manage their diverse and some time contrary interests? UCA has continued to play a role in holding numerous consultations between the stakeholders and providing technical support to begin implementation of the plan. As a result of these efforts, **in April 2009**, 18 of the collaborating partners signed an Agreement of Collaboration for the co-management of the Protected Area and RAMSAR sites. The Delta itself now has a Local Committee for Co-management, with an operative plan developed in 2009. Finally, 22 years after the first declaration of the protected area, implementation and effective management are realities.

9. Ecuador On-the-Ground Results

9.1 Report Period Accomplishments (January 1 – June 30, 2009)

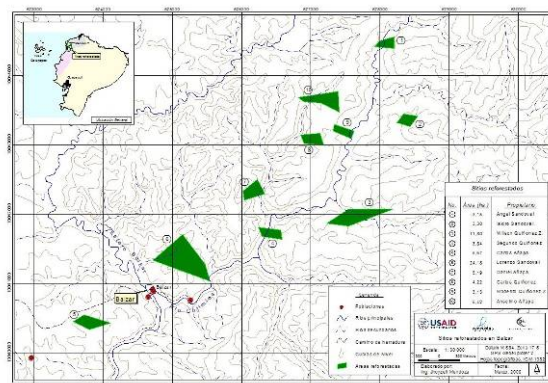
Zoning

With the proposed land use map developed for the coastal zone of Cañaverl, Cojimías, 20 key actors representing local stakeholder groups gathered in the end of January to validate the information and agree upon the approach of the plan.



On behalf of all of the user groups, the President of the Tourist Association officially handed over the proposed plan to the Mayor's representative. This public action coincides with the closing of the SUCCESS Program and represents significant advances in engaging both local leaders and local government in proactively managing their lands. Local leaders acknowledged the importance of the SUCCESS Program and its contributions to developing a plan for the sustainable use of 7,544 hectares of beach, tropical forest, mangroves, and rich habitat. These leaders also publicly vowed to continue the planning process through to the issuing of a municipal ordinance.

While many authorities changed with the Spring 2009 municipal elections, one of the key leaders from Cojimías was elected to the Pedernales Council, bringing this agenda forward as part of his commitment to the process, the people and the environment of the region.



Reforestation

High school EcoClub students came together to provide technical assistance to the native Chachi community of Balzar. They worked with 10 community members to reforest over 70 hectares of aromatic cacao in key parcels around the Mache-Chindul Ecological Reserve (green highlighted areas on map at right). After three months, the survival rate is seen to be 98%, although the participation of the community members has not been extremely high.

The coordinator, a Chachi professor, gave praise to the SUCCESS Program for having implemented agroforestry techniques—including the planting of cacao trees—as part of a watershed improvement initiative, and including the EcoClub and the technical high school. This had the added benefit of providing the community with long term supplemental income through harvesting of the cacao.

Following the closing of the SUCCESS activities, there are some positive indicators of project sustainability. The EcoClubs have continued producing and replanting forest and fruit species in collaboration with the Technical School Farming Chamanga and community members engaged over the lifetime of the SUCCESS project.

Water Quality Monitoring of Cojimíes Estuary

At a January 2009 meeting, 13 key leaders reviewed, validated and approved a Code of Good Practices for the Management of Human Activities around the Watershed—a code that is viewed as a key element for the estuary’s restoration and management. Subsequently, the Code was formally turned over to the mayor and the municipal councils of the two adjacent communities of Muisne and Pedernales. Both of these publicly committed to develop a local municipal ordinance to help ensure improvement of the estuary’s water quality so it can continue to provide sustainable goods and services. As of June, the President of the Tourist Association indicated that there are several groups implementing the Code, and that the civic groups will be moving ahead with persuading local officials to develop a municipal ordinance, now that the elections are over.

Alternative Livelihood Development

The honey production continued to generate income for the communities of Mache and Chamanga. Over 60 liters was harvested and sold for \$10 per liter. The beekeepers continue to fine-tune their operation, including moving their hives to places where there is greater harvest potential. Efforts are underway to formalize an association, which would maximize the earnings and market potential. These beekeepers are also responding to other communities in the area interested in investing and learning this trade.

Ecotourism continues to contribute to the local economy. On average of one day per week, two guides lead tours of small groups through the forest in small buses and earn themselves tips of \$20 and more. Meanwhile, local women from Bolivar are earning \$10 per visit as they continue to work with the local foundation FUNDICAL to guide tourists around the estuary.

From October 2008, the *chame* have grown from 115 grams to an average of 150 grams, with a total harvest of over 300 pounds by the students at the Chamanga technical School. Another producer harvested over 100 pound of *chame*, with an average weight of 240 grams (see photo). A limited availability of fry in the zone and some drainage issues in the ponds are continual challenges to the group.



However, they continue to move ahead with this livelihood with great enthusiasm, with additional harvest and reseeded having occurred in the beginning of June. Finally, EcoCostas was a contributor to the scientific article published in AQUANEWS in January 2009, which discussed the *chame* program in Ecuador and Mexico.

SUCCESS initiatives in the communities of AsoMache y Balzar are being replicated by the Muisne Municipality with support from the Italian-Ecuadorian Fund. These projects include reforestation of aromatic cacao and the construction of tourist cabanas in areas adjacent to the Reserve.

Communications and Outreach

Publications: The Project produced 500 copies of “La Planificación Turística como Herramienta para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos Costeros” (Tourism Planning as a Tool for Community Development). The Tourism Committees and municipalities are using this guide, developed in collaboration with local guides and officials, to build local capacity for planning tourism destinations within the communities.



Posters that highlight the need for water quality protection were designed to complement the Code of Good Practices and are targeted at local communities and key users. The posters promote the message that “your life depends on the estuary” and are effective in helping the community visualize the good practices that can help reduce contamination of the estuary.

The project unveiled its webpage, which provides a gallery of photos, and a library of all of the publications developed by the SUCCESS Program in Ecuador. While the site is a stand-alone, it can also be accessed from the LAC EcoCostas Network website.



9.2 *Changes in Program Activities*

None.

9.3 *Contacts with USAID Ecuador Mission*

Due to unforeseen difficulties in communications, the USAID staff was not able to attend the official closing ceremony in Guayaquil in March. However, the US Council General opened the ceremony on behalf of the US government. The EcoCostas team visited the USAID Mission in Quito at the end of April to report on SUCCESS Program advances in Ecuador.

9.4 *Close-out*

A public event was held at the University in Pedernales in the beginning of March. This provided an opportunity to outreach key products, outcomes, and lessons learned from SUCCESS Program.

The event brought together local authorities, representatives from civil society, and the private sector. Leaders from the EcoClubs, livelihoods groups, land use zoning group, and the Good Practices group shared some of their lessons learned and spoke of the personal and community advances that have occurred over the life of the SUCCESS Program.



A similar event was held in Guayaquil at the end of March, presided over by the US Council General. Representatives of government, nongovernmental organizations and academic institutions included the Sub Secretary of Marine and Coasts, President of the Latin America Aquaculture Society, Conservation International, and the Polytechnic University (ESPOL).

A SUCCESS Story from Ecuador

Developing tools for regulate land use: Local leaders plan for their future development

“Without the SUCCESS support, it would not have been possible to forge useful tool to zone the coastal area of Canavalar to Cojimías, George Murillo, President of the Cojimías region, declares”.



George Murillo, former President of the Cojimías District Council

Cojimías—a rural district of the Pedernales Municipality—receives little funding from central government, leaving leaders with a big task to address local demands and needs. At a 2007 Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) workshop hosted by SUCCESS and held in Pedernales, local leaders, including George Murillo, discussed how completion of the new Pedernales- Cojimías road would accelerate the sale of lots, and the development of neighborhoods, hotels and vacation residences—all without local control or regulation! The Pedernales Municipality would be hard pressed to deliver basic services and the natural ecosystem—the principal attraction and an important source of income for the people of Cojimías—would be endangered.

This group of key actors, lead by George Murillo, joined forces with SUCCESS in a participatory process where authorities, civil society, landowners, and different productive sectors came together to analyze the present and potential use of this coastal strip. After reaching consensus on a plan for land use zoning in this coastal strip, they presented it to municipal leaders. The result? They set the foundation for a municipal land use zoning ordinance.

Today, the people of Cojimías, its District Council, and its larger Municipal Council vow to stay vigilant in ensuring there is a formal decree to regulate the use of the 7,544 hectares of shorefront from Canavalar to Cojimías. While the zoning is an important accomplishment, the most remarkable part of this story is it was the first time an inclusive, integrated, democratic and highly participatory process was used to develop policy!

10. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

10.1 Report Period Accomplishments (January 1 – June 30, 2009)

The web-based reporting system functioned normally with field partners continuing to feed performance data through the [web-based PMP system](#). This system has proven an effective tool for data collection and in the current reporting period, it was adapted for the new USAID-funded *Building Actors and Leaders for Advancing Community Excellence in Development* (BALANCED) project.

10.2 Priorities for Next Quarter (July 1 – September 30, 2009)

- Synthesize life of project PMP data and begin preparing for final report

III. MANAGEMENT ISSUES

With SUCCESS field activities and close-out events completed in all three SUCCESS country sites, Program partners have had the opportunity to reflect on how activities begun under SUCCESS—and/or the progress that resulted from those activities—can be sustained over the longer term. In a number of cases, Program partners have already identified other sources of funds to continue the most promising of these activities and continue to build on the initial five-year investment made by USAID in the SUCCESS Program.

A significant effort was made this reporting period to complete two guides for USAID as part of the SUCCESS Global Leadership activities—“*Adapting to Coastal Climate Change: A Guidebook for Development Planners*” and *Sustainable Fisheries and Responsible Aquaculture: A Guide for USAID Staff and Partners*”. Not unlike many publications that have a committee of authors and reviewers, both documents required more time and effort of many of the team members than originally planned or budgeted. That said, the former of the two publications received final review and approval by USAID and has been disseminated widely. USAID final review and approval remains pending for the second publication but is slated for dissemination by September.

The SUCCESS Program Director is addressing the usual challenge that faces Projects and Programs in their final year—keeping the team motivated and energized through to Program conclusion. There remains optimism that a request to the SUCCESS COTR for a cost and time extension that would allow for continued development of three key initiatives of the SUCCESS Program—the certification of MPA professionals program, coastal adaptation to climate change, and livelihoods—is approved. Word of the approval or decline of that request will influence the activities undertaken by those three initiatives in the next three months leading to the original September 30, 2009 end date for SUCCESS.

IV. UPCOMING CHALLENGES, CONSTRAINTS, AND OPPORTUNITIES

Two of the three initiatives mentioned above—the WIO-COMPAS certification program and activities around coastal adaptation to global climate change—continue to receive interest from other donors and countries. With or without an extension of the SUCCESS Leader award, the intention is to continue adapting and expanding these initiatives. For WIO-COMPAS this includes recent strong statements of interest in and financial support from the Avina Foundation to replicate the WIO-COMPAS model for the Latin America context. Discussions to this effect are underway and will continue to be explored over the months to come. Other donors have also expressed interest in WIO-COMPAS and recent endorsement of the Program by the World Conservation Union’s World Commission on Protected Areas/Marine can only lend additional credibility to the Program and help in attracting clients and donors wanting to replicate the WIO-COMPAS model in other countries and regions.

As for coastal adaptation to climate change, other countries in Asia and Micronesia continue to explore opportunities to test the guidebook in both a training environment and on-the-ground through hands-on technical assistance in applying the recommendations and measures to planning and implementation. This includes strong interest from NOAA to partner with CRC on these and other opportunities to promote coastal adaptation to climate change with institutions, governments, the private sector, and communities in a wide range of countries and settings around the world. The challenge is to array opportunities into a coherent and longer term strategy on global climate change post SUCCESS.

V. ASSOCIATE AWARDS

USAID/West Africa issued URI-CRC the *Gambia-Senegal Sustainable Fisheries Program* award. This five-year, US\$2.5 million program will contribute to the catalytic transformation of how fisheries are governed in The Gambia and Senegal. The overarching purpose is to develop and field-test a new model for sustainable fisheries that, if successful and replicated, will assist the sub-region in achieving sustainable management of its artisanal/traditional fisheries sector. While the majority of investment will be in site-based activities in The Gambia (funded by the USAID regional office), the Program will collaborate closely with the Wula Nafaa II program in the Sine-Saloum Delta (funded by USAID/Senegal). The two programs will promote bilateral dialogue—and possibly broader regional dialogue—on harmonizing governance of artisanal fisheries at the transboundary scale.

On June 12th, USAID Ghana issued URI-CRC a Request for Application for an Associate Award for a program in community-based coastal resources and fisheries management with a focus on its Western Region. The mission plans to invest approximately \$10 million over an initial four year period to reform Ghana's coastal and fisheries sectors by:

- Strengthening institutional capacity at all levels of governance for an integrated approach to sustainable integrated coastal resources management;
- Addressing the over-fishing problem;
- Increasing social and economic benefits to selected artisanal fishing communities, and otherwise incentivize an ICM and fisheries agenda; and
- Harmonizing policies and management plans at the trans-boundary scale to conserve the Guinea and Canary currents large marine ecosystems.

This initial award is intended to create the frame work for a larger follow-on activity in subsequent years. CRC will begin developing a program description response to USAID Ghana to meet the July 28, 2009 deadline for submission.

APPENDIX 1: SUCCESS PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT REPORT

Appendix 1: SUCCESS Performance Management Report

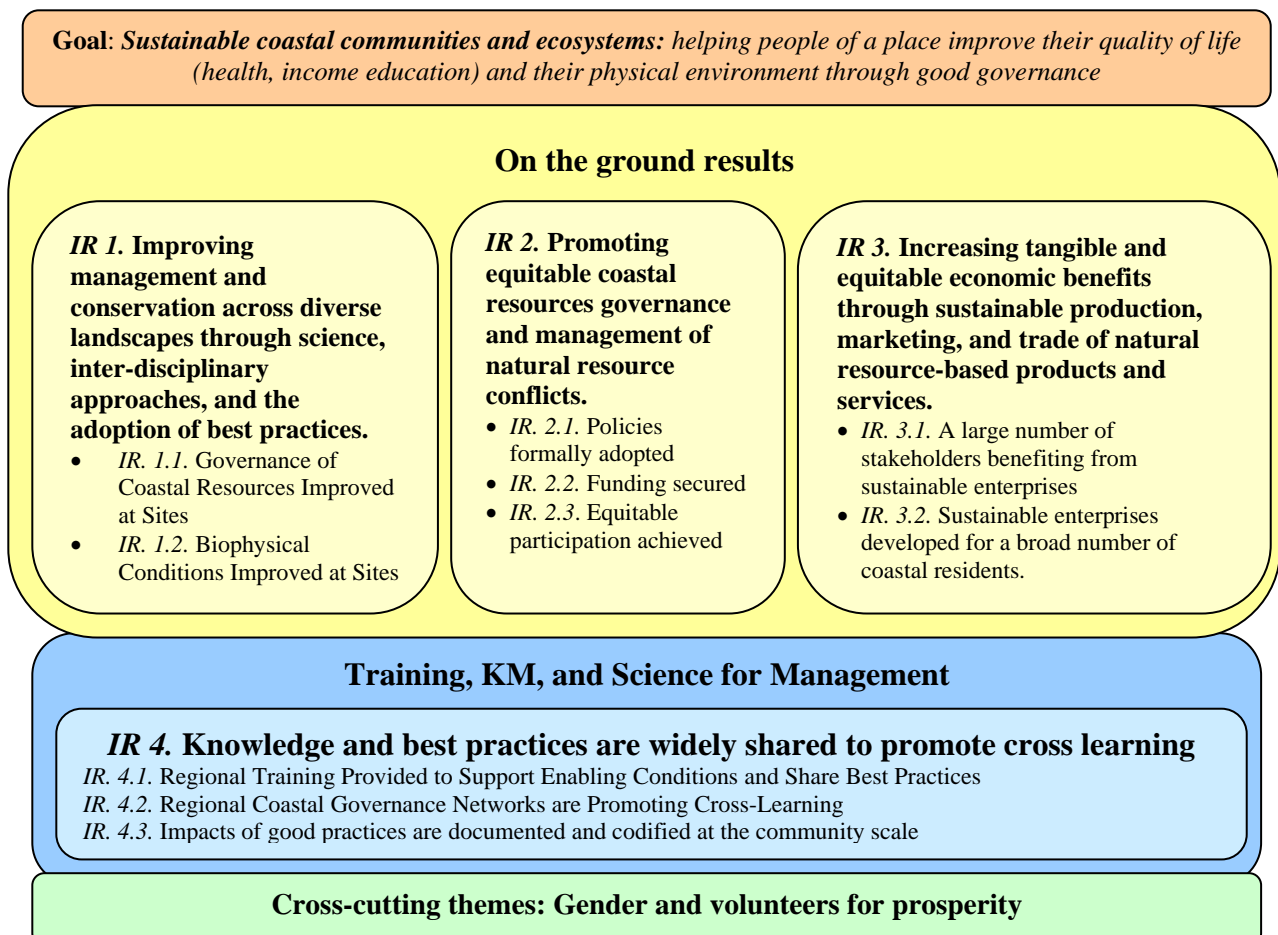
This Performance Management Plan (PMP) Report shows the progress made by the SUCCESS Program to date towards its targets. The report is based on the Performance Monitoring Plan, which was revised in January 2007. This reflects recent changes in USAID's indicators and definitions.

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

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

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

Figure 1. The SUCCESS Program Results Framework



Overview of the Results for the SUCCESS Program to Date

The following table summarizes the Life of Project (LOP) results and targets, highlighting the results for FY 09 Q2.

Indicator	FY 09 Targets	FY 09 Results to date	FY 09 Q2+Q3	LOP Targets	Cumulative Results	Comments
1. Number of biologically significant hectares	70,367	0	0	240,173	221,301	Targets for FY 09 were met in FY 08
<i>Marine hectares</i>	38,889	0	0	183,286	150,804	
<i>Terrestrial hectares</i>	31,478	0	0	56,888	70,497	
2. Number of hectares in areas of biological significance showing improved biophysical conditions for selected parameter(s)	no target	0	0	no target	14,162	Results of cockle monitoring in Tanzania and Nicaragua summarized in Coastal Management Journal Paper
3. Number of policies, laws, agreements, or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation implemented	1	5	4	6	11	Four Nicaraguan plans and agreements adopted in Quarter Three: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compromiso de Excepción a la Norma de Veda en Aserradores 2. Certificación de Moluscos 3. Convenio de Comanejo del Estero Real 4. Convenio de colaboración UCA-INPESCA
4a. Leveraged funding (site level)	no target	43,590	27,345	no target	936,115	Funding to field work in Nicaragua from the EU, Lornica foundation, and CRSP. Funding from Sida to support field work in Tanzania
4b. Leveraged funding (regional)	no target	58,779	0	no target	532,102	

Indicator	FY 09 Targets	FY 09 Results to date	FY 09 Q2+Q3	LOP Targets	Cumulative Results	Comments
5. Number of persons participating in coastal resources and conservation planning initiatives	224	620	286	1356	4,359	Significantly over target.
6. Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation.	0	0	0	674	499	Below target. This is a result of a switching the project focus from livelihoods to regional activities and global leadership.
7. Number of new or improved enterprises developed	0	4	4	182	193	On target
8. Monetary value generated from sustainable natural resources or conservation initiatives (USD or equivalent)	x	Not measured		x	70,254	
9. Number of people trained	75	0	0	500	738	Over target
10. Number of training courses implemented	1	0	0	22	36	Over target
11. Number of active participants in web-based regional networks (gender disaggregated)	0	0	0	48	87	The WIOMSA mariculture network was launched in FY 08. There are 66 members in the network.
12. Publications documenting impacts of best practices	no target	5	5	no target	37	Three publications from Tanzania and two from Ecuador.
13. Number of American volunteers	0	0	0	10	11	The last volunteer went to Tanzania in August 2008.
14. Volunteer person days	0	0	0	120	257	

Indicator	FY 09 Targets	FY 09 Results to date	FY 09 Q2+Q3	LOP Targets	Cumulative Results	Comments
15. Value of volunteer time (\$)	0	0	0	18,166	47,728	
16. % females participating in coastal resources and conservation planning initiatives	50%	56%	60%	42%	45%	
17. % females with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation.	0%	0%	0%	27%	64%	
18. % females trained	30%	0%	0%	30%	41%	
19. Number of female participants in web-based regional networks	0%	0%	0%	38%	38%	
% female American volunteers (Ind 13)	0%	0%	0%	50%	36%	

APPENDIX 2: LEVERAGED FUNDING TO DATE

Fiscal Year	Leveraging Partner	Donor	Activity	Leveraged Funds
LATIN AMERICA REGION				
2006	EcoCostas	AVINA	Support for EcoCostas Director to launch on the ground projects and develop regional network	39,500
2007	EcoCostas	AVINA	Business and Communications Plan	32,000
2007	EcoCostas	AVINA	ICM Certification training module	15,900
2007	EcoCostas	LOICZ	ICM Certification ToT	34,561
2008	EcoCostas	LOICZ	Governance baseline publication, governance manual finalization	32,235
2008	EcoCostas	AVINA	certification standards good practices	7,852
2008	EcoCostas	AVINA	Business plan	13,000
2008	EcoCostas	AVINA	Consolidate the Ecocostas network	47,628
ECUADOR				
2005	EcoCostas	USAID Ecuador	Watershed characterization in the reserve and estuary	30,000
2006	EcoCostas	USAID	Chame Extension	5,000
2006	EcoCostas	PMRC	Design training program for Chame culture	4,000
2006	EcoCostas	URI WILD	Support for Ecuadorian participation in Summer Institute in Coastal Management	5,000
2006	EcoCostas	InWent	Eco Clubs	1,716
2007	EcoCostas	USAID Ecuador	Construct nursery	2,000
2007	EcoCostas	PMRC	Water quality survey Cojimies Estuary	20,000
2008	EcoCostas	PMRC	Fondos procedentes del Programa de Manejo de Recursos Costeros	6,000
2008	EcoCostas	USAID Ecuador	Construct nursery	500
2008	EcoCostas	USAID CRSP	Mexico Chame Aquaculture Research visit to Cojimies	5,000
NICARAGUA				
2006	CIDEA	OIKOS	Funding that complements training on aquaculture and integrated management	8,072
2006	CIDEA	Japan	Development of best management practices, training and materials	7,831
2006	CIDEA	UCRECEP	Cockle aquaculture development	3,384

2006	CIDEA	Japan	Economist for shellfish economic and marketing study	1,128
2007	CIDEA	OIKOS	Post Larvae collection training in Manzano and BMP FINCAMAR	2,400
2007	UHH	CRSP	Shellfish Sanitation Monitoring in Nicaragua	37,000
2007	CIDEA	contribution from other departments	Tourism - aquatic trail development and eco-tourism training	7,196
2007	CIDEA	contribution from other departments	Bread Production Business Plan and Extension (Business School)	1,207
2007	CIDEA	Japan	Water quality microbiology analysis and cockle HepA analysis	2,497
2008	CIDEA	Lornica foundation	Support for development of bakeries in Puerto Morazan and El Realejo	3,593
2008	CIDEA	CIDEA	Support to ICM training	1,000
2008	CIDEA	CRSP	Este aporte es en U\$ corresponde a fondos para la investigación microbilógica, mercado de bilvabos en Aserradores.Primer Año.	8,103
2009	CIDEA	Lornica foundation	Support for development of bakeries in Puerto Morazan and El Realejo	225
2009	CIDEA	CRSP	Este aporte es en U\$ corresponde a fondos para la investigación microbilógica, mercado de bilvabos en Aserradores.Primer Año.	4,020
2009	CIDEA	Lornica foundation	Este aporte es en U\$ correponde a fondos para apoyar los eventos de Higiene y mantenimiento del Horno de Panaderia en P. Morazan	250
2009	CIDEA	CRSP	Este aporte es en U\$ corresponde a fondos para la investigación microbilógica, mercado de bilvabos en Aserradores.Primer Año.	1,651
2009	CIDEA	EU	Este aporte en en U\$ corresponde a fondos para ejecutar las actividades de certificación de moluscos cofinanciado por la UE	12,268
2009	CIDEA	CRSP	Investigación microbilógica, mercado de bilvabos en Aserradores.Primer Año.	3,000
2009	CIDEA	EU	fondos para ejecutar las actividades de certificación de moluscos cofinanciado por la UE	6,000
EAST AFRICA REGION				
2005	WIOMSA	WIOMSA	WIOMSA Director Salary for time on SUCCESS	12,000
2005	WIOMSA	ACDI VOICI	Training Support	250
2005	WIOMSA	IMS	Training Support	600
2005	WIOMSA	CRSP	Training Support	2,600
2005	WIOMSA	WIOMSA	Training support	

				12,636
2006	WIOMSA	WIOMSA	WIOMSA Director Salary for time on SUCCESS	24,000
2006	WIOMSA	ACDI VOICI	Training Support	250
2006	WIOMSA	IMS	Training Support	500
2006	WIOMSA	WIOMSA	Training Support	800
2006	WIOMSA	Commission for Science and Technology	Training support	500
2007	WIOMSA	WIOMSA	WIOMSA Director Salary for time on SUCCESS	24,000
2007	WIOMSA	Sida	Certification Workshop	35,000
2007	WIOMSA	Sida	KM - IT systems upgrade	15,500
2008	WIOMSA	RecoMap	WIO-COMPASS	86,011
2008	WIOMSA	WIOMSA	WIOMSA Director Salary for time on SUCCESS	24,000
2009	WIOMSA	WIOMSA	WIOMSA Director Salary for time on SUCCESS	12,000
TANZANIA				
2006	WIOMSA	School of International Training	Undergrad working with women in Fumba	600
2006	WIOMSA	Sida/SAREC	Two MARG 1 grants to study water quality and its suitability for shellfish farming and consumption on the Fumba peninsula and research on milkfish fingerlings in Bagamoyo and Mkuranga	12,000
2006	WIOMSA	Private source	Donation of half-pearls to Fumba micro-industry	900
2007	CRC	URI-IGERT	Fellow for economics analysis of seaweed farming	6,500
2007	CRC	URI-IGERT	Fellow for No-Take Reserve Monitoring	6,500
2007	UHH	Amer. Pearls	Half Pearl donation for jewelry business development	1,000
2007	UHH	Packard	Summer MBA Interns for developing marketing manual	3,000
2007	UHH	Packard	Support for review of marketing manual	1,000
2007	WIOMSA	Sida/SAREC	MARG2 contract -milkfish research	5,800
2007	WIOMSA	Sida/SAREC	Master's scholarship for half-pearl research	8,562
2007	WIOMSA	Parliamentary Committee Social Welfare	Project support	200
2007	WIOMSA	UDSM; College of	Project support	

		Engineers		200
2007	WIOMSA	WWF	Agency supported participant for milkfish training course	1,200
2007	WIOMSA	IUCN	Agency supported participant for milkfish training course	1,200
2007	WIOMSA	UNEP	Agency supported participant for milkfish training course	1,200
2007	WIOMSA	RecoMap	Agency supported participant for milkfish training course	1,200
2007	WIOMSA	Sida	Milkfish manual preparation/printing	3,000
2007	WIOMSA	U.S. Ambassador to Tanzania	Grant in support of Mlingotini Seaweed	23,000
2007	WIOMSA	WIOMSA	Assessment of ongoing mariculture along the coast	3,700
2008	IMS	McKnight Foundation	establish small-scale shellfish farming activities involving women residents of coastal villages on the island of Unguja, Zanzibar, in Tanzania	151,000
2008	WIOMSA	IMS	travel to international trade fair in Dar + for aquarium	4,041
2008	WIOMSA	SME competitiveness facility	Seaweed cluster grant agreement	18,000
2008	WIOMSA	RecoMap	Halfpearl farming and jewelry making scale up	36,463
2008	WIOMSA	RecoMap	Milkfish farming expansion	134,555
2008	IMS	US State Department	Half Pearl production, jewelry making and marketing	305,077
2008	WIOMSA	Sida	study the effect of the floating line seaweed farming	6,000
2008	WIOMSA	Sida	study the availability and seasonality of milkfish fry and fingerlings in the neighborhood of the growing finfish ponds	6,000
2009	WIOMSA	Sida	Publication of Milkfish Farming Guide	4,176
GLOBAL				
2009	CRC	EU	Pacific Climate Change adaptation pilot project	34,000
2009	CRC	IRG/USAID	Funding to participate in planning for change in the Coastal and Marine Environment Training in Hue, Vietnam	5,515
2009	CRC	IRG/USAID	Panama workshop Mainstreaming Climate Change into IWRM projects in Central America and the Caribbean	19,264
LEVERAGED FUNDING TOTAL				1,468,217