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**USAID/TANZANIA
QUARTERLY REPORT, Q3**

Reporting period: April 1st – June 30th, 2012

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

Name of Implementing Partner	University of Rhode Island
Activity Name	Conservation of Coastal Eco-Systems in Tanzania: The Pwani Project
Reporting Period (of US FY)	FY 12, Q3 (April 1-June 30, 2012)
Contact Details:	Baraka Kalangahe: baraka@tcmtz.org (255-713-744567) Elin Torell: elin@crc.uri.edu (1-401-8746103)
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COASTAL RESOURCES CENTER
University of Rhode Island

Program Overview/Summary

<p>Name of the Implementing Agency: University of Rhode Island Coastal Resources Center</p>	<p>Reporting Period: April – June, 2012.</p>	
<p>Report Prepared by: Elin Torell and Jeremiah Daffa</p>	<p>Home Office Address: US address: 220 South Ferry Road, Narragansett, RI 02882, USA Tanzania address: Bongwa Area, Plot No. P.O.BOX 223 Bagamoyo, Tanzania</p>	
<p>Project Title: Conservation of Coastal Eco-Systems in Tanzania: The PWANI Project</p>	<p>Target Areas (Geographic): Bagamoyo, Pangani, Zanzibar</p>	
<p>Cooperative Agreement #: 621-A-00-10-00012-00</p>	<p>Sub-contract/sub-grantees: UZIKWASA, WIOMSA, TaTEDO, CEEST, and SeaSense</p>	
<p>Period of Project (Start and End Dates): December 15, 2009 – December 14, 2013</p>	<p>Related Program Area & Elements of Operations Plan: SO 13, NRM</p>	
<p>Budget:</p>		
<p>Planned Life of the Project: US \$4,377,061 (includes URI cost share)</p>	<p>Amount Obligated to Date: US \$2,900,000</p>	<p>Pipeline: US \$473,866</p>
<p>Principal Target Beneficiaries: Direct: Coastal districts, government</p>	<p>Major Counterpart Organizations: NEMC, VPO, Government Departments and Institutions, Coastal Districts, Local ICM Programs and NGOs.</p>	

departments and institutions, and coastal communities, NGOs and CBOs Indirect: Private Sector								
Standard Indicators:	Baseline FY11	Target Annual	Q1 FY12 Result	Q2 FY12 Result	Q3 FY12	Q4 FY12	Results Performance for reporting period	On Target Y/N
Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management	102,046	45,040		10,271 new hect. 168,731 cumulative	168,731 cumulative 0 new hectares	0	0%	Y
Number of hectares in areas of biological significance showing improved biophysical conditions for selected parameter(s)	26,734	5,300	0	1,334	0		0%	N
Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed,	11	8	0	5	7	0	88%	Y

adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance								
Dollar value of funds leveraged	333,208	No target	14,128	82,000	5,080		NA	Y
Number of households implementing energy efficient measures as a result of USG assistance	0	43	52	225	15		35%	Y
Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance	0	2,715	783	70	75		3%	Y
Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance	1	4	0	1 (2 assessments, one report)	1		50%	Y
Number of individuals with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable NRM	734	602	91	2,243	356		59%	Y
Number of households with improved access to finance, including those	278	120	153	30	89		74%	Y

receiving community credit and start up grants								
Proportion of females participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources	0	60%	57%	59%	56% (50/89)		59% (505/855)	Y
Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues (adaptation) as a result of USG assistance	14	4	4	7	2		50%	Y
Number of the targeted population reached with individual and/or small group level HIV prevention interventions that are based on evidence and/or meet the minimum standards required (PEPFAR P8.1.D)	2684	2,500	394	622	396		16%	Y
Number of fishermen (mobile men with money) reached with	956	500	214	214	168		34%	Y

individual and/or small group level preventive interventions that are based on evidence and/or meet the minimum standards required. (PEPFAR P8.3.D)								
Number of targeted condom service outlets (PEPFAR P8.4.D)	153	300	340	321	323		108%	Y
Number of individuals trained	2,606	No target	362	131	590		118%	Y
Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance (SO 13, indicator 4.8.1-29)	0	8,660	5,860	3,594	9,234		107%	Y

Note: The Results Performance Column depicts level of achievement for FY 12 Quarter 3 against the annual target for FY 12

Contact Information:

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

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

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

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

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

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

List of Acronyms

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

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Introduction

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

Project Goal and Results

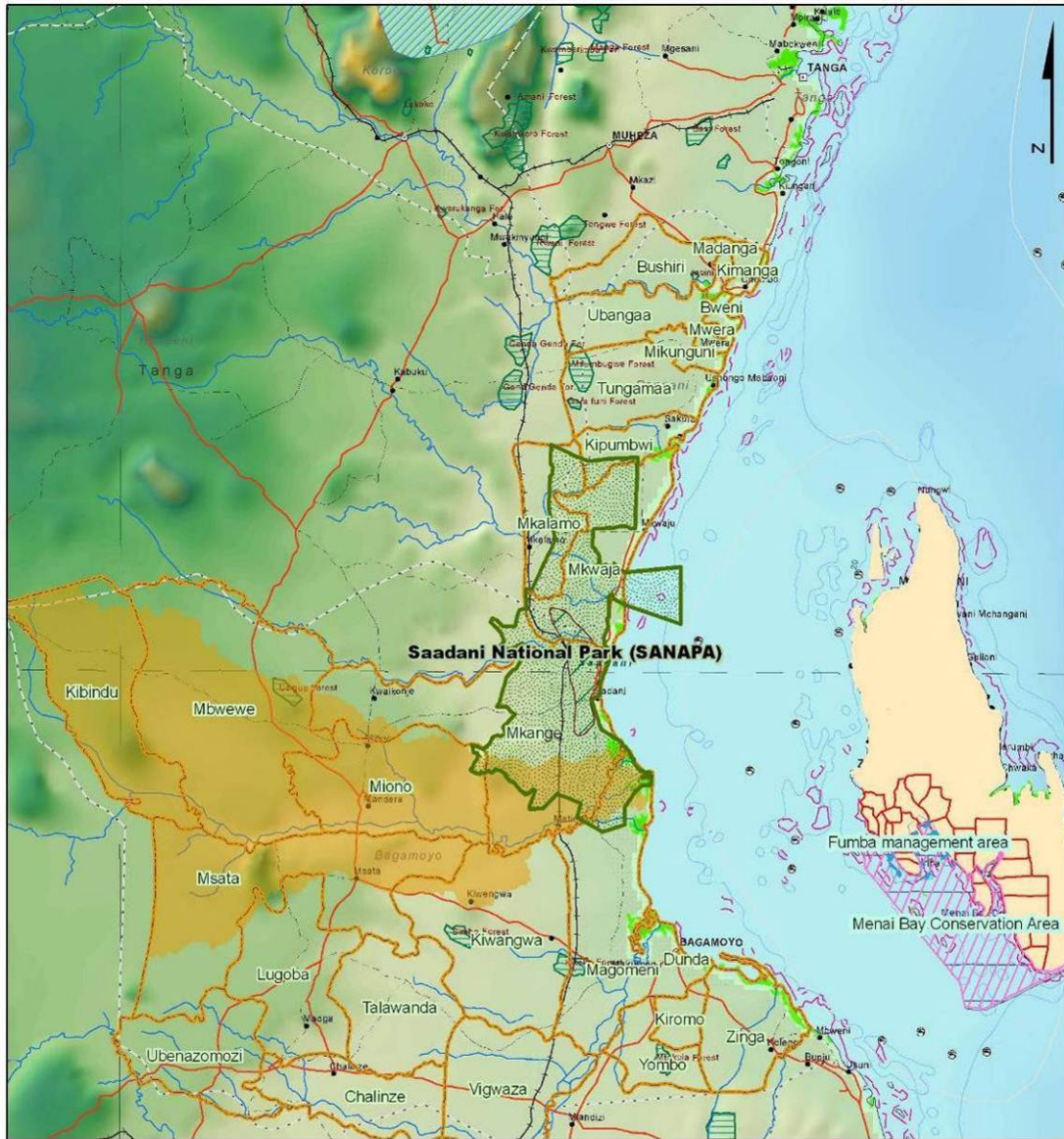
Pwani is a targeted project, aiming **to sustain the flow of environmental goods and services; reverse the trend of environmental destruction of critical coastal habitats; and improve the wellbeing of coastal residents in the Bagamoyo- Pangani and Menai Bay Seascapes.** This goal will be met by speeding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

Result Area 1. Sound natural resource management (Nature)

Result Area 2. Strengthened resilience and assets (Wealth)

Result Area 3. Improved governance (Power)

Map of Pwani Project Area



The PWANI Seascap

-  Saadani National Park (SANAPA)
-  Menai Bay Conservation Area
-  Fumba management area
-  Ward boundaries
-  Wami River sub-basin
-  Dugong sighting
-  Coral reef
-  Mangrove forest

Sources: Base map adapted from Eastern African Database and Atlas Project, UNEP, 2001.
 Data layers assembled by the Coastal Resources Center, University of Rhode Island DDR/ Nov09

Highlights of Results from Quarter 3, FY 12

- Through leveraged funding from USAID Ghana, the Pwani Senior Policy Advisor traveled to Ghana to provide technical assistance to the URI-led Integrated Coastal Fisheries and Governance (ICFG) Project on how to develop national level policies related to coastal management and fisheries. In Ghana, he also attended a week-long leadership training.
- The Swahili Bagamoyo District Minor Permit Procedures for Small Scale Mariculture have been completed and submitted to the District Council for approval. It is moving up the decision-making chain and at the moment the document is with the Council Management Team. The Bagamoyo ICM coordinator has expressed confidence that the procedures will be approved by October 2012.
- A Canadian filming company (InfocusAsia.com) has decided to film the elephant de-collaring operation. This will help create publicity for the elephant tracking activity.
- A Pangani wide climate change vulnerability assessment was carried out to broadly articulate climate change vulnerability in relation to various social, economic and ecological assets. Thereafter, the team conducted detailed climate change vulnerability assessments in the Sange and Mwembeni villages.
- Members of the KIZINGO shell-craft jewelry group from Zanzibar have become members of the National Chamber of Commerce Industrial and Agriculture (ZNCCIA). By becoming members of ZNCCA, the group will be invited to participate and hence, get exposure, at different exhibits. They have already participated in a local entrepreneur's exhibit. The Kizingo group secretary has participated in a ZNCCIA-organized training and on behalf of the group won a grant of 2,200,000 Tanzania Shillings, which is equivalent to 1,400 dollars.
- Knowing that women are disadvantaged in many aspects of household and community affairs, UZIKWASA has led an initiative to engender village plans: Starting with the villages of Jaira and Madanga, the team worked with the extended VMACs to review the current HIV/AIDS plans and update them to reflect gender and leadership needs. The villages have incorporated new gender indicators, including: number of leadership positions held by women, number of plans to support women's land ownership, and increase/decrease in reporting of gender-based violence.

FY 12, Quarter 3 Results, Outputs, and Priorities

Cross learning and communications

- Through leveraged funding from USAID Ghana, the Pwani Senior Policy Advisor traveled to Ghana to provide technical assistance to the URI-led Integrated Coastal Fisheries and Governance (ICFG) Project on how to develop national level policies related to coastal management and fisheries. In Ghana, he also attended a week-long leadership training.
- Updated the TCMP blog (<http://tcmppwani.blogspot.com/>) regularly. The TCMP blog has had more than 4,000 hits. The blog has become the source of information for mainstream media. The daily *Nipashe* and weekly *the Express* newspapers have published photos from the blog.
- Seven articles about the project were published in local daily and weekly newspapers
- Three articles were published on the Inter Press Services website. The links to the articles are:
<http://www.ipsinternational.org/africa/sw/nota.asp?idnews=4051>,
<http://www.ipsinternational.org/africa/sw/nota.asp?idnews=4065>,
<http://www.ipsinternational.org/africa/sw/nota.asp?idnews=4091>
- A paper presenting the results from the PHE situation analysis conducted in Pangani and Bagamoyo in 2009 was published in the Journal of Ocean and Coastal Management
- 350 PHE and Pwani Project t-shirts have been printed.
- Three audio spots about family planning, fuel efficient stoves and SACCOs were produced and will be aired during the Pangani FM Mazingira Shows in the next quarter.
- A Swahili population, health, environment (PHE) job aid was prepared for the peer educators that are active in Pangani. The job aid has been printed in 500 copies. The job aid will be accompanied by a Swahili PHE Reference Guide, which is in the final stages of lay out and printing.
- The documents for registering the “Mazingira ya Pwani” community newspaper have been obtained and the registration is proceeding, albeit slower than anticipated.

Key outputs

- Ten articles published in newspapers and on the Inter Press Services (IPS) Website
- One peer reviewed article published in the Journal of Ocean and Coastal Management
- PHE CBD job aid (funded by the BALANCED project)
- Three audio spots (funded by the BALANCED project)
- 350 T-shirts (funded by the BALANCED project)

Priorities for Next Quarter (July-Sept 2012)

- Finalize the registration of the community newspaper
- Conduct a field visit with journalists
- Publish project articles in the Tanzanian press
- Update blog regularly
- Participate in the Regional ICZM Protocol Meeting in Maputo (August 2012)

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

Pwani builds on work conducted under SUCCESS Tanzania and the Water and Development Alliance (WADA) to protect terrestrial resources linked to coastal and estuarine ecosystems. The geographic focus of the activities is the marine and coastal areas of the Pangani and Bagamoyo

Districts, including the Saadani National Park. The main biodiversity assets within this system are coastal forests and habitat, terrestrial wildlife (i.e. elephant migration corridor), and the Wami and Ruvu River estuaries. Project actions are designed to address biodiversity threats related to land clearing for agro-industries, tourism, and energy production. In Year three, the spatial planning activities will be connected to the climate change vulnerability assessments described under activity 3.1.a. This will contribute to improving the enabling conditions for mainstreaming climate adaptation into district policies and programs.

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

Report Period Accomplishments (April – June, 2012)

- The Pwani Project staff improved the annotated outline of the “State of Mbegani Bay Report” and assigned sections to Pwani staff and consultants
- Two consultants from the Institute of Marine Sciences (IMS), Zanzibar were contracted to write some sections of the report
- Pwani Project Staff met with the Bagamoyo District Spatial Planning Task Force to share and get input on the annotated outline of the “State of Mbegani Bay Report”. During the meeting, the task force members maintained that they are looking forward to seeing the full report and that they’d like to identify a list of all stakeholders that should be part of a review meeting. They also pointed out that it would be good if the report could explain all on-going management efforts and village by-laws that are relevant to Mbegani Bay.
- A first draft of the report, which has some gaps and missing sections, was finalized and sent to the main editors for review

Key Outputs

- Rough draft “State of Mbegani Bay Report”

Priorities for Next Quarter (July - Sept, 2012)

- Finalize a first complete draft of the State of Mbegani Bay Report
- Share the first draft with the Bagamoyo district ICM Working Group
- Incorporate comments from reviewers
- Prepare a final draft

Activity 1.2: Mariculture zoning for mangrove ecosystem protection

Report Period Accomplishments (April – June, 2012)

- The Bagamoyo District Minor Permit Procedures for Small Scale Mariculture were translated to Swahili
- The Swahili Bagamoyo District Minor Permit Procedures for Small Scale Mariculture have been submitted to the District Council for approval. The District’s Technical Team has approved the Procedures and it is moving up the chain of decision making. At the moment the document is with the Council Management Team. The Bagamoyo ICM coordinator has expressed confidence that the procedures will be approved by October 2012.
- The team has taken GPS coordinates of most suitable sites for small scale mariculture along the Pangani coast. The Pangani District mariculture task team participated fully with representatives from the land use planning, fisheries and forest departments. Comparing with Bagamoyo, the team found that there are more suitable sites in Pangani.

Most of the suitable sites are located south of Pangani. There were areas that had previously hosted mariculture activities, but none of them were currently in use. The team found that some of the previously developed ponds were placed improperly. The villagers had some knowledge about mariculture, but they did not necessarily know which areas are suitable for development. Furthermore, around the SANAPA area, there are sites where the conditions are suitable for mariculture, but where there are other security concerns (e.g. destruction of wild animals).

- An annotated outline of the Pangani District Minor Permit Procedures and draft maps of suitable sites for small scale mariculture activities has been prepared. Bearing in mind that the Bagamoyo Permitting Procedures have taken a long time to produce and get approved, the team has decided that we need to plan the Pangani mariculture work very carefully so that the procedures will be completed by the end of the project.

Key Outputs

- Swahili Bagamoyo District Minor Permit Procedures for Small Scale Mariculture
- Draft maps of suitable mariculture sites in Pangani
- Annotated outline of Pangani Permitting Procedures

Priorities for Next Quarter (July—September, 2012)

- Take additional coordinates for sites suitable for small scale mariculture in Pangani to complete the database
- Finalize a map that shows the suitable mariculture sites in Pangani
- Conduct feedback meetings with the district and coastal villages to discuss the sites suitable for mariculture activities in Pangani
- Draft a Pangani Minor Permit Procedures for Small Scale Mariculture Activities.

Activity 1.3: Protect and monitor coastal forests and associated wildlife inside SANAPA

Report Period Accomplishments (April – June , 2012)

- Monitored elephant movements by satellite and ground in Saadani National Park and Wami Mbiki Wildlife Management Area in collaboration with stakeholders.
- Created a poster that explains the elephant research activities in Tanzania, including the Saadani and Wami Mbiki Elephant Research Project.
- Presented initial results from research activities to the Wami Mbiki Wildlife Management Area Advisory board in Morogoro. This assisted them in planning for how to allocate camp sites to investors. Involving the District Commissioners of Bagamoyo, Morogoro and Pangani, the team discussed how the research findings can be applied to manage elephants and reduce human elephant conflicts in their respective districts.
- Planned for the de-collaring operation, which will take place July 23-31. This included obtaining a permit for de-collaring from the Tanzanian authorities.
- Trained rangers/scouts and wildlife managers on how to track elephants by using spoors and feeding signs as safety issues on the same. We also trained all de-collaring participants on the First Aid procedures.
- Signed a deal with a Canadian filming company (InfocusAsia.com) to film the de-collaring operation. This will help create publicity for the elephant tracking activity.

Key Outputs

- Maps that show the collared elephants' movements between July 2010 and February 2012

- Elephant research poster

Priorities for Next Quarter (July- Sept, 2012)

- De-collar elephants
- Analyze the telemetry data and start writing the final research report
- Continue monitoring the three remaining collars at Saadani National Park

Activity 1.4: Reduce Deforestation through Improving Energy Technologies.

Report Period Accomplishments (April – June, 2012)

- The Mihuga village was identified as a new project village in Bagamoyo. TaTEDO undertook a rapid rural appraisal of the village, assessing the population, economic activities, use of forestry products, existence of schools and dispensaries, and current wood fuel supply and use. The assessment found that the villagers' livelihoods depend on livestock, agriculture and forestry products. Firewood is the dominant energy source, although some families use charcoal, agricultural residues, and kerosene for cooking. All households visited use inefficient fuel wood stoves (three-stone stoves) and/or traditional metal charcoal stoves for cooking. The village has one solar power system at the dispensary, providing solar charging services to the villages. However, the current source is not enough to meet village demands and sometimes a person has to wait for two days to charge a cellphone.
- TaTEDO conducted awareness raising on the use of energy efficient stoves, improved baking ovens and solar multi-charges in the Kitonga, Mkange, Gongo and Mihuga villages. In all villages, TaTEDO distributed leaflets, conducted meetings and discussed energy efficient technologies during entrepreneurship coaching sessions. Further, the team held a hands-on demonstration on how to bake with improved charcoal ovens and use improved ceramic stoves.



Muhiga village meeting on energy efficient technologies

- Held a training in business development skills for 50 entrepreneurs (17 men and 33 women) from five villages. The training included sessions on business plan preparation, marketing, and entrepreneurship skills related to baking and solar multi chargers.
- Procured raw materials needed to construct demo institutional stoves and conduct trainings on how to construct fuel wood stoves at selected institutions. An assessment of the requirements for installing improved stoves in school and health centers was also conducted.

- Conducted a training for 25 individuals on baking using improved charcoal ovens in Gongo and Mihuga villages: After the training, the groups were provided with a baking oven and associated equipment to establish baking centers in each village.
- Two baking ovens with associated equipment were purchased and provided baking business centers in Kitonga and Mihuga. In Kitonga, the oven was purchased with revolving funds gained from previously established baking centers. The oven was given to a new baking group, made up by four individuals. This is the third baking center in Kitonga



TaTEDO staff demonstrating how to mix ingredients to bake cakes and a participant offloading baked products from an improved charcoal oven

- Conducted two-day trainings on use and servicing of solar multi-chargers in Saadani and Mihuga villages for a total of 12 participants. The participants were taught how to operate and service the systems. After the training the groups were facilitated to establish phone charging centers in their villages. The Mihuga village group was given a phone multi charger that can charge 10 to 15 phones at a time.



Assembly and servicing of cell-phone solar multi-charger training conducted in Chamala sub-village

- Conducted field work visit to monitor and evaluate project performance in the project villages. Monitoring progress, the TaTEDO team noted that the activities are progressing as planned and that the communities appreciate the new services. Members and families of the respective groups are earning incomes from the solar multi-chargers and bakeries.
- TaTEDO shared the project and its successes with other stakeholders through the TaTEDO monthly newsletter “Taarifa Energy Information”,

Key Outputs

- Three new business centers were established
- Assessment completed for the Mihuga village
- Trainings conducted on baking and servicing of solar multi-chargers
- Business development training conducted in five villages
- Report on business development training
- A new baking group was established in Kitonga, using revolving funds

Priorities for Next Quarter (July - Sept, 2012)

- Conduct awareness raising by distributing leaflets and posters
- Produce portable household's ceramic firewood stoves and distribute to the project communities.
- Verify and select pilot institutions (e.g. schools) for piloting improved institutional stoves.
- Conduct monitoring activities and provide technical assistance to the groups operating in the project villages.

2. Protect Critical Marine Ecosystems and Endangered Species

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

Activity 2.1. No-take zones, half pearl farming, and dolphin tourism

Report Period Accomplishments (April – June, 2012)

- Met with Menai Bay Conservation Area (MBCA) staff on May 16. During the meeting, the team discussed the status of establishing new no-take zones and the existing no-take zone bylaws. The team proposed that we should create national (Zanzibar) guidelines for no-take zoning that all bylaws should fall under. This would make sure that there is some consistence of the rules between the different no-take zones. The team also talked about how to better brief the MBCA staff and engage them in project activities.
- Met with Unguja Ukuu and Kikungwi communities to continue with the process of establishing new no take zones for the two villages. Each village proposed two areas that could be suitable as no-take zones. These two areas will be further assessed in the upcoming quarter and thereafter each village will select one site as a no-take zone. In the meeting, the participants discussed possible rules for each no-take zone and how to manage the no take zones once they have been established.
- Monitored current half-pearl farms. The rafts cleanliness was checked, because regular cleaning improves the quality of oysters and increases the survival rate. Individuals from IMS and MBCA helped provide technical assistance in checking and cleaning the rafts.
- Provided hands on training in half pearl farming to farmers in Unguja Ukuu and Kikungwi. Sixteen individuals (10 men and 6 women) were trained by Ali and Lali, the half pearl extension officers from Nyamanzi and Bweleo.

- Pwani Project Team visited the KIDOTOA members at Kizimkazi twice with the goal of helping them improve their management plan. The team also helped prepare a marketing brochure for one of the KIDOTOA team members. The brochure promotes the individual's restaurant and dolphin tourism services.
- KIDOTOA elected a new management board in April. The new board will encourage KIDOTOA to implement best conservation practices, to improve markets, and establish a stable price for dolphin tourism that will be charged by all boats

Key Outputs

- Four potential no-take zone areas identified by Unguja Ukuu and Kikungwi

Priorities for Next Quarter (July- Sept, 2012)

- Conduct a baseline of the four potential no-take zones in Unguja Ukuu and Kikungwi
- Based on baseline, select two no-take zones and call village meetings move forward with the formal approval
- Continue revising existing no-take zones in Nyamanzi and Fumba
- Maintaining and providing extension services to the new half pearl farms in Kikungwi and U/Ukuu
- Graft at least 50 oysters per month in Nyamanzi and Bweleo
- Conduct training on sustainable dolphin tourism and management
- Help revise the KIDOTOA management plan

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

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

Activity 2.3: Protection of sea turtles

Report Period Accomplishments (April – June, 2012)

- Monitored and protected sea turtle nests laid during the reporting period
- Monitored endangered species mortalities and illegal activities (dynamite fishing, illegal netting, sea turtle slaughter)
- A tour guide was recruited in Ushongo
- An assessment was undertaken at nine primary schools to evaluate impact of the teacher training workshop held in April 2011. The assessment found that only a few of the teachers trained are applying the training materials.
- Beach patrols conducted at Mikocheni to assess potential for sea turtle nesting
- Hotspots for illegal fishing and sea turtle slaughter identified
- Awareness materials distributed in two villages

Key Outputs

- 22 green turtle nests monitored and protected in four villages
- Two successful nest hatchings producing 295 hatchlings
- Delivery of environmental education programs assessed in nine primary schools and data contributing to report
- New sea turtle nesting beach identified

Priorities for Next Quarter (July- Sept , 2012)

- Monitor and protect sea turtle nests and hatchlings at eight nesting sites
- Monitor endangered species mortalities
- Monitor of illegal activities (dynamite fishing, illegal netting, sea turtle slaughter)
- Train new ecotourism representative in Ushongo village
- Conduct a training on bycatch awareness in four villages
- Prepare a Theatre for Development activity in two villages
- Show marine conservation films in five villages
- Distribute awareness posters in five villages
- Conduct village meeting in Mkwaja to address the high level of illegal activities

3. Human Dimensions of the Coastal Ecosystem

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

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

Report Period Accomplishments (April—June, 2012)

- A Pangani wide climate change vulnerability assessment was carried out to broadly articulate climate change vulnerability in relation to various social, economic and ecological assets. It involved a review of climate change literature, reports, and articles. Informal interaction with local communities helped information gathering on climate change issues and concerns. A quick physical site observation was conducted in six villages, which were selected to represent riverine and coastal ecosystems.
- Detailed climate change vulnerability assessments were conducted for the Sange and Mwembeni villages. These villages were selected among those visited during the rapid assessment. Two stand-alone vulnerability assessment reports are being prepared.
- Feedback meetings were conducted in each village following the detailed vulnerability assessment. The two villages' climate change committees were brought together to exchange experiences and share knowledge on the level of risk exposure, existing indigenous adaptation measures, and opportunities to form new adaptation and mitigation measures.
- Monitored mango trees in the Kitonga village. The trees' survival rate has stabilized to 67%. The trees are still healthy and have demonstrated resistance to drought.
- Pwani Project Staff continued collaborating with the Village Agricultural Extension Officer to set up rice demonstration farms in Kitonga village. The aim is to demonstrate

water retention and other best practice rice farming and management techniques to enhance productivity and food security in the face of climate change.

- Continued monitoring the Mlingotini beehives and scoped the areas suitable for replanting mangroves along the beach.
- Monitored the progress of the climate change committees in Paje and Jambiani. The committees are continuing to plant and monitor Ipomea grass along the beach as a measure to control beach erosion.
- The team began revising the Paje and Jambiani vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning document based on comments from the review team.

Key Outputs

- Draft Rapid Pangani District Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment Report.

Priorities for Next Quarter (July - Sept, 2012)

- Support the Sange village in risk awareness capacity building and link with District and National Disaster Management. This will go hand in hand with providing education on climate change risk management to the existing Village Agricultural Extension Officer. This is expected to enhance already existing sesame (simsim) and rice farming, beach stabilization and fruit tree planting in the village.
- Collaborate with District Climate Change Task Force to introduce drought and pest resistant banana species available from Tengeru, Arusha in the Mwembeni village. This will be done by supporting a few pilot households and provide technical assistance accordingly.
- Strengthen the ongoing adaptation actions implemented in Kitonga by supporting a simple drilled well for irrigation. This will help combat the severe drought in the Kitonga agro-ecosystem.
- Continue supporting the climate change adaptation activities on Zanzibar.

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

Report Period Accomplishments (April – June , 2012)

Mainland

- Handed over seed money to three Pangani SACCOs that are supporting HIV/AIDS vulnerable groups. About 50% of the members (45 out of 89 members) of these SACCOs are either PLWA, widows, orphans, or handicapped.
- Provided training on accounting and management skills to three newly established SACCOs in Pangani
- Sensitized the Kizingo group on how to establish a SACCO
- Conducted a training workshop on eco-tourism strategies in Ushongo. The workshop was conducted by Erin Wilkson, Fulbright fellow from the Johnson and Wales University in Rhode Island.
- Conducted a training on entrepreneurship and business development skills in Sakura
- Audited the Sakura SACCO, which was found to be doing well. Many of the SACCO members are seeing their enterprises growing and they are expanding into new livelihood activities.

Zanzibar

- A market assessment was conducted for the Kikungwi and Unguja Ukuu villages, focusing on the Jozani forest and a beach nearby Kikungwi. The assessment found that during low season (April-May) the market is very slow, but that in June-March (high season), many tourists visit these areas. The team decided to develop brochures and product packaging and labels to be used in the coming high season. The group members also started renovating the Jozani forest shop to become more welcoming to customers.
- A technical committee was formed to supervise the resources center construction. The ten members were selected from the four villages on the Fumba Peninsula.
- The Resource Centre committee met to discuss the center construction. Tenders for constructing the resource center were reviewed and the committee selected the contractor with the lowest bid. A contract was signed and construction is in progress (see photo below).
- Supervised the participation of jewelry and half pearl makers from Bweleo and Kizingo during the May Day exhibit that was held at Amaan Stadium. Jewelry and pearl entrepreneurs sold some of their products, established relationship with other entrepreneurs, and increased the visibility of their products.

- The Pwani Zanzibar team visited the Zanzibar Sunday market with Dr. Erin Wilkinson to see if this is a viable outlet to sell shell-craft jewelry. The market seems to be a good venue and women from different villages have started selling their products there.



- A small business training, that included entrepreneurship skills and selling techniques was conducted in Bweleo, with the old jewelry groups from Fumba Chaleni, Fumba Bondeni, Bweleo and Nyamanzi participating. The training was facilitated by Dr. Erin Wilkinson in collaboration with the Zanzibar based Pwani team, including MBCA and IMS. The group members learned how to price their products and gain profit, to be sustainable in their activities when the project ends, use lender/ intermediaries to connect them to the market, packaging and labeling to increase value to their products and how to be environment friendly by using fabric mesh bags instead of plastic bags for packaging the products.
- A meeting was held with the SACCO in Bweleo to mobilize members to continue depositing and start taking loans. This will enable them to develop their activities and cover costs such as jewelry inputs and transportation to exhibits and markets on Zanzibar and the mainland.
- A packaging, labeling, and sales training was conducted for entrepreneurs in Kikungwi and U/Ukuu. The communities enjoyed practicing sales techniques in different languages including Swahili, Italian, English and Spanish. They learned how to price their products and keep prices stable to make sure they make a profit.
- The Mainland Pwani Team in collaboration with Menai Bay staff and the Pwani Project advisor facilitated a training for board members of the Bweleo SACCO. The training involved members from Fumba, Bweleo and Nyamanzi villages. The members learned

- how to keep records and produce official documents (e.g. receipts, payment slips, and ledgers) The members also learned strategic management, including how to provide loans through the loan committee and how to calculate profit when members return loans.
- Conducted a training for the Kizingo SACCO members on savings and credit. The trainers explained the Tanzanian rules and regulations under the provisional Cooperative Societies Act. This training helped the members understand the SACCO contribution, shares, saving, credit, and current account.
 - Facilitated connecting jewelry makers to new store in Stone Town called HAUDHA AFRICAN CULTURE.
 - A Mambo Mapya Kizingo SACCO meeting was held to mobilize members to continue to pay registration fees and apply for registration from Government to be a legal cooperative society. This SACCO will help the KIZINGO group to do well in their business activities and solve business problems like capital, transport cost, and pavilion leasing cost during exhibits.
 - Members of the KIZINGO group participated in a local entrepreneur's exhibit, which was organized by the Zanzibar National Chamber of Commerce Industrial and Agriculture (ZNCCIA) in collaboration with the Ministry of Labor. By becoming members of ZNCCA, the group will be invited to participate and hence, get exposure, at different exhibits. The Kizingo group secretary participated in a ZNCCIA training and on behalf of the group won a grant of two million and two hundred thousand shillings.

Key Outputs

Mainland

- Agreements related to SACCOs and environment conservation signed with three new SACCOs in Pangani.

Zanzibar

- Brochures for advertising
- Labels and new mesh bags
- A small shop has been built near the beach at Kikungwi

Priorities for Next Quarter (July---Sept, 2012)

Mainland

- Monitor and support SACCOs.
- Provide technical assistance on ecotourism in Ushongo (Erin Wilkson)
- Print Mlingotini eco-tourism handbook.
- Photograph tourist attractions in Mlingotini.
- Conduct training on half pearl farming and jewelry making in Mlingotini.
- Connect Pwani ecotourism activities with the TCMP blog.
- Conduct seaweed product value added training in Mlingotini.
- Prepare samples of packaging and labeling for display.
- Market and facilitate sales of seaweed products in Bagamoyo hotels and shops
- Link the Mlingotini eco-tourism project with the upcoming UNDP funded COAST project, which will be implemented by the Bagamoyo District Council as soon as the agreement has been signed by the Council and the donor agency.

Zanzibar

- Register and open a savings account for the Kizingo SACCO
- Provide seed money for the new Mambo Mapya Kizingo SACCO

- Search markets for selling shell craft products.
- Collaborate with ecotourism operators to advertise and get visitors to the new resource center.
- Conduct technical training in entrepreneurship and sales techniques
- Produce calendars and brochures advertising the resource center.

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

Report Period Accomplishments (April – June, 2012)

- Conducted stakeholder meeting for the development of performance indicators for gender and leadership responsiveness. In order to ensure proper follow up and effective process monitoring UZIKWASA and other stakeholders met and developed performance criteria for the newly formed extended VMACs (village leadership coalitions). Whilst in the past indicators for implementation of village HIV/AIDS plans have been put in place, these new indicators were needed to monitor the implementation of village plans that have been revised to include activities for improved leadership and responsiveness to local gender needs. UZIKWASA organized a meeting with representatives from VMACs, WMACs, community development workers, and district facilitators. Together they developed a set of indicators.
- Conducted fishermen HIV/AIDS trainings and focus groups in Buyuni, Sange, Ushongo, Mkwaja, Mikocheni and Kipumbwi. The trainings included basic facts on HIV/AIDS, principles of gender justice and the meaning of stigma and its effects on individuals, leadership, and policy. The training also discussed good leadership and basic civil rights. Forty six women and 100 men were trained.
- Over the last three years, the theater for development shows have covered nine behavior change campaign themes (three per year). A new show was produced in the last quarter. It centers around the main character in the Varangani plays—Bibi, who now has become an old woman, whose life has transformed her. Bibi is full of regrets about the huge suffering that she and others had caused other people in her family and community. She remembers the young girl who was forced to marry and drop out of school leaving her dreams about a good education unfulfilled—and the father who tries to cover up his daughter being gang raped leaving the culprits alone, because he fears shame and embarrassment. She also remembers the teacher who rapes his student and no proper



Woman shedding tears during the TFD show

action is taken against him. On the day “Bibi” dies, she leaves her grand- and great grandchildren with her “bequeath” to make sure such suffering will never happen again in future. Usia wa Bibi left a deep impression on the audience, especially the women, many of whom left the play in tears. The play also represents the transition from Phase I to Phase II of the UZIKWASA behavior change campaign.

- The Mobile Video Unit shows have continued with audio spots and debates on the themes: neglect of agriculture, men’s reluctance to work, and fishermen issues.
- The condom outlet survey report was finalized and has several useful findings, including factors that affect the willingness to sell condoms, factors that influence use of condoms and suggestions about how to maintain condom availability. The report also outlines the training needs for Pangani condom sellers and end users.
- Building on the condom outlet report and its recommendations, trainings were conducted for condom outlets by UZIKWASA in collaboration with PSI Tanzania (Population Services International).
- The VMACs are effectively monitoring the condom outlets. Supported by CBDs, health workers and village leaders it was easy for the VMACs to perform this tasks. In this quarter they reported 323 active condom outlets in Pangani. The VMACs help the condom outlets fill their monthly and quarterly monitoring forms in collaboration with the community based distributors. Condom outlet points include bars, village offices, guest houses, CBDs, sub-village leaders, pharmacies and youth clubs.
- UZIKWASA conducted a training on citizenship, civil rights and public expenditure tracking. Participants included district council representatives, councilors, community members from extended VMACs (villager leadership coalitions), community development workers, health department workers, the police inspector who is also a focal person for gender and children’s rights, education officers, and the district planning officer. A total of 80 participants were trained (52 men and 28 women).
- The village HIV/AIDS plans of the Jaira and Madanga villages were reviewed and updated in order to accommodate the gender and leadership needs of their villages. Identified gender challenges that are similar to other Pangani villages included: women’s lack of ownership of resources, women’s low participation in leadership positions, gender based violence, and unreported gender violence cases at domestic level. A total of 60 participants from the two village leadership coalitions were trained (38 men and 22 women).
- Mazingira shows, Banja Basi and Fishermen interactive radio sessions were produced and aired to the community making a total of 63 radio sessions

Key Outputs

- Report on Gender and Leadership indicators
- Civil rights training report (Consultant)
- Pangani Condom Survey report

Priorities for Next Quarter (July—Sept , 2012)

- Conduct fishermen HIV/AIDS trainings
- Support and monitor village coalitions
- Conduct TFD and MVU shows in Pangani villages and sub-villages
- Monitor condom outlets in Pangani
- Produce and air Mazingira, Banja Basi and Fishermen radio sessions
- Engender village plan in one remaining village
- Facilitate emotional intelligence coaching of village leadership coalitions
- Facilitate video spot production

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

Report Period Accomplishments (April – June , 2012)

- Developed PHE IEC materials including T-shirts and a radio spots related to family planning, SACCOs, and fuel efficient technologies. Pangani FM has started airing the radio spots during their Mazingira shows.
- A PHE job aid and reference guide was translated from English. The job aid has been printed. Both documents will be used by the PHE peer educators.
- Attended the National Family Planning Technical Working Group meetings in Dar. The meetings are organized by the MoH and conducted every first Wednesday of the month. The intention of the NFPTWG meetings is to share experience, work plans, and get a sense of who is doing what in relation to family planning in Tanzania.
- Conducted monitoring and mentoring visit to all PHE volunteers collaboration with focal points from the Pangani district hospital
- The PHE Coordinator participated in the Building Coastal Community Resilience: Integrating Population, Health and Environment course, which was held at CRC/URI June 4-22, 2012.
- Workshops were conducted for women and children's rights group (WCR groups) and VMACs to develop strategies for how improve the HIV/AIDS and gender-based violence response within fishing communities. A total of 96 individuals from 10 fishing communities attended the trainings
- 10 groups of WCR have been formed in the fishing communities/villages. They have started to meet and discuss issues related to women and children, including GBV and HIV prevention for women and children
- A peer educator training was conducted for 96 girls and PLWHIV. During the training, the participants developed strategies to address problems related to HIV/AIDS, STIs and women's and children's rights in their villages., The strategies included collecting and analyzing data for gender based violence, conducting community event/sensitization and drama on women rights, positive living, and facilitating economic support for women that can reduce their vulnerability.

Key Outputs

- 350 T-shirts
- 3 radio spots
- PHE peer educator job aid

Family Planning and Reproductive Health Outputs

- Number of new users: 56
- Pills distributed: 202 cycles
- Number of counseling visits for family planning/reproductive health (FP/RH) as a result of USG assistance: 197
- Condoms distributed: 2389
- New clients for condoms: 163

Priorities for Next Quarter (July —September, 2012)

- Conduct behavior monitoring survey in eight villages of Pangani and Bagamoyo districts
- Attend NFPTWG meeting

- Organize a meeting with all BALANCED trainees in Pangani to celebrate, share experience, and distribute t-shirts and job aids
- Printing 300 copies of the PHE PEs reference guide
- Ongoing monitoring and mentoring visits for BALANCED activities
- Training for bar tenders on STI and women's rights and peers education
- Conduct supportive monitoring for WCR groups in all villages to strengthen the function of the group and implementation of action plans
- Conduct supportive monitoring for Peer educators trained and follow up of implementation of the strategies developed during training
- Establish condom outlets in Bagamoyo
- Conduct focus group meetings for fishermen in Bagamoyo

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

District and National Government Participation

- Through the various task forces, the Pangani and Bagamoyo District staff continued to work side by side with the Pwani team to implement mariculture, spatial planning, and climate change activities. This included assisting in taking coordinates for mariculture zoning, conducting the rapid and detailed vulnerability assessments, and refining the annotated outline of the State of Mbegani Bay Report.
- The climate change team worked with the Mwembeni and Sange village councils to conduct the detailed vulnerability assessment and adaptation plans. This enabled us to assess the leadership potential in supporting implementation of climate change adaptation activities.
- The Cooperatives Department supervise all SACCOs on the mainland and assist the groups in technical problem solving
- Menai Bay Conservation Area (MBCA) participated in planning on sustainable dolphin tourism together with KIDOTOA, IMS, WIOMSA and the Department of Environment
- Experts from IMS were involved in the process of developing the State of Mbegani Bay Report and in the implementation of all activities on Zanzibar.
- Local communities continued to participate in all activities implemented at village level, including zoning the suitable sites for small-scale mariculture development in Pangani. The Pwani Project is also working with the Kitonga and Mlingotini village councils to oversee climate change adaptation activities in the respective villages.

Gender mainstreaming

- During the mariculture zoning activity in Pangani, women participated in taking coordinates and learned about data collection for zoning. Participating in this sort of task, which is normally considered something a “male” activity, will enable them to better participate during feedback meetings and development of the zoning guidelines.
- During the vulnerability assessment, the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and transect walks were tailored to enable women to provide their input and concerns. This ensures that the information collected represents the views of both men and women. Furthermore, to make sure that women are actively involved in activities to reduce vulnerability and adapt to climate change, all climate change adaptation committees include 50% women.
- Both men and women benefit from the income generating activities on Zanzibar. Men dominate the half pearl farming, because it requires working in deeper water, whereas women are engaged in no take zoning and shell craft jewelry making, marketing, and

sales. About 90% of the community members involved in the project activities are women. Several of the female shell craft makers have become financially independent. For widows and divorced women, the shell craft making have become a lifeline and in interviews, they have stated that they suffer less now. Married women are also pleased, because they have to depend less on their husbands and their income—something that is particularly important for those who are one of multiple wives.

- Knowing that women are disadvantaged in many aspects of household and community affairs, UZIKWASA has led an initiative to engender village plans: Starting with the villages of Jaira and Madanga, the team worked with the extended VMACs to review the current HIV/AIDS plans and update them to reflect gender and leadership needs. Identified gender challenges include women’s lack of resource and land ownership, women’s low participation in leadership positions, gender based violence, and unreported gender violence cases at domestic level.



A female villager from Pangani using a GPS to take coordinates of sites suitable for mariculture

Challenges and how they were overcome

- It has been difficult obtain detailed information for the State of Mbegani Bay report. Most of the information available is too general and/or cover the entire Bagamoyo District. To solve this problem, we have expanded the area that will be covered in the report to include Bagamoyo Town and the Mbegani Bay surroundings. Also, once the first complete draft is done, we will sit down as a team to assess if there is a need to collect additional data in the field.
- The TaTEDO team noted that households are not interested in constructing low cost improved mud stoves—which are the most affordable alternative for poor households. However, based on the comments and perceptions of the local communities, it is recommended to promote portable ceramic charcoal and firewood stoves rather than the mud stoves. TaTEDO has identified a supplier and is currently negotiating a good price.

- Increased use of bottom set gill nets at the dolphin's area at Kizimkazi has resulted in the death of not less than 10 dolphins in the last quarter. Currently the rules and regulations for dolphin tourism are not well organized, but the Ministry of fisheries and livestock is starting to establish rules and regulations for the area. The Pwani team will meet with officers from Fisheries frequently to boost the process.
- The new no take zone establishment on Zanzibar is moving forward very slowly. The Pwani team will push the process by involving the Zanzibar government, meeting with the communities regularly, and have a larger involvement from the URI technical assistants.
- One of the Zanzibar half-pearl farms was accidentally broken by fishing vessels. Fifty oysters were lost. In the future we have to make sure that local fishermen are aware of the areas that are used by the half pearl farmers. We might even consider some sort of zoning plan for the intertidal areas.
- During the Pangani climate change rapid assessment, the local government leaders were irked during the discussion about good governance—they felt attacked. To solve the issue, the assessment team had to elaborate on the connection between successful climate change adaptation and good leadership. Some individuals are also confused about what environmental degradation is the cause of climate change and what is caused by over exploitation or other stresses. The Pwani Project team had to use substantial time and simple examples to explain the difference.
- The Zanzibar jewelry makers sometimes have problems communicating with tourists in English or Italian—especially when the customers ask questions that goes beyond the price of a product. The team has partially solved this problem by producing supporting documents, such as brochures and label. We also conducted an intensive training was conducted to train the entrepreneurs in how to greet customers and sell products in different languages. We are also linking the entrepreneurs with beach boys who can assist the women in explaining the products.
- The SACCO board members have a low education and it affects their accounting and management capacity. We are encouraging the district councils to provide more training. However, the districts have very limited funding to support SACCOs and NRM based livelihoods and they are looking for the Pwani team to include them in field visits, so that they can conduct monitoring and training.
- For communications, the main challenge is how to capture the media's attention because in most of newsrooms there is a belief that environmental issues do not sell. We have tried to overcome this challenge by using free platforms like IPS to publish our articles. In turn, local media, which have come to appreciate the good quality of work on IPS, go to their website to pick our articles and publish them free of charge. However, sometimes the newsroom priorities lay elsewhere. For instance, when there are parliamentary sessions in Dodoma most media focus shift to cover parliament in Dodoma, leaving little room for other coverage.

Financial Report -Pwani Estimated Quarterly Financial Status

Budget Category (according approved project budget)	Year 3 budget	Cumulative Expenses For Year 3	Expenses for Reporting Quarter ending June 30, 2012	Budget Balance
URI Personnel	98,470	51,831	20,341	\$46,639
Fringe	44,311	21,545	9,601	\$22,766
In country staff and consultants	209,890	95,662	53,607	\$114,228
Subcontracts	249,021	149,840	65,767	\$99,181
Other direct costs	214,375	130,004	81,179	\$84,371
Travel	54,560	25,195	14,786	\$29,365
<i>Total Direct (excluding subs)</i>	<i>621,606</i>	<i>324,237</i>	<i>179,514</i>	<i>\$396,550</i>
Indirect	161,618	84,302	46,674	\$77,316
Subs	249,021	149,840	65,767	\$99,181
Total Budget	1,032,245	558,378	291,954	\$473,866

Appendix 1. Pwani Performance Management Report

INDICATOR	Data Source	Baseline data, 2009	FY 12 Results to date	% reached in Q 2	Q2 Result	FY 12 Target	Comments
1. Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management	project records, secondary records	180,117	168,731	0%	168,731	45,040	Over target. The reported number includes maintained improvement of previously reported hectares. There are no new hectares in this quarter.
2. Number of hectares in areas of biological significance showing improved biophysical conditions for selected parameter(s)	project records, survey reports	26,734	1,334	0%	0	5,300	Below target. We will not be able to reach the target in Year 3. The reason is that we mis-calculated the hectares covered by the no-take zones on Zanzibar.
3. Number of policies, laws, agreements, or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation implemented.	project records, secondary records	5	12	88%	7	8	Over target. New agreements counted in Q3 include those related to energy saving technologies/conservation and SACCOs/conservation.
4. Dollar value of funds leveraged	Project records	0	101208	No target	5,080	No target	
5a Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance	project records	0	928	3%	75	2,715	Below target. We will catch up on this target in the next quarter, because of current under reporting.
5b Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues (adaptation) as a result of USG assistance	training reports, vulnerability assessments, project	0	13	50%	2	4	Over target. The two new institutions are two Pangani village councils involved in vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning.

INDICATOR	Data Source	Baseline data, 2009	FY 12 Results to date	% reached in Q 2	Q2 Result	FY 12 Target	Comments
(NEW)	records						
5c Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance (NEW)	vulnerability assessments	0	2	50%	1	2	On target. Assessment counted in Q3 is the Pangani rapid assessment.
5d. Number of households implementing energy efficient measures as a result of USG assistance.	project records, participant lists		292	35%	15	43	Over target. New households are working with energy saving technologies through TaTEDO
6. Number of individuals with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable NRM (SO 13, indicator 2)	lists of livelihood participants. Surveys	0	2690	59%	356	602	Over target. The reason is that the target is set based on individuals and does not include the household members of entrepreneurs and SACCO members.
7. Number of households with improved access to finance, including those receiving community credit and start up grants	list of SACCO members	0	272	74%	89	120	Over target. Those counted in Q3 are new SACCO members in Pangani. 45 out of the 89 individuals belong to HIV/AIDS vulnerable groups.
Gender: Proportion of female participants in USG assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources.	lists of livelihood and SACCO participants. Surveys			On track	56%	60%	50/89 new beneficiaries are women
8. Number of persons reached through community outreach that promotes HIV/AIDS prevention	Project records	44,385	54,533	108%	32,444	30,000	Over target. Some individuals might have seen more than one TFD or MVU show.

INDICATOR	Data Source	Baseline data, 2009	FY 12 Results to date	% reached in Q 2	Q2 Result	FY 12 Target	Comments
9. Number of the targeted population reached with individual and/or small group level HIV prevention interventions that are based on evidence and/or meet the minimum standards required (PEPFAR P8.1.D)	project records, meeting reports and participant lists	0	1,412	16%	396	2,500	Under target. We expect to catch up next reporting period, because of under reporting among PHE peer educators.
10. Number of fishermen (mobile men with money) reached with individual and/or small group level preventive interventions that are based on evidence and/or meet the minimum standards required. (PEPFAR P8.3.D)	project records, meeting reports and participant lists	0	596	34%	168	500	Over target
11. Number of targeted condom service outlets (PEPFAR P8.4.D)	condom outlet surveys	62	323	108%	323	300	On target.
12. Number of local organizations strengthened to manage endangered ecosystems, and to support sustainable livelihoods and cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS and gender	project records,	0	13	0%	0	12	On target
13. Number of individuals reached through community outreach and planning that promotes biodiversity	project records, participant lists	2,506	1,266	0%	0	2,362	Under target. We overestimated the FY 12 target during work planning.

INDICATOR	Data Source	Baseline data, 2009	FY 12 Results to date	% reached in Q 2	Q2 Result	FY 12 Target	Comments
conservation and improved gender equity							
14a Number of individuals trained and/or certified in coastal governance, MPA management, HIV/AIDS action planning, and other cross-cutting issues (SO 13, indicator 4)	Project records, trainnet records	1,166	1083	118%	590	500	Over target
14b. Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance	Project records, trainnet records		18,688	107%	9,234	8,660	Over target
15. Number of success stories documenting key actionable findings about best practice approaches and lessons learned published in local media reports, radio shows, conference papers, and research studies	success story artifacts, articles, videos, etc	0	46	45%	15	33	Over target

Appendix 2. Environmental Compliance Reporting

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