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QUARTERLY REPORT, Q1

Reporting period: October 1st to December 31th, 2011

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, Q1 (October 1-December 31, 2011)**
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COASTAL RESOURCES CENTER

University of Rhode Island

Program Overview/Summary

Name of the Implementing Agency: University of Rhode Island Coastal Resources Center	**Reporting Period:** October-December, 2011	
Report Prepared by: Elin Torell and Jeremiah Daffa	**Home Office Address:** US address: 220 South Ferry Road, Narragansett, RI 02882, USA Tanzania address: Bongwa Area, Plot No. P.O.BOX 223 Bagamoyo, Tanzania	
Project Title: Conservation of Coastal Eco-Systems in Tanzania: The PWANI Project	**Target Areas (Geographic):** Bagamoyo, Pangani, Zanzibar	
Cooperative Agreement #: 621-A-00-10-00012-00	**Sub-contract/sub-grantees: UZIKWASA, WIOMSA, TaTEDO, CEEST, and SeaSense**	
Period of Project: (Start and End Dates): December 15, 2009 – December 14, 2013	**Related Program Area & Elements of Operations Plan:** SO 13, NRM	
Budget:		
Planned Life of the Project: US $4,377,061 (includes URI cost share)	**Amount Obligated to Date:** US $2,900,000	**Pipeline:** US $1,000,611 (includes 611 dollars in carry over +1 million dollars in year 3 funds)
Principal Target Beneficiaries: Direct: Coastal districts, government departments and institutions, and coastal communities, NGOs and CBOs Indirect: Private Sector	**Major Counterpart Organizations:** NEMC, VPO, Government Departments and Institutions, Coastal Districts, Local ICM Programs and NGOs.	

Standard Indicators:	**Baseline *FY11***	**Target *Annual***	***Q1* FY12 Result**	***Q2* FY12 Result**	***Q3* FY12**	***Q4* FY12**	**Results Performance for reporting period**	**On Target Y/N**
Number of hectares in		45,040	0		0	0	0%	Y

areas of biological significance under improved management	102,046							
Number of hectares in areas of biological significance showing improved biophysical conditions for selected parameter(s)	26,734	5,300	0				0%	NA
Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance	11	8	0			0	0%	Y
Dollar value of funds leveraged	333,208	No target	14,128				121%	Y
Number of households implementing energy efficient measures as a result of USG assistance	0	43	52					
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				29%	Y
Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance	1	4	0		0	0	0%	Y
Number of individuals with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable NRM	734	602	91				15%	Y
Number of households with improved access to finance, including those receiving community credit and start up grants	278	120	153				128%	
Proportion of females participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources	0	60%	57%				95%	

Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues (adaptation) as a result of USG assistance	14	4	4				100%	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				16%	Y
Number of fishermen (mobile men with money) reached with individual and/or small group level preventive interventions that are based on evidence and/or meet the minimum standards required. (PEPFAR P8.3.D)	956	500	214				43%	Y
Number of targeted condom service outlets (PEPFAR P8.4.D)	153	300	340				113%	N
Number of individuals trained	2,606	No target	362				NA	
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				39%	

Note: The Results Performance Column depicts level of achievement for FY 12 Quarter 1 against the annual target for FY 12

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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

Table of Contents

Program Overview/Summary i

Contact Information: v

List of Acronyms vi

Introduction 8

Project Goal and Results 8

Highlights of Results from Quarter 1, FY 12 10

FY 12, Quarter 1 Results, Outputs, and Priorities 12

Project administration, communications, and learning 12

Project Management 12

Supporting the VPO and the National Environment Management Council (NEMC) 12

Cross learning and communications 12

1. Protect Critical Coastal Forests, Wildlife, and Freshwater Resources 13

Activity 1.1 and 1.2. Critical coastal area use planning in Bagamoyo District 13

Activity 1.3: Protect and monitor coastal forests and associated wildlife inside SANAPA . 15

Activity 1.4: Reduce Deforestation through Improving Energy Technologies. 17

2. Protect Critical Marine Ecosystems and Endangered Species 19

Activity 2.1.1. Scale-up of community-led no-take zones of intertidal areas 19

Activity 2.1.2 Half pearl farming 19

Activity 2.1.3 Improving sustainability of Dolphin Tourism in Menai Bay 20

Activity 2.2: Support the implementation of the SANAPA marine zone. 21

Activity 2.3: Protection of sea turtles 21

3. Human Dimensions of the Coastal Ecosystem 23

Activity 3.1 Increasingly resilient communities 23

Activity 3.2. Communities benefiting economically from NRM-based businesses 25

Activity 3.3.1: HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation activities to improve life 27

Activity 3.3.2 Integrating Population, Health, and Environment (PHE) in Pwani Project 28

Stakeholder participation/involvement (line ministries/central government, district government, communities, and/or CBOs 30

Gender mainstreaming 31

Challenges and how they were overcome 31

Financial Report -Pwani Estimated Quarterly Financial Status 33

Appendix 1. Pwani Performance Management Report 34

Appendix 2. Environmental Compliance Reporting 39

Introduction

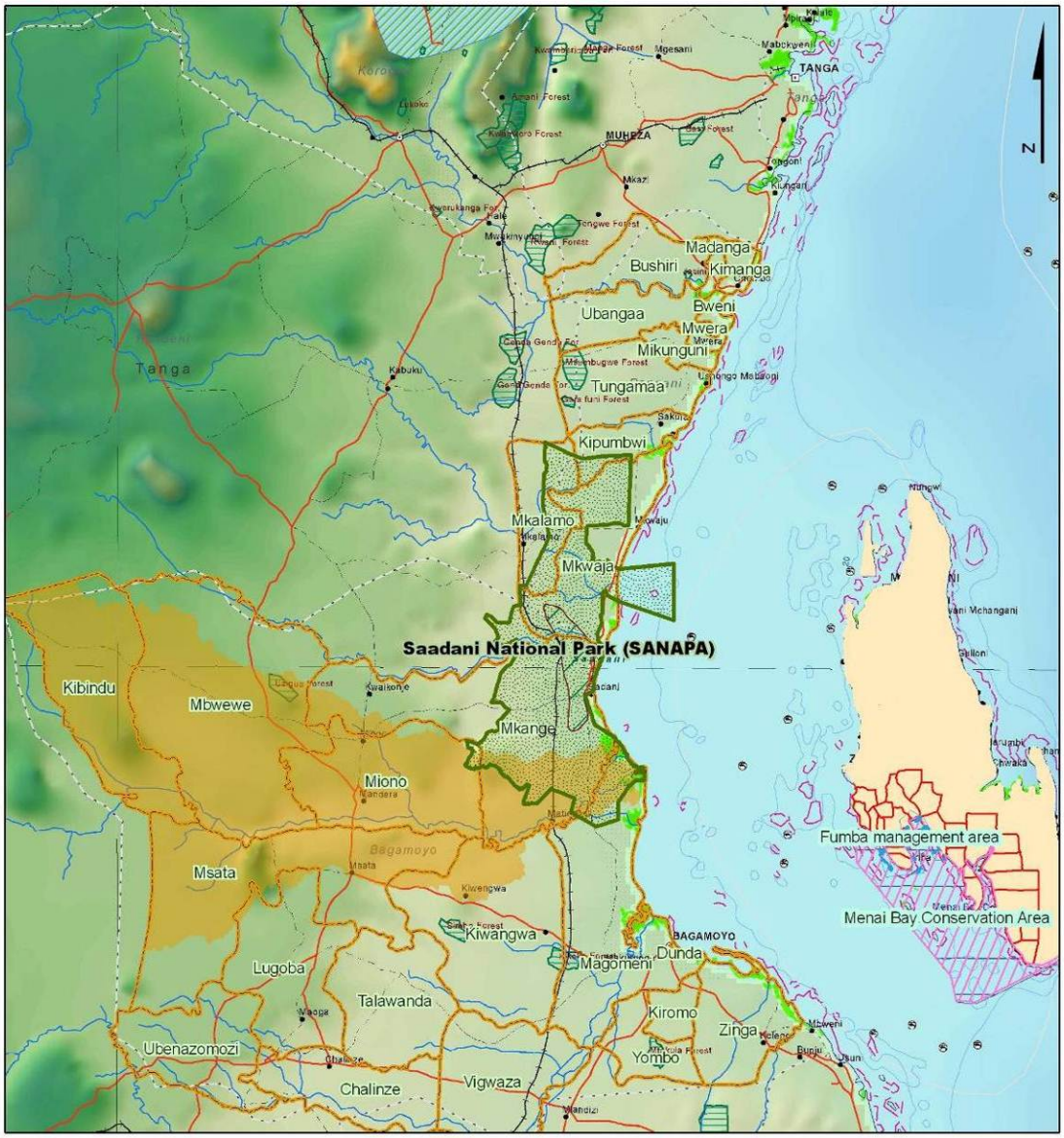
This report describes the results from the first quarter of FY 12 of the Conservation of Coastal Eco-Systems in Tanzania: the Pwani Project. The Pwani project is implemented in the Bagamoyo-Pangani and Menai Bay Seascapes, an area that face many threats to its biodiversity assets and challenges to its 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



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 1, FY 12

Coordination with national government and learning

- Supported VPO/NEMC in the Eastern African regional process for developing a Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management. Tanzania hosted one of expert meetings during this quarter. The Pwani Senior Policy Advisor (Daffa) was part of the organizing secretariat and the Tanzania delegation.
- The Pwani climate change work was showcased on "we adapt.org": http://weadapt.org/knowledge-base/vulnerability/climate-change-adaptation-in-tanzanias-coastal-villages
- Seven newspaper articles were published on project related topics (two related to HIV/AIDS). Articles were published by the Inter Press Service, the Express Newspaper, the Kulikoni Newspaper, and the Guardian.
- The registration of the Pwani community based newspaper is in progress and the newspaper policy is ready.
- The Pwani Swahili blog was updated regularly and an English blog was created

Protect Critical Coastal Forests, Wildlife, and Freshwater Resources

- **Spatial Planning and mariculture:** Final draft Kiharaka mariculture zoning bylaw ready for village-level approval; Second draft of the Mariculture Permitting Procedures for the Bagamoyo District prepared; Summary Swahili Mariculture Permitting Procedures prepared and shared with local communities.
- **Elephant tracking:** Elephants are continuously monitored on the ground and through the satellite collars; Elephant distribution maps for Saadani and Wami Mbiki updated and shared with key stakeholders; Detailed analysis of critical habitats outside protected areas identified from two collared elephants
- **Energy-saving technologies:** Bagamoyo District Sustainable Energy Development Cluster (DiSEDC) strengthened through a workshop on management and implementation of sustainable energy projects; Modern energy technologies (baking ovens and solar multi-chargers) distributed to six groups and one individual; Entrepreneur groups formulated—four for baking and three for solar multi-chargers—with a total of 43 members; Seven business centers established in Kitonga, Mkange, Mlingotini and the Changwahela sub-village.

Protect Critical Marine Ecosystem and Endangered Species

- **Zanzibar collaborative management and half pearl farming:** •No take zones in Fumba Chaleni, Bondeni, Bweleo and Nyamanzi were monitored in collaboration with community members; Monitoring results were presented to the local communities during feedback meetings; an assessment conducted of current half pearl farming activities; 20 new oysters seeded in Nyamanzi
- **Dolphin tourism:** Two half-day meetings were held in the Dimbani and Mkunguni villages to discuss with dolphin operators how to make dolphin activities more sustainable.
- **Sea turtle management:** Five green turtle nests monitored and protected (all in Kikokwe village). Two hatched successfully and three are still incubating; Four sea turtle mortalities recorded (all in Sange). All four were juveniles; Two new villages engaged in sea turtle conservation; One fishers awareness workshop held; Theater for Development project completed in two villages

Human Dimensions of the Coastal Ecosystem

- **Climate change:** Small demo-plots for rice farming were set up within the mango tree farm with the help of the District Agricultural Extension Officer; Twelve climate change committee members in the Mlingotini village were trained in how to construct and maintain modern beehives and 24 modern beehives were constructed; Two workshops were held in the Paje and Jambiani villages to formulate Community Climate Change and Adaptation Committees. These Community Climate Change Committees have started implementing measures against beach erosion, including planting *Hypomea* grass along the beach; The Pwani climate change work was showcased at the 1st International Symposium on Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change in Small Island Developing States: Implications to Poverty Reduction held on Zanzibar in December 2011
- **Economic growth:** SACCO for HIV/AIDS vulnerable groups established in the Sange, Ushongo and Mwembeni villages, Pangani; The Sakura SACCO members established a beekeeping group and acquired 50 hectares for beekeeping; Marketing support was provided to the Fumba jewelry makers, by continuing to link the jewelry makers to new markets in Stone Town.
- **HIV/AIDS:** 40 TFD shows and 12 MVU spots delivered in Pangani villages; 310 condom outlets established and/or identified; 259 individuals trained in condom social marketing; Extended VMACs formed and village HIV/AIDS action plans engendered; Sixty Pangani FM community radio interactive programs produced and aired
- **Population, health, and environment:** 30 PHE youth peer educators were trained; 127 fishermen reached through focus group meetings on HIV/AIDS prevention and natural resources management; Four presentations (including three "success stories") on the Pwani and BALANCED projects' experiences implementing PHE were given in Dakar, Mombasa, and Zanzibar

FY 12, Quarter 1 Results, Outputs, and Priorities

Project administration, communications, and learning

Project Management

- Annual Project Work Planning Meeting conducted

Supporting the VPO and the National Environment Management Council (NEMC)

- Supported VPO/NEMC in the Eastern African regional process for developing a Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management. Tanzania hosted one of expert meetings during this quarter. The Pwani Senior Policy Advisor (Daffa) was part of the organizing secretariat and the Tanzania delegation.

Cross learning and communications

- The Pwani climate change work was showcased on "we adapt.org": http://weadapt.org/knowledge-base/vulnerability/climate-change-adaptation-in-tanzanias-coastal-villages
- Two articles were published on the Inter Press Service:
    - http://www.ipsinternational.org/africa/sw/nota.asp?idnews=3987
    - http://www.ipsinternational.org/africa/sw/nota.asp?idnews=3977
- Two English language articles and one photo were published in the Express Newspaper. One Swahili language article was published in the popular weekly "Kulikoni" Newspaper.
- A request was sent to the Registrar of Newspapers for the Pwani community-based newspaper. The registrar accepted the request and proposed the newspaper name to be "Mazingira ya Pwani". The printer who is required to be part of the registration process has been identified and has accepted to print the newspaper.
- The newspaper policy is ready for the community based newspaper
- The Pwani Swahili blog was updated regularly. See the link: http://tcmppwani.blogspot.com/. The blog is becoming popular among partners. About 1500 viewers have visited the blog. An English blog was finalized: http://tcmppwaniyetu.blogspot.com/. The English blog includes a link to the URI climate change documentary showcasing the Pwani community based climate change work. Pwani staff and blog members are now able to upload materials to the English blog directly

Key outputs

- Five stories published
- Newspaper policy

Results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Total	Comments
Number of success stories documenting key actionable findings about best practice approaches and lessons learned published in local media reports, radio shows, conference papers, and research studies	5	

Priorities for Next Quarter (January—March, 2012)

- Continue providing technical assistance related to the NICEMS and the Fisheries Policy and Legislation revisions.
- Continue participating in the process for developing a regional ICZM Protocol
- Prepare and organize SOT meeting on Zanzibar
- Continue publishing stories in local newspapers and online
- Follow up with the registration of the Mazingira ya Pwani"Newspaper.

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 and 1.2. Critical coastal area use planning in Bagamoyo District; Mariculture zoning for mangrove ecosystem protection

Report Period Accomplishments (October—December, 2011)

- A mariculture spatial planning bylaw for the Kiharaka village was finalized and final draft is ready for approval. A draft bylaw for the Makurunge village was submitted to the District lawyer for review. These bylaws are part of backing up and implementing the Decentralized Minor Permitting Procedures for Pond Mariculture in the Bagamoyo District.
- Upon special request from the Kiharaka Village Council, The Spatial Planning and Mariculture Task Team followed up on Mr Muyonga's mariculture case through the District Mangrove Office. The improper mariculture practice exercised by Mr Muyonga, who intends to establish a fish farm in area, has caused severe mangrove clearance and serious environmental destruction. The Kiharaka Village requested a STOP ORDER (i.e. halting any activity in the destroyed site), which was granted by the Bagamoyo District Court. This shows proof of village buy-in to the mariculture zoning process.
- The task force team continued to improve the Decentralized

Photo: Village assembly at RAZABA to discuss the Swahili summary of the Mariculture Permitting Procedures

Mariculture Minor Permitting Procedures. Feedback from various stakeholders led to the addition of some new information and restructuring the document to better fit Bagamoyo's needs in terms of mariculture development.

- A summary of the Mariculture Permitting Procedures was prepared, translated into swahili and shared at village level for approval.
- The Pwani Project continued improving the GIS database management system, which was used when developing improved mariculture maps. For example, suitable mariculture sites in Magomeni, which did not appear on earlier GIS maps, were added with the correct coordinates.

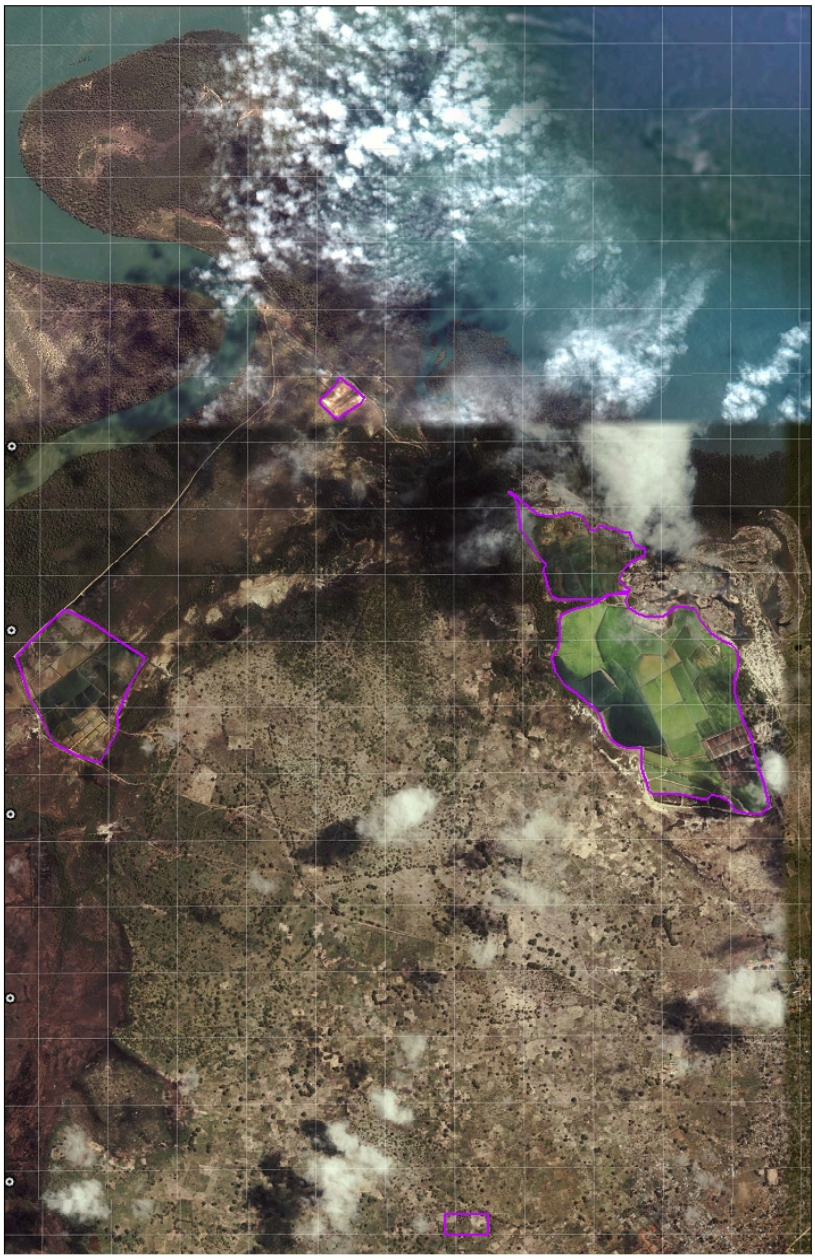


Photo: Map segment representing mariculture suitable sites in Magomeni village

Key Outputs

- Final draft Kiharaka bylaw ready for village-level approval
- Report on sharing the mariculture document at village level
- 2nd draft of the Mariculture Permitting Procedures for the Bagamoyo District
- Summary Swahili Mariculture Permitting Procedures

Results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Total	Comments
Dollar value of funds leveraged	428.57	Using the District boat when visiting project villages
Number of local organizations strengthened to manage endangered ecosystems, and to support sustainable livelihoods and cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS and gender	8	8 coastal village councils strengthened and better prepared to do spatial planning—and especially pond fish culture. This will help protect coastal forests.
Number of individuals reached through community outreach and planning that promotes biodiversity conservation and improved gender equity	192	Community outreach through village assemblies in Saadani (39) Magomeni (70) Razaba(45) and Kitame (38) during the approval process for the Mariculture Permitting Procedures

Priorities for Next Quarter (January-March, 2012)

- Develop a scope of work for consultants from Institute of Marine Science and other scientists for special studies to fill information gaps towards preparation of a "State of the Mbengani Bay" Report
- Start preparing a detailed "State of Mbengani Bay Report", which will outline the characteristics and threats facing the Mbegani Bay (shoreline changes and marine fishery habitats)
- Facilitate the approval process of the Kiharaka and Makurunge bylaws
- Review the Mariculture Permitting Procedures at District level through a CMT meeting
- Translate Permitting Procedures into Kiswahili for approval during District Full Council Meeting
- Hold village assembly meetings in those villages not covered in December 2011 to approve the Swahili summary of the Permitting Procedures.

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

Report Period Accomplishments (October—December, 2011)

- Elephants were monitored from satellite and ground in Saadani National Park and Wami Mbiki Wildlife Management area. Although most of the elephants were concentrated north east of the park (i.e. around the Buyuni Kuu and Buyni Kitopeni villages, which are outside the park), one of the bulls had unusual movements between the Madete beach area and the

Wami River. Three females (K2,K3 and K5) moved along the same route. The bull went on to the Zaraninge forest, south west of the Saadani National Park. In December the bull moved west of the Zaraninge to south of the Kiona area, but stayed less than 3 kilometers from the Wami River. This movement suggests that the Wami River, which connects the two protected areas, might be used as pathway for elephants and probably other species, such as buffaloes, in the Saadani-Wami Mbiki ecosystem.

Saadani National Park rangers and a Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute veterinary happy after collaring a female elephant at Mligaji River.

- Mapped various features within and around Saadani National Park and uploaded in our basic base-map for Saadani and Wami Mbiki conservation areas. This will be a management tool for the protected areas, providing information about the movements of elephants within and between the protected areas.
- Continued compiling an ecological database for Saadani National park and Wami Mbiki Wildlife Management Area. The database will improve the decision making within the park management
- Met with Tanzania's President, Dr Jakaya Kikwete during the Christmas holidays at Bilila Hotel in Serengeti. During the meeting, Dr. Kikoti presented on the Pwani Project's research activities. The president was interested in learning about the potential of establishing corridors between the Saadani National Park and Wami Mbiki Wildlife Management Area. He requested more research on both protected areas in order to improve management, especially Wami Mbiki, which is managed by communities. He requested the Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute to conduct a study on the Roosevelt Sable antelope, which is rare in the Saadani National Park. In addition, he requested that scientists explore whether we could re-stock the Sable antelope to boost its numbers and attain a viable population. The president was concerned about elephant poaching in Tanzania, especially in the Selous Game Reserve

Key Outputs

- Elephant distribution maps for Saadani and Wami Mbiki updated and shared with key stakeholders.
- Detailed analysis of critical habitats outside protected areas identified from two collared elephants

Results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Total	Comments
Dollar value of funds leveraged	4,500	The amount was contributed by Elephant Centre and A tent with View for transport, accommodation and salaries for assistant

Priorities for Next Quarter (October—November, 2011)

- Start to organize the de-collaring operation
- Continue monitoring elephants from satellite and ground
- Strengthen ground-monitoring south west of Saadani National Park and along the rivers in collaboration with the Kisamba Conservancy.
- Continue to improve the elephant habitat map for Saadani and Wami Mbiki in collaboration with TCMP and URI.
- Start the Saadani-Wami Mbiki corridor survey, focusing on the Wami River

Activity 1.4: Reduce Deforestation through Improving Energy Technologies.

Report Period Accomplishments (October—December, 2011)

- Village Sensitization meetings were held to explain the benefits of using ovens and solar multi-charges in the four project villages. These included the Mkange, Kitonga and Mlingotini villages and the Changwahela sub-village, which is located in Mapinga village. During the sensitization, all villages expressed interest in the technologies, demanding more than one demonstration unit per village.
- A total of six entrepreneur groups were formed with a total of 43 members. Three groups were formed in Kitonga (one for phone charging and two for baking). One group of each kind (phone charging and baking) were established in Mkange and in Mlingotini, one group named Mapishi Asilia was formed for baking breads, cakes and scones using improved charcoal oven. The solar multi-charger project in Changwahela is owned by an individual entrepreneur called Mr. Mohamed Saidi, who is using the multi charger to start a phone charging business at the same time as he is getting light for his shop and canteen.
- A two day baking training workshop was conducted for 28 participants selected from the new entrepreneurs in Mkange, Kitonga and Mlingotini. The trainees were selected based on personal interest and entrepreneurial behavior. During the training it was observed that there is a good market for baked goods in all villages, because75% of the baked goods sold in the villages comes from Dar es Salaam. The bakeries have the potential to be a good income source for women and youth, who often have a difficult time generating monetary income. The training covered how to bake normal breads, scones and sponge cakes. The participants were also taught how to calculate the costs of producing baked goods and estimating profit margins. Based on calculations made during the training, the participants concluded that using the improved charcoal ovens for baking and marketing baked goods has the potential to generate a substantial profit.
- A two-day training workshop on the use and servicing of solar multi-chargers was held for 15 persons. Similar to the baking workshop, the participants were provided a mix of theoretical and practical skills related to how to run and manage the solar multi-chargers.
- All of the groups were facilitated to establish business centers where they can offer their services. The groups were provided with an improved charcoal oven or a solar multi-charger.
- Live demonstrations were conducted in each village and promotional materials, such as leaflets, brochures and posters, were provided to village members. The live demonstrations exposed the villagers to the benefits of using modern energy technologies and the potential job and income opportunities that marketing the technologies provide.
- Two participatory village meetings were conducted to develop sustainable energy action plans in Mkange and Kitonga that builds on the entrepreneurial activities under way.
- TaTEDO collaborated with the District Sustainable Energy Development Cluster (DiSEDC), by inviting one or two members to join each of the field activities implemented during the

quarter. The collaboration aimed to transfer knowledge and learning between TaTEDO and the DiSEDC members.

- Conducted a workshop on management and implementation of sustainable energy projects for DiSEDC members and other district officials

Key Outputs

- Modern energy technologies (baking ovens and solar multi-chargers) distributed to six groups and one individual.
- Entrepreneur groups formulated—four for baking and three for solar multi-chargers—with a total of 43 members.
- Seven business centers established in Kitonga, Mkange, Mlingotini and the Changwahela sub-village.

Results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Total	Comments
Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues (adaptation) as a result of USG assistance (NEW)	1	DiSEDC
Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance (NEW)	49	43 individuals trained in modern energy technologies, 6 DiSEDC members
Number of individuals with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable NRM (SO 13, indicator 2)	43	Entrepreneur groups marketing products (bread) and services (e.g. phone charging) based on energy saving technologies.
Number of households implementing energy efficient measures as a result of USG assistance	43	
Proportion of females participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources	70%	30 out of 43 individuals trained in energy saving technology entrepreneurship are women
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)	456	The solar multi charger training was four hours per day for two days. The baking training was six hours per day for two days.
Number of individuals reached through community outreach and planning that promotes biodiversity conservation and improved gender equity	38	Individuals participating in planning meetings in Kitonga and Mkange

Priorities for Next Quarter (January—March, 2012)

- Conduct a workshop on management and implementation of sustainable energy projects for DiSEDC members and other district officials. TCMP staff will also be invited to participate and share experiences.
- Participatory development of two local level action plans. This process will include participatory village meetings with the Mkange and Kitonga villages. The aim of these action plans will be to facilitate community participation and sustainability.

2. Protect Critical Marine Ecosystems and Endangered Species

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

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

Report Period Accomplishments (October-December, 2011)

- No take zones in Fumba Chaleni, Bondeni, Bweleo and Nyamanzi were monitored in collaboration with community members.
- Monitoring results were presented to the local communities during feedback meetings
- A monitoring report is being drafted and a comparison between 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2011 data is under way. Early results show that the biodiversity has improved inside and outside the Bweleo no-take area, which is the largest one. No change in bivalve diversity was noted in Fumba Chaleni, whereas stock densities had decreased in Nyamanzi and Fumba Bondeni. We have known for some time that the no-take area in Nyamanzi is in a bad spot for bivalves. Strong currents and sand movements are disrupting the stocks. That is the reason why we are working with the community to re-locate the no-take zone. In Fumba Bondeni, the decreases in bivalve stocks are a result of poaching by neighboring villages.
- The Kikungwi village has earmarked an area where they intend to establish a no-take zone.

Key Outputs

- Monitoring data

Activity 2.1.2 Half pearl farming

Report Period Accomplishments (October —December, 2011)

- An assessment was conducted of current half pearl rafts. During the assessment the team met with farmers from Nyamanzi, Unguja Ukuu, Fumba, Kikungwi, and Bweleo to check on the status of half pearl farming in each village. We found that there are three active half pearl farming groups in Nyamanzi and Bweleo. Half pearl farming has not taken off in the other villages: in Unguja rafts were destroyed by vandalism; in Kikungwi rafts have been prepared, but no oysters have been seeded, because there is a lack of oysters in that area; in Fumba the half pearl trials have failed, because the sea is too rough to sustain the rafts. One interesting

finding is that some women in Nyamanzi are selling pearls produced in Mtwara. The Mtwara farmers were trained by Ali (the Bweleo lead farmer) and they are very productive.

- Ali (Bweleo farmer) was invited and went to Pemba Island to train new half pearl farmers. This activity was not supported by Pwani.
- Continued assessing the spat settlements, finding that once again, Nyamanzi seems to have the best rates of spat settlement and growth.
- Perry Raso, an oyster farmer from Matunuck oyster farm in USA, volunteered his time and visited Zanzibar for ten days. He did a thorough analysis of the current half pearl farming activities and made some suggestions for how to improve the current systems:
    - Establish scheduled maintenance, harvest and marketing practice as well as uniformity in grow-out gear and stocking densities.
    - The nylon mesh bags that are used by the farmers are effective but are not ideal as the oysters bunched together regardless of stocking density. This is likely to cause reduced growth and mortality. Bottom planting of the oysters may be a more cost effective method for grow out. This method would reduce gear costs and increase the capacity for new and existing growers to grow large volumes of oysters with very little capital.
    - The farmers should keep open and regular communication with extension professionals, other farmers and potential customers. The two main farmers have hundreds of oysters ready to be seeded with pearl nuclei, with increased communication between the farmers and extension these oysters could be seeded and ready for market.
    - A structured schedule for the farmers which takes into account the times of year that wild harvest fishing is the most productive (April – June) should to be followed. This would include monthly seeding and harvesting, except during April-June, which would provide more constant products to the market.
    - There is no steady market for the oyster shells and half pearls. While all half pearls that are harvested seem to be getting sold, there were very limited amount of half pearls produced/harvested in 2011. Most half pearls were harvested for specific visitors and festivals. The unpredictable market system reduces incentive for farmers to create product. There is inconsistent pricing especially for whole shells being sold by women jewelry makers. Some of the shell jewelry is packaged with a visible price while some jewelry is not packaged and the price of product changes depending on the vendor.
- Several groups, including researchers and tourists, from Europe, Canada, and Russia visited Fumba, to learn how they undertake half-pearl farming and shell craft making in a sustainable way

Key Outputs

- 20 new oysters grafted at Nyamanzi

Activity 2.1.3 Improving sustainability of Dolphin Tourism in Menai Bay

Report Period Accomplishments (October—December, 2011)

- Two half-day meetings were held in the Dimbani and Mkunguni villages to discuss with dolphin operators how to make dolphin activities more sustainable. Twenty participants from each village attended the meeting.

Results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Total	Comments
Number of hectares in areas of biological significance showing improved biophysical conditions for selected parameter(s)	0	The final comparison between the December 2011 data and earlier monitoring data is under way and the results will be presented in the next quarterly report.
Dollar value of funds leveraged	$7200	Value of the time volunteered by Perry Raso
Number of individuals reached through community outreach and planning that promotes biodiversity conservation and improved gender equity	63	Individuals participating in no-take zone feedback meetings. Fifty six (89%) of the participants were women.

Priorities for Next Quarter (January—March, 2012)

- Conduct a rapid assessment on dolphin by catch, with funds leveraged from SWIOFP.
- Establish a local committee to oversee and manage the dolphin tourism;
- Establish a dolphin monitoring team
- Print dolphin watching guidelines
- Establish dolphin watching bylaws and a management plan
- Revive KIDOTOA and work more with them
- Encourage collection of oysters on a monthly basis so that the farmers have a steady supply oysters for seeding/grafting.
- Encourage monthly grafting of oysters (at least 50 in each village)
- Revive the no take zone committees to assist in the monitoring of the no-take zones
- Establish a new pearl farm at Kikungwi
- Continue the establishment of new no-take zones in Kikungwi and Unguja Ukuu

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 (October—December, 2011)

- Monitoring and protection of sea turtle nests laid during the reporting period
- Ongoing monitoring of endangered species mortalities and illegal activities (dynamite fishing, illegal netting, sea turtle slaughter)
- Village council meetings held in Stahabu and Kipumbwi to approve selection of two new Conservation Officers
- Two new Conservation Officers recruited in Stahabu and Kipumbwi villages
- Meeting held with eight Conservation Officers and three project assistants to share information and identify challenges to sea turtle conservation

- Marine endangered species awareness workshop held for fishers and village leaders from 12 villages (48 participants)
- 22 community members trained in 'Theatre for Development' and performances held in two villages
- Six staff from 'Tent With a View' safari lodge trained in sea turtle biology, conservation and ecotourism
- Awareness posters distributed in two villages and to District Offices
- Presentation to 100 school students on endangered marine species

TFD performance about the use of illegal nets

Key Outputs

- Five green turtle nests monitored and protected (all in Kikokwe village). Two hatched successfully and three are still incubating
- Four sea turtle mortalities recorded (all in Sange). All four were juveniles
- Two new villages engaged in sea turtle conservation
- One fishers awareness workshop held
- TFD project completed in two villages

Results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Total	Comments
Number of individuals reached through community outreach and planning that promotes biodiversity conservation and improved gender equity	528	• Outreach to hotel staff on turtle conservation techniques and ecotourism opportunities • Community members trained in TFD • Community members attending TFD performances
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)	840	48 people attended the two day workshop, for a total of 17.5 hours per person

Priorities for Next Quarter (January—March, 2012)

- Monitoring and protection of sea turtle nests and hatchlings at eight nesting sites
- Ongoing monitoring of endangered species mortalities
- Monitoring of illegal activities (dynamite fishing, illegal netting, sea turtle slaughter)
- Sea turtle conservation and ecotourism training workshop for 15 SANAPA wardens
- Recruitment of ecotourism representative for Ushongo

- Training for two new Conservation Officers in Kipumbwi and Stahabu
- Village meetings in Ushongo, Kikokwe and Mkwaja
- Bycatch awareness training in two villages
- Distribution of awareness posters in five villages

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 (October—December, 2011)

Mainland Climate Change adaptation

- Mango tree planting. The survival rate of the mango seedlings planted in the Kitonga village was evaluated. Out of the 1,287 seedlings planted, the monitors found that 1,140 (89%) were still healthy.
- Small demo-plots for rice farming were set up within the mango tree farm with the help of the District Agricultural Extension Officer. The demo-plots will be used to demonstrate water retention techniques, the effectiveness of fertilizers, and the effectiveness of rice hybrids with short time maturity that are resistant to droughts and diseases. The demo plot will also evaluate soils suitable for maximum yield per hectare.
- Fifteen pairs of gum boots were purchased for use in the rice/paddy demo-plots. The preparation and maintenance of the rice/paddy involves working in wet grounds and the gum boots will protect the health and safety of farmers and extension officers.
- Twelve climate change committee members in the Mlingotini village were trained in how to construct and maintain modern beehives. The training was conducted in collaboration with the district's apiculture expert. Local carpenters were also invited to the workshop to learn how to construct modern beehives—a knowledge that will ensure sustainability of the practice within the village. During the hands-on training a total of 12 beehives were constructed.
- The Pwani project supported the construction of 24 modern beehives, which were placed in the mangrove forest adjacent to the Mlingotini village. Once the beehives are colonized they will support the conservation of Mlingotini's mangrove resources. The district apiculture expert showed the villagers how to place the beehives correctly on suitable mangrove trees and the villages put up their hives using the same techniques.

Zanzibar

- Two workshops were held in the Paje and Jambiani villages. The purpose of the meetings was to formulate Community Climate Change and Adaptation Committee. The committees comprise of ten individuals, including women.
- The Community Climate Change Committees have started to implement their early adaptation plans. They started implementing measures against beach erosion, including planting *Hypomea* grass along the beach. The committees are regularly monitoring the work.
- A one day visit of three TCMP Pwani Project staff from Bagamoyo was made to Paje and Jambiani to monitor the Zanzibar activities, share information and lessons learned from implementing the early actions, and provide information about the climate change adaptation work on the mainland.
- A team meeting was held to discuss how to finalize the Paje and Jambiani vulnerability assessment and adaptation plan reports. The team also discussed how to move forward with climate change adaptation on Zanzibar, and especially how to combine climate change adaptation and economic growth activities—learning from the first year of implementation in Kitonga and Mlingotini.
- The Pwani climate change work was showcased at the 1st International Symposium on Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change in Small Island Developing States: Implications to Poverty Reduction held at the Zanzibar Ocean View Hotel in December 2011. Presentations made by Dr Shaghude,Dr. Narriman, and Mr.Mahenge described the Pwani Project's climate change activities on Zanzibar and the mainland.
- The Zanzibar team continued drafting the Jambiani and Paje climate change vulnerability assessment and adaptation plans.

Key Outputs

- Beekeeping training report

Results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Total	Comments
Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance (NEW)	220	Mlingotini climate change Committee and spillover effect. Jambiani and Paje climate change committees.
Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues (adaptation) as a result of USG assistance	3	Mangrove and beekeeping department, Bagamoyo district, Paje and Jambiani Climate Change Committees
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)	420	12 participants trained for 7 hours (per day for 5 days)
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	3	Presentations made at international climate change symposium

Priorities for Next Quarter (January—March, 2012)

Mainland

- Monitor mango trees survival in Kitonga
- Monitor demo-plots for rice farming in Kitonga
- Monitor beehive success in Mlingotini
- Start mangrove planting in degraded areas in the Mlingotini village.

Zanzibar

- Finalize village level vulnerability assessment
- Assist local stakeholders living between Paje and Jambiani in planting ipomea grass, which can help reduce erosion

Pangani

- Conduct a rapid coast-wide Pangani climate change vulnerability assessment (done in collaboration with Pangani wide mariculture assessment) to select two villages for conducting participatory and in-depth vulnerability assessments.

General outreach on climate change

- Document vulnerability and adaptation techniques for national outreach and replication
- Prepare climate change educational handout in Swahilli
- Participate in the process of revising the National Integrated Coastal Environmental Management Strategy (NICEMS) to ensure that climate change is properly addressed in the Strategy.

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 (October—December, 2011)

Mainland

- Mkange Women SACCO members trained in management and accounting.
- SACCO for HIV/AIDS vulnerable groups established in the Sange, Ushongo and Mwembeni villages, Pangani
- Sakura SACCO members established a beekeeping group and acquired 50 hectares for beekeeping.
- The Mkalamo and Sakura SACCOs books of accounts were audited and closed.

Zanzibar

- Fumba SACCO leaders were elected on Zanzibar
- The site plan and estimated costs for the Fumba Resource Center were finalized
- Marketing support was provided to the Fumba jewelry makers, by continuing to link the jewelry makers to new markets in Stone Town.

Key Outputs

Mainland

- Identified HIV/AIDS vulnerable groups in three villages.

Zanzibar

- Fumba SACCO leaders elected

Results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Total	Comments
Number of individuals with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable NRM (SO 13, indicator 2)	36	Sakura beekeepers group with 24 females & 12 males
Number of households with improved access to finance, including those receiving community credit and start up grants	153	This number is a result of a review of all the existing SACCOS. Some SACCOs had increased and some had decreased numbers of members. Across all SACCOs, there are 62% women.
Proportion of females participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources	57%	Approximately 57% of participants in livelihood and SACCO activities are women

Priorities for Next Quarter (January—March, 2012)

Mainland

- Provide seed funds to SACCOs in Saadani and Mlingotini
- Auditing the Mkange Women SACCO's books of accounts
- Train three newly established SACCOs in Pangani in business development skills, including entrepreneurship, natural resource based microenterprise development, and savings mobilization techniques. These SACCOs target HIV/AIDS vulnerable groups.
- Train Mlingotini tour guides in ecotourism business management
- Document historical/cultural tourism attractions in Mlingotini
- Support Dunda (Bagamoyo Town) in developing its waterfront
- Connect Pwani ecotourism activities with the TCMP blog.
- Sensitize new Mkwaja eco-tourism groups in business management and conservation.
- Support the Bagamoyo District Council to ratify the Bagamoyo ecotourism plan

Zanzibar

- Conduct training in jewelry making, packaging and labeling for entrepreneurs in Kizingo, Kikungwi and Unguja Ukuu.
- Link jewelry makers to graphic designers and printers to create labels and brochures for the entrepreneurs and the resource center
- Conduct training in business management skills for Unguja Ukuu and Kikungwi.
- Help jewelry makers liaise with markets (hotels, shops, etc.)
- Hold quarterly meetings with old jewelry groups to provide technical assistance on marketing
- Conduct training on price setting, marketing, and sales for old jewelry makers
- Provide follow up support to SACCOs in Kizingo, Fumba and Bweleo.
- Commence resource center construction
- Develop a sign board for 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 (October—December, 2011)

- Condom social marketing training: The training was facilitated by PSI Tanzania. A total of 259 people were reached, out of whom 122 were female.
- Engendering of Village HIV/AIDS Plans: Before the exercise of engendering village plans began, the team helped form extended VMACs in Mkalamo, Mikinguni, Kimang'a and Masaika. Extended VMACS were put in place to include more influential people and a broader range of village representatives (such as fishermen) in the committees. This will improve leadership accountability in the respective villages.
- TFD shows: The new VARANGATI 3 play was produced and 40 shows were performed throughout Pangani. Twelve mobile video unit spots were also showed in project villages. A new play and new video spots are currently being produced. They carry four themes: fishermen specific risky behaviors, gang rape (Kula Mande), men's reluctance to work, and neglecting agriculture
- Sixty Pangani FM community radio interactive programs were produced and aired with themes on Mazingira, Banja Basi and fishermen and HIV/AIDS issues. Pangani FM is increasingly being used by the community to speak their minds on issues related to community development, HIV/AIDS and environment. People are more anxious to demand action from their leaders. For example, one village had a water problem that they had presented to their Member of Parliament. When the MP did not act, they used the radio to remind the MP. This made the MP take action to solve the water problem.
- A community club called Maziwe Salamu has been organized by radio users. The members meet regularly to discuss issues related to youth, income generating activities, HIV/AIDS, and other community development matters.
- Technical backstopping to VMAC s and trained fishermen: VMACs and fishermen are jointly implementing the village HIV/AIDS plans
- SACCO development: TCMP and UZIKWASA are collaborating to support HIV/AIDS vulnerable groups through saving and credit facilities. Open village meetings were conducted Ushongo, Mwembeni and Sange to introduce the SACCO concept and mobilize vulnerable groups to seek membership.
- A stakeholders meeting, which included 25 representatives from NGOs working in Pangani and the Pangani district council, was conducted to discuss how each NGO is contributing to efforts to prevent HIV/AIDS in Pangani. It was significant to know such NGOS and the activities of each actor. The end product was a plan of action that stated individual NGOs' activities, their beneficiaries, their needs and challenges, and identified ways to overcome the challenges.

Key Outputs

- 40 TFD shows and 12 MVU spots delivered in Pangani villages
- 310 condom outlets established and/or identified
- 259 individuals trained in condom social marketing
- Extended VMACs formed and village HIV/AIDS action plans engendered
- Sixty Pangani FM community radio interactive programs produced and aired

Results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Total	Comments
Number of persons reached through community outreach that promotes HIV/AIDS prevention	10,413	Individuals attending TFD and MVU shows.
Number of the targeted population reached with individual and/or small group level HIV prevention interventions that are based on evidence and/or meet the minimum standards required (PEPFAR P8.1.D)	101	Technical backstopping to VMACs and trained fishermen in 6 villages.
Number of targeted condom service outlets (PEPFAR P8.4.D)	310	Condom outlets rolled out in all 33 villages in Pangani.
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)	4,144	259 individuals attending two days of condom social marketing training @ 8 hours per day.
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	2	2 newspaper articles showcasing the HIV/AIDS work

Priorities for Next Quarter (January—March, 2012)

- Conduct a joint review meeting between fishermen and VMACs to discuss HIV/AIDS action plans
- Proceed with MVU shows in the villages' night programs that are accompanied by community debates.
- Commence the process of "engendering" village HIV/AIDS plans and initiating a new leadership development program in eight initial villages.
- Disseminate the condom outlet survey report
- Manage condom outlet points in all 33 Pangani villages.
- Conduct technical backstopping of village HIV/AIDS/Gender plans jointly with trained fishermen
- Produce and air coastal Mazingira, Banja Basi and fishermen radio programs through the 107.7 Pangani FM community radio.

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

Report Period Accomplishments (October—December, 2011)

- In collaboration with the BALANCED project, organized a one-day advocacy meeting for Pangani district officials, CBDs, dispensary staff, ward leaders, sub-villages and village and religious leaders on Population, Health, Environment Youth Peer Education (PHE-YPE).
- Conducted a three-days training for 30 participants from Mkwaja and Mkalamo wards on PHE-YPE. The overall objectives was to train youth between 15 and 24 years old living in

areas where PHE activities are taking place and who are willing to volunteer to provide information and promote responsive sexuality, reproductive health/family planning, and environment awareness among their youth peers.

- Conducted monitoring and mentoring visits to CBDs, adult PEs and PHE providers. During the supervision visits we found that 6,382 condoms had been distributed by CBDs and PHE providers. The CBDs had distributed 314 pills/cycles; seen 224 new visitors; and referred 130 individuals to dispensaries. The visits also revealed that the peer educators continue to promote energy efficient technologies. During this quarter, nine new energy saving stoves were constructed by the peer educators in Mbulizaga and Mkalamo.
- In Bagamoyo, the team introduced the idea of holding focus group discussions with fishermen on HIV/AIDS prevention and natural resources management to Bagamoyo district officials and village leaders. The objective of this program is to promote a coordinated response to HIV/AIDS by increasing knowledge and changing attitudes and risky behaviors among men and women living in five fishing villages in the Bagamoyo District.
- Focus group discussions were held in five villages (Mlingotini, Pande, Changuahela, Saadani and Dunda), reaching 127 fishermen.
- In October, the team presented on the PHE approach at an international integrated coastal management course held at the Zanzibar Beach Resort. The training course and the participation of Pwani staff were sponsored by Sida.
- Gave two different presentations both entitled “Integrated PHE for Resilient Coastal Communities: Tanzania Case” during a session and a side workshop of the WIOMSA scientific symposium, held in Mombasa in October, 2011.
- Baraka Kalangahe gave a presentation entitled “Integrated PHE for Resilient Coastal Communities: Tanzania Case” at the session “Reaching the Hardly Reached: Delivering Family Planning through Population, Health, and Environment” session organized by the Population Reference Bureau and the BALANCED Project during the international family planning conference held in Dakar, Senegal in December 2011. Kalangahe’s participation in the conference was sponsored by the BALANCED project.

Key Outputs

- 30 PHE YPEs were trained
- 2 supervision trips conducted
- 127 fishermen reached through focus group meetings on HIV/AIDS prevention and natural resources management
- Four presentations (including three “success stories”) on the Pwani and BALANCED projects’ experiences implementing PHE

Results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Total	Comments
Dollar value of funds leveraged	2,000	Kalangahe travel to Senegal. Books donated by GIZ Tanga
Number of households implementing energy efficient measures as a result of USG assistance (NEW)	9	Fuel efficient stoves constructed by community volunteer in Mkalamo (5) and Mbulizaga (4)
Number of the targeted population reached with individual and/or small group level HIV prevention interventions that are based	293	Reached by CBDs and PEs

Indicator	Total	Comments
on evidence and/or meet the minimum standards required (PEPFAR P8.1.D)		
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.	214	Reached through focus group discussions, CBDs and PEs
Number of targeted condom service outlets	30	PHE YPEs trained in Pangani on Nov.2011
Number of success stories documenting key actionable findings about best practices approaches and lessons learned published in local media reports, radio shows, conference papers, and research studies	3	Presentations made in Dakar and Mombasa

Priorities for Next Quarter (July—September, 2011)

- Monthly monitoring of PHE YPEs, CBDs, adult PEs and PHE providers
- Conduct advocacy meetings and train PHE champions with the end goal of integrating PHE into the Pangani District Development Plan
- Conduct a Tanzania PHE Program design workshop in Pangani
- Train ADDOs (fully accredited) in Bagamoyo and Pangani on PHE linkages and update their RH/FP skills. This will include training them to become adult PEs as well as encouraging them to become SACCO members.
- Develop IEC materials/activities

<u>Stakeholder participation/involvement (line ministries/central government, district government, communities, and/or CBOs</u>

District and National Government Participation

- The Bagamoyo District Council continues to be actively involved in all spatial planning and mariculture activities through the District Task Force. In this quarter it included being involved in reviewing village bylaws, helping communities implement action plans, and reviewing the mariculture permitting procedures.
- Government cooperative departments on Zanzibar and the mainland continue to support Pwani's work with SACCOs and are helping the TCMP team when it forms, trains, and audits the existing SACCOs.
- The apiculture expert from the Bagamoyo district was the principal trainer and technical assistance provider for the Mlingotini beekeeping climate change adaptation activity.
- All relevant Zanzibar government institutions (e.g. the Departments of Environment, Fisheries Development, Marine products and Lands) .were involved in the climate change activities on Zanzibar The District Sustainable Energy Development Clusters (DISEDCs) members and village leaders were involved in each stage of implementing TaTEDO energy-related activities.
- A District Fisheries Officer participated in the fishermen HIV/AIDS awareness focus groups
- The District Executive Director and Ward Representatives opened the TFD performances for turtle conservation in Choba and Sange

- District community development officers were invited and participated actively during technical backstopping to VMACs
- After being trained in a "training of trainers" workshop, Pangani District facilitators were used as lead trainers during the condom social marketing training. The communities felt very comfortable with trainers from their own district and interacted freely during the training.

Conservation Staff

- Menai Bay Conservation Area staff members participated in all conservation activities undertaken on Zanzibar.
- SANAPA rangers are engaged in systematic data collection for elephant tracking, They collect data when they go on their normal anti-poaching patrols
- Wami Mbiki Game Scouts are collecting data on threats to elephants and human-elephant conflicts within and around the wildlife management Area.
- Tanzania National Parks, Tanzania Wildlife Researches Institute and the Commission for Science and Technology (COSTEC) are involved in planning for the de-collaring operation, which will be done on June 2012.

Involvement of Universities

- IMS continues to lead climate change and conservation activities on Zanzibar.

Village Level Participation:

- Energy entrepreneurs present monthly progress reports to their village offices.
- No take zones monitoring and pearl farming involved community members from of Bweleo, Fumba and Nyamanzi.
- Local communities are involved in spatial planning and mariculture. They participate in taking coordinates for maps and have taken initiatives to protect mangroves.

<u>Gender mainstreaming</u>

- Deliberate attempts were made to ensure that women were represented in the climate change early action activities on Zanzibar. Women engaged in seaweed farming, coconut rope making, and bivalve gleaning participated in the planting of Hypomea grass along the beach. One third of the participants in the climate change planning meetings were women.
- The PHE Youth Peer Educators include 15 women and 15 men. 62% of all SACCO members are women.
- About 95% of the individuals involved in the monitoring of no take zones on Zanzibar were women.
- During the implementation of the sustainable modern energy technologies activities, meaningful representation of women and men was a priority and 69% of the new entrepreneurs (bakeries and multi-chargers) are women. . The sustainable modern energy technologies distributed in the project villages will assist both women and men to create income. Although women preferred learning baking skills and men preferred the multi chargers.
- During the formation of *extended VMACs*, it was stressed that that it is important that the committees have equal representation of men and women.

<u>Challenges and how they were overcome</u>

- Some villages are transitioning from villages to townships in Bagamoyo. This means changing leadership and in some cases documentation and archiving of important documents, such as village bylaws were lost. In Bagamoyo, some communities have a limited understanding of how bylaws related to natural resource management are formulated and

enforced. To overcome this obstacle, the Pwani and District staff provided support and mentoring.

- In the Kiharaka village, the bylaw approval was delayed, because there is a serious problem related to land use planning in the village. As a solution, they opted to merge the approval process for the environmental bylaw and land use planning related policies.
- Village Councils have complained that several projects are requesting "special" village assemblies to deal with various issues. This made the planning and scheduling of meetings for sharing the mariculture permitting procedures difficult. However, after discussing the urgency of holding the meetings with the council, the project could proceed with its meetings.
- Holding meetings with fishermen is difficult, because their schedules are fluctuating based on the tides. As a result, project staff held meetings during the afternoons and evenings. Mariculture zoning activities continued to struggle because of the poor infrastructure and roads that are impassable during the rainy season. The Bagamoyo District provided a boat for travel to the RAZABA and Kitame villages.
- Selecting good climate change adaptation measures is a challenge on Zanzibar. It will be an early focus in year three to find measures that benefit the communities and the environment.
- Persistent illegal fishing in Maziwe Island Marine Reserve cause disturbance to nesting sea turtles. The project reported on these issues to the Marine Parks & Reserves Unit for action
- There are low levels of awareness in coastal communities of the impacts of unsustainable and illegal resource exploitation. Conservation Officers were reminded of their role in raising awareness to their community and awareness posters distributed
- The Fumba no take zones are poached and there is a need to better control them.
- Some SACCOs are experiencing problems, such as poor accounting skills and misconceptions regarding how SACCOs operate and how they benefit the members. To overcome this obstacle, the project and Cooperative Department staff will continue to train and mentor the groups.
- The jewelry making groups complain that they do not have the right tools for making jewelry. For example, they state that they need a grinding machine. We have to change the attitude that the project will provide all inputs to the entrepreneurs and cultivate a behavior where some of the profits are saved and used to buy tools and other equipment needed by the entrepreneurs.

Financial Report -Pwani Estimated Quarterly Financial Status

Budget Category (according to your approved project budget)	**Adjusted year 2 Budget 1**	**Cumulative Expenses For Year 2**	**Expenses for Reporting Quarter**	**Budget Balance**	**notes**
URI Personnel	104,213	102,124	22,127	2,089	
Fringe	47,713	47,486	9,773	228	
In country staff and consultants	114,910	110,608	53,929	4,302	
Subcontracts	247,407	245,329	45,603	2,078	
Other direct costs	161,780	154,189	56,319	7,591	
Travel	124,870	124,302	71,594	568	
Capital Equipment	67,000	71,654	4,500	(4,654)	
Total Direct	867,893	855,692	263,845	12,201	
Indirect	162,106	173,697	79,892	(11,590)	
Total Budget	1,030,000	1,029,389	343,737	611	**1, 2**

Notes:

1. Approved workplan budget assumed PEPFAR buy in by year-end of $160,000. These funds were not received. The adjusted budget is reflective of the $950,000 Year 2 obligation plus $80,000 carry over from year 1.
2. Indirect appears overspent in year 2 due to lag time in posting monthly in country expenditures at URI in project year 1, caught up in project year 2

Appendix 1. Pwani Performance Management Report

INDICATOR	Data Source	Baseline data, 2009	FY 10 Results	FY 10 Target	FY 11 results	FY 11 Target	FY 12 Results to date	% of target reached in Q 1	Q1 Oct-Dec	FY 12 Target
1. Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management	project records, secondary records	180,117	56,414	595	102,046	104,000	0	0%	0	45040
2. Number of hectares in areas of biological significance showing improved biophysical conditions for selected parameter(s)	project records, survey reports	26,734	-	-	-	-	0	0%	0	5300
3. Number of policies, laws, agreements, or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation implemented.	project records, secondary records	5	1	4	5	8	0	0%	0	8
4. Dollar value of funds leveraged	Project records	0	255,729	No target	149,473	No target	14,128		14,128	No target
5a Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance	project records	0	783		-		783	29%	783	2715

INDICATOR	Data Source	Baseline data, 2009	FY 10 Results	FY 10 Target	FY 11 results	FY 11 Target	FY 12 Results to date	% of target reached in Q 1	Q1 Oct-Dec	FY 12 Target
5b Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues (adaptation) as a result of USG assistance (NEW)	training reports, vulnerability assessments, project records	0			14	6	4	100%	4	4
5c Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance (NEW)	vulnerability assessments	0			1	4	0	0%	0	2
5d. Number of households implementing energy efficient measures as a result of USG assistance.	project records, participant lists						52	121%	52	43
6. Number of individuals with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable NRM *(SO 13, indicator 2)*	lists of livelihood participants. Surveys	0	400	145	334	260	91	15%	91	602
7. Number of households with improved access to finance, including those receiving community credit and start up grants	list of SACCO members	0	104	60	174	200	153	128%	153	120

INDICATOR	Data Source	Baseline data, 2009	FY 10 Results	FY 10 Target	FY 11 results	FY 11 Target	FY 12 Results to date	% of target reached in Q 1	Q1 Oct-Dec	FY 12 Target
Gender: Proportion of female participants in USG assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources.	lists of livelihood and SACCO participants. Surveys						0.57	95%	57%	60%
8. Number of persons reached through community outreach that promotes HIV/AIDS prevention	Project records	44,385	66,244	29,400	29,968	30,000	10413	35%	10413	30000
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	685	200	1,999	650	394	16%	394	2500
10. Number of fishermen (mobile men with money) reached with individual and/or small group level preventive interventions that are based on evidence	project records, meeting reports and participant lists	0	203	100	753	450	214	43%	214	500

INDICATOR	Data Source	Baseline data, 2009	FY 10 Results	FY 10 Target	FY 11 results	FY 11 Target	FY 12 Results to date	% of target reached in Q 1	Q1 Oct-Dec	FY 12 Target
and/or meet the minimum standards required. (PEPFAR P8.3.D)										
11. Number of targeted condom service outlets (PEPFAR P8.4.D)	project records, condom outlet surveys	62	147	62	153	42	340	113%	340	300
12. Number of local organizations strengthened to manage endangered ecosystems, and to support sustainable livelihoods and cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS and gender	project records,	0	18	22	14	14	8	67%	8	12
13. Number of individuals reached through community outreach and planning that promotes biodiversity conservation and improved gender equity	project records, participant lists	2,506	1,719	530	1,412	2,240	821	35%	821	2362

INDICATOR	Data Source	Baseline data, 2009	FY 10 Results	FY 10 Target	FY 11 results	FY 11 Target	FY 12 Results to date	% of target reached in Q 1	Q1 Oct-Dec	FY 12 Target
14a Number of individuals trained and/or certified in coastal governance, MPA management, HIV/AIDS action planning, and other cross-cutting issues (SO 13, indicator 4)	Project records, trainnet records	1,166	602	395	838	836	362		362	0
14b. Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance	Project records, trainnet records						5,860	68%	5,860	8,660
15. Number of success stories documenting key actionable findings about best practice approaches and lessons learned published in local media reports, radio shows, conference papers, and research studies	success story artifacts, articles, videos, etc	0	14	20	33	30	13	39%	13	33

Appendix 2. Environmental Compliance Reporting

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