USAID/TANZANIA
QUARTERLY REPORT, Q4

Reporting period: July 1- Sept 30, 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, Q4 (July 1- Sept 30, 2012)**
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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:** July – September, 2012.	
Report Prepared by: Elin Torell and Baraka Kalangahe	**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 $272,590
Principal Target Beneficiaries: Direct: Coastal districts, government	**Major Counterpart Organizations:** NEMC, VPO, Government Departments and Institutions, Coastal Districts, Local ICM Programs and NGOs.	

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	45,040 new hectares, 213,771 hectares cumulative	100%	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 new hectares	0%	N
Number of laws, policies, strategies, plans, agreements or regulations addressing climate change (mitigation or adaptation) and/or biodiversity conservation	11	8	0	5	7	2	25%	Y

officially proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of USG assistance								
Dollar value of funds leveraged	333,208	No target	14,128	82,000	5,080	60,967	No target	Y
Number of households implementing energy efficient measures as a result of USG assistance	0	43	52	225	15	9	21%	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	55	2%	N
Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance	1	4	0	1 (2 assessments, one report)	1	2	100%	Y
Number of individuals with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable NRM	734	602	91	2,243	356	0	0%	Y
Number of households with improved access to finance,	278	120	153	30	89	0	0%	Y

including those 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)	0% Cumulative total: 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	8	200%	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	2774	111%	Y
Number of fishermen (mobile men	956	500	214	214	168	445	89%	Y

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)								
Number of targeted condom service outlets (PEPFAR P8.4.D)	153	300	340	321	323	503	168%	Y
Number of individuals trained	2,606	500	362	131	590	274	55%	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	4,593	53%	Y

Note: The Results Performance Column depicts level of achievement for FY 12 Quarter 4 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

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Introduction

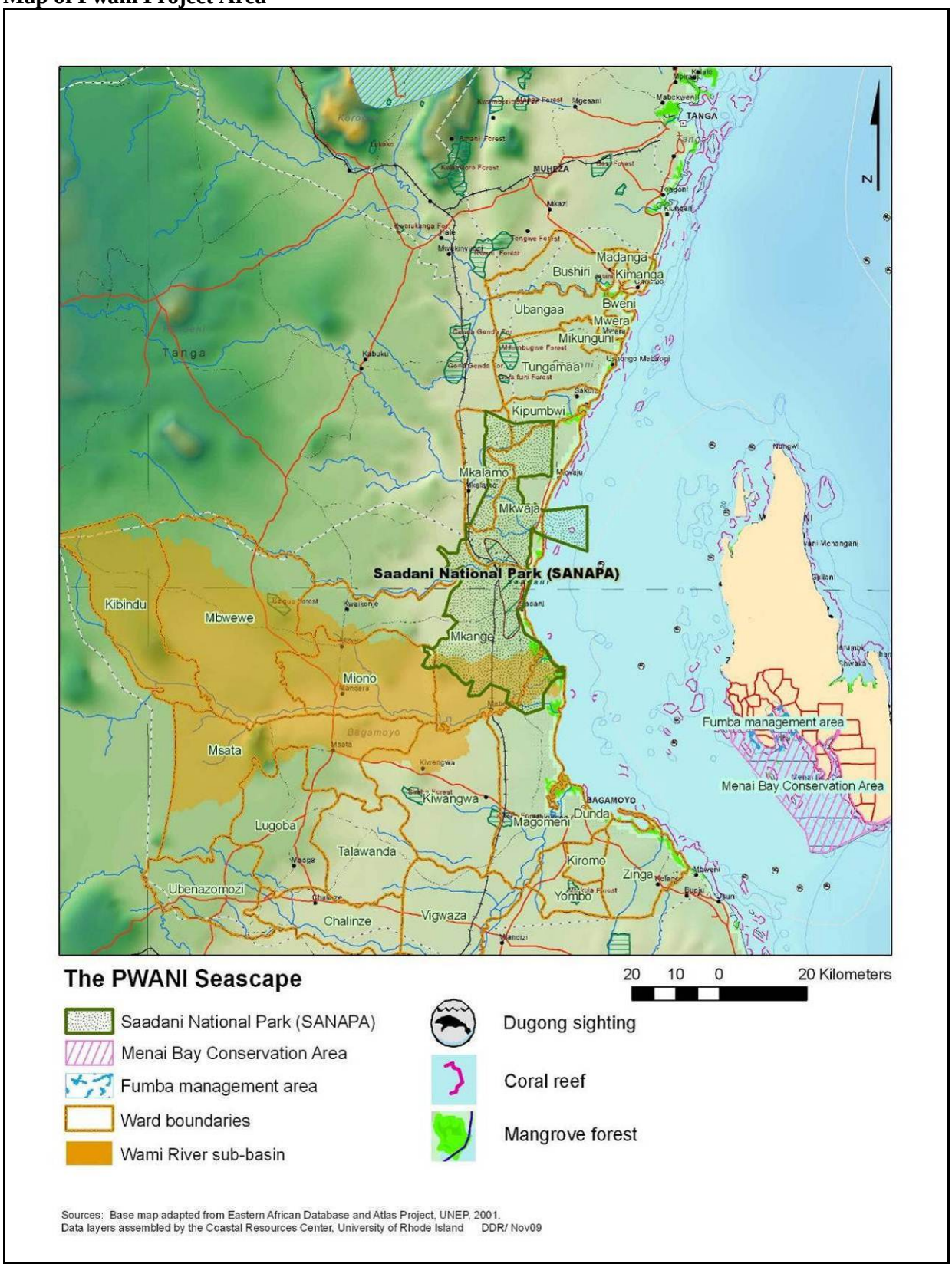
This report describes the results from the fourth quarter of FY 12 of the Conservation of Coastal Eco-Systems in Tanzania: the Pwani Project. The Pwani project is implemented in the Bagamoyo-Pangani and Menai Bay Seascapes, an area that face many threats to its biodiversity assets and challenges to its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



FY 12 highlights (October 1, 2011—September 30, 2012)

- Participated in the core team responsible for finalizing the draft regional protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) for the Eastern African Region, including the island states of the Western Indian Ocean Region. This protocol intends to replicate the USAID supported integrated coastal management efforts in the wider Western Indian Ocean region. The Draft ICZM Protocol is expected to be adopted during the coming Conference of Parties (COP) scheduled for December 2012.
- Finalized the Bagamoyo Minor Permit Procedures for Small Scale Mariculture Activities. The document was submitted to District ICM Facilitator and at has been preliminary approved by the Council's Standing Committee for Economic Affairs, Works and Environment. It is awaiting final approval by the District Full Council, during its next meeting scheduled at the end of October, 2012.
- Began establishing Minor Permit Procedures for Small Scale Mariculture Activities in the Pangani District. The whole Pangani district coastline has been surveyed and suitable mariculture sites have been identified and mapped in 14 coastal villages.
- All elephants collared in 2011 were de-collared in an operation that was documented by a film team from the National Geographic Society. Data from the collared elephants has been analyzed and two high quality maps have been produced, showing how the elephants move within Wami Mbiki and SANAPA. Preliminary key findings were shared with the three districts.
- Twelve entrepreneur groups, with a total of 96 members, have been formed for baking and charging mobile phones using energy saving technologies. The entrepreneurs, who live around SANAPA, have been trained in entrepreneurship, stove construction, baking, and the use and servicing of solar multi chargers.
- Two new no-take zones have been identified to conserve intertidal resources adjacent to the Kikungwi and Unguja Ukuu villages in Menay Bay, Zanzibar. Baselines have been established to assess the environmental condition of the areas.
- A sustainable dolphin tourism management plan has been formulated for the Menai Bay Conservation Area, Zanzibar. The Pwani Project has also helped strengthen the Dolphin Management Group, KIDOTOA. As a result, the project has assisted in bringing 45,040 hectares under improved management.
- For the first time in Tanzania, green turtle migratory routes have been identified through the use of satellite telemetry technology. The monitoring confirmed that coastal East Africa, including the Pwani seascape, is an important migratory corridor for green turtles moving to foraging grounds north of Tanzania.
- A rapid Pangani District wide climate change vulnerability assessment has been conducted. Following the rapid assessment, two detailed vulnerability assessments and adaptation plans were prepared for the Sange and Mwembeni villages.
- Ecotourism has been boosted in Bagamoyo and Pangani. Tour guides have been trained in Mlingotini (Bagamoyo) and Ushongo (Pangani). Leveraging significant resources to the ecotourism activities in Bagamoyo, the Pwani Project is partnering with the Collaborative Actions for Sustainable Tourism eco-tourism (COAST) project, which is managed by the Vice president Office and funded by UNWTO and UNIDO.

- Three savings and credit cooperative organizations have been established for HIV/AIDS vulnerable groups in Sange, Ushongo and Mwembeni (Pangani). The group members have been trained in business development skills and entrepreneurship together with other new SACCO members in Pangani and Zanzibar. Six SACCOs have received two installments of seed money.
- A half pearl farming and shell craft jewelry resource center has been constructed in Fumba. The entrepreneurs have developed a constitution and formed a technical committee that will oversee the management of the resource center.
- A film team from the Woodrow Wilson Center in Washington, D.C. traveled to Tanzania to prepare a short documentary. The documentary, which will be finalized in the first quarter of FY 13, highlights the population, health, and environment (PHE) work implemented by the Pwani Project—including activities related to fuel efficient technologies, SACCOs, HIV/AIDS, and family planning.
- Expanded the PHE work to the Bagamoyo District, by teaming up with CVM/APA to address women's and children's rights issues. This included working with Village Multisectoral AIDS Committees to improve the HIV/AIDS and gender based violence response within fishing communities in Bagamoyo. A total of 282 girls, bartenders, and persons living with HIV were trained and engaged as peer educators.
- Reached over 56,000 individuals through theater for development and mobile video unit shows that promoted HIV/AIDS prevention. Continued strengthening leadership for HIV/AIDS action planning in Pangani, by sensitizing formal and informal village leaders and forming village leadership coalition groups. Worked with VMAC's to address fishermen as a special target group for HIV/AIDS prevention and village action plan implementation.
- Counseled 4,186 individuals in HIV prevention through individual and small group level interventions. The project also held focus group meetings for 1,041 fishermen on HIV/AIDS prevention.
- The project is supporting and monitoring 503 condom social marketing outlets. Over 150 of these outlets serves as PHE peer educators, who talk with their fellow villagers about the benefits of using fuel efficient technologies, joining SACCOs, adopting family planning, and preventing HIV/AIDS.
- Sixty news articles about Pwani Project activities and lessons learned were published in local newspapers and the Inter Press Service. The Pwani Project blog has become popular and has had 5,000 viewers in the last year. Local newspapers (e.g. the Express, Kulikoni, and Nipashe) use the blog as a source for information and photos.
- Used the Pangani FM radio station as a vehicle to share lessons learned from project implementation. This included Mazingira and Banja Basi shows produced by UZIKWASA and integrated population, health, and environment radio spot messages.

Highlights of Results from Quarter 3, FY 12

- Drafted a State of Mbegani Bay Report
- Supported the fisheries division in designing strategies for effective management of tuna resources in the Tanzania territorial waters and in the Exclusive Economic Zone. The designed strategies, plans and actions have been forwarded to the responsible Minister for consideration and adoption.

- A training workshop on risk, exposure and climate change adaptation was conducted in Pangani. Individuals from the Pangani District Disaster Management Committee (DIDMAC), Climate Change Task Force, Sange and Mwembeni Village Disaster Management Committee (VIDMACs), Climate Change Committee and few community representatives attended the training.
- Small, doable adaptation activities were initiated in Sange and Mwembeni, including piloting cultivating drought resistant and early maturing sesame and banana.
- All elephants collared in 2011 were de-collared in an operation that was documented by a film team from the National Geographic Society.
- The Bagamoyo Minor Permit Procedures for Small scale mariculture was approved by the Council's Standing Committee for Economic Affairs, Works and Environment. Final approval by the District Council's Full Council Meeting is expected at the end of October.
- As part of establishing Minor Permit Procedures for Small Scale Mariculture Activities in Pangani, the Pwani team has surveyed the Pangani district coastline and identified and mapped suitable mariculture sites in 14 coastal villages.
- Two intertidal no-take zones have been established for the Kikungwi and Unguja Ukuu villages in Menai Bay, Zanzibar. In September, 2012, the team conducted participatory baselines for the two new no-take zones.
- A Behavior Monitoring Survey was conducted in six villages in Pangani district and two villages in Bagamoyo district. The survey aims to assess the impacts of the Pwani Project's population, health, and environment activities, including HIV/AIDS prevention.

FY 12, Quarter 4 Results, Outputs, and Priorities

National level policy support and communications

Report Period Accomplishments (June—September, 2012)

- Supported the fisheries division by being a member in the core team for two national fisheries policy implementation meetings. The meetings aimed to design strategies for using an ecosystem approach to fisheries management and ensuring effective management of tuna resources in the territorial waters and in the Exclusive Economic Zone. The designed strategies, plans and actions have been forwarded to the responsible Minister for consideration and adoption.
- Participated in the Vice President's Office team during the Parliament session in Dodoma in July. The Pwani Senior Policy Advisor, assisted in reporting and discussing policy and budgetary issues related to coastal and marine areas. The Parliament was satisfied with the progress and approved the budget allocation for the environment sector, including the coastal and marine environment within the Vice President's Office.
- Participated in the core team responsible for finalizing the draft regional protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) for the Eastern African Region, including the island states of the Western Indian Ocean Region. This protocol intends to replicate the USAID supported integrated coastal management efforts in Tanzania in the wider Western Indian Ocean region. The Draft ICZM Protocol is expected to be adopted during the coming Conference of Parties (COP) scheduled for December 2012.
- Supported the National Environment Management Council (NEMC) by participating and providing data and maps to the process of mapping the Marine Environment Sensitive Areas of Tanzania (ESA process).
- Proof read the Swahili version of the mariculture minor permit procedures for Bagamoyo and created a simple layout of the document. This will help expedite the approval process by the district council.
- Proof read and printed the job aid and reference guide for PHE community based distributors and peer educators
- Published 12 news articles about the Pwani Project activities and lessons learned on the interpress service and in local newspapers. Copies of the published articles are available upon request
- Updated and marketed the Pwani project blog, which has had over 5,300 viewers.
- Followed up on the registration of a community-based newspaper

Key outputs

- 300 copies of the PHE Reference Guide were printed and distributed
- Mariculture minor permit procedures for Bagamoyo
- Six news articles were published by Inter Press Service website.
- Six news articles were published by the local media.

Priorities for Next Quarter (October—December, 2012)

- Registration of community newspaper
- Publication and distribution of newspaper.

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

Pwani builds on the 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 (January—March, 2012)

- A full draft of the State of Mbegani Bay Report which describes the physical and socio-economic characteristics of the Bay in great scientific and technical detail is ready for sharing with local stakeholders.

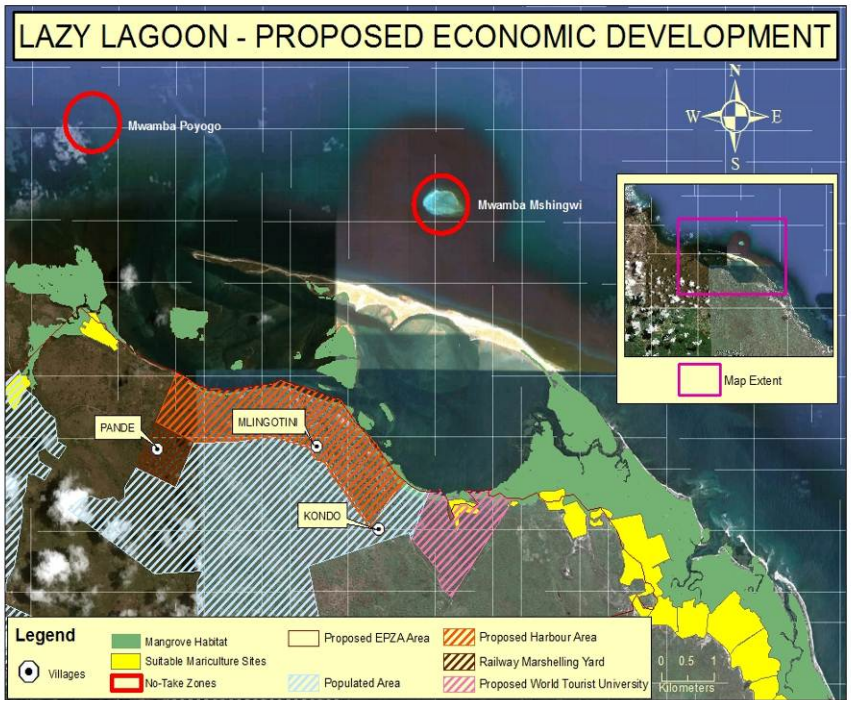
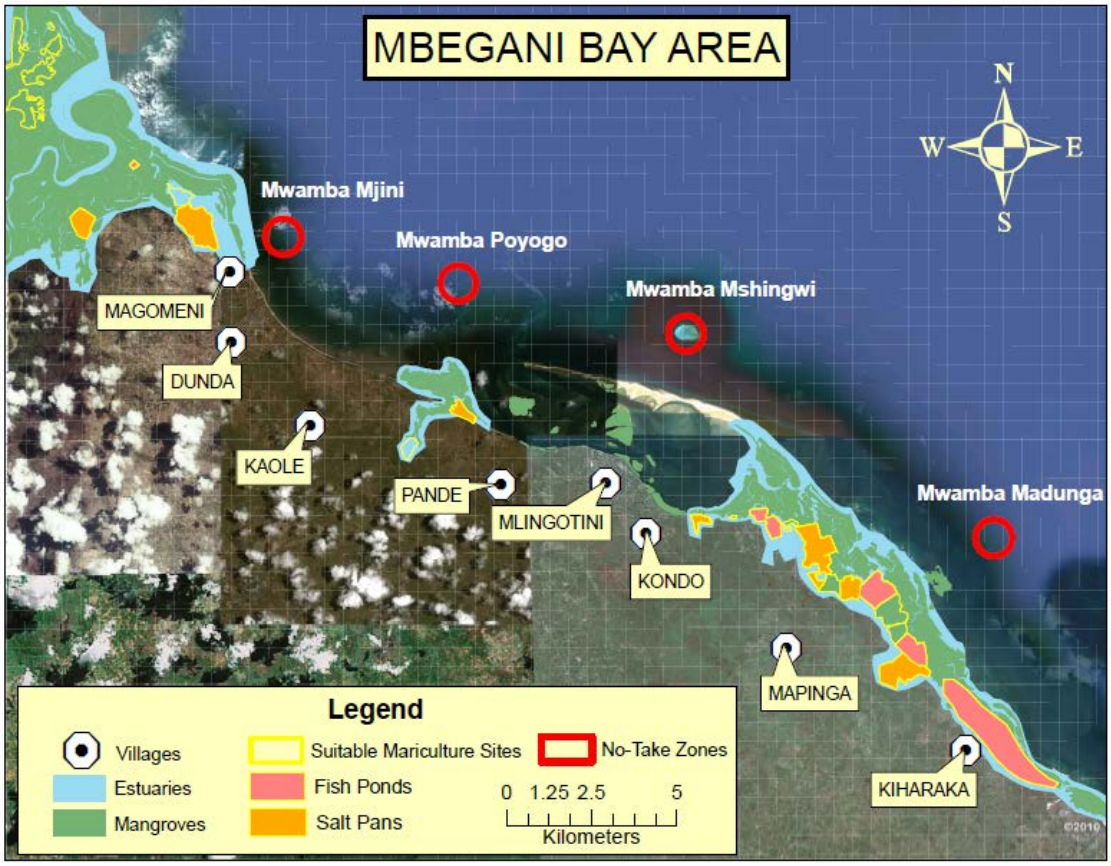


Figure 1. Map of the proposed economic development of Mbegani bay

- Although the Mbegani Bay Report has been completed, we have determined that the writing is too scientific for our local stakeholders as a final product. Therefore, we have decided to produce a second, simplified, edition of the report that will be more appropriate for our intended users. The team has started to prepare this simplified edition.

- A Mbegani Bay map has been created, showing the main components of the proposed development plans for the Mbegani Bay area. It also shows mangroves, suitable sites for mariculture, no take zones, and overlaying villages. The maps were prepared by Oliver Dumville, an intern from Canada, who joined the Pwani Project for four months (June to September, 2012).

Figure 2. Map of coastal villages adjacent to Mbegani Bay, current no take zones, and suitable mariculture sites



Key Outputs

- First draft of State of Mbegani Bay Report.

Priorities for Next Quarter (October —December, 2012)

- Circulate the draft State of Mbegani Bay Report to Bagamoyo stakeholders.
- Revise the draft report based on stakeholder feedback

Activity 1.2: Mariculture zoning for mangrove ecosystem protection

Report Period Accomplishments (June—September, 2012)

- The Bagamoyo District Council's Standing Committee for Economic Affairs, Works and Environment approved the Bagamoyo Small Scale Mariculture Permitting Procedures.
- The Pwani team, in collaboration with the Pangani District task force team, developed a draft permit procedures for small scale mariculture activities for the Pangani district.
- Developed maps depicting all suitable sites for mariculture activities in 14 coastal villages Pangani. The maps already printed and will be used during feedback meetings where the local community will verify and finalize them. The final maps will be included in the permit procedures.
- Introduced mariculture zoning activities and took coordinates in three villages (Mikocheni, Mikinguni and Kigurusimba) which were left out during the first field visit. The villages all had areas that are suitable for mariculture activities
- Prepared and submitted a mariculture field report about the introductory meeting and map development to the Pangani District Executive Director.

Key Outputs

- Draft Permit Procedures for Small Scale Mariculture activities for Pangani district
- Maps that show suitable sites for mariculture activities identified in Pangani
- Mariculture field report

Priorities for Next Quarter (October—December, 2012)

- Convene feedback meetings on the maps and permit procedures in Pangani
- Finalize the draft Pangani permit procedures
- Share the final English version with the Pangani task force team
- Follow-up on the approval procedures of the Bagamoyo permit procedures
- Print the approved Bagamoyo permit procedures and distribute to local stakeholders
- Begin drafting Mariculture Zoning Guidelines for Coastal District

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

Report Period Accomplishments (June—September, 2012)

- All elephants collared in 2011 were de-collared in July 2012. The collars had remained on the elephants for two years, transmitting periodic satellite data on the elephants' location. De-collaring exercise was conducted by ground teams, which located the groups of elephants, a fixed aircraft as an elephant spotter, and a helicopter to dart the elephants and remove the units.
- A team from National Geographic International joined the de-collaring team at Wami Mbiki after signing an agreement with the World Elephant Centre, which will allow us (the Pwani Project, WEC and Wami Mbiki CBO) to use the materials for publicity.

- Developed a comprehensive poster that summarizes the goal, objectives, methodology, results, and key partners (including donors) for the elephant tracking activity. The poster will be distributed to partners and stakeholders once it has been reviewed.
- Two high quality maps were produced as an output from the on-going data analysis. The maps indicate elephant movement patterns, critical habitats, corridors, and dispersal areas. The information is important to protected area management planning.
- A workshop to share the key findings from the telemetry study was conducted in the Morogoro region. The participants included District Commissioners, District Executive Directors and Game Officers from Morogoro, Mvomero and Bagamoyo Districts, six executives from the Wami Mbiki Wildlife Management Area, and the Mikumi National Park Ecologist. The workshop was timely because the Wami Mbiki team is in the process of identifying where to locate lodges and camp sites. During the meeting it was decided that no lodges and campsites should be allocated in the critical elephant habitats.

Figure 3. Dr Kikoti removing the first collar from K6 near Pongwe Msungura Ranger Post and the de-collaring operations team heading out for ground tracking

Key Outputs

- De-collaring report
- Project poster
- Two large maps printed for SANAPA and Wami Mbiki

Priorities for Next Quarter (October—December, 2012)

- Detailed data analysis
- Gather data on weather and settlement for our study region
- Map the major land uses in areas visited by elephants
- Workshop with SANAPA to discuss the application of our research findings
- Draft an article on the research findings for publication in a peer reviewed journal

Activity 1.4: Reduce Deforestation through Improving Energy Technologies.

Report Period Accomplishments (July – September, 2012)

- TaTEDO raised awareness about the benefits of using energy efficient stoves, improved baking ovens and solar multi-charges in project villages. Individual households and institutions, such as Saadani National Park and Saadani Safari Lodge, were visited and encouraged to support program activities.

Figure 4. Installation of a solar multi-charger for Mr. Jumanne Hussein in Mihuga village

- Identified SANAPA and Saving Africa's Nature (SANA) as new collaborative partners. The groups have agreed to support the installation of improved stoves and facilitate the establishment of women's baking groups.
- Promoted improved firewood stoves for households and institutions, with the goal of reducing the use of fuel wood for cooking.
- Disseminated ceramic stoves to households in the Mkange, Mihuga and Gongo villages. The stoves were given to influential people that are expected to demonstrate and promote the stoves.
- Trained seven participants (six women) on how to use the ceramic stoves in Mkange.
- Installed an institutional stove at the Saadani Primary School and conducted a training workshop on how to construct and use institutional stoves.
- Established a cellular phone charging center in the Mihuga village. During the installation, the two individuals who will manage the center were trained in how to use and service the system.

Key Outputs

- New phone charging center
- Six women and four men have become equipped with the skills to construct institutional and household stoves.

Priorities for Next Quarter (July - Sept, 2012)

- Continue raising awareness
- Promote and construct ceramic lined stoves and construct two additional institutional stoves.

- Monitor activities and provide technical assistance when necessary.
- Conduct assessment on gender mainstreaming.

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 (June—September, 2012)

- Conducted a baseline survey for the new no-take zones on Zanzibar. Six sites were monitored in the intertidal areas adjacent to the Kikungwi and Unguja Ukuu villages. GPS coordinates were also taken.
- The baselines were used during community meetings to discuss the environmental conditions in each site and determine which sites would be most appropriate to set aside as no-take zones. The villagers determined that the Kigomani area is the best site at U/Ukuu while Kibondeni was chosen as the best site for Kikungwi. When making the selection, the villagers considered both the environmental condition of the sites and their relative importance to bivalve harvesters.
- Developed a map that shows the two new no-take zones
- The processes of establishing new no take zones and new pearl farms have been slow in U/Ukuu and Kikungwi. In the current quarter, the Pwani team expedited the process by meeting with communities regularly, focusing on how to practically establish the no-take areas rather than discussing scientific theories. We expect to have by laws and strong committees established in each village before the end of the year.
- Individuals involved in the “old” no-take zones on the Fumba Peninsula participated in the monitoring and feedback meetings. They acted as resource persons and established a good collaboration between the “old” and “new” no-take zone villages.
- A meeting was conducted with KIDOTOA to discuss the development of a baseline for the boat operators. The purpose of the baseline will be to identify the current number of dolphin tourism boats and assess how to add value to their business. One way to strengthen the group is to organize a space that the boat operators can work from. The operators have requested to use the old building of Menai Bay Conservation Area (MBCA).

Key Outputs

- Two new no-take zones identified and mapped using GPS

- The project determined that the combination of increased capacity of KIDOTOA and the establishment of a sustainable dolphin tourism management plan warrants counting the 45,040 hectares of MBCA as being under improved management.

Priorities for Next Quarter (October—December, 2012)

- Mark the new no take zones
- Formulate bylaws for new no take zones
- Conduct hands-on pearl farming training in Unguja Ukuu and Kikungwi
- Work to obtain an office for KIDOTOA at the MBCA office in Kizimkazi

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 (July—September, 2012)

- Monitored and protected sea turtle nests laid during the reporting period.
- Expanded daily foot patrols to include a new section of beach at Mikocheni (2.5 km of beach).
- Seven green turtles were tagged through a leveraged project. The tags have started transmitting data using satellite telemetry. The monitoring has confirmed that coastal East Africa, including the Pwani seascape, is an important migratory corridor for green turtles moving to foraging grounds north of Tanzania. This activity has leveraged US $19,700 from outside sources.
- Monitored endangered species mortalities and illegal activities (dynamite fishing, illegal netting, and sea turtle slaughter).
- Conducted village council meetings in Stahabu and Mkwaja villages to provide information to newly elected village leaders on the progress of sea turtle conservation, present feedback on the sea turtle satellite telemetry project and elicit support for bycatch awareness sessions for fishers within their communities.
- Conducted a stakeholder meeting in Kikokwe village to resolve conflicts regarding the relocation of sea turtle nests to Ushongo due to the persistent risk of poaching in Kikokwe. Kikokwe village notified the meeting participants that they had established a turtle conservation group and wished the nests to remain in Kikokwe where they would be monitored by the group and protected from poachers.
- Held a training workshop for newly recruited tour guides in Ushongo.
- Held a refresher training workshop in practical sea turtle conservation techniques for conservation officers in Sange, Kipumbwi and Stahabu.
- Conducted by-catch awareness sessions for gill net fishers in Mkwaja, Kipumbwi and Stahabu.

- Distributed awareness materials (posters) in four villages

Key Outputs

- 41 green turtle nests monitored and protected in four villages
- Four green and one olive ridley turtle mortalities recorded. All were juveniles
- One sea turtle slaughter site identified in the Kipumbwi village
- Four community members trained in practical sea turtle conservation techniques and ecotourism
- 48 fishers and six village leaders trained in by-catch reduction and techniques to release live turtles from nets

Priorities for Next Quarter (October—December, 2012)

- Monitor and protect sea turtle nests and hatchlings at eight nesting sites
- Monitor endangered species mortalities
- Monitor illegal activities (dynamite fishing, illegal netting, sea turtle slaughter)
- Implement Theatre for Development project in two villages
- Show marine conservation film in five villages
- Distribute awareness posters in five villages
- Train staff at Saadani Safari Lodge

3. Human Dimensions of the Coastal Ecosystem

Pwani concentrates 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 (June—September, 2012)

- Conducted capacity building events for the Sange and Mwembeni Village Disaster Management Committees (VIDMACs),District Disaster Management Committee

(DIDMACs) climate change committees, and other community representatives, on risk, exposure and adaptation

- The vulnerability assessments and adaptation plan reports for Sange and Mwembeni villages were drafted and submitted to URI for comments.
- A final draft was prepared of the Pangani rapid vulnerability assessment.
- Initiated small doable adaptation actions in Sange and Mwembeni. From the Vulnerability and Adaptation (V&A) assessment, drought resistant crops were selected as an adaptation option to curb extreme weather events, including droughts and floods. Drought resistant, early maturing and marketable sesame seeds were purchased and provided to 20 Sange villagers. .Each villager has planted half an acre of pilot demonstration plots. Each plot will be planted for two seasons to assess the viability of the sesame. Drought resistant and early maturing banana species from Tengeru, Arusha were provided to 20 Mwembeni villagers, who are planting ten seedlings each in pilot demonstration plots.
- Monitoring ongoing adaptation activities implemented in the Milingotini and Kitonga villages. The Mango trees are still in good shape in Kitonga and the colonization of the beehives in Mlingotini is in good progress.
- Made final edits to the Zanzibar village level vulnerability assessment report, which is now ready for final lay out and distribution as an electronic document.
- The committee members in Paje and Jambiani continued to replant *Ipomea* grass along the beach as a measure to control beach erosion. Two NGOs—Jamabeco from Jambiani and Jumaspa from Paje—participated in the planting activities. Since there was no funding available for this activity, the community members did the planting on a voluntary basis.

Figure 5. Photos from banana and sesame planting

Key Outputs

- Memorandum of understanding between the Pwani Project and Pangani District Council on the implementation of small doable adaptation actions
- Draft detailed climate change vulnerability assessment reports for Sange and Mwembeni

Priorities for Next Quarter (October—December, 2012)

- Supporting a simple drilled well for irrigation in Kitonga. This will help alleviate the severe drought in the Kitonga agro-ecosystem
- Mangrove plantation in Mlingotini
- Regular monitoring of small doable adaptation actions on the mainland and 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 (June- September , 2012)

Mainland

- Trained 15 seaweed farmers in Mlingotini (13 female and two male) in how to add value to seaweed farming by making and marketing seaweed soap. Trained ten individuals from the Pande village in half pearl farming (five men and five women). Both trainings were conducted by Pwani seaweed soap and half pearl farming entrepreneurs from Zanzibar.
- Assisted the Mlingotini and Mkange women's SACCO in accounting and closing the books of accounts.
- Supported the newly established SACCOs in Sange, Ushongo, and Mwembeni. Unfortunately, HIV/AIDS vulnerable groups are slow to join the SACCOs. However, we are working with VMACs and village governments to promote the cooperatives to vulnerable groups.

Zanzibar

- Trained 16 entrepreneurs selected from all villages in marketing and sales techniques, including how to use a broker, how to develop a brand name, recognition and trademark. The training was conducted by Dr. Erin Wilkinson in collaboration with the Pwani team and MBCA staff.
- Entrepreneurs participated in the ZIFF exhibition at the House of Wonders and the old fort in stone town. At the expedition the entrepreneurs practiced selling jewelry, half pearls and other handicraft products.
- About 40 Europeans visiting IMS/WIOMSA went to Bweleo, where they bought a lot of jewelry, bringing in over 150 dollars per shell craft jewelry group.
- The resource center at Fumba is in the last phase of construction. The Zanzibar Pwani team and MBCA staff had a meeting with the resource center committee team to discuss the construction progress.
- Monitoring and support provided to the Kizingo entrepreneur group. They discussed product quality and

Photo of the Resource Center taken in July, 2012. The center has been more completed since then.

how to integrate other handicraft products (e.g. paper bags) to expand their market in the urban west region of Zanzibar.

- Visited a small kiosk (shop) built near the beach by group members in Kikungwi for selling shell craft jewelry and other products. The shop, which is made out of poles and coconut husks targets tourist that pass by on their way to Kwale Island. The group has already started selling products and is keeping good records of sales. All benefits belong to the group which is called Chaza Mali.
- The Kizingo SACCO was registered on 2nd August. As part of this, Pwani project staff helped prepare the official letters to the cooperative societies needed to award the registration. Thereafter, officers from the department of cooperative societies and the Pwani team conducted a sensitization meeting with the SACCO members. The training provided technical assistance on how to run a SACCO. The group also went through the SACCO bylaws to make sure that all members are aware of what the group's rules are.
- Individuals from Fumba, Kizingo, Kikungwi and U/ukuu are collaborating with the Kaya Shop in Stone Town. Mr. Farouk, who owns the shop, had sold some of their jewelry and in the last reporting period, eight of the entrepreneurs went to the shop to collect the money that they had earned from their sales. They also placed new stock in the store. The entrepreneurs have started going to Stone Town on their own and have become known by shopkeepers and street buyers. The groups have also started selling their products in the Haudha shop in Stone Town—as well as at the Sunday market and in the Jozani forest tourist shop.
- Meetings were conducted with the two SACCOs on Zanzibar. Both SACCOs are doing well. Auditing the Fumba SACCO books of accounts together with volunteers from Canada, the team found that the books are recorded properly and that the SACCO is progressing in its savings, loans, and repayments.

Key Outputs

Mainland

- Mlingotini seaweed farmers trained in soap making
- Pande villagers trained in half pearl farming
- Seaweed value added products produced

Zanzibar

- Resource Center all but finalized
- Advertising brochures for marketing shell craft jewelry in Stone Town
- Labels and new mesh bags for packaging

Priorities for Next Quarter (October—December, 2012)

Mainland

- Print the Mlingotini eco-tourism handbook.
- Provide 2nd seed money installments to five SACCOs
- Monitor eco-tourism and SACCO development

- Photograph tourist attractions in Mlingotini and connect the tourism activities with the Pwani Blog.
- Facilitate seaweed soap sales and marketing in Bagamoyo hotels, shops etc.
- Partner with the COAST project in developing and implementing the new Mlingotini eco-tourism project.

Zanzibar

- Organize the SACCO group members to follow the rules of the cooperatives societies.
- Assist in the preparation of by laws for the resource center operation.
- Prepare a signboard for the resource center.
- Assist at least five shell craft jewelry entrepreneurs who go to Stone Town to sell their products.
- Assist the Kizingo SACCO to elect a board and small committee members.
- Train Kizingo SACCO board members.
- Provide seed money to the Kizingo SACCO.

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 (June—September, 2012)

- Conducted HIV/AIDS trainings with a total of 78 fishermen (49 male fishers and 29 female fish mongers). The trainees became familiarized with the village leadership coalitions (formerly known as VMACs and now extended to 30 members) of their villages. They learned about the village leadership coalitions' activities, their roles and responsibilities related to HIV/AIDS and all other development issues in their villages. They also learned about other coordinating bodies and how they are linked—from TACAIDS at the national to the regional HIV/AIDS task force, district CMAC, and ward level WMAC.
- Continued providing technical backstopping to village leadership coalitions. A total of 33 villages in Pangani were monitored; the performance of each HIV/AIDS village plan implementation was checked and challenges and ways to overcome them were discussed. A total of 891 members of the village leadership coalitions attended the meetings (560 men and 331 women).
- The village coalitions have continued to monitor existing condom outlets in their villages in collaboration with CBDs, and community health workers. There are now 337condom outlets in the 33 Pangani villages.
- Produced and aired radio programs on Pangani FM. The community radio is increasingly popular as a way for the Pangani community to interact and make their opinions heard. Despite the fact that there are many other FM stations in the area, Pangani FM has obtained a large pool of individuals who listens and calls into the station. Pangani FM is unique as a community tool, forum and platform. Community members are becoming more aware and eager to voice their problems and challenges through the radio, which put leaders to task to follow up on community complaints. During the reporting period, 24 Mazingira shows, 24 Fishermen, and 12 Banja Basi radio programs were produced and aired.

Key Outputs

- UZIKWASA – EASUN plan of activities for emotional intelligence and coaching of the village coalitions

Priorities for Next Quarter (October—December, 2012)

- Conduct review meeting for joint plan implementation between fishermen and village leadership coalitions
- Provide technical backstopping to village coalitions
- Monitor condom outlets in Pangani villages
- Produce video spots
- Produce and disseminate IEC materials
- Produce and air Pangani FM community radio sessions addressing issues related to fishermen HIV/AIDS risk taking behaviors, Banja Basi and Mazingira shows
- Facilitate reflective leadership workshops based on the new approach developed by UZIKWASA and EASUN to strengthen commitment among village leadership coalition members
- Based on workshop evaluation, develop a mentoring/coaching approach for continuous support and backstopping of village leadership coalitions
- Implement TFD and MVU shows
- Produce audio and video spots for MVU shows
- Organize the Best VMACs award ceremony

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

Report Period Accomplishments (July—September, 2012)

- Conducted a behavior monitoring survey in six villages in Pangani and two villages in Bagamoyo. The survey covered approximately 50 surveys per village. The questionnaire included general respondent information, household and livelihood information, environment, project participation, HIV/AIDS, condom use, sex, reproductive health attitude, food and income security, environment and empowerment, poverty-environment linkages and special questions for men and women. The data will be used to measure behavior and perception changes in the SANAPA area as a result of the Pwani and BALANCED Projects' PHE activities. The BALANCED Project leveraged over 25,000 dollars to the Pwani Project for the survey work.
- Developed a PHE peer educator job aid and reference guide, which will guide the community based distributors and peer educators as they interact with fellow community members. The Reference Guide was developed to help trained PHE Community-Based Distributors and PHE Adult Peer Educators to remember the key communication points to cover when talking to the community about family planning and integrated PHE messages. It incorporates the latest in international family planning norms and guidance on sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV, as recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO).The two

documents have been translated to Swahili, printed and distributed to CBDs, PHE providers and Peer educators.

- Conducted monitoring and mentoring visit to all PHE volunteers in Pangani in collaboration with focal points from the Pangani district hospital. During the monitoring visits, we found out that nine PHE providers, one CBD, six adult peer educators and one YPE have dropped out.
- PHE IEC materials (three radio spots) based on the revised IEC messages were finalized. The radio spots are based on Family Planning, SACCOs and Fuel efficient stoves. They are now aired on Pangani FM.
- Established 45 condom social marketing outlets and trained 45 kiosk owners from Dunda, Magomeni, Mlingotini, Kondo, Pande, Mapinga and Kiharaka in condom social marketing and PHE.
- Trained 91 bar/guest workers on sexually transmitted diseases and women's rights. The participants were also trained to become peer educators on those topics. At first it was difficult to get permission for the bar/guest workers to participate in the day-long training. However, we were able to get permission by discussing the training with the employers and help them plan their employee schedule. As a result of the training, the bar/guest workers have formed an association, called "MUUNGANO". Each member has contributed 55,000 Tanzania Shillings to open an association bank account. They have also developed strategies/action plans for how to implement what they learned during the workshop.
- Supported and monitored Women and Children's Rights groups in ten villages in Bagamoyo that were trained in previous quarters. The support aimed to strengthen the groups and their action plan implementation.
- Monitored and provided technical assistance to peer educators trained in Bagamoyo. Followed up on the implementation of strategies developed during the peer educator training. The 45 peer educators who submitted reports had reached 266 individuals in two months

(August and September).

- As a result of the PHE and women's rights training held earlier this year, two female bar workers in Bagamoyo sent their cases to the court to obtain regular job contract. The court ruled to their favor.

Figure 6. Group photo of PHE providers/kiosk owners in Bagamoyo that have been trained as condom social marketing outlets; PHE coordinator interviewing a young woman who participated in the behavior monitoring survey

Key Outputs

- 45 condom social marketing outlets established in Bagamoyo
- 300 PHE reference guides printed
- 300 job aid for PHE CBDs printed
- 3 number of radio spots produced

Family Planning and Reproductive Health Outputs

- 720 new users for family planning
- 3,486 cycles of pills distributed
- 1,798 current users of FP services that visited a CBD to renew their supply of pills or condoms
- 1,685 clients referred by PEs and PHE providers to CBDs for FP methods
- 19,259 male condoms distributed
- 1760 individuals counseled by PEs and CBDs with environmental messages (fuel efficient stoves and SACCOs)

Priorities for Next Quarter (October—December, 2012)

- Conduct monthly supportive monitoring and mentoring visits to PHE volunteers
- Attend the regular National Family Planning Technical Working Group Meeting
- Train 200 fishermen on HIV/AIDS, gender, and drama skills
- Develop PHE radio spots
- Start planning for the close out meeting with CBDs, PEs and PHE providers, which will be held in the first half of 2013.
- Hold consultative meetings with Ministry of Health, district officials and village leaders
- Establish PHE youth groups/clubs
- Conduct supportive Monitoring for WCR groups in ten villages
- Conduct Supportive monitoring for Bagamoyo peer educators and bar/guest workers

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

- The District Councils are the hubs for implementation of activities in Pangani and Bagamoyo. The Task Force Teams for Mariculture and Climate Change were highly involved in all activities implemented in the coastal village. They provided technical support to SACCO management, accounting, and audits. They briefed the village councils before all meetings and alerted them about the timing of meetings. The Districts were involved in analyzing and discussing data about elephant movements, which can alert communities and help them prepare if elephants are heading their way. At the village level, the village councils are the

entry points in each village and representatives participate in all field activities. They are the ones informing the village assemblies about the project's activities.

- The Tanzania government through the Wildlife Division, agencies such as Tanzania National Parks and Saadani National Park (SANAPA) collaborate with the project in the elephant tracking activity. In principle, as the main clients, all data and findings are theirs. The Tanzania Peoples Defense Force and its Air Force Department, was involved, by granting the project a special permit to fly and dart elephants to remove their collars in the restricted fly zone.
- The project has continued to collaborate with universities and research institutes. During the reporting period the project staff worked with consultants from the Institute of Marine Science in writing the State of Mbegani Bay Report. The Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute coordinated the elephant research, arranged permits to collar and de-collar elephants, and engaged certified veterinarians who assisted in darting elephants during the de-collaring operation.
- Continued to work with Private Sector and CBO's within the project area. The project worked with the Menai Bay Conservation Authority, Bagamoyo Tour Guide's Association (BATOGA) and KIDOTOA.

Gender mainstreaming

- The Pwani Project works to ensure that women are represented in all project activities. That means involving women in traditionally male dominated activities. For example, in the current reporting period, women participated in taking GPS coordinates for mariculture zoning in the Kigurusimba and Mikinguni villages and twelve female wildlife biology students from Sokoine University participated in the de-collaring exercise. They participated in all activities from training to ground tracking of elephants.
- Women are targeted in the project's activities related to sustainable livelihoods, SACCOs, and energy saving technologies. In these activities, we are attempting to push current norms, by for example involving women directly in half pearl farming—a livelihood that in the past mostly has involved men. We are seeing many women with increased incomes from shell craft jewelry making and small businesses funded through SACCOs—allowing women to cover basic needs including daily expenses and larger items, such as school fees and land purchases. There are an increased number of female-run businesses, which has made women less financially dependent on their families/husbands. In the final year of the project we will conduct a survey to assess the impact of the project's livelihoods activities, especially as they pertain to gender.
- Women are highly involved as committee members in the monitoring and establishment of the new no-take zones in Unguja Ukuu and Kikungwi. Since women are among the main stakeholders using the inter-tidal zones, it is critical that they support the new no-take zones.
- Women have shown enthusiasm about participating in the climate change small and doable adaptation actions. Because women bear the primary responsibility for securing food for their households, they see the benefit of pilot testing drought resistant crops, which can help them as climate change results in less predictable rainfall.
- In Bagamoyo, the PHE activities have a strong gender focus, making women and girls working in bars and guest houses aware of their rights (including the right to have a regular working contract) and how to prevent HIV/AIDS. We are address issues of gender based violence through trainings and peer education. Through this work, we found that girls have

poor knowledge about the rules and regulations associated with their work place, their overall fundamental rights, and sexual and reproductive health. Moreover most girls lack confidence. They find it difficult to stand up for their rights when they are discriminated by employers or stigmatized by fellow community members because of their work and their reputation as commercial sex workers. Sometimes it is difficult to get general community support for the activities to strengthen female bar workers, because of their negative perception about girls working in bars and guest houses. To address these issues, we are working with the girls directly to strengthen their knowledge and confidence—and with the general community through distribution of IEC materials.

Challenges and how they were overcome

- A common challenge during community-based work is that many think that a new project will provide some sort of financial incentives to the community. It is sometimes difficult when an activity does not provide an immediate and tangible benefit. For the mariculture zoning activity, project staff and the district partners had to explain that they were not there to help the communities establish mariculture ponds, but to map suitable mariculture sites. These are sites that could become mariculture ponds if someone applies for a permit after the procedures are in place.
- The livestock intrusion in the Saadani National Park and Wami Mbiki Wildlife Management Area is serious concern. We are communicating with the district authorities to find ways to minimize the problem. Poaching is also on the rise in our study area and we are encouraging the authorities to do more anti-poaching activities.
- Poor commitment from Pangani District Authorities in responding to reports of illegal fishing and sea turtle slaughtering activities. Meetings have been held with District Fisheries Officers and Integrated Coastal Management Team to elicit support for addressing illegal resource exploitation.
- With limited resources, the climate change team had to be sensitive when selecting the individuals to demonstrate drought resistant crops on their farms, because all farmers wanted to be involved in the demonstration. The challenge was overcome by letting the villagers themselves select the individuals. The climate change committee set up a number of selection criteria, including selecting those who have been successful in previous agricultural pilot projects. In the end the individuals were selected without conflict.
- The districts lack the funding and personnel to adequately monitor and support the project's livelihood activities, including beekeeping. We incorporate district technical staff in project monitoring visits, but there is a risk that any technical backstopping will end when the project ends. The Pangani district is not auditing the SACCOs regularly and some have not been audited for three years. The reason is that the district lack funds and personnel. The project is holding conversations with the ward councilors to add auditing funds to the District Council budget and has requested cooperative officers from the regional office in Tanga to audit the SACCOs.

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 September 30, 2012**	**Budget Balance**
URI Personnel	98,470	69,552	17,721	$28,918
Fringe	44,311	28,134	6,589	$16,177
In country staff and consultants	209,890	144,131	48,469	$65,759
Other direct costs	214,375	160,288	30,284	$54,087
Travel	54,560	40,837	15,642	$13,723
Total Direct (excluding subs)	*621,606*	*442,942*	*118,705*	*$178,664*
Indirect	161,618	115,165	30,863	$46,453
Subs	249,021	201,549	51,709	$47,472
Total Budget	**1,032,245**	**759,655**	**201,277**	**$272,590**

Comment: The total budget balance is closer to 240,000, because our actual carry over for Year 3 was US $5,000 and not 32,245, and hence our revised Year 3 total budget is US $1,005,000.

Appendix 1. Pwani Performance Management Report

INDICATOR	Data Source	Baseline data, 2009	FY 12 Results to date	% reached in Q4	Q4 Result	FY 12 Target	Comments
1. Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management	project records, secondary records	180,117	55,311	100%	45,040	45,040	The cumulative total for the Project is 213,771 hectares.
2. Number of hectares in areas of biological significance showing improved biophysical conditions for selected parameter(s)	project records, survey reports	26,734	1334	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	14	25%	2	8	Over target. One new agreement is related to climate change adaptation and one is on energy saving technologies.
4. Dollar value of funds leveraged	Project records	0	162,175	No target	60,967	No target	Leveraged funding for elephant de-collaring, turtle telemetry, and the behavior monitoring survey.
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	983	2%	55	2,715	Below target. We believe we are under reporting on this indicator, because we are only reporting individuals that have participated in the vulnerability assessments or in the implementation of adaptation actions. We are going to investigate if those trained have trained others, or if there are other spillover effects that can be captured.
5b Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues (adaptation) as a result of	training reports, vulnerability assessments,	0	21	200%	8	4	Over target.

INDICATOR	Data Source	Baseline data, 2009	FY 12 Results to date	% reached in Q4	Q4 Result	FY 12 Target	Comments
USG assistance (NEW)	project records						
5c Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance (NEW)	vulnerability assessments	0	4	100%	2	2	Over target (caught up with under reporting from FY 11). Assessments counted in Q4 are the Sange and Mwembeni vulnerability assessments.
5d. Number of households implementing energy efficient measures as a result of USG assistance.	project records, participant lists		301	21%	9	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	2,690	0%	0	602	Over target. The reason is that the target was 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	0%	0	120	Over target. No new SACCO members in Q4.
Gender: Proportion of female participants in USG assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources.	lists of livelihood and SACCO participants. Surveys		59%	59%	0	60%	505 out of 855 of current beneficiaries are women. No new beneficiaries were counted in Q4.
8. Number of persons reached through community outreach that promotes HIV/AIDS prevention	Project records	44,385	56,176	5%	1,643	30,000	Over target. Some individuals might have seen more than one TFD or MVU show.
9. Number of the targeted population reached with individual and/or small group	project records, meeting	0	4,186	111%	2,774	2,500	Over target. This indicator has gotten a boost through the community based distributors and

INDICATOR	Data Source	Baseline data, 2009	FY 12 Results to date	% reached in Q4	Q4 Result	FY 12 Target	Comments
level HIV prevention interventions that are based on evidence and/or meet the minimum standards required (PEPFAR P8.1.D)	reports and participant lists						peer educators trained through the BALANCED project. That is why we reached more individuals than expected.
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	1,041	89%	445	500	Over target. This indicator also got a boost from the BALANCED project.
11. Number of targeted condom service outlets (PEPFAR P8.4.D)	condom outlet surveys	62	351	168%	503	300	Over target. This indicator also got a boost from the BALANCED project.
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	35	183%	22	12	Over target
13. Number of individuals reached through community outreach and planning that promotes biodiversity conservation and improved gender equity	project records, participant lists	2,506	1,711	19%	445	2,362	Under target. We overestimated the FY 12 target during work planning.
14a Number of individuals trained and/or certified in coastal governance, MPA management, HIV/AIDS	Project records, trainnet records	1,166	1,357	55%	274	500	Over target

INDICATOR	Data Source	Baseline data, 2009	FY 12 Results to date	% reached in Q4	Q4 Result	FY 12 Target	Comments
action planning, and other cross-cutting issues (SO 13, indicator 4)							
14b. Number of person hours of training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation supported by USG assistance	Project records, trainnet records		23,282	53%	4,593	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	60	42%	14	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 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.
Elephant de-collaring	Threat: if not darted and immobilized properly the elephants could experience physical harm	A Tanzania-certified veterinarian with the Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute supervised the animal immobilization and recovery.	The de-collaring operation was monitored closely by the veterinarian and dr. Kikoti. All elephants were successfully de-collared and no elephants were injured.
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 had been provided and building plans were approved.

Appendix 3. Success story: Community Based Conservation Key to the Increased Turtle Population in Pangani

Mungia Mgaza has been eating sea turtles since he was a little boy. But today, the father of five children has stopped eating this endangered marine species and is encouraging other people in his community to join the efforts to protect them.

Many sea turtles are caught as accidental by-catch. However, not all turtles are caught by mistake. Many Tanzanians like eating turtle meat and eggs. Apart from being considered a delicacy, many of those living along the coast believe that sea turtle meat can increase life expectancy and cure impotency among men. These are myths that have to be debunked if you want people to stop eating turtles.

Mgaza explaining why and how to conserve sea turtles during a community meeting

Thanks to the USAID supported Pwani Project led by the University of Rhode Island through theTanzania Coastal Management Partnership and its local partner Sea Sense, we are seeing a change in attitude and behavior among villagers along the coastline of eastern Tanzania. In the villages just north of Saadani National Park, very few individuals eat turtle meat nowadays. In a bid to encourage community participation in sea turtle conservation, Sea Sense has formed a network of community Conservation Officers in the Choba, Ushongo, Kikokwe, Sange, Kipumbwi, Stahabu, Mkwaja and Madete villages. The conservation officers have been trained in sea turtle conservation and monitoring and protection of nests. Fishermen are also engaged and have been trained in how to avoid by-catch and how to release sea turtles caught in fishing gear. Community implemented activities to stop illegal fishing of turtles is bearing fruit and local communities have recorded a progressively increasing number of sea turtle nests and hatchlings since 2009.

Mgaza, who is also the Ushongo village chairman, acknowledges that due to the conservation work, the number of sea turtle nests that successfully hatch on the village beach have increased drastically since 2009 when the program started (see Table). Although the numbers were lower in 2011 and 2012 than in 2010, the conservation program is not deteriorating. There are natural fluctuations in nest density and therefore turtle populations. The important thing is that the nests are protected and hatch successfully, rather than being poached, inundated by the tide, or otherwise destroyed—which is what often happened before the village got involved in sea turtle protection. Most of the eggs that hatch on the Ushongo beach have been relocated from Maziwe Island. Because Maziwe Island is inundated by water on a regular basis, all eggs laid on the island fail unless they are relocated. Following the IUCN Marine Turtle Specialist Group relocation protocol, which allows eggs to be moved if it is the only viable option, the patrol teams visit Maziwe regularly to relocate the eggs found on the island. Because Sea Sense has provided the

patrol team with the skills and understanding needed to safely move the nests, the relocated nests have the same hatching success as those left to incubate in situ at other sites.

Year	Nests that successfully hatched	Number of hatchlings
2009	19	440
2010	81	5839
2011	36	3513
January-July 2012	26	669

Sea turtle protection has become something that Mgaza and his fellow villagers can benefit from economically. Mgaza earns money through an incentive program, where Sea Sense provides a small stipend for those who sight, protect, and monitor nests. The conservation efforts also attract local and international visitors who come to see sea turtles hatch. A proportion of ecotourism revenue collected by local hotels and dive shops is donated to the village for community development projects. Organizing viewings of hatchings, Mgaza also gets paid small tokens of appreciation directly from the visiting tourists. Although the sums are small, they are significant for someone living in a place where the majority of the population survives on less than 1 USD per day. “The small tips and fees add a lot to the meager income that I get through my permanent job as a fisherman,” Mgaza says. “I can now comfortably purchase school uniforms, pay school fees and make necessary school contributions for my two daughters.

Mgaza relocating eggs from Maziwe Island

One, if not the most, important ingredient of this project is the community participation. The villagers see that protecting sea turtles is a win-win activity and that by working together they can save sea turtles from extinction. With this sort of buy-in and commitment from the community members and village leadership, we hope that they will continue protecting sea turtles for a long time to come.