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QUARTERLY REPORT, Q2

Reporting period: January 1st to March 31, 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 11, Q2 (January 1—March 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:** January—March, 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 $1,900,000					**Pipeline:** US $585,910		
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 *FY10***	**Target *annual***	***Q1* FY11 Result**	***Q2* FY11 Result**	***Q3* FY11**	***Q4* FY11**	**Results Performance for reporting period**	**On Target Y/N**
Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management	56,414	332,119	0	102,046			31%	Y
Number of hectares in areas of biological significance showing improved biophysical conditions for selected parameter(s)	0	0	0	0			Target for FY 11 is 0	NA
Number of policies, laws, agreements, or	1	8	0	4			50%	Y

regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation implemented.								
Number of individuals with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable NRM	297	260	4	153			59%	Y
Number of individuals trained	390	836	212	281			34%	Y
Number of stakeholders implementing risk reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance	0	0	400	187			47%	Y
Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues (adaptation) as a result of USG assistance	0	0	6	3			50%	Y
Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance	0	0	4	2			50%	Y
Number of the targeted population reached with individual and/or small group level HIV prevention (PEPFAR P8.1.D)	376	650	309	697			107%	Y
Number of fishermen reached with individual and/or small group level preventive interventions (PEPFAR P8.3.D)	95	450	108	113			25%	Y
Number of targeted condom service outlets (PEPFAR P8.4.D)	62	200	0	0			0%	N

Note: The Results Performance Column depicts level of achievement for FY 11 Quarter 2 against the annual target for FY 11

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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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Highlights of Results from the Reporting Period

Coordination with NEMC

- Technical assistance provided to NEMC and the Fisheries division on various policies and laws related to coastal management and fisheries
- New regional protocol on ICZM drafted.

Protect Critical Coastal Forests, Wildlife, and Freshwater Resources

- **Spatial Planning:** Report titled "Rapid assessment of shoreline characteristics and dynamics of Lazy lagoon at Mlingotini village, Bagamoyo" drafted; report on special meeting to introduce the SAMP methodology to the Bagamoyo district ICM Working Group finalized.
- **Mariculture:** Study tour to Mkuranga conducted; Google maps with zoned areas published; phase one environmental site assessment report completed.
- **Elephant tracking:** Elephants distribution maps for Saadani and Wami Mbiki prepared; a detailed report on elephant movements detected from July 2010 to Feb2011 prepared; and video footage from the first elephant collaring exercise posted on YouTube: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JcixSQRUnY4

Protect Critical Marine Ecosystem and Endangered Species

- **Zanzibar collaborative management and half pearl farming:** A community-based monitoring system for wild cockles collected by local communities established; six new half pearl farmers operating in Bweleo village.
- **Dolphin tourism:** Focus group discussion held with fishermen and boat operators to determine how to reduce dolphin by-catch and harassment of dolphins by tour boats
- **Sea turtle management:** five green turtle nests translocated from Maziwe Island. Three hatched successfully and produced a total of 246 live hatchlings. fifteen nests protected from predators and poachers in five coastal villages and produced 326 live hatchlings.

Human Dimensions of the Coastal Ecosystem

- **Climate Change:** Vulnerability assessments completed for the Mlingotini and Kidogozero/Kitonga villages; Preparations for Zanzibar assessments undertaken.
- **Economic growth-Mainland:** SACCO loan policies developed for the Saadani and Mlingotini SACCOs; Swahili version of Bagamoyo coastal tourism profile produced; SACCO established in the Mkange village and on the Fumba peninsula.
- **Economic growth-Zanzibar:** Negotiations held to market jewelry in hotel shops, four new half-pearl farmers established, and brochure developed for Fumba Cooperative.
- **HIV/AIDS:** HIV/AIDS training and focus group discussions held for fishermen, village leaders, and women involved in the fisheries sector; Condom outlet survey conducted; Comic books, posters, and fliers developed and distributed; New theater play and video spots produced on HIV/AIDS related themes.
- **Population, health, environment:** Memorandum of Understanding related to a new PHE Youth program signed; two community mobilizers/volunteers recruited.

Introduction

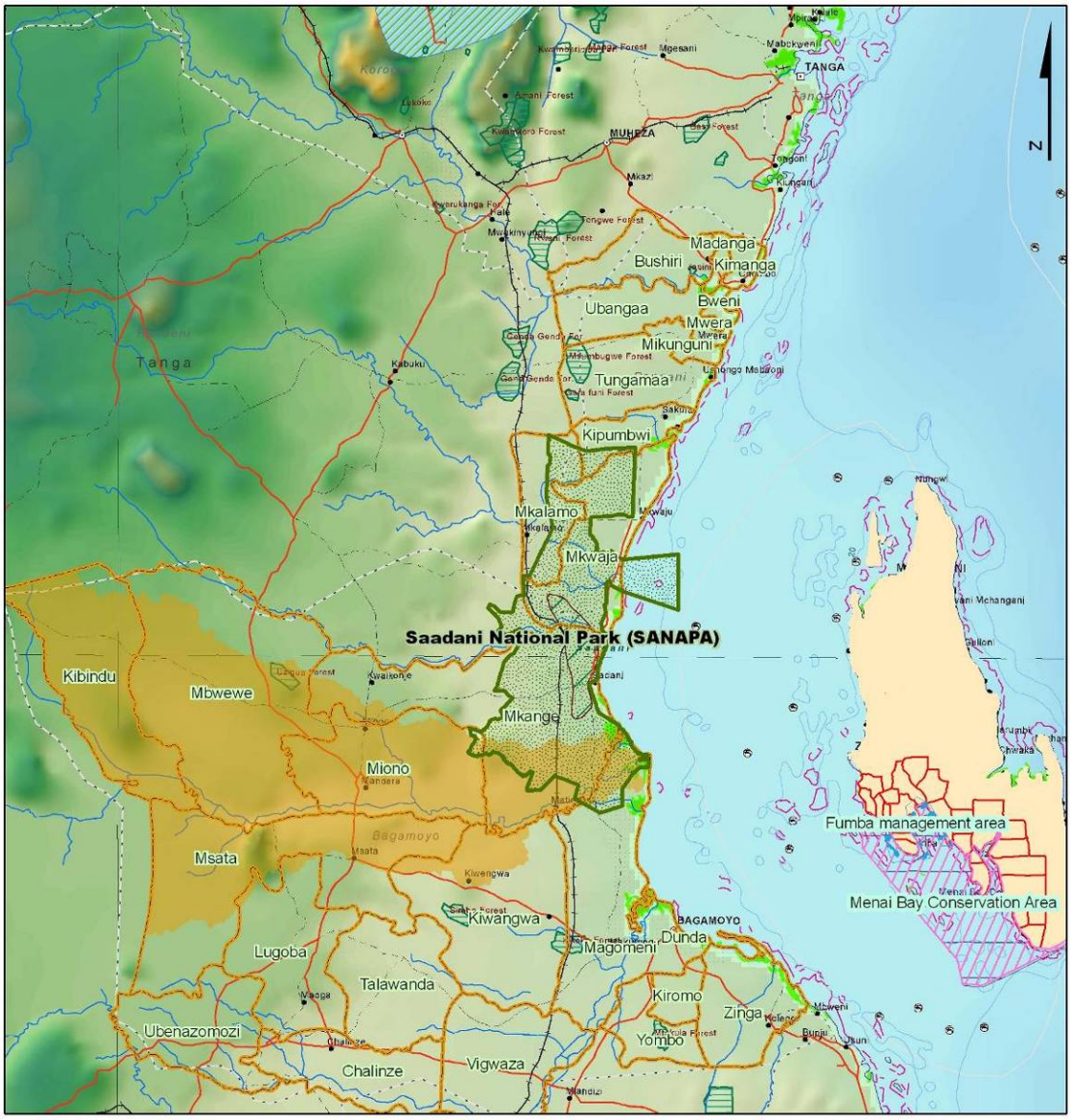
This report describes the results from the second quarter of FY 11 of the Conservation of Coastal Eco-Systems in Tanzania: the Pwani Project. The Pwani project is implemented in the Bagamoyo-Pangani and Menai Bay Seascapes, an area that face many threats to its biodiversity assets and challenges to its 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 well being of coastal residents in the Bagamoyo- Pangani and Menai Bay Seascapes.** This goal will be met by speeding the formation of the enabling conditions for coastal governance, supporting local participation in natural resources management, integrating socio-economic and other cross-cutting issues, and promoting institutional and resource user behaviors that are appropriate for the long-term management of the Northern Tanzania Seascape. This will require working within three result areas:

- Result Area 1. Sound natural resource management (Nature)
- Result Area 2. Strengthened resilience and assets (Wealth)
- Result Area 3. Improved governance (Power)

Map of Pwani Project Area



The PWANI Seascape

20 10 0 20 Kilometers

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

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

Year One Activities and Results to Date

Administrative Update and Coordination with NEMC

- **Vehicles:** After receiving a waiver to buy two non US made vehicles, *Pwani* has paid for the delivery of a Toyota land cruiser (through Toyota Tanzania Limited – the sole Toyota distributor). The vehicle is expected to arrive in June 2011. The land cruiser was more expensive than expected and a second vehicle (Suzuki) will only be purchased if a mid-term budget review shows savings in other areas.
- **Staffing:** After the demise of our communications officer in the previous quarter, Pwani advertised for a new communications officer in January 2011. Five candidates were selected for interview out of 73 applicants for the position. After the interviews, two finalists were selected and their references were contacted. Based on input from the references and continued discussions with the two candidates a final decision was made. The new Communication Officer is Marko Gideon. He will start on June first, 2011. The Pwani Project was also assigned new district personnel in Pangani. Ms. Frida Urio is the new District ICM Facilitator (replacing Mr. Zuberi who has been transferred to another district) and Ms. Makuwani, the District Planning Officer is the new ICM Team Leader.
- **AOTR field visit:** During this quarter, our AOTR – Gabriel Batulaine had an opportunity to visit our project and its field areas in Bagamoyo, Pangani and Zanzibar. The field visit started on March 28th and ended on April 7th 2011.

Coordination with NEMC

- During this quarter, Pwani continued to work With NEMC as its main national government counterpart; the Pwani Project participates and provides technical assistance to NEMC on coastal management related policy development activities. During this quarter, the Pwani Director continued to participate in the final process of reviewing the National Integrated Coastal Environment Management Strategy (NICEMS). The review focused on the institutional structure of NEICEMS implementation and emerging issues, including climate change vulnerability and adaptation, and development of biofuel, gas, and oil in coastal areas.
- Through NEMC, Pwani had an opportunity to brief the members of the Standing Parliament Committee on Environment, Land and Natural Resources regarding the project activities when they visited the Vice President's Office. Pwani also continued to participate in the Parliament Budget Process on environmental issues.
- The TCMP Pwani Director was selected to be part of a two-person country delegation of experts to the regional process for developing a Regional Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) for the Nairobi Convention (Convention on the Protection, Conservation and Management of the Coastal and Marine Areas for the Eastern African Region). This regional expert team has already met three times in Mombasa, Seychelles and Mauritius and produced a final draft of the protocol to be discussed by stakeholders of the nine riparian states of the convention in the next quarter.
- TCMP Pwani also participated in the process of reviewing the Fisheries Policy, Act and Regulations.

Key outputs

- New project Communication Officer and Pangani District ICM Team Leader and Facilitator recruited.
- Technical assistance provided to NEMC and the Fisheries division
- New regional protocol on ICZM drafted.

Results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Total	Comments
Number of local organizations strengthened to manage endangered ecosystems, and to support sustainable livelihoods and cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS and gender	2	NEMC and the Standing Parliament Committee on Environment, Land and Natural Resources supported

Priorities for Next Quarter (April—June, 2011)

- Continue procuring new vehicles
- Purchase project new server and computers
- Continue providing technical assistance related to the NICEMS and the Fisheries Policy and Legislation revisions.
- Continue participating in the regional process for developing ICZM Protocol and participation on the national parliament budget process on environment.
- Orienting and working with new Communication Officer and Pangani District Team Leader and Facilitator.

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 two, 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

Objectives

- Establish special area planning of the designated marine and shoreline area of Mbegeni Bay and its environs as part of the integrated program of work in Bagamoyo for all TCMP-Pwani activities.
- Orient and build capacity of District staff, local leaders and project team members in the enhanced approach to coastal planning including technical areas such as geographic information and shoreline processes and dynamics
- Create and maintain an effective, representative advisory mechanism for guiding plan development and early actions, as well as an inclusive and robust participation procedures for local and national stakeholders
- Select and define a limited set of high priority but tractable issues for inclusion in district special area including those most relevant to existing resource users as well as those reflecting likely trajectory of development in the surrounding area that can also affect the future quality and availability of resources
- Generate selected new and synthesized information on critical scientific, technical and socio-economic questions necessary for proposing policy options and monitoring implementation, including geographic information, that will be maintained, publicly accessible, and in forms that

are of immediate usefulness in future planning and case by case development and conservation decision-making.

- Prepare proposals for obtaining additional technical information on selected key issues in the bay, early implementation actions, capacity building for villages, wards and the district.

Report Period Accomplishments (January—March, 2011)

- The Pwani Project collaborated with Dr. Yohana Shaghude from the Institute of Marine Sciences, Zanzibar to conduct a rapid assessment of shoreline characteristics and dynamics of the Lazy lagoon in the Bagamoyo district, to aid in the assessment of vulnerability to climate change impacts and advance understanding of the Lazy Lagoon. The rapid assessment involved community members, who participated in the diving exercises. The report is currently being revised by Dr Shagude. The researchers identified areas of low, moderate and high erosion as well as a variety of potentially inappropriate shore use practices. Another finding was that the problem of erosion was less severe in the Mlingotini Village compared to areas closer to the mouth of the lagoon, such as Mbegeni. A bathymetry map was prepared for the Lagoon as well as a survey of sediment types.

Field work conducted by Dr. Shagude in collaboration with community members

- The CRC spatial planning technical expert oriented three TCMP staff members on the special area management plan (SAMP) methodology, showing how it can be used to address coastal emerging issues. The TCMP group later organized special session to orient the rest of the Bagamoyo District's spatial planning task force. A preliminary framework for developing a SAMP for the Lazy lagoon was discussed during this session. The participants also expressed a need to identify all areas in the Bagamoyo District that are suitable candidates for SAMPs.
- The Pwani project engaged a local institution to help establish and make functional a GIS data management system. The Centre for Information and communication Technology (CICT) of Ardhi University (ARU) has been contracted. The expected outputs include a functional GIS database that supports the spatial and coastal management planning process. CICT will also train the TCMP and Bagamoyo district staff to become more capable of utilizing, organizing and expanding the GIS data system.

Key Outputs

- Report titled "Rapid assessment of shoreline characteristics and dynamics of Lazy lagoon at Mlingotini village, Bagamoyo"
- Report on special meeting to introduce the SAMP methodology to the Bagamoyo district ICM Working Group.

Results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

No results to report in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Priorities for Next Quarter (April—May, 2011)

- Continue developing a SAMP framework for Lazy lagoon
- Identify areas to be covered in special studies on shoreline characteristics and ecology.
- Prepare issue briefs that will be reviewed by focus groups
- Initiate analysis, options and review of one key issue
- Prepare an outline for an area-wide planning document.
- Conduct field site analyses with district and local stakeholders to verify produced maps

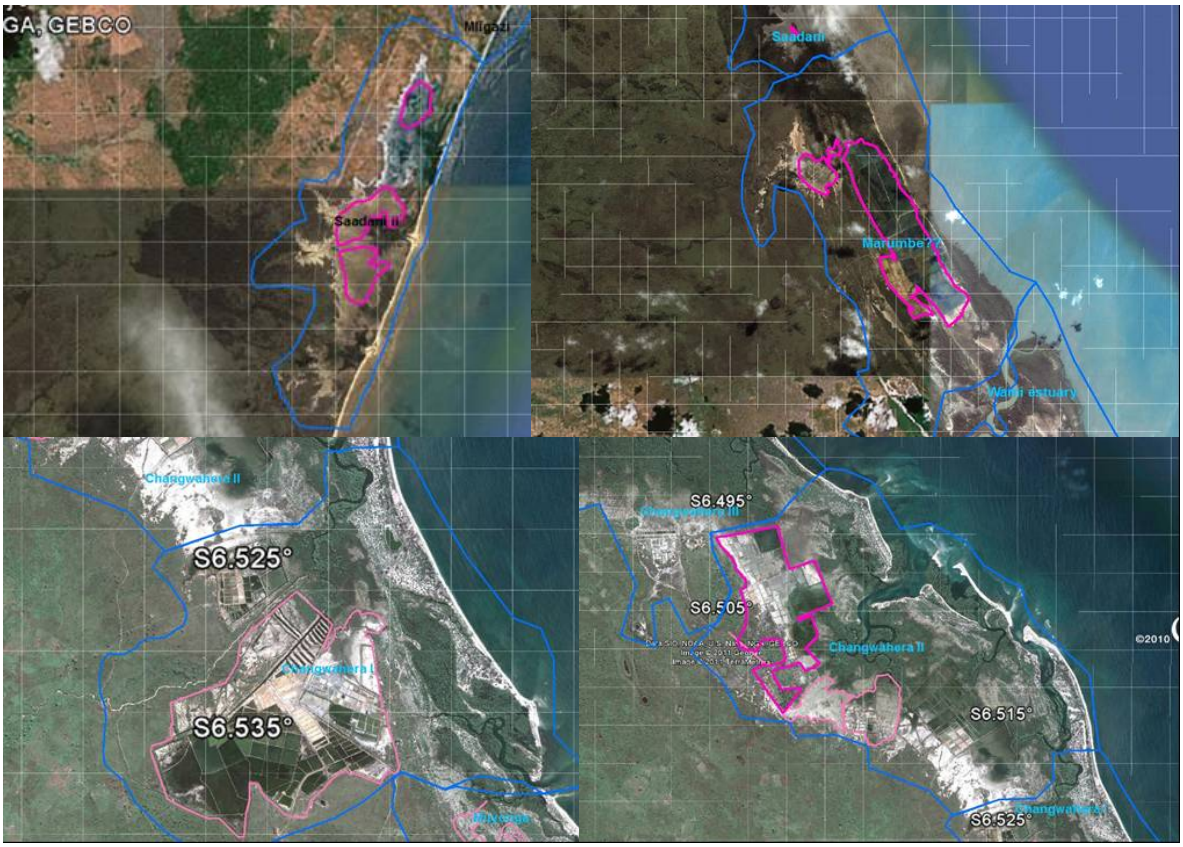
Activity 1.2: Mariculture zoning for mangrove ecosystem protection

Objectives

- To create interest, understanding and stakeholder engagement in mariculture zoning initiative
- To establish a consensus on the appropriate level of mariculture operations in each estuary
- To identify and normalize existing operations and identify an adequate number of potentially suitable locations
- To adapt the model ordinance procedures to the needs and capabilities of Bagamoyo district in view of the experience of Mkuranga and other districts.
- To address the concerns of local and district sufficiently to attain District level consideration of a proposed ordinance.

Report Period Accomplishments (January—March, 2011)

- Three members of the Bagamoyo "Spatial Planning and Mariculture Zoning Task Force" and four TCMP Project staff participated in a two day study visit to the Mkuranga District. The purpose of the study tour was to share experience and ideas on the basics of mariculture zoning and permitting procedures. It was appreciated that TCMP SUCCESS Project did a great job in supporting the Mkuranga district in developing a zoning plan. The permit procedures haven't been piloted yet because the Mkuranga district has yet to set aside funds for implementation and there is no final printed Swahili version to share with local communities. It was recommended that the working relationship between Mkuranga and Bagamoyo districts be strengthened to allow more frequent discussion, sharing of experience, and brainstorming around how to fundraise for implementation.
- The Pwani project continued to improve its GIS database using low-cost software. Mariculture zoning areas have been put in Google maps. We discovered an important error in how the digital base maps were set up, a problem which emerged in our previous work in Mkuranga mapping that local experts were unable to resolve. However with the help of Chris Damon of the URI Environmental Data Center, a solution to the problem was found that makes Pwani GIS information now fully compatible with data generated from other sources, as well as Google Earth. Data layers were revised to be compatible with the solution. GPS data taken from field visits to candidate mariculture sites were incorporated into the GIS (see examples below).
- A phase one environmental site assessment of conditions suitable for small scale mariculture development has been carried out in the Saadani, Kitame and Magomeni villages.



Maps of the Bagamoyo coastline prepared by the Pwani Project and used in the mariculture zoning activity

Challenges and how they were overcome

- Villages situated in the Wami River delta area (e.g. Makurunge and Kitame), are only accessible through poor dirt roads. When roads proved impassable during the environmental site assessment, which took place during the rainy season, the task force team had to think constructively. The District of ICM facilitator suggested visiting the villages by boat and the district agreed to let the task force use one of the district's boats for the field trip.
- The environmental site assessment found that mangroves have been seriously exploited in estuaries and creeks. The task force took photos and documented the state of mangrove resources and will share the information with the Bagamoyo District. In the coming months, the task force will discuss how to better enforce the mangrove conservation laws and conduct regular patrols. One idea is to develop a special area management plan for the Wami River delta, but that I an activity that could only be implemented if additional funding would become available—and if SANAPA agrees to be an active participant in the process. The task force will also make some recommendations about how to raise awareness among local communities about the value of protecting their mangrove resources.
- There are a few key areas in the lower Ruvu River that were not inspected in the original survey of potential mariculture sites. These are areas whit large salt and mariculture operations. A site verification for these sites will be done in the next quarter.

Key Outputs

- Mkuranga ICM trip report
- Google maps with zoned areas
- Phase one environmental site assessment report.

Results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Total	Comments
Dollar value of funds leveraged	$200	Use of boat to travel to remote villages
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)	6	Mkuranga study tour participants

Priorities for Next Quarter (April—May, 2011)

- Conduct site verification of lower Ruvu areas to assess environmental conditions suitable for small scale mariculture
- Initiate consultative meetings for sharing draft mariculture zoning and permitting procedures.
- Electronically publish the Swahili version of the Mkuranga mariculture zoning guidelines

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

Objectives

- Conduct satellite telemetry studies of elephants to determine local and regional seasonal movements, habitat use and corridors
- Conduct systematic aerial surveys of elephants in Saadani NP, Wami-Mbiki WMA and lower Wami-Ruvu River Basin to determine seasonal distribution and abundance.
- Work with local communities and wildlife managers to identify and establish conservation corridors and reduce human-elephant conflict in the region.

Report Period Accomplishments (January—March, 2011)

- Monitored elephants from satellite and ground in Saadani National Park (SANAPA) and Wami Mbiki Wildlife Management area. In SANAPA most of elephants were concentrated in the northeast area of the park (Buyuni village). Two families also visited the southern section of Wami River. We speculate that the reasons for this distribution are: availability of food, water distribution, and human disturbances, including livestock and charcoal production. The Wami Mbiki elephant movement patterns were affected by livestock, charcoal production, and agricultural activities.
- Mapped all water points within the Saadani National park in order to establish the relationship between water and elephant distribution. We found that elephants and other wildlife are not using the water points in the western part of SANAPA. The reason is that these water points are heavily used by livestock. We also noted that pastoralists have built shacks within two hundred meters from the SANAPA boundary. This might also deter the elephants and other wildlife from using the boreholes along the western border of the park.
- Trained 69 individuals working in SANAPA and Wami Mbiki WMA on data collection techniques. The training will improve ecological monitoring and inform park management in the two areas. In connection to the said training, we designed a special form that tourists can use to

record the GPS location of the animals they see during game drives. This will help the park management keep track of the general distribution of animals in the park.

- Raised funds for the July re-collaring operation from stakeholders, including SANAPA and Kisamba Conservancy. SANAPA will pay allowances to their rangers during the re-collaring operation while Kisampa will pay for one hour of helicopter time.
- Amended and obtained approval from the URI Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee to collar three additional elephants in Saadani.

Challenges and how they were overcome

- Five of the elephant collars have failed or are not transmitting data on a regular basis. Currently we are only getting consistent data from two of the collared elephants in SANAPA. This is not enough to give us a good picture of the elephants' movements within and around SANAPA. To overcome this challenge, we will collar three additional elephants in July. Most of the funding necessary for the re-collaring operation will be raised from tourists and local stakeholders, including the private sector.
- The elephant tracking activity is implemented on a shoestring budget compared with the actual costs. To overcome this challenge, we are working hard to leverage funds from government and private sector partners.

Some Game Scouts and CBO members after training at Wami Mbiki WMA in Bagamoyo District

Key Outputs

- Elephants distribution maps for Saadani and Wami Mbiki
- Detailed report on elephant movements from July 2010 to Feb2011.

- Video footage from the first elephant collaring exercise posted on YouTube: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JcixSQRUnY4

Results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Total	Comments
Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management	104,000	These are the terrestrial hectares of SANAPA. They are under improved management 1. because of improved information about elephant and other wild animals' movements (data collected by tourists, the satellite data, and ground monitoring. 2. New data on where water points are, and 3. Improved capacity of rangers etc. to monitor the Park.
Dollar value of funds leveraged	$4,500	The amount was leveraged on transport, accommodation and allowance to research assistant by A Tent with a View lodge and Saadani lodge
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)	69	We trained 39 rangers, 3 wardens and 5 tour guides and 2 mangers hotel managers in SANAPA. At Wami Mbiki we trained 19 Game scouts and 1 manager.
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	1	Collaring video on YouTube

Priorities for Next Quarter (April—May, 2011)

- Obtain all required permits for re-collaring and aerial survey
- Continue monitor elephants from satellite and ground
- Establish ground monitoring southwest of Saadani National Park in collaboration with Kisamba Conservancy.
- Organize collaring operation
- Conduct aerial survey
- Develop a draft base map for Saadani and Wami Mbiki

Activity 1.4: Reduce Deforestation through Improving Energy Technologies.

Objectives

- Contribute to increased resilience, improved livelihoods, and reduce fuel wood consumption through introduction of modern energy technologies.
- Conserve biodiversity through sustainable production and utilization of renewable resources using sustainable modern energy technologies.

Report Period Accomplishments (January—March, 2011)

- The subcontract and activity plan for TaTEDO was finalized in March 2011
- Meetings were held with TaTEDO to start planning the improved energy technology activities for year two.

Priorities for Next Quarter (January—March, 2011)

Assess the wood lots established under the SUCCESS and WADA projects to determine if either one of them created sustainable models that Pwani can build upon.
Convene the already existing Bagamoyo District Energy Cluster (DEC) to introduce the Pwani activities and plan for the implementation of project activities together with the District.
Provide training to the Bagamoyo DEC on the TaTEDO approach

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

Objective: Improve the existing no-take zones and begin the scale up community-based management of cockles and pearl farming in at least two new areas. This work will be closely coordinated with partnership with the Zanzibar Department of Fisheries, Menai Bay Conservation Authority.

Mwanakhamis Abdallah from Bweleo observe the cockle larvae on microscope

Mr Said explain to the community members different stage of cockle development.

Report Period Accomplishments (January—March, 2011)

- Basic training on hatchery management and spat handling. Sixteen community members from Fumba, Bweleo, Nyamanzi, Unguja Ukuu, Kizingi and Kikungwi villages got an opportunity to visit the cockle hatchery at Institute of Marine Science and receive technical training from Mr. Said Juma (Hatchery manager). One of the objectives of the training was to establish a monitoring system for wild cockles collected by people from the respective villages.
- Village meetings organized by the cockle harvesters' association committee. During these meetings, individuals who participated in the five-day training at IMS shared their new knowledge with their peers.

Challenges and how they were overcome

- More community members should participate in cockle catch data collections. This would increase the community members' understanding of resource change over time and the effects of management. As a result, the Pwani Team is encouraging the committees to inform their community members about the data collection system and its importance to resource management.

Key Outputs

- A data collection system has been outlined and presented to the communities.

Priorities for Next Quarter (April—May, 2011)

- Monitoring of existing no take zones
- Continue revising the boundaries/areas of existing no-take zones
- Continue working with Unguja Ukuu to establish a new no-take zone
- Continue planning for establishment of a community website.

Activity 2.1.2 Half pearl farming

Objective: Scale up the number of households benefiting economically from half-pearl farming and establish policies based on good practice for farm siting and permitting.

Report Period Accomplishments (January—March, 2011)

- Pearl famers from Bweleo and Nyamanzi got an opportunity to display their work during the 50th University of Dar es salaam Anniversary at Institute of Marine Science Zanzibar.
- Provided extension support to new pearl farmers in Bweleo, Nyamanzi and Kikungwi. The technical assistance focused on spat collection, explaining that sustainable half pearl cultivation should start with spat collection, followed by grow out and site selection.

Ali Mataka explains to Fatou how to cultivate half pearls

- Seeded 250 new adult pearl oysters and set them in the waters outside the Bweleo and Nyamanzi villages.
- A number of spat collector materials have been deployed in the water
- The Zanzibar team received an exchange visitor from URI's Gambia-Senegal Sustainable Fisheries Project. Ms Fatou Janha, Executive Director of the TRY women oyster harvesters association in the Gambia visited Zanzibar as well as the mainland to learn about TCMP's activities related to shell craft, half pearl farming, no-take zoning, and energy saving technologies.

Challenges and how they were overcome

- Very few women know how to swim and that hinders their full participation in half pearl farming. Previous swimming lessons provided under the SUCCESS project have not been enough and the women need more training. They also need encouragement and moral support, because it is not culturally acceptable for women to swim.

Key Outputs

- Six new half pearl farmers in the Bweleo village.

Priorities for Next Quarter (April-May, 2011)

- Training new pearl farmers in Fumba
- Monitoring and replacement of spat collectors
- Pearl seeding and monitoring of adult oysters.
- Follow up of initiated discussions with MBCA on formulating a half-pearl farming policy.

Activity 2.1.3 Improving sustainability of Dolphin Tourism in Menai Bay

Objective: Improve sustainability of dolphin tourism that protects dolphins from harassment as well as improves guiding businesses.

Report Period Accomplishments (January—March, 2011)

- Focus group discussion with the MBCA authority. The discussion focused on how to train and orient new MBCA staff that has come onboard after the former Fisheries Department become Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock and reorganized its staff.
- Focus group discussion held with fishermen and boat operators on how to reduce dolphin by-catch and harassment of dolphins by tour boats.

Challenges and how they were overcome

- The reorganization of the Fisheries Department, which has included getting new individuals to the MBCA, might delay the accreditation plan process. The positive news is that the individual who was a driving force for dolphin conservation within MBCA has been promoted to a high position within the new Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock and it is nice to have an ally in that position. However, it will also take some time to sensitize and bring the new staff up to speed. To improve awareness, the Pwani project and MBCA have decided to conduct a dolphin certification training in the next quarter.

Key Outputs

- No dolphin bycatch reported in the last quarter.

Priorities for Next Quarter (April—May, 2011)

- Training on tour guiding and safety (Certification)

Results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Total	Comments
Dollar value of funds leveraged	5000 $	Funds leveraged from the McKnight foundation for hatchery training
Number of individuals with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable NRM (SO 13, indicator 2)	6	New pearl farmers
Number of local organizations strengthened to manage endangered ecosystems, and to support sustainable livelihoods and cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS and gender	1	MBCA
Number of individuals reached through community outreach and planning that promotes biodiversity conservation and improved gender equity	6	New pearl farmer from Bweleo
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)	16	10 women and 6 men

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 3.

Activity 2.3: Protection of sea turtles

Objective: to protect and conserve endangered marine species and habitats through community-based species monitoring, education, training, and ecotourism.

Report Period Accomplishments (January—March, 2011)

- Monitoring and protection of sea turtle nests and hatchlings
- Ongoing monitoring of endangered species mortalities and illegal activities (dynamite fishing, illegal netting, sea turtle slaughter)
- Meeting held with four private tourism investors to identify a strategy to further engage local communities in sea turtle ecotourism
- Conservation Officer in Sange provided with refresher training on techniques to identify and translocate sea turtle nests

Challenges and how they were overcome

- Input was sought from the Marine Parks & Reserves Unit into the sea turtle translocation program on the Maziwe Island Marine Reserve. Their presence was requested at the meeting with investors. However, MPRU managers did not attend and were proving difficult to engage.

Further efforts have been made to communicate the importance of their input and advice and they have agreed to attend the next meeting.

Key Outputs

- 5 green turtle nests translocated from Maziwe Island. Three hatched successfully and produced a total of 246 live hatchlings. One nest rotted and the fifth is still incubating.
- 15 nests protected from predators and poachers in five coastal villages (Mkwaja, Madete, Choba, Sange, Kikokwe) and produced 326 live hatchlings.
- 10 sea turtle mortalities recorded (5 in Sange and 5 in Ushongo). Some specimens showed evidence of entanglement in fishing gears and one appeared to have been deliberately slaughtered.

Results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Total	Comments
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)	1	Female Conservation Officer given refresher training and education on sea turtle nest identification and translocation
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	1	Article about Sea Sense sea turtle conservation initiatives published in The Citizen newspaper

Priorities for Next Quarter (April—June, 2011)

- Monitoring and protection of sea turtle nests and hatchlings at six nesting sites
- Monitoring of endangered species mortalities at six locations
- Monitoring of illegal activities (dynamite fishing, illegal netting, sea turtle slaughter)
- Stakeholder meeting in Ushongo village to discuss the future of sea turtle ecotourism
- Visit 10 primary schools in Pangani District to discuss incorporation of marine conservation into school curriculum
- Teacher training workshop - delivery of marine conservation programmes for primary school students
- Village council meeting in Sange to discuss strategies for combating illegal activities
- Village council meetings in Stahabu and Kipumbwi to obtain feedback on project expansion into these locations

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 well being, 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 3.1a: Increasingly resilient communities are enabled to adapt to climate change impacts

Objectives

- Raise awareness of coastal vulnerability and adaptation to climate change in the Bagamoyo District and among the leadership of selected villages
- Identify climate change vulnerabilities and ways to increase resilience and reduce harm from climate change impacts
- Catalyze small, doable, early adaptation actions
- Share good practices in coastal adaptation
- Mainstream coastal adaptation in District ICM Action Plans and village planning committees

Report Period Accomplishments (January—March, 2011)

- CEEST in collaboration with the Pwani Team have finalized the vulnerability assessments for Kitonga and Mlingotini. The V&A process and specific group exercises conducted will be reviewed and adaptations made as appropriate based on experience and what works well. An updated version of the village level V&A toolkit will be used when conducting the next vulnerability assessments on Zanzibar.
- The arrangements for conducting vulnerability assessment and prepare adaptation plan in Zanzibar have began. The Institute of Marine Sciences (IMS) through Dr. Nariman Jiddawi and Dr. Yohana Shaghude will take the lead in implementing the activities in two villages on the east coast of the Menai Bay Conservation Area. The Pwani Project and CRC staff visited Zanzibar and conducted a preliminary assessment of the areas to be covered by the vulnerability assessment. The team visited the Jambiani village, which has serious beach erosion problems. A positive aspect of the work on Zanzibar is that several studies related to erosion and climate change have been conducted over the last five years and the Pwani team will be able to focus more on adaptation planning than the vulnerability assessments. For example, for the Jambiani village, the following plans and reports are already in place:
    - The participatory approach to coastal management at Jambiani, Zanzibar using Decision Support Tools: Good practice for coastal management
    - Planning for sustainable coastal livelihoods at Jambiani, Zanzibar
    - Management Plan for sustainable coastal livelihoods at Jambiani, Zanzibar.
- The TCMP climate change team has also held preliminary meetings with TaTEDO to plan for how to collaborate on energy saving technologies and climate change adaptation.
- The Pwani Deputy Director participated in the "Climate Change Impacts, Adaptation and Mitigation in the WIO region: Solution to the Crisis" conference, which was held in Grand Baie, Mauritius, 21 – 23 March 2011. He made an oral presentation based on pre-submitted and accepted abstract titled "Vulnerability Assessment and Enabling Coastal Communities to Adapt to Climate Change Impacts in Selected Villages of Bagamoyo District, Tanzania". All presentations made during this conference can be found at www.wiomsa.org.

Priorities for Next Quarter (April—May, 2011)

- Finalize scope of work for IMS (Dr. Jiddawi and Dr. Shaghude) and start work in Zanzibar
- Collaborate and get involved in climate change activities implemented by IMS and TaTEDO

- Conduct exchange visits between Community Climate Change Committee (4C) for Mlingotini and Kitonga villages.
- Select pilot adaptation activities to implement in Kitonga and Mlingotini

Activity 3.1b: National coastal adaptation capacity increased with sectoral policy mainstreaming

The Pwani Project has started initial consultations with DOE, NEMC and other key stakeholders as part of the process of formulating inter-sectoral coastal climate change mainstreaming group. It has also participated in the final stages of revision process of the National Integrated Coastal Environment Management Strategy (ICEMS) undertaken by the National Environment Management Council (NEMC) and other relevant policy review meetings to ensure that Climate Changes issues are included in the policy review processes.

Key Outputs

- Climate Changes issues incorporated in the final draft of the revised National Integrated Coastal Environment Management Strategy.
- Preliminary meetings held with the Department of Environment to build capacity and discuss how to form a national coastal climate change body

Priorities for Next Quarter (April—May, 2011)

- Convene stakeholders meeting to agree on what a national level climate change body should look like—it could be a task force, working group, or a committee. The important thing is that it should have a government mandate to deal with coastal and marine environment.
- Develop clear Terms of Reference for the coastal climate change body
- Continue to collaborate with other Tanzanian government and non-governmental climate change mainstreaming, technical assistance, and capacity building initiatives.

Results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Total	Comments
Dollar value of funds leveraged	1521	Travel to Mauritius leveraged by WIOMSA
Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance (NEW)	2	Kitonga and Mlingotini
Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues (adaptation) as a result of USG assistance (NEW)	3	Kitonga and Mlingotini village governments, the Department of Environment
Number of stakeholders implementing risk reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance (NEW)	187	These are households in Mkwaja and Mkalamo that are using fuel efficient stoves

Activity 3.2.1 Communities benefitting economically from NRM-based businesses through increased income, access to credit, new markets, and enhanced goods and services

Objectives

- Improve access to savings and credit services for coastal communities

- Define and promote good practices in sustainable ecotourism
- Support the growth of existing small ecotourism efforts that are already investing in ecotourism and demonstrate good conduct in ecotourism development
- Improve enabling conditions for future coastal tourism development
- Identify entry points for improved wealth generation and equity in small-scale fisheries
- Demonstrate successful early actions in small-scale fisheries

Report Period Accomplishments (January—March, 2011)

<u>SACCO Development</u>

- Conducted training on SACCO management and accounting for Saadani, Mlingotini, and Mkange ward SACCOs. A special training was held for new SACCO leaders.
- Provided entrepreneurship training to Mkalamo and Sakura SACCO members
- Meeting held to provide basics on SACCO establishment in the Mkwaja village in Pangani
- Permanent leaders elected for the Seaweed farmers SACCO in Mlingotini.
- Loans issued within the Mlingotini SACCO monitored.
- The UWAMKE SACCOS (women group) formed in the Mkange village. The group has 60 members and they already have a 2.4 million Tanzanian shilling capital.
- The Saadani SACCO issued two million Tanzania shillings in loans to members
- The Saadani SACCO members engaged in conservation activities. They organized beach cleanings and collaborated with the Saadani National Park on mangrove forest protection

Photos from the SACCO trainings on the mainland

Eco tourism

- The Bomani Bungalow hotel continued supporting the improvement of traditional food cooking in Mlingotini.
- The ICM team started revising the Dunda and Mlingotini ecotourism business plans
- A Swahili version of the Bagamoyo ecotourism coastal profile was drafted.

Challenges and how they were overcome

- TCMP reports are getting stuck within the District Council and do not reach the District commissioner office. To improve the information flow, TCMP will disseminate the action plan and brief report directly to the district commissioner's offices.
- Some villagers have negative attitude towards marine conservation as trawlers are still practicing unsustainable fishing. TCMP team is discussing the issue with the district authority and is encouraging them to strengthen the central coordinating committee's patrols of the collaborative fisheries management areas.
- There is a lack of promotion materials at the ecotourism information center in Mlingotini. The TCMP team is involving other stakeholders to help develop materials.
- The absence of an ICM team leader and facilitator in Pangani District has made the work slow. However, the Executive Director has appointed a new facilitator and team leader. The individuals appointed both have extensive experience working with coastal management and are familiar with TCMP—something that bodes well for the future!

Key Outputs

- SACCO loan policies developed for the Saadani and Mlingotini SACCOs
- Swahili version of Bagamoyo coastal tourism profile produced.
- SACCO established in the Mkange village
- Loans issued to Saadani SACCO members

Priorities for Next Quarter (April—May, 2011)

- Registration and official opening of the Mkange women's group SACCO
- Train new Mlingotini village tour guides.
- Review and revise the Dunda and Mlingotini ecotourism business plan
- Support the establishment of a SACCO in Mkwaja village
- Conduct a survey about livelihoods for HIV/AIDS vulnerable groups with UZIKWASA
- Training SACCO members in management systems, gender roles, and business-skill development
- Training and formation of fish market associations in the Kitame and Changwahela villages, Bagamoyo
- SACCO establishment and management related trainings to other SACCOS in Pangani district.

Activity 3.2.2 Jewelry making and entrepreneurship development

Objective: To help communities benefit economically from small scale jewelry making businesses through increased income, establishing and expanding markets, and enhanced goods and services

Report Period Accomplishments (January—March, 2011)

- A branding workshop was conducted by the Zanzibar Commission for Tourism at the Bwawani hotel. The government of Zanzibar is targeting to brand all locally produced products, including marine shell craft and half-pearls from the Fumba peninsula. Pwani personnel represented the groups during the workshop.

- Fatou Janha from the TRY women Oysters Harvesters project in the Gambia visited Zanzibar. She visited shell craft shops in Stone Town, the IMS hatchery, and the jewelry and half pearl entrepreneurs on the Fumba peninsula.
- A SACCO was established on the Fumba peninsula, with 58 members from the villages of Nyamanzi, Bweleo and Fumba
- Marketing efforts continued by linking the jewelry and half pearl farmers with new markets on the mainland.
- A training on new jewelry designs and ways to cut seashells was held in stone town. The training was facilitated by Jullie, who is a Zanzibari shell craft maker.
- Planning undertaken to open a jewelry shop.
- Marketing training (called FAIDA MALI) training held at IMS on pearl farming, business management and marketing. Two representatives from Kizingo, Kikunngwi and Unguja Ukuu attended the training.
- The Kizingo group of shell craft entrepreneurs has developed a business email account to increase their exposure to the different customers. The email is: chazampya@hotmail.com

Challenges and how they were overcome

- The jewelry makers and half pearl farmers are slow in finding new markets. The TCMP team is trying to encourage the entrepreneurs by meeting with them frequently, helping them by setting up meetings with potential marketing outlets, etc. However, to be sustainable over time, they need to take on more responsibility for marketing their products.

Key Outputs

- SACCO established on Fumba

Jewelry makers at Fumba Zanzibar learning product quality improvement members

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)	34	Saadani
Number of households with improved access to finance, including those receiving community credit and start up grants	60	Mkange
Number of individuals trained and/or certified in coastal governance, MPA management, HIV/AIDS action planning, and other cross-cutting issues	258	Mkwaja(100),Saadani (50), Mkange(50) Zanzibar (58)

Priorities for Next Quarter (April—May, 2011)

- Follow-up with the architect designing the resource center in Fumba.
- Jewelry making training, using Fumba group as trainers
- Meetings to develop a mission and vision for the Fumba resource center.
- Continue linking the groups to more national and international markets
- Continuing fundraising for printing the jewelry products brochure

Activity 3.3: HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation activities to improve life for those living with HIV/AIDS and lead to quality behavior change among fishing communities.

Objectives

- To implement village and ward-based activities related to creating an effective community response to HIV/AIDS in the Pangani District

Report Period Accomplishments (January—March, 2011)

- HIV/AIDS trainings were facilitated to a total of 96 fishermen, 54 men and 42 women in Buyuni, Mikocheni, Sange, and Mkwaja. The training provided participants with facts about HIV/AIDS transmission, prevention, care and treatment, stigma, impact and support to groups affected by HIV/AIDS. More important than just providing factual knowledge was the discussion about concepts on gender and HIV/AIDS and how women are differently affected by HIV/AIDS in biological terms (transmission) and social terms e.g. women and the burden of care, and women denied of their rights in relation to inheritance and property. Finally, the training aimed at making participants reflect about their own risk taking behaviors and what can be done about this. A key outcome of the training was a joint action plan for VMACs and fishermen that defined interventions to address these behaviors. Training methodologies used were plenary discussions, group discussions, presentations, storytelling and case studies.
- A condom outlet survey was conducted to:
    - Identify current condom outlets in Pangani
    - Assess how to improve condom social marketing by increasing the number of outlet points and store owners.
    - Identify challenges for condom outlets and outline strategies to address them.
    - Establish training needs for outlet persons to improve condom social marketing at village level.

    - Map out mechanisms that can ensure a continuous supply chain of condoms to end users at the village level

  The survey found that there are 62 current social marketing outlets for condoms (retail shops, pharmaceuticals, kiosks, bars, grocery stores, and guest houses) in the Pangani District. There are 103 potential outlets with individuals that are willing to start selling condoms. The survey found that there are many factors that influence people's interest and willingness to sell condoms:
    - Religious beliefs—selling condoms is unethical.
    - PSI stopped supplying in villages and people do not know where to obtain condoms to sell.
    - It is not profitable to sell condoms
    - It is not an important thing to sell.
    - It is not a product that sells well (lack of demand). Condoms are distributed for free by the CBDs and dispensaries.
    - It is shameful to sell condoms; people feel shy about it and are afraid that they will look bad in front of others, including their partners.
- Monitoring visits were conducted to the VMACs in fishing communities and the trained fishermen groups to follow up on the implementation of their HIV/AIDS plans and to provide technical support. Technical backstopping was provided to 119 individuals. The VMAC and fishermen leaders were encouraged to convene implementation meetings to sustain the linkages between the groups. The groups were also advised to involve all members, including fishermen, in the implementation of HIV/AIDS plans.
- Monitoring of condom outlets in the Mkwaja and Mkalamo wards showed that there are 63 active condom outlets in the six villages. These outlets include both condom social marketing and distribution points that give out condoms for free (e.g. CBDs and dispensaries).
- IEC materials were developed and distributed. This included comic books[1] (639), posters (1368) and newsletters/fliers (168).

Challenges and how they were overcome

- The Kipumbwi and Ushongo villages requested HIV/AIDS training for fishermen, similar to those carried out in Buyuni, Sange, Mikocheni, and Mkwaja. We will consider these requests in the next reporting period.
- Mobile video unit shows and theater for development performances did not take this quarter, because new campaign content was produced around the current year's communications campaign themes. The themes are: 1) Rape, especially gang rape 'kula mande', 2) men's reluctance to work, and 3) the importance of agriculture. A new theater play (Varangati 3) and video spots were produced. The theater and video shows will resume next quarter.
- The production of interactive radio shows on environment, health, and development topics have been postponed, because of the delay of Pangani FM. However, the good news is that Pangani FM, finally got on in March 2011 and we expect to produce and broadcast shows in quarter 3.

Key Outputs

- HIV/AIDS training and focus group discussions held for fishermen, village leaders, and women involved in the fisheries sector
- Condom outlet survey conducted
- Comic books, posters, and fliers developed and distributed
- New theater play and video spots produced on HIV/AIDS related themes.

[1] Funded by eed Germany

Results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Total	Comments
Number of persons reached through community outreach that promotes HIV/AIDS prevention	119	VMAC members and leaders of fishermen counseled
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)	96	Individuals reached through trainings
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	Newspaper articles

Priorities for Next Quarter (April —June, 2011)

- Conduct HIV/AIDS trainings for fishermen in Buyuni, Mkwaja, Sange and Mikocheni
- Conduct condom social marketing training to shop owners and CBDs in Pangani to scale up outlet and use. This will be done in collaboration with Population Services International (PSI)
- Produce and start broadcasting 3 interactive radio programs related to the UZIKWASA communications themes, fishermen and HIV, and the environment.
- Produce and disseminate IEC materials: T-shirts, comic books
- Produce four MVU spots with different themes
- Liaise with TCMP to develop a livelihood strategy for HIV vulnerable groups.

Activity 3.3.2 HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation activities improve life for those living with HIV/AIDS and lead to quality behavior change among fishing communities in Bagamoyo

In the second year, the Pwani Project proposed to expand its work to promote HIV/AIDS prevention through training and behavior change communication in the Bagamoyo District. The activities in Bagamoyo will be implemented by an international NGO, called Communita Volontari per il Mondo/AIDS Partnership for Africa (CVM/APA) in collaboration with the Pwani-TCMP staff.

Funding for this activity is not available in FY 11.

Activity 3.3.3 Integrating Population, Health, and Environment (PHE) into the Pwani Project

Objectives

- To use community based champions and peer educators to promote the population, health, and environment messages developed by the Pwani Project

Report Period Accomplishments (January—March, 2011) – BALANCED Project

- BALANCED Project Director visited our working sites in Pangani and Bagamoyo district from March 3-11, 2011 to see how the SACCOs, fuel efficient stoves, CBDs, PE's and PHE providers are doing. She also met with different partners (MSH, Pathfinder, USAID Tanzania, ministry of

health (MoH), and AIDSTAR ONE) to discuss potential collaboration with the BALANCED project.

- Two community mobilizers/volunteers were recruited. Mrs. Rukia Seif from the Mkalamo ward is a Peer Educator, SACCO member, bakery/cake technician and efficient cooking stove technician. Mr. Donald Katanji from Mkwaja ward is a PHE CBD and VMAC member. Their key role will be to assist TCMP staff in the implementation of PHE TCMP activities at the field level. We are planning to formally introduce the community mobilizers/volunteers to the communities before they commence their job.
- A MoU for a PHE Youth program was developed and signed by TCMP and the Pangani district. The BALANCED project will conduct PHE Youth Peer Education training in Pangani after the MoH has organized youth groups/clubs.
- Monitoring and mentoring visits for CBD's, PE's and PHE providers were done in January and February, 2011. During the field visits, Pwani staff collected field reports and discussed how the field participants are doing.
- A PHE situational analysis published on the URI website: http://balanced.crc.uri.edu/sites/default/files/Tanzania%20BMS%20Feb%202011_final%20Feb_22.pdf

Challenges and how they were overcome

- The CBD's, PHE providers and PE's from Buyuni, Mikocheni and Sange villages have observed the SACCO and energy efficient technologies used in other villages—and they are asking that Pwani offer the same services in their communities. For now we have told them to contact the stove technicians in Mkwaja for stoves. We have also suggested that they can join the SACCO which is about to be launched in Mkwaja.

Key Outputs

- 1 Memorandum of Understanding related to a new PHE Youth program signed
- 2 community mobilizers/volunteers recruited
- Scope of work for community mobilizers developed
- 2 supervisory visits for CBDs, PE's and PHE providers conducted (January & February, 2011)

Results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Total	Comments
Number of households with improved access to finance, including those receiving community credit and start up grants	2	CBD's joined SACCOS
Number of persons reached through community outreach that promotes HIV/AIDS prevention	1,680	Number based on number of IEC materials distributed
Number of persons reached through community outreach that promotes HIV/AIDS prevention	578	They were reached by CBDs, PHE providers and Peer Educators
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)	17	Seen by CBD's
Number of individuals reached through community outreach and planning that promotes biodiversity conservation and improved gender	151	They were reached by CBDs and Peer educators

equity		
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	BALANCED/Pwani success story about Rukia published on the K4H website. PHE situational analysis published.

Other findings from all wards (Mkalamo, Mkwaja, Kipumbwi, Mikinguni and Mwera):

- Number of male condoms distributed = 12,092
- Number of cycle pills distributed = 543
- Number of new users = 274
- Number of revisits = 301
- Number of counseling visits for family planning/reproductive health as a result of USG assistance = 1,785
- Clients referred by Peer Educators and PHE providers to CBDs for family planning methods = 29
- 12 CBDs are having fuel efficient stoves for showcase.
- Number of IEC materials distributed (Family planning poster and leaflets) = 1,680

Priorities for Next Quarter (April—June, 2011)

- Hire two community mobilizer/volunteers in the Mkwaja and Mkalamo wards
- Recruit potential youth peer educators for the Mkwaja and Mkalamo wards
- Recruit adult peer educators in the three new wards
- Finalize, translate and pretest IEC messages and illustrations
- Conduct adult peer education training in three new wards
- Monitoring and mentoring visits to CBDs, PHE Providers and Peer Educators
- Consultative meeting with government and NGOs

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

The Pwani Project is truly integrated into the Tanzanian government at both national and local level. At national level the Project is regarded as a component of NEMC. That means that the project is presented in NEMC's annual work plan and budget. NEMC plays an advisory role in the development of the Pwani work plans, but it is not involved in activity implementation. Because the project is implemented at district/village level, local government is the primary liaison during activity implementation. Pwani Project staff serves as technical advisors to NEMC on a range of activities, described in the "coordination with NEMC" section of this report.

In Bagamoyo, all activities are implemented in coordination with the district. We have formed a Spatial Planning and Mariculture Task Force with members from the district and the Project. All field work carried out under those activity areas are done jointly by the task force—and while in the field, the main contact are always village government representatives. Similarly the economic growth and climate change activities are conducted in collaboration with village and district government.

On Zanzibar, the Pwani Project is coordinating its activities with the Fisheries Department and Menai Bay Conservation Area (MBCA). Staff members from the Department and MBCA are invited to participate in

all field work. Of course, the communities are heavily involved on Zanzibar too—especially the collaborative fisheries management committees and the cooperatives formed to support shell-craft jewelry making and half pearl farming.

The Pwani Project also collaborates with local NGOs, as seen by the involvement of SeaSense, UZIKWASA, TaTEDO, and CEEST in the implementation of key activities. Smaller CBOs, such as the Bagamoyo Tour Guide Association and village-based groups (e.g. SACCOs), are also keystones of our work. All science conducted by the project is done in collaboration with Tanzanian scientists, for example from the University of Dar es Salaam's Institute for Marine Science.

The private sector is also playing an important role in the Pwani Project, especially in the elephant tracking activity, where for example, the Saadani Lodge and Tent with a View are highly involved both in the activity implementation and as financial contributors. The private sector also contributes to the economic growth activities on the mainland and Zanzibar, where they are involved in capacity building and marketing activities.

Highlights from the current reporting period are:

- Local communities and stakeholders were involved in the shoreline assessment conducted in Lazy Lagoon. Local community divers participated in diving and placing a current meter on the bottom of the sea. A boat captain from the Mbegani Fisheries Development Institute also volunteered his time, taking the team out to sea during the field work.
- The District through the ICM Facilitator provided a boat to the Spatial Planning and Mariculture Zoning Task Force Team to enable them to visit remote villages during the site assessment of environmental conditions suitable for small scale mariculture development. This is a sign that the Bagamoyo District recognizes and values the contribution of TCMP in ensuring the sustainability of Bagamoyo's coastal resources.
- SANAPA was involved in the ranger training and is coordinating the elephant monitoring data collecting, using the data collection techniques presented during the recent training. The private sector is also involved—encouraging tourists to collect monitoring data using forms developed by the project.
- Pangani District Officials helped the elephant tracking activity by reporting human wildlife conflict incidences in their district.
- Morogoro District Council through Mr Ande Mallango (Senior District Natural Resource Officer) is working with us in planning and logistics on collaring and training at Wami Mbiki.
- Wami Mbiki always provides accommodation to elephant research members when we work in their area. Similarly, we receive free accommodation by the two tented lodges in Saadani.
- Department of Wildlife and TAWIRI have been involved in the elephant tracking activity. They have been particularly instrumental when it comes to permit issues.
- Institute of Marine Sciences (IMS) is a key collaborator on Zanzibar and on the mainland. They participated in the climate change preliminary survey conducted in the Unguja Ukuu, Kizimkazi and Jambiani villages. Scientists from IMS are also involved in the Lazy Lagoon SAMP development.
- Local community Conservation Officers in Pangani collect data on sea turtle nesting behavior in four villages and conduct a nest translocation program in Maziwe Island.
- The cooperative officers and ICM teams in Bagamoyo and Pangani were involved in the trainings related to cooperative establishment and registering the new SACCOS.
- Tourism activities are connected to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism through the Bagamoyo Tourism Investment Company.

- The Pangani District council, through its extension workers, are actively involved in field monitoring visits and technical backstopping to VMACS on HIV/AIDS action plan implementation .

Gender Mainstreaming

The Pwani Project takes care to mainstream gender in all its activities. This is done through ensuring that both men and women are represented in committees, taking care to include women in participatory rural appraisals and other community-based planning initiatives, and targeting women in microenterprise and micro-credit activities. Specific gender mainstreaming activities that have taken place in the previous reporting period are:

- Ensuring that women are represented on the spatial planning and mariculture task force, even though this is a technical area dominated by men.
- The leader for collecting elephant monitoring data within SANAPA is a female ecologist
- On Zanzibar, women are the focus of the Pwani activities. For no-take zoning, women are natural participants, because they are the primary resource users in the intertidal zones. In that activity, we are consciously encouraging men to participate, because it is important that they as "secondary" resource users are involved in the process. Women are targeted for the shell craft jewelry making and over 90% of Zanzibar entrepreneurs are women. However, the fact that swimming is culturally taboo and few women can swim, has led men to dominate the half pearl farming activity. Only one woman is involved in half pearl farming and she simply hires men to work her farms. We hope that providing more swimming lessons will allow more women to engage in half pearl farming.
- Although all the dolphin tour operators are men, the project is encouraging women to participate in the dolphin conservation work. To–date the women are involved through membership in KIDOTOA and employment in local hotels.
- On the mainland, we are in the process of establishing an all women's SACCO in the Mkange village. Training the women in business development and entrepreneurship will be the first step of getting them more involved in other population, health and environment activities in their communities.
- The project has begun planning for linking the 110 women involved in the Mkange SACCO with the entrepreneurs on Zanzibar. We see potential for knowledge exchange between the two groups.
- The HIV/AIDS trainings for fishermen in Buyuni, Mkwaja, Sange and Mikocheni included gender issues—explaining the meaning and concepts of gender, the interrelations between gender and HIV/AIDS, gender responsibilities and gaps, and gender based abuse/violence.

Financial Report -Pwani Estimated Quarterly Financial Status

Estimated accrued expenses for the quarter ending March 31, 2011	$449,553
Cumulative Accrued expenses from inception to date – March 31, 2011	$1,314,090
Estimated Expenses for quarter ending June 30, 2011	$350,000

Appendix 1. Pwani Performance Management Report

INDICATOR	Data Source	Baseline data, 2009	FY 10 Results	FY 11 Target	FY 11 results to date	FY 11 Q1 Results	FY 11 Q2 results	% of FY 11 target reached in Q2	Comments
Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management	project records, secondary records	180,117	56,414	332,119	102,046	-	**102,046**	31%	On target.
Number of hectares in areas of biological significance showing improved biophysical conditions for selected parameter(s)	project records, survey reports	26,734		No target		-			No results expected until year 3
Number of policies, laws, agreements, or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation implemented.	project records, secondary records	5	1	8	4	-	**4**	50%	On target
Dollar value of funds leveraged	project records	0	189,471	No target	97,343	86,122	**11,221**		Funding leveraged for trainings, regional conferences, and elephant tracking
Number of stakeholders implementing risk reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance (NEW)	project records	0	-	400	187	-	**187**	47%	On target

INDICATOR	Data Source	Baseline data, 2009	FY 10 Results	FY 11 Target	FY 11 results to date	FY 11 Q1 Results	FY 11 Q2 results	% of FY 11 target reached in Q2	Comments
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		6	3		**3**	50%	On target
Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance (NEW)	vulnerability assessments	0		4	2		**2**	50%	On target.
Number of individuals with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable NRM *(SO 13, indicator 2)*	lists of livelihood participants, surveys	0	301	260	157	4	**153**	59%	On target
Number of households with improved access to finance, including those receiving community credit and start up grants	list of SACCO members	0	104	200	96	34	**62**	31%	On target
Number of persons reached through community outreach that promotes HIV/AIDS prevention	Project records	44,385	66,244	30,000	19,901	18,221	**1,680**	6%	Under target. Expect to catch up next period when theater and MVU shows resume.

INDICATOR	Data Source	Baseline data, 2009	FY 10 Results	FY 11 Target	FY 11 results to date	FY 11 Q1 Results	FY 11 Q2 results	% of FY 11 target reached in Q2	Comments
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	650	1,006	309	**697**	107%	Over target. Target was set too low, because we did not expect the CBDs and peer educators to contribute as much to this indicator.
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	203	450	221	108	**113**	25%	On target
Number of targeted condom service outlets (PEPFAR P8.4.D)	project records, condom outlet surveys	62	147	200	-	-	**0**	0%	Below target.
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	14	13	1	**12**	86%	On target

INDICATOR	Data Source	Baseline data, 2009	FY 10 Results	FY 11 Target	FY 11 results to date	FY 11 Q1 Results	FY 11 Q2 results	% of FY 11 target reached in Q2	Comments
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	2,240	220	63	**157**	7%	Below target. We are likely under reporting on this indicator and need to get better at recording community outreach meetings.
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	836	493	212	**281**	34%	On target
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	30	7	2	**5**	17%	Below target. We should catch up once the new communications officer is onboard.

Appendix 2. Success story

Entrepreneurial Tanzanian Elephant Researcher forges new Partnerships for Conservation

Dr Kikoti and an elephant darted in SANAPA

How do you finance an important, but under-funded, elephant research project? Ask Alfred Kikoti, renowned Tanzanian elephant researcher and key partner in the USAID Tanzania funded Conservation of Coastal Eco-Systems in Tanzania: The PWANI Project. To better understand the migratory patterns of elephants within and between the Saadani National Park (SANAPA), which is the only coastal national park in Tanzania, and the Wami-Mbiki Wildlife Management Area, Dr Kikoti has turned every stone to find collaborators. He began by making the two prime lodges in SANAPA major partners in the project—establishing an elephant research center at the Tent with a View lodge and receiving commitment from both hotels to support the research by providing lodging, helicopter fuel, and other resources.

With the Tent with a View and SANAPA as partners, Kikoti developed two creative ways to leverage resources from visiting tourists. First, he developed forms that tourists can bring on their safaris to record the GPS locations of the animals they see in the park. This is a low cost way of mapping the biodiversity and location of various species in the park. Second, Kikoti is working with Tent with a View to market an upcoming elephant collaring exercise to tourists. For a fee, that covers the purchase of one elephant collar, a tourist can sign up to accompany the crew as they identify, dart, and collar elephants in the park. The tourists will be able to participate in the helicopter team, which identifies and darts the elephants and the ground team, which tracks the elephants, call in their GPS coordinates to the helicopter team, and fit the collars once the elephants have been darted.

"This is a perfect example of how sustainable travel can raise funds for essential conservation and in doing so give interested travelers first-hand experience of a dynamic conservation assignment," said Jarrod Kyte, head of Steppes Discovery, one of the tour companies that are recruiting clients for the initiative.

What does the tourism industry have to gain from partnering with Dr. Kikoti? The short answer is that Kikoti's elephant research tells them where the elephants are located in the park—a knowledge that they can utilize when taking tourists on safaris—which will increase their customers satisfaction and in the long run the sustainability of their businesses. For a video clip from the latest elephant tracking, go to http://www.saadani.com/elephant-project-youtube.htm