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**USAID/TANZANIA
QUARTERLY REPORT, Q4**

Reporting period: July 1st to September 30th, 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, Q4 (July 1- September 30, 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: July to September, 2011							
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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 \$275,906		
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	0	0	0%	Y
Number of hectares in areas of biological significance showing improved biophysical conditions for selected parameter(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	Target for FY 11 is 0	NA
Number of policies,	1	8	0	4	1	0	0%	Y

laws, agreements, or regulations promoting sustainable natural resource management and conservation implemented.								
Number of individuals with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable NRM	297	260	4	153	126	51	19%	Y
Number of individuals trained	390	836	212	281	94	251	30%	Y
Number of stakeholders implementing risk reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance	0	400	0	187	302	74	19%	Y
Number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues (adaptation) as a result of USG assistance	0	6	0	3	7	0	0%	Y
Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance	0	4	0	1	0	0	0%	Y
Number of the targeted population reached with individual and/or small group level HIV prevention (PEPFAR P8.1.D)	376	650	309	697	556	437	67%	Y
Number of fishermen reached with individual and/or small group level preventive interventions (PEPFAR P8.3.D)	95	450	108	113	378	154	34%	Y
Number of targeted condom service outlets (PEPFAR P8.4.D)	62	42	0	0	65	88	210%	N

Note: The Results Performance Column depicts level of achievement for FY 11 Quarter 4 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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Introduction

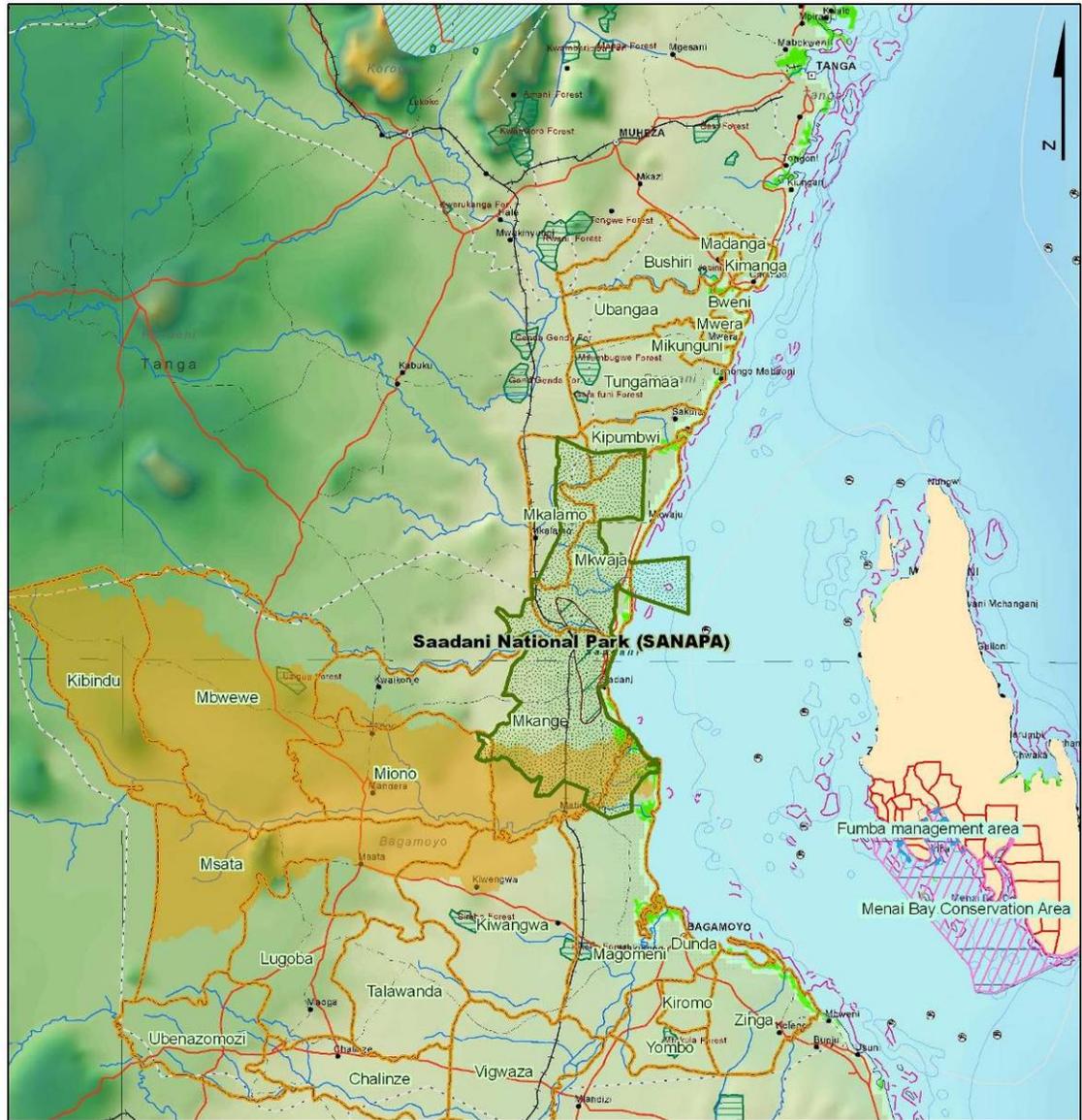
This report describes the results from the fourth quarter of FY 11 of the Conservation of Coastal Eco-Systems in Tanzania: the Pwani Project. The Pwani project is implemented in the Bagamoyo-Pangani and Menai Bay Seascapes, an area that face many threats to its biodiversity assets and challenges to its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

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

Map of Pwani Project Area



The PWANI Seascape

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

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

Highlights of Results from FY 11

Coordination with national government and learning

- Supported NEMC in the final stages of reviewing the National Integrated Coastal Environment Strategy (NICEMS); Contributed to the national process for developing a Regional Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM); Led the Tanzania delegation to the Eastern African Regional ICZM working group meeting held in Mauritius; Contributed to the national process of developing an Artisanal Fisheries Development Plan under the fisheries division; Participated in the Marine Parks and Reserves Board of Trustees.
- Hosted two study tours, one from Ghana looking at community based marine protected areas and one from Lake Victoria on coastal environmental management

Protect Critical Coastal Forests, Wildlife, and Freshwater Resources

Spatial Planning

- Conducted a rapid assessment of shoreline characteristics and dynamics of Lazy lagoon, adjacent to the Mlingotini village, Bagamoyo. The final report is available in hard copy and will be posted online in November, 2011.
- The preliminary framework for developing a SAMP for Lazy lagoon has been established.
- The Centre for Information and communication Technology (CICT) of Ardhi University (ARU) has been contracted and will contribute to establishing a functional GIS data management system within TCMP. They have provided training to TCMP staff and conducted a GIS/IT needs assessment.

Mariculture zoning for mangrove ecosystem protection

- The “Spatial Planning and Mariculture Zoning Task Force”, which includes individuals from TCMP and the Bagamoyo District, participated in a study tour to the Mkuranga District, to learn about the process of establishing mariculture zoning and permitting guidelines.
- An environmental site assessment for conditions suitable for small scale mariculture development was conducted for the Bagamoyo District; Draft Mariculture zoning maps were verified in all coastal villages and local communities added their inputs, corrections, and comments.
- Decentralized Minor Permitting Procedure for Pond Mariculture for the Bagamoyo District has been drafted and vetted with the district. The Mariculture Zoning Permit Procedures have been restructured to accommodate the Bagamoyo District’s feedback.
- Clear draft Google maps showing all areas surveyed during the mariculture zoning process, including all water entry points (estuaries and creeks suitable for mariculture) have been produced

Elephant tracking:

- Monitored elephants from satellite and ground in and around Saadani National Park (SANAPA) and Wami Mbiki Wildlife Management Area. The maximum home range sizes for the monitored elephants was 1071 km² for Saadani and 1208 km² in Wami Mbiki.
- Three elephants were re-collared, replacing failing collars in the Saadani National Park. For this activity, US \$34,000 was leveraged from stakeholders, including A tent with a View, SANAPA, World Elephant Centre and Kisamba Conservancy.
- The project uses geo-fencing techniques with the collared elephants. The signals from the collars indicate when the elephants move out of the protected area. This information is conveyed to the wildlife authorities for action if necessary.

- Mapped various features within and around Saadani National Park such water points, human wildlife conflict sites, type of crops raided, season and time of incident. We have also documented how local people deter elephants and other wildlife species from entering their farms and gardens
- Trained 69 individuals working in SANAPA and Wami Mbiki WMA on data collection techniques. The training has improved ecological monitoring which is conducted in collaboration with the ecology and anti-poaching department at Saadani National Park. Standardized data sheets have been designed to simplify the data analysis.
- Kisampa Conservancy joined the ground monitoring team in the area south west of SANAPA. We have data on elephant visits at Kisampa Conservancy and neighboring areas.

Energy-saving technologies:

- TaTEDO activities were introduced in the Bagamoyo District and implementation plan drafted.
- A District Sustainable Energy Development Cluster (DiSEDC) was formed for the Bagamoyo district.
- DiSEDC members were trained in modern and sustainable energy technologies. Two of the DiSEDC members, who participated in the village needs assessments, gained knowledge in participatory assessment and data collection methodologies for sustainable energy technologies.
- Conducted an assessment of selected villages located on the coast and along the lower Wami River to identify which villages to select for demonstrating energy saving technologies. Recommendations were put forward for sustainable energy solutions for four villages.
- Solar multichargers, baking ovens, and accessories were procured.
- Leaflets about improved ovens and solar multichargers were designed and printing is in progress.

Protect Critical Marine Ecosystem and Endangered Species

Zanzibar collaborative management and half pearl farming:

- Existing no-take zones were monitored on Zanzibar.
- A process is under way in Unguja Ukuu and Kikungwi to establish new no-take zones; Areas for no-take zones have been identified by the communities.
- The Zanzibar government expressed interest in replicating no-take zone model on Pemba. The project is following up on this together with the government.
- A half pearl farmer exchange meeting was held between Zanzibar, Kilwa, Mafia, and Songo-songo;
- Half pearls were seeded in multiple communities and spat collection techniques have been assessed and refined.
- A Swahili manual on half pearl farming produced.
- Two individuals involved in half pearl farming (one man and one woman) traveled to China as part of an exchange program to learn about marine and fresh water aquaculture

Dolphin tourism:

- Discussions were held with the MBCA authority on certification and with fishermen on how to reduce dolphin bycatch and harassment.
- Stakeholder meetings conducted to discuss sustainable dolphin tourism and how to improve current practices

Sea turtle management:

- 84 sea turtle nests were monitored and protected and 6,446 sea turtle hatchlings hatched successfully
- Sea turtle nesting beaches were monitored and protected at six sites
- Five community members are actively engaged in sea turtle conservation and receiving economic benefits
- An ecotourism revenue collection and distribution procedure has been agreed upon in two villages; Sea turtle ecotourism initiatives are generating revenue in two villages
- A survey of sea turtle foraging grounds has been completed
- 32 primary school teachers have been trained in the delivery of environmental education programs
- 11 fishers have been trained to release entangled sea turtles from fishing gears
- 15 hotel staff have been trained in practical sea turtle conservation techniques
- New sea turtle nest incubation sites have been established and are managed by local communities.

Human Dimensions of the Coastal Ecosystem

Climate change

- Vulnerability assessments were completed for the villages of Kitonga and Mlingotini. The report can be downloaded from the following website:
http://www.crc.uri.edu/download/V_and_A_Report_August2011_508.pdf
- Convened a feedback meeting involving members of the community climate change committees in Mlingotini and Kitonga to share the findings from the vulnerability assessments
- Based on the mainland experience, the V&A toolkit was revised and an updated version was used on Zanzibar.
- 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 was that several studies related to erosion and climate change have been conducted over the last five years and the Pwani team was able to focus more on adaptation planning than the vulnerability assessments.
- 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. All presentations made during this conference can be found at www.wiomsa.org.
- Climate change committee members from Mlingotini and Kitonga conducted an exchange visit to learn about coastal and up-river climate change issues and community-based adaptation plans. District extension personnel, who accompanied the exchange visit, demonstrated how to enhance rice production. Poor rice production techniques are contributing to food insecurity in the village of Kitonga.
- One of the TCMP staff members received a small scholarship to promote tree planting in the Kitonga village. The tree planting, which is currently in full swing, will improve income security and act as flood protection. The community members are very enthusiastic about this initiative and are volunteering their time to prepare the fruit tree planting.

- Zanzibar vulnerability assessments: A detailed literature review on climate change activities on Unguja was completed and priority areas for interventions were identified. A workshop on climate change was held involving different key stakeholders and a field visit was conducted to the Nungwi, Paje and Jambiani villages. A final vulnerability assessment for the two communities on Zanzibar will be completed in November, 2011.

Economic growth-Mainland:

- A Bagamoyo fisheries value chain has been finalized and uploaded on the web: http://www.crc.uri.edu/download/VCA_Report_September_Final_508.pdf . As an outcome of the report, the project have trained and started forming a fish market association in the Changwahela community.
- An ecotourism resource center has been established in Mlingotini, a draft ecotourism handbook has been developed, a user fee system has been established, and tour guides have been trained in ecotourism best practices. Mlingotini village handicraft and traditional groups have also been trained in service quality.
- A Swahili coastal ecotourism profile has been drafted for Bagamoyo.
- Established SACCOs members have been trained in business development.
- A survey was conducted to assess livelihood options and current support to HIV/AIDS vulnerable groups. A final draft report has been produced.
- Three SACCOs have been established in Bagamoyo: in Mkange, Mlingotini, and Saadani and the old SACCOs in Pangani are still up and running. All new SACCOs are functioning and have received three million Tanzania shillings in seed funding. The repayment rate among established SACCOs are above 92% , which qualifies them for a second round of seed money.
- The SACCO members in Sakura, have started a beekeeping subgroup with 25 beehives.

Economic growth-Zanzibar:

- The shell-craft jewelry resource center in Fumba was registered and the community members received the official title deed. A vision and mission was established, a management committee was formed, and the first draft of a building design was completed.
- An additional shell craft jewelry resource center was established in the Bweleo village, through leveraged funding from the ReCoMaP project. The Kikungwi and Unguja Ukuu jewelry makers have also identified a plot of land where they intend to construct an office. They are currently in the process of obtaining a title deed.
- New entrepreneurs in Kikungwi, Unguja Ukuu and Kizingo were trained in entrepreneurship and jewelry making. Kikungwi villagers started to produce shellcraft jewelry that they are selling in the Jozani forest tourist shop.
- Kizingo women's group established a SACCO
- Marketing efforts continued by linking the jewelry and half pearl farmers to tourist hotels, like the Palm Beach Hotel in Bwejuu. A brochure has been printed to help marketing the products
- A handful shellcraft jewelry makers have been trained on new designs and cutting techniques by an European shell craft maker. She has sent some samples to Europe for marketing.

HIV/AIDS:

- HIV/AIDS workshops and focus groups have been held for fishermen and women involved in the fishing industry. The trainings have improved the fishermen's knowledge of HIV/AIDs and have integrated fishermen's issues into the village HIV/AIDS action plans.

- A condom outlet survey conducted and new methods for condom distribution have been developed that will help decentralize and diversify condom distribution. A tracking system has been developed to capture all distributors, including nontraditional outlets, such as peer suppliers (e.g. youth and fishermen).
- Technical backstopping provided to fishermen and VMACs in the implementation of HIV/AIDS action plans
- Existing condom outlets have been monitored;
- A strategy for how to link vulnerable groups with livelihood and microfinance services was developed
- The “Best VMAC” award ceremony 2011 was conducted. The winners were the VMACs of Langoni, Sange, Mwembeni, Kipumbwi and Mseko
- A new Theater for Development show was produced and shows have been carried out throughout Pangani. Close to 30,000 individuals attended the theater performances in FY 11. The new play along with four posters and the new Mobile Video Unit spots, which are currently being produced, carry the following four themes to the community:
 - Fishermen specific risky behaviors
 - Gang rape(Kula Mande)
 - Men’s reluctance to work
 - Neglecting agriculture
- 107.7 Pangani FM has started producing and airing interactive radio sessions
 - Banja Basi (speak up) has produced and aired 1,920 audio spots. Themes include neglecting agriculture, men’s reluctance to work, gang rape and fishermen’s risk taking behaviors.
 - Mazingira (environment) has produced and aired eight programs, which have been repeated twice
 - Fishermen: produced and aired seven programs, which have been repeated twice

Population, health, and environment:

- In Pangani, the project pre-tested IEC messages; employed community mobilizers; identified youth peer educators identified and signed an MOU to develop a youth peer educator program; and adult peer educators were trained in Mwera, Mikinguni and Kipumbwi.
- In Bagamoyo, peer educators were trained in Mkange and Saadani

FY 11, Quarter 3 Results, Outputs, and Priorities

Project administration, communications, and learning

Project Management

- Quarterly partners meeting conducted
- Two new staff: Pwani Project Director and a Field Officer responsible for Climate Change (CC) and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) issues were hired

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

- Supported the Vice President's Office Division of Environment in reviewing the Kiswahili translated State of the Environment Report, which is getting ready for publishing
- Supported VPO/NEMC in the annual planning and budgetary process for financial year 2011/12, focusing on the coastal and marine environmental issues tabled in the parliament.
- Supported VPO/NEMC in the Eastern African regional process for developing a Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management. Tanzania hosted one of expert meetings during this quarter and TCMP – Pwani was part of the organizing secretariat and part of the Tanzania delegation.

Cross learning and communications

- During this reporting period, the TCMP- Pwani project hosted a 10 person mission from the Lake Victoria Environmental Project (LVEMP II) who came to learn and share knowledge on Coastal Environment Management for seven days. The team learned about what TCMP-Pwani is doing. LVEMP II aims to replicate the approaches and methodologies in the Lake Zone. They were particularly interested in learning about how conservation and economic growth are linked.
- Three stories were published on the Inter Press Service. They covered environmental protection using alternative livelihood projects and PHE, protection of endangered animals, and climate change and adaptation. The articles can be found on the Inter Press Website: <http://www.ipsinternational.org/africa/sw/nota.asp?idnews=3924>
- Three English stories were published in the Express Newspaper. Two were written by the Pwani Communication Specialist and one by a guest writer. Copies of the articles can be provided upon request.
- A Swahili Pwani Blog was created and an English blog is under development.
- Monitored three programs – one TV and two radio programs about Ushongo's sea turtle conservation project
- Developed content for a TCMP brochure. A folder and a journalistic semi-annual report in Swahili have been prepared and printing and designing orders have been placed.
- Prepared a Pwani Yetu Community Newspaper Policy that is ready for registration

Key outputs

- Draft Kiswahili State of the Environment
- Environment sector annual plan and budget approved by the Parliament
- Draft Regional Protocol on ICZM.
- Six newspaper articles related to the Pwani Project
- A Swahili Pwani Blog

Results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Total	Comments
Number of success stories documenting key actionable findings about best practice approaches and lessons learned published in local media reports, radio shows, conference papers, and research studies	6	

Priorities for Next Quarter (October—November, 2011)

- 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

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

Report Period Accomplishments (July—September, 2011)

- The Spatial Planning and Mariculture Zoning Task Force (SP-MZTF) facilitated the process of developing village by-laws that focus on natural resources and environmental conservation. A Kiharaka village by-law draft was shared with village stakeholders to ensure that it accommodated their needs. It is now ready for approval by the village government and district council.
- The team reached an agreement with Dr. Shaghude and Dr. Muhando from IMS to conduct a study that will add more background information to the Lazy Lagoon SAMP.
- Spatial and non-spatial information relevant for consideration in planning activities was gathered.

Key Outputs

- First draft of Kiharaka bylaw in Swahili.
- Spatial information updates report.

Results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

No results to report in relation to the PMP

Priorities for Next Quarter (October—November, 2011)

- Complete additional studies about Lazy Lagoon that will contribute to the SAMP development
- Prepare framework (outline and introductory sections) of SAMP profile
- Hold village and district level meetings for bylaw approval in Kiharaka and RAZABA areas.
- Introduce resource-recovery mechanisms in Kiharaka and Razaba’s destroyed ecosystems
- Conduct Phase II trainings on environmental destruction in Kiharaka and Razaba

Activity 1.2: Mariculture zoning for mangrove ecosystem protection**Report Period Accomplishments (July—September, 2011)**

- The draft decentralized permitting procedure and mariculture zoning document was improved based on suggestions obtained during an ICM Working Group meeting
- Draft maps were verified with the communities and were revised based on the villagers input
- A Swahili version of the decentralized permitting procedure and mariculture zoning document was prepared and is ready for sharing with local communities.
- The Pwani project continued establishing a functional GIS database management system.

Key Outputs

- An English first draft Decentralized Mariculture minor Permit Procedure produced
- Draft maps (compiled maps) for all suitable areas for mariculture in each village produced

Results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Total	Comments
Number of individuals reached through community outreach and planning that promotes biodiversity conservation and improved gender equity	60	Individuals participating in spatial planning and mariculture meetings in Makurunge and Kiharaka

Priorities for Next Quarter (October—December, 2011)

- Conduct village, ward, district and national stakeholder consultative meetings with revised draft mariculture document
- Improve English first draft of decentralized permitting procedure and Mariculture zoning document.
- Review the Decentralized Mariculture Zoning Permit Procedures at National level
- Translate the Decentralized Mariculture Zoning Permit Procedures to Swahili
- Finalize draft maps for inclusion in the document.

SAADANI MAP 1: SUITABLE SITES FOR MARICULTURE AND THEIR SOURCE OF WATER



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

Report Period Accomplishments (July—September, 2011)

- Monitored elephants from satellite and ground in and around Saadani National Park (SANAPA) and Wami Mbiki Wildlife Management area. Overall, the elephant movements concentrated in areas with reliable water sources and less human activities. All water sources which were utilized by livestock were avoided by elephants. Fishing villages appeared to be friendlier to elephants than farming villages.
- A re-collaring operation took place in Saadani National Park to replace three faulty collars. So far all newly collared elephant are sending data regularly.
- The project aims to reduce human–elephant conflict and crop raiding by using geo-fencing techniques with the collared elephants. All elephants with satellite collar will report to the researcher as soon as they move out of the protected area and the locations and bearing of a particular elephant will be conveyed to wildlife authority for action (if necessary).
- Mapped various features within and around Saadani National Park such water points, human wildlife conflict sites, type of crops raided, season and time of incident. We have also documented the local methods used to elephants and other wildlife species from farms and gardens



Elephant monitored by air and maize field raided by elephants in a village near SANAPA

Key Outputs

- Three elephants fitted with satellite collars in Saadani National Park
- An updated database on elephant distribution produced for SANAPA and Wami Mbiki
- Geo-fencing data for SANAPA to reduce human–elephant conflict produced.
- Private sector continues to show interest in and leveraging funds to the project

Results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Total	Comments
Dollar value of funds leveraged	\$11,000	Funds leveraged for re-collaring exercise. Total amount leveraged was 34,000.

Priorities for Next Quarter (October—November, 2011)

- Prepare an interim report
- Continue monitor elephants from satellite and ground
- Continue ground monitoring southwest of SANAPA in collaboration with Kisamba Conservancy.
- Produce a base map for SANAPA
- Continue to document critical elephant habitat outside SANAPA
- Start planning for the removal of the collars in June 2012.

Activity 1.4: Reduce Deforestation through Improving Energy Technologies.

Report Period Accomplishments (July—September, 2011)

- Together with stakeholders, planned logistics and activities to promote efficient and sustainable energy technologies and services for biodiversity conservation and improvement of livelihood in four selected villages in the Bagamoyo District
- Procured ovens and solar multi-charges, which will be demonstrated and provided to selected groups
- Communicated with village leaders in selected villages to organize sensitization meeting and live demonstrations of improved energy technologies.
- Designed improved baking oven and multi charger leaflets and posters Printing is in process.

Key Outputs

- Posters and leaflets for improved charcoal baking oven and multichargers designed
- All improved baking ovens and solar multi chargers to be distributed to selected villages manufactured.

Results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

No results to report in relation to the PMP

Priorities for Next Quarter (October—December, 2011)

- Conduct village sensitization meeting and live demonstrations of improved charcoal ovens and solar multi-chargers.
- Conduct trainings with DiSEDC members on how to manage and monitor sustainable energy technologies.
- Conduct training on how to use charcoal baking oven and multi-charges in selected villages.
- Provide improved charcoal baking ovens and solar multichargers to target groups.

2. Protect Critical Marine Ecosystems and Endangered Species

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

participatory approach, and science for management are important features of these *Pwani* activities.

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

Report Period Accomplishments (July—September, 2011)

- Involved the communities in identifying new sites for establishing no take zones in Nyamanzi
- Held discussions with community members in Kikungwi and Uguja Ukuu to establish a process for the no-take zones, including the development of by-laws
- No-take zone areas have been identified by the communities.

Key Outputs

- New no-take zone areas have been earmarked

Priorities for Next Quarter (June—September, 2011)

- Form of a joint committee made up of individuals from the three villages to monitor the existing no-take zones
- Training on monitoring and maintenance of no take zones.

Activity 2.1.2 Half pearl farming

Report Period Accomplishments (April—June, 2011)

- Meeting with Nyamanzi and Bweleo villagers involved in pearl farming activities to check on problems with the floating rafts and discuss the establishment of more underwater lines as an alternative.
- IMS and the half pearl farmers worked together to check the status of the floating rafts and spat settlements. We found that spat seemed to settle better in Nyamanzi than in Bweleo.
- A Swahili manual on pearl farming has been produced by Dr N.S .Jiddawi and Hamed Salum. It will be printed through leveraged funding from RECOMAP
- Fifty new oysters have been grafted in Nyamanzi
- Two individuals involved in half pearl farming (one man and one woman) traveled to China as part of an exchange program to learn about marine and fresh water aquaculture

Key Outputs

- 50 adult oysters seeded
- Swahili manual on pearl farming

Priorities for Next Quarter (July—September, 2011)

- Monitor spat
- Establish more underwater lines at Bweleo and Nyamanzi
- Establish half pearl farms at Kikungwi

Activity 2.1.3 Improving sustainability of Dolphin Tourism in Menai Bay

Report Period Accomplishments (April—June, 2011)

- A two-day meeting for 30 participants was held at MBCA, involving tour guides, boat operators, local government institutions (e.g. Tourism and Dept of environment) to discuss how to make the dolphin tourism sustainable.
- A half day meeting was held in Kizimkazi to discuss how to better monitor dolphin tourism activities, following the recent increase of fiber boats that are inundating the dolphin habitat.
- Meeting with IFAW personnel on dolphin tourism and marine mammal conservation.
- Various reports about dolphin bycatch and dolphin activities have been produced through the IMS marine mammal project



Group photo from the dolphin tourism workshop

Key Outputs

- Dolphin by-catch and activity reports (not funded by Pwani)

Priorities for Next Quarter (June—September, 2011)

- Conduct a rapid assessment on dolphin by catch
- Establish a committee to manage the dolphin tourism and establish a monitoring team
- Establish dolphin watching bylaws and a management plan
- Collaborate with KIDOTOA
- Print leaflets on dolphin watching guidelines

Results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Total	Comments
Dollar value of funds leveraged	10,000	Approximate funding leveraged for training in China

Number of individuals reached through community outreach and planning that promotes biodiversity conservation and improved gender equity	30	Unguja Ukuu and Kikungwi
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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

Report Period Accomplishments (July—September, 2011)

- Sea turtle nests laid during the quarter were monitored and protected.
- Endangered species mortalities and illegal activities (dynamite fishing, illegal netting, sea turtle slaughter) were monitored.
- Village council and full village assembly meetings held in Stahabu to raise awareness and agree their involvement in sea turtle conservation activities.
- Community awareness event held in Stahabu to launch sea turtle conservation program.
- Marine conservation films shown in Kipumbwi village and sea turtle awareness materials distributed.
- New sea turtle nest incubation site was established in the Ushongo village.
- Training was given to 11 fishers in techniques to release entangled sea turtles from nets.
- Training was given to 15 staff at Saadani Safari Lodge in sea turtle conservation and management of sea turtle nests.
- Meeting was held with Kikokwe village council and agreement reached on management of nests laid on beaches near to Kikokwe.



Two photos showing Saadani Safari Lodge training and new turtle nest incubation site in Ushongo

Key Outputs

- Five green turtle nests were translocated from Maziwe Island. Two hatched successfully (477 hatchlings) and one is still incubating.

- Ten nests were protected from predators and poachers in five coastal villages (Mkwaja, Madete, Choba, Sange, Kikokwe). Seven hatched successfully (791 hatchlings) and three are still incubating.
- Four sea turtle mortalities were recorded (all in Sange). Two were juveniles.
- New nest incubation site was established in the Ushongo village

Results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Total	Comments
Number of individuals reached through community outreach and planning that promotes biodiversity conservation and improved gender equity	400	Community members viewing marine conservation films in Kipumbwi village Community members attending launch of sea turtle conservation program in Stahabu village
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)	26	Fishers trained in safe release of sea turtles caught in fishing gears Hotel staff trained in sea turtle conservation techniques and ecotourism opportunities

Priorities for Next Quarter (October—December, 2011)

- Monitoring and protection of sea turtle nests and hatchlings at six nesting sites
- Monitoring of endangered species mortalities
- Monitoring of illegal activities (dynamite fishing, illegal netting, sea turtle slaughter)
- Recruitment of ecotourism representative for Ushongo
- Conduct marine conservation workshop for key stakeholders in Pangani District
- Implement Theater for Development Project in one coastal community

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

Report Period Accomplishments (July—September, 2011)

Mainland Climate Change adaptation

- Four carts were made and handed over to the village government of Kitonga, to be used by the climate change committee. The committee and TCMP signed an MOU where the villagers agreed to only using the carts for environmentally friendly activities.
- About 1,070 grafted mango seedlings were purchased from Sokoine University of Agriculture (Morogoro) and transported to site, where they were planted as a climate change adaptation measure.
- Villagers contributed a lot of time and effort in preparing the soil and tending to the mango planting activity.
- Mlingotini village community climate change committee (CCCC) leadership formed
- Mlingotini agreement on adaptation and mitigation measures signed. Activities will include integrated mangrove conservation/replanting (mitigation) and bee keeping (adaptive) activities.

Zanzibar

- Meetings were held with the Jambiani and Paje villages to discuss climate change issues and what adaptation measures they are already taking, what they would like to do or planning to do in the future. During the meeting, the team also discussed how the coastal resources had changed in the communities over the last ten years.
- Facilitated Jambiani and Paje village members to form a climate change committee
- Facilitated Jambiani and Paje climate committees in the process of assessing vulnerability of their human and natural resources as a result of climate change
- Documented climate change activities in the two villages by video.
- Involved the communities in identifying impacted areas for producing maps that can be used to document, monitor, and compare change as the communities implement adaptation and mitigation measures.



Mrs.Rwambo practicing irrigation



Extension officers making a planting demo

Key Outputs

- The district agricultural officer has produced a report called “Mradi wa miembe, Kijiji cha Kitonga”, Agriculture department, Bagamoyo district Batuli Nyangasa, 2011.
- Report on climate change impacts vulnerability assessment and adaptation plans for Paje and Jambiani villages is being finalized
- Map of areas vulnerable to climate change

Results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Total	Comments
Dollar value of funds leveraged	710	Community contribution to tree planting
Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance	0	Paje and Jambiani village assessment were completed, but the report is not yet final
Number of stakeholders implementing risk reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance	74	Individuals who participated in adaptation activities on the mainland and Zanzibar.

Priorities for Next Quarter (October—December, 2011)

Mainland

- Facilitate planting of cow-peas to prevent weeds from taking over the mango planted areas.
- Initiate pilot to compare modern/improved rice farming techniques versus local/traditional farming practices in the Kitonga village
- Facilitate the 4Cs of Mlingotini to start their adaptation/ activities related to integrated mangrove-beekeeping.



Photos from community meetings that were part of the Jambiani and Paje vulnerability assessments

Zanzibar

- Plant vegetation (*Hypomea* spp) in identified and mapped areas to stabilize the beach
- Facilitate the TCMP Bagamoyo team to visit Paje and Jambiani to monitor activities and share experience
- Facilitate committees in raising awareness among other community members

- Finalize text and reports for the vulnerability assessment chapter of the Jambiani coastal management plan ready for editing and publication
- Complete vulnerability assessment report for Zanzibar
- Formulate bylaws on beach management

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

- No specific activities to report in this quarter

Priorities for Next Quarter (October—December, 2011)

- Meetings with key climate change stakeholders to orient the NCCC
- NCCC site visits
- Continue to collaborate with other Tanzanian government and non-governmental climate change mainstreaming, technical assistance, and capacity building initiatives.

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 (Sept, 2010 —Sept, 2011)

Mainland

- Bagamoyo fisheries value chain has been finalized and uploaded on the web: http://www.crc.uri.edu/download/VCA_Report_September_Final_508.pdf. As an outcome of the report, the project have trained and started forming a fish market association in the Changwahela community.
- A draft ecotourism handbook has been developed for the Mlingotini Tourism Center, a user fee system has been established, and tour guides have been trained in ecotourism best practices. The Mlingotini village handicraft and traditional groups have also been trained in service quality.
- A Swahili coastal ecotourism profile has been drafted for Bagamoyo.
- SACCO members have been trained in business development.
- A survey was conducted to assess livelihood options and current support to HIV/AIDS vulnerable groups. A final draft report has been produced.
- Five mainland SACCOs are functioning. The three Bagamoyo SACCOs have received three million Tanzania shillings in seed funding. The repayment rates among established SACCOs are above 92% , which qualifies them for a second round of seed money.
- The SACCO members in Sakura have started a beekeeping subgroup with 25 beehives.
- Political/government leaders contributed 1,400,000 Tanzania shillings (US \$667) in support towards the Mkange women's SACCO

Zanzibar

- A vision and mission was established, a management committee was formed, and the first draft of a building design and budget was completed for the Fumba Resources Center..
- An additional shell-craft jewelry resource center was established in the Bweleo village, through leveraged funding from the ReCoMaP project. The Kikungwi and Unguja Ukuu

jewelry makers have also identified a plot of land where they intend to construct an office. They are currently in the process of obtaining a title deed.

- New entrepreneurs in Kikungwi, Unguja Ukuu and Kizingo were trained in entrepreneurship and jewelry making. Kikungwi villagers started to produce shell-craft jewelry that they are selling in the Jozani forest tourist shop.
- The Kizingo women’s group established a SACCO
- Marketing efforts continued by linking the jewelry and half pearl farmers to tourist hotels, like the Palm Beach Hotel in Bwejuu. A brochure has been printed to help marketing the products
- A handful shellcraft jewelry makers continue to work with an European shell craft maker. She has sent some samples to Europe for marketing.



Kikungwi woman enjoying the earrings she made

Key Outputs

Mainland

- Draft Mlingotini tourism handbook and ecotourism training manuals
- Final draft strategic plan for HIV/AIDS vulnerable groups in Pangani
- Variety of training manuals produced.
- Swahili Bagamoyo coastal tourism profile

Zanzibar

- SACCO registration certificate for Fumba jewelry makers.
- Fumba resource center vision and mission.

Results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Total	Comments
Dollar value of funds leveraged	5,667	Funds leveraged from ReCoMaP for Bweleo resource center, and Chalinze MP contributing to SACCO funding
Number of individuals with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable NRM (SO 13, indicator 2)	51	
Number of households with improved access to finance, including those receiving community credit and start up grants	51	New members in the Mkange, Mlingotini, Kizingo and Fumba SACCOs

Priorities for Next Quarter (October—November, 2011)

Mainland

- Provide 2nd seed money installments to SACCOs
- Provide more training to Mkange SACCO in accounting and management.

- Sensitize three VMACs and vulnerable groups in SACCO establishment for vulnerable groups
- Complete the Mlingotini eco-tourism handbook.
- Conduct training in product value-chain analysis to Mlingotini handcraft, traditional food and dance groups.
- Sensitize Kitame fishers on how to form a cooperative association.
- Train Mkwaja SACCO members on management and accounting.

Zanzibar

- Continue marketing jewelry products
- Train Fumba jewel makers in SACCO management
- Help the Kizingo SACCO in the registration process
- Construct the Fumba Resource Center

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.

Report Period Accomplishments (July—September, 2011)

- Provided technical backstopping to trained fishermen and VMACS. They discussed how to integrate the new HIV/AIDS related issues that were identified during the fishermen training into the pre-existing village participatory HIV/AIDS plan. After integrating the fishermen issues VMAC and fishermen representatives have agreed to jointly implement the new integrated plans. Tasks were divided among fishermen groups and VMAC members. This will ensure high participation in the implementation.
- Follow up on HIV/AIDS action plan implementation. All VMACs have started initiatives to support the vulnerable groups, including people living with HIV (PLWHs), widows, orphans and those disabled in their villages, through livelihood initiatives, financial contributions to food and school fees or services to sick people. The latter is often provided through a Community Based Service provider who the VMAC enables to collect drugs and other supplies from the district hospital on behalf of the patient.
- Sixty eight (68) condom outlets were monitored and found active in the six villages of Buyuni, Mikocheni, Sange, Mkalamo, Mbulizaga and Mkwaja. A more effective system of tracking condom outlets is currently being put in place. As a result of the technical backstopping visits to VMACs, they have started decentralizing and diversifying condom social marketing. For example, nowadays peer (age peers) suppliers and selected individuals take condoms to risky areas, such as fishing camps and popular corners where youth usually “hang around”.
- The best VMAC award ceremony 2011 was conducted where the Langoni village emerged as the winner followed by Sange, Mwembeni, Kipumbwi and Mseko. Eleven criteria formed the basis for selecting the best performing VMACs. These criteria include: the number of meetings conducted by the VMAC, number of community cases reported and action taken by the leadership, percentage of activities implemented out of planned activities, availability of relevant HIV/AIDS data in the village, creativity for initiatives to support their special vulnerable groups among others.
- VMAC exchange visits were conducted to six well performing VMACs by representatives of 27 VMACs. This has been an important and effective learning exercise for all villages, because they were able to share good practices and challenges in HIV/AIDS plan implementation.

- A new Theater for Development show was produced and shows have been carried out throughout Pangani. A total of 4,901 individuals (2,651 women) attended shows in the current reporting period. The new play along with four posters and the new Mobile Video Unit spots, which are currently being produced, carry the following four themes to the community:
 - Fishermen specific risky behaviors
 - Gang rape(Kula Mande)
 - Men’s reluctance to work
 - Neglecting agriculture
- 107.7 Pangani FM has started producing and airing interactive radio sessions
 - Banja Basi (speak up) has produced and aired 1,920 audio spots. Themes include neglecting agriculture, men’s reluctance to work, gang rape and fishermen’s risk taking behaviors.
 - Mazingira (environment) has produced and aired eight programs, which have been repeated twice
 - Fishermen: produced and aired seven programs, which have been repeated twice

Through phone calls, greeting cards and short messages it has been observed that the Pangani FM radio is greatly appreciated by the Pangani community. They use it as a platform through which they express their points of view and demands for leadership and community. The radio has stimulated people to discuss agricultural extension officers who do not reach farmers, bad leadership behaviors related to HIV/AIDS, environmental destruction by deforestation and illegal fishing practices, such as poison, small mesh nets, dynamite, and turtle hunting and killing. The demand for alternative domestic cooking energy seems to be very high illustrating the need to expand the Pwani Project’s energy saving technologies to the Pangani District!

Key Outputs

- Varangati 3 play
- Four posters
- Four video spots
- 15 radio shows

Results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Total	Comments
Number of persons reached through community outreach that promotes HIV/AIDS prevention	4,901	Theater for development attendees
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)	94	Individuals attending VMAC follow up meetings
Number of targeted condom service outlets (PEPFAR P8.4.D)	68	

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)	90	HIV/AIDS and livelihoods 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	15	Radio programs aired via Pangani FM

Priorities for October – December 2011

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

Activity 3.3.2 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 *Comunita 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

Report Period Accomplishments (July—September, 2011)

- Organized a two day training for 66 adult peer educators (23 men, 43 women) from the Mkange and Saadani villages. Most of the peer educators (PEs) are SACCO members and a few are village health workers. So far 20 clients from the Mkange and Saadani villages were referred by Peer Educators to the dispensaries for family planning services.
- The BALANCED project organized a two day training for 54 adult PE's (28 men and 26 women) in three wards in Pangani (Mikinguni, Mwera and Kipumbwi)

- Three community volunteers were hired. The community volunteers, who are PEs and Community Based Distributors (CBDs) of family planning and PHE, will help encourage the other PEs and CBDs to stay active.
- A MoU for a PHE Youth Peer Educator (YPE) program was developed and signed by TCMP and the Pangani district. The district has organized a new youth program and a YPE training will take place in November, 2011.
- Integrated PHE Information, Education and Communication (IEC) messages related to the use of fuel efficient stoves, family planning, SACCOs and condom use for dual protection have been drafted and pre-tested in Pangani.

Key Outputs

- 120 PE's trained on PHE integration (the Pwani Project funded the training of 66 individuals)

Results in relation to the PMP and earmark indicators

Indicator	Total	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)	343	Reached by CBD's and PE's
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)	56	Reached by CBD's and PE's that do outreach on HIV/AIDS to fishermen
Number of targeted condom service outlets (PEPFAR P8.4.D)	85	Number of condoms sold/distributed in the past three months 5,504
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)	66	The 54 PEs trained in Mikinguni etc. are captured in BALANCED reporting.

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

- Condoms distributed for the past three months = 5,504
- New family planning users are 86 while revisit are 206
- Number of pills distributed = 601 cycles
- Referral to CBD's and dispensaries = 141
- IEC materials distributed = 318

Priorities for Next Quarter (July—September, 2011)

- Produce PHE IEC materials
- Conduct PHE YPE training in Pangani
- Conduct monthly monitoring and mentoring visit to Mkange and Saadani
- Conduct focus group discussions with fishermen in Bagamoyo

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

- **District level involvement:** The Bagamoyo District Staff under the Spatial Planning and Mariculture Zoning Task Force participated in restructuring/commenting on the Decentralized Permitting procedures and Mariculture Zoning document ; The District Sustainable Energy Development Clusters (DISEDs) and village leaders are currently involved in TaTEDO activities related to the use of sustainable modern energy technologies; The District Cooperative Departments on the mainland and the government cooperative department on Zanzibar joined the TCMP team to provide training to and audit the existing SACCOs; The district cooperative officer in Pangani is also involved in the activities to support HIV/AIDS vulnerable groups. During the best VMAC award ceremony 2011 the district team was invited in leadership of the Pangani district council executive director (DED), district community health and AIDS coordinator (CHAC) and district community development officer (DCDO).
- **Private sector partnerships:** Kisampa Conservancy joined the ground monitoring team in the area south west of SANAPA. We have data on elephant visits at Kisampa Conservancy and neighboring areas; Two members of the tourism sector attended village meeting in Kikokwe to provide input on the development of sea turtle ecotourism
- **Village level involvement:** The village council in Kiharaka was involved in commenting on and identifying gaps in their current by-laws for spatial planning; In the RAZABA sub village, villagers requested the Mariculture Task force to review bylaws and they were involved fully in the process; Ushongo community members constructed a new turtle nest incubation site Discussions and meetings held on no take zones and pearl farming involved the communities of Bweleo and Nyamanzi as well as Kikungwi and Unguja Ukuu.
- **University stakeholders:** IMS continues to lead climate change vulnerability assessments on Zanzibar, support the spatial planning activities on the mainland, and provide training to economic growth activities in Kikungwi/Zanzibar
- **Community based organizations:** Two PANGANET meetings were conducted covering 30 participants. This is an umbrella organization for all CSOs in Pangani district, in which UZIKWASA takes major role in strategic planning and other growth activities.

Gender mainstreaming

- **Involvement of women:** Women are targeted in most of the Pwani Project's economic growth activities. In the last quarter, 24 women (out of 30 participants) representing handicraft and traditional food groups were trained in service quality in the Mlingotini village. More than 100 female SACCO members were trained in business development skills to develop new enterprises. On Zanzibar, women are involved in traditionally male activities. For example, about 90% of those involved in monitoring of no take zones are women. Women are also involved in grafting the oyster shells for half pearl farming.
- **Energy saving technologies:** TaTEDOs sustainable modern energy technologies help women and children reduce the time spent on firewood collection. Furthermore the technologies increase women and youth income by using baking oven and solar multi-charger for productive use.
- **HIV/AIDS mainstreaming:** In all UZIKWASA HIV/AIDS trainings and technical assistance activities, gender equality and justice is given priority. During technical backstopping exercises, both male and female members are encouraged to attend equally. Emphasis is put on giving women room to speak their minds openly and contribute equally in the discussions of HIV/AIDS plan implementation, decision making on various cases, the right to property access, use and ownership as well as family responsibility. After the gender training conducted in the Sange village, we are seeing some positive results. Women have

started to demand ownership of land from their husbands and other family members. Women also work to restrict selling land that would leave families landless—increasing their poverty and vulnerability.

Challenges and how they were overcome

- **Spatial planning and Mariculture:** During the field work and feedback meetings conducted as part of the spatial planning and mariculture zoning activities in Bagamoyo, the Pwani team learned that a couple of the coastal settlements do not have village status. For example, the village of Changwahela, which has more than 300 households with over 800 individuals, has no status at district level as it falls within the mangrove jurisdiction. The community started as a fishing camp, which has been permanently settled. There are no health services, schools or clean water. Also, it is difficult to engage the community in planning since it has no power to manage the land that it lives on. The RAZABA village's status is a problem as it is a subvillage of Makurunge, which is situated in-land from the village. The RAZABA village has no power to manage its land and bylaws have to be drafted from Makurunge. The issue of how to involve these communities in spatial planning will require more thought.
- **Turtle conservation:** There have been delays in recruiting an additional community member to lead sea turtle ecotourism in Ushongo. Conflicts within the village council have prevented the selection. Sea Sense has waited for the conflict to be resolved internally before starting the recruitment process; Ongoing illegal fishing in Maziwe Island Marine Reserve causing disturbance to nesting sea turtles. Incidents have been reported to Marine Parks & Reserves Unit for action.
- **Climate change work on Zanzibar:** TCMP staff from Bagamoyo did not participate in any of the activities carried in Zanzibar because of scheduling conflicts. However, there was a very good frequent communication updating every activity going on in Zanzibar. There are also deliberate efforts to ensure that TCMP staff come in Zanzibar and visit the two villages to get a real feeling of what has been done so far.
- **Ecotourism:** Ecotourism development in Mlingotini lack promotion materials. The ICM team will try to link the village project with the Tanzania Tourist Board (TTB) and Bagamoyo Tour Guides Association (BATOGA).
- **Leadership for HIV/AIDS action planning.** Leadership is essential to action plan implementation, but it is lacking in some communities. Some communities have started to take action against leaders who ignore their development agenda and neglect their responsibilities as leaders e.g. to follow up on gender based violence and other rights violations.
- **Fuel efficient stoves:** Peer educators from Mkange and Saadani are asking for fuel efficient stoves. We have told them to be patient and wait for our next work plan year. Mr. Hassan Nguluma-Chief Park Warden SANAPA promised to provide a tractor which will carry soil suitable for making stoves to the two villages (which have sandy soils unsuitable for the stoves).

Financial Report -Pwani Estimated Quarterly Financial Status

Budget Category (according to your approved project budget)	Year (2) Budget	Cumulative Expenses for the reporting year	Expenses for Reporting Quarter	Budget Balance	notes
URI Personnel	\$111,002	\$79,997	\$24,940	\$31,005	
Fringe	\$47,019	\$37,713	\$11,762	\$9,306	
In country staff and consultants	\$167,401	\$56,679	\$26,427	\$110,722	
Subcontracts	\$296,407	\$199,726	\$115,841	\$96,681	1
Other direct costs	\$177,042	\$97,870	\$17,501	\$79,172	
Travel	\$124,870	\$52,708	\$27,642	\$72,162	2
Capital Equipment	\$82,000	\$67,154	\$30,000	\$14,846	
Total Direct	\$1,005,740	\$591,847	\$254,112	\$413,894	
Indirect	\$174,027	\$93,805	\$32,265	\$80,222	
Total Budget	\$1,179,767	\$685,652	\$286,377	\$494,116	3

Notes:

1. Subcontract commitments remaining total \$54,599.00
2. Travel is encumbered at \$18,468
3. In the work plan budget, we assumed that we would request 160,000 in September/October 2011 as an advance on FY 12 PEPFAR funds. However, we did not do this and therefore the actual budget ended up being 160,000 less than what we proposed in the work plan. Hence, the actual balance is 334,116 and not 494,116. Out of that, a portion is already encumbered, so the pipeline is smaller than that. This is why the pipeline is noted as \$275,906 in the summary on page 2.

Appendix 1. Pwani Performance Management Report

INDICATOR	Data Source	Baseline data, 2009	FY 10 Results	FY 11 Target	FY 11 results	FY 11 Q4 results	% of FY 11 target reached in Q4	Comments
Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management	project records, secondary records	180,117	56,414	104,000	102,046	0	0%	On target.
Number of hectares in areas of biological significance showing improved biophysical conditions for selected parameter(s)	project records, survey reports	26,734		-		0	0%	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	5	0	0%	On target
Dollar value of funds leveraged	project records	0	189,471	No target	149,473	27,377	No Target	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	563	74	19%	On target

INDICATOR	Data Source	Baseline data, 2009	FY 10 Results	FY 11 Target	FY 11 results	FY 11 Q4 results	% of FY 11 target reached in Q4	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	10	0	0%	On target
Number of climate vulnerability assessments conducted as a result of USG assistance (NEW)	vulnerability assessments	0		4	1	0	0%	On target.
Number of individuals with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable NRM (<i>SO 13, indicator 2</i>)	lists of livelihood participants, surveys	0	301	260	334	51	19%	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	174	51	26%	On target
Number of persons reached through community outreach that promotes HIV/AIDS prevention	Project records	44,385	66,244	30,000	29,968	4,901	16%	On target
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	project records, meeting reports and	0	685	650	1,999	437	67%	Over target. Target was set too low, because we did not expect

INDICATOR	Data Source	Baseline data, 2009	FY 10 Results	FY 11 Target	FY 11 results	FY 11 Q4 results	% of FY 11 target reached in Q4	Comments
standards required (PEPFAR P8.1.D)	participant lists							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	753	154	34%	Over target
Number of targeted condom service outlets (PEPFAR P8.4.D)	project records, condom outlet surveys	62	147	42	153	88	210%	Over 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	14	0	0%	On target
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	1,412	490	22%	Below target. The target was set too high

INDICATOR	Data Source	Baseline data, 2009	FY 10 Results	FY 11 Target	FY 11 results	FY 11 Q4 results	% of FY 11 target reached in Q4	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)	project records, trainNet records	1,166	602	836	838	251	30%	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	33	21	70%	On 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
Elephant tracking and monitoring	Threat: new elephants were collared in Quarter 4 and could have been harmed if proper methods had not been used.	We used the collaring protocol approved by the University of Rhode Island Institutional Animal Control Board (IACUC), including using a Tanzania-certified veterinarian with the Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute to supervise animal immobilization and recovery.	The elephants were carefully monitored during the collaring exercise and afterwards. We continue to track them by GPS
Strengthening and extending half-pearl farming	Threat: overharvesting of adult pearl oysters.	Qualified marine scientists will supervise half-pearl farming activities and training in best practices in half-pearl farming. We encourage half pearl farming using oysters that were grown from spat rather than adult oysters and combining half pearl farming with no-take zoning to ensure that resources are not depleted.	The intertidal areas, including oyster habitats, are monitored annually.
Coastal climate change vulnerability assessment, adaptation planning and implementation	Threat: adaptation activities with a negative impact on the environment.	We followed best practices in coastal adaptation following the USAID manual “Adapting to Coastal Climate Change: A Guidebook for Development Planners.”	The adaptation activities are monitored by Pwani Staff and local stakeholders.
Design, construction and	Threat: the siting and construction of	Siting and construction of the Resource Center	The construction is monitored by project

operation of half-pearl jewelry resource center	the resource center could have adverse impacts on the habitat.	minimize adverse impacts to habitat and the natural environment as will be located next to the main road.	staff and local stakeholders. No construction commence until title deeds are provided and building plans are approved.
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Appendix 3. SUCCESS story: SACCO improve women's livelihoods in Mkalamo



Mrs Rashid with some of her chickens

Establishing community led a saving and credit cooperative (SACCO) in the Mkalamo village is helping villagers—and especially women—accessing microfinance. One example of success is Mrs. Mile Rashid, whose capital has grown from 250,000 Tanzanian Shillings in 2008 (166 USD) to a whopping 2,300,000 Tanzanian Shillings (approximately 1,500 dollars) in 2011—funds that have helped her improve her livelihoods AND have made her change from environmentally destructive activities to more sustainable ones.

Previously a charcoal business dealer, Mrs. Rashid, used her first loan to establish a small kiosk and a four acre maize farm. The combination of farming and shop keeping helped Mrs Rashid pay back her loans on time and grow her enterprises. Today, she has 11 acres of various crops and 65 chickens that are laying between 25 and 40 eggs every day. With her current loan, Mrs Rashid will continue grow her farm.

“The loan will help me grow several types of crops including simsim and maize. I expect harvest will improve my livelihood and food security,” she said recently.

Mrs. Rashid sells her eggs to the village's all women baking group, which is also a beneficiary of TCMP grants. She sells the remaining eggs to the nearby Kwamsisi village. Apart from agriculture and poultry keeping, Mrs. Rashid is keeping a milk cow and she has a small Mama lishe (restaurant) in her village.

Learning about environmental conservation as part of the SACCO training, Mrs. Rashid, decided to stop dealing with charcoal and joined biodiversity conservation efforts in her village. To further improve her family's livelihood and conserve forest resources, she has applied for 20 acres of land from the village authority. She expects to be allocated with the land soon and then she will start keeping bees for honey.

To sum up, the Pwani Project's SACCO initiative has allowed Mrs. Rashid to rise from a state of poverty to become a bread winner for her immediate and extended family.

“I strongly commend Pwani for helping us start a SACCO because it has made me a real entrepreneur. The capital I got from the SACCO has improved my livelihood to the extent that I am now able to upkeep my family, including my old parents and other relatives who depend on me,” she says.

-End-