

PD-ABW-790

COASTAL RESOURCES
MANAGEMENT PROJECT II

Year Four Semi-Annual Report

October 1, 1998 - March 31, 1999

Coastal Resources Management Project II
A Partnership Between USAID/G/ENV
and
Coastal Resources Center
University of Rhode Island

COASTAL RESOURCES CENTER

University of Rhode Island
Advancing Coastal Management Worldwide

A

Coastal Resources Management Project II

FY 99 Semi-Annual Report

October 1, 1998 - March 31, 1999

INTRODUCTION

The University of Rhode Island Coastal Resources Center (CRC) and USAID/G/ENV, through the Coastal Resources Management II (CRM II) Cooperative Agreement, are working in partnership to achieve the G/ENV Water Team Strategic Objective to

increase conservation and sustainable use of coastal resources through more effective governance of coastal ecosystems.

The amended CRM II Cooperative Agreement requires the preparation of semi-annual reports. This semi-annual report summarizes progress which occurred from October 1, 1998 through March 31, 1999 in accomplishing the tasks set forth in the FY '99 work plan. Under CRM II, concurrent work plans and progress reports exist for field activities in Mexico, Tanzania and Indonesia. The separate progress reports produced under those work plans are forwarded to G/ENV as they are produced.

The semi-annual report follows the FY '99 work plan format. In the body of the report, task progress is presented and outputs reported. Mid-year **results** are reported in Annex D.

IR-1 Improved and Effective Coastal Governance in Key USAID Countries

1.1 Eastern and Southern Africa

1.1.1 Regional Activities

Regional capacity building. A two-week coastal management course for the Western Indian Ocean (WIO) region was successfully completed. Twenty-eight participants attended the course. They came from Kenya, Tanzania, Madagascar, Mozambique and South Africa. The course was organized by the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Organization (WIOMSA) with assistance from CRM II. Core financial support was provided by REDSO/ESA supplementary support from CRM II and USAID/T. The course's content was based on CRM II's global experience, augmented by the growing coastal management experience in the WIO region. Course instructors and resource experts were drawn from CRC, Sida, IUCN's Eastern Africa's Regional office and Tanga (Tanzania) Program, Kenya Wildlife Service, Kenya Coastal Development Authority

(CDA), Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership (TCMP), and the Kenya Marine & Fisheries Research Institute.

Building on this successful program, CRM II worked with REDSO/ESA to finalize a regional capacity building strategy that includes a significant increase in support for CRM II and WIOMSA, our regional partner. The two-year strategy will provide important learning opportunities for practitioners working for USAID funded coastal management programs in the region, as well as increase CRM II's ability to provide field support in coastal management to the region's Missions.

Support to country missions. CRM II staff worked with USAID/K to develop an 18-month ramping-up plan for the Kenya country program and support for their Coastal Management Steering Committee (CMSC). The work will be funded by USAID/K (through CRM II) with additional funding for ongoing implementation from UNEP/FAO. The ramping up plan was developed jointly with USAID/K, CDA and the CMSC secretariat. The ramp-up activities are expected to lead to an expanded ICM effort in Kenya that would be supported by USAID/K's re-engineered environmental strategic objective through CRM II.

Regional learning and exchange. The two-week coastal management course for the WIO replaced the planned learning retreat. The following rationale guided this decision: (1) many of the individuals that would have been invited to attend the retreat were at the regional course and (2) the case studies presented at the regional course were the same ones that were planned for the retreat.

Donor Coordination. Sida provided a resource person for the two-week coastal management course for the WIO where the common methodology for learning and the self-assessment manual were presented. CRM II continues to coordinate with the UNEP/FAO-supported activities of the CMSC. With WIOMSA, CRM II raised approximately \$50,000 from other international donors to cover participant tuition and travel to the two-week coastal management course for the WIO.

1.1.2 Tanzania

The TCMP continues to make excellent progress on its annual and life of project results. The in-country partnership includes representation from all of the key national sectors that have a role to play in coastal management; a supportive constituency for coastal management is growing within the highest levels of government; and the relationship between national and local coastal management efforts continues to strengthen. CRM II provided key assistance to the USAID/Tanzania Strategic Objective Team during the reformulation of the NRM strategic objective.

National Policy. TCMP organized and conducted a one-day meeting of Directors from key sectors responsible for coastal management. The meeting was convened by the Vice President's Office, opened by the Minister of State and chaired by his Permanent

Secretary. The participants endorsed the initial issue areas developed by the TCMP and the core working group and advised the TCMP on how to proceed with policy development. This was a unique meeting. Never before had Directors from such a diversity of sectors been brought together to talk about issues of mutual concern.

Sustainable Practices for Economic Activities. The Mariculture Working Group completed its Mariculture Issue Profile document. The document was prepared through a consultative process with relevant sectors and local programs. Findings from the Mariculture Issue Profile were incorporated into the Core Working Group's background document as an example of an issue-specific coastal management problem and a summary was presented to a meeting of Directors in January 1999. The Directors, representing all of the key sectoral agencies, also approved an action strategy that calls for the creation of development guidelines for mariculture.

Local/National Interface. TCMP conducted a two-day workshop that, for the first time, brought together each of the five sub-national coastal management programs. The workshop provided a unique opportunity for the programs to share experience and to discuss ways in which a national coastal program can support their efforts. TCMP partners also spent significant time in the field during the period collecting video images that will be used to create the "Video Voices" product. Partners also visited six district committees that have been established to administer the National Coastal Environmental Awards Scheme (CEAS). CEAS is designed to raise environmental awareness and promote environmentally sound activities. District committees are organized in Tanga, Pangani, Muheza, Mtwara, Lindi and Mafia. Promotional material about CEAS was also developed and distributed to the committees. The Core Working Group visited each of the five sub-national coastal programs and each coastal district to review the next iteration of the draft national coastal management policy.

Capacity Building. TCMP with its capacity-building partner, the Institute for Marine Science (IMS), conducted a one-day meeting with representatives of learning institutions within Tanzania to develop a needs assessment to collect information about training needs. The needs assessment was sent to nearly 200 practitioners in Tanzania and enjoyed a 21% return rate. The returns will be used to design a national capacity building strategy.

Dissemination of Lessons Learned. An abstract was submitted and accepted for the Coastal Zone '99 International Workshop in San Diego, CA. TCMP staff (at the invitation of the Tanzanian government) also participated in the PASICOM Ministerial Meeting on ICM held in Maputo, Mozambique.

1.1.3 Kenya

The CMSC experience was featured at the two-week ICM regional training course held in Mombasa, Kenya from 1-12 March. The CMSC was also the focus of a field trip that applied the self-assessment manual to review the four years of ICM experience in the

pilot site. A number of experts from Kenya were used as resource people. CRM II also conducted a series of meetings during the period with the leadership of the Coast Development Authority, our key partner, about re-vitalizing ICM activities in Kenya. These meetings outlined a new direction for moving a national coastal management agenda forward. CRM II provided assistance to the CMSC to:

- Safeguard the last public access point in the pilot site – Kenyatta public beach. This site was in danger of being allocated to a private developer. It is the only site on North Coast that the public can use to access the shore. On an average weekend afternoon, there are estimated to be over 1,500 local residents enjoying the beach. The Secretariat, through its participating institutions, was able to protect the plot for public use.
- Make infrastructure improvements to the Kenyatta public beach. These include rehabilitation of several bandas in cooperation with the Rotary Club, tree planting, re-positioning of food kiosks, fishing pavilion and enforcement tower to make the beach more accessible. These changes were made in accordance with a re-development plan approved by the Municipal Council. To support and sustain these changes, the Secretariat has been working with several self-help groups that have a stake in the wise management of the public beach.

1.2 Latin America and the Caribbean

1.2.1 Regional Activities

Link LAC with global experience. A coral reef management case study, highlighting work from Quintana Roo, Mexico, was presented at the International Tropical Marine Ecosystem Management Symposium (ITMEMS) in Australia. Funds were leveraged from USAID/Mexico to send two CRM II partners to the ITMEMS Conference.

Regional learning and exchange. In partnership with PROARCA Costas, CRM II has translated into Spanish the Self-Assessment Manual, prepared through a multi-donor effort (see section 2.1). The manual is now being applied in Ecuador, previously supported for eight years by USAID, with discussions underway to apply it within a PROARCA Costas project site.

Best practices and socioeconomic impact assessment of tourism and mariculture. The *Normas Practicas* produced by the Mexico Program is being translated into English for broader dissemination. A brief literature review of regional LAC experience in tourism has been compiled (from both Spanish and English materials and experiences), and will be analyzed and shared with program partners. Materials and insights from the Hemispheric Free Trade Initiative (HFTI) review of mariculture best practices and experience in Central America, have been reviewed in the region and shared with partners in the USAID/Mexico, Gulf of California initiative.

Disseminate Spanish-language ICM products. A demonstration version of the digital collection of Spanish and English language works on ICM, primarily reflecting CRC's 14 years of work in Latin America, was compiled and distributed on Compact Disc to more than fifty groups in the Gulf of California Region and Ecuador in November, 1998. The remainder of CRC's core document collection has been reconstructed in electronic form, and is now being edited and indexed.

A CRC web page on LAC program activities has been placed on line, along with a few key documents for downloading. A Spanish version of the web page has also been compiled, and a Spanish-language brochure is in preparation.

1.2.2 Mexico

Conservation of Critical Coastal Resources in Mexico. The project continues to build capacity for community-based ICM by working with Mexican counterparts (universities and NGOs) to promote conservation of critical coastal resources. This year's initial interventions in the Gulf of California have provided a strong foundation for collaborating with new partners to promote improved coastal management at both local and regional levels. For the past six months, maintaining rapid progress on activities in Quintana Roo has been challenging. Contributing to the difficult operating environment has been the recent elections and state government changes, and transitions of staff and leadership in Amigos de Sian Ka'an (ASK), CRC's principle NGO partner. CRC has adapted to these circumstances by focusing on capacity building.

Community based site management in protected areas and critical ecosystems. Site-based management has been an effective technique for increasing community participation in decision-making, and promoting collaboration with municipal and state officials. While Xcalak (ASK supported) has still not been officially designated as a National Park due to political barriers, the community has been actively implementing aspects of the Park Plan including a small-scale fisheries management scheme that promotes and supports sustainable tourism, consistent with the recently drafted tourism strategy. ASK has leveraged funds from Summit Foundation to replicate community-based ICM activities in two other Costa Maya communities.

Profiles for two communities adjacent to the Chetumal Bay Manatee Sanctuary are being developed and implementation of an "early action" latrine project is helping motivate local resource users. Additionally, these activities have provided practical experience for the emerging extension program of the University of Quintana Roo. These Quintana Roo communities plan to use these initial successes to leverage support for expanded resource management initiatives in collaboration with newly elected municipal and state officials.

Increased use of best management practices (Normas Practicas) for environmentally compatible tourism development. While the team is still in the process of designing a comprehensive promotion strategy, activities have been initiated with the private sector. Collaboration with the Professional Engineer's Association in Quintana Roo has been

initiated to identify methods to promote better practices amongst their members. Over the past six months, the team has observed many of the techniques promoted by the *Normas Practicas* being applied to new development along the Costa Maya; it is difficult to determine, however, if these practices directly result from our program efforts. Direct technical assistance was given to the consultants designing the new International Cruise Ship Pier in Majahual with preliminary recommendations for low-impact practices made. Many of the recommendations have been accepted, particularly those to mitigate marine issues associated with the pier.

Improved policies and management frameworks for conservation and sustainable use.

A March training for 25 federal government evaluators (SEMARNAP – Federal Environment Agency) of environmental assessments provided an excellent opportunity to initiate the promotion of low impact tourism practices through the existing regulatory framework. This training also opened the doors to promote ICM at the federal level through interagency collaboration, which will be a critical link to support local level initiatives.

Work began in the Gulf of California with a November reconnaissance trip to key sites that represent a cross section of issues that will need to be addressed in future regional planning. This provided a basis for developing a draft set of Life of Project goals and a year one strategy with the Gulf partners—Conservation International (CI) and ISLA. Initial activities in Santa Maria Bay have started. CRM II is assisting CI with an integrated bay management plan. Here, collaboration amongst the community, private sector, government, non-government and university partners will provide valuable experience and lessons-learned will be critical to developing a regional ICM framework.

Improved NGO and professional capacity to promote ICM. Developing networks of organizations involved in community-based resource management is a technique for information exchange and constituency building being used in both the Gulf and in Quintana Roo. The University of Quintana Roo team facilitated the drafting of a strategy for the newly formed Quintana Roo ICM network. The network currently includes ten organizations drawn from government, non-government and university institutions. Monthly seminars address the need for capacity building and information exchange. Similarly, Gulf organizations are currently working within an informal NGO network.

RARE and The Nature Conservancy (TNC) provided resources for seven members from communities in Quintana Roo and the Gulf to participate in the RARE guide-training course; this has not only proven to be an excellent training for skills in sustainable tourism practices, but has provided incentives and motivation for community-based coastal management.

1.3 Asia

1.3.1 Regional Activities

Promote formal and informal linkages with other ICM programs, donors and professional organizations. The Indonesian Chapter of PACON has been established, regional coral reef initiatives via participation in the ITMEMS/ICRI symposium in Townsville has occurred, information continues to be provided to the Asian Development and World Banks on lessons learned which may be useful to other regional marine initiatives, and continues to contribute to regional ICM forums and programs (e.g. IMO/GEF/UNDP).

Provide opportunities for professional advancement and exchange. Proyek Pesisir has continued to develop an internship program and training courses, and on a less formal basis, inter-project visits and personnel exchanges. CRM II contributes to 'hands on' experience which is an essential requirement for developing regional capacity in ICM.

Regional training in priority ICM topics. While a regional training course was initially planned, this will no longer occur. Instead, a regional study tour on bay management for Indonesians to the Philippines and exchange visits between CRMP-Philippines and CRMP-Indonesia are planned for the April 1999 – March 2000 period.

Reference book on best practice CRM. This reference work is in the final design stage and chapter drafts are being compiled. It will be ready for launching in 2000.

Support regional initiatives improving public awareness of coastal issues. The Indonesia CRMP is currently working with The Nature Conservancy, Bali Marine Conservation Center to develop displays and educational materials suitable for regional audiences.

1.3.2 Indonesia

The Indonesian Coastal Resources Management Project (CRMP) is part of the USAID-BAPPENAS Natural Resources Management II (NRM II) Program being implemented between 1996 and 2003. CRMP completed its second year of activities (see Workplan Implementation Reports #3: April 1, 1998 – September 30, 1998, and #4: October 1, 1998 – March 31, 1999). A Year Three Workplan (budgeted at approximately \$2 million) has been prepared pending approval of USAID with considerable participation by key partners within each of the field site provinces and at the national level. Details of the CRMP activities are contained in semi-annual Implementation Reports and Annual Work plans. Due to the size, scope and complexity of this program, only a brief summary appears below.

CRMP now has three fully operational field offices in the provinces of Lampung, East Kalimantan and North Sulawesi in addition to the Jakarta office, with approximately 42 full-time in-country staff.

In the aftermath of the May 1998 riots, Indonesia has continued to be affected by a severe political and economic crisis, including large fluctuations in the local currency exchange rate. These changes pose considerable challenges, however, CRMP has managed to weather these events with only minimal disruptions to program activities. Nationwide demands for governance reform have increased opportunities for the project to influence important national policy initiatives. Highlights of activities during the October 1998 to March 1999 period are summarized below.

Institutional Strengthening. Expanded institutional strengthening assistance to CCMRS, leading to a revised organizational structure and establishment of two key subgroups, the Publications Unit and a Learning Unit.

Site-based Field Programs (Research and Development). At the North Sulawesi site, Indonesia's first community-based marine sanctuary (Blongko) was established and significant upgrading of the capacity of local communities and institutions (notably BAPPEDA and UNSRAT) to undertake CRM activities has been achieved.

A provincial atlas (draft) in Lampung province was developed with province-wide stakeholder participation. This was the first time information on coastal resources and their uses has been compiled into a single document for the province.

The East Kalimantan Field program was established, including recruitment and training of nine new staff and local advisors, a formal office opening in January, and conduct of an inaugural workshop on management of Balikpapan Bay that involved government, non government and industry representatives.

Improved Policy. The national policy agenda and national program were adapted as a consequence of the events of May, 1998 – the CRMP expanded ad hoc policy support to GoI agencies (e.g. commenced a new initiative on ecotourism with the DirJen Tourism) whilst continuing to support preparation and declaration of regulations devolving authority for management of Territorial Seas to provinces.

Education and Training. After training of field program managers at the CRC 1998 Summer Institute, two of the group implemented a community-based coastal resources management (CB-CRM) outreach training in North Sulawesi for 25 participants, including government and NGO representatives from all over the country. This course incorporated concepts and approaches from the Summer Institute, as well as highlighted *Proyek Pesisir* experience to date in Community-based coastal management in North Sulawesi.

Dissemination of Lessons Learned. *Proyek Pesisir* co-sponsored a national workshop on small island management which used *Proyek Pesisir* experience in North Sulawesi as one

of the three case studies discussed at the workshop. In addition, staff presented papers documenting lessons learned in North Sulawesi at a Philippine workshop on Community based-CRM, and at ITMEM Symposium in Townsville Australia.

IR-2 Increased Regional and Global Commitment to ICM

2.1 International Initiatives and Partnerships with International Organizations

International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI). CRM II continued to support ICRI. It provided input to the development of ICRI's second major International Conference (International Tropical Ecosystem Management Symposium – ITEMS); supported key participants from key country field programs to attend; and worked with Missions in the LAC region to increase representation. CRM II also provided financial support to publish the *Status of Coral Reefs of the World: 1998*; and is distributing it to our partners. Lastly, CRM II continues to advise the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network and NOAA on the development of a manual for collecting socioeconomic data on reef use.

Donors Collaboration for a Common Methodology for ICM Evaluation and Learning. The Common Methodology for learning was discussed at the fifth Fisheries Development Donor Consultation, hosted by the FAO in Rome, February 1999. Meeting results include Sida support for a second meeting of experts on common methods for learning. This meeting would take place in Tanzania and would focus on science for management. There was also initial support for another international meeting at the end of the year 2000 on the global status of coastal management, focusing on the results and lessons learned from applications of the Manual's framework to projects worldwide. Several donors also expressed interest in working together with the Center in applying the Manual to their projects and the Center is pursuing those opportunities.

Coastal Zone Conference '99

Work has progressed in support of CZ'99, to be held in San Diego May 24-30. Working in cooperation with NOAA, a pre-conference International Training Workshop has been designed, focused on the role of Marine Protected Areas within the context of Integrated Coastal Management. This workshop will feature CRC/USAID ongoing work in Quintana Roo as a case study, and will be attended by colleagues from Indonesia, Tanzania and Mexico. Individual CRC staff are also involved in the presentation of papers and the chairing of a number of theme sessions during the conference.

2.2 Development and Dissemination of ICM Concepts and Tools

2.2.1 Develop and Test Common Methodology

The *Manual for Assessing Progress in Coastal Management* was successfully used as a training tool in the first East Africa Regional ICM Training Course, held in Kenya in

March 1999. The Manual is also being applied to the self-assessment of Ecuador's national coastal management program, in cooperation with the Inter-American Development Bank. The framework of the Manual is providing a powerful tool to learn from experience and guide project adjustments and strategy to enhance effectiveness.

The Manual was published and distributed to coastal management professionals worldwide in February 1999. A pre-publication draft has been prepared in Spanish.

2.2.2 Develop and Disseminate ICM Best Practices and Tools

Sustainable Shrimp Mariculture. Work in the field on best practices for sustainable shrimp mariculture was delayed as a result of hurricane Mitch that devastated Honduras. However, a draft best practices document has been reviewed by a group of international experts. Next steps in the project will be formulated with ANDAH in Honduras in June.

Five country case studies of government control and regulation of shrimp mariculture have been completed. They include Mexico, Honduras, Venezuela, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. These reports and a synthesis of them will be the basis for an experts Workshop April 13-14 in Costa Rica. The Workshop is entitled the "Wider Caribbean Regional Workshop on Legal and Policy Frameworks for Sustainable Shrimp Aquaculture".

CRM II work on best production and regulatory practices provides the concepts and tools that are being applied to CRM II field projects in Tanzania and Indonesia.

Low Impact Tourism Practices for Coastal Development. Draft reports, annotated bibliographies, and supporting material on sustainable coastal tourism practices were prepared in a collaborative effort with the George Washington University. This work will result in a guidance report on coastal management and sustainable tourism, with the goal of advancing international understanding of the integration of tourism with coastal management, and supporting CRM II's projects where tourism is a priority coastal management issue. A draft of the guidance report will be completed prior to a one-day consultation with GWU in early July.

In the Fall of 1998 CRMII worked with ICLARM to develop a data base on a sample of 67 coral reefs which included both information on status of the coral reefs (percent live and dead coral) and socioeconomic information on nearby communities (RAMP data). This data was analyzed December 1998-January 1999) and the resulting paper was presented at a UNFAO Sustainable Indicators for Fisheries Consultation at Hobart, Australia, 18-22 January 1999 (Polinac, et al. 1999). The paper was evaluated as making an important contribution to the theme of the workshop and is under consideration for publication at the present time.

2.2.3 Documentation and Analysis of the Evolving Practice

A pre-publication version of a "Handbook on Constituency-based Coastal Resource Management" was completed in January 1999. The Handbook is designed as a training tool and includes many examples, practical worksheets, and lessons from experience. It focuses on the design and planning phase of the coastal management process. The Handbook has been used in CRM II global and key country formal training courses. It will be published later in the spring of this year.

In January 1999, a lead article on the experience of CRM II in coastal management in developing countries was published in the international journal AMBIO. The paper presents the features of effective practice and lessons learned from the experience of CRM II and CRM I.

2.3 Increased Capacity of ICM Professionals Globally

Short term training. The major training event was the March 1-12 two-week coastal management course for the Western Indian Ocean implemented with WIOMSA. This activity was described in Section 1.1.1 (p.1).

Training materials. After several coastal managers provided input and feedback on its prototype, the CRC training database design was completed in March 1999. The database aims to render the past 15 years of CRC's institutional training memory accessible to CRM II staff (and ultimately to our partners), and is searchable by 20 different variables, including topic, course venue, language, delivery method and language. It also provides direct links to electronic copies of relevant session plans, overhead aids and related training materials, thus improving the efficiency with which coastal managers prepare for training events.

Currently, there are 379 records in the database, in varying stages of completion. Those training materials with readily available electronic files, such as Summer Institute '98 and the recent Training Workshop for Practitioners in the Western Indian Ocean Region, are input with links to their session plans, presentation materials, handouts, and evaluations in place. Other courses, such as the recently held Mexican workshop on best practices in coastal management, are being finalized for entry. It is estimated that more than 600 sessions will be available in the database by late July; after that point, the records will be maintained by regularly scheduled data entry.

2.4 Improved Understanding of ICM Issues and Practices

A goal of CRM II is to improve the understanding of the public and key decision-makers of international ICM issues in the United States, in key USAID countries and in the global development community. The activities described in this section draw from the work conducted through other CRM II activities and from complementary communications efforts in field programs. Because the needs are great and the resources

modest, CRM II focuses its efforts to improve understanding of ICM issues and practices on three audiences: USAID and the development community; the ICM professional community; and the US public.

USAID and the Development Community. CRM II staff provided regular briefings to USAID's Washington team and to USAID missions in all key countries. Staff have also been involved with international donors on a number of ancillary projects which help inform CRM II work, as well as disseminate lessons from USAID projects to other ICM initiatives worldwide.

The ICM Professional Community. ICM practitioners and their professional colleagues and partners continue to be reached through the publication of *Intercoast Network*, the quarterly global coastal management newsletter. Due to increasing production costs (driven by expanded coverage, more subscribers and higher mailing rates) and informed by an extensive readership survey, the decision was made to charge \$10 per year for *Intercoast*. (Subscribers in developing countries and students are able to have the subscription fee waived upon request.) Paid subscriptions and waiver requests have been substantially less than expected. We are therefore currently reviewing our strategy for *Intercoast* distribution. During this reassessment period we are continuing to send *Intercoast* to over 1,200 coastal management professionals in over 100 countries. It is also available on the CRC Web page. So far in FY'99, two issues of *Intercoast* were published: one which focused on coastal economics, and the second which featured implementation and compliance. The next issue, *Intercoast* #34, will focus on coral reefs and the outcomes of ITMEMS. Due to budget constraints it will be a regular rather than special issue.

The U.S. Public. CRM II staff serve as a resource for local and national media, and are routinely sought out for information. The U.S. public and media are kept abreast of key ICM issues through targeted mailings of CRM II publications and CRC's Web site. CRM II provided press briefing material for the web site which now includes a "Hot Topics in Coastal Management," which currently features information on CRM II projects in Indonesia, Kenya and Mexico, which are also distributed as fact sheets. CRM II's staff are also on the advisory committee of the University of Rhode Island's newly created Metcalf Institute for Marine and Environmental Reporting, which is designed to enhance journalistic coverage of issues such as ICM.

Publications. The communications unit for CRM II has created a suite of coastal management reports targeted at a variety of audiences, from coastal management practitioners and their colleagues to the general public. CRM II staff have also worked with field project publications units to standardize publishing guidelines and processes to insure a consistent CRM II message and look, as well as enhance internal quality control. In addition to *Intercoast* issues # 32 and 33, the following coastal management reports were published and widely distributed in the first half of FY '99 by the URI-based CRM II publications team:

- *Application of International Experience to Formulation of a National Policy for Coastal Management for the Republic of South Africa*
- *Increasing Conservation and Sustainable Use of Coastal Resources. Coastal Resources Management Project II, 1998 Results*
- *Building Constituencies for Coastal Management: A Handbook for the Planning Phase*
- *Final Evaluation: Global Environment Facility, Dominican Republic*

Work continues on a book which details the development of Sri Lanka's coastal management program, a program that has been a CRMP partner from 1985-97, is also still in production.

CRM II is also emphasizing the publication of refereed journal articles that may appeal not only to coastal management professionals, but professionals from other disciplines that integrate with coastal management. Requests for articles by CRM II staff are constant

The Worldwide Web: Cost-effective distribution of written information. CRM II is tapping into new communications technology by enhancing and broadening its Worldwide Web site to offer easy access to timely information and connections to an extended network of coastal practitioners and partners. The Web site contains up-to-date information on CRM II field sites, initiatives in research and learning, training and education information, and access to CRC publications, including *Intercoast*, which allows users to download entire documents in their printed form. The Web site receives close to 7,000 "hits" per month, and provides links to the sites of other CRM II partners, as well as other coastal resources. The CRC web site is at: <http://crc.uri.edu>. All of CRC's top-level CRM II publications are routinely loaded onto the Web site, to meet the demand for them by coastal management practitioners at a minimum cost to both CRM II and the recipient.

Conferences. Participation of CRM II staff and its partners in strategically selected conferences provides outstanding opportunities for both disseminating CRM II approaches and experiences to our target audiences and maintaining CRM II's leadership position in the field of ICM. During this period, CRM II and its partners have presented invited papers at ITEMS in Australia; and there will be a major CRM II presence at CZ '99 in July.

IR-3 Project Coordination, Monitoring and Reporting

3.1 Coordination

CRM II continued to be managed in the cooperative style which has characterized the URI/CRC - USAID/G/ENV CRM II partnership. The USAID Project Manager and Cooperator consulted frequently both by phone and in person. A project review session was held in Rhode Island; in addition USAID/G/ENV staff visited the Indonesia project. CRM II also maintained active communication with all Missions and Bureaus which are existing partners with CRM II.

3.2 Monitoring and Reporting

The CRM II performance monitoring reflects agreed upon changes based on review of first year PMP results. The new changes have been successfully tested with the collection of three and six month monitoring data (Oct-Dec 98, Jan-Mar 99). New data collection techniques engage field personnel in interviews rather than "static" data entry as was previously used. This new data collection style has been readily accepted as far superior to previous methods. In particular, the collection of supporting data is simplified and program understanding enhanced by the narrative that accompanies facts and figures.

The database developed to facilitate data collection, storage, retrieval, and analysis is also being modified to reflect these changes. The database will be linked to a "project time line" during the second half of FY99. The intent of the time line, using web browser software, will be to link important "keystone" events and activities to the more detailed monitoring database and information. Better tracking, as well as cross-project sharing of information among projects and programs will be promoted in this way.

Revision of the PMP during the second half of FY99 is expected; the revised PMP process will allow much greater understanding of both why projects succeed, and why they do not achieve anticipated results, by tracking not only results, but the factors that promote their achievement. This will vastly improve our ability to share lessons learned as well as to develop solid hypotheses for application and testing across CRM II projects.

Annex D presents a 6-Month summary of data collection and reporting for FY '99.

ANNEXES:

- Annex A: List of Staff
- Annex B: Budget Summary
- Annex C: List of Publications
- Annex D: PMP Results

Coastal Resources Management Project II

FY '99 WORK PLAN PRODUCTS

October 1, 1998 – March 31, 1999

Product Completion Legend:

- N: No progress
- I: Initiated
- O: Ongoing
- C: Complete

IR-1 Improved And Effective Coastal Governance In Key Usaid Countries

1.1 Eastern and Southern Africa

Legend

1.1.1 Regional

Products

- Regional Training Course in Coastal Management C
- ICM Capacity strategy designed/funding secured C
- Learning Retreat (deleted) N
- Design of coastal element of COBRA O

1.1.2 Tanzania

Products

- Year 2 Work Plan, July 1, 1999 – June 30, 2000 I
- Semi-annual report O
- Year 2 Project Monitoring Plan O

1.1.3 Kenya

Products

- CMSC Work Plan O
- Year 2 Monitoring Plan O
- Coastal element of COBRA activity designed O

1.2 Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)

1.2.1 Regional Activities

Products

- Compilation on CD and availability on the web of Spanish language documents C
- Case studies: coral reef experience in the Meso-American Reef, community marine protected area management (CZ '99) C
- Brochure (in Spanish) on CRM II activities in LAC Region I

1.2.2 Mexico

Products

- Work plan for Year 1 Critical Coastal Areas (10/98 – 9/99) C
- Semi-annual progress report O
- Strategy/work plan for Gulf of California activities C
- Develop curriculum for Mexican ICM course I

1.3 Asia

1.3.1 Regional Activities

Products

- Conference papers and training reports O
- Development of regional action agendas O
- Final draft of CRM Best Practice Book O
- Regional media publications O
- Concept plan and materials for TNC Bali Marine Center O

1.3.2 Indonesia

Products

- Semi-annual Partner Progress Reports O
- Year 3 Work Plan for period April 1999 – March 2000 C

IR-2 Increased Regional And Global Commitment To Icm

2.1.1 International Initiatives and Partnerships with International Organizations Supported

Products

- Participation in ITEMS C
- Articles in *Ambio* and *Journal of Coastal and Ocean Management* C

- Presentation at CSD I
- CZ '99 Pre-conference workshop O

2.1.2 ICM Concepts and Tools Developed

Products

- Management Planning and Implementation: A Manual for Self-Assessment C
- A methodological framework for a coastal management typology I
- Report on ICLARM/RAMP collaboration O
- Final report on best management practices for shrimp mariculture C
- Case studies on government regulation of shrimp mariculture O
- Constituency-based Coastal Management Handbook C
- Coastal management case studies N

2.2 Increased Capacity of ICM Professionals Globally

Products

- SI 98 evaluations (6 month and 12 month) O
- SI 2000 brochure, course design N
- Tanzania training course O
- East Africa training course C
- Database of training materials O
- Compendium of the "best of" CRC trainings O
- One non-technical, stand-alone training module O
- Alumni directory on the web O
- Alumni survey to assess interest in participating in a distance learning training O
- Report on the instrument for assessing an educational institution's organizational development O
- Fund-raising/scholarship strategy N

2.3 Improved Understanding of ICM Issues, Concepts and Tools

Products

- Production of key CRM II publications O
- Worldwide Web site O
- Intercoast Network newsletter (3 regular issues, one special issue) O
- CRM II Publications Brochure I
- Strategy and Plan of Action for improving external communications O

IR-3 Project Coordination, Monitoring And Reporting

Products

- Annual Report (Activities and Results)
- Semi-Annual Report
- Year 5 (FY '99) CRM II Work Plan

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C
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URI OFFICE:

Directors

Stephen Olsen	Director
Lynne Hale	Associate Director
Lesley Squillante	Assistant Director

Coastal Management Program Staff

Mark Amaral	Project Leader, East Africa
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Brian Crawford	Field Site Advisor, Indonesia Coastal Management Program
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Meg Kerr	Coastal Manager, Monitoring and Evaluation
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Don Robadue	Coordinator, Latin America / Caribbean Program
Pam Rubinoff	Project Leader, Mexico
Jim Tobey	Coordinator, R & L Unit; Project Leader, Shrimp Mariculture
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Patty Harrington	Grants Assistant
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Kun Hidayat	Publications Manager, Jakarta
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Abdillahi Chande

Project Support Unit Leader
Administrative Officer
Secretary
Senior Advisor
Information and Liaison Officer
Policy Assistant

Year Four Budget

Coastal Resources Management Project II

(1)

	Budget URI Activites	Expenditures Oct 88 to Mar 89	Balance Apr 89 to Sept 89	Budget Country Based Activites	Expenditures Oct 88 to Mar 89	Balance Apr 89 to Sept 89	Budget Special Projects	Expenditures Oct 88 to Mar 89	Balance Apr 89 to Sept 89
IR 1 Improved Management of Coastal Resources									
In Key USAID Countries									
<i>Catalytic Activites to Launch ICM Programs</i>									
Salaries	84,429	33,850	30,779						
Fringe	21,806	11,883	10,223						
Publications									
Travel	5,000	250	4,750						
<i>Field Support to the Regions</i>									
<i>Eastern and Southern Africa</i>									
Coastal Management Consultants	20,000	174	19,828						
Travel	10,500		10,500						
1.1.1 <i>Regional Activities (REDSOJESA)</i>				64,089	48,958	15,131			
1.1.2 <i>Tanzania</i>									
1.1.3 <i>Kenya</i>									
1.2 <i>Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)</i>				44,928	17,448	27,478			
Salaries and Wages	15,881	2,709	13,172						
Fringe	5,399	1,088	4,311						
Graduate Student	15,000	4,165	10,835						
1.2.2 <i>Mexico</i>									
1.3 <i>Asia</i>									
1.3.2 <i>Indonesia</i>									
Subtotal 1.1	158,115								
Subtotal Improved Management of Coastal Resources		53,719	104,396						
IR 2 Increased Regional and Global Commitment to ICM									
2.1 <i>Support to International Initiatives and</i>									
<i>Partnerships with International Organizations</i>									
Salaries and Wages	14,954	7,285	7,669						
Fringe Benefits	5,085	2,549	2,535						
Conferences:									
CZ99	5,000		5,000						
Other opportunities	5,000	3,533	1,467						
Subtotal 2.1	30,039	13,368	16,671						
2.2 <i>Development and Dissemination of ICM Concepts and Tools</i>									
2.2.1 <i>Develop, Test and Refine Common Approaches for Monitoring and Learning from ICM Experience</i>									
Salaries and Wages	50,868	29,984	20,902						
Fringe Benefits	17,295	7,566	9,729						
Consultants:	5,000	3,450	1,550						
Publications:	6,000		6,000						
<i>Spanish version of Manual for Self Assessment</i>									
RAMP							19,223	8,469	10,754
Subtotal 2.2.1	79,161	40,979	38,182						

	Budget URI Activites	Expenditures Oct 98 to Mar 99	Balance Apr 99 to Sept 99	Budget Country Based Activites	Expenditures Oct 98 to Mar 99	Balance Apr 99 to Sept 99	Budget Special Projects	Expenditures Oct 98 to Mar 99	Balance Apr 99 to Sept 99
2.2.2 Key Coastal Management Themes									
Mariculture									
HFT Initiative							74,892	40,741	34,151
Travel	5,000	0	5,000						
Tourism background work	5,000		5,000						
Subtotal 2.2.1	10,000	0	10,000						
2.3 Expanded Cadre of ICM Professionals									
Salaries	90,226	51,793	38,433						
Fringe Benefits	30,677	12,954	17,723						
Graduate Student									
Materials	10,900	1,800	8,200						
Training of Trainers									
Travel									
Subtotal 2.3	130,903	66,546	64,357						
2.4 Improved Understanding of ICM Issues, Concepts and Tools									
Salaries and Wages	58,882	49,269	9,613						
Fringe Benefits	20,020	10,966	9,054						
Consultants	15,000	3,200	11,800						
Publications	30,000	9,784	20,216						
ICRI Special Issue							19,355	1,000	18,223
Subtotal 2.4	123,902	73,219	50,683						
Subtotal Increased Regional and Global Commitment to ICM									
3 Project Coordination, Monitoring and Reporting									
Salaries and Wages	46,600	23,855	22,745						
Fringe Benefits	15,844	7,354	8,490						
Travel	5,000	4,553	447						
Operating	21,787	28,657	(6,870)						
Capital Equipment	3,100	846	2,254						
Subtotal Project Coordination, Monitoring and Reporting	92,331	65,265	27,066						
Total Direct Costs	624,450	313,096	311,353	109,015	66,406	42,609	113,470	50,210	63,128
Indirect Costs (36.3% excluding capital equipment)	225,550	113,055	112,495						
Indirect Costs (24% off campus activities rate)				26,164	15,937	10,226	27,233	12,050	15,183
Indirect Costs (36.3% on first \$25,000 of subcontract)									
Year Four Budget Total	850,000	426,151	423,848	135,179	82,343	52,835	140,703	62,261	78,310

Budget Notes:

1 Countries with separately approved workplan budgets have independent budget status reports available on request.

22.

CRM II PUBLICATIONS
Coastal Resources Center/URI Based Activities
1 October 1998 to 31 March 1999

- Application of International Experience to Formulation of a National Policy for Coastal Management for the Republic of South Africa.* Hale, L.Z., E. Meltzer and M. Ngoile. 1998. Coastal Management Report #2206. Coastal Resources Center, Narragansett, RI.
- Increasing Conservation and Sustainable Use of Coastal Resources. Coastal Resources Management Project II, 1998 Results.* Tobey J., L.Z. Hale, L. Squillante and C. Young. 1999. Coastal Management Report #2213. Coastal Resources Center, Narragansett, RI.
- Building Constituencies for Coastal Management: A Handbook for the Planning Phase.* Olsen, S.B. and M. Kerr. 1999. Coastal Management Report #2214. Coastal Resources Center, Narragansett, RI.
- Final Evaluation Global Environment Facility Dominican Republic.* Olsen, S., E. Ochoa and P. Alcolado. 1999. Coastal Management Report #2215. Coastal Resources Center, Narragansett, RI.
- Integrated Biosocioeconomic Indicators in Coral Reef Fisheries: ReefBase/RAMP applied,* Pollnac, R, J.McManus, A. del Rosario, A Banzon, S. Vergara, and M. Gorospe 1999
- An Innovative Approach to Training and Capacity Building for Integrated Coastal Management.* Needham, B. 1998. Ocean and Coastal Management. Vol. 38.

Newsletters

- Intercoast Newsletter #32.* Coastal Economics. Fall 1998.
- Intercoast Newsletter #33.* Implementation and Compliance. Winter 1999.

Tanzania - Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership (TCMP) Publications

- Brochure - Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership: Towards Integrated Coastal Management.* Daffa, J. and M. Amaral. 1999.
- Socio-Economic Assessment of Tanzania's Coastal Resources. October 1998.* Mchello, A., S. Wagner, and J. Tobey. Working Document #5006 TCMP.
- Policy and Legal Analysis of Tanzania Coastal and Marine Resource Management.* October 1998. Makaramba, R., F. Stolla and M. Baldwin. Working Document #5007 TCMP.
- Mariculture Issue Profile.* October 1998. TCMP Mariculture Working Group, M. Haws and J. Tobey. Working Document #5008 TCMP.
- Integrated Coastal Management For Tanzania: Towards an Issue Profile.* October 1998. TCMP Core Working Group, M. Amaral and J. Daffa. Working Document #5009 TCMP.

ANNEX C: List of publications

Integrated Coastal Management Policy Meeting Executive Summary. October 1998.

Amaral, M, L. Hale, J. Daffa, G. Mwamasojo, S. Nokondokaya and A. Chande.
Working Document #5010 TCMP.

Summary and Proceedings of the Policy Meeting on Integrated Coastal Management in Tanzania. October 1998. Luhikala, G., M. Amaral and J. Daffa. Working Document #5011 TCMP.

Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership, Articles by Gratian Luhikula Luhikula, G. 1999. Working Document #5012 TCMP.

Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership. 1998. Pwani Yetu (English and Indonesian). Jan/Feb 1999, Volume 003. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership 1998. Pwani Yetu (English and Indonesian). Volume 002. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Mexico

Conservation of Critical Ecosystems in Mexico, A Strategy for USAID/Mexico. Robadue, D., L.Z. Hale, J. McCann and P. Rubinoff. 1998. Coastal Resources Center. Narragansett, RI.

Ecuador

Las Habilidades, Conocimientos y Actitudes de un Gestor Costero Ideal. Olsen, S.B. 1998. *Costas* Vol. 37, III Trimestre. Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Costas. Programa de Manejo de Recursos Costeros. 1998. Vol. 37, III Trimestre. Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Costas. Programa de Manejo de Recursos Costeros. 1998. Vol. 37, IV Trimestre. Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Indonesia - Proyek Pesisir

Developing Models for Sustainable Use of Small Islands. Dutton, I.M. and T. Pieter. 1998. *Alami* Volume 3, No. 1. pp. 7-11.

Gender Assessment: A Review of Gender Issues, Project Activities, Resources and Strategic Priorities for 1998-2003. Diamond, N.S., M. Machfud and R. Kinseng. 1998. Proyek Pesisir Technical Report No. TE-98/01-E.

Jurnal Pengelolaan Sumberdaya Wilayah Pesisir dan Lautan Indonesia (Indonesian Journal of Coastal and Marine Resources Management). 1998. Bengen, D. (ed.). Vol. 1, No. 1.

Manajemen Pengelolaan Daerah Pesisir yang Terpadu Sebagai Wujud Partisipasi Demokrasi (Integrated Coastal Management as Participatory Democracy). Proyek Pesisir. 1998. Proyek Pesisir Special Publication. Jakarta, Indonesia.

ANNEX C: List of publications

Transforming Unsustainable and Destructive Coastal Resources Use Practices in the Villages of Tumbak and Bentenan, North Sulawesi, Indonesia. Fraser, N., B.R. Crawford, A. Siahainenia and C. Rotinsulu. 1998. *Proceedings of the International Symposium on the Rehabilitation of Degraded Ecosystems*. 19-24 January 1998. Phuket Marine Biological Centre, Thailand. (In press).

PMP 'FY 99 6-MONTH RESULTS REPORT

Improved Strategies and Policies
(Indicator 1)

Improved Strategies and Policies lead to "Policy Successes" in ICM. This indicator tracks and assesses coastal management policies developed and submitted for consideration, formally adopted by an agency capable of implementation, and/or implemented. The purpose of this indicator is to track policy implementation that demonstrates improved environmental quality on the ground in the field project site. In order to be considered a success, a policy must be implemented and its impact on improving conditions demonstrated. Coastal management policies are defined as laws, decrees, agreements, regulations, ordinances, management plans, guidance, and best management practices (BMPs). Results are cumulative.

Table 1. Policy Successes (results are cumulative)

FY	Planned	Actual
1997	baseline	0
1998	2 (1) Mexico, Fisheries User Agreement (2) Kenya, CMSC Action Strategy	2 (1) Indonesia, Bentenan, Crown-of-Thorns Starfish Clean-up Management Strategy (2) Indonesia, Tumbak, Strategy for Rehabilitation of Mangrove Forest
1999	13 FY '98 actuals plus the following: (3) Mexico, Xcalak Marine Park (4) Mexico, Xcalak Community Strategy (5) Mexico, Xcalak Tourism Strategy (6) Mexico, Xcalak Fisheries Agreement (7) Mexico, Low-impact Tourism Guidelines (8) Indonesia, Blongko Marine Sanctuary Plan (9) Indonesia, Village Level Early Action Funding Procedures (10) Indonesia, Municipal Marine Sanctuary Plan, Blongko (11) Kenya, CMSC Water Conservation Strategy (12) Tanzania, Capacity Building Strategy (13) Tanzania, Mariculture Action Strategy	

FY 99 6 Month Status = 2

ANNEX D

Schedule 1. Policy Successes (Bold=Completed Grey=Not Completed)

Country	Site	Actual and Planned Progress (by fiscal year)				
		Policy initiative	Policy developed	Policy adopted	Policy Implemented	Policy Impacts Demonstrated
Mexico	Xcalak	Fisheries Management Agreement	1998	1998	1999	1999
Mexico	Xcalak	Marine Park	1998	1999	1999	1999
Mexico	Xcalak	Tourism Strategy	1999	1999	2000	2000
Mexico	Xcalak	Community Strategy	1998	1998	1998	1999
Mexico	Costa Maya	Ecological Zoning Ordinance	1998			
Mexico	Quintana Roo	Low-impact Tourism Development Guidelines	1998	1999	1999	1999
Mexico	Quintana Roo	Green Tourism Incentives	1999	2000	2001	
Mexico	Quintana Roo	NGO Network Strategy	1999	2000	2000	2000
Mexico	Quintana Roo	ASK ICM Strategy	1999	2000	2000	2001
Mexico	Quintana Roo	UQROO ICM Strategy	1999	2000	2000	2001
Mexico	Chetumal Bay	Manatee Sanctuary Management Plan	1999	2001		
Mexico	Laguna Guerrero	Community Vision	1999	2000	2000	2001
Mexico	Los Raudales	Community Vision	1999	2000	2000	2001
Kenya	Nyali-Bamburi-Shanzu	Coastal Management Steering Committee Action Strategy	1996	1996	1999	1999
Kenya	Nyali-Bamburi-Shanzu	Beach Management Strategy	1998	1999	1999	1999
Kenya	Nyali-Bamburi-Shanzu	Water Conservation Strategy	1998	1999	1999	1999
Kenya	National	National ICM Strategy	2000	2001		
Tanzania	National	Coastal Management Policy	1999	2000		
Tanzania	National	Mariculture Guidelines	1999			
Tanzania	National	Mariculture Policy	1999			
Tanzania	National	National Ecosystem Monitoring Strategy	1999	2000	2001	2001
Tanzania	National	Capacity Building Action Strategy	1999	1999	1999	1999
Tanzania	National	Mariculture Action Strategy	1999	1999	1999	1999
Indonesia	Blongko	Municipal Marine Sanctuary Plan	1998	1999	1999	1999
Indonesia	Blongko	Marine Sanctuary Boundary Definition	1998	1998	1998	
Indonesia	Bentenan	Crown-of-Thorns Clean-up Strategy	1998	1998	1998	1998
Indonesia	Tumbak	Strategy for Rehabilitation of	1998	1998	1998	1998

		Mangrove Forest				
Indonesia	North Sulawesi	Village Level Early Action Funding Procedures	1998	1998	1998	1999
Indonesia	Manado	Reclamation Strategy of Manado Waterfront/Shoreline ¹	1998	1999	1999	
Indonesia	National	National Marine Strategy	1998	1998		

¹ This effort was dropped in favor of focusing efforts on community-based activities in the region.

28

**New Institutional Structures
(Indicator 2)**

This indicator element is used to assess the potential for increased capacity for ICM within organizations and institutions by measuring the number of new institutional/organizational structures created for coastal management and planning activities. The formation of local coastal management planning units or agencies, would be an example of a new institutional structure that promotes increased capacity for ICM in field site areas.

Table 2. New Institutional Structures

Country	Site	Scale	Name	Date Created	Description
Tanzania		National	Marine Ecosystem Assessment and Monitoring Coordination Team	Nov 1998	Development and implementation of a national environmental monitoring program
Indonesia	Lamphung	Regional	Lamphung Provincial Working Group		Performing assessment of coastal resources and resource uses, and identifying issues in the province
	East Kalimantan	Regional	East Kalimantan Provincial Working Group		Performing assessment of coastal resources and resource uses, and identifying issues in the province
	North Sulawesi	Regional	Regency Task Force		Coordinate implementation of ICM initiatives in the three Sulawesi field project sites
		National	Coastal University Network		Building the capacity of coastal universities to provide information to management initiatives in a useful and more productive fashion

29

**Stakeholder Participation
(Indicator 3)**

This indicator assesses whether or not stakeholders participate in an ICM initiative, and if active, at what level or degree of activity they participate in the ICM initiative. The level of activity for each individual stakeholder group is determined as follows:

Stakeholder Activity Scores

0—Not engaged in the ICM process at all.

1—Stakeholder is engaged in the ICM process, but with minimal participation and input, and only then when it directly involves their particular interest.

2—Stakeholder is engaged in the ICM process, is fully active regarding their particular interest, and contributes occasionally to discussions and deliberations of issues not directly related to their own.

3—Stakeholder is engaged in the ICM process, and is fully active in nearly all issues and all aspects of the ICM process.

Table 3. Stakeholder Participation Index

Stakeholder Group	MEXICO		AFRICA		INDONESIA				
	Xcalak	Quintana Roo	Kenya	Tanzania	No. Sulawesi	Bentenan & Tumbak	Blongko	Minahasa	Talis
Fisheries	2	2		2					
Tourism	2	2		1					
Citizen	1	1		1					
Environment	3	3		3					
Industry				1					
Agriculture									
Forestry				2					
Local Gov	1	1		2					
National Gov	2	2		3					
Other									
University	3	3							
IMS				3					
NGO				3					

ANNEX D

**Improved and Effective Management
(Indicator 4 & 5)**

The Coastal Resources Management Index (Indicator 4) should be used as a checklist to determine the status of improved and effective coastal management. Results are cumulative.

Improved Management Indicators

- Assessment Completed • Planning Completed
- Capacity Developed • Legal Framework Established
- Management Actions Implemented • Monitoring Program Implemented
- Evidence of Program Impact

Table 4. Hectares Under Improved Management

FY	Planned (ha)	Actual (ha)
1996	baseline	725,400 *Ecuador, national coast 223,700 *Thailand, management areas 162,500 *Sri Lanka 308,200 Zanzibar, Chwaka-Paje 25,000 Kenya, Nyali-Bambuti-Shanzu 6,000
1997	800,777 1996 actual (725,400) plus: Mexico, Xcalak Marine Park and village 20,377 Mexico, Quintana Roo coast 55,000	800,777 same as "Planned"
1998	810,762 *Ecuador, national coast 223,700 *Thailand, management areas 162,500 *Sri Lanka 308,200 Zanzibar, Chwaka-Paje 25,000 Kenya, Nyali-Bambuti-Shanzu 6,000 Mexico, Xcalak Marine Park and community, and Quintana Roo coast 75,377 Indonesia, Bentenan-Tumbak 935 Indonesia, Blongko 1,000 Indonesia, Talise 850 Indonesia, other 7,200	894,196 *Ecuador, national coast 223,700 *Thailand, management areas 162,500 *Sri Lanka 308,200 Zanzibar, Chwaka-Paje 25,000 Kenya, Nyali-Bambuti-Shanzu 6,000 Mexico, Xcalak Marine Park and community, and Quintana Roo coast 75,377 Indonesia, Bentenan-Tumbak 44,756 (1) Indonesia, Blongko 16,096 (1) Indonesia, Talise 32,567 (1)
1999	TARGET = 126,063,507 1998 actual (894,196) plus: Indonesia, Lampung Province 125,000,000 (2) Indonesia, Balikpapan Bay 11,590 (3) Tanzania, national coast 142,400 Mexico, Laguna Guerrero 13,121 Mexico, Los Raudales 2,200	894,196 ha 1998 actual 142,400 ha Tanzania National Coast 13,121 ha Mexico Laguna Guerrero 2,200 ha Mexico Los Raudales 125,000,000 ha Indonesia Lampung Province 11,590 ha Indonesia Balikpapan Bay
2000	126,098,507 (4) 1999 planned plus: Indonesia, Minihasa District 35,000	

*CRM I site FY 99 6-month = 126,063,507 hectares FY '99 TARGET
MET

Schedule 2. Hectares Under Improved Management (Bold=Completed Grey=Not Completed)

Country	Site	Actual and Planned Results (by fiscal year)							Hectares
		Assessment completed	Planning completed	Capacity developed	Legal framework established or improved	Management actions implemented	Monitoring and evaluation program implemented	Evidence of program impact	
Tanzania	Zanzibar (Chwaka-Paje)	1996	1997	1997					25,000
Tanzania	National coastline	1999	1999	1999			1999		142,400
Kenya	Nyali-Bamburi-Shanzu	1996	1997	1997		1999			6,000
Mexico	Xcalak Marine Park	1998	1998			1999	2000	2002	13,340 marine 4,037 terrestrial lagoons
Mexico	Xcalak Community	1997	1998			1999			3,000
Mexico	Quintana Roo coastline, including Costa Maya	1997		2001		2001			55,000
Mexico	Laguna Guerrero	1999	2000	2002	2001	2001			13,121
Mexico	Los Raudales	1999	2000	2002	2001	2001			2,200
Mexico	Gulf of California	2000							
Indonesia	Bentenan-Tumbak	1998							
Indonesia	Blongko	1998							44,756
Indonesia	Talise	1998							16,096
Indonesia	Lampung Province	1999							32,567
Indonesia	Balikipapan Bay	1999							125,000,000
Indonesia	Minihasa District	2000							11,590
									35,000

ANNEX D

Effective Management Indicators

- In order for a site to be considered under effective management, two requirements must be met:
 1. Environmental quality is maintained or improved and/or the rate of degradation is reduced and;
 2. Institutional ability to monitor and respond to threats is demonstrated.
- In both the above instances, a monitoring program must be in place to track any environmental change occurring at the management site. The indicator focuses on the effective conservation of habitats critical for ecosystem functions, such as coral reefs and mangroves. Environmental quality will be determined by the site-specific analyses of coastal environmental quality, such as density of coral cover, hectares of intact mangrove wetland, or water pollution levels. Adaptive management will be measured by progress along an index of institutional ability to monitor and respond to coastal ecosystem changes. Results are cumulative.

Table 5. Hectares Under Effective Management

FY	Planned (ha)	Actual (ha)
1997	baseline	134,444 *Sri Lanka 61,167 *Ecuador, ZEMs 22,400 *Thailand, Phuket 2,500 Kenya, Nyali-Bambuti-Shanzu 6,000 Zanzibar, Chwaka-Paje 25,000 Mexico, Marine Park 17,377
1998	137,229 *Sri Lanka 61,167 *Ecuador, ZEMs 22,400 *Thailand, Phuket 2,500 Kenya, Nyali-Bambuti-Shanzu 6,000 Zanzibar, Chwaka-Paje 25,000 Mexico, Marine Park 17,377 Indonesia, Bentenan-Tumbak 935 Indonesia, Blongko 1,000 Indonesia, Talise 850	227,863 *Sri Lanka 61,167 *Ecuador, ZEMs 22,400 *Thailand, Phuket 2,500 Kenya, Nyali-Bambuti-Shanzu 6,000 Zanzibar, Chwaka-Paje 25,000 Mexico, Marine Park 17,377 Indonesia, Bentenan-Tumbak 44,756 Indonesia, Blongko 16,096 Indonesia, Talise 32,567
1999	242,863 1998 actual (227,863) plus: Mexico, Costa Maya 15,000 (1)	227,863 ha 1998 actual
2000	6,493,443 1999 planned plus: Indonesia, Lampung Province 6,250,000 (2) Indonesia, Balikpapan Bay 580 (2)	

*CRM I sites

FY 99 6 Month Status = 227,863

Schedule 3. Hectares Under Effective Management (Bold=Completed Grey=Not Completed)

Country	Site	Critical Habitat	Actual and Planned Results (by fiscal year)				Hectares
			Environmental Quality Maintained or Improved	Rate of Degradation Reduced	Institutional Ability to Monitor Demonstrated	Adaptive Management Demonstrated (institutional ability to monitor and respond)	
Tanzania	Zanzibar (Chwaka-Paje)	Coral reef		1997	1997	1997	25,000
Tanzania	Selected sites where national policy plays out at local level						
Kenya	Nyali-Bamburi-Shanzu	Coral reef		1997	1997	1997	6,000
Mexico	Xcalak Marine Park	Coral reef, Mangrove		1997	1997	1997	17,377
Mexico	Costa Maya	Coral reef, Mangrove, Beach		1999	1997	1999	15,000
Indonesia	Bentenan-Tumbak	Coral reef	1998 ²		1998	1998	44,756
Indonesia	Blongko	Coral reef	1998 ²		1998	1998	16,096
Indonesia	Talise	Coral reef	1998 ²		1998	1998	32,567
Indonesia	Lampung Province	Mangrove		2000			6,250,000 (5 % of area)
Indonesia	Balikpapan Bay	Estuaries, Mangrove		2000			11,590 (5 % of area)

² Percent coral cover determined by Manta Tow

**Publications
(Indicator 6)**

This indicator element assesses the degree of local and global awareness about, or knowledge of, (but not explicitly an ability to better conduct) ICM initiatives, by tracking the number of publications produced by Field Offices and the CRC Communications Unit. Publications include any awareness building materials, such as project brochures, maps, posters, profiles or eco-histories, press releases, management plans, and video tapes.

Table 6. Publications

Country	Pub. Title	Type	No. Produced
Mexico	Community Characteristics Assessment	Technical	1
	Xcalak Urban Landscape Design Manual	Technical	DRAFT
	AID FY98 Report	Summary	1
	Conservation of Critical Ecosystems in Mexico, A Strategy for USAID/Mexico. Robadue, D., L.Z. Hale, J. McCann and P. Rubinoff. 1998. Coastal Resources Center. Narragansett, RI.		
	ICRI Proceedings	Proceeding	100
Tanzania	<i>Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership: Towards Integrated Coastal Management.</i> Daffa, J. and M. Amaral. 1999.	Brochure	1000
	Mariculture Action Strategy	Technical	100
	Initial Elements of a Coastal Policy	Technical	200
	Towards National Integrated Coastal Management Policy: Responses to recommendations provided at the National Coastal Management Policy Meeting.	Technical	50
	Application of International Experience to Formulation of a National Policy for Coastal Management in the United Republic of Tanzania		200
	Socio-Economic Assessment of Tanzania's Coastal Resources. October 1998. Mchello, A., S. Wagner, and J. Tobey	Technical	200
	Policy and Legal Analysis of Tanzania Coastal and Marine Resource Management. October 1998. Makaramba, R., F. Stolla and M. Baldwin.	Technical	200
	Mariculture Issue Profile. October 1998. TCMP Mariculture Working Group, M. Haws and J. Tobey.	Technical	500
	Integrated Coastal Management For Tanzania: Towards an Issue Profile. October 1998. TCMP Core Working Group, M. Amaral and J. Daffa.	Technical	200
	Integrated Coastal Management Policy Meeting Executive Summary. October 1998. Amaral, M, L. Hale, J. Daffa, G. Mwamasojo, S. Nokondokaya and A. Chande.	Technical	200
	Summary and Proceedings of the Policy Meeting on Integrated Coastal Management in Tanzania. October 1998. Luhikala, G., M. Amaral and J. Daffa	Technical	200
<i>Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership, Articles by Gratian Luhikula</i> Luhikula, G. 1999.		500	
Indonesia	84 separate publications produced. Full listing in prep as part of Work Plan		

	Implementation Report #4.		
Global	Application of International Experience to Formulation of a National Policy for Coastal Management for the Republic of South Africa. Hale, L.Z., E. Meltzer and M. Ngoile. 1998. Coastal Management Report #2206. Coastal Resources Center, Narragansett, RI.		
	Increasing Conservation and Sustainable Use of Coastal Resources. Coastal Resources Management Project II, 1998 Results. Tobey J., L.Z. Hale, L. Squillante and C. Young. 1999. Coastal Management Report #2213. Coastal Resources Center, Narragansett, RI.		
	Building Constituencies for Coastal Management: A Handbook for the Planning Phase. Olsen, S.B. and M. Kerr. 1999. Coastal Management Report #2214. Coastal Resources Center, Narragansett, RI.		
	Final Evaluation Global Environment Facility Dominican Republic. Olsen, S., E. Ochoa and P. Alcolado. 1999. Coastal Management Report #2215. Coastal Resources Center, Narragansett, RI.		
	Intercoast Network #32. Coastal Economics. Fall 1998.		
	Intercoast Network #33. Implementation and Compliance. Winter 1999.	Newsletter	
	<i>Las Habilidades, Conocimientos y Actitudes de un Gestor Costero Ideal.</i> Olsen, S.B. 1998. <i>Costas</i> Vol. 37, III Trimestre. Guayaquil, Ecuador.		
	<i>Costas.</i> Programa de Manejo de Recursos Costeros. 1998. Vol. 37, III Trimestre. Guayaquil, Ecuador.		
	<i>Costas.</i> Programa de Manejo de Recursos Costeros. 1998. Vol. 37, IV Trimestre. Guayaquil, Ecuador.		

ANNEX D

**Media Coverage
(Indicator 7)**

This indicator element is used to track major media events related to USAID/CRC field programs and projects.

Table 7. Major Media Coverage Events

Country	Event Description
Mexico	Xcalak marine park designation press given around a governmental meeting
Tanzania	National Director's Meeting TV, Radio and newspaper coverage events
	Local media blitz around the Coastal Environmental Awards program announcement for applications
	Regional newspaper story on Dynamite Fishing
	Regional newspaper story based on Lynne Hale's talk about the CRM II global experience in ICM
Indonesia	Full listing is in preparation as part of Work Plan Implementation Report #4.

**Training Programs
(Indicator 8)**

This indicator assesses increased capacity of ICM professionals to perform their duties by measuring the number of ICM professionals receiving training through USAID/CRC initiatives both globally and at field sites. Training-of-Trainers is considered to be a training program. Workshops can be considered a training event provided that its primary objective is dedicated to increasing capacity of local stakeholders to more effectively undertake or complete the ICM project being conducted in their area.

Table 8. Training Programs

Country	Event Description	# People (# women)	# Days Training
Mexico	Latrine BMP in Laguna Guerrero applied and a latrine built as an example and to promote improved health in a coastal community	20 ()	2
	Normas Practicas training for national governmental officials conducted in Mexico City during March 1999. The focus was on incorporating the guidance into their ongoing environmental review processes.	30 (10)	2
	Community training in Jan 99 to Xcalak village residents to develop local activities for implementation as ecosystem tourism ventures.	12 (3)	2
	Professional seminars and discussion sessions being conducted from Jan - Oct 1999 as an ICM Workshop Series in Quintana Roo. The focus is on applying ICM techniques in the Quintana Roo field site area.	25 (10)	10
Tanzania	Facilitation with GreenCom at the national workshop for environmental journalists in Tanzania	25 ()	3
	Two TCMP members were sent on a 2 week training event in coastal management (funded by REDSO)	2 ()	10
	Field trip to 13 coastal district to verify issues, and develop national goals, objectives, and vision	30 ()	20
	20 persons were sent on a 2-day outing to review 5 subnational ICM programs and to develop problem solving approaches at the national scale	20 ()	2
Indonesia	Outreach training event in Manado to look at lessons learned from North Sulawesi and apply to other provinces	25 ()	5
	Community-based mangrove management study tour in South Sulawesi	11 ()	5
	Small Island Management workshop	100 ()	3
Global	Integrated Coastal Management for Practitioners in the Western Indian Ocean Region	28 (6)	10

**Paid Professional Practitioners Hands-On-Experience
(Indicator 9)**

This indicator element assesses the number of persons involved, in a substantial, active, ongoing and participatory fashion, with an ongoing ICM field program. Involved persons are ICM practitioners, agency staff, university faculty and students, local government or interest group personnel deeply involved in the development and implementation of an ICM field program.

Table 9. Hand-On-Experiences

Country	Name	No. People	Description
Tanzania	MEAMCOT		Scientists designing science around management needs
	TCMP Working Group	30	

**Additional USAID Field Support
(Indicator 10)**

These indicators measure CRMII responsive support by USAID to missions and bureaus. Additional support is defined as core or other CRM II partner resources used to enhance a coastal resource management initiative.

Two value added indicators are measured:

1. Support to mission or bureau programs, upon their request, and using core funding to provide the technical assistance. The primary unit of measure is person-days of technical assistance provided. Dollar value (in US dollars) of the technical assistance (e.g., costs of travel and visitation) is also recorded.
2. Support to mission or bureau programs, measured in U.S. dollars, coming from USAID contracting mechanisms, such as buy-ins, add-ons, OYB transfers, and IQC task orders, and that provide technical support to field projects. Person-days of technical assistance are also recorded.

The type of support provided should be briefly described, particularly with regard to how this additional support is assisting the project or program in its overall goals and objectives.

Table 10 (Value Added). Additional Field Support

Country	Person Days	Description
Tanzania	2	CRC/TCMP provided technical assistance to REDSO in developing a regional ICM strategy
	4	CRC/TCMP provided technical assistance to Kenya in developing a regional ICM strategy

**Additional USAID & International Support
(Indicator 11)**

These indicators measure additional support, by way of technical assistance, to global coastal resource management initiatives. Additional support is defined as involvement in influencing USAID or other international natural resources management project policies, strategies, or programs through the provision of technical assistance. This indicator is reported annually.

Two value added indicators are measured:

1. Provision of technical assistance to USAID programs that influence USAID programmatic policies or strategies. The unit of measure is the number of policies, strategies, or programs that incorporate substantive change based on technical assistance from existing CRMII programs to other CRMII programs (e.g., cross-fertilization of ideas, strategies, policies, and concepts).
2. Provision of technical assistance to non-USAID international programs or forums that influence programmatic changes, shifts, or adoption of best management practices. Units of measure are the number of policies, strategies, or programs incorporating substantive change based on technical assistance provided to international forums, conventions, or initiatives.

Please note if the support could best be described as contributing to the development of new POLICIES or new STRATEGIES. A brief description of the type of support provided and what that support will achieve should be provided.

Table 11 (Value Added): Additional USAID & International Support

1999	Description
	Technical assistance and logistical support were provided to SIDA and the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority by TCMP in developing Tanzanian pilot project sites for coral reef management.

**Leveraged Resources
(Indicator 12)**

These indicators measure additional, non-core funded support, by way of leveraged funding and/or in-kind contributions to CRMII projects and programs from other sources. The sources of these in-kind or leveraged services and funds are those that do not originate from USAID or CRMII core funds. Please note in the appropriate worksheet column if the leveraged resources were applied to design, implementation, or monitoring/evaluation aspects of the described project or program. A brief description of the type of support being provided should be given, as well as some indication of how the leveraged resources helped meet or exceed project or program goals.

Table 12 (Value Added): Leveraged Resources

\$ Value	Description
\$30K	--USAID/NOAA sponsorship of Nixon/URI technical assistance for nutrient monitoring in Tanzania
\$70K	--REDSO provided funding to send participants to a workshop to develop a Tanzanian regional ICM strategy
	--Syracuse University (New York) developed an urban landscape design guidelines document to accompany a municipal/urban plan in Xcalak (Mexico)
\$16K	--URI GSO Graduate Fellow dedicated to ecosystem monitoring program development, with a focus in Tanzania
\$40K	--RARE International provided funding to train villagers from CRMII participating communities (7 persons from Quintana Roo, 2 from the Gulf of California) in natural resources guiding for ecotourism activities