Sustainable Coastal Communities and Ecosystems Program (SUCCESS)

A Component of the Integrated Management of Coastal and Freshwater Systems Program (IMCAFS)

Semi-Annual Report #2
July 1 – December 31, 2005

Integrated Management of Coastal and Freshwater Systems

Leader with Associates Cooperative Agreement
For
Sustainable Coastal Communities and Ecosystems (SUCCESS)

Semi-Annual Report # 2
July 1 – December 31, 2005

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A partnership between:

Coastal Resources Center
University of Rhode Island
and
United States Agency for International Development
Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Office of Natural Resource Management

In association with:

University of Hawaii Hilo, Pacific Aquaculture and Coastal Resources Center
Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA)
EcoCostas
Universidad Centro America
Conservation International
The Nature Conservancy
World Wildlife Fund
The Sea Grant Network

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INTRODUCTION

Background

On September 30, 2004, the University of Rhode Island (URI) was awarded a Leader with Associates (LWA) Cooperative Agreement in Coastal Management, Fisheries and Aquaculture for a five-year program with core annual funding of $750,000. This is *the Sustainable Coastal Communities and Ecosystems* (SUCCESS) Program.

The Coastal Resources Center (CRC) at the URI is the Leader of this Agreement. The Pacific Aquaculture and Coastal Resources Center at the University of Hawaii (PACRC/UHH) is the sub-recipient. The Program's strategic partners are the Sea Grant Association of Universities, through the Rhode Island Sea Grant College Program; the Nature Conservancy (TNC); World Wildlife Fund (WWF); and Conservation International (CI). Regionally, the partners include the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA) based in Zanzibar, Tanzania; the University of Central America (UCA) based in Nicaragua; and EcoCostas, a nongovernmental organization (NGO) based in Ecuador.

The Program's overarching goal is to help the people of a place improve both their quality of life (health, income, education) and their physical environment through good governance. The Program has four major components.

1. Achieving Tangible On-the-Ground Results
2. Increasing Capacity through Training Linked to On-the-Ground Activities
3. Establishing Regional Learning Networks Supported by Effective Knowledge Management
4. Applying Science to Management and Good Governance

In each region where the LWA Program operates, these components come together to make a coherent, mutually re-enforcing set of strategies. These strategies ensure that community-based demonstrations of successful natural resources governance are connected to supporting actions and policies at the provincial, national and regional scales. This integrating, cross-sectoral and multi-scaled approach has proven to be adaptable to a very wide range of settings.

In addition to these four primary program elements, we are working to promote U.S. global leadership in integrated coastal management (ICM) by advocating internationally for sound coastal governance and a stewardship ethic within coastal ecosystems. Further, the SUCCESS Program integrates across a number of cross-cutting themes including but not limited to gender mainstreaming, health and HIV/AIDS, and Volunteers for Prosperity.

This Semi-Annual Report covers work activities implemented between July 1 and December 31, 2005. Immediately below is a summary of some of the more significant achievements of the overall Program during this period. This is followed by sections of the report that list by SUCCESS Program element the progress and accomplishments achieved during this reporting period and relative to the goals and objectives programmed in the Year 1 and 2 workplans. Later sections of the report also describe key management issues, challenges and constraints that were faced while implementing the Program, brief descriptions of Associate Awards and other USAID-supported activities that are being implemented by the Leader (CRC/URI) and which are relevant to this Program. Contacts with USAID Missions concerning Leader and Associate Program activities are summarized as well. The Performance Management Plan (PMP) report for the same period as mentioned above is included as Annex A of this report.

Cumulative Program Accomplishments to Date

Selected highlights of the Program to-date (from the start of the program in October 2004 through December 2005) include the following:

In Ecuador
One hundred sixty four individuals (79 percent females) from coastal communities within the Cojimies estuary field site have participated in planning meetings to identify priority resource management issues and potential solutions, and agree how to implement these. Sixty-five individuals (32 percent females) received training on extension basics and governance baselining techniques.

In Nicaragua
Governance baselines were completed for focal areas including the Estero Real and the Padre Ramos estuary – helping collect critical information, identify key issues, and build consensus among community stakeholders concerning priority management and livelihood development activities. The program started planning for improved management of 5250 hectares of biologically significant habitats in the Estero Real protected area. Fifty–seven individuals (37 percent females) participated in meetings concerning improved management strategies for two targeted estuary conservation areas – Estero Real and Estero Padre Ramos. Training courses have helped build the capacity of 119 individuals (25 percent females) – many of whom will serve as extension agents in these Program sites. This training has served to increase their understanding of the role of extension within broader integrated coastal management (ICM) initiatives. Feasibility studies of alternative livelihoods for the Program sites have indicated that the production of tilapia, fruit, and honey; development of family gardens and ecotourism; and cockle culture have the greatest potential and will be the emphasis of sustainable livelihood extension initiatives.

In Tanzania
A total of 153 individuals (81 percent females) benefited through increased sustainable economic production of marine resource-based products and services. This included 63 new or improved income-generating enterprises developed in oyster culture; and

milkfish, tilapia and seaweed farming. The first-ever harvest of farm-raised milkfish in Tanzania also occurred, an important milestone in promoting this industry more widely for the benefit of rural poor along the coast. Forty-two individuals (30 males, 12 females) have been trained in mariculture extension. Two U.S. professionals served as VfP volunteers by providing training and hands-on technical assistance in milkfish pond engineering and oyster culture – contributing over 24 days of a labor valued at $12,636.

In its first 15 months, SUCCESS leveraged almost US $159,000 from private, NGO, and government sources and anticipates this figure increasing to $300,000 by the end of Year Two. SUCCESS also secured one Associate Award – the US $3 million *Post-Tsunami Sustainable Coastal Livelihoods Project* in Thailand.

Selected Program Highlights in Current Reporting Period

- In Ecuador, three extension training courses were conducted for individuals working in the Cojimies field site area, especially local volunteer field promoters who will undertake the majority of the field extension work in the site area. Two extension best-practices manuals were drafted and ready for production shortly. One is on family gardens and the other on Chame – two activities with high potential for livelihood expansion within the field sites. One U.S. agroforestry professional served as a VfP volunteer providing recommendations on viable sustainable livelihood opportunities in watershed areas of the Cojimies estuary.

- In Tanzania, a second regional extension training course was held for 21 participants. Technical assistance was provided to a woman's group in Fumba, located within the Menai Bay Conservation Area, on implantation of pearl oysters with half pearl buttons. This is the first time that pearl culture is being attempted in Zanzibar. Work is also moving forward with modifications to existing milkfish ponds to improve management and production capability and several new pilot sites were also identified and pond development plans prepared.

- In Nicaragua, nine local extension training courses were held in the program filed site areas for 119 individuals that are key stakeholders in improved management of coastal resources contained within the sites which consist of two conservation areas. Development of an ordinance for improved cockle management in the Padre Ramos Reserve has also been started.

- SUCCESS Program training courses began making substantial progress in the building of a cadre of skilled extension agents. While many of the individuals receiving training may already have been undertaking extension activities, until these trainings they lacked an understanding of the broader concepts and theory of extension and of how extension is an integral part of the overall integrated coastal management approach. These individuals are now enhancing their skills in the most current extension tools, techniques, and best practices. Equally or more important, they are gaining skills in specific topics of special interest to their place (with a focus on aquaculture and livelihoods).

- Based on the results of a needs assessment distributed to ICM practitioners in the Program regions, the SUCCESS team has agreed to move forward with developing a certification program in coastal ecosystem management. A working group will be formed in the second quarter of Year 2 to develop a plan-of-action to advance this activity.

- The SUCCESS Volunteer Program attracted strong individuals whose skills added much-needed expertise to the Program activities in the field sites. It also attracted the attention of Volunteers for Prosperity, which highlighted a story on the experience of a SUCCESS volunteer in Tanzania as part of its annual report to the White House.

- The Performance Management Plan for the program was developed and submitted for approval including a results framework, intermediate indicators and targets for the life of project. We have started development of a web-based interface for a PMP reporting database from all field sites which we believe will increase PMP reporting efficiency dramatically when operationalized in the first half of the 2006 calendar year.

I. PROGRESS IN MEETING PLANNED OUTCOMES OF WORKPLAN PROGRAM ELEMENTS

Tanzania

Task No. A.1 Equitable livelihood development through mariculture and sustainable resource management

Background

In February of 2005, four sites were selected in Tanzania for the SUCCESS Program. These sites are within the districts of Bagamoyo and Mkuranga on the mainland coast, and Fumba village on Zanzibar Island. Bagamoyo District includes the southern portion of the Sadaani National Park. Mkuranga district borders on the Rufiji-Mafia-Kilwa marine ecoregion, deemed one of the most important areas for marine conservation in the East Africa Region. In the Fumba site, the SUCCESS Program is working with women within the Menai Bay Conservation Area. Hence, all of the Tanzania SUCCESS sites border on or are contained in larger land-seascapes with a high degree of bio-diversity importance. While the Fumba site is the only site where we are actually working within a conservation zone, the need for larger landscape and seascape approaches for effective conservation means that our work in the areas surrounding important conservation areas contributes to the overall bio-diversity conservation efforts within the region.

In the village of Fumba, groups of women are collecting and growing in small impoundments several types of bivalves including pearl oysters, *Isognomon*, mussels *Anadara sp.* and clams. While most of this production is used for local consumption, some is sold to generate income. At this site, the Program is assisting the groups with improving production systems and marketing. The second site is in Bagamoyo district where a group of seaweed growers are trying to establish their own farms and market independently to seaweed buyers – thereby breaking the dependence on buyers for capital inputs for farming. The Program is working with this group on a pilot floating farm as an alternative to the off-bottom peg-and-line method that is plagued with problems of die-off and disease. Because they are growing E. *cottonii*, which is more environmentally sensitive, the floating farm in deeper water is expected to reduce disease problems and die-off. The last two sites are in Mkuranga district where the Program is working with farmers on a demonstration tilapia farm and pilot milkfish ponds.

Report Period Accomplishments

At the Fumba site, a small food kiosk has been set up on the beach where tourists arrive daily for excursions to visit smaller islets in the neighborhood. In order to assess expanded market potential in the tourism sector, a market survey is also being planned for this year to determine the viability of selling bivalves to hotels (report due end of March 2006). We are assisting the women's group on business aspects of running the kiosk and on the sanitary requirements necessary for a shellfish business to avoid contamination at either the farming or processing stages. A process for the development

of a zoning scheme for no-take areas is being planned to ensure that the collection of bivalves – as well as their spat – is available and harvested in a sustainable way**.**

In Bagamoyo, the pilot farm has been constructed and seedlings set out on lines. Preliminary results indicated a 14 % increase in weight compared to the off-bottom method. To facilitate farming in the deeper waters, the program has provided one rowboat (without engine) for the Msichoke group (58 people, of which 46 are women) to enable the farmers to go into the deeper waters and to carry the seaweed back during harvesting. In November 2005, there was indication of die-offs and the off-bottom lines were transferred to deeper waters close to the pilot floating method. The transfer has rescued 118 lines representing 464 kg dry weight of seaweed equivalent to $US 100. Die-off seems to be a seasonal phenomenon and a combined floating and off-bottom farming method seems most suitable for this site. Farmers will need to harvest seaweed before the die-off season from the off-bottom lines, and retain seed stock in the floating farm for restocking after the die–off season.

Earlier on, it was noted that as the seaweed grows on the floating farm, it becomes a fish aggregation device prompting fishermen to fish around the farm. Twice, this has resulted in damage to the floating farm. In addition to the boat and standby light to help the seaweed farmers guard and visit the area at night, they have also been provided with 10 local fish traps so that they can harvest fish as an added-value to seaweed farming. The adjacent Pande village through SUCCESS and WIOMSA has already been provided with money to construct a boat and it is in the finishing stages. This is the second (after Msichoke) of three boats that will help enable a group of 20 seaweed farmers to develop seaweed farms in the deeper waters. These farmers had stopped farming seaweed because of freshwater influx in the closer waters. A third group, the Changwahela seaweed farmers, were provided with 188 kg of wet seaweed in November 2005 to restart seaweed farming. To date, the crop is growing well. The group of fifteen people is facing problems caused by strong winds in July and August every year. We have advised them to obtain seaweed seed from Mlingotini and farm seaweed in the favorable months only. They have not yet harvested the seaweed, but it is growing well.

In Mkuranga District, the milkfish were fed using a locally developed feed formula while another pond was used as a control (without feeding). A total of 236 and 91 kg of milkfish in approximately one ha each was harvested respectively in July 2005. The fish were sold in a market in Dar es Salaam fetching a total of 353,000 at an average price of 1114 Tsh (approximately 1 USD) per kg. A team of two professional volunteers recently visited the milkfish farm in July 2006 and assisted with a redesign of pond layout and engineering. The farmers have started re-building the dikes at the two sites but the progress is very slow. The Program has provided partial support by financing contract labor for dike construction to speed up the process as the owner of the farm does not have sufficient cash and capital to pay for dike construction. It is expected under this new arrangement that all construction will be completed in March 2006 and be ready for stocking in April 2006. At the tilapia site, the Program is assisting a farmer with introduction of a wind-driven water-pumping system to reduce production costs and

make the operation more economically viable. One windmill has already been installed and its efficiency is now being evaluated.

Local teams involved in providing extension services to all the Tanzania SUCCESS sites participated in two trainings during this period. The first was held in June/July 2005 and focused on both the technical and economic aspects of milkfish farming and pond construction, seaweed farming, and other bivalve cultures. A second, follow-on regional training on these topics was conducted in December 2005. In addition to the country-specific workplans that were prepared for these sites in March 2005, each site was evaluated and updated action plans prepared for each during the June and December training courses.

SUCCESS Links to the Tanzania Mission's Strategic Objectives and Focus Areas

The Africa Regional Bureau has developed a new strategic plan for the region and the Tanzania Mission is currently in the process of revising their own country strategic plan to conform more closely with the regional strategy. Once this planning is completed, we will need to reassess the SUCCESS work activities in light of the new USAID country context. However, current SUCCESS Program activities fit well with the existing Mission strategy, under revision, as described below.

Natural Resource Management and Conservation Practiced. Activities at SUCCESS Tanzania sites are contained in significant conservation zones or within the larger land-seascape region around these zones that exhibit a high degree of bio-diversity importance. These include the Sadaani National Park, partially located in Bagamoyo district, Rufiji-Mafia-Kilwa marine ecoregion bordering the Mkuranga district, and Fumba village located within the Menai Bay Conservation Area. Hence, all of our activities contribute to larger landscape and seascape approaches for effective bio-diversity conservation efforts within Tanzania.

Implementing National Policies. Another Mission focus is on ensuring that national policies are being implemented. Here too, SUCCESS is playing an important role – by assisting the sites/districts to make operational both the national mariculture guidelines and the national seaweed development strategy. The mariculture guidelines and seaweed strategy were developed with support of the USAID Tanzania Mission and contribute to the poverty alleviation and environmental management priorities of Tanzania.

Livelihood Development The SUCCESS Program links directly, as well, to the Mission's emphasis on livelihood development as the Program focuses on helping the coastal field site communities develop natural resources-based enterprises that will improve quality-of-life. This includes providing technical and business support services to groups of mariculture farmers on culture technology and post-harvest handling as well as providing advice on micro-financing, delivering training on entrepreneurship, and offering marketing assistance. In addition, the Program is helping partners develop

strategies for how to utilize pilot demonstration farms to promote adoption of finfish, seaweed farming, and bivalve culture.

Year 1 (July 1 – September 30, 2005)

Task and Milestones	Date Due	Status	Comments/Challenges/ Constraints
Task A.1: Equitable livelihood development through mariculture			
Develop governance baselines, and monitoring and adaptive management plans for each of the three field sites	April 2005	Bagamoyo Completed in December; Fumba and Mkuranga on-going	Local staff received on-site guidance on how to prepare a governance baseline during TDY of E. Torell in September 2005. Governance baselines for Bagamoyo completed; Fumba will be completed in February 2006, and Mkuranga started during TDY of Torell in January 2006.
Conduct workshop on implementation grant preparation and lessons learned from ICM action plan implementation	May 2005	On-going	Districts completed implementation of original grants provided under Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership (TCMP) in July 2005. Next round is planned under the new USAID Mission project. Lessons learned from SUCCESS activities in these field sites and grant implementation occurred as part of a kick-off work planning workshop of TCMP in October 2005. New district implementation grant development underway and will be reviewed by E Torell during January 2006 TDY.
Complete proposal and secure approval of District Council and SUCCESS	June 2005	Delayed	See above. This work is dependent on TCMP time schedule – i.e., not under the control of the SUCCESS Program. Key here is to ensure SUCCESS team is coordinating SUCCESS activities with the district implementation grants funded through the USAID Mission project.
Conduct training on seaweed/milkfish/pearl farming conducted	July 2005	Completed Phase I of training	The first training on theses topics was held June/July 2005, but required a follow-on training. This occurred in December 2005 (see next table).
Reflections and review of extension services and district grant implementation outcomes and lessons; Year 2 field site action planning	August 2005	Completed October 2005	Conducted in two phases – as part of TCMP program start-up in Dar in early October 2005, and as part of the SUCCESS partners meeting at URI in late October 2005.

Year2 (October 1 – December 31, 2005)

Task and Milestones	Date Due	Status	Comments/Challenges/ Constraints
Task A.1: Equitable livelihood development through mariculture			
Monitor and analyze harvest results from tilapia, milkfish, bivalves, and seaweed in all sites	Continuous	Ongoing	Monitoring is conducted fortnightly for seaweed growth rate for both off-bottom and raft methods at Mlingotini Bagamoyo. First harvest of milkfish was in July 2005 and was monitored for total production and sale price. The second harvest is expected for January –February 2006. The bivalve culture suffered severe mortality in September-October 2005. Project staff harvested but did not monitor the remaining seaweed. Harvests were estimated at 30 kg (in 13 enclosures). Now restocking with several alternative methods – e.g. using metal cages, wooden cages and hanging nets and in deeper waters.
Complete governance baselines	December 2005	See Year 1 above	Completion expected in February 2006
Conduct training on seaweed/milkfish/pearl farming conducted	July 2005	Completed Phase II of training December 05	Completed training of seaweed, milkfish, and pearl oyster farmers, (see previous table). The seaweed farmers were trained on new floating method and are now competent in making rafts as well as collecting data on growth rates. The pearl oyster farmers were trained on seeding of plastic beads into the oysters. The milkfish farmers were trained on pond layout and sizes of the dikes including putting markers for dikes in the case of Mkuranga.
Complete TDY of E Requintina for the regional training course (milkfish fry gathering and pond construction), follow-up on site selection, pond and gate design, and production management in Mkuranga. Provide assistance to PEACE project for site selection in Buyuni, and SUCCESS in Changwahela village	December 2005	Completed	Trip report submitted with recommendations for next steps in establishing pilot milkfish farms. Draft of a milkfish farming manual produced as part of the preparations for the training course.
Conduct economic feasibility analysis of seaweed, milkfish and bivalve farming (TDY of Dr. Q. Fong, University of Alaska Sea Grant)	December 2005	On-going	Started as part of regional training initiative but not completed
Open kiosk at Fumba in Menai Bay to business	November 2005	Construction completed	Working now on management of the kiosk
Redesign bivalve farms in Fumba including pilot half-pearl farming (TDY of M. Haws)	December 2005	On-going	Pilot half pearl farming started; re-designing the farms ongoing
Provide extension support for tilapia farmers in Mkuranga on sexing methods	December 2005	Delayed	Rescheduled for January 2006

Nicaragua

Task No. A.2 Livelihood development through mariculture diversification and sustainable fisheries management

Background

Two estuary sites were selected in early 2005 for SUCCESS Program focus – Puerto Morazan, where the CIDEA demonstration and training center is located, and Estero Padre Ramos. Puerto Morazan is within the Estero Real that has been declared a national protected area, designated as a Ramsar Site and also identified as an important Meso American Biological Corridor connecting core biological zones. The Puerto Morazan site is a fishing village with heavy nearby development of shrimp ponds in the estuary. These ponds have been declining in production and profitability – leaving the community with few alternatives other than increasing pressure on the already over-exploited estuarine fisheries and over harvested mangrove resources. The second site is the Padre Ramos Estuary that was designated as a natural reserve in 1983. It is currently managed by a non-governmental organization (NGO) supported by USAID. Communities within this reserve rely heavily on fishing and cockle collection but are concerned about restrictions placed on harvest that negatively impact their livelihoods. The site has several under-exploited economic opportunities such as fruit and agricultural products, and also wishes to engage in sewing and baking businesses.

Work at these two sites focuses on 1) building capacity for coastal management among governmental, NGO and community stakeholders; 2) improving fisheries and cockle management; 3) pilot projects to diversify aquaculture to include non-shrimp alternatives; and 4) the introduction of new livelihoods such as honey production, sewing workshops and bakeries. There is an emphasis also on providing assistance for small business development and management, exploring options for micro-finance and accessing markets.

Report Period Accomplishments

Governance baselining is progressing well, as this is a basic tool we are using to evaluate the feasibility of diversifying aquaculture – e.g. introducing new uses for shrimp ponds (tilapia), assisting cooperatives to implement best management practices for shrimp, culturing shellfish including the blood cockle and improving marketing of fisheries and aquaculture products. This work builds on long-standing efforts of the Center for Aquatic Ecosystems Research at the University of Central America (CIDEA). Extension delivery services have been strengthened and expanded to support implementation of alternative livelihood options and resource management. One cooperative is also being assisted in evaluating and possibly developing ecotourism enterprise(s).

Nicaragua conducted nine training courses for this reporting period. The first was a national course held in Puerto Morazan from July 25-29, 2005. It targeted extension agents, community leaders and other stakeholders from our field sites with the goal of

building their capacity to carry out varied aspects of coastal management and extension. Training materials will be integrated into the SUCCESS knowledge management system, which is under joint development by the SUCCESS country teams. Another specialized training event that focused on bivalve culture and management was on held August 10-13, 2005[1] in collaboration with University of Hawaii-Hilo (UHH) mariculture specialist Dr. Maria Haws with assistance from Dr. John Supan of Louisiana State University and its Sea Grant program. As well, a series of extension mini-trainings were delivered in the October-December 2005 period on a variety of livelihood, aquaculture, and coastal management topics.

Extension support continues to the coastal communities in the Puerto Morazan and Padre Ramos areas. Extension training topics are many and include the importance and management of mangroves; socioeconomic and environmental issues related to aquaculture; biology of shrimp (to re-enforce "green" shrimp efforts); "new directions" for shrimp culture; red tides (which were afflicting the region and render shellfish inedible); the biology of mollusks (in support of mollusk culture efforts); methods for identifying wild shrimp postlarve. Three such trainings were conducted in the October to November 2005 period.

The evaluation of alternative livelihoods, which began in early 2005, has been completed. The priority areas identified are tourism, bread making, hammock making, handicrafts with shells (including cockle shells) and tilapia culture (including use of shrimp ponds). In the case of tourism, the University of Central America (UCA) is providing assistance for topics in which they possess in-house expertise. UCA is seeking external assistance for other topics. The shell handicrafts are being made with shells collected on beaches and from cockle shells harvested by the communities. Optimizing production will be supported and products will be advertised on a national website designed to promote local products (www.vianca.com).

CIDEA also continued to provide rapid response technical services to the communities based on immediate needs. For example, red tides appeared in the last quarter of 2005. Red tides can make shellfish toxic and dangerous to humans. Since these communities depend on shellfish for a substantial part of their daily diet and also for income, timely information on the coastal areas affected by the red tides and awareness raising as to the precautions required is important. CIDEA conducted outreach to the communities and also published a brochure on the topic that was widely distributed.

CIDEA participated in or facilitated a number of meetings and working sessions that supported alternative livelihood development or natural resources management. CIDEA continues to meet with institutional stakeholders and partners on a regular basis. CIDEA is often invited to meetings by other stakeholders due to its long history of facilitating integrated coastal management (ICM) and development work in the communities near Chinandega. Meetings in which CIDEA participated this period include:

[1] TraiNet net data incomplete for this course and will be included in next report

- In September, a workshop related to the "Millennium Challenge Corporation" (MCC) on the theme of economic development. This meeting was convened by Ing. Julio Cesar Monte, since Puerto Morazan is one of the target communities. Topics included inclusive economic development, access to markets and services, property titles, value-added improved profits and salaries, and participation in the MCC.

- In November, meetings of the Municipal Development Committee (MDC) for the Municipality of Tonala (where Puerto Morazan is located) on the theme, "Strategies for the Municipal Multi-annual Investment Plan". The MDC is the municipal government body that assists and provides follow-up for municipal legislation. It is comprised of the Planning Department, Municipal Council, NGOs, boards and committees, institutions, the private sector and the territorial committee. Themes included municipal services, basic governmental components, municipal government relations, needs of the population, and status of various initiatives.

- In November, a meeting with Mr. Reynaldo Mercado, Community Leader of the Puerto Morazan fishers. The goal was to organize the Assessment of the Fishing Sector of Puerto Morazan, which will begin in January 2006.

- In December, a meeting with the Director of MARENA (Nicaragua's Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment), Executive Director of the NGO La SELVA, National Director of COMAP (Co-management of Protected Areas), with the objective of establishing communication channels between CIDEA and the Co-Management entity SELVA, for the Padre Ramos area.

- In December, a meeting with Mr. Roger Solorzano, a specialist in rural tourism to plan technical assistance to FINCAMAR.

- In December, a meeting with Mr. Antonoio Gonzalez Diaz on materials development for training with the Altagracia women's group on hammock and bread making projects.

<u>SUCCESS Links to the Nicaragua Mission's Strategic Objectives (SO) and Focus Areas</u>

Economic Freedom/Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade. This SO is directed at providing support to enhance competitiveness of Nicaraguan businesses emphasizing market-oriented approaches for small and medium-scale producers and increasing market access to take advantage of the Central America Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA). SUCCESS is providing technical assistance to aquaculture producers, working to diversify aquaculture products and evaluating possibilities for coastal communities to utilize previously under-exploited natural resources in new productive businesses. A number of products and services are either being used locally or exported – or they are being studied for the feasibility of one or both. This includes small farm-produced shrimp, shellfish, fruit, vegetables, sewing workshops and bread bakeries. In the case of aquaculture, the emphasis is on production of ecologically sustainable products and

improving sanitation to allow aquaculture products to compete in the various markets. The SUCCESS Program is ensuring that skills are being built in many aspects of production, business management, marketing and financing.

Ruling Justly/Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance. This SO supports development of more transparent, responsive and accountable governance. SUCCESS contributes to stronger governance of natural resources management by enabling coastal communities and local governments to develop the skills and capacity to better manage resources and to engage in public dialogue on questions of resource management conflicts and equitable use. Additionally, the SUCCESS Program is developing the means to allow local communities to access opportunities and markets otherwise inhibited by systemic disincentives, weak governance, gaps in policy and regulation and corruption. For example, at the two SUCCESS coastal sites, management of fisheries and aquaculture resources is a chronic problem due to issues of regulatory gaps, lack of enforcement, corruption, insufficient data, encroachment by non-residents, lingering impacts from Hurricane Mitch and other forces which community members must grapple with daily in order to protect, harvest, or market their products.

Investing in People/Global Health. This SO aims at maintaining and improving gains in basic education, health care, food security, reproductive health and HIV/AIDS prevention. SUCCESS contributes to these goals by working in food-insecure communities to maintain the natural resource base for food production, generating alternative livelihoods, optimizing current resources use and improving the ability of communities to manage their resources and revenues. There is an explicit emphasis on building women's capacity, as heads of families, to generate income. Additionally, CIDEA has strong ties to the Puerto Morazan health clinic and school and is assisting them with education and health initiatives. Among these is the establishment of a rainwater harvesting system at the CIDEA training center as a model for the community. Water is harvested from the roof of the building, as fresh water scarcity is a key issue in the community.

Year 1 (July 1 – September 30, 2005)

Task and Milestones	Date Due	Status	Comments/Challenges/ Constraints
Task A.2: *Equitable livelihood development through mariculture and improved estuarine management*			
Prepare a governance baseline of the Puerto Morazan area in the context of recent governance efforts at larger scales	February 2005	Completed September 2005	The governance baseline document will be published in January 2006 for distribution in schools, government institutions and local communities.
Collect biological, physiochemical and socioeconomic information on cockle and other bivalve fisheries, resource management and users	December 2005	Ongoing Selected subcomponents are completed and work continues	This was added as a distinct task in the revised work plan. Final results should be obtained and published in March 2006.
Specialized training in bivalve culture and mariculture extension	August 2005	Completed	August 10-13, 2005 course delivered by Drs. Maria Haws

			(UHH), John Supan (LSU) and UCA personnel.
Develop documentation, evaluations and business plans for alternative livelihoods and diversification of aquaculture	January 2006	On schedule Documentation and evaluation phase 75% completed. Remaining 25% projected for completion in January 2006.	This is a task added in the revised work plan.
Develop cooperative agreements with other institutions: NGOs, governmental agencies, Peace Corps. Provide an institutional matrix to USAID.	August 2005	~90% completed	Peace Corps volunteers became involved beginning in May 2005. Requests for five volunteers were made. Institutional matrix was submitted as part of the annual report and will be revised as new partnerships emerge.
Conduct initial training course	March 2005	Completed as of July 25-29, 2005	
Make training modules available through the SUCCESS KM system	Post course delivery	On target	Planning for training modules and KM system ongoing. Training modules to be posted after course completion.
Seek Sea Grant mentors for extension teams through Fulbright Senior Expert program and volunteer programs	April 2005	Delayed	Currently under discussion with Sea Grant and Fulbright progam.
Review progress and apply adaptive management practices at training course	November – December 2005	Delayed due to scheduling conflicts with holidays	Training course re-scheduled for early 2006

Year 2 (October 1 – December 31, 2005)

Task and Milestones	Date Due	Status	Comments/Challenges/ Constraints
Task A.2: Livelihood development through mariculture diversification and sustainable fisheries management of the blood cockle			
Engage in collaborative agreements with institutions and groups – institutional matrix	September 2005	Matrix completed	Matrix included in first annual report. Institutional agreements reached with SELVA, Padre Ramos.
Deliver extension support services to/for development of alternative livelihoods and natural resources management	Continuous	Advancing	Implementation of sustainable livelihoods scheduled for January 2006. Training courses supporting natural resources management (e.g. mangroves, best management practices) have been given to communities of FINCAMAR, Manzano and Los Clavos.
Develop and distribute extension materials (includes collaboration with EcoCostas manuals)	September 2005-May 2006	Ongoing 50% of Best Management Practices manual completed	Two manuals under development: Best Management Practices for shrimp and tilapia culture. Chame culture manual by EcoCostas was reviewed and suggested revisions provided

Conduct series of one-day, mini-extension trainings	N/A	October – December 2005	Exceeds planned/targeted number of courses. May be a matter of confusion in definitions of what must be counted as a training and what is simply an extension meeting
Publish governance profile	October 2005	Completed	Document will be distributed in January 2006
Coordinate with Peace Corps and volunteers	Continuous (integration into activities)	Ongoing	Volunteers have been requested from Peace Corps. SUCCESS volunteer positions developed and advertised.
Complete identification of cockle marketing channels, strategies and value-added methods	November 30, 2005	Completed	Marketing study completed.
Implement activities related to cockles to increase revenues	Initiated December 2005, continuing through September 2006	Ongoing	
Build capacity for bivalve culture	September 2005-January 2006	Ongoing	
Continue technical assistance from SUCCESS to cockle/bivalve research efforts and linkages with other international efforts	Continuous through January 2006	Ongoing	
Continue to conduct applied research and work with communities to select bivalve species and culture systems	Continuous through January 2006	Ongoing	
Continue monthly water quality monitoring with Bayona community members to select bivalve culture sites	Continuous through January 2006	Ongoing 50% complete	Water quality analysis has been conducted on one occasion.
Distribute findings	Continuous through January 2006	Ongoing	Findings to be distributed in January 2006.
Conduct capacity building workshops to support implementation	December 2005-January 2006	Ongoing 50% completed	Planning initiated in 2005, workshops to begin in January 2006.
Conduct feasibility study and resource assessment	August 2005	Delayed	To begin in January 2006.
Design and implement pilot	September 2005	Delayed	Preparation of ponds at UCA demonstration center completed. Trials to begin in 2006.
Conduct training in tilapia culture	September 2005 - October 2006	Delayed	Course planned for January 2006.
Continue extension to support Best Management Practice efforts by FINCAMAR	Continuous	Ongoing	Technical assistance visits are made twice monthly.
Provide technical support for implementation	October 2005-August 2006	Ongoing	Technical assistance trips to provide implementation support made twice monthly. Training in hammock and bread making planned for January.
Conduct carrying capacity study for Estero Real	Continuous through 2006	Cancelled	External funding for this study was not approved. Note: eliminate this from matrix for subsequent reports.

Ecuador

Task No. A.3 Sustainable livelihood development and improved management of biological resources in the Cojimies estuary and watershed

Background

The Cojimíes estuary and nearby forest reserve (Mache-Chindu), which is one of the few remaining intact coastal forests along the Ecuador coast, were selected in early 2005 as the SUCCESS Program site in Ecuador. This estuary is one of the more remote and yet disturbed in Ecuador, and has the same negative trajectory as the rest of Ecuador's estuaries – i.e. suffering from negative impacts related to shrimp farming, drastic declines in the cockle fishery, a lack of economic alternatives, encroachment by non-residents, urbanization, and anthropogenic factors including water pollution. The estuary is also one of the few remaining areas where chame – a locally cultured and eaten native species of fish – breed and where wild fingerlings of this fish can be found. The SUCCESS team is working with the communities surrounding the estuaries to develop better management practices to stabilize the natural resources base of production, develop alternative livelihoods, improve local governance, and establish a trust fund for livelihood diversification activities. By developing more sustainable shrimp management practices, diversifying aquaculture to include native species such as the chame fish, establishing new livelihoods such as bee keeping and model gardens and permaculture demonstration farms, the Program hopes to improve the economic status and health of the SUCCESS site communities. Rehabilitation efforts within the estuary and portions of the surrounding watershed will also contribute to the conservation of important native aquatic species and forests. As part of this effort, the Program is working with several communities' well-organized women's groups and other community groups.

In April 2005, a team from USAID, URI, and UHH met with stakeholders in Ecuador to develop a detailed country workplan. A USAID/Quito official accompanied the team to Cojimíes and other sites. SUCCESS shortly thereafter established a small office in San José de Chamanga and has established cooperative ties with the forest reserve management team, Peace Corps and Sea Grant for planning and implementation of Program initiatives.

Report Period Accomplishments

During this reporting period, Program activity has focused on planning and on the formation of local, site-based, gender-balanced group of promoters. This included three trainings. The first, in August, was on extension basics. This was followed by a one-day training in September was focused on governance baselining and developing a vision of the zone with a group of local community leaders from San Jose de Chamanga, Daule and Bolivar (see next section for more detail). The information collected as part of this activity will be essential for planning and developing strategies for dealing with problems in the project area. A third, one-week extension training was held in October 2005 and will be followed by a series of in-field technical trainings in relevant topics to begin in

late January 2006. The individuals targeted for the training will form the core for community activities and will serve as community extension agents throughout the duration of the Program.

Rough drafts of the extension manuals on small gardens and chame aquaculture were completed with the chame aquaculture manual scheduled for printing in mid-January 2006. Plans to develop a beekeeping manual are on hold at this time for two reasons. First, such manuals are already common. Second, as plans for Program activities have evolved, beekeeping has become a less important focus. A shorter community training sheet on beekeeping may be produced at a later date and will use information that was collected in anticipation of producing the original, more detailed manual. In lieu of the beekeeping manual, in Year 3 the Program will produce an extension manual on medicinal plants.

In mid-December 2005, SUCCESS Ecuador hosted its first volunteer – as part of the Volunteers for Prosperity program. The volunteer, Joe Torres, spent nine days in Ecuador visiting the Program site and, in conjunction with Program personnel, wrote a report detailing valuable suggestions for future activities and planning for the SUCCESS Ecuador Program.

As mentioned earlier, SUCCESS Ecuador's technical training series will begin in late January 2006 with a training on small gardens using a permaculture approach. These trainings will build the capacity of what is now a group of promoters to serve as more skilled extension agents. Future trainings will include agroforestry, small animal husbandry, chame aquaculture and business planning. While trainings are to focus on the group of promoters, community groups that are working with the Program will also have the opportunity to attend relevant trainings.

Governance baselining is proceeding rapidly. Results were presented at the first training course in August 2005, which was designed to build capacity among local stakeholders and extension agents to improve the delivery of extension services and provide an understanding of coastal management basics. This included aspects of estuary fisheries management, aquaculture and small business development. The training provided a venue for review of the business plans for alternative livelihoods, development of action plans for implementation of new alternative livelihoods and a revision of the workplan.

In October 2005, at the invitation of USAID Ecuador, the Directors of EcoCostas and the Coastal Resources Center (CRC) – Emilio Ochoa and Stephen Olsen respectively – provided support to the USAID/World Wildlife Fund (WWF) management efforts in the Galapagos Islands through design and facilitation of a workshop aimed at reflecting on lessons learned, mediation of conflicts, development of agreements for future actions, and capacity building in coastal management.

<u>SUCCESS Links to the Ecuador Mission's Strategic Objectives and Focus Areas</u>

Rather than linking directly to any one focus area or Strategic Objective of the Ecuador Mission, the SUCCESS Program activities link to goals that cut across any number of these. This includes goals tied to democracy and governance, developing economic opportunities – especially for the poor and/or other disadvantaged groups, and increasing the capacity to produce, utilize, and market agricultural products through cost effective and environmentally sustainable practices.

At the SUCCESS Ecuador site in Cojimíes, on-the-ground results will focus on an extensive wild fishery for the blood cockle that is as yet unmanaged. The strategy will be to assist small-scale harvesters of the blood cockle (usually a female-dominated activity) to sustain and enhance harvests upon which they depend for food security and income generation. This includes provision of technical and business support services for diversified aquaculture, as an expression of coastal management good practices. There are also efforts underway to form a Livelihood Diversification Fund – a revolving trust fund to be established, managed and used at the proposed field sites to sustain livelihood development over the long-term and to promote self-reliance of the community.

Year 1 (July 1 – September 30, 2005)

Task and Milestones	**Date Due**	**Status**	**Comments/Challenges/ Constraints**
Task A.3: Sustainable livelihood development through improved management of the *blood cockle fishery in Cojimíes*			
Prepare a governance baseline of the site in the context of recent governance efforts at larger scales	February 2005	~95% completed	Projected for full completion by February 20, 2006.
Prepare documentation of mini-case studies	August 2005	~80% completed	Three of five mini case studies are completed. The remaining two (shrimp farming and small gardens) will be completed in January and February 2006, respectively.
Conduct training Course ● confirm initial targets for extension services, and ● develop an M&E framework for site	March 2005	Completed August 2005	
Review progress and apply adaptive management practices at the second training course	August 2005	Completed	Progress reviewed at the first training course (August 05) and lessons will be applied in the second course held in the 1st or 2nd quarter of Year 2
Conduct training on governance baselining and developing a vision for the coastal zone	N/A	Completed September 2005	New task. September 3, 2005 conducted one-day training with local community leaders from San Jose de Chamanga, Daule, and Bolivar on visioning and baselining

Year 2 (October 1 – December 31, 2005)

Task and Milestones	**Date Due**	**Status**	**Comments/Challenges/ Constraints**

Task A.3: Sustainable livelihood development through improved management of the blood cockle fishery in Cojimies			
Establish Livelihood Diversification Fund for sustainability of local economic development	November 2005	Delayed	*Rescheduled for February 2006*
Produce extension manuals	December 2005	Delayed	Fish culture manual is nearly complete. Rough draft for family gardens. Honey/beekeeping manual canceled – in lieu thereof will prepare a manual for medicinal plants of the area in Year three.
Special Task: Galapagos Workshop Conduct workshop on learning and adaptive management for Galapagos Island protected area stakeholders	October 2005	Completed	Jointly funded by SUCCESS and the USAID Mission.
Conduct training for local promoters/extension agents	N/A	Completed October 2005	Conducted one-week extension that will be followed by a series of in-field technical trainings in relevant topics to begin in late January 2006
Livelihood diversification pilot projects	Beginning in December 2005 (continuous)	Ongoing	Discussions are proceeding with communities. First project to begin in late January.
Prepare business plans with stakeholders for the various livelihood alternatives	December 2005 (for initial set of projects, continuous assistance to new participants)	Delayed	Rescheduled for June of 2006
Deliver extension support services to support alternative livelihoods and natural resources management	Continuous	On going	
Conduct basic water quality monitoring to establish a baseline	Continuous	Delayed	Rescheduled for April 2006
Secure collaborative agreements with institutions and groups	Continuous	On going	
Create GIS maps	Continuous	On going	

B. TRAINING

Task B.1 Development of a capacity building strategy and implementation of initial courses prioritizing on-the-ground field site participants and needs in mariculture extension

The SUCCESS training team accomplished most of its objectives for the period – with completion of several tasks delayed until early in Year 2. The Program sites far exceeded the number of courses originally planned for this period (total of 14 in Latin America and East Africa regions combined July-December 2005). And, although courses in the three SUCCESS Program countries differed somewhat in curriculum design, each was successful in the overarching goal of linking course content to the practical, on-the-ground needs of participants and projects and building a cadre of strong extension agents.

Tanzania held two courses this period. The first was in Zanzibar from June 27 – July 2, 2005. It included presentations and practicum on the basics of extension including tools and strategies for delivering effective extension services; on mariculture opportunities in Tanzania – the what and how; on milkfish farming and pond construction; on seaweed farming and its technical and economic aspects; on other bivalve cultures; and on developing participant action plans that outlined what each would do to improve his/her own extension efforts/program over the next six months. A follow-on course that went into more depth on these same topics was held in December 2005.

Nicaragua held nine trainings this period. The first was was held in Puerto Morazan, Nicaragua on July 25-30, 2005. The course sponsor – the Center for Aquaculture Research (CIDEA) at the University of Central America – has been operating in Puerto Morazan for over a decade as an aquaculture field station and as such has offered many short courses on a diversity of topics related to shrimp mariculture. CIDEA welcomed the opportunity to design and deliver a course that instead introduced the broader and more integrative concepts and practices of ICM and of governance baselining to participants representing relevant agencies of central government, local municipalities, local nature preserves and representatives of the various user groups (small scale fisheries, aquaculture and agriculture). Several members of the CIDEA core staff also attended. CIDEA also provided a three-day training on August 10-13 with a focus on mariculture extension. These were complemented by a series (seven) of extension mini-trainings on a range of extension topics during the October-December period.

Ecuador conducted three courses this period. One was held August 2-5, 2005 and focused on the foundations and the practice of extension with an emphasis on how to design and develop diversified livelihoods for the people of the coastal zone. It also touched on technical solutions in aquaculture; allowed participants to construct a model of extension services for the estuary of Cojimíes; covered issues of how to calculate the viability of a small business enterprise under different scenarios; presented the opportunities and challenges of alternative livelihoods such as beekeeping and Chame cultures; and discussed the role that community banks can play in helping small business development. In September, Ecuador held its second course of the period – a one-day

training with community leaders to conduct governance baselining and develop a vision for the coastal zone in the site area. The third and final Ecuador training for this period focused on introducing extension techniques to local community promoters who will be active in the SUCCESS field activities and will serve as extension agents to those same communities.

Participant evaluations from the SUCCESS courses in all three countries confirm that the hands-on practicum is essential to the value they place on the training and participants requested that future training modules include even more practicum than was included in these first modules. Each country is scheduled to design and deliver the second "module" of the course in the first or second quarter of Year 2. In all cases, this second module will put a greater emphasis on field practicum, on technical tools and techniques, on the marketing and financial aspects of small business/enterprise development, and in Ecuador and Tanzania on more in-depth coverage of the techniques of governance baselining.

At the October 2005 annual meeting of the SUCCESS partners, the SUCCESS deputy director for training and administration presented results of a survey used to measure practitioner need and interest for and the feasibility of developing an ICM certification program. Models that have been used for other certification programs were also presented. One of these, that of the certified financial planner program was identified as a potentially appropriate model for the SUCCESS Program's certification program. Agreement was made to assemble a working group in the second quarter 2006 to begin development of a plan-of-action to move this idea from concept to reality.

As noted in section G (Volunteers) of this report, U.S. professionals provided value-added assistance to the SUCCESS Program including offering expert extension input to training courses. While there has been a great deal of effort put into communication on what is needed from the field in terms of training archive materials and information for the TraiNet system, it is clear that additional training is needed. Effort is being put into making the process of moving this information from the field to the CRC offices more efficient and timely. Meanwhile, the Program is in compliance with TraiNet regulations.

Areas of improvement for Year 2 include stronger marketing and recruiting – especially of appropriate participants and trainers throughout the SUCCESS Program regions. As the majority of course participants are country-specific and even site specific, we agreed to drop the reference to "regional" training (which implies a larger number of participants coming from outside the sites and outside of Tanzania/Ecuador/Nicaragua). Moving forward, we will simply refer to our courses as "training".

The training team needs to make other non-course-specific improvements in Year 2. Most of these link to materials development and the knowledge management (KM) system. This includes establishing clearer criteria on which course materials will add value to the KM system, and a decision on whether the extension bulletin series should be designed for and disseminated in electronic format only – as input to the KM system. While this reassessment is underway, a final design of the extension bulletin series is delayed.

Year 1 (July 1 – September 30, 2005)

Task and Milestones	Date Due	Status	Comments/Challenges/ Constraints
Task B.1: Regional Capacity Building			
Research demand for and feasibility of ICM certification program	February – June 2005	Completed September 2005	At October 2005 annual SUCCESS team meeting, presented findings of needs assessment and research on models for certification programs
Draft position paper with recommendation for ICM certification program	June 2005	Completed October 2005	See above; at urging of CTO presented in PowerPoint format instead of white paper
Disseminate training materials from LA and EA first courses	July 2005	Delayed	While theme-based KM system still under construction, training materials being archived at CRC but not distributed on web
Produce design for extension bulletin series	July 2005	Cancelled	Agreement reached at October 2005 partners' meeting that no one "template" or design look or feel to be imposed; each country and bulletin will retain its own design identity
Develop action plan to fund and design certification program (if research study indicated high demand and feasibility)	July 2005	Delayed	Workgroup being formed in second quarter Year 2; workgroup will develop plan of action
Identify co-trainers and design curriculum for second East Africa and LA courses	August 2005	Completed	
Deliver EA and LA courses	September 2005	Completed	Five courses in total conducted in both regions – extension and governance baselining/visioning in Ecuador; extension in the context of ICM and on bivalve cultures in Nicaragua; and on seaweed, pearl culture, and milkfish farming in Tanzania.
Disseminate training materials from LA and EA second courses	September 2005	Delayed	While theme-based KM system still under construction, training materials being archived at CRC but not distributed on web
Identify potential trainers and training curriculum from the LA and EA networks for inclusion in Summer Institute 2006	September 2005	Ongoing	To date, one co-trainer from the first EA course has been identified and recommended

Year 2 (October 1 – December 31, 2005)

Task and Milestones	Date Due	Status	Comments/Challenges/ Constraints
Task B.1: Regional Capacity Building			
Identify East Africa and Latin America (LA) co-trainers and design curriculum and deliver Year 2 courses	December 2005	Completed	Five courses delivered. One in Ecuador on extension techniques for local promoters; three in Nicaragua on various mariculture and livelihood topics; and one in Tanzania on seaweed/oyster pearl/milkfish farming (continuation of June/July 2005 module)

Deliver three extension meetings in Nicaragua	October – December 2005	Completed	
Deliver three Ecuador courses on livelihoods	December 2005 - March 2006	Ongoing Start-up delayed	First of series of courses to begin late January 2006 starting with training in small family gardens using permaculture approach

C. REGIONAL NETWORKS AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

Task C.1 Development of a web-based knowledge management system Latin America

The knowledge management system (KMS) for the EcoCostas-CRC Network is making good progress. An initial demonstration test site has been operational since mid-April 2005, and is being further developed at the Coastal Resources Center (CRC) in collaboration with EcoCostas staff. Staff from EcoCostas traveled to Rhode Island in July 2005 to input and refine data from the pilot sites in Latin America that are being used to test the KMS. Data on seven Latin America field sites are now entered into the KMS. Two of these sites are SUCCESS field sites in Nicaragua and the Ecuador.

Currently, the test site is password-protected and unavailable to web users outside of CRC and EcoCostas. This site is being finalized for presentation at the Avina/EcoCostas Network meeting January 30-February 2, 2006 in Guayaquil. A more robust system that will allow the wider network members, partners and funders to access the system is under development and slated for completion in the first half of Year 2. Other elements of the KMS under discussion include:

- Expansion of the system to incorporate the SUCCESS monitoring and evaluation (M&E) program. The M&E KMS module will provide links to the field sites' performance reports and goals. Generation of semi-annual performance management reports, summing actual data related to targets of the Program's main indicators will thereafter come directly from the KMS. This work is outlined under Task C3.

- Discussion and design of the architecture that will house training materials. This KMS module will be built initially in conjunction with the development of the theme-based KMS module. In Task C3, the theme-based module will begin with aquaculture materials, and will initially focus on the two SUCCESS Program regions.

The KMS design will incorporate elements of the wider CRC web-based KMS and allow for the management and dissemination of 'lessons learned' among the networks in Latin America and Eastern Africa and with the SUCCESS Associate Award countries once the system is refined.

Task C.2 Development of a web-based knowledge management system, East Africa

No activities under this task were undertaken during the reporting period, awaiting results of a survey on the need for a mariculture network in the Western Indian Ocean region. This survey is being conducted by the Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA) with other sources of funds. In February 2006, a CRC member of the SUCCESS team will travel to Tanzania and during that trip will discuss an initial strategy for the regional network and a plan for getting started with mariculture as the initial topic for the KMS in East Africa as well.

Task C.3 KM support to other SUCCESS activities

Development of the M&E web-based database system is moving forward. The database design is nearly completed with small modifications needed for quality assurance and evidence logging. A secure remote logon structure remains to be built. Development of reporting templates is in the early design phase. The template design will accommodate the tabular format of the M&E reports submitted by the field.

The web portal for the CRC volunteer program is being built into the CRC-wide website with activities specific to SUCCESS included. Once this system is in place, and the M&E system operational, work will proceed on the specialized pages for online application processing for volunteer opportunities.

Year 1 (July 1 – September 30, 2005)

Task and Milestones	Date Due	Status	Comments/Challenges/ Constraints
Task C.1: Development of a web-based knowledge management system (in LA)			
Expand the KM system to include monitoring of selected on-going activities conducted by network members as a common monitoring and evaluation process	April – September 2005	Delayed	System is configured for Governance Baseline (GB) data collection and display. Design will be evaluated January-February 2006 by LA partners. Finalization of the governance baselining system will continue Q1, Q2 of '06.
Make available in a compatible, layered, web-based system the materials generated for and developed by the initial training courses	September 2005	Delayed *(anticipated Q3 Yr 2)*	Courses were conducted at much later dates than listed in the original workplan thereby creating a ripple effect of delays for this task. This effort will re-commence Q3 '06 with development of the theme module and aquaculture content.
Make available to members of the LA regional network the materials generated in support of a Sea Grant-like program	April-September 2005	Pending	Assessment of interest in building a Sea Grant-like network of linked programs will need support from leveraged activities in SUCCESS regions.
Task C.2: Preparation for development of web-based knowledge management system (EA)			
Prepare templates for assembling data and conducting an analysis of mariculture initiatives in the region	May 2005	Delayed *(anticipated Q3 Yr 2)*	Planning and design work will begin in January 06 with a new scheduled completion date of 30 June 06
Prepare for launching an English version CRC KM system in Year 2 with links to the existing WIOMSA web page	August 2005	Delayed *(anticipated Q3/4 Y2)*	Design consultations will begin in Feb 06 with a TDY to Tanzania.

Year2 (October 1 – December 31, 2005)

Task and Milestones	Date Due	Status	Comments/Challenges/ Constraints
Task C.1: Development of a web-based knowledge management system (in LA)			
No tasks this period			

Task C.2: Preparation for development of web-based knowledge management system (EA)			
No tasks this period			
Task No. C.3 KM support to other SUCCESS activities			
Design PMP database system including required report formats	October 2005	Partially completed	Database designed and tested.
Program PMP web pages	November 2005	Partially completed	Data input forms for all indicators have been built. Remote logon system has not been completed and will be built through a contract Q1 06.
Enhance SUCCESS Volunteer page on CRC website	November 2005	Delayed	This has been modified to use the current CRC project management system to enter this as a stand-alone project. Completion date estimated at July 06.
Test PMP web input system	December 2005	Delayed	Testing of indicator input forms have been completed. Target date for field tests, April 06.
Complete PMP web-based database system	December 2005	Delayed	Target completion date, June 06.
Develop on-line SUCCESS Volunteer application materials	December 2005	Delayed	This task is awaiting completion of the volunteer project/activity entry and completion of the PMP activity. An online application form and list of opportunities will be built. Target completion date is now June 2006.

D. SCIENCE FOR MANAGEMENT

Task D.1: Develop the key hypotheses concerning best practices in ICM

Cross Portfolio Learning

In the first months of Year 2, we began working on an IMCAFS learning portfolio, which will include SUCCESS-specific learning components. This work is linked closely to the Knowledge Management activities and the Monitoring and Evaluation framework currently under development. In December 2005, we organized a learning session as part of the IMCAFS partners meeting. During the meeting, we decided that the IMCAFS learning portfolio's purpose should be to:

a. Advance the state of the art in IWRM and ICM on selected themes/questions to leave a legacy; and
b. Disseminate advancements in the fields to other practitioners and policymakers.

A brainstorm identified a list of potential themes and questions that are in the nexus between ICM and integrated water resources management (IWRM). From this list, we (SUCCESS) volunteered to explore the following question: *How is valuation of coastal, marine, estuarine systems being used to influence upstream management decisions?* During the first half of 2006, we will conduct an initial desk study of the existing knowledge about the topic. This study will be presented at the next partners meeting, when we will determine the next steps.

For the SUCCESS-specific learning components, we are currently developing the specific learning questions that will be explored as part of the cross-portfolio learning activities. To-date, we have determined that the learning program will focus on two topics: governance and livelihoods. However, we need to determine the exact questions and research methods.

Governance

We have a hypothesis that second order outcomes (behavior changes among users and institutions and investments in infrastructure) will only be sustained when a project/program has established all the first order outcomes (unambiguous goals, commitment to a course of action, capacity to implement and constituencies that support the program). This requires sustaining a highly participatory approach to governance that addresses issues of equity, transparency, corruption and efficiency in the planning and decision-making process. Research questions related to this hypothesis are:

- What indicators should be used to determine if a place/project has achieved an enabling condition?

- Could a project succeed in changing behavior while lacking one or several of the enabling-conditions and are there other (additional) conditions that are equally important?

- To what extent and how does context (political situation, demographics, equity, income levels, etc.) influence the development of enabling conditions and progress towards second order outcomes?

To explore this question we would have to look beyond the SUCCESS Program and use data from the Avina network and other "real" coastal management projects around the world.

Livelihoods

The SUCCESS project is using livelihood projects as a catalyst for comprehensive ICM programs. Behind this lies a hypothesis that early actions that demonstrate tangible benefits of a program's approach are crucial to sustained success. Also, we believe that while technical and institutional capacity is necessary for achieving the goals of ICM, they are insufficient unless individuals and communities are also economically empowered. Many coastal zone management initiatives either fail or are critically limited when stakeholders lack the economic, and therefore political, power to achieve their aims. Three questions related to this set of assumptions are:

- To what extent do livelihood development projects inspire extended or longer term benefits, such as community cohesion, empowerment of "weak" groups such as women, and integrated planning of natural resources?
- Do livelihood projects bring about long-term economic benefits to those involved?
- What factors make livelihood projects successful?

These questions could be explored using the SUCCESS sites as pilot sites. We could use the surveys that we will be developing for the PMP data collection as tools for collecting data on the questions listed above.

SUCCESS on-the-ground activities are significantly different than previous ICM efforts that CRC has undertaken. Typically CRC develops ICM plans first and only then moves into issue-specific actions such as mariculture (or CRC implements early actions while the larger ICM planning is underway). In the current SUCCESS field sites, only the activities in the Mkuranga and Bagamoyo districts of Tanzania are operating within an existing local ICM framework. All other sites lack local ICM plans – and, due to the need to achieve results quickly and to the limited resources available for each field site, CRC does not propose developing such plans at this time. This, however, prompts the question of whether an incremental direct action approach – i.e. one that starts with a focus on livelihood issues and then addresses other issues over time can lead to successful and sustainable results and a coherent ICM initiative. It also raises the question of which type of ICM plan will result in better long-term outcomes – an independent ICM plan or one that is integrated directly into the local development plan. The answers to these and other

issues will be explored as part of the SUCCESS Program learning process. This learning agenda is essentially a highly applied social science research agenda that cuts across our entire site-based activities.

Science for Management at the Site Level

As the first year activities have gotten underway at the field sites, a large number of topics and issues have emerged for which key information is lacking to develop management solution or in the case of the on-the-ground results, to determine which strategies are feasible or most desirable. SUCCESS has only a limited capacity to carry out applied research to answer all of these questions, and in many cases, original research is not necessary since it is often a case of transferring information or experiences from other cases or models. However, a few key needs for scientific inquiry have been identified and means to address these are being developed.

The needs for science for management fall into a few general categories:

- Those related to ecosystems management such as water quality and hydrodynamics of the estuary sites;
- Economic, financial and marketing data gaps for the economic development activities, for example, to what degree is chame culture economically feasible under conditions present in northern Ecuador?
- Biological and ecological characteristics of key species that are being developed for production. For example, what is the seasonal abundance of milkfish fry on the Tanzania coast and how large a milkfish industry can this support?

The SUCCESS team is approaching these gaps in data and information from several angles in order to obtain the required information in ways that are possible with the current resources available and in the most appropriate manner. This means conducting any research or information collection in close collaboration with community stakeholders and local scientists in a way that allows for capacity building, training in research methods, involvement of students and volunteers, increases the integral knowledge of stakeholders in management topics, and catalyzes stakeholder actions.

The following issues have been prioritized for addressing in Year 2 and beyond, where appropriate:

Milkfish culture is promoted by SUCCESS, PEACE and WWF in Tanzania. The seasonal abundance of milkfish fry along the mainland Tanzania coast and Zanzibar is a critical variable that will determine the scale and scheduling of milkfish culture. To date, only sparse data has been collected for a few areas in Zanzibar. SUCCESS will work with Dr. Rashid Tamahtamah (University of Dar es Salaam) and Dr. Aviti Mmochi (Institute of Marine Science/IMS) to recruit at least one graduate student who can collect information on the seasonal abundance of milkfish fry along with community stakeholders. This will go hand-in-hand with on-going training that is transferring methods of collecting milkfish fry in a sustainable fashion.

Many of the organisms being cultured by the SUCCESS partner communities are species which have either not been cultured in these areas, or which are fairly new to all culture in general. These species include chame, pearl oysters (half-pearls), tilapia in shrimp ponds, milkfish in East Africa, and several species of bivalves in Nicaragua. UCA is also conducting a long-term study of bivalve spat collection and test piloting culture of blood cockles, which SUCCESS is partially supporting. As pilot cultivation projects are established, information will be collected on growth rates, water quality, population recruitment and other relevant parameters to build a database for decision-making on production issues.

Assessing the social and economic impacts of the alternative livelihoods is key to establishing, replicating and sharing successes between the SUCCESS sites. Business and economic specialists are being engaged at each site to work with specialists at URI, UHH and the Fisheries Industry Technology Center (FITC) at the University of Alaska-Kodiak. Dr. Quentin Fong from FITC is working with a socio-economics specialist at IMS to collect and analyze data from the milkfish and shellfish efforts. He will do the same in Latin America where significant amounts of information and data has already been collected for chame, beekeeping, family gardens, bivalve culture, "green" shrimp, tilapia. The newer efforts such as bread and handicraft making will also be subject to economic analysis. Impacts on households and stakeholders are being tracked through the Project Management Plan.

Year2 (October1 – December 31, 2005)

Task and Milestones	Date Due	Status	Comments/Challenges/ Constraints
Task No. D.1. Develop the key hypotheses concerning best practice in ICM			
Finalize governance baselines	November 2005	Partially Complete All the governance baselines except Mkuranga, which will be completed by the end of January 2006	The web-system is not ready for us to post the baselines on the Avina site and hence, they can not be shared yet.
Refined learning agenda complete	November 2005	Delayed The learning agenda will be completed in February 2006	One challenge is synchronizing the SUCCESS and IMCAFS learning components.
Develop the strategy journal model	December 2005	Delayed Will be completed in the first quarter of 2006	We will have to be very careful when we design this activity so that it becomes a tool for the local program managers and not a burden.
Define the cross-cutting science for management projects	January 2006	Partially completed	Key topic for Tanzania has been Identified – milkfish fry abundance. Nicaragua and Ecuador to be determined during site visits in Feb-March 06

E. GLOBAL LEADERSHIP

In this reporting period, Stephen Olsen, Director of the Coastal Resources Center and senior advisor to the SUCCESS Program continued to engage in a number of initiatives that contribute to global leadership in coastal ecosystem management – activities that are complementary and contribute to the SUCCESS Program but which are not supported directly with SUCCESS funds.

- With colleagues at CRC and the Nature Conservancy (TNC), drafting *a Guide to Managing Freshwater Inflows to Estuaries*. The Guide has been peer-reviewed by several leading authorities in the U.S. and internationally and the reactions have been highly positive. This booklet will be widely distributed and should fill an important gap in the literature on ecosystem-based management practice.

- Working toward completion of a paper that applies the Orders of Outcomes framework to a simple governance marker designed specifically to trace the evolution of linked catchment-to-estuary programs. This work/paper has introduced the framework to the leadership for the Danish Water Center, UNEP/GPA (the United Nations Environment Programme's Global Program of Action), the Land Ocean Interactions in the Coastal Zone (LOICZ) and, through a sequence of workshops, to practitioners in South Asia and Latin America.

- With support from the Costa Rica-based Avina Foundation, leading a regional network of 18 coastal management initiatives in 10 countries. Network members have developed governance baselines for each network site and these are in the process of being made easily and widely accessible through a web-based knowledge management system.

- With funding from the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, preparing the first of what is planned as a complementary series of web-based knowledge management systems that are theme-based. The first theme is good practices for the management of recreational marinas. Work also began during this period on the second theme-based topic of aquaculture. The SUCCESS Program will both contribute to and draw from other program's and individual experts' experience, knowledge, best practices, and case studies on this critical subject.

- With funding from the Marisla Foundation, continuing to advise the NorOeste Sustainable Initiative that is promoting ecosystem-based management for the Gulf of California. This is a unique effort in that it is led by a group of well known Mexican business leaders from this region. The region's governance baseline is serving as the model for similar efforts to analyze conditions and strategies from a governance perspective at other network sites.

- With support from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), exploring the feasibility of a regional university consortium in Latin America,

including institutions from the countries hosting our field activities, that will focus initially on curricula and linked field experience in coastal ecosystem management.

- As a member of the Scientific Steering Committee of the Land Ocean Interface in the Coastal Zone (LOICZ), leading a working group on science for management – an important, integrated element of the SUCCESS Program.

F. CROSS-CUTTING ELEMENTS

Gender Mainstreaming

Gender mainstreaming is a priority cross-cutting theme within SUCCESS as well as within CRC's overall program portfolio. On-the-ground activities in Tanzania, Ecuador, and Nicaragua, intentionally aim for gender equity. For example, in on-the-ground activities in Tanzania the Program is working with a women's group to pilot oyster farming in Fumba, and in Bagamoyo most of the seaweed farmers are women. In both Ecuador and Nicaragua, women comprise the majority of the cockle harvesters in the project sites and therefore women make up a large share of key stakeholder groups and targeted Program beneficiaries. Meanwhile, in the SUCCESS training courses held during this reporting period in both East Africa and Latin America, women comprised of approximately 35% of the participants. Lastly, as part of the PMP that has been developed for the Program, a substantial number of indicators are disaggregated so that we can track direct impacts on women stakeholders and the degree to which women are benefiting from Program activities.

Health: HIV/AIDS

Health is an emerging issue within the CRC portfolio. We are currently in the second year of the *Population, Equity, AIDS, and Coastal Ecosystem* (PEACE) project that is being implemented in Tanzania, and is looking at the linkages between HIV/AIDS, population, equity and coastal conservation. While the PEACE project is not part of the SUCCESS Leader Award or an associate award, it works in one of the same districts and is part of the wider CRC portfolio of related USAID-supported work in Tanzania. In its first year, the PEACE project conducted a threats-assessment and identified needs for livelihood diversification to protect bio-diversity within conservation zones adjacent to coastal communities and for HIV vulnerable populations – women and migrant fishers. The PEACE project has also been able to draw on the SUCCESS program's expertise and experience to advise PEACE on establishing milkfish culture sites for HIV/AIDS affected households and other vulnerable groups in Bagamoyo and Pangani Districts of Tanzania.

G . VOLUNTEERS FOR PROSPERITY

One volunteer was dispatched to Ecuador in December 2005. The volunteer, Joseph Torres from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service, was assigned to Ecuador to assist in the identification of opportunities for the conservation of and development in the Cojimies Estuary.

In Ecuador, both an in-country volunteer coordinator and an in-country volunteer supervisor were assigned. Two volunteer manuals were also developed – one to provide the volunteer with general orientation information and one to provide more country-specific information.

In October, Quentin Fong, a resource economist and Sea Grant Specialist at the University of Alaska participated as a resource person in the second regional training course held in Tanzania. Dr. Fong provided training sessions on marketing and economic feasibility analysis – an area that we feel has been a constraint to expansion of aquaculture in Tanzania and east Africa generally. Dr. Fong is continuing to provide assistance on economic and marketing feasibility studies currently underway in Tanzania. Since he is not an American citizen, Fong's volunteer service does not contribute to our targets related to the VfP program. However, this volunteer service provided by a Sea Grant strategic partner adds value and benefits at low cost to SUCCESS.

In October 2005, the Coastal Resources Center (CRC) was highlighted in the Volunteers for Prosperity (VfP) annual report to the White House. In December 2005, VfP asked CRC to participate in the beta testing of their new 'giving portal'. Once the beta test phase is complete, those organizations that participated in this phase will be invited to participate in the live, on-line version of the giving portal. This allows donors to contribute money directly to the Coastal Resources Center's (CRC) – to help cover the expenses of volunteers who are part of the SUCCESS Program and its link to the Volunteers for Prosperity program.

It was decided that conducting an external evaluation of the SUCCESS volunteer program –originally scheduled for September 2005 – was premature. After discussions with the director of the University of Rhode Island's Volunteer Center, it was decided that the SUCCESS volunteer program was too new and had too few volunteers at this point to conduct an adequate evaluation. The director did, however, review the SUCCESS volunteer program's policies and procedures, volunteer assignments, and volunteer reports and was able to offer several recommendations to strengthen the program. For example, the director suggested that at the conclusion of the volunteer assignment, the in-country volunteer should provide an evaluation of both the volunteer and the volunteer program. The director also suggested that upon the volunteer's return from his/her assignment, CRC's Volunteer Coordinator should conduct an intensive interview with the volunteer to review the strengths and weaknesses of the assignment and his/her general perceptions of the overall volunteer experience/program. These recommendations were instituted immediately.

CRC continues to use volunteers at the home office as well to support the SUCCESS Program. Three volunteers were assigned to assist in Spanish translation and one to assist with Thai translation. This includes translating information transmitted between field offices and the CRC office – information such as workplans, performance monitoring data and training documents. CRC also uses volunteers internationally who are not included in the VfP program. As mentioned above, as was the case with Dr. Fong.

Year 1 (July 1 – September 30, 2005)

Task and Milestones	Date Due	Status	Comments/Challenges/ Constraints
Task F.1: Volunteers			
Initiate limited partnerships with two or three international volunteer organizations established	March 2005	Partially completed	Agreement with Crisis Corp Thailand in place
Conduct in-country and CRC volunteer needs assessments	April 2005	Complete	This will be on going.
Identify in-country volunteer coordinators	May 2005	Complete	
Recruit and screen volunteers	June 2005	Ongoing	Completed Ecuador assignment in December 2005; anticipate completion in Nicaragua June 2006
Orient and assign volunteers	July 2005	Ongoing	
Evaluate and make recommendations for Year 1 volunteer program	September 2005	Delayed	Rescheduled to 2007

Year2 (October 1 – December 31, 2005)

Task and Milestones	Date Due	Status	Comments/Challenges/ Constraints
Task F.1: Volunteers			
Engage CRC, WIOMSA, EcoCostas and UCA in the volunteer program by identifying detailed volunteer job descriptions for posting on the CRC website for Year 2	October 2005	On-going	In October the partners met and developed draft volunteer assignments. Volunteer assignments drafted from the field offices will be on-going
Conduct an external evaluation of the international volunteer program with recommendations for program improvements	November 2005	Re-scheduled to 2007	Based on recommendations of Director of URI Volunteer Center.
Post volunteer jobs on various websites and list servers with emphasis on locating female professionals as volunteers	December 2005	Delayed Re-scheduled to January 2006	Delayed while waiting for approval of volunteer descriptions for Nicaragua. Tanzania volunteer description being completed and to be submitted in January

H. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

The SUCCESS monitoring and evaluation (M&E) Performance Management Plan (PMP) was approved in January 2006. The PMP report for July 1st – December 31st, 2005 is attached in Annex A. The PMP describes how the SUCCESS Life-of-Program results are linked to the Program's intermediate results (IRs), sub-IRs, indicators, and targets. The PMP includes fifteen indicators, which will be used to measure first, second, and third order outcomes:

1. Number of hectares with improved natural resource management, including biologically significant areas, watersheds, forest areas, and sustainable agricultural lands (1st order)
2. Number of hectares showing stable or improved biophysical conditions for selected parameter(s) (3rd order)
3. Number of sustainable natural resource management and conservation policies, laws, agreements, or regulations implemented (1st order)
4. Leveraged funding and financing (2nd order)
5. Number of persons participating in coastal resources and conservation planning initiatives (gender disaggregated) (2nd order)
6. Number of full time jobs in excess of two weeks created (1st order)
7. Number of new or improved enterprises developed (1st order)
8. Monetary value generated from sustainable natural resources or conservation initiatives (USD or equivalent) (3rd order)
9. Number of people trained (gender disaggregated) (1st order)
10. Number of training courses implemented (1st order)
11. Number of active participants in web-based regional networks (gender disaggregated) (1st order)
12. Publications documenting impacts of best practices (1st order)
13. Number of American volunteers (1st order)
14. Volunteer person days (1st order)
15. Value of volunteer time (USD) (1st order)

In the period July 1 – December 31, 2005, we have finalized all the governance baselines, including a first order governance baseline for all the field sites except Mkuranga. We have also developed an initial learning agenda for SUCCESS and made some headway towards an IMCAFS learning portfolio (see the science for management section).

Year 1 (July1 – September 30, 2005)

Task and Milestones	Date Due	Status	Comments/Challenges/ Constraints
Monitoring and Evaluation			
Refine the SUCCESS Results Framework and orient all regional and local partners	April 2005	Completed	
Review results frameworks of other networks (e.g. the GCP network for bio-diversity conservation) to extract models and lessons	April 2005	Completed	
Develop 1st order governance baselines for	June 2005	Almost completed	These are part of the governance

each field site (steps 1 - 3 in the policy cycle)			baselines, which has been completed for all sites except Mkuranga.
Determine selected targets for outcome mapping of 2nd order outcomes and construct outcome maps	June 2005	Partially completed	Second order outcomes will be measured as part of the PMP and its indicators. We might also select targets for second order outcomes to monitor as part of the in-project adaptive management/learning process. These will be identified in the first half of 2006.
Choose indicators for Third Order outcomes, frequency and methods for measurement, and collect T0 baselines	July 2005	Completed	Two of the PMP indicators will measure third order outcomes. These indicators will be measured using surveys in years three and five. The baselines are 0 for both indicators.
Prepare and submit Year 2 Workplan	September 30, 2005	Completed	

Year2 (October1 – December 31, 2005)

Task and Milestones	Date Due	Status	Comments/Challenges/ Constraints
Monitoring and Evaluation			
Organize a SUCCESS field partner meeting in October 2005	October 2005	Completed	
Develop and apply survey instrument to measure revenues and profits of targeted beneficiaries	June 2006		This instrument will be developed during the first quarter of year 2 and revised based on initial field testing. The survey will be used in all field sites in Year 3.
Finalize governance baselines for each field site	December 2005	Partially completed	Completed except for Mkuranga

[2] The PMP report is included as an Annex to this report

II. MANAGEMENT ISSUES

Most of the management issues experienced during the first three quarters of Year 1, and typical of program start-up, have been addressed and resolved or minimized. Some new issues that emerged during this reporting period include:

- The timing of the annual meeting of the SUCCESS team (CRC SUCCESS team members, the USAID cognizant technical officer (CTO) for the Program, and the representatives from the SUCCESS field-based partners) must occur several months in advance of the close of any Program year. In Year 1, this meeting was not scheduled until October – several weeks after the conclusion of Year 1 and the start of Year 2 – too late for workplanning and reporting purposes. The meeting for Year 2 is tentatively scheduled for July 2006 to address this problem.

- Travel to the field by expatriate experts (coastal experts, livelihood experts, etc) is very costly on a limited budget – especially when the goal is to spend as much of the budget as possible on on-the-ground activities in the field. However, during expatriate TDYs in Year 1, evidence was high that technical assistance by expatriate experts is essential and Program progress will be negatively affected if such travel is reduced. There may, in fact, be a need to increase such travel – at least in the near term. To address this issue, CRC is more aggressively identifying opportunities to "share" travel costs by overlapping SUCCESS travel with travel to the same or close-by areas but for non-SUCCESS projects funded by other donors and/or projects.

- There is a need to review the job descriptions of several SUCCESS team members in the field sites to assess how well or poorly the professional/technical/management skills of those members match the skills needed to perform the jobs assigned them.

- In Year 1, reporting due dates to USAID were out of sync with the periods that were being reported on. The SUCCESS Program cognizant technical officer has now approved a revised schedule of reporting due dates to address this problem.

- USAID is in the process of developing its co-branding guidelines for partners with cooperative agreements and grants (co-branding are scheduled to be issued during the third quarter of Year 2 of the SUCCESS Program). While the SUCCESS sites have been complying with the contractor guidelines currently on-line, the sites – along with the CRC office – are hesitant to invest time or money in following each change that is issued while knowing the co-branding guidelines will be issued soon and could differ from the guidelines currently posted.

- The Spanish-English language challenges remain but are being minimally eased by CRC having increased the number of its bi-lingual volunteers on call for English-Spanish-English translation.

- There continues to exist a lack of clarity on exactly what training materials are required to be forwarded to CRC for archiving and later entry into the KM system and what information/forms are required for the TraiNet system. Efforts will continue to make clear to trainers what is needed and when.

III. UPCOMING CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS

The SUCCESS team members must clarify what fits within the USAID definition of training and what does not. Such clarity is critical because anything labeled as "training" has a vast amount of information that must be collected from participants. This burdens the field – even though CRC has streamlined the process and handles many pieces of that process at the Rhode Island office. We have worked with partners to clearly distinguish between training events and workshops (where TraiNet data is required) and extension visits and meetings (which do not require this data).

The Program team continues to struggle with identifying a meaningful way to bridge the SUCCESS and GLOWS Programs so both Programs are truly part of an overarching and cohesive IMCAFS Program. We have identified a few areas of common interest concerning a learning agenda, and have established a web portal (www.imcafs.org) that shows both programs falling under the IMCAFS umbrella and with links to each program's respective web pages. However, identifying on-the-ground linkages remains more elusive.

There are indication that the Program effort is spread too thin in Tanzania – potentially requiring the Program to end its current activities in Tilapia at the end of the Year2 workplan year.

It is a challenge to efficiently phase the Program's PMP procedures into ongoing Program activities, reassess projected targets and outcomes based on initial on-the-ground experience, train local partners on the PMP system, and convert to a web–based system to increase ease and efficiency of data entry and reporting.

The Program must ensure the SUCCESS Program adheres to what and who can and cannot be funded by USAID for individual training courses and the ICM Certification Program. Special attention must be given to auditing costs to ensure no USAID funds are used to support – in any way – the expenses of Cubans if/when they participate in a training. This issue is especially important concerning Avina-sponsored network and training activities and USAID training, both implemented by EcoCostas in Ecuador. After much deliberation and discussion with the Program CTO, we have developed careful guidelines to ensure that USAID special provisions concerning no Cuban participation in USAID sponsored events are properly followed.

It remains a challenge to identify value-added opportunities to use the SUCCESS Program strategic partners (TNC, WWF, CI, and the Sea Grant network) given the limited budget and differences in the geographic and thematic focuses of the different partners. With that said, the Program has made modest progress in this area, whereby Sea Grant partners from the University of Alaska and Louisiana State University have contributed personnel time to training evens in East Africa and the Latin America region. Within the Thailand Associate Award (see description below), WWF/Thailand will become involved in Year 2 with implementation of specific training activities aimed and marine park planning and fisheries co-management.

A positive challenge is the opportunity to create greater linkages and synergy between CRC and its partners' multiple projects and programs being implemented in the same geographic areas – e.g., the PEACE, Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership IV (TCMP IV) and SUCCESS Programs in Tanzania and the EcoCostas-CRC Network project and the SUCCESS Program in Ecuador and Nicaragua. And, the SUCCESS associate award program and the USAID-funded Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System project, both in Thailand.

IV. ASSOCIATE AWARDS

Thailand

Background

The tsunami of December 2004 devastated Thailand's entire Andaman coast. A total of 392 villages and some 54,500 people were affected by the Tsunami, with more than 5,000 deaths recorded and many others missing. The Tsunami resulted in economic losses of several billion dollars. Housing and public infrastructure were destroyed or damaged. Many that survived had their livelihoods devastated. The tsunami had its greatest impacts on rural coastal communities, many of which were already poor and economically vulnerable with few livelihood options.

USAID Regional Development Mission/Asia (RDM/A) responded with a demonstration program that seeks to show tsunami rehabilitation strategies that put communities beyond the underlying causes of vulnerability of the past, strengthen and revitalize communities and their livelihoods, and build preparedness for future natural hazards. An Associate Award to implement the *Post-Tsunami Sustainable Coastal Livelihoods Program* was made to URI/CRC on March 14, 2005 under the SUCCESS Leader Award. The Post-Tsunami Sustainable Livelihoods Program is a 30 month, $3 million, initiative implemented in a partnership between the University of Rhode Island/Coastal Resources Center, the Asian Institute of Technology, University of Hawaii/Hilo, Coca Cola Thailand and other local partners.

The Program is sponsored by the Royal Thai Government International Development and Cooperation Agency (TICA) and is coordinated with the local Tambon Administrative Office, Department of Coastal and Marine Resources and the Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation.

Five tsunami-affected villages in Ranong Province were selected for the demonstration initiative. They are all located within Laemson National Park. They are rural, predominantly fisheries and agriculture dependent communities, with a population of approximately 5,000. In the aftermath, and because they are poor and dependent on small-scale fisheries for their economic well-being, these communities expressed a strong interest in livelihood rehabilitation and improved resource management.

The Program objectives are to:

- Build a common vision for action
- Reestablish and diversify livelihoods
- Enhance community readiness and resilience to coastal hazards
- Build capacity for planning and decision-making in the coastal zone
- Share experience and best practices in Thailand and the region

Build a common vision for action. Rehabilitation of coastal livelihoods and disaster preparedness need to be based on a vision that moves coastal communities beyond the problems of the past and that addresses fundamental social, economic and environmental reforms. To achieve progress in this direction, the Program engages the communities and local authorities in a dialogue to understand the diversity of livelihood strategies, the needs of coastal communities, the future they envision, and the steps needed to get there. The Sustainable Coastal Livelihoods Program also helps to coordinate assistance efforts through newsletter communications, monthly coordination meetings that convene a broad array of actors, and collaboration with local government structures. There are a large number of donors and actors involved in rehabilitation, all with good intentions, but in some cases creating confusion and making the task of rehabilitation a challenge.

Reestablish and diversify livelihoods. The Program assists tsunami-affected communities to rebuild livelihoods lost or damaged by the destruction of the tsunami, as well as to promote a diversity of new and alternative microenterprises that take environmental sustainability into account. A Solidarity Group Funding strategy is used for microfinance and as a strategy for social empowerment, building community organizations, education and training. To rebuild long-term sustainability of marine resources and community self-management systems, the Program has launched an innovative program of capacity building in co-management with Laemson National Park.

Enhance community readiness and resilience to coastal hazards. The Program builds disaster management capacity through mapping of areas at risk, training, public awareness campaigns, disaster risk management planning, early warning and response systems, evacuation drills, and First Aid training. Community-based waste management, sanitation and water supply are also key elements of the Program.

Build capacity for planning and decision-making in the coastal zone. Training and capacity building are integrated in the Program to provide the knowledge and skills needed to progress in livelihood rehabilitation, resource co-management, and to build disaster-resilient coastal communities.

Share experience and best practices. Two regional learning workshops will be convened to share lessons learned with others in tsunami rehabilitation and disaster preparedness. The workshops will bring together tsunami rehabilitation professionals from affected countries.

Expected results over the live of the Program include:

- Solidarity Group Funding mechanisms established in five communities benefiting at least 250 community members and providing at least 200 microfinance loans
- Up to 150 new micro and small enterprises businesses created and old businesses restarted
- Training, technical assistance, and grants provided to over 600 microentrepreneurs
- Cash-for-Work provides relief to over 300 villagers in need in community rehabilitation projects

- Disaster management plans developed and approved in each community by community leaders and local authorities
- Fishers trained in safety-at-sea and sustainable fishing practice
- Multi-purpose Learning and Community Center built and long-term microenterprise development program launched
- Resource co-management pioneered in Ranong through local, regional and national scale training, planning and capacity building

Report Period Accomplishments

The original 36-month, $2-million award was modified to a 30 month, $3-million award in September of 2006. The Program Statement was modified along with Life-of-Program targets and a Year 2 workplan was prepared. The cognizant technical officer approved the Year 2 workplan in December 2005.

Year 2 activities in Thailand will expand the scope of activities and number of partners that we will be working with at the site level. The progress made in setting up the Program and site-based planning and assessments with the villages and the TAO in the first six months of operation provides the foundation for Program activities in FY06. Livelihoods development and capital grants, cash-for-work, micro-enterprise marketing and training, credit mechanisms, and infrastructure projects will deliver tangible benefits to tsunami-affected communities at the Program site. At the same time, Program activities will be advanced in disaster management, fisheries co-management, sustainable fishing practices, government capacity building, and regional learning and networking on tsunami rehabilitation and preparedness. In Year 2, approximately eight local, regional and international partners are assisting in implementation of the Program. This includes the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC), WWF Thailand, Coca Cola Thailand, Habitec, SiriConsult, the Thailand School of Travel Industry Management, and UHH.

Key results through December 2005 include the following:

- 250 persons received business and microfinance training
- 200 microfinance loans disbursed
- 20 fishing microenterprises (all male) restarted through replacement of 20 long-tail fishing boats and engines
- 150 people back at work and 500 person days of cash-for-work assistance in activities such as community greening, cleanup, and waste management
- Disaster preparedness training in five communities increases awareness and reaches villagers, village leaders and local authorities
- Collaboration with the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System (IOTWS) project established and field site selected as IOTWS demonstration for Tsunami-Ready Communities
- Waste management study tour for villagers and local authorities initiates community-based recycling and waste management actions

- $200,000 in leveraged funding from the private sector (Coca Cola Thailand) for Kampuan community learning center, microenterprise development, and water supply infrastructure and sanitation
- Major national and international press event for groundbreaking ceremony of Kampuan Community Learning Center and memorial ceremony, December 27, 2005
- Formal agreement with RTG to proceed with path breaking work in marine Park co-management

Contacts with USAID Missions

Thailand

CRC submitted an annual report for FY05 and workplan for FY06 to the RDM/A mission in September. Winston Bowman, the Program Cognizant Technical Officer at USAID RDM/A and Saengroaj Srisawaskraisorn (Regional Development Program Officer) visited the field site in October and provided CRC with a field trip report with recommendations for project management. The FY07 workplan, revised following RDM/A comments, was approved by the mission on December 19, 2005. The Chief of Party meets regularly with the Program's CTO and Suzanne Ross, RDM/A Technical Advisor in Communications. In addition, the Program convened meetings with RDM/A and RTG partner agencies in September and December 2005 to provide an update on Program progress and coordinate planned activities.

The Sustainable Coastal Livelihoods Program is also collaborating with the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System Program (IOTWS). Meetings were held with the RDMA/A and the IOTWS implementation team in September, November and December 2005.

Suzanne Ross visited the field site in December 2005 in preparation for a December 27th groundbreaking event for a new Community Learning Center. In December, the RDM/A sent a memo to USAID Missions in India, Vietnam, Sri Lanka, Maldives, and Indonesia, inviting nominations for participants to a regional learning workshop that will be sponsored by the Sustainable Coastal Livelihoods Program and held in February 2006. In December, Tim Beans (RDM/A Director) led a RDM/A team to the field site for the groundbreaking ceremony and one-year tsunami memorial service.

Tanzania

CRC was awarded a new cooperative agreement from USAID/Tanzania in September 2005 that builds on initiatives that have been on-going since 1998. The Mission chose not to use the LWA mechanism for this agreement although this option was mentioned to them. This is a five-year $1.57 million project emphasizing coastal biodiversity conservation and sustainable livelihoods in two landscape and seascape areas of mainland Tanzania, in three districts – Mkuranga, Bagamoyo and Pangani. Activities include sustainable fisheries management in these districts – including reductions of trawler by-catch, including sea turtles, and establishment of no-take zones, as well as an assessment of freshwater flows to the Wami River estuary which is within the boundaries of Sadaani National Park. On this later activity, our goal is to collaborate with the Global Water for Sustainability Program (GLOWS) team. While this cooperative agreement is not strictly an 'Associate Award" under the SUCCESS LWA Program, it is part of the "family" of USAID-supported projects, which contribute to the overall goals of the SUCCESS Program.

The SUCCESS Program is also coordinating with the PEACE Project, supported by USAID Washington/EGAT biodiversity team and implemented by CRC. This project – geographically situated in the SUCCESS priority districts of Pangani and Bagamoyo – is a two-year effort incorporating the dimensions of Population, Gender and HIV/AIDS into coastal conservation efforts in Tanzania.

SUCCESS provides some technical assistance to field sites and beneficiaries for both the Mission-funded and PEACE projects where mariculture activities are being undertaken. With three active sources of USAID funding in Tanzania for CRC's overall portfolio of activities, CRC and its in-country team keep the Mission fully informed of the entire portfolio of USAID-supported on-going activities with regular briefings provided to the Mission's biodiversity, and health and HIV/AIDS teams.

Ecuador

In September 2005, the SUCCESS program provided partial support for a three-day self-assessment workshop of USAID-supported partners involved in revitalizing the Galapagos Marine Reserve initiatives. SUCCESS provided Stephen Olsen from CRC and Emilio Ochoa from EcoCostas, as facilitators for this workshop. EcoCostas' Avina Foundation-supported program also contributed to bring in a resource person (Alejandro Robles) who presented on the management of multiple uses in the Gulf of California. Mr. Olsen and representatives of EcoCostas also met with the USAID Mission's environment and democracy and governance groups to brief them on the SUCCESS activities on-going in Ecuador. EcoCostas also briefed the Mission in December on watershed mapping activities and chame culture that have been supported directly with Mission funds, and updated them on the SUCCESS-supported activities as well.

Nicaragua

There have been no direct contacts with the Nicaragua Mission during this reporting period although Maria Haws and Brian Crawford have scheduled a briefing during their planned March 2006 visit to Nicaragua.

Annex A: Performance Management Plan Report

Performance Management Plan Report

"Performance management is the systematic process of monitoring the results of activities; collecting and analyzing performance information to track progress toward planned results; using performance information to influence program decision-making and resource allocation; and communicating results achieved, or not attained, to advance organizational learning and tell the Agency's story." (ADS 200.6)

This Performance Management Report shows the progress that the SUCCESS program has made towards its targets for FY 05 and FY 06. The report is based on the Performance Management Plan, which was approved in December 2005. The report will begin by explaining the SUCCESS Project logic, followed by outlining how data was collected and analyzed. Thereafter we will present an overview of the results for SUCCESS as a whole and the detailed results report per indicator and country.

The SUCCESS Project Logic

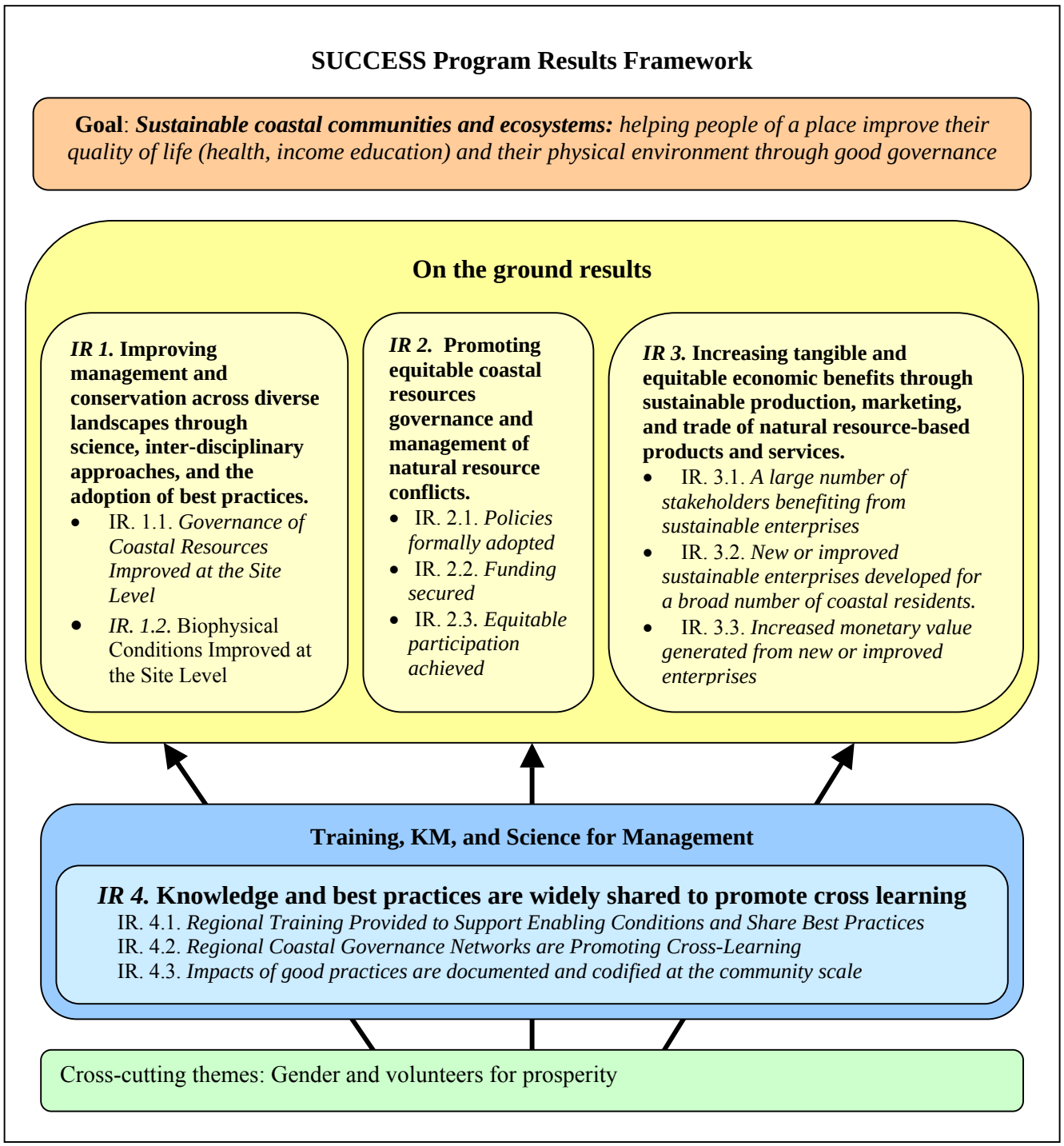
The SUCCESS Program's goal *is to help the people of the place improve their quality of life (health, income education) and their physical environment through good governance.* This is a long-term objective (a third order outcome) that the Program will contribute to over the Life-of-Program. To achieve this goal, the Program has established four program elements. The first element, "On the ground results", has three underlying IRs:

IR 1. Improving management and conservation across diverse landscapes through science, inter-disciplinary approaches, and the adoption of best practices
IR 2. Promoting equitable coastal resources governance and management of natural resource conflicts
IR 3. Increasing tangible and equitable economic benefits through sustainable production, marketing, and trade of natural resource-based products and services

The other three elements together form the fourth "cross-cutting" IR of "*knowledge and best practices are widely shared to promote cross learning*". There are several sub-intermediate results under each IR (Figure 1).

For each sub-IR, we have developed one or two indicators. These are presented in the results framework below. The results framework shows the targets for the SUCCESS Program as a whole (when applicable), the frequency of monitoring and what data sources/evidence this will be used to gauge if the targets have been met. More specific information on the targets and results for each country is presented in more detail below.

Figure 2. Schematic of the SUCCESS Project Framework



Data collection, management, and quality control

The CRC M&E specialist coordinates the collection of monitoring data under supervision by the SUCCESS Program Director. Each field site has a designated monitoring and

evaluation specialist who is responsible for collecting PMP data and conducting data quality assessments. These specialists are:

- Tanzania: Aviti Mmochi
- Nicaragua: Agnes Saborio
- Ecuador: Luga Rehfisch
- CRC-based indicators (e.g. volunteers and training) Kim Kaine
- Overall coordinator: Elin Torell

During the last reporting period, the CRC Monitoring and Evaluation specialist provided on-site technical assistance to the Tanzania site's monitoring and evaluation efforts to ensure the results framework is properly monitored. She also reviewed the PMP and indicators with staff from each country during the SUCCESS annual partners meeting in October 2005.

The field coordinators collected performance management data for this report in December 2005. They sent the information to the CRC based M&E specialist, who synthesized the report and conducted a data quality assessment. According to the ADS 203.3.5.1, the performance data in the PMP needs to meet five data quality standards:

a) *Validity:* Data should clearly and adequately represent the intended result. It should also be clear whether the data reflect a bias.
b) *Integrity:* Data that are collected, analyzed, and reported should have established mechanisms in place to reduce the possibility that they are intentionally manipulated for political or personal reasons.
c) *Precision:* Data should be sufficiently precise to present a fair picture of performance and enable management decision-making at the appropriate levels.
d) *Reliability:* Data should reflect stable and consistent data collection processes and analysis methods over time.
e) *Timeliness:* Data should be timely enough to influence management decision-making at the appropriate levels.

For this semi-annual report, we measured only indicators of first order outcomes. These indicators are quantitative, simple, and straight forward (e.g. studies completed, individuals trained, number of volunteers). To ensure that the data is valid, we will follow the schedule laid out above, with the deliverables/artifacts working as Data Source/ Evidence that the targets have been met. More complex indicators and targets (e.g. *Monetary value generated from sustainable natural resources or conservation initiatives*) will be measured in Year three.

Overview of the Results 10/01/04 - 12/31/05

This table gives an overview of the "rolled-up" results for SUCCESS in Year One and Year Two (until 12/31/05). It shows the targets and results per year as well as the cumulative results relative to the LOP Target. The SUCCESS Results Framework organized by the four project IRs and two cross-cutting themes (volunteers and gender). The table also states how often the monitoring is taking place (showing that two indicators will not be measured until Year Three) and the data source/evidence for each indicator. These evidences are filed in a PMP Evidence Database stored at CRC.

IR. 1 Improving management and conservation across diverse landscapes through science, inter-disciplinary approaches, and the adoption of best practices.	**indicator**	**FY 05 Target**	**FY 05 Results**	**FY 06 Target**	**FY 06 Results (Oct 1 - Dec 31)**	**LOP Targets**	**Cum. results**
Sub IR 1.1 Governance of Coastal Resources Improved at the Site Level	1. Number of hectares with improved natural resource management, including biologically significant areas, watersheds, forest areas, and sustainable agricultural lands	0	132	10839	5252	59079	5384
Sub IR 1.2 Biophysical Conditions Improved at the Site Level	2. Number of hectares showing stable or improved biophysical conditions for selected parameter(s)	This indicator will be measured in Year Three				improved	

IR. 2. Promoting equitable coastal resources governance and management of natural resource conflicts.	**Indicator**	**FY 05 Target**	**FY 05 Results**	**FY 06 Target**	**FY 06 Results (Oct 1 - Dec 31)**	**LOP Targets**	**Cum. results**
Sub IR 2.1 Policies formally adopted	3. Number of sustainable natural resource management and conservation policies, laws, agreements, or regulations implemented	0	0	0	0	9	0
Sub IR 2.2 Funding secured	4. Leveraged funding and financing	No target	158,987	No target	0		
Sub IR 2.3 Equitable participation achieved	5. Number of persons participating in coastal resources and conservation planning initiatives (gender disaggregated)	123	123	620	93	2381	247
IR 3. Increasing tangible and equitable economic benefits through sustainable production, marketing, and trade of natural resource-based products and services.	**Indicator**	**FY 05 Target**	**FY 05 Results**	**FY 06 Target**	**FY 06 Results (Oct 1 - Dec 31)**	**LOP Targets**	**Cum. results**
Sub IR 3.1 A large number of stakeholders benefiting from sustainable enterprises	6. Number of full time jobs in excess of two weeks created	118	118	241	35	981	153
Sub IR 3.2 New or improved sustainable enterprises developed for a broad number of coastal residents.	7. Number of new or improved enterprises developed	46	46	72	17	222	63
Sub IR 3.3 Increased monetary value generated from new or improved enterprises	8. Monetary value generated from sustainable natural resources or conservation initiatives (USD or equivalent)	This indicator will be measured in Year Three				improved	

IR 4. Knowledge and best practices are widely shared to promote cross learning	Indicator	FY 05 Target	FY 05 Results	FY 06 Target	FY 06 Results (Oct 1 - Dec 31)	LOP Targets	Cum. results
Sub IR 4.1 Regional Training Provided to Support Enabling Conditions and Share Best Practices	9. Number of people trained (gender disaggregated)	75	93	150	133	500	226
Sub IR 4.1 Regional Training Provided to Support Enabling Conditions and Share Best Practices	10. Number of training courses implemented	3	5	10	9	22	14
Sub IR 4.2 Regional Coastal Governance Networks are Promoting Cross-Learning	11. Number of active participants in web-based regional networks (gender disaggregated)	0	20	17	1	28	21
Sub IR 4.3 Impacts of good practices are documented and codified at the community scale	12. Publications documenting impacts of best practices	No target	3	No target	0	No target	3
CT 1. Volunteers for Prosperity	**Indicator**	**FY 05 Target**	**FY 05 Results**	**FY 06 Target**	**FY 06 Results (Oct 1 - Dec 31)**	**LOP Targets**	**Cum. results**
CT 1. Volunteer international opportunities provided to US professionals to work on technical projects overseas.	13. Number of American volunteers	2	2	2	1	10	3
CT 1. Volunteer international opportunities provided to US professionals to work on technical projects overseas.	14. Volunteer person days	24	24	24	16	120	40
CT 1. Volunteer international opportunities provided to US professionals to work on technical projects overseas.	15. Value of volunteer time ($)	12636	12636	12952	2203	66419	14839

Gender mainstreaming	Indicator	FY 05 Target	FY 05 Results	FY 06 Target	FY 06 Results (Oct 1 - Dec 31)	LOP Targets	Cum. results
Sub IR 2.3 Equitable participation achieved (Ind 5)	16. % females participating in coastal resources and conservation planning initiatives	74%	74%	78%	78%	57%	76%
Sub IR 3.1 A large number of stakeholders benefiting from sustainable enterprises	17. % females with new full time jobs in excess of two weeks created	75%	75%	51%	100%	43%	81%
Sub IR. 4.1 Regional Training Provided to Support Enabling Conditions and Share Best Practices	18. % females trained	40%	30%	40%	26%	40%	28%
Sub IR 4.2 Regional Coastal Governance Networks are Promoting Cross-Learning	19. Number of female participants in web-based regional networks	0%	40%	47%	0%	43%	38%

PERFORMANCE MONITORING PER INDICATOR

IR 1. Improving management and conservation across diverse landscapes through science, interdisciplinary approaches, and the adoption of best practices

IR 1.1 Governance of Coastal Resources Improved at the Site Level

Indicator 1: Number of hectares with improved natural resource management, including biologically significant areas, watersheds, forest areas, and sustainable agricultural lands

Definition: ICM programs and activities set the stage and build the foundation for the improvement of coastal resources. When an ICM program is in place and functioning it is an improvement to the management process with the potential to lead to the on-the-ground improvement in coastal resources. Therefore those geographic areas that are part of USAID sponsored ICM programs can be considered "improved" as a result of those activities undertaken by the program. *The purpose of this indicator is to document the geographic extent of coastal resources falling under improved management regimes as part of the SUCCESS Program.*

The improved areas are reported in hectares. The area claimed as improved is that area that has been defined by Program staff, as the boundaries for the ICM program and/or that will be covered through an ICM related plan. For each site included, the area will be designated as containing one or more of the following types of: biologically significant, watershed, forests, sustainable agricultural lands (for our purposes this will be area of sustainable aquaculture or mariculture lands as well as terrestrial agriculture lands.) If more than one type is checked per site – the amount of each type of area will be calculated and footnoted in the table. Area does not have to be of either one type or another, so that summing total types of area can be equal to or greater than the area under improved management (in other words, double counting is allowed).

Improved management indicates that the project or program area is undergoing a management process that is laying the groundwork for improving environmental and resource conditions. This groundwork laying process often begins with assessment work and ends with management actions implemented as per the Policy Cycle. As each of the steps is taken, the degree of improved management of coastal resources is enhanced. The number of hectares is calculated as a percentage of the total hectares of the area that is under improved management. The percentage depends on where the project is at in the policy cycle and the type of interventions made. For example, in Tanzania the policy process targets shown under Indicator 3 are used to determine the target hectares:

- Assessment and planning finalized (40% of total hectares)
- Plan adopted (40% of total hectares)
- Management actions implemented (20% of total hectares)

Data Source/Evidence: GIS maps for each site

Table 1. Number of hectares with improved natural resources management, including biologically significant areas, watersheds, forest areas, and sustainable agricultural lands.

Country/Place	Target (hectares)						Type of Area			
	FY 05	*FY 06*	*FY 07*	*FY 08*	*FY 09*	*LOP target*	*BS*	*W*	*F*	*A*
Tanzania	**0**	**3160**	**5480**	**3900**	**1160**	***13700***				
Fumba	0	1440	1440	720	0	***3600***	x			x
Mkuranga	0	0	2320	2320	1160	***5800***			x	x
Bagamoyo	0	1720	1720	860	0	***4300***			x	x
Ecuador/Cojimies	**0**	**5**	**190**	**95**	**0**	***290***	x	x		x
Nicaragua	**0**	**7674**	**8703**	**5125**	**23459**	***45089***				
Padre Ramos	0	2446	3200	4300	7500	***17573***	x	x	x	x
Estero Real	0	5228	5503	825	15959	***27516***	x	x		x
Total	***0***	***10839***	***14373***	***9120***	***24619***	***59079***				

Country/Place	Actual (hectares)						Type of Area			
	FY 05	*FY 06*	*FY 07*	*FY 08*	*FY 09*	*Cumulative*	*BS*	*W*	*F*	*A*
Tanzania	**5**	**2**				**7**				
Fumba	3	0				3	x			x
Mkuranga	2	0				2			x	x
Bagamoyo	0	2				2			x	x
Ecuador/Cojimies	**0**	**0**				**0**	x	x		x
Nicaragua	**127**	**5250**				**5377**				
Padre Ramos	127	0				127	x	x	x	x
Estero Real	0	5250				5250	x	x		x
Total	**132**	**5252**				**5384**				

Type of area includes the following categories (more than one category can be checked): BS – Biologically Significant; W- Watershed; F- Forests; A - Agriculture/Aquaculture/Mariculture lands

Comments on Results: The numbers of hectares are, as expected, relatively low for the field sites. As each field site is initiating ICM-related planning efforts this year, we anticipate that the targets for Year 2 will be met and reported in the next semi-annual report.

IR 1.2 Biophysical conditions improved at the site level

Indicator 2: Number of hectares showing stable or improved biophysical conditions for selected parameter(s)

Definition – Area under improved management where there is biophysical monitoring data showing stability, improvement, or slowing in the rate of decline in one or more selected parameters over time. Parameter(s) selected will depend on the type of management actions taken and may include one of the following, or others:

- Percent live hard coral cover
- Relative fish or other target organism abundance
- Reserve effect (ratio of parameter inside versus outside the reserve)

We will only measure biophysical conditions at two sites where we expect to see improvements as a direct result of Program activities during the SUCCESS Life-of-Program (Fumba/Tanzania and Padre Ramos/Nicaragua).

Table 2 Hectares with stable, improved, or a slowing in the rate of decline in the biophysical conditions

fiscal year	Target (stable/improved)			Type of Area			
	FY 07	FY 09	LOP target	BS	W	F	A
Tanzania							
Fumba	stable	improved	improved	x			x
Nicaragua							
Padre Ramos	stable	improved	improved		x		x
Total							

Comments on Results

We will measure the biophysical conditions at these sites at two points in time – in 2007 and 2009. Therefore, we have no results to report for this semi-annual report.

IR 2. Promoting equitable coastal resources governance and management of natural resource conflicts

IR 2.1 Policies formally adopted

Indicator 3: Number of sustainable natural resource management and conservation policies, laws, agreements, or regulations implemented

Definition: Implementing policies and strategies are critical enabling conditions to achieve healthy ecosystems and sustainable resource management. The purpose of this indicator is to document advances in implementing ICM-related policies and strategies. The indicator tracks coastal management policies and strategies developed and submitted for consideration, formally adopted by an agency capable of implementation and implemented by the adopting agency. Movement towards implementation is tracked in Table 1. A policy or strategy is considered developed when it has been drafted and submitted to an appropriate institution for review and adoption. A policy or strategy is considered adopted when it has been formally approved for implementation by an appropriate institution. A policy or strategy is considered implemented when at least one actionable element has been put in place and becomes part of an institution's operations on a routine and regular basis. Coastal management policies and strategies are defined as written documents that are sanctioned by a relevant entity (e.g. local government, group of villages managing an area or national government). Policies adopted by individual villages do not count. Examples of policies and strategies are laws, decrees, agreements, regulations, ordinances, management plans, guidance, and best management practices (BMPs). Policies and strategies include those formed by government, non-government, civil society and private sector stakeholders

Data Source/ Evidence: policy and strategy documents, letters of adoption, implementation documents, plans, etc.

Comments on Results

We do not expect to count any policies until Year 3. The reason is that we do not count a policy until it has been adopted. However, in Nicaragua, the "Regulación en Pesquerías de Conchas" has been developed and we expect it to be adopted shortly. In Tanzania, the field team has begun discussions with communities in Fumba to develop a zoning scheme for the bivalve harvest. Initial planning meetings have also taken place in Ecuador.

Indicator 3. Number of sustainable natural resource management and conservation policies, laws, agreements, or regulations, implemented

Country	Name of policy	Target = Developed (D), Adopted (A), Implemented (I)					
		FY 05	*FY 06*	*FY 07*	*FY 08*	*FY 09*	LOP target
Tanzania		**0**		**2**	**1**		**3**
	Menai Bay Shell Fishing Zoning Plan		D	A	I	I	
	Bagamoyo Zoning agreement seaweed/fishing		D	A	I	I	
	Mkuranga Milkfish/Saltpond zoning plan			D	A	I	
Ecuador/Cojimies		**0**		**2**	**1**		**3**
	Ordenamiento de la poblacion de Bolivar			D	A	I	
	Manejo de bosque		D	A	I	I	
	Pesquerie de concha en Bolivar		D	A	I	I	
Nicaragua		**0**					**3**
	Monitoreo para Estero Real			D	A	I	
	Buenas Prácticas de Manejo Estero Real			D	A	I	
	Regulación en Pesquerías de conchas				D	A	
Total		**0**	**0**	**4**	**4**	**1**	**9**

Country	Name of policy	Actual = Developed (D), Adopted (A), Implemented (I)					
		FY 05	*FY 06*	*FY 07*	*FY 08*	*FY 09*	Cumulative
Tanzania		**0**	**0**				
	Menai Bay Shell Fishing Zoning Plan						
	Bagamoyo Zoning agreement seaweed/fishing						
	Mkuranga Milkfish/Saltpond zoning plan						
Ecuador/Cojimies		**0**	**0**				
	Ordenamiento de la poblacion de Bolivar						
	Manejo de bosque						
	Pesquerie de concha en Bolivar						
Nicaragua		**0**	**0**				
	Monitoreo para Estero Real						
	Buenas Prácticas de Manejo Estero Real						
	Regulación en Pesquerías de conchas		D				
Total		**0**	**0**				

IR 2.2 Funding Secured

Indicator 4: Leveraged funding and financing

Definition: This indicator measures additional, non-SUCCESS funded support, by way of leveraged funding and/or in-kind contributions to SUCCESS field sites from other sources (leveraged funding for the overall SUCCESS initiative is captured in the annual reports). The sources of these in-kind or leveraged services and funds are those that do not originate from USAID funds. They can be from NGOs, foundations, in-country governments, etc.

There are no targets for this indicator.

Data Source/ Evidence: Letters of commitment and awards, copy of host-government budgets, letters from host country governments

Table 4. Leveraged funding

fiscal year	Nature of funding	Actual (dollars secured)					
		FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	FY 09	Cumulative
Tanzania		600	0				**600**
	Private funding						
Ecuador/Cojimies		35,000	0				**3,5000**
	Additional funding from USAD Ecuador and Peru for project-related activities						
Nicaragua		123,387	0				**123,387**
	Funding from OIKOS, UCRACEP, and Japan						
Total		**158,987**	**0**				**158,987**

Comments on results: we do not have targets for this indicator, but are counting the funds leveraged to our field site initiatives annually. In Year 1, our partners leveraged significant funds for the fieldwork in Ecuador and Nicaragua.

IR 2.3 Equitable Participation

Indicator 5: Number of persons participating in coastal resources and conservation planning initiatives (gender disaggregated)

Definition: This indicator measures the number of men and women who are engaged in the planning, adoption, and implementation of natural resource management and conservation policies and strategies. By being engaged in these activities, it is assumed that the men and women will get more voice in natural resources decisions, contributing to more equitable governance of coastal resources.

Data Source/ Evidence: List of participants that take part in planning and implementation activities (male and female)

Table 5. Number of Participants

Target (no of participants and % women)												
	FY 05		**FY 06**		**FY 07**		**FY 08**		**FY 09**		**Cumulative**	
Country/Place	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women
Tanzania	**0**	**0**	**396**	**42%**	**511**	**31%**	**335**	**36%**	**0**	**0**	***1242***	***36%***
Fumba	0	0	125	99%	200	50%	200	50%	0	0	***525***	***62%***
Mkuranga	0	0	0	0	40	50%	0	0	0	0	***40***	***50%***
Bagamoyo	0	0	271	15%	271	15%	135	15%	0	0	***677***	***15%***
Ecuador/Cojimies	***0***	***0***	**174**	78%	**174**	**78%**	**174**	**78%**	**174**	**78%**	***819***	***77%***
Nicaragua	**0**	**0**	**50**	**20%**	**70**	**31%**	**90**	**39%**	**110**	**39%**	***320***	***34%***
Padre Ramos	0	0	30	17%	30	40%	50	40%	55	45%	***165***	***38%***
Estero Real	0	0	20	25%	40	25%	40	38%	55	33%	***155***	***31%***
Total	***0***	***0***	***620***	***78%***	***755***	**42%**	***599***	**48%**	***284***	**63%**	***2381***	**57%**

	Actual (no of participants and % women)											
	FY 05		**FY 06**		**FY 07**		**FY 08**		**FY 09**		**Cumulative**	
Country/Place	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women
Tanzania	**0**		**26**	***81%***							**26**	**81%**
Fumba	0		14	*100%*							14	100%
Mkuranga	0		12	*58%*							12	58%
Bagamoyo	0		0	*0%*							0	0%
Ecuador/Cojimies	**123**	**74%**	**41**	***95%***							**164**	**79%**
Nicaragua	**0**		**57**	***37%***							**57**	**37%**
Padre Ramos	0		9	67%							9	67%
Estero Real	0		17	41%							17	41%
Total	***123***	***74%***	***93***	***78%***							**216**	**76%**

Comments on Results: In Year 1, planning efforts began in Ecuador, whereas Nicaragua and Tanzania concentrated their efforts on training and governance baselines (Nicaragua) and training and livelihood development (Tanzania). In the first quarter of FY 06, all field sites have started planning initiatives and we are on our way to meeting the annual target.

IR 3. Increasing tangible and equitable economic benefits through sustainable production, marketing, and trade of natural resource-based products and services

IR 3.1 Number of Beneficiaries

Indicator 6: Number of full time jobs in excess of two weeks created

Definition: This indicator measures the number of men and women who are engaged in micro-enterprises and other natural resource-based livelihood development schemes. By being engaged in these activities, it is assumed that the men and women will achieve increasing tangible and equitable economic benefits. For areas where sustainable fisheries management plans have been adopted, number of fishers impacted by the fisheries plan will be included here.

Data Source/ Evidence: List of beneficiaries (male and female) or number of fishers in the management area taken from census data of fisheries statistics report.

Table 6. Number of Beneficiaries

	Target (no persons with new employment and % women)											
	FY 05		**FY 06**		**FY 07**		**FY 08**		**FY 09**		**Cumulative**	
Country/Place	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women	***Total***	***% women***
Tanzania	***118***	**75%**	**140**	**50%**	**110**	**50%**	**55**	**51%**	**0**	**0**	***423***	***57%***
Fumba	*26*	96%	50	50%	50	50%	25	52%	0	0	***151***	***58%***
Mkuranga	*34*	53%	10	50%	10	50%	5	40%	0	0	***59***	***51%***
Bagamoyo	*58*	79%	80	50%	50	50%	25	52%	0	0	***213***	***58%***
Ecuador/Cojimies	**0**	**0%**	**38**	**66%**	**32**	**78%**	**20**	**25%**	**0**	**0**	***90***	***61%***
Nicaragua	**0**		**63**	**43%**	**113**	**35%**	**133**	**38%**	**159**	**38%**	**468**	**38%**
Padre Ramos	0	**0%**	28	**61%**	68	**35%**	78	**36%**	91	**34%**	**265**	**38%**
Estero Real	0	**0%**	35	**29%**	45	**33%**	55	**40%**	68	**43%**	**203**	**37%**
Total	***118***	**75%**	***241***	**51%**	***255***	**47%**	***208***	**40%**	***159***	**8%**	***981***	**43%**

	Actual (no persons with new employment and % women)											
Place	**FY 05**		**FY 06**		**FY 07**		**FY 08**		**FY 09**		**Cumulative**	
	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women
Tanzania	*118*	**75%**	**35**	**100%**							**153**	**81%**
Fumba	*26*	**96%**	0	**0%**							26	96%
Mkuranga	*34*	**53%**	0	**0%**							34	53%
Bagamoyo	*58*	**79%**	35	**100%**							93	87%
Ecuador/Cojimies	**0**		0	**0%**							**0**	**0%**
Nicaragua	**0**		**0**	**0%**							**0**	**0%**
Padre Ramos	0		0	**0%**							0	0%
Estero Real	0		0	**0%**							0	0%
Total	***118***	**75%**	***35***	**100%**							**153**	**81%**

Comments on results: This activity has advanced significantly in Tanzania, whereas it is still under development in Nicaragua and Ecuador. In Ecuador, EcoCostas has initiated chame cultivation with 80 beneficiaries; but this has been done with funding from the Ecuador Mission and, therefore, is not captured in this report. However, Ecuador anticipates building on this experience to initiate chame cultivation with SUCCESS Leader Award funds early in 2006.

IR 3.2 New or improved sustainable enterprises developed for a broad number of coastal residents.

Indicator 7: Number of new or improved enterprises developed

Definition: This indicator measures the number of new or improved income opportunities/enterprises developed through the SUCCESS Program. The livelihood development will be part of a package of extension services delivered to the targeted beneficiaries. In the first year, this will include provision of technical and business support services to groups of mariculture farmers on culture technology and post harvest handling as well as micro-financing, marketing assistance, and training on entrepreneurship. In later years, it may also include other forms of livelihood opportunities (e.g. beekeeping and community-based tourism). This indicator captures the end-stage of the extension services – income opportunities/enterprises developed. It does not capture the revenues generated from the enterprises (see Indicator 8). For areas where sustainable fisheries management plans have been adopted, the number of fishing enterprises impacted by the fisheries plan will be included here. For an estimate of the number of fishing enterprises, the number of vessels in the management area will be used as the unit of measure. Where no vessels are used (e.g. cockle or bivalve gleaners), the number of households engaged in this form of fishing will be used.

Data Source/ Evidence: list of enterprises, fisheries statistics, or report of field survey

Table 7. Number of new enterprises

Country/place	Type of enterprise	Target (no of enterprises)					
		FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	FY 09	LOP target
Tanzania		**46**	**67**	**52**	**21**	**0**	***186***
Fumba	Bivalve culture	13	25	25	10	0	***73***
Mkuranga	Milkfish and tilapia culture	4	2	2	1	0	***9***
Bagamoyo	Seaweed and milkfish culture	29	40	25	10	0	***104***
Ecuador/Cojimies		**0**	**1**	**3**	**4**	**0**	***8***
	Agricultura-Miel	0	0	1	1	0	***2***
	Chame	0	1	1	1	0	***3***
	Bosque	0	0	0	1	0	***1***
	Bivalve	0	0	1	1	0	***2***
Nicaragua		**0**	**4**	**5**	**8**	**11**	***28***
Padre Ramos	Turismo rural y bancos comunitarios	0	4	5	8	11	***28***
Total		**46**	**72**	**60**	**33**	**11**	**222**

Country/place	Type of enterprise	Actual (no of enterprises)					
		FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	FY 09	Cumulative
Tanzania		**46**	**17**				**63**
Fumba	Bivalve culture	13	0				13
Mkuranga	Milkfish and tilapia culture	4	0				4
Bagamoyo	Seaweed and milkfish culture	29	17				46
Ecuador/Cojimies		**0**	**0**				**0**
Nicaragua		**0**	**0**				**0**
Total		**46**	**17**				**63**

Comments on results: The comments for this indicator are similar to those for indicator seven. Tanzania initiated livelihood activities already in FY 05, whereas Nicaragua and Ecuador are expected to do so in 2006.

IR 3.3 Revenue generated from sustainable natural resources or conservation initiatives (USD or equivalent)

Indicator 8: Monetary value generated from sustainable natural resources or conservation initiatives (USD or equivalent)

Definition: This indicator measures the monetary value generated from the natural-resource based enterprises developed through SUCCESS as well as the indirect value of improved resource management. The indicator captures the total monetary value – including the actual revenue generated and, where applicable, the estimated value of ecological services provided. The indicator also measures the economic impact on local communities – number of households benefiting from increased income, number of women with increased income, and the average increase per household. The revenues and increases in income will be captured through a survey of beneficiaries.

Increased monetary value generated will be measured through administration of a survey of a random sample of direct beneficiaries serviced by the Program. The surveys will be conducted in 2007 and 2009. These surveys will be short and simple – no more than 15-20 minutes per survey and no more than one to two pages long. Sample size will be large enough to make a statistically significant inference for the entire population of beneficiaries. For areas where sustainable fisheries management plans have been adopted, fishing enterprises impacted by a fisheries plan will be included here. For an estimate of the increased monetary value generated, a sample of fisher households in the management area will be used and the average number of fishers per household calculated. Total number of fisher households in the management area will also be collected from key informants or fisheries statistics to determine total number of beneficiaries. Total monetary value will be measured based on the users' perceptions regarding changes in catch. Methods for quantifying indirect values generated through SUCCESS will be developed in collaboration with a resource economist.

There are no targets for this indicator

Data Source/ Evidence: Beneficiary survey and selected secondary data

Table 8. Increased monetary value

Country/site	FY 07				FY 09			
	actual total value	number of beneficiaries with increased income	% women with increased income	average increased income	actual total value	number of beneficiaries with increased income	% women with increased income	average increased income
Tanzania								
Fumba								
Mkuranga								
Bagamoyo								
Ecuador/Cojimies								
Nicaragua								
Padre Ramos								
Estero Real								
Total								

Comments on results: We will measure the increased monetary value at these sites at two points in time – in 2007 and 2009. Therefore, we have no results to report for this semi-annual report.

IR 4. Knowledge and Best Practices are widely shared to promote cross-learning

IR 4.1 Regional training programs provided to support enabling conditions and share best practices

Indicator 9: Number of people trained (gender disaggregated)

Definition: This indicator assesses the increased capacity of ICM professionals to perform their duties by measuring the number of ICM professionals trained through SUCCESS, disaggregated by gender. Training-of-Trainers is considered to be a training program. Workshops are considered a training event provided that the primary objective is to increase capacity of local stakeholders to more effectively undertake or complete the ICM project being conducted in their area. Detailed information on each training event and its participants is also submitted electronically to USAID's TraiNet system. This indicator will capture all training courses implemented by the Program – regional, national as well as local events.

Data Source/ Evidence: List of Training participants, signed participant compacts

Table 9a. Target number of participants attending training programs (all countries combined)

Target (for all sites)											
FY 05		**FY 06**		**FY 07**		**FY 08**		**FY 09**		**Cumulative**	
Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women
75	30	150	30	100	30	100	30	75	30	500	30

Table 9b. Actual number of participants attending training programs

Place/date	Event	FY 05		FY 06		FY 07		FY 08		FY 09		Cumulative	
		Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women
Tanzania		**21**	**29%**	**21**	**29%**							**42**	**29%**
	First Mariculture training	21	29%										
12/05/05	Second Mariculture training			21	29%								
Ecuador		**52**	**31%**	**13**	**38%**							**65**	**32%**
08/02/05	Basics of extension August 2-5	26	23%										
09/03/05	Validacion de Perafil y Generacion de lan Vision de la Zona	26	38%										
10/03/05	Taller para Promotores			13	38%								
Nicaragua		**20**	**30%**	**99**	**24%**							**119**	**25%**
07/29/05	Basics of extension	20	30%										
08/10/05	Bivalve mariculture	No data	No data										
10/07/05	Bosque Monglar			16	**31%**								
10/20/05	Problemas Ambientales y Socio-económicas de la Industria Acuícola			*11*	**18%**								
10/21/05	Biologio de Comores Pencido			17	**29%**								
11/03/05	Un nuevo desorrollo para el cultivo del comoron			11	**18%**								
11/17/05	Marea Roja			*9*	**22%**								
11/18/05	Biologia de Moluscos			17	**29%**								
12/02/05	Metodos para identificar poslarvas Silvestres			18	**17%**								
Total		**93**	**30%**	**133**	**26%**							**226**	**28%**

Comments on results: We are on target with the numbers of participants and the percentage of female participation. For the August 10th training in Nicaragua, we are yet to obtain TraiNet information about the number of participants and percent women so this percentage may change slightly when the data is updated.

IR 4.1 Regional training programs provided to support enabling conditions and share best practices

Indicator 10: Number of training courses implemented

Definition: This indicator assesses the increased capacity of ICM professionals to perform their duties by measuring the number of training events provided through SUCCESS. Training-of-Trainers is considered to be a training program. Workshops are considered a training event provided that the primary objective is to increase the capacity of local stakeholders to more effectively undertake or complete the ICM project being conducted in their area. Detailed information on each training event and its participants is also submitted electronically to USAID's TraiNet system. This indicator will capture all training courses implemented by the project – regional, national as well as local events.

Data Source/ Evidence: Training agendas

Table 10A. Target Training Programs

Country	Target (no of training courses)					
	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	FY 09	LOP target
Tanzania	**1**	6	1	1	1	10
Ecuador	**1**	1	1	1	1	5
Nicaragua	**1**	3	1	1	1	7
Total	**3**	**10**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**22**

Table 10B. Actual Training Programs

Country/date	Training topic/ name	Actual (no of training courses)					
		FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	FY 09	Cumulative
Tanzania		**1**	**1**				**2**
	First Mariculture training						
12/05/05	Second Mariculture training						
Ecuador		**2**	**1**				**3**
08/02/05	Basics of extension August 2-5						
09/03/05	Validacion de Perafil y Generacion de lan Vision de la Zona						
10/03/05	Taller para Promotores						
Nicaragua		**2**	**7**				**9**
07/29/05	Basics of extension						
08/10/05	Bivalve mariculture						
10/07/05	Bosque Monglar						
10/20/05	Problemas Ambientales y Socio-económicas de la Industria Acuícola						
10/21/05	Biologio de Comores Pencido						
11/03/05	Un nuevo desorrollo para el cultivo del comoron						
11/17/05	Marea Roja						
11/18/05	Biologia de Moluscos						
12/02/05	Metodos para identificar poslarvas Silvestres						
Total		**5**	**9**				**14**

Comments on Results: In the first quarter of FY 06, we have organized nine training courses, of which seven were in Nicaragua. There has been some confusion around what

qualifies as training. Because we decided to count one-day extension workshops in Nicaragua as training, the number of training events turned out to be much higher than the target in this country. We expect that the bulk of the training courses in East Africa for FY 06 will be held in the spring and summer of 2006.

IR 4.2. Regional Coastal Governance Networks are Promoting Cross-Learning

Indicator 11: Number of active participants in web-based regional networks

Definition: The SUCCESS program intends to assist in the development of a web-based knowledge management system in Latin America and East Africa. This indicator will measure the number of participants that are active in these networks.

Data Source/ Evidence: Participant lists, training compacts

Table 11. Number of active participants

	Target (no of new participants)											
Place	**FY 05**		**FY 06**		**FY 07**		**FY 08**		**FY 09**		**Life of project target**	
	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women
East Africa	0	0	3	33%	4	25%	3	33%	0		10	30%
Latin America	0	0	14	50%	4	50%	0	0%	0		18	50%
Total	0	0	17	47%	8	38%	3	33%	0	0	28	43%

	Actual (no of new participants)											
Place	**FY 05**		**FY 06**		**FY 07**		**FY 08**		**FY 09**		**Cumulative**	
	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women	Total	% women
East Africa	0	0	1	0							**1**	**0**
Latin America	20	40%	0	0							**20**	**40%**
Total	**20**	**40%**	**1**	**0**							**21**	**38%**

Comments on results: The Latin America Network is ongoing and since the network was formed in FY 05 with 20 participants, we will likely not meet our target for FY 06 (which is when we expected the network to be formed). But the Life-of-Program target should be met. We have counted one participant in the East Africa network for FY 06. While one participant does not make a network, we counted this person as he is the person working to develop the network in East Africa. This network will move forward when Bob Bowen of the CRC office and who is leading development of the KM system visits East Africa in March 2006.

IR 4.3. Impacts of good practices are documented and codified at the community scale

Indicator 12: Publications documenting impacts of best practices

Definition: This indicator 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 through SUCCESS. Publications include any awareness building materials, such as project brochures, maps, posters, profiles or eco-histories, press releases, management plans, and video tapes. Actual and Target Number Produced are numbers of each different publication, not total number of copies of each publication produced. No targets are set for number of copies, although number of copies will be included in the report.

Data Source/ Evidence: copy of publications

There are no targets for this indicator

Table 12. Publications

Place	Name of publication	Number of publications					
		FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	FY 09	Cumulative
Tanzania		1	0				1
	aquanews article						
Ecuador		1	0				1
	Se elaborará una publicación sobre moluscos						
Nicaragua		1	0				1
	Se elaborará una publicación sobre el Estero Real (aquanews article)						
Total		3	0				3

Comments on results: For this indicator, we have no targets, but are monitoring the number of publications that are produced by the SUCCESS Program. However, we expect at least one publication from each field site each year. Once the learning program is implemented, we also expect to see publications (e.g. articles) that cut across the field programs.

Cross-cutting theme: Volunteers for Prosperity

CT 1. American Volunteer effort in time and value (Indicators 13, 14, 15, 16)

Definition: The SUCCESS program implements a professional volunteer program. This indicator will measure the volunteer program effort using several variables: the number of volunteers, number of volunteer days, and the value of volunteer time. Data is disaggregated to show number of female volunteers and number of volunteers working on SUCCESS Leader Award sites versus those working at Associate Award sites. For PMP reporting, only the number of American volunteers will be reported, but other non-American volunteers can be listed in footnotes. Data on volunteers is also provided to USAID/EGAT for *Volunteers for Prosperity* reporting. Peace Corps and Crisis Corps volunteers are not counted as volunteers here but should be footnoted if they are assigned at SUCCESS Program sites. We are not setting targets for the number of American volunteers at Associate Award sites, as we have no ability to predict how many Associate Awards will result and therefore what the opportunity for volunteer assignments will be. However, the volunteer program managed by the Leader Award will consider placement of American volunteers in any LWA Leader or Associate Award activities, or other USAID-supported initiatives. The specific indicators are:

- Number of American volunteers (Indicator 13)
- Volunteer person days (Indicator 14)
- Value of volunteer time (Indicator 15)
- Number of SUCCESS Associate Award American volunteers (Indicator 16)

Data Source/ Evidence: volunteer contracts

Table 13. American volunteer effort

Indicator	Target					
	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	FY 09	LOP target
number of volunteers at leader award sites	2	2	2	2	2	10
number of volunteers at associate award sites	No target	No target	No target	No target	No target	No target
% women	50	50	50	50	50	50
number of days worked	24	24	24	24	24	120
value of volunteer time	12636	12952	13276	13608	13948	66419

Indicator	Actual					
	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	FY 09	Cumulative
number of volunteers at leader award sites	2	1				**3**
number of volunteers at associate award sites	0	0				**0**
% women	0%	0%				**0%**
number of days worked	24	15.5				**40**
value of volunteer time	12636	2203				**14839**

Comments on results: We have had three volunteers count under the Volunteers for Prosperity Program: Dr. Michael Rice and Edwin Requintina assigned to Tanzania in FY 05 to provide support to the aquaculture projects and Joe Torres assigned to Ecuador in December 05. In addition, Dr. Quentin Fong of the University of Alaska (a non-US citizen) volunteered to assist as a trainer during the second mariculture course in Tanzania. We have also had a number of student volunteers at CRC, who have helped out with translation and background research for the SUCCESS Program.

Cross-cutting theme: Gender mainstreaming

Definition: Gender mainstreaming is an important cross-cutting theme in our work. Gender mainstreaming is about involving men and women in the Program and ensuring equitable contributions, involvement and sharing of benefits. For reporting purposes – data is disaggregated for women as they are a traditionally disadvantaged and under-represented gender group. By inference, the contribution of and benefits to men can also be determined. The indicators for gender mainstreaming and their related IR are listed below. This information here is secondary – generated from data contained in the other tables:

- % females participating in coastal resources and conservation planning initiatives (Indicator 5)
- % females with new full time jobs in excess of two weeks created (Indicator 6)
- % females trained (Indicator 9)
- % female active participants in web-based regional networks (Indicator 11)
- % female American volunteers (Indicator 13)
- % female volunteer person days overseas (Indicator 14 - actual number only)
- % female associate award volunteers (Indicator 16)

Data Source/ Evidence: Data used here is generated from other tables provided above. The summary here is a collated and disaggregated transformation of this other data in order that all gender indicators can be easily viewed in one place.

Table 14. Gender Indicators

Indicator	**FY 05**	**FY 06**	**FY 07**	**FY 08**	**FY 09**	
	Target (percent)					**LOP target**
% females participating in coastal resources and conservation planning initiatives (Ind 5)	74	78	42	48	63	**57**
% females with new full time jobs in excess of two weeks created (Ind 6)	75	29	44	35	19	**39**
% females trained (Ind 9)	30	30	30	30	30	**30**
% female active participants in web-based networks (Ind 11)	0	47	38	33	33	**43**
% female American volunteers (Ind 13)	50	50	50	50	50	**50**
% female volunteer person days overseas (Ind 14)	50	50	50	50	50	**50**
	Actual (percent)					**Cumulative**
% females participating in coastal resources and conservation planning initiatives (Ind 5)	74%	78%				76%
% females with new full time jobs in excess of two weeks created (Ind 6)	75%	100%				81%
% females trained (Ind 9)	30%	26%				28%
% female active participants in web-based networks (Ind 11)	40%	0%				38%
% female American volunteers (Ind 13)	0	0				
% female volunteer person days overseas (Ind 14)	0	0				
% female associate award volunteers (Ind 16)	0	0				

Comments on results: We have met or exceeded our targets on gender mainstreaming except under training and volunteers. We expected a minimum of 30% female participants in the training courses. However, in the first quarter of Year 2, we have averaged only 26% female attendance. We also need to recruit female volunteers. To date, all have been male.

Sustainable Coastal Communities and Ecosystems Program (SUCCESS)

A component of the Integrated Management of the Coastal and Freshwater Systems Program (IMCAFS)