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AGREEMENT***

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Special Report - Performance Monitoring

Submitted 15 November 2005

Eastern African Marine Ecoregion (EAME)

Improved Management Benchmarks

	Steps Completed								
<i>Site and Country</i>	<i>Change in legal status that favors conservation</i>	<i>Local Site Assessment Completed</i>	<i>Management actions designed with appropriate participation</i>	<i>Human and institutional capacity developed</i>	<i>Management actions implemented</i>	<i>Ongoing monitoring and evaluation initiated</i>	<i>Adaptive management demonstrated</i>	<i>On-the-ground impacts</i>	<i>Area effected (ha)</i>
Kiunga MNR, Kenya			FY04-(FY06-10)	FY05-(FY06-12)	FY05-(FY06-12)	FY05		(FY07-12)	25,000 ha
EAME Secretariat	FY05-(FY06-12)		FY05-(FY06-12)	FY05-(FY06-12)	FY05-(FY06-12)	(FY06)	FY05-(FY06-12)	FY05-(FY6-12)	949,000 ha
Quirimbas NP, Mozambique			FY04-(FY06-10)	FY04-(FY06-11)	FY04-(FY06-12)	FY05		(FY07-FY12)	152,000 ha

Eastern African Marine Ecoregion

Policy Successes Benchmarks

	<i>Steps Completed</i>				
<i>Policy Initiatives</i>	<i>Policy Analyses</i>	<i>Communication and educational activities to improve policies and their implementation</i>	<i>Improved policies adopted by national, regional, and local institutions</i>	<i>Improved policy implementation</i>	<i>Documented improvements in conservation as a result of policy implementation</i>
Kiunga MNR: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • harmonize sust. use of mangrove legislation • facilitate joint impl. of reserve mgnt plan • facilitate joint sust. fisheries work with communities in the reserve 	(FY07-10)	(FY08-12)	(FY12)	(FY13)	(FY14)
EAME Secretariat: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rufiji-Mafia-Kilwa, Lamu Archipelago, and Primeiras & Segundas Seascapes developed, including policy changes, and fully functional 	FY05 (FY06-9)	FY05 (FY06-10)	FY05 (FY06-11)	(FY12)	(FY14)

<p>Quirimbas NP, Mozambique:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • park regulations harmonized with other relevant laws and regulations • park regulations enforced • park mgnt plan jointly implemented 	(FY09-12)	(FY09-12)	(FY12)	(FY13)	(FY14)
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EAME Policy Successes:

Since Quirimbas National Park was declared in 2002, Cabo Delgado provincial income has tripled. This is attributed mainly to the growth of more than 30 tourism projects in and around the park. Most of these operate out of Pemba, the town just south of the park which also functions as the hub to get into the park. With this success, the governor of the province was promoted to be the new Minister of the Interior of Mozambique. These early results indicate the declaration of the park can be a positive force for business, improvement of local livelihoods and also good for politics. The success of Quirimbas is already helping gain political support for the creation and management of the much larger Primeiras & Segundas National Park further south. This also comes as the USAID Mission in Mozambique is focusing SO effort in developing the north of Mozambique through a comprehensive sustainable tourism program that was developed in collaboration with WWF. Following this the MCC is now also interested in funding sustainable tourism development for this region.

Eastern African Marine Ecoregion

Funds Leveraged

Eastern African Marine Ecoregion	
Source of Funds	Amount (\$USD)
Match: Non-US Government	\$562,387
Leverage: US-Government	\$75,630
Non-US Government	1,230,151

Forests of the Lower Mekong Ecoregion (FLM)

Improved Management Benchmarks

<i>Site and Country</i>	Steps Completed								<i>Area effected (ha)</i>
	<i>Change in legal status that favors conservation</i>	<i>Local Site Assessment Completed</i>	<i>Management actions designed with appropriate participation</i>	<i>Human and institutional capacity developed</i>	<i>Management actions implemented</i>	<i>Ongoing monitoring and evaluation initiated</i>	<i>Adaptive management demonstrated</i>	<i>On-the-ground impacts</i>	
Central Annamites, Vietnam/ Laos PDR	FY05- (FY08)	FY02	FY02, FY04	FY02- (FY08)	FY02, FY04-05 (FY06- FY08)	FY03	FY05 (FY06- FY08)	(FY08 – FY10)	2,700,000 ha*
Eastern Plains Dry Forests, Cambodia/Vietnam	FY02- FY04 FY05 (FY08)	FY02, FY04	FY02, FY04 FY05	FY02 FY03 FY04 (FY08)	FY02, FY04, (FY06- FY06)	FY04	FY04- (FY05- FY08)	FY04 FY05 (FY08- FY10)	2,000,000 ha*
Con Dao National Park and District		FY01	FY01	FY01	FY02	FY01	FY03	FY04	400,000ha

* Reflects total area of priority area where activities are ongoing and planned.

Forests of the Lower Mekong Ecoregion

Policy Successes Benchmarks

<i>Policy Results Worksheet</i>	<i>Steps Completed</i>				
<i>Policy Initiatives</i>	<i>Policy Analyses</i>	<i>Communication and educational activities to improve policies and their implementation</i>	<i>Improved policies adopted by national, regional, and local institutions</i>	<i>Improved policy implementation</i>	<i>Documented improvements in conservation as a result of policy implementation</i>
Promote Sustainable Forest Management in Vietnam in line with Vietnam's Five Million Hectare Restoration Policy	FY00 FY04 (FY08)	FY00 FY04 (FY08)	FY01 FY05 (FY08)	FY03 FY05 (FY08)	(FY08)
Promote Sustainable Forest Management in Cambodia by integrating conservation priorities into forest sector laws and sub-decrees	FY01 FY04- FY05	FY01 FY04- (FY08)	FY03 FY04 FY05	FY05- (FY08)	FY05- (FY08)
Integrate community-based natural resource management into provincial landuse policies in Vietnam	FY01 FY04 FY05	FY02-FY05 (FY06-08)	FY03-FY05 (FY06-FY08)	FY04 (FY08)	FY08

Integrate community-based natural resource management into provincial landuse policies in Cambodia	FY01	FY02-FY05 (FY06-FY08)	FY02 (FY08)	FY03 (FY08)	(FY08)
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Policy Success Stories

Dry Forests Ecoregion – Laos and Cambodia

With completion of the **Dry Forests Ecoregion** conservation plan, the extensive participation of stakeholders in the process is paying off with high politic engagement with the Cambodia Ministry of Environment and Forest Administration and in the Lao PDR the Science, Technology and Environment Agency (STEA) and the Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry (MAF). Other partners – namely WCS working in Laos and Cambodia – endorsed the document and will use it as orientation for their future activities. In **Laos**, there will be a senior government level review to directly link the Dry Forests Ecoregion programme to the National Poverty Eradication Strategy and the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. It is the declared intention of STEA and MAF to submit both the Dry Forests and Annamites conservation plans in one go to the Government meeting in January 2006.

In **Cambodia**, the emphasis in our communications to partners and other stakeholders on the Dry Forests Protected Area complex in the Eastern Plains (by promoting its trans-boundary connections, large connected PAs, charismatic species etc.) helped to convince the ADB to select the site as a pilot for the Biodiversity Corridor Initiative (BCI). Through this intensive cooperation, ADB has embraced the ecoregion concept and process, to develop their BCI as part of their bigger Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) Core Environment Plan (CEP) plans.

Senior level meetings, including a meeting between Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen and Dr. Claude Martin, WWF International’s Director General in June 2005 resulted in immediate action taken to complete Cambodia’s development of an essential piece of legislation that supports the country’s ratification of CITES. With wildlife trade still rampant and a major threat to the Dry Forests, as well as other key ecoregions, this policy outcome is a major step forward.

WWF also provided significant input to Cambodia's PA law; a vitally important piece of legislation that sets out key roles, responsibilities and actions for moving forward to strengthen Cambodia's extensive PA system.

Annamites Ecoregion and Vietnam

Quang Nam's Conservation plan

The Quang Nam Biodiversity and Natural Resource Strategy has established a forest and freshwater management steering committee within the People's Committee to oversee the implementation of the strategy. Facilitated through the USAID-funded MOSAIC Quang Nam Project, this has become the first of seven central provinces in Vietnam to introduce a multi-stakeholder conservation strategy which aligns directly with the Central Truong Son Initiative. Quang Nam province has adopted the plan and integrated the targets into its own provincial level planning system. This will be funded from the provincial budget. It is now hoped this can be replicated across the other provinces.

Allocating land to communities

The key to community-based sustainable forest management is ownership of resources. To this end MOSAIC has been working with the Department of Natural Resources and Environment to develop a provincial method for forest land allocation to communities. This ties directly into the provincial forest land allocation programme which will provide all non-protected forests to communities by the end of 2006. The methods are developed with the relevant departments, whose staff implement activities after being trained. This has permitted replication of the model across 17 communes in 2005. The expectation is to keep replicating this model across the remaining communes in Quang Nam and to start to introduce the model into the neighbouring provinces.

Saola action plan

Following WWF advocacy, a national Saola action plan has been developed and will be signed off by Government. This sets out a series of actions that are required to ensure the protection of the Saola within Vietnam. Based on this action plan a series of proposals are being developed to support its implementation.

Forests of the Lower Mekong Ecoregion

Funds Leveraged

Ecoregion: Lower Mekong	
Source of Funds	Amount (\$USD)
Match: Non-US Government	\$311,300
Leverage: Non-US Government (Includes GEF Funding))	397,408
Total	\$708,708

Terai Arc Ecoregion (TAL)

Improved Management Benchmarks

	Steps Completed								
Site and country	Change in legal status that favors conservation	Local site assessment completed	Management actions designed with appropriate participation	Human and institutional capacity developed	Management actions implemented	Ongoing monitoring and evaluation initiated	Adaptive mngmt demonstrated	On-the-ground impacts	Area effected
Terai Arc Landscape (Nepal)	FY01	FY02	FY02	FY01-(FY06)	FY02 – (FY09)	FY02-(FY09)	FY 05 – (FY12)	FY01-(FY12)	2,100,000 ha*

Terai Arc Ecoregion

Policy Successes Benchmarks

Policy Results Worksheet	Steps Completed				
<i>Policy Initiatives</i>	<i>Policy Analysis</i>	<i>Communication and educational activities to improve policies and their implementations</i>	<i>Improved policies adopted by national, regional, and local institutions</i>	<i>Improved policy implementation</i>	<i>Documented improvements in conservation as a result of policy implementation</i>
Landscape level conservation in Nepal, leading to government recognition of the Terai Arc Landscape as an entity	FY04	FY04- (FY09)	FY 03-05		
Supplementary agreement signed with Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation in Kathmandu, Nepal	FY01	FY01	FY01	FY01	
TAL Strategic Plan (guiding document for future investment) approved by HMG and core donor agencies (USAID Mission, UNDP, SNV, DFID, WWF< MFSC)	FY03	FY03	FY03-FY05		
TAL Financial Plan, consisting of projected costs, 10 year work plan					

and a sustainable funding mechanism to be approved by HMG and core donor agencies in TAL	FY04	FY04	FY05- (FY06)	(FY 06 – 09)	(FY 07 – 014)
Policies to promote conservation and forest management of TAL improved particularly regarding forest handover, community access to forest resources, and protection of government forests	FY01- (FY06)	FY02 – (FY06)	FY03	FY04 - (FY09)	FY04- (FY12)
Policies to promote protection of Churia watershed and range, through declaration of protected status	FY04	FY05- (FY09)	(FY06-FY09)	(FY06-FY09)	FY05- (FY09)
Transboundary MOU between India and Nepal on TAL corridor management, poaching and wildlife trade, and other transboundary issues	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY03- (FY09)	FY05- (FY11)
Protocols developed and policies improved for socioeconomic conditions of local people	FY02	FY01- (FY09)	FY05– (FY09)	FY05- (FY09)	FY05- (FY12)

Policy Successes:

By working at both national policy levels to communities in the landscape (and back again), more than 18,000 ha of forest in the Churia hills outside the protected area has been conserved by local communities through community forestry and other protective measures. Likewise an alternative energy promotion has resulted in saving 102 ha forested area from clear felling for fuel wood annually.

Terai Arc Ecoregion

Funds Leveraged

Terai Arc Ecoregion	
Source of Funds	Amount (\$USD)
Match: Non-US Government	\$461,816
Leverage: US Government	36,517
Non-US Government (Includes UNEP/GEF & SNV funding)	1,260,775
Total	\$1,759,108