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Global Conservation Program Cooperative Agreement

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Performance Monitoring Report

10/01/2005 - 09/30/2006

for

World Wildlife Fund

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Submitted by:

Judy Oglethorpe

Performance Monitoring Report Narrative

The following are narratives for the with the USAID EGAT/NRM/B. Quantitative data for the report are given in the attached Excel spreadsheet.

Eastern African Marine Ecoregion FY06 Narrative

Indicator 1: Improved Management

The EAME program did not plan to increase the area under improved management. Focus has turned to improving the management itself.

Indicator 2: Improved Biophysical Conditions

The EAME program did not plan to increase the size of area with improved biophysical conditions. Focus has turned to improving the management itself.

Indicator 3: Improved Policy

The 3 policy successes this reporting period included (as elaborated in the annual technical progress report):

- Increasing the capacity of government fisheries personnel to negotiate Fisheries Partnership Agreements (FPAs). Greater capacity will allow African nations to negotiate a more fair agreement with the European Union regarding the long-distance fishing access agreements they press African nations to sign. With USAID funding, EAME Secretariat's FPA models were used in the Brussels negotiations by the Government of Mozambique.
- EAME Secretariat is involved in building capacity among the EAME countries in areas related to sustainable fisheries management including FPA. To achieve this, EAME Secretariat used USAID resources to coordinate and facilitate a regional workshop to promote sustainable and equitable fisheries access agreements in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO). The workshop brought together all the fisheries directors from the WIO states, and representatives from relevant national, regional and international players in WIO fisheries, including representatives from European Union, World Bank, and other development partners. Workshop recommendations included: establishment of a forum of Directors of Fisheries in WIO; capacity building; stakeholder involvement in relevant initiatives towards fisheries management; generation and facilitation of a regional management plan as a framework for fishing access arrangements in the region; and linking FPAs to development targets.
- With USAID funding, EAME Secretariat has taken the lead in supporting the stakeholders' consultative process and review by various experts of the draft Kenya National Fisheries Policy. This is a key guiding document that stipulates the direction the country should take to improve the lives of the people and national income through fisheries management, and gives special focus to habitat protection for spawning, and gear specification to reduce habitat destruction. EAME Secretariat has been asked to continue working with Kenya Fisheries Department on getting the policy endorsed by the Kenyan Parliament.

Future policy change targets will focus on further work in the FPA sector, as well as perhaps Turtle Excluder Devices (TED) and Bycatch Reduction Devices (BRD) legislation if the opportunity arises.

Indicator 4: Funds Leveraged

WWF GCP2 funding for Quirimbas NP and for the EAME Secretariat work leveraged \$340,000 in DFID funding. Kiunga MNR leveraged \$77,900 for Successful Communities from Ridge to Reef: WWF's population-health-environment project funded through USAID's Office of Population and Reproductive Health. The population and health work greatly increased community buy-in to the conservation approaches funded by GCP. WWF also received \$125,000 from Johnson & Johnson for the third year of its project in Kiunga MNR and Quirimbas NP geared towards linking the physical health of the community with the conservation of their natural resources. When natural resource management is underpinned by access to health care, family planning, and/or food security issues, these communities are more able to conserve natural resources and support conservation objectives.

Indicator 5: Number of People Trained in Natural Resource Management

WWF built the capacity of approximately 40 people through our long-distance fishing access agreement and pre-assessment for community fisheries certification work; trained 12 protected area managers through our learning program; trained approximately 30 new local fishermen in Kiunga through our gear exchange, involved the community in PA management and fishing sanctuary work; and trained approximately 30 local community members in Quirimbas NP through our work with the expanded fish replenishment zone. These efforts to increase capacity have also increased participation in WWF's conservation efforts.

Indicator 6: Number of People Experiencing Increased Economic Benefits

Estimating the economic gains for Kiunga MNR is not possible at this point. We will strive to get a sense of the economic gains next year, but this will require additional funding for household surveys.

In Quirimbas NP, we estimate that approximately 150 households (approximately 400 people) directly and indirectly benefited economically from the USAID supported fisheries work in the park over the last year.

For the wider EAME Secretariat it is not possible to estimate the number of people who benefited economically, as the region covers the coastal zones of 3 countries, and the activities are primarily policy oriented.