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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:

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Performance Monitoring Report Narrative

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

Eastern African Marine Ecoregion FY07 Narrative

Indicator 1: Improved Management

There are no new hectares to report, as previous figures reflect the total area of the landscape for which site assessment and strategic planning has been done.

Indicator 2: Improved Biophysical Conditions

The EAME program does not have scientific evidence to demonstrate an improvement in biophysical conditions.

Indicator 3: Improved Policy

The 5 policy successes this reporting period included (as elaborated in the Annual Report):

- The EAME Secretariat held discussion with the Nairobi Convention and Western Indian Ocean Commission (WIO-C) to support the development of a fisheries accord among Western Indian Ocean countries to address regional trans-boundary fisheries issues, including Fisheries Policy Agreements, by-catch and illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing.
- As a result of the EAME team's influence, the Kobe Conference held in Japan adopted by-catch and stock assessment as a course of action for all Tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organizations.
- There are new fisheries regulations that recognize the Beach Management Units (BMUs) as fully functional community fisheries management groups. Through WWF facilitation, the KMNR Management Plan will pilot the new marine protected area guidelines for Kenya.
- In October 2006, a 2-Year roll out plan for EAME oil and gas policy work was developed. As part of its implementation strategy, work on reviewing existing policy and legal framework for oil and gas development in EAME states commenced in December 2006, starting with Tanzania and Kenya. It is expected that work in Mozambique will commence as soon as resources are available. The reviews have highlighted key recommendations on how to address gaps, strengthen relevant institutional, legal and policy frameworks, and tools (Environmental Impact Assessment, Strategic Environmental Appraisals etc.) to mitigate the threats of oil and gas development to the coastal and marine biodiversity. Preliminary findings of the studies were shared in the national oil and gas workshops held on the 10th and 14th May 2007 in Kenya and Tanzania respectively. The two reports among others recommend strengthening legal, policy and institutional frameworks relevant to the development of the oil and gas industry and undertaking strategic environment assessment (SEAs).
- Nation-wide fisheries policy discussions have been held in Quirimbas NP as a result of the creation of Community Fishing Councils there. The councils have enhanced

WWF's relationship with the fisheries sector on a regional scale and has provided a platform for more policy discussions on the link between habitat protection and fisheries. This has helped WWF during discussions around the creation of Primeiras and Segundas Reserve with the Ministry of Fisheries.

Indicator 4: Funds Leveraged

EAME leveraged \$2.22 million of which \$644,463 counted towards match.

Indicator 5: Number of People Trained in Natural Resource Management

- In Kiunga, WWF conducted in-house training addressing marine ecology of mangroves, fishes, turtles, coral reefs and sea grass, for twenty personnel (KWS, WWF and Community). Eighteen staff from the Fisheries Department (FiD) were trained in formulation of by-laws for and management of Beach Management Units.
- About 20 further local fishermen were trained in ecological monitoring in Kiunga.
- In Kiunga, health activities trained 24 community health workers, 40 birth attendants, 17 community based distributors. Approximately 70 women were trained in Kiunga.
- In Quirimbas, community rangers and fishing committees were trained to monitor indicators of the impact of the park on fisheries and biodiversity.
- Members of five newly formed Community Fishing Councils (CCPs) for Quirimbas NP have been trained to advance the protection of sanctuaries, and in the creation of zones for rotating production of shellfish and oysters.

Indicator 6: Number of People Experiencing Increased Economic Benefits

Estimating the economic gains for Kiunga MNR is not possible at this point because additional funding for household surveys was not available.

In Quirimbas NP, we estimate that approximately 200 households (approximately 530 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.