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Global Conservation Program Cooperative Agreement

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Performance Monitoring Report

10/01/2008 - 09/30/2009

for

World Wildlife Fund

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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 FY09 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

With the recent establishment of 3 rotating fish and oyster sanctuaries within the 2.25 Km² Zala Bank Sanctuary, 4 hectares are now under protection. These new sanctuaries are located near the Zala Bank fishing community villages of Guludo, Naude, Mucojo, and Rolas and near the islands of Ibo and Mussemuco where implementation of oyster collection rotating zones is now occurring.

The Zala Bank sanctuary was formally opened in August 2008 and recognized by COMDEQ (QNP Development Committee). This sanctuary has been recognized and accepted by the Fisheries Ministry, as a part of the MOU between the QNP and the Provincial Fisheries Department. The 8 sanctuary zones within the park were remarked during the year due to the loss/theft of buoys from the positions. During FY09, the sanctuary zones were all replotted using GPS, and these positions have been plotted in GIS for management and monitoring purposes. The oyster sanctuary zones have been monitored by the harvesters through the year to capture catch per unit effort data. These community members have been given training in the use of Management Oriented Monitoring Systems (MOMS) as a means of recording their off-take and the returns from this.

Despite the newly-protected 4 hectares of sanctuaries, the EAME program does not have scientific evidence to prove that the 4 hectares are under improved biophysical conditions for FY09. The area has not been monitored objectively for long enough to have any data trends to give this kind of information, however, the subjective observations of the area and its biota indicate that there is an improvement in the benthic conditions and in the diversity of the macro-fauna. There is also a better understanding of the importance of the area in the conservation of the diversity in the greater marine context and therefore the restrictions on fishing in the area are being respected. This has also led to the use of more sustainable harvesting methodologies in the adjacent areas.

Similarly, the take from the oyster sanctuary zones has and is being monitored, but again the time span of the data collection is as yet inadequate to reflect any positive trends.

Indicator 3: Improved Policy

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

After years of EAME and partners lobbying, in June 2009, the WIO countries agreed on a legally binding Draft Protocol for the protection of the coastal and marine environment from land based sources and activities - a major milestone in implementing the Nairobi Convention that first came into force in 1985. Following years of negotiation, the 10 countries that are the WIO states and are signatories of the Nairobi Convention reached an agreement in June 2009 on the final text of the protocol for the protection of the marine and coastal environment from land-based sources and activities (LBSA) in the Eastern and Southern Africa region.

EAME and partners' lobbying succeeded in increasing the priority of By-catch and IUU fishing on the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) program of work. The Working Party on By-catch was expanded to cover ecosystems. IOTC performance review commenced, and WWF/TRAFFIC lobbied for and was allowed a slot on the review panel.

EAME initiated discussions with NEPAD and African Union for Africa Wide Fisheries Ministerial framework to address marine fisheries governance and trade related issues. There was also follow up with the Nairobi Convention and other regional partners in supporting a process for WIO countries to sign a fisheries accord to address regional trans-boundary fisheries issues, including FPAs, by-catch and IUU.

With the support of EAME and partners, the Kenya National Oceans and Fisheries Policy was finalized and formally launched by the Kenya Prime Minister in March 2009. The process of developing the policy has been ongoing since 2003, spearheaded by a technical working group comprised of representatives from various interest groups, including the government, private sector, civil society and NGOs. During FY09, EAME worked closely with the newly established Ministry of Fisheries Development towards the finalization and adoption of the national fisheries policy in addition to providing technical input.

During FY09, EAME continued to facilitate the national marine turtle working groups in Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique in implementing various activities to promote protection of marine turtles. Activities included reviewing the current status of marine turtles and conservation activities, providing feedback on the IOSEA-MoU signed by EAME states, and drafting of the work program for the national Marine Turtle Task Force (MTTF) within the framework of the WIO-MTTF work program for 2008-2010.

Indicator 4: Funds Leveraged

EAME leveraged \$4.43 million of which \$338,710 counted towards match.

Indicator 5: Number of People Trained in Natural Resource Management

In Kiunga MNR, the Beach Management Units (BMUs) in Lamu District were trained on their roles and responsibilities in fisheries management and on proposal write up and fundraising during FY09. Approximately 60 men and 30 women were trained in natural resource management.

WWF has been conducting participatory ecological monitoring of KMNR resources and in FY09 a total of 15 community members and KWS rangers were trained in fish and other marine species identification in preparation for under water ecological monitoring and were also trained in reporting variations in sea conditions. In addition, 12 Fisheries Department staff were trained in data collection and database management, to learn stock assessment methodologies. All 10 KWS rangers were similarly trained in database management for turtle conservation.

In order to enhance the capacity of BMUs and cooperative societies to accurately collate and collect fisheries data, a data collectors' workshop was conducted. All BMUs and fisher groups within the Lamu archipelago were trained on data collection techniques and needs, with emphasis on ways of collecting fisheries data in a co-management set up.

In Quirimbas NP, training was carried out for the 13 Fisheries Co-management Committees (CCPs) to increase their capacity to meaningfully manage their own resources and fishing areas. Two fish processing groups (30 fishers; 20 men and 10 women) were given training in methods and approaches to improve quality and keeping potential of their catches. All of the oyster processing groups were given further training in processing, presentation and marketing, and a start was made on the awareness raising, formation and training of communities on Quirimba island for sustainable harvesting of cowries. The Research Department of the Park, through the fisheries monitoring section, conducted a series of focused training and awareness raising workshop sessions with all of the 13 CCPs during the year. Certain aspects of the artisanal fishing activity were highlighted.

Of the CCPs that have been created in the QNP to date, several of these are still in their fledgling stages and have been given the necessary ongoing assistance and training. During FY09, sensitization and training took place in Arimba and on Situ Island and Namau; communities yet pending to receive the same are Guludo and Olumboa.

In Quirimbas NP, 35 community rangers were trained to monitor indicators of the impact of the park on fisheries and biodiversity. In October, the Gorongosa National Ranger Training School led a one month patrol leader course that significantly increased the level of our participating rangers. Although this training was primarily aimed at the terrestrial patrol effort, it was also beneficial for the marine and coastal ranger force.

Indicator 6: Number of People Experiencing Increased Economic Benefits

Estimating the economic gains for Kiunga MNR is not possible due to the fact that funding for household surveys was not available.

In Quirimbas NP, we estimate that approximately 200 households (approximately 525 people) directly and indirectly benefited economically from the USAID supported fisheries work in the park during FY09.

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.