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Global Conservation Program Cooperative Agreement

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Performance Monitoring Report

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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 FY08 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 for FY08. However, the target of 4 hectares is expected to be reached next year within Quirimbas National Park's marine area due to the recent establishment of 3 rotating fish and oyster sanctuaries. These new sanctuaries are located near the Zala Bank fishing community villages of Guludo, Naude, Muchojo, and Rolas and near the islands of Ibo and Mussemuco where implementation of oyster collection rotating zones is now occurring.

The Zala Bank sanctuary encompasses an area of 2.25 Km² (1.5 Km by 1.5 Km). Though the state of the corals is very good in this area, there are almost no fish here, just a few butterfly fish measuring no more than 10 to 15 cm. After a consultative process with the local fishermen to decide the sanctuary's parameters, the fishermen indicated where the protected marine zone could be established and proceeded to conduct dives to depths ranging from eight to 17 m. The zone selected is situated approximately 700 m from the bank, about 2 km from Rolas Island and approximately 14 Km from the Nambo coastal village. Please see the attached satellite image with boundaries for the Zala Bank sanctuary in red, officially closed in July 2008.

Besides contributing to greater species sizes, it is expected that the establishment of the Zala Bank sanctuary zone will increase the fish population density. An abundance of fish in this reserve would also increase spawns in the fisheries territory. As the weight of fish within the reserve increases, many species will migrate to fishing areas outside of the reserves. In this way, some of the fish that had previously been protected become available to the fishermen. This factor, together with their ability to spawn in the fisheries areas, constitutes the basis for which total protection zones represent an economic benefit to fishermen. Due to the recent establishment of this sanctuary, habitat quality and monitoring of fish has not yet been recorded.

Information on the two oyster collection rotating zones will be submitted upon request.

Indicator 3: Improved Policy

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

- The EAME Secretariat was very successful during the Nairobi Convention COP-5 in November 2007 at ensuring that countries make key decisions on issues related to sustainable fisheries and adopt a regional approach to Fisheries Partnership Agreements through launching the Consortium for the Conservation of Coastal and Marine Ecosystems in the WIO-C.
- After EAME's years of lobbying and advocacy for sustainable fisheries management, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Ministers signed an historic declaration on Illegal Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing for SADC coastal countries in July 2008. The SADC Statement of Commitment pledges that the coastal states will work together and with other regional fisheries management organizations to deter and eliminate IUU fishing in the region.
- Preceding and during the COP, EAME lobbied for Nairobi Convention Heads of Delegation to be cognizant of the threats to coastal and marine environment posed by oil and gas developments. As a result, the COP adopted a recommendation by all Nairobi and Abidjan Convention countries to develop National Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) systems for addressing potential marine environmental threats related to oil and gas development.
- After years of lobbying by EAME, Tanzania started to address the issues of Sustainable and Fair Fisheries Access Agreements and IUU, with significant increase in monitoring and surveillance following the decision to revoke licenses of all boats fishing in Tanzania's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).
- EAME went beyond just providing technical input to the Kenyan national fisheries policy by pressuring the Government to finalize and adopt the policy. As part of this process, the Government constituted a task force to prepare a Cabinet memo, which has been prepared and submitted to the Fisheries Minister. The policy recommends the creation of Kenya Fisheries Development Authority (KFDA) to coordinate the fisheries investments in research, development and management.

Indicator 4: Funds Leveraged

EAME leveraged \$2.19 million of which \$399,995 counted towards match.

Indicator 5: Number of People Trained in Natural Resource Management

In Kiunga MNR, the seven pilot Beach Management Units (BMUs) in Lamu District are over one year old and are now fully functional. During FY08, 50 men and approximately 25 women in these BMUs were trained in natural resource management.

Kiunga NRM staff (WWF and KWS) attended two training courses on GIS and remote sensing for coastal resources. Software used during the training are BILKO and Arc GIS 9.2. The courses are expected to improve capacity in preparation for the turtle satellite tagging and mapping exercise. One project staff member also attended the WWF standards training and UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) training workshops on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM).

WWF has been conducting participatory ecological monitoring of KMNR resources and 15 local fishermen were trained in ecological monitoring in Kiunga during FY08.

In Quirimbas NP, community rangers and fishing committees were trained to monitor indicators of the impact of the park on fisheries and biodiversity.

WWF and Quirimbas NP held several trainings of CFCs (Community Fishing Councils), in cooperation with the Ministry of Fisheries, to advance the protection of sanctuaries, and in the creation of zones for rotating production of shellfish and oysters. These fishery co-management bodies are essential to effectively manage local resources, and there are presently 13 CCPs in the park.

In addition, 14 Quirimbas park staff were trained to promote the CCPs, in cooperation with the Ministry of Fisheries.

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 240 households (approximately 630 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.