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Coastal East Africa Initiative

Towards 2025 - People & Nature in Harmony

WWF is one of the world’s largest and most experienced independent conservation organizations with over 5 million supporters and a global network active in more than 100 countries.

WWF Coastal East Africa Initiative covers the coastal zones of Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique. It includes mountains, woodlands, and coastal forests in some 1.4 million km² that together support more than 18,000 known species of plants and animals. Marine diversity is astounding: the 4,600 km long coastline hosts all five species of sea turtles living in the Indian Ocean and more than 35 species of marine mammals. These include humpback whales, dolphins and dugongs, in all 11,000 species of marine life. However, amidst this tremendous biodiversity, this region is also home to more than 100 million people, most of who live in abject poverty and rely almost entirely on natural resources.

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Front cover
Mpingo is the Swahili name for *Dalbergia melanoxylon*, the East African Blackwood. Harvestable size is not reached until an estimated 70 to 100 years.

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MESSAGE FROM GLYN DAVIES



Chair, Coastal East
Africa Initiative
Shareholder Group.

The future we want is beginning to take shape in and around the Coastal East Africa countries of Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique. Sadly, a lot still needs to be done to secure the future and livelihoods of the over 20 million people that reside along Coastal East Africa and depend on meagre natural resources to bring their dreams, and those of their families to fruition.

East Africa's coastal forests are globally recognized as Centres of Endemism, home to species found nowhere else on earth. A mere 10% of the original coastal forests of Eastern Africa remain with the surviving fragile patches being a treasure trove of awesome plants and animals, and the coral reefs and seagrass beds are globally important habitats threatened by infrastructure along the coast and inland waters.

As you will note from pages 16 to 23 of this newsletter, we continue to undertake a variety of approaches that help to bring governments together and move the conservation of forests agenda forward. We continue to work with the governments of Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique and China to help institutionalize the sustainable management of forests.

Further, we continue to work with fisheries departments in Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique to help them manage their fisheries resources better and bring about the necessary reforms that will trickle down to give benefits to local communities that are dependent on fisheries for their livelihoods.

We are also working directly with the government of Mozambique in their efforts to make Green Economy a reality following the approval of a Green Economy Plan for the country. Mozambique continues to lead the way in Green Economy and we are glad to be partners in their success.

WWF is working long and hard on these and many other initiatives in Coastal East Africa. As you will see in the pages that follow, progress is being made with partners, civil society organizations and government. We are taking steps to build a Coastal East Africa where humans live in harmony with nature.



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A mere 10% of the original coastal forests of Eastern Africa remain.

FOREWORD FROM PETER SCHEREN



Peter Scheren
Leader, WWF Coastal
East Africa Global
Initiative

2013 was a good year for us in trying to meet the conservation challenges that abound through out Coastal East Africa.

This year has seen us make strides in protecting the meagre natural resources that over 20 million people in Coastal East Africa are dependent on. We have seen the emergence and growth of Green Economy in Mozambique to the point where plans are at an advanced stage to actualise it.

We have also witnessed great strides in fisheries related reforms in a region where fisheries bodies and CSO's are increasingly taking up their rightful place in the global dialogue of fisheries related issues.

WWF Coastal East Africa Global Initiative continues to implement initiatives to help bridge the gap present between humans and nature in the region. This publication points some of the highlights of developments throughout the year 2013.

We continue to strive hard to find new pathways to conserve the few resources left in Coastal East Africa with partners from various walks of life, taking steps towards a greener future for the Coastal East Africa countries.

"It is heartening to see that some countries are taking responsibility in their own hands, by preparing bold plans and implementing measures to better manage the natural capital that is in their hands, reduce their dependency on non-renewable resources and by making the choices that protect the lives and wellbeing of their population."



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The WWF Coastal East Africa Initiative has made significant strides so far in protecting the meagre natural resources that over 20 million people depend on in the region.

FISHERIES REFORM:

Full speed ahead in the South West Indian Ocean

The Western Indian Ocean State's efforts to help bring about improved marine fisheries reforms and governance in the South West Indian Ocean range states are beginning to bear fruit following a recent decision to reform the South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission from an advisory body to a full management body.

Through its Coastal East Africa Initiative, WWF has consistently lobbied the South West Indian Ocean range states of Comoros, France, Kenya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania and Yemen to strengthen their policy, legal and institutional framework in order to help bring about fisheries stock sustainability and increase socio-economic benefits to the over 65 million people that inhabit the coastal zone of the Western Indian Ocean.

During a special adhoc session of the South West Indian Ocean Commission (SWIOFC) held in Dar es Salaam Tanzania on the 27th and 28th of February 2013, members unanimously agreed and endorsed the decision to reform the SWIOFC from an advisory body to a full management body. This important transition will enable the Commission to facilitate binding and non-binding decisions that ensure adequate and professional management of fisheries in the region.

The member states furthermore decided to host the secretariat of the Commission in Mozambique, in an effort to bring the center of coordination closer to the region.

Speaking during the meeting, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Tanzania Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries Dr. Johana Budeba welcomed the decision, noting, "The SWIOFC is an important Regional Fisheries Management Body and it is prudent that we put in place mechanisms and interventions to have it strengthened for improved fisheries governance."

WWF Coastal East Africa Initiative Fisheries Programme Officer Edward Kimakwa, speaking during the same meeting urged South West India Ocean member states to continue with their efforts to collectively promote sustainable development and management of the marine fisheries in the region.

"We need to see, in the near future, a situation where SWIO states are effectively controlling and equitably benefiting from sustainable marine fisheries stocks. Strengthening the South

West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission as a fisheries management body will certainly go a long way in bringing about stock sustainability and increased socio-economic benefits to the SWIO coastal states," noted Mr. Kimakwa.

Fisheries experts have warned that mismanagement of fisheries is costing African countries between 2 and 5 billion US dollars every year. Illegal fishing alone accounts for the loss of fish valued at 1 billion dollars every year from the waters of Sub-Saharan Africa.

The decision to establish a regional fisheries management commission comes at an opportune time considering that the South Western Indian Ocean Fisheries Project (SWIOFP) is coming to a close. The SWIOFP project, funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and implemented by the World Bank, has been an important factor not only in establishing a much improved knowledge base on the fisheries of the region, but also in building up a strong coherence between countries of the region.

The transformation of SWIOFC into a Fisheries Management Organisation is the icing on the cake for this project and provides an important basis for future interventions in the sector. WWF, in this regard, is engaged in discussions with the World Bank and other partners on a follow-up project that will build upon the success of SWIOFP and other initiatives.

"The SWIOFC is an important Regional Fisheries Management Body and it is prudent that we put in place mechanisms and interventions to have it strengthened for improved fisheries governance."

Dr. Johana Budeba



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Civil Society Organizations are today part of important discussions and decisions involving marine fisheries resources in Africa.

CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS:

Driving Marine Fisheries Policy Reforms in the Coastal East Africa Region

The days of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) being relegated to the periphery in key marine fisheries decision and policy-making processes are fast coming to an end following various interventions by WWF's Coastal East Africa Initiative (WWF-CEAI) and other stakeholders in the Coastal East Africa region.

The formation of the Tuna Fishery Alliances such as the Tuna Fishery Alliance of Kenya (TuFAK), has provided an opportunity for CSOs to have a broader understanding of marine fisheries related issues, which have placed them in a position where they can influence national and regional marine fisheries policy reforms and management from an informed position.

CSOs involvement in tuna fisheries policy and reforms is expected to drive the Coastal East Africa states of Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique towards a direction where they can derive more sustainable benefits from tuna resources. This, in turn, will support economic development through increased revenue generation, enhanced income to local communities and employment creation.

According to WWF Coastal East Africa Initiative's Fisheries Programme Officer Edward Kimakwa, CSOs are playing roles they never had the opportunity to play before.

"In Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique, CSOs have been involved in the development of the respective National Tuna fisheries management strategies which have now been finalized with the support of WWF. We expect that these strategies, once fully implemented by all key stakeholders, will play an important role in ensuring that tuna fisheries resources are utilized sustainably for the benefit of all," said Mr. Kimakwa.

Mr. Kimakwa further commended national fisheries management organizations and regional fisheries management bodies for giving CSOs and Non-Governmental Organizations this space. A similar process of developing a national tuna strategy with the participation of CSOs has been initiated in Madagascar.

In a rapid departure from the past where Civil Society Organizations were sidelined in important discussions and decisions involving marine fisheries resources, CSOs are now key fixtures in major forums throughout Africa.

At regional level, the South West Indian Ocean (SWIO) CSO tuna forum significantly influenced the outcomes of the 1st Conference of African Ministers for Fisheries and Aquaculture (CAMFA) that was held in Banjul, the Gambia in 2010. The 1st CAMFA adopted most of the recommendations that were presented by the CSOs, including those from the SWIO.

Also, during The 3rd session of the South Western Indian Ocean (SWIO) Civil Society Organizations (CSO) Consultative Forum on tuna fisheries held on the 6th and 7th of December 2012 in Mombasa Kenya and supported by WWF, SWIO range states Governments were urged to implement marine fisheries management and conservation decisions that they have since passed under the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) and the South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC).

During the aforementioned meeting, the Chairman of TuFAK, Becha Handley, noted that the current state of fisheries access arrangements does not often favour the SWIO states that own tuna resources:

"The present generation of fisheries access arrangements are of little benefit to SWIO coastal and island states that own invaluable tuna resources," said Mr. Hadley.

CSOs are therefore contributing to SWIO Coastal and Island states moving towards a common approach and voice that will help them secure a better deal in all external negotiations that relate to Tuna and other migratory species in the Indian Ocean region. Various studies have indicated that less than a tenth of the benefits of the fisheries flow to African countries.

SWIO governments are steadily buying into CSOs call and had a common position of "like minded coastal and island states" during the Tuna Total Allowable Catch (TAC) and Quota Allocation (QA) Criteria technical session that was convened by the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission in Oman in February 2013. This sent a strong signal to the world that it is no longer business as usual on tuna matters in the SWIO region.

"The present generation of fisheries access arrangements are of little benefit to SWIO coastal and island states that own invaluable tuna resources."
Becha Hadley.



Rights based management of fisheries is expected to help Mozambican fishermen hook more benefits from their fisheries.

NEW FISHERIES ACT: A Basis for Sustainable Fisheries in Mozambique

In April 2013, the Mozambican Parliament by consensus approved a new Fisheries Act which will address rights-based management of fisheries, mainly for the direct benefit of local fishermen. The approval of this Fisheries Act makes Mozambique the first country in the Western Indian Ocean region to officially adopt legislation that embraces rights-based management of fisheries.

Rights-based management (RBM) is a fisheries management tool that creates rules, which define both the right to use allocation of fisheries resources and the responsibility to manage them. Thus, fishermen, fishing vessels, fishing communities and so forth can be awarded a license, quota or the fishing right to stocks.

According to Mozambique's Minister of Fisheries Mr. Victor Borges, the new fisheries act approved in April by parliament replaces the former one for 1990.

"The previous act was outdated and, therefore, not able to combat various infractions committed in this sector. In this new act, rights will be given to nationals for a certain period, depending on the fishery resource in relation to which the rights are given," said the Minister.

More than 100,000 Mozambicans depend directly on fishing and more than 530,000 depend on it indirectly according to Mozambique's Ministry of Fisheries. The new Fisheries Act is expected to give more rights to these fishermen along with addressing infractions in the fisheries sector that skew the playing field against local communities in Mozambique.

Mozambique lost revenues of US\$67 million in 2012 due to illegal fishing, basically of tuna and shrimp, by foreign and national fishing vessels within its jurisdictional waters, particularly the bays of Maputo and Sofala Bank, Mozambican newspaper Correio da Manhã reports.

WWF Coastal East Africa Initiative Leader Peter Scheren congratulated the government of Mozambique for passing the act but noted that it is hoped by many players in the sector that this new act will address loss of revenue with the aim of ensuring more socio-economic benefits to local communities whilst conserving precious and sometimes inadequate fisheries resources.

"This is a huge step taken by Mozambique to promote sustainable fisheries management, not only in Mozambique but also in the Western Indian Ocean region. We believe that this new approach, if well implemented, will effectively empower local communities to actively manage their artisanal fisheries, bringing more socio-economic benefits to them while conserving fisheries resources," noted Mr. Scheren.

Fisheries experts have warned that mismanagement of fisheries is costing African countries between 2 and 5 billion US dollars every year. Illegal fishing alone accounts for the loss of fish valued at 1 billion dollars every year from the waters of Sub-Saharan Africa. The new Fisheries Act will aim at addressing losses related to Mozambique.

The previous act was outdated and, therefore, not able to combat various infractions committed in this sector. In this new act, rights will be given to nationals for a certain period, depending on the fishery resource in relation to which the rights are given.

*Mozambique's Minister of Fisheries
Victor Borges.*

SUSTAINABLE FORESTS:

China and Mozambique Governments Promote Sustainable Forest Management



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About 20% of the forest concessions in Mozambique are held by Chinese citizens with about one hundred Chinese companies being involved in the timber trade industry. It is estimated that over 80% of Mozambique's timber is exported, largely illegally, to China.

SUSTAINABLE FORESTS:

China and Mozambique Governments Promote Sustainable Forest Management

The governments of China and Mozambique have moved to promote sustainable forest management through supporting training on guidelines for Chinese companies operating overseas which they hope will contribute to enhanced cooperation between forest sectors in both countries.

The two day training held in May 2013, is a collaboration between the State Forest Administration (SFA) of China and the National Directorate of Land and Forests (DNTF) in Mozambique. It featured 50 participants, mostly Chinese companies involved in forest management and timber trade coming from the 8 most important provinces of the country for timber production.

The training is a step forward in the engagement of Chinese companies operating in Mozambique towards sustainable forest management whilst increasing understanding of the legal, institutional, socio-cultural context and challenges in which Chinese timber companies are operating in Mozambique.

Further, the training helped identify the challenges and opportunities faced by Chinese companies involved in logging and or timber trade with a view to opening up communication channels with government agencies on both Chinese and Mozambican sides.

Speaking during the training, the Cabo Delgado provincial Governor, Mr. Eliseu Machava noted that the training on Sustainable Forest Management guidelines would contribute to knowledge enhancement of the forest sector in Mozambique, which will ensure that the forests of Mozambique are safeguarded.

“The Government of Mozambique is concerned by the withholding of the real cubage of the timber to be exported. We hope that after this training, most of these issues will have been discussed. We also hope that this meeting will be a step forward towards finding common solutions for the challenges facing the forest sector in the country. The two countries have a strong and healthy partnership in many sectors. This should serve as a great opportunity to strengthen our cooperation in the forest sector,” said Mr. Machava.

During the event, participants presented a number of concerns such as the lack of capacity of the local market to absorb certain products, which is considered a barrier for the introduction of new products and, the difficulty to interpret the Mozambican forest legislation by some operators.

In response to these concerns, the National Director of the Land and Forest Department at the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. Simão Pedro, emphasized the need for Chinese companies to invest in local processing of timber in order to give added value to timber from Mozambique and, create more jobs locally. Mr. Pedro also appealed to Chinese companies to comply with local legislation in the forest sector.

Meanwhile, the Director of the Department of Development Planning and Finance Management at the State Forest Administration (SFA), Dr. Fu Jianqan, noted that it is important to strengthen the Chinese investment in Mozambique. He further noted that there are already many Chinese companies operating in Mozambique and as such, should comply with the Mozambican forest legislation so as to solidify investments and cooperation between both countries.

“Our companies should act in accordance with the Mozambican Law, and our government is engaged towards this end. Chinese companies should also work in partnership with the Mozambican government to assure a sustainable forest management,” said Dr. Jianqan.

WWF Mozambique Forest Programme Coordinator Rito Mabunda noted that only cooperation between China and Mozambique would lead to a more sustainable future for forests in Mozambique.

“About 20% of the forest concessions in Mozambique are held by Chinese citizens with about one hundred Chinese companies being involved in the timber trade industry. This scenario shows the importance of working with the Chinese companies, in order to influence them for sustainable forest management in Mozambique”, said Mr. Mabunda.

The WWF Coastal East Africa Initiative has been at the forefront of promoting government to government cooperation that seeks to find solutions that contribute to sustainable management of forests which over 20 million people living in and along coastal forests and landscapes in eastern Africa depend on. The survival of these people is highly dependent on the availability of basic natural resources such as timber, wood-fuel and charcoal, which are extracted from forests, causing a serious dilemma; their dependency and consequent exploitation of these resources destroying the very basis of their existence.



Technical teams from the Tanzania Forest Services Agency and the National Directorate of Land and Forests of Mozambique agree on practical ways to implement an MOU that was signed in April 2012 in order to help manage forest resources in both countries effectively.

TANZANIA AND MOZAMBIQUE:

Tackling illegal logging

Illegal loggers operating between the border of Tanzania and Mozambique have been put on notice following the implementation of an agreement signed between both governments to increase the effectiveness of measures to stop rampant illegal logging and timber trade across the border.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the forest agencies of the two countries signed in April 2012 outlines cooperative measures to help improve the management of critical natural resources such as forests and wildlife in the two countries, and to increase the economic and livelihood benefits that such resources bring to the communities. This memorandum is now in operation with specific measures being put in place for implementation over the next one year.

Speaking during a workshop held in Dar es Salaam Tanzania in August 2013 to begin the implementation of the MOU, the Assistant Director of Policy and Planning – Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism for Tanzania Mrs. Bertha Nyange noted that the operation of the MOU is timely considering that both countries continue to face challenges in finding appropriate ways to combat illegal activities in the forest sector.

“As we are all aware, the management of trans-boundary forest resources between two countries is facing a lot of challenges such as illegal trafficking of forest products resulting in loss of revenue, flora and fauna, including biodiversity and ecosystem degradation,” said Mrs. Nyange.

The memorandum of understanding between the National Directorate of Land and Forests of Mozambique (DNTF) and the Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD) of Tanzania (now Tanzania Forest Service Agency) outlines cooperative measures to help improve the management of critical natural resources such as forests and wildlife in the two countries, and to increase the economic and livelihood benefits that such resources bring to the communities.

Speaking at the same workshop, the Chief Executive of Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS) Mr. Juma S. Mgoo noted that the implementation of the MOU would, over the next one-year, focus on trans-boundary collaboration on law enforcement to reduce illegal trade in forest resources such as timber.

“We are focusing on ensuring that we are carrying out law enforcement jointly and exchanging information of trade and harvesting operations between both countries.

The purpose of this is to ensure that there is compliance on both sides where traders in Tanzania and Mozambique comply with our laws and regulations regarding the management and utilization of forest resources so that they are not depleted. This is the beginning and we hope that in five years, all the areas identified by the MOU will be fully implemented,” said Mr. Mgoo.

On his part, the National Director of Land and Forests (DNTF) in Mozambique Mr. Simao Joaquim noted that the implementation of the MOU would help manage forest resources of both countries in a sustainable manner.

“This MOU is our part of effort to manage our forest resources in a more sustainable manner together with our counterparts in Tanzania. We have agreed to put in place joint operations in law enforcement and to exchange relevant information on the process of export and exploration in both countries over the next one year. We expect that local communities will continue to participate and commit themselves to our efforts of law enforcement. Communities point out to us who are carrying out illegal activity in our forests and therefore participate in the process of implementing this MOU,” said Mr. Joaquim.

The coordinated efforts between Mozambique and Tanzania are expected to bring about significant strides in the management of forests, increasing benefits to the population of the two countries.

According to recent findings of a rapid assessment of illegal timber trade across the Ruvuma River on the Tanzania and Mozambique border by TRAFFIC and WWF, Tanzania alone is losing an estimated Tsh 6.8 billion (US\$ 4.2 million) every year from illegal practices in the forestry sector from just the three southern Districts of Masasi, Tunduru and Nanyumbu.

The study further notes that businessmen are using fraudulent documents for example registrations, permits and license documents at the border, allowing them to pass through official checkpoints and bring timber to the Tanzanian market. These documents are written in Portuguese, which is not understood by most Tanzanian officials.

The implementation of the MOU is expected to help stem illegal activity and protect forests in Tanzania and Mozambique from heavy biodiversity related losses. The Forest Programme Coordinator for WWF in Tanzania, Isaac Malugu notes that the implementation of the agreement couldn’t have come at a better time and will help both governments recapture benefits lost to illegal activity in the forest sectors of Tanzania and Mozambique.

“We commend TFS and DNTF on reaching the implementation phase of this MOU which we believe will benefit the people of both countries and their forests. WWF and its partner TRAFFIC are committed to continued support to such trans-boundary collaboration on forest products trade in the region and to credible knowledge for decision making so as to ensure its sustainability,” said Mr. Malugu

The two countries have formed a joint committee to help with the implementation of the MOU that will be chaired by Tanzania and Mozambique forest directors on a rotational basis, starting with Mr. Mgoo of TFS.

Kenya and Tanzania are also slated to enter into a similar deal in a concerted attempt to reduce the incidences of illegal logging and safeguard forests that have crossborder implications for both countries.



Fisherman uses prawns to line fish in Nuarra, Primeiras and Segundas, Mozambique. Among others, the Green Economy plan outlines a nation-wide assessment of the country's natural wealth that provides Mozambique with ecosystem goods and services imperative for survival and well-being.

MOZAMBIQUE: Implementing Green Economy

Following the launch of Mozambique's Green Economy Roadmap by His Excellency the President of Mozambique, Armando Guebuza in 2012, the Government of Mozambique hosted a workshop and capacity building event on the implementation of Mozambique's Green Growth Action Plan. The workshop, which was held in August 2013, brought together representatives from various Government institutions, civil society organizations, academia and various diplomatic missions. The event, hosted by MICOA, was supported and facilitated by WWF, the African Development Bank, UNEP, UNDP, the World Bank and the University of Eduardo Mondlane.

Speaking during the opening session of the workshop, the Minister for Coordination of Environmental Affairs representative, Mr. Daude Mahomade, who is also the Director for the Environmental Quality Agency, emphasised the importance of the capacity building event for the advancement of the Mozambique Green Economy Roadmap and Action Plan.

"We hope this workshop will allow us to enhance our domain of technical issues for the implementation of our Green Economy Roadmap and explore opportunities to strengthen partnerships to assist in the implementation of this economic model relevant to the sustainable development of our country, of the continent and of the world in general," said the Minister.

On her part, the WWF Mozambique Country Director, Anabela Rodrigues noted that the workshop provides a good opportunity for all partners involved to work towards sustainable development through Green Economy.

"This is a unique opportunity for the Government of Mozambique to influence all development actors and partners, as well as the private sector, to understand the need for a sustainable development and the role of Natural Capital for the development of the country," said the Country Director.

In close succession to the workshop, Mozambique also approved its Green Economy Action Plan for 2013/2014. The plan approved in October 2013 outlines what the Government of Mozambique will do over the period of one year, on the road to Green Economy. Among others, the plan outlines a nation-wide assessment of the country's natural wealth that provides Mozambique with ecosystem goods and services imperative for survival and well-being. The results of this process will be used, among others, to inform the country's five-year national planning document for the period of 2015-2019.

Deputy Minister for the Coordination of Environmental Action, Ana Chichava, noted that the plan envisages sustainable use of natural resources through the integration of three pillars of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental.

"We cannot approve any business project without analysing the economic gain, the social impact and the environmental impact thereof," said the Deputy Minister.

Currently, WWF and other partners such as the University of Eduardo Mondlane, Stanford University, the African Development Bank, UNEP and UNDP, are helping the government of Mozambique implement their Green Economy plan. WWF will be specifically providing technical support in baseline mapping and valuation of all natural resources, zoning of territory according to natural capital management objectives and strengthening civil society organizations participation in the valuation process for effective and inclusive management of Mozambique's all important natural assets.

WWF's Country Director for Mozambique, Mrs. Anabela Rodrigues, notes that the conservation organization will continue working with government and partners to help Mozambique realize its Green Economy action plan and help it secure areas that are critical to livelihoods in the country.

"We are currently supporting the Government in carrying out a detailed natural capital mapping for the newly declared Primeiras and Segundas multi-use management area as input for the development of a management plan for the same. This recently gazetted conservation area is of significant importance considering that it will make a major contribution to the livelihoods of the people in the region and Mozambique as a whole, while ensuring that biodiversity is preserved for present and future generations," said Mrs. Rodrigues.

We cannot approve any business project without analysing the economic gain, the social impact and the environmental impact thereof.

*Mozambique Deputy Minister for the
Coordination of Environmental Action,
Ana Chichava.*

Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique eye US \$5 Billion
a year Global Tuna Fisheries Industry

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The global Tuna industry is worth an estimated US \$ 5 billion. Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique are positioning themselves to benefit from this industry.

Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique to Increase Stake in US \$5 Billion a year Global Tuna Fisheries Industry

Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique are set to increase their stake in the US \$5 billion dollar a year global tuna fisheries industry after their respective governments approved their country's first Tuna Fisheries Development and Management Strategies.

The strategies, which will run from 2013 to 2018, aim to grow the three country's largely underdeveloped tuna supply chain that currently has rudimentary fishing vessels, not capable of going beyond 20 nautical miles, undertaking tuna fishing. In addition, Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique lack commercial tuna fishing fleets capable of exploiting tuna resources as prescribed to them by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea which grants a coastal state special rights over exploration and use of adjacent marine resources. Currently the three countries grant fishing access to Distant Water Fishing Nations at a fee, which they think is not commensurate to the real value of the resources in the international markets.

The plans further outline how Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique will benefit by transitioning from traditional tuna fisheries to modern commercially oriented high sea fisheries. This is expected to increase benefits to the countries hence spur socio-economic development.

In the forward for Kenya's Tuna Management Strategy, Cabinet Secretary for the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Felix Koskei, noted that the strategy is a part of the Government's commitment towards the sustainable development of the fisheries sector with a view to contributing to the realization of the country's Vision 2030 within the context of the Kenya Oceans and Fisheries policy. The Cabinet Secretary commended WWF for the technical and financial support, which made the development of the national tuna management strategy possible.

"This strategy is a testimony of the Government's commitment towards positioning the fisheries sector as a key economic driver in contributing towards the envisaged 10% annual economic growth projected in the economic pillar of the vision 2030. I'm confident that with the commitment of all players in the implementation of the strategy including state actors, industry, and the fisher community, applying the right mix of investments, policies, and incentives, we shall be able to see the strategic plan goals achieved within the plan period," notes the Cabinet Secretary.

Mr. Hosea Gonza Mbilinyi, the Director of Fisheries Development Division for Tanzania, and also the Chairperson of the South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC) and of the Working Party on Collaboration and Cooperation on Tuna Fisheries (WPCCTF), noted that the sharing of views and strengthening of strategies in the region would serve to strengthen sustainable tuna fisheries management.

"We are now able to share, on a systematic basis, our views, regarding tuna fisheries, which also keep us well informed, prepared and increases potential harmonization of our positions to better influence decisions at the IOTC level as well as for strengthening sustainable tuna fisheries management, within the entire Indian Ocean, and potentially securing more socio-economic benefits for our countries and the region at large," said Mr. Gonza.

Further, Mozambique's Tuna Strategy aims, like the strategies of Kenya and Tanzania, to help drive the socio-economic development of the country through Tuna fisheries. The development objective of Mozambique's Tuna Strategy, which was developed in close collaboration with all the relevant stakeholders, is to promote a higher contribution of tuna fisheries to the socio-economic development of the country, in order to increase profitability of the same, and participation and strengthening of tuna fisheries management within the Indian Ocean, through engagement with IOTC.

WWF Country Director in Kenya Mohammed Awer noted that this is a big move for Kenya that would begin the process of positioning the country to reap more benefits from the global tuna industry. He however noted that a lot would need to be done to lay down necessary infrastructure to maximize benefits.

"This is a big move by the Kenyan government to position the country in the active and lucrative global tuna industry. However, a lot still needs to be done. The government and other key stakeholders will need to provide an enabling regulatory and infrastructural environment in order to bring about significant flow of benefits of tuna resources to the country at biologically, ecologically and socio-economically sustainable levels," said Mr. Awer.

SHRIMP FISHERIES: Partnering with government and private sector

In November 2013, WWF Mozambique signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the deep-water shrimp fishing companies and the Government of Mozambique through the National Fisheries Administration and the National Institute for Fisheries Research for the implementation of a joint Fishery Improvement Plan (FIP) in Mozambique.

According to the MOU, WWF will support the coordination and implementation of FIP action plan as well as the monitoring and review of the FIP progress. In turn, the Ministry of Fisheries will lead all the activities related to the implementation of the FIP, especially those linked to the fisheries management (through the National Fisheries Administration), and the scientific activities (through the National Institute for Fisheries Research). The industry should collaborate for the implementation of sustainable fishing towards FIP implementation.

WWF Mozambique Country Director, Anabela Rodrigues, who signed the MOU on behalf of the organization emphasised the strong need for government leadership in this process and the collaboration between partners aiming at implementing this agreement.

“This commitment represents a very important step toward an effective management of shrimp fishery in Mozambique because it is based on the three principles of the Marine Stewardship Council (good level of stock; less impact on the environment and effective management) as the basis to push for changes in the way this fishery is managed. It also represents a big challenge for all of us that requires commitment from all parties involved in this MOU that we expect would ultimately lead to the MSC certification of this fishery”, noted Anabela.

There are currently eight fishing companies that are part of the agreement. These fishing companies include: Gambeira, Kalipesca, Krustamoz, Marbeira, SIP, Mawipi Pescas, Prestige Consultores and Pescabom.

Deep-water shrimp fishery is currently the second largest fishery in Mozambique with a total biomass of 4000 tonnes and a total allowable catch of 2500 tonnes. The most important fishery is the shallow-water shrimp which is currently facing declining catches. WWF has supported a FIP implementation for this fishery as well.



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A mix of deep-water shrimp.



The Ruvuma landscape is an ecological bank home to the largest contiguous miombo woodland and associated ecosystems.

Ruvuma Landscape: The scenario planning process

In December 2013, a planning process brought together senior officials from regional governments of Ruvuma and Mtwara to carry out the initial scenario planning process that focused on the Ruvuma landscape. The process involves government technical staff from each region, NGOs working in the natural resources sector from northern Mozambique, Tanzania and the private sector.

WWF Tanzania's Coastal East Africa Global Initiative technical programme officer Mr. Geoffrey Mwanjela notes that the scenario planning process aims to build an understanding of the drivers of change in the expansive Ruvuma landscape in order to underpin the current complexity of processes at a larger scale.

“The process will link between drivers of change and their implications for conservation initiatives and development efforts in the landscape and how the landscape stakeholders can work together to use the outcomes in designing intervention strategies. There is a need for a more secured future through an integrated development planning process that promotes the management and sustainable use of the unique natural resources and the resilience of the socio-ecological system of the landscape.” said Mr. Mwanjela

The Ruvuma landscape covers Ruvuma, Mtwara, Lindi and Morogoro regions in southern Tanzania and Niassa and Cabo Delgado provinces in northern Mozambique. The planning process took place against the backdrop of the landscape facing several development and conservation challenges, including the exploration and discoveries of natural gas and mineral deposits, proposed major development projects such as transport infrastructure, commercial agriculture, oil and gas exploration, forest plantations and biofuel production which, if not tackled carefully, could pose serious degradation of natural resources and the environment within the landscape.

The Ruvuma regional administrative secretary, Mr Hassan Bendeyeko, noted that the scenario planning process would help identify future pathways of integrated development and mechanisms that will contribute to government planning processes for coping with uncertainty, identifying research needs, interventions and monitoring requirements.

Writing for WWF, Mr Jacques Somda says in a booklet titled Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Development in the Ruvuma Landscape: A Vision Statement of the Greater Ruvuma Landscape that the Ruvuma landscape is one of the nine priority landscapes and the only trans-boundary where WWF through its Coastal East Africa Initiative (CEAI) intends to add value to its long term conservation work in the region.

He says this will be done through promoting initiatives that reduce pressure on natural resources, ensure the survival of globally important habitats, species and other natural assets to provide the foundation for sustainable economic growth. In order to implement a successful conservation programme in such complex and dynamic biological, social, economic and political systems requires the development of common vision between the various stakeholders having interest in biodiversity conservation and economic development of the surrounding communities, says Mr Somda.

Mr Roberto Zolho, Ruvuma Landscape Coordinator for WWF Mozambique, likened the Ruvuma landscape to an ecological bank saying the area was home to the largest contiguous miombo woodland and associated ecosystems. Mr Zolho added that 40 per cent of the landscape is under protected area, it has the second largest elephant population in Africa, it has extensive arable land, it has biodiversity rich coastal forest ecosystem but with poorly developed socio-economic infrastructure.

The scenario planning process meeting was indeed timely as Tanzania is poised to become a significant producer of natural gas in the wake of recent discoveries of world class reserves onshore and offshore Mtwara and Lindi regions.

Written By: **Lucas Liganga**, *The Citizen Reporter, Tanzania*.

OUR STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

ENABLE

Strengthen governance, institutions, laws and policies.

RESPOND

Establish sustainable market mechanisms and responsible trade.

ADDRESS

Governance and market failures

SECURE

The livelihoods of over 20 million people in the Coastal East Africa region by advocating for better management of natural resources.

ESTABLISH

High performing operational team and systems for outstanding conservation delivery.



Why we are here

To stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.

www.panda.org/cea

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