



WWF

CEAI

RESULTS

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EFFECTIVE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY

RESULTS OF FIVE YEARS OF WWF COASTAL EAST AFRICA INITIATIVE WORK

About this book

This book is a collection of records, stories and testimonies of the accomplishments and successes that cover five years of the existence of the WWF Coastal East Africa Initiative. The themes reflected in this book are a cross-cut of the main areas of intervention of the initiative. The experiences and highlights presented provide important lessons learnt for the future of WWF's interventions in the region, and recognition of the important work done by the various country, regional and international WWF teams, as well as the many partners that have contributed to these accomplishments.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The achievements by the Coastal East Africa Initiative would not been possible without the collective effort of the WWF Country Offices in Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique and Madagascar, WWF National Offices in China, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, WWF International and the WWF Regional Office for Africa, along with support from various key offices and programmes in the wider WWF network.

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MAIN FEATURES AND FACTS AROUND THE COASTAL EAST AFRICAN REGION

Key features

- . Area: 1.4 million square km²
- . World's largest unfragmented fringing reef
- . World's largest wilderness area

FACTS

OVER 70%

OF INDIAN OCEAN TUNA (WORTH c. US\$2 BILLION PER YEAR) IS CAUGHT IN THE WESTERN INDIAN OCEAN REGION

.....
MOZAMBIQUE'S WILD-CAUGHT SHRIMP FISHERY - ONCE THE WORLD'S LARGEST MOST - IS NOW HEAVILY OVERFISHED

80 to 90%

OF MOZAMBIQUE'S TIMBER EXPORT IS TRADED TO CHINA, THE MAJORITY OF IT BEING ILLEGAL

.....
KENYA, TANZANIA AND MOZAMBIQUE ARE AMONG THE POOREST COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD.

RANKING 147, 159 AND 178 (OUT OF 195) RESPECTIVELY ON THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

.....
CHINESE INVESTMENTS IN TANZANIA HIT **US\$4 BILLION IN 2014**, UP FROM 700 MILLION US\$ IN 2011

Key species

Terrestrial: African elephant, black rhino, hunting dog, thousands of endemic forest species and primates



Marine:

Turtles (5 spp), dugongs, coelacanth, humphead wrasse, cetaceans (inc. humpback whale), sharks, shrimp, tuna



Ecosystems/ habitats

- . Open ocean
- . World's longest fringing coral reef
- . Extensive mangrove forests and seagrass beds
- . Coastal forests and miombo woodlands



Socio-economic features

- . Coastal population: 20 + million
- . Western Indian Ocean tuna trade worth well over US\$1 billion p.a.
- . Mozambique prawn fishery is worth US\$85 million annually



INTRODUCTION

Regional context

With the largest intact wilderness remaining in Africa, the highest density of forest endemic species, and the longest unfragmented fringing reef in the world, Coastal East Africa's (CEA) natural riches are unparalleled. The Eastern African region is a hotspot of biodiversity. Its 4,600 km coastline hosts all five Indian Ocean marine turtles, more than 35 marine mammal species which include humpback whales, dolphins, whale sharks, the enigmatic coelacanth—a prehistoric fish once thought to be extinct and the highly endangered dugong. On the mainland, different wildlife riches abound, including the unique Tana River red colobus monkey, the elephant, antelope, charismatic species such as lion, and highly endangered species such as black rhino and the African hunting dog.

Yet, if Coastal East Africa is a place of superlatives in terms of natural richness, it is also one of striking contradictions: a place where extraordinary natural wealth exists alongside some of the worst human poverty on the planet. The three countries (Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique) are among the world's poorest, with Tanzania and Mozambique at the tail end of the human development spectrum. The region's rich natural resource base provides the basic resources – such as fish, wood for cooking and timber – which support the livelihoods of over 20 million people in.

WWF Coastal East Africa Initiative (CEAI) was established in 2009 to pursue the vision of nature and people coexisting for the benefit of each another.

The challenges

Local and global trade in the region's natural resource products are of major economic importance both to rural communities struggling to make ends meet, and to the national economies. However, unsustainable fishing, deforestation and poor land-use practices have put the whole region under threat, negatively affecting biodiversity along with the livelihoods of millions. Building upon the pressures of a rapidly growing population, increasingly local resources like timber are exploited to supply foreign markets such as China and the European Union. In the fisheries sector, commercial species such as tuna and shrimp serve far-away markets in Europe, Asia and America.

Unfortunately, weak governance and

external market forces fail to demand sustainable production standards that could safeguard the region's rich biodiversity. This is further compounded by the impacts of oil and gas exploration, mining, infrastructure, inappropriate tourism development and large-scale agricultural expansion to supply global markets. This pressure is heightened by the needs of expanding populations of mostly poor communities that are totally reliant on the natural resource base for food, water, fuel and other basic needs. Furthermore, climate change poses a growing long-term threat to region's wildlife of the region and the people whose hopes for a better future depend on the preservation and sustainable use of its resource base.

About WWF's Coastal East Africa Initiative

Building on WWF's established, credible and already highly successful ecoregion action programmes in the region, the WWF Coastal East Africa Initiative (CEAI) was established in 2009 to pursue the vision of nature and people coexisting for the benefit of each another. It is a vision for the protection of the region's extraordinarily rich and bountiful biodiversity and the opportunity this can offer to the people who share this vast territory to escape poverty and, through the sustainable use of their natural wealth, create better and more prosperous lives for themselves and their children.

The CEAI brought critical added value to an already successful suite of WWF local and regional programmes. It drew on the WWF network's capacity to deliver transformative change through transboundary and ecosystem-based conservation at scale, and established local-to-global links, perspectives and advocacy using WWF's ability to ground global issues.

The geographical scope of the CEAI covers the coastal zones of Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique and comprises nine landscapes and seascapes within the existing boundaries. It extends into the wider South Western Indian Ocean region on matters related to tuna fisheries.

Our mission

Coastal East Africa's natural capital supports sustainable development, contributing to poverty alleviation for over 20 million people living along the region's coastline. CEAI's mission is to make a significant contribution to ensuring marine and terrestrial natural resources are managed effectively and sustainably, at a community level and within existing and future economic development projects.

The programme aims to, in particular, address issues that are of a transboundary nature; that is, involving drivers and pressures that cross borders and need to be addressed comprehensively at a regional and/or international level.

- Address the governance shortfalls underlying the current problems, by strengthening policies and effectiveness of institutions and organizations, as well as by empowering civil society to become more aware and raise their voice.
- Drive sustainability along several key supply chains at both national and international levels by promoting responsible trade, with a focus on timber, tuna and shrimp.
- Work to secure an effectively managed, representative network of priority landscapes and seascapes of high natural resource value by further promoting a pro-poor approach to conservation.

Vision

Coastal East Africa's unique and globally significant natural resource base provides the essential goods and services that support biodiversity as well as economic development and the livelihoods of present and future generations.

Overall Goal

By 2025, The governments and peoples of the CEA region are effectively controlling decisions over their natural resources and exercise their responsibility for ensuring that key ecosystems and habitats are sustainably managed.



● Governance and Empowerment

By 2025, CEA governments have transformed natural resource (or environmental) decision-making processes to be more democratic, participatory, equitable and transparent in order to enable effective policy implementation and the rule of law, to deliver sustainable development.

● Securing High Conservation Value Areas

By 2025, key biological targets (habitats and species) in CEA are being effectively conserved and these continue to provide goods and services to more than 20 million people dependent upon them.

● Responsible Trade

By 2025, the majority (>70%) of indigenous timber traded within and exported from CEA is derived from sustainable sources, conforms to legal and socially responsible practices, and does not threaten high conservation value forests.

By 2025, CEA achieves high-value export markets for vibrant and commercially sustainable shrimp fisheries (in Mozambique) that integrate environmental and socio-economic concerns, with at least one example of an independently certified fishery successfully exporting into the global marketplace.

By 2025, a healthy and productive population of tuna supports sustainable fisheries stocks in WIO region, by reducing overfishing (effort/capacity) and the threats on non-target species.

CEA

Marine Thematic Area



The marine diversity along the 4,600km of East Africa's coast is of globally recognized and includes coral assemblages, coastal wetlands and mangroves, in addition to roughly 11,000 marine species. This includes WWF biodiversity priority species such as sea turtles, marine cetaceans, sharks, swordfish and other bill fish, humphead wrasse as well as a major wild prawn fishery and tuna industry. These coastal and marine resources are critical for ensuring the food security and contributing to poverty alleviation for over 20 million people living along the region's coastline.

The marine programme aims to make a significant contribution to ensuring effective environmental management and sustainability in the fisheries sector, including the adoption of a rights-based approach to fisheries resources management.

Key issues addressed in our marine thematic area include:

- Inequality in benefits from tuna fisheries
- Overfishing and unsustainable fishing practices
- Illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing
- High levels of by-catch (waste)
- Destruction of coastal habitats
- Climate change impacts.

“ Marine Resources contribute to poverty alleviation for over 20 million people living along the regions coastline ”

Terrestrial Thematic Area

The mountains, savannahs and forests of Mozambique, Tanzania and Kenya are some of the last remaining wilderness for megafauna and unique forest habitats on the African continent. This enormous landscape, measuring some 1.4 million km², supports several thousand plant and animal species that are endemic to the region. Key habitats include closed canopy coastal forests, savannah woodlands, mountain forests, cloud forests and ancient mountains. Species include megafauna like the African elephant and black rhino, endangered wildlife such as the African hunting dog, and thousands of endemic forest plant and animal species. The forests provide critically important ecological services for millions of East Africans including firewood and building materials, freshwater supply, soil stability and carbon sinks.

Key issues addressed in our terrestrial thematic area include:

- Illegal and unsustainable logging and timber trade
- Growing local demands for natural resources



- Absence of clear community rights to forest and wildlife resources
- Land grabs and forest clearance for agriculture and other uses
- Climate change impacts.

“The region's forests provide critically important ecological services for millions of East Africans, including firewood and building materials, freshwater supply, soil stability and carbon sinks.”

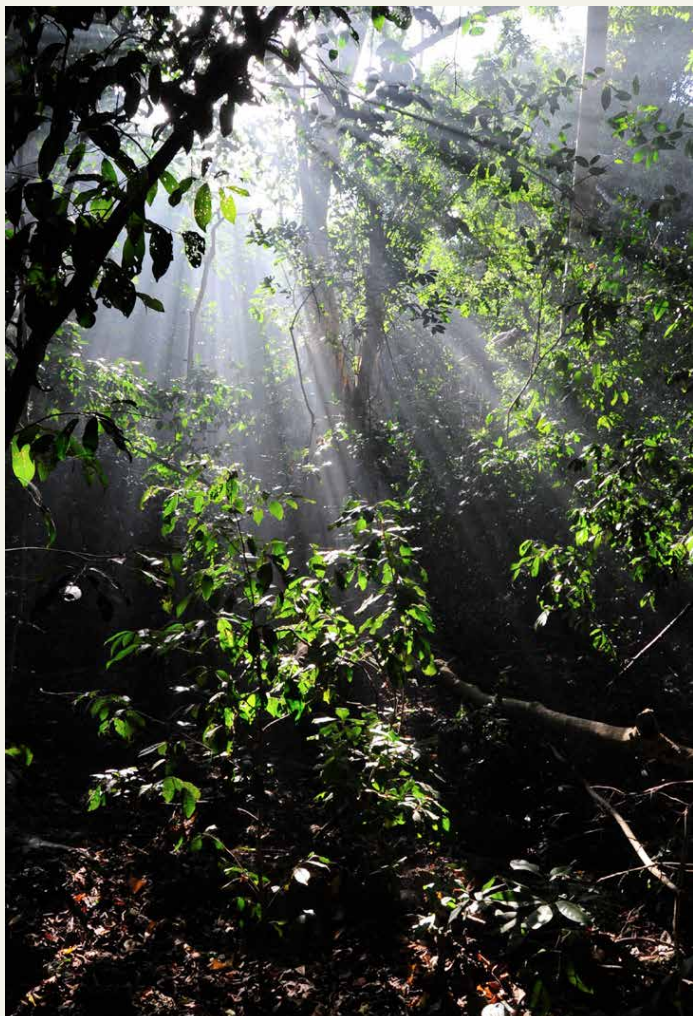
Governance and Empowerment



In theory, countries that have significant natural resources, such as those in Coastal East Africa, should be the leaders in poverty reduction and sustainable development. A vibrant private sector and foreign direct investment should be driving economic growth based on prudent resource management. In reality, however, the Coastal East African governments, civil society and communities currently lack the capacity and tools to attract appropriate investment and effectively manage and benefit, in a sustainable manner, from their abundant natural resources.

Key issues in governance and empowerment include:

- Inadequate or conflicting government policies and legislation
- Lack of integrated, systematic planning by governments
- Poor capacity of government institutions
- Weak law enforcement
- Lack of transparency and accountability
- Poor inclusion of civil society in policy-making processes
- Inadequate regulations and guidelines for investments and trade in natural resources
- Negative market forces promoting unsustainable production
- Changing trade and investment climate to non-traditional partners, such as China
- Lack of environmental awareness and poor data.



#PANDA / PIERRE-YVES NADOT

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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

With the largest intact wilderness remaining in Africa, the highest density of endemic forest species, and the longest fringing reef in the world, Coastal East Africa's natural riches are unparalleled.



Unsustainable fishing, deforestation and other poor land-use practices are negatively affecting this rich biodiversity and in turn also the more than 20 million people whose livelihoods and food security depend on these resources.

In 2009, WWF established the Coastal East Africa Initiative to pursue the vision of nature and people coexisting for the benefit of each other. Substantial progress has been made to help people and the governments of Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique to more effectively control decisions over their natural resources and exercise their responsibility for ensuring that key ecosystems and habitats in the region are sustainably managed. This publication summarizes the progress made thus far with key partners, governments and the people of the region.

We have seen key reforms in the fisheries and forest sectors coming into play in Coastal East Africa countries. Governments are continuing to make decisions that aim at conserving nature for present and future generations; clear examples of such are the recent signing up by the governments of the region to the Maputo Declaration on fisheries access and to the process of establishing a new regional fisheries accord, as well as the signing of the Zanzibar Declaration on illegal trade in timber and other forest products. At the same time, companies are becoming more intent in integrating legal and socially responsible practices that do not necessarily threaten conservation areas within Coastal East Africa, as illustrated among others by new environmental guidelines for the mining sector in Tanzania.

These achievements have not occurred in isolation from partners. The power we have in mainstreaming a conservation agenda in governments and private sector comes from our ability to work collaboratively with others whether civil society, finance institutions, consumers, local communities, governments and NGOs. All these and more have played a critical role in helping make a difference together.

Together we have achieved and together we can make a great difference in enabling the harmony between people and nature in this beautiful part of the world. My utmost thanks go out to the great CEAI Team and to the country office teams in Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique and Madagascar, that have shown us what can be done with passion, commitment and dedication to a cause.

Glyn Davies

Chair, Coastal East Africa Initiative Shareholder Group

CONSERVATION AND PEOPLE: FINDING A BALANCE BETWEEN NATURAL RESOURCES, CONSERVATION AND THE INTERESTS OF PEOPLE

Recent years have brought increasing recognition of the importance of involving the people who depend on natural resources in ensuring these resources are managed sustainably. This approach promises to be more inclusive, equitable and a better way of addressing and resolving conflicts. Conserving and protecting nature isn't about putting up boundaries around priority places to keep people out. It is about protecting these places and their resources for the benefit of people and other living things that rely on them. Collaboration with people not only ensures more sustainable management of resources, but also provides jobs and other socio-economic benefits to the communities and indigenous people.

Creating a space for civil society organizations and people in natural resources management is therefore of crucial importance. Conservation



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practitioners must provide a better platform for those who depend on these natural resources for their livelihood and culture. Only with their participation can sustainable management of natural resources be guaranteed. Nevertheless, there are still some challenges in reconnecting natural resources conservation to the functions of ecosystems and biodiversity areas, and especially

in balancing the interests of those dependent on these natural resources. These challenges are exacerbated by top-down approaches to conservation. WWF has pursued a different path to ensure communities and civil societies have been involved in sustainable conservation of natural resources in the Coastal East Africa region.

It is about protecting the places and resources found in the areas for the benefit of people and other living things relying on these conservation areas



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“ Collaboration with people not only ensures more sustainable management of resources, but also provides jobs and other socio-economic benefits to the communities and indigenous people ”

HARMONIZING THE LION WITH THE DRAGON: ENGAGING WITH CHINA TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN EAST AFRICA

By Christine Tam

Wander through any major East African city or even out in remote areas and your attention will be drawn to the proliferation of construction, the expansion of transport networks, the placards and signposts etched with Chinese company names – China Railway and Bridge Corporation, Sinohydro, “financed by China Export-Import Bank”. Football stadiums, Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Parliament Houses, railway lines, deep-sea ports, and the AU Headquarters in Ethiopia – all signs of a strong Chinese presence. Dig under the surface, and the statistics are even more astounding.

China is currently Africa's largest trading partner, exceeding US\$200 billion since 2013. The China Development Bank granted more loans to Africa over the past six years than the World Bank and the African Development Bank combined. China's foreign direct investment (FDI) in Africa increased from US\$1.4 billion to US\$2.5 billion from 2009 to 2012, an annual growth rate of 20.5 per cent. Indeed, the Chinese central government is estimated to provide US\$1 trillion in financing to Africa by 2025. The trends are staggering, particularly in East Africa where the Chinese were responsible for over 30 per cent of all infrastructure projects in the region in 2014, an increase of 19 per cent from 2013. Direct Chinese investment in Tanzania alone increased from US\$700 million in 2011 to US\$4 billion in 2014, nearly a six-fold increase. For Mozambique, 80-90% of its timber exports each year head to China. China is clearly an important investor in Africa and in the region, and destined to grow even more substantially as part of the Chinese government's new “One Road One Belt”



strategy that promotes a maritime Silk Road linking China by sea to East Africa.

This proliferation of investment has huge potential to spur economic development in the region, but also poses acute risks. Much of this investment focuses on natural resource extraction – mining, oil and gas extraction, forestry, and associated infrastructure development, among others. Can the integrity of natural systems and the critical life support systems they provide communities and nations be maintained in the face of such intensive and rapid investment and associated development? The challenges are complex as trade and investment decisions have traditionally not considered sustainability in their implementation. Instead, investors often focus only on analysis of short-term gains in uncertain investment environments, particularly where their market consumers are not demanding high standards.



Loading hardwoods to export to China in Pemba, Mozambique

The Chinese government is deeply interested in sustainable development as well as its international reputation, and has been issuing investment guidelines for Chinese investors overseas since 2009, including environmental and sustainable forest management guidelines. Facing unprecedented challenges of pollution and degradation of their own natural systems, the Chinese have embraced the foundational concept of “ecological civilization”, similar to the green economy concept, stressing harmonization between man and nature with deep roots in classical Chinese philosophy. This concept of harmony between man and nature is also at the heart of CEAI's vision. The goal is to advocate for and facilitate cooperation between African countries and China to effectively promote sustainable development, benefiting economy, environment and society through a multi-pronged approach.

At the base of this approach are advocacy efforts with African governments to improve governance, particularly around investments and natural resource management. China can be a key partner but cannot be responsible for implementation of investment policy in host countries. Civil society engagement and capacity building is one key strategy to improve governance by holding governments more accountable to their electorate. At the same time, CEAI is working at multiple levels with Chinese and African government actors to engage and facilitate cooperation.

The Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) has been a key platform for WWF engagement. This high-level ministerial platform, taking place once every three years, serves as the main negotiation and cooperation platform for China-Africa bilateral and multi-lateral aid, trade, and investment. WWF first engaged in the 2012 FOCAC in Beijing, and through dozens of advocacy meetings with Chinese and African diplomats and government officials, media trips, and study tours, including a first-ever Chinese finance sector tour to East Africa that helped issuance of Green Credit Guidelines – the Chinese version of the Equator Principles for financial institutions to manage environmental, social and governance issues. In fact, the 2012 Beijing Declaration and Action Plan issued from FOCAC, which usually highlights

China is currently Africa's largest trading partner, exceeding **US\$200bn** since 2013

China was responsible for over 30% of all infrastructure projects in the region in 2014

commitments to energy, infrastructure, investment and cultural exchange, included more references to environment and sustainability than ever before, and teams have been working since then to influence even further the 2015 commitments. Key to this approach is linking these high-level agreements with on-the-ground action. In Coastal East Africa, WWF has been active in Kenya, Tanzania, and Mozambique to promote in-country action, and cultivate demonstration projects on the ground of what sustainability in the China-Africa relationship can look like. To spur cooperation in addressing Mozambique's unsustainable forest management practices and illegal timber trade, the majority of which makes its way to China for the domestic antique furniture market, WWF has facilitated four exchanges between the State Forest Administration (SFA) of China and the Directorate of Land and Forest (DNTF) of Mozambique, resulting in a draft Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to help tackle together the challenges of illegal timber and unsustainable forestry. At the same time, it was agreed to advance cooperation activities between the two countries to demonstrate the spirit of the MoU discussions. WWF also facilitated engagement with the private sector to motivate and mobilize good practice within the industry, hosting two major awareness raising workshops with SFA and DNTF that reached over 65 companies in total, some driving 10-15 hours over rough roads to participate.

These dialogues, the first of their kind in Mozambique within the forestry sector, have enabled Chinese enterprises and the Mozambican government to exchange ideas over key concerns and challenges towards developing a thriving responsible and sustainable forest industry. They form the foundation of a consultative multi-stakeholder forum for problem solving and conflict resolution. So far, both the Mozambican government and Chinese companies have been responsive, while civil society is also being primed to engage constructively. The Ministry of Agriculture in Sofala province even insisted that similar dialogues be used across all sectors. Already three of the participating Chinese enterprises have expressed interest in becoming pilot companies for application of the Chinese sustainable forest management guidelines. The key is to figure out how to attract and retain responsible Chinese companies interested in longer-



Dialogue between the Tanzania Chamber of Minerals and the Chinese Mining Association in Tanzania to enhance cooperation and promote mining guidelines



Promoting green Investment in Tanzania with the Tanzania Private Sector Foundation



term forest sector investment and eliminate the small, illegal operators who are undercutting the sector and depressing tropical hardwood prices through their illegal activity. Taking a market approach, CEA1 is working with partners such as TRAFFIC to trace supply chains from production to retail, analysing key actors or points of intervention once the timber is sold to China. This is an innovative approach considering that historically, conservation efforts focused mainly on production systems.

In Tanzania and Kenya, WWF has worked with the local investment centers and business associations to develop and promote investment guidelines for all investors, including the Chinese. This works to level the playing field and ensure all players are operating responsibly to



First training and dialogue with Chinese companies, hosted by the Chinese State Forest Administration and the Mozambique Forest Authority.

avoid a race to the bottom in a situation of weak governance. In close partnership with the Tanzania Chamber of Minerals and Energy, mining guidelines have been developed with endorsement from the Ministry of Energy and Minerals. In Kenya, WWF supported the Kenya Investment Authority to develop general green investment guidelines, which Tanzania is also exploring.

Despite the aforementioned achievements, challenges persist. While voluntary guidelines can mobilize the most committed companies, law and regulation is still critical to ensure enforcement and elimination of the less committed, especially when consumer markets do not demand better practices and standards. Profit-driven short-term perspectives often dominate, particularly when investment climates are unstable. Investors do not know if they will get their return so hesitate to invest long-term. This is particularly true for investments that add value to raw materials towards first, secondary, or tertiary processing – such as making furniture. Companies are often reluctant to make those investments with little future security or assurances. Companies feel even more challenged when commodity prices dip. The World Bank (2015) predicts continuing declines in all major commodity prices, including minerals, raising questions of investors and financiers about deeper investments in good practice. However, these actions and behaviours are too important to leave as optional or to follow only when commodity prices are high. Thus, making economic arguments, showing the value of natural systems, highlighting the business case for companies and governments, mobilizing green financing, featuring corporate champions, and strengthening cooperation between African and Chinese governments are critical for achieving true “harmony between man and nature.”



Advanced processing opportunities for Chinese investment in Mozambique

GREEN ECONOMY TO HELP MAKE POVERTY HISTORY

What is green economy?

The term "green economy" is not consistently defined as it is still an emerging concept. The most widely used and authoritative definition comes from UNEP:

[A] green economy [is] one that results in improved human well-being and social equity, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities¹.

The concept of green economy, in the context of poverty eradication and sustainable development, was one of two key themes at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development held in Rio de Janeiro in June 2012.



¹ UNEP. 2011. Towards a Green Economy: Pathways to Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication. Available from www.unep.org/greeneconomy

Whatever the underlying approach, a green economy stresses the importance of integrating economic and environmental policies in a way that highlights the opportunities for new sources of economic growth while avoiding unsustainable pressure on the quality and quantity of the natural assets. This involves a mixture of measures ranging from economic instruments such as taxes, subsidies and trading schemes, through regulatory policies, including the setting of standards, to non-economic measures such as voluntary approaches and information provision.

Why is this important?

Environmental changes affect us all, especially the poorest people who are most vulnerable to food, water and energy scarcity. Nowhere more than in East Africa, human well-being depends on natural resources such as clean water, arable land, plentiful fish and wood, and ecosystem services such as pollination, nutrient cycling and erosion prevention, as well as resilience to a changing climate.

In particular in the African context, strong economies and poverty eradication can therefore only be achieved by safeguarding the environment, protecting the ecosystems that sustain human well-being and mitigating climate change and its impacts. Consideration of the values of Africa's rich natural capital and ecosystem services should therefore be at the centre of development planning; managing natural resources in fair and accountable ways will bring economic and social benefits and ensure food, water and energy security for the people of the region.

What have we done about it?

Building on the momentum of the Rio+20 Conference, WWF CEA initiated a process of active engagement of the governments in the region, starting with a first regional Green Economy Conference held in Maputo in April 2014. Among other outcomes, this conference led to a call by the government of Mozambique for support in developing a National Green Economy Roadmap, which was launched at a high-level event, by the President of Mozambique, at the RIO+20 Conference. This roadmap has been translated in a concrete Green Economy Action Plan, which was formally adopted in October 2013.

Currently, WWF, together with partners such as the African Development Bank, UNEP, UNDP, ILO, the University of Eduardo Mondlane and Stanford University, is helping the government of Mozambique implement its Green Economy Action Plan. WWF is specifically providing technical support in baseline mapping and valuation of natural capital, including zoning of territory and strengthening civil society organizations' participation in the valuation process for effective and inclusive management of Mozambique's all-important natural assets.

In a similar process, WWF with partners is providing support to the government of Kenya in the development of its National Green Economy Strategy. The strategy is currently in an advanced stage of development and undergoing nationwide consultation.

Both Kenya and Mozambique have meanwhile adopted green economy principles as part of their medium-term national development strategies, making this concept a cornerstone for defining their future.

Achievements

- Adoption of green economy roadmap and action plan by the government of Mozambique
- Pilot project on the use of natural capital assessment as a basis for development of Primeiras and Segundas management plan
- Adoption of green economy principles in national development plans for both Kenya and Mozambique

Challenges

- A lot more support and effort will be required to bring the products of our work to fruition. Green economy is still a dream that has to be made reality.

Launch of Green Economy Roadmap for Mozambique

Mozambique's Green Economy Roadmap is a vision document that draws broad outlines of the elements of a green growth strategy for Mozambique. The plan recognizes that the majority of economic activities in the country, including the livelihoods of the population, depend on the natural capital that is available, whether for food supply (agriculture), tourism, mining, energy, timber, fisheries, or otherwise. Research recently conducted to assess the country's wealth found that both renewable and non-renewable natural capital accounted for half the total wealth, dominated by subsoil resources (41%), cropland (30%) and timber resources (15%), which is significantly higher than the Sub-Saharan African average of 24% (MICOA & AFD 2009).

"In Mozambique, the green economy model forms part of the body of approaches designed to make poverty history. This is the future that we, Mozambicans, want. This is also the future that the rest of humanity dreams about," President of the Republic of Mozambique, Armando Emilio Guebuza, speaking at the event of the launch of the National Green Economy Roadmap at the RIO+20 Conference.

"We are continually working with numerous partners to help the government of Mozambique realize its social and economic dreams for its people. We are currently supporting the government to carry out a detailed natural capital mapping for the Primeiras and Segundas multi-use management area as input for the development of a management plan, and a pilot for a wider nationwide natural capital assessment. This recently gazetted conservation area marine protected area is of significant importance considering that it will make a major contribution to the long-term food security and livelihoods of the people in the region and Mozambique as a whole". WWF Country Director Anabela Rodrigues speaking at a national conference on natural capital held in Maputo.

Both renewable and non-renewable natural capital accounted for
49%
of total wealth

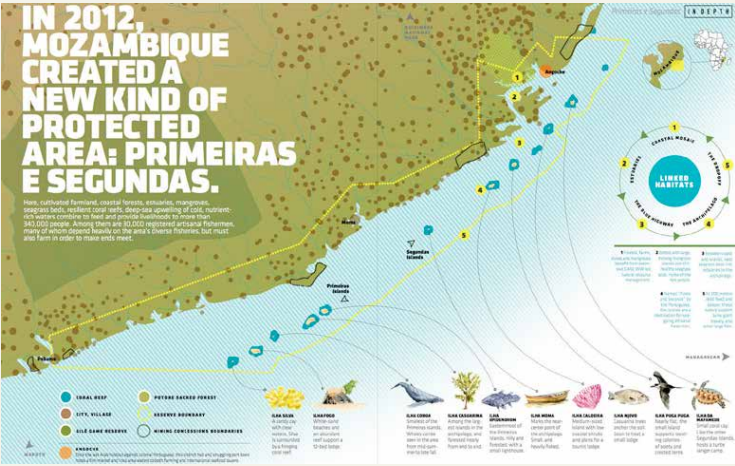
SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS THAT SUPPORT PEOPLE AND THE PLANET: THE CARE WWF ALLIANCE IN PRIMEIRAS AND SEGUNDAS, MOZAMBIQUE

By Maria Fernanda Castro and Dan Mullins



The Issue and why It Is Important

Today's food systems are broken. In a world of 7 billion people, over 800 million are undernourished and a billion more are obese. At the same time, production of food is one of the major causes of both environmental degradation and climate change. As we look to the future, trends are not good: population is projected to grow to 9.5 billion people by 2050; environmental degradation is increasing; increasing wealth in many parts of the world is leading to even less sustainable consumption patterns; and global climate change is making the oceans and land less productive. We need to dramatically change global food systems so that they enable all people to have sufficient nutritious food, in ways that don't destroy the planet's marine and terrestrial ecosystems.



In the Primeiras and Segundas coastal area of northern Mozambique, over 300,000 local inhabitants base their livelihoods on combinations of farming, fishing, and use of forest resources, supplemented by income from petty trading, informal labour, and remittances. Farming provides the bulk of food and income for 90 per cent of rural families in the area, but three-quarters of families eat fish daily. Timber from coastal forests and mangroves is essential for building materials and fuel. Most people are very poor, with three-quarters living on less than US\$1.25 a day, and half of children under two are chronically malnourished (stunted).

At the same time, the local natural resources attract global investment into this remote area. Towns like Angoche and cities like Nampula buy large amounts of timber for housing, charcoal from forest and mangroves, dried fish and cassava. Portuguese, Indian and Asian companies export fish, shrimp, lobster and octopus as far afield as Dubai, Italy, Portugal, the Netherlands, India, China, and across SE Asia. Mining companies from Ireland and China use the sand along the shoreline to produce titanium and zircon for the global market, while Portuguese, Russian and other mining investments are gearing up. Cashews go to the EU, US and India, and tourism operators with South African and British investors seek to get established.

Such active competition for natural resources has led to unsustainable management of both marine and terrestrial resources. Important habitats such as coastal forest, large mangrove stands and coral reefs, as well as protected species including five types of marine turtles, are at risk. This is a lose-lose situation: as the ecosystems are degraded, the ability of people to make a living from the natural resources they depend upon is destroyed.

The dwindling supply of marine resources, and declining productivity of agricultural lands, are causing people to experience hardships. Low catch of fish is resulting in low income, low protein is stunting the growth of half of all children, and low agricultural production is resulting in low yields.

More than
1,800
farmers have
experimented
with sustainable
agriculture
practices

Thirty years ago the scenario was very different. The fishing, cashew, cotton and sisal industries created thousands of jobs, supporting the region and helping it thrive. Now, in the city of Angoche, the skeletons of the abandoned factories serve as a cautionary tale.

Reliving the past is not possible. However, inventing a future based in large part on sustainable use of natural resources is already starting to result in healthier marine and terrestrial ecosystems that provide clear benefits to the growing population of the Primeiras and Segundas.

Helping people to improve the land and sea

In an effort to address the threats to environmental health and to the livelihoods of local communities, the Primeiras and Segundas Environmental Protected Area was established in 2012. The first of its kind in Mozambique, this protected area emphasizes both conservation of biodiversity and the reality that thousands of people live in and depend upon the natural resources for their sustenance. The area includes diverse ecosystems stretching along 250km of coast and off-shore area: coastal forests, estuaries with healthy mangroves, in-shore ocean floor with seagrass, and an archipelago of 10 islands with coral reefs.

The Primeiras and Segundas programme, jointly implemented by the CARE-WWF Alliance in partnership with communities, government, civil society and private sector companies, has been evolving since 2008. It is designed to ensure mutually beneficial outcomes of environmental conservation and food and security.

By bringing together communities, local organizations, government and some proactive businesses, the Alliance achieved the establishment of over 120 farmer and fisher associations, where women have nearly half of all leadership roles.

The Alliance aims to establish better practices among fishermen, farmers and the local communities to help the environment thrive while simultaneously improving livelihoods. Communities have shown that they are able to improve the health of their natural resources, in ways that are conducive to better livelihoods. Also, by supporting the design of the management plan for the protected area, and through engagement with the private sector, the programme is gradually influencing how external investments shape the area.

In the coastal strip, the programme has established over 60 Farmer Field Schools. To date, more than 1,800 farmers have experimented with sustainable agriculture practices (minimum tillage, inter-cropping with legumes, permanent soil cover, reduced burning), more productive and disease resistant varieties of cassava and various beans, and better management of poultry. By the end of the third season, harvest trials showed that the cumulative impacts of these techniques increased cassava yields from 3 or 4 tonnes per hectare to over 13 tonnes. Further, fields using this sustainable agriculture package have been shown to be more resilient both to erratic rainfall and to floods – a major factor given the growing impacts of climate change.

Community-managed fish sanctuaries in Moma district, in one of the largest estuaries in the Primeiras and Segundas, have been successful in doubling the diversity of fish, enabling larger fish populations, and letting fish grow bigger. As a result, the catch in spillover zones is helping the community to bring in more plentiful, bigger fish for their tables or for sale.

Over 40 community-based natural resource management committees (CBNRM) with 2,070 members (660 of whom are women) actively participate in mapping their resources, identifying threats and opportunities, and developing micro-zoning plans. In and around the Angoche estuary, CBNRM committees in more than 20 neighbouring communities have come together to take a landscape approach, analysing resources such as mangroves and fisheries that cover multiple communities. These CBNRM committees are establishing an umbrella association that, if it functions as designed, can coordinate work across communities, while providing a body that can engage with district government and private sector initiatives. Many communities have gone on to undertake practical activities, ranging from 12 communities that have achieved formal land title, to those that have implemented improved management of mangroves.

Based on experiences in the original fish sanctuaries in Moma, the Angoche CBNRM committees are working with the Ministry of Fisheries to identify locations for similar sanctuaries in their estuary.

While there is significant progress, there are also challenges. While the protected area has been legally established, it has not yet been set up as a functioning entity, so there is no overall government body to oversee this effort across the four districts. One of the district governments is undertaking occasional efforts to protect endangered species, like sea turtles, and to enforce fishing restrictions (such as the ban on use of mosquito nets and shade cloth). However, these efforts are not uniform across the Primeiras and Segundas area. Community members currently have no law enforcement powers; they can only raise awareness and undertake licensing and revenue collection.

Over 40 community-based committees with 2,070 members actively participate in managing their natural resources



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Testimonies and highlights

“ We want to have [mangroves] for tomorrow. We want our children to say ‘it was our elders who created this for us’.”

Community-based natural resource management in Boila

Traditionally, people cut mangrove trees for fuel and for building materials. As the population density has grown near towns and in coastal villages, this has gradually led to increasing mangrove deforestation in some areas. Community members are now realizing that this practice is destroying the habitat for crab and fish, resulting in less food and income for their families.

“I used to come here and find really big fish,” Says Alberto Assane, the president of the Boila CBNRM committee, said about the mangroves.

The concept of protecting natural resources so that they will be available for future generations is already guiding the committee, which has 12 members who are investing their time in an effort to inform the nearby communities of the importance of letting the mangroves grow. They see the importance of this, not just for themselves, but also for the future. Antonio Mussa, the secretary of the CBNRM, notes: “We want to leave mangroves for our children to see.” Alberto agrees: “We want to have [mangroves] for tomorrow. We want our children to say ‘it was our elders who created this for us.’”

Mussuceia Farmer Field School

Ancha Arranqua has begun to adopt the techniques she has been learning at the Mussuceia Farmer Field Schools on her own field. Arranqua is the president of the Farmer Field School in Mussuceia, which counts 16 members, 12 of whom are women. She likes the techniques that she has learned, especially intercropping, because she finds that it helps increase production.

When asked why she continues to participate in the Farmer Field School in Mussuceia, she says: “At school, when you go on to the next grade you must continue studying. You must continue learning more things.”

Establishing the CARE-WWF Alliance in Tanzania

The experience in Mozambique has led to the establishment of the CARE-WWF Alliance programme in Tanzania. Colleagues in Tanzania went through a process in 2014 of discussing their respective programmes, comparing notes on new strategies, and then developed a joint vision and strategy document. Based on this, they have successfully obtained start-up funding for 2015–2016, during which time they are developing a more detailed programme. In April, a team of CARE and WWF staff visited the Primeiras and Segundas programme in Mozambique to learn, share their own lessons, and stimulate further discussions that will involve continued learning and sharing between the two countries.



PROTECTED AREAS: TRACKING MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS IN COASTAL EAST AFRICA

© WWF / RICHARD MACKAY

A number of tools have been developed to systematically assess protected area management effectiveness. The most widely used is the 'Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool' (METT), which was built upon the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) framework for assessment of protected areas¹. Operational in 2003, it is now applied as a mandatory reporting mechanism for all protected area projects funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the World Bank and the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF), and is additionally used by other international agencies to track protected area management. WWF has adopted the METT to measure its conservation outcomes across its programmes. It has also been used for global reporting against the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Aichi Biodiversity Target 11².

Within this context, as part of the CEAI a study was conducted on the effectiveness of protected area management within WWF priority places in Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique. Considered in this study were at least 473 sites in Coastal East Africa which have METT assessments since 2003, often associated with GEF-funded projects, but also through work funded by other donors and WWF itself. The study shows that community-managed reserves score higher using the METT tool when compared with sites managed by the state forest agencies. This is within the context of approaches to reserve management in Tanzania, where state-managed forest reserves have received little in terms of funding support and score lowest when compared with all other management types in Tanzania.

Among others, a more detailed analysis within the Tanzanian coastal forests showed that forest reserves run by local communities (Village Land Forest Reserves) have higher mean METT scores than those managed by the central government Tanzania Forest Service and the forest reserves managed by the local authorities; national parks and game reserves score higher than all types of forest reserves. In the coastal regions of Tanzania, the central government devolved responsibility for the management of all forest reserves to the districts in the 1980s, but provided no funding, which has placed severe restrictions on protected area management planning, process and management actions³. Similar patterns have also been seen in the Eastern Arc Mountains where village reserves and private reserves score better than local authority or central government managed forest reserves, and proposed reserves score the worst⁴. This may be a general pattern and is worth further exploration and analysis within the region.


Further, the study showed slightly higher average METT scores for sites where WWF is working across borders in Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique, when compared to all other sites—evidence of the added value of WWF initiatives. Much this added value appears to be related to attention to planning and design of management approaches for conservation areas.

¹ Hockings et al., 2006

² Leverington et al., 2010a,b; Coad et al., 2013

³ Burgess et al., 2013

⁴ Madoffe et al., 2005

An underwater photograph showing a vibrant coral reef. In the foreground, there is a large, dense patch of green and yellow branching coral. Numerous small, bright blue fish are swimming around and over the coral. In the background, the water is a deep blue, and many more small blue fish are visible, along with some larger, darker fish. The overall scene is a healthy and thriving marine ecosystem.

Promoting sustainability in
important fisheries in the
South West Indian Ocean

SOUTH WEST INDIAN OCEAN: THE CASE OF TUNA FISHERIES

SOUTH WEST INDIAN OCEAN (SWIO) INDUSTRIAL TUNA FISHERIES

By: Domingos Gove

Tuna is one of the world's most economically important seafood commodities and its demand has continuously grown over the years. Worldwide catch of tuna and tuna-like species achieved a new record of more than 7 million tonnes in 2012. The Indian Ocean is the second most important worldwide tuna fishing ground after the western and central Pacific, with 20-24 per cent of world catch. In 2012, 54 per cent of the tropical tuna caught in the Indian Ocean was from the South West Indian Ocean, with the region's catch worth an average of US\$850 million to US\$1.3 billion per year. Commercial tuna fisheries started in the 1950s and 60s, with long-liners from Japan, Taiwan and Korea. Later on, in the 1980s, European Union (EU) purse-seiner fleets joined in, mainly from Spain and France, which migrated from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean.

Today, SWIO industrial tuna fisheries comprise mainly industrial foreign fleets from Distant water fishing nations, that are granted access to fish in SWIO coastal states, Exclusive economic zones (EEZ), through Fisheries Access Arrangements, including Fisheries Agreements (called Fisheries Partnerships Agreements, when involving EU) and private licences.

Tuna issues within the Indian ocean

The main problems affecting tuna are:

1. The threat of **overfishing**, due to the increase in fishing effort, including from IUU fishing, harmful subsidies for the fishing industry, and inefficiency in developing and implementing adequate conservation and management measures for all the main tuna stocks.
2. **By-catch** – mainly of sharks, dolphins, sea turtles and juvenile tuna fish, due to traditional longline hooks in use in SWIO and purse seiners fishing around fish aggregating devices (FADs).
3. **Inequitable economic benefit sharing**, between SWIO coastal states and Distant Water Fishing Nations, with low socio-economic benefits to the region.
4. Difficulties in incorporating rights-based management approaches into tuna fisheries management. This is largely due to the fact that tuna is a highly migratory resource found on the high seas outside the EEZs.
5. Weak national and SWIO institutional, policy and legal instruments; inadequate national and SWIO capacity to curb IUU fishing practices; paucity of data/information on the status of stocks, mainly from small-scale fisheries; and lack of capacity of the SWIO states to use/exploit, monitor and survey tuna in their EEZs.

“The Indian Ocean is the second most important worldwide tuna fishing ground after the western and central Pacific.”

CEAI approach to tuna fisheries

From 2010 to today, WWF has followed five interconnected work streams to be able to engage SWIO countries and promote a common and regional approach to tuna management:

- **Building a political coalition** through helping provide justification for tuna management reforms including campaigning and raising awareness on the ecological, social and economic benefits of improved engagement in tuna fisheries governance. Lobbying SWIO governments, the AU, Southwest Indian Ocean Fisheries Commission (SWIOFC), regional economic communities such as the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and other players to support this work; and facilitating a process for SWIO states to agree on a collective approach to engage in tuna fisheries, including considering a SWIO Fisheries Accord for shared marine fish stocks (including tuna), under SWIOFC.
- **Facilitating tuna fisheries management reform** through country and regional level dialogue on fisheries reforms, and supporting coordinated efforts, effective participation and strategic inputs by SWIO states at relevant Indian Ocean Tuna Commission and other regional meetings.
- **Promoting the implementation of rights-based fisheries management** through encouraging SWIO states to maximize benefits from sustainable tuna fisheries by developing and implementing national tuna strategies (including strengthening artisanal fisheries). The CEAI also supported SWIO states to develop regional minimum terms and conditions for fisheries access arrangements ensuring that potential allocation of fishing opportunities for tuna takes into account the development aspirations of SWIO states. The initiative also supported the tuna quota allocation discussion process within the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC).
- **Promoting sustainable management of tuna** resources through facilitating the adoption and implementation of measures for better management in SWIO national waters and high seas. This included encouraging the establishment of target and maximum reference limits and harvest control rules/strategies for tuna stocks and supporting SWIO states to develop and harmonize tuna development and management plans. WWF also actively promoted initiatives to strengthen monitoring, control and surveillance, including Port State Measures Agreement, Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)/Automatic Identification System (AIS), High Seas Inspection, co-management, and Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certification processes in SWIO region.
- **Encouraging funding for tuna reform** through strengthening linkages with existing/potential donors and/or development partners to support tuna transformational initiatives in the region.

Progress on tuna fisheries

Significant achievements have been reached so far by the SWIO region, resulting from in-country and collaborative tuna work among SWIO countries, WWF and other relevant entities, SWIOFC, InterAfrican Bureau for Animal Resources IOTC; RECs (SADC), the World Bank, etc. These include:

- Increased engagement of SWIO countries in tuna fisheries management and development as demonstrated by Mozambique and Maldives joining the IOTC as full members and Seychelles and Mozambique ratifying FAO Port State Measures Agreement. In addition, the Maputo Declaration on Regional Minimum Terms and Conditions has also been adopted by Kenya, Mozambique and Tanzania. Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique and Madagascar have also developed and adopted.
- Improved performance of IOTC in strengthening tuna fisheries management including the adoption of precautionary approach and progressing with tuna quota allocation discussions.
- Increased involvement of national civil society organizations and private sector in tuna fisheries management, including the legal establishment of national tuna fisheries CSP/PS forums in Kenya (TuFAK) and Tanzania (TuNA).
- Reformed SWIOFC, including the establishment of SWIOFC Tuna Working Party on Collaboration and Cooperation in Tuna Fisheries, which has been fully operational since 2012. This has been operating as a coordinating umbrella to promote and strengthen regional collaboration and cooperation for tuna fisheries management in SWIO region.



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- MSC certification of Maldives Pole and line skipjack tuna fishery. This process paved the way for other MSC processes currently under way, including the Maldives Pole and Line Yellowfin Tuna Fisheries, Maldives Hand Line Yellowfin Tuna Fisheries, and Seychelles and Mauritius Purse Seine Tuna Fisheries.
- Adoption of the Policy Framework and Reform Strategy for fisheries and aquaculture in Africa, which is a framework to drive a coherent and structured engagement of all the African countries to address national and regional level sustainable fisheries management, including minimum terms and conditions.

CASES STUDIES

A. The turning point in tuna fisheries governance in the Indian Ocean: The Busan (Korea) IOTC Meeting, in 2010

By: Edward Kimakwa

The 14th Session of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission took place on the 1-5 of March 2010 in Busan city, South Korea. It came against a backdrop of concern from different quarters, including WWF, that the IOTC and its members have been very good at passing resolutions without necessarily encouraging compliance. These sentiments were echoed by the IOTC performance review of 2009 which expressed concern regarding low compliance among the member countries.

WWF provided technical and financial support to some of the SWIO states to participate in the meeting. A pre-meeting and de-briefing session helped SWIO countries to agree on a common position on the various proposals that came up on the floor for discussion. A considerable number of proposals that were adopted by the commission were sponsored by some of the countries from the SWIO region.

Temporary closure system for industrial tuna fleets, introduction of total allowable catch and quota allocation discussions

After week-long deliberation, there was a general acknowledgement from the delegates that the outcomes of the meeting were a departure from the past "business as usual" mentality. For the first time in the history of IOTC, the commission managed to agree on strong conservation and management

measures aimed at bringing about the sustainability of tuna stocks.

Establishment of temporary closure for tuna fishing

Concerned about the status of the stocks, the Commission adopted a resolution establishing a closure of a defined area for purse-seine vessels from 1 November to 1 December every year and for long-line vessels from 1 February to 1 March every year in order to reduce the fishing pressure on yellowfin and bigeye tunas as recommended by the IOTC Scientific Committee.

Establishment of a technical committee for allocation criteria

The resolution also called for the establishment of a technical committee to discuss tuna fisheries allocation criteria and recommend an allocation quota system or any other relevant measures. It was expected that the Commission was to adopt in 2012 a quota system for the yellowfin and bigeye tunas. Unfortunately this has not progressed as anticipated. The technical committee has met only twice, though plans are under way to convene the third session.

Establishment of scientific meetings participation fund

The lack of participation of scientists from developing coastal states heavily affected IOTC scientific work. The

Busan meeting adopted a resolution to establish a special Scientific Meetings participations Fund (SMPPF) for the purpose of supporting scientists from members of developing states to attend and/or contribute to the work of the IOTC Scientific Committee and its working parties. The SMPPF has since been established and fully operationalized. This has significantly increased the participation and contribution of scientists from developing coastal states in the IOTC scientific committee meetings as well as their outcomes. The SMPPF received initial funding of US\$200,000 from IOTC's accumulated funds. The fund has been enhanced by voluntary contributions from IOTC members and other sources.

Combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

Following concern IUU fishing was increasingly becoming an issue, a detailed review of several incidents of IUU involving vessels from member states resulted in new vessels being listed under the IUU list. The Commission adopted a binding resolution on port state measures to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing. The provisions of this resolution are almost identical to the global Port State Measures Agreement adopted by the FAO Council in November 2009.

B. Maldives MSC Certification

By: Wetjens Dimmlich

Pole-and-line fishing practices in the Maldives have changed little over the centuries, with a transition from bamboo to fibreglass poles one of the few modern concessions. Tuna are lured to the surface near the vessel with live bait, then caught on barbless hooks before being artfully flicked from the water to the boat's deck at the end of these long poles. The fishing method is highly selective, avoiding by-catch of other species like turtles and sharks, and consequently having a relatively low impact on marine life and environment.

Although, on the surface, this fishing method appears to be low impact and inherently sustainable, when the Maldives pole-and-line skipjack tuna fishery first applied for MSC certification, WWF saw problems. Even though local boats in the Maldives might have been fishing at sustainable levels, the same could not necessarily be said of other, larger fleets operating on the high seas. Skipjack tuna are highly mobile and spread across the Indian Ocean, requiring management as a single stock. A number of fisheries far beyond Maldives waters also target the very same fish and credible certification would have been impossible without appropriate measures at the stock-wide level to manage and safeguard Indian Ocean skipjack tuna stocks.

"We had to clear a lot of hurdles," says Dr Shiham Adam, Director General of the Maldives' Marine Research

Centre, part of the Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture. "And in the process of doing so, the Maldives had to raise standards across the whole Indian Ocean region."

The first step was Maldives becoming a full member of the IOTC.

"After we joined the IOTC in 2010,



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"Not all tuna fisheries are able to supply sustainably sourced pole-and-line tuna, that's why it's vital for us to support those that do. We're keen to help them maintain MSC certification."

we had to almost single-handedly encourage the first model-based skipjack stock assessment for the region," says Shiham. This showed that, for now, skipjack stocks remain healthy – and in 2012 the Maldives pole-and-line skipjack fishery achieved MSC certification, making it the first fishery in the Indian Ocean to do so.

Another key condition was defining science-based benchmarks and controls to maintain healthy skipjack stock levels for the entire Indian Ocean. The Maldives, with support from WWF, John West and others, took on the responsibility of developing a new scientific modelling system for assessing tuna stocks. Terry O'Brien, Managing Director of Simplot Australia (owner of the John West brand), was pleased to offer support. "Not all tuna fisheries are able to supply sustainably sourced pole-and-line tuna," he says. "That's why it's vital for us to support those that do. We're keen to help them maintain MSC certification."

Thanks to a strong push from the Maldives, in May 2013, the IOTC agreed on a range of interim limits, determined by scientists, relating to skipjack stocks and catches. If these limits are eventually adopted by the IOTC, they are likely to contribute significantly to keeping stocks within safe levels, helping to secure a sustainable future for skipjack tuna in the Indian Ocean.

The impact of WWF work in the SWIO region and within IOTC

By: Domingos Gove

The number of conservation and management measures adopted by each IOTC session, has almost doubled in recent years, from an average of 5.8 per meeting during 2005-2009 to 11.3 per meeting during 2010-2013. This is a significant positive change, attributable partly to WWF's work. Currently the SWIO region, in parallel with the EU, is the most active group in proposing conservation and management measures at IOTC sessions.



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"Thanks to the work our governments are currently doing closely together within the SWIO region under the SWIOFC umbrella, in collaboration with WWF and other agencies like the World Bank and the Indian Ocean Commission, we are now able to share, on a systematic basis, our views regarding tuna fisheries. This keeps 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."

Hosea Gonza Mbilinyi, Director of Fisheries Development Division, Tanzania, and Chairperson of the SWIOFC Working Party on Collaboration and Cooperation on Tuna Fisheries.

COASTAL EAST AFRICA

Marine diversity along the 4,600km of East Africa's coast is globally recognized in importance and includes coral assemblages, coastal wetlands and mangroves, in addition to about 11,000 marine species.

Mangroves are an important habitat and provide feeding grounds for a variety of wildlife. However, most of the mangrove swamps have been cleared for timber, urban development, salt panning and agriculture including rice growing and shrimp cultivation.

MANGROVES

Priority species



Dugong

Sea turtles

Tuna

Swordfish

INDIAN OCEAN

Dolphins

LIVELIHOODS

These coastal and marine resources are critical for ensuring the food security and contributing to poverty alleviation for over 20 million people living along the region's coastline.

East Africa's coast covers around 4,600 KM
Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique

WWF CEAI MARINE PROGRAMME

The marine programme aims to make a significant contribution to ensuring effective environmental management and sustainability in the fisheries sector, including the adoption of a rights-based approach to fisheries resources management.

Key issues addressed in our marine thematic area include:

- Inequality in benefits from tuna fisheries
- Overfishing and unsustainable fishing practices
- Illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing
- High levels of by-catch (waste)
- Destruction of coastal habitats
- Climate change impacts

CORAL

Coral reefs are a source of food and livelihood for communities, support major industries (fishing and tourism) and play a key role in stabilizing the coastlines.

Status

- We have lost 19% of original coral reef area
- 15% are seriously threatened with loss within 10-20 years



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CIVIL SOCIETY EMPOWERMENT



INFLUENCING POLICY THROUGH CIVIL SOCIETY EMPOWERMENT

Building capacity of and empowering civil society organizations (CSOs) to develop advocacy strategies and undertake political lobby activities has been a central element to CEAI natural resources governance strategy. In particular, WWF work has focused on building organizational and technical capacity, as well as on facilitating the creation of forums, alliances or

platforms for CSOs around specific natural resources related issues. Since 2010, 11 new CSO coalitions have been established with WWF CEAI support, targeting specific thematic areas:

- In Kenya, the Kenya Oil and Gas Working Group (hosted by CANCO), the National Environment Civil Society Alliance of Kenya (NECSA) and the national CSO forum on tuna fisheries in Kenya (TuFAK).
- In Mozambique, the Civil Society Platform for Natural Resources and Extractive Industry, the national Environmental CSOs Alliance and the Union of Artisanal Fisher Associations (UAPAPAMOLA).
- In Tanzania, the Oil, Natural Gas and Environment Alliance (ONGEA) as well as a new national working group on community-based natural resources management (hosted by TNRF) and the National Tuna Fisheries Alliance (TuNA).
- At the regional level, the Regional CSO and Private Sector coalition on Tuna Fisheries, and the Consortium for the Conservation of the Coastal and Marine Ecosystems of the Western Indian Ocean (WIO-C).

In addition to these formal coalitions, various ad hoc groups were formed, such as in Tanzania, where WWF supported a group of CSOs led by local NGOs Lawyers Environmental Action Team (LEAT) and Policy Forum to join hands to influence the national constitutional review by creating popular versions for advocacy and planning, organizing stakeholder consultations and submitting and presenting a position paper to government.

Why is it important?

In natural resources management, civil society forms a critical governance role, particularly in checking and balancing of government and the excesses of markets. It is a mouthpiece of communities.

Within the natural resource sector, CSOs act as agents of change that create hope economically, socially and politically in the arena of natural resource governance and beyond. They can debate, contribute and challenge ideas or decisions through participation in informal and formal institutional processes within government or the market/ private sector and help to drive and be part of reforms for a better system of natural resources governance. Their aim is to strengthen democratic institutions by creating and space for participation where they can have more say in decisions or policies in the management of natural resources.

Achievements

The CSO coalitions established and supported by CEAI are becoming increasingly mature and recognized by governments, in particular at the level of influencing and advising government policies and plans. Various key examples are worth noting :

- The National Environmental Civil Society Alliance of Kenya has been closely engaging in the constitutional review process as well as the subsequent revisions of over 20 sectoral laws and policies. The alliance has offered options through submission of detailed memoranda and ideas in meetings of drafting specific laws including the Environment Management and Coordination (Amendment Bill), the Mining Bill 2014 and the Water Bill among other laws. The alliance has also held targeted engagements with constitutional and government agencies to discuss and push for positions. Its views are sought by key policy-making agencies like the parliamentary committee on environment and natural resources.
- The national and regional CSO forums on fisheries actively contributed to and influenced the decisions of the 1st and 2nd Conference of African Ministries of Fisheries and Aquaculture, resulting among others in the Africa Common Fisheries Policy and Reform Strategy. In fact, most of the proposals made through the CSO coalition were taken on board by the conference.
- The Kenya Oil and Gas working group has been instrumental in building the capacity of community groups to engage private sector oil companies and the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) in relation to the content and public participation in the development and approval of environmental impact assessments in Kenya. The Community Action for Nature Conservation (CANCO) working group through its actions of mobilizing communities and engaging government agencies, COMAC and oil companies resulted in suspension of exploration of oil and gas in the Arabuko Sokoke forest in December 2014.
- In the forest sector, the WWF CEAI-supported regional Timber Trade Forum (a multi-stakeholder platform involving CSOs, government and private sector) resulted in the draft of the Zanzibar Declaration on Illegal Trade in Timber and Forest Product.

These are but a few examples of the many successes of WWF's CSO empowerment work in the region, illustrating the importance and the strengths of such work as part of our natural resources strategies.

Boosting effective Tuna Fisheries Management in Coastal East Africa (CEA) Region

The few existing CSOs addressing fisheries have in the past often been left out in the implementation of programmes that are supposedly to help them as key beneficiaries of fisheries-related initiatives. Their capacity to engage and to influence fisheries policy change and practice has been limited, especially at the national and local levels.

In 2010, WWF CEAI initiated interventions aimed at building and strengthening the capacity of CSOs and the private sector to actively participate in key decision

-and-policy-making processes to bring about improved tuna fisheries governance and equity in sharing of benefits. This support has been in the form of training on tuna-related issues (including knowledge about the fishery, advocacy and lobbying skills), and financial support to enable them to undertake initiatives. WWF has also helped establish national and regional platforms/alliances to articulate on tuna matters: the Tuna Fisheries Alliance of Kenya (TuFAK), the Tanzania Tuna National Alliance (TuNA), and the regional CSO/PS Alliance on tuna fisheries.

The Tuna Fisheries Alliance of Kenya (TuFAK)

TuFAK is a civil society and private sector stakeholder engagement mechanism and network for promoting better governance, sustainable management and fair trade of tuna fisheries. It is a registered international NGO mandated to operate in all the counties in coastal Kenya – Lamu, Tana River, Kilifi, Mombasa and Kwale.

Currently, TuFAK has a network of 40 registered organizations drawn from Beach Management Units, fisher

COMMUNITY BATTLES TO SECURE KEY COASTAL FOREST IN KENYA

associations, environmental natural resource networks, marine research NGOs, non-profit companies and the commercial fishing industry. The network was initiated in December 2010 as an outcome of a fisheries stakeholders' workshop held in Mombasa organized by Community Action for Nature Conservation (CANCO) and East African Wild Life Society (EAWLS) with technical and financial support from WWF.

Since its establishment, TuFAK has actively engaged in national and regional tuna fisheries policy processes, including contributions to the development of Kenya National Tuna Fisheries Management Strategy, National Fisheries Bill of 2013, review of the Kenya Fisheries and Oceans Governance Policy, as well as the development of the fisheries policy framework and reform strategy

for fisheries and aquaculture in Africa. In addition, it has supported widespread dissemination of tuna fisheries information to its members, other stakeholders and the general public through electronic and print media. TuFAK is on the right path towards financial sustainability, and has been able to attract technical and financial support from various donors including WWF, PACT Kenya, and ACT Change Transform (ACT) through the government of Sweden and the UK Department For International Development (DFID).

The Tanzania Tuna Fisheries National Alliance (TuNA)

TuNA was registered in December 2014. Since its establishment, TuNA has developed and published its tuna fisheries engagement strategy, established a secretariat and put

in place a governance framework, including an executive board. TuNA is actively engaged in the fisheries policy processes, including the review of the Tanzania Fisheries Act and regulations, development and implementation of the national tuna fisheries strategy and review of the fisheries policy.

The SWIO Regional CSO/PS forum

The SWIO Regional CSO/PS forum was established in 2010 with the support of WWF and other like-minded CSOs and partners in the SWIO region. The forum provides capacity building opportunities to CSOs and private sector to advocate for sustainable use and management of tuna fisheries in SWIO waters to ensure that states and communities benefit from their tuna resources in their respective waters.

Challenges

A strong civil society will play a significant role in promoting an understanding of the daily experiences of a society's poorest and most vulnerable members who depend almost entirely on the natural resources around them. Community concerns have not always been reflected effectively in government programmes or public processes, as participation has been restricted largely to those with traditional access to the planning and policy-making arenas.

The setting up and strengthening of institutional capacity within the organizations of civil society in the field of natural resource management are ongoing challenges. Key areas for strengthening include identification of needs, design of adequate interventions, internal governance, and establishment of effective relations within the sector itself, and with other segments of society such as politics, the state, business and the media.

In some cases, especially where regulatory agencies are lax or ineffective, CSOs at times remain closed groups of individuals, often from among the elite, with weak links to communities and the public. This closeness is one of the main negative factors corroding the public image of the sector and quite often questioning its very legitimacy.

Notwithstanding the developments and progress made in the recent years, civil society is still weak to live up to its important role of filling the space between politics and citizens. In order to underwrite public participation and democracy, civil society must play the role it is entitled to and take advantage of the benefits that it brings for good governance and the rule of law. In Kenya, the 2010 constitution has enshrined a strong component of public participation in public matters, including natural resource management, further upgrading civil society's role to a constitutional status.

The lush and rich forest meets you along the tarmacked Mombasa-Malindi road running parallel to the Kenya coast. A drive through the forest leaves you in awe at how beautiful nature can be. This is Arabuko Sokoke Forest covering 41,600 ha, the largest single block of coastal forest remaining in East Africa. The forest is surrounded by numerous villages. The residents of these villages have traditionally looked to the forest as a fall-back mechanism to cushion them from harsh environmental conditions.

The importance of this forest to communities around it and rich plant and animal populations cannot be overestimated. It is for this reason that community-based CSOs such as Arabuko Sokoke Forest Adjacent Dwellers Association (ASFADA) have risen to protect the forest that is their lifeline from possible loss. Through training and technical support provided by CANCO with support from WWF, members of ASFADA learnt various aspects of oil, gas and mining including environmental requirements, public participation and contracting.

According to one of the members of ASFADA, Benjamin Dadamumba, they were able to learn more about the kind of clauses in the contracts between the company and the government, and discovered that the clause on exploration was not clearly understood.

"Most people don't know what is in the contract," explains Benjamin. "It is sometimes packaged in ways that exploit the people. There are other clauses in the contract such as the percentage the government and the company gets, but there is no mention of the community. The government does not keep in mind the communities' need and there are aspects that are not revealed to them."



"The government does not keep in mind the communities' need and there are aspects that are not revealed to them."



Other aspects of training they received included information on laws concerning exploration and the areas that go against the Constitution of Kenya. They were also informed on various steps of oil and gas exploration and developments including what a seismic survey entails and what impact it would have on them and their natural resources.

Under the leadership of Charo Ngumbao, ASFADA made use of the information received. Armed with knowledge gained from the training and support provided by WWF and CANCO, they stepped up their efforts to protect the forest from destruction.

"As a group, we have provided training to our people through our Community Forest Association on the importance of conserving our forest, including the plants and animals that can only be found in this forest as well as the land and economic benefits they will get in the long run," says Mr Ngumbao.

CSOs such as CANCO through WWF support have been training members of the community about possible impacts of the oil and gas projects as well as other factors that concern conservation of forests and the surrounding environment. This information and knowledge sharing would later on prove vital in engaging development investors in protecting the value of Arabuko Sokoke Forest from possible impacts of oil exploration and development. CAMAC Energy, an American company, has been allocated Block L16 by the Kenyan government covering about 900,000 acres, which is part of the Arabuko-Sokoke.

Pressure from the community would finally drive CAMAC Energy to suspend its seismic surveying plans within Arabuko Sokoke Forest. As part of their protests, organizations, including communities living around the forest sent petitions to the Kilifi county government, letters to relevant Kenyan government ministries including state departments of Energy, Petroleum, Environment, Wildlife and Forests, as well as CAMAC offices in Kenya and the U.S.

Despite this win for the community and the Arabuko Sokoke Forest, the fight was not to end there. For Zablun Manyesho Maitha of Kalia Papo, the information that his land had to be dug up in an attempt to create a road for the vehicles that would traverse the area for oil and gas seismic surveys was disheartening.

"One morning I saw a bulldozer on my farm," he says. "I knew that the project was not supposed to pass by my farm. There was already a different route." He was told his land was the perfect location for a transect for oil and gas exploration.

What was worse was that he was not informed that such activity would take place on his farm, which he inherited from his father, and shares with his brother. The trench dug in Zablun's farm is 6.4m by 5m and 3m deep. He was concerned about the destruction of his crops, including cassava and cashew nuts, and the future prospects of the farm, as well as the danger the trench poses, including mud slides during the rainy season.

Zablun went to the chief to report the situation, and was informed that he needed to write a letter and take pictures of the trench and submit them to the chief. Later, he was granted a meeting with the chief and some officials from CAMAC Energy. He was told that there would be no compensation for the road passing through his farm apart from the number of days that some pipe-like contraptions laid on his farm would be present (this was to earn him 456 shillings (US\$5) per day). He was also informed that the trench would be covered once the project was over. "I wondered what they would cover that big trench with considering that they carried away the soil that they dug out," says Zablun.

Unfortunately, Zablun was not aware of the existence of ASFADA, knowledge that would have been of good help to him in his situation. While they were quite successful in their quest to have CAMAC drop the oil and gas project in Arabuko Sokoke Forest, ASFADA have a new fight on their hands to stop the damage that comes from conducting seismic surveys on their land. ASFADA Chairman Charo Ngumbao notes that the challenge to secure their natural resources has now moved to their doorstep.

"The main concern that ASFADA has is that such a project would cause displacement of the people, and this will make access to the forest easier for the developers," he says. "Without people around the forest, the developers cannot be stopped from going into the forest."

One of the biggest challenges ASFADA has to deal with is that the burden of advocacy for conservation of the environment and fighting against the project has fallen on the community. They have so far been unable to get government agencies to help. In fact, many people have been intimidated by the presence of administration police during some meetings, and scared of going against the government for fear of reprisal.

MEDIA

Policy influencing by media supported by WWF has taken different approaches over the last five years. Media engagement has been crucial in bringing key discussions and policies to the general public.

By: John Kabubu

Why is it important?

Media engagement for policy influencing through forums set up in Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique has the potential to play a big role in influencing policy and more generally in giving voice to civil society to bring out key environmental challenges faced by communities. The media continues to give voice to environmental and conservation issues that affect millions but seem to escape the agenda of policy makers and other key stakeholders.

What have we done about it?

The Coastal East Africa Initiative has been instrumental in contributing towards important policy-related issues being brought to the fore through media. Together with partners such as the Kenya Environmental Science Journalists Association (KENSJA) and JET in Tanzania, we have set up media forums that consist of journalists passionate about the environment and willing to use their reportage to bring out issues that affect communities in Coastal East Africa.

Through media workshops held on a regular basis, we have helped media address issues affecting the environment such as mining, community forest management, civil society's role in policy formulation, community empowerment and mobilization to protect key natural resources. Through these engagements, communities have come together to protect their natural resources. In Kenya, media engagement helped a community in Kvale prevent a mining company from destroying their sacred and important Mrima Hill Forest. Various articles published in media have highlighted the plight of this community as they engaged in a David versus Goliath fight to secure their natural resource.

In Tanzania, the media has been instrumental in highlighting the issue of illegal timber trade and how much it is draining the Tanzanian economy. This measure and other CEAI initiatives in partnership with the government of Tanzania has led to the signing of two MOUs that seek to have a more focused approach in stemming illegal timber trade between Kenya and Tanzania, and Tanzania and Mozambique. The media in Tanzania has also been keen to bring to light the negative effects of harmful practices such as dynamite fishing, coral harvesting, overfishing, tuna management and development plans by the government amongst others.



One of the media workshops conducted in Kenya

CEAI has been instrumental in contributing towards important policy related issues being brought to the fore through media

In Mozambique, media has been instrumental in bringing out issues such as poaching and illegal logging that continue to cost the country millions of dollars on a yearly basis. Through media workshops and engagement, journalists have expressed interest in dealing with wider ranging issues when it comes to the environment and conservation.

Despite these good strides, challenges in media engagement still remain. Many issues affecting natural resources and natural resource management still go unreported. Journalists are sometimes out of touch with the science and research that is WWF's mode of operation. Our bulky and often technical documents are difficult to break down into palatable and readable language for audiences. In addition, the environment and conservation as a whole continue to be low on the media agenda. More concerted effort will therefore be required to continue conservation's elevation to top levels of key discussions through the active engagement of public media.

BUSINESS INNOVATIONS IN LOCAL COMMUNITY FOREST MANAGEMENT IN TANZANIA

The Tanzanian government has developed a legal and policy framework for land, local government and forest. This framework provides rural

communities with well-defined rights to own, manage and benefit from forest and woodland resources on their village lands through the establishment of village forests. This approach, known by practitioners as community-based forest management, leads to the legal establishment of village land forest reserves, community forest reserves or private forests. This long-established government programme of participatory forest management has resulted in some 2.4 million ha of natural forest coming under the direct legal management of some 1,500 villages across the country.

This is a major achievement, but while the programme has resulted in improved forest conservation at local level, it has resulted in only marginal economic gains for the communities conserving these forests. Less than an estimated 5 per cent of the area of these community forests and not more than 2% of these communities have developed locally significant revenues from sustainably managing and harvesting their natural forests. As a result the local economic and development value of these forests remains untapped, and poor rural communities lack any economic incentive to continue conserving their existing forest lands or further expanding the area under sustainable management and conservation.

A major opportunity and need therefore exists to support communities to develop the sustainable utilization of their forests in order to, at a minimum, cover their management costs and where possible to derive substantial revenue streams for their local development and livelihood improvement from the sale of timber, other forest products (primarily charcoal and honey) and potentially ecosystem services (primarily carbon dioxide offsets). A small number of initiatives have been started in Tanzania to enable communities to derive sustainable and substantial revenues from their natural forests: Mpingo Conservation and Development Initiative (MCDI) is among the leading pioneers and service providers on this.

MCDI is a small NGO based in south-eastern Tanzania that has been piloting innovative approaches to sustainable, community-based forest management for the past 10 years, including the only FSC certificate for community-managed natural forests in Africa. It aims to achieve financial as well as environmental and social sustainability by transforming itself into a sustainable social enterprise, in which the considerable costs it incurs in supporting communities to manage their local forests are met out of the proceeds from forest management.

WWF has been supporting MCDI both financially and technically over the last five years to make sure that participatory forest management delivers benefits to local communities and covers its costs. Considerable progress has been made by MCDI to date, including communities in Kilwa earning more than US\$200,000 from timber sales benefiting about 8,000 villagers and 180,000 hectares of forests brought under the control of rural communities. Communities and other stakeholders have agreed to pay for the services MCDI provides from the forest revenues they receive. Two top-earning villages have started paying these fees.

The evidence of success in Kilwa opened up opportunities and need to scale up the innovations in community forest management to other places. In 2013, the consortium was created between WWF, MCDI, Community Forest Conservation Network of Tanzania (MJUMITA), and Tunduru District Council to scale up innovations and lessons from Kilwa to southern Tanzania. The programme, implemented in Tunduru district, seeks to enable local communities to gain formal rights to use the land and its resources as well as their responsibilities in managing it; establish institutional set-up to manage forest resources; and build business capacity for local communities to access markets for timber.

What is inspiring about the scaling up to Tunduru district is that it has taken only one year for local communities to achieve legal ownership of their village land forest reserve and secure buyers for timber, compared to 10 years in Kilwa. "This was possible because of the Consortium approach, lessons from Kilwa, local government support and skills of field staff," says Jasper Makala, Chief Executive Officer of MCDI. Communities in Tunduru have been visiting their fellows in Kilwa district regularly to learn and get inspired on community forest management and they hope it will support development in their areas.

However, challenges still remain in terms of limited financial investments to build enabling mechanisms for local community forests to fully operate as businesses; limited financial investments to add value to timber value chains; and limited access to sustainable markets.

The consortium has already established a mechanism that will seek to fully unlock the timber value chain and establish sustainable markets. This is happening in collaboration with WWF offices in Namibia, United Kingdom, Finland, Sweden and Denmark. The consortium has also secured interest from Finnfund through WWF-Finland and will work in the next two years to build mechanisms that will lead to a reliable value (and supply) chain for timber from the locally controlled forestry enterprises in the near term, and further enhance business and investment plans in the medium term.



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Under this scheme,
180,000
HECTARES
of forests have
been placed under
the control of rural
communities.



BILLY STEVENSON / GETTY IMAGES / WWF UK

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA COUNTRIES IN AGREEMENT TO DETER ILLEGAL TIMBER TRADE AND IMPROVE FOREST GOVERNANCE

Across Eastern and Southern Africa, there is increased domestic demand for forest products for fuel and construction. Kenya, for example, has a shortfall of 10.3 million cubic metres per year of wood supply with demand standing at 41.7 million cubic metres per year primarily from the construction industry. This uneven balance between domestic supply and demand is contributing to the increase of illegal trade of forest products within countries and across national boundaries.

The regional integration in trade within and between East African Community (EAC) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries is partly fuelling the scale of illegal timber trade. Tanzania, for example, imports timber from Mozambique, Malawi and Democratic Republic of Congo. The scale of this trade continues to challenge the effectiveness of current national and regional mechanisms to control illegality, which are also hindered by inadequate collaboration among national forest agencies and customs agencies across the region.

Whereas in the early 2000s, countries such as China were the main source of demand for lumber from African nations, today, strong economic growth has increased illegal trade in timber between African countries," says Geoffrey Mwanjela, head of the CEAI Terrestrial Programme. "But such increasing demand within Eastern and Southern Africa hasn't undermined the export of timber to Asian countries, specifically China, from countries such as Mozambique and Madagascar."

Recognizing the need to build synergy on mechanisms to curb illegal trade in timber across countries within East and Southern Africa, CEAI has been funding and facilitating cross-border research studies and dialogue among forest agencies. The support has been central to provide information to the governments on revenue losses, areas of mutual cooperation to reduce illegal trade in timber, and mechanisms to facilitate information sharing across the region.

CEAI has supported bilateral agreements between Tanzania and Mozambique and between Kenya and Tanzania. WWF in collaboration with TRAFFIC, SADC and EAC has also supported Tanzania, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Madagascar and Mozambique to reach a regional agreement, the 'Zanzibar declaration on illegal trade in timber and other forest products.' While the bilateral agreements aim to specifically support transboundary management of forest resources, the regional agreement calls for regional collaboration among national forest agencies, and cooperation among custom agencies, which are in position to provide an effective response of identifying and stopping illegal timber trade. The Zanzibar declaration, adopted by the SADC ministers responsible for environment and natural resources, came into force in 2015 building on existing bilateral actions in Eastern and Southern Africa. The new agreement marks the first time Uganda and Madagascar have joined the regional efforts in tackling illegal trade in timber.

"The bilateral and regional agreements help countries within the region to cooperate on law enforcement and information sharing of trade and harvesting operations to reduce illegal trade in forest products such as timber in order to increase the economic and livelihood benefits that such resources bring to the communities," says Alex Lemarkoko, the Deputy Director for Kenya Forest Service (KFS).

Providing accurate data on the actual levels of illegal trade has proven challenging. Nevertheless, there are clear signs of improvement: for example, there is evidence of reduced illegal trade on the Tanzanian side as a result of bilateral agreement implementation with Mozambique. Tanzania Forest Service (TFS) has reported a significant increase in revenues from formal timber trade in areas bordering Mozambique. For example, according to a TRAFFIC and WWF study in 2012, TFS was able to prevent US\$2 million in potential lost revenue from illegal activities. Also, there has been a notable increase in the number prosecutions of cases of illegal trade.

KFS has also made commitments to increase the number of checkpoints along the Tanzania-Kenya border, establish timber-harvesting guidelines, and introduce harvesting plans as part of the MoU between KFS and TFS. These commitments and plans will continue to enhance efforts to curb illegality in timber trade along the border between Tanzania and Kenya.

In Mozambique, the total net export of timber has decreased, largely driven by a decrease in market demand in China. WWF has also been building relations between forest agencies in Mozambique and China through exchange visits and engaging Chinese forest companies operating in Mozambique to implement effective forest management plans.

Within the Zanzibar agreement, Madagascar has begun taking actions – the General Directorate of Forest of the Ministry of Ecology, Environment, Sea and Forest has started to raise awareness on the declaration, and asked WWF to help formulate the action plan. Concurrently, the Zanzibar Department of Forestry, through regional collaboration, has requested for technical and financial support from WWF to finalize the Zanzibar Forest Policy and Act to allow for harmonization with regional forest protocols and agreements.

To effectively amplify the national and bilateral efforts, a regional action plan is needed to implement the Zanzibar declaration. A monitoring framework will also be needed to track progress and continuously help to devise effective strategies.



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



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.

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