

WWF Project Progress Report

**Tarangire National Park
USAID Agreement 623-A-00-98-00064-00**

Reporting Period: July to December 2000

Submitted January 31, 2001

The following are the original major project objectives:

Objective 1: To develop and implement a strategy for sustainable conservation of Tarangire river and Lake Manyara wetland system.

Objective 2: To produce vegetation and participatory land-use maps and associated database for Tarangire Ecosystem.

Objective 3: To carry out regular ecological monitoring in the Tarangire Park and its entire ecosystem.

Objective 4: To establish and train a desktop publishing unit at TANAPA Headquarters.

During the reporting period however the following changes took place:

- The Parks Working Regime of the SO2 Programme requested the SOT to support one additional objective within the WWF-Tarangire project:

Objective 5: To improve bio-diversity of Tarangire and Lake Manyara National Parks by carrying out park demarcation and through provision of communication and transport equipment.

- A project proposal was developed in this regard and forwarded to SOT for its consideration and approval. Though the proposal was found relevant, the SOT did not approve it due to the Parks Working Regime having already exhausted its allocated programme funds and also because sustainability of the request on the part of TANAPA was questionable.
- The internal management of WWF-TPO changed hands from WWF-US (Washington) to WWF-International (Gland). Because of this, WWF-TPO had to revise both the project work plan and the respective budget.

The following targets have been attained during the reporting period:

Objective 1: To develop and implement a strategy for sustainable conservation of Tarangire river and Lake Manyara wetland system.

- Selection of relevant local NGOs (FIDE and Mazingira Bora Karatu) and Institutions (Monduli development Corporation and TANAPA's Ecological monitoring department) to collaborate with WWF in implementing activities for sustainable conservation of the Tarangire river and Lake Manyara wetland system. Contracts with the aforementioned NGOs and institutions were prepared and signed in this regard.
- In collaboration with FIDE, started rehabilitating the eroded catchment slopes of Lake Babati by planting grass and tree seedlings on the eroded slopes and gullies.

- In collaboration with Mazingira Bora Karatu, started carrying out some reforestation of the eroded areas and gullies on the Karatu Plateau. The programme also involves raising the awareness of local communities about good agricultural practices.

Objective 2: To produce Participatory land use and Vegetation maps and associated database.

Carried out assessment of the main land use changes in the Tarangire ecosystem by doing the following:

- Preparation of a draft map showing the large-scale farming and intensively cultivated areas in the areas surrounding Tarangire National Park.
- Preparation of Participatory Land Use Maps (PLUMs) and database for areas outside Tarangire Park that are suitable for gazettelement as Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs).
- Hiring of a new GIS technician on July 2000 (Mr. George Aike Odhiambo).
- Training of the Land Use Technician (Mr. Odhiambo) in PLUMs data collection and storage.
- Continued training the Community Conservation officer trainee (Mr. Porokwa) in Word and Excel software.
- Updating forms for collecting and storing field data on participatory land use mapping.
- Continuation of the field data collection in Esilalei and Lolkisalie villages.
- Completion of field data collection in Selela village.
- Preparation of map outputs, each one with a different land use topic, and taken to the villages for feedback and corrections.
- Preparation of the updated participatory land use map for Selela Village.
- Supervision of Tanzanian post graduate student (Mr. Komolo) in the development of his MSc thesis in participatory land use mapping.

Objective 3: To carry out regular ecological monitoring in the Tarangire Park and its entire ecosystem.

- Elephant capture, collaring and radio-tracking. Successful removed the remaining three elephant collars.
- Carried out an in-house training for rangers of both Tarangire and Manyara parks on the use of the GPS.
- Road Transect Count on the main species of large mammals in the corridor between Tarangire National Park and the eastern shore of Lake Manyara.
- Relevant TANAPA staff themselves continued carrying out some ecological monitoring activities as part of their own Ecology Department's Annual Operation Plan (AOP).
- Road Transect Count on the main species of large mammals in Tarangire National Park.
- Continued with the regular monitoring activities in the park in collaboration with TANAPA staff.
- Road Transect Count in Manyara Ranch on the main species of large mammals and livestock.

- Road Transect Count in Tarangire NP on the main species of large mammals, on a regular basis.
- Updating of a list of all the species recorded during the program of Road Transect Count in Tarangire-Manyara Complex.
- Collection of preliminary data on buffalo distribution and population structure in the northern part of Tarangire NP and in the northern sector of Tarangire-Manyara ecosystem
- Collection of data on large carnivores by using Night Road Transect Count in the northern part of Tarangire NP.
- Preparation of proposal for additional objective five of the on-going project for improvement of bio-diversity conservation in the Tarangire ecosystem. The proposal however, has not been approved by SOT.
- Training staff of the Ecology department of Tarangire National Park on wildlife monitoring (radio-tracking methodology, ground survey) and data entry and data analysis.
- Supervision of the MSc student (Ms Msoffe) on wildlife ecology and monitoring.

The transfer of management responsibility of WWF-TPO from WWF-US to WWF-International also contributed to the problem.

The following targets/activities are planned for the next reporting period:

Objective 1: To develop and implement a strategy for sustainable conservation of Tarangire river and Lake Manyara wetland system

Continue with implementation of activities for sustainable conservation of Tarangire River and Lake Manyara wetland system which includes the following:

- Continue with the rehabilitation of eroded slopes of catchment area of Lake Babati by FIDE.
- Continue with reforestation programme of eroded slopes and gullies in Karatu area by Mazingira Bora Karatu.
- Start and continue monitoring of water quality in the Tarangire/Lake Manyara basin through TANAPA's Ecological monitoring department.
- Continue with preparation of land-use plans for Selela village by Monduli Development Corporation.

Objective 2: Vegetation and participatory land use maps and associated database.

- Continue with the fieldwork activities in Esilalei and Lolkisalie villages to complete the field data collection.
- Bring the draft maps showing the different land uses to Esilalei and Lolkisalie to get the villagers' feedback.
- Collaborate with Selela villagers to elaborate map layouts that can be useful for the village land use planning purposes and for the on-going office activities.

- Choose a new village interested in starting up the process of preparing Participatory Land Use Maps and associated database and begin the preparatory work by contacting the District and Village authorities.

Objective 3: To carry out regular ecological monitoring in the Tarangire Park and its entire ecosystem

- Continue with the Road Transect Counts of large mammals and livestock in the corridor between Tarangire NP and the eastern shore of L. Manyara.
- Continue with nocturnal Road Transect Counts of nocturnal animals in the northern part of Tarangire NP.
- Continue with the monthly Road Transect Counts in Manyara Ranch.
- Continue with the monthly Road Transect Counts in Tarangire NP.
- Carry out inventory of butterflies, birds, amphibians and reptiles in the Tarangire ecosystem
- Continue with inventory of plants in Tarangire NP.
- Start and continue training relevant Tarangire park staff on GIS
- Hands on training of relevant TNP staff on wildlife monitoring and data analysis.
- Start and continue with the construction of the GIS centre for Tarangire NP.
- Continue supervising an MSc student (Ms Msoffe) in the development of her dissertation on wildlife ecology.

Objective 4: To establish and train a desktop publishing unit at TANAPA Headquarters.

- Establish and start hands-on training of TANAPA's desktop publishing unit with Africa Vision.

Report completed by:

Hermann Mwageni (PhD)

Conservation Director

WWF-Tanzania Programme Office; E-mail: HMwageni@raha.com

See below definitions and guidelines:

Project Monitoring Terms: Definitions

Performance

Indicators which illustrate the completion of incremental outputs and activities (usually at the project level) which, when taken together, should generate significant conservation achievements

(i.e. our targets). This is the level of information normally covered in the Technical Progress Report. *Examples:*

- Number of educational and training materials published;
- Awareness raising and capacity building activities;
- Number of conservation specialists trained;

Note: Indicators of *performance* provide the information necessary to define the achievement of individual **outputs** and **activities** flowing from defined conservation targets. Within the context of a project annual workplan, successful completion of individual activities are often, in and of themselves, indicators of performance.

Responsibility: WWF projects and programmes are fully responsible for tracking performance related indicators.

Timeframe: Short-term. Progress at the output/activity level should be measurable at a minimum on a six-monthly basis.

Scale: Medium to small scale. Performance indicators are most often tracked at the project level.

Achievement:

Indicators of significant accomplishments or successes which will reduce pressure on the environment of socio-economic origin or improve legislation and policy towards the protection of the environment in priority ecoregions and biomes. May also illustrate significant trends or changes towards a reduction of these pressures. *Examples:*

- Establishment of new protected areas;
- The level of an ecoregion.