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WWF TECHNICAL PROGRESS REPORT

PART 1: GENERAL NARRATIVE REPORT.

Programme Title:	Natural Resources Management (NRM) Implementation Support through Livelihood Approaches for improved Quality of life and biodiversity Conservation in Tanzania: 2005-2009.
International Programme Number:	623 – A – 00 - 06 – 00003-00
Reporting Period:	July – December 2008

1) Global Thematic Programme: Global Policy Initiatives: Cross cutting theme of Policy

• **WMA Establishment:**

During the reporting period, the programme facilitated a meeting of the AA Consortium as an initial process to getting a Forum for the AA registered and established. After the meeting in Morogoro, the consultant has been hired to prepare a draft AA Constitution that will be circulated to all the members for further input. A meeting of all the AAs will be called during the first quarter of 2009 to approve the Constitution, select interim leadership and to get the AA Consortium registered.

Similarly, during the same reporting period, the programme facilitated a scoping exercise for the JUKUMU WMA to establish status to date in terms of what has been achieved and what remains to be done to ensure this oldest Community Based Organization is issued with User Rights. The Scoping report highlights several challenges that must be addressed in order to get the WMA fully established and functional.

• **Environmental Management Act, Cap. 191**

During this period, the Regulations Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Fees & Charges were formally gazetted and printed out for use. The formalization of the Regulations adds to the list of Regulations that have already been promulgated and are in use in support of the Environmental Management Act Cap 191. These Regulations will be important in guiding the implementation of the Environmental Management Act with respect to strategic assessments and in terms of effecting the commensurate fees and charges for offences and services as provided by this Act.

During the same reporting period, the programme started the process of getting Regulations for Environmental Inspectors and Economic Instruments prepared. These regulations will strengthen the capacity of the respective institutions including National Environment Management Council (NEMC), the Treasury and other stakeholder to implement the Environmental Management Act Cap 191 effectively. The Regulations for Environmental Inspectors for example will enable inspectors enter any premise for the purpose of inspection and issue directives, and where appropriate, invoke Regulations for fees and charges where compliance is not obtained. The Regulations for Economic Instruments will also encourage voluntary compliance by providing economic incentives. WWF efforts in these processes is thus very crucial and contribute significantly to capacity building to environmental and natural resource institutions in Tanzania.

2) Progress on Activities and related financial issues.

During the reporting period, the following activities took place:

- The programme supported a meeting of the AA Consortium in Morogoro to deliberate on the need to establish a Forum that will be platform for the Authorized Associations. The Preparation of the constitution of the AA Consortium is underway. Once this is complete, a meeting to review the draft proposal approves it and election of office bearers will be done. The AA Consortium will be registered by April 2009.
- The programme also supported a scoping exercise for JUKUMU WMA. The scoping intended to establish the status of the WMA including the identification of what has actually been accomplished and what remains to be done to enable this WMA attain gazette status. The Scoping report highlights challenges that must be addressed. The programme will organize a meeting in February 2009 for key stakeholders to deliberate on way forward and agree on priority actions.
- The programme facilitated participation of six key Government Officials to attend the programme retreat and Strategic Objective Team meeting in Lushoto, Tanga. During this meeting, issues about the future of our programmes were discussed and areas of interest in future programmes were indicated.
- The programme started the preparation of Regulations for Environmental Inspectors and Economic Instruments. These Regulations will increase the opportunities of implementing the Environmental Management act Cap 191.
- The programme completed the preparation of the proposals for securing funds to support the WMA process for Tunduru and Songea. The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) and Millennium Challenge Account- Tanzania (MCA-T) have expressed interest to support this activity in Tunduru. With this support, the programme will sue the resources from USAID to support other WMAs and thus be able to achieve greater results.
- **Savannas Forever** – WWF grantee: WWF continued to coordinate and provide oversight functions to Savannas Forever. The programme coordinator continued to review and provide technical input into technical reports. WWF's role to support Savannas Forever will end before June 2009.

3) **Problems and Constraints.** The programme has not been able to accomplish some of he activities as planned – for example, the launch of the AA Consortium, which was planned for January 2009 due to, delays in getting feedback from WMAs and AA members on the proposed formation of the AA Consortium. Similarly, there were delays in preparing contracts at WWF office, which also contributed to delays in starting various consultancies. In addition, the programme had expected to support the preparation of the WMA Development Strategy and Revision of the WMA Regulations. These two activities have been stalled pending the approval of the Wildlife Bill that will be tabled in parliament in January 2009.

4) **Unexpected effects:** MCA-T and MCC delayed the start of the WMA project implementation support in Tunduru and Songea. This delayed, caused by contractual and procurement procedures will influence the project activities. NRM Programme will have to plan and ensure speed implementation of the project once the project starts.

5) **Learning and Sharing.** The programme has generated information and reports – e.g. Regulations, workshops proceedings and reports that have been shared to all partners as part of the learning and sharing of experience. This sharing and learning process is helping in building capacity and understanding of the programmes and issues that surround the project implementation. The programme will continue to share information and experiences with other partners as a way of promoting the programme objectives.

6) **Adaptive Management.** The programme will ensure that all activities that have not been implemented in time will be implemented during the coming period. Similarly, there will be need to ensure that administrative decisions as well as preparation and approval of contracts is done as fast as possible to allow project to start in time.

7) Communications/ Stories.

- The AA Consortium meeting held in Morogoro in 2008 provided further indication of the extent the local communities and the AA members view the WMA process. The enthusiasm, interest and support the AA and none-AA members who attended the meeting were extraordinary. This support is an indication of the extent local people is aware of the importance of the community based conservation programme and the value the attach to the WMAs process. The progress must therefore, capitalize on this support and support government efforts towards the promotion of community based conservation programme.

8) Future Issues/ Challenges.

- i) If delays in, approving contracts and funding (especially for the Tunduru and Songea WMA will continue, the realization of the programme goals and targets may jeopardized.
- ii) Wildlife Division is still facing shortages of work force in the CBC Unit that support WMA activities. This challenge must be overcome in order to ensure policy objectives are achieved.

9) Overall Assessment of progress.

The implementation of the programme over this period has been relatively modest. Some of the reasons are explained in part 3. However, the programme has achieved some important goals as explained in parts 1 & 2 above. The programme will continue to put more effort in ensuring that remaining activities are implemented in within the remaining programme period.

Report completed by:	
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