



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:	Jan - June 2009

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

WMA Establishment:

- During the reporting period, the programme has continued spear heading the formation of the AA Consortium (a platform for the Authorized Associations). The programme facilitated a meeting to discuss and approve the first draft of AA Consortium constitution, selected interim leaders and get the AA Consortium registered. Once in place the AA Consortium will be used as a platform to address some of the challenges faced by Authorized Associations (AAs).
- During the reporting period the programme engineered the preparation of WMA implementation strategy following government approval of the new Wildlife Bill. The strategy will provide guidance to Government, NGOs, local government, private sectors, and local communities on how to develop WMAs. The strategy will highlight how best WMA concept can be implemented in order to scale-up the implementation of WMAs in Tanzania and secure more and tangible benefits to local communities, districts and the nation. The strategy will address key challenges that the WMA owners, private sectors, implementing agencies and partners have been facing throughout the piloting phase and suggest strategic options to overcome those challenges. Similarly the strategy will determine the value of WMA process in putting in place and strengthening a national approach to sustainable CBNRM, targeted at decentralization and to explore ways in which Game Controlled Area can become WMAs, as part of the Wildlife Policy.
- During the reporting period the programme also secured extra funds from MCA-T to implement WMA process in Tunduru and Songea. In regard to this the programme achieved two main activities: field survey to update RZMP for Tunduru (NALIKA WMA) and preparation of RZMP for Songea (MBARANGA'NDU WMA). The funds will also be used to build capacity of the AAs in Tunduru and Songea WMAs through: development of business plans; marketing; training in negotiations skills, financial management, accountability and anti-poaching and will also support the completion and strengthening of the WMA offices.

Environmental Management Act, Cap.191:

- During the reporting period, , the programme continue pushing process of getting Regulations for Environmental Inspectors and Economic Instruments prepared without success. This is due to delays in preparing contractual agreements at WWF office which caused the delay in starting this work. The delays necessitate the Government of Tanzania (DoE under VPO) to start preparing the said regulations using their own funds. Delaying or rather not using the funds allocated for activities earmarked for the work is tarnishing the image of WWF and lowers its credibility as a serious and credible supporter to government efforts. There is a need therefore to speed up the preparation of the consultancy agreement in the future. Such delays also cause low burn rates thus also causing financial management problems.

2) Progress on Activities and related financial issues.

During the reporting period, the following activities took place:

- The programme organized a stakeholders meeting to present the findings of JUKUMU WMA's Scoping study/report. The meeting was organized in February 2009 and invited various stakeholders including representatives from JUKUMU WMA. The stakeholders meeting deliberated on way forward and agreed actions to enable JUKUMU WMA becomes fully functional WMA.
 - Following the Scoping meeting, in March 2009, the programme embarked in facilitating JUKUMU Society in preparation of the JUKUMU Constitution. Two meetings were therefore organized, one involving JUKUMU) central committee and another one involved Society's Council. The first meeting was held in Morogoro to review the JUKUMU constitution and preparing a new revised constitution. The council meeting was held in Duthumi (JUKUMU HQ) which allowed council members to go through a revised constitution in order to agree on the contents therein. The constitution has now been finalized and ready for registration.
 - In line with facilitating JUKUMU WMA, the programme started the process of preparing Land Use Plans (LUPs) for all 22 villages forming JUKUMU WMA. The programme prepared ToRs for the NLUPC to prepare the VLUPs. The ToRs and budget has been discussed with NLUPC and WWF accounts office is in the process of preparing the contracts for the work to mid July 2009..
 - During the reporting period, the programme was awarded MCA-T funds to support the WMA process for Tunduru and Songea. The programme conducted a stakeholders meeting to launch the MCA-T project in Tunduru and Songea. In regard to this, the programme achieved two main activities: Firstly, a workshop and field survey to update the Resource Zone Management Plan (RZMP) for Tunduru (NALIKA WMA). Secondly, preparation of RZMP for Songea (MBARANGA'NDU WMA). The preparation of the RZMP for Songea has just started and a final report is expected by end of June 2009. The RZMP , once approved shall complete the documentation needed to get Songea WMA apply for user right and thus start the process of getting into business agreements with private sector.
 - In June 2006, the programme also started the process of reviewing and updating of RZMP for Liwale WMA (MAGINGO WMA). This will facilitate the WMA to submit the RZMP to the Director of Wildlife for approval and issuance of User Rights
 - The programme supported the preparation of WMA Implementation strategy. Terms of Reference for the preparation of WMA implementation strategy were prepared and shared with all stakeholders working on WMA establishment for their inputs. Inputs were then collated and processed into a comprehensive document which was advertised in the newspaper. The bid to prepare the implementation support were received and reviewed and the winner will be awarded a contract to prepare the Strategy very soon in mid July 2009.
 - AA Consortium: The programme supported an AA Consortium meeting in Morogoro to discuss the first draft proposed AA constitution. The meeting was attended by representatives from all WMA and draft constitution was discussed and amended accordingly. On the same meeting also the AA consortium (a platform for the Authorized Associations) elected their interim leaders. The interim leaders were tasked with the preliminary assignment of registering the consortium constitution and preparing for the launch of the AA Consortium.
 - The programme staff, in collaboration with Wildlife Division conducted a field visit to Twatwatwa, Tarime and Loliondo WMA for 40man days. The aim was to conduct a WMA assessment on the reason for lagging behind and proposed way forward and priority action. A report was prepared and will be shared by all facilitators and WD and recommendations will be followed closely to facilitate the three WMAs becomes fully functional
- 3) **Problems and Constraints:** The programme has not been able to accomplish some of the 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 getting feedbacks from stakeholders on the ToRs for the preparation of WMA implementation Strategy. In addition there were also delays in preparing contracts at WWF office, which also contributed to delays in starting various consultancies such as the preparation of VLUPs for JUKUMU WMA, revising RZMP for Liwale and preparation of Regulations on Economic Instruments and Environmental Inspectors. In addition, programme had expected to support training on Business and Entrepreneurship to WMA actors. This has not yet happened because the process requires involvement of various partners including the Wildlife Division and WMA facilitators. Delayed/slow decision making processes on the part of some partners have significantly contributed to the failure to implement these activities canonically. This has been chiefly associated with financial constraints.
- 4) **Unexpected effects:** Changes proposed by USAID. These changes entail reducing the project time to 18 months, with possible end date being December 2009 instead of November 2010. This change would mean making sure that all targeted plans are complete within the remaining time. The NRM Policy programme will make the necessary adjustments to meet the challenge.
- 5) **Learning and Sharing.** The program has shared various lessons learned and experiences in the cause of preparing AA Consortium constitution, RZMP for Songea and Tunduru.
- 6) **Adaptive Management.** Activities that have not been implemented will be re-scheduled and implemented within the program running period in as much as possible. WWF need to reduce bureaucracy and adopt quick decision making especially in contractual matters .
- 7) **Communications/ Stories.**
- The Government has approved the new Wildlife Bill which marked the end of the Wildlife Conservation Act, 1974
 - The new Wildlife Act of 2009 will allow some of the area under GCA to be converted to village land to allow WMA formation
 - During the reporting period two (2) Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) were gazetted as functional WMAs. These are

Liwale and Makao-Meatu WMAs. In total 12 out of 16 pilot WMAs have been granted Authorized Association (AA) status with six of them having attained the User Rights.

- Forty five villages with WMAs are generating income from the private sector conducting business in the WMAs.
- Six out of the 12 WMAs with user rights have entered into business agreements with private sector worth over US\$3 million.
- Nine WMAs that have hunting blocks are receiving financial allocation from the Government based on the hunting quotas allocated to those blocks. Nine WMAs have received over US\$360,000 from this allocation between 2006- 2008. In addition to this money, about 15 percent of the allocations to the villages that receive money from hunting will go to the districts in which these WMAs are located.
- There are several unsolicited request from members of the community to establish WMAs – a sign of the positive acceptance of the policy option

8) Future Issues/ Challenges.

- i) Inadequate capacities (in human capital, know-how, facilities, timely interventions, new ideas for linking business and conservation) which means that WMAs have not reached their full potential.
- ii) The implementation of the WMA program has lacked clear and strong oversight leaders to guide and pull together the different actors into achieving common policy goals of conservation and poverty reduction. For example, different facilitators support various WMAs, without having clear mechanisms for collaboration, coordination or closer monitoring of the implementation across different programs. Part of this problem is caused by inadequate capacity within the Wildlife Division to provide the needed oversight and workforce in the CBC unit to support WMA activities
- iii) WMAs lack the collective institutional structure that will bring them together in combining their strength to achieve conservation, poverty reduction goals and improved governance. Issues such as the capacity of the Authorized Associations (AAs) as managers of the WMAs, their role and the relationships between them and the village governments, the district and the private sector still pose challenges to the implementation of the WMAs.
- iv) Similarly, several WMAs have attained user rights status but they lack investors and thus undermining the efforts to have the WMAs established.
- v) Unclear benefit sharing mechanisms, resource tenure rights, governance, transparency and accountability in financial management, inadequate managerial and business skills, inadequate negotiation skills and contract management have also posed problems that could limit the realization of benefits from the WMAs.

The program is addressing these challenges through strategic interventions in the proposed new phase of implementation.

9) Overall Assessment of progress.

The implementation of the programme over this period has been relatively good (as explained in parts 1& 2 above) bearing in mind the compaction of activities caused by the USAID reducing project life time by one year. However, much could be achieved if was not for challenges mention in part 3 above. The remaining activities will be implemented in the remaining programme period.

PART 2: MONITORING REPORT (ONLY REQUIRED AT YEAR-END, JULY 31).

Project Title:		Natural Resources Management (NRM) Implementation Support through Livelihood Approaches for improved Quality of life and biodiversity Conservation in Tanzania: 2005-2010.			
International Project Number:		623 – A – 00 - 06 – 00003-00			
Reporting Period:		Jan - June 2009			
Targets	Indicators (what you are measuring)	Baseline (Value and date of measurement)	Current status (Value and Date) with discussion of any variance	Success rating (green, amber or red)	Indicate what global target and milestone this relates to.
Goal level Biodiversity Conserved in Targeted Landscape through a Livelihood Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area under conservation Population of key indicator species (elephants, buffalo, giraffe, wildebeest) Key Natural Resource Policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wildlife Conservation (Wildlife Management Areas) Regulations of 2002 operational since 2003 (GN. 543) Environmental Management Act (No. 20, 2004) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WMA Regulations operational since 2002 EMA operational since July 2005 	Not applicable	Global Policy Initiatives
Intermediate Results 1: Policies and laws that integrate conservation and development are applied	Number of EMA Regulations and Guidelines drafted and applied.	- 0 Economic instruments and Environmental inspectors regulations	0 Economic instruments and Environmental inspectors regulations		Global Policy Initiatives
	Number of CBO constitutions revised/prepared	1 (For JUKUMU proposed WMA)	1 Constitution has been revised for JUKUMU CBO		
	Number of WMA regulations revised	1 (for WMA regulation 2005)	0 updated WMA regulation due to delay in approval of new wildlife bill		
	Number of land use plans prepared	0 (for JUKUMU proposed WMA)	Preparation underway for JUKUMU WMA and will involve 22 villages		
	Number of RZMP prepared and adopted	4 RZMP (for Tunduru, JUKUMU, Songea and Liwale WMAs)	RZMP for Liwale prepared – ready for approval and RZMP for Songea being drafted now		
	Number of WMA strategy	0 strategy for WMA implementation	1 strategy will soon be finalized		
	Number of WMA consortium formed	0 for Authorized Association	1 will soon be finalized-constitution is ready		
Intermediate Results 2: Conservation enterprises generate increased and equitable benefits from sustainable use of natural resource	Number of functioning WMAs	10 WMAs gazetted in 2008.	Makao and Liwale WMA gazetted in 2009. Total WMAs gazetted is now 12.		Global Policy Initiatives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Man-days spent in assess 3 WMAs status/ Field report 	0 (for Tarime, Twatwatwa and Loliondo)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40 man-days spent in assess status of 3 WMAs lagged behind 1 report prepared 		

	Number of CBOs participating in Dar es Salaam International Trade Fair (DITF)	6 CBOs participated in DITF (2008).	11 CBOs are expected to participate in DITF 2009. Ipole and Uyumbu shall bring local products such as honey for sale and marketing. Posters and brochures have been prepared for information sharing		
Activity (Output 1)					
1.1.1 and 1.1.3 To facilitate preparation of EMA regulations	Number of regulations for EMA prepared	8 EMA Regulations (Air, Water, Soil quality standards, Registration of Env. Experts, EIA, ODS) Regulations prepared in 2006 & 2008.	0 Regulations on Economic Instrument and Environmental Inspectors.		Global Policy Initiatives
1.1.2 and 1.1.4 To facilitate workshop to discuss EMA regulations.	-Number of people attended the workshop -Number of reports	NIL	0 participants/0 report since the regulations were not prepared.		
1.1.5 To facilitate preparation of revised constitution for JUKUMU pilot WMAs.	Number of constitution prepared.	1 un-updated constitution (2006)	1 updated constitution prepared in March 2009 for JUKUMU pilot WMAs		
1.1.6 To facilitate preparation of Land use plans for JUKUMU pilot WMA	Number of pilot WMAs with VLUPs.	0 VLUPs for JUKUMU	VLUPs for 22 villages of JUKUMU pilot WMA is underway.		
1.1.7 To facilitate revision of WMA Regulations	- Number of regulation revised	1 WMA regulations of 2005	No revision was made since there was delay in approval of the wildlife bill.		
1.1.8 To facilitate workshop to discuss revised WMA Regulations	-workshop report - Number of participants for the workshop	1 Revised WMA Regulations	No workshop was carried out to discuss revised WMA regulations due to delays to approve the Wildlife Conservation Act.		
1.1.9 To facilitate the preparation of WMA strategy	-Number of strategy -number of report	0 strategy for WMA implementation in 2008	1 strategy preparation is underway		
1.1.10 To facilitate the workshop to discuss WMA strategy	-Number of participants - Number of reports	0 participants/ reports in 2008	0 participants/workshop in 2009 since the strategy is not yet finalized		
1.1.11 To facilitate the preparation of AA consortium	Number of constitution prepared	1 constitution draft in 2008	1 revised/updated AA constitution prepared		
1.1.12 To facilitate the workshop to discuss AA Consortium's constitution	-Number of AAs members attended - Number of reports	More than 70 AA members attended a 2008 AA Consortium meeting 1 workshop report prepared in 2008	70 AA members attended a meeting to discuss AA consortium's constitution in May 2009 1 report prepared in 2009		
1.2. Facilitate the sensitization workshop on WMA regulations to JUKUMU, Tunduru and Songea WMA	Number of participants - Number of visits	0 sensitization workshop in 2008	Sensitization workshops/meetings held in Tunduru and Songea as part of the start-up for the MCA-T funded project in these areas		

Activity (Output 2)					
2.1.1 To facilitate revision of RZMP for Liwale	-Number of pilot WMAs with RZMP	12 WMAs (Mungata, Ikona, Mbomipa, Enduimet, Burunge, Ipole, Uyumbu, Wami-Mbiki, Makao Tunuduru Songea, Liwale).	Process underway to finalize the revision of Liwale RZMP.		Global Policy Initiatives
2.1.2 To facilitate revision of RZMP for JUKUMU WMA	-Number of pilot WMAs with RZMP	12 WMAs (Mungata, Ikona, Mbomipa, Enduimet, Burunge, Ipole, Uyumbu, Wami-Mbiki, Makao Tunuduru Songea, Liwale).	RZMP was not prepared due un-finalized VLUPs		
2.1.3 To print T-shirts, fliers and posters as part of facilitation for CBOs to participate in Saba Saba trade fair 2008.	Number of CBOs participating, posters, T-shirts and fliers printed	6 CBOs participated in DITF in 2008.	11 CBOs expected to participate in DITF - 2009.		
		1000 fliers and posters printed and distributed in 2008.	2000 leaflets and posters will be printed and distributed during DITF – 2009.		
		300 T-Shirts and caps printed and distributed in 2009.	Participants to DITF – 2009 provided with Tshirst an caps .		
2.1.4 To conduct field visit to Tarime Loliondo and Twatwatwa WMAs in order to assess status of WMAs	- Man-days spent in assess 3 WMAs status/ - Field report	0 (for Tarime, Twatwatwa and Loliondo)	- 40 man-days spent in assess status of 3 WMAs lagged behind - 1 report prepared		

Risks	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate technical capacity may jeopardize the ability of WMAs to yield the expected results (Conservation and rural economic development). 2. Delays in implementing activities due to delays in preparing contract at WWF 3. Meager and non-sustained funding to implement the program activities.
Assumptions	Funding will be available to implement the program and build the capacity of various actors for WMA and EMA Implementation.

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