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PROJECT TECHNICAL PROGRESS REPORT

Project Name: NRM Implementation Support through Livelihoods Approaches for Improved Quality of Life and Biodiversity Conservation in Tanzania: 2005-2009
Project Number: 623-A-00-06-00003-00
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A. Progress on Activities and Related Financial Issues

1. Progress on activities under IR: 1. Policies and laws that integrate conservation and development developed and applied

1.1. Regulations for Economic Instruments and Environmental Inspectors for implementation of EMA

The programme had to cancel the implementation of preparation of Regulations for Environmental Inspectors and Economic Instruments due to contractual delays that then necessitated the Government to use funds from other sources to prepare these regulations. WWF will however, be involved in preparing guidelines for the environmental inspectors.

1.2. Preparation of VLUPs for UKUTU (or JUKUMU) WMA

Between August 2009 and May 2010, the programme facilitated the preparation of Village Land Use Plans for 22 villages forming JUKUMU WMA. The VLUPs have been prepared and currently at final stage of finalization.

1.3. Revision of Wildlife Management Areas Regulations

During the reporting period the programme facilitated the reviewing and development of nine Wildlife Conservation Regulations to operationalize the Wildlife Policy of Tanzania of 2007 and Wildlife Conservation Act. No 5 of 2009. The nine regulations were reviewed through two stakeholders meetings. The first meeting which discussed four regulations (i.e. Tourist Hunting, Resident Hunting, Dealing in Trophies Licence & Animal Capture Regulations) was conducted in December 2009 while the second meeting was held from May 14-20th, 2010 at Giraffe View Hotel and discussed the other five regulations (i.e. Dangerous Animals Damage Consolation, WMAs, Wildlife Ranching and Farming, CITES & Non-consumptive Wildlife Utilization). Both meetings were attended by various stakeholders (at least 120 participants per meeting) from government ministries, institutions, international and local NGOs, WMAs and AA Consortium representatives as well as private sector such hunting and safari companies. Four out of nine (i.e. Tourist Hunting, Resident Hunting, Dealing in Trophies Licence & Animal Capture Regulations) have been endorsed to enable operationalization of the new Wildlife Act. Five out of nine (i.e. Dangerous Animals Damage Consolation, WMAs, Wildlife Ranching and Farming, CITES & Non-consumptive Wildlife Utilization Regulations) have been reviewed through a stakeholders meeting and now awaiting further scrutiny by relevant government organizations. The accomplishment of these regulations is among the important milestones in achieving our programme's goal to operationalize policy and laws that support conservation and development.

1.4. Preparation of WMA Implementation Strategy

In September 2009, the programme facilitated 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 the 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 also 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. The final WMA strategy draft is now completed and the programme will call a stakeholders meeting (in July 2010) to discuss the same.

1.5. Preparation of the AA Consortium Constitution

The programme facilitated the finalization of the AA Constitution and started the registration process. In this regard a meeting was held and constitution adopted and application for the registration launched with the Registrar of Society in Tanzania and the certificate has been issued. The AA Consortium will be an apex organization specifically to be used as a forum for AAs to articulate, meet, discuss and seek to achieve their rights and goals.

2. Progress on activities under IR 2: Capacity of Central and Local Government, NGOs/CBOs and private sector in management of ENR increased

2.1. Training on business skills, Entrepreneurship, Accountancy, Governance & Project Management

In December 2009 Training occurred for eight WMAs in the area of entrepreneurship, business planning, project management, negotiation and contract management skills, leadership and laws governing investments in the WMA. The eight WMAs are *Liwale (Magingo)*, *Pagawa-idodi (Mbomipa)*, *Tunduru (Nalika)*, *Songea (Mbarang'andu)*, *Enduimet*, *Ikona*, *Makao-Meatu* and *Makame-Kiteto*. The training targeted nine participants from each WMA. These are: Two members from CBO's planning and Economic committee members; two representatives from district natural resources advisory board; CBO's Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer as well as two other CBO Council members. The aim of the training programme was to enhance capacities of WMA actors in managing the Wildlife Management Areas in a more sustainable way.

2.2. Sensitization Workshop on WMA Regulations to Ukutu WMA

The Wildlife Division conducted sensitization training to Kisasi village (a member of JUKUMU WMA) and Morogoro DNRAB on the application of Wildlife Management Areas and Non-Consumptive regulations. The training honed their awareness and understanding of WMA formation and its governing laws and regulations-an important tool for the successful formation of a full fledged JUKUMU WMA

2.3. Study Tour/Monitoring trip by the ENR Committee

In April 2010 the programme facilitated the visit of the Parliamentary Committee for Lands, Natural Resources and Environment (LNRE) to the NRM project sites implemented by our partner JGI in Kigoma, Tanzania. The visit was part of the policy support to GoT as well as capacity building initiative, where the parliamentary committee members visited conservation programs. The parliamentary members had a chance to visit projects promoting sustainable use and conservation of natural resources at a landscape scale level.

The WWF staffs had a chance to explain to the MPs the work that WWF is implementing in Tanzania including seeking support in formulating and implementing policies and laws that enable the integration of conservation and development.

2.4. Support to CBC Unit

From March through May 2010, the programme has accomplished various stages and discussion which aim at strengthening and support the CBC/WMA support Unit at the Wildlife Division. Strengthening the unit is part of the programme objectives to ensure the WD is able to execute its work and give full support to the WMAs as well as performing monitoring of the WMA in Tanzania. In this effect the programme have processed the purchase of one 4X4 vehicle for the unit which will be used entirely for the WD staffs backstopping the CBNRM Programme. Also the programme has started finalizing procurement process to facilitate partitioning of a portion of the WD office to create a full function office for the CBC Unit. It is envisage that the partition will be completed by the end of August 2010.

2.5 Saba-Saba Trade Fair Participation

From June 2010 the programme supported two members from each WMA to attend the annual Saba Saba Trade Fair in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. The programme also facilitated preparation of 50 posters, 1000 brochures, 300 caps and T-shirts as an effort to raise awareness of the AA members and the public on WMAs and its registered AA Consortium in Tanzania.

2.6 Training to AAs and AA Consortium

It was also planned to conduct a training workshop to the AAs, village Governments, AA Consortium and districts with WMAs on benefit sharing. However, this training was not conducted during the reporting period because the regulations defining benefit sharing mechanisms that would have been used as basis for the training have not been approved yet. This planned activity will be undertaken during the next six months of the project.

3. Progress on activities under IR 3: Conservation enterprises generate increased and equitable benefits from sustainable use of natural resources.

3.1 RZMP for Liwale (Magingo) WMA

The programme facilitated the reviewing and finalization of the RZMP for MAGINGO WMA including revising the Land Use Plan (LUPs) and submission of the application for Wildlife Resources User Right., a process that enhances the conservation of the key resources in the WMA.. Preparation of the business plan for Liwale (Magingo WMA) will be done during the next six months.

3.2 RZMP for UKUTU (JUKUMU)

Resource Management Zone Plan (RMZP) for UKUTU (JUKUMU) WMA was conducted from 22nd – 29th June 2010. Drafting of the RMZP is at final stages in the WMA formalization process. Following completion of RMZP, it is anticipated that UKUTU (JUKUMU) Society will be granted a Wildlife User Right by the Director of Wildlife. This would enable the communities to attain benefits from wildlife resources. Preparation of the Business Plan for UKUTU will be done during the next six months, possibly also with funds from the CBNRM program.

4. NEW ACTIVITIES UNDER THE Cash-for –Work (CfW) Financial Crisis Initiatives (FCI):

Through Financial Crisis Initiative-Cash for Work programme, the NRM programme accomplished the following activities:

4.1 Coalition building, basic assessments and design works

| Planned Activities (March-June 2010) | Progress Achieved | Remarks |
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| To hold a meeting to discuss the program and secure consensus among partners | Natural Resources Management and Policy Implementation Programme held a planning meeting for WMA Conservation Corps Financial Crisis Initiative Program-FCI (Cash-for-Work Program) from 12 th – 18 th December 2009. The planning meeting was attended by representatives from US Department of Interior (DOI), USAID (Mission Office), WWF-TCO, AFRICARE, African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS), Wildlife Conservation Society-Tanzania (WCST), Wildlife Division-Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (WD), Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA) and National Construction Council (NCC). Rapid sensitization meetings took place after the planning meeting in Dar in all WMAs, but was not extensively done in Enduimet. AWF is repeating this process now. | The meeting agreed that WWF-NRM will coordinate the entire program activities, NCC will supervise all the infrastructures to be built in all the five WMAs. DOI will handle the preliminary work of feasibility studies, needs assessments and basic drawings plus some of the capacity building activities. Other partners such as WCS, FZS, AWF and AFRICARE will supervise activities implementation in their respective WMAs. |
| To conduct baseline surveys- in target WMAs | In February 2010, a consultant was awarded a contract to prepare a baseline study for obtaining socio-economic data and information on the households in the five selected WMAs. | The baseline is a monitoring tool which will form basis for evaluating the impact of the FCI on rural incomes. Reports are due end of July 2010 |
| Feasibility Study and Infrastructure Needs Assessment from 22 nd February – 12 th March 2010 | The Feasibility Study was carried out within the planned period in the five (5) Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) of Burunge, Enduimet, Ikona, Ipole and MBOMIPA. This activity was carried out in collaboration with the Department of Interior (DOI) which engaged a total of fourteen (14) experts divided into two (2) teams. Each team comprised of ten (10) experts constituted by seven (7) from DOI and three (3) from the National Construction Council (NCC). | A report for each WMA including recommendations was prepared and distributed to WWF, USAID, NCC and other partners. |
| Detailed Engineering Assessment of Infrastructure in the five (5) WMAs from 15 th March – 03 rd April 2010. | The Engineering Assessment was carried out as from 16 th March to 03 rd April 2010 in collaboration with DOI. Two teams were deployed each comprising of one (1) expert from DOI and three (3) experts from NCC. | The information gathered from the respective sites has been compiled into designs, drawings and other tendering documents. |
| Preparation of Detailed Designs, Working Drawings, Pre-Tender Estimates and Tendering Documents. | Facilitated development of designs for infrastructure to be constructed in each WMA. This was done in collaboration with the DOI, who provided comments via emails. The first versions of drawings for buildings were prepared and submitted to the respective districts during the period from 10 th – 14 th May 2010 for approval. | Drawings for Burunge, Enduimet, Ikona and Ipole WMAs were approved during the reporting period. Follow-ups are being made to ensure that approvals are obtained for MBOMIPA WMA, based on the promise provided by the Iringa District Council Engineer that the drawings are expected to be tabled for approval at the end June 2010. |

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| <p>Pre-Qualification Process of the Contractors to be issued with bidding documents.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advertising for Pre-Qualification of Contractors in local newspapers and websites of partner agencies was made on 27th April, 30th April 2010 and 17th May 2010. • Contractors Collected Pre-Qualification Documents from WWF - TCO, AWF, FZS, WCS and AFRICARE during the period from 27th April 2010 to 21st May 2010 for Compilation of the required Qualification Information. • Submission of the Qualification Information by Contractors to the WWF – TCO Offices in Dar es Salaam was made before the deadline which was set to 26th May 2010. The submitted information was opened in public and records documented and compiled in form of the Report. • The Evaluation of the submitted Pre-Qualification information was carried out during the period from 1st – 11th June 2010. The Evaluation Report was prepared to provide the necessary recommendations including a list of pre-qualified firms to be invited to bid. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The meeting held on the 14th May 2010 discussed the status of the prequalification process where it was reported that up to 11th May 2010 only 33 contractors had purchased the documents while the desirable number was expected to be at least 69 contractors. • As a result the pre-qualification process was extended for one week to enable more contractors to acquire the pre-qualification documents and submit their applications. • A total of eighty (80) firms applied and purchased a total of ninety seven (97) pre-qualification documents from the five (5) centers. At the close of the deadline for the submission of the application, fifty three (53) firms submitted a total of sixty eight (68) applications. • The Evaluation carried out indicated that: a).Twelve (12) applicants were not successful; b). Forty one (41) applicants were pre-qualified and have been invited to attend mandatory pre-bid site visits and meetings to be held in the respective WMAs from 5th – 10th July 2010. Preparation and submission of bids will take place during the period from 5th - 26th July 2010. |
| <p>To carry out EIA around the five WMAs</p> | <p>The ToRs to seek short term experts were prepared and advertised on the national newspapers</p> | <p>It is anticipated that the assignment will be carried out in two months time (July-August) 2010 to enable the construction work to comment in September 2010.</p> |

B. Outcomes and Impacts Achieved

Impact of Wildlife Policy reform and Regulations developed

14 WMAs have been gazetted with a total of 22,067.34 km² under wildlife conservation on 137 villages. 19 other WMA are on different stages of WMA establishment process where 175 villages are involved. Most of the gazetted WMAs have investors and are doing business with investors having signed investment agreements as outlined below:

- In Ikona WMA, there are eight (8) companies that have agreements with AA.
- In Idodi-Pawaga WMA (MBOMIPA) two (2) companies have entered into three (3) agreements with AA,
- Burunge WMA has three (3) companies with agreements with one agreement due for review.
- Enduimet WMA has one (1) agreement with an investor in photographic tourism.
- In 2008, US\$ 147,000 was obtained from businesses while in 2009, only about US\$106,000 was obtained to 6 WMAs with user rights

C. Success Stories

Formation of the AA Consortium

The much awaited AA Consortium has been finally registered and there will be a launching ceremony sometime soon. The AA Consortium will be an apex organization specifically to be used as a forum for AAs to articulate, meet, discuss and seek to achieve their rights and goals.

New Funding under the CBNRM programme

During the implementation phase the programme managed to secure new funds for the next four years until 2014. The new funds are on the tune of \$9.2m for enhancing conservation and community gains through the implementation of WMA and Environmental policies in Tanzania. With new funds the programme will support the scaling up of the WMA implementation and continue operationalization of policies, laws and regulations (Wildlife Policy of 2007, WMA regulations and EMA , 2004, Cap 191).

D. Factors of Performance

1. RISKS TO THE SUSTAINABILITY OF RESULTS ACHIEVED

1. The key in achieving the devolution of power (decentralization) needed by the community to achieve conservation benefits through WMAs depends very much on the political will from the government and its institutions to see the occurrence of community empowerment to run the WMAs. However, at the moment there is still inadequate political will to roll-out support and promote the CBO/WMAs take full charge of their own environment.
2. Other stakeholders' ownership: The programme investment around the WMAs in terms of establishing and supporting them is sometimes hampered by some private sectors e.g investors that are not accountable to the local people. Investment contracts need to be fully honoured and benefits sharing mechanisms out in place. This is indeed slowing our impact substantially and threatens the sustainability of programme initiative-WMAs.
3. Economically Tanzania is performing well; however, the recent economic crisis has reduced revenues generated by tourist activities within WMAs. It is our hope that the CfW-FCI will boost revenue around the WMAs areas and cushion people against the impact.
4. The programme is working closely with central and local government to ensure that WMA as economic entities in rural areas are maintained in the district planning process so that some of the activities are paid for through local government budgets. On the other hand, the programme is also championing the diversification of economic activities in the WMAs to include non-tourism related activities so that additional resources are obtained from other sources.
5. Capacity and Management: Wildlife Division (major government partner) 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.

2. SUMMARY OF CHALLENGES AND STRENGTHS, ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT AND LESSONS LEARNED

A. Summary of Challenges and Strengths Affecting Performance

Partners' Capacity

Although the Government has made steady progress in the implementation of the WMAs, there are still challenges that must be addressed in order to sustain the current achievements and to realize additional benefits. The main challenges facing the programme in this regard is inadequate capacities (in human capital, know-how, facilities, timely interventions, new ideas for linking business and conservation) which mean that WMAs have not reached their full potential. In addition, 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, understaffed CBC unit at the Wildlife Division slows the implementation of programme's activities.

Stakeholders' commitment to achieve objectives

The challenges we will face over the next six months is the fact that programme funding has increased substantially and with this new opportunity comes more challenges and responsibilities and therefore require all parties and stakeholders playing a collaborative key role for a smooth implementation of activities. We will definitely work harder and require even more stronger and functional partners like the CBC/WSU at Wildlife Division and probably more human resources at WWF level to execute our work smoothly.

B. Adaptive Management

NONE

C. Lessons Learned

A key lesson learned is the fact that CBNRM is a complex and diverse process that requires the commitments of several actors – local communities, government, private sector, donors and NGOs. Establishing strong and confident working relationship between such a diverse group requires strong and good leadership, perseverance and flexibility. The achievements that this program has realized are in part a reflection of such commitment and good working relationships. We have also learned that having a WMA established is good, but not sufficient in ensuring increased conservation and improved livelihoods. Appropriate policies, continued capacity building and evidence-based conservation benefits will be important going forward.