

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

PROPOSAL FOR A PDF BLOCK B GRANT

Country: Regional: East Africa - Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

Focal Area: Biodiversity.

Project Title: New approaches to reducing biodiversity loss at cross-border sites in East Africa.

Funding Requested: PDF US \$ 243,500
(Main project of \$5 - 10 million to be determined during PDF process).

Co-Funding: US \$ 33,000 (Governments)
(Cooperative financing from donors and UNDP will be determined during the PDF).

Requesting Agency: UNDP

Block: Block B *→ executing agency?
NPCCs?*

Block A Grant awarded: No. The project Concept was developed and approved in the region with Government support.

Block B Grant awarded: No *(biodiversity coordinating committees (NPCCs) - w/ local natl consultant - ad hoc committees)*

PDF Duration: June to December 1996.

Focal Ecosystems: Forests, Wetlands, Mountains *(2) natl scoping meetings
(3) problem analysis - community improvement)*

Council Submission: April 1997

SUMMARY: PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND DESCRIPTION ** what are these new district level approaches?*

✓ 1. The objective of the project to be developed through this PDF is to test and demonstrate new district level approaches to reducing the rate of biodiversity loss at selected cross-border biodiversity hotspots in East Africa.

2. The rationale for testing this new approach stems from the limited success of national level policy and management initiatives in preventing the loss of biological diversity both inside and outside protected areas in East Africa (eg. Newmark 1991, 1994). This is despite

13. The project to be developed will complement the GEF regional activities for the great lakes and coastal and marine ecosystems by its focus on shared terrestrial diversity values. The project will also reinforce the developing Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan processes through its detailed work at District level, and ensure greater levels of regional cooperation.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED PDF BLOCK B ACTIVITIES

14. The PDF Grant will allow the preparation of a Project Brief and UNDP Project Document for the proposed project through a series of problem scoping and problem solving exercises at local, national and regional level. Broad based consultations in a four phase process are planned.

(a) Coordination

15. National Project Preparation Committees (NPPC) will be established to oversee project preparation at the country levels. These committees will be formed from the National Biodiversity Coordination Committees of Government. These committees, in each country, will include representatives from:

- Ministries for Natural Resources and Environment
- Ministries of Finance and Planning
- Ministry of Agriculture
- National Parks/Wildlife Agencies
- National Environment Agencies
- District Representation
- National Biodiversity Committee
- UNDP, World Bank, UNEP, FAO
- Donors, NGOs and others

16. The NPCCs will be networked regionally, to ensure regional compatibility of activity. The NPCCs will be coordinated by a lead national consultant who will serve as secretary to the committee. The NPCCs and lead national consultants will constitute ad hoc task forces as necessary to work on specific issues.

(b) Problem Scoping

17. Initial national scoping meetings will be conducted bringing together biodiversity experts and national biodiversity institutions, central and local government planners and decision makers, NGO's, community representatives, and donors. These meetings will identify broad problem areas and will assess the importance and tractability of each problem area and agree a priority list of "key root causes" to be tackled at each site, together with indicators, and approaches.

a continuation of decision making processes and land-use practices causing increasing pressures on both protected areas and non-protected areas with rich biodiversity, and the consequent continued erosion of this biodiversity,

24. The incremental cost is the cost of project actions to ensure that biodiversity conservation is enhanced for these shared resources. This includes both actions at local and district 'on the ground' levels, and actions to fully incorporate conservation issues into mainstream development and decision making processes at all levels. The PDF will include the preparation of a detailed incremental cost estimate, using inputs from an international consultant.

25. Additional donor commitments towards funding of the project obtained during the PDF process will be included in the incremental cost calculation and will also represent additional leveraged resources.

ELIGIBILITY

26. All three countries are eligible for UNDP and World Bank support, are participants in the GEF, and have ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity. All three countries have active NEAPs, Environmental Policies and Environmental Legislation processes underway, and are developing Biodiversity Strategy processes. All three countries are developing documents setting out priority areas for investment in the field of biodiversity. These documents confirm the "global" literature that identify the selected areas as biodiversity hotspots and also identify these as priorities for national action. UNDP, UNEP, and the World Bank all have active environment programmes in all three countries and this initiative is both complementary and incremental to these.

NATIONAL LEVEL SUPPORT

27. The Governments of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda have all requested that action be taken to develop this regional biodiversity project. This is seen as a necessary follow-on to the work of the pilot phase GEF capacity building project in the region. Both the project concept and the request for PDF funds, made by the lead National Biodiversity Institutions in the Ministries responsible for the environment in each country, have been identified as priorities for GEF funding by the national GEF focal points in the Ministries of Finance and Planning and, in the case of Kenya where a national GEF committee exists, approved by this committee.

28. The preparation of the concept papers and this application involved wide-ranging discussions with individuals and institutions from both Government and Non-Government sectors, including Representatives of GEF Implementing Agencies and the Donor Community.

JUSTIFICATION FOR PDF GRANT

- Strengthened networks and mechanisms for biodiversity planning which include an enhanced focus at district level.

Intervention (project) design (the GEF Proposal and UNDP Project Document).

EXPECTED DATE OF PREPARATION COMPLETION

33. PDF Activities will start in June 1996 and be completed by end December 1996. These activities will be built into a *Workplan* as follows:

Activity	Duration	Timing
Recruit Consultants	varies	From mid June
Administrative setup in place	Full Period	From mid June
Project Committee Taskforces Formed	Full Period	From mid June
National Scoping Meeting	1 day	July 96
First Regional Meeting	2 days	July 96
Four Task Forces at work including district workshops	4 weeks	August 1996
Cross Border Workshops Integrating Themes between Districts and Agencies	4 days	September 1996
Second Regional Workshop and broad donor consultation. Regional agreement reached on Project Brief.	3 days	October 1996
Brief refined following comment and Project Document drafted	10 days 10 days	November 1996
Brief submitted to GEF Council for first 1997 Meeting	-	December 1996

34. *Plan of Action* Governments and UNDP will agree a detailed plan of action to operationalize this timetable, prepare detailed Terms of Reference for consultants, decide financial disbursement modalities, and prepare detailed budgets within the framework budget.

SPECIAL FEATURES

35. The focus on impacting and decision making agencies addresses *the root cause of biodiversity loss*. For example, the increased use of ecological economics in decision making processes is an attempt to mainstream biodiversity issues in government decision making and land use planning. It is realised that many of these activities will take time to explore and to

REFERENCES

- Bibby, C.J., et al 1992. Putting Biodiversity on the Map: Priority Areas for Global Conservation. ICBP, Cambridge.
- Collar, N.J. & S.N. Stuart. 1988. Key Forests for Threatened Birds in Africa. ICBP & IUCN, Cambridge.
- Howard, P., & Kigenyi, F. 1995. The Biodiversity Inventory of Uganda's Natural Forest Reserves. Progress Report.
- IUCN/European Community 1994. A review of European Community involvement in African Protected Areas.
- Lusigi, W.J. 1992. Managing Protected Areas in Africa. Workshop on Protected Area Management in Africa, Mweka, Tanzania.
- Mackinnon, J. & Mackinnon, K. 1986. Review of the Protected Areas System in the Afrotropical Realm. IUCN & UNEP.
- National Environment Action Plan, Summary Document, Kenya. NEAP Secretariat, Nairobi, Kenya.
- National Environment Action Plan, Tanzania. 1994. Department of Environment, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
- Newcombe, K. & Richardson, K. 1994. A technical review of the Global Environment Facility's Pilot Phase Investment Portfolio; lessons for the Convention on Biological Diversity. pp. 415-423 in A.F. Krattiger et al (eds). Widening Perspectives on Biodiversity. IUCN. Switzerland.
- Newmark, W.D. 1991. Tropical Fragmentation and the local extinction of understory birds in the Eastern Usambara Mountains, Tanzania. Conservation Biology 5:67-78
- Newmark, W.D. 1994. The Local Extinction of Large Mammals in Tanzanian Parks. Oecologia.
- Pearce, D. & Moran, D. 1994. Economics of Biodiversity, Earthscan, London.
- Rodgers, W.A. 1995. Regional Initiatives for the Management of Biodiversity. Workshop on Biodiversity Management in Africa. (Ed. J. Mugabe). African Centre for Technology Studies. Nairobi, Kenya.
- State of Environment Report - Uganda 1994. NEIC. Kampala, Uganda.
- Stuart, S. & Adams, M. 1990 Biodiversity of Africa and its Islands. IUCN,
- Thorsell, J. 1990. Parks on the Borderline: Experiences in TransFrontier Conservation. IUCN, Switzerland.
- WCMC, 1992. Global Biodiversity - Status of the Earth's Living Resources.
- World Bank. 1993. Ecologically Sensitive Sites in Africa. Volume II: Eastern Africa. WCMC for the World Bank, Washington.

known than the larger Usambara/Uluguru Mountains to the south. The mountain blocks rise from arid/semi-arid thorn-bush which contain the Tsavo-Mkomazi Ecosystem. Forests are now greatly fragmented and under considerable threat. Both the Pare and Taita Hills have NGOs becoming increasingly involved in conservation activity.

Telephones: Minister:
Kampala 243054 & 232370
Office:
Kampala 234700/9 (10 Lines)
Telex: 61170.
Telegrams: "FINSEC."

In any correspondence on
this subject please quote No _____

ED/C/GEF/1/00



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

Ministry of Finance and
Economic Planning,
P.O. Box 8147,
Kampala,
Uganda.

September 29, 1995

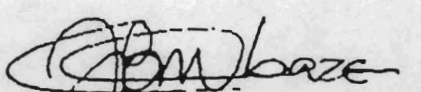
The Resident Representative
UNDP
KAMPALA

DEVELOPMENT OF A REGIONAL FRAMEWORK AND CAPACITY
BUILDING FOR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION IN EAST AFRICA

Reference is made to the recommendations of the last Tripartite Review Meeting for the Institutional Support for the Protection of the East African Biodiversity Project - UNO/RAF/006/GEF.

This is to confirm that the Government of Uganda is interested in and supports the preparatory activities for the proposed project: "DEVELOPMENT OF A REGIONAL FRAMEWORK AND CAPACITY BUILDING FOR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION IN EAST AFRICA" which is being developed as a follow up to and consolidation of what was started and/or achieved under the Institutional Support for the Protection of the East African Biodiversity Project.

Enclosed herewith, please, find a copy of the application request for Project Development Facility Grant.


H.J. Tumwebaze-Kwarija
NATIONAL GEF FOCAL POINT

for: PERMANENT SECRETARY/SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY

C.C: The Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Natural Resources

UNDP - KAMPALA IN-COMING MAIL		
Date: - 5 OCT 1995		
File: UNO/RAF/006/GEF		
RECEIVED	INFO	ACTION
MR		
DR		
DEPT		
Cluster I		
Cluster II		
SPRC		
PRMU		
Finance		
		OK 13