



United Nations Development Programme
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY



Date: 3 April 2000

To: Mr. Kenneth King
Assistant Chief Executive Officer
GEF Secretariat

Mr. Lars Vidæus, Chief
Global Environment Division.
World Bank

Mr. Ahmed Djoghla
GEF Executive Coordinator
UNEP, Nairobi, Kenya

Pages: 8

Fax: 202-522-3240
202-522-3256
~~2542-624-041~~

From: Emma Torres
Deputy Executive Coordinator, O.I.C.

Subject: PDF A Funding for Medium Size Project: Conservation of the Selous Game Reserve

Please find attached for your review and comments a PDF Block A request for funding entitled: Conservation of the Selous Game Reserve – Niassa Game Reserve corridor through community based conservation.

We would appreciate receiving your comments no later than 9 April 2000.

Thank you.

MEDIUM SIZED PROJECT : PDF BLOCK A APPLICATION

PART 1 - ELIGIBILITY

- 1. Project name:** Conservation of the Selous Game Reserve – Niassa Game Reserve corridor through community based conservation.
- 2. GEF Agency:** UNDP
- 3. Country:** Tanzania
- 4. Country eligibility:** The United Republic of Tanzania (URT) ratified the CBD on 8/3/96. The URT joined GEF and is eligible for UNDP financing.
- 5. GEF focal area(s):** Biodiversity.
- 6. Operational program:** Forest Operational Program.

7. Project linkage to national priorities, action plans, and programs:

The wildlife of Tanzania is a unique natural heritage and resource that is of great importance, both nationally and globally. Its importance lies in the biological diversity of the species and habitats found in the country. Tanzania established a network of protected areas, which is a basis for conserving its country's biological diversity. The National Environmental Action Plan (1994), National Conservation Strategy (1995), National Environment Policy (1997) and new Wildlife Policy (March 1998) all stress the importance of a viable Protected Areas Network and need for transboundary linkage. The Wildlife Policy (1998) directs Government to focus on the following objectives:

- Maintaining and developing the wildlife protected areas network by involving all stakeholders in the conservation and management, especially local communities.
- Facilitating the establishment of a new category of protected area, known as Wildlife Management Area (WMA), where people have the mandate to manage and benefit from their conservation efforts thus taking care of corridors, migration routes and buffer-zones.
- To cooperate with neighboring countries in the conservation of migratory species and the transboundary ecosystem.

This project proposal fits in with all three of these objectives: working with communities to establish conservation areas (WMAs) which will maintain a corridor for a major trans-frontier ecosystem.

8. Status of national operational focal point review (dates):

Submitted: 21.06.99 Endorsed: 18 February 2000. Letter is attached.

9. Project Rationale and Objectives:

Values and Background.

The Selous Game Reserve in southern Tanzania (45,000 km²) is a World Heritage Site with a total ecosystem of 90,000 km²). It is connected in the southwest through a natural wildlife corridor to the Rovuma River, which is the border between Tanzania/Mozambique and which forms the northern border of Niassa Game Reserve in Mozambique (15,000 km² area) which gives a total

ecosystem area of 54,000 km².

The northern part of the corridor is protected through the "North East Undendeule Forest Reserve" and the new village based Wildlife Management Areas (WMA's) formed as part of the Selous Game Reserve's buffer-zone project. The Wildlife Department and Selous Conservation Program / GTZ implement this project on a community conservation concept. GTZ funding to the Selous Programme extends to the villages on the Selous periphery only - the watershed.

The southern part of the corridor of some 100km length is the proposed GEF project area with approximately 3000 km², in Songea and Tunduru Districts of Rovuma Region. This is rich "miombo" woodland, interrupted by thickets, wetlands and riverine forests along several rivers draining towards the Ruvuma River. The Sasawara Forest Reserve is also part of the project area. The wildlife corridor contains significant numbers of threatened and CITES listed large mammal species (eg 3600 Roosevelt's Sable antelope, Wild Dog, Elephant, Peter's oribi, southern blue duiker, elephant shrew etc).

The corridor is a major migratory route for elephants between Tanzania and Mozambique. The corridor provides a genetic link between two of eastern Africa's larger wildlife PAs, ensuring long-term viability for many species. The Ruvuma River itself, unprotected elsewhere, is an Important Bird Area, and has a distinctive wetland community.

Note that the Niassa Game Reserve in north Mozambique is adequately managed, with considerable external support and national commitment. Mozambique has indicated its support to the cross-border process by including the Niassa - Selous link as a key component of their overall Trans-Frontier Conservation Area concept that runs from Malawi to the sea.

Threats.

In the long run the high population growth rate and associated agricultural expansion (e.g. tobacco farming) will convert much of this still biologically intact corridor to cultivation, forming a genetic barrier between the two of the world's largest protected miombo ecosystems and elephant habitats. Immediate threats are poaching for, poaching for ivory as a trans-boundary problem and habitat degradation due to uncontrolled and destructive wildfires caused by the local population

Objectives.

The project aims at the protection of the wildlife corridor through a creation of a network of Village Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) recently provided for by Tanzania's new Wildlife Policy. This requires that local communities concerned will be included in the active planning, protection and management of these areas and will derive substantial benefits from wildlife management for their own development. Benefits could include legal supply of game meat, obtained through an annual hunting quota for each village, and income in terms of cash (for community projects) from sustainable utilisation of wildlife with the possibility of photo or hunting tourism. Also the new forest policy (March 1998) will give the communities room to manage their forests on a sustainable basis. Such permanent income generation will help ensure the sustainability of this project. Improved wildlife management of the WMAs will reduce destructive wildfires.

The presence of a stronger law enforcement on the Tanzanian side, carried out by Village Game Scouts and other Wildlife Personnel, will allow cooperation between the concerned Districts / Province of Tanzania and Mozambique to combat the transboundary elephant poaching.

10. Expected Outcomes of the MSP:

The overall goal is the long-term conservation of community, species and genetic biological diversity of the miombo forest ecosystem within the protected areas of northern Mozambique and southern Tanzania by developing an effective wildlife corridor.

Within this overall goal there are two Major Objectives. These are:

- A viable corridor established between the Selous Game Reserve in southern Tanzania and the Niassa Game Reserve in northern Mozambique. Viability here is expressed both by legal status of the area (as gazetted Wildlife Management Areas) and by acceptance by the local people.
- Local communities manage the wildlife resource and control both illegal off-take and destructive fires. Management includes resource monitoring as well as quota utilisation.

11.Planned Activities to Achieve Outcomes:

There are four distinct Outputs, each with a set of activities.

a) Village communities with greater awareness and capacity for conservation of biodiversity.

- Using village and district governments, raise awareness about natural resources conservation and their sustainable utilisation among the local population.
- Support self-help projects, focussing on natural resources management, according to priorities set by villagers to enhance confidence and trust between wildlife personnel and local population. These self-help projects will mobilise their forces and will establish and exercise the skills required for wildlife management and sustainable resource use.
- Assist the villages with training in Natural Resources Management for village leaders and the training of village game scouts.

b) Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) are established and managed by the communities.

- Facilitate land-use planning processes whereby WMAs are agreed, established and demarcated.
- In cooperation with village governments facilitate the institutionalization of village natural resources committees to assure efficient management of the WMAs (eg election of village game scouts). Provide villages with the initial equipment for their game scouts.
- Assist the villages to make and implement management plans for their WMAs.

c) Poaching is significantly reduced.

- WMA management (see above) and village scouts reduce most poaching locally.
- Enable the national anti-poaching unit to assist the communities in severe poaching situations.
- Facilitate meetings of Local/District/Provincial authorities and wildlife staff of Tanzania and Mozambique in order to exchange experiences in community based conservation and trans-boundary anti-poaching methods.
- Facilitate meetings of the Wildlife Division of Tanzania and DNFFB, of Mozambique; and meetings of local communities, in order to achieve an transboundary anti-poaching agreement on regional level.

d) Resources are monitored and conservation mechanisms are evaluated.

\\FSHQ03\WGSHARE\DC241\GEFBD\NATPRO\TANZANIA\SELOUS\SELOUS-3.DOC - 04/03/00

- Wildlife and land use surveys of the project area will be undertaken with local people in order to monitor the animal distribution (elephant, sable, large predators as key species) and gain information about human activities within the boundaries of the corridor and the WMA's.

12. Stakeholders involved in project:

Aside from the local and national governments who have a stake in ensuring sustainable natural resources management and reducing biodiversity loss, the key stakeholders in the project are:

- Project executing agencies, including local and national governments. At present these are: the Selous Conservation Programme / GTZ assisting the Selous Game Reserve Authority; and implementing community based conservation in the buffer-zone of Selous Game Reserve in Songea and Tunduru District, in cooperation with District authorities.
- Songea Development Action / Netherlands in rural development and strengthening the capacities of Songea District administration.
- Local communities who will benefit from sustainable natural resources management in form of legally obtained cheap game meat and improvements of social facilities and infrastructure. The exact number of local communities involved in this project will be available when the boundaries of the corridor are known.
- (More indirectly) IUCN and private sector assisting in the rehabilitation of the Niassa Game Reserve in Mozambique, and the implementation of their natural resources management plan with the participation of the communities in the buffer zone of the Reserve.
- Global conservation community and GEF

PART 2 – INFORMATION ON BLOCK A PDF ACTIVITIES

13. Activities to be financed by the PDF:

- a) In cooperation with local and village governments to undertake Initial surveys (including ground travel, people responses and reconnaissance flights, SRF) in the corridor area in order to assess human activities (settlements, farming, logging, fishing, and poaching), populations of large mammals, and location of water points and wetlands.
- b) Data analysis of SRF with local consultants, and district people.
- c) Through PRA processes generate maps of the project area produced showing village boundaries and possible WMAs.
- d) Expert meeting to analyse corridor needs in order to permit gene-flow.
- e) Two workshops with stakeholders (Wildlife Department, SCP, local authorities, at district and village level etc.) to agree the WMA process.
- f) Consultancies to carry out technical, environmental review and feasibility study; and facilitate the workshops mentioned in e) above.
- g) Prepare Medium Sized Project Brief for GEF.

14. Expected outputs and completion of the PDF A:

- a) Baseline data collected from local sources about human activities and impact on the corridor.
- b) Data about populations of large mammals and location of wetlands obtained. This data will be used to define the borders of the corridor and the actual project area.
- c) Collaborative maps with the boundaries of the village land will indicate which and how many villages will be involved in the project.
- d) Workshops at local level will introduce the project concept and additional information and suggestions will be collected.
- e) The corridor concept described in terms of specific requirements.

\\FSHQ03\WGSHARE\DC241\GEF8D\NATPROJ\TANZANIA\SELOUS\SELOUS-3.DOC - 04/03/00

f) Output will be the MSP brief.

This PDF A process is estimated at 3 months.

15. Other contributors / donors and amounts:

Wildlife Department, Tanzania Wildlife Conservation Monitoring (TWCM):	10.000 US\$
Selous Conservation Programme/GTZ:	10.000 US\$
Districts and Region:	5.000 US\$

(In addition Berlin University is starting a scientific survey on genetic continuity along this corridor, focusing on sable antelope)

16. Total estimated project budget and information on how costs will be met at PDF A stage:

Coordination, staff, logistics, transport including provision of light aircraft, office facilities, local expertise for all activities: 25.000US\$ Co-Financing.

Activity	GEF Funding	Co-Financing
Survey (SRF and Ground work):	5.000 US\$ (GEF)	10,000 (WD,SCP,Dt)
Data analysis:	500 US\$ (GEF)	3,000 (SCP)
Mapping:	1,000 US\$ (GEF)	2,000 (SCP)
Workshops:	2.500 US\$ (GEF)	3,000 (SCP, Dt)
Expert meeting on corridors	2,000 US\$ (GEF)	3,000 (WD,SCP)
Consultancies:	4.000 US\$ (GEF)	4,000 (WD, SCP)
Total GEF	15,000 US\$	25,000 US\$
TOTAL :	40,000 US\$	

PART 3 – INFORMATION ON THE APPLICANT INSTITUTION

17. Name: Selous Conservation Programme in the Division of Wildlife in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism. (PO Box 1994, Dar es Salaam).

18. Date of establishment, membership, and leadership: This is a long established Programme in the Government Wildlife Division, which has German Government Technical / Financial Support

19. Mandate/terms of reference:

- Selous Conservation Programme is a part of Government Wildlife Division.
- GTZ cooperates with SCP & Wildlife Division according to Government Agreements.

20. Sources of revenue: Tanzania Government funds and German Government (GTZ) funds

21. Recent activities/programs, in particular those relevant to this GEF Block A application:

- Wildlife sector: Selous GR Conservation Programme,
- Sadaani GR Conservation and Development Programme,
- Katavi GR Conservation and Development Project,
- Advisor for Community Based Conservation Unit of the Wildlife Department.

PART 4 – INFORMATION TO BE COMPLETED BY THE IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

22. Project identification number: PIMS 1135.

23. Implementing Agency contact person: Dr Maryam Niamir-Fuller; UNDP - GEF New York

24. Project linkage to Implementing Agency programs: UNDP National Programmes concentrate on Poverty Alleviation and Governance issues at decentralised levels. The southern Mtwara or Rovuma Corridor area is to become an increasing area of concern in the coming five years.

APR -07 00 (FRI) 14:47

TEL: 212-906-6362

P.007

FROM: UNDP TANZANIA

FAX NO. 1 + 255 51 113272

02-03-00 16143 P.02

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA.

Telegrams: "MAKAMU"
Telephone: 113983/118416
Fax: 113856/113082
In reply please quote:



VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
P. O. BOX 5380,
DAR ES SALAAM,
TANZANIA.

Our Ref: **BD 78/201/01/11**

Date: 18 February, 2000

Chief Executive Officer and Chairman
GEF Secretariat
1818H Street NW
Washington
USA
Fax 202 522 3240/3243

RE: ENDORSEMENT OF PDF A GRANT REQUEST PROPOSAL FOR A PROJECT ON CONSERVATION OF SELOUS GAME RESERVE - NIASSA GAME RESERVE TRANSBOUNDARY CORRIDOR THROUGH COMMUNITY BASED CONSERVATION

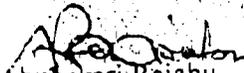
The United Republic of Tanzania wishes to bring to your attention the above transboundary project covering Tanzania and Mozambique.

This project is in line with the development priorities of this country in terms of sustainable management of the biological resources through establishment of Community Based Conservation structures.

The government is therefore pleased to endorse this project attached and kindly requests the GEF to approve it and release the requested funds for its implementation.

We thank you for your continued cooperation.

Yours Sincerely,


Abubakari Rajabu

PERMANENT SECRETARY