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UN Biodiv/PD 12/Rwanda, 12, 06
new project/Biodiv-125

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

SUB-PROJECT DOCUMENT

SECTION 1 - PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Title of Sub-Programme	Sustainable Management and Use of Natural Resources
1.2 Title of Sub-Project	Alleviating Land Degradation through Biodiversity Conservation in the Upper Catchment of Kagera River Basin
1.3 Sub-project number:	GF/1300-95-62
1.4 Geographical Scope	Regional: Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda
1.5 Implementation	Internal in collaboration with UNDP/GEF
1.6 Duration of the Sub-project	3 months
Commencing	November 1999
Completion	January 2000
1.7 Cost of the Sub-project:	US\$35,000
	US\$
Cost to the GEF Trust Fund	US\$25,000
Cofinancing (in kind)	
National Ministries	US\$10,000

SIGNATURE

For UNEP, Nairobi

Mr E. Ortega
Chief, Budget and Funds
Management Service

Date: 23/11/99

U N E P
GEF COORD. OFFICE
RECEIVED

ACTION NO REQUIRED YES

12 JAN 2000

INITIALS: AS/JMK/ma

WHEN COMPLETED

CIRCULATE NO YES

FILE IN DDA Rwanda

Led dfriddle

SECTION 2 - BACKGROUND AND PROJECT CONTRIBUTION TO OVERALL SUB-PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

2.1 Background

Rwanda and Tanzania have extensive wetlands on both sides of their common border, along the Kagera River. The Akagera National Park that is located in the area, has some of the most interesting wildlife in Africa. Its distinct environment consist of a large treeless savanna leading to an immense swampy area that contains six lakes and numerous islands, some of which are covered with savanna, others with forest. A chain of low mountains stretches through much of the length of the park. This diverse landscape has given rise to equally diverse ecosystems ranging from short grasses to wooded savanna, dense thickets and forests adapted to a dry climate. In addition to the several species of magnificent mega fauna: Elephants; Uganda Kobs; Oribis; Waterbucks; Topis; Giraffes; Impalas; Zebras and Leopards, these ecosystems are also inhabited by a wide variety of other mammals, birds and reptiles which are adapted to the harsh semi-arid and sub-humid conditions and they are of high global significance.

Faced with the many returning Rwandan refugees that are asking for land to farm, the Rwandan government has had no alternative than to distribute land formerly belonging to the Akagera National park and offer it for human settlement. The demand for land is still high and unmatched and the coexistence of livestock and wild animals in increasingly confined areas has also increased the wildlife/livestock and human conflicts leading to a continuous loss of livestock and wild animals. The concentration of livestock and wildlife is also causing severe land degradation and a loss of important plant and animal species that are used locally for food and medicines, as well as being of global importance. Likewise, in Tanzania the continuous ecosystem suffered accelerated deforestation attributed to an influx of refugees since mid 1994.

In Uganda, the Kagera basin transverses mainly the districts of Mbarara and Rakai. These districts have a population which is heavily dependent on subsistence agriculture, with mainly livestock and crop production. The districts have rich and diverse ecosystems and natural resources which include arable land, wetlands, lakes, rivers, forests, wildlife and Lake Mbuoro National Park. Mbarara district of Uganda has a diversity of wild animal species concentrated mainly in the savanna woodland and swampy areas. Lake Mbuoro National Park is described to have faunal diversity richer than the Tanzania Serengeti and Tarangire National Parks with a total of 69 mammals, of which 16 are ungulates. There is also a diversity of birds. The greatest current threat to diversity in the park is from high numbers of cattle, also poaching, encroachment for settlement and conflicting land use objectives as well as poor management systems. The degradation of the Kagera catchment due to accelerated erosion and sedimentation also affects rivers, swamps and lakes in the area. The Kagera River is a major tributary to Lake Victoria for which it supplies 44% of the total inflows of water in the lake. Moreover, the Kagera River is a breeding ground for both endemic and non-endemic species.

Land degradation in the upper catchment and continuos soil erosion caused by unsustainable land management practices have resulted in the severe loss of biodiversity

of both plants and animals. In addition, the loss of large areas of forests and vegetation may contribute to change in rainfall patterns and climatic change, possibly contributing to drought and reduction in carbon sinks.

The main and long-term objective of the project is to promote sustainable management of the Kagera River basin ecosystem so as to enhance biodiversity conservation of the riparian watershed of Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. The project will promote community-based rehabilitation of degraded transboundary range, pastoral and agropastoral land for biodiversity conservation in the Kagera River basin catchment and to sustainably improve the livelihoods and food security of the local communities. These ecosystems extend beyond national borders and hence require concerted efforts by all countries. Because of the transboundary nature of the problem of land degradation and its impact on biological diversity, the project will promote regional cooperation as well as facilitate the sharing of experiences and technology transfers.

More specifically, the project will empower local communities to manage their own local natural resources including biodiversity, and will promote measures, technologies and methods within an integrated management framework to combat land degradation and rehabilitate degraded range, pastoral and agro-pastoral lands, with a view to conserving biological diversity especially the large mega fauna and other wildlife unique to this African region. It will enhance carbon sinks, promote sustainable water resource management and improve the livelihoods and food security of the local communities. Since action by one country cannot succeed without action from its neighboring countries, cross-border cooperation is essential for success of this project.

2.2 Project Contribution to Overall Sub-Programme Implementation

UNEP is currently supporting a number of initiatives related to conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in forests and in arid and semi-arid ecosystems. The global UNEP/GEF project PLEC (People, Land Management and Environmental Change) is developing new and innovative approaches to biodiversity conservation within agricultural systems. In East Africa ongoing GEF funded activities at Mbarara in Uganda are going to be strengthened as the present proposal will put them into a regional context that will also capture the impact of movement of people and wildlife across borders. The UNEP/GEF project on Management of Indigenous Vegetation for the Rehabilitation of Degraded Rangelands in the Arid Zone of Africa that is developing replicable sustainable conservation strategies for African drylands will also benefit from insights gained from the proposed transboundary project.

SECTION 3 - NEEDS AND RESULTS

3.1 Needs

There is a need to empower local communities so as they can manage their own local natural resources in a sustainable way. There is also a need to develop approaches for biodiversity conservation at the ecosystem level that will also check land degradation, enhance carbon sequestration and promote sound management of water resources.

3.2 Results

The envisaged project will result in some of the following primarily community-based activities, which may differ from community to community.

- community-based wildlife management with global benefits.
- rangeland rehabilitation and improved livestock management in cross-border pastoral lands.
- soil and water conservation measures and management in transboundary pastoral and agropastoral lands
- integrated forest management (e.g. agroforestry; food; fodder and; fuel woodlots)
- carbon sinks protection, enhancement and improvement of carbon storage through enhanced production of biomass
- human resources development and public awareness creation

3.3 Assumptions

It is assumed that in order to fulfill the above needs and obtain the desired results, the involved countries will collaborate and implement the project as specified in the project document.

SECTION 4 - OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES, WORKPLAN AND TIMETABLE, BUDGET AND FOLLOW-UP

4.1 Outputs

The main output of the PDF-A will be a full draft of the PDF B proposal, together with national endorsements and agreements to participate.

4.2 Activities

The PDF Block A Grant of \$25,000 will be used to facilitate the preparation of a PDF B proposal. Activities, which will be carried out, include the facilitation of joint consultations between the three participating countries to further elaborate the PDF proposal. The consultation will be held in November 1999 between the GEF Focal Points of the

participating countries, others stakeholders, UNEP and UNDP to agree on the modalities for project development as well as its scope.

The bulk of the PDF resources, will be used to engage the services of national consultants(s) to develop the PDF proposal and the technical and support costs incurred by the three participating countries in facilitating project preparation. The consultant(s) shall also visit the proposed project sites and consult with local communities.

4.3 Workplan and Timetable

Activity	Timing	Output	Responsibility
Consultations	November	A clearer overview of national and regional priorities and projects	UNEP/GEF
Workshop	December/January	Draft project	UNEP/GEF
Finalisation of project brief	February	Final project proposal	UNEP/GEF

4.4 Budget

	GEF	Co-financing	Total
National Consultations	US \$ 8,000	-	US \$ 8,000
International Workshops	US \$10,000	US \$10,000	US \$20,000
International Consultant	US \$ 7,000	-	US \$ 7,000
TOTAL	US \$25,000	US \$10,000	US \$35,000

4.5 Cash Advance Requirement

N/A

4.6 Follow-up

The PDF-A will result in a PDF-B proposal, which will be submitted to the GEF.

SECTION 5 - INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

5.1 Institutional framework

All correspondence regarding substantive and technical matters should be sent to:

At UNEP:
Ms Anna Tengberg
Programme Officer in Biodiversity/Land Degradation
UNEP/GEF
P.O. Box 30552
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: (254) 2 624147
Fax: (254) 2 624041

At UNDP:
Mr. John Hough
Coordinator for Biodiversity & International Waters
UNDP/GEF
New Yourk, N.Y. 10017
Tel: (212) 906-5560/5078
Fax: (212) 906-6362

All correspondence regarding fund, administrative and financial matters should be addressed to:

Mr. E.F. Ortega
Chief, Budget and Funds Management Service
P.) Box 67578
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: (254) 2 623637
Fax: (254) 2

5.2 Evaluation

N/A

SECTION 6 - MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.1 Management Reports

6.1.1 Progress Reports

Progress reports are not necessary due to the short duration of the project

6.1.2 Final Reports

Within 30 days of the completion of the project, UNEP GEF Coordination Unit will provide a final report detailing the activities undertaken under the project, lessons learned and any recommendations to improve the efficiency of similar activities in the future, using the format provided in Annex II.

6.1.3 Financial Reports

N/A

6.1.4 Responsibility for Cost Overruns

N/A

6.1.5 Claims by Third Parties against UNEP

N/A

**Annex 1
Budget to Sub-Project**

	1999 US\$
10 PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT	
1200 Consultants	
1201 International Consultants	7,000
1299 Sub-total	7,000
30 MEETING COSTS	
3300 Workshops and Consultations	
3301 National Consultations	8,000
3302 International Workshops	10,000
3399 Sub-total	18,000
99	
Grand Total	25,000

Annex 2

FINAL REPORT FOR INTERNAL PROJECTS

1. **Project Title:**
2. **Project Number:** (include number of latest revision)
3. **UNEP Programme of Work Component Number:** (3 digits)
Include a statement of how effective the project has been in attaining this component and its contribution to overall Subprogramme implementation
4. **Performance Indicators:**
UNEP Programme of Work: {State the relevant Performance Indicators (with the Quantity figure) from the Programme of Work, and compare against actual results}
5. **Scope:**
6. **Duration:**
 - (a) **Initial** {(as indicated in the original project document)
List day/month/year of start and end of project.
List project duration in terms of total months}.
 - (b) **Actual** {(as indicated in the latest project revision)
List day/month/year of start and end of the project.
List project duration in terms of total months}.
 - (c) **Reasons for the variance** {When there is a difference between the initial and actual duration, list the consecutive project revisions (number and date of approval), and summarize justification for each revision}.
7. **Cost:**
 - (a) **Initial** {(as indicated in the project document)
List the total project cost (UNEP and "Others") and give breakdown by funding source. Give actual figures and contribution in terms of percentages}.
 - (b) **Actual** {(as indicated in the latest project revision)
List the total project cost (UNEP and "Others" and give breakdown by funding source. Give actual figures and contribution in terms of percentages}.
 - (c) **Reasons for the variance** {(When there is a difference between the initial and actual cost, list the consecutive project revisions (number and date of approval) involved in amending the project costs. List any other reasons for discrepancy}.
 - (d) **Relate expenditure to achievement of outputs** (e.g. 100% expenditure and 82% output completion).
8. **Needs:**
 - (a) **Identified needs** (as indicated in the original project document).
 - (b) **Satisfied/realized needs** (List needs fulfilled due to implementation of the project).
9. **Results:**
 - (a) **Expected Results** (as indicated in the original project document).
 - (b) **Actual Results** (indicate actual results achieved/attained from project implementation).
 - (c) **Reasons for the variance** (state the reasons for the difference between expected and actual results).
 - (d) **State corrective action(s) to be taken.**
10. **Outputs:**
 - (a) **Expected Outputs** (as indicated in the original project document).
 - (b) **Actual Outputs** (List actual outputs resulting from project implementation emphasizing activities undertaken).
 - (c) **Reasons for the variance** (state reasons for the difference between expected and actual outputs).
 - (d) **State corrective action(s) to be taken.**
11. **What are the catalytic effects of the project on other agencies or governments?**

- (a) intellectual:
- (b) financial:

12. Describe the problems encountered during project implementation:

<u>Problems:</u>	<u>Causes:</u>	<u>Consequences:</u>
(a) Substantial/Programmatic		
(b) Institutional		
(c) Financial		

13. Lessons learned from the achievement and/or weaknesses of the project:

14. Recommendations:

Make recommendations to:

- (a) improve effect and impact of similar projects in the future;
- (b) indicate what further action might be needed to meet the project needs/results.

15. Further follow-up action required:

- (a) Action Required: (b) Responsible unit(s): (c) Schedule:

16. Evaluated by:

Name and position of Evaluator:

Date: _____

17. Approved by:

Name of Programme Manager/Regional Director:

Chief, Project Design and Evaluation Unit:

Date: _____

Date: _____

Annex 3

Terms of Reference

For a Consultancy to UNEP/GEF Land Degradation/Biodiversity Activity:
Alleviating Land Degradation through Biodiversity Conservation in the Upper Catchment
of Kagera River Basin

1. The consultant will be working under the supervision of the Task Manager of Land Degradation/Biodiversity and under the coordination of the Executive Coordinator, GEF Unit.
2. The consultancy will cover preparation of a PDF-B proposal for the above mentioned project.
3. The consultancy will require expertise in assessing the impact of land degradation on biodiversity and the productivity of dryland soils, assessing the costs of land degradation at farm, national and global level, and experience in working with issues related to refugees and environmental change
4. The consultant will perform the following tasks:
 - a) consult with local communities at the proposed project sites;
 - b) assist in organising 2 consultative meetings for the implementation of the PDF A, which will involve identification and invitation of participants, active participation in the meetings and compilation of a regional report according to an agreed format;
 - c) prepare a list of potential national and international co-funders, and advising on lines of communication;
 - d) develop a project brief that is eligible for funding from the GEF that clearly links land degradation to loss of globally significant biodiversity at species as well as ecosystem level.
5. It is envisaged that the consultancy will be equivalent to 30 working days. The consultant will be required to travel.