



GEF

REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

PROJECT TYPE: Medium-sized Project

THE GEF TRUST FUND

Submission Date: 06/30/2010

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

GEFSEC PROJECT ID: 3692

GEF AGENCY PROJECT ID: P110112

COUNTRY: Malawi

PROJECT TITLE: Effective Management of the Nkhotakota Wildlife Reserve (EMNWR)

GEF AGENCY: World Bank

OTHER EXECUTING PARTNERS: Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW), Wildlife and Environmental Society of Malawi (WESM)

GEF FOCAL AREA: Biodiversity

GEF-4 STRATEGIC PROGRAMS: SP-3 (Strengthening Terrestrial PA Networks)

NAME OF PARENT PROGRAM/UMBRELLA PROJECT: NA

Expected Calendar	
Milestones	Dates
Work Program (for FSPs only)	N/A
Agency Approval date	Aug 2010
Implementation Start	Sept 2010
Mid-term Evaluation (if planned)	N/A
Project Closing Date	Sept 2013

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: To ensure effective management of the Nkhotakota Wildlife Reserve through a sustainable management model focusing on its Bua watershed area.

Project Components	Indicate whether Investment, TA, or STA	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Financing ¹		Co-Financing ¹		Total (\$) c=a+ b
				(\$ a	%	(\$ b	%	

1. Reserve management	TA and Investment	Management effectiveness improved in the Nkhotakota Wildlife Reserve (NWR), specifically in the Bua watershed area.	<p>Biological resources inventory carried out for the NWR focusing on the Bua watershed area.</p> <p>New 5-year operational Management Plan for the entire NWR, identifying priorities for the Bua watershed area, developed, discussed with stakeholders and approved by DNPW.</p> <p>Management oriented monitoring system (MOMS) covering habitats and species of the Bua watershed area developed and operational.</p> <p>Implementation of the Bua River core management priorities identified by the management plan, including but not limited to fire combat and control, tsetse control in scout camps, and anti-poaching/law enforcement actions.</p> <p>NWR-based DNPW staff trained in priority reserve management and monitoring skills.</p>	650,500	33.1%	1,314,794	66.9%	1,965,294
2. Revenues for improved reserve support	TA	Increase in revenue generating activities from NWR strengthening reserve maintenance	<p>Tourism assessment and plan for NWR with a focus on the Bua watershed area developed in coordination with management plan development.¹</p> <p>Training for DNPW scouts on tourist guide skills for tourism operations in the Bua watershed area.</p> <p>Additional eco-tourism activities in the Bua watershed area developed.</p>	110,000	72.8%	41,000	27.2%	151,000

¹ A similar tourism framework has been developed for the Maputo Special Reserve in Mozambique in 2007 to guide the tourism development of the reserve while anchoring it in the development of the Matutuine District in which the reserve is located and in the Lubombo TFCA with South Africa. Since then, the Tourism Framework is being picked-up by the District for an overall Tourism District Master Plan as well as for its Integrated District Development Plan. The tourism plan supported by this project would follow the same overall model, possibly linking tourism activities in NRW with Lake Malawi opportunities in the same District. 2

3. Conservation based community livelihoods	TA ²	Improved sustainable management of natural resources by communities in reserve border areas.	Participatory governance mechanism of Nkhotakota Wildlife Reserve established Training on sustainable natural resources management practices carried out. New enterprises developed. In-reach and outreach programs Tourism operation community benefits	0	0%	391,600	100%	391,600
4. Project management	TA	Project delivery satisfactory to achieve project results	Project management functional (financial management, procurement, M&E reporting). Annual audit carried out. IT equipment, supplies Annual stakeholder consultations conducted.	84,500	10.6%	713,641	89.4%	798,141
Total Project Costs				845,000	25.6%	2,461,035	74.4%	3,306,035

1 List the \$ by project components. The percentage is the share of GEF and Co-financing respectively of the total amount for the component.

B. SOURCES OF CONFIRMED CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT

<i>Name of Co-financier (source)</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>%*</i>
DNPW	National Government and Executing Agency	In-kind/cash (staff, operation, investments)	1,243,962	50.6%
WESM	Exec. Agency	In kind/cash	839,573	34.1%
USAID/TLC	NGO**	Grant	150,000	6.1%
Private Sector (Bua River Lodge, Tongole Lodge)	Private Sector	In kind	227,500	9.2%
Total Co-financing			2,461,035	100%

* Percentage of each co-financier's contribution at CEO endorsement to total co-financing.

** TLC will implement Component 3 with parallel funding through a USAID grant and co-funding from DNPW and the Private Sector.

C. FINANCING PLAN SUMMARY FOR THE PROJECT (\$)

	<i>Project Preparation a</i>	<i>Project b</i>	<i>Total c = a + b</i>	<i>Agency Fee</i>	<i>Total at CEO Endorsement</i>	<i>For comparison: GEF and Co-financing at PIF</i>
GEF	55,000*	845,000	900,000	100,000	1,000,000	900,000

² Parallel funding through TLC Kulera Project, co-funded by DNPW and the Private Sector.

financing						
Co-financing	150,000	2,461,035	2,611,035		2,611,035	1,695,000
Total	205,000	3,306,035	3,511,035		3,611,035	2,595,000

*PPG funds were not used.

D. GEF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY(IES) NA¹

<i>GEF Agency</i>	<i>Focal Area</i>	<i>Country Name/ Global</i>	<i>(in \$)</i>		
			<i>Project (a)</i>	<i>Agency Fee (b)²</i>	<i>Total c=a+b</i>
(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)				
Total GEF Resources					

¹ No need to provide information for this table if it is a single focal area, single country and single GEF Agency project.

² Relates to the project and any previous project preparation funding that have been provided and for which no Agency fee has been requested from Trustee.

E. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:

<i>COMPONENT</i>	<i>ESTIMATED PERSON WEEKS</i>	<i>GEF AMOUNT(\$)</i>	<i>Co-FINANCING (\$)</i>	<i>PROJECT TOTAL (\$)</i>
LOCAL CONSULTANTS	115	140,000	30,000	170,000
INTERNATIONAL CONSULTANTS	75	150,000	74,382	224,382
TOTAL		290,000	104,382	394,382

F. PROJECT MANAGEMENT BUDGET/COST

<i>Cost Items</i>	<i>Total Estimated person weeks/months</i>	<i>GEF amount (\$)</i>	<i>Co-financing (\$)</i>	<i>Project total (\$)</i>
Local consultants*		67,000	670,100	737,100
International consultants		0	0	0
Office facilities, equipment, communications		9,500	24,918	34,418
Travel		0		
Others**		8,000	18,623	26,623
Total		84,500	713,641	798,141

* No new consultants will be recruited. GEF funds will be used to pay for project activities carried out by WESM's financial and procurement and coordination staff.

**Funds for annual stakeholder meetings and office supplies.

G. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? Yes No

H. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M &E PLAN:

The project's M&E system has been designed to be simple and operational. It will be described in the project's Operational Manual. It includes the planning function and covers project management needs from monitoring of impact (outcome and intermediary results), results (output and activities) and inputs (procurement and funds). The instruments used for M&E include the Project Document, the annual work plan and semi-annual reports, the procurement plan, quarterly financial reports from accounting and external audit reports (see Annex A results framework and arrangements for results monitoring). In addition, the M&E section within the Operational Manual includes:

- Procedures and format for annual planning (including activity, procurement and budget) and for reporting including approval channels and dissemination;
- Performance indicators including baseline, targets for each year, measurement responsibility, stakeholder participation and instruments used for data gathering;
- Organizational structure for M&E (with required frequency of reporting, relevant stakeholder participation);
- Data collection and reporting templates;
- Procedures for evaluation not only of the monitoring efforts but of the results and outcomes and how such evaluation is fed into the planning for subsequent years; and,
- MOMS modules' templates and daily (yellow), monthly (blue) and annual (red) data books.

Reporting will be done by WESM to the Project Advisory Committee (see Section III A/B) and the World Bank.

At present, reserve management and biodiversity data collection in the NWR is poor due to lack of staff, capacity, equipment and the absence of a management plan. Reserve scouts are collecting data on animal sightings and

poaching during patrols, but the filing of data has been unsatisfactory and cannot be used for prioritization of management actions. Moreover, fish stocks in the Bua River are not monitored.

The project will support development and implementation of a tailored “Management Orientated Monitoring System (MOMS)³” covering specific habitats and species in the Bua watershed area of the reserve. MOMS has been introduced successfully with support from WESM in the Liwonde National Park. The joint monitoring efforts carried out by community members and DNPW staff have shown promising initial results. It should be noted that under current government policy for resource use in protected areas, border communities are entitled to use natural resources within a set area of up to 5km into the reserve following a DNPW-community joint assessment of resource availability and status. In cooperation with Total Land Care’s (TLC) support to community extension workers under the Kulera project, select community extension workers and reserve staff will be trained to use the MOMS tools for monitoring of the Bua watershed area of the reserve jointly with DNPW scouts. They will report back to the NWR management team. As a result, preliminary data for the Bua watershed area will be established and used for management decisions. Ultimately, MOMS will be scaled up to cover the entire reserve.

The second monitoring effort for the NWR that the project will support will be an annual update of the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT).

Project indicator data will be used by DNPW, TLC and WESM. Respective roles of each entity are described in the Operational Manual. Monitoring efforts covering component 3 will be carried out and funded by the Kulera project. Data generated will be transferred to WESM on a regular basis for reporting.

The GEF budget for M&E under this project has been estimated at US\$60,000 (US\$50,000 for development and implementation of MOMS under component 1 and US\$10,000 for project reporting under component 4).

Output Indicators by Component

Expected Output	Output Indicators
<i>Component 1: Reserve management</i>	
<p>Biological resources inventory carried out for NWR focusing on Bua watershed area.</p> <p>New 5-year operational management plan for the entire NWR, identifying implementation priorities for the Bua watershed area, developed, discussed with stakeholders and approved by DNPW.</p> <p>Management oriented monitoring system (MOMS) covering habitat and species of the Bua watershed area developed and operational.</p> <p>Implementation of the Bua watershed core priorities identified by the management plan, including but not limited to basic fire combat and control, tsetse control, and law enforcement actions.</p> <p>NWR-based DNPW staff trained in priority reserve management, law enforcement and monitoring skills.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● NWR Management plan discussed with stakeholders and approved by DNPW by beginning of YR2. ● Annual METT for NWR. ● MOMS applied to the Bua watershed area from YR2. ● 6 camps (each for 6 scouts/families) built or rehabilitated by end of YR2. ● DNPW 20 additional staff recruited and in place at NWR by the end of YR2. ● # of training courses carried out annually for DNPW, prosecutors and magistrates (GIS/GPS, law enforcement, wildlife and habitat monitoring, management). ● 3 reserve gates completed by end of YR1. ● Field monitoring equipment and basic transportation in place for NWR patrol staff by YR1. ● 4 meteorological stations installed to monitor different ecosystems in the reserve in place by end of YR1.

³ MOMS: This system is an approach to community-based monitoring that gathers (in a simple, user-friendly and practical way) and provides critical information to the people responsible for local level adaptive management. Please refer to annex N for a more detailed explanation.

<i>Component 2: Revenues for improved reserve support</i>	
<p>Tourism assessment and plan for NWR with a focus on the Bua watershed developed in coordination with preparation of the management plan.</p> <p>Additional eco-tourism activities in the Bua watershed area developed.</p> <p>Training for DNPW scouts on tourist guide skills developed to support tourism operators in the Bua watershed area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism plan completed, discussed with stakeholders and approved by DNPW by YR1. • # of NWR scouts trained on tourist guide skills contributing to tourism operations in the Bua watershed area by YR2. • Pre-identified concession for Mount Chipata area granted by YR3.
<i>Component 3: Conservation based community livelihoods</i>	
<p>Participatory governance mechanism of Nkhotakota Wildlife Reserve established.</p> <p>Training on sustainable natural resources management practices carried out.</p> <p>New enterprises developed.</p> <p>In-reach and outreach programs implemented.</p> <p>Tourism operation community benefits operational.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of households and government staff trained in governance, enforcement, CBNRM and biodiversity. • # of new technologies made available for adoption. • # of women/households exploiting Reserve resources targeted/ trained in different components of the project. • # and type of enterprises identified received project support.
<i>Component 4: Project management</i>	
<p>Project management functional (financial management, procurement, M&E reporting).</p> <p>Office equipment procured.</p> <p>Annual audit carried out.</p> <p>Annual stakeholder consultations carried out.</p> <p>Annual Advisory Committee (DNPW, WESM, TLC) meetings carried out.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WESM existing financial management, procurement and coordinating staff comply with Operational Manual procedures. • Annual audit. • Annual stakeholder consultations. • Semi-annual Project Advisory Committee (PAC) meetings carried out. • Regular semi-annual progress reports delivered to PAC members and the World Bank.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION:

A. STATE THE ISSUE, HOW THE PROJECT SEEKS TO ADDRESS IT, AND THE EXPECTED GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS TO BE DELIVERED:

Context and issue:

The protected areas network in Malawi comprises five national parks (Nyika, Kasungu, Lake Malawi, Lengwe, and Liwonde), four wildlife reserves (Vwaza, Nkhotakota, Mwabi, Majete), three nature sanctuaries (Mzuzu, Lilongwe, and Michuru) and 88 forest reserves. The combined extent of PAs in the country amounts to approximately 1,869,974 hectares. The Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW) is the statutory organization in charge of national parks, wildlife reserves and sanctuaries as well as wildlife management on communal lands in Malawi. It is housed in the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Culture (MTWC).

The Nkhotakota Wildlife Reserve (NWR) is the oldest (1938) and largest (1,802 km²) wildlife reserve, located in the center of Malawi (see map in Annex F). The reserve encompasses important watersheds, including the lower portions of the Bua River, which is one of the largest rivers to enter Lake Malawi from the Malawian side, and one of the few rivers where lake salmon *Opsaridium microlepis* and *O. microcephalum* spawn. The Nkhotakota area is one of four Malawian areas of global biodiversity significance. NWR is considered to be one of the most important and pristine wildlife areas and is widely acclaimed for its diverse habitats. It is also an important bird area with two key species of global conservation concern: the Taita Falcon and the Black Stork. There are two Forest Reserves adjacent to the NWR, Ntchisi and Dwambazi, increasing the available habitat for the large African mammals that still roam the area despite the densely populated areas adjacent to the reserve.

NWR is managed by the Department of National Parks and Wildlife which struggled until 2006 with insufficient revenues to provide management oversight for routine fieldwork within the Protected Areas Network. However, a recent increase in the availability of government funds provides additional revenue to DNPW, allowing increased investments in protected areas infrastructure and staffing. This new scenario will facilitate establishment of the necessary infrastructure and staffing requirements for improved reserve operations in Nkhotakota.

Additionally, Malawi, with a population of just over 13 million, has the highest population density in southeastern Africa and incidence of poverty. The Nkhotakota District alone, of which the reserve and the Dwambazi Forest Reserve comprise 42%, is home to 303,659 people, with a population growth rate of 2.9%. The combination of poverty and high population density has led to significant human pressure on natural resources and protected areas in the NWR area. The growing population expands land area under cultivation, exploits forests and woodlands for firewood and timber needs and often illegally harvest natural resources in the PA system, which together with recurrent bush fires have reduced the extent and quality of natural habitats available to wildlife. The NWR is no exception, facing several anthropogenic threats, including: poaching, encroachment and illegal harvesting of timber and non-timber products, illegal fishing and fires. Remarkably, this reserve has retained its physical integrity, in part due to the difficult terrain in a large portion of the reserve.

Under this scenario, the challenge for the Malawian government and its national PA network has been to develop models that combine improvements in food security and household income with cost-effective conservation measures. Government's national policies, legislation and strategies focus on wildlife and provide opportunities for partnerships with communities and the private sector for improved PA management.

There are currently three management models ongoing or under development in Malawian PAs: (i) in the north for Nyika National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve, where a Trans-frontier Conservation Area will be established and managed under a new institutional framework spearheaded by a new institution, the Nyika Foundation; (ii) in Majete Wildlife Reserve (south of Malawi), DNPW granted a 25-year full management concession (started in 2003) to the foundation African Parks Network through which management and funding are regulated by African Parks; and, (iii) in Liwonde National Park where DNPW established a partnership with the private tourism company, Central Africa Wilderness Safari, whereby the partner manages Mvuu Camp for tourism activities within the Park.

The Nkhotakota Wildlife Reserve management model piloted during the duration of this project will introduce a different approach, where DNPW in partnership with a national NGO (Wildlife and Environmental Society of Malawi – WESM) will strengthen DNPW PA management capacity in collaboration with another national NGO (Total Land Care – TLC) working in communities bordering the reserve.

Project:

The proposed project is an opportunity to develop and apply a PA management model with involvement of border communities, the public sector, private sector and civil society that focuses on strengthening national PA management capacity. Specifically, the project aims to provide a sustainable foundation for improved and effective management of the Nkhotakota Wildlife Reserve as part of a broader PA network collaboration between government, private sector and communities.

Its design elements include: (i) developing a new partnership model whereby government works with an NGO on improving reserve management; (ii) building on existing initiatives around the reserve focused on community livelihoods, conservation farming and natural resource management; (iii) focusing management and commercial development on a biodiversity rich area of high tourism value (the Bua River area) to strengthen tourism operations that generate revenues for sustainable funding for protection of the reserve; and (4) increasing overall sustainability of Malawi's PA network through a systematic approach.

The project will focus on the Bua River area of the Nkhotakota Wildlife Reserve, which covers about one third of the reserve (some 64,000 hectares). Two roads provide easy access to the reserve in this area, where two tourism concessions are located. This watershed is also where concentrations of wildlife occur, particularly during the dry season. Updated biodiversity information for this section of the reserve will be collected with a comprehensive biological inventory to be financed by the project during its first year.

While routine reserve management activities such as foot patrols, anti-poaching and fire control vigilance will continue, the project will identify and implement priority monitoring and management activities in the Bua watershed area, such as intensified law enforcement to allow natural regeneration of biological resources, tsetse control, and dedicated systematic monitoring of key species. These priority activities will be presented in the 5-year operational management plan and in the reserve's tourism plan; both to be developed under the project.

Global environmental benefits:

The global environmental (biodiversity-related) benefits expected will be improved protection status of the reserve with a natural increase in animal populations together with improved habitat quality. The reserve is an important bird area, where approximately 300 bird species have been identified (of 648 species recorded in Malawi), including the Taita Falcon, Black Stork, Palmnut Vulture and Pels Fishing Owl. Improved reserve management and protection will result in increased populations of large mammals and enhanced vegetation growth. The latter is expected to yield carbon sequestration benefits to the reserve and surrounding communities supported through the TLC-led Kulera and MACC projects implemented in parallel to and associated with this operation.

Enhanced preservation of vital breeding habitat and control of illegal fishing in the Bua watershed are expected to increase the population of endemic lake salmon. Watershed protection is further expected to increase water quantity and quality and reduce the level of siltation at the river mouth, hence contributing to maintaining the integrity of the Lake Malawi ecosystem, where the vast majority of fish species are endemic.

B. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH NATIONAL AND/OR REGIONAL PRIORITIES/PLANS:

The Project design responds to Malawi's Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) and Malawi's Vision 2020 that emphasize the role of wildlife-based non-consumptive tourism as a key growth sector. The MGDS seeks to establish Malawi as a regional eco-tourism destination. The Vision 2020 supports rejuvenation of the wildlife-based economy through increased provision for wildlife protection and management. It further supports growth of eco-tourism and

increased community involvement in the wildlife sector through awareness and enterprise development.

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) states the country's commitment and challenge to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity resources whilst dealing with equally pressing and important social issues and harmonization of policies. The project responds to NBSAP goals one (actively protect, conserve and maintain protected areas, mountains and species within them; promote restoration of degraded and vulnerable ecosystems and habitats and recovery of rare and threatened species) and four (enhance community understanding and appreciation of biodiversity, and support coordinated community action to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity); as well as one of the priority actions on enhancing protected areas management through community participation, research, information management and policy enforcement.

The Project supports the second stage of the implementation of the National Parks and Wildlife Policy (2000) and the Amended National Parks and Wildlife Act (No. 15, 2004). Both introduced the concept of public-private partnerships, collaborative management principles and provided for community conservation areas (CCA) on customary land. This project is also one of the main building blocks of DNPW's Strategic Plan (2005 – 2010). DNPW has signed a number of ecotourism concessions and management agreements for its protected areas.

In addition, the Government of Malawi's strategy for poverty reduction as highlighted in its Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2002) relates to sustainable management and use of natural resources including wildlife and forests. Other related policies and legislation which promote local community participation in natural resource management and private sector involvement in forestry and wildlife management include the National Environmental Policy 2004, the National Land Policy 2002, the National Water Policy 2004, the National Forestry Policy 1996, the Forestry Act 1997 and the National Forestry Programme 2001 as well as the Fishery and Aquaculture Policy 2004 and the Fisheries Conservation and Management Act 1997. The Project also addresses recommendations of the State of Environment Report 2002.

At the local level, the Project is expected to contribute to broader District tourism objectives. The Nkhotakota District Social Economic Profile (2010 – 2013) lists the main development issues in the District as: low income levels, environmental degradation and food insecurity and points at the potential for improved agriculture, tourism and water development and irrigation.

C. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH [GEF STRATEGIES](#) AND STRATEGIC PROGRAMS:

The project supports Strategic Objective 1 (Catalyzing Sustainability of Protected Areas System) since: (i) it intends to improve management effectiveness and financial sustainability of the Nkhotakota Wildlife Reserve by focusing GEF resources on the most strategic section of the wildlife reserve, the Bua watershed area, in terms of biodiversity value, occurrence of wildlife and tourism potential; (ii) it is complementary to other DNPW-led PPP pilot approaches for protected areas in Malawi and therefore will provide different planning and management experience for DNPW to maintain and improve its network of protected areas; (iii) it implements DNPW's strategy, policy and national legislation to expand collaborative management schemes through public private partnerships with stakeholders; and (iv) its success rests on working partnerships between established Malawian public and Non-Governmental Organizations such as the Wildlife and Environmental Society of Malawi and Total Land Care, which have demonstrated their absorptive capacity and credibility with regard to community-based environmental activities.

Malawi's NBSAP has identified Nkhotakota as one of the four biodiversity priority areas of the WWF Miombo Ecosystem Program. The proposed project contributes to the sustainability of Malawi's PA systems as it will result in improved management of the Nkhotakota Wildlife Reserve, the largest of four existing wildlife reserves of the country (one outcome of SP 3) and it will also improve the ecosystem coverage of terrestrial ecosystem areas as part of Malawi's national protected area system. The proposed project lies in a key catchment area consisting of Mchinji Forest Reserve, Kasungu National Park, Ntchisi Forest Reserve, Dwambazi Forest Reserve, Chikangawa Forest Reserve and Lake Malawi. The Bua River, which discharges its water into Lake Malawi, has its source in the Mchinji Forest Reserve and bisects Kasungu National Park and Nkhotakota Wildlife Reserve. This PA network is an important watershed for Lake Malawi on which significant artisanal fisheries and related economic activities depend.

D. JUSTIFY THE TYPE OF FINANCING SUPPORT PROVIDED WITH THE GEF RESOURCES.

All GEF resources are directed towards strengthening management capacity in the reserve (capacity building, equipment, infrastructure, etc.).

Technical assistance:

Under Component 1 the GEF will fund TA to conduct a biological inventory of the Bua River watershed area of NWR and to develop a 5-year operational management plan for the entire reserve; in which priority monitoring and management activities will be identified for the Bua watershed area. This management plan will include a training plan for NWR field and management staff, focusing on themes such as PA management, GIS/GPS use, law enforcement, and wildlife and plant identification. Capacity building activities will include targeted training for prosecutors and magistrates of the Districts neighboring the reserve, to ensure greater efficacy of environmental law enforcement. TA support under this component will also fund preparation of the Management Oriented Monitoring System for NWR, and train reserve staff and select community members on its application.

Under Component 2 the GEF will fund TA to carry out a tourism assessment and develop a tourism plan for the Nkhotakota Wildlife Reserve, again with a special focus on the Bua watershed area. The Plan is expected to guide further tourism development including a third concession to be granted within the Bua watershed. Tourism is seen as a strong potential source of revenue for the reserve and surrounding communities through tourism concessions and other ecotourism activities to be identified in the tourism plan. TA under this component will provide training on tourist guide skills to reserve scouts.

Investments:

Under Component 1 GEF will fund construction of one of 6 scout camp⁴, in the NWR, for scouts in the Bua watershed area. Camps are being improved on existing sites where current infrastructure is insufficient or inadequate to house the necessary number of scouts. Recruiting efforts by DNPW began with the increase in availability of government funding, but lack of adequate housing is one of the key causes of reduced field staff in the reserve, which has significantly impacted the efficacy of law enforcement activities. The additional camp will host six new scouts to be recruited with DNPW funds. GEF resources will purchase a 4x4 vehicle and two motorcycles to complement the reserve transportation needs for carrying out law enforcement activities. Additionally, investments under this component will include the purchase of field equipment for reserve staff such as GPS units, radios, backpacks and binoculars, among others. GEF resources will also fund the purchase of one computer for the local DNPW Reserve Research and Planning team and four meteorological stations⁵ for climate monitoring in the different ecosystems of the Reserve. All equipment will be linked to targeted training and management plan priorities.

Under Component 2 GEF is expected to fund initial costs to support new ecotourism activities to be identified in the NWR Tourism Plan. These may include the purchase of equipment and finance small works such as sign posts, trails, and information boards.

E. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES:

The project has been developed in close consultation and coordination with the initiatives listed below (see Annex M for a more detailed list of related initiatives).

Initiative/Stakeholder	Focus	Linkage to proposed GEF project
Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW)	DNPW is the statutory organization in charge of national parks, wildlife reserves and sanctuaries as well as wildlife management on communal lands in Malawi. It is housed in the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Culture (MTWC).	DNPW will act as one of the two executing agencies of the project. DNPW has two focal points for the project, one in the Division of Wildlife Management at DNPW HQ and the DNPW NWR park manager based in Nkhotakota.

⁴ Scout camps comprise housing and basic infrastructure for resident staff and their families, functioning as residence and base camp from which patrol teams operate.

⁵ To achieve good ecological monitoring of the reserve, a variety of basic monitoring equipment will be provided by the project, in parallel to relevant technical training. The monitoring data package includes basic data on temperatures, rainfall and pressure, hence the meteorological stations will be funded for different altitudes and ecosystems of the reserve, including 2 stations in the Bua watershed.

Wildlife and Environmental Society of Malawi (WESM)	WESM is a non-governmental organization registered as a Trust in Malawi. Its mission is to be the leading membership organization promoting public participation in the sustainable management of wildlife, natural resources and environment in Malawi.	WESM will be the GEF grant recipient and will be responsible for project administration and management. WESM will coordinate and account for the project funds. The local Dwangwa Branch office will be involved in environmental education and community extension activities around the reserve.
WB/GEF Nyika TFCA	Establishment of a Trans-frontier Conservation Area including Nyika National Park and Vwaza Marsh Wildlife Reserve, which will be managed under a new institutional framework spearheaded by a new institution, the Nyika Foundation.	Both projects will enhance DNPW's capacity for planning, management and monitoring of its PA network and PPP. Lessons learned from Nyika-Vwaza's benefit sharing scheme between DNPW and communities will be used in NWR.
USAID/TLC Kulera Biodiversity Project	TLC is a non-profit, non government organization registered in Malawi. Its core mandate is to improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers in the region with a focus on community-based approaches to increase agricultural production, food security and incomes aligned with sound management of natural resources.	TLC is implementing a USAID funded Kulera Biodiversity Project in the area around the NWR between 2010 – 2013 as well as the Norwegian funded Management for Adaptation to Climate Change Project covering a larger area including the reserve. The GEF project's third component will be parallel funded and implemented through the Kulera Project but reporting and coordinating channels between the NWR project and Kulera project office (in Nkhotakota) at field and HQ level will be formalized (e.g. SC participation).
Norway/TLC Management for Adaptation to Climate Change	This project focuses on management for adaptation of rural communities to climate change through NRM, farm diversification, irrigation, sustainable agriculture practices, and enterprise development.	Project will be developed in Districts surrounding NWR, and will also conduct a carbon inventory of the reserve and surrounding forest reserves for potential carbon credits.
WB ESW on Tourism	The growth diagnostics ESW aims to identify and quantify growth opportunities for the medium term in the tourism sector, including nature based tourism.	Results are expected to feed into the tourism assessment and plan for the NWR.
NKK Tourism Association	Local tourism association in the Nkhotakota District to support small to medium private tourism operators to coordinate efforts and maximize efficiencies in attracting tourists to the NWR and the Lake Malawi corridor along the Bua watershed area.	This emerging association intends to support tourism operators active within and around the reserve, including the existing tourism concessions within the NWR Bua watershed.
Nkhotakota District Authority	The District Development Plan outlines the 4-year development priorities for the Nkhotakota District, including donor-funded projects.	The District Assembly is interested in improving district capacity and structure for enhancing tourism operations both in NWR and Lake Malawi along the Bua corridor, as a means to increase employment and income. It has expressed interest in and support for the project.
Malawian Environmental Endowment Trust	Provides proposal-based seed funding for conservation and environment projects in Malawi.	MEET is currently supporting environmental education activities and collaborative management of Dwambazi Forest Reserve through the WESM Dwangwa Branch. Potential support from MEET for fencing and aerial survey of the NWR will complement efforts funded by the GEF project.

F. DISCUSS THE VALUE-ADDED OF GEF INVOLVEMENT IN THE PROJECT DEMONSTRATED THROUGH INCREMENTAL REASONING :

A. Baseline or Business as Usual Scenario:

Under the baseline scenario, in the absence of the GEF, DNPW will continue management of the Nkhotakota Wildlife Reserve at a suboptimal level. Pending availability of sufficient funds, DNPW will continue investments to improve basic reserve infrastructure and staff resources, in particular construction and rehabilitation of small feeder roads and scout camps. The baseline scenario will include staff and operational costs for the existing 45 staff.

NWR has no operational management plan in place. The earlier master plan study developed in 1997 with Japanese funding did not include specific recommendations for the Bua watershed, which is the most sensitive and biodiversity-rich area within the reserve. It also did not include training priorities for reserve staff. Under the baseline scenario, no new management plan would be developed. No working relationships with WESM would be established and no new management model would be piloted.

Baseline funding from DNPW

DNPW investments	Cost (US\$)
New gates	40,000
2 New camps (2010 investment)	100,000
Rehabilitation of 2 camps	47,333
Roads and bridges	22,667
2 Vehicles	93,333
2 Motorcycles	9,333
5 Boreholes	23,333
Field equipment	5,333
Office equipment	4,000
Tsetse fly control	2,667
TOTAL	347,999

B. GEF Alternative

Under the GEF alternative, long term effective management of the NWR is made possible. GEF resources will allow investments in enhanced reserve management, with preparation and initial implementation of a 5-year operational management plan following best practice⁶ and a tourism plan to enhance financial returns to the reserve.

These critical reserve management tools will prioritize training needs to be implemented during the life of the project. GEF resources will finance field equipment needed to carry out enhanced monitoring. The tourism plan will contribute to ecologically friendly tourism operations in the reserve (two concessions granted and one additional identified, all within the Bua watershed) and it should identify additional opportunities to increase revenues for DNPW through enhanced ecotourism related investments and training. Furthermore, GEF resources will contribute to make baseline infrastructure investments operate at an optimal level and deliver tangible results, allowing for additional scouts to be recruited once adequate housing is available.

The GEF alternative will coordinate with other projects under preparation in the reserve border areas, implemented by TLC (Kulera and MACC projects). The Kulera project will provide important complementary work with surrounding communities focusing on collaborative governance, sustainable resource use and alternative energy sources; which should significantly reduce the human impact on reserve resources. TLC will also conduct a vegetation inventory for carbon accounting in the NWR through the MACC project and will share data with the GEF project, contributing to the

⁶ DNPW recently prepared management plans for Nyika, Vwaza and Liwonde protected areas, which can provide lessons and examples for the NWR management plan.

development of the NWR management plan. GEF funds will finance a biological inventory of the Bua watershed area, contributing to identification of priority management activities in this important core area of the reserve.

Overview of GEF Incremental Activities

Component	Key results
1. Reserve management (GEF US\$650,500)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ③ Resource inventory in place and used for management and monitoring ③ Management plan, map, training plan developed and implemented ③ MOMS development and implementation ③ Park management training carried out ③ Judicial and prosecutor staff training carried out ③ Field staff equipment for monitoring and law enforcement procured and in use ③ Meteorological stations procured, installed and functional for habitat monitoring ③ Transportation for law enforcement improved ③ One Bua River watershed scout camp built and functional, strengthening law enforcement ③ Tsetse fly control program implementation ③ Management plan priorities for the Bua watershed implementation
2. Revenues for improved reserve support (GEF US\$ 110,000)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ③ Tourism assessment and plan developed and implemented ③ Tourism training for scouts developed and implemented ③ Piloting new ecotourism activities
3. Conservation based community livelihoods (GEF US\$ 0)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ③ No GEF resources will be used
4. Project management (GEF US\$84,500)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ③ Project administration carried out ③ Project funds audited annually ③ Stakeholder consultations conducted ③ Project Advisory Committee annual meetings carried out

GEF Alternative - Breakdown of Funding sources by components

Component	GEF Financing		DNPW		WESM		TLC	PS	Total
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	\$	\$
C1. Reserve management	650,500	%	1,188,862	%	125,932	%	0	0	1,965,294
C2. Revenues for improved reserve support	110,000	%	41,000	%	0	%	0	0	151,000
C3. Conservation based community livelihoods*	0	0%	14,100	%	0	%	150,000	227,500	391,600
C4. Project management	84,500	%	0		713,641		0	0	798,141
Total	845,000	%	1,243,962	%	839,573	%	150,000	227,500	3,306,035

*Contributions to Component 3 will be made through parallel funding by TLC via the Kulera project and by DNPW and the Private Sector.

G. INDICATE RISKS, INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS, THAT MIGHT PREVENT THE PROJECT OBJECTIVE(S) FROM BEING ACHIEVED AND OUTLINE RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES:

Risk	Risk rating	Risk mitigation measure
<i>At objective level</i>		
DNPW does not satisfactorily deliver law enforcement and reserve management standards due to persistent inadequate human and financial resources. There is also a risk of delay in counterpart funding, staffing recruitment and delayed and lengthy procurement procedures for DNPW funded activities.	M	Financial: government budget for PA management has significantly improved over the past few years and is expected to continue. Implementation of the approved scaling up of the Nyika-Vwaza Revenue Retention Scheme to other PAs should contribute to NWR reserve resources. Related initiatives described herein should also enhance DNPW's financial resource basis. The project implementation plan identifies a few low cost jointly funded activities. Capacity: The NWR management plan will include a targeted training plan, of which core priorities will be implemented by the project. The project will provide additional field equipment to carry out law enforcement and environmental monitoring compliance activities.
Agreed working relationship between WESM and DNPW at central and field level does not meet the target, in particular as WESM will manage the project from Blantyre HQ office, approximately 600 km from NWR.	H	The Operational Manual and MoU between WESM and DNPW will delineate clear arrangements at both levels. WESM's coordinator will carry out regular visits to NWR to monitor activities. Annual stakeholder and Project Advisory Committee meetings, as well as participation in TLC's Field Management Committees are expected to enhance coordination and collaboration between WESM and DNPW.
<i>At component level</i>		
Component 1: Adequate numbers and qualification of scouts cannot be retained due to poor working conditions (housing, transport and roads, and presence of tsetse fly), thereby leading to the failure to deliver on the monitoring and law enforcement functions.	M	The project supports construction of 2 camps, of which 1 with GEF resources in the Bua watershed area. The partnership with WESM is expected to ensure timely delivery of DNPW infrastructure, recruiting and training for additional scouts. The project also addresses the need to strengthen the tsetse fly control program.
Component 2: Tourism in Bua watershed area does not reach levels necessary to sustain existing operations.	M	The project includes actions such as a tourism assessment and plan to support targeted national and international marketing and correct pricing of tourism services for the existing market, consultations and collaboration with Nkhotakota private sector Tourism Association, tsetse fly control, and training for DNPW scouts on tourism guiding skills.
Component 3: Low community commitment to the Kulela interventions focusing on improved community sustainable management of natural resources.	L	TLC's project is building on long term efforts, local presence in the NWR area as well as encouraging results from previous and on-going projects.
Component 4: WESM's current structure and human resources are inadequate to absorb the additional work necessary to deliver the project.	M	The preparation phase resulted in reviews of WESM's financial management and procurement systems. Recommendations were developed and will be implemented before project effectiveness. WESM has experience in implementing donor supported projects. Furthermore, the Bank will provide training to WESM on core fiduciary aspects of project management.
Overall residual risk	M	

Risk rating: H (high), M (moderate), N (negligible or low)

EXPLAIN HOW COST-EFFECTIVENESS IS REFLECTED IN THE PROJECT DESIGN:

Using WESM as a national environment NGO with existing administrative and fiduciary structures will reduce costs for project management. Additionally, the project will finance a set of discrete and well defined and easy to track activities subject to World Bank procurement procedures. GEF funds will be used for improving DNPW protected area management capacity, while the bulk of financial resources would be invested by the GoM, mostly to ensure that the adequate infrastructure and staff are in place during and after project implementation.

Three alternatives were assessed and rejected as not feasible or cost-effective:

(1) Implementation of the Malawi component of the proposed UNEP/GEF regional project (GEF-3) through Birdlife International. The regional project was cancelled due to restructuring under GEF-4 and insufficient resources under RAF for the other participating countries. Most of the design features applied to a regional project could not be included in a national project.

(2) Implementation of the proposed project in the entire area of the Nkhotakota Wildlife Reserve. This option was rejected due to well-known challenges to improve management effectiveness of this reserve and limited available financial and human resources and the restricted time horizon of the project.

(3) Institutional support to establish and operationalize an umbrella NWR management body with independent financing (endowment trust fund) and very limited intervention on the ground. This alternative in the PIF still partially included under component 4, was abandoned as use of funds to achieve global environmental benefits was judged as not cost-effective.

PART III: INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION AND SUPPORT

A. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT:

The Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW): DNPW is the statutory organization in charge of national parks, wildlife reserves and sanctuaries as well as wildlife management on communal lands in Malawi. It is housed in the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Culture (MTWC). DNPW will act as one of the two executing agencies of the project. DNPW has two focal points for the project (i) in the Division of Wildlife Management at DNPW HQ and (ii) the DNPW NWR park manager based in Nkhotakota.

The Wildlife Environmental Society of Malawi (WESM): WESM is a non-governmental organization registered as a Trust in Malawi. WESM is promoting public participation, awareness raising and education in the field of sustainable management of wildlife, natural resources and the environment (see Annex H). WESM will be the GEF grant recipient and will be responsible for project administration and management and thereby account for the project funds. A Memorandum of Understanding between WESM and DNPW for the project will be signed by the Director of DNPW and the Chair Person of WESM prior to effectiveness and it will remain valid until project closure. The MoU will describe the duties of each party to address the specific partnership arrangements for this project. The administrative structure of WESM has been examined as part of project preparation. The recommendations will be implemented by WESM. An operational manual will be prepared defining procedures, roles and responsibilities for each party.

The Total Land Care (TLC): TLC is a non-profit, non-governmental organization registered in Malawi. Its core mandate is to improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers in the region with a focus on community-based approaches to increase agricultural production, food security and incomes aligned with sound management of natural resources. TLC is implementing a USAID funded Kulera Biodiversity Project in the area around the NWR between 2010 – 2013 as well as Norwegian funded Management for Adaptation to Climate Change Project covering a larger area of Nkhotakota District including the reserve. The GEF project's third component will be funded in parallel and implemented through the Kulera Project but reporting and coordinating channels between the NWR project and Kulera project office (in Nkhotakota) at field and HQ level will be formalized.

Tourism operators: At present, DNPW has granted two tourism concessions in the NWR (Bua River Lodge and Tongole Lodge) which are both in the Bua watershed area. Participation of these tourism operators in project implementation is essential to ensure the sustainability of proposed actions and increased revenues for the Reserve. A third tourism concession for Mount Chipata also within the Bua watershed area is planned during the project implementation period.

Other government stakeholders: Other government stakeholders that will be informed and consulted throughout project implementation include the regional staff of the Department of Forestry (two forest reserves are adjacent to the NWR) and the District Assembly for the Nkhotakota District.

Nkhotakota Project Advisory Committee (PAC): A PAC will be established prior to effectiveness. It will consist of one representative of DNPW HQ (chair), DNPW NWR Reserve Manager, regional Department of Forestry, regional Department of Fishery, tourism operators in the NWR, District Commissioner/Director for Planning and Development, TLC HQ and WESM (Secretariat). The PAC will meet biannually and evaluate the semi-annual progress reports as well as key project outputs (tourism plan, management plan, training plan) in addition to providing input into annual work plans.

B. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT:

Project management: Project management will be the responsibility of WESM through its head office in Blantyre. The management function will be carried out by a WESM funded project coordinator. The coordinator will travel to the NWR on a regular basis to monitor project implementation progress with the park manager and other stakeholders involved, advise on any management issues and collect/verify data reported. No staff will be recruited with GEF funds.

WESM functions will include the following:

- (i) Ensure timely and satisfactory implementation of project activities according to the project design and annual work plan/budget and procurement plan,
- (ii) Prepare annual work plan and budget including procurement schedule and submit to the Director of DNPW as well as the Chairperson of WESM for approval and the World Bank for no objection,
- (iii) Implement monitoring and evaluation plan and use evaluation findings to adopt corrective measures when necessary,
- (iv) Prepare and submit semi-annual progress reports to the Project Advisory Committee and the World Bank,
- (v) Liaise with relevant government, non-government and private sector stakeholders
- (vi) Carry out procurement in accordance to procurement plan,
- (vii) Serve as secretariat to the Project Advisory Committee,
- (viii) Participate in TLC Kulera field management and HQ steering committee sessions.

Flow of funds: GEF funds will flow from the Bank through a designated US Dollars account at the National Bank of Malawi. The funds will be transferred to an operating account designated in Malawi Kwacha at the National Bank of Malawi.

Disbursement: The Bank's disbursement letter as part of the financing agreement will set out all disbursement arrangements and procedures under the project.

Financial management and procurement: Financial management will be carried out by WESM's existing Finance Officer (see Annex H). Following the Bank-led financial management assessment carried out in 2009, WESM will implement the three key recommendations of the assessment: (i) recruit an Assistant Accountant to strengthen the FM team, (ii) WESM FM staff to attend training on Bank financial management procedures, and (iii) improve its record management system. The specific project's financial management and procurement procedures and forms will be defined in the operational manual to be cleared by the Bank prior to effectiveness.

Reporting:

WESM will submit quarterly unaudited interim financial reports (IFRs) to the Bank no later than 45 days after the end of the quarter in a form and substance satisfactory to the Bank. The IFR will comprise a financial report on the source and use of funds as well as detailed expenditures by component for the quarter and cumulative since project start, as well as a detailed reconciliation of the designated account showing opening and closing cash balances.

Audit: WESM will submit annually independent and external audited financial statements to the Bank no later than six months after the end of the financial year. The audit report will be accompanied by a management letter detailing the auditor's recommendation.

World Bank supervision: The Bank will carry out bi-annual supervision missions including financial management and procurement supervision.

PART IV: EXPLAIN THE ALIGNMENT OF PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF:

Since approval of the PIF on July 15, 2008, two extensions for the delivery of the request for GEF CEO endorsement were granted mainly to account for clarifications needed related to project implementation arrangements. In the meantime, a number of developments (tourism concessions, other donor-funded initiatives, increase in governmental budget for protected area management) occurred requiring adjustments in project design and arrangements as outlined below.

	PIF	Project Document (MSP brief)	Justification for changes
Objective	To improve management of Nkhotakota Wildlife Reserve by creating conditions for its sustainable management and successful tourism investments in its Bua watershed area	To ensure effective management of the Nkhotakota Wildlife Reserve through a sustainable management model focusing on its Bua watershed area.	Refined focus of objective to reflect more precisely the scope and purpose of the project and nature of the specific components and activities to be financed.
Financing Plan/ Co-financing	GEF USD 845,000 Co-financing USD 1,695,000 Total USD 2,595,000 PPG USD 55,000	GEF USD 845,000 Co-financing USD 2,461,035 Total USD 3,306,035 PPG USD 0	Higher cofinancing could be achieved due to increase in DNPW cofinancing and parallel funding from USAID/TLC. PPG funds not used, PPG canceled due to late opening of special account.
Components and Budget distribution	Component 1 Reserve Management (USD 800,000 / GEF USD 400,000) Component 2 Business Development for Revenue Generation (USD 150,000 / GEF USD 100,000) Component 3 Conservation based Community Livelihoods (USD 895,000 / GEF 95,000) Component 4 Institutional and Financial Framework for NWR Development Trust (USD 445,000 / GEF 200,000)	Component 1 Reserve Management (GEF USD 650,500) Component 2 Revenues for Improved Reserve Support (GEF USD 110,000) Component 3 Conservation based Community Livelihoods (GEF USD 0) Component 4 Project management (GEF USD 84,500)	Component 1 is the focus of GEF support and thus GEF allocation has increased. Component 3 will be implemented and funded in parallel through the Kulera project in the community areas around NWR, with co-funding from DNPW and the Private Sector. Component 4 has been dropped as the previously anticipated NWR Development Trust could not materialize due to an overly ambitious design including a wide variety of stakeholders with different interests and cancellation of a regional GEF project.

Part V: Agency certification

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for CEO Endorsement.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Steve Gorman Executive Coordinator The World Bank					

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ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Project Development Objective (PDO)	To ensure effective management of the Nkhotakota Wildlife Reserve through a sustainable management model focusing on its Bua watershed area.	
PDO Outcome	Outcome Indicators	Use of Outcome Information
Planning and management framework for the Nkhotakota Wildlife Reserve developed and operational to improve sustainable management of the Bua watershed area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) score for NWR increased from 45 in 2011 to 61 in 2013. Incidence of illegal natural resource use (fishing, timber extraction and poaching) activities in the Bua watershed area reduced by 80% at project end compared to baseline YR1. 	<p>Feedback into project implementation design and management strategy.</p> <p>Feedback into project implementation design and wildlife and law enforcement monitoring system.</p>
Intermediate Results by Component	Results Indicators	Use of Results Monitoring
Component 1: Reserve management		
To support planning and management capacity and structures for sustainable conservation management in NWR focusing on the Bua watershed area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At project end the Bua watershed area covered by patrols at least twice a month increased by 100%. NWR-based DNPW staff curricula improved at scout and management levels at project end. # of wildlife sightings increased by 90% in the Bua watershed area by end of project. 	<p>Feedback into project implementation design and infrastructure plan.</p> <p>Feedback into project implementation design, law enforcement strategy and training plan.</p>
Component 2: Revenues for improved reserve support		
Increase in revenue generating activities for NWR strengthening Reserve maintenance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revenue from tourism operations in the Bua watershed area increase from 0% to 40% by end of project. NWR Kasungu account disbursing funds from Retention System for Reserve management by YR2. 	Feedback into tourism plan implementation.
Component 3: Conservation based community livelihoods		
Improved community sustainable management of natural resources in customary lands in Reserve fringe area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area of natural resources showing improved biophysical conditions (hectares) in NWR fringe zone. # of households with increased economic benefits from sustainable NRM. # of households using improved kitchen stoves. # of women/households exploiting Reserve resources adopting project interventions. 	Feedback into project implementation design.
Component 4: Project management		
Project delivery satisfactory to achieve objective.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 80% of Annual Work Plan under implementation. 	Feedback into project implementation design.

Arrangements for results monitoring

Project Outcome Indicators	Baseline	YR1	YR2	YR3	Data Collection and Reporting		
					Frequency and Reports	Data Collection Instruments	Responsibility for Data Collection
Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT) score for NWR increased from 45 in 2010 to 61 in 2015.	45	48	55	61	Annually/January METT for entire reserve	METT questionnaire	Reserve Manager with NWR management team
Incidence of illegal natural resource use (fishing, timber extraction and poaching) activities in the Bua watershed area reduced by 80% at project end.	To be completed prior effectiveness	20% reduced	50% reduced	80% reduced	Annually	Count reports Patrol data sheets; MOMS	Reserve Manager
Results Indicators for Each Component							
Component One: At project end the Bua watershed area covered by patrols at least twice a month increased by 100%.	To be completed prior effectiveness	+30%	+60%	+100%	Annually	GPS patrol data	Reserve Manager
NWR-based DNPW staff curricula improved at scout and management levels at project end.	Limited skills	At least 30% of staff trained	At least other 40% of staff trained	All NWR staff completed training	Annually	Reports from training events; staff CVs, questionnaire	Project supervision, Reserve Manager
# of wildlife sightings increased by 90% in the Bua watershed area by end of project.	To be completed prior effectiveness	+20%	+50%	+90%	Annually	MOMS, patrol data	Project supervision and Reserve Manager
Subcomponent 1.1: Biological resources inventory carried out for NWR focusing on Bua watershed area.	None	50%	100%	-	Wet and dry seasons; final report at end of YR1	Rapid Ecological Assessment GPS tracking data; Maps	Consultant team, Reserve Manager and NWR Research Team
New 5-year operational management plan for the entire NWR, identifying implementation priorities for the Bua watershed area, developed, discussed with stakeholders and approved by DNPW.	None	90%	100%	-	March YR2; final document	Plan document	Consultant team, Reserve Manager and NWR Research Team
Management oriented monitoring system (MOMS) covering habitats and species of the Bua watershed area developed and operational.	No MOMS in NWR	50%	80%	100%	Annually	MOMS compiled data	Project supervision and Reserve Manager

Subcomponent 1.2: Implementation of the Bua watershed core priorities identified by the management plan, including but not limited to basic fire combat and control, tsetse control, and anti-poaching actions.	No mgmt plan	10%	50%	100%	Annually	Annual reports	Project supervision and Reserve Manager
NWR-based DNPW staff trained in priority Reserve management and monitoring skills.	Limited training	25%	50%	100%	Annually	Annual reports and training reports	Project supervision and Reserve Manager
Component Two: Revenue from tourism operations in the Bua watershed area increase to 40% by end of project.	none	10%	20%	40%	Annually	Annual reports	Project supervision and Reserve Manager
NWR Kasungu account disbursing funds from Retention System for reserve management by YR2.	No operating retention system	NWR subacc. opened	System operating	System operating	Annually	Annual reports, revenue retention data	Project supervision and Reserve Manager
Tourism assessment and plan for NWR with focus on the Bua watershed developed in coordination with management plan development.	No plan in place	50%	100% Document completed	Plan under implem.	Annually	Tourism plan document	Project supervision and Reserve Manager
Additional eco-tourism activities in the Bua watershed area developed.	No plan in place	Plan under devpmt	Activities identified	Activities developed	Annually	Annual reports	Project supervision and Reserve Manager
Training for DNPW scouts on guiding skills for tourism operators in the Bua watershed area developed.	No training on guiding skills	Training plan developed	50%	100%	Annually	Annual reports	Project supervision and Reserve Manager
Component Three⁷: Area of natural resources showing improved biophysical conditions in NWR border areas.	This will be monitored by TLC team using Kulera data. Details to be defined prior to effectiveness.					TLC Kulera team	
# of households with increased economic benefits from sustainable NRM.	This will be monitored by TLC team using Kulera data. Details to be defined prior to effectiveness.					TLC Kulera team	
# of households using improved kitchen stoves.	This will be monitored by TLC team using Kulera data. Details to be defined prior to effectiveness.					TLC Kulera team	
# of women/households exploiting reserve resources adopting project interventions.	This will be monitored by TLC team using Kulera data. Details to be defined prior to effectiveness.					TLC Kulera team	
Participatory governance mechanism of Nkhotakota Wildlife Reserve established.	This will be monitored by TLC team using Kulera data. Details to be defined prior to effectiveness.					TLC Kulera team	
Training on sustainable natural resources management practices carried out.	This will be monitored by TLC team using Kulera data. Details to be defined prior to effectiveness.					TLC Kulera team	

⁷ Indicators provided by TLC Kulera Project.

New enterprises developed.	This will be monitored by TLC team using Kulera data. Details to be defined prior to effectiveness.					TLC Kulera team	
In-reach and outreach programs implemented.	This will be monitored by TLC team using Kulera data. Details to be defined prior to effectiveness.					TLC Kulera team and DNPW	
Tourism operation community benefits operational.	This will be monitored by TLC team using Kulera data. Details to be defined prior to effectiveness.					TLC Kulera team and DNPW	
Component Four: Project management functional (financial management, procurement, M&E reporting).	No project	100%	100%	100%	Biannually	Project financial and technical report	WESM and DNPW
Office supplies procured.	No project	100%	100%	100%	Biannually	Project financial report	WESM
Annual audit carried out.	No project	100%	100%	100%	Annually	Audit report	WESM
Annual stakeholder consultations carried out.	No project	100%	100%	100%	Annually	Meeting minutes; project report	WESM
Annual Advisory Committee (DNPW, WESM, TLC) meetings carried out.	No project	Twice a year	Twice a year	Twice a year	Twice a year	Meeting minutes; project report	WESM

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

Comments received at PIF stage were responded to and included in the approved version of the PIF; see Annex 1 of the PIF.

ANNEX C: CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE PROJECT USING GEF RESOURCES

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$/person week*</i>	<i>Estimated person weeks**</i>	<i>Tasks to be performed</i>
For Project Management			
Local*			*No new consultants will be recruited. GEF funds will be used to pay for project activities carried out by WESM's financial, procurement and coordination staff.
For Technical Assistance			
Local			
<i>Field Biologists</i>	1500	30	<i>Assist in carrying out biological resources inventory</i>
<i>Ecologists</i>	1500	25	<i>Assist in preparing 5 yr Operational Management Plan</i>
<i>Protected Areas Officers</i>	1500	25	<i>Assist in preparation and implementation of MOMS</i>
<i>Protected Areas Officers</i>	1500	30	<i>Assist in developing and delivering NWR DNPW staff training</i>
<i>Tourism Officer</i>	1500	5	<i>Deliver training for DNPW staff on tourism skills to support tourism operators</i>
International			
<i>Field Biologist</i>	3000	20	<i>Lead preparation of the biological resources inventory, mentor local field biologists.</i>
<i>PA Management Specialists</i>	3000	20	<i>Lead development of 5 yr Operational Management Plan for NWR</i>
<i>PA Management Specialists</i>	3000	10	<i>Lead preparation and initial implementation of MOMS</i>
<i>Protected Areas Specialists</i>	3000	10	<i>Lead development and delivery of NWR based DNPW staff training in management and monitoring skills</i>
<i>Eco- Tourism Specialist</i>	3000	15	<i>Lead tourism Assessment and Plan preparation</i>
Justification for Travel, if any:	<p>Local consultants will travel to the reserve and throughout the reserve to carry out their task, including consultations with local communities, tourism operators and local government authorities, among other stakeholders.</p> <p>International consultants will need to travel to Malawi and to the reserve to carry out their tasks.</p>		

* Provide dollar rate per person week. ** Total person weeks needed to carry out the tasks.

ANNEX D: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS

The PPG grant approved on July 15, 2008 of US\$55,000 was not used. However, a number of key PPG activities identified were implemented with funding from WESM and the World Bank.

ANNEX E: PROJECT COMPONENT DESCRIPTION

The project's objective is to *ensure effective management of the Nkhotakota Wildlife Reserve through a sustainable management model focusing on its Bua watershed area*. The project will focus on the 64,000-hectare Bua watershed at the core of the 1,803-hectare reserve.

The project is organized in four components: Component 1 – Reserve management; Component 2 – Revenues for improved reserve support; Component 3 – Conservation based community livelihoods; and Component 4 – Project management.

Total budget:	US\$ 3,306,035
GEF budget:	US\$ 845,000

Component 1: Reserve management – (Total: US\$ 1,965,294; GEF US\$ 650,500)

Under this component, NWR management will be improved through enhanced planning and implementation capacity.

The NWR is subject to significant human pressure on its natural resources from local border communities. The surrounding areas have high population density and poverty levels, where livelihoods rely to a great extent on agriculture, fishing and natural resource extraction. Illegal fishing and hunting activities, as well as firewood and timber extraction occur in the reserve. Communities are allowed to extract natural resources up to 5 km inside the reserve; this extraction must follow sustainable principles and be controlled by coordinated community and reserve staff monitoring efforts. Monitoring of illegal activities inside the reserve is currently deficient given the limited number of field staff. The most egregious threats to NWR habitats and species are poaching and habitat destruction from bush fires, encroachment and illegal harvesting of timber and non-timber products.

The Bua River catchment area is 10,654 km² including the area outside the reserve. A 2008 study carried out by Birmingham University looked at the water sustainability index (WSI) of several Malawi river basins according to three indicators: hydrology, human health, and environment; the latter included natural vegetation, agricultural area, population growth and ecosystem stress as variables. The Bua basin was found to have the lowest combination of these three indicators, with a WSI of 26.9, mainly as a result of agriculture pressures on natural habitats. Firewood and timber extraction are also important factors contributing to general habitat degradation outside the reserve. As pointed out by the 1997 JICA master plan study of NWR, the forest area in the 10 km internal zone from the reserve boundaries decreased by 37% between 1984 and 1993, and by 50% in the outer zones in the same period. The high rate of degradation led to the estimate, in 1997, that felling volume would soon exceed growth in all traditional authority lands surrounding the reserve.

Subcomponent 1.1: Planning

This subcomponent will develop the primary planning instruments for improved reserve management. The project will carry out a baseline biological resource inventory for the Bua watershed area applying a rapid ecological assessment methodology, which will inform preparation of the 5-year operational management plan for the entire reserve. Further data on NWR vegetation will be made available to this project by TLC from the vegetation inventory it will carry out for carbon assessment through the MACC project in the entire reserve.

The management plan will include basic environmental, biodiversity and administrative data on the reserve; an updated map of the reserve boundaries and infrastructure; reserve zoning; key threats to the reserve's ecological integrity and primary conservation targets; rules and limits for biological resource use within the reserve; and priority monitoring and management activities, particularly for the Bua watershed area, along with an implementation plan. A priority training plan for NWR staff will also be prepared as part of the priority activities for implementation during the project. The reserve management plan will be discussed with stakeholders such as District authorities and private sector, and submitted to DNPW for approval.

This subcomponent will also support development and implementation of a tailored monitoring system based on the Management Oriented Monitoring System that will apply a simple methodology based on monitoring spreadsheets targeting priority management indicators and biodiversity. Data will be collected on a daily basis (using the yellow form) and entered into a database for analysis to inform management decisions. After a month, data from the yellow forms will be transferred on to a blue level form, represented graphically to display monthly trends. After one year (and across several years), the blue level data will be transferred into an annual red form, to display yearly trends and trends over project duration. A comparative advantage of this methodology is that its simplicity allows community participation in PA monitoring. Communities are allowed to use natural resources within a 5 km area inside the reserve, but there are no generic thresholds for resource exploitation. The management plan will define, according to inventory data and agreements to be established among DNPW and local communities, the rules and limits for biological resource use. Additionally, following training, voluntary community agents will assist reserve scouts in monitoring activities using MOMS within the 5 km area where resource use is permitted.

The GEF funds will support: (a) preparation of a biological inventory of the Bua watershed area; (b) development of the 5-year management plan; and (c) development of MOMS for NWR.

Subcomponent 1.2: Management plan implementation

This subcomponent will support implementation of priority activities of the management plan identified for the Bua watershed area which, based on the earlier Japanese funded NWR 1997 master plan study, should include activities related to reserve infrastructure, wildlife and biological resource monitoring, fire monitoring and control (firebreaks and observation towers, firefighting preparedness); law enforcement, transportation, and overall management. Recommendations of that master plan study were never implemented due to lack of sufficient staff, capacity and resources, as well as lack of an implementation plan. DNPW's development investments in the Reserve include the construction and rehabilitation of scout camps, roads, gates and bridges, water supply for scout camps, and transportation. This subcomponent will complement government investments by supporting additional transportation for law enforcement and construction of one scout camp in the Bua watershed area, which will increase monitoring and law enforcement capacity in this portion of the Reserve. The subcomponent will also provide supplies needed for the tsetse fly control program.

The project will ensure the increase in staff numbers and capacity for reserve monitoring and management, including training for reserve field and management staff in key areas such as PA management, GIS/GPS use and wildlife identification and monitoring and training for prosecutors and magistrates to ensure the efficacy of law enforcement in the reserve.

Additionally, adequate equipment for field staff such as camping equipment, radio communication, GPS units, backpacks and other equipment will be provided to enhance effectiveness of law enforcement and wildlife monitoring activities carried out by NWR patrol teams.

GEF funds for this subcomponent will support: (a) implementation and monitoring of priority activities for the Bua watershed by DNPW and WESM, which may include activities such as fire control, wildlife monitoring,

and enhanced patrol plans; (b) construction of one scout camp in the Bua watershed for six scout families; (c) purchase of one 4x4 vehicle and two motorcycles for law enforcement in the Reserve; (d) training for reserve field staff, management staff, prosecutors and magistrates; and (e) field equipment for reserve scouts such as GPS units, radios and backpacks.

Component 2: Revenues for improved reserve support - US\$ 151,000 (GEF: US\$ 110,000)

Under this component the project will support strengthening business opportunities to improve reserve support through tourism operations and revenue retention. Currently the statutory fee revenue, defined as gate fees, guide fees and game meat sales generated by the protected area goes directly to Treasury. However, the Government of Malawi established, through an agreement between the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Culture, a retention system to allow protected areas to retain a percentage of tourism concession fees and gate fees at regional park level to complement PA management budget. This system is currently being initiated in Nyika - Vwaza⁸ and will be replicated throughout the country including in the Nkhotakota Wildlife Reserve. A special government account was already opened in Kasungu to service three protected areas, under which a subaccount will be opened for Nkhotakota Wildlife Reserve. Under this system, communities around Nyika-Vwaza receive a share of 20% of statutory fees, while 80% goes to government. The tourism concession fees are supposed to be shared 50% to DNPW (protected area) and 50% to local communities. However, the government has not yet began implementation of this proposed scheme and is currently defining nationwide standard shares for the statutory fees revenue.

This component will develop a tourism plan and assessment for the entire NWR in conjunction with preparation of the management plan, based on existing national guidelines for ecotourism in protected areas. This plan will assess current and potential tourism concessions within the Bua watershed, as well as potential additional ecotourism activities that may be carried out to increase reserve revenue. The project foresees support for initial development of these activities.

To enhance NWR staff capacity and strengthen ecotourism activities, this component will also provide training for reserve scouts on wildlife and plant identification, and tourist guide skills.

Specifically, GEF funds under this component will support: (a) development of the tourism assessment and plan; (b) training of reserve scouts; and (c) initial development of additional ecotourism activities in partnership with the private tourism operators and as identified by the tourism plan.

Component 3: Conservation based community livelihoods – US\$ 391,600 (GEF: US\$ 0)

This component will be implemented with parallel funding from TLC through the USAID-funded Kulera project and co-funded by DNPW and the private sector. It will improve community sustainable management of natural resources on customary land in the reserve border areas. Results from outcome indicators will be monitored through agreed institutional arrangements (see Part III, section A). TLC has extensive experience and capacity in practical research and technology transfer to meet the needs of communities and agribusinesses in the NWR area. Emphasis of this component's activities will be to work closely with communities and small agribusinesses to determine needs and opportunities and strengthen governance using a partnership model.

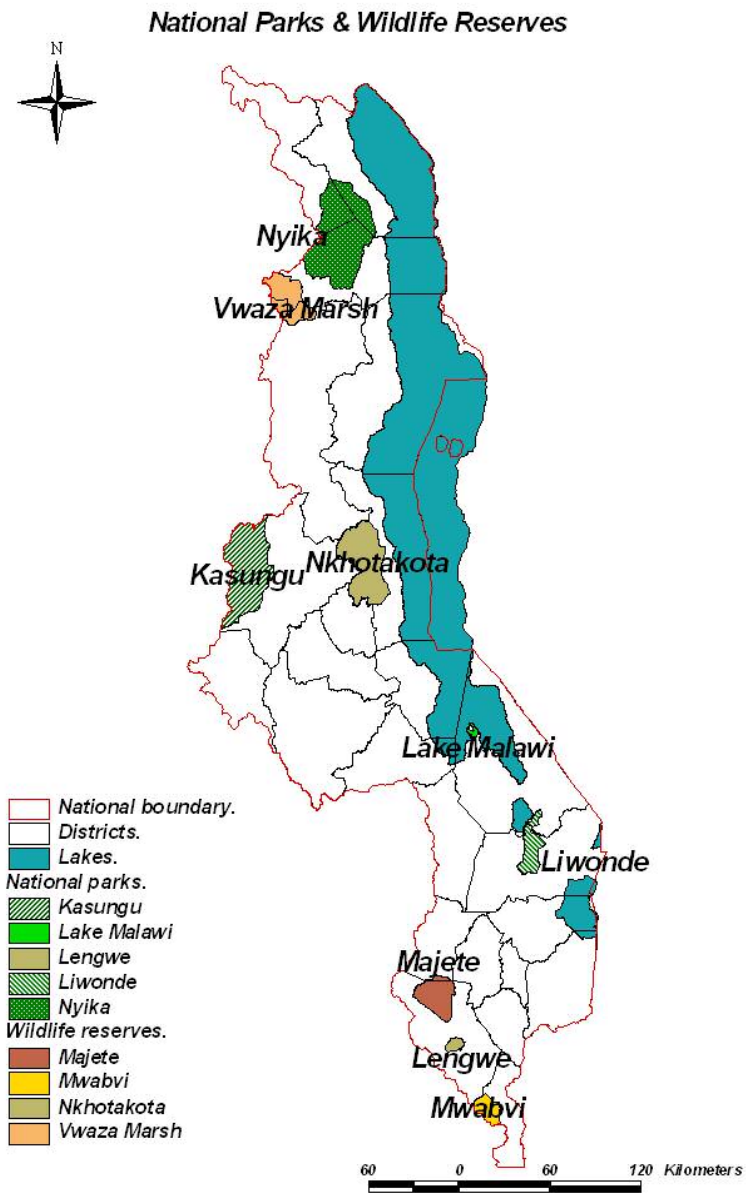
Component 4: Project management – US\$ 798,141 (GEF: US\$ 84,500)

⁸ Although funds are being retained in the special governmental account for these two protected areas, disbursement still depends on final definition of the shares and procedures to share revenues with local communities.

As Executing Agency, WESM will provide general administration of the project, working closely with DNPW field staff and particularly the NWR Reserve Manager to deliver project results. WESM will be responsible for procurement and financial management coordination, annual audits and annual stakeholder consultations. WESM will organize World Bank supervision missions and collect indicator data from TLC on the Kulera Project (Component 3) for project reports. WESM will also organize Project Advisory Committee (PAC) meetings and prepare Annual Work Plans, budgets (both to be approved by the Director of DNPW and WESM Chair) and reports in close collaboration with DNPW.

The GEF will fund (a) a contribution to WESM operating expenditures related to project administration such as utilities, office supplies, IT equipment; (b) annual audits; (c) procurement processing fees; (d) annual stakeholder consultations; and (e) project advisory committee meetings.

PROTECTED AREAS NETWORK IN MALAWI



ANNEX G: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON NKHOTAKOTA WILDLIFE RESERVE

I. Biological Diversity in Malawi

Malawi's biodiversity is characterized by a large number of species as well as diverse habitats and ecosystems, some of which are important sites of high endemism rates such as Lake Malawi, Nyika Plateau and Mulanje Mountain. Lake Chilwa became a Ramsar site in 1997, being an important bird Sanctuary in Malawi and a wetland of international importance supporting approximately 153 resident species and 30 migratory bird species.

Malawi has continental climate with two distinct seasons: the wet and dry seasons, characterized by large seasonal variations in temperature (mean range from 12°C to 32°C and rainfall (average 1,200 mm/year). The topography varies from near sea level in the lower Shire to 3,001 m on Mulanje Mountain. As a result, Malawi presents a rich mosaic of different habitats, with vegetation divided in three centers of endemism: the Zambezian regional center, the Afromontane archipelago-like regional center; and the Eastern (forest) regional mosaic. This classification identifies nine major vegetation types, the most extensive of which are: the miombo woodlands; deciduous forests and thickets; evergreen and semi-evergreen forests; and Afromontane grassland. In 1975 about 47% of Malawi's vegetation was classified as forest, but this share was reduced to 28% in 2000. With a growing population and deforestation rate of 2.8% per year, the forest cover is likely to be reduced further.

Over 800 species of freshwater fish exist in Malawi, 90% are endemic. The level of endemism in plants, invertebrates and mammals is not well known. However, it is estimated that approximately 47 species of mollusks; 12 species of reptiles; and seven species of amphibians, particularly frogs, are endemic to Malawi. The 2002 IUCN Red Data List of Threatened Plants for Malawi lists 14 endangered, 89 vulnerable, and 25 critically endangered species. Approximately 114 plant species are known from only a few localities in Malawi but none of these are formally protected. Only eleven plant species have legal protection in Malawi.

Approximately 500 species of fungi have been documented in Malawi, mostly associated with major economic crops. The total number of terrestrial plants in Malawi is unknown, but available data indicate that there are about 6,000 plant species in the country. Estimates also indicate that there are possibly over 8,000 species of invertebrates, including more than 7,000 species of insects. A total of 172 mollusk species and over 800 freshwater fish species were recorded for Malawi, in addition to 74 species of amphibians, 140 reptile species, 648 bird species (456 residents, 94 intra-African migrants, 77 regular and 12 vagrant Palearctic) and approximately 188 species of mammals.

The main threats to Malawi's biodiversity are habitat loss and fragmentation (as a result of high human population growth), invasive alien species and poverty. The National Biodiversity Strategy has set the ambitious goal to conserve, protect and manage by the year 2020 all forms of life for all people with full participation of all stakeholders.

II. The Nkhotakota Wildlife Reserve

Malawi's PA network comprises five National Parks, four Wildlife Reserves and three Nature Sanctuaries which, combined, cover approximately 185,000 hectares or 20% of the total land area. The Nkhotakota Wildlife Reserve (NWR) is the oldest (1938) and largest (1,802 km²) Wildlife Reserve in Malawi and located at the center of Malawi, almost bordering Lake Malawi (see map in Annex F).

Located on the western slope of the Rift Valley, NWR covers a broad extent of escarpment wilderness, from the uplifted border of the Central African Plateau on the western side (with the highest point, Chipata Mountain, at 1,638 m), down a series of slopes and ridges toward the Lake Malawi shore plain (at 500 – 600 m). The reserve is rich in drainage lines, which join three major rivers that cross from outside to inside the reserve and into Lake Malawi: the Dwangwa on the northern boundary, the Bua at the center of the reserve, and the Kaombe crossing its southern portion. These rivers form scenic waterfalls at escarpment edges. Evergreen forests cover the slopes of Chipata Mountain, while *Brachystegia* Miombo woodlands dominate most of the rest of the reserve. Tall grass is found in wet areas and *Terminalia* woodland covers the drier parts of the more fertile western areas. Raffia palms are also present along watercourses in the southeast portion.

Despite the ruggedness of the terrain the area of the current NWR has a long history of human settlement, dating back to Stone Age occupation as witnessed by rock paintings in the south of the reserve. The soils around the fault scarp below the edge of the plateau are significantly more fertile than those of the surrounding region, which probably led to more intense human use through time. Remains of pottery also bear witness to the earlier occupation of the evergreen forest on the slopes of Chipata Mountain. A trade route traversing the reserve, running between the plateau and Nkhotakota on the Lake shore was intensively used in the nineteenth century to dispatch slaves and ivory to the coast. After the reserve was created, first as a forest reserve in 1935 and later as a wildlife reserve with new boundaries defined in 1954 and 1970, local people were resettled. Today, the reserve is surrounded by rural communities, which are still dependent on small scale agriculture and natural resources.

Nevertheless, the reserve has maintained the integrity of its habitats, being considered one of the most important and pristine wildlife areas in the country, and one out of four Malawian areas of global biodiversity significance. It is an important bird area with approximately 300 species recorded in the reserve, and large African mammals still roam the area, though at low density, escaping from the highly populated and degraded adjacent areas. Examples are: African elephant, African buffalo, kudu, reedbuck, roan antelope, sable antelope, waterbuck, bushbuck, warthog and zebra as well as lions and leopards. Baboons are common in the woodlands. The highest concentrations of these animals are usually found along the Bua watershed, the most biodiverse area of the reserve, particularly during the dry season. The Bua River is also important spawning habitat for lake salmon (*Opsaridium microlepis* and *O. microcephalum*) and various species of yellow fish which move upstream from Lake Malawi during the high waters season. Crocodiles are also common in the reserve watersheds. A 2006 assessment of NWR biodiversity status prepared by WESM indicated that at least 31 species of mammals and over 280 bird species were recorded in the reserve. At least 35 fish species were recorded in the three main rivers crossing the reserve (Bua, Dwangwa and Kaombe), 18 of which belong to the Cyprinidae family, such as the lake salmon.

NWR is managed by the Department of National Parks and Wildlife. Due to lack funds and insufficient field staff, until 2006 DNPW's management performance was inadequate and resulted in limited conservation of its national PA system except in areas where it had established partnerships with private organizations. Budget increases in the past few years have allowed for investments in reserve infrastructure and equipment (e.g., new vehicles were acquired, camps and staff housing were built, and reserve gates were installed to increase access control, among other infrastructure improvements).

The master plan study prepared by the Japan International Cooperation Agency in 1997 for the Nkhotakota Wildlife Reserve compiled information on the reserve's wildlife and vegetation (including data from an aerial survey) and on the social and economic issues in the surrounding region. However, that study did not identify clear management priorities or actions for the reserve, which currently lacks a clear operational plan. This project will develop a management plan and a tourism plan for NWR as guiding instruments to improve reserve management, sustainable use of its resources and long term protection.

The reserve is seen as having excellent potential to contribute to regional development through tourism operations. There are currently two tourism concessions in NWR along the Bua River that can benefit from the development and implementation of the NWR tourism and management plans. Central Africa Wilderness Safaris, a tour operator, got the first ten-year concession for the management of the Mvuu Camp in Liwonde National Park in 1994.⁹ After a few years under that PPP management partnership, the wildlife populations of the Liwonde National Park have recovered, conflicts with communities have been mitigated and tourism investment is on the increase. CAWS' experience would benefit the NWR tourism concessions.

The Bua River Watershed area¹⁰ will be the main focus for the activities of the proposed project. Priority activities include: (i) fire management (i.e. putting up firebreaks, fire monitoring towers, purchase of modest firefighting equipment); (ii) intensified law enforcement to allow natural regeneration of the vegetation and growth in animal

⁹ In June 2002, CAWS handed over to DNPW 10 chalets worth about US\$ 10mio and a canteen which are in full use at Liwonde NP.

¹⁰ The Bua River is the largest river to enter Lake Malawi from the Malawi side. The lower Bua is protected in the NWR where fishing is prohibited. This is important since the river supports huge breeding runs of the migrating cyprinid fish *Opsaridiu microlepis* (endemic to Lake Malawi) and one of the major commercial species in its northern and central regions. Protection of the Bua River is considered essential for the survival of the fishery. The river contains further *Barbus johnstoni*. The Bua watershed is 10,654 square kilometers. The Bua River is about 250 kilometers long.

populations; and (iii) monitoring of key species. Due to the size of the project, timeframe reintroductions are not anticipated. Patrols, anti-poaching, fire-control, research and enterprise development activities with communities will also be financed by the project.

III. Community Stakeholders Profile

Four districts form boundaries with NWR: Nkhotakota, Ntchisi, Kasungu and Mzimba, but the reserve itself is entirely within the Nkhotakota District, occupying approximately 24% of the district's territory. The Nkhotakota District is located on the west coast of Lake Malawi 200 km northwest of the national capital Lilongwe. The 2008 census recorded 303,659 people inhabiting the district, with a 2.9% growth rate. Population density is approximately 71 persons per square kilometer. The Chewa Tribe is the main ethnic group in the district (70% of the population), with Tonga and Tumbuka people in the northern portion of the district.

Of the four districts, Mzimba has the lowest literacy rate (40%), while Ntchisi presented the highest rate (59.5%). Most communities use water from unprotected wells, which results in high prevalence of water borne diseases. However, Nkhotakota was found to have relatively better access to potable water relative to the other three districts, due to the existence of numerous boreholes in the district. Food security is a major issue in the region, with 73.3% of respondents to a 2006 WESM community assessment reporting that food ran out during portions of the agricultural production cycle.

Communities living around the reserve depend primarily on agricultural crops and forest products such as firewood (main or sole fuel source), thatching grass, mushrooms, medicinal plants and timber. WESM's 2006 assessment of the populations living around NWR indicated that approximately 63% of the households do not possess woodlots from which to collect forest products, relying on reserve resources to complement livelihoods or even as sole source of income from the commercialization of firewood, charcoal and bricks. As customary lands around the reserve degrade rapidly, pressure on the reserve resources tend to increase unless initiatives to improve and diversify agricultural production, and alternative opportunities for income and energy generation are developed in the region. TLC's Kulera and MACC projects target communities in the region surrounding the reserve to address sustainable natural resource use issues, as well as improved agricultural production and alternative energy sources, and should contribute to reducing human pressure on the reserve.

ANNEX H: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE MSP PROJECT PROPOSER

(1) Full legal name of Institution

Wildlife and Environmental Society of Malawi

(2) Background (date legally established, purpose/mission)

Established: 1947

Vision: *“For all people in Malawi to co-exist in harmony with wildlife and the natural environment”.*

Mission: *“To be the leading membership organization promoting public participation in the wise management of wildlife, natural resources and the environment in Malawi.”*

Strategic Objectives:

- To conserve and increase the population and ranges of wildlife including the restoration of sites of local, national and international importance in Malawi.
- To integrate wildlife and natural resource management for the mutual benefit of the people and wildlife in Malawi by 2010.

Internally, WESM wants:

- To be an efficient, effective and self-financing membership organization advocating for wise use of wildlife and natural resources.

(3) Type of organization

Charity, Non-Governmental Organization established under the Trustees Incorporation Act of the Republic of Malawi

WESM is a registered body with the following:

- (1) Registrar General- Trustees Incorporation Act
- (2) Council for Non Governmental Organizations (CONGOMA)
- (3) Non Governmental Organizations Board of Malawi (NGO-Board)

(4) Names of Governing board members, officers and key personnel

Governing Board Members, Trustees and Staff

Mr K. Okhai,	Patron
Mr Christian Dohse,	National Chairman
Dr Jimmy Namangale	Vice Chairman / Trustee
Mr Duncan Mapwesera	Honorary Secretary
Mr Victor Mangochi	Honorary Treasurer /Trustee
Mr Isaac Kambilinya	Cooperate Representative
Professor Cornell Dudley	Nyala Editor
Mr Paul Taylor	Trustee
Mr Bob Martin	Trustee
Mr McDonald Madikhula	

Branch Representatives on the Board

Mr Duncan Mapwesera	Balaka Branch Chairman
Mr Paul Taylor	Blantyre Branch Chairman
Mr Keeper Gumbo	Dwangwa Branch Chairman
Mr Nick Hall	Lilongwe Branch Chairman

Mr Patterson Majonanga
 Mrs Susan Pota
 Mrs Elizabeth M. Kos
 Mr Nyamwera
 Mr Stephen Carr

Monkey Bay Branch Chairman
 Mulanje Branch Chairlady
 Mzuzu Branch Chairlady
 Nkhata Bay Chairman
 Zomba Branch Chairman

Secretariat Management Staff

Mr Daulos Mauambeta
 Mr Samuel Kamoto
 Miss Nellie S. Yalaukani
 Miss Kellita Kamwendo
 Mr Raphael Mkome
 Mr Tengani Kam'mwamba
 Mr Osborne Ngwali

Executive Director
 Advocacy, Environmental Education Director
 Accountant
 Administrative Secretary
 Environmental Publishing Unit Manager
 Administrative Assistant
 Natural Resource Management Assistant

(5) Membership (total number of members and key members), if applicable

Branch	Individual/Family	Wildlife clubs and CBOs	Corporate/Company*
Balaka	17	37	0
Blantyre	101	100	6
Dwanga	119	85	3
Lilongwe	67	143	1
Monkey bay	11	60	0
Mzuzu	32	55	1
Mulanje	15	89	1
N/Bay	13	30	3
Zomba	64	450	1
TOTAL	439	1049	15

* plus 12 Corporate Members recruited by the Secretariat

(6) Recent programs/projects/activities

Country / Project Title	Funding Organization Name, Address	Donor Award No & Amount Start & End Dates	Project Description and Results Achieved
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Country / Project Title	Funding Organization Name, Address	Donor Award No & Amount Start & End Dates	<i>Project Description and Results Achieved</i>
Malawi <i>Mountain Biodiversity Increases Livelihoods Security (MOBI+LISE) Project</i>	United States Agency for International Development in Partnership with Mount Mulanje Conservation Trust (MMCT) and Concern Universal	US\$3,000,000.00 Jan 2010 to Dec 2013	<p>Project goal: To achieve an improved ecological status of Mt Mulanje and local community livelihood basis by introducing more intensive & diversified natural resource utilization-based opportunities and increasing local involvement in mountain management activities.</p> <p>Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased community involvement in protected area management; • Crop Diversification and Land Resource Management; • Diversify mountain resource utilization opportunities • Improve community local development capacity; • Diversify & improve biomass and renewable energy use;
Malawi <i>Mwanza River Catchment Enterprise and Natural Resources Management Project</i>	Christian Aid	£90,000.00 2009 to 2010	<p>Project goal: To contribute to the reduction in land degradation in the Shire River Basin through improved livelihoods of communities living along Mwanza River Catchment in Mwanza District.</p> <p>Project purpose: The proposed project seeks to promote adoption of various natural resources based enterprises by local communities for sustainable livelihoods in-order to contribute to the reduction in land degradation in the Shire River basin.</p> <p>Specific Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Create environmental awareness and education about the importance and the need to manage Mwanza River catchment and its natural resource base. b) Build the capacity of local structures (CBOs) in the development of natural resources based enterprises. c) Engage rural communities in various alternative livelihood strategies to contribute to the reduction of land degradation and natural resources and its associated impacts on livelihoods. <p>Expected Results</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Knowledge about current management systems to support innovative sustainable land and natural resource management systems in the Mwanza River catchment generated. (b) Level of community awareness in catchment and natural resources management increased. (c) The capacity of local structures (CBOs) developed and market natural resources based products built. (d) Communities adopt various natural based enterprises to improve their household livelihoods.

Country / Project Title	Funding Organization Name, Address	Donor Award No & Amount Start & End Dates	<i>Project Description and Results Achieved</i>
<p>Malawi <i>Internal Capacity Building of the Wildlife and Environmental Society of Malawi for effective programme implementation in Malawi</i></p>	<p>European Commission – Non State Actors Program</p>	<p>MK21,996,680.69 1st July 2009 to 31st Dec 2010</p>	<p>Overall Objective To augment efforts towards making WESM an efficient, effective and self financing non profit membership organization advocating for the wise use of wildlife, natural resources and the environment in Malawi.</p> <p>Specific Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Establish channels of communication and coordination within WESM, so as to enable the Society operate as a cohesive unit, increasing efficiency, and promoting the sharing of capacity between branches. (b) Employ sound financial and human resource management systems. (c) Conduct an organizational development process in order to ensure effective implementation of its strategic plan and bring about an understanding of WESM's vision and mission, roles and responsibilities. (d) Increase the capacity of WESM's employees - Club Coordinators, Wildlife Club Patrons, Branch Managers and Branch Committees through nationally coordinated training programs.

Country / Project Title	Funding Organization Name, Address	Donor Award No & Amount Start & End Dates	<i>Project Description and Results Achieved</i>
<p>Malawi</p> <p><i>Mkhumba Boundary Communities Improvement Project</i></p>	<p>European Commission In partnership with Concern Universal And Mount Mulanje Conservation Trust (MMCT)</p> <p>Concern Universal P.O. Box 1535 BLANTYRE MALAWI</p>	<p>WESM'S Contribution □590,085.00</p> <p>January 2006 – December 2011</p>	<p>Description: The overall objective of the project is to achieve improved sustainable livelihoods for impoverished communities in Phalombe District who live close and interact with the Mulanje Mountain Forest Reserve thereby encouraging the sustainable management of its natural resources and the survival of its biodiversity. The specific objective is to increase food security and income for households in TA Mkhumba living within a 7 Km band bordering the Mulanje Forest Reserve.</p> <p>Results:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity of WESM and MMCT built to effectively support target communities (primary stakeholders and other stakeholders, and to achieve their own organizational objectives. 2. Capacity of community structures built and communities engage in development activities, negotiate collaborative natural resource management agreements for parts of MMFR and sustainably manage local natural resources. Some of these activities include mushroom farming, integrated fish farming, horticultural production, beekeeping, and winter cropping. 3. Relationships and capacity of secondary stakeholders including decentralized district government structures, civil society organizations (CSOs) and the private sector build to achieve common goals. Decentralized district structures such as the District Executive Committee (DEC); the Area Executive Committee (AEC); the Village Development Committees (VDCs); and Village Implementation Committees (VIC) have been trained in various project management activities to ensure sustainability of project activities beyond project phase. 4. Increased sustainable on farm agricultural production and sustainable natural resource use through provision of Open Pollinated Varieties (OPVs); Agricultural Inputs; Soil and Water Conservation structures; and drought resistant crop varieties. 5. Increased sustainable access to natural resources of MMFR, and the development of sustainable business initiatives utilizing the natural resources of Mulanje Mountain including beekeeping for honey production, non timber forest products development and marketing, wood crafts; and ecotourism activities. 6. Increased social justice through increased understanding and fulfillment of rights and responsibilities with an emphasis on women and children. 7. Learning documented and shared and a sustainable livelihoods model developed than can be utilized with other boundary communities. <p style="text-align: right;">40</p>

Country / Project Title	Funding Organization Name, Address	Donor Award No & Amount Start & End Dates	<i>Project Description and Results Achieved</i>
Malawi <i>Food Security and Land Policy and Legislation Project for Malawi</i>	Joint Oxfam Malawi P/Bag 213, BLANTYRE MALAWI	MALA 46 £129,980.00 February 1, 2005 to February 1, 2007	<p>Description: Integrating Food Security into the Malawi Land Reform Programme and Civil Society Input into the Land Bill. The goal of the project was to strengthen rural poor people's participation in the land reform and implementation processes in an effort to promote sustainable food security at household level for rural poor masses in the country. The purpose of the project was to ensure that livelihoods of those who depend on land are secured.</p> <p>Results:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improved co-ordination and collaboration amongst Oxfam LISEP partners involved in the land reform and implementation processes. 2. Improved lobbying and advocacy skills of LISEP partners. 3. Improved knowledge and skills on issues in the Malawi National Land Policy. 4. Increase public awareness on the Malawi National Land Policy. 5. Formulation of pro-poor policies
Malawi <i>The Awareness to Action project</i>	Malawi Environmental Endowment Trust (MEET) P.O. Box 3053, BLANTYRE MALAWI	□285173.00 May 2007 to June 2010	<p>Description: Promote full and interactive participation of the youth in Natural Resource and Environmental Management in Malawi.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To build organizational capacity of WESM to implement nation wide Environmental Education Project 2. To increase student's knowledge of environmental issues and responses 3. To promote active participation of the youth in the management of environmental/natural resources micro projects <p>Results:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wildlife and environmental micro-projects identified and implemented throughout Malawi. 2. Conservation publications for micro projects and Resource books for quiz competition produced and distributed 3. New wildlife and environmental clubs established 4. Awards to winning wildlife clubs at district, regional and national level given 5. Wildlife clubs interest enhanced and club activities increased 6. Increased pass rates at JCE and MSCE for environmental related subjects 7. Increased understanding and participation of patrons in conservation of wildlife and other natural resources 8. Increased awareness of the values of sound environment and natural resources management to the general public through radio, TV and print media

Country / Project Title	Funding Organization Name, Address	Donor Award No & Amount Start & End Dates	<i>Project Description and Results Achieved</i>
<p>Malawi</p> <p>Sustainable Management of Indigenous Forests Project</p>	<p>Germany Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ)</p> <p>GTZ Mozambique www.gtz.de</p>	<p>Agreement No. 81030355</p> <p>1,000,000.00 (total for 10 years)</p> <p>May 1997-Dec 2006</p>	<p>Description: The overall objective was to improve forest management while addressing livelihoods needs of communities. The project purpose was to empower rural forest users to manage their forest resources sustainably by promoting communal and individual forest management and introducing sustainable income generating based activities from natural resources products.</p> <p>Specific Project Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Develop and implement methods and plans for sustainable use of natural resources What types of methods/plans specifically 2) Improve marketing of Non Timber Forest Products 3) Improve communication, transparency and benefit sharing among local communities How so? 4) Raise level of civic education 5) Install efficient reporting systems What type of systems? 6) Install independent management structure <p>Results:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Village forest areas and Village Natural resources Management Committees established 2) Community by-laws for forest management developed 3) Communal and individual tree nurseries established 4) Awareness campaigns on natural resources management and HIV & AIDS organized 5) Income Generating Activities from Non Timber Forest Products promoted 6) Land use plans developed and implemented 7) Independent communal company established 8) A natural resource management Trust formed

Country / Project Title	Funding Organization Name, Address	Donor Award No & Amount Start & End Dates	<i>Project Description and Results Achieved</i>
Malawi Sustainable Management of Natural Resources	Joint Oxfam Malawi P/Bag 213, BLANTYRE MALAWI	MALA 227 □126,345.25 March 2002 to May 06	<p>Description: The overall objective of the project was to manage natural resources sustainably to ensure improvement in livelihoods of rural communities in Neno South. The project purpose was build capacity of the communities to ensure sustainable and communal based management of natural resources in the Lisungwi area.</p> <p>Specific Objectives</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop the potential of Lisungwi area communities in sustainable trade of natural resource based products in order to improve livelihoods and reduce poverty 2. Develop and implement strategies for the integration of women and other marginalized groups in natural resources management. 3. To reduce the vulnerability and impact of HIV/AIDS affected households. 4. Community empowerment for sustainable management of natural resources <p>Results</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Viable enterprises developed and income generated by households in Lisungwi area. 2) Performance and impact monitoring tools for gender and case studies for dissemination developed; 3) Awareness meetings on the role of gender in development, including relevant legal rights issues carried out. 4) Women trained in business, resource mobilization and leadership; 5) Soil erosion through the facilitation of the adoption of soil and water conservation measures reduced and prevented. 6) Awareness meetings, which integrate VCT and positive living of HIV & AIDS infected peopled carried out. 7) Conduct survey to identify Vulnerable households identified and supported with appropriate IGAs; 8) Constitutions for VNRMCs formulated and Lisungwi Area Natural Resources Management Association formed.

Country / Project Title	Funding Organization Name, Address	Donor Award No & Amount Start & End Dates	<i>Project Description and Results Achieved</i>
Country Community Partnerships for Sustainable Resource Management (COMPASS II)	USAID through Development Alternatives Inc. (DAI). 7250 Woodmont Avenue, Ste.200, Bethesda, MD 20814, USA	Subcontract Agreement No. 4180-000-04S-002 Under USAID/DAI Prime Contract No : 690-C-00-04-00090-00 US\$475,671.00 July 1, 2004-Sept. 30 2008	Objectives: Increase the decentralization of natural resource management in Malawi; Enhance rural community capacity for managing natural resources in a sustainable manner Increase sales of natural resources-based products by rural households. Results: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Greater decentralization of key natural resource decision –making 2. Increased district-level capacity to support Community Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) 3. Improved CBNRM stakeholder coordination. 4. Increased capacity for natural resources management at the community level 5. Strengthened capacity of CBNRM service providers 6. Increased public awareness and understanding of CBNRM roles and opportunities 7. Strengthened knowledge, and accountability of Traditional Authorities and related officials in CBNRM. 8. Enhanced market access by entrepreneurs, rural households and community groups that produce natural resource-based products; 9. Production and harvesting opportunities for new natural resource-based products identified and actively exploited on a sustainable basis 10. Partnerships between communities and private sector developed and strengthened.

Country / Project Title	Funding Organization Name, Address	Donor Award No & Amount Start & End Dates	Project Description and Results Achieved
<p>Malawi</p> <p>Wildlife Utilization Raises Community Standards (WURCS)</p>	<p>National Lottery Charities Board through the International Centre for Conservation Education (ICCE), UK.</p> <p>Brocklebank Butts Lane Woodmancote Cheltenham GL52 4QH United Kingdom</p>	<p>REF : 1A000215</p> <p>£226,252.00</p> <p>July 1997 to 2004</p>	<p>Goal: <i>To improve the livelihoods of rural village community households by diversifying harvesting activities based on their existing natural resources and by introducing activities to provide additional income as well as improve the local environment.</i></p> <p>Results</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of more reliable and diverse local food sources of higher nutritional value 2. Greater access to resources for house construction, farming, traditional medicine and cooking fuel 3. Income generation from surplus food and resources 4. Access to social services including health, education, and local community services 5. Freeing girls to attend school by helping mothers to manage their own income-generation activities without help from children 6. A broader democratic process for local decision-making based on consensus building and involving all elements of the community in a system of sustainable resource harvesting

Country / Project Title	Funding Organization Name, Address	Donor Award No & Amount Start & End Dates	<i>Project Description and Results Achieved</i>
<p>Malawi Conservation and Development Opportunities from Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in the Communal Lands of Southern Africa</p>	<p>European Union through the Africa Resources Trust- ResourceAfrica Box 12639, Pretoria, 0028, South Africa</p>	<p>Project Ref : b&-6200/00-17/ENV/DEV. □70,854.00 November 1, 2001 to October 30, 2004</p>	<p>Description: The goal of the project is to increase the success of Community Based Natural Resources Management projects and activities in communal areas in Malawi, in particular, and Southern Africa in general. The purpose is to strengthen the capacity of Traditional Leaders, Community Based Organizations and Non-Governmental Organizations to enable them promote Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) initiatives within the context of the Malawi National Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (MNPRSP), and Malawi Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (MBSAPs), and under the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity and related instruments.</p> <p>Results:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project Management structures for the implementation of the project established and strengthened 2. Functional Southern African Forum for communities, Traditional leaders and NGOs/CBOs established 3. Increased knowledge and awareness amongst selected NGOs, CBOs and Traditional leaders of CBD and other related instruments, provisions, decisions and processes relevant to CBNRM initiatives in Southern Africa 4. Adequate and effective participation of selected traditional leaders, NGOs and CBOs in CBNRM policy planning at the national level including the development of BSAPs and/or NSSDs coordinated with an emphasis on establishing appropriate land tenure regimes and user rights 5. Development and promotion of Southern African policy positions on CBD/ CBNRM issues and related instruments 6. Increased awareness and participation of the Traditional leaders, NGOs and CBOs at CBD COP meetings and related conventions and greater awareness within the CBD and international conservation community of the constraints, needs and promotion of Southern African policy positions.

Country / Project Title	Funding Organization Name, Address	Donor Award No & Amount Start & End Dates	<i>Project Description and Results Achieved</i>
<p>Malawi</p> <p>Enhancing Local Capacities for Sustainable Biodiversity Action in Africa- (Implemented in Nkhotakota Wildlife Reserve in Malawi)</p>	<p>GEF/UNDP through BirdLife International</p> <p>Birdlife Africa Partnership Secretariat, P.O. Box 3502, 00100, Nairobi, Kenya</p>	<p>Project Number : PIMS 3125</p> <p>US\$46700.00</p> <p>March 31, 2006 to December 2006</p>	<p>Description: To improve the capacity of civil society and government to work in partnership to manage Protected Areas, particularly small sites currently receiving sub-optimal conservation management attention.</p> <p>Results:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased local stakeholder engagement and action to broaden and strengthen local constituencies for conservation through the formation, development and strengthening of <i>Site Support Groups (SSGs)</i>. 2. Increased capacity in the conservation community at national level -National NGOs were provided with tools and information to provide direct support to the Site Support groups and to take conservation action at high biodiversity sites. 3. Strengthened enabling environment. Support will be provided to strengthen the enabling environment for government- NGO- community partnerships, through capacity building at the systemic level. 4. Increased awareness, strengthened partnerships and improved information management for site conservation at the local, national and regional levels in all participating countries.

(7) Publications (list)

Publication: Journals or newsletter

- (a) *NYALA*: A journal of Malawi Natural History and Conservation, Published every two years
- (b) *Nantchengwa*: An Environmental and Conservation Newsletter for Schools, Published three times a year
- (c) WESM News: Six monthly Newsletters for WESM
- (d) Branch Newsletters: Monthly Newsletters published by various WESM branches
- (e) Annual Report: published once a year

WESM has published books on several themes such as:

- Trees of Malawi
- Biological Diversity of Malawi
- Chuma Chobisika (An alternative livelihood strategies resource book, a community toolbox)
- Flowers of Malawi
- Birds of Malawi
- Guinea Fowl Rearing
- Beekeeping Booklet
- Snakes of Malawi
- Tree Nursery Booklet

- A Resource Book for Wildlife Environmental Clubs in Malawi, Learning for sustainable development in Malawi
- Patrons Guide

WESM has also published “How to series”; e.g. How to establish a Wildlife Club, and Tool boxes on Sanitation, Environmental Rally, Cleaning your town, etc.

(8) Annual Budget (last completed year, current year) and Sources of Revenue (list sources with amounts)

I. Expected Income for 2010

No	Description	Total (Malawi Kwacha)
A	HQ Fundraising income	
1	Calendar sales 2010	1100000
2	Calendar sales 2011	1000000
3	Consultancies	800000
4	Beekeeping equipment sales	800000
5	WESM EPU Sales	3,626,000
6	Fixed asset sales	0
7	Mudi Tree Seedlings sales	1730000
8	Gross Shop sales	750000
9	Corporate & Company membership	130000
10	Other income (donations & contributions)	21000
11	Interest received	1200
	Sub total	9958200
B	Project contributions	
12	Blantyre Branch contributions	242000
13	Christian Aid- Mwanza Project	1914000
14	European Union- Non State Actors	4300000
15	EU Mkhumba Project	3457429.37
16	MEET-EE Quiz Competition & Microprojects	198000
17	USAID- MOBI+LISE Mulanje Project	6814278
18	World Bank -GEF Project PPG	1200000
19	WWF -Norway CBNRM-MOMS Program	50000
	Sub total	18175707.37
	Sub total (A + B)	28,133,907
C	Projects Income	
21	Christian Aid/ICCO Mwanza Project	7,494,000
22	European Commission- Non State Actors Programme	6,713,592
23	European Commission Mkhumba Project	36,568,928
24	MEET-EE Quiz Competition & Micro-projects	4,576,692
25	USAID- MOBI+LISE Mulanje Project	40,123,191
26	World Bank -GEF Project PPG	10,675,000
27	WWF -Norway CBNRM-MOMS Program	1,100,000
	Sub total	107,251,403
	Grand total budget (A+B+C)	135,385,310

II. Expected Expenditure for 2010

No	Description	Total (Malawi Kwacha)
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A	HQ Expenses	
1	Calendar costs 2010	3052900
2	Calendar costs 2011	1000000
3	Consultancy costs	300000
4	Beekeeping equipment costs	630000
5	WESM EPU costs	2,225,000
6	Fixed asset costs- adverts	0
7	Mudi Tree Nursery production costs	165,867
8	Mudi - Salaries & Benefits	1676400
9	Mudi Nursery Fuel for operations	79,200
10	Gross Shop costs	525000
11	Electriciy bills	108000
12	Telephone bills	960000
13	E-mail and internet costs	72000
15	Water Bills	60000
16	City Rates	135000
17	Stationery & office consumables	160000
18	CONGOMA Membership	25000
19	IUCN Membership	66000
20	NGO Board Membership	7500
21	CURE Membership	10000
22	MV Fuel (ED, AEEC, Nellie)	670800
23	MV Repairs & Maintenance	300000
24	Board Meetings	700000
25	National Annual General meeting	550000
26	Mudi Operation Costs	84000
27	Fuel Lawn mower & Maintenance	30000
28	Seasonal Labour	40000
29	Staff salaries and Benefits	8580000
30	Staff Training	125000
31	Travel Costs Administration	120000
32	Audit Fee	700000
33	Assets Depreciation	1920000
34	Insurance cover- vehicle, equipment & staff	300000
35	Repair of Office Equipment	60000
	Sub total	25437666.96
	VARIANCE (A+B)- Hq Expenses	2,696,240
B	Projects Expenditure	0
36	Christian Aid/ICCO Mwanza Project	7,494,000
37	European Union- Non State Actors	6,713,592
38	EU Mkhumba Project	36,568,928
39	MEET-EE Quiz Competition & Micro-projects	4,576,692
40	USAID- MOBI+LISE Mulanje Project	40,123,191
41	World Bank -GEF Project	10,675,000
42	WWF -Norway CBNRM-MOMS Program	1,100,000
	Sub total	107,251,403
	Grand total expenditure	132,689,070
	Variance (Income over Expenditure)	2,696,240

Budget for 2009

	Income	Total (MK)
1	Mudi sales	937,095.00
2	Shop sales	1,133,398.00
3	Calendar - Sales	1,665,226.00
	- Debtors (2008 Sales)	1,486,120.00
4	Blantyre Branch contributions	294,637.35
5	Other income	164,789.46
6	Project contributions (salaries, telephone & internet)	9,254,893.97
7	Investments	-
8	Membership	110,000.00
9	Consultancy Income	536,040.69
10	Short term loans	4,551,994.01
11	Donations	-
12	Asset Disposal	950,000.00
	Income for Specific Projects	
13	WWF-Norway MOMS Program	1,104,000
14	European Commission -Mkhumba	18,000,000
15	MEET Quiz Project	6,600,000
16	European Centre for Underutilized Crops	1,100,000
17	Christian Aid	10,200,000
18	European Commission- Non State Actors	21,600,000
19	WWF-USA HIV / AIDS Study	460,000
	Total (Malawi Kwacha)	80,148,194.48

(9) Experience with managing grant-financed projects (please provide a list of grant amounts, purposes, status of the project(s) and grantors for any grants received during the last 3 years)

No.	Donor	Description of Project	Amount	Period of Implementation	Status /Other Comments
1	Malawi Environmental Endowment Trust (MEET)	National Awareness on Environmental Education through Quiz and Micro Projects	MK13,210,000.00	2007 to 2010	On-going.
2	WWF & Norway Government	CBNRM (Management Oriented Monitoring Systems (MOMS)	US\$50,000.00	Nov-Dec 2009	Finished in February 2010. Possibility of continuing in 2010
3	European Commission	Mkhumba Boundary Communities Livelihoods Improvement Project	□1,173,541.00	January 2006 – December 2011	On going. Other Partners: Concern Universal and Mount Mulanje Conservation Trust
4	European Commission- Non State Actors Programme	Internal Capacity Building of WESM for effective programme implementation in Malawi	MK21,996,680.69	1 st July 2009 to 31 st Dec 2010	On going

5	Christian Aid	Mwanza River Catchment Natural Resource Management Project	£90,000.00	2 years November 2008 to October 2010	On going.
6	United States Agency for International Development	The Mountain Biodiversity Increases Livelihood Security (MOBI+LISE) Project The project seeks to work together with neighbouring communities around the Mulanje Mountain and partners to achieve agricultural diversification and intensification, local valued-added processing, markets development and sustainable natural resource utilization.	US\$3,000,000.00	1 st January 2010 to December 2013	A joint with MMCT, CU and WESM) to cover Mount Mulanje Forest Reserve

(10) Administration and accounting-control procedures; current auditing arrangements

Governance and Organization: The Society is governed by the National Management Board who advises the Secretariat on strategic and tactic plans, approves budgets, and ensures that the Organization is run professionally and sustainably. See list of current Society Board Members above. The Secretariat, comprised of mainly young Malawians, is very dynamic, professional and highly innovative.

Finance and Administration Committee: The Finance and Administration Committee is responsible for advising Management Team ensures that the Society scarce resources (finances, assets and personnel) are efficiently and effectively managed and administrated. The duties of the Committee are to:

- 1 assist the Secretariat's Management in decision making on financial and administration matters of the Society
- 2 advise the Secretariat on the efficient management and administration of Society financial and other resources;
- 3 Regularly review the financial status of the Society at large and provide feedback to Management and Board for action.

Auditing arrangements: WESM appoints an Auditor every year to audit its accounts. WESM accounts have been audited annually by Graham Carr & Company since 2001 until present.

Accounting, Operational Controls and Technical Skills:

WESM has professional staff doing accounting work very competently. Operational controls such as:

- a) Vehicle Administrative Regulations/Rules Manual;
- b) Telephone Use, Fax and E-mail Use Manual;
- c) Treasurer's Manual (Comprising all forms associated with finances).

All documents are available at WESM offices for review.

(11) Description of how the institutional procures and contracts for goods, services and works (including individuals responsible, governing rules/regulations and decision-making process)

WESM has developed Procurement Guidelines (available for review at the organization offices), which set out the steps and conditions that have to be followed by WESM staff and members to acquire goods and

services so that the objectives of WESM can be fulfilled efficiently and effectively. The guidelines were developed as part of WESM's efforts to separate duties and to prevent any attempts to misuse funds of the organization.

The objectives of the procurement policy are to:

- Help WESM to make effective and efficient use of resources to achieve its objectives and fulfill commitments to its stakeholders;
- Assist WESM to be more accountable to donors and other stakeholders; and
- Assist WESM to gain respect and confidence of funding agencies, partners and those that are served by WESM.

(12) Contact Persons:

Mr Daulos D.C. Mauambeta

Mr Samuel Kamoto

Miss Nellie Yalaukani

Executive Director

Environmental Education and Communications Director

Accountant

ANNEX I: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF Trust Fund or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up): If non-grant instrument is included in the project, please provide calendar of expected reflows to GEF Trust Fund and/or GEF Agency.

N/A

ANNEX J: PROJECT DISBURSEMENT TABLE

Disbursement Schedule

GEF	Y1	Y2	Y3	Total
Cp. 1	280,488	240,771	129,241	650,500
Cp. 2	52,500	12,500	45,000	110,000
Cp. 3	0	0	0	0
Cp. 4	24,250	20,750	39,500	84,500
Total	357,238	274,021	213,741	845,000

ANNEX K: PROCUREMENT OF GOODS, SERVICES AND WORKS

This Annex provides the requested information at the time the Brief is submitted to the Bank for procurement of goods, services and works.

Category	Amount (US\$)	Competitive selection (x)	Non competitive selection (y)
1. Goods			
One 4X4 and two motorcycles	100,000		UNOPS
Office equipment (computer)	35,000	Shopping	
Field equipment (MET stations, GPS units, radios, backpacks)	100,000	Shopping	
Workshop materials	50,000	Shopping	Sole Source
Fuel	35,000		Sole Source
2. Works			
Construction materials (one scout camp, sign posts, trails, information boards)	100,000	Shopping	
3. Services			
Construction foremen and construction workers	50,000	Shopping	Sole Source
Consultants	394,382	QS	
Auditors	57,201	LCS	
4. Other			
(a) travel expenses			

(x) This column identifies all items from the above table that will be obtained through a competitive selection process. For the processes for purchasing goods, works and services on competitive bases see chapter 11 of Administration manual (shopping, selection of services on quality etc).

(y) This column identifies items that cannot be procured competitively but must be purchased through direct contracting (goods and works) or selected through single source procedures (services).

This is appropriate because, as indicated in section II-G, a medium level risk was identified related to the possibility that WESM’s current structure and resources are inadequate to absorb the additional procurement work necessary to deliver the project¹¹. To mitigate this risk, the preparation phase resulted in reviews of the financial and procurement system. Recommendations were developed and should be implemented before project effectiveness. The fact that WESM has good long term experience in implementing donor supported projects (see Annex H) also contributes to risk mitigation.

¹¹ For Single Source Selection, the reasoning can be: It presents a clear advantage over competition in this case because (select)
 (a) it is a tasks that represent a natural continuation of previous work carried out / extension of an existing contract for goods or works when the initial contract has been awarded in accordance with procedures acceptable to the Bank
 (b) it is a very small assignment/contract,
 (c) there is only one firm/supplier is qualified / has experience of exceptional worth for the assignment,
 (d) it is standardized equipment or spare parts that must be compatible with existing equipment.

ANNEX L: SIGNED COPY OF SUMMARY OF APPLICABLE POLICIES

SUMMARY OF APPLICABLE POLICIES

A. About the Project

Please read the attached summary relating to each OD/OP and indicate in the box provided if your project is likely to involve any of the following issues:

[X] *OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment*

Bank policy establishes procedures for the environmental assessment (EA) of Bank lending operations, including GEF projects, or GEF components of Bank projects. EA is an important instrument to help countries achieve sustainable development, through preventing and/or mitigating any harmful consequences of project activities. All projects must be screened to determine the appropriate level of EA. The most rigorous EA process is used for a project which is likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts, such as impacts that are sensitive, diverse or unprecedented or that affect an area broader than the sites or facilities subject to physical works. If the environmental impacts are less adverse (e.g. site specific, reversible and subject to satisfactory mitigation measures), a less exhaustive form of EA is required. If the project has no, or minimal, adverse environmental impacts, no EA is required.

[X] *OP/BP/GP 4.04 Natural Habitats*

The Bank supports the protection, maintenance, and rehabilitation of natural habitats. The Bank does not finance projects that involve the conversion of designated critical natural habitats. Where no feasible alternatives exist for projects that convert natural habitats, mitigation and restoration are included in the project to minimize habitat loss. In addition, the Bank may require that the project include the establishment and maintenance of an ecologically similar compensatory area.

[] *OP 4.07 Water Resources Management*

The policy promotes economically viable, environmentally sustainable and socially equitable management of water resources. It includes the provision of potable water, sanitation facilities, flood control, and water for productive activities. Among priority areas for Bank assistance and involvement are the development of a comprehensive framework for designing water resource investments, policies, and institutions; adoption of appropriate pricing and incentive policies for water resources; decentralization of water service delivery, restoration and preservation of aquatic ecosystems against overexploitation of groundwater resources; avoidance of water quality problems associated with irrigation investments, and establishment of strong legal and regulatory framework to enforce policies. Bank lending is limited to operations that do not draw additionally on water resources.

[] *OD 4.20 Indigenous Peoples (to be issued as OP/BP/GP 4.10)*

This policy ensures that indigenous peoples, defined as social groups whose social and cultural identity is distinct from that of the dominant society and makes them vulnerable to being disadvantaged in the development process, benefit from proposed project activities. It also ensures that potentially adverse effects of proposed projects on indigenous people are avoided or mitigated. For Medium-Size Projects, if indigenous peoples do not receive explicit benefits from the project, then in some cases, an indigenous peoples' development plan will be prepared, with full and informed participation of the indigenous peoples, to ensure that they receive culturally appropriate benefits and to provide a framework for their participation in project activities.

[X] *OD 4.30 Involuntary Resettlement (to be issued as OP/BP/GP 4.12)*

This document outlines the Bank policy and procedures covering Bank staff and recipient's responsibilities in operations involving involuntary resettlement. Involuntary resettlement should be avoided or minimized where feasible. Any operation that involves involuntary land acquisition is reviewed for potential resettlement requirements early in the project cycle to protect the livelihood of people who lose their land, their houses, or both. The objective of the Bank's resettlement policy is to assist displaced persons in their efforts to restore or improve former living standards and earning capacity. To achieve this objective, the grant recipient is required to prepare and carry out resettlement plans or development programs. For these reasons, it is unlikely that Medium-Size Project grants funding would be available for projects involving involuntary resettlement.

[X] *OP/GP4.36 Forestry*

Bank operations in the forest sector aim to reduce deforestation, enhance the environmental contribution of forested areas, promote afforestation, reduce poverty, and encourage economic development. The Bank expects governments to have adequate provisions in place for conserving protected areas and critical watersheds, as well as for establishing environmental guidelines and monitoring procedures. The Bank does not provide financing for logging in primary tropical moist forests.

[] *OP 7.50 Projects on International Waterways*

The Bank recognizes that projects involving the use of international waterways for development purposes may affect relations between the Bank and its clients and also between states, whether members of the Bank or not. Any proposed project's potential to harm the interests of other riparian states through deprivation of water, pollution, or otherwise is determined and affected riparian states are notified, in principle, by the government of the country in which the project will be implemented. The Bank attaches great importance to riparian states making appropriate agreements or arrangements for the use and protection of the waterway.

[] *OP/BP/GP 7.60 Projects in Disputed Areas*

In order not to prejudice the position of any state where a proposed project is located in an area the ownership of which is disputed between governments, such a project may normally only proceed if all the governments concerned agree that, pending settlement of the dispute, the project may go forward without prejudice to the final settlement.

[X] *OPN 11.03 Management of Cultural Property in Bank-Financed Projects (to be issued as OP/BP/GP 4.11 under the title Cultural Property)*

The Bank's general policy regarding cultural properties is to assist in their preservation and avoid their elimination. Normally, the Bank declines to finance projects that will significantly damage non-replicable cultural property, and it assists only projects that are sited or designed so as to prevent such damage.

[X] *BP 17.50 - Annex A Application of the Bank's Disclosure Policy to Projects under the Global Environment Facility*

This document describes the Bank policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of information for projects financed or co-financed under the GEF.

The project is classified as a category B operation since all envisaged environmental and social impacts will be localized, minimal, short term and can be appropriately mitigated. To ensure overall compliance with national laws and Bank safeguard policies, an Environmental and Social Management Framework and a Process Framework are being prepared for the project identifying the positive and potentially adverse environmental and social impacts that may be generated by project investments as well as the appropriate mitigation measures.

Environmental impacts will be primarily related to the construction and/or renovation of small feeder gravel roads in the reserve, construction and rehabilitation of scout camps and construction of other small infrastructure; increased human and vehicle transit through tourism activities; and solid waste (non-hazardous) and sanitation management. The ESMF will specifically address issues associated with mitigating any and all potential impacts on and issues associated with the Bank's Natural Habitats, Forests, Pest Management and Physical Cultural Resources Policies, all of which are triggered by this project.

Social impacts are likely to be related to enhanced control of the use of the reserve's natural resources to ensure ecological sustainability, potentially reducing the current volume of resources removed from the reserve by communities. Positive social impacts would stem from the sustainable use of natural resources, resulting in the permanent availability of target resources; increased local employment opportunities and, therefore, increased income (and alternative livelihoods) for local communities bordering the reserve through or as a result of reserve activities; as well as through the benefit-sharing scheme to be implemented to share reserve income with these communities; and reduced health risk as a result of the tsetse fly control program.

It is important to note, however, that the project will not contribute to nor be associated with displacement of any persons nor with loss of land. As such, neither a Resettlement Policy Framework nor a Resettlement Action Plan will be prepared for this operation. Rather the project will prepare a Process Framework to guide DNPW and WESM in handling issues associated with resource protection and law enforcement efforts that may restrict access to some natural resources from (mostly illegal) users.

The ESMF and associated Process Framework will be published in Malawi and in the InfoShop at least 21 days prior to World Bank approval of the project as per MSP processing guidelines.

B. About Your Organization

Please read the document entitled “Financial Management Systems, Reporting and Auditing for Bank-GEF Medium-Size Projects”, and confirm below whether your organization currently meets these requirements. In case of doubt please contact your local World Bank office.

I, Mr. Daulos D. C. Mauambeta (being the properly authorized representative of WESM), verify that the project described in the proposal dated June 15, 2010 complies with the Operational Policies and Directives of the World Bank, including the public consultation and participation obligations as described in the GEF policy on public involvement in GEF-financed projects, and will ensure compliance throughout the life of the project. I also confirm that my organization meets the World Bank’s requirements for financial accounting, reporting and external auditing. I am aware of the World Bank's policy on disclosure of information and, on behalf of my organization, I do not object to project-related information being treated in accordance with that policy.

ANNEX M: STAKEHOLDER MATRIX – MALAWI

Stakeholder type	Key Stakeholder	Interest in the project
Central Government	Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Protected Area (PA) Authority for Nkhotakota Wildlife Reserve b. Mandated to protect Malawi's wildlife resources and regulate their use through the National Parks and Wildlife Act (2004); and the Wildlife Policy (2000) c. Promote collaborative management and private partner participation in wildlife management and tourism development with local communities, the private sector, other government institutions, NGOs and the international aid agencies. d. Serves as the regulatory and authorizing body on wildlife related issues. e. Responsible for environmental impact assessment procedures when proposals, plans or projects are likely to have an impact on wildlife; f. To collect revenue and help develop a broad wildlife-based economy. g. Oversee the sustainable management of wetlands' wildlife resources, biodiversity and ecological systems for the benefit of Malawians and the international community. h. Handle wildlife-human conflict.
	Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. GEF Operational Focal Point and current Chair of the GEF Southern Africa Region b. Convenes and coordinates the GEF National Steering Committee Meeting and the Biodiversity National Steering Committee Meeting c. Lead government department for coordinating the development, revision and implementation of all environmental laws and policies in Malawi d. Coordinate Malawi's involvement in international agreements, treaties and protocols to which the country is party e. Coordinate Malawi's involvement in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan f. Responsible for enforcing regulations on environmental impact assessment for any development and ensuring harmonization of all other policies that impact on biodiversity conservation in Malawi
	Department of Tourism (DoT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Setting tourism standards for Malawi and enforces and monitors compliance b. Diversification, marketing and promotion of Malawi's tourism c. Development of Tourism policy, laws and strategies for Malawi
	Department of Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Responsible for co-management of forestry reserves adjacent to Nkhotakota Wildlife Reserve through Village Natural Resources Management Committees (VNRMCs) b. Responsible authority for issuing permits and licences for gathering and trading in forest and non -timber forest products
	Department of Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Responsible for fisheries co-management through Beach Village Committees especially along the Bua River.
	Department of Treasury, Ministry of Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. GEF Political Focal point b. Responsible for allocating funding to Government Departments c. Deals with bi-lateral and multilateral funding arrangements
	Department of Animal Health and Livestock Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Surveillance of wild water-birds, especially within the context of avian influenza monitoring b. Responsible for monitoring Tsetse fly
	Museums of Malawi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Promote ornithological and fauna research activities by professors and students

Government Agencies	University of Malawi	
	National Botanical Gardens of Malawi (NHBG)	a. Interested in research activities of flora
Local Donors	Malawi Endowment Environmental Trust (MEET)	a. Supports conservation and environmental projects in Malawi b. Might be interested to finance the rehabilitation of Bua River from its source. c. Might be interested to support fencing of Nkhotakota Wildlife Reserve
Local Government	Nkhotakota District Assembly	d. Oversees all development plans in the district under the national decentralization policy e. Responsible for development of environmental action plans f. Responsible for writing state of environment report g. Responsible for allocation of district development funds h. Responsible for coordination of government departments activities
International Organizations	World Bank	a. GEF Implementing Agency in Malawi for this project
	Total Land Care Malawi(TLC)	a) Promotes natural resource management and food security interventions among smaller holder farming communities to improve agricultural production and rural livelihood. b) TLC is currently implementing these development initiatives through partnerships with international donors, the private sector, government and non governmental organizations. c) In Nkhotakota, TLC is implementing the Kulera Project that covers the border zone of Nkhotakota Wildlife Reserve reaching communities engaged in natural resources management. d) TLC is implementing a Climate Change Adaptation Project around Nkhotakota Wildlife Reserve
Private sector	Nkhota-kota Pottery and Lodge	a. Private Local Tour Operator taking tourists to Nkhotakota Wildlife Reserve b. Maintains two lodges sleeping eight and ten visitors c. Plans to expand operations d. Enjoys good working relationship with NWR staff. e. Has keen interest to develop NWR
	Bua Lodge	a. Operates a Lodge within Nkhotakota Wildlife Reserve b. Investing in infrastructure development within the Reserve
	Tongole Lodge	a. Operates a Lodge within Nkhotakota Wildlife Reserve b. Investing in infrastructure development within the Reserve
Traditional Leaders and Local Communities	Traditional Leaders	a. Project beneficiaries b. Contact points at village level and responsible for information dissemination, conflict resolution, settlement of disputes
Community Based Organizations	Bua North Fisheries Association Bua South Fisheries Association Natural Resources	a. Implementation of specific activities around the wildlife reserve b. Monitoring and enforcement of regulations c. Oversight of co-management activities d. Responsible for benefit sharing and resource allocation to rest of the communities

	Management Associations and Beach Village Committees	
Media	Nkhotakota Community Radio Station	Mass communication and dissemination of project activities to the general public
	Malawi Broadcasting Corporation	
	Zodiac Broadcasting Station (ZBS)	
	Various Private Radio Stations	
	Television Malawi	
	Newspapers: Nation & Daily Times	

ANNEX N: MANAGEMENT ORIENTED MONITORING SYSTEM – MOMS

Background:

In 2000, certain institutions in the Community Based Natural Resources Management (CBNRM) program in Namibia began piloting a new approach to community-based monitoring in communal conservancies under a country-specific legal framework. Known locally as the 'Event Book', it slowly began to gain wider acceptance as an appropriate monitoring approach for local-level adaptive management. This approach, more correctly referred to as MOMS (Management Orientated Monitoring Systems) spread to a number of national parks in Namibia where it became known as the 'Incident Book'.

A number of senior decision makers from Zambia, Mozambique and Botswana visited Namibia and expressed an interest in exploring similar approaches in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region. This was done in order to quantify the performance of CBNRM in the region which would depend on data aggregated from numerous Community Based Organizations (CBOs) in the region. MOMS provide the grass-roots data collection engine for higher-level performance monitoring.

Meaning of MOMS:

"Management Orientated Monitoring System" MOMS is a system that gathers and provides critical information to the people responsible for local level adaptive management.

MOMS aim to:

- ⑨ collect information in a simple, user-friendly and practical way
- ⑨ provide a way of analyzing information that can be done by any officer and not just at senior levels
- ⑨ improve reporting methods
- ⑨ allow data to be archived in an orderly way so that it can be accessed easily

The operational principles of MOMS are:

- (i) Managers/communities decide what they need to monitor
- (ii) Data collection, analysis and archiving is undertaken locally
- (iii) The technical team only supports the process

MOMS doesn't decide what should be monitored – it's a tool used to facilitate monitoring.

Essentially, MOMS is the managers monitoring/information system. This is different from Research Monitoring and Performance Monitoring.

To facilitate local customization, yet still provide a standardized and rigorous methodology, the system is modularized by topic or theme where land managers can select whatever topics are relevant to their areas. MOMS (Management Orientated Monitoring Systems) can also be viewed as Monitoring Orientated Management Systems, more commonly referred to as Adaptive management. Consequently, MOMS is both a monitoring system and a management system.

MOMS in Malawi

In Malawi, MOMS was introduced in 2007 and is operational at eight sites including Liwonde National Park. It is being used to collect data on animals, crop damage, poaching and illegal activities, tourists, revenue collection, and other modules.

ANNEX O: ACRONYMS

A/R	Afforestation and Reforestation
DNPW	Department of National Parks and Wildlife
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GIS	Geographic Information System
GoM	Government of Malawi
GPS	Global Positioning System
HQ	Headquarter
MACC	Management for Adaptation of Rural Communities to Climate Change Project
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEET	Malawian Environmental Endowment Trust
METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTWC	Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Culture
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NWR	Nkhotakota Wildlife Reserve
PA	Protected Area
PF	Process Framework
PIF	Project Identification Form
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PPP	Public Private Partnership
REDD	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
TA	Technical Assistance
TCA	Tourism Concession Agreement
TFCA	Transfrontier Conservation Area
TLC	Total Land Care
USAID	United States Development Aid Agency
WB	World Bank
WESM	Wildlife and Environmental Society of Malawi

ANNEX P: REFERENCES

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