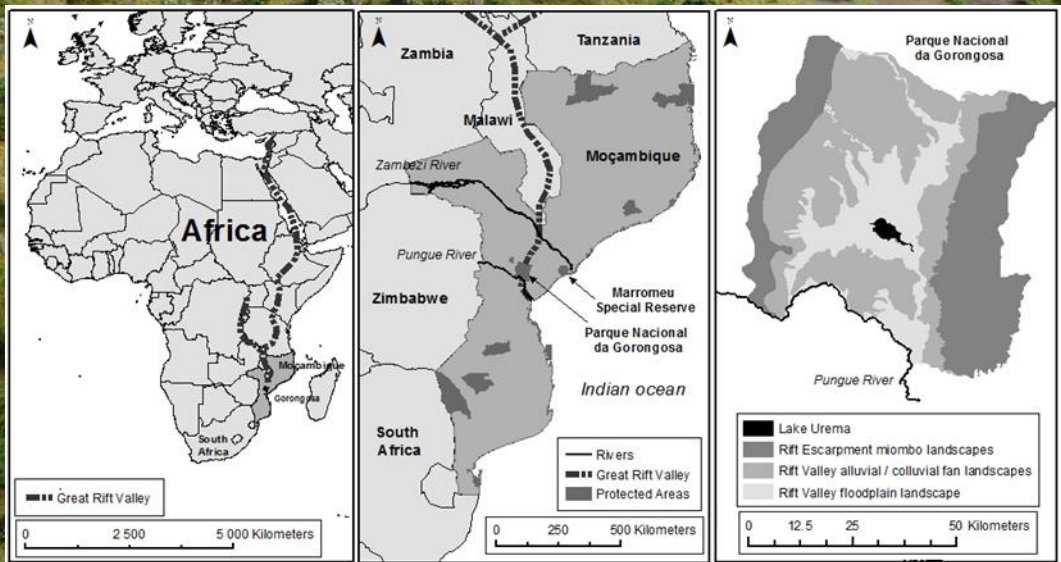




**SADC TFCA Network Symposium on 'Conservation,  
Collaboration and Management Support', 4-6 July 2016,  
Gaborone, Botswana**



**4000 km<sup>2</sup> at the terminus of the Great Rift**



Gorongosa named a National Park in 1960

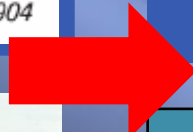


*"... this sojourn by the Sungue (Urema Plains) will remain one of the most vivid of my memories. The thousands of animals, scattered over the arid plains, the flocks of wading, web-footed, and many other kinds of birds which fly over at sunrise to feed; the peaceful, solemn, yet imposing landscape, bounded on the blue horizon by the mountains of Gorongosa and Chiringoma; all these things will remain graven on my memory".*

W. VASSE  
Hunter-naturalist  
1904

An aerial census of the rift valley floor of the Gorongosa National Park was completed over 4 days in June, 1994. The results reveal a catastrophic decline in the large herbivore population. Buffalo, hippopotamus and wildebeest appear to have been eliminated from the Gorongosa National Park and populations of other formerly abundant species such as elephant, hartebeest, waterbuck and zebra were at densities of approximately one animal per ten square kilometers. Carcasses seen on the survey were old (> 5 yrs) suggesting that the major declines in species such as buffalo, elephant and hippo had taken place before 1990 .

From: Cummings et al. 1994). Cumming DHM, Mackie C, Magane S & Taylor RD (1994) Aerial census of large herbivores in the Gorongosa National Park and the Marromeu area of the Zambezi delta in Mozambique: June, 1994. IUCN, WWF and DNFFB.



Species	1972 estimate	2000 estimate	Loss 1972 – 2000
Buffalo	14 000	<100	>99%
Elephant	2 500	<250	>92%
Hippo	3 500	<150	>97%
Waterbuck	3 500	<900	>70%
Zebra	3 500	<20	>99%
Blue wildebeest	6 500	<20	>99%
Sable antelope	700	<75	>85%
Lichtenstein hartebeest	800	<50	>90%
Lion	200	?	?

## TIME LINE

- 1920 – Cotton farm
- 1935 - Hunting reserve
- 1960 proclamation as a National Park
- 1974 Liberation from colonial rule
- 1981 – 1992 Civil War
- 1994-1996 European Union – funded recovery intervention
- 1997-2011 African Bank – funded recovery initiative
- 2004 Involvement of the Gregory C. Carr foundation and signing of the Long term Agreement (LTA) between the Gorongosa Restoration Project and the Mozambican Government in 2008
- 2010 Proclamation of Gorongosa Mountain as part of the National Park



### **AGREEMENT FOR THE LONG TERM ADMINISTRATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK OF GORONGOSA**

Between,

**THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE  
HEREIN REPRESENTED BY THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM**

And,

**THE GREGORY C. CARR FOUNDATION**

## KEY ASPECTS OF THE LTA

- 20 year duration (starting 2008)
- Minimum annual contribution by Greg Carr of \$ 1.2 million
- All staff seconded to the project
- Management structure and responsibilities clearly defined
- Requirement for community beneficiation
- Requirement for local capacity building
- Role of Science defined

## KEY IMPLEMENTATION

- Local NGO – Gorongosa Restoration Project
- Human Development / Conservation project
  - Inward look (law enforcement/biodiversity/research)
  - Outward look (health, agriculture, education, ...)
- The Park as an engine of economic growth

4.2. The Park Management Team will receive governance, guidance and direction on a daily basis from the Oversight Committee. The Oversight Committee will consist of one representative appointed by the Minister of Tourism and one representative appointed by the President of the Carr Foundation and will meet with the Park Management Team regularly to review Park activities.

4.9.1. The Park Management Team shall have the individual and collective responsibility for the daily management of the Park, and the overall responsibility for the administration of the Park. It shall meet no less than once per month to review progress of the annual Park

8.1. An important objective of this Agreement is to benefit the Communities located near the Park, and more broadly, the citizens of Sofala Province, through the development of the Park. Therefore, a Department of Community Relations shall be established that will be responsible for managing the liaison with the Communities and with the Provincial authorities.

9.1. An Education and Training Department shall be established to, on the one hand, manage the Gorongosa Professional Training Center and, on the other, to develop courses of capacity building and formation in the areas of conservation and management of natural resources, as well as technical and professional, to personnel and workers of the national conservation areas to be administered at the Gorongosa Professional Training Center.

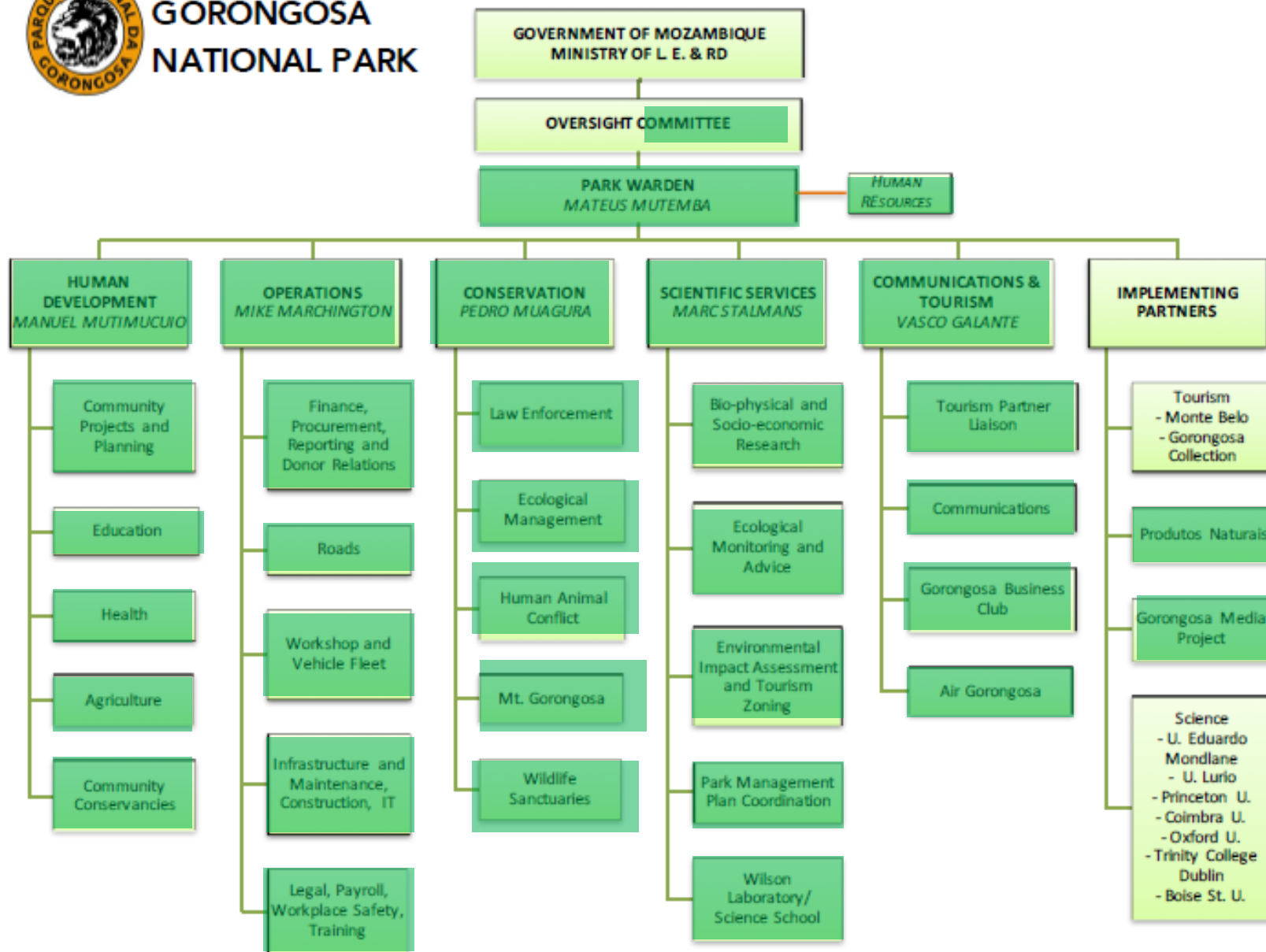
10.5. All Employees integrated as provided for in clause 10.2, shall be seconded to the Carr Foundation under the terms of Article 83° of the Public Servants Statute for the duration of this Agreement, and must receive no less favourable terms and conditions of employment than they enjoyed prior to being seconded.

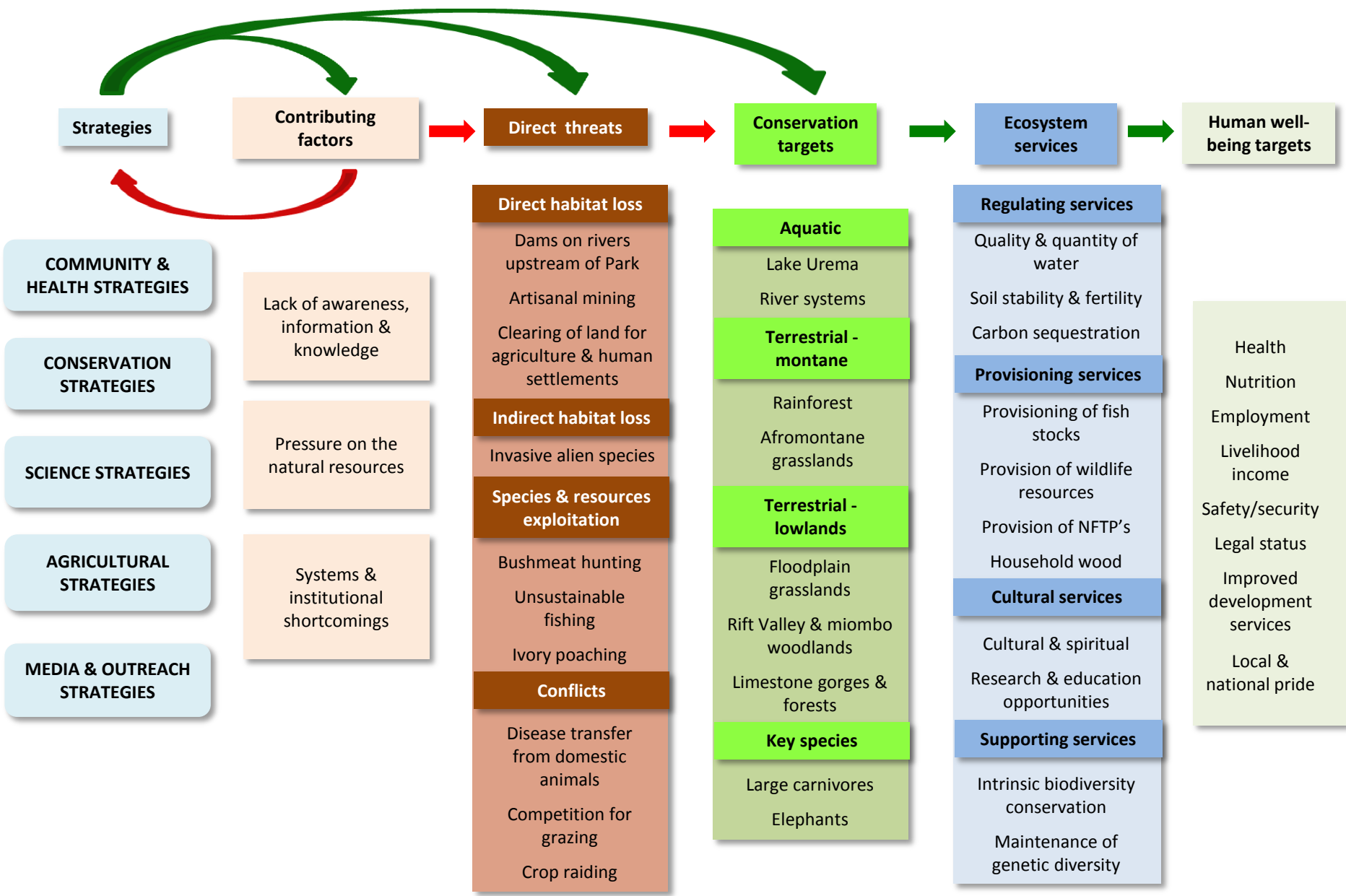
13.9. In order to meet its obligations under the present Agreement, the Carr Foundation shall commit a minimum of USD1.200.000, 00 (one million and two hundred thousand American Dollars) annually for the whole period of duration of the present Agreement, to fund the activities agreed upon in support of the Gorongosa National Park restoration project.

13.14. MITUR shall be responsible for the contribution of a defined annual amount equal to the 2005 operating budget for the Park, as is reflected in the General State Budget. The said amount equal to USD 158.000 (one hundred and fifty eight thousand American Dollars) will be allowed to decrease starting in 2007 with final year MITUR obligated contribution terminating in 2014.



# GORONGOSA NATIONAL PARK





Strategies

Contributing factors

Direct threats

Conservation targets

Ecosystem services

Human well-being targets

COMMUNITY & HEALTH STRATEGIES

CONSERVATION STRATEGIES

SCIENCE STRATEGIES

AGRICULTURAL STRATEGIES

MEDIA & OUTREACH STRATEGIES

Lack of awareness, information & knowledge

Pressure on the natural resources

Systems & institutional shortcomings

Direct habitat loss

Dams on rivers upstream of Park  
Artisanal mining  
Clearing of land for agriculture & human settlements

Indirect habitat loss

Invasive alien species

Species & resources exploitation

Bushmeat hunting  
Unsustainable fishing  
Ivory poaching

Conflicts

Disease transfer from domestic animals  
Competition for grazing  
Crop raiding

Aquatic

Lake Urema  
River systems

Terrestrial - montane

Rainforest  
Afromontane grasslands

Terrestrial - lowlands

Floodplain grasslands  
Rift Valley & miombo woodlands  
Limestone gorges & forests

Key species

Large carnivores  
Elephants

Regulating services

Quality & quantity of water  
Soil stability & fertility  
Carbon sequestration

Provisioning services

Provisioning of fish stocks  
Provision of wildlife resources  
Provision of NFTP's  
Household wood

Cultural services

Cultural & spiritual  
Research & education opportunities

Supporting services

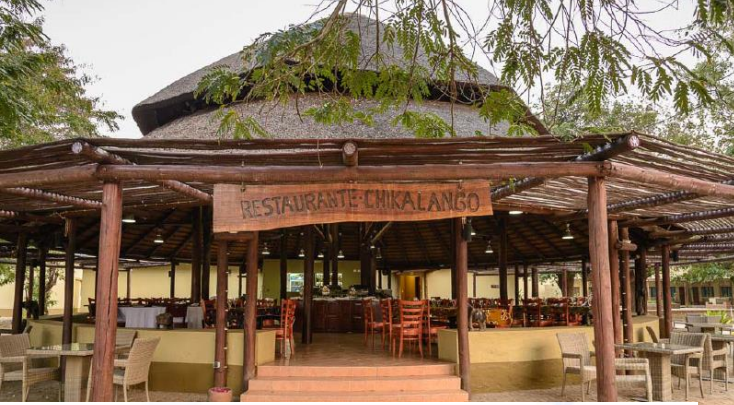
Intrinsic biodiversity conservation  
Maintenance of genetic diversity

Health  
Nutrition  
Employment  
Livelihood income  
Safety/security  
Legal status  
Improved development services  
Local & national pride

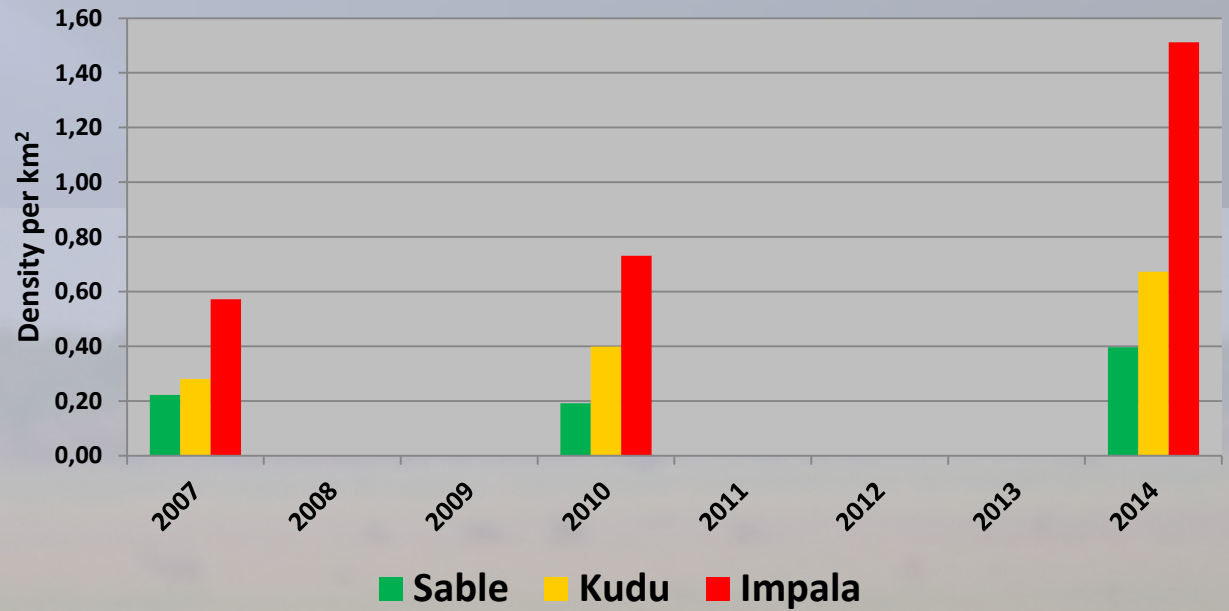


## IS IT WORKING ?

- 450 staff on payroll, overall budget for 2016 = \$6 million
- ca. 30 million US \$ invested by Greg Carr since 2005
- Leveraged with another 20-30 million \$ through partnerships (USAID, GEF, Portuguese Cooperation, Irish Aid, Zoo Boise, Gorongosa Business Club, .....
- Infrastructure renewal and expansion (including Community Education Centre)
- Wildlife numbers
  - Less than 500 animals reintroduced (including 210 buffalo, 180 wildebeest)
  - There were less than 15,000 large animals in total present in the Park in 2007. More than 70,000 animals were counted in 2014.
- Health & Agriculture - more than 100,000 people reached in the Buffer Zone in 2015
- EO Wilson Biodiversity Laboratory – inaugurated 2014
- Tourism – renovation and expansion of Chitengo rest camp
- Media – production of nature documentaries (NatGeo, PBS)



Antelope recovery in  
the Gorongosa  
National Park  
(densities based on  
actual counts)



# GORONGOSA MEDIA PROJECT



Pros (benefits)	Cons (drawbacks)
<p data-bbox="185 294 517 322">Long time frame (20 years)</p> <p data-bbox="185 398 853 426">High level of autonomy and decision-making authority</p> <p data-bbox="185 608 962 668">Greater trust being developed over time as the project remains steadfast in its progress and commitment</p> <p data-bbox="185 743 900 803">All staff employed by the project and subject to the same conditions of employment and same rules and regulations</p> <p data-bbox="185 915 807 943">Leveraging of private funding with outside funding</p> <p data-bbox="185 1086 510 1115">Retention of own revenue</p> <p data-bbox="185 1190 950 1288">Ability to assess effectiveness (or lack thereof) of programmes with quick changes to direction and launching of new programmes.</p>	<p data-bbox="996 294 1298 322">20 years quickly goes by</p> <p data-bbox="996 398 1754 529">The high level of independence led to initial distrust and questioning of motives for the NGO/philanthropist's involvement. This is a lingering sentiment that is occasionally used to criticise the project.</p> <p data-bbox="996 922 1754 1019">Some restraints on how external funding can be applied. This requires a balancing act in terms of cash flow management especially</p> <p data-bbox="996 1200 1754 1260">Increasing expectations from local communities and from the outside world – shifting baseline</p>



## **SOME LESSONS LEARNED**

**The value of building a constituency**

**The importance of having an integrated and dual Conservation / Human Development approach**

**The necessity of local capacity building for long term sustainability.**

**Thank you !**

