

Co-Management of Niassa National Reserve

ANAC and WCS

Presenter:

Alastair Nelson – WCS,
MZ Country Director

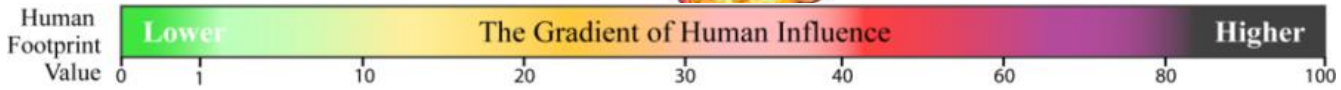
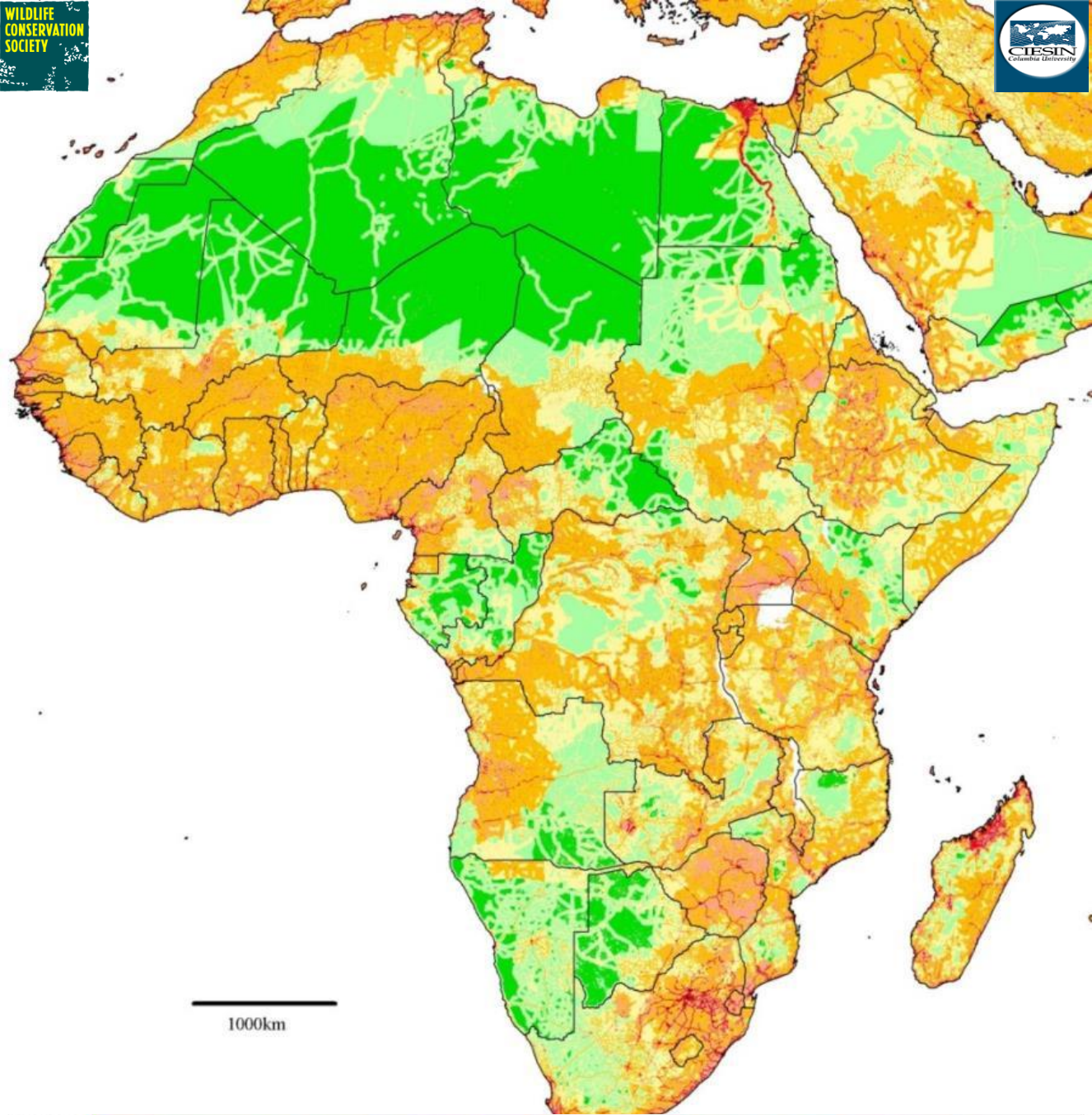
Group:

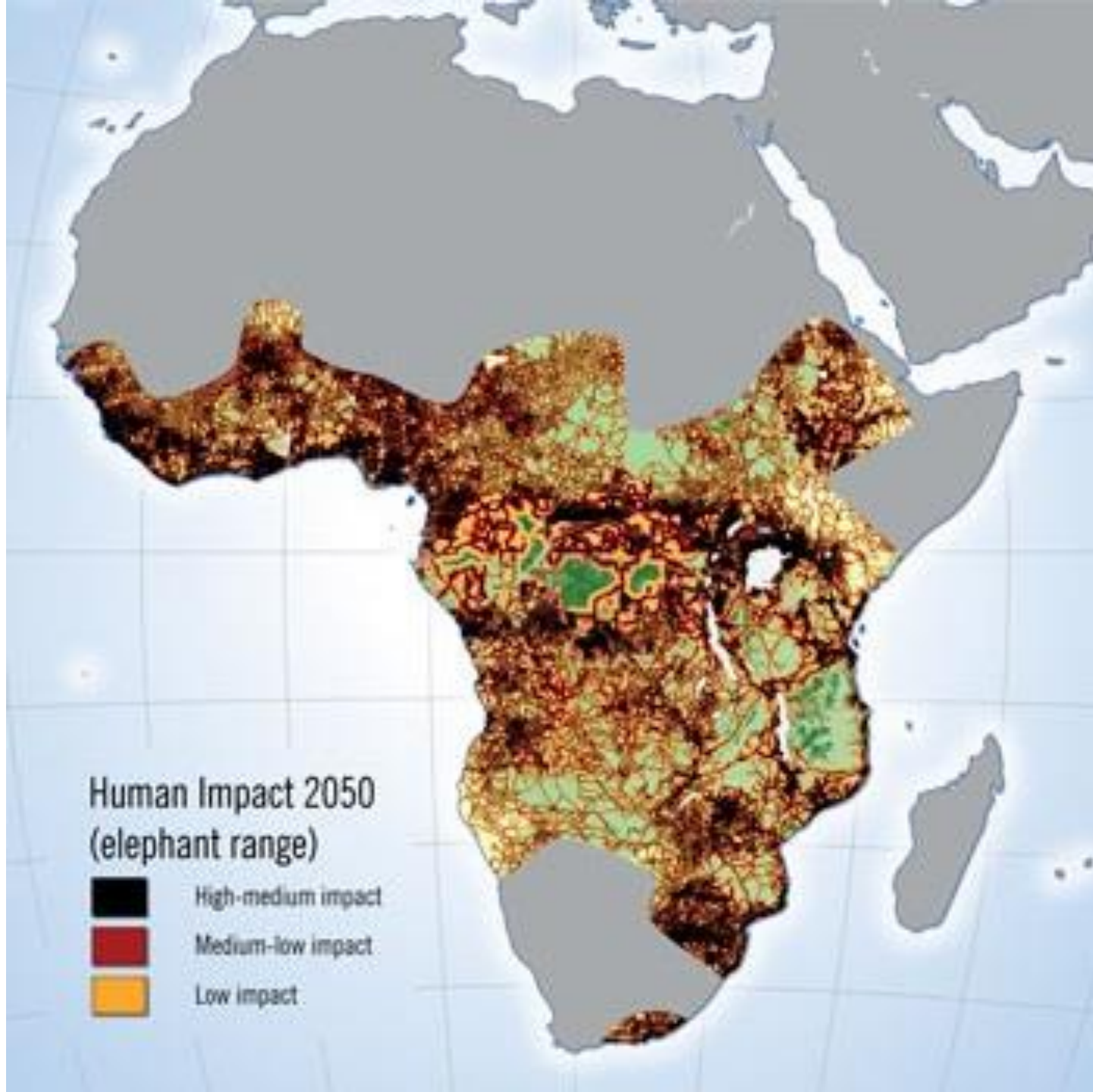
Cornelio Miguel – ANAC
NNR Warden

Rob Craig – WCS, Niassa
Program Director

Gaborone, 4th July 2016







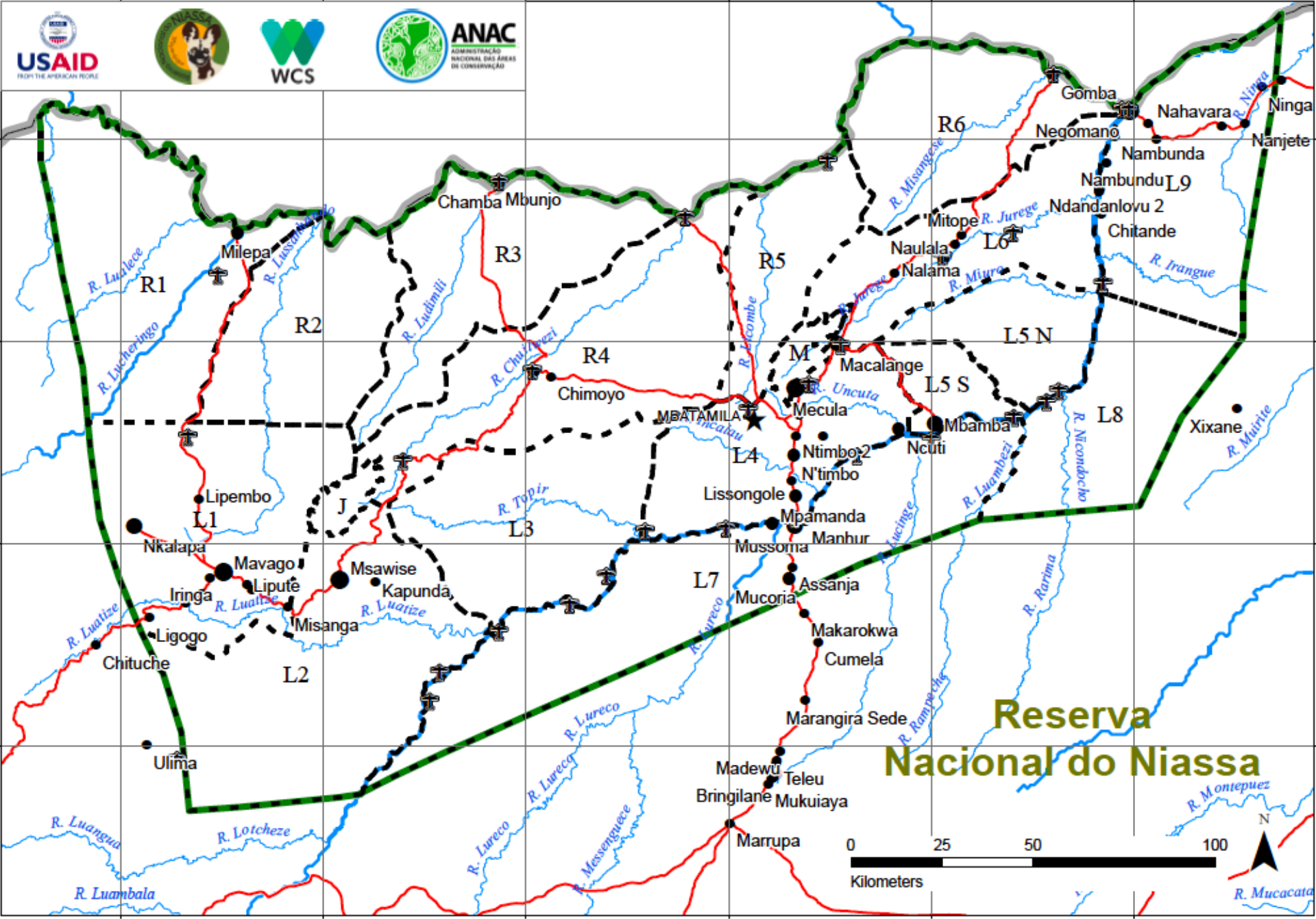


209 km

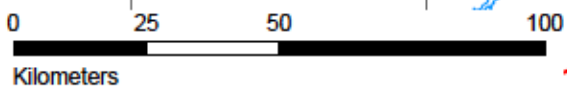
US Dept of State-Geographer
Image Landsat
Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO



36° E 36.5° E 37° E 37.5° E 38° E 38.5° E



Reserva Nacional do Niassa



36° E 36.5° E 37° E 37.5° E 38° E 38.5° E

Niassa National Reserve

- 42,300km² - ~4,400 elephants, 800-1,000 lion, 450 wild dog
- Significant short-term threats: poaching (66% decline in elephants), mining, logging, poisoning and others
- Long-term threats – unmanaged natural resource extraction and land conversion
- Poor governance and corruption – land management systems key to addressing threats
- The value of NNR wilderness and ecosystem to local and regional economy will only increase in the future
- Political support within Mozambique, but enormous challenges



Historical governance of NNR

- NNR under delegated management 2002-12
- GoMZ decision to take back responsibility
- WCS interest – size, wilderness, threats, potential for long-term engagement
- DNAC and WCS started co-management Oct12
- ANAC capacitated in late 2014
- WCS and ANAC currently negotiating new 10yr agreement
- Concessionaires with long-term leases



Governance structure

- Initial 3yr agreement Oct 2012, extended
 - Oversight committee – ANAC DG + WCS CD
- New agreement in negotiation:
 - 10 years, to implement agreed GMP
 - Board – ANAC, WCS, Operators, Provincial govt (oversee GMP implementation)
 - Oversight (sub)Committee – ANAC & WCS (oversee agreement)
 - Advisory forum – broader input, including community engagement, alignment of activities (e.g. local govt)



Management structure

- ANAC warden with overall PAM legal mandate
- WCS Program Director – oversight of WCS funds, program implementation, and planning
- Shared implementation – WCS ~85% of budget, ~85% of staff (~148 staff total)
- Integrated management of staff
- Civil service salary structure, except senior staff
- Field Operations Manager daily operational management of PA Operations except LE



Law enforcement

- Mandate flows through the ANAC warden
- WCS to recruit LE Manager and second to ANAC – LE responsibility managed by the Warden but performance managed by both ANAC and WCS
- WCS provides LE Advisors as needed
- Currently 96 of 110 scouts on WCS contracts
- With time LE function to move completely to ANAC



Community work

- Joint ANAC-WCS team – current focus on outreach, revenue distribution, HWC mitigation
- WCS currently recruiting Community Manager
- With GMP – future expanded community program(s)



Other PAM roles

- Concession management and coordination
- Workshop, logistics, maintenance, infrastructure
- Local government liaison and alignment
- Aerial support – WCS program
- Monitoring
- Finance, admin and HR



Financing and financial management

- USAID ~60% core support through WCS
- AFD and GEF funds likely – to the partnership
- WCS brings further core support and targeted LE support
- 64% of concession fees remain behind locally as ANAC funds
- Some other govt salary support
- Funds managed separately



Benefits and risks

- ANAC benefits:
 - WCS brings financial & technical capacity
 - International exposure & recognition
 - Shared responsibility & reputational risk
- ANAC risks:
 - WCS does not deliver well enough
 - Over-zealous law enforcement
 - Loss of control of sovereign PA



Benefits and risks

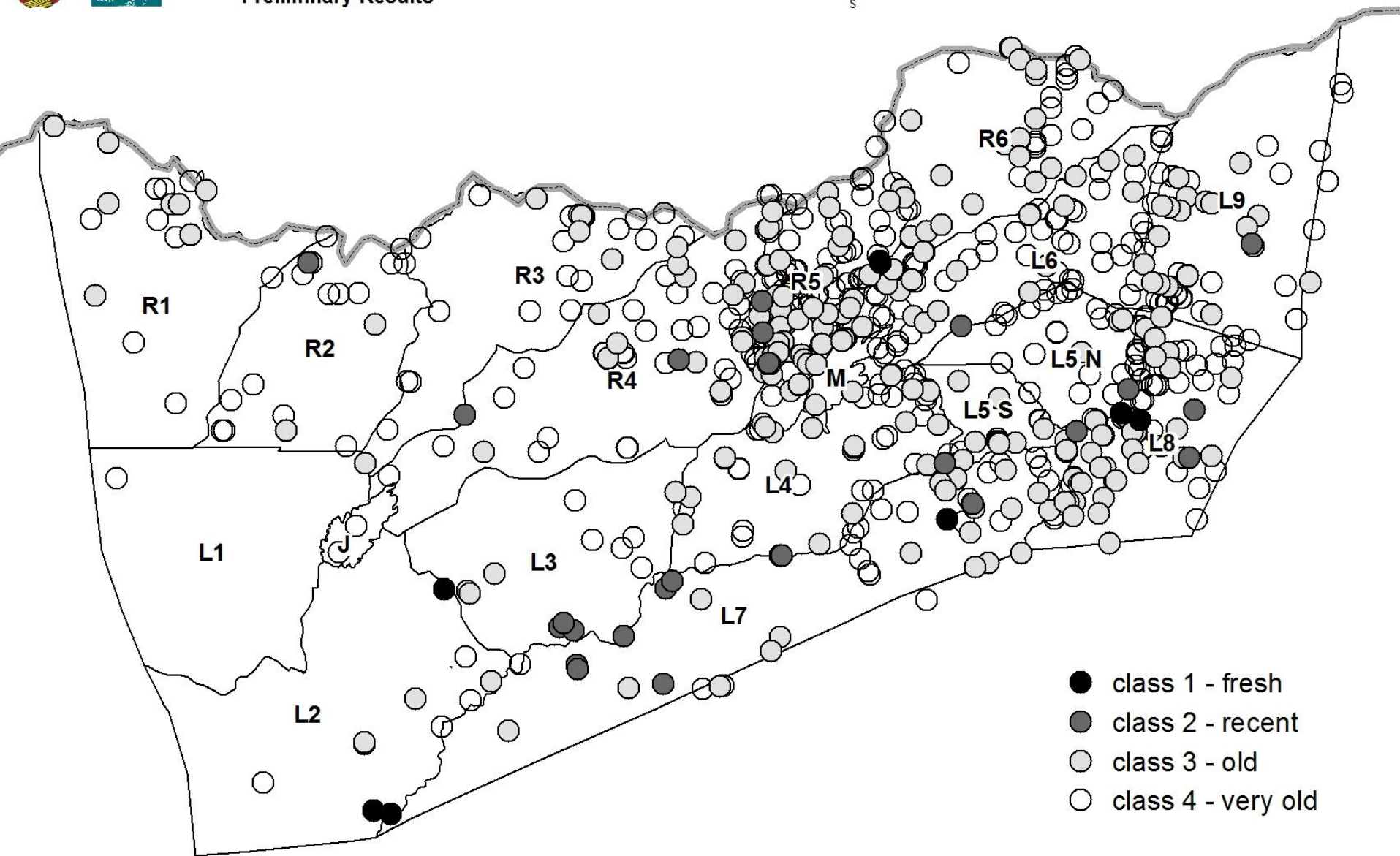
- WCS benefits:
 - NNR aligns with WCS vision & strategy
 - Co-management brings legitimacy & long-term exit strategy
 - Shared responsibility & reputational risk
- WCS risks:
 - ANAC does not deliver good LE
 - Reputational risk if the partnership is unable to improve conservation

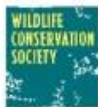




Dry Season Aerial Survey 2014

Preliminary Results



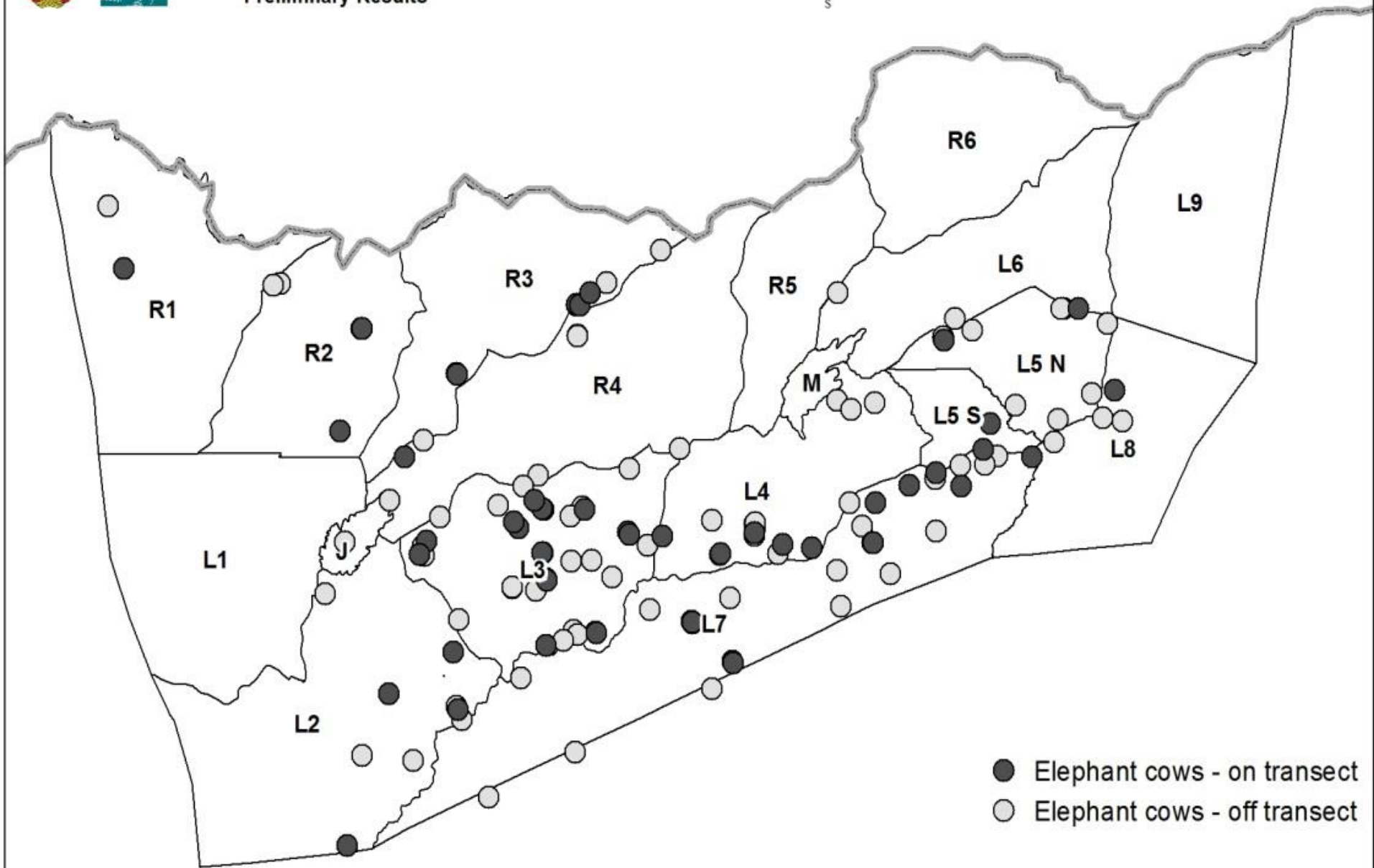


Dry Season Aerial Survey 2014

Preliminary Results



0 25 50 100 Kilometers



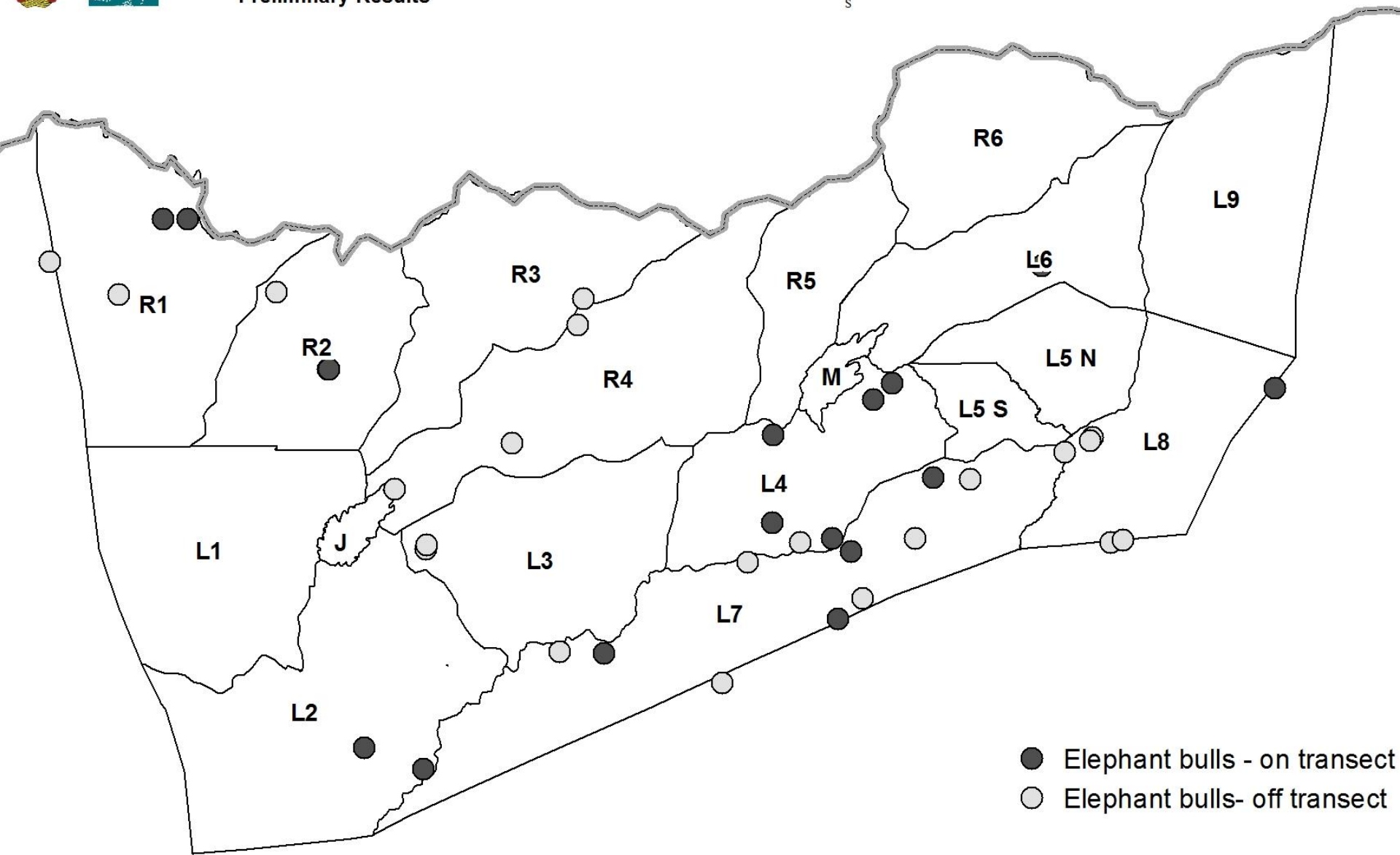
- Elephant cows - on transect
- Elephant cows - off transect



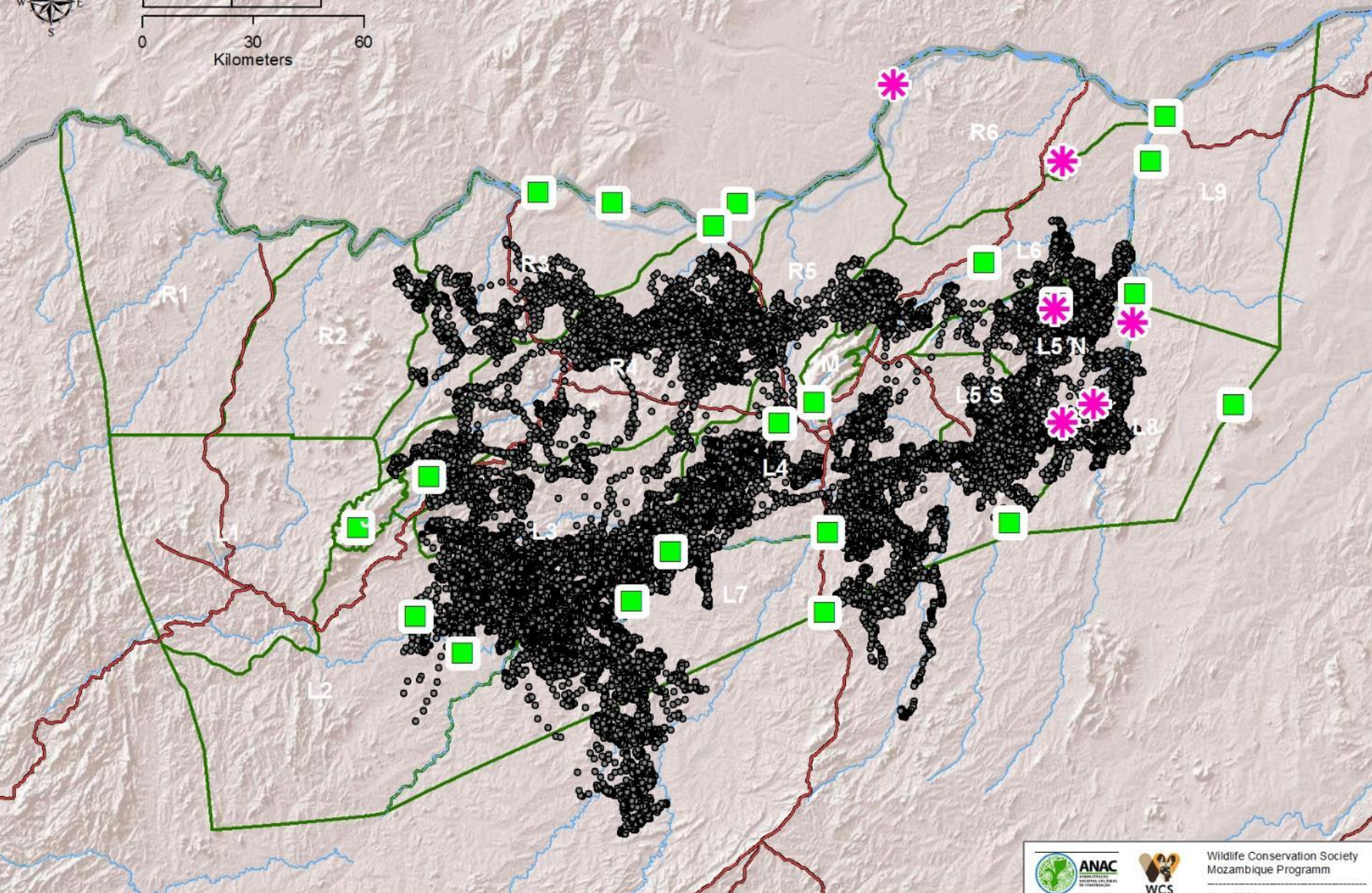
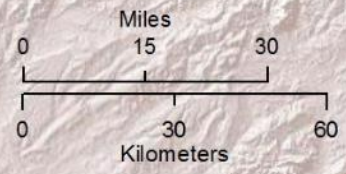


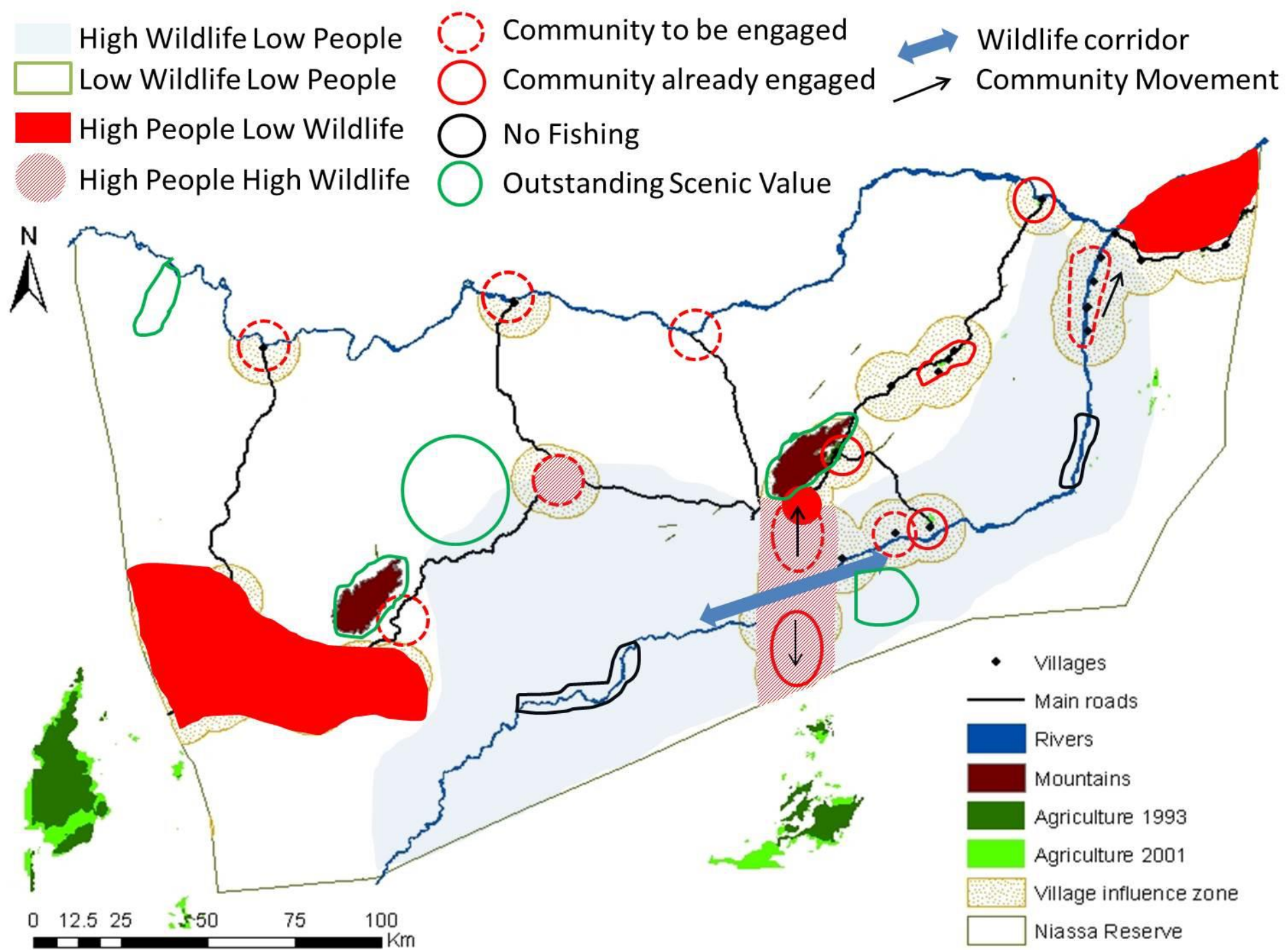
Dry Season Aerial Survey 2014

Preliminary Results



- Elephant bulls - on transect
- Elephant bulls- off transect





Challenges

- Biodiversity threats and poverty:
 - Elephant poaching, bushmeat, poisoning, HWC
 - Mining, LUC, agriculture, population growth
- Operating environment:
 - Remoteness, limited infrastructure, languages
 - Limited governance and partners
 - Political instability, bureaucracy
- Co-management:
 - ANAC, WCS, EP – all new organisations
 - Expectations – time
 - High management staff turnover



Effectiveness

- Infrastructure development underway
- Aviation support
- Technical activities – e.g. aerial counts, elephant collaring, planning
- Division of labour:
 - ANAC: political representation, government, community relations, LE mandate
 - WCS: operational, planning, technical activities
- Landscape & GM planning started – National support & Provincial Governors
- Wildlife crime now on the agenda in MZ



Lessons learned

- Strong management agreement that clearly articulates roles & responsibilities
- More emphasis on governance structures & management systems
- Developing structure & plans to measure progress
- Good communication to inform stakeholders on plans/progress & manage expectations
- Building foundations – infrastructure, staffing, equipment, systems



Differently?

- Crisis management approach alone is insufficient
- Better & more realistic assessment of resources needed, rather than taking resources available with unrealistic expectations
- Language training for expatriates prior to arrival







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CONSERVATION
SOCIETY**

