

**REVIEW OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL NGO SUPPORT
PROGRAMME
of the IUCN Eastern Africa Programme**

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Executive Summary

A *SUBJECT MATTER*

This report is the result of a review of the NGO Support Programme (NSP) of the IUCN Eastern Africa Programme (EAP), which has been implemented from 1992 to the present, and is due to be completed by mid-1999. The review was carried out between 27th April and 9th May 1998, at the request of the EARO to assist them to determine future priorities in this area. The review consisted of interviews with Eastern Africa Regional Office and Uganda Country Office staff with the following NGOs:

sites.

B *PRINCIPAL FINDINGS*

The current NSP objectives developed within EARO and UCO, with their incorporation of ideas of partnership and advocacy represent a positive step towards a more systematic NGO strategy for EAP. The original NSP proposal lacked clarity and has proved inadequate in providing a clear and strong structure for an NGO strategy. There is still a need to develop a strategy within the overall EAP framework.

The key outputs of NPP would include:

- partnership strategies, collaborative activities and processes integrated within EAP

3. IUCN EASTERN AFRICA PROGRAMME NGO SUPPORT PROGRAMME REVIEW

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

This study was commissioned by IUCN Eastern Africa Regional Office (EARO) to review the Environmental NGO Support Programme (NSP) of the IUCN Eastern Africa Programme (EAP) which has been in existence

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

4. JICA Electron Micro Programme MCO Support Programme Details

THE JICA ELECTRON MICRO PROGRAMME MCO SUPPORT PROGRAMME DETAILS

2.2 EAP collaboration with NGOs

Views within EARO on how NGO collaboration should proceed vary slightly but a need to consider the options and establish priorities is widely recognized. New projects (for example new initiatives in the B. GII Data and

Mt Elgon) specify NGO participation in some measure.

that if EAP is to deal with smaller community-based groups, it needs to significantly build its own capacity in that area.

As might be expected NGO members of IUCN have a good understanding of its goals and mode of operation.

particular should be able to address government procedural issues where these are a barrier to progress. One member and principal partner comments that the relationship with IUCN is comfortable because there is no

3 THE NGO SUPPORT PROGRAMME (NSP)

The NSP dates from 1990 when funding was first received from SIDA. However, before 1994 NSP was not implemented in any systematic manner. The review found it difficult to secure information on activities and

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[REDACTED]

7.4

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NSP is also widely seen to be related to promoting NGO membership of IUCN and as means of delivering services to members.

3.4 NSP management

Since NSP was set up as a cross-cutting, "additional" activity intersecting with ecosystem-focused

programmes, it has been anomalous administratively. In some ways it has been seen as a project (since it is funded externally, contributes to administrative overheads and has a limited life span) and in others as a

achievements are “shared”. In many cases indicators for success have not been established and there are no written agreements clarifying objectives and outputs. In particular “capacity building” exercises have lacked

4 NSP - ACTIVITIES ASSESSMENT

The review attempted to assess information on the various activities...

categorised as collaborative activities with NGOs which have received direct funding through the intervention fund, collaboration with other organisations not involving direct NSP funding, and non-collaborative activities. These were then assessed against current objectives. In many cases the lack of specified objectives and

Kenya Forestry Working Group (SFr77)

NSP assisted the development of the KFWG firstly through KENGO and latterly within EAWI S. by

4.3 Other NSP small projects

Several activities have been undertaken in the past few years

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Forums for NGO - government consultation facilitated

The EAP has been involved in the establishment and functioning of several forums providing for NGO-government dialogue: including the Kenya Wetlands Working Group; the Tana Delta Wetlands Steering Committee; the Kenya Forests Working Group; the National Wetlands Policy Development Workshop (held at Naivasha, Kenya). This review could only assess the overall impact of these bodies on the basis of the opinions of stakeholders consulted. However, there is an overwhelming feeling that they are important attempts to fulfill an essential function and that this is the right sort of activity for IUCN to be supporting. KEWG is particularly

widely seen to be a successful forum bringing together not only NGOs and government, but also where donors are able to interact with interested CBOs.

In Uganda there has been little activity in this category largely because initially the IUCN was set up to

is certainly true it is desirable that in future NGO collaboration will be seen as a more central part of project

5 FINANCE

The financial review covers a period of 5 years between January 1st 1993 and December 31st 1997. The amounts shown are in Swiss Francs (SFr). Pre-1993 expenditure on personnel management, equipment, office costs and

NGO intervention amounting to SFr. 117,984 has not been included in this review.

The total income allocation for the NSP in 1993 was SFr. 1,326,770.

41.45% of this allocation (SFr. 550,000) was for the NGO intervention fund. The remaining 58.55% (SFr. 776,770) of the total income was for other expenses within the following expenditure components: salary and benefits for senior programme officer and NGO Coordinator, equipment purchase, travel costs, office costs,

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In the period of 5 years (1993-1997), less than half of the NSP funds have been utilised. Only 39.25% of the total intervention fund (SFr. 550,000) had been used by the end of 1997 (if one includes the Uganda expenditure).

The UCO NSP shows a different analysis when compared to the overall NSP. Within one year (1996/97),

75.56% of the intervention fund had been utilised. The UCO NSP shows a deficit of SFr. 43,000.

reported on the other expenses component leading to an overall deficit of UCO-NSP of about SFr. 43,000.
 NGO intervention fund expenditure, yearly by activities and institutions supported

The NSP intervention fund expenditure, yearly by activities and institutions supported is as follows:

| YEAR | ACTIVITY / INSTITUTION | ACTUAL EXPENDITURE | YEAR TOTAL |
|------|------------------------|--------------------|------------|
| 1993 | WCU | 462.83 | |
| | MUINER | 3,060.00 | |
| | SPEK | 396.76 | |

6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The EAP needs to seriously address the non-government sector for several reasons:

- government roles in relation to natural resource management in the region are changing (this has implications for working with the "private" as well as strictly "NGO" sector)
- IUCN as an international organisation has membership from both government and non-government sectors and has the mandate and responsibility to work in both sectors
- the fact that IUCN has both government and NGO membership means that it has unique potential for

promoting the overall conservation effort in the region.

Partnership with NGOs is therefore a central component of IUCN's mission and should be integrated into all

The different circumstances of the NGO sector in each country of the region will obviously affect NPP's activities. These recommendations refer to Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania. The situation in Ethiopia and Somalia will require special consideration which this section was unable to give. Table 10.1 shows the main findings of the review.

from the priorities elsewhere to be undertaken as and when possible. Although the different circumstances of

• NGO collaboration needs, opportunities and strategies identified within each ecosystem programme

- linkages between IUCN members, commissions and donor contacts and key partner NGOs

