



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

TANZANIA

Community Based Natural Resources Management

**Establishment of Wildlife Management
Areas (WMAs)
in Tanzania**



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

TANZANIA

Outline

- Background
- The Overview
- Programme description
- Main activities and focus areas
- Implementation Strategy
- Achievements – results and impacts



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

TANZANIA

BACKGROUND

- Tanzania's Wildlife and Natural resources – **SIGNIFICANT**
- Threats to wildlife & natural resources - **CRITICAL**
- Tanzania conservation efforts – **NOTABLE**
 - 28% of land directly under conservation
 - Establishment of natural resources management areas
 - CFMAs
 - JFMAs
 - **WMAs**
 - etc



PROGRAM OVERVIEW (1)



Since 1998 USAID has:

- Worked with strategic partners to improve Conservation of Biodiversity in targeted landscapes through livelihood driven Approaches
- Supported community based conservation, promoted development and improved rural household livelihoods, through application of policies that integrate nature, wealth and power
- Established on village land community wildlife management areas outside protected areas



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

TANZANIA

PROGRAM OVERVIEW (2)



Impact:

- 14 WMAs have user rights;
- 27,947 sq/km of land under community conservation;
- Over \$4 mill realized as benefits to communities;
- reached over 350,000 people;
- Cash for work program ongoing in 5 of the 14 WMA's.

Key Partners:

- **GoT Institutions:** District councils, VPO, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, PMO-RALG, TANAPA, TAWIRI.
- **International NGOs:** WWF, WCS, Africare, AWF
- **Local NGOs & Networks:** Authorized Association Consortium, AA committees,
- **Other Donors:** Belgium, GTZ,



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

TANZANIA

PROGRAM OVERVIEW (3)



Targeted Activities:

- Facilitate the development, approval and implementation of NRM policies and legislation
- Facilitate establishment of Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) as business ventures
- Strengthening WMA governance and management;
- Application of Environmental Management Act regulations into WMA process;
- Climate change and REDD integration in WMAs. Cash for work infrastructure activities – (Visitor centers; Village game scout posts; Roads and game viewing tracks; Entry gates).



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

TANZANIA

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY: Key Elements

- Combining community participation and Science based technical support, in the course of implementation of various activities;
- Community led with strong central and local government backing to ensure ownership and oversight;
- Capacity building for effective institutions (WMA Support Unit, AA Consortium)
- Science based interventions such as value chain analysis, diversification of activities
- Integrating lessons learned from other experiences – e.g. Namibia
- Involving NGOs and the private sector in implementation process



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

TANZANIA

FINANCIAL BENEFITS TO WMAs

- Mostly from hunting so far...
- Annually Increasing trend since 2006. Most of the gazetted WMAs have investors e.g.
 - Ikona - 8 investors
 - MBOMIPA – 2 investors
 - Burunge – 3 investors
 - Enduimet – 1 investor
 - JUKUMU - 1 investor
 - Uyumbu - 1 Investor
- Total earnings to WMAs is over US\$ 4 million by 2009 (excluding remittances from hunting)



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

TANZANIA

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS AND RESULTS TODATE

- 14 WMAs were gazetted by 2009 with total land area of 22,067.34 sq. km
- 19 other areas are at different stages of development involving 175 villages;
- AA Consortium as WMA apex body is formed and registered.
- Habitat and wildlife improvements in focus areas
- Livelihoods in target areas have improved
- Revenue to individual households derived from CFW activities support families
- Legal framework for ENRM is in place (Environmental Management Act and several Regulations and guidelines are used)

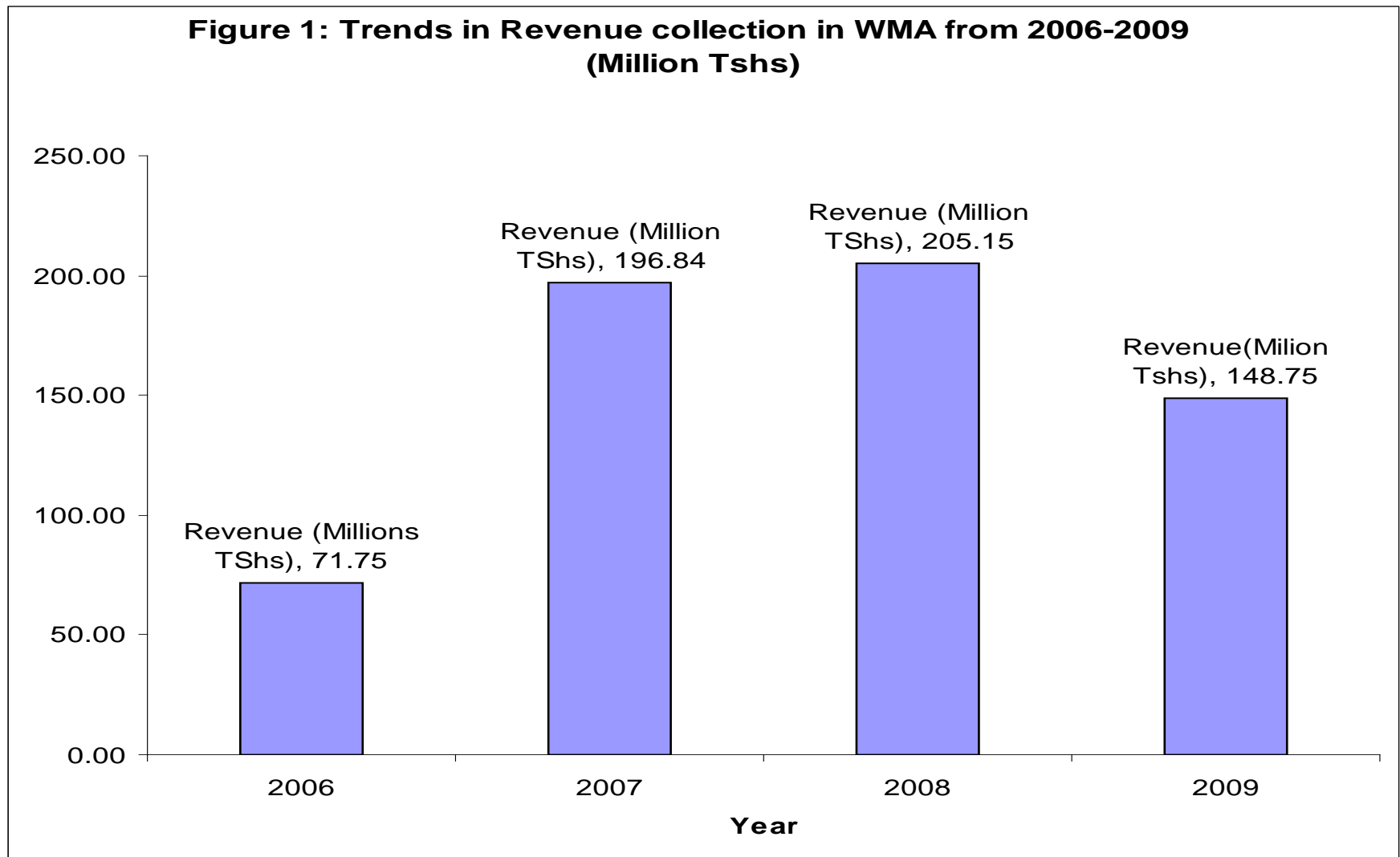


USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

TANZANIA

REVENUE FROM TOURIST HUNTING TO WMAS

**Figure 1: Trends in Revenue collection in WMA from 2006-2009
(Million Tshs)**





SUSTAINABILITY: KEY ELEMENTS

- Economic/financial sustainability - through diversification of activities, policy changes by mainstreaming WMA in district plans, investigation in opportunities offered by Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation, Carbon trade, payments or environmental services and watershed management.
- Environmental sustainability - promoted through adoption of best conservation practices. Development activities to be guided by environmental assessment where these are necessary
- Social-cultural sustainability - through training, increased good governance and participation of all stakeholders, using resources to improve social welfare of the people
- Governance issues - Integrity Pact and institutional empowerment
- Capacity development - at local and central level government



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

TANZANIA

CHALLENGES

- **Sustainable** establishment of WMAs require:
 - **Funding** – for continued and increased support to achieve results
 - **Political support** – to ensure program activities stay on course to achieve results
 - **Institutional strengthening** - for improved governance

