



Novel forms of
livestock and wildlife
integration adjacent
to protected areas
in Africa

A major threat to the Maasai Steppe landscape is habitat fragmentation that leads to a reduction of open grazing areas, wildlife corridors and dispersal areas

Tanzania

How is the project addressing these issues?

Development of Land use plans and Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs)

Conflicts and destruction of the ecosystem can be reduced through dialogue and agreement between stakeholders on the use of the natural resources.

LAND USE PLANNING

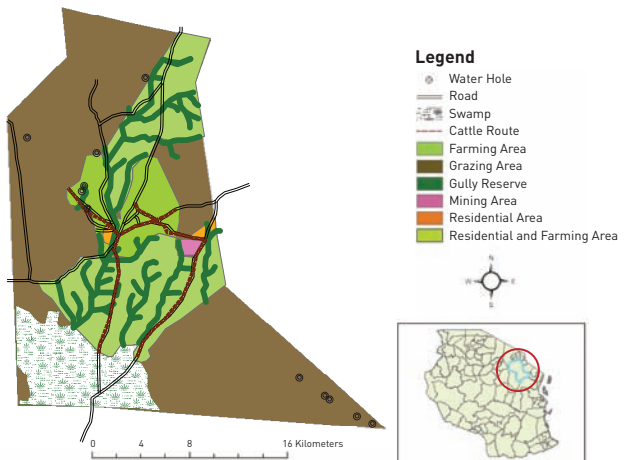
The project is supporting the adoption of Land use plans which will improve the sustainable allocation of resources among various stakeholders (e.g. croppers, pastoralists, agro-pastoralists, conservationists, and tourists). In addition, the project ensures that the land use plans do not undermine lower socio-economic strata's access to resources, especially to wild products.

The development of land use plans involves the Village Land Use Management committees (VLUM) and the Participatory Land Use Management committees (PLUM) at the district level. The land use plans are designed and endorsed locally and then transmitted to the Ministry of Lands for final approval.

LAND USE FORA

Land use planning at village level can not be a stand alone activity as the planning has to be included within an ecosystems approach. To that regard, the land use fora are a corner stone of the development of land use plans at the district level by gathering stakeholders involved in land use related activities every six months, developing a common understanding and ecosystem approach to development.

LOIBORSIRET VILLAGE PROPOSED LAND USE PLAN 2004



Development of Benefit Sharing Mechanisms

One way of maintaining wildlife compatible land use types such as pastoralism is to improve the returns from wildlife to pastoral households.

COMMUNITY BUSINESS VENTURES (CBVs)

Local stakeholders often bear most of the costs of wildlife conservation while gaining fewer potential benefits. Communities Business Ventures (CBVs), a partnership between private companies and communities, is an effective way for communities to harness benefits from their contribution to wildlife conservation. CBVs can consist in the development of camp sites, lodges, cultural tourism activities, photographic safaris, or souvenir business among others.



WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREAS

Communities with high wildlife population densities can apply to their district government to have village lands officially registered as a WMA. Communities will have the right to manage wildlife within its boundaries in order to generate

revenues for community development projects.

The project facilitates the efficient involvement of communities in the establishment of two WMAs and the emergence of CBVs in the selected districts.

Project objectives and location



The project is helping to conserve wildlife in the Maasai Steppe of Northern Tanzania, a semi-arid area that is one of the world's richest remaining refuges for wildlife

Development of Decision Support Tools

Decision support tools contribute to improved use of natural resources when adopted by policy makers, local administrations and project implementers.

BASELINE ASSESSMENT AND AWARENESS RAISING

The project is conducting several baseline assessments in order to support the decision making process around these issues.

The assessments includes a land use change analysis, conflicts monitoring in the selected villages, the identification of market potential and existing benefit sharing mechanisms and a socio-economic survey.

Theses assessments are used in local and national workshops to stimulate the debate on the wildlife –livestock–crop integration issues and on the management of the pastoral rangelands.

DECISION SUPPORT TOOLS

The project has identified four decision making areas that require to be supported: land use planning and management, adoption and design of benefit sharing mechanisms, conflict management and management of wildlife and livestock diseases.

The aim is a significant reduction in conflict over access to resources through the integration of pastoralism, cropping and wildlife conservation, through effective policy and institutional change.

This is being implemented in two districts in Northern Tanzania: Monduli and Simanjiro, over the period of three years. The geographic scope of the site occurs within an ecosystem of approximately 35,000 km² which includes two national parks (Tarangire and Lake Manyara), the Marang and Esimingor National Forest Reserves and the watershed of the Northern Highland Forest in the Ngorongoro Conservation Area. On the ground, activities are implemented within 6 villages: Lolkisale, Naitolia and Mswakini Juu in Monduli; Loiborsiret, Narakauwo and Loiborsoit 'A' in Simanjiro.

Issues at stake

Pastoral landscapes support the richest biodiversity of large mammals on earth with an estimated 70% of this wildlife dispersed outside protected areas. If properly managed, nomadic pastoral livestock production is potentially the most environmentally compatible agricultural activity in this ecosystem, as it allows the mobility of wildlife in landscapes with variable spatial and seasonal resources.



Several factors explain the loss of such an equilibrium and are mostly related to land use and land use change. With human population increase, sedentary populations are often encouraged and forced to crop larger tracts of land to meet demand. Fast growing pastoralist populations are not able to maintain their livelihoods from livestock production alone and are then forced to adopt livelihood strategies which are incompatible with wildlife, such as cropping.

Historically, conflict was viewed from the perspective of disease transmission, predation, and death from wildlife. However, agriculture has changed these conflicts. Wildlife cause an increasing amount of damage to crops and previously tolerant pastoralists are becoming increasingly hostile towards wildlife in dispersal areas. This is linked to the lack of land use planning, enforcement of regulations and information by local residents on land tenure and related legislation.

Policy Context

Land use planning and the implementation of Wildlife Management Areas form core parts of Tanzanian Government Policy

In order to face these raising pressures, the Government of Tanzania has reinforced its Land Use Policy. The National Land Policy and Land Act (1999) and Village Land Act (1999), promote village land use plans to ensure the appropriate administration of communal land. The project contributes to the implementation of this policy by supporting consultation and analysis underpinning the development of participatory land use plans.

Project Partners



GEF provides financial support to the project. **THE WORLD BANK** is the GEF implementing agency for the project. **FAO** is executing the GEF funded project. **THE AFRICAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION (AWF)** is responsible for the local co-ordination and execution of the project. **THE INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK RESEARCH INSTITUTE (ILRI)** provides scientific support to the design of methodologies. **DISTRICT AUTHORITIES** are supporting the implementation of project activities in the 6 selected villages. **THE GOVERNMENT OF TANZANIA** is contributing to the overall supervision of the project and provides policy guidance.

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