



Sustaining communities, livestock and wildlife

A GUIDE TO PARTICIPATORY LAND-USE PLANNING



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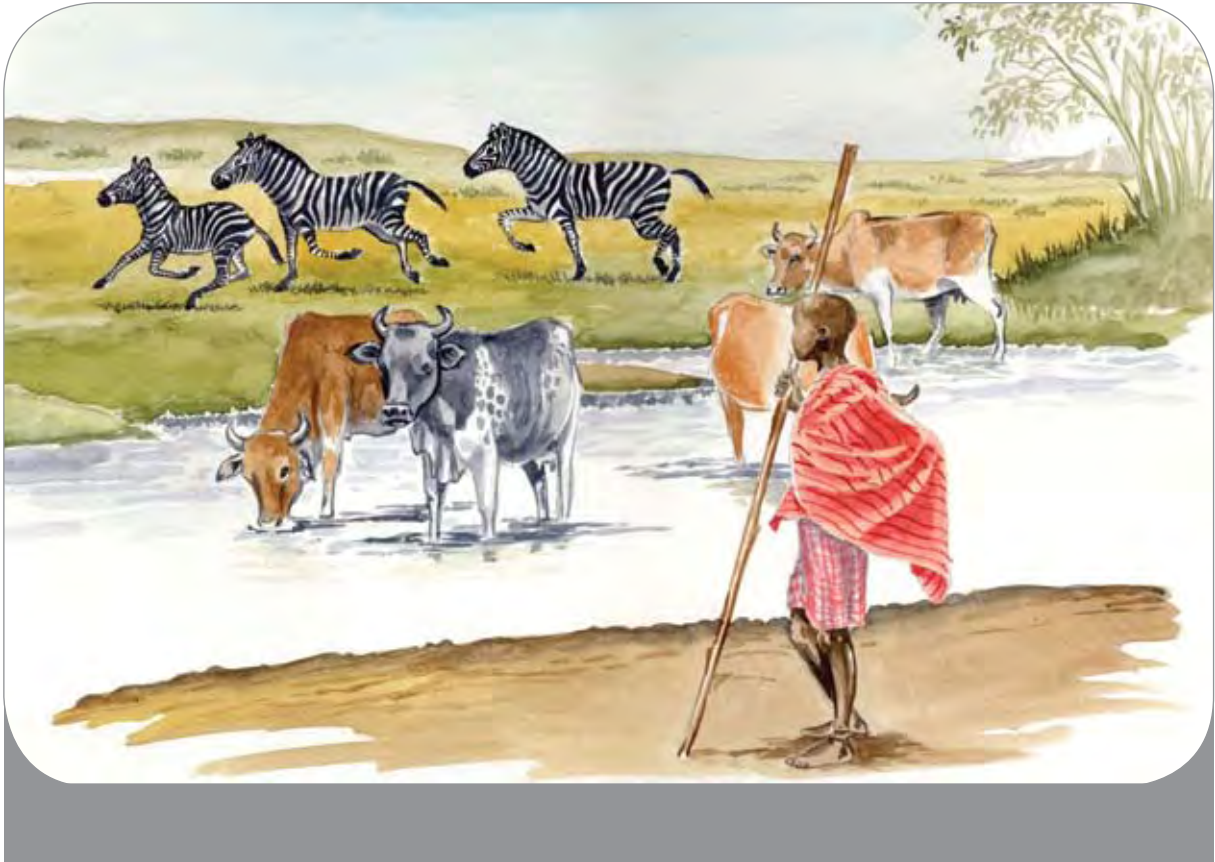
A GUIDE TO PARTICIPATORY LAND-USE PLANNING

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in collaboration with
the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI),
the United Republic of Tanzania, the Global Environmental Fund (GEF) and the World Bank

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This guide is designed to help communities and policy-makers at local and national levels make informed choices regarding land use, business ventures, and public policy in pastoral areas, particularly the Maasai Steppe and other semi-arid parts of East Africa.

This decision support tool, *Sustaining communities, livestock and wildlife* stems from work by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) and International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) and the United Republic of Tanzania on a Global Environmental Fund (GEF)/World Bank project called "Novel forms of livestock and wildlife integration adjacent to protected areas in Africa - Tanzania."

Livestock and wildlife have coexisted for thousands of years: as one of the world's richest wildlife areas, the Maasai Steppe is living proof that traditional pastoral strategies sustain livestock as well as wildlife.

Today an estimated 70 percent of wildlife spills out of nearby protected areas Tarangire and Manyara National Parks for at least part of the year, to graze on community land.

Wildlife in turn supports tourism industries worth billions of US\$ in East Africa. But a mosaic of government policies, population growth, land pressure, and changing patterns of climate and livestock disease

have come together recently to alter the landscape of the Maasai Steppe and other pastoral areas.

Formerly nomadic herders are settling and becoming agro-pastoralists, and subsistence and commercial farmers are plowing the rangeland that sustained both livestock and wildlife. Conflicts are emerging between farmers and herders; wildlife and people; newcomers and traditionalists. Numbers of livestock per capita is falling.

And both Tanzania and Kenya have lost more than half their wildlife in the last 30 years.

The GEF project addressed these issues and offered six villages in the Maasai Steppe support in land-use planning, creation of businesses based on wildlife, formation of Wildlife Management Areas, conflict management, and livestock health – all designed to help people thrive with both livestock and wildlife.

FOR WHOM IS THE DECISION SUPPORT TOOL INTENDED?

The tool is intended for practitioners working on participatory natural resource use and management. It will be useful for district and village officers, the private sector and government representatives, NGOs and development agencies involved in the processes of land-use planning and natural resource management.



OBJECTIVES

Purposes of this decision support tool include:

- To enable policy-makers and community members to better understand how and why the physical landscape of East Africa is changing, particularly in pastoral areas of Tanzania and Kenya.
- To provide how-to guidance on land-use planning, both at national and local levels.
- To offer fresh ideas and possibilities for conservation-based businesses that work in livestock/wildlife areas, so that communities can make a better living in their traditional areas.
- To help guide communities, and outside facilitators, through the processes of managing conflicts over land use; developing community-based nature conservancies (particularly Wildlife Management Areas in Tanzania); and managing livestock health in areas rich in wildlife.
- To offer a repository of lessons learned and methods developed under the project and beyond.

WHAT IS IN THE DECISION SUPPORT TOOL?

The guide features six modules offering suggestions, steps, and experience to other communities facing similar challenges of livelihood change and co-existence with wildlife.

Module 1. Land-use planning: an introduction for policy makers

Module 1 aims primarily to help regional and national policy-makers understand the dynamics of land-use

change in pastoral/wildlife areas. It introduces the essentials of large-scale land-use planning, the importance of envisioning a more sustainable and equitable future, and how modeling can help people see how different scenarios for land use might develop. Examples from Tanzania and Kenya show dramatically what is happening on the ground and make the case for urgent, inclusive land-use planning.

Module 2. Mapping our community's future: why and how to practice participatory land-use planning

Module 2 introduces how a community can dream and plan its own future. It features exercises to include all stakeholders in designing a better way to share land and reduce conflicts over resources. Required by law for communities to benefit from conservation-based businesses (see below), participatory land-use planning can also be a learning experience for all stakeholders, and a practice in empowerment.

Module 3. Wildlife can work for you: creating a conservation-based venture (CBV)

When communities bear the costs of living with wildlife, it is only fitting that they reap benefits as well. But until recently nearly all income from tourism and other nature-based businesses went to tour companies and governments. A new breed of non-governmental organization and investor are teaming up to make sure that local businesses benefit local people and make it worth their while to sustain the wildlife around them.

NOVEL FORMS OF LIVESTOCK AND WILDLIFE INTERACTIONS ADJACENT TO PROTECTED AREAS IN AFRICA-TANZANIA

The *Novel Forms of Livestock and Wildlife Interactions Adjacent to Protected Areas in Africa-Tanzania* (2005-2009), is a GEF/World Bank funded project implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) and the Government of Tanzania. This project is being implemented in the Tarangire-Manyara ecosystem in six villages¹ within the Monduli and Simanjiro Districts.

The project aims at the conservation of globally significant biodiversity, with improved ecological integrity, conflict resolution, food security and poverty alleviation. A major objective is to support the development of policy and institutional framework to significantly reduce conflict over access to resources through the integration of pastoralism, cropping, and wildlife conservation.

The project is exploring and understanding the dynamics of land use in the project area with the aim of utilizing this knowledge to improve returns to stakeholders from both wildlife and livestock simultaneously. This is being achieved through the development and implementation of land use plans and establishment of benefit-sharing mechanisms from wildlife, such as community-managed business ventures and the development of decision support tool to strengthen resource access and management.

¹ The six villages are: Loiborsiret, Narakauwo and Loiborsoit 'A' in Simanjiro; Lolkisale, Naitolia and Mswakini Juu in Monduli.

Module 3 gives communities concrete steps and examples of CBVs that can work for them.

Module 4. Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs): benefits, challenges and steps

Wildlife Management Areas are community owned conservancies. In Tanzania, they are the government's preferred way for communities to manage and benefit from their own wildlife. Preparing a WMA is complicated and expensive. WMAs might become more attractive, though, if they allow communities to control lucrative hunting rights when hunting concessions come up for renewal in late 2009 – or if the government streamlines the process.

Module 5. Conflict in community: managing conflicts in areas with livestock, farming and wildlife

Conflicts are never in short supply where people are trying to herd, farm, fish, hunt, host tourists, and conserve wildlife in the same area. Module 5 presents time-honoured principles of safeguarding relationships while managing conflicts in communities. Modern methods of mediation and management often harken back to traditional conflict-management customs, and both can work.



Module 6. Managing livestock diseases near wildlife sanctuaries in East Africa

One of the challenges of living with wild animals is the fact that they sometimes harbour diseases that jump to livestock or even people. In addition, climate change and land squeeze are contributing to an upsurge in several major diseases in pastoral areas. Module 6 shares important facts and updates and gives tips on prevention that communities and policymakers can implement.

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