

United Republic of Tanzania

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND TOURISM

WILDLIFE DIVISION

Community Tourism Gateway to Poverty Reduction

Presentation on:

Community Tourism - Wildlife Interface

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1. INTRODUCTION

Tanzania's total land surface area is 94.8 million ha. Of this area 24% is set aside for wildlife conservation. Tanzania has abundant and diverse wildlife resources and is considered having the most wild and pristine wildlife protected areas in Africa. A large section of the Tanzanian peoples depend on subsistence agriculture and natural resources. On the other hand the tourism industry, which is mostly wildlife based is coming up and can be designated as one of the fastest growing economic engines of the country.

2. BACKGROUND

How Tanzania balances socio-economic needs of its people and maintenance of wildlife-protected areas is a policy matter, which ensures that conservation contributes to improvement of local communities' livelihood.

Wildlife in Tanzania is conserved in a network system that allows wild animals to move freely in search of food and habitat at different times of the year, implying that wildlife occurs in areas devoid of fences.

2.1 Wildlife areas coverage

Wildlife conservation areas in Tanzania are categorized according to permissible uses all of which hinging on conservation of biodiversity and sustainable development. Administration of wildlife is therefore, categorised into four areas in relation to types of wildlife utilization permitted in each of them:

(a) **National Parks:** There are 12 National Parks (and two more are coming-up soon), which cover 4% of the country's total land surface. These are areas of high biodiversity values and represent unique habitats of Tanzania. The main purpose of these areas is conservation of representative habitats and wild animals, which constitute unique naturally occurring biodiversity of Tanzania. In the National Parks only non-consumptive tourism, education and research are permitted.

The National Parks Ordinance administers National Parks, Cap. 412 of 1959 and are managed by the Tanzania National Parks administration, which is governed by a Board of Trustees.

b) **Game Reserves:** There are 34 Game Reserves (one, Saadani Game Reserve will soon be upgraded to a National Park), all covering 13% of the total land surface area. Activities related to consumptive and non-consumptive tourism, research and education are permitted.

Game Reserves are administered by the Wildlife Conservation Act No. 12 of 1974 and are managed by the Wildlife Division of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism.

(c) **Ngorongoro Conservation Area:**

Ngorongoro Conservation Area covers 1 % of the total land surface area. This is a unique

area in terms of conservation of archaeology, culture, wildlife and water catchments. These serve the purpose of its designation. Settlements by the Maasai tribe, pastoralism development, non-consumptive tourism, education and research are permitted. The Ngorongoro Conservation Ordinance Cap administers Ngorongoro Conservation Area. 413 of 1959 and is managed by the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority, which is governed by a Board of Trustees.

d) **Game Controlled Areas:** There are 43 Game Controlled Areas, which cover 6% of the total land surface area. Licensed hunting, non-consumptive tourism, human settlements and other human activities, research and education are permitted. These areas are administered by the Wildlife Conservation Act No. 12 of 1974 and are managed by the Wildlife Division in collaboration with District Councils.

e) **Partial Game Reserves:** This is a category of wildlife conservation area as stipulated in the Wildlife Conservation Act No. 12 of 1974. No area has been designated so as yet. It is a category that is meant to serve in the protection of a species of a national or international conservation importance. A good example is the conservation of the Kihansi Toad, which could be protected by designating the area where it occurs as a Partial Game Reserve. The Wildlife Policy of Tanzania emphasises, on the intent of the policy to continue maintaining this category so as to conserve endemic, rare and endangered species, and conservation of national game.

Wildlife in Tanzania is not confined only in the mentioned wildlife protected area categories. The fact that wildlife in Tanzania is not fenced, it is also found in forest reserves, on village land and in general land, which serve as corridors, migratory routes and dispersal areas for the wildlife, and therefore important in its conservation. The Wildlife Division and the local government authorities manage wildlife in these areas. Of the 15% forest cover gazetted in Tanzania, 3% overlap with wildlife protected areas. Conservation. This signifies the importance of natural forests in wildlife

2.2 Wildlife species diversity

The wildlife protected areas network is home to a rich and diverse spectrum of fauna and flora, including a wide variety of endemic species of primates, antelopes, fish, reptiles, birds, amphibians, invertebrates and plants. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism's vision, which is "sustainable conservation of natural and cultural resources and development of responsible tourism" ensures continued presence of these resources for the benefit of the people of Tanzania. Continued existence of wildlife is assured by maintaining the vast network of protected areas, which is also the major resource base for the tourism industry.

The mosaic habitats found in Tanzania portrays a unique niche of species composition thus flagging the country as one of the major mega-diversity nations of Africa. Broadly, grasslands and open woodlands especially within the Serengeti ecosystem and the Maasai

Steppe cover the northwest and northeast Tanzania. Most of western Tanzania is covered by *Terminalia*-*Jubardia* woodland, commonly known as Miombo woodland. The northern and southern highlands are covered by forests (rain forest, mountane and riverine). The remnants of the old forests, which are recognized globally as biodiversity hotspot areas are found in the eastern arc mountains (Usambara, Pare, Ukaguru, Udzungwa and Uluguru), together with the lowland coastal forests.

Tanzania also possesses important populations of species that are globally endangered and threatened. These include Black rhinoceros, Wild dog, Chimpanzee, African elephant, Cheetah and Wattled Crane. In total, Tanzania harbours about 33 species of mammals, 30 species of birds, 19 species of fish and 46 species of invertebrates classified as globally threatened.

2.3 Wildlife utilization

Utilization of the wildlife resources has been generating substantial revenue to the government. For example, in 2002/2003, revenue from tourism hunting amounted to USD 9.3 million, photographic safaris conducted in National Parks accrued TZS. 19.5bn/= and collection from non-consumptive tourism activities in Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA) amounted to TZS. 6.7bn.

Revenue collected in National Parks and Ngorongoro Conservation Area is used by the respective institutions for management and development of the wildlife resources in the respective areas. It is worth noting too that these organisations pay corporate tax to the government. Revenue from tourist hunting is deposited with the Treasury and shared amongst stakeholders namely, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, District Councils and the Treasury.

3. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

Globalization is a contemporary paradigm on which national trade policies are hinged on. Countries with greater technological capacity, high production, modern and stable infrastructure has the highest. Chances to dominate development. Africa is among those Continents that are disadvantaged in development and hence lack of identity in the circles of the global economy. African leaders recognizing the position of African countries in global development agenda formed "The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)", whose primary objectives are:

- i. To eradicate poverty,
- ii. To place African Countries, both individually and collectively, on a path of sustainable growth development
- iii. To halt the marginalisation of Africa in the globalization process and enhance its full and beneficial integration into the global economy; and;
- iv. To accelerate the empowerment of women.

In order to achieve those objectives, NEPAD is guided by the following principles:

- Good governance as a basic requirement for peace, security and sustainable Political and socio-economic development,
- African ownership and leadership, as well as broad and deep participation by all sectors of society,
- Partnership between and amongst African peoples, and;
- Acceleration of regional and continental integration.

Tanzania's development growth is embedded in the National Development Vision 2025, which also recognizes economic: challenges of the 21st century. On the same footing, the Ministry of Natural Resources & Tourism (MNRT) has developed its Medium Term Strategic Plan whose vision is) "*sustainable conservation of natural and cultural resources and development fit responsible tourism*". The mission of MNRT is to conserve natural and cultural resources sustainably and develop tourism for national prosperity, and for the benefit of mankind through:

- Development of appropriate policies, strategies and guidelines
- Formulation and enforcement of laws and Regulations; and
- Monitoring and evaluation of implementation of policies and laws.

The Wildlife Policy of Tanzania is cognate to the Tanzanian Vision 2025 and it embraces the Ministerial Vision and Mission. In implementation of the policy four key areas have been considered as follows:

- Protection of biological resources,
- Sustainable utilisation of wildlife resources,
- Management and development of protected areas, and
- International and Regional cooperation.

Protection, sustainable utilisation, management and development of wildlife resources are considered key areas in the implementation of the wildlife policy as strategies for ensuring that wildlife in Tanzania perpetuate to benefit the current and the future generations. In the globalised economy, Tanzania has some varied resources to offer including her unsurpassed pristine wildlife resources. This is one of the prime capitals that warrant our participation in the global economy, and therefore wildlife must exist and contribute to the growth of the national economy.

Tanzania policy on wildlife was developed on a foundation built by the Farther of the Nation and First President of the then Tanganyika the late Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere, when he made a proclamation at the World Conservation Union-IUCN meeting in 1961, just after independence, and here I quote part of it....." *The survival of our wildlife is a matter of grave concern to all of us in Africa. These wild creatures amid the wild places they inhabit are not only important as a source of wonder and inspiration, but are an integral part of our*

natural resources and of our future livelihood and well being". End of the quote. In this regard the objectives and strategies of the wildlife policy are formulated to ensure that wildlife continues to survive, provide enjoyment and provide benefits now and in the future.

Tanzania shares some of the wildlife resources with other countries, as wildlife does not recognise political and administrative boundaries. Some of the ecosystems that are shared include the Mkomazi-Tsavo, Serengeti-Masai Mara and Akagera-Ibanda ecosystems.

In recognition of the responsibilities in the conservation of the shared ecosystems, Tanzania has been cooperating with its neighbours in the conservation of the same. Further, Tanzania is a member to the Lusaka Agreement, which has an aim of combating illegal trade across the borders in the region. Tanzania also is signatory to other and global Conventions, notably the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), African-Eurasian Migratory Water Bird Agreement (AEWA), the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

In economic terms, Tanzania is member to regional economic integrations such as the Southern Africa Development Cooperation and the East African Cooperation. The geographic position of Tanzania warrants her to be eligible for membership in these regional economic structures, which also provide for a strategic position for tourism development.

4. STRATEGIES TO COMBART POVERTY AND PROMOTE PEACE

Having 80% of its people dependent on subsistence agriculture, competition for land resources between livestock, wildlife and crop cultivation is common. One of the types of farming system mostly practiced is shifting cultivation, which contributes to environmental degradation. Wild animals however, constitute a menace to the local people as they raid their crops and kill their livestock. Studies conducted so far show that people living near protected areas, especially women and children spend most of their time in crop protection against animal raids. This denies children the opportunity to attend school fully. Crop raids invariably cause hunger to some families. In order to survive the families subsist on natural resources, including wild meat.

However, not only crop raiding is a cause to poverty amongst the rural poor, it is also the economic condition of many Tanzanians and the mode of production, which is dependent on the manipulation of the environment, especially the natural resources.

Due to the mode of production in rural areas, local people are always branded to be destructive elements to the environment and further defined as poachers. In the advent of globalization the gap between the rich and the poor countries is widening, and there is every reason therefore, to forge for compromise to enable the poor nations to benefit from the global resources. At this point unequal sharing of powers and resources is creating

conflicts in many countries in Africa and elsewhere. Furthermore, environmental destruction fuelled by poverty is threatening global security, as life of human beings is threatened by the negative changes in the environment.

4.1 Wildlife Policy (1998) and Poverty alleviation

Recognizing the plight of wildlife and the need to use wildlife to alleviate poverty amongst the rural people, the wildlife policy adopted strategies that integrate rural development with wildlife conservation and therefore, recognize the intrinsic value of wildlife to rural communities. Some of the strategies adopted by the policy are:

- Establishing Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) on village land in order to affect Community-based Conservation (BC),
- Promoting the legal use of wildlife and its products,
- Adopting measures that bring equitable sharing of revenue from tourist hunting to the rural communities,
- Compelling licensed dealers in wildlife based products to employ workers from
- Areas where wildlife utilization activities are conducted,
- Working in partnership with rural communities,
- Initiating formation of Authorized associations for sustainable management of
- Wildlife outside core protected areas.

4.2 Progress on the implementation of the policy strategies

Tanzania is aware that peace and good governance are pre-requisites for its development. In this regard, promulgation and revision of laws are important aspects of good governance. Laws pertaining to wildlife that have been formulated after the adoption of the policy are as follows:

a) Review of the Wildlife Conservation Act No. 12 of 1974

The Wildlife Conservation Act No. 12 is outmatched by fast growing development trends. For now it is becoming increasingly difficult to manage wildlife resources using this law. As a result and for the purpose of accommodating the WPT (1998) the WCA is under review since 2001. A lot of work has already been done and the bill is expected to be tabled in Parliament in 2004.

In view of the nature of the current wildlife law, that is outdated, it has been necessary to formulate Regulations to help direct on specific aspects that could not wait the long process of reviewing the Legislation. Since the policy was passed in 1998 the following Regulations have been prepared:

Tourist Hunting Regulations (Revision 2003)

These were prepared in order to allow for effective management of the tourist hunting

industry, as per policy aspirations. Some of the WPT aspects addressed by these Regulations include measures to ensure that equitable sharing of benefits such as providing support to village development projects, employment of workers from areas where hunting is taking place and open and transparent means of entering into the hunting industry.

Wildlife Management Areas Regulations (2002)

These are Regulations for effecting community participation in the conservation of wildlife resources. It recognizes Village Land as a means by which communities could set aside areas for wildlife conservation and undertake different wildlife related enterprises for their own benefits. Procedures for setting aside such areas, management and administration aspects, conflict resolutions and benefit sharing are some of the issues addressed by the WMA Regulations.

The Game Controlled Area category is categorized as reserved lands under the Land Act No.4 of 1999. However, many villages exist in these areas. Since these areas have a lot of wildlife, many of the community-based wildlife conservation activities started and are continuing in these areas. These are the same areas, earmarked as "pilot WMAs" by the WMA Regulations. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism is working with the Ministry of Lands and Human Settlement Development to transfer the reserved land settled by villagers to a Village Land category. This will allow the villages to establish WMA on this land. Similarly, since villagers will have a major responsibility to protect wildlife on their land, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism has proposed a benefit sharing formula, which ensures that villages, which will establish WMA's, get a commendable share of revenue accrued from on going wildlife utilization activities on their land. This is also a strategy to ensure that wildlife becomes a viable economic form of land use.

Non-Consumptive Wildlife Tourism Regulations (Draft 2003)

These Regulations are being prepared to direct on non-consumptive wildlife tourism in Game Reserves, Game Controlled Areas, Partial Game Reserves, Village Land and General Land.

Other Regulations, which are in the pipeline for drafting are

Wildlife farming and breeding

This is a type of wildlife use, which means the intensive husbandry (breeding/raising) of one or few wildlife species on relatively small surface area__ (less than 25 ha) wherever suitable infrastructures and services are available in urban areas, totally enclosed, and under more-or-less heavily managed conditions that tend to domesticate the animals, with the purpose of engaging in different forms of wildlife utilization.

Zoos and Game Sanctuaries,

Zoo means a place where wild animals are kept in captivity, normally in cages or paddocks for recreation, research and educational purposes. Game sanctuary means a place where

wild animals are reared in captivity, relatively in a large area in a natural state primarily for educational and recreational purposes.

Dealing in wildlife meat in WMAs.

5.0 THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE WILDLIFE POLICY IN ALLEVIATION OF POVERTY: SUCCESS STORIES

Apart from the conserving wildlife protected areas, for the last 15 years Tanzania has been involving local communities in managing natural resources that occur outside wildlife protect area network under a system called "Community-based Conservation" (CBC). Lessons emerging from some of the areas where (BC is practiced demonstrate that community participation has potential to contribute both to rural economic development, and promotion of democracy, promotion of civil societies and encouraging participatory decision making processes.

There are successful examples of communities that have invariably benefited from wildlife-based tourism that explain derived favourable environmental changes, increased socio-economic benefits, improved Governance and therefore, enhanced peace and security and reducing poverty at community level in Tanzania. These include:

5.1 Community Conservation Services (CCS): This is an approach designed by the Tanzania National Parks as, a means to develop good neighborliness with the people living adjacent to national parks and contributing to their social and economic developments. In the last four years Tanzania National Parks has spent TZS 2,060,294,000.00 to support different village development activities, which include schools, dispensaries, water, construction of feeder roads etc.

The approach used by Tanzania National Parks has a double barrow effect for as communities realize the benefits of wildlife conservation they wish to see more wildlife thrive on their and. Outside Lake Manyara and Tarangire National Parks for example; the wildlife corridor has been more secured as villagers have set aside areas for wildlife use on their land. Tanzania National Parks has also assisted communities to establish curio shops to serve tourists who visit the parks. In doing so TANAPA has facilitated creation of employment and alternative sources of income for the local communities.

5.2 Twenty five percent (25%) contribution from tourist hunting fees:

The government ploughs back 25% of the tourist hunting fees to villages where hunting takes place, through respective District Councils.

The money has been used to provide social services such as schools, dispensaries and water to the villages. A recent assessment in selected areas of the impact of this money to

the targets groups shows that more than 60% of the funds received were used to improve education and health services in villages. 25% (TAS) contribution to District Councils

Since 1998/1999 to 2002/2003 fiscal year this benefit-sharing scheme has earned 42 District Councils a total of TZS 1,608,964,548.91.

In addition to the Ministry of Natural Resources contribution in alleviating poverty through tourist hunting, hunting companies operating in Tanzania support village development activities in areas where hunting is conducted. According to the Tourist Hunting Regulations 2000 (Revision 2003), this is among the five criteria used to evaluate hunting companies on their performance in a specific hunting season.

From year 2000 to 2002 hunting companies contributed a total of TZS 6,608,023,266.00 to various community development projects such as construction of class rooms and dispensaries; provision of safe water, purchase of milling machines etc. where hunting is taking place.

5.3 Local hunting: Local hunting is licensed to Tanzanian residents only. All of the revenue accrued from this type of hunting is retained by the District Councils where hunting permits are issued. Through CBC schemes operating on village lands, the Director of Wildlife give villages an animal quota, which villagers are able to sell at a higher price to licensed resident hunters. Although not pronounced so, this is a form of domestic tourism that is emerging in pilot WMAs.

Generally revenue from resident hunting in villages practicing CBC has been increasing substantially. Funds generated from these types of schemes have been used in development activities and provision of social services.

5.4 Community-based wildlife activities

The Case of "Matumizi Bora ya Maliasili Idodi na Pawaga" (MBOMIPA) in Iringa Rural District

Two wards in Iringa around Ruaha National Park comprising of 19 villages got sensitized and have been sensitised and hence involved in wildlife conservation since 1993. These villages are situated in Lunda-Mkwambi Game Controlled Area (covering about 4,000 km²). It is one of the pilot WMAs, where communities have organized themselves to protect and use wildlife sustainably. Illegal taking of wildlife killing has been reduced significantly and wildlife population's restored in the area.

Started as MBOMIPA project sponsored by the Department for International Development (DfID) of the United Kingdom, today the villagers have established a CBO to manage natural resources in their area.

b) The case of the Jumuiya ya Uhifadhi na Matumizi Endelevu ya Maliasili Ukutu (JUKUMU) Society in Morogoro Rural District

In 1996, 19 villages located north of the Selous Game Reserve and south of Mikumi National Park joined together to manage wildlife in a 750 square kilometres of land. The area is rich in wildlife including wildebeest, giraffe, zebra, crocodile, warthog and waterbuck etc. The villagers collectively established a Community Based Organization called JUKUMU, and charged it with management of wildlife on their land. Through harvesting of a quota allocated to them by the Director of Wildlife communities have been obtaining protein at affordable prices after hunting and selling meat amongst themselves. Through land levy paid by a developer running Sable Mountain Lodge situated on JUKUMU land, a significant amount of money has been earned and used for village development activities such as construction of schools, dispensaries, water pumps, roads etc.

Funds have also been used in social services such as child vaccination programmes, purchase of spare parts for the milling machines run by women groups through a co-funding system, where beneficiaries contribute part of the cost of the project. Apart from social development activities, funds are also set aside for wildlife management and protection. In this case funds are directed at paying allowances, food rations and first aid kit to game scouts on patrol.

In addition to the animal quota given to the villages practicing CBC, the District Council issues licenses for local hunting to resident Tanzanians. The local hunting license is relatively low, for example a buffalo license cost TZS 6,000/= for resident citizens, while for resident non-citizen it costs TZS 27,000/=. Differential in prices does not only boost domestic tourism, but it also allows local people to obtain protein at a reasonable price.

c) The Case of Ngarambe and Tapika Villages in Rufiji District

The Ngarambe- Tapika villages located in Rufiji District were sensitized towards conservation of wildlife around their villages beginning 1995. Being contiguous to the Selous Game Reserve, the two villages are apparently very rich in wildlife and therefore, have potential to grow a healthy WMA. The two villages have a total population of 2,500 people whose current main stay is subsistence farming.

In the past the said villagers lived off subsistence hunting. With the assistance of GTZ and later WWF, they got involved in wildlife conservation. Today they access meat legally at a price set by themselves (mostly TZS 300/ = to 400/ = per Kg) and they collect revenue from resident hunters who pay additional money up to TZS 200,000/= instead of TZS 10,000/= for eland on the normal resident hunting license rates. Local community contribution to conservation is in the form of patrols carried out by village game scouts to secure wildlife from illegal hunters.

On average communities in Ngarambe Village Government have been earning TZS 4.4 million in a year from residents who go hunting in their village. The money has been spent on various social services including construction of dispensaries, classrooms and payment of allowances to the scouts who protect the wildlife. Apart from revenue gained, villagers also hunt for their pots. It is also worth noting that on average the Village Government of

Ngarambe earned TZS 600,000.00 in a year out of sales of meat amongst member villagers, while Tapika Village received an average of TZS 185,000/=.

5.5 Wildlife farming and breeding

Wildlife breeding is being carried out for export purposes, while game farming is done for exhibition, education and tourism purposes. These types of business are intended to provide livelihoods to Tanzanians living in rural and urban areas. The business involves capture of wild specimens, which is mostly done by local people where these resources occur, crating and transporting the specimens from way stations to the farms and holding grounds, providing veterinary services in quarantine stations before exportation and on the farms, and crating of specimens for export.

The business provides direct employment and different tourism products in zoos and farms such as Mikumi and Arusha Snake Parks. The zoos and farms have proved to be potential revenue sources for the owners and employees thereof, and is invariably fuelled by the domestic market.

Currently there are 31 wildlife farms, 12 out of which are engaged in breeding of wildlife for export and 22 for eco-tourism and exhibitions. Business companies engaged in the breeding of wildlife for export market earned an average total of TZS 156 million in the last three years.

Management of wetlands

In the year 2000 the government of the United Republic of Tanzania acceded to the Convention on Wetlands. Since then the government of Tanzania has designated three (3) Ramsar Sites namely Malagarasi-Muyovozi, Lake Natron and Kilombero Valley and two more are coming-up (Rufiji-Mafia-Kilwa and Nyasa). These are important wetlands for conservation of biodiversity and will form a focus for development of tourism through involvement of local communities. A pilot area has been established by the Sustainable Management of the MalagarasCMuyovozi Ramsar Site project (SIMMORS) funded by Danish Development Assistance (DAN IDA) in Nyamagoma area in Urambo District, where photography tourism based especially on waterfowls will be conducted.

6. SPECIFIC NEEDS TO ENABLE COMMUNITY TOURISM-WILDLIFE DEVELOPMENT

The Wildlife Policy envisaged three main sources of direct benefits that local communities may get from conservation and utilization of wildlife occurring on their land, and as intimated already these include:

- Consumptive wildlife utilization
- Non-consumptive utilization (photographic tourism),
- Investments related to wildlife-based tourism such as sub-leasing of the land for

putting-up tourist camps.

A study on economic opportunities in WMAs that provided information on the formulation of WMA Regulations enumerated more activities, including those related to management of natural forests, bee keeping and live animal trade. However, the study concluded that the immediate economic activities that could be undertaken without heavy investment by the local communities are hunting and photographic tourism.

It is increasingly becoming factual that wildlife-based tourism is a potential revenue source for communities. It is much more reliable when combined with other tourist attractions such as cultural, archaeological and historical products. Accordingly, two main areas related to Community Tourism-Wildlife Interface are recognized by the Wildlife Policy of Tanzania:

- a) Establishment and management of WMAs, and practicing of Community-Based Conservation (CBC).
- b) Building partnerships between protected areas managers and adjacent Communities, through employment (direct or indirect) and provision of support to village development activities.

The following are necessary measures to attain Wildlife Policy desires in enhancing Community Tourism-Wildlife Interface:

1. Developing road infrastructure that connects wildlife protected areas with villages

Development of infrastructure will not only boost tourism but will have multiplier effects, which can fuel other economic activities in the villages such as agriculture, transportation and trade.

In 1998 the Government of Tanzania secured a loan from the African Development Bank of USD 5 million running for 5 years to, among other things, open up access roads that connect the western part of the Selous Game Reserve with the villages of Kilombero and Ulanga Districts that borders the reserve.

ii. Enhancing good governance at community level

Encouraging establishment of institutions to manage the wildlife based tourism business, providing training to members of the community and support in preparation of by-laws greatly enhance people's participation in management and decision-making on resources occurring on their land. All villages in pilot WMAs have formed natural resources committees and are in various stages of establishing CBOs to manage wildlife on their land.

iii. Finalising Non-Consumptive Wildlife based Tourism Regulations

Finalisation of the non-consumptive wildlife based tourism will enable communities to

benefit more from this form of wildlife utilisation and will ensure sustainable conservation of wildlife resources in and outside protected areas.

iv. Piloting, promoting and regulating eco-tourism in wetland areas

In development of eco-tourism in wetland areas and considering fragile nature of ecosystems, the government will focus on promoting activities that minimise destruction of resources caused by extractive means of production. As intimated earlier, a pilot eco-tourism project based on in wetlands is being developed in the Malagarasi-Muyovozi Ramsar Site (the first Ramsar Site of Tanzania) at Nyamagoma area. Development of the Lake Natron Ramsar Site is also envisaged to promote tourism. Currently tourism activities in these areas are at their infancy.

v. Working with local communities in promoting wildlife-based tourism

Wildlife-based tourism will be promoted on village land through establishment and management of WMAs, which is a concept currently on test in 16 pilot areas. The concept will be expanded to other villages, after setting the direction correctly to ensure that setting aside land for conservation will improve peoples livelihood, with the view to encourage communities to set aside more land for wildlife conservation.

vi. Ensuring that communities realize equitable shares of benefits

Different benefit sharing models are currently in practice, for example in the situation where 25% of revenue collected from tourist hunting remitted to District Councils where hunting occurs, support to community development activities by TANAPA and hunting companies and sharing models like those practiced in the Ngorongoro Conservation Area and in the pilot WMAs. These types of benefit sharing mechanisms will continue to be improved depending on the type of wildlife resource user right, cost of management of the resource and competition from other production systems.

vii. Enforcing laws and promoting people's participation in decision making processes

In tandem with the national economic reforms, the government of Tanzania is up to ensure that good governance is attained and the rule of law is applied throughout the country at all levels. In this regard the Wildlife Policy directs to revise laws pertaining to wildlife conservation in the country so as to augur well with the intentions of the policy

viii. Promoting the private sector's participation in economic development.

In the advent of globalization where the world has become a village, the private sector has an upper hand in shaping the village economy. The private sector has therefore, become an important partner in development and in many cases it has leverage to government efforts through contributions or working in partnership with the communities. It is in this express understanding that the Tourist Hunting Regulations, 2000 (Revision 2003) require hunting companies to contribute to development activities in the villages where hunting is taking place, and also that joint venture schemes are recognized by the Wildlife Regulations. Other private sector community projects are encouraged within the framework of the wildlife

policy.

7.0 CONCLUSION

Wildlife resources will continue to serve as a base for the Tanzania tourism industry. There are positive aspects that flag up wildlife and tourism as possible and significant contributors to poverty alleviation in villages and sub-urban areas. Sustainable wildlife conservation and development of a responsible tourism industry amidst poverty and a growing human population is, a big challenge, which require dynamic policies and strategies. The government policy on wildlife conservation will live to advocate that this natural heritage provides benefits to the present and future generations.