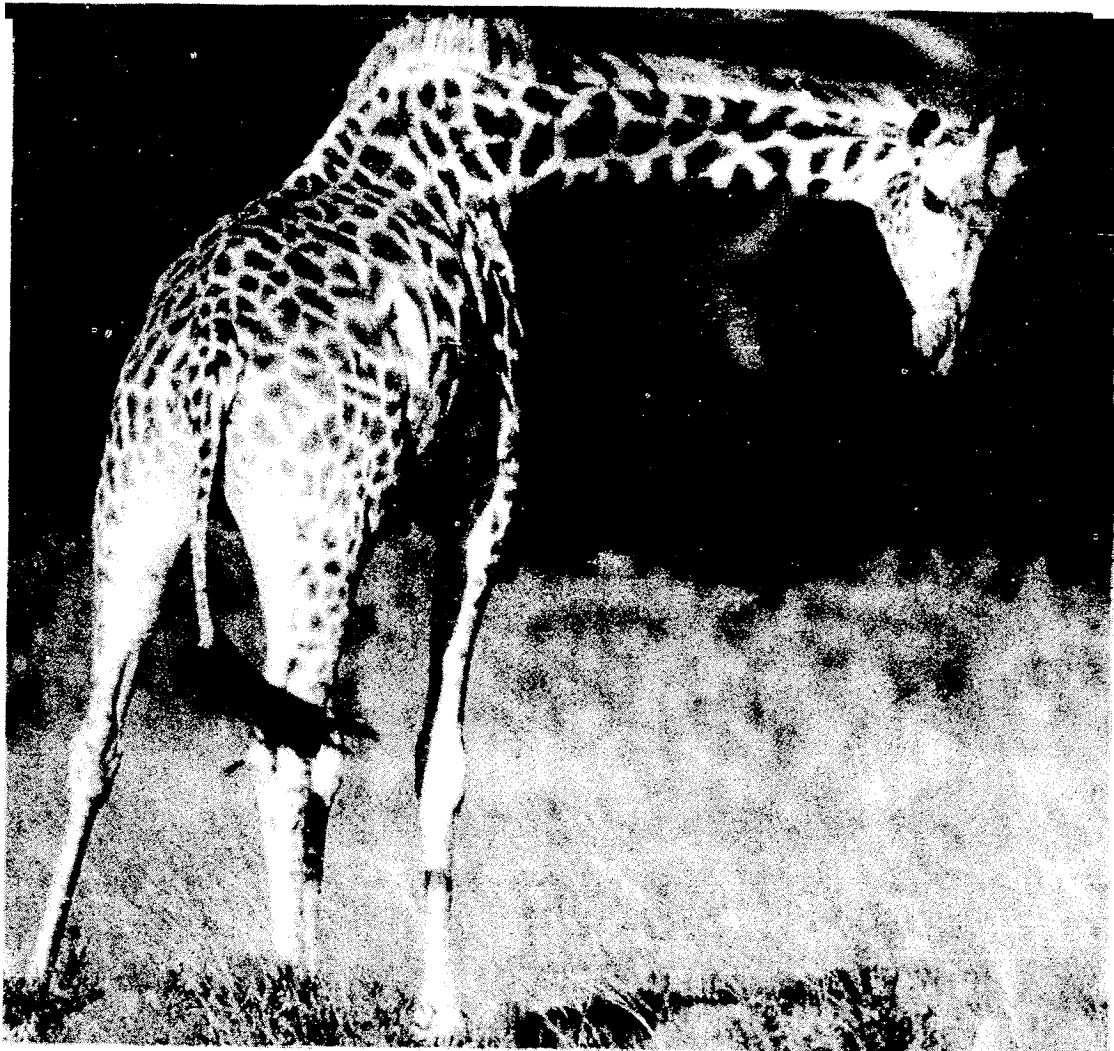




THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

**MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
AND TOURISM**



Masai Giraffe

MARCH, 1998



African Buffalo

THE WILDLIFE POLICY OF TANZANIA

**Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism,
P.O. Box 9372,
Dar es Salaam,
Tanzania.**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS:	iii
MISSION AND VISION	v
1.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	1
2.0 TANZANIA WILDLIFE RESOURCES AND POTENTIAL	2
2.1 BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY OF TANZANIA	2
2.2 HABITATS	3
2.3 CATEGORIES OF WILDLIFE AREAS	4
3.4 WILDLIFE UTILISATION	4
2.4.1 Game viewing	4
2.4.2 Tourist hunting	4
2.4.3 Resident hunting	4
2.4.4 Ranching and farming	4
2.5 WILDLIFE RESEARCH AND MONITORING	5
2.6 HUMAN RESOURCES AND CAPACITY BUILDING	5
2.7 INFRASTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT	5
2.8 INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE	5
2.9 PROBLEMS FACING THE WILDLIFE SECTOR	6
3.0 THE WILDLIFE POLICY	7
3.1 CHALLENGES	7
3.2 OBJECTIVES	8
3.2.1 On Wildlife Protection	8
3.2.2 On Wildlife Utilisation	9
3.2.3 On Management and Development of PAs	9
3.2.4 On International Co-operation	9
3.3 STRATEGIES	10
3.3.1 Protecting biological diversity	10
3.3.2 Protecting wildlife against illegal use	10
3.3.3 Conserving and managing biological diversity	11
3.3.4 Ensuring that wildlife conservation competes with other forms of land use	14
3.3.5 Wildlife utilisation and economics	15
3.3.6 Integrating wildlife conservation and rural development	15
3.3.7 Generating foreign exchange from wildlife utilization	16
3.3.8 Recognising the intrinsic value of wildlife to rural people	17
3.3.9 Sharing of benefits	18
3.3.10 Regulating and developing the wildlife industry	19
3.3.11 Addressing women and children issues in wildlife conserva- tion and management	21
3.3.12 Solving human-wildlife conflicts:	22
3.3.13 Wildlife research and monitoring	23
3.3.14 Providing Extension Services	24
3.3.15 Wildlife conservation education awareness	24
3.3.16 Human resources development and capacity building	25
3.4 POLICY IMPLEMENTATION FRAME WORK	25
4.0 THE ROLES OF DIFFERENT INSTITUTIONS	29
4.1 THE ROLE OF THE GOVERNMENT	29
4.1.1 GOVERNMENT AS REGULATOR	29
4.1.2 GOVERNMENT AS FACILITATOR	30
4.1.3 GOVERNMENT AS SERVICE PROVIDER	30

4.2 THE ROLE OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR	30
4.3 THE ROLE OF NGOS	30
4.4 THE ROLE OF THE PUBLIC	30
5.0 CONCLUSION	31
ANNEXES	32
ANNEX 1: ACRONYMS	32
ANNEX 2: GLOSSARY	32

MISSION AND VISION

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism is charged with formulating a wildlife policy, overseeing its administration and coordinating the development of the wildlife sector in Tanzania. The vision of the wildlife sector for the next twenty (20) years conforms with the Development Vision 2025 for Tanzania on environmental sustainability and socio-economic transformation. The vision for the wildlife sector is to:

- *promote conservation of biological diversity;*
- *administer, regulate and develop wildlife resources;*
- *involve all stakeholders in wildlife conservation and sustainable utilisation, as well as in fair and equitable sharing of benefits;*
- *promote sustainable utilisation of wildlife resources;*
- *raise the contribution of the wildlife sector in country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from about 2% to 5%;*
- *contribute to poverty alleviation and improve the quality of life of the people of Tanzania, and;*
- *promote exchange of relevant information and expertise nationally, regionally and internationally.*

1.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The wildlife conservation in Tanzania dates back in 1891 when laws controlling hunting were first enacted by the German rule. These laws regulated the off-take, the hunting methods and the trade in wildlife, with some endangered species being fully protected. The first Game Reserves were established in 1905 by the Germans in the area which now forms the Selous Game Reserve. Game Reserves were chosen mainly for their concentrations of big game rather than their biological diversity.

In 1921 the British Government established the Game Department followed by the gazettelement of the first Game Reserve, the Selous Game Reserve in 1922. The roles of the Game Department were to administer the Game Reserves, enforce the hunting regulations and protect people and crops from raiding animals. Later on, the then Ngorongoro Crater Closed and Serengeti Game Reserves were established in 1928 and 1929 respectively.

Tanganyika was always famous for its variety of big game, wildlife numbers and diversity of landscapes and in those early days, attracted a steady stream of wealthy hunters. The tourist hunting industry dates back to 1946 when Game controlled Areas (GCAs) were established and divided into hunting blocks, where professional hunters and their clients could hunt trophy animals.

The present framework of Wildlife Protected Areas (PAs) in Tanzania comprising of National Parks, Game Reserves and Game Controlled Areas was started after World War II. In 1951 the Serengeti National Park which incorporated the Ngorongoro Crater was gazetted followed by several National Parks (NPs) and Game Reserves (GRs).

In 1961 there were three (3) National Parks and nine (9) Game Reserves and the Ngorongoro Conservation Area. After independence it was the policy of the Government to continue with the extension of the Game Reserves and National Parks, and many new parks and reserves were gazetted.

At independence, Tanzania showed her commitment to wildlife conservation when the then President of Tanganyika released a statement, the famous "Arusha Manifesto" as quoted hereunder:—

"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.

In accepting the trusteeship of our wildlife we solemnly declare that we will do everything in our power to make sure that our children's grand-children will be able to enjoy this rich and precious inheritance.

The conservation of wildlife and wild places calls for specialist knowledge, trained manpower, and money, and we look to other nations to co-operate with us in this important task the success or failure of which not only affects the continent of Africa but the rest of the world as well."

Mwalimu J. K. Nyerere
1961

The "Arusha Manifesto" has been used to guide wildlife conservation in Tanzania to date.

Despite her long standing history of wildlife conservation, Tanzania never had any comprehensive wildlife policy. Wildlife was all along being protected and utilised by use of guidelines, regulations and laws implemented by the department of wildlife and other institutions entrusted with the responsibility of conserving the same. At independence in 1961, Tanzania's human population was relatively low (only 8 million) making land use conflicts uncalculated for, especially under conditions of inadequate technological and scientific development. Parts of land could easily be set aside for the protection of wildlife without seriously inconveniencing local people. Today the Tanzania human population is about 30 million, with advancement of science and technology, both of which make land scarce and necessitate land use plans and an elaborate wildlife conservation policy.

2.0 TANZANIA WILDLIFE RESOURCES AND POTENTIAL

The wildlife of Tanzania is a unique natural heritage and resource that is of great importance both nationally and globally. Its importance lies both in the biological value of the species and habitats found in Tanzania, the economic value of the resource and its potential to contribute to the sustainable development of Tanzania.

2.1 BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY OF TANZANIA

Tanzania has a rich and diverse spectrum of fauna and flora including a wide variety of endemic species and sub-species. The diversity and degree of endemism in Tanzania is clear for primates (20 species and 4 endemic), antelopes (34 species and 2 endemic), fish (with many endemic in Lake Victoria, Tanganyika

and Nyasa and other small lake and rivers), reptiles (290 species and 75 endemic), amphibians (40 endemic), invertebrates and plants (around 11,000 species including many endemic). There are likely to be a number of species in Tanzania that are still unknown to science which await discovery. Beside the diversity and high degree of endemism, Tanzania possesses important populations of species that are threatened but widespread across Africa. These include the endangered wild dog, black rhinoceros and slender-snorted crocodile, and the vulnerable chimpanzee, cheetah and African elephant. Furthermore, Tanzania also has large populations of wildebeest, zebra, giraffe, Cape buffalo and many species of antelope which are similarly important in a continental context.

2.2 HABITATS

In terms of its habitats, the various grasslands and open woodlands of the Serengeti and Maasai Steppe in the north-west and north-east of Tanzania support some of the greatest concentrations of large mammals in the world. Important areas of wetland, swamps and flood plains are found throughout the country (Kilombero Valley, Wembere and Kagera Swamps, Usangu plains etc.). A rich variety of lakes occur in Tanzania, including large parts of the great lakes (Victoria, Tanganyika and Nyasa) which are important for endemic fish and invertebrates. Tanzania also possesses a number of soda lakes (Natron, Eyasi, Balangida and Manyara) which are important for birds. A biologically diverse range of forests are found in Tanzania, including restricted lowland forests, and highly dispersed patches of coastal forest and montane forest. These forests, but most especially the Eastern Arc forests (Usambara, Ukaguru, Udzungwa and Uluguru mountains) are important in terms of diversity and endemism. Unique montane grasslands also occur in some areas (Udzungwa mountains, Ufipa plateau and Southern highlands) and are important with remarkable endemic flora. While the Itigi Thicket is a unique habitat in the centre of the country, the south and west of Tanzania is largely dominated by miombo woodland containing some of the continent's significant populations of elephants and black rhinos.

Tanzania's protected area (PA) network covers 28% of the total land area of which about 4% is 12 National Parks (NP), 1% is Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA), 15% is 31 Game Reserves (GRs) and 8% is 38% game controlled areas (GCAs). Consequently Tanzania has 19% of her surface area devoted to wildlife in PAs

where no human settlement is allowed, (NPs and GRs) and 9% of its surface area to PAs where wildlife co-exists with humans. The forestry sector has also followed conservation policies that greatly increase the coverage of PAs within Tanzania. A total of about 570 FRs cover around 15% of Tanzania's surface area, of which 3% overlap with PAs devoted to wildlife conservation.

2.4 WILDLIFE UTILISATION

The network of PAs devoted to wildlife conservation forms the basis of Tanzanian's wildlife utilisation industry. The forms of wildlife utilisation currently practised in Tanzania include:—

2.4.1 Game viewing

At present NCA and NPs of northern Tanzania are the main tourist destinations, while the southern NPs and GRs are under-utilised. Wildlife based tourism and game viewing have great potential for earning considerable local and foreign currency and providing employment.

2.4.2 Tourist hunting

Tourist hunting is an economically viable and sustainable use of wildlife that is consistent with the policy of high quality, yet low density tourism that can contribute significantly to the national economy. At present, tourist hunting is widely practised across many remote areas of Tanzania in GR, GCA, Open Area and FRs.

2.4.3 Resident hunting

It is the right of indigenous Tanzanians to have legal access to wildlife use. Different scales of fees for tourists and residents to hunt have been established through the enabling legislation. Resident hunting licenses are issued for Open Areas and GCAs not allocated to tourist hunting.

2.4.4 Ranching and farming

Ranching and farming of wildlife are not yet well-developed forms of the wildlife use in Tanzania.

It is not the government policy to engage itself in the direct utilisation of wildlife resources in Tanzania. The private sector is therefore encouraged to invest in the following:

- (i) Conducting hunting and photographic safaris.
- (ii) Investing in wildlife ranching and farming.
- (iii) Wildlife and wildlife products.
- (iv) Developing tourism infrastructures in the framework of wildlife policy and respective protected areas management plans.

2.5 WILDLIFE RESEARCH AND MONITORING

Considerable research on wildlife has been undertaken in Tanzania and has contributed greatly to the knowledge and publicity of wildlife in the country. The research so far undertaken has been varied in scope and includes taxonomic descriptions of species and their biogeography, behaviour and ecology of single species, and studies of ecosystem processes. A number of monitoring programmes are in place for wildlife, mainly through aerial counts in and around PAs, and through monitoring individual populations during the course of long-term research.

The researches undertaken to date have largely been directed towards aspirations of foreign researchers to publish results internationally, rather than to the needs of Tanzania. Furthermore, there is little involvement of Tanzanians in wildlife research, which is carried out mostly by foreigners permitted to study in the country. Moreover, wildlife authorities have continually been limited by financial resources and trained manpower to undertake all the applied or pure research that might be necessary or desirable.

2.6 HUMAN RESOURCES AND CAPACITY BUILDING

There is an elaborate scheme of service for wildlife personnel which shows the optimal establishment requirements, qualifications and career ladder. The above notwithstanding, there still exist shortfalls in the implementation of this scheme of service. Furthermore, the wildlife sector human resource is less than 50% of the requirement and most of it is of low cadre. The training is formally undertaken at the University of Dar es Salaam, SUA and abroad for graduate and post-graduate studies, CAWM for certificate, diploma and post-graduate studies and Pasiansi Wildlife Institute for scouts/rangers certificate.

2.7 INFRASTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT

The condition of infrastructure and equipment in PAs is below the required standards. The roads are in poor conditions; equipment in terms of vehicles, field gear and fire arms are equally poor and insufficient; office and staff buildings are of poor quality and also insufficient.

2.8 INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

Tanzania experiences scarce resources to undertake the task of wildlife conservation alone. As a result she has been assisted in terms of finance and expertise by NGOs, bilateral and multilateral donor agencies.

2.9 PROBLEMS FACING THE WILDLIFE SECTOR

Despite this endowment and its economic potentials to the nation and the local communities, the wildlife sector has not been able to develop to its full potential due to the following constraints:—

- (i) Lack of elaborate wildlife policy.
- (ii) Failure of the wildlife conservation as a form of land use to compete adequately with other forms of land use, especially to the rural communities.
- (iii) Lack of wildlife conservation awareness by planners and decision makers and hence low priority on land and wildlife resource in the planning process.
- (iv) Loss of wildlife habitats to settlement, agriculture, grazing, mining, and logging due to human population increase.
- (v) Escalating illegal wildlife off-take and trade.

- (vi) Inadequate financial and human resources to enable the government to devolve wildlife management responsibilities to the rural people countrywide.
- (vii) The existing land tenure system and the wildlife resource ownership by the State, hinders investment in, and development of wildlife industry by private sector.
- (viii) Inadequate wildlife use rights especially to the rural communities.
- (ix) Inadequate capacity to control problem animals.
- (x) Low budgetary allocation for conservation and development of the wildlife sector.
- (xi) Poor remuneration which results in low staff morale performance and erosion of professional ethics.
- (xii) Limited human resource to carry-out wildlife conservation activities.

In recognition of the importance of conservation of biological diversity to the livelihood of mankind, the State will remain the overall ownership of wildlife. The government will access user rights to various stakeholders, provide clear policy guidelines, stimulate public and private sector investment in the wildlife industry and provide support to investors.

Within a changing ecological, socio-economic institutional settings nationally and internationally, the functions of the government in the wildlife sector will focus on:

- (i) Developing sound wildlife management policies and actively take part in the management of wildlife resources throughout the country.

- (ii) Developing an enabling legal, regulatory, institutional environment for rural communities and private sector to participate in wildlife conservation.
- (iii) Developing appropriate regulator mechanisms that will continue to set aside PAs where wildlife and natural areas will be conserved.
- (iv) Combating illegal use of wildlife.
- (v) Subjecting wildlife personnel to strict codes of discipline.
- (vi) Developing wildlife information database.
- (vii) Reinforcing wildlife extension services and assistance to rural communities in managing wildlife resources.
- (viii) Providing sufficient funds for cost effective management of wildlife resources

The private sector will play a key role in direct economic investment in the wildlife sector. Investors in the wildlife industry in Tanzania will enjoy the following advantages:

- assured political stability
- harmonious and friendly social environment
- a wide scope of private sector involvement in wildlife industry

3.0 THE WILDLIFE POLICY

3.1 CHALLENGES

The wildlife policy envisages to address the following national challenges:—

- (a) to conserve areas with great biological diversity which are representative of the major habitats of Tanzania;
- (b) to continue to support and where necessary, enlarge the PA network as the core of conservation activities;
- (c) to promote involvement of local communities participation in wildlife conservation in and outside the PA network;
- (d) to increase foreign exchange earnings;
- (e) to integrate wildlife conservation with rural development;
- (f) to foster sustainable and legal use of wildlife resources;
- (g) to ensure that wildlife conservation competes with other forms of land use;

- (h) to enhance the recognition of the intrinsic value of wildlife to rural people;
- (i) to minimise human-wildlife conflicts wherever they occur;
- (j) to regulate wildlife-related research to be of direct value to wildlife management;
- (k) to build the capacity of the wildlife sector and foster professionalism; and
- (l) to create enabling environment for international co-operation in wildlife conservation.

3.2 OBJECTIVES

Wildlife is a natural resource of great biological, economical, environmental cleaning, climate ameliorating, water and soil conservation, and nutritional values that must be conserved. It can be used indefinitely if properly managed. In view of the dynamic and complex nature of the wildlife resource and the challenges ahead on conserving the same, the Government policy for the wildlife sector will aim at involving a broader section of the society in wildlife conservation particularly the rural communities and the private sector. The role of the public sector will be to stimulate and guide the local communities and the private sector by administering regulating and promoting the management of the wildlife resource, through the following objectives:

3.2.1 On Wildlife Protection

- to continue the establishment of PAs on the basis of systems planning;
- to stress maintenance and development of a PA network in order to enhance biological diversity;
- to promote the conservation of wildlife and its habitats outside core areas (NPs, GRs & NCA) by establishing WMAs;
- to enhance the conservation of biological diversity by administering wetlands;
- to transfer the management of WMA to local communities thus taking care of corridors, migration routes and buffer zones and ensure that the local communities obtain substantial tangible benefits from wildlife conservation;
- to prevent illegal use of wildlife throughout the country by taking the appropriate surveillance, policing and law enforcement.

3.2.2 On Wildlife Utilisation

- to promote the use of PAs so as provide government revenue, employment, income, food and other benefits to Tanzanians; especially the rural communities;
- to ensure that wildlife is appropriately valued in order to reduce its illegal offtake and encourage its sustainable use by rural communities;
- to create the opportunity for the Tanzania people to become involved in the wildlife industry;
- to create an enabling environment which will ensure that legal and sustainable wildlife schemes directly benefit local communities;
- to create an enabling environment for the private sector to invest in different forms of wildlife utilisation and conservation.

3.2.3 On Management and Development of PAs

- to promote greater public awareness and understanding of wildlife issues;
- to retain sufficient revenue from wildlife utilisation in PAs for management and development purposes;
- to regulate development projects/activities in PA's;
- to promote research and monitoring activities which focus on providing answers to management issues;
- to undertake human resources development and institutional capacity building at all levels, and
- to revamp professional ethics and standards.

3.2.4 On International Co-operation

- to encourage, where necessary, possible and appropriate, the involvement of donors and other conservation agencies to support Tanzania to conserve her wildlife resources, both for national, regional and international benefits;
- to enable Tanzania to participate in relevant international treaties and conventions, and promote policies within the framework of such treaties and conventions as are consistent with Tanzania's position on conservation of wildlife, and
- co-operate with neighbouring countries in the conservation of transboundary ecosystems.

3.3 STRATEGIES

In order to achieve the wildlife policy objectives the following strategies have been set.

3.3.1 Protecting biological diversity

The ultimate goal of the PA network is to create series of viable conservation areas which include a representative sample of all important habitats and viable populations of all species with particular reference to those that are threatened and endemic to Tanzania. Increasing human population, exerts pressure on biological resources mainly through farming, grazing and settlement. In order to achieve the network goal, the government is committed to continuing to maintain the existing PAs and create new ones for the purpose of protecting biological diversity.

Strategies for protecting biological diversity

- (i) continuing to maintain a PA network whose overall objectives are to enhance conservation and to promote the socio-economic development of the people of Tanzania;
- (ii) identifying, creating and upgrading series of protected area network and important wetlands in order to safeguard the biological diversity of Tanzania;
- (iii) establishing a new category of protected area to be known as Wildlife Management Area for the purposes of effecting community based conservation;
- (iv) giving special conservation status to rare, or endangered wildlife species;
- (v) incorporating important wetlands into the wildlife protected area network;
- (vi) surveying and acquiring land title deeds for all PAs.

3.3.2 Protecting wildlife against illegal use

The greatest threat to PA network and wildlife population is the illegal use of wildlife resources. The wildlife authorities have the mandate to combat illegal use of wildlife by a dual but interlinked strategy which focuses both on PAs and areas outside PAs. In order to carry out their law enforcement functions effectively, Government recognises that wildlife authorities responsible for managing areas of land are para-military agencies whose staff wear uniforms, carry arms and have powers of search and arrest. As the successful outcome of anti-poaching operations depends in part on manpower, equipment and staff morale, the Government will ensure that the wildlife authorities have sufficient capability to carry out their law enforcement functions effectively.

Strategies for protecting wildlife against illegal use

- (i) co-operating with other law enforcement agencies in the execution of functions relating to wildlife offences;
- (ii) assisting the wildlife authorities in carrying out their legal functions;
- (iii) establishing a disciplinary code;
- (iv) ensuring that the wildlife staff are subjected to strict codes of discipline;
- (v) establishing effective informer networks and intelligence databases at local and national levels;
- (vi) protecting the wildlife staff from liabilities resulting from injuries and death of suspects during their official duties;
- (vii) co-operating and enrolling the good will of rural communities;
- (viii) devolving responsibility for containing illegal use of wildlife in WMAs to rural communities;
- (ix) training and supporting village wildlife scouts to protect wildlife resources under their control in the context of CBC, and
- (x) initiating and developing strategies for acquiring enough funds to enable the wildlife authorities to provide adequate level of manpower and boost staff morale.

3.3.3 Conserving and managing biological diversity

Tanzania has designated a significant proportion of her surface area to a PA network devoted to wildlife conservation. This PA network has overall objectives that relate both to conservation and to socio-economics of Tanzania's people. The overall objectives of Tanzania's PA network is to:

- preserve representative examples of Tanzania's terrestrial and aquatic habitats and their physical environments)
- conserve viable populations of species making up Tanzania's fauna and flora, with emphasis on endangered, threatened endemic species and their habitats;
- protect areas of scenic beauty and special or cultural interest;
- conserve water catchments and soil resources;

- provide opportunities for public enjoyment and the advancement of science;
- provide opportunities for sustainable utilisation of natural resources;
- provide for rehabilitation of particular habitats, introduction and re-introduction of particular fauna species; and
- create opportunities and conducive environment for human communities to access natural resources for enhancement of rural development.

This policy recognises that the PA network will continue to serve as the core for the future conservation and development of the wildlife industry and that rural communities must benefit from living adjacent to PAs and among wildlife.

The financial returns and distributions from the wildlife industry have not allowed the wildlife authorities to achieve their management objectives. Only small proportion of wildlife revenue is ploughed back for development and management of PA network. Without sufficient budgetary allocations, PAs are poorly managed and infrastructure, equipment, facilities and staff moral are run down and the natural resource base become depleted. This policy emphasises proper distribution of revenue from wildlife industry for efficient conservation and management of PAs.

Strategies for conserving and managing wildlife resources

- (i) administering wildlife by conserving core wildlife species habitats including wetlands through wildlife authorities and devolving management responsibility of the settled and areas outside unsettled PAs to rural people and the private sector;
- (ii) retaining the ownership of, and overall responsibility for management of wildlife resources by the State, to ensure that national priorities are addressed and abuses are controlled;
- (iii) managing wildlife resource based on the ecosystems, rather than administrative boundaries, due to mobility nature of wild animals, availability of resources and habitat coverage;
- (iv) prohibiting mining in core wildlife protected areas (NPs, NCA, GRs) in order to preserve the biological diversity;

- (v) prohibiting capture and translocation of species into PAs except for small existing populations and locally extinct species;
- (vi) preparing management plans for some species or taxonomic groups of particular concern in order to ensure their survival;
- (vii) regulating the importation of exotic species and the re-introduction of a species known to be indigenous to the area, in order to safeguard against negative effects resulting from their introduction and re-introduction into the wild;
- (viii) developing management plans and zoning prescribing levels and types of use in each zone, to ensure attainment of management objectives of each PA;
- (ix) promoting the involvement of stakeholders in setting aside PAs and PAs' management planning initiatives;
- (x) enforcing EIA process for proposed developments in PAs and requesting for environmental planning for developments to be carried out in wildlife areas outside PAs in order to minimise negative impacts;
- (xi) allowing wildlife authorities to retain sufficient revenue from wildlife for cost-effective management of PAs;
- (xii) allowing rural communities to receive benefits from CBC schemes;
- (xiii) maintaining and enhancing the Tanzania Wildlife Protection Fund (TWPF) to secure enough funds for supporting wildlife conservation activities;
- (xiv) ensuring effective partnership with rural communities and the private sector outside PAs and providing those rural communities with direct and indirect benefits from wildlife utilisation;
- (xv) adding and extending PA network on the basis of a system plan, prepared in co-ordination among different sectors, including consideration of the distribution of species and habitats, present coverage of PAs and patterns of land use;
- (xvi) locating future major tourist developments outside PAs in order to reduce negative impacts and enhance benefit sharing with local communities;
- (xvii) seeking to bring under control and minimise the damage caused by wild fires, and

- (xviii) promoting the use of prescribed fires for management programmes as stipulated in the management plans of the area.

3.3.4 Ensuring that wildlife conservation competes with other forms of land use

Wildlife conservation is an important form of land use in Tanzania that generates a substantial amount of revenue and foreign exchange. If well developed, wildlife conservation could compete with other forms of land use. However, wildlife conservation has not been developed to its full potential, especially outside PAs, and rural communities have benefited little from those forms of wildlife utilisation taking place in settled land. It is the aim of this policy to allow rural communities and private land holders to manage wildlife on their land for their own benefit.

Strategies for ensuring that wildlife conservation competes with other forms of land use

- (i) involving rural communities and other stakeholders in taking joint responsibility for the sustainable management of wildlife and other natural resources;
- (ii) including a wide range of activities which build trust between PA managers and rural communities and creating awareness of indirect and direct values of wildlife and natural resources;
- (iii) providing technical advice to village natural resources committees and training village scouts to ensure the success of community-based conservation;
- (iv) encouraging rural communities to establish Wildlife Management Areas in such areas of critical wildlife habitat, with the aim of ensuring that wildlife can compete with other forms of land use that may jeopardise wildlife populations and movements;
- (v) conferring user rights of wildlife to the landholders to allow rural communities and private land holders to manage wildlife;
- (vi) assisting wildlife ranchers and farmers to become eligible for the same benefits and incentives that the agricultural farming and livestock industry receive from the Government;

- (vii) Learning from other regional countries with well established wildlife ranching and farming industry;
- (viii) influencing policies such that land of marginal value to agriculture and livestock development (tsetse infested areas) is set aside for wildlife conservation to the best interest of rural communities as a primary form of land use, and
- (ix) establishing mechanisms to facilitate public awareness and understanding of wildlife conservation.

3.3.5 Wildlife utilisation and economics

The wildlife industry is a major source of foreign exchange and employment, but it still remains under-developed in relation to its potential. Furthermore, the present system of the wildlife utilisation concentrate on the wildlife tourism, safari hunting and live animal capture, but has not promoted successfully other forms of utilisation such as farming, ranching and village utilisation schemes. Consequently, Tanzania's earnings from wildlife have been well below their potential, while actual earnings are not distributed equitably among various stakeholders.

This policy encourages domestic tourism by ensuring that Tanzanians continue to benefit from differential scale of PAs' fee structures. Accordingly, the policy place special emphasis on wildlife conservation and the sustainable use of wildlife for the benefit of people, and on using wildlife to reduce hunger by providing food and to generate foreign exchange.

3.3.6 Integrating wildlife conservation and rural development

The policy will continue to give wildlife economic value to rural communities to enhance rural development without prejudice to the environment, and in such a way that the benefits compensate for the opportunity cost of this form of land use.

Strategies for integrating wildlife conservation and rural development

- (i) promoting the legal use of wildlife and its products;
- (ii) encouraging legal and sustainable trade in wildlife and its products from GRs GCAs and outside PAs, thus according wildlife a high commercial value, yet promoting sustainable utilisation of the species in which it is appropriate to trade;
- (iii) adopting measures that bring an equitable share of revenue from tourist hunting to the rural communities, on whose land the industry is practised;

- (e) Develop a sound international and domestic tourist industry, since tourism in Tanzania depends largely on game viewing **In PAs**, and hunting of wildlife.
- (f) Promote a series of actions designed to enhance Tanzania's tourist industry while ensuring the conservation of wildlife resource base that supports the industry.

Strategies for generating foreign exchange:

- (i) compelling all potential investors in the wildlife sector to register their companies in Tanzania.
- (ii) allowing registered companies to operate in the tourist industry based on clean record of company director(s) and personnel from within and outside Tanzania,
- (iii) ensuring that appropriate fees are paid by the investor for the right to use the wildlife resources,
- (iv) ensuring that the wildlife resource is not undervalued by setting appropriate competitive prices and fees for various forms of wildlife utilisation, and
- (v) regulating the flow and conduct of visitors within PAs, and
- (vi) Marketing wildlife resources in accordance with the national tourism policy.

3.3.8 Recognising the intrinsic value of wildlife to rural people:

It is the right of Tanzanian citizens to have legal access to utilise wildlife. While there is a thriving resident hunting industry in open areas it is now recognised that, this serves the richer urban dwelling Tanzanians and non-citizen residents, and that the industry as presently structured poses many problems of management. On the one hand villagers are neither able to afford the resident license fees nor to use traditional weapons under current legislation. On the other hand, richer urban dwelling Tanzanians apply to shoot a number of animals at well below market prices and at considerable opportunity cost to those rural communities on whose land they hunt. Hunting by residents of Tanzania will remain an important aspect of this policy.

Strategies for recognising an intrinsic value of wildlife to rural communities:

- (i) working in partnership with rural communities,
- (ii) encouraging resident hunting which benefits rural communities in WMAs on whose land hunting is conducted,

- (iii) permitting rural communities to hunt in WMAs under community based conservation programmes, whose aim is to promote the development of rural communities living among or close to wildlife,
- (iv) facilitating establishment of CBC programmes in WMAs by helping the rural communities to have secure ownership/long term use rights of their land and enabling them to use the wildlife and natural resources on that land,
- (v) giving due consideration to collection of natural products inside Game Reserves provided the collection is managed on a sustainable basis with minimal environmental damage and without conflicting with the primary aims of managing game reserves.
- (vi) initiating formation of Authorised Associations for sustainable management of wildlife outside core protected areas,
- vii) initiating and strengthening the formation of Representative Association(s) for particular wildlife commodities or products to develop the wildlife industry in a manner which does not foster the monopolies and helps to ensure the equitable and efficient allocation of opportunities,
- (viii) enhancing the use of indigenous knowledge in the conservation and management of natural resources,
- (ix) giving special consideration to traditional hunting methods by specified rural community/ethnic group, and
- (x) promoting internal trade on wildlife products in order to enhance the value of indigenous wildlife species to the Tanzania people.

3.3.9 Sharing of benefits:

It is recognised that a range of direct and indirect benefits can be derived from wildlife, and that the sharing of revenue is an important benefit. In this respect , various stakeholders in wildlife conservation are recognised as follows:—

- rural communities and private landholders, living around (or, in the case of NCA, within) PAs and among wildlife outside PAs;
- district councils, bearing the opportunity cost of establishing PAs and providing services to rural communities;
- wildlife authorities, managing PAs and providing technical advice on wildlife outside PAs;

- central government, bearing the opportunity cost of establishing PAs and providing services nationally; and
- private sector, using wildlife in and out of PAs and who pay taxes to government on their profits.

This policy adopts relative distribution of revenue and benefits to stakeholders which considers their relevant roles in different categories of land, the effort invested in conservation of the resource, and the institutional and management costs.

Strategies for sharing of benefits:

- (i) involving various stakeholders in determining distribution of revenue and benefits among themselves, and
- (ii) determining proportions for benefit sharing by the Government and vary them from time to time.

3.3.10 Regulating and developing the wildlife industry:

The PA network devoted to wildlife conservation forms the basis of Tanzania's wildlife industry, and indeed much of Tanzania's tourist industry. Wildlife utilisation forms range from non-consumptive use, primarily gameviewing by both residents and non-resident tourists, to consumptive uses such as hunting by tourists and residents, live animal capture; cropping, ranching and farming, trophy sales and protection of human life and property. These activities generate revenue through direct earnings attributable to the PAs from fees and through charges made by tour operators and out-fitters working in the PAs. The wildlife based tourist industry is growing steadily and is an important sector in the Tanzania economy with considerable potential for future development. The Government will encourage private investment in various forms of wildlife utilisation in a manner that is compatible with the principles of conservation and that maximise earnings from wildlife to the people of Tanzania.

Strategies for regulating and developing the wildlife industry:

- (i) determining the limits of acceptable use to volumes of game-viewing tourists that the PAs can sustain,
- (ii) assessing visitor flows that will not result in ecological deterioration and increasing the quality of visitor experience and enjoyment,
- (iii) diversifying tourist circuits and visitor experience,
- (iv) co-operating with the relevant sector in improvement of road networks leading to tourist destinations and in PAs.

- (v) imparting a deeper appreciation and understanding of the resource and significance of protected areas, and prohibiting high profile visitor activities that tend to focus visitor and user attention on the event,
- (vi) encouraging and promoting game viewing within appropriate WMAs which could offer a wide variety of recreational opportunity than are available within protected areas,
- (vii) advising tourist authorities on the minimum standards that are required to be upheld by all tourist operators basing their activities on game viewing,
- (viii) adopting flexible approaches which are based primarily on economic returns from alternative forms of wildlife utilisation,
- (ix) encouraging the processing and manufacturing of finished wildlife products and articles ready for sale in Tanzania and abroad, in order to increase local employment and retain a greater share of revenue derived from wildlife products in Tanzania,
- (v) seeking to improve participation in the tourist hunting industry through:
 - open and fair allocation of hunting blocks through a system acceptable by majority of stakeholders without prejudicing to long-term economic returns from tourist hunting to Tanzania;
 - adopting a fee structure formulated and approved by the appropriate wildlife authority;
 - setting sustainable hunting quotas on a scientific basis and monitoring wildlife populations that are hunted;
 - conducting examinations for professional hunters and monitoring their competence in the practice of hunting,
 - enforcing hunting regulations to ensure a high standard of hunting and of trophies;
 - facilitating the timely export of trophies to hunting clients in their home countries; and
 - creating an enabling environment for promotion of citizen professional hunters.

- (xi) permitting small-scale animal cropping by rural communities practising CBC, ranchers and farmers operating on privately-owned or leased land, and
- (xii) exercising control in wildlife utilisation activities,

3.3.11 Addressing women and children issues in wildlife conservation and management:

Traditionally, women and children have been involved directly in the management of wildlife resources in the following ways:—

- (a) collection of firewood; in some places, women walk over 10 km a day in search of firewood,
- (b) collection of wild fruits and food products,
- (c) fishing, and hunting of small animals and birds for the pot, mainly done by children,
- (d) collection of building poles, thatch grass and Herbs,
- (e) collection of traditional medicine,
- (f) clearing land for farming through shifting cultivation and herding, and
- (g) setting wild fires during cultivation and hunting.

There is a clear division of labour among men, women and children in the Tanzania rural society. Predominantly, hunting is done by men, while women and children form a proportionally large part of the agricultural labour. Land is owned by men and decisions on where, what to cultivate, and the use of crops is decided upon by men. In general, women and children are the source of labour in rural communities. This trend shows that, women and children interact more with natural resources and the environment and therefore, are very important in the conservation of the same.

Women in rural areas work long hours in trying to accomplish the above mentioned tasks. Together with children, they form the least advantaged groups in terms of leisure time/enjoyment and education. They are the most vulnerable groups to diseases due to poor nutrition status and maternal services, lack of health services, and tender age for children.

This policy recognises the role of women and children in the conservation of natural resources and the need for them to participate and benefit from the conservation of the resources.

Strategies for addressing women and children issues.

- (i) initiating and supporting women self-help projects in order to increase their income,
- (ii) encouraging women to work on natural resources conservation related projects which enhance the nutritional status and contribute to the family income,
- (iii) encouraging and supporting men and women to work on those projects which reduce women and children workload,
- (iv) supporting maternal care in villages surrounding PAs,
- (v) supporting and promoting efforts in providing education to children,
- (vi) enhance women access to natural resources products in PAs where appropriate, and
- (vii) promoting conservation awareness.

3.3.12 Solving human-wildlife conflicts:—

There is a necessity of controlling wildlife which pose or cause damage to human life and property. The Government wishes to draw attention to the economic value of wildlife to rural communities through practice of community based conservation. In implementing this policy, the Government assumes that rural communities who manage wildlife will realise the inherent conflict which exists between the objective of maximising earnings from wildlife and reduced productivity which may result from excessive control of problem animals. Accordingly, the government does not intend to introduce a compensation scheme for wildlife damage.

Strategies for solving human-wildlife conflicts:—

- (i) continuing to control dangerous animal species as a matter of priority, and
- (ii) devolving progressively the responsibility for problem animal control to rural communities operating CBC programmes, and continuing to give assistance where rural communities have not developed this capability.

Alternative strategies:

In the long term, alternative strategies to reduce the conflict between people and wildlife will be explored. Possibilities include:

- Incorporating numbers of animals that are shot on problem animal control into hunting quotas that can derive greater economic benefits to rural communities;
- ensuring that those most affected by problem animals are the main beneficiaries of revenue earned from wildlife;
- exploring the use of control methods which rely on mechanical and electrical deterrents, which are non-lethal;
- where practical, capturing and translocating wildlife of high commercial value; and
- publicising the economic value of wildlife, especially to those rural communities operating community-based conservation schemes.

3.3.13 Wildlife research and monitoring:

Research and Monitoring of change in wildlife resources and their use remains an integral part of wildlife management and planning. So far little research has been incorporated into management plans due to lack of communication between researchers and wildlife managers. The government recognises that there are few Tanzania research scientists and their motivation is very low to undertake the required research. Accordingly, the government wishes to institutionalise an improved research and monitoring capability within the wildlife authorities.

Strategies for wildlife research and monitoring:—

- (i) regulating and monitoring wildlife research in Tanzania,
- (ii) strengthening the capabilities of the wildlife authorities in research and monitoring,
- (iii) **facilitating regular censusing of wildlife populations,**
- (iv) focusing research and monitoring on levels and economics of wildlife use, human-wildlife interactions, sociology of rural communities around wildlife areas, basic knowledge of ecosystems processes, and the biology of threatened species,
- (v) rehabilitating and putting into full use the present network of field research stations around the country,
- (vi) emphasising research and monitoring in management planning of PAs, according to national wildlife research guidelines,

- (vii) allowing foreign researchers to undertake studies of particular priority topics, and
- (viii) encouraging and motivating Tanzanian researchers to undertake wildlife research.

3.3.14 Providing Extension Services:

Extension services and good neighbourliness between PA management and rural communities permits identification of wildlife-related problems and increases the chances of their solution for mutual benefit. Furthermore, extension work is of prime importance in providing technical assistance to the establishment of WMAs. Accordingly, the Government is committed to promoting the extension services that forms the link between wildlife authorities and rural communities outside PAs and, in the case of NCA, residents within.

Strategies for providing extension services.

- (i) institutionalising extension services and supporting them with adequate levels of manpower, funds and equipment, and
- (ii) promoting communication and collaboration with other sectoral rural extension services.

3.3.15 Wildlife conservation education awareness:

The long-term success of wildlife conservation depends largely on the way that conservation is perceived by the public. The government is committed to putting special effort to raise conservation awareness amongst Tanzanian peoples.

Strategies for wildlife conservation education awareness:

- (i) creating the widest possible understanding and support for wildlife conservation by preparing and distributing posters, magazines and pamphlets written in both English and Kiswahili and use of other news media, and
- (ii) co-operating with the sector responsible for education and continuing to promote the incorporation of conservation education into school syllabi so that wildlife conservation receives a broad foundation of support amongst future generations.

3.3.16 Human resources development and capacity building.

The sustainable development and performance of the wildlife sector depends largely on the development and proper utilisation of human resources. In order to sustain the wildlife sector the government is committed to provide appropriate training at all levels, good working environment and adequate working facilities.

Strategies for human resources development and capacity building:

- (i) encouraging and facilitating training in wildlife ecology and management and other skills necessary for the development of the wildlife sector,
- (ii) monitoring training standards in wildlife training institutions in the country,
- (iii) maintaining adequate and good quality human resources,
- (iv) acquiring appropriate technologies,
- (v) encouraging the establishment of training institutions in wildlife management and conservation at all levels of skills,
- (vi) encouraging, motivating and facilitating foreign investors in the wildlife sector to train Tanzanians in different skills,
- (vii) ensuring that employees of the wildlife sector are imparted with new skills to adapt to new situations,
- (viii) developing programmes and criteria for staff development,
- (ix) promoting optimal allocation and placement of professional, technical and field staff in appropriate positions in the wildlife sector, and
- (x) motivating the wildlife sector personnel who are protecting and conserving the wildlife resource by improving working conditions, remuneration, providing adequate working equipment and sufficient incentives.

3.4 Policy Implementation Frame Work:

In the context of this policy wildlife is defined as:— “Those species of Wild and indigenous animals, and their constituent habitats and ecosystems, to be found in Tanzania, as well as those species that have been introduced to Tanzania and that are temporality maintained in captivity or have become established in the

wild” This definition include the terrestrial invertebrates which were not covered in the previous definition in the Wildlife Conservation Act No. 12 of 1974.

The present definition places much emphasis on ecosystem which makes it possible to conserve many of the small animal species and less common plants that make up the whole Tanzania’s unique and important biological diversity. The government recognise that the definition of wildlife adopted in this policy cannot be applied universally across Tanzania due to the responsibility of other sectors for management of certain areas of land or of particular classes of animals and plant within the operational definition of wildlife. The particular situations in which the above definition may vary, are in the Fisheries and Forestry sectors. The wildlife authorities will retain overall responsibility for the management of all terrestrial species of mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians and invertebrates where these occur outside PAs devoted to wildlife and forest conservation and of marine species not covered by fisheries legislation.

Since the Wildlife Sector of Tanzania has a number of institutions concerned with wildlife conservation, this policy recognises the responsibilities of these institutions in the implementation of the policy. However, the overall executive and overseeing responsibility for the wildlife sector, PAs devoted to wildlife conservation and wildlife outside PAs will be vested with the Directorate of Wildlife in the ministry responsible for the wildlife sector. In implementation of the Wildlife Policy, it interacts with other sectoral policies such as, tourism, agriculture, water, minerals and environment. This policy recognises the roles of other sectoral policies in its implementation.

Strategies for administration of Wildlife

- (i) reviewing the existing wildlife conservation legislation (WCA No. 12 of 1974, NCA Ordinance CAP 413 of 1959, TANAPA Ordinance CAP 412 of 1959 and SWRI Act of 1980) in order to accommodate proposed conservation strategies in this policy which includes management and development of important wetlands, community participation in wildlife conservation, establishment of WMA’s, benefit sharing and wildlife user-rights for the communities,
- (ii) managing specific types of PAs and specific components of the wildlife sector through relevant institutions within the sector,

- (iii) managing vertebrate and invertebrate animals within FRs through the Directorate of Wildlife,
- (iv) vesting the overall responsibility for seabirds with the Directorate of wildlife,
- (v) retaining overall responsibility for the management of all terrestrial species of mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians and invertebrates where these occur outside PAs devoted to wildlife and forest conservation and of aquatic species not covered by fisheries legislation, and
- (vi) continuing issuance of all permits required by law for wildlife related activities and for regulating the access to, utilisation of and trade in, the wildlife resource.

Strategies for conservation and management of PAs

- (i) establishing a new category of protected area (WMA) for the purposes of effecting CBC,
- (ii) continuing to manage NPs through NP Legislation,
- (iii) continuing to manage NCA through NCA Legislation,
- (iv) continuing to manage GRs and GCAs through the Wildlife conservation Act, and reviewing the status and functions of GCAs in order to effect CBC,
- (v) maintaining PGRs in order to enhance its intent by creating a category of Protected Species,
- (vi) continuing to manage FRs through the Forestry Legislation, and controlling components of the operational definition of wildlife other than forest produce when they occur in FRs, through the Wildlife legislation,
- (vii) drawing MoUs with the relevant sectors for the management of areas of great biological and economic importance in order to ensure the effective management of wildlife in FRs, wildlife PAs, and areas outside the jurisdiction of Wildlife authorities, and
- (viii) gazetting new or upgrading PAs by joint agreements between district, regional and central government department with overall sectoral responsibility.

Strategies for wildlife conservation outside unsettled PAs and NCA

- (i) establishing WMAs in order to facilitate CBC,
- (ii) using wildlife in WMAs in accordance with the laws governing wildlife conservation on Tanzania mainland,
- (iii) retaining overall responsibility for ensuring the co-ordination of all national priorities for wildlife conservation outside unsettled PAs and NCA,
- (iv) enhancing inter-sectoral co-ordination and co-operation in safeguarding the wildlife conservation interests,
- (v) Administering wildlife outside unsettled PAs and NCA by observing other relevant legislations such as the local government act, the urban authorities act and the mining act.

Strategies for trade in wildlife products

- (i) regulating trade in wildlife products derived from various types of utilisation, natural mortality and confiscation,
- (ii) retaining the mandate of internal trade in products produced under jurisdiction of other sectors, such as forestry, fisheries under their jurisdiction,
- (iii) regulating international trade in wildlife and its products in accordance with the appropriate Tanzania laws and international regulations, and
- (iv) instituting the appropriate measures to ensure that the export of CITES species or parts derived from the forestry and fisheries sectors meet the requirements of CITES regulations.

Strategies for species conservation and management

- (i) preparing management plans with other stakeholders for some species or taxonomic groups of particular concern in order to ensure their survival,
- (ii) revising the list of species classified as National Game in collaboration with relevant sector for inclusion in a new category of Protected Species, which include any invertebrates and any plants.

Strategies for wildlife research and monitoring

- (i) drawing MoUs with the partners for any joint research programme,

- (i) reviewing and supervising research priorities and programmes through SWRI, and
- (i) managing and co-ordinating wildlife research through SWRI legislation.

Strategies for International, Regional and National Assistance, and Obligations

- (i) calling for regular meetings with donors to discuss conservation priorities and to co-ordinate action plans,
- (ii) exercising care in dealing with non-parties to international treaties to which Tanzania is a party, and in fulfilling obligations as a party,
- (iii) committing to playing a truly international and regional role to ensure that successful conservation of wildlife is achieved both within and outside Tanzania,
- (iv) welcoming support on wildlife conservation from the international, regional and Tanzania communities and co-operating with any party interested in wildlife conservation, without sacrificing the sovereignty and primary interests for the support and co-operation, and
- (v) collaborating with neighbouring countries in the conservation and management of transboundary species and ecosystems.

4.0 THE ROLES OF DIFFERENT INSTITUTIONS

Government's role in the wildlife sector is to provide clear policy guidelines, stimulate and promote involvement of various stakeholders, manage core wildlife protected areas, retaining ownership of wildlife resources, and see to the sector's general development. The government will not engage itself in conducting business in the wildlife industry, instead it will concentrate its efforts on being the sector's regulator, facilitator and service provider. The role of the private sector and Non-government Organisations (NGO's) will be to support the Government in this endeavour.

4.1 THE ROLE OF THE GOVERNMENT

4.1.1 Government as regulator

- (i) Administer the wildlife laws and regulations.
- (ii) Pursuing sound economic and wildlife management policies that are conducive to private and local communities investments.

- (iii) Issuing and administering all types of wildlife resource use rights and trading licences and permits.
- (iv) Developing management plans for wildlife protected areas.
- (v) Collecting royalties, fees and concessions payments arising from wildlife management and development.

4.1.2 Government as facilitator

- (i) Co-ordinating activities of the wildlife industry.
- (ii) Ensuring appropriate wildlife management professionalism and skills.

4.1.3 Government as service provider

- (i) Controlling problem animals all over the country.
- (ii) Ensuring conservation education to rural communities and general public.
- (iii) Establishing extension services in rural communities.

4.2 THE ROLE OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR

The role of the private sector is to support the government in the conservation and management of the wildlife resources. In addition, the private sector is encouraged to invest in the wildlife industry.

4.3 THE ROLE OF NGOs

The role of the local and international NGOs is to support the government financially and technically at all levels, in the conservation and management of wildlife resources.

4.4 THE ROLE OF THE PUBLIC

The role of the public is to support the government efforts in the conservation and management of the wildlife resources. In addition, the public has a role of utilising the wildlife resources sustainably. Furthermore, the local communities living adjacent to PAs or in areas with viable populations of wildlife have a role of managing and benefiting from wildlife on their own lands, by creating WMAs.

5.0 CONCLUSION

Tanzania has been successful in establishing PA network which is a basis for conserving its country's biological diversity, and for the growth of its wildlife industry. The long term wildlife conservation perspective is to maintain great biological diversity which contributes to healthy environment and increase its contribution to the country's economy from the present level of about 2% to 5% of the GDP by the year 2017.

In order to attain this goal, the wildlife sector puts emphasis on maintaining and developing the wildlife PA network and involving all stakeholders in the conservation and management of the resource, especially the local communities, and the private sector.

The role of the Government focuses on regulating, facilitating and promoting sustainable utilisation of the wildlife resource. The government also acts as a service provider in the case of problem animals and extension services to the rural community.

Furthermore, the Government will facilitate the establishment of a new category of PA known as WMA, where local people will have full mandate of managing and benefiting from their conservation efforts, through community based conservation programmes. The private sector will be encouraged to invest in the wildlife industry, taking advantage of the prevailing political stability and sound investment policies.

The Government has set clear, transparent and simple procedures for participation in the wildlife based tourist industry, and investment in other wildlife related activities. In safeguarding the sustainable use of the wildlife resource, the Government will strengthen its capabilities of carrying out law enforcement functions.

In fulfilling its obligations, the Government will continue to administer the present PA network through designated wildlife institutions, whose functions are differentiated by the purpose of conserving the respective PAs.

In order to monitor the wildlife resources effectively, the Government will institutionalise the research and information management, extension services, and conservation education activities.

The Government will co-operate with neighbouring countries in the conservation of migratory species and transboundary ecosystems, and will promote and welcome support on wildlife conservation from the international, regional and Tanzania communities, and co-operate with any party interested in wildlife conservation.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: ACRONYMS

Here under are meanings of acronyms as used in the text:

CAWM	College of African Wildlife Management, Mweka.
CBC	Community Based Conservation.
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.
COSTECH	Commission for Science and Technology.
DW	Director of Wildlife.
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment.
FR(s)	Forest Reserve(s).
GCA(s)	Game Controlled Area(s).
GMP(s)	General Management Plan(s).
GR(s)	Game Reserve(s).
MoU(s)	Memoranda of Understanding.
NCA	Ngorongoro Conservation Area.
NCAA	Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority.
NGO(s)	Non-Government Organisation(s).
NP(s)	National Park(s).
PA(s)	Protected Area(s).
PGR(s)	Partial Game Reserve(s)
SADC	Southern African Development Co-ordination
SUA	Sokoine University of Agriculture
SWRI	Serengeti Wildlife Research Institute
TANAPA	Tanzania National Parks
TAWICO	Tanzania Wildlife Corporation
TWPF	Tanzania Wildlife Protection Fund
WD	Wildlife Division
WMA(s)	Wildlife Management Area(s)

ANNEX 2: GLOSSARY

Authorised Associations means villages, individual groups and designated organisations given the authority to manage wildlife outside NPs, NCA and GRs.

Community-Based Conservation *means* conservation of resources based on the participation of the local communities.

Concession *means* an agreement entered between a group of people, corporation, parastatal or person and the Wildlife Authority or Authorised Association to put to use a designated piece of land, for a short period (not more than ten years) for conservation purposes.

Cropping in wildlife conservation context *means* harvesting of free ranging animals over a relatively short period of time for a range of products including meat, and other trophies.

Corridors *means* areas used by wild animals when migrating from one part of the ecosystem to another, daily, weekly, monthly, annually in search of basic requirements such as water, food, space and habitat.

Conservation *means* the act of protecting and sustainably utilising Biodiversity; in this context wildlife natural resources.

Dispersal Areas *means* areas adjacent to or surrounding PAs into which wild animals move during some periods from the PAs.

Director of Wildlife *means* the head of the wildlife (component, division, department) within the Ministry responsible for wildlife in the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Farming *means* the rearing of specimens, bred from adult stock held under largely natural conditions, for the purpose of engaging in different forms of wildlife utilisation.

Fauna Conservation Ordinance *means* the Fauna Conservation Ordinance Chapter 302 of the Laws (repealed by the Wildlife Conservation Act, No. 12 of 1974).

General Management Plan *means* a tool to guide management and development programmes of a PA.

Land use *means* activities carried out on a given piece of land.

Lease (As in land act 1997) *means* an agreement entered between a person, group of people, corporation or parastatal organisation and the Wildlife Authority or Authorised Association to put to use a certain piece of land for a long period of time.

Local Communities (Refer to local government Act. 1982) *means* people living in rural areas.

Local Government Act means the Local Government (District Authorities) Act, No. 7 of 1982.

Fisheries Act means the Law governing/controlling Fisheries in Tanzania mainland and as amended i.e. Fisheries Act, No. 6 of 1970.

Forest Ordinance means the Law governing Forestry on Tanzania Mainland. Forest Ordinance of 1957: Chapter 389 of the Laws.

Migration means the movement of wild animals commonly birds and mammals over large distances in search of basic needs.

Migratory routes means areas, strips or zones of land used for migration by large herds of wild animals (especially ungulates) during their migratory cycles.

Management Authority means the authority managing a particular PA, or piece of land.

Mining Act means the Mining Act, No. 17 of 1979.

Minister means the Minister for the time being responsible for matters related to the conservation of wildlife.

National Game means wildlife species declared so by the Minister.

National Game Reserve Project means a PA in the category of game reserve, the planning and management of which is directly under the central government.

National Parks Ordinance means the Law governing National Parks in Tanzania Mainland Cap. 418.

National resources means biological resources which include forestry, aquatic fauna and flora, bees, wildlife and their products.

Natural Resource Committee means a village government committee which oversees and co-ordinates natural resource conservation on village land.

Ngorongoro Conservation Area Ordinance means the Law governing Ngorongoro Conservation Area Cap. 419.

Protected Area means an area set aside and managed under the appropriate legislation for wildlife and other biological natural resources conservation.

Protected species means an animal or plant species protected by an international convention, or laws of Tanzania or any other country

Ranching *means* the rearing in a controlled environment of specimens, usually of young, taken from the wild with the intention of engaging in wildlife trade.

Representative Associations *means* organised groups representing categories of people involved in certain missions of wildlife conservation.

Unsettled PAs *means* National Parks and Game Reserves.

Urban Authorities act *means* the Urban authorities act No. 8 of 1982.

Wetlands in this context *means* areas of marsh, fen, peatland or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salty including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six metres. It may also incorporate riparian or coastal zones adjacent to the wetlands, and islands or bodies or marine water deeper than six metres at low tide lying within the wetlands.

Wildlife *means* those species of wild and indigenous animals and plants, and their constituent habitats and ecosystems; to be found in Tanzania, as well as those exotic species that have been introduced to Tanzania, and that are temporarily maintained in captivity or have become established in the wild.

Wildlife authorities *means* government or parastatal bodies responsible for managing specific components of the wildlife sector.

Wildlife Conservation Act *means* the Wildlife Conservation Act, No. 12 of 1974.

Wildlife Management Area *means* an area declared by the Minister to be so and set aside by village government for the purpose of biological natural resource conservation.

- (iv) providing the necessary assistance in allocating concessions and setting wildlife utilisation quotas for the rural communities;
- (v) permitting and regulating trade on wildlife and wildlife products;
- (vi) adopting a flexible approach to collecting revenue from harvests of biological natural products in Game Reserves;
- (vii) compelling licensed dealers to employ casual workers from areas where wildlife utilisation activities are conducted, with the aim of generating local employment and income benefits;
- (viii) encouraging ranchers and farmers operating on privately owned or leased land to develop cropping programmes to supply designated markets with meat and trophies;
- (ix) encouraging the involvement of the private sector in supporting protection of wildlife and development of wildlife areas.

3.3.7 Generating foreign exchange from wildlife utilization:

There is considerable investment opportunities in the wildlife sector in Tanzania. The future development of the wildlife sector requires substantial investment which is not available to the government. Therefore, the key role of the private sector in investing in the development of the wildlife industry is recognised. In view of this the Government affirms to:

- (a) Encourage private investment in various forms of consumptive and non-consumptive uses of wildlife resources in a manner that is compatible with the principles of conservation, and that maximises earnings from wildlife, to the people of Tanzania.
- (b) Work with other relevant institutions that will provide an overall framework in which investments in the wildlife industry will be encouraged.
- (c) Ensure that investors adhere to conservation principles and have a firm financial basis for the proposed operations.
- (d) Stimulate the growth of the wildlife industry by providing concession for appropriate period, favourable working conditions and setting aside viable wildlife areas for development.