

**UYUMBU WILDLIFE
MANAGEMENT AREA**

**RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT ZONE
PLAN**

2004-2014

APPROVAL PAGE

Implementation of this plan has been approved

by

E.L.M. Severre
Director of Wildlife
Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
Dar es Salaam

Date.....

UYUMBU PILOT WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ZONE PLAN (2004 2014)

1.0 INTRODUCTION.

The establishment of the *Uyumbu* pilot Wildlife Managed Areas (pWMA) is a result of Participatory Landuse Management Planning (PLUM) exercise, which was conducted from May 2001 to October 2002. The exercise included Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) in *Izimbili*, *Izengabatogilwe*, *Nsogolo* and *Isongwa* villages. The PRA results indicated that these villages derive significant resources and income from activities done in the *Uyumbu* forest such as beekeeping, pit sawing, wildlife hunting and fishing in Walla River. The PLUM exercise was facilitated by an NGO called Africare/Tanzania through Ugalla Community Conservation Project (UCCP).

An approach adopted was the one which involve participation of local communities in planning for resource use and management of the *Uyumbu* pWMA. The Wildlife Policy of 1998 allows communities bordering core protected areas like National Parks and Game Reserves to initiate and manage WMAs for the benefit of local people and natural resources in their areas. The above development was also in line with the National Land Policy of 1995 and the village land Act. No. 5, which both advocate the devolution of power on land tenure and Management to local communities. Each of these two documents stresses the participation and involvement of local communities in planning and managing environment and natural resources within their jurisdiction to achieve sustainable development and poverty alleviation. In the light of these policies Africare and the National Land Use Planning Commission embarked in sensitizing communities on planning Participatory Land use Management (PLUM) for districts bordering the Ugalla Game Reserve in Urambo, Sikonge, Mpanda and later Uyui districts of Tabora region.

In each district a team of experts was formed, whose task was to plan Participatory Land use Management (PLUM). Together with this they were also supposed to identify land use constraints and recommend possible interventions in their respective districts. The team consisted of Town Planner, Agricultural Extension Officer, Livestock Officer, Forest / Beekeeping / Natural resources Officer, Game Officer, Community Development Officer, Road Construction Engineer, Health Officer, Water engineer. Priority in selecting the villages to start with was given to areas with funded/on going projects. At the village level the team was tasked to sensitize villages, identify land use problems and interventions, this was done by involving Village Land use Management (VLUM) and Village Land Council (VLC) as important institutions for implementation of the agreed intervention on behalf of the village governments.

2.0. DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

2.1 History

Uyumbu is a vernacular name given by chief Lundiati of a Nyamwezi tribe which inhabited North Ugalla in western Tanzania from 1914 - 1919. However during World War I the clan was forced to leave the area and resided in a place close to the railway line near Ussoke Township because of fights and outbreak of sleeping sickness disease in 1920s. Likewise inhabitants in the area were highly cannibalized and their crops destroyed by wild animals. These pandemics drastically reduced the human population in this area. However the introduction of Tobacco in the 1930s as cash crop around Ussoke Division attracted many people to relocate in villages which were bordering the intact *Miombo* woodlands, which provided abundance firewood for curing tobacco. To date tobacco is the main cash crop for small hold farmers in *Uyumbu* ward.

2.2 Location

Administratively *Uyumbu* is a ward, in Ussoke Division, Urambo district, Tabora Tanzania. This ward is composed of five villages, namely *Isongwa*, *Nsogolo*, *Izengabatogilwe*, *Izimbili* and *Ussoke Mlimani* and is located in Southwest of the old historical slave trade transit route at Ussoke. The total area of the *Uyumbu* pWMA is 870 Km² while the four villages which form the WMA are inhabited with a population of 7,747.

On the East *Uyumbu* pWMA borders Sikonge District and north-east is Uyui district. In the South, it borders Walla River Forest Reserve, and South-west is Ugalla Game Reserve. On the West it borders North Ugalla Forest Reserve and in the North is bordered by *Izimbili*, *Nsogolo* and *Izengabatogilwe* villages. *Nsogolo* village has five sub-villages, namely *Kalole*, *Mwenge*, *Mkasiwa*, *Mrema*, and *Tupendane*. *Izimbili* village has six sub-villages, namely *Isike*, *Mabonde*, *Majengo*, *Block Farm*, *Usukumani*, and *Kigodi*. This village was started in 1964 as a tobacco farming settlement. *Izengabatogilwe* village has 5 sub-villages, namely *Imalampaka*, *Imalauduki*, *Mtakuja*, *Gimagi* and *Ujamaa*. Before 1974, many residents of the village were living in *Kakuni*, *Isongwa* and some in *Uyumbu* and *Ugalla*. *Isongwa* village has 7 sub-villages, namely *Block*, *Ugalla*, *Miyembe*, *Isongwa Kati*, *Belingi*, *Ukuga* and *Wafuke*.

2.3 Accessibility.

The *Uyumbu* pWMA is accessible throughout the year by the following ways:-

- By road from Tabora Municipality through the Urambo road via Ussoke (53 km), then Ussoke to Izimbili (20 km)
- By road from Tabora Municipal through Sikonge road to Izimbili via Tutuo and Molle in Sikonge district.
- By train from Tabora through Kigoma line to Ussoke railway station and from Ussoke station by road to Izimbili village.
- By air to an airstrip located within the Ugalla Game Reserve and then by road to Izengabatogilwe village. The airstrip is currently used only during the dry season.

The *Uyumbu* pWMA is rich in animal and plant species hence justifying the area to be among 16 pilot WMAs in the country. Examples of wildlife species in the area are: Sable antelope, Roan antelope, Kudu, Hartebeest, Lion, Giraffe, Leopard, Warthogs, Monkey, Aardvark, Baboon, Hyena, Buffalo, Kiro, Hyrax, Porcupine, Snakes and birds. Examples of tree species include timber, fruit and medicinal species such as *Pterocarpus angolensis*, *Azelia quanzensis*, *Terminalia sericea*, *Julbernardia globiflora*, *Albizia antunesiana*, *Brachystegia bohemii*, *Brachystegia globarrima*, *Pterocarpus tinctorius*, *Piliostigma thonningii*, *Combretum adenogonium*, *Borassus aethiopicum*, *Strychnos cocculoides*, *Sclerocarya birea*, *vitex doniana*, *Vitex mombassae*.

The objective of developing the *Uyumbu* pWMA resource management zone plan is to identify potential economic activities which the WMA can offer and ensure sustainable management and conservation of the area for the benefit of this and future generations.

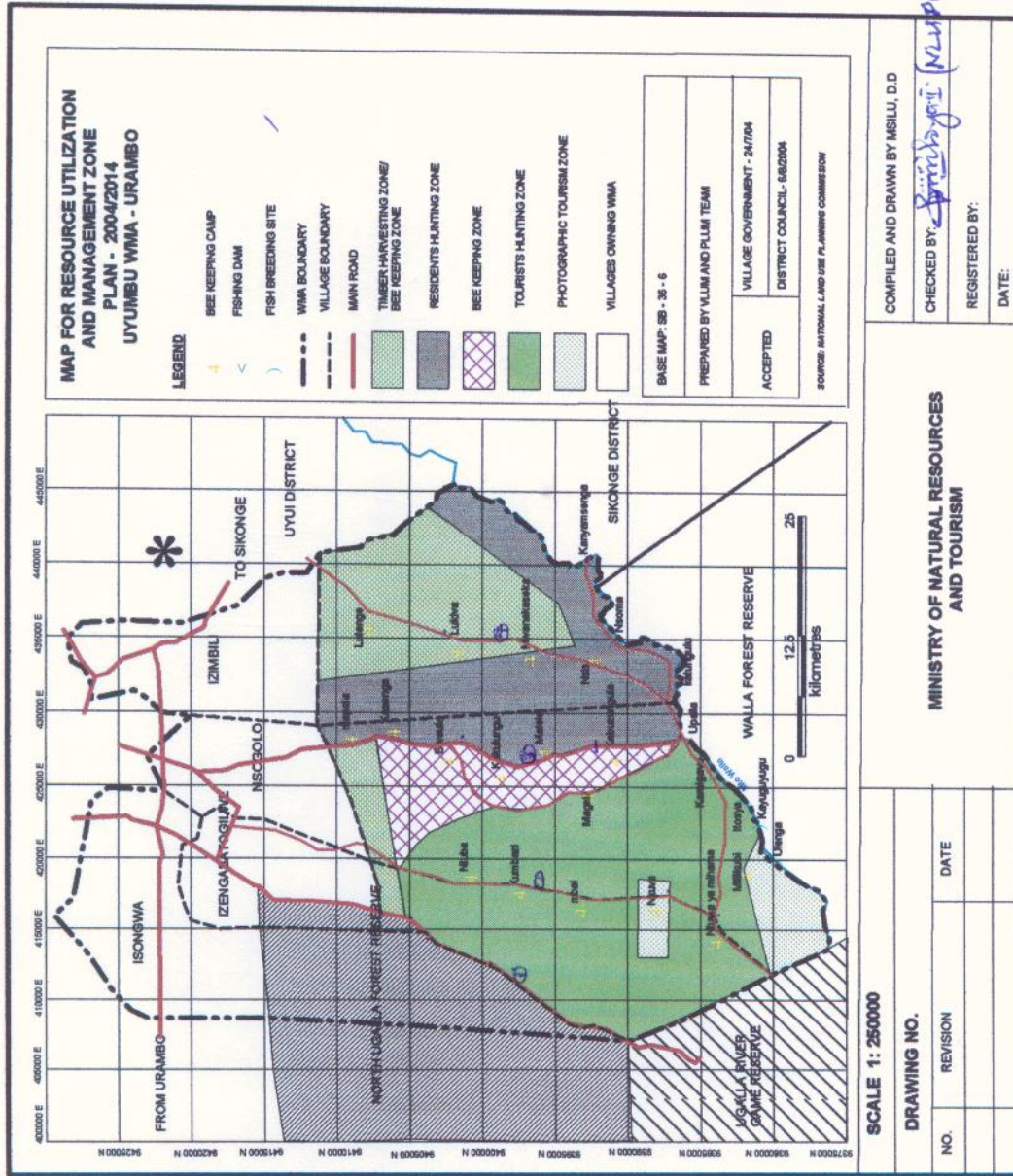
3.0 METHODOLOGY

Participatory Resource Assessment procedure was used in deciding on natural resource management and environmentally friendly economic activities in the *Uyumbu* pWMA. The method involved stakeholders in producing sketch map on the ground and marked the location of important features inside *Uyumbu* pWMA. Stakeholders had to reach consensus before marking any feature or boundary such as roads, fishing and beekeeping camps. Accessible roads from the villages to inside pWMA were used as transect during field evaluation exercise. Visible features on the sketch map such as beekeeping camps, fishing camps, dams, and rivers were used as points of evaluation and geo-references from which coordinates were recorded using GPS (UTM) system. The GPS readings were later computerized for maps production.

4.0 THE UYUMBU pWMA RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ZONES PLAN.

The zoning process for the *Uyumbu* pWMA involved various stakeholders such as VLUM members selected from villages, UWIMA CBO, and team of experts from the following Institutions. the Ugalla Game Reserve, *miombo* Woodland Research Cent

MAP NO. 2: UYUMBU PILOT WMA



4.1 The Logging/timber harvesting zone;

There are two logging / timber harvesting zones. The first zone stretches from Selemani Hega honey camp in Utenge area starting from Izimbili at a point with coordinate numbered (04330044:9411083) extends southwards up to Mwanakaseka honey collection camp. Thereafter goes straight towards Soma Camp up to the beginning of river line vegetation of the Walla River at coordinates (0435560: 9393151) and back to the borders of Uyui and Urambo districts at a point with coordinates (0444508: 9403536). The Second zone begins at Ipilula junction towards Mwanakaseka Camp, eastwards through Lintu hill to the Nsogolo Upalla road. Then extends up to the border of Nsogolo and Izengabatogilwe villages and pWMA.

4.2 The beekeeping zone;

This zone commences from the boarder of the second timber harvesting zone near Mwanakaseka camp to the local hunting zone, and then stretching southwards to Upalla fishing camp to the area which lies between Kaung'ando and Nsogolo Upalla roads. However both logging / timber harvesting zones will be used for beekeeping zones as well.

4.3 Wildlife utilization Zone;

4.3.1 Tourist hunting zone;

This zone is on the Western side of Uyumbu pWMA starting from Kamiombo grassland at junction of Soma and Usoke-Ugalla roads, then going southwards along the Usoke-Ugalla road which borders Ugalla Forest Reserve to the Kaung'ando Ipilula-Upalla road down to Walla River at Upalla fishing camp then going along Walla River towards the South western direction to Utenge camp. From here it goes to Mlilikubi and then straight to the point where the road from Ntumba ya Mihama crosses the Ugalla Game Reserve boundary.

4.3.2 Resident hunting zone;

This zone begins at Lwaura area where the Nsogolo-Upala road crosses the village boundary then goes along side the road southwards to Walla River. Thereafter the zone stretches northwards to the river line vegetation of Walla River bordering the Western side the Utenge timber/logging zone. From here the border goes towards the northeast direction along Walla River to the boundary which divide Urambo and Uyui districts.

4.3.3 Photographic tourism zone;

This zone starts at Ulenga fishing camp towards the seasonally inundated grassland locally known as *mbuga* stretching westwards to where the boundary crosses Izengabatogilwe and Ntumba ya Mihama road, then to Ulilikubi camp and ending at the point where the line meets Ugalla Game Reserve border. Other sport areas include Nkava, salt leak termite mound of "Nkulo" and sacred/spiritual site "Mapello".

4.4 The Fishing Zone.

Fishing activities will be done in River Walla at the fishing camps of Upalla, Katungulu, Nsoma and Kanyamsenga. The Ulenga, Kayuguyugu, Itosya, Kanembela and Kamigavo fishing areas have been set aside exclusively as fish breeding sites; no fishing activities allowed in this zone.

5.0 CURRENT STATUS OF RESOURCES IN EACH ZONE.

5.1 Timber/Logging Zone;

There is intensive extraction of valuable hardwood timber species seen in the area. This has left the area with fewer potential trees for timber extraction. However, due to regeneration potential of the Miombo woodlands and proper management to be practiced in the area, these valuable timber species are likely to recover. This disturbance seems not to have modified wildlife habitat to the extent of affecting its species composition. The following criteria were earmarked in locating this zone.

- Availability of suitable timber species in the area.
- The existence of both legal/illegal logging/pit sawing activities
- Existence of access roads in the dry season for transporting sawn wood in both zones.
- Availability of timber species which fetch high market values such as *Azalia quanzensis* and *Pterocarpus angolensis*.

5.2 The beekeeping Zone;

The adopted criteria for selecting this zone included.

- The availability of important tree species, which provide nectar and pollen for honey production eg *Julbernardia globiflora*, *Julbernardia paniculata*, *Combretum adenogonium*, *Pterocarpus tinctorius*, *Terminalia sericea*, *Piliostigma thoningii*, begin to flower in April reaching peak in May and fading in June. Whereas *Brachystegia speciformis*, *Brachystegia bohemii*, *Brachystegia globarrima* come into flower in September to November of which bees produce light honey.
- Most of these trees are not used for timber production but sometimes used to make bark hives.

- Availability of adequate water for honey-making bees.

5.3 The Fishing Zone.

The criterion used in setting aside this zone was based on the availability of water throughout the year to support aquatic life. This activity will be done in River Walla by setting aside areas for fishing activities in upper stream and down stream to be used as breeding reserves.

5.4 The Hunting Zone.

This activity is focusing on promotion of tourism and resident hunting i.e: -

- Tourist Hunting
- Photographic Tourism
- Resident hunting.

(i) Tourist Hunting

Main Criteria's:

- Existence of open areas with grassland and diversity of game species.
- Availability of feeding grounds, watering points which are found in shallow valleys and depression with extensive grassland locally known as "mbuga".
- Scattered vegetation, which provide refuge and breeding grounds.
- Migratory areas and routes for wildlife from Ugalla Game Reserve.
- Availability of accessible road network to important sites.
- Availability of rare species such as cokes Hartebeest.

(ii) Photographic Tourism;

Main Criteria:

- Grassland with enough game
- Areas/sites with special features, which attract game eg. Water holes "nkava", salt leak termite moulds "nkulo"
- Existence of spiritual outcrop hill "Milembe".
- On going beekeeping activities in associate with wildlife. This also opens avenue for interested tourists to participate in this activities without affecting other activities.

(iii) Resident Hunting

Main Criteria:

- Closeness to the villages.
- An area where local hunting has been practiced.

- Availability of enough game species and conducive habitat.

6.0 MONITORING PROGRAMMES AND IMPLEMENTATION IN THE UYUMBU pWMA.

This Programme prohibits activities which deny sustainable utilization of wildlife resources within the wildlife Management Area (WMA).

- Developing human settlements
- Cultivation
- Mining
- Setting uncontrolled fires
- Indiscriminate felling and de barking of tree
- Livestock grazing
- Illegal game hunting (poaching) and fish catching

Villagers as well as resident and non/resident hunters will undertake the following activities:-

- Camping and picnic sites.
- Walking Safari and game viewing
- Research and Training

The UWIMA CBO will supervise the enacted wildlife laws. The properly trained Village Game Scouts (VGS) will enforce these laws and regulations.

6.1 COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT TO MANAGE UYUMBU pWMA

To ensure that the *Uyumbu pWMA* is being Managed sustainably, The UWIMA CBO involving four villages has been formed and registered by the Ministry of Home Affairs. This CBO will be responsible for managing the WMA as stipulated in the Wildlife Conservation (Wildlife management Areas) Regulations, 2002. In the process to acquire Uyumbu pWMA the following steps have been accomplished:

- Village land use plans have been prepared and approved by village government and District advisory body.
- Preparation of by-laws which safeguards WMA on resource utilization in the respective villages.
- Recruit and Train village game scouts (VGS).
- CBO entering into an agreement with village council on the Management of WMA.
- CBO registration to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

However the UWIMA CBO is required to attain the following:-

- Acquisition of User rights
- Managing WMA in accordance to Resource Management Zone Plan and laid down regulations.

- Cooperating with Wildlife Division in the Management of *Uyumbu* pWMA.
- Review Resource Management Zone Plan (RMZP).
- Negotiating and entering into contracts with investors in the *Uyumbu* pWMA.
- Developing and implementing mechanism for equitable sharing of benefits.
- Undertake resource monitoring and propose quota to the District Advisory body.
- Seek authorization for investment from village Assembly and report investment activities to the village assembly.
- Oversee Investment and development activities within the *Uyumbu* pWMA.
- Conserve biodiversity of the area
- Issue permits for utilizing resources in a pWMA.
- Collect and remit fees to relevant authorities.

The District advisory body, Zonal anti-poaching unit, Regional Forest Office and the Ugalla Game Reserve all together will support UWIMA in conservation of natural resources in the area.

7.0 ANTICIPATED RESULTS OF UYUMBU PWMA

The major cash crop grown in four villages, which share the UWIMA CBO, is tobacco. The crop consumes *miombo* woodlands as many trees are used as source of energy to cure tobacco. An initiation of WMA in the area will provide alternative sources of income (other than tobacco) which are environmentally friendly and sustainable. This will save the environment and contribute positively in implementing national Poverty Reduction Strategy.

The establishment of WMA is aimed to increase revenue and improve quality of life for the entire community. This will be reflected from wealth indicators such as good diet/nutrition, good clothing, good shelter and improved social services such as all weather roads, health centers, schools, clean and safe water e.t.c.

The WMA will enhance control of revenue from different forms of resource utilization and will institute transparency and rational mechanisms in the use of income generated. An initiation of WMA will enhance creation of new employment opportunities from newly established economic activities such as sustainable logging, beekeeping, fishing and wildlife activities.

An initiation of WMA will enhance conservation of biodiversity for this and future generations.