



CONSERVATION NGOs AND WMA PROCESS IN TANZANIA

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Outline

- Introduction
- Role of NGOs as partners
- Sustainability issues
- Governance
- The Future of WMAs in Tanzania



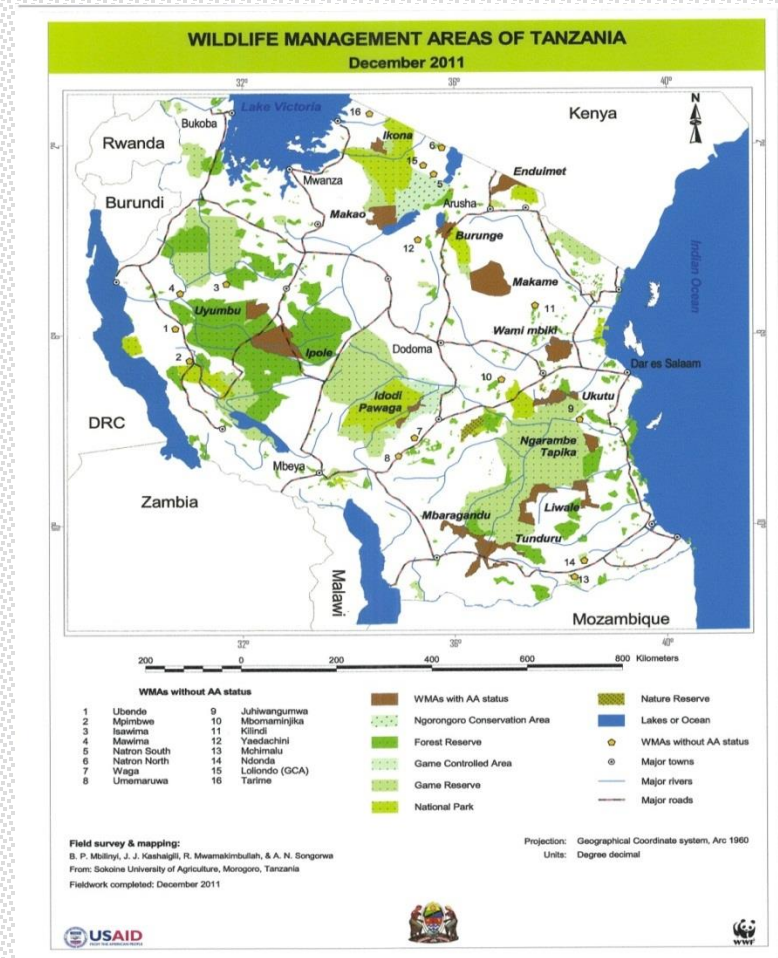
INTRODUCTION

- **Wildlife Policy Tanzania (WPT, 1998, rev 2007) provide basis for community involvement in wildlife conservation on village lands;**
- **The WMA Regulations (2002) provide the legal support**
- **WMA launched in January 2003 and piloted for 44 months;**
- **2005, 2012 WMA Regulations revised**
- **2009 – WCA passed**



WMA Coverage

- 19 gazetted WMA
- Area under WMA grew from about 6,700 km² to about 27,430km² (>3% of the country's land area) by 2012
- 19 others in different stages to becoming WMA and will bring total area to 1125,000km²
- Currently WMA benefits over 450,000 people in 166 villages
- By Dec 2012, over US\$ 5 million earned by WMA





NGOs as Partners

- Their role defined in policies and laws
- Largely to support GOT financially and technically in the WMA process
- Several NGOs involved – WWF, AWF, WCS, Africare, TNRF,
- Fewer or no local NGOs (AAC, various WMAs registered as CSOs)





NGOs as Partners...

- Provide education, sensitization, technical and financial support
- Creating one WMA may cost up to US\$ 300,000 or more
- Most expensive processes are VLUP and RZMP/GMP, sensitization, capacity building (in all aspects)





Planning and Implementing Issues

- VLUPs a critical requirement for a WMA
- Villages agree and sets aside land for WMA
- VLUP involving all villages. Long process , unleashing land use conflicts and sets stage for amicable solutions,
- VLUP must be participatory
- Approved by Village Council, Districts and Ministry and supported by laws
- Expensive process



Compliance Issues

- Although every village with WMA has a VLUPs- compliance to the plans is weak:
 - Land use conflicts,
 - Grazing in WMAs (where this is not allowed),
 - Charcoal making
 - Farming
 - Poaching
- Problems compounded by capacity weaknesses



Sustainability issues

- Establishing and managing a WMA is expensive
 - Cost btn \$ 250,000 – 300,000
 - Running cost is higher
 - Most WMA do not generate money or make just a little – Few such as Ikona, Burunge, Enduimet, MBOMIPA are better
 - Staff turn over and other capacity needs higher – VGS, WMA management , equipment (anti-poaching) not available
 - Inadequate experience, managerial skills, interference from external forces (businesses, and politicians) may undermine institutional sustainability
 - Mainstreaming and harmonization of conservation, income generation and social development is still low
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Governance issues

- More WMA generate income with it governance challenges emerge

Transparency – Not many are transparent-
Burunge is good example

- Villages that receive WMA not so transparent
- Accountability is poor or lacking
- Cause for resentment and opposition against WMAs



Future of WMAs

- Still valid approach for community involvement in conservation
- Structural and capacity issues will continue to hamper progress unless, there is strong support system from all (GOT, private sector and NGOs)
- Benefit sharing mechanisms will need to be resolved
- Need to explore and support capacity building of local NGOs that will offer support to WMAs
- MNRT – CBC Support Unit will need to be reformed and strengthened.



Future of WMAs

- Incorporate the use of scientific research as an important tool for supporting assessment and improvement in biodiversity and natural resources conservation;
- Promote public-private partnership (PPP) engagement in the management of WMAs' investments to guarantee sustainability;
- Strengthen AAC capacity to support WMAs – technical, legal, logistical and financial matters



Thank you

