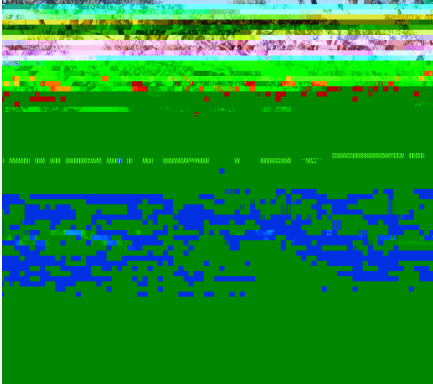


Wildlife Management Areas

Tanzania, located on the east coast of Africa, is home to a rich array of wildlife and habitat, including elephants, rhinos, hippos, lions, wildebeests, wild dogs, lakes, forests and savannahs, making it one of the most bio-diverse countries on the continent.

As a result, Tanzania boasts one of the most lucrative tourism industries in Africa. An estimated 85% of Tanzanians depend on natural resources like wildlife for their livelihoods, and 70% of Tanzania's National Gross Domestic Product is achieved through agriculture and tourism.

In addition, over 28% of the country is directly protected through national parks, game

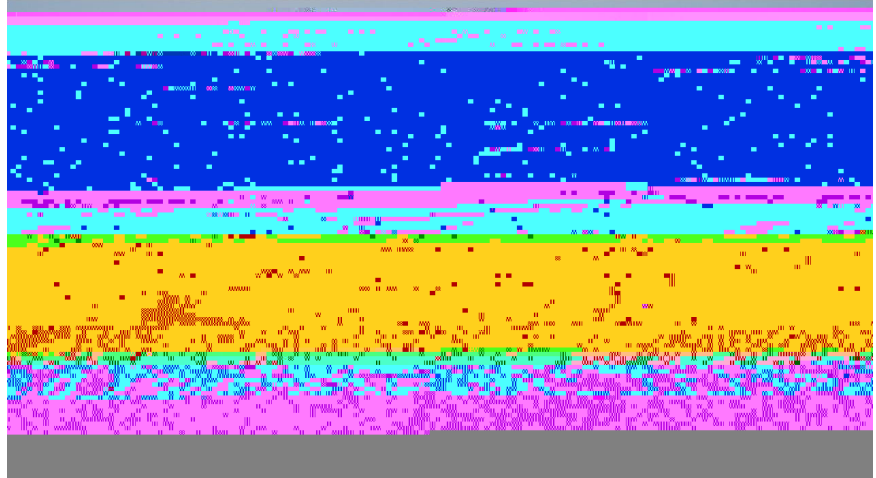


Local school teacher's house built as a result of WMA funding support

Benefits of WMAs

Following the establishment of the WMAs, there are many local benefits, to people and species:

- Unique and intimate safari experiences that present the possibility of interacting with communities.
- Unlike National Parks, tourists in WMAs are allowed 'out of the car' experiences, offering visitors the opportunity to participate in a wide range of activities, such as horse-riding, mountain biking and walking safaris.
- Increased participation of local communities in the management of natural resources leads to higher populations of wildlife, improved forest health and stable watersheds.
- Management of natural resources is done through the combined efforts of government, community based organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and private sector.
- Communities are able to build strong democratic local governance institutions that represents their interest in natural resource management. This process, unlocks and promotes democratic principles at local level.
- Local resource rights and tenure are guaranteed.



WMA Case Study: Around the Selous Game Reserve, Tanzania

Located in southeastern Tanzania, the Selous Game Reserve is one of Africa's largest protected areas. The reserve is home to large numbers of elephants, black rhinos, cheetahs, crocodiles, hippos and wild dogs. But despite its protection, poaching, environmental degradation and human-wildlife conflict continued to be a problem.

As a result, the government, local community, WWF and others worked in partnership, to establish the following objectives:

- Strengthen the capacity of the Selous Game Reserve to manage wildlife resources
- Strengthen the surveillance teams to monitor poaching using systems
- Support community participation
- Facilitate assistance to communities living around the Reserve to implement community-based conservation activities.
- Facilitate connectivity of protected areas through management of wildlife corridors and dispersal areas using Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) approaches.

To achieve these objectives WMAs were established around the Selous to include: Nalika, in Tunduru District; Magingo, in Liwale District; Mbarang'andu, in Namtumbo District; Ukutu/Jukumu, in Morogoro District; and Ngarambe -Tapika in Rufiji District. Village Game Scouts in all these WMA are trained to do anti poaching. For example, in Ngaramabe Tapika Village, as result scout patrols are now accessing 70-80% of the Selous Eastern sectors, greatly reducing poaching, and they are able to use GPS and maps during patrols.

Both elephant and rhino populations in Selous are increasing. And Ngarambe and Tapika villages are among the 16 areas that are implementing the recently launched Wildlife Management Regulations by the government. Through the new initiatives, the project is facilitating the conservation of globally important species while ensuring that local communities have access to and receive benefits from the same.



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