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**Morogoro Rural District Council  
&  
JUKUMU Authorized Association**

**Resource Zone Management Plan  
(2010-2015) for the UKUTU Wildlife  
Management Area**

**August 2010**

The Plan was financially Supported by the USAID through WWF-TCO



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



*for a living planet*

**APPROVAL PAGE**

**Implementation of this Plan has been approved by**

.....  
**Director of Wildlife  
Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism  
Dar-es-Salaam**

.....  
**Date**

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

In order to implement the Wildlife Policy of 1998 (Revised, 2007) the Government of Tanzania developed and approved several strategies including development and approval of the Wildlife Conservation (Wildlife Management Areas) Regulations in 2002 (Revised, 2005). Subsequently the Government of Tanzania completed and approved the guidelines for designation and management of Wildlife Management Areas in December 2005. The Wildlife Conservation (Wildlife Management Areas) Regulations 2005 calls for the development of a General Management Plan (GMP) or Resource

Adjacent outstanding protected areas Selous Game Reserve and Mikumi National Park.

Subsequently the stakeholders identified vision of JUKUMU on UKUTU that is “UKUTU WMA is an integrated, well managed and self-financing protected area in which nationally-important biodiversity is protected, essential ecological processes are sustained and local people and stakeholders fully support and tangibly benefit from wildlife conservation efforts in the area”.

Together with the analysis of the information data sheet, the Wildlife Conservation (Wildlife Management Areas) Regulation, 2002 revised 2005 required Authorised Associations to undertake technical decisions on zoning. The zoning is defined as a planning technique used for evaluating and classifying protected area lands. Zoning describes activities that can and/or cannot occur in each area of the prospective WMA, the rationale behind each decision on uses and levels of developments and it sets the limits of acceptable use and change in each zone. The following three (3) management zones for the UWMA were developed:

Gonabis Tourist Hunting Zone,  
Resident Hunting Zone and  
Photographic Zone.

The chapter on management zone scheme describes, in details, each of the zone mentioned above. Also the zone map was prepared to support and guide the implementation of the management zone scheme.

In order to fully implement the management zone scheme, and RZMP in general, stakeholders developed the following four programs:

**a) Visitor use, development and revenue program**



Lastly, the RZMP has documented Environmental Assessment (EA) for implementing the plan. EA of proposed actions indicated that, in short-term, UWMA revenue, biodiversity and the ecosystem in general would be adversely affected by the implementation of the RZMP proposed programs. It is because implementation of the RZMP would require heavy initial financial investments. This will have short-term adverse effects on financial resources and budgets of the association / JUKUMU. However, in the long-



## Background Information

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## Background Information

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regional and global developments. The following policies and strategies support the principle and practise of WMA.

### 1.4.1 The Tanzania Development Vision 2025

The Tanzania Development Vision 2025 is an economic and social development vision, which emanates from reforms that have been pursued since 1986. The vision is a result of public participation in the process, which begun in 1995. The Vision is aimed at three main target areas:

Achievement	Strategies and Characteristics
<i>High quality livelihood</i>	

## Background Information

	<p>To ensure adequate social protection and the provision of basic needs and services for vulnerable people</p> <p>To ensure effective systems that allow access for all people to quality and affordable public services</p>
Good governance and accountability	<p>To ensure that structures and systems of governance as well as the rule of law are democratic, participatory, representative, accountable and inclusive</p> <p>To ensure equitable allocation of public resources - with corruption effectively addressed</p> <p>To put in place an effective public service framework as a</p>

## Background Information

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aims at devolving responsibility of containing illegal use of wildlife in WMAs to rural communities. A strategy for protecting biological diversity aims at recognising Wildlife Management Area (WMA) as a new form of Land Use for the purposes of effecting community based conservation. A strategy for ensuring that wildlife conservation competes with other forms of land use aims at involving rural communities and other stakeholders in taking joint responsibility for the sustainable management of wildlife and other natural resources. Strategies for recognising an intrinsic value of wildlife to rural communities aims at encoura

## Background Information

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Areas) Regulations, 2002 revised 2005 but rather JUKUMU AA opted for the development of RZMP which is at the same level of acceptance as GMP for establishment of WMA.

Through the use of baseline data of the UWMA and a series of consultative meetings, the JUKUMU AA analysed the situation of the area. The analysis provided information on the following aspects:

## Background Information

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### A joint Village Land Use Plan (VLUP)

Preparation of a joint Village Land Use Plans (VLUP) is a prerequisite to the establishment of Wildlife Management Area. A joint VLUP would help to solve or avoid land use conflicts between two or more neighbouring villages, and to improve the management of the shared areas. Part IV of the Regulations clearly states that each application for designating a Wildlife Management Area shall be accompanied by a land Use plan approved by the Village Assembly. Thus the existing VLUP guided the development of the RZMP. Prior to the development of this RZMP villages forming UWMA had completed the VLUP and the plans had been approved by the respective villages.

### The Village Land Act (1999)

This Act is essential in terms of land-use planning processes and land-use management. All land is basically vested in the President, within the categories of village land (catered for in the *Village Land Act 1999*), general land and reserved land. Participatory guidelines have been developed for implementation of the Village Land Act through land-use specification, planning and demarcation. Demarcation and setting aside a communal land which will form the WMA is the provision of the Village Land Act of 1999.

### The Wildlife Conservation Act (2009)

The Wildlife Conservation Act (2009), together with WMA Regulations (2002) and Guidelines (2002) provided the legal framework on which this plan is based.

### Socio-economic constraints

Previously each of the twenty one villages forming the JUKUMU AA had a quota for resident hunting. With the RZMP resident hunting is only allowed to one zone designated for resident hunting. In this sense all the villages will have to share the resident hunting quota and find means for equitable sharing of the meat obtained from the resident hunting.

Other legal constraints that shaped the RZMP proposals are various provisions in WMA Regulation (2002) revised 2005:

- Hunting for meat under Regulation 51;
- Resident hunting under Regulation 52;
- Tourist hunting under Regulation 53;
- Live animal capture under Regulation 56; and
- Non-consumptive tourism under Regulation 61.

The following are conditional types of resource utilization in a WMA that allows JUKUMU AA to issue permit for utilisation of the following resource types subject to licences issued by the responsible authorities:

- Forestry products (trees) under Regulation 55 (Forestry Act 2002);
- Bee resources under Regulation 59 (Beekeeping Act 2002); and
- Fish resources under Regulation 60 (Fisheries Act 1970 and 2003).

The following are restricted types of resource utilisation in WMA;

- Wildlife cropping; and
- Wildlife farming and ranching.



## **Analysis of Existing JUKUMU / UKUTU Conditions**

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Source: National Land Use Planning Commission and Rural Morogoro District PLUM team (2009)

### **2.1.5 Social Services and Infrastructures**

Majority of the residential areas are dispersed and unplanned residential / Settlements / dwelling types. Majority of the houses are built of mud and poles, mud plastered walls and roofs of thatched grass material. Few houses are built of walls with burnt bricks and roofs of corrugated Iron sheets. These can be found in the community service areas such as schools, dispensaries etc. There are houses which are located inside the farms which are scattered and are mainly linked by footpaths. All of the 21 villages have at least a primary school and few have health facilities like a dispensary. In terms of the road network, many of the villages are served with a major earth road which is covered is not easily passable during the rainy season. Buses, Lorries, Motorcycles and bicycles

## Analysis of Existing JUKUMU / UKUTU Conditions

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The identified stakeholders are:

### **Game Division**

Game Division is the custodian of the wildlife in Tanzania according to the Wildlife Conservation Act 2009 and also oversees the implementation of Wildlife Policy of Tanzania of 1998, revised 2007 and is involved in the establishment and management of the WMAs through the WMA Regulations of 2002, revised 2005. Game Division is in a position to see the formalization of the UWMA according to the laws and policies related to wildlife management in Tanzania.

### **Selous Game Reserve (Matambwe Sector)**

The UWMA borders Selous Game reserve (Matambwe Sector) in the South, West and South-Western part. Matambwe is of common interest in the conservation and management of wildlife resources and will be of value in supporting the management of the UWMA e.g. Joint patrol, Village Game Scout training, etc.

### **Mikumi National Park**

The Utaabe

## Analysis of Existing JUKUMU / UKUTU Conditions

Establishment of any WMA is a costly process. The formalization of the UWMA will hardly be achieved without a support from donor communities. For instance, WWF with support from USAID has supported this RZMP and is supporting JUKUMU AA in many other aspects. Understanding of different support which can be obtained from such donor communities and others will be of great value in ensuring a joint-funded support to the UWMA.

### **DAWASCO**

Dar-es-Salaam Water and Sanitation Company (DAWASCO) have a plan to build a water dam which will take part of four (4) village lands forming the UWMA. The villages are Kidunda, Bwila Juu, Bwila Chini and Kibulumo. The water dam will be a big and new land use in the area which also likely to influence the current land uses in the area as well as bringing new land uses in the area. Taking that in mind DAWASCO is a crucial stakeholder in the Operationalization of UWMA.

### **Hotel and Campsite Investors**

Currently are no accommodation facilities within the UWMA. However, upon granted Resource User Right, UWMA will be in position to get into business agreements with the investors who will be interested to establish such businesses in UWMA. JUKUMU AA has a potential of attracting such investors in the UWMA which is by very far very attractive for lodge, tented camps and campsites. The hotel and campsite business will benefit the UWMA through direct and indirect revenue generation.

### **Hunting Companies**

A hunting zone has been proposed and set aside in UWMA in the Gonabisi area. Upon granted Resource User Right, UWMA will be in position to get into business agreements with the hunting company which will be allowed to conduct hunting in the area. The hunting company to come (prospective investor) will benefit with successful operationalization of UWMA by increased wildlife population through proper management of the WMA. On the other hand, the WMA will benefit by getting revenue from the hunting activities and so the two parties will need to have a common understanding in supporting the successful Operationalization of UWMA.

**Table 2: Stakeholders Matrix for UKUTU WMA**

<b>Stakeholder group</b>	<b>Positive/Interest/expectations</b>	<b>Negative/Fears/concerns</b>
Users (local people, hunters, camp companies)	Use-rights Food security Revenue Access to decision making Development assistance Hunting resources Good camp sites Tourism benefits	Lack of time, skills and confidence Presence of hidden conflicts Unapproachable benefits
Policy makers (local and central government) and government institutions	Gain popular support Support from donors Manage conflicts Sustainable conservation Training interests Consultancy interests Research interests	Changing power relations Reluctance to transfer authority Lack of training, research and consultancy assignments Lack of development opportunities



## **Analysis of Existing JUKUMU / UKUTU Conditions**

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Low crop production due to lack of agricultural inputs, poor agricultural implements and poor agricultural practices that has led to rapid land degradation; and  
Poor social services (especially health services, water, energy and Education).

### **2.3. Description of Some Key Issues**

#### **Poaching**

Illegal harvest of wildlife in the area is very common. Main species that suffer from poaching are Elephant (for ivory), Buffalo, Wildbeest and Impala (for meat). Animals that are poached are most likely to become extinct in the area. If one animal dies then many other animals will to. Poaching causes decline of wildlife population and interruption of their social organization. For instance, poaching of elephants has caused many family groups of Elephants to lose their matriarchs, compromising their social, competitive and physiological functioning.

#### **Poor Governance**

UWMA has not held leaders election for a prolonged period due to lack for funds to support the exercise. This has left the leaders who their office terms have expired to continue with holding the leadership positions as acting leaders against the JUKUMU AA constitution. The situation makes the accountability of the acting leaders questionable in absence of a coherent JUKUMU AA representative council. Improper keeping of the society records accelerate the poor governance in the society as well, since tracking of

## **Analysis of Existing JUKUMU / UKUTU Conditions**

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grazing cattle, goats and sheeps are also frequently encountered in the UWMA. The diminishing pasture in the designated grazing areas mainly due to poor range management make the livestock keepers to be pushed away from those areas and find their way to pasture stock in the UWMA.

### **Inadequate working tools and unskilled labour**

Vehicles, tents, uniforms, firearms and other wildlife management tools are inadequate or lacking for wildlife management duties in the UWMA. Wildlife management activities are seriously constrained due to lack of necessary tools. Destruction of wildlife resources have been going unabated in and outside the UWMA due to lack of necessary working tools. Further more; UWMA is facing shortage of Village Game Scouts and other staff.



## **Analysis of Existing JUKUMU / UKUTU Conditions**

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## **Analysis of Existing JUKUMU / UKUTU Conditions**

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This is defined as closed vegetation type dominated by shrubs and trees of less than eight meters, with the absence of sparse ground cover. This ecosystem type covers the smallest area of all ecosystem types found in UWMA. It is found all along the river courses of Mgeta and Ruvu. The dominant tree species found in this zone include *Azelia*

## **Analysis of Existing JUKUMU / UKUTU Conditions**

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Mikese dam in Bonye / Mbwade village border, Kihunungu dam in Bonye village, Nyambunda and Nyasule dams in Kiburumo village, Mnetakata dam in Bonye village, Tini dam in Gomero village, Mgembe dam in Tulo village, Lukulunge in Lukulunge village and Tanzangala dam in Lukulunge village provides a safe refuge for Hippo, Crocodiles and a variety of fish species. They also support birdlife and other mega fauna found in the area. These dams contain water throughout the year.

Kimelo dam in Mvuha village and Kimbwala dam in Milengwelengwe village are a permanent dams and main sources of water for the wildlife of the area. Ng'enge dam in Sesenga village and Kilini in Kidunda village are also permanent dams which provide water for wildlife. A seasonal dam called Ukengezua in Magogoni village also serves several ecological functions for the area. It also supports hippo, crocodiles and

### 2.4 Analysis of UWMA Significance

### 3. MANAGEMENT ZONE SCHEME

Management zoning is defined as a planning technique used for appraising and categorizing protected area or conservation area lands. The management zoning scheme that is proposed for the UKUTU WMA assigning where various management actions

## Management Zone Scheme

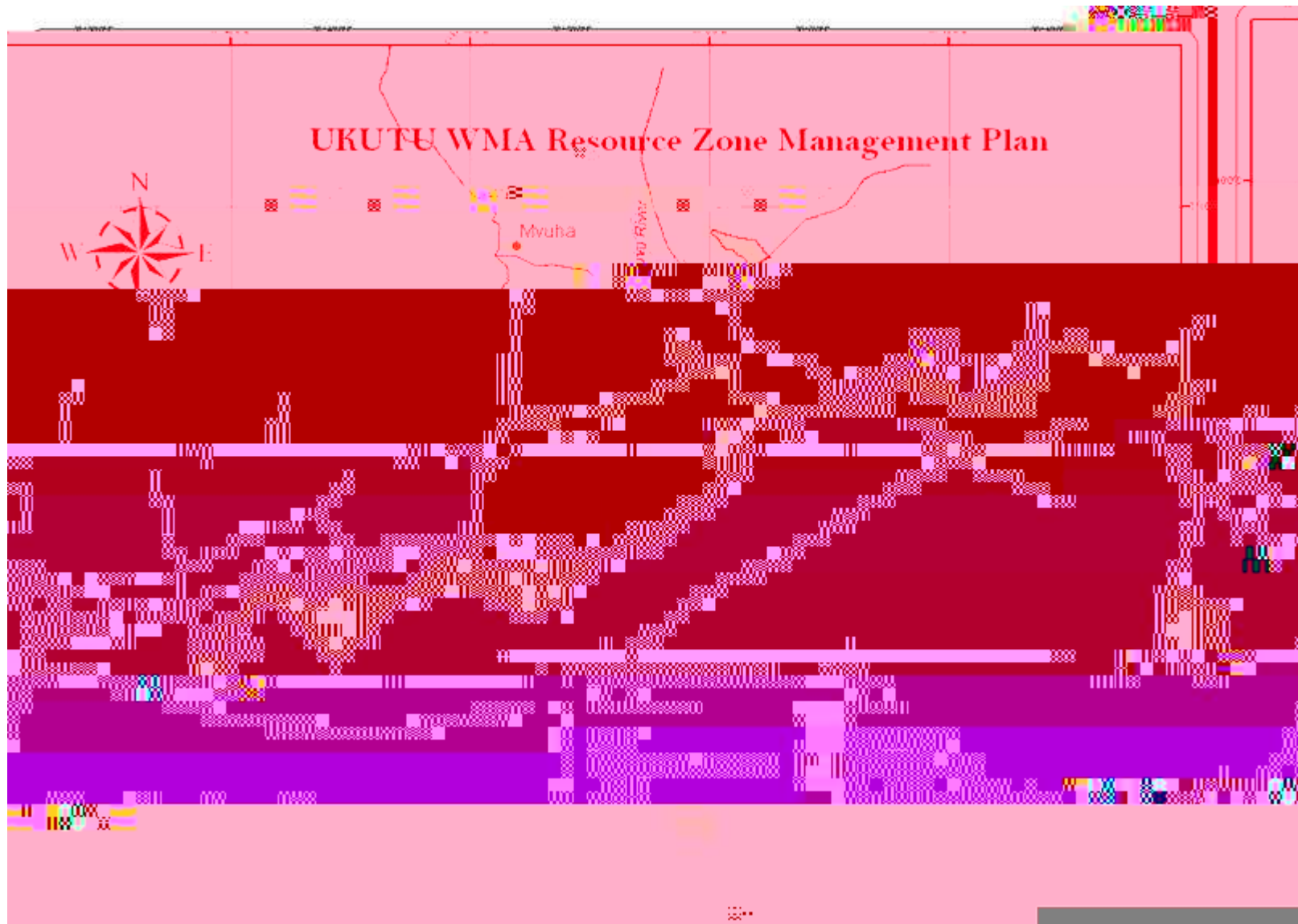
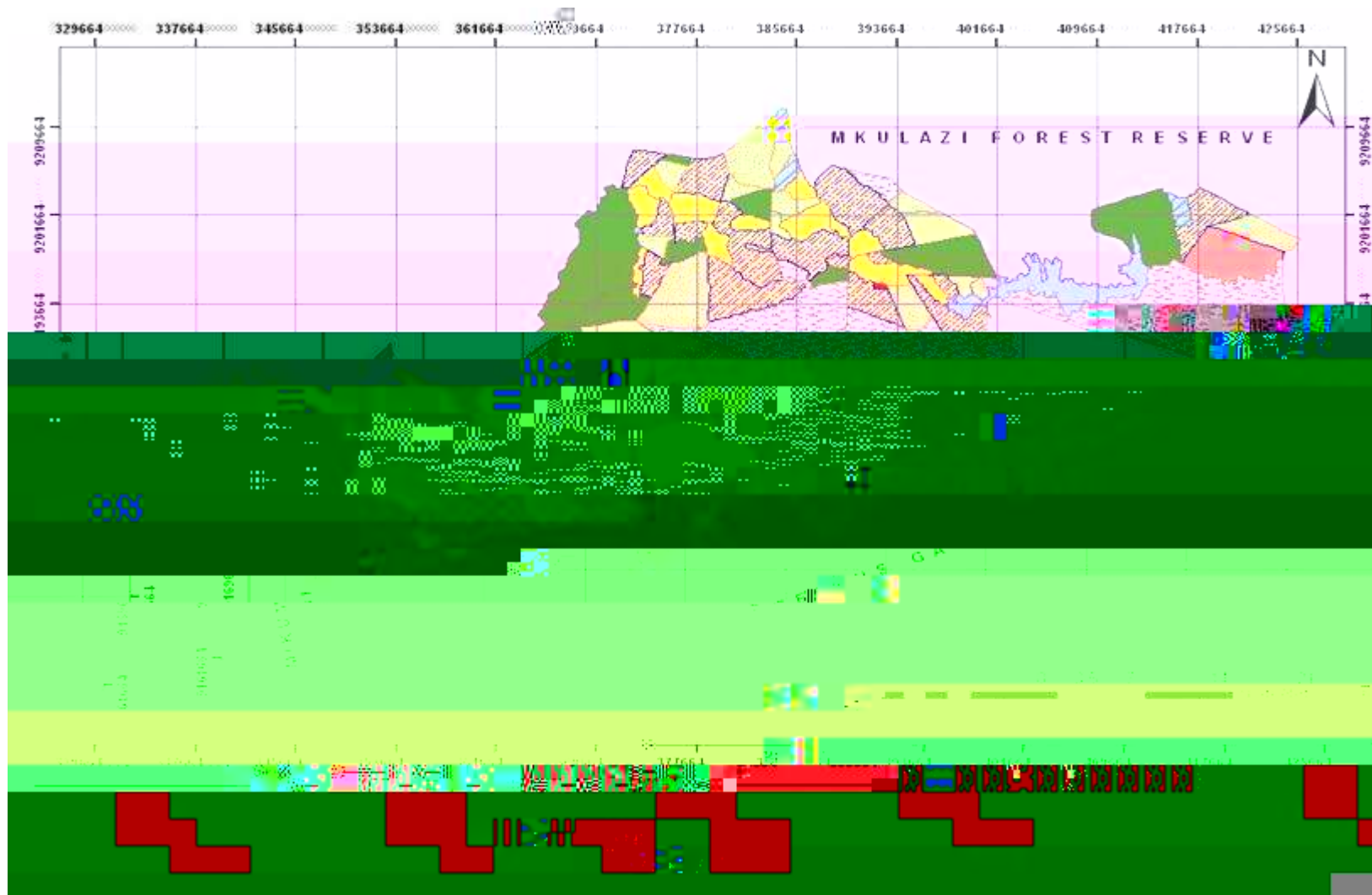


Figure 1: The Management Zone Scheme for UKUTU WMA

# Management Zone Scheme



**Figure 2: Land Use Plan for 21 Villages forming the UKUTU WMA**





### 4.2 Photographic Safaris (145.80 km<sup>2</sup>)

*Rationale  
for the  
zoning*



### 4. DESIRED FUTURE OF UKUTU WMA AND PROGRAMS

This chapter describes specific management programs, principles, objectives and actions to be undertaken to achieve objectives of the RZMP and implement the management zone scheme. The programs and subsequent principles, objectives, targets and activities responded to the following vision which was agreed amongst the JUKUMU members:

*-financing UKUTU WMA in which nationally-important biodiversity is protected, essential ecological processes are sustained, and stakeholders*

The activities proposed in this RZMP do not repeat description of management zone scheme but reinforces it by defining specific and practical actions that would help to minimise identified problems, protect outstanding resources and significant area values, and help achieve protected area purposes.

The chapter outlines major RZMP activities i.e. strategic activities with significant contribution to the vision and goal of UWMA. The UWMA management shall continue to identify strategic activities as the implementation of the RZMP unfolds and as circumstances dictate. Routine operations and other activities relevant to the RZMP issues and objectives shall be identified or improved continuously through the development and implementation of Annual Operation Plans and Budgets (AOPB).

The UWMA stakeholders considered and included actions that would be feasible within the village set-up, policy and legal frameworks. Also the stakeholders described the activities in terms of what needs to be done but did not include how and when these activities will be implemented. Details on how and when these activities will be conducted shall be contained in the AOPB. More commonly, the information in this section may not be detailed (Thomas & Middleton, 2003). Detailed description of the management programs assist on-site UWMA managers in better understanding of what the RZMP demands from them over a period of five years. Also detailed description of the program normally helps ease development and implementation of AOPB. AOPB shall contain detailed annual activities and financial plans or budgets. However detailed description of activities, in terms of how and when each activity shall be implemented, will be considered during the development and implementation of a General Management Plan (GMP).

#### 4.1 Visitor Use, Development and Revenue Program (VUDRP)

##### 4.1.1 Program Purpose

The purpose of this program is to enhance visitor enjoyment and satisfaction and generate revenue that would raise and sustain funding for UWMA through non-consumptive and consumptive tourism, through rational use and allocation of revenue generated from the area and through sustained support from stakeholders.

##### 4.1.2 Tourism Development and Revenue Principles

In the next five years the UWMA shall implement VUDRP whilst adhering to the following main principles:

## Vision and Management / Conservation Programs

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### **Principle of integrating tourism into sustainable development programs**

The UKUTU WMA shall strive to ensure that national policies and strategies on sustainable development are integrated into the implementation of VUDRP. Also efforts to reconcile conflicting resource uses inside the WMA shall be speeded up and strengthened in order to ensure sustainable visitor development.

### **Principle of development and management of sustainable tourism**

Planning is the key to the sustainable tourism. In the next five years the UKUTU WMA management shall endeavour to ensure that tourism and ecotourism products are accurately identified and tourism plans are designed, appraised, monitored and evaluated for sustainability. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) shall be part and parcel of the development of tourism in the UKUTU WMA. Also tourism and ecotourism developments shall take into account the developments and land uses at sub-regional and sub-national levels. Care shall always be taken to make sure that development of tourism in the sub region complies with Government laws and regulations. Use of technology shall be encouraged to ensure that efficiency and effectiveness in managing tourism is guaranteed.

### **Principle of sustainable tourism program**

In order to succeed in the implementation of the VUDRP involvement of key stakeholders, information exchange and capacity to manage tourism is the key. The UKUTU WMA shall endeavour to involve key stakeholders at every stage of development and implementation of VUDRP. Also the UWMA shall strive to build and maintain the capacity to manage VUDRP. Information exchange on lesson learned would be encouraged in order to improve the implementation of VUDRP.

### **Sustainable funding and equity in the distribution of revenue**

Sustainable funding is simply the amount of money UWMA need to provide and sustain a particular level of conservation and community development services over time. It is important to appreciate that sustainable funding does not mean enough money to publicly fund all the community development services that WMA should be providing. It

is the responsibility of local authorities and other stakeholders to provide the funding for

## Vision and Management / Conservation Programs

### 4.1.3 Program Objectives, Targets and Activities

This sub chapter outlines a summary of VUDRP objectives, targets and activities.

<b>Objective 1: To increase and sustain financial contribution of the UWMA to the village governments by 400% by 2013</b>	
Target 1.1 Income from ecotourism, including hunting, stand at Tshs 200,000,000 per annum by 2013	Activity 1.1.1 Develop a framework for concessions and contracts for tourism and extraction of any resources (including mining) from the area
	Activity 1.1.2 Develop and implement ecotourism entrepreneurial Plan and business plan
	Activity 1.1.3 Recruit and train project and ecotourism manager to operate VUDRP
	Activity 1.1.4 Introduce ecotourism opportunities based on the management zone scheme
	Activity 1.1.5 Develop and implement business, including marketing plan
Target 1.2 Income from non ecotourism sources stand at Tshs 150,000,000 per annum by 2013	Activity 1.2.1 Design and implement conservation projects and funding projects for UWMA
	Activity 1.2.2 Recruit and train project and ecotourism manager to implement conservation projects
	Activity 1.2.3 Develop and implement financial monitoring and evaluation plan
	Activity 1.2.4 Develop and implement financial regulation and procedures manual, include mechanisms to ensure equity distribution of income for villages

**Objective 2: i**

## **Vision and Management /**

## Vision and Management / Conservation Programs

Target 1.2 Anti-poaching management framework developed by June 2011	Activity 1.2.1 Identify law enforcement staff and material resources Need Activity 1.2.2 Recruit Community Willdife Scouts based on Scheme of Service
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## **Vision and Management / Conservation Programs**

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relationship would guarantee sustained wildlife conservation support from the local people of the 21 villages. Also good neighbourhood would ensure that indigenous knowledge is mainstreamed into sustainable management of the UWMA.

### **4.3.2 Local People Relation Principles**

In the next five years the JUKUMU AA shall strive to implement the RZMP through maintaining the following key principles:

#### **Integrate traditional structures in the management of the UWMA**

Whenever necessary the JUKUMU AA shall work through the use of tribal systems to ensure strong leadership, management skills, and the election of successful management committees. Also the JUKUMU AA shall work with community and local government to create a community-elected management body. Clear regulations on how to work with traditional structures are necessary and shall be promoted. The traditional roles and responsibilities in the management of UWMA shall be regularly reviewed and adapted to changing conditions.

#### **Ecology of UWMA**

The JUKUMU AA shall strive to ensure that any community action takes into account the ecology of the area. Biological and ecological monitoring is necessary and shall be community-based. Planning, monitoring, and evaluation should be done regularly and by the local community or using local mechanisms. Information from monitoring should be shared with all the community and used to take community-based actions.

#### **Recognising existing uses**

When implementing the RZMP

## Vision and Management / Conservation Programs

Target 1.2 Property damage by wildlife minimized by June 2013	Activity 1.2.1 Develop profile on damage caused by wildlife on local community
	Activity 1.2.2 Review and implement land use plans
	Activity 1.2.3 Develop local policy and operational procedures on minimizing damage and impacts caused by wildlife on people's properties
	Activity 1.2.4 Establish mechanisms to minimize property damage by wildlife
	Activity 1.2.5 Monitor incidences of wildlife damages to local People profile.
Target 1.3 Livestock-wildlife disease incidences reduced by 30% by June 2013	Activity 1.3.1 Develop profile on livestock-wildlife diseases incidences in the area
	Activity 1.3.2 Review and implement land use plans
	Activity 1.3.3 Develop and operationalise a local policy, Procedures and guidelines on livestock keeping
	Activity 1.3.4 Monitor livestock-wildlife disease incidences
<b>Objective 2: Attitudes of local people towards wildlife improved by June 2015</b>	
Target 2.1 75% of the local population is willing to support conservation by June 2013	Activity 2.1.1 Study and develop profile on local people attitudes towards wildlife
	Activity 2.1.2 Review and implement land use plans
	Activity 2.1.3 Develop and implement ways of improving local people attitudes towards wildlife
	Activity 2.1.4 Monitor attitudes of local people towards wildlife
<b>Objective 3: Local people incomes increase by 20% and social conditions improve by June 2015</b>	
Target 3.1 Income of each resident stand at US\$ 1 a day by June 2013	Activity 3.1.1 Study and develop income profile of local people in the three/four villages
	Activity 3.1.2 Develop and implement natural resources utilisation policy, procedures, guidelines and bye laws
	Activity 3.1.3 Establish and operationalise Community Conservation and Development Bank (CCDB)
	Activity 3.1.4 Provide training on wildlife entrepreneurial skills and project planning
	Activity 3.1.5 Monitor incomes of local people
Target 3.2 Social conditions of the local people reach United Nation Development Program (UNDP) standards by June 2013	Activity 3.2.1 Study and develop social condition profile of the local people

## Vision and Management / Conservation Programs

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**Objec**

## **Vision and Management / Conservation Programs**

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sustainability. Critical support shall be given to community institutions and information, technology, training and credits to enable sound resource management by them.

### **Ecosystem principle**

The JUKUMU AA shall strive to ensure that all natural resource management decisions are made to safeguard the Selous ecosystem. Thus principles of ecosystem planning and management shall be adhered in the implementation of the NRMP and RZMP/GMP.

### **4.4.3 Program**

# **Vision and Management / Conservation Programs**

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**5. ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENTS**

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The specific environmental statements are summarized here below.

### 5.1 Impacts on Local Economy and Revenue

<i>Description</i>	One of the objectives of the UWMA is to ensure that revenue operational and development costs are met. This could be achieved through rationalizing operational costs and increasing income through a variety of means, including development and implementation of financial regulation and procedures manuals. Local economy and revenue could as well be improved through the implementation of tourism and local community programs.
<i>Plan elements affecting topic</i>	Hunting and ecotourism developments, marketing UWMA locally and

### 5.3 Wildlife and Biodiversity Conservation

<i>Description</i>	UWMA is one of the sites with high concentration of wildlife and high biodiversity values in the district.
<i>Plan elements affecting topic</i>	Increased law enforcement activities, providing law enforcement facilities and infrastructure, research and monitoring, carrying out EIA on any new introductions, reduce human-wildlife conflicts.
<i>Impacts if plan is implemented</i>	Joint patrols, increased number of Range Posts, improve the relationship between the UWMA and surrounding human communities



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### 6. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RZMP

#### 6.1 Implementation Framework

Implementation is the most difficult and possibly the weakest stage of Resource Zone Management cycle. Clear strategies and defined processes are keys in ensuring effective and efficient implementation of the GMP. This chapter describes the strategy and process for implementing the RZMP.

The first strategy was to annotate each initiative in the strategic plan by stating six crucial points: **Why, Where, What, When, Who** and **Resources needed**.

The key issues, resources values, significance statements, vision and mission described in the RZMP answer the first question on why the RZMP is needed. Key Results Areas, Strategic Objectives, Strategies, Targets and Activities respond to t4 ce [ )]O-4(bj)-4(e)13(ct)-a1(-8(i)5(.R)5(l)5(t



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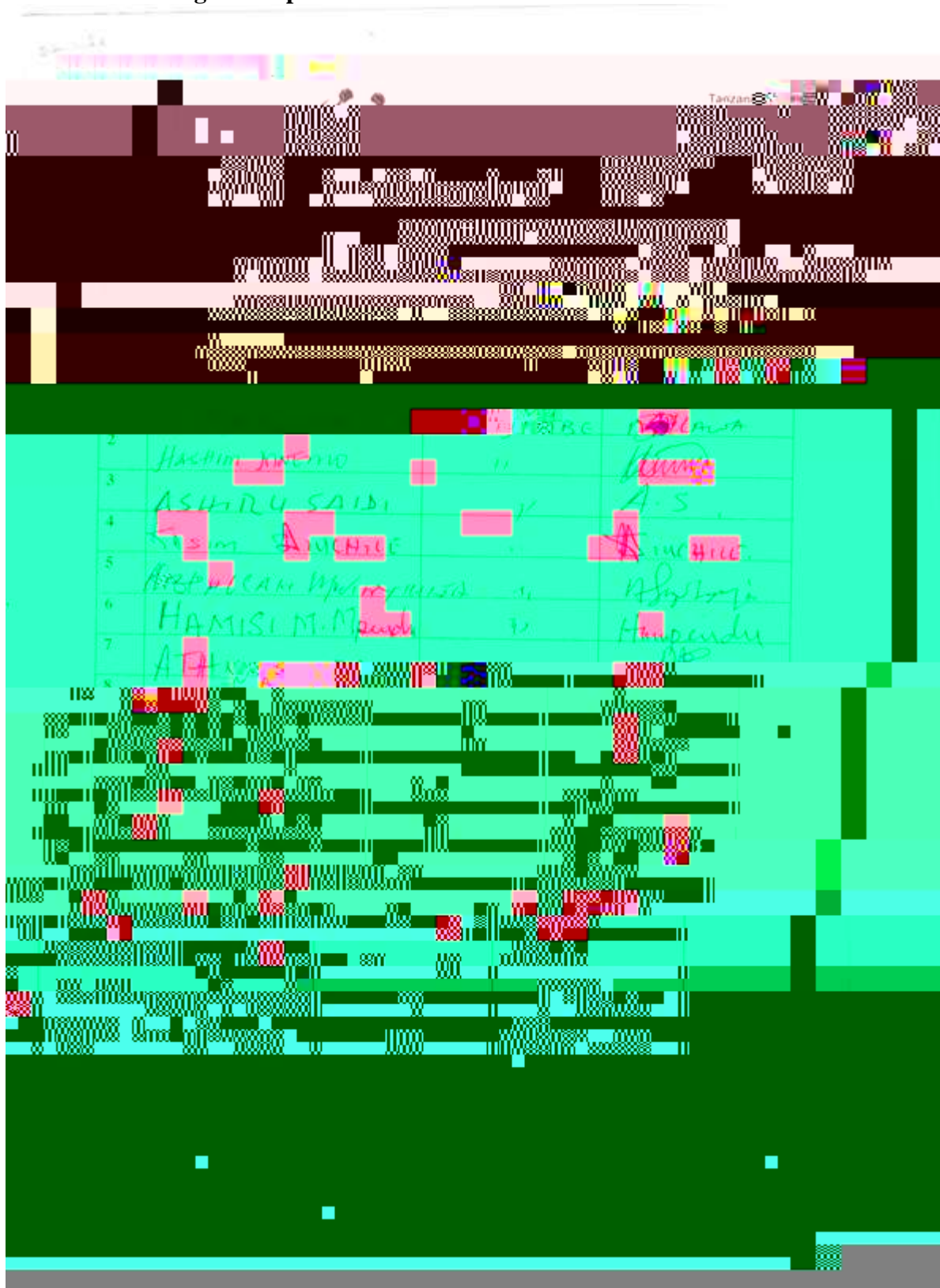
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ANNEXES

Annex 1: Planning Participants



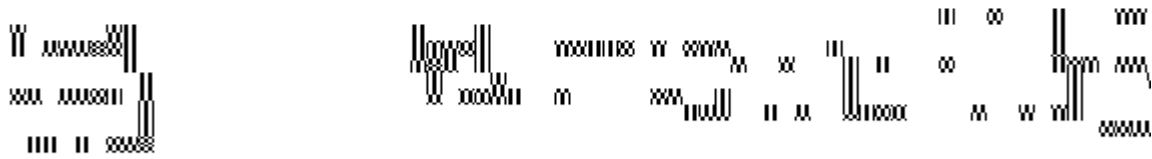
## Annexes

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	JINA	CHED	SAHITI
40	LUBERI, R. DUTU	KIDOTI	SAHITI
41	SALIMU M. MACHAMBA	MWUMBE	SAHITI
42	JAYO A. MACHAMBA	MWUMBE	SAHITI
43	LALUMI KUPONGA	MWUMBE	SAHITI
44	THOMAS MACHAMBA	MWUMBE	SAHITI
45	RIZIKI MACHAMBA	MWUMBE	SAHITI
46	NAI. M. KINJI	MWUMBE	SAHITI
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	JINA	UHEO	SAHHA
62	AMABANI MURDANA	MJUMBE	SAHHA
63	HAMISI DMARU BAWENI	MJUMBE	SAHHA
64	AJHUNTAU ENARI ZINGINI	MJUMBE	SAHHA
65	JAMBO S. NICKA	MJUMBE	SAHHA
66	SALIO O MASUDE	MJUMBE	SAHHA
67	HEA TUMI	MJUMBE	SAHHA
68	PHUKURU KOROGOTO	MJUMBE	SAHHA
69	ABDALAH S BUNIKO	MJUMBE	SAHHA
70	ALI S. DITUM	MJUMBE	SAHHA
71			









40	KATIBWA	MAMUNA JUMA	...
41	MAMUNA JUMA	...	...

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62	S. Akun. S. HAWA	Asyraf	
63	Jayanti S. R. 9/10	Asyraf	
64	ABDALI	Asyraf	
65	KIRANGA	Asyraf	
66	SULAIMAN	Asyraf	
67	JUSU	Asyraf	
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72	YUSUF	Asyraf	
73	SULAIMAN	Asyraf	
74	Haji KIRANGA	Asyraf	
75	SULAIMAN	Asyraf	

### **Annex 2: The Process of Preparing a WMA RZMP**

The process was copied from the Wildlife Conservation Act (1974) (Wildlife Management Areas) Regulations, 2005 (G.N. No. 283 published on 16/9/2005).

1. Conduct a technical workshop comprising of planning team and the JUKUMU AA which shall:

Analyse the information data sheet of the prospective Wildlife Management Area  
Undertake technical decisions on zoning, based o the Information data sheet

## Annexes

### Annex 3: Size of Proposed Land Uses in 21 Villages forming UKUTU WMA

Village	Proposed Land Use Category (Area in Hectars)						TOTAL AREA
	Residential, Public utilities and infrastructure	Forest	Grazing land	Wildlife areas	Agricultural land	Water sources (mountain and wetland)	
Kiganila	548.83	573.35	380.64	480.74	2076.81	54.84	4,115.21
Kidunda	2,650.54	3072.71	1109.98	12,922.85	1409.40	1676.07	23,253.4307
Bwila Chini	931.4	2535	885.5	8201.6	1209.5	650.3	14,412.3
Bwila Juu	445.15	1485.72	408.17	9167	2,332.6	382	13,080.5
Kiburumo	431.33	321.46	143.99	858.27	1380.03	416.30	

Source: NLUPC and District Plum team, October 2009