

TANZANIA NATIONAL PARKS OUTREACH PROGRAMME DEPARTMENT

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PRESENTATION OVERVIEW


1. Introduction to Community Conservation Services (CCS)
2. Objectives
3. Activities
4. Achievements & Challenges,
5. Way forward
6. Conclusion



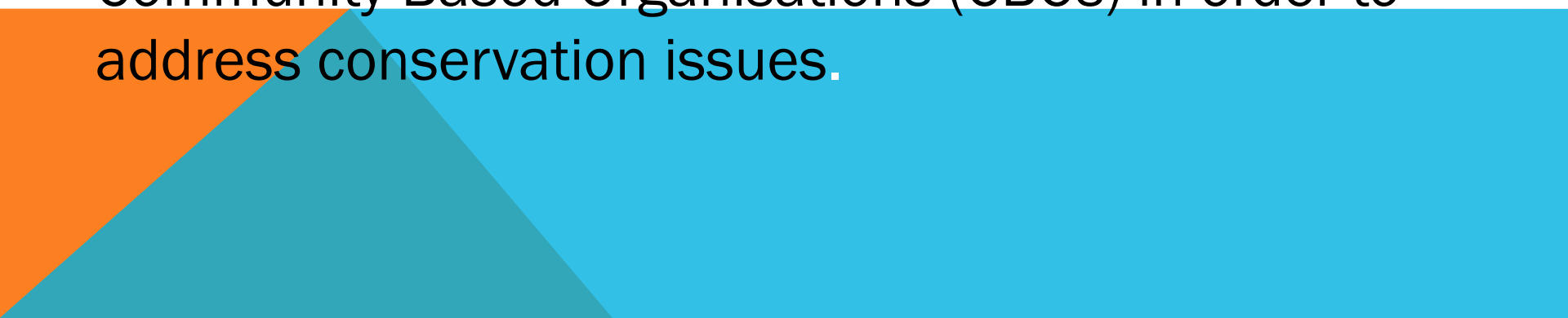
INTRODUCTION TO COMMUNITY CONSERVATION SERVICES

- ❑ Is an Outreach Programme of TANAPA that is extended to adjacent communities with focus on local people and government from village up to the district level.
- ❑ Initially it started in 1988 as a pilot project under the 'Neighbors as Partners' supported by the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) in three villages on the eastern borders of Serengeti National Park and Ngorongoro district.
- ❑ Succeeded in Serengeti and was introduced to Tarangire, Lake Manyara and Arusha National Parks in early 1990s.
- ❑ Today the Organization has a full-fledged Outreach Programme Department at the Headquarter and in all 16 National Parks.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME

- To improve relationship between individual parks and local communities.
 - To ensure that the interests of TANAPA with regard to natural resources conservation and community welfare are represented at all levels.
 - To facilitate the planned benefit sharing to target communities through SCIP.
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- ❑ To conduct conservation education programmes i.e. to schools (pupils, students & teachers) and communities
 - ❑ To assist communities to gain access to information, resources and services which promote sustainable development.
 - ❑ To strengthen the local institutional capacity including Community Based Organisations (CBOs) in order to address conservation issues.
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MAIN ACTIVITIES

1. EXTENSION SERVICES:

Community Conservation begins with extension work on issues of mutual concern which include:

- Introducing the programme to the district, ward and village levels
- Regular community visits i.e. meetings through village assemblies, village governments, ward development councils and district full councils on conservation issues
- Dialogues to resolve human/ wildlife conflicts.
- Facilitating workshops, seminars and public meetings on conservation, environmental preservation and development projects
- Park visits and study tours.

2. CONSERVATION EDUCATION.

- Organized educational visits to parks and communities.
- Conducting video shows on conservation and environmental issues.
- Preparation and printing of educational materials e.g. leaflets, posters, brochures and newsletters.
- Facilitating the formation of conservation clubs
- Formation of Natural Resources and Beach Management Committees

2. BENEFIT SHARING

A. Support for Community Initiated Projects (SCIP) fund:

- ❑ enables local communities and National Parks to work together in achieving community development objectives and sustainable conservation of natural resources.
- ❑ SCIP fund is 7.5% of the parks' operational budget. Community contribute 30% in kind e.g. bricks, sand, stones, water & supervision, while TANAPA contributes 70% of the project costs. In most cases TANAPA has contributed more than 70% due to poor contribution and poverty in some communities.

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Projects supported include;

- construction of classrooms, teachers houses, dormitories, science laboratories, dispensaries & staff houses and related furniture. Others are cattle dips, dams and purchase of text books.
- Preparation of village land use plans, in 2014/2015 TANAPA supported preparation of participatory land use plan in 28 villages
- planting through establishment of tree nurseries.
- Support projects that provide alternative source of energy, energy saving stoves, bee keeping and animal husbandry.

B. TANAPA INCOME GENERATING PROGRAMME

- ❑ This is a pilot project which aims to contribute towards sustainable conservation of natural resources and poverty alleviation through provision of small loans and support the establishment of income generating activities to communities adjacent to the parks.
- ❑ Aim to support SME SACCOS and COCOBA groups in villages bordering the National Parks.
- ❑ Currently, it is implemented in three parks as a pilot project: Tarangire, Rubondo & Udzungwa and upon success it will be implemented to other parks in phases

COLLABORATION & NETWORKING

- ❑ Collaborates with government, local and international NGOs, Institutions and private enterprises with common interests in conservation and rural development e.g. establishment of WMAs that secure corridors and dispersal areas, Land Use Plans, provision of social services and conservation of wildlife and environment.

ACHIEVEMENTS

- ❑ Amicable relationship between park employees and local communities due to positive attitude.
- ❑ Conservation, environmental education and establishment of related clubs has resulted to better understanding of the natural resources.
- ❑ Village councils and community willingness to inform on illegal activities.
- ❑ Establishment of Wildlife & Beach Management Areas has eased patrols hence resource protection.

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❑ Through SCIP:

- ✓ Education e.g. classrooms, dormitories, laboratories, houses, dispensaries, dinning halls, kitchens, libraries, computer rooms, administration blocks, furniture and equipment
- ✓ Health e.g. dispensaries, houses, furniture and equipment
- ✓ Water, e.g. catchments areas, water sources, dams, shallow wells
- ✓ Security e.g. Police posts
- ✓ Conservation and environment e.g. tree nurseries, tree planting, energy saving stoves
- ✓ Participatory Land Use Plans

CHALLENGES

- ✓ Inadequate manpower and financial resources
- ✓ TANAPA seen by community as a donor and/or NGO
- ✓ Human- Wildlife Conflicts e.g. crop raiding, loss of human life/livestock, wildfires and poaching
- ✓ Inadequate commitment and contribution to project. implementation hence delay implementation
- ✓ Lack of proper Land Use Plans leading to unsustainable practices.
- ✓ poverty leading to illegal harvesting of resources and poor contribution to the projects.

WAY FORWARD

- ✓ Facilitate and support establishment of Community conservation Bank in community adjacent National parks and WMAs.
- ✓ Improve collaboration with stakeholders in designing a sustainable mechanism that will make community benefiting more from conservation.
- ✓ Capture the opportunity to work closely with WMAs as they are important in conservation of corridors and dispersal areas which are Park's lifelines

CONCLUSION

- ❑ The outreach activities have paved a way for dialogue with local communities on protecting park resources and reducing hostility.
- ❑ The SCIP and TIGP programmes complimented to the government efforts by ensuring that the communities benefit from conservation.

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION**

I SUBMIT

