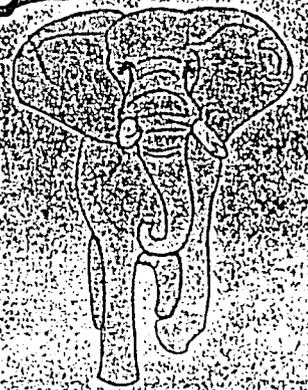
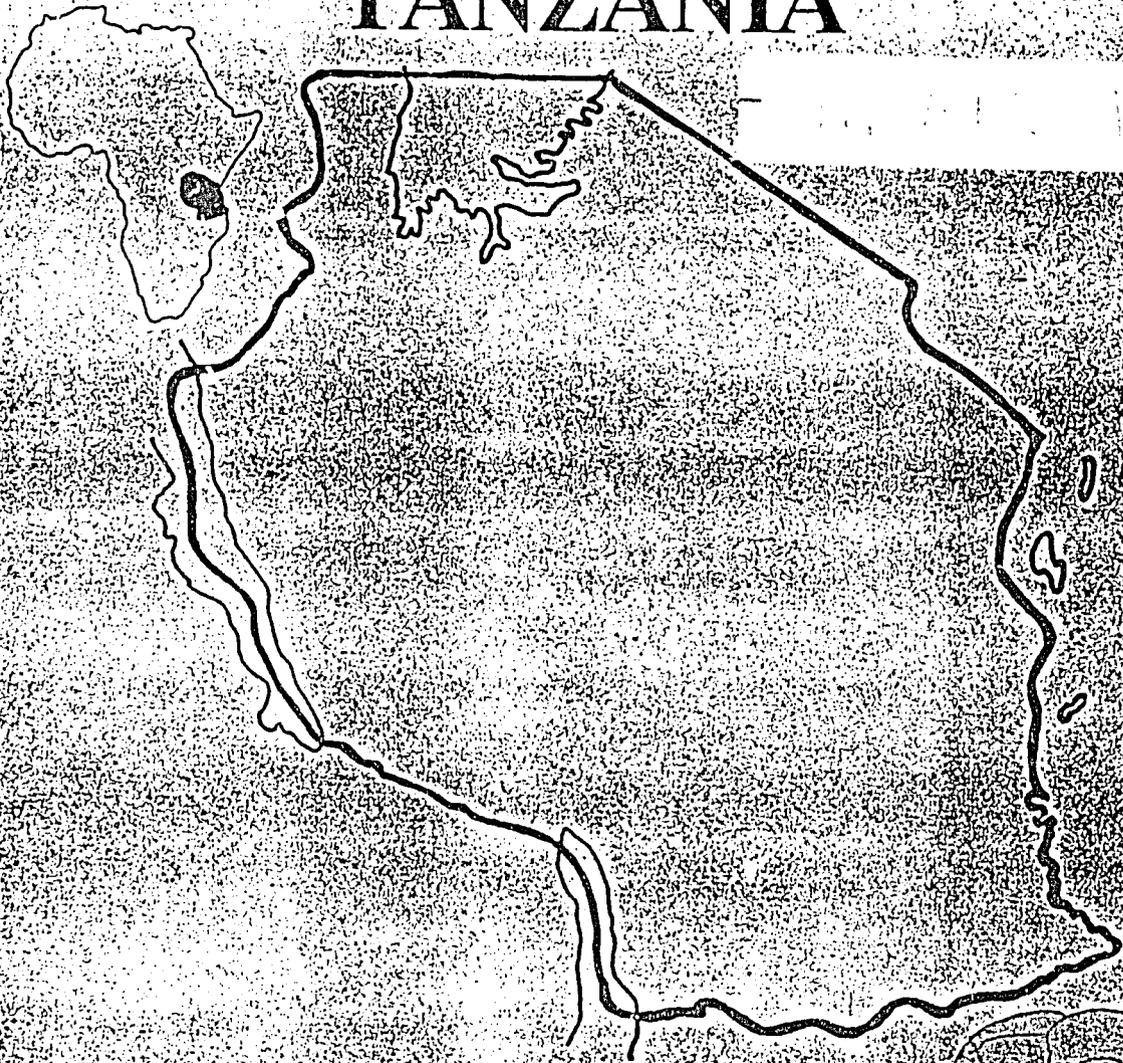


# ELEPHANT CONSERVATION

## PLAN

### TANZANIA



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October 1991

Wildlife Division  
Ministry of Tourism,  
Natural Resources and the Environment  
PO Box 1994, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania

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# **ELEPHANT CONSERVATION**

## **PLAN**

**for**

## **TANZANIA**

October 1991

Wildlife Division  
Ministry of Tourism,  
Natural Resources and the Environment  
PO Box 1994, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania

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## BACKGROUND TO THE PRODUCTION OF ELEPHANT CONSERVATION PLANS

The 1980's were a devastating time for the African elephant over most of the continent. One principal problem was that wildlife management, particularly through government agencies, was woefully underfunded.

The AECCG was created in partial response to this problem: to provide a means for improving the flow of funds into elephant conservation. The AECCG produced, in 1989, an African Elephant Action Plan, which established a broad view of continental priorities. The original Plan was reviewed informally by African States meeting in Gaborone, Botswana in July 1989, and at Lausanne, Switzerland in October 1989, and it became clear that their priority was to translate the continental generalities of the Action Plan into specific plans for each of their countries.

Because of this, the AECCG and its members have assisted nearly 30 African nations to create elephant conservation plans, with an emphasis on projects that can attract foreign assistance. These projects are intended to complement each country's existing programme of conservation activities. In this regard, it should be noted that the principal supporters of elephant conservation in Africa, are the African governments themselves.

The Elephant Conservation Plans are not exclusively concerned with benefits to elephants, but aim also to promote wider conservation goals in areas where elephants are but one of the species in need of active support.

The plans follow a common format, so that the structure of this plan is generally similar to that of other countries. The plans are being produced so that they may be circulated to potential donor organisations in advance of the meeting being hosted at UNEP headquarters, Nairobi, between 19th – 22nd November 1991, at which elephant range states will present their needs to the donor community.

In addition to producing country plans, the AECCG has established a computerised database of elephant-related projects. Information on projects throughout Africa is compiled from all possible sources. Using the database, the AECCG periodically produces a summary of project information. Its principal purpose is to help define the needs of elephant conservation that can be met by donor assistance. Donor agencies wanting to fund elephant conservation projects can use the database in conjunction with Elephant Conservation Plans to determine for any one country, region or type of conservation activity, what projects are being planned or carried out, and which projects are currently in need of funding. The fourth edition of the database summary will be distributed to international donors and government wildlife departments towards the end of October 1991, prior to the Range States' and Donors' Meeting.

The needs of each country and each region have in turn been summarised and analysed in a document called "The Elephant Conservation Review", which replaces its predecessor the African Elephant Action Plan. The analyses in this document are based upon project information appearing in the database as well as other elephant conservation information found in the Elephant Conservation Plans. This document will act as an overall aid to determining where needs are greatest for each type of activity. It too will be distributed just prior to the Range States' and Donors' Meeting.

For any further information about the plan, the projects within it, or the process of which it is a part, please contact either:

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While this plan was produced with the assistance of the AECCG, the views expressed in the plan reflect the conservation beliefs of the government and technical staff within Tanzania, and are not necessarily the views of individual AECCG members.

AECCG members include: the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), the EC (DG XI), the World Conservation Union (IUCN), TRAFFIC International, USF&WS, Wildlife Conservation International (WCI), the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC). The CITES Secretariat is an observer.

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## ELEPHANT CONSERVATION PLAN FOR TANZANIA SUMMARY

### The Elephants

Over the last decade Tanzania has lost more elephants than any other country in Africa, mainly to ivory poachers. The elephant population declined by 73% from 316,300 in 1979 to 85,000 in 1987 and continued to decline. There are currently approximately 57,334 elephants in Tanzania, one of the continent's largest populations. Elephant range has shrunk from almost 90% of the country in the mid 1950s to approximately 50% by the late 1980s. Most of this range lies within the protected areas. Many former migration routes are now closed. More than half the elephants in Tanzania live in and around the Selous Game Reserve. This slaughter caused changes in elephant behaviour and reduced reproduction. Current studies suggest that mass poaching activities have been halted, but further action is needed.

### The Problems and Policies

Tanzania has a long tradition of commitment to wildlife conservation – protected areas cover 25% of the country. It is also a centre for wildlife management training. Wildlife earns Tanzania over US\$ 70 million in foreign exchange each year and is an important source of meat, and a major form of land use. Tanzania's population has almost doubled since the 1974 Wildlife Conservation Act, hence a need to review policy and involve local people in conservation. Illegal hunting is likely to continue, unless effective anti-poaching measures are implemented and maintained in the long term.

### The Projects

The Elephant Conservation Plan aims to safeguard Tanzania's recovering elephant population and to integrate conservation and development. Priority elephant populations have been selected. Short term objectives include: training; continued and improved security. Long term objectives are: improved reserve management; community involvement in the benefits of conservation; tourism; and research. Although a great deal of investment and support are required to implement this plan, there is every reason to believe that success is possible. The plan presents 7 fully funded projects, 8 partially funded projects, 7 project proposals, and 21 projects at the concept stage, giving a total of 36 projects requiring funds. Individual projects range from US\$ 18,000 to 13,218,650, and totals for each main activity are shown below:

| Main Activity         | Numbers of Projects | Funding Status      |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
|                       |                     | Funds Raised (US\$) | Funds Needed (US\$) |
| Institutional Support | 5                   | 5,512,384           | 185,768             |
| Ivory Trade           | 1                   |                     | 23,000              |
| Monitoring            | 1                   | 22,624              | 41,988              |
| Park Management       | 10                  | 380,557             | 27,073,397          |
| Public Awareness      | 3                   | 27,650              | 265,400             |
| Research              | 4                   |                     | 1,473,550           |
| Rural Development     | 8                   | 305,000             | 7,235,602           |
| Security              | 7                   | 889,450             | 5,971,800           |
| Training              | 4                   | 381,640             | 783,500             |
| <b>TOTAL US\$</b>     |                     | <b>7,519,305</b>    | <b>43,054,005</b>   |

This plan is available in English only.

# Elephant Conservation Plan

for BEST AVAILABLE

Tanzania

## PART A: INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

October 1991

Wildlife Division  
Ministry of Tourism,  
Natural Resources and the Environment

## 1 BACKGROUND

Tanzania is a country of some 945,000 km<sup>2</sup>, of which 5% is cultivated, 37% is pasture, 3% forest and 41% woodland. Another 53,000 (6%) km<sup>2</sup> is lake surface. The country lies between 1° and 11° south of the equator on the east coast of Africa. It borders Kenya and Uganda to the north, Zaire, Rwanda and Burundi to the west and Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique to the south. The population of approximately 26 million people (Kamuzora & Komba 1991) comprises over 120 different tribal groups, with different social and cultural backgrounds. These include hunter-gatherers, nomadic pastoralists, settled agriculturalists and urban dwellers. The latter now comprise 30% of the population: an increase from only 10% in 1961. The annual average population growth rate is 3.6% with a doubling time of 19 years (IUCN 1990).

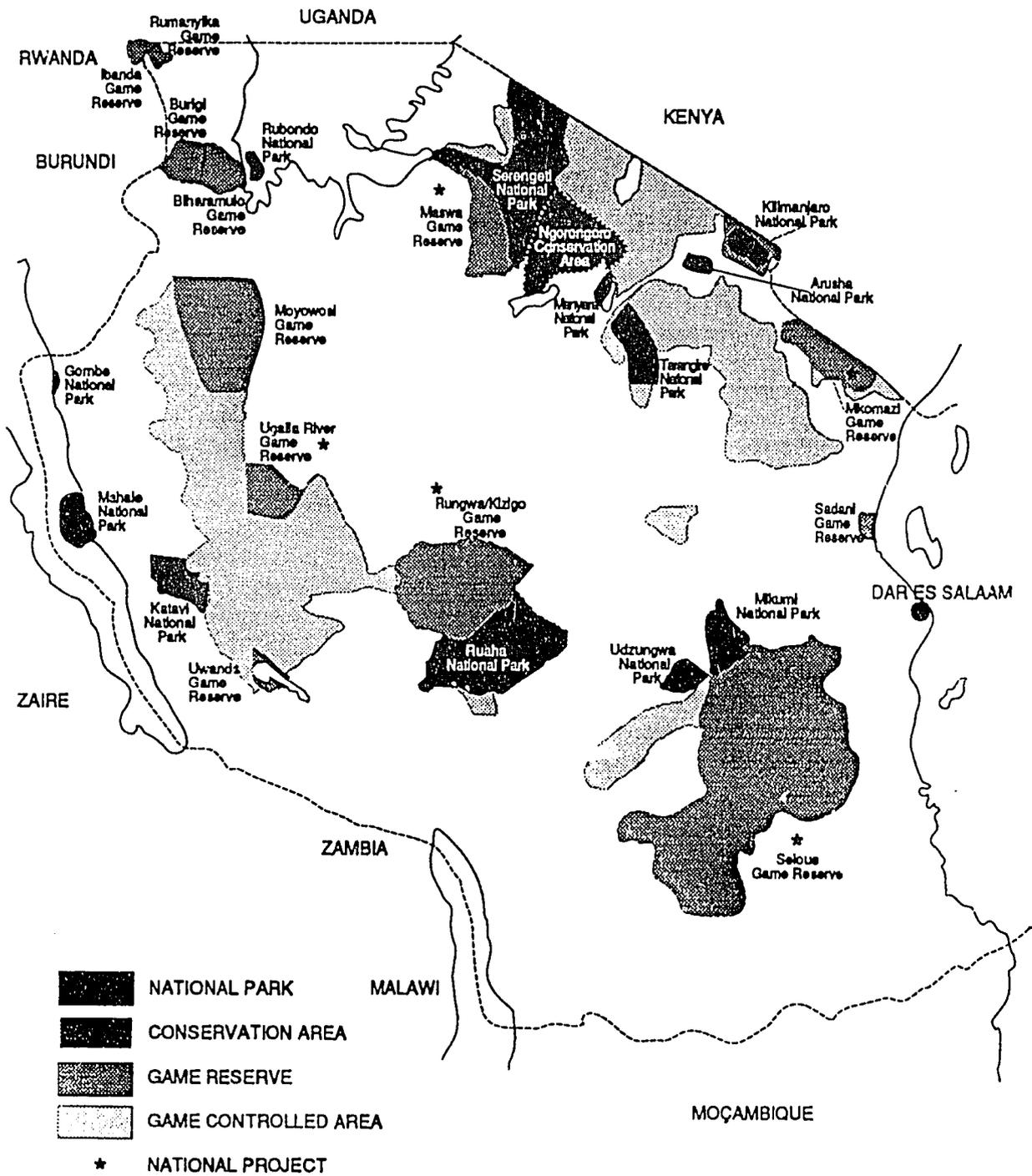
Tanzania is one of the richest and most diverse countries in Africa, in terms of both animal species and habitats. Tropical rain forests, snow-capped mountains, vast lakes and man-made dams, enormous grassland savannas, riverine flood plains, swamps, coastal belts, semi-desert and fertile lands together provide the widest possible diversity of habitats, many of which are still exploited by elephants (*Loxodonta africana*) and many other wild animal species.

### 1.1 Protected Areas

The first game reserves were established under German colonial rule prior to World War I. Game reserves were selected mainly for their concentrations of large game and by 1914 there were 13 GR's. After 1918 the British Government continued the process and established the world famous Selous GR in 1922 and the Serengeti GR in 1929. GR's were created in tsetse fly areas and on marginal land where there were few people and agricultural potential was poor. The Game Department was established in 1921 and administered all game areas until independence. Tourist hunting was formalised in 1946 when GCA's were established and divided into hunting blocks. The framework for the present network of NP's, GR's and GCA's was structured after World War II when the first National Park, Serengeti, was gazetted in 1951, followed in 1960 by Lake Manyara and Ngurdoto Crater (now in Arusha NP).

Since independence in 1961, several new NP's and GR's have been gazetted, including Gombe, Katavi and Kilimanjaro NP's and Moyowosi, Ugalla and Uwanda GR's. Today there are 11 NP's in Tanzania with one, Udzungwa, currently under consideration for gazetting as a NP by Parliament. In many cases Park boundaries have been extended since their original establishment to take account of migration routes and breeding grounds etc. The most recent expansion, completed in 1990, was that of Lake Manyara NP whose southern border was increased by the purchase of a sugar estate. This has facilitated the migration of elephants between the NP and the Marang Forest reserve. Including Udzungwa, the NP's now comprise an area of 41,131 km<sup>2</sup> (4.4% of the country) (Table 1; Figure 1). The Serengeti and Lake Manyara are additionally classified as Biosphere reserves and the Serengeti is also a World Heritage Site.

Figure 1 The Principal Protected Areas of Tanzania



The government places great importance on the preservation of these ecosystems as evidenced by the inclusion of over 25% of the country in protected areas, a proportion rare in Africa. The protected areas comprise 11 National Parks (NP) (one further area, Udzungwa, is currently being considered for gazetting as a NP by Parliament), covering an area of 41,120 km<sup>2</sup>, 15 Game Reserves (GR), covering an area of 88,805 km<sup>2</sup>, Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA), covering an area of 8,288 km<sup>2</sup>, Forest Reserves (FR's) covering an area of some 573,950 km<sup>2</sup>, much of which lies within GR's and GCA's, and 49 Game Controlled Areas (GCA) covering an area of 106,765 km<sup>2</sup>. The conservation of these areas yields direct and indirect benefits to the country. The principal direct economic benefits derive from wildlife viewing tourism (mainly in NP's), tourist hunting (mainly in GR's) and consumptive utilization by the local people (in GCA's and the extensive unprotected wildlife areas of Tanzania).

## 1.2 Economic and Other Benefits of Wildlife

It has been estimated that the country annually earns over US\$ 70,000,000 (in foreign exchange) from wildlife, in the form of tourism, sport hunting, live animal trade, and formerly from ivory (ITC 1989). Wildlife also forms an important part of the subsistence economy by providing meat to a large proportion of the population. Illegal 'meat poaching' and legal local hunting is estimated to be worth a further US\$ 50,000,000 (ITC 1989).

The intrinsic value of wildlife and wild places makes it impossible to calculate their value simply in economic terms. This is well expressed in the Arusha Manifesto, promulgated in 1961 by Tanzania's first president, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere:

*"The survival of our wildlife is a matter of grave concern to all of us in Africa. These wild creatures amid the wild places they inhabit are not only important as a source of wonder and inspiration but are an integral part of our natural resources and our future livelihood and well-being.*

*In accepting the trusteeship of our wildlife we solemnly declare that we will do everything in our power to make sure that our children's grandchildren will be able to enjoy this rich and precious inheritance.*

*The conservation of wildlife and wild places calls for specialist knowledge, trained manpower and money, and we look to other nations to cooperate in this important task – the success or failure of which not only affects the continent of Africa but the rest of the world as well."*

The commitment of the government of Tanzania to wildlife conservation was recently reiterated by President Ali Hassan Mwinyi (February 1990):

*"There is no question of our national commitment to save our wildlife for the benefit of generations to come. We regard this as an intrinsic part of our cultural heritage and as being a productive, sustainable natural resource. Tanzania's commitment is abundantly demonstrated by the great proportion of its land which has been allocated to the needs of wildlife, and, despite the country's poverty, the correspondingly large part of our national income which is allocated to wildlife preservation. But our resolve has not been sufficient to stem the rapacious greed of unscrupulous exploiters who have reduced much of our wildlife resource, particularly the key species – elephant and rhino – to an alarmingly low level.*

*Dealing with the causes of failure, these are essentially two dimensional. First, there was the collapse in our economy when we were incapable of maintaining the very costly, adequate protective infrastructure of our parks and game reserves... The ways and means of securing funds are available to us on a "partnership" basis with the international community. For our part as the trustees of this world resource we will wisely use it to give a maximum sustainable return which must and will be ploughed back into the conservation of the resource as well as directly benefitting local communities. But wildlife conservation is a costly business which is far beyond our ability. We confidently turn to our international partners for financial and technical assistance.*

*Second we must turn to the people in this matter. The concept of "conservation against the people" is now outmoded and certainly not in line with Tanzania's modern political and economic policies. To save the game we need the backing, not the antagonism of the people. The reverse approach: "conservation for the people" is the only alternative. The essential ingredient of this conservation approach is the goodwill and cooperation of the communities concerned with our wildlife areas. This help will only be forthcoming by the involvement of these people in the care and regulated utilization of the resource. In this way they will share from the benefits derived from their wildlife. They will learn from this practical participation that they and their children's children can only be assured of these continuing benefits by the careful husbanding of their wild nature on a sustainable basis. Herein only lies the long-term hopes for the survival of our rich wildlife heritage.*

*Third, it needs no emphasising that our poaching problems emanate from external world markets over which we have no control whatsoever. Tanzania has made its ultimate contribution in the control of market forces in ivory by leading African states in having the African elephant transferred to Appendix I of CITES in October 1989. Referring to our "partnership" relationship with the international conservation organisations, we have none other on whom to rely for this essential external help and we call on them to do all in their power to control the world trade in ivory and rhino horn in order to relieve the intense poaching pressure which we and other African countries are experiencing.*

*These are our declared fundamental policies for fulfilling our wildlife trust for the benefit of our people and the world in perpetuity, and my government is wholly committed to their execution."*

The overall conservation goal as stated in October 1991 by the Director of Wildlife follows:

### **Strategy**

*The overall goal of our conservation strategy in Tanzania is to integrate wildlife conservation with rural development. We aim to maintain a viable network of protected areas which will benefit rural people and which will meet the demands of future generations of Tanzanians, and which will conserve our native flora and fauna.*

*The objectives of the strategy are to:*

- i) create a representative sample of protected areas which include all important biomes found in Tanzania;*
- ii) improve the management of wildlife in protected areas by creating a single wildlife authority and by generating sufficient revenue from wildlife utilization for management and development purposes;*
- iii) set aside Wildlife Management Areas where wildlife utilization schemes are started which directly benefit village communities and the private sector;*
- iv) develop a wildlife industry based on tourism, safari hunting, game ranching/farming and village wildlife schemes which will provide employment, revenue, income and food to rural people.*

### **Policy**

*Wildlife has to justify itself economically against competing forms of land-use and human pressure. The Arusha Manifesto of 1961 notes Tanzania's commitment to wildlife conservation. However, wildlife conservation in Tanzania today places as much emphasis on sustainable utilization and the active management of the wildlife resource. While the present network of protected areas will remain at the centre of all conservation activities, wildlife conservation will increasingly involve rural people and provide them with tangible benefits from wildlife utilization.*

## 2 STATUS, POPULATION TRENDS AND ELEPHANT DISTRIBUTION IN TANZANIA

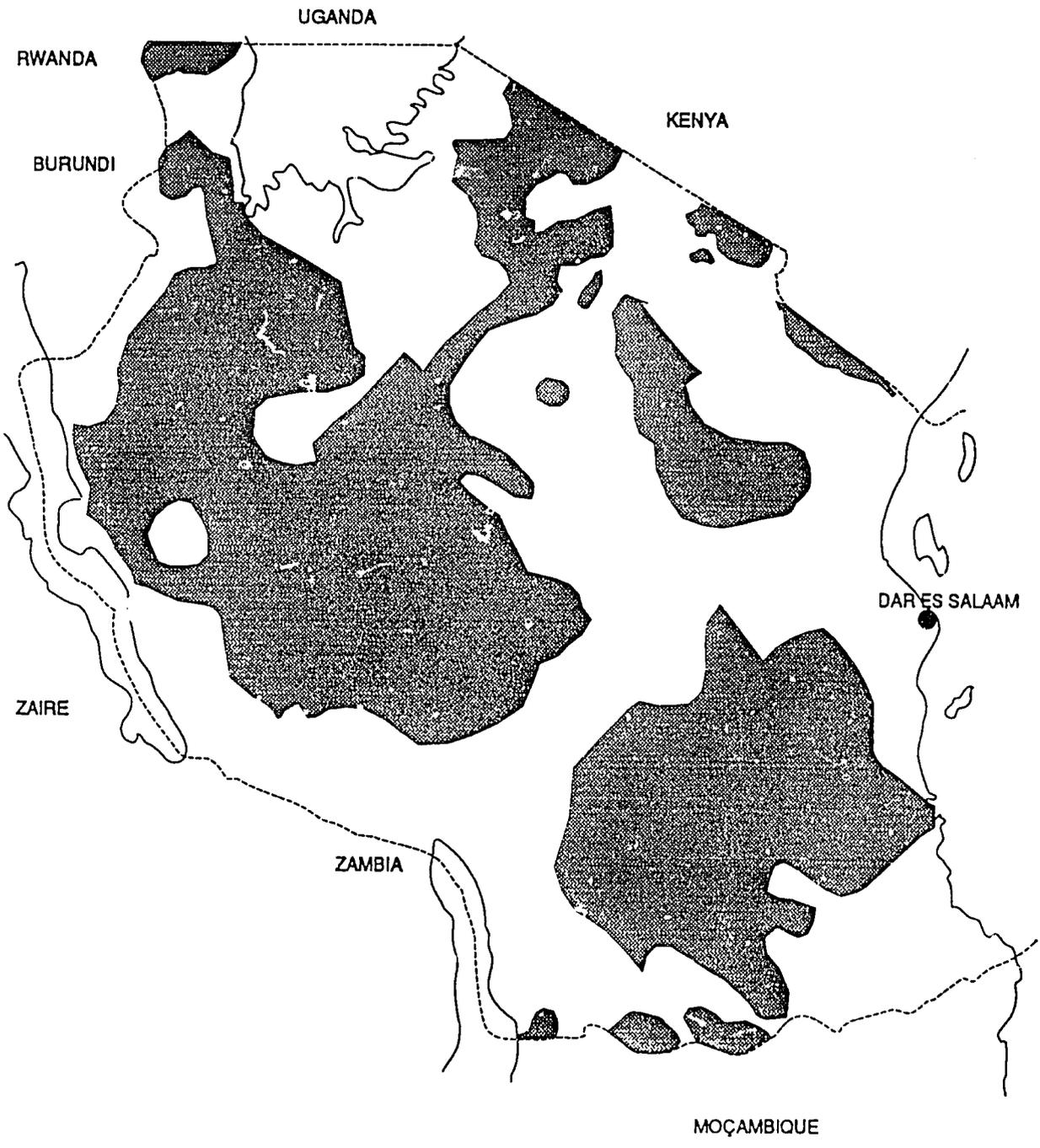
### 2.1 The Decline in Elephant Numbers

Elephants inhabited almost 90 per cent of Tanzania until as recently as the mid 1950's (Rodgers *et al.* 1978). By the late 1980's, however, their range had shrunk to approximately 50 per cent (501,000 km<sup>2</sup>) of the country (Burrill & Douglas-Hamilton 1987; Douglas-Hamilton 1988a;b) (Figure 2).

Although there are still vast expanses of suitable elephant habitat in Tanzania, pressure from poaching appears to have either eliminated entire elephant populations or reduced them to very low levels (TWCM 1991). The decline of elephant numbers in Tanzania has been documented by aerial surveys which demonstrated that poaching began to adversely affect populations in the north of the country in the late 1970s (Douglas-Hamilton 1987b). Prior to 1975 aerial reconnaissance flights drew no attention to the numbers of dead elephants (except the apparent lack of them). Between 1979 and 1980, however, surveys of the Tabora and Arusha regions reported population declines of between 25 and 100 per cent (Ecosystems 1979-1980; Douglas-Hamilton 1987b). The carcass ratio (number of dead elephants expressed as a percentage of dead plus live elephants) in the Serengeti had increased from 13% in 1977 to 38% in 1984 (Dublin & Douglas-Hamilton 1987). The overall trend of the Serengeti population is shown in Figure 3 (data from Dublin & Douglas-Hamilton 1987; Anon 1989a).

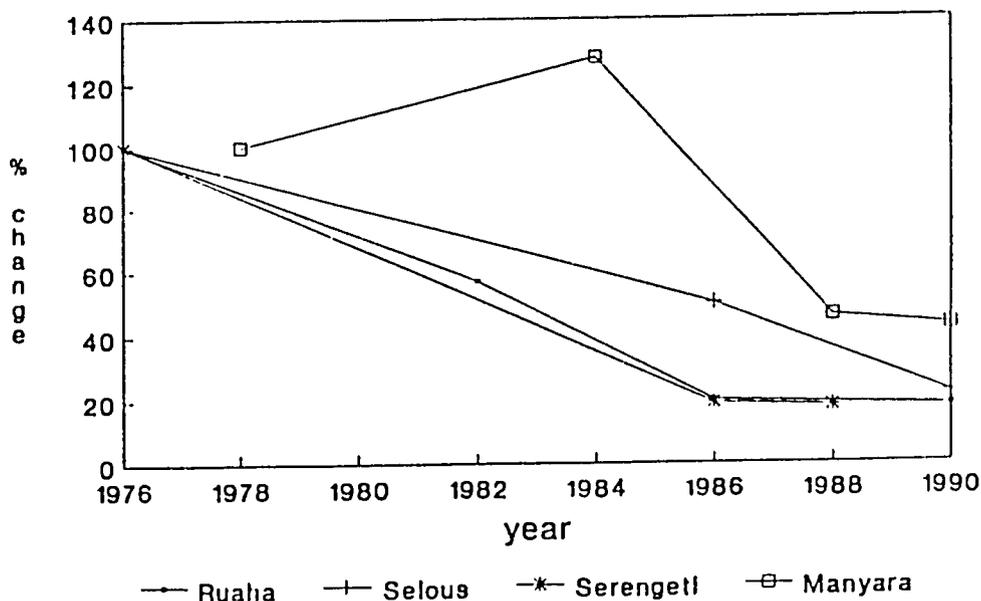
Similar decreases in elephant numbers have been reported from other surveys in Ruaha National Park (see Barnes & Douglas-Hamilton 1982; Borner & Severre 1984; Norton-Griffiths 1975; TWCM 1990; 1991) and the Selous Game Reserve (Figure 3) (Anon 1989a; 1989b; TWCM 1991; Douglas-Hamilton 1976; 1987b; Douglas-Hamilton *et al.* 1986; see also Cumming D. & M. Mangubuli 1990; Stevenson *et al.* 1990). Mkomazi GR also showed a rapid downward trend in elephant numbers between 1967 and 1989. Watson *et al.* 1969 reported an aerial count of some 9,000 elephant, though this figure has to be treated with suspicion since no sampling error could be attached to the estimate, and a more likely figure of between 500-3000 was reported for 1966/7 (Harris 1972). These had decreased to 11 (total count - Douglas-Hamilton & Dublin, 1989: quoted in TWCM 1991) in 1989. It is difficult to know, however, what proportion of these elephants had been killed or had moved out of the Park - perhaps across the border into Kenya's Tsavo NP since migrations are known to occur, especially to the Lake Jipe area.

Figure 2 Range of the African Elephant in Tanzania (1991)



The trend in Lake Manyara National Park (Figure 3) did not follow the national pattern. Elephants increased in the 1950's through immigration and in the late 1960's through reproduction (Douglas-Hamilton 1987b). In the absence of poaching or culling the population remained relatively stable, being controlled by periodic outbreaks of disease, suspected to be due mainly to anthrax. However, in 1985 the carcass ratio recorded began to suggest that poaching activity had begun in the Park (Loesche 1988). An aerial survey in 1987 revealed 181 live elephants and 94 dead, with a carcass ratio of 34% - of which >50% were fresh or recent, indicating that they had died within the last 18 months (Douglas-Hamilton 1987a). The results suggested that instead of poaching dwindling as the elephants became fewer that the incentives were sufficient for ivory poachers to pursue the surviving elephants, even in small and relatively well protected parks.

In all surveys, groups of dead elephants were observed which suggested organised poaching. The largest single drop in elephant numbers was reported in the Selous Game reserve which lost an estimated 55,000 (50%) elephants between 1976 and 1986 (Douglas-Hamilton 1986). Between 1986 and 1989 the trend worsened dramatically with an estimated 25,000 elephants poached in the reserve during this period (TWCM 1989; 1991).



**Figure 3** Changes in the elephant populations expressed as a percentage of the populations counted in the Serengeti (from 1977), Ruaha (from 1977), the Selous Game Reserve (from 1976) and Lake Manyara (from 1978). (All data adapted from Douglas-Hamilton 1988a).

Overall, Tanzania's elephant populations have declined from an estimated 316,300 in 1979 (Douglas-Hamilton 1979) to 85,000 in 1987 (a decrease of 73%) and to approximately 57,334 in 1991 (TWCM 1991). Today's population represents only 17% of the number present only 12 years ago, which translates into an average loss of approximately 60 elephants a day, every day, during this entire period.

## 2.2 Impact of the Drastic Reduction

All the remaining elephant populations in Tanzania have been heavily poached over the last decade. Recent ground surveys which examined the impact of this slaughter on the age structure, sex ratio, reproductive status and family structure in a number of elephant populations in East Africa, including Mikumi, (Poole 1990; Baiozi 1989) compared results with longitudinal data collected from Kenya's well protected Amboseli population. The surveys showed that in poached populations adult sex ratios were highly skewed towards females and the sex ratios of breeding aged adults indicated an almost total absence of males of musth age. For example, the female:male ratio in Amboseli was 8:2 whilst in Mikumi it was 99.6 percent female to 0.4 percent male.

In the Mikumi population the lack of males of breeding age had apparently contributed to the lowered rates of conception as indicated by the low proportion of elephants under five years of age, and by the low proportion of adult females with breasts. In addition, in the protected Amboseli population 74.5 percent of the families were classified as intact with a matriarch over 30 years of age, while in Mikumi 72 percent were either entirely composed of orphans or were obviously missing adult females. Similarly, in Lake Manyara, most of the family units had a matriarch over 30 years of age in 1985 but by 1987 the average age of the eldest female had dropped to between 20–25 years and in many family units the oldest female was no more than 15 years of age (Loesche 1988).

It has been suggested (Poole 1989; Poole & Thomsen 1989) that the destruction of strong family bonds and the disruption of complex social and reproductive behavioral patterns may lead to a decline in reproductive rates and a steady rise in calf mortality rates. The absence of breeding males may lead to lowered conception rates, increased calving intervals and age of first conception. If these factors are operating, the ability of the remaining scattered elephant populations to recover is likely to be severely impaired. Further research into reproductive parameters (including behaviour) are required to study potential recovery rates in individual populations. Population trends and models demonstrate that, if the number of elephants killed returned to its pre-1989 rate, the survival of the species would be threatened in many parts of its range (ITRG 1989).

## 2.3 Recent Trends

The most recent trends in elephant numbers, however, suggest that the slaughter of elephants seen between 1986 and 1989 has abated (Anon 1989b; TWCM 1991). Evidence from the distribution, numbers and age of elephant skeletons seen at the time of the aerial censuses of 1989 suggested that elephant mortality in the areas surveyed had been light for the months preceding the surveys (Anon 1989b; TWCM 1990; 1991).

The number of elephant skeletons found in the 1989 Selous census (6,742: only one fresh carcass seen) showed a 40% decrease from the 1986 estimate (11,751: 12 fresh carcasses seen). Skeletons observed by the two aerial censuses had a different distribution, indicating the average detection period of elephant carcasses in the Selous is less than three years (Anon 1989b) – thus these figures can be taken as a measure of the number of deaths since the previous survey.

Aerial surveys by TWCM during 1990 of Ugalla, Moyowosi/Kigosi, Burigi/Biharamulo, Tarangire and in the Greater Ruaha area revealed no signs of recent or fresh elephant carcasses (TWCM 1990; 1991). This contrasts sharply with the findings of the surveys carried out in 1987 and 1988 when there was abundant evidence of fresh and recent elephant carcasses in most of the areas surveyed (TWCM 1991).

A similar situation is reported from other areas of the country: in the north for example, there have been no reports of poaching in Tarangire, the NCAA, Serengeti, Lake Manyara or Mkomazi over the last two years. Nothing is known about the population trends in the unsurveyed areas.

Contributing factors for this decline in poaching for ivory may be due to a number of factors including amongst others:

- i the commencement of 'Operation Uhai' (Swahili for 'life') in June 1989
- ii increased sentences for ivory poachers and dealers from a few months jail sentence or fine to 30 years imprisonment
- iii greater public awareness (due to 'Operation Uhai') and improved law enforcement in general. This applies especially to the Selous where active anti-poaching activities had been increased since 1988 (Cumming D. & M. Mangubuli 1990).
- iv the ban on the international trade in ivory (Cites 1989)

## **2.4 Present Numbers and Distribution**

The above decline in the elephant range has been attributed mainly to poaching for ivory, initially outside the parks and then inside them, rather than habitat loss (Anon 1989). However, human habitation has resulted in some habitat loss and has also resulted in the closing off of some of the elephant's previous migration routes, especially those linking the smaller National Parks in the north of the country. The present distribution therefore comprises many large but increasingly isolated areas.

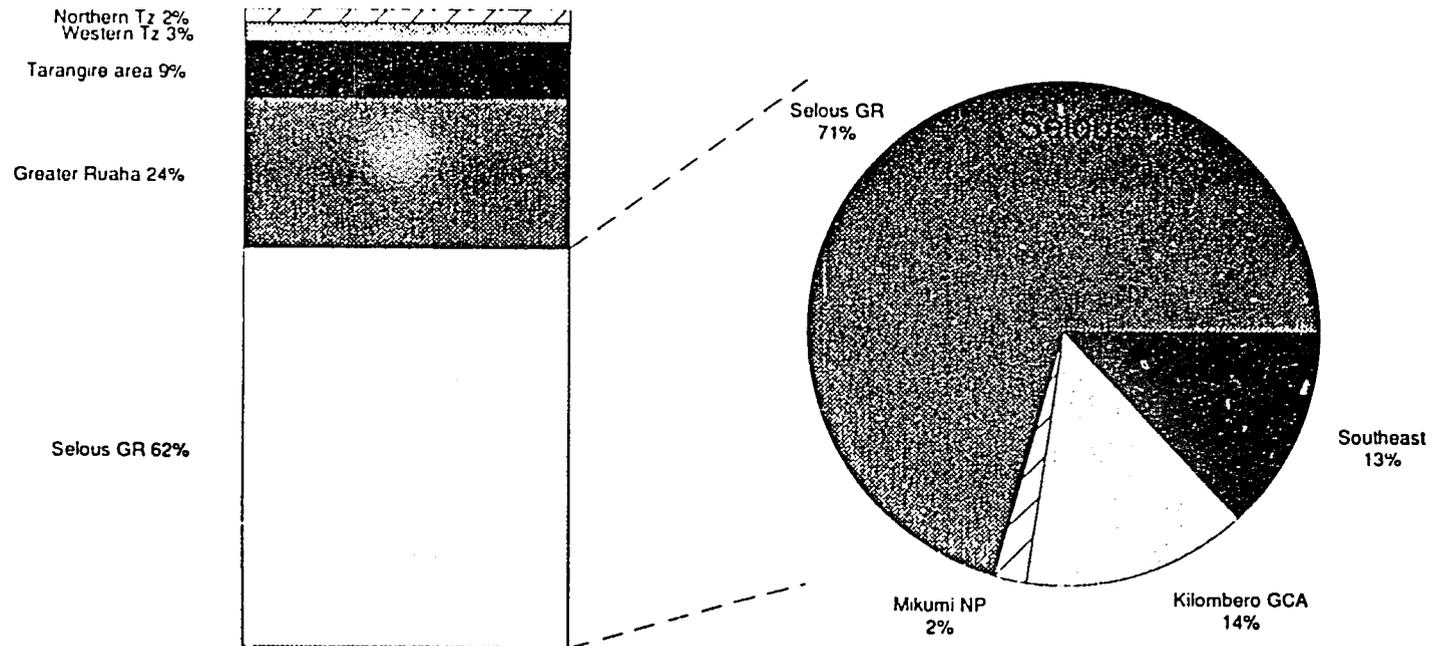
#### 2.4.1 Elephant Numbers and Distribution in Conservation Areas

Much of the present range of elephants in Tanzania is within National Parks, Game Reserves, or other conservation areas (see Table 1 p.3) (IUCN 1987). The largest area which also still contains the greatest numbers of elephants (Figure 4) is the Selous Game Reserve with the contiguous Mikumi NP to the north, Kilombero Game Controlled Area and the Mahenge area to the west and adjacent woodlands to the east and south (approx. 70,000 km<sup>2</sup>). The Ruaha NP and the Rungwa and Kizigo GR's together with associated GCA's and the Itigi thicket comprise another important area for elephants in the western/central part of the country. Katavi NP in the west and Ugalla, Moyowosi, Biharamulo and Burigi GR's, together with the huge Tabora miombo forest reserves in the west and northwest, all provide protected elephant range areas. In the north, Tarangire NP (which is an important dry season refuge for many species of game including the elephant) and the Lolkisale, Simanjiro and Mkungunero GCA's are important elephant ranges. Smaller elephant populations in the north are found in the Serengeti NP (and the adjacent Mara GR in Kenya) with the contiguous Ikongoro, Grumetti and Loliondo GCA's, The Ngorongoro Conservation Area and Maswa Game Reserve. Elephants still migrate between these areas and the smaller Lake Manyara NP and adjacent Marang Forest reserve. In the northeast, the Mkomazi GR constitutes an important southward extension of the Tsavo West NP of Kenya and elephants also remain in the small Arusha and Kilimanjaro NP with some migration to Amboseli in Kenya (Figure 5).

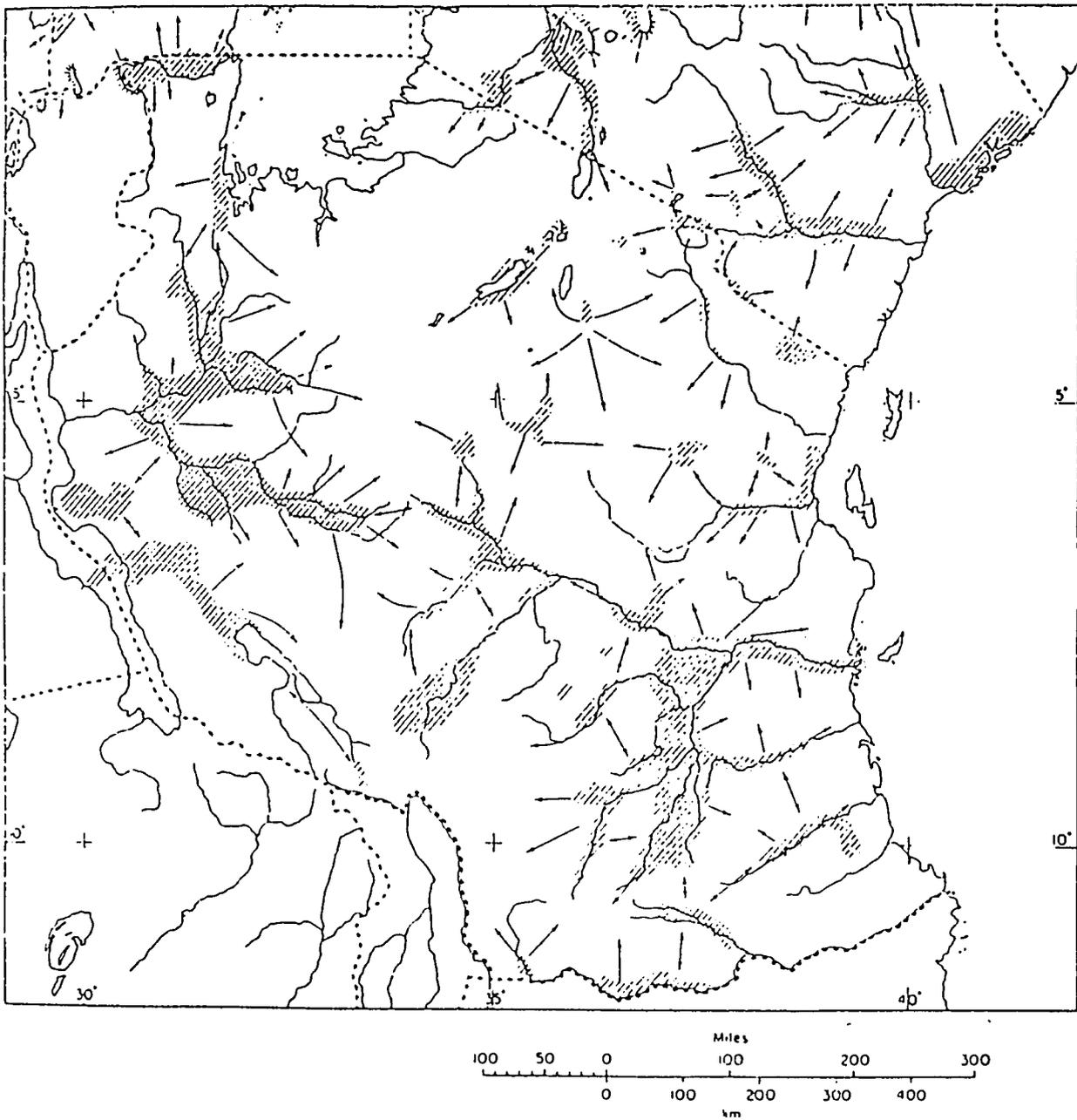
The increasing human settlement and agricultural encroachment which has occurred around many of the northern National Parks and Game Reserves has cut off many of the former elephant migration routes leading to an increased isolation of the remaining populations. These areas include Kilimanjaro/Amboseli and Amboseli/Arusha (Foley & Grimshaw 1991); Lake Manyara and Ngorongoro/Marang Forest (Makacha & Frame 1977; Reuling 1990) and between Tarangire and the surrounding areas (Anon 1991).

Elephants in the main remain close to the perennial water courses in the National Parks and Game Reserves during the dry season but at the start of and during the rains a significant number migrate out of the parks and reserves and into the surrounding areas, many of which are the Game Controlled Areas (Kingdon 1979) (Figure 5). Several GCAs also have resident populations, some of which have recently been surveyed (Table 1a), but no surveys have been carried out yet to determine the size or importance of migrations, and other resident populations still await systematic investigations.

**Figure 4** Proportion of Tanzania's Total Elephant Population in Different Protected Areas



**Figure 5** Dry season refuge areas with wet season dispersals suggested by arrows  
(from Kingdon 1979)



**Table 1 Elephant Numbers in the Major Protected Areas of Tanzania <sup>1</sup>**

| Location<br>(and classification) | Area<br>(Km <sup>2</sup> ) | Elephant<br>Numbers | Survey<br>Date |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| <b>National Parks</b>            |                            |                     |                |
| Arusha                           | 137                        | Present             |                |
| Gombe Stream                     | 52                         | None                |                |
| Katavi                           | 2253                       | 740                 | 1989           |
| Kilimanjaro                      | 755                        | 220                 | 1991           |
| Lake Manyara <sup>°</sup> **     | 330                        | 149                 | 1990           |
| Mahale                           | 1613                       | None                |                |
| Mikumi                           | 3230                       | 744                 | 1989           |
| Ruaha                            | 12950                      | 4206                | 1990           |
| Rubondo                          | 457                        | 10                  | 1990           |
| Serengeti <sup>°</sup>           | 14763                      | 467                 | 1987           |
| Tarangire                        | 2600                       | 2400                | 1990           |
| Udzungwa forest <sup>*</sup>     | 1990                       | Present             |                |
| <b>Sub-total</b>                 | <b>41131</b>               | <b>9716</b>         |                |
| <b>Game Reserves</b>             |                            |                     |                |
| Biharamulo                       | 1300                       | Present             |                |
| Burigi                           | 2200                       | 71                  | 1990           |
| Ibanda                           | 200                        | Present             |                |
| Kizigo                           | 4000                       | Present             |                |
| Maswa <sup>*</sup>               | 2200                       | Present             |                |
| Mkomazi <sup>*</sup>             | 2500                       | 200                 | 1991           |
| Mount Meru                       | 300                        | Present             |                |
| Moyowosi                         | 6000                       | 416                 | 1990           |
| Rumanyika-Orugumbu               | 800                        | None                |                |
| Rungwa <sup>*</sup>              | 9000                       | 5894                | 1990           |
| Saadani                          | 300                        | Seas. present       |                |
| Saanane Island                   | 5                          | None                |                |
| Selous <sup>**</sup>             | 50000                      | 24548               | 1989           |
| Ugalla <sup>*</sup>              | 5000                       | 1000                | 1990           |
| Uwanda                           | 5000                       | Present             |                |
| <b>Sub-total</b>                 | <b>88805</b>               | <b>32129</b>        |                |
| <b>Conservation area</b>         |                            |                     |                |
| Ngorongoro <sup>°</sup>          | 8288                       | 300                 | 1987           |
| <b>Sub-total</b>                 | <b>8288</b>                | <b>300</b>          |                |

<sup>°</sup> = Biosphere Reserve      <sup>\*</sup> = World Heritage Site

<sup>\*</sup> = National Projects      <sup>\*\*</sup> = Not yet gazetted

\*\* = 10 km<sup>2</sup> added in 1990

<sup>1</sup> (Conservation Area data from: The Wildlife Conservation Act of Tanzania 1974; IUCN 1987. Elephant numbers data extracted from TWCM 1991; Mkomazi figure from TWCM unpublished 1991; Kilimanjaro figures Foley & Grimshaw unpublished report). Please refer to these papers for survey details.

**Table 1a** Numbers of Elephants in Game Controlled and other Areas in Tanzania <sup>2</sup>

| Location   | Area (Km <sup>2</sup> ) | Elephant Numbers | Survey Date |
|--|-------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| Kigosi   | 7000                    | 168              | 1990        |
| Kilombero  | 6500                    | 5000             | 1991        |
| Simanjiro  | 2000                    | 477              | 1990        |
| <b>Subtotal</b>  | <b>15500</b>            | <b>5645</b>      |             |
| <b>Other areas where elephants were reported (see TWCM 1991)</b>   |                         |                  |             |
| Ruaha East   |                         | 631              | 1990        |
| Ruaha South  |                         | 87               | 1990        |
| South Maasailand   |                         | 2084             | 1989        |
| Selous Southeast   |                         | 4602             | 1989        |
| Tabora-Itigi   |                         | 1400             | 1987        |
| <b>Sub-total</b>   |                         | <b>10444</b>     |             |
| <b>Minimum Population of Estimated Elephants in Tanzania 57334</b> |                         |                  |             |

#### 2.4.2 Forest reserves and corridors

In addition to the above populations, elephants are also present in a number of the small, isolated coastal forests and extensive woodlands but, as in much of this vast country, their number and distribution are currently unknown. Some Forest Reserves are known to be important elephant habitats; for example, the Marang Forest, southwest of Lake Manyara, contains elephants which seasonally migrate to and from the Park (Reuling 1991). The purchase of the Marta Estate (formerly Firoto's farm) for US\$ 83,500 in 1990 and incorporation of this 10 km<sup>2</sup> former sugarcane farm into a southern extension of Lake Manyara has greatly facilitated the migration of the elephants from the Park to the Forest Reserve. This extension of the Park and accessibility to the Marang Forest is thought to be vital for the elephant population of the Park. Elephants may also migrate to the Marang Forest from Ng'orongoro and the Lake Eyasi area. If this is so the genetic diversity of the resident population in this area will be significantly increased.

Elephants are also known to be found in the Ruvu South Forest Reserve (woodland) only 52 km west southwest of Dar es Salaam, and in the Rubondo Plateau located some 60 km west of Lindi and 170 km south east of the Selous. The whole area south of the Songea/Lindi road (an area of approximately 75,000 km<sup>2</sup>) remains unsurveyed.

<sup>2</sup> (Elephant numbers from TWCM 1991; Kilombero figure from TWCM unpublished 1991)

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## **2.5 Current reasons for elephant mortality**

The growth of the human population and agricultural development around conservation areas is leading to increased levels of human:elephant (and other wildlife) interactions and crop raiding. At present, protection of life and crops may constitute the greatest cause of elephant mortality (Balduş, pers comm). It has been estimated that in 1986 up to 1000 elephants were shot for crop protection around the Selous alone (ITC 1989). A further 754 were officially killed by staff of the Wildlife Division for crop protection elsewhere (WD, annual report, 1986). Although exact figures are unavailable, these numbers have undoubtedly risen over the last few years to the extent that several crop raiding incidents are reported from most parks containing elephants every year. Given the rapid increase in the human population in Tanzania and the increased cultivation around the parks it is inevitable that crop raiding will be an increasingly important issue and source of elephant mortality in the foreseeable future. Given the probability of increased human:elephant interaction there is an urgent need for adequate crop protection measures to be introduced, not only in the small parks but also in the larger ones and the large GR's and GCA's.

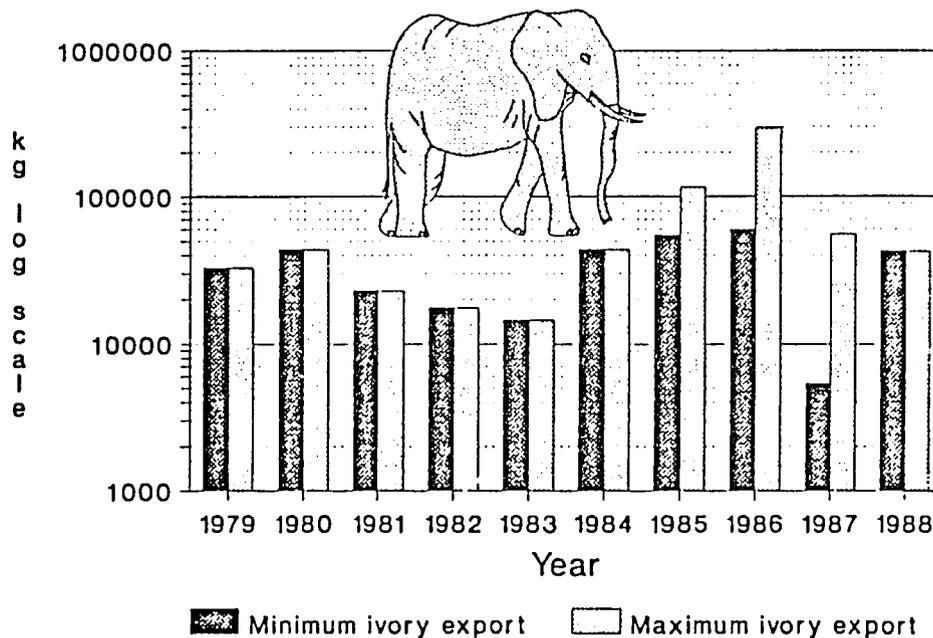
## **2.6 Priority Elephant Populations**

The Tanzania Government has selected a number of elephant populations it wishes to protect based on criteria such as the biodiversity, genetic and ecological value of the habitat, the potential for tourism, the future potential for sport hunting, the population size and the strategic position of the area inhabited by the elephants relative to previous illegal movements of ivory through the country. These populations include: Selous, Mikumi/Kilombero, Kizigo, Serengeti/Maswa/Ngorongoro, Mkomazi, Mlele/Msimu/Ugalla, Moyowosi/Kigosi and Katavi. The total area occupied by these elephant populations is 144,760 km<sup>2</sup>.

### 3 THE IVORY TRADE

#### 3.1 Ivory Trade pre-1989

The net minimum and maximum quantities of raw ivory declared to have left the country between 1979 and 1988 was 338,356 – 687,587 kg respectively (Figure 6). Tanzania has been a party to CITES since 27th February 1980, and, except for safari hunting, the elephant is officially protected. Local trade in elephant products was banned in Tanzania by the government at the end of 1986, and since then only the government is legally allowed to engage in commerce in ivory.



**Figure 6** Quantities of raw ivory (kg) declared to have originated in Tanzania between 1979 and 1988 (Data from ITRG 1989).

#### 3.2 Ivory Trade since 1989

Tanzania's declared ivory quota for 1989 was zero, but may be adjusted to include some hunting trophies (Anon 1989). Since this period ivory recovered from poachers, culling and crop protection has accumulated in different parts of the country. Initially ivory is stored in local armouries then transferred to district/regional or the headquarters ivory rooms in Arusha (TANAPA) or Dar es Salaam (WD). Currently the WD has more than 51,000 kg of confiscated ivory in store (Table 3) and the TANAPA more than 1000 kg (TANAPA official records).

**Table 3 Wildlife Division Ivory Stockpile Figures**

| <b>Location of Ivory</b>    | <b>N° of Whole Tusks</b> | <b>Weight in Kg</b> |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Dar es Salaam<br>Ivory Room | 15,287                   | 48,872.0            |
| Regional Ivory Rooms        | 713                      | 2624.1              |
| <b>Total</b>                | <b>16,000</b>            | <b>51496.1</b>      |

At the seventh meeting of the conference of the Parties to CITES, held between 8th and 20th October 1989 in Switzerland, the Parties transferred the African elephant to Appendix 1 of the Convention. This action had been strongly promoted by the Tanzanian government and by the submission of a comprehensive proposal in May 1989 to the Parties of CITES supporting this transfer (Anon 1989). The Transfer to Appendix I prohibits all commercial trade in all elephant products between parties. However, a number of range states (Botswana, Malawi, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe) took out reservations on this decision ( and hence are not bound by it). Other range states were not Party to CITES at the time (Angola, Equatorial Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Namibia, Sierra Leone, Swaziland and Uganda). Both of these groups may thus resume or continue to trade in ivory and other elephant products.

Since the CITES ban on ivory trading, the Government of Tanzania has retained all tusks and ivory, obtained from crop protection, or confiscated from poachers. There is, at present, no pressure to sell this stockpile, as a means of improving the country's foreign exchange situation. Instead, the Government is pledged to abide by CITES and to consider the problem of elephant conservation as continental, requiring individual states to cooperate in the best interests of the species as a whole. Therefore, Tanzania does not intend to trade its ivory stockpile.

However, since Tanzania has extensive international borders with a number of countries (Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Zaire, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia) and a long coast line, there remains potential for ivory smuggling. Illegally exported ivory may subsequently be sold from or to states which took out a reservation or are not Party to CITES.

There is thus a need to monitor the trade in ivory (legal and illegal), and to maintain a constructive dialogue with reserving Parties and encourage ivory trading non-Parties to join the convention. Other moves forward might include the promotion of forensic techniques for ivory identification and the production and promotion of ivory substitutes.

## 4 PROTECTED AREAS

### 4.1 Parks and Reserves Legislation

The Wildlife Conservation Act (1974) allows the government to establish protected areas and sets out how those areas are to be organised. Appropriate management of these areas is also provided in the Forest Ordinance (1959), National Parks Ordinance (1959) and the Ngorongoro Conservation Act (1959).

There are presently six categories of protected areas in Tanzania. These include:

#### 4.1.1 National Parks

This is the highest category of protected area. They form areas where absolute protection of the environment and all wildlife species is legislated. No one may enter a park without a permit and there is no settlement, grazing or cutting of vegetation. Development of tourist facilities has to be in harmony with the environment. National Parks are declared by Act of Parliament.

#### 4.1.2 Game Reserves

These are areas which had high concentrations of game animals or were important for the migratory plains game species. The regulations for GR's are similar to those of the NP's with the exception that tourist hunting is permitted with written permission. Thus activities such as hunting, fishing and logging are strictly controlled. Five Game Reserves have been declared National Projects which increases their status and protection (only hunting permitted no cultivation or cattle grazing is allowed). The GR's are managed to protect the resources and to promote tourist hunting. At present game viewing is a significant activity only in the Selous GR. Game Reserves may be declared or their boundaries altered by the competent Ministry with district/regional approval.

There are currently 15 Game Reserves covering an area of 88,805 km<sup>2</sup> (9.4% of the country) (see Table 1 p.3). The Selous, covering an area of 50,000 km<sup>2</sup> is one of the largest protected areas in Africa and the world. It is one of the greatest wilderness areas remaining in Africa and was declared a World Heritage Site in 1982. The Selous was internationally known for its rhino and elephant populations which at one time were the largest in the world. Today over 50% of all elephants remaining in Tanzania are found in and around the Selous (see Figure 4 p.12 ).

#### 4.1.3 Game Controlled Areas

In GCA's unauthorised hunting is prohibited but any other activities such as settlement, cultivation, grazing and felling trees is permitted. Hunting is permitted under licence for both tourists and residents. Wildlife populations in GCA's are generally declining in response to expanding human activities.

There are 49 Game Controlled Areas in the country covering an area of 106,765 km<sup>2</sup> (11.3% of the country). Many of these contain elephant populations. Of these two were recently found to be relatively large (by today's standards). The Kilombero GCA (6,500 km<sup>2</sup>) which lies to the west of the Selous and south of the Udzungwa NP (see Figure 1, page 2) which has over 5,000 elephants remaining (TWCM 1991; Lamprey personal communication). Simanjiro GCA, (2,000 km<sup>2</sup>) which is located to the northeast of Tarangire NP, is an important seasonal migratory area for the elephants of the NP and has approximately 500 elephants (TWCM 1991).

#### 4.1.4 Ngorongoro Conservation Area

Established in 1959 by a specific Act of Parliament, it is a unique multiple land-use area, created to promote both the conservation of wildlife and other natural resources and the interests of the estimated 25,000 resident Maasai pastoralists.

The Ngorongoro Conservation Area is a World Heritage Site and a Biosphere Reserve, covers an area of 8,288 km<sup>2</sup> (see Table 1 p.14). It is a multiple land-use management area, set up in 1959, which simultaneously conserves wildlife and other natural resources and takes account of the interests of the local (25,000) Maasai pastoralists who herd some 285,000 head of livestock (Anon 1990b).

#### 4.1.5 Forest Reserves

The Tanzanian Forestry Action Plan (1989) lists the legal status of Tanzania's forests in three groups: unreserved forests on public land; reserved forests and forests within National Parks and other reserve areas.

The reserves are designated either production (70020 km<sup>2</sup>) or protection (60220 km<sup>2</sup>) forests by the Forestry and Beekeeping Division (FBD) of the Ministry of Tourism, Natural Resources and Environment. There are three different levels of legal protection:

- i Gazetted Reserves, administered centrally by the FBD.
- ii Gazetted Catchment Areas: part of the forest reserves informally distinguished by the FBD for environmental purposes.
- iii District Forest Reserves: administered at district level.

**Table 4 Area of Forest Reserves**

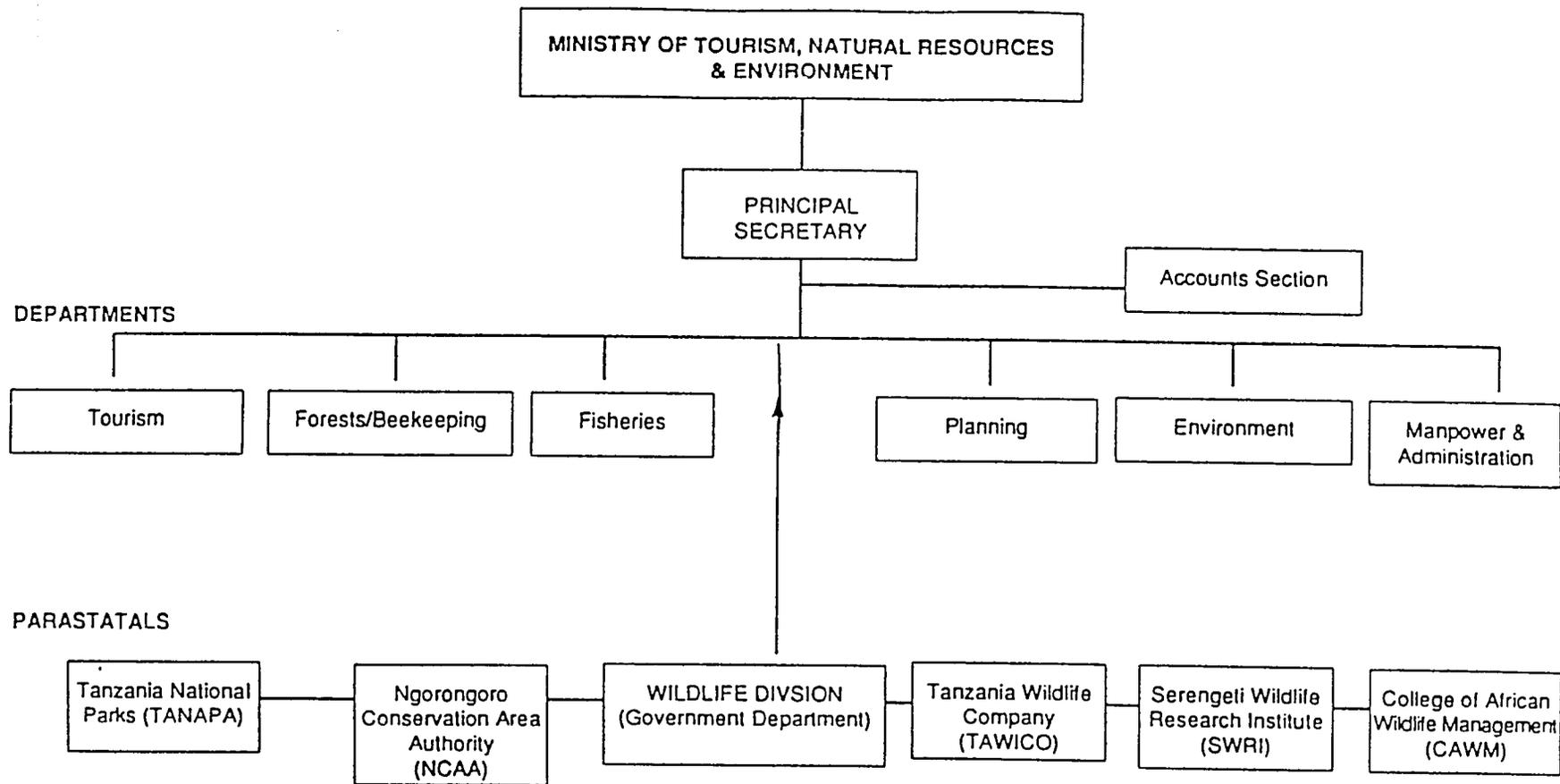
| Type of Forest                                    | Km <sup>2</sup> |
|---|-----------------|
| Unreserved forests on public land                 | 293470          |
| Reserved forests                                  | 130240          |
| Forests and woodlands within national parks, etc. | 20000           |
| <b>Total</b>                                      | <b>443710</b>   |
| The reserved forests are estimated to consist of: |                 |
| Closed forest                                     | 9580            |
| Mangrove forest                                   | 800             |
| Miombo woodland                                   | 119860          |
| <b>Total</b>                                      | <b>130240</b>   |

Forest Reserves (FR's) cover 10–15% of the country (Table 4) and many are located in GR's and GCA's. About 45% of FR's are closed to timber extraction. Many of these Forest Reserves are located in mountainous areas which are relatively isolated, but they are nevertheless important for the conservation of biological diversity and many also have small elephant populations. Perhaps the most important Forest Reserves for the elephant are the Marang Forest (228 km<sup>2</sup>) (Reuling 1991) and the Northern Highlands Forest Reserve (930 km<sup>2</sup>) in the NCAA (Makacha & Frame 1977; Runyoro, personal communication) which are known to have resident and migratory elephant populations.

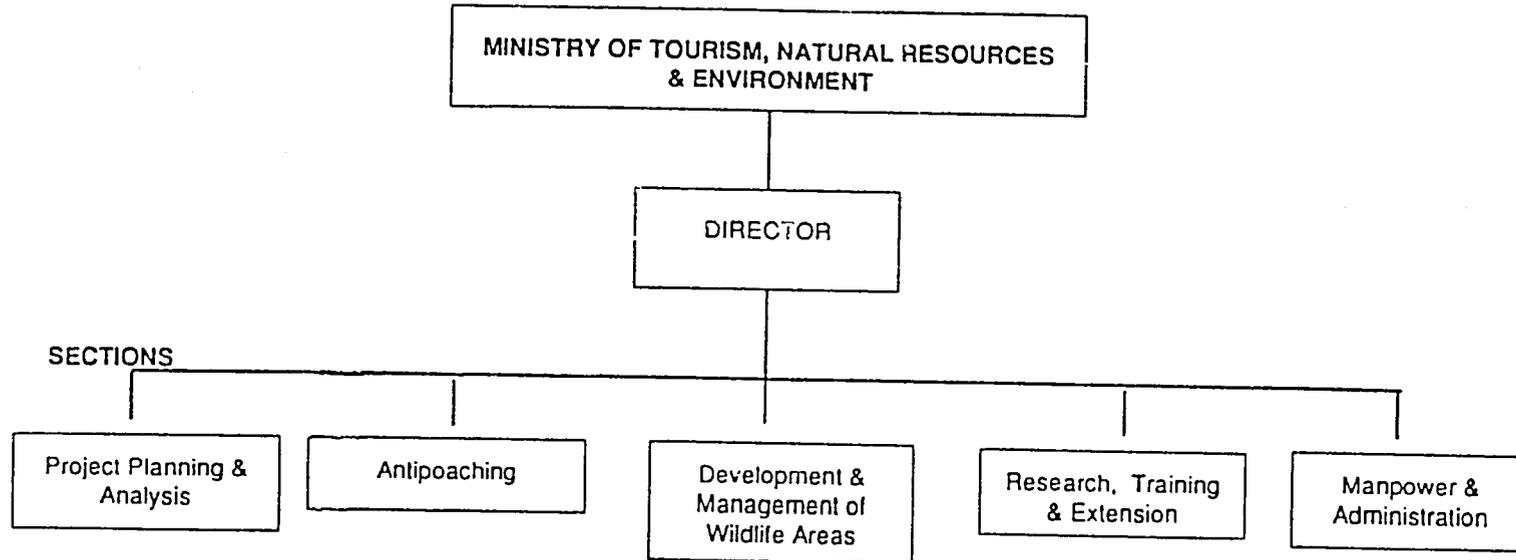
#### 4.1.6 Marine Reserves

Seven small areas centred on reef ecosystems were declared Marine Reserves by Ministerial Regulation in 1975 under the Fisheries Act (1970). These areas are officially under total protection. A larger Marine Park/Reserve, zoned for various levels of use, is under discussion for the area centred on the south of Mafia Island.

**Figure 7 Organizational structure of the Ministry of Tourism, Natural Resources and Environment**



**Figure 8** Organizational structure of the Wildlife Division



**Figure 9 Organisational structure of the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (Adapted from Anon 1990)**

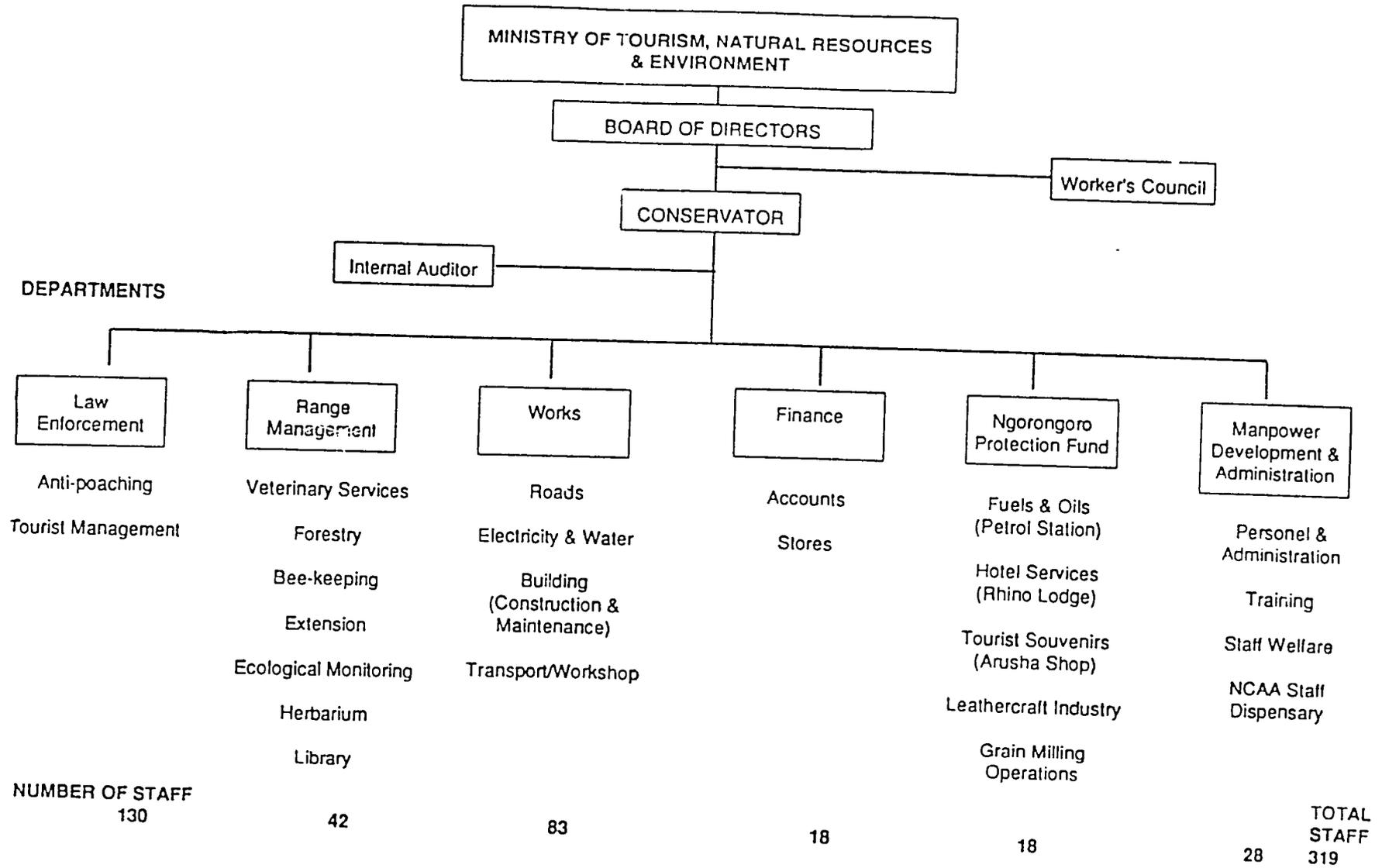
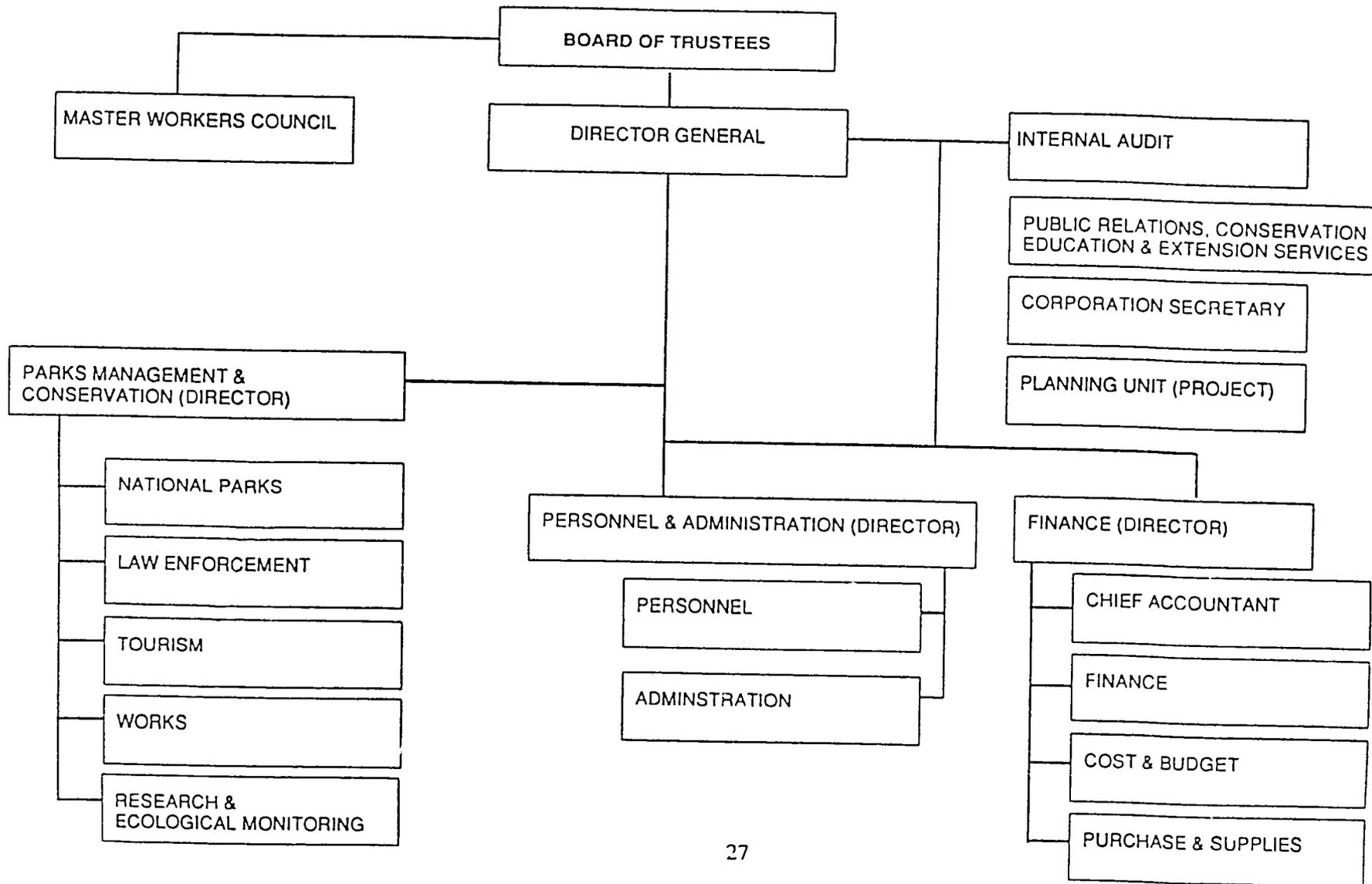


Figure 10 Organisational structure of the Tanzania National Parks



## 5 PARKS AND RESERVES ADMINISTRATION

### 5.1 The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

In Tanzania, all natural resources come under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Tourism, Natural Resources and Environment. Within the Ministry are several government departments (see Figure 7 p.22) one of which is the Wildlife Division (see Figure 8 p.23) which is directly responsible for wildlife in Game Reserves, Game Controlled Areas and Open Areas. There are also five parastatal bodies accountable to the Permanent Secretary through the Wildlife Division (the Director or an appointed senior member of staff of which sits on the other board of directors). These are the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCA) (see Figure 9 p.24), the National Parks Authority (TANAPA) (see Figure 10 p.25) the Tanzania Wildlife Corporation (TAWICO), the Serengeti Wildlife Research Institute (SWRI) and the College of African Wildlife Management (CAWM). The parastatal bodies are also responsible administratively to their respective boards of directors.

There is a great need to improve coordination between the WD and the relevant parastatals in the important areas of conservation planning, training, infrastructure development, anti-poaching and law enforcement, tourism development, monitoring, wildlife utilization, village wildlife schemes and research. At present each authority has its own infrastructure, manpower, equipment and budget.

### 5.2 Staff

The total number of staff in the wildlife sector operating in the NP's, GR's and GCA's is 3577. These are distributed as shown in Table 5.

**Table 5** Composition of staff employed by the WD, TANAPA and NCAA.

| Authority            | Number Administrators | Number Works staff | Number Field staff |
|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Wildlife Division    | 84                    | 47                 | 2445               |
| TANAPA               | 175                   | 135                | 387                |
| NCAA                 | 44                    | 94                 | 166                |
| Total                | 303                   | 276                | 2998               |
| <b>Overall Total</b> |                       |                    | <b>3577</b>        |

### 5.2.1 Wildlife Division

The WD currently employs 2576 staff, of whom 2445 (94.9%) are field staff. Out of the individuals working in the field, 615 are employed on national projects, 260 in the antipoaching unit, 186 work under regional development directors, and a further 1384 under district councils. Out of the Wildlife Division's total staff numbers, 84 (3.3%) work in administration, and a final 47 (1.8%) are in the works staff.

The rest of the GR's are managed by staff provided by the Regions and the WD provides trained personnel to help with their management. There are a total of 750 Regionally paid staff, most of whom are based in villages and towns near the GR's. Their main role is crop protection and anti-poaching. They also accompany hunting safaris as guides, and where possible, are involved in development activities.

**Table 6 a) The number of game scouts per km<sup>2</sup> based in each of the eight WD manned Game Reserves.**

| Game Reserve  | Area km <sup>2</sup> | Number game Scouts (plus auxiliaries) | Number km <sup>2</sup> per Scout |
|---------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Saadani       | 300                  | 33                                    | 9                                |
| Maswa         | 2200                 | 20                                    | 110                              |
| Moyowosi      | 6000                 | 37                                    | 162                              |
| Rungwa/Kizigo | 13000                | 37                                    | 194                              |
| Burigi/Ibanda | 2400                 | 31                                    | 77                               |
| Selous        | 50000                | 373                                   | 134                              |
| Mkomazi       | 2500                 | 28                                    | 89                               |

**Table 6b) Anti-poaching units based in towns but which operate, in different zones as needed.**

| Zone          | Number staff |
|---------------|--------------|
| Arusha        | 42           |
| Tabora        | 54           |
| Manyoni       | 8            |
| Mwanza        | 40           |
| Bunda         | 5            |
| Iringa        | 46           |
| Dar es Salaam | 47           |
| Ruvuma        | 8            |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>250</b>   |

## 5.2.2 TANAPA

TANAPA currently employs a total of 697 staff (Tables 5, 6 and 7). The number and classification of staff in each of the NP's is shown in Table 7 below. Chief Park Wardens are based in the Serengeti, Lake Manyara, Kilimanjaro and Ruaha NP's.

## 5.2.3 Ngorongoro Conservation Area

There are 166 law enforcement officers in the NCAA at present. This is equivalent to 1 person per 50 km<sup>2</sup>.

**Table 7 TANAPA Wardens and Park Rangers**

|                       | Area (Km <sup>2</sup> ) | Number Warden | Number Park Rangers | Number km <sup>2</sup> per Ranger |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>National Parks</b> |                         |               |                     |                                   |
| Arusha                | 137                     | 2             | 2                   | 69                                |
| Gombe Stream          | 52                      | 1             | 0                   |                                   |
| Katavi                | 2253                    | 3             | 2                   | 1127                              |
| Kilimanjaro           | 755                     | 2             | 4                   | 189                               |
| Lake Manyara          | 330                     | 4             | 59                  | 6                                 |
| Mahale                | 1613                    | 1             | 0                   |                                   |
| Mikumi                | 3230                    | 4             | 63                  | 51                                |
| Ruaha                 | 12950                   | 6             | 59                  | 219                               |
| Rubondo               | 457                     | 1             | 1                   | 457                               |
| Serengeti             | 14763                   | 8             | 116                 | 127                               |
| Tarangire             | 2600                    | 4             | 45                  | 58                                |
| Udzungwa forest       | 1990                    | 0             | 0                   |                                   |
| <b>Total</b>          | <b>41131</b>            | <b>36</b>     | <b>351</b>          | <b>117</b>                        |

## 5.3 Staff Training

### 5.3.1 Game Scouts

Initially a young untrained person wishing to become a game scout is recruited to one of the conservation areas as a field auxiliary. Successful candidates are then sent to Pasiansi in Mwanza to the Institute of Natural Resources. On average 165 trainees complete the course each year. On returning to the field candidates are taken on as permanent staff and start to receive night out allowances and other benefits.

The course at Pasiansi lasts for one year and covers the rudiments of wildlife management, natural history and administration. The curriculum was devised in the 1970's and badly requires updating. There is a need for upgrading the teaching staff, more in-service training, better working and living conditions and subsequent refresher courses (Sommerlatte & Melamari 1989).

### 5.3.2 Game Wardens and Middle Cadre Staff

Game Wardens and middle cadre staff are trained at the College of African Wildlife Management (CAWM) at Mweka. In addition to the main campus the college has two field project areas at Mt Meru and Kwakuchinja (an area between Tarangire and Lake Manyara). The college, which opened in 1963, has produced more than 1,700 graduates from 19 African and European countries. Four courses are offered, of which the 2 year certificate and diploma courses are the most important. Teaching cover the natural sciences, wildlife and park management, conservation management and there is a course looking at rural areas and people, land-use practices and methods for integration of wildlife and rural development.

## 5.4 Staff Requirements

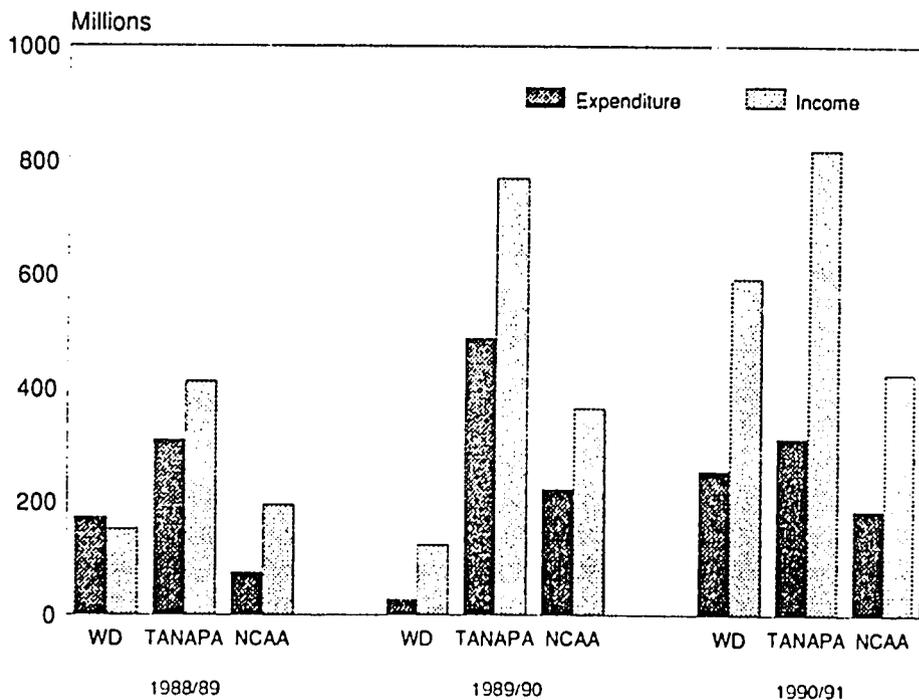
For effective protection for the key elephant areas there is a need for one scout per 33 km<sup>2</sup>. For Tanzania this represents the requirement for some 4,000 game scouts (Poole 1990). An additional 1000 game rangers would also be required in the NP's. The efficiency of these scouts will depend upon salary, benefits, equipment, training and availability of logistical support in the field; all of which require improvement for the current staff and would be vitally important if more staff were recruited to the service.

The effectiveness of 'Operation Uhai,' which began in June 1989, in confiscating arms (11411 firearms and 3386 rounds of ammunition impounded), recovering poached ivory (3044 tusks confiscated), arresting poachers (2607 arrested, prosecuted and convicted) and in stopping the rampant poaching (TWCM 1990; 1991) is a clear indication of what can be done. But the drain on resources in terms of manpower (200 men from the WD and 1000 each from the army and police) and cost (US\$ 4,210,000) (Wildlife Division 1991) was enormous. To consolidate the results of 'Operation Uhai' the government has in principle allowed the WD to retain part of the revenue accruing from tourist hunting. Longer term planning including staff recruitment, facilities, training and GR and NP management plans and development are now as essential as ever – without these the results from 'Operation Uhai' will have earned only a temporary respite in poaching activity.

## 5.5 Budget

The total annual earnings of the Wildlife Division has steadily increased from TShs 151,429,898 to TShs 591,676,500 (approximately US\$ 2,572,506 [exchange rate US\$1 = 230 TShs]) in 1990/91 (Figure 14). These are accrued from tourist and resident hunting, trophy sales, live animal trade, entry into GR's and camping fees and royalties on permanent camps, and go straight into the Government Treasury. Central Government returns are approximately US\$ 1.1 million. The main expenditure is for salaries, training, anti-poaching activities, recurrent costs (uniforms, etc), rents and capital expenditures. (Figure 14).

Staff salaries are generally low in keeping with other workers in Tanzania. An untrained game auxiliaries receive approx \$10 p.m. and no allowances, whilst trained game auxiliaries would receive \$12 p.m. and night out allowances, senior game wardens receive approx \$40 p.m. and allowances which can more than double their salary.



**Figure 14** Bar graph showing the income and expenditure of the main wildlife sectors in Tanzania (in TShs).

### 5.5.1 Tourist Hunting

Tanzania supports limited and well regulated licenced hunting as it makes substantial contributions to the WD's income (Table 8) and also deters poachers from encroaching on well-established routes. As Tanzania's elephant population has stabilised with sufficiently mature bulls to sustain the population, Tanzania can afford to set strict hunting limits.

Funds raised from hunting activities come not only from licence fees (currently US\$ 4,000) but also since elephant hunting attracts clients who are obliged to book a safari for a minimum of 21 days. Clients are allowed to shoot elephants with a minimum tusk size of 25 kg or 175 cm in length (Wildlife Division 1991). The hunting industry (489 tourist hunters and 136 non-hunting observers) brought well over US\$ 5 million into Tanzania in 1990 (Wildlife Division 1991).

**Table 8** Quota and number of elephants shot by visiting hunters to Tanzania since 1985.

| Year         | Quota      | N° Shot    |
|--------------|------------|------------|
| 1985         | 250        | 243        |
| 1986         | 250        | 75         |
| 1987         | 250        | 101        |
| 1988         | 250        | 63         |
| 1989         | 250        | 50         |
| 1990         | 150        | 15         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>---</b> | <b>547</b> |

Revenue from elephant licences is divided between Central Government (75%) and TWPF (25%).

The needs of developing and improving the hunting industry in Tanzania are fully discussed in Stephenson *et al* (1990) and ITC (1989). An estimate of the economic value of wildlife (cropping, tourist hunting, resident hunting, crop protection, live export of birds and animals and non-consumptive tourism) together with estimates of the value of illegal activities including ivory trade and meat poaching is given in ITC (1989) and Sommerlatte and Melamari (1989).

### 5.5.2 Tourism

In 1990/91 TANAPA earned over US\$ 3.5 million from gate revenues, camping fees, photographic licences, aircraft landing fees, Lodge royalties, sale of recovered trophies and donations. The NCAA obtains its revenue from similar sources and in 1990/91 received over US\$ 1.84 million.

### 5.5.3 External Funding

In the past external funds have been used primarily for research with only a small percentage for management (Boshe 1989). This situation is changing with a number of new internationally funded projects looking at the whole issue of planning and management of the wildlife sector (PAWM 1990; Sommerlatte, M. & L. Melamari 1989; Clark 1990; Stephenson *et al* 1990; see also Section B).

## 5.6 Facilities and Equipment

The main facilities and equipment for the WD, TANAPA and NCAA are shown in Tables 9 & 10. The headquarters of WD and TANAPA are rented. In addition to these facilities the SWRI has research centres based at Kingipira (Selous), in the Serengeti, the Serengeti research centre, Ngiro research centre, Arusha, Gombe research centre at Gombe NP and Mahale Mountain research centre in Mahale NP. A number of these Centres have ongoing research programmes.

Table 9 TANAPA - Facilities Available

| P A R K S              | HOUSING |          | TRANSPORT |        | HEAVY PLANTS |            |          | BOAT   | AIR PLANES | RADIO COMMUNICATION | F I R E A R M S<br>AVAILABLE IN ALL PARKS |      |     |       |     |     |
|------------------------|---------|----------|-----------|--------|--------------|------------|----------|--------|------------|---------------------|---|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|
|                        | SENIOR  | JUNIOR   | LIGHT     | TRUCKS | D.6          | 12F GRADER | W/LOADER |        |            |                     | SAR                                       | 3006 | 303 | S/GUN | 404 | 458 |
| Tarangire<br>Serengeti | 3<br>15 | 12<br>65 | 6<br>21   | 3<br>9 | 1<br>2       | -<br>2     | -<br>2   | -<br>- | -<br>-     | 2<br>16             | 72  | 132  | 44  | 21    | 12  | 5   |
| Ruaha                  | 1       | 40       | 6         | 2      | 1            | 1          | -        | -      | 1          |                     |   |      |     |       |     |     |
| Rubondo                | -       | 4        | 2         | 1      | -            | -          | -        | 6      | 1          |                     |   |      |     |       |     |     |
| Mikumi                 | 4       | 34       | 4         | 1      | 1            | 1          | -        | -      | 1          |                     |   |      |     |       |     |     |
| Mahale                 | 1       | 2        | -         | -      | -            | -          | -        | 1      | 1          |                     |   |      |     |       |     |     |
| Manyara                | 3       | 27       | 6         | 2      | 1            | -          | -        | -      | 1          |                     |   |      |     |       |     |     |
| K'njaro                | 2       | 16       | 5         | 1      | -            | -          | -        | -      | 3          |                     |   |      |     |       |     |     |
| Katavi                 | -       | 6        | 2         | 1      | -            | -          | -        | -      | -          |                     |   |      |     |       |     |     |
| Arusha                 | 2       | 26       | 2         | 2      | -            | -          | -        | -      | 1          |                     |   |      |     |       |     |     |
| HQ Arusha              | 6       | -        | 4         | -      | -            | -          | -        | -      | 1          |                     |   |      |     |       |     |     |

**Table 10 Available firearms for the Wildlife Division**

---

| Type of Fire Arms | Quantity     |
|-------------------|--------------|
| .458              | 1025         |
| .404              | 719          |
| .375              | 93           |
| 30.06             | 114          |
| .303              | 79           |
| .22 LR            | 50           |
| .22 H             | 77           |
| SAR               | 378          |
| SMG               | 82           |
| G.3               | 48           |
| 32 Pistol         | 6            |
| 38 Revolver       | 7            |
| .410              | 18           |
| 7.65              | 27           |
| Air Gun           | 1            |
| Capture           | 6            |
| 6.35 Baby Pistol  | 20           |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>2941*</b> |

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\* Of these, 448 firearms need serious repairs.

Elephant Conservation Plan  
for  
Tanzania

**PART B:**  
**PROJECT OUTLINES**

October 1991

Wildlife Division  
Ministry of Tourism,  
Natural Resources and the Environment  
PO Box 1994, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania

BEST AVAILABLE DOCUMENT

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

During the last few years a number of reports have looked in considerable detail at the Wildlife Sector in Tanzania, these include:

- i Tropical forestry action plan (Sommerlatte and Melamari 1989)
- ii Development and promotion of wildlife utilisation (ITC 1989)
- iii Master list of project concepts (EEC/WWF 1989)
- iv Elephant Conservation in Eastern Africa: A regional overview. (Poole 1990)
- v Options for United Kingdom assistance to the wildlife sector in Tanzania. (Clarke 1990)

The latter report by Clarke (1990) reviewed briefly the recommendations made by the first three. A number of the recommendations have been taken up by donors and others have been considered. This section reviews all ongoing projects and provides a summary of a number which are under consideration and in need of funds.

### **1.1 Recent Projects which Provide a Background for the Elephant Conservation Plan**

Examination of the category and location of all recently completed and current projects indicates that whilst those aimed at protecting elephants from illegal hunting (security) projects have generally been country-wide (mainly through provision of equipment to staff), most management projects have been based in the regions of highest elephant density – ie the Ruaha/Kizigo and Selous areas. Rural development projects have also been implemented in these areas, and in the north-east of the country, where most public awareness and research and monitoring, have, so far, been concentrated.

These projects, are intended to provide, and build upon, an essential basis of a secure population which will be able to recover from the effects of poaching, planned management of protected areas, and to begin the integration of wildlife conservation and human development.

### **1.2 Project Activities**

In order to aid in the search for particular project types, projects have been listed by project activity in Tables 11, 12 and 13.

**Table 11 Activities listed in proposed projects**

| Ivory Trade | Research                                   | Monitoring / Survey | Training | Park Management   | Public Awareness | Security | Rural Development                               | InstiL Support |
|-------------|--|---------------------|----------|---|------------------|----------|---|----------------|
|             | 307 Structures & Ecology in Katavi & Rukwa |                     |          | 72 Rungwa/ Kizigo GR Complex<br>273 Selous Road Construction & Maintenance<br>274 Rehabilitation of Road Network<br>99 Selous/ Mkomazi - Rungwa/ Ruaha essential inputs |                  |          | 261 Ruaha Community Based Wildlife Conservation |                |

**Table 12 Activities listed in Current Projects**

| Ivory Trade | Research | Monitoring /Survey                           | Training   | Park Management  | Public Awareness                             | Security   | Rural Development  | Instit. Support  |
|-------------|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|             |          | 161<br>Serengeti<br>Monitoring<br>& Training | 260<br>TANAPA<br>General<br>Management<br>Planning | 145<br>Mobile<br>Vehicle<br>Repair<br>Workshop<br><br>23<br>Selous<br>General<br>Support<br><br>220<br>Tarangire<br>General<br>Support | 134<br>Kilimanjaro<br>Technical<br>Symposium | 146<br>Anti-<br>Poaching<br>Boat<br><br>53<br>Manyara<br>Poaching<br>Combat<br>Strategy<br><br>54<br>Ruaha<br>Anti-<br>Poaching<br>Support | 237<br>Arusha<br>Community<br>Conservation<br><br>238<br>Tarangire<br>Community<br>Conservation<br><br>236<br>Lobo<br>Serengeti<br>Community<br>Conservation | 96<br>Support for<br>Wildlife<br>Conservation<br><br>101<br>Planning &<br>Assessment<br>for Wildlife<br>Management<br><br>100<br>Ruaha<br>Wildlife<br>Management |

**Table 13 Activities listed in Concepts**

| Ivory Trade             | Research   | Monitoring / Survey              | Training   | Park Management  | Public Awareness                    | Security   | Rural Development                         | Instit. Support                              |
|-------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| 266<br>Ivory<br>Museums | 311<br>Age/Sex<br>Structure<br>of Key<br>Populations | 319<br>Monitoring<br>Populations | 312<br>Development<br>of an<br>BSc/MSc<br>Degree                     | 263<br>Lake<br>Manyara –<br>Southern<br>Access Route     | 272<br>Tourists<br>and<br>Elephants | 310.<br>National<br>Wildlife<br>Anti-<br>Poaching<br>Force | 306<br>Mikumi<br>Community<br>Involvement | 264<br>Elephant<br>Protection<br>Coordinator |
|                         | 265<br>Wildlife<br>Diseases                          |                                  | 262<br>Geographical<br>Information<br>Systems                        | 309<br>Updating<br>wildlife<br>Conservation<br>Laws      |                                     | 305<br>Support<br>for Field<br>Forces                      | 304.<br>Mkomazi<br>Wildlife<br>Management | Strengthening                                |
|                         | 321<br>Migration<br>Routes &<br>Corridors            |                                  | 267<br>Training &<br>Refresher<br>Courses for<br>Scouts &<br>Rangers | 320<br>Upgrading<br>Social<br>Facilities                 |                                     | 308<br>Wildlife<br>Aviation<br>Service<br>Unit             | 303.<br>Rungwa-<br>Kizigo<br>Ecosystem    |  |
|                         |  |                                  |  | 322<br>Communicati<br>ons Between<br>Parks &<br>Reserves |                                     | 323<br>Incentive<br>Schemes                                | 56.Kilombero<br>Valley                    |  |

## 2 INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 How to Use the Project Outlines

All projects are presented in the same two page format on the following pages.

Projects are colour coded according to their funding needs:

Projects **in need of total funding** are printed on **green** pages.

Projects **in need of partial funding** are printed on **blue** pages.

Projects **not in need of any funding** are printed on **yellow** pages.

### 2.2 How to Pursue the Funding of a Project

Further details of these projects will be available upon request. If a donor would like to fund one of the following projects, there are three possible actions.

First, if the project lists a "Govt/local agency executing project" or a "Project Executant", contact the appropriate person using the address given.

Second, if the above is not listed, contact the government official listed on page v of this document.

Third, if further information is still required, contact the AECCG at the address listed on page v of this document.

### 3 PROJECT OUTLINES

#### 3.1 Projects Requiring Complete Funds (see green pages)

##### 3.1.1 Proposals

| Nº | AECCG Database Number | Title  | Project Activity  | Budget (US\$) |
|----|-----------------------|--|-------------------|---------------|
| 1  | 307                   | Elephant Range, Structures and Ecology in Katavi NP and Rukwa Region | Research          | 113,300       |
| 2  | 274                   | Rehabilitation of Road Networks                                      | Park Management   | 7,954,000     |
| 3  | 261                   | Ruaha NP – Community Based Wildlife Protection and Utilization       | Rural Development | 500,000       |
| 4  | 72                    | Rungwa/Kizigo Complex – Management Support                           | Park Management   | 1,356,832     |
| 5  | 273                   | Selous – Construction and Maintenance of Roads                       | Park Management   | 13,218,650    |
| 6  | 99                    | Selous/Mkomazi and Rungwa/Ruaha– Essential Inputs                    | Park Management   | 2,676,600     |
| 7  | 265                   | Wildlife Diseases Research into Their Transmission to Livestock      | Research          | 1,181,250     |

##### 3.1.2 Concepts

|    |     |  |                   |           |
|----|-----|--|-------------------|-----------|
| 8  | 304 | Community Wildlife Management in Mkomazi                                     | Rural Development | 2,200,000 |
| 9  | 303 | Community Wildlife Management in Rungwa– Kizigo Ecosystem                    | Rural Development | 2,200,000 |
| 10 | 312 | Development of a BSc/MSc Degree in Wildlife Management at Sokoine University | Training          | 20,000    |

| <b>N°</b> | <b>AECCG Database Number</b> | <b>Title</b>   | <b>Project Activity</b> | <b>Budget (US\$)</b> |
|-----------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 11        | 263                          | Development of Southern Access Route to Lake Manyara NP                  | Park Management         | 310,000              |
| 12        | 264                          | Elephant Project Coordinator for Tanzania                                | Institutional Support   | 45,000               |
| 13        | 310                          | Establishing a National Wildlife Anti-Poaching Force                     | Security                | 18,000               |
| 14        | 323                          | Establishing Incentive Schemes for Rangers and Game Scouts               | Security                | 25,000               |
| 15        | 262                          | Geographical Information Systems for Wildlife Management Planning        | Training                | 220,000              |
| 16        | 320                          | Improving Social Facilities within National Parks                        | Park Management         | 100,000              |
| 17        | 266                          | Ivory Museums in Dar-es-Salaam and Arusha                                | Ivory Trade             | 23,000               |
| 18        | 56                           | Kilombero Valley – Wildlife Based Rural Development                      | Rural Development       | 860,602              |
| 19        | 306                          | Mikumi NP – Community Involvement and Buffer Zone Development            | Rural Development       | 1,400,000            |
| 20        | 311                          | Studies on Age/Sex Structure of all Key Elephant Populations in Tanzania | Research                | 114,000              |
| 21        | 321                          | Studies on Migration Routes and Need for Corridors                       | Research                | 65,000               |
| 22        | 305                          | Support for Field Forces   | Security                | 650,000              |
| 23        | 268                          | SWRI – Strengthening and Coordination of Research                        | Institutional Support   | 100,000              |
| 24        | 267                          | Training and Refresher Courses for Scouts and Rangers                    | Training                | 543,500              |

| <b>N°</b> | <b>AECCG Database Number</b> | <b>Title</b>  | <b>Project Activity</b> | <b>Budget (US\$)</b> |
|-----------|------------------------------|---|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 25        | 272                          | Tourists and Elephants: Generating Conservation Awareness | Public Awareness        | 26,000               |
| 26        | 309                          | Updating Wildlife Conservation Laws in Tanzania           | Park Management         | 19,300               |
| 27        | 308                          | Wildlife Aviation Service Unit                            | Security                | 5,200,000            |
| 43        | 313                          | Malihai Clubs Activities & Game Scouts Newsletter         | Public Awareness        | 239,400              |

### **3.2 Projects Requiring Partial Funding (see blue pages)**

| <b>N°</b> | <b>AECCG Database Number</b> | <b>Title</b>                                       | <b>Project Activity</b> | <b>Budget (US\$)</b> |
|-----------|------------------------------|--|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 28        | 146                          | Anti-Poaching Boat for Tanzania                    | Security                | 226,550              |
| 29        | 236                          | Community Conservation Outside Lobo – Serengeti NP | Rural Development       | 240,000              |
| 30        | 238                          | Community Conservation Around Tarangire NP         | Rural Development       | 80,000               |
| 31        | 96                           | Institutional Support for Wildlife Conservation    | Institutional Support   | 107,152              |
| 32        | 145                          | Mobile Vehicle Repair Workshop for Tanzania        | Park Management         | 372,600              |
| 33        | 23                           | Selous Game Reserve – General Support              | Park Management         | 1,037,215            |
| 34        | 161                          | Serengeti – Monitoring and Training Programme      | Monitoring              | 64,632               |
| 35        | 220                          | Tarangire NP – General                             | Park Management         | 326,000              |

### 3.3 Projects Requiring No Funds (see yellow pages)

| N° | AECCG Database Number | Title   | Project Activity      | Budget (US\$) |
|----|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|---------------|
| 36 | 237                   | Community Conservation Around Arusha NP         | Rural Development     | 60,000        |
| 37 | 134                   | Kilimanjaro – Technical Symposium               | Public Awareness      | 27,650        |
| 38 | 53                    | Manyara NP – Poaching Combat Strategy           | Security              | 221,700       |
| 39 | 101                   | Planning and Assessment for Wildlife Management | Institutional Support | 3,870,000     |
| 40 | 100                   | Ruaha Ecosystem Wildlife Management Project     | Institutional Support | 1,576,000     |
| 41 | 54                    | Ruaha NP – Anti-Poaching Support and Management | Security              | 520,000       |
| 42 | 260                   | TANAPA General Management Planning Project      | Training              | 381,640       |

Project Title: ELEPHANT RANGE, STRUCTURES AND ECOLOGY IN KATAVI NP & RUKWA REGION

Database Project No. 307

Date last updated: 09/09/91

Region: EAST

Country: TANZANIA

---

Summary Information

Project Status: PROPOSAL

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: A three year PhD project will assess the elephant population in Katavi NP and determine their range and movement in Katavi, adjacent areas, and the corridor between Katavi and Rungwa.

Project Activities: 1. Research 2. 3.

Funding Start Date: 01/01/92 . End Date: 12/31/94 Further phases ?:

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Katavi Approx Numbers : 740

---

Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 113300

Original Currency: TSbs

Exchange Rate Used: 0.0044

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

|       |          |       |          |       |          |
|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|
| Yr 1: | \$ 60280 | Yr 2: | \$ 33220 | Yr 3: | \$ 19800 |
| Yr 4: | \$       | Yr 5: | \$       |       |          |

|                        |          |                        |          |
|------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|
| Technical Assistance:  | \$ 0     | Infrastructure:        | \$ 0     |
| Monitoring & Research: | \$ 0     | Local Development:     | \$ 0     |
| Staff Costs:           | \$ 13860 | Recurrent Costs:       | \$ 61600 |
| Training:              | \$ 0     | Miscellaneous:         | \$ 0     |
| Education:             | \$ 0     | Project Management:    | \$ 0     |
| Equipment:             | \$ 31240 | Contingency Provision: | \$ 6600  |

Fund Raising Information :-

|                     |           |                                |          |
|---------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|----------|
| Total funds raised: | \$ 0      | Funds raised for current year: | \$ 0     |
| Total funds needed: | \$ 113300 | Funds needed for current year: | \$ 60280 |

|                                 |         |    |
|---------------------------------|---------|----|
| Origin of funds - Organisation: | Amount: | \$ |
| Organisation:                   | Amount: | \$ |
| Organisation:                   | Amount: | \$ |

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:

---

Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: Mwasaga Address: TANAPA/ P.O.Box 3134/ Arusha

Project Administrator: Address:

Project Executant: Mwasaga Address: TANAPA/ P.O.Box 3134/ Arusha

Project Originator: Mwasaga Address: TANAPA/ P.O.Box 3134/ Arusha

Collaborating Bodies:

# 307

**Background:** Katavi NP was gazetted in 1974, and has an area of 2,253km<sup>2</sup>. The NP and its adjacent areas constitute an important elephant sanctuary with about 740 elephants, but no attempt has been made to study them as yet. As is common in many parks and game reserves in Tanzania, the boundaries of the areas were demarcated arbitrarily without taking into account animal movements and their ranges. Elephants are known to move from Rungwa GR to Rukwa and Katavi NP, and TANAPA is now trying to acquire, annex and upgrade the surrounding areas to National Park status, and therefore expand Katavi. All of these areas are completely uninhabited.

There is only one permanent ranger post in this remote park and two park rangers. Nothing is known about the migration patterns of the elephants. There is a need therefore to assess the existing situation and assemble the data needed for the management to decide the correct course of action prior to the expansion of the park, for example whether a corridor to Rungwa needs to be created.

**Objectives:**

1. Assess the elephant population in Katavi NP and their ecology.
2. Determine the range and movement of elephants in Katavi NP and adjacent areas as well as the corridor between Rungwa GR and Katavi NP.
3. Study elephant age structure and sex ratios.

**Activities:**

Balekebajobege C Mwasaga will undertake his PhD in Katavi and the surrounding areas to assess the situation and collect sufficient data to allow TANAPA to form a management plan for the park's expansion.

**Outputs:** Park boundaries that take account of elephant migration routes before population pressure in the area makes this option impossible.

Project Title: REHABILITATION OF ROAD NETWORKS

Database Project No. 274

Date last updated: 03/01/91

Region: EAST

Country: TANZANIA

---

### Summary Information

Project Status: PROPOSAL

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: The current infrastructure in Tanzania's NP's will be expanded to allow better utilisation and protection of their wildlife. Rehabilitation using new equipment will occur in 3 NP's

Project Activities: 1. Park Management 2. 3.

Funding Start Date: . End Date: 2 year project Further phases ?:

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Approx Numbers :

---

### Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 7954000

Original Currency: US\$

Exchange Rate Used:

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

|       |      |       |      |       |      |
|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
| Yr 1: | \$ 0 | Yr 2: | \$ 0 | Yr 3: | \$ 0 |
| Yr 4: | \$ 0 | Yr 5: | \$ 0 |       |      |

|                        |            |                        |           |
|------------------------|------------|------------------------|-----------|
| Technical Assistance:  | \$ 0       | Infrastructure:        | \$ 0      |
| Monitoring & Research: | \$ 0       | Local Development:     | \$ 0      |
| Staff Costs:           | \$ 0       | Recurrent Costs:       | \$ 300000 |
| Training:              | \$ 0       | Miscellaneous:         | \$ 0      |
| Education:             | \$ 0       | Project Management:    | \$ 0      |
| Equipment:             | \$ 7654000 | Contingency Provision: | \$ 0      |

Fund Raising Information :-

|                     |            |                                |            |
|---------------------|------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| Total funds raised: | \$ 0       | Funds raised for current year: | \$ 0       |
| Total funds needed: | \$ 7954000 | Funds needed for current year: | \$ 7954000 |

|                                 |         |    |
|---------------------------------|---------|----|
| Origin of funds - Organisation: | Amount: | \$ |
| Organisation:                   | Amount: | \$ |
| Organisation:                   | Amount: | \$ |

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest: US State Dept

Donors actually approached:

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### Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: TANAPA Address: P.O.Box 3134/ Arusha

Project Administrator: TANAPA Address: P.O.Box 3134/ Arusha

Project Executant: Address:

Project Originator: TANAPA Address: P.O.Box 3134/ Arusha

Collaborating Bodies:

#274

**Background:** During 1988–9 the Govt of Tanzania launched 'Operation Uhai' (Save Natural Living Resources) to patrol all major wildlife areas and conduct house to house searches for trophies, firearms and ammunition. The operation involved park rangers, the police and the army. The poor state of both access roads and anti-poaching roads/tracks within all the major conservation areas became apparent.

Road maintenance is hampered by old equipment which is costly to maintain, and TANAPA's has insufficient revenue to replace them. In most of the parks existing tracks/roads are badly eroded and river crossings impassable even during the dry season. Eight national parks have been selected for this rehabilitation programme, grouped into four road units.

1. Serengeti
2. Ruaha and Mikumi
3. Katavi
4. Lake Manyara, Arusha, Tarangire and Kilimanjaro.

**Objectives:** Expanded infrastructure to allow utilisation and protection of Tanzania's NP's.

**Activities:** TANAPA will purchase 8 road graders, 7 bull dozers, 4 low loaders, 6 compaction rollers, 33 self tipping trucks, 7 wheel loaders, 7 water bowsers, 170 culverts, 22 bridges and 3 aircraft, (The aircraft will be used for air surveillance in the larger parks), in order to:

1. Provide an adequate network for access, service, anti-poaching and game viewing tracks/roads.
2. Properly mark and demarcate boundaries of the parks to avoid clashes with encroaching human populations.
3. Act as firebreaks during the peak of the dry season.
4. Assist with the ecological data collection for research and ecological monitoring.
5. Promote sustainable wildlife utilization for the economic and social development of the country through tourism and enhancing foreign exchange earnings.

**Outputs:** Improved security of parks, protection of wildlife habitat and good management of Tanzania's biological diversity.

**Progress to date:**

Project Title: FUAHA NP - COMMUNITY BASED WILDLIFE PROTECTION & UTILIZATION

Database Project No. 261

Date last updated: 07/29/91

Region: EAST

Country: TANZANIA

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Summary Information

Project Status: PROPOSAL

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: This three year project will improve the infrastructure in the buffer zones around Ruaha NP in order to make the surrounding villages less dependent on poaching for income and meat

Project Activities: 1. Rural Development 2. 3.

Funding Start Date: - End Date: Further phases ?:

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Ruaha/Rungwa Approx Numbers : 22000

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Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 500000

Original Currency: US\$

Exchange Rate Used:

Budget Breakdown according to AECGG standardisation

|                        | Yr 1: | \$ | Yr 2:                  | \$ | Yr 3: | \$ |
|------------------------|-------|----|------------------------|----|-------|----|
|                        | Yr 4: | \$ | Yr 5:                  | \$ |       |    |
| Technical Assistance:  |       | \$ | Infrastructure:        |    | \$    |    |
| Monitoring & Research: |       | \$ | Local Development:     |    | \$    |    |
| Staff Costs:           |       | \$ | Recurrent Costs:       |    | \$    |    |
| Training:              |       | \$ | Miscellaneous:         |    | \$    |    |
| Education:             |       | \$ | Project Mangement:     |    | \$    |    |
| Equipment:             |       | \$ | Contingency Provision: |    | \$    |    |

Fund Raising Information :-

Total funds raised: \$ 500000

Funds raised for current year: \$ 500000

Total funds needed: \$

Funds needed for current year: \$ 500000

Origin of funds - Organisation: DANIDA  
Organisation:  
Organisation:

Amount: \$ 500000  
Amount: \$  
Amount: \$

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached: DANIDA

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Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: Wild Div Address: P.O.Box 1994/ Dar-es-Salaam

Project Administrator: Address:

Project Executant: Wild Div Address: P.O.Box 1994/ Dar es Salaam

Project Originator: Wild Div/ DANIDA Address: Ministry of Foreign Affairs/ 2 Asiatisk Plads/ DK - 1448/ Copenhagen

Collaborating Bodies:

#261

**Background:**

**Objectives:** Improvement of the infrastructure in the buffer zones around Ruaha NP to increase anti-poaching efforts. Improvement of the income-generating projects in the villages around the zone in order to make them less dependent on the income and meat from their poaching activities.

**Activities:**

1. Create a coordinated and unsegmented plan with the ODA project and those of other donors, which is incorporated into one master plan.
2. Create uniform wildlife & protection measures in all communities subsisting along the system.
3. Compile a rural development plan.

Project Title: RUNGWA/KIZIGO GR COMPLEX - MANAGEMENT SUPPORT

Database Project No. 72

Date last updated: 07/22/91

Region: EAST

Country: TANZANIA

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#### Summary Information

Project Status: PROPOSAL

Fund Raising Status: NTL

Project Objective: A three year project will provide emergency assistance to the Wild. Div. in terms of equipment & infrastructure, as well as long term planning assistance using consultants & aerial survey.

Project Activities: 1. Park Management 2. Security 3. Institutional Support

Funding Start Date: 07/01/91 End Date: Further phases ?:

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Ruaha/Rungwa Approx Numbers : 22000

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#### Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 1356832

Original Currency: SFR

Exchange Rate Used: 0.8000

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

|       |           |       |           |       |           |
|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|
| Yr 1: | \$ 646080 | Yr 2: | \$ 313392 | Yr 3: | \$ 397360 |
| Yr 4: | \$        | Yr 5: | \$        |       |           |

|                        |           |                        |           |
|------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|
| Technical Assistance:  | \$ 318096 | Infrastructure:        | \$ 231560 |
| Monitoring & Research: | \$ 64000  | Local Development:     | \$ 0      |
| Staff Costs:           | \$ 92152  | Recurrent Costs:       | \$ 120752 |
| Training:              | \$ 0      | Miscellaneous:         | \$ 66752  |
| Education:             | \$ 0      | Project Management:    | \$ 120960 |
| Equipment:             | \$ 318560 | Contingency Provision: | \$ 24000  |

#### Fund Raising Information :-

|                     |            |                                |           |
|---------------------|------------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Total funds raised: | \$         | Funds raised for current year: | \$        |
| Total funds needed: | \$ 1356832 | Funds needed for current year: | \$ 646080 |

|                                 |         |    |
|---------------------------------|---------|----|
| Origin of funds - Organisation: | Amount: | \$ |
| Organisation:                   | Amount: | \$ |
| Organisation:                   | Amount: | \$ |

Organisation through which funds are being channelled: WWF

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached: ODA

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#### Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: Wild.Div Address: PO Box 1994 /Dar-es-Salaam /Tanzania

Project Administrator: Address:

Project Executant: Wild.Div and WWF Address: P.O.Box 63117/ Dar es Salaam

Project Originator: Wild.Div; WWF Address: PO Box 1994 / Dar-es-Salaam / Tanzania

Collaborating Bodies: CEC/WWF African Elephant Programme; AECCG; Elefriends

#72

**Background:** In 1977, there were an estimated 44,000 elephants living in Ruaha/Rungwa/Kizigo; but by 1988 there were 15,000. This implies a loss of about 220 elephants to ivory poachers each month, a rate which, if allowed to continue, would result in their extinction from this major ecosystem by 1995. In addition to poaching, an aerial survey conducted in 1988 revealed widespread encroachment of the Game Reserves, settlement within its boundaries, and a large number of pitsawyers' sandpits.

The wildlife conservation personnel at Rungwa/Kizigo are basically powerless to stop the continued degradation of the Reserve since they are seriously under-staffed and without basic resources. Within the whole of the 18,000 sq km Rungwa/Kizigo complex, there are just two old Land Rovers, one radio set, two game posts, a single tipper truck that hasn't worked for two years, and 400 kms of service roads that require regular maintenance and patrolling.

Considerable capital expenditure is required as a matter of urgency to provide transport and communication, develop necessary infrastructure and establish a basis for longterm management. After years of neglect, the Wildlife Division is now determined to give Rungwa/Kizigo the attention and priority it deserves. In a bid to curtail the activities of poachers, a new project manager was appointed in 1988, and the reserves' budget doubled. The Director of Wildlife has requested WWF assistance in mobilizing resources for this area, to which he attaches very high priority. There can be no doubt that these Tanzanian initiatives deserve international support.

**Objectives:** To enhance the Wildlife Division's management capability in the Rungwa/Kizigo complex.

**Activities:** The general activities include: wildlife protection (anti-poaching surveillance and law enforcement); development of a management infrastructure and facilities; improvement of staff welfare, morale and operational efficiency; management planning; ecological monitoring; development of sustainable wildlife utilization activities; development of a fully costed follow-on project, if necessary.

**Outputs:** Improved field force operational efficiency. Contributing to the rehabilitation of park infrastructure. Establishment of a basis for long-term planning. Aerial surveys and ecological monitoring. A detailed proposal for a follow-on project to support the implementation of the management plan.

**Progress to date:** Cote d'Or is paying 102,310 SFR over a year to enhance the protection of wildlife, especially elephants. In addition to WWF aid, 140,000 has been requested from Elefriends to meet the expenses of digging a borehole for drinking water, and for uniforms, binoculars and various other pieces of equipment. So far they have not been able to raise these funds.

This project is due to be incorporated into project No. 54

Project Title: SELOUS – CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF ROADS

Database Project No. 273

Date last updated: 08/01/91

Region: EAST

Country: TANZANIA

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Summary Information

Project Status: PROPOSAL

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: A three year project will construct and rehabilitate major tourist & access roads in the Selous Reserve to facilitate anti-poaching activities and provide more access for tourists.

Project Activities: 1. Park Management 2. Security 3. Tourism

Funding Start Date: - End Date: 3 yr project Further phases ?:

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Selous Approx Numbers : 24000

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Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 13218650

Original Currency: DM

Exchange Rate Used: 0.5710

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

|                        | Yr 1: | \$         | Yr 2:                  | \$ | Yr 3:      | \$ |
|------------------------|-------|------------|------------------------|----|------------|----|
|                        | Yr 4: | \$         | Yr 5:                  | \$ |            |    |
| Technical Assistance:  |       | \$ 0       | Infrastructure:        |    | \$ 7851250 |    |
| Monitoring & Research: |       | \$ 0       | Local Development:     |    | \$ 0       |    |
| Staff Costs:           |       | \$ 0       | Recurrent Costs:       |    | \$ 2055600 |    |
| Training:              |       | \$ 0       | Miscellaneous:         |    | \$ 0       |    |
| Education:             |       | \$ 0       | Project Management:    |    | \$ 1027500 |    |
| Equipment:             |       | \$ 2284000 | Contingency Provision: |    |            |    |

Fund Raising Information :-

|                                 |             |                                |    |
|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|----|
| Total funds raised:             | \$          | Funds raised for current year: | \$ |
| Total funds needed:             | \$ 13218650 | Funds needed for current year: | \$ |
| Origin of funds - Organisation: |             | Amount:                        | \$ |
| Organisation:                   |             | Amount:                        | \$ |
| Organisation:                   |             | Amount:                        | \$ |

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:  
Future donor interest: GTZ  
Donors actually approached:

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Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: MTNR&E Address: P.O.Box 1994/ Dar es Salaam  
Project Administrator: Address:  
Project Executant: GTZ Address: P.O.Box 1519/ Dar es Salaam  
Project Originator: Wild Div Address: MTNR&E/ P.O.Box 1994/ Dar es Salaam  
Collaborating Bodies:

#273

**Background:** Tanzania has set aside about 16% of the country for National Parks and Game Reserves. Proper management of these areas requires at least basic infrastructure. The lack of a properly constructed and maintained road network has contributed to poaching and consequently to the reduction of endangered species like the elephant and rhino. It has also severely hampered tourism.

**Objective:** The construction and maintenance of major roads in Tanzanian elephant conservation areas.

**Activities:**

Phase 1:

1. Establishment of a road maintenance unit.
2. Rehabilitation of major tourist roads (400km) in the Northern (Tourist) Section of the Selous Game Reserve by the Departmental Road Unit being established.
3. Rehabilitation of 3 access roads to the Northern Part of the Selous Game Reserve (construction by contractor).

Phase 2:

The road construction unit will then move to the Rungwa – Kisigo Game Reserve for a period of 12 months. Other game reserves to follow.

**Outputs:** Well constructed and maintained roads which allow good access for rangers and tourists.

**Progress to date:**

Project Title: SELOUS/MKOMAZI & RUNGWA/RUAHA - ESSENTIAL INPUTS

Database Project No. 99

Date last updated: 12/03/91

Region: EAST

Country: TANZANIA

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Summary Information

Project Status: PROPOSAL

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: With inputs of equipment and field allowances the Wild. Div. plans to bring all the reserves under its management and provide more protection to the wildlife in these areas.

Project Activities: 1. Park Management 2. 3.

Funding Start Date: End Date: Further phases ?:

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Approx Numbers :

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Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 2676600

Original Currency: USS

Exchange Rate Used: 0.0000

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

|       |            |       |    |       |    |
|-------|------------|-------|----|-------|----|
| Yr 1: | \$ 2676600 | Yr 2: | \$ | Yr 3: | \$ |
| Yr 4: | \$         | Yr 5: | \$ |       |    |

|                        |            |                        |           |
|------------------------|------------|------------------------|-----------|
| Technical Assistance:  | \$ 0       | Infrastructure:        | \$ 90000  |
| Monitoring & Research: | \$ 0       | Local Development:     | \$ 0      |
| Staff Costs:           | \$ 773500  | Recurrent Costs:       | \$ 205100 |
| Training:              | \$ 0       | Miscellaneous:         | \$ 0      |
| Education:             | \$ 0       | Project Management:    | \$ 0      |
| Equipment:             | \$ 1608000 | Contingency Provision: | \$ 0      |

Fund Raising Information :-

|                     |            |                                |            |
|---------------------|------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| Total funds raised: | \$         | Funds raised for current year: | \$         |
| Total funds needed: | \$ 2676600 | Funds needed for current year: | \$ 2676600 |

|                   |               |         |    |
|-------------------|---------------|---------|----|
| Origin of funds - | Organisation: | Amount: | \$ |
|                   | Organisation: | Amount: | \$ |
|                   | Organisation: | Amount: | \$ |

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:

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Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: Wild.Div. Address: PO Box 1994 /Dar-es-Salaam /Tanzania

Project Administrator: Address:

Project Executant: Wild.Div. Address: PO Box 1994 /Dar-es-Salaam /Tanzania

Project Originator: Wild.Div. Address: PO Box 1994 /Dar-es-Salaam /Tanzania

Collaborating Bodies:

#99

**Background:** Tanzania has designated 25% of its total land area as protected. There are 17 Game Reserves, where permit hunting by tourists is allowed, within this network. Of these 17, seven are managed directly by the Game Department, and ten by local governments. Because local governments often cannot afford to properly manage the reserves, the Game Department is looking to bring all of the Reserves under its management. In order to provide the proper protection these Reserves will need, the Game Department is requesting funds for equipment, ranger field allowances and rations for the Selous, Rungwa/Ruaha and Mkomazi Game Reserves.

**Objectives:** To allow the Tanzanian Game Department to effectively protect and manage the Selous, Rungwa/Ruaha, and Mkomazi Game Reserves.

**Activities:** Funds will provide the Game Department with lorries, tippers, land rovers, a Cessna 6 seater, and spare parts for their maintenance. Funds will also provide the Department with equipment and housing for rangers, communication equipment and night allowances for rangers.

**Outputs:** Game Reserves that can be efficiently and effectively managed and protected.

**Progress to date:**

Project Title: WILDLIFE DISEASES: RESEARCH INTO THEIR TRANSMISSION TO LIVESTOCK

Database Project No. 265

Date last updated: 07/29/91

Region: EAST

Country: TANZANIA

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**Summary Information**

Project Status: PROPOSAL

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: Human & livestock encroachment around NP's has led to a greater cross-transmission of communicable diseases between wildlife, livestock and humans. This 3 year project will investigate zoonotic diseases in humans, livestock and wildlife, and will obtain a greater understanding of the importance of wildlife diseases to humans and their livestock, and vice versa.

Project Activities: 1. Research . 2. Rural Development 3.

Funding Start Date: 08/01/93 End Date: 07/31/96 Further phases?: T

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Manyara, Ngorongoro, Tarangire, Serengeti Approx Numbers : 4500

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**Budget Information**

Total Budget :- \$ 1181250

Original Currency: US\$

Exchange Rate Used:

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

|                        |           |                        |          |           |       |           |
|------------------------|-----------|------------------------|----------|-----------|-------|-----------|
|                        | Yr 1:     | \$ 600000              | Yr 2:    | \$ 300000 | Yr 3: | \$ 281250 |
|                        | Yr 4:     | \$                     | Yr 5:    | \$        |       |           |
| Technical Assistance:  | \$ 249000 | Infrastructure:        | \$ 40000 |           |       |           |
| Monitoring & Research: | \$ 320000 | Local Development:     | \$ 40000 |           |       |           |
| Staff Costs:           | \$ 91000  | Recurrent Costs:       | \$ 60000 |           |       |           |
| Training:              | \$ 20000  | Miscellaneous:         | \$ 0     |           |       |           |
| Education:             | \$ 0      | Project Management:    | \$ 10000 |           |       |           |
| Equipment:             | \$ 295000 | Contingency Provision: | \$ 56250 |           |       |           |

Fund Raising Information :-

|                     |            |                                |           |
|---------------------|------------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Total funds raised: | \$         | Funds raised for current year: | \$        |
| Total funds needed: | \$ 1181250 | Funds needed for current year: | \$ 600000 |

|                   |               |         |    |
|-------------------|---------------|---------|----|
| Origin of funds - | Organisation: | Amount: | \$ |
|                   | Organisation: | Amount: | \$ |
|                   | Organisation: | Amount: | \$ |

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:

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**Organisations and People Involved with the Project**

Govt/Local agency executing project: SWRI Address: P.O.Box 3134/ Arusha/ Tanzania

Project Administrator: SWRI/ LSTM Address:

Project Executant: Address:

Project Originator: Macpherson Address: Sch of Vet. Med/ St Augustine/ Champs Fleurs/ Trinidad & Tobago

Collaborating Bodies: ADRU/ SWRI/ LSTM

#265

**Background:** The impact of disease outbreaks on wildlife populations has yet to be investigated despite the limited knowledge available which suggests disease may severely affect wildlife populations. For example, during 1977–8 anthrax is suspected to have killed 25% of the total elephant population in Lake Manyara NP and 28 more elephants died of the disease in 1984 & 86. Anthrax is just one of numerous communicable diseases which affect wildlife, domestic animals and humans.

Many of the aetiological agents of disease shared between humans, wildlife and domestic animals are known. The importance (pathogenesis/infectiousness), transmittability and host susceptibility of these diseases is unknown. The present project aims to elucidate some of these questions.

With the increasing compression of wildlife into ever smaller pockets of land, the likelihood of disease transmission escalates. Human and livestock encroachment around parks increases contact between the groups, enhances the transmission of communicable diseases in all directions and may expose previously isolated wildlife populations to new diseases.

The migration of elephants and other wildlife from one protected area to another will increase the risk of exposure to disease since corridors are narrow and in most instances are used by humans and livestock. Corridors also provide the means for transmission and introduction of diseases into new areas.

Although viruses and bacteriological diseases are the most pathogenic, other diseases due to protozoan and helminth parasites may also inflict morbidity and some mortality.

**Objectives.**

1. Examine the impact of wildlife diseases on wildlife, human and wildlife populations, and vice versa.
2. Identify priority diseases among the Maasai, their livestock and the sympatric wildlife.
3. Design and help to implement appropriate, sustainable intervention measures.

**Activities:**

1. Liaise with community extension projects and extension studies to see how best to integrate this study, and work with local communities to investigate their and their livestock's diseases.
2. Carry out mass, randomised disease prevalence surveys in collaboration with health personnel, veterinary and wildlife personnel, and TANAPA, NCAA and the WD.
3. Provide the diagnostic capability for identifying human/livestock/wildlife diseases.
4. Vaccinate key species with available vaccines (especially rabies/distemper/parvovirus) and investigate strategies to prevent epidemics.

**Outputs:** Decreased number of deaths in wildlife due to disease. Increased knowledge of the transmission processes. Assistance to health & veterinary services for the planning of disease prevention strategies in nomadic populations.

Project Title: COMMUNITY WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT IN MKOMAZI

Database Project No. 304

Date last updated: 09/09/91

Region: EAST

Country: TANZANIA

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### Summary Information

Project Status: CONCEPT

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: The aim of this 5 yr project is to conserve the ecosystem and elephants in Mkomazi by providing material benefits to the population through the sustainable use of natural resources

Project Activities: 1. Rural Development 2. 3.

Funding Start Date: End Date: Further phases ?:

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Approx Numbers :

---

### Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 1,900,000

Original Currency: US\$ Exchange Rate Used:

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

|       |           |       |           |       |           |
|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|
| Yr 1: | \$ 300000 | Yr 2: | \$ 500000 | Yr 3: | \$ 300000 |
| Yr 4: | \$ 500000 | Yr 5: | \$ 300000 |       |           |

|                        |           |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Technical Assistance:  | \$ 0      |
| Monitoring & Research: | \$ 50000  |
| Staff Costs:           | \$ 100000 |
| Training:              | \$ 50000  |
| Education:             | \$ 200000 |
| Equipment:             | \$ 600000 |

|                        |           |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Infrastructure:        | \$ 300000 |
| Local Development:     | \$ 0      |
| Recurrent Costs:       | \$ 500000 |
| Miscellaneous:         | \$ 0      |
| Project Management:    | \$ 100000 |
| Contingency Provision: | \$ 0      |

Fund Raising Information :-

Total funds raised: \$ 0  
Total funds needed: \$ 1,900,000

Funds raised for current year: \$ 0  
Funds needed for current year: \$ 300000

|                                 |         |    |
|---------------------------------|---------|----|
| Origin of funds - Organisation: | Amount: | \$ |
| Organisation:                   | Amount: | \$ |
| Organisation:                   | Amount: | \$ |

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:

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### Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: Wild. Div. Address: P.O.Box 1994/ Dar es Salaam

Project Administrator: Address:

Project Executant: Address:

Project Originator: Baldus - SCP Address: Selous Conservation Programme/ P.O.Box 1519/ Dar es Salaam

Collaborating Bodies:

#304

**Background:** Tanzania is committed to involving local populations in wildlife management, utilization and conservation. Mkomazi is of prime importance as it has an important elephant population which migrates between Mkomazi Game Reserve and Tsavo National Park in Kenya, but has no protective status.

**Objectives:** To conserve the ecosystem and elephants by providing material benefits to the local population through sustainable use of natural resources.

**Project Title: COMMUNITY WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT IN RUNGWA-KIZIGO ECOSYSTEM**

Database Project No. 303

Date last updated: 09/06/91

Region: EAST

Country: TANZANIA

**Summary Information**

Project Status: CONCEPT

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: The aim of this 5 yr project is to conserve the ecosystem and elephants in Rungwa-Kizigo by providing material benefits to the local population through the sustainable use of natural resources.

Project Activities: 1. Rural Development 2. 3.

Funding Start Date: End Date: Further phases ?:

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Rungwa Approx Numbers : 22000

**Budget Information**

Total Budget :- \$ 2200000

Original Currency: US\$

Exchange Rate Used:

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

|       |           |       |           |       |           |
|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|
| Yr 1: | \$ 300000 | Yr 2: | \$ 500000 | Yr 3: | \$ 600000 |
| Yr 4: | \$ 500000 | Yr 5: | \$ 300000 |       |           |

|                        |           |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Technical Assistance:  | \$ 0      |
| Monitoring & Research: | \$ 50000  |
| Staff Costs:           | \$ 400000 |
| Training:              | \$ 50000  |
| Education:             | \$ 200000 |
| Equipment:             | \$ 600000 |

|                        |           |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Infrastructure:        | \$ 300000 |
| Local Development:     | \$ 0      |
| Recurrent Costs:       | \$ 500000 |
| Miscellaneous:         | \$ 0      |
| Project Management:    | \$ 100000 |
| Contingency Provision: | \$ 0      |

**Fund Raising Information :-**

Total funds raised: \$ 0  
Total funds needed: \$ 2200000

Funds raised for current year: \$ 0  
Funds needed for current year: \$ 300000

|                                 |         |    |
|---------------------------------|---------|----|
| Origin of funds - Organisation: | Amount: | \$ |
| Organisation:                   | Amount: | \$ |
| Organisation:                   | Amount: | \$ |

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:

**Organisations and People Involved with the Project**

Govt/Local agency executing project: Wild. Div. Address: P.O.Box 1994/ Dar es Salaam

Project Administrator: Address:

Project Executant: Address:

Project Originator: Baldus - SCP Address:P.O.Box 1519/ Dar es Salaam

Collaborating Bodies:

#303

**Background:** Tanzania is committed to involve local populations into wildlife management, utilization and conservation.

**Objectives:** To save the ecosystem and elephants by providing material benefits to the local population by sustainable use of natural resources.



# 312

**Background:** Wildlife constitutes a major form of land use in Tanzania, and has the potential for becoming the most important foreign exchange earner in the country. Issues concerning wildlife management are becoming increasingly complex and require a university training to cope with the demands. The WD and TANAPA in particular require an adequate number of locally trained wildlife graduates to fill senior management and research/planning positions. The university of Dar-es-Salaam offers a B.Sc. in Zoology and M.Sc. in Wildlife Management. There are plans to establish a Department of Wildlife at the Sokoine University of Agriculture at Morogoro.

**Objectives:** To develop a wildlife curriculum for a 3 year B.Sc. degree in Wildlife Management and to determine the feasibility of creating a Department of Wildlife at Sokoine University. This development should help in attracting suitably qualified staff who could supervise locally registered PhD students, with the PhD projects being carried out in Tanzania.

**Activities:** To review the requirements of the Ministry for wildlife graduates and to assess the present curriculum and training capabilities of the University of Dar-es-Salaam. To recommend improvements in the curriculum and field training/research programmes and to establish the feasibility of creating a Department of Wildlife at Sokoine University in Morogoro.

**Outputs:** A wildlife curriculum which reflects the future needs of wildlife biologists and the required training facilities for such a programme.

Project Title: DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTHERN ACCESS ROUTE TO LAKE MANYARA NP

Database Project No. 263

Date last updated: 07/29/91

Region: EAST

Country: TANZANIA

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#### Summary Information

Project Status: CONCEPT

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: This project proposes to construct a gate at the southern end of Manyara to allow access for tourists into Tarangire and to improve roads in the south of the park.

Project Activities: 1. Park Management 2. Tourism 3.

Funding Start Date: . End Date: Further phases ?:

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Manyara Approx Numbers : 180

---

#### Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 310000

Original Currency: US\$

Exchange Rate Used:

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

|       |           |       |      |       |      |
|-------|-----------|-------|------|-------|------|
| Yr 1: | \$ 310000 | Yr 2: | \$ 0 | Yr 3: | \$ 0 |
| Yr 4: | \$ 0      | Yr 5: | \$ 0 |       |      |

|                        |      |                        |           |
|------------------------|------|------------------------|-----------|
| Technical Assistance:  | \$ 0 | Infrastructure:        | \$ 200000 |
| Monitoring & Research: | \$ 0 | Local Development:     | \$ 100000 |
| Staff Costs:           | \$ 0 | Recurrent Costs:       | \$ 0      |
| Training:              | \$ 0 | Miscellaneous:         | \$ 0      |
| Education:             | \$ 0 | Project Management:    | \$ 10000  |
| Equipment:             | \$ 0 | Contingency Provision: | \$ 0      |

Fund Raising Information :-

|                     |           |                                |           |
|---------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Total funds raised: | \$ 0      | Funds raised for current year: | \$ 0      |
| Total funds needed: | \$ 310000 | Funds needed for current year: | \$ 310000 |

|                                 |         |      |
|---------------------------------|---------|------|
| Origin of funds - Organisation: | Amount: | \$ 0 |
| Organisation:                   | Amount: | \$ 0 |
| Organisation:                   | Amount: | \$ 0 |

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:

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#### Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: TANAPA Address: P.O.Box 3134/ Arusha/ Tanzania

Project Administrator: Address:

Project Executant: Address:

Project Originator: TANAPA Address:P.O.Box 3134/ Arusha / Tanzania

Collaborating Bodies:

#263

**Background:** Elephants are one of the major attractions for tourists in Lake Manyara NP. The extension of the park in 1990 reopened an old migration route for elephants to the Marang forest. Many elephants are now using this route, and the southern end of the park generally has more elephants than the north.

Many tourists visit Tarangire NP before or after Lake Manyara. A southern gate providing access to Tarangire, without having to go through Mbu, would be advantageous for a number of reasons: It would facilitate easy access to and from Tarangire; disperse tourists throughout Lake Manyara; and provide a circuitous route from Tarangire through Lake Manyara to Ngorongoro.

**Objectives:** Creation of a gate in the south of Manyara NP.

**Activities:**

1. Construction of a gate.
2. Improvement of roads in the southern part of the park.
3. Improvement of the main Arusha – Dodomia road (15 km)

**Outputs:** Easier access for tourists from Tarangire to Manyara.

**Progress to date:**

Project Title: ELEPHANT PROJECT COORDINATOR FOR TANZANIA

Database Project No. 264

Date last updated: 07/29/91

Region: EAST

Country: TANZANIA

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Summary Information

Project Status: CONCEPT

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: This project would allow for a long term position to be established which would be responsible for future planning and coordination of all elephant conservation activities.

Project Activities: 1. Institutional Support 2. Public Awareness 3.

Funding Start Date: . End Date: Further phases ?:

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Approx Numbers:

---

Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 45000

Original Currency: US\$

Exchange Rate Used:

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

|       |          |       |         |       |        |
|-------|----------|-------|---------|-------|--------|
| Yr 1: | \$ 25000 | Yr 2: | \$ 5000 | Yr 3: | \$5000 |
| Yr 4: | \$ 5000  | Yr 5: | \$5000  |       |        |

|                        |          |                        |          |
|------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|
| Technical Assistance:  | \$ 0     | Infrastructure:        | \$ 0     |
| Monitoring & Research: | \$ 0     | Local Development:     | \$ 0     |
| Staff Costs:           | \$ 0     | Recurrent Costs:       | \$ 25000 |
| Training:              | \$ 0     | Miscellaneous:         | \$ 0     |
| Education:             | \$ 20000 | Project Management:    | \$ 0     |
| Equipment:             | \$ 0     | Contingency Provision: | \$ 0     |

Fund Raising Information :-

|                     |          |                                |          |
|---------------------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|
| Total funds raised: | \$ 0     | Funds raised for current year: | \$ 0     |
| Total funds needed: | \$ 45000 | Funds needed for current year: | \$ 25000 |

|                   |               |         |    |
|-------------------|---------------|---------|----|
| Origin of funds - | Organisation: | Amount: | \$ |
|                   | Organisation: | Amount: | \$ |
|                   | Organisation: | Amount: | \$ |

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:

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Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: Wild. Div. Address: P.O. Box 1994/ Dar es Salaam

Project Administrator: Wild. Div. Address: P.O.Box 1994/ Dar es Salaam

Project Executant: Wild. Div. / SWRI Address: P.O.Box 3134/ Arusha

Project Originator: Mapunda Address: Wild. Div./ P.O.Box 1994/ Dar es Salaam

Collaborating Bodies: SWRI/TANAPA/NCAA/WWF/AWF/TWCS/TWPF

#264

**Background:** The development of the Elephant Action Plan for Tanzania has highlighted the urgent need for an individual to be responsible for future planning, development and coordination of activities related to elephant conservation in Tanzania. The post could be fulfilled by a member of the Wildlife Dept. or TANAPA.

**Objectives:** Project development and coordination and information provision.

**Activities:**

1. Development of projects whose concepts have been outlined in the Elephant Action Plan.
2. Coordination of elephant projects in Tanzania.
3. Provision of a resource centre for elephant activities in Tanzania.
4. Provide information for release to radio and newspapers.

**Outputs:**

- Better overview of status and trends of elephants in Tanzania.
- Integrated conservation approach.

**Progress to date:** The Elephant Action Plan draft report has been completed within which are many project concepts and proposals which require development.

Project Title: ESTABLISHING A NATIONAL WILDLIFE ANTI-POACHING FORCE

Database Project No. 310

Date last updated: 09/19/1991

Region: EAST

Country: TANZANIA

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Summary Information

Project Status: CONCEPT

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: In order to combat increasing poaching levels a team of 3-4 people will be prepare a management plan of the organizational structure of the National Wildlife Anti-Poaching Force.

Project Activities: 1. Security 2. 3.

Funding Start Date: 01/01/1992 End Date: 12/31/1992 Further phases ?:

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Approx Numbers : 0

---

Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 18000

Original Currency: USS

Exchange Rate Used:

Budget Breakdown according to AECGG standardisation

|                        | Yr 1:   | \$ 18000 | Yr 2:                  | \$     | Yr 3: | \$ |
|------------------------|---------|----------|------------------------|--------|-------|----|
|                        | Yr 4:   | \$       | Yr 5:                  | \$     |       |    |
| Technical Assistance:  | \$ 8000 |          | Infrastructure:        | \$ 0   |       |    |
| Monitoring & Research: | \$ 0    |          | Local Development:     | \$ 0   |       |    |
| Staff Costs:           | \$ 8000 |          | Recurrent Costs:       | \$ 800 |       |    |
| Training:              | \$ 0    |          | Miscellaneous:         | \$ 500 |       |    |
| Education:             | \$ 0    |          | Project Management:    | \$ 0   |       |    |
| Equipment:             | \$ 0    |          | Contingency Provision: | \$ 700 |       |    |

Fund Raising Information :-

Total funds raised: \$ 0

Funds raised for current year: \$ 0

Total funds needed: \$ 18000

Funds needed for current year: \$ 18000

Origin of funds - Organisation: Amount: \$  
Organisation: Amount: \$  
Organisation: Amount: \$

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:

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Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: Wild. Div. Address: P.O.Box 1994/ Dar es Salaam/ Tanzania

Project Administrator: Address:

Project Executant: Address:

Project Originator: Malamari Address: Wild. Div/ P.O.Box 1994/ Dar es Salaam

Collaborating Bodies:

#310

**Background:** Large scale elephant slaughter during the 1980's has prompted the necessity to carry out a review of the strategy used to combat poaching. Poaching has been stimulated by the difficult economic situation together with insignificant resources being allocated to the conservation of wildlife. Field personnel have a low morale and commercial poaching has escalated.

**Objectives:** Using the experience gained from Operation Uhai, the reorganisation and strategic planning of a coordinated anti-poaching unit should be carried out in order to undertake all law enforcement duties in national parks, game reserves and other game areas in Tanzania.

**Activities:** A team of 3 to 4 people will prepare a document spelling out the organisation structure and mandate of an National Wildlife Anti-poaching Force (NWAFF). The document will define:

- Hierarchy levels within the force.
- Training and qualifications of each category.
- Uniforms
- Field equipment
- Mandate and scope of operation.
- Other relevant information.

**Outputs:** Careful planning and proper distribution of combat personnel, which will enable effective anti-poaching activities.

Project Title: ESTABLISHMENT OF INCENTIVE SCHEMES FOR RANGERS & GAME SCOUTS

Database Project No. 323

Date last updated: 09/25/1991

Region: EAST

Country: TANZANIA

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Summary Information

Project Status: CONCEPT

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: For effective and efficient anti-poaching operations rangers and game scouts need to be properly motivated through well established incentive schemes.

Project Activities: 1. Security 2. 3.

Funding Start Date: . End Date: Further phases ?:

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Approx Numbers :

---

Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 25000

Original Currency: US\$

Exchange Rate Used:

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

|                        | Yr 1: | \$ | Yr 2:                  | \$       | Yr 3: | \$ |
|------------------------|-------|----|------------------------|----------|-------|----|
|                        | Yr 4: | \$ | Yr 5:                  | \$       |       |    |
| Technical Assistance:  | \$    |    | Infrastructure:        | \$       |       |    |
| Monitoring & Research: | \$    |    | Local Development:     | \$       |       |    |
| Staff Costs:           | \$    |    | Recurrent Costs:       | \$ 22500 |       |    |
| Training:              | \$    |    | Miscellaneous:         |          |       |    |
| Education:             | \$    |    | Project Management:    | \$ 2500  |       |    |
| Equipment:             | \$    |    | Contingency Provision: | \$       |       |    |

Fund Raising Information :-

|                     |          |                                |          |
|---------------------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|
| Total funds raised: | \$ 0     | Funds raised for current year: | \$ 0     |
| Total funds needed: | \$ 25000 | Funds needed for current year: | \$ 25000 |

|                                 |         |    |
|---------------------------------|---------|----|
| Origin of funds - Organisation: | Amount: | \$ |
| Organisation:                   | Amount: | \$ |
| Organisation:                   | Amount: | \$ |

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:

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Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: Address:

Project Administrator: Address:

Project Executant: Address:

Project Originator: WD/TANAPA Address:

Collaborating Bodies:

# 323

**Background:** Effective and efficient anti-poaching operations are only possible where Park Rangers and Game Scouts are properly motivated through well established incentive schemes, this is especially true when salaries are insufficient to meet living costs.

Outside of park boundaries rewards could be offered to people volunteering information, leading to apprehension of poachers.

Project Title: GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS FOR WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PLANNING

Database Project No. 262

Date last updated: 07/29/91

Region: EAST

Country: TANZANIA

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Summary Information

Project Status: CONCEPT

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: This 2 year project will purchase and install a GIS and train two Tanzanians in its use. The Selous Game Reserve will be used as a test area.

Project Activities: 1. Training 2. Monitoring 3.

Funding Start Date: 03/01/92 End Date: 02/28/94 Further phases ?:

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Selous Approx Numbers : 25548

---

Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 220000

Original Currency: US\$

Exchange Rate Used:

Budget Breakdown according to AEC/CG standardisation

|       |           |       |          |       |      |
|-------|-----------|-------|----------|-------|------|
| Yr 1: | \$ 165000 | Yr 2: | \$ 55000 | Yr 3: | \$ 0 |
| Yr 4: | \$ 0      | Yr 5: | \$ 0     |       |      |

|                        |          |                        |          |
|------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|
| Technical Assistance:  | \$ 0     | Infrastructure:        | \$ 0     |
| Monitoring & Research: | \$ 0     | Local Development:     | \$ 0     |
| Staff Costs:           | \$ 80000 | Recurrent Costs:       | \$ 20000 |
| Training:              | \$ 40000 | Miscellaneous:         | \$ 0     |
| Education:             | \$ 0     | Project Management:    | \$ 10000 |
| Equipment:             | \$ 70000 | Contingency Provision: | \$ 0     |

Fund Raising Information :-

|                     |           |                                |           |
|---------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Total funds raised: | \$ 0      | Funds raised for current year: | \$ 0      |
| Total funds needed: | \$ 220000 | Funds needed for current year: | \$ 165000 |

|                                 |         |    |
|---------------------------------|---------|----|
| Origin of funds - Organisation: | Amount: | \$ |
| Organisation:                   | Amount: | \$ |
| Organisation:                   | Amount: | \$ |

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached: GTZ

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Organisations and People Involved with the Project

|                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Govt/Local agency executing project: | Address:                                       |
| Project Administrator:               | Address:                                       |
| Project Executant:                   | Address:                                       |
| Project Originator: R.H.Lamprey      | Address:P.O.Box 63150/ Dar es Salaam/ Tanzania |
| Collaborating Bodies:                |  |

#262

**Background:** Effective wildlife management in Tanzania will depend on the acquisition, analysis and dissemination of spatial information on vegetation, land use, management infrastructure and animal populations. The use of geographical information systems (GIS) will greatly enhance the planning capability of the Tanzanian wildlife sector, and will assist in the integration of wildlife management plans amongst Tanzania's diversified wildlife and forestry authorities.

**Objectives:** To develop a GIS capability in Tanzania's Wildlife Division.

**Activities:**

1. Purchase and install GIS hardware & software.
2. Train two Tanzanians to use the GIS.
3. Develop a GIS database using the Selous Game Reserve as a test area.

**Outputs:** A fully functioning GIS unit within the wildlife division, capable of addressing the WD's planning requirements for mapping and the analysis of spatial data.

Project Title: IMPROVEMENT OF SOCIAL FACILITIES WITHIN NATIONAL PARKS

Database Project No. 320

Date last updated: 09/25/1991

Region: EAST

Country: TANZANIA

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Summary Information

Project Status: CONCEPT

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: This project will seek to upgrade social facilities for staff and families in national parks and equivalent reserves. Dispensaries and schools need to be properly equipped.

Project Activities: 1. Park Management 2. 3.

Funding Start Date: . End Date: Further phases ?:

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Approx Numbers :

---

Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 100000

Original Currency: US\$

Exchange Rate Used:

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

|                        | Yr 1: | \$ | Yr 2:                  | \$ | Yr 3: | \$ |
|------------------------|-------|----|------------------------|----|-------|----|
|                        | Yr 4: | \$ | Yr 5:                  | \$ |       |    |
| Technical Assistance:  | \$ 0  |    | Infrastructure:        | \$ |       |    |
| Monitoring & Research: | \$ 0  |    | Local Development:     | \$ |       |    |
| Staff Costs:           | \$ 0  |    | Recurrent Costs:       | \$ |       |    |
| Training:              | \$    |    | Miscellaneous:         | \$ |       |    |
| Education:             | \$    |    | Project Management:    | \$ |       |    |
| Equipment:             | \$    |    | Contingency Provision: | \$ |       |    |

Fund Raising Information :-

Total funds raised: \$  
Total funds needed: \$ 100000

Funds raised for current year: \$  
Funds needed for current year: \$ 100000

Origin of funds - Organisation: Amount: \$  
Organisation: Amount: \$  
Organisation: Amount: \$

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:

---

Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Gov/Local agency executing project: WD/TANAPA/NC/AAAddress:

Project Administrator: Address:

Project Executant: Address:

Project Originator: C.Kibassa Address:

Collaborating Bodies:

# 320

**Background:** Social facilities for the staff and families in the national parks and equivalent reserves need upgrading.

Dispensaries and schools are not properly equipped or manned with competent personnel.

**Objectives:** Upgrade social facilities existing in parks and reserves. Facilities outside the parks and reserves, which are used by game staff, also need to be looked into.

**Activities:**

**Outputs:** Improved social facilities – schools, dispensaries, water and electricity etc.

Project Title: IVORY MUSEUMS IN DAR ES SALAAM AND ARUSHA

Database Project No. 266

Date last updated: 07/29/91

Region: EAST

Country: TANZANIA

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Summary Information

Project Status: CONCEPT

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: Using the stocks of ivory that have accumulated since the cessation of the ivory trade museums will be established to show tourists the history of ivory and elephants in Tanzania.

Project Activities: 1. Ivory Trade 2. Tourism 3.

Funding Start Date: . End Date: Further phases ?:

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Approx Numbers :

---

Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 23000

Original Currency: US\$

Exchange Rate Used:

Budget Breakdown according to AECGG standardisation

|       |          |       |      |       |      |
|-------|----------|-------|------|-------|------|
| Yr 1: | \$ 23000 | Yr 2: | \$ 0 | Yr 3: | \$ 0 |
| Yr 4: | \$ 0     | Yr 5: | \$ 0 |       |      |

|                        |         |
|------------------------|---------|
| Technical Assistance:  | \$ 0    |
| Monitoring & Research: | \$ 2000 |
| Staff Costs:           | \$ 5000 |
| Training:              | \$ 0    |
| Education:             | \$ 0    |
| Equipment:             | \$ 0    |

|                        |          |
|------------------------|----------|
| Infrastructure:        | \$ 5000  |
| Local Development:     | \$ 0     |
| Recurrent Costs:       | \$ 0     |
| Miscellaneous:         | \$ 0     |
| Project Management:    | \$ 10000 |
| Contingency Provision: | \$ 11000 |

Fund Raising Information :-

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| Total funds raised: | \$ 0     |
| Total funds needed: | \$ 23000 |

|                                |          |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| Funds raised for current year: | \$ 0     |
| Funds needed for current year: | \$ 23000 |

|                                 |         |    |
|---------------------------------|---------|----|
| Origin of funds - Organisation: | Amount: | \$ |
| Organisation:                   | Amount: | \$ |
| Organisation:                   | Amount: | \$ |

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:

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Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: Wild. Div. Address: P.O.Box 1994/ Dar es Salaam

Project Administrator: Wild. Div. Address:P.O.Box 1994/ Dar es Salaam

Project Executant: Wild. Div. Address: P.O.Box 1994/ Dar es Salaam

Project Originator: WCST Address:P.O.Box 70919/ Dar es Salaam

Collaborating Bodies: WCST/ CTES/ TANAPA

#266

**Background:** With the cessation of the trade in ivory in 1989, stocks of ivory have accumulated in the ivory rooms in Dar es Salaam and in Arusha. These stocks would be of interest to tourists who would probably pay to view such an exhibit, particularly as there are few places to interest tourists in Dar es Salaam.

**Objectives:** Establish tourist museums in Dar es Salaam and Arusha using the 30 tonnes of stored ivory.

**Activities:** Use the ivory museums to show:

- History of the ivory trade in Tanzania
- Techniques of hunting by traditional elephant hunters and modern day poachers
- Trends in elephant numbers in Tanzania
- Age structure & sex ratio of present populations
- Uses of ivory historically and present day
- Where ivory is marketed in the world

**Progress to date:**

**Project Title: KILOMBERO VALLEY - WILDLIFE BASED RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

Database Project No. 56

Date last updated: 05/29/91

Region: EAST

Country: TANZANIA

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**Summary Information**

Project Status: CONCEPT

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: This project aims to explore and demonstrate ways of integrating wildlife utilisation & rural development ensuring benefit to local communities as well as the survival of wildlife.

Project Activities: 1. Rural Development 2. 3.

Funding Start Date: 07/01/90 End Date: /12/31/95 Further phases ?:

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Kilombero Approx Numbers : 995

---

**Budget Information**

Total Budget :- \$ 860602

Original Currency: SFR

Exchange Rate Used: 0.7090

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

|       |           |       |           |       |          |
|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|----------|
| Yr 1: | \$ 312031 | Yr 2: | \$ 291860 | Yr 3: | \$256711 |
| Yr 4: | \$ 0      | Yr 5: | \$ 0      |       |          |

Technical Assistance: \$ 26942

Infrastructure: \$ 0

Monitoring & Research: \$ 0

Local Development: \$ 0

Staff Costs: \$ 197547

Recurrent Costs: \$ 160234

Training: \$ 0

Miscellaneous: \$ 101387

Education: \$ 39704

Project Management: \$ 110125

Equipment: \$ 208446

Contingency Provision: \$ 16307

Fund Raising Information :-

Total funds raised: \$ 0

Funds raised for current year: \$ 0

Total funds needed: \$ 860602

Funds needed for current year: \$ 0

Origin of funds - Organisation: WWF (special)

Amount: \$ 0

Organisation:

Amount: \$

Organisation:

Amount: \$

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:

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**Organisations and People Involved with the Project**

Gov/Local agency executing project: Wild. Div. Address: PO Box 1994 /Dar-es-Salaam /Tanzania

Project Administrator: WWF (Con#173) Address: Ave du Mont Blanc /CH-1196 Gland /Switzerland

Project Executant: Wild. Div. & WWF Address:

Project Originator: CEC/WWF AEP Address: PO Box 62440 /Nairobi /Kenya

Collaborating Bodies:

#56

**Background:** Communities who live in and around the Kilombero valley and the adjacent Selous Game Reserve have traditionally used the area's rich wildlife resource as a source of meat, skins and other products. Much of this wildlife utilization is now illegal but nevertheless continues. There are indications, however, of over-harvesting and depletion of several key wildlife species.

Although local people have few legal rights over the wildlife in their area at present, they are receptive to the idea of conserving a resource from which they derive considerable benefit. An appropriate wildlife utilization scheme would, if established in a sensitive manner, enable local communities to take responsibility for the conservation and sustainable utilization of the wildlife resource. This could have the additional effect of reducing current pressures to exploit resources illegally within the Selous Game Reserve and creating a mutually beneficial dialogue between conservation authorities and local communities. The proposed project would complement the current GTZ Selous Game Reserve Programme which concentrates on buffer zone development.

**Objectives:** To explore and demonstrate ways of integrating wildlife utilization and rural development in an area supporting one of Africa's largest elephant populations.

To develop support from local communities towards wildlife conservation by enabling local people to derive tangible benefits from wildlife that shares their land.

**Activities:** Consultations and meetings with involved individuals and groups will allow for local involvement in the proposed development and an assessment of local expectations regarding wildlife exploitation and formulation of a viable concept. Technical assistance to enable local operation and management of the scheme will be provided. An initial wildlife census will assess available resources to allow planning for sustainable utilization. Local people will be trained in census techniques to enable future monitoring of the wildlife resource. Other activities will be assessed as this concept is developed.

**Outputs:** A planned and monitored wildlife utilization scheme benefitting local communities and ensuring the long-term survival of wildlife populations. A positive shift in attitudes amongst the target communities towards wildlife and conservation authorities.

Project Title: MIKUMI NP – COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND BUFFER ZONE DEVELOPMENT

Database Project No. 306

Date last updated: 09/09/91

Region: EAST

Country: TANZANIA

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Summary Information

Project Status: CONCEPT

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: A 5 year project is seeking to involve villages around Mikumi NP in elephant conservation by raising their awareness and giving them some concrete benefits.

Project Activities: 1. Rural Development 2. 3.

Funding Start Date: End Date: Further phases ?:

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Approx Numbers :

---

Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 1400000

Original Currency: US\$

Exchange Rate Used:

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

|       |           |       |           |       |           |
|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|
| Yr 1: | \$ 200000 | Yr 2: | \$ 200000 | Yr 3: | \$ 400000 |
| Yr 4: | \$ 300000 | Yr 5: | \$ 200000 |       |           |

|                        |           |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Technical Assistance:  | \$ 0      |
| Monitoring & Research: | \$ 0      |
| Staff Costs:           | \$ 300000 |
| Training:              | \$ 50000  |
| Education:             | \$ 200000 |
| Equipment:             | \$ 200000 |

|                        |           |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Infrastructure:        | \$ 200000 |
| Local Development:     | \$ 150000 |
| Recurrent Costs:       | \$ 300000 |
| Miscellaneous:         | \$ 0      |
| Project Management:    | \$ 0      |
| Contingency Provision: | \$ 0      |

Fund Raising Information :-

Total funds raised: \$ 0  
Total funds needed: \$ 1400000

Funds raised for current year: \$ 0  
Funds needed for current year: \$ 200000

|                                 |         |    |
|---------------------------------|---------|----|
| Origin of funds - Organisation: | Amount: | \$ |
| Organisation:                   | Amount: | \$ |
| Organisation:                   | Amount: | \$ |

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:

---

Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: TANAPA Address: P.O.Box 3134/ Arusha/ Tanzania

Project Administrator: Address:

Project Executant: Address:

Project Originator: Balçus - SCP Address: Selous Conservation Program/ P.O.Box 1519/ Dar es Salaam

Collaborating Bodies:

# 306

**Background:** Mikumi is an important elephant range and an extension of Selous. However it is surrounded by villages and suffers a great deal from poaching.

**Objectives:** Involve villagers in conservation by raising their awareness and providing them with concrete benefits from conservation activities.

**Activities:** Extension work. Buffer zone development. Sustainable utilization.

Project Title: STUDIES ON AGE/SEX STRUCTURE OF ALL KEY ELEPHANT POPULATIONS IN TANZANIA

Database Project No. 311

Date last updated: 09/19/1991

Region: EAST

Country: TANZANIA

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Summary Information

Project Status: CONCEPT

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: This research project will examine the age structure and sex ratio of remaining key elephant populations and if possible predict the recovery potential of key remaining elephant populations.

Project Activities: 1. Research 2. 3.

Funding Start Date: 01/01/1992 End Date: 01/01/1993 Further phases ?:

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Approx Numbers :

---

Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 114000

Original Currency: US\$

Exchange Rate Used:

Budget Breakdown according to AECGG standardisation

|  | Yr 1: | \$ 114000 | Yr 2: | \$ | Yr 3: | \$ |
|--|-------|-----------|-------|----|-------|----|
|  | Yr 4: | \$        | Yr 5: | \$ |       |    |

|                        |          |                        |          |
|------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|
| Technical Assistance:  | \$ 0     | Infrastructure:        | \$ 0     |
| Monitoring & Research: | \$ 0     | Local Development:     | \$ 0     |
| Staff Costs:           | \$ 55800 | Recurrent Costs:       | \$ 27000 |
| Training:              | \$ 0     | Miscellaneous:         | \$ 3000  |
| Education:             | \$ 0     | Project Management:    | \$ 0     |
| Equipment:             | \$ 27600 | Contingency Provision: | \$ 600   |

Fund Raising Information :-

|                     |           |                                |           |
|---------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Total funds raised: | \$ 0      | Funds raised for current year: | \$ 0      |
| Total funds needed: | \$ 114000 | Funds needed for current year: | \$ 114000 |

|                                 |         |    |
|---------------------------------|---------|----|
| Origin of funds - Organisation: | Amount: | \$ |
| Organisation:                   | Amount: | \$ |
| Organisation:                   | Amount: | \$ |

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:

---

Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: Wild. Div. Address: P.O.Box 1994/ Dar es Salaam/ Tanzania

Project Administrator: Address:

Project Executant: Wild Div Address: P.O.Box 1994/ Dar es Salaam/ Tanzania

Project Originator: Wild. Div Address: P.O.Box 1994/ Dar es Salaam/ Tanzania

Collaborating Bodies:

# 311

**Background:** Tanzania's elephant populations have recently suffered from heavy losses from poaching. The remaining populations have few individuals over 30 yrs of age and have highly skewed sex ratios. Research needs to be carried out on these populations to determine their age/sex structure. Knowledge of elephant population dynamics is essential for making sound management and conservation decisions.

**Objectives:**

1. To document sex ratio and age structure of the elephant population to ascertain recruitment potential.
2. To identify the seasonal distribution patterns of elephants within the area.
3. Predict, if possible, recovery potential of key remaining elephant populations.

**Activities:** Direct observation will be used to count and sex the animals, following pre-selected transects. Elephant positions will be marked on a large scale map to give an idea of the seasonal distribution patterns within the study area.

**Outputs:** A clear picture of the age/sex structure of the remaining elephant populations. Their potential for future recovery, and possible utilisation strategies for the remaining populations.

Project Title: STUDIES ON MIGRATION ROUTES AND NEED FOR CORRIDORS

Database Project No. 321

Date last updated: 09/25/1991

Region: EAST

Country: TANZANIA

---

Summary Information

Project Status: CONCEPT

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: This 3 year project will study elephant migrations in selected areas and modify park boundaries taking migration patterns into consideration in order to make them more appropriate.

Project Activities: 1. Research 2. 3.

Funding Start Date: End Date: Further phases ?:

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Approx Numbers :

---

Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 65000

Original Currency: US\$

Exchange Rate Used:

Budget Breakdown according to AECGG standardisation

|       |          |       |          |       |          |
|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|
| Yr 1: | \$ 22000 | Yr 2: | \$ 22000 | Yr 3: | \$ 21000 |
| Yr 4: | \$       | Yr 5: | \$       |       |          |

|                        |          |                        |         |
|------------------------|----------|------------------------|---------|
| Technical Assistance:  | \$ 0     | Infrastructure:        | \$ 0    |
| Monitoring & Research: | \$ 0     | Local Development:     | \$ 0    |
| Staff Costs:           | \$ 15000 | Recurrent Costs:       | \$ 5000 |
| Training:              | \$ 0     | Miscellaneous:         | \$ 0    |
| Education:             | \$ 0     | Project Management:    | \$ 2000 |
| Equipment:             | \$ 40000 | Contingency Provision: | \$ 0    |

Fund Raising Information :-

|                     |          |                                |          |
|---------------------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|
| Total funds raised: | \$ 0     | Funds raised for current year: | \$ 0     |
| Total funds needed: | \$ 65000 | Funds needed for current year: | \$ 22000 |

|                                 |         |    |
|---------------------------------|---------|----|
| Origin of funds - Organisation: | Amount: | \$ |
| Organisation:                   | Amount: | \$ |
| Organisation:                   | Amount: | \$ |

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:

---

Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Gov/Local agency executing project: WD/TANAPA Address:

Project Administrator: Address:

Project Executant: Address:

Project Originator: WD/TANAPA Address:

Collaborating Bodies:

# 321

**Background:** Tanzania's population is due to double by the year 2010 to around 52 million people. Population pressure and increasing agriculture around NP's and GCA's is likely to increasingly restrict the movement of elephants into and out of these sanctuaries. Park and Reserve boundaries may have to be altered so as to maximise elephant migrations within protected areas, as this aspect was not considered when NP's and GR's were originally set up. It is likely to be increasingly difficult to change borders in the future – although some NP's (eg Ruaha/Katazi) currently still have low population pressure. Studies are needed to better define the necessary park boundaries so in future elephant migrations cause less disruption as they pass through few non protected areas.

**Objectives:** Study elephant migrations in selected areas.

**Activities:** Modify park boundaries to take into consideration elephant migrations.

**Outputs:**

- 1 Better knowledge on the movements and space requirements of key elephant populations.
- 2 Move appropriate NP & GR boundaries.

Project Title: SUPPORT FOR FIELD FORCES

Database Project No. 305

Date last updated: 09/09/91

Region: EAST

Country: TANZANIA

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Summary Information

Project Status: CONCEPT

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: Basic field equipment needs to be provided for Tanzania's Field Forces over five years in order for them to carry out their activities effectively.

Project Activities: 1. Security 2. 3.

Funding Start Date: . End Date: Further phases ?:

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Approx Numbers :

---

Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 650'000

Original Currency: US\$

Exchange Rate Used:

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

|       |           |       |           |       |          |
|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|----------|
| Yr 1: | \$ 270000 | Yr 2: | \$ 90000  | Yr 3: | \$ 90000 |
| Yr 4: | \$ 100000 | Yr 5: | \$ 100000 |       |          |

|                        |           |                        |          |
|------------------------|-----------|------------------------|----------|
| Technical Assistance:  | \$ 225000 | Infrastructure:        | \$ 0     |
| Monitoring & Research: | \$ 0      | Local Development:     | \$ 0     |
| Staff Costs:           | \$ 105000 | Recurrent Costs:       | \$ 50000 |
| Training:              | \$ 0      | Miscellaneous:         | \$ 12000 |
| Education:             | \$ 0      | Project Management:    | \$ 5000  |
| Equipment:             | \$ 200000 | Contingency Provision: | \$ 53000 |

Fund Raising Information :-

|                     |           |                                |           |
|---------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Total funds raised: | \$ 0      | Funds raised for current year: | \$ 0      |
| Total funds needed: | \$ 650000 | Funds needed for current year: | \$ 270000 |

|                                 |         |    |
|---------------------------------|---------|----|
| Origin of funds - Organisation: | Amount: | \$ |
| Organisation:                   | Amount: | \$ |
| Organisation:                   | Amount: | \$ |

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:

---

Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: Wild Div. Address: P.O.Box 1994/ Dar es Salaam/ Tanzania

Project Administrator: Address:

Project Executant: Wild Div. Address: P.O.Box 1994/ Dar es Salaam/ Tanzania

Project Originator: Neil Stronach Address:Elephant & Rhino Conservation Project/ P.O.Box 25295/ Dar es Salaam

Collaborating Bodies:

96

#305

**Background:** At present Tanzania's field forces have a very limited capacity to carry out their anti-poaching activities due insufficient equipment. Recruitment of extra staff will only exacerbate this situation. Foot patrols in particular require manpack high frequency receivers in order to communicate with each other, as without this equipment scouts tend to stay near to vehicles and ranger posts and not go on longer foot patrols. First aid kits/ light weight camping equipment/ dry rations and better accomodation at base are also required.

**Objectives:** Raise morale amongst scouts through provision of better equipment.

**Activities:** Purchase of HF receivers/ uniforms/ first aid kits/ lightweight tents and dry rations.

**Outputs:** An effective, motivated anti-poaching force.

Project Title: SWRI – STRENGTHENING & COORDINATION OF RESEARCH

Database Project No. 268

Date last updated: 07/29/91

Region: EAST

Country: TANZANIA

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Summary Information

Project Status: CONCEPT

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: This project will provide the office equipment and its long term running costs to enable the Serengeti Wildlife Research Institute to better coordinate its research activities.

Project Activities: 1. Institutional Support 2. 3.

Funding Start Date: . End Date: Further phases ?:

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Approx Numbers :

---

Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 100000

Original Currency: US\$

Exchange Rate Used:

Budget Breakdown according to AECGG standardisation

|       |          |       |          |       |          |
|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|
| Yr 1: | \$ 60000 | Yr 2: | \$ 10000 | Yr 3: | \$ 10000 |
| Yr 4: | \$ 10000 | Yr 5: | \$ 10000 |       |          |

|                        |           |                        |           |
|------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|
| Technical Assistance:  | \$ 0      | Infrastructure:        | \$ 0      |
| Monitoring & Research: | \$ 0      | Local Development:     | \$ 0      |
| Staff Costs:           | \$ 0      | Recurrent Costs:       | \$ 500000 |
| Training:              | \$ 0      | Miscellaneous:         | \$ 0      |
| Education:             | \$ 0      | Project Management:    | \$ 0      |
| Equipment:             | \$ 500000 | Contingency Provision: | \$ 0      |

Fund Raising Information :-

|                     |           |                                |          |
|---------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|----------|
| Total funds raised: | \$ 0      | Funds raised for current year: | \$       |
| Total funds needed: | \$ 500000 | Funds needed for current year: | \$ 60000 |

|                   |               |         |    |
|-------------------|---------------|---------|----|
| Origin of funds - | Organisation: | Amount: | \$ |
|                   | Organisation: | Amount: | \$ |
|                   | Organisation: | Amount: | \$ |

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:

---

Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: SWRI Address: P.O.Box 3134/ Arusha

Project Administrator: Address:

Project Executant: Address:

Project Originator: Dr Sabuni - Coordinator Address:P.O.Box 661/ Arusha

Collaborating Bodies:

#208

**Background:** The coordinated conservation of elephants in Tanzania requires a coordinated research & monitoring policy. SWRI has this responsibility but lacks the essential equipment to carry out this task.

**Objective:** Provide the equipment for SWRI to coordinate elephant (and other research projects) monitoring and research activities.

**Activities:**

1. Purchase of fax, computer and photocopier for SWRI headquarters.
2. Computer training for staff.

**Outputs:** Better coordinated research activities for elephants in Tanzania.

Project Title: TRAINING & REFRESHER COURSES FOR SCOUTS & RANGERS

Database Project No. 267

Date last updated: 07/29/91

Region: EAST

Country: TANZANIA

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### Summary Information

Project Status: CONCEPT

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: Implementation of on-the-job training to all scouts and rangers in Tanzania will employ a cooperative team approach. Training will include community relations & physical fitness.

Project Activities: 1. Training 2. 3.

Funding Start Date: End Date: Further phases ?:

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Approx Numbers :

---

### Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 543500

Original Currency: US\$

Exchange Rate Used:

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

|       |           |       |          |       |           |
|-------|-----------|-------|----------|-------|-----------|
| Yr 1: | \$ 155500 | Yr 2: | \$ 87000 | Yr 3: | \$ 127000 |
| Yr 4: | \$ 87000  | Yr 5: | \$ 87000 |       |           |

|                        |           |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Technical Assistance:  | \$ 9000   |
| Monitoring & Research: | \$ 2500   |
| Staff Costs:           | \$ 200000 |
| Training:              | \$ 20000  |
| Education:             | \$ 2500   |
| Equipment:             | \$ 105000 |

|                        |           |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Infrastructure:        | \$ 0      |
| Local Development:     | \$ 7500   |
| Recurrent Costs:       | \$ 160000 |
| Miscellaneous:         | \$ 10000  |
| Project Management:    | \$ 7000   |
| Contingency Provision: | \$ 20000  |

### Fund Raising Information :-

|                     |           |                                |           |
|---------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Total funds raised: | \$        | Funds raised for current year: | \$        |
| Total funds needed: | \$ 543500 | Funds needed for current year: | \$ 155500 |

|                                 |         |    |
|---------------------------------|---------|----|
| Origin of funds - Organisation: | Amount: | \$ |
| Organisation:                   | Amount: | \$ |
| Organisation:                   | Amount: | \$ |

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:

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### Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: Wild. Div. Address: P.O.Box 1994/ Dar es Salaam

Project Administrator: Wild. Div. Address: P.O.Box 1994/ Dar es Salaam

Project Executive: Wild. Div. Address: P.O.Box 1994/ Dar es Salaam

Project Originator: Nial Stranach Address: P.O.Box 25295/ Dar es Salaam

Collaborating Bodies:

#267

**Background:** Tanzania's small wildlife force needs upgrading and continuous refresher training if it is to be effective in its anti poaching activities. Physical capability, experience and ability in the field of the scouts and park rangers in the present force is highly variable, with those with most experience near to retirement, and the least experienced from urban backgrounds. The benefit of individual experience, especially with regard to local situations, must be handed down to new recruits, a process which is presently done at random.

The withdrawal of large numbers of scouts to attend formal courses elsewhere would deflate the field force unnecessarily, and so the emphasis in training should be for in situ courses, training etc. In this way the training program would not interfere with, but rather strengthen field force operations.

**Objectives:** Implementation of 'on-the-job' training of all scouts and rangers, initially in NP's and GR's and ultimately over the whole country in order to achieve a higher level of performance.

**Activities:** Training in field techniques, physical fitness, soliciting of information and interrogation of suspects, rural community relations, handling of firearms, control of tourism, recording of information in the field, emphasis on a cooperative team approach and assessment of success.

**Outputs:** A more effective field force.

**Progress to date:**

Project Title: TOURISTS AND ELEPHANTS: GENERATING CONSERVATION AWARENESS

Database Project No. 272

Date last updated: 08/01/91

Region: EAST

Country: TANZANIA

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**Summary Information**

Project Status: CONCEPT

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: This project aims to be self-funding after the first year. It will provide tourists with information sheets on elephants & conservation activities. Profits will go to conservation.

Project Activities: 1. Public Awareness 2. Tourism 3.

Funding Start Date: End Date: Further phases?: T

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Approx Numbers :

---

**Budget Information**

Total Budget :- \$ 26000

Original Currency: US\$

Exchange Rate Used:

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

|       |          |       |    |       |    |
|-------|----------|-------|----|-------|----|
| Yr 1: | \$ 26000 | Yr 2: | \$ | Yr 3: | \$ |
| Yr 4: | \$       | Yr 5: | \$ |       |    |

|                        |         |                        |         |
|------------------------|---------|------------------------|---------|
| Technical Assistance:  | \$ 6000 | Infrastructure:        | \$ 0    |
| Monitoring & Research: | \$ 0    | Local Development:     | \$ 0    |
| Staff Costs:           | \$ 0    | Recurrent Costs:       | \$ 2000 |
| Training:              | \$ 0    | Miscellaneous:         | \$ 0    |
| Education:             | \$ 0    | Project Management:    | \$ 0    |
| Equipment:             | \$      | Contingency Provision: | \$ 0    |

**Fund Raising Information :-**

|                     |          |                                |          |
|---------------------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|
| Total funds raised: | \$       | Funds raised for current year: | \$       |
| Total funds needed: | \$ 26000 | Funds needed for current year: | \$ 26000 |

|                   |               |         |    |
|-------------------|---------------|---------|----|
| Origin of funds - | Organisation: | Amount: | \$ |
|                   | Organisation: | Amount: | \$ |
|                   | Organisation: | Amount: | \$ |

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:

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**Organisations and People Involved with the Project**

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Gov/Local agency executing project: WCST | Address: P.O.Box 70919/ Dar es Salaam           |
| Project Administrator: WCST              | Address: P.O.Box 70919/ Dar es Salaam/ Tanzania |
| Project Executant: WCST                  | Address: P.O.Box 70919/ Dar es Salaam/ Tanzania |
| Project Originator: John Fanshawe        | Address: P.O.Box 95/ Watamu/ Kenya              |
| Collaborating Bodies:                    |   |

#272

**Background:** Despite the large number of tourists that visit Tanzania's wildlife parks, very little information is provided for them on elephant biology, activities etc. This project aims to provide straightforward information for tourists to expand their interest in elephants, and should be self-financing after the first year.

**Objective:** Market elephant conservation in wildlife tours in return for a contribution to elephant conservation.

**Activities:**

1. Provide information on elephants and their conservation for tourists visiting key elephant sites in Tanzania.
2. Raise additional funds for conservation of these key sites.
3. Link park based activities to ivory museums in Arusha and Dar es Salaam.
4. Ensure elephant brochure is included in pre-departure tourist packages, and sent to safari companies, lodges and park information centres.

**Outputs:** An increased public awareness of elephant conservation.

**Progress to date:**

Project Title: UPDATING WILDLIFE CONSERVATION LAWS IN TANZANIA

Database Project No. 309

Date last updated: 09/10/91

Region: EAST

Country: TANZANIA

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Summary Information

Project Status: CONCEPT

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: The Conservation Act of 1974 and the Ngorongoro & National Parks Ordinance of 1959 are all outdated and require updating to meet the needs of present day wildlife areas.

Project Activities: 1. Park Management 2. 3

Funding Start Date: 01/01/92 End Date: 03/31/92 Further phases ?:

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Approx Numbers :

---

Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 19300

Original Currency: USS

Exchange Rate Used:

Budget Breakdown according to AECGG standardisation

|                        | Yr 1:    | \$ 19300 | Yr 2:                  | \$      | Yr 3: | \$ |
|------------------------|----------|----------|------------------------|---------|-------|----|
|                        | Yr 4:    | \$       | Yr 5:                  | \$      |       |    |
| Technical Assistance:  | \$ 0     |          | Infrastructure:        | \$ 0    |       |    |
| Monitoring & Research: | \$ 0     |          | Local Development:     | \$ 0    |       |    |
| Staff Costs:           | \$ 17800 |          | Recurrent Costs:       | \$ 1000 |       |    |
| Training:              | \$ 0     |          | Miscellaneous:         | \$ 0    |       |    |
| Education:             | \$ 0     |          | Project Management:    |         |       |    |
| Equipment:             | \$ 0     |          | Contingency Provision: |         |       |    |

Fund Raising Information :-

|                     |          |                                |          |
|---------------------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|
| Total funds raised: | \$ 0     | Funds raised for current year: | \$ 0     |
| Total funds needed: | \$ 19300 | Funds needed for current year: | \$ 19300 |

|                                 |         |    |
|---------------------------------|---------|----|
| Origin of funds - Organisation: | Amount: | \$ |
| Organisation:                   | Amount: | \$ |
| Organisation:                   | Amount: | \$ |

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:

---

Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: Wild Div TANAPA Address: P.O.Box 1994/ Dar es Salaam; P.O.Box 3134/ Arusha

Project Administrator: Wild Div. Address: P.O.Box 1994/ Dar es Salaam/ Tanzania

Project Executant: Address:

Project Originator: Wild Div; TANAPA; NCAA Address:

Collaborating Bodies:

#309

**Background:** The Conservation Act of 1974, the Ngorongoro Ordinance and the National Parks Ordinance of 1959 are outdated and require updating to meet the needs of present wildlife areas. For example penalties for poaching have maximum limits in the current act which are unrealistic and in need of review to become effective. The new act will also reflect new park boundaries changed since the documents were produced. Changes in GCA's etc will also be included.

**Objectives:** Update the conservation acts of Tanzania's parks and reserves.

**Activities:**

- Legal advice on new laws to be included in the new conservation act.
- Rewriting of the Conservation Act.

**Outputs:** New conservation act that reflects current needs.

**Progress to date:** TANAPA have produced a draft, and the Wildlife Division have begun work.

Project Title: WILDLIFE AVIATION SERVICE UNIT

Database Project No. 308

Date last updated: 09/09/91

Region: EAST

Country: TANZANIA

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Summary Information

Project Status: CONCEPT

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: This project proposes to construct a hangar in Dar es Salaam and purchase sufficient equipment to enable the 12 wildlife aircraft to be serviced and repaired within the country.

Project Activities: 1. Security 2. 3.

Funding Start Date: End Date: Further phases ?:

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Approx Number :

---

Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 5200000

Original Currency: US\$

Exchange Rate Used:

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

|                 |                  |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Yr 1: \$ 700000 | Yr 2: \$ 1500000 | Yr 3: \$ 1200000 |
| Yr 4: \$ 900000 | Yr 5: \$ 900000  |                  |

|                        |            |                        |            |
|------------------------|------------|------------------------|------------|
| Technical Assistance:  | \$         | Infrastructure:        | \$ 400000  |
| Monitoring & Research: | \$         | Local Development:     | \$ 0       |
| Staff Costs:           | \$ 700000  | Recurrent Costs:       | \$ 2000000 |
| Training:              | \$ 300000  | Miscellaneous:         | \$ 300000  |
| Education:             | \$         | Project Management:    | \$ 300000  |
| Equipment:             | \$ 1200000 | Contingency Provision: | \$ 0       |

Fund Raising Information :-

|                     |            |                                |           |
|---------------------|------------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Total funds raised: | \$ 0       | Funds raised for current year: | \$ 0      |
| Total funds needed: | \$ 5200000 | Funds needed for current year: | \$ 700000 |

|                                 |         |    |
|---------------------------------|---------|----|
| Origin of funds - Organisation: | Amount: | \$ |
| Organisation:                   | Amount: | \$ |
| Organisation:                   | Amount: | \$ |

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:

---

Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: Wild. Div; TANAPA;Address. P.O Box 1994/ Dar es Salaam. P.O Box 3134/ Dar es Salaam

Project Administrator: Address:

Project Executant: Address:

Project Originator: Address:

Collaborating Bodies:

106

#308

**Background:** Aviation is of major importance for management of parks and anti-poaching. Anti-poaching activities in large areas like Selous is based on aircraft for aerial survey and rapid deployment of game scouts to decentralised airstrips. Presently there are 12 aircraft (all Cessna 172, 182, 206), in the Tanzania wildlife system. A major obstacle is that there is no reliable aircraft servicing facility in the country. Planes are therefore often grounded for long periods of time, frequently breakdown due to faulty repairs, have to fly to Nairobi for servicing which is expensive, and there are many near accidents due to faulty repairs.

**Objectives:** Establish a servicing unit in Dar es Salaam for the wildlife sector to be able to service their planes within Tanzania.

**Activities:**

1. Build a hangar in Dar es Salaam.
2. Provide qualified expatriats and Tanzanian staff to do the servicing.
3. Train wildlife personnel.

Project Title: MALIHAI CLUBS ACTIVITIES AND THE GAME SCOUTS NEWSLETTER

Database Project No. 313

Date last updated: 10/30/1991

Region: EAST

Country: TANZANIA

---

Summary Information

Project Status: CONCEPT

Fund Raising Status: NIL

Project Objective: In order to expand public awareness of elephant conservation this project will increase the activities of the Malihai Clubs and produce a newsletter for communication between scout

Project Activities: 1. Public Awareness 2. Training 3.

Funding Start Date: . End Date: Further phases ?:

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Approx Numbers :

---

Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 239,400

Original Currency: US\$

Exchange Rate Used:

Budget Breakdown according to AECGG standardisation

|       |          |       |          |       |          |
|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|
| Yr 1: | \$ 99000 | Yr 2: | \$ 37600 | Yr 3: | \$ 37600 |
| Yr 4: | \$ 37600 | Yr 5: | \$ 27600 |       |          |

|                        |          |                        |          |
|------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|
| Technical Assistance:  | \$ 0     | Infrastructure:        | \$ 0     |
| Monitoring & Research: | \$ 0     | Local Development:     | \$ 0     |
| Staff Costs:           | \$ 30000 | Recurrent Costs:       | \$ 90000 |
| Training:              | \$ 10000 | Miscellaneous:         | \$ 0     |
| Education:             | \$ 50000 | Project Management:    | \$ 0     |
| Equipment:             | \$ 53000 | Contingency Provision: | \$ 6400  |

Fund Raising Information :-

|                     |           |                                |          |
|---------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|----------|
| Total funds raised: | \$ 0      | Funds raised for current year: | \$ 0     |
| Total funds needed: | \$ 239400 | Funds needed for current year: | \$ 99000 |

|                                 |         |    |
|---------------------------------|---------|----|
| Origin of funds - Organisation: | Amount: | \$ |
| Organisation:                   | Amount: | \$ |
| Organisation:                   | Amount: | \$ |

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:

---

Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: WD/TWPF Address:

Project Administrator: Address:

Project Executant: Malihai Clubs Coordinator Address: P.O.Box 1541/ Arusha

Project Originator: Mr Peter Ottaru Address:

Collaborating Bodies:

#313

**Background:**

Malihai – There are currently over 15,000 members in approximately 100 Malihai clubs in northern Tanzania. The activities of the clubs are very varied: ranging from producing a newsletter to trips to parks. The objective is to provide a spirit of conservation, especially among Tanzania's youth.

Game Scouts – At present game scouts and park rangers have no means of gauging their importance/relevance in the context of park/reserve management and security on a national/international basis.

**Objectives:**

Malihai – To expand the activities of the Malihai clubs in the form of calendars, trips to parks and tree planting. To expand the area in which the clubs operate.

Game Scouts – To provide communication between scouts both nationally and internationally.

**Activities:**

Malihai – Development of a video club, library and tree nursery.

Game Scouts – Produce a newsletter with regular contributions from all staff which is translated into Kiswahili.

Project Title: ANTI-POACHING BOAT FOR TANZANIA

Database Project No. 146

Date last updated: 02/01/91

Region: EAST

Country: TANZANIA

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### Summary Information

Project Status: CURRENT

Fund Raising Status: PART

Project Objective: The 12 metre vessel will be used for patrolling vast distances along rivers in Tanzania as part of the navigational programme to halt ivory poaching.

Project Activities: 1. Security 2. 3.

Funding Start Date: 06/01/90 End Date: Further phases ?:

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Approx Numbers :

---

### Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 226550

Original Currency: £Sterling Exchange Rate Used: 1.9700

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

|                        |       |           |                        |          |       |          |
|------------------------|-------|-----------|------------------------|----------|-------|----------|
|                        | Yr 1: | \$ 147750 | Yr 2:                  | \$ 19700 | Yr 3: | \$ 19700 |
|                        | Yr 4: | \$ 19700  | Yr 5:                  | \$ 19700 |       |          |
| Technical Assistance:  |       | \$ 0      | Infrastructure:        |          |       | \$ 0     |
| Monitoring & Research: |       | \$ 0      | Local Development:     |          |       | \$ 0     |
| Staff Costs:           |       | \$ 0      | Recurrent Costs:       |          |       | \$ 0     |
| Training:              |       | \$ 0      | Miscellaneous:         |          |       | \$ 0     |
| Education:             |       | \$ 0      | Project Management:    |          |       | \$ 0     |
| Equipment:             |       | \$ 147750 | Contingency Provision: |          |       | \$ 0     |

Fund Raising Information :-

|                     |           |                                |          |
|---------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|----------|
| Total funds raised: | \$ 147750 | Funds raised for current year: | \$ 0     |
| Total funds needed: | \$ 78800  | Funds needed for current year: | \$ 19700 |

|  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| Origin of funds - Organisation: Elefriends | Amount: \$ 147750 |
| Organisation:                              | Amount: \$        |
| Organisation:                              | Amount: \$        |

Organisation through which funds are being channelled: Elefriends

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:

---

### Organisations and People Involved with the Project

|                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Govt/Local agency executing project: | Address:  |
| Project Administrator: Elefriends    | Address: Cherry Tree Cottage / Coldharbour / Surrey / RH5 6HA / England |
| Project Executant: Elefriends        | Address: Cherry Tree Cottage / Coldharbour / Surrey / RH5 6HA / England |
| Project Originator: Elefriends       | Address: Cherry Tree Cottage / Coldharbour / Surrey / RH5 6HA / England |
| Collaborating Bodies: RTK Marine     |   |

#146

Elefriends has donated a purpose built inshore anti-poaching patrol vessel, built by British boatbuilders, RTK Marine, and named TUSK 1. The flat hulled, front loading boat is capable of travelling 400 km, and has a top speed of 25 knots. There is accomodation for four crew (including galley and toilet), radar, and inflatable dingy and auxilliary outboard. TUSK 1 is capable of carrying Landrover and Anti-poaching rangers to intercept land-based poachers or poachers shipping ivory out of remote coastal areas. The boat has yet to be deployed, and a support budget of £10,000 per annum has yet to be raised.

Project Title: COMMUNITY CONSERVATION OUTSIDE LOBO - SERENGETI NP

Database Project No. 236

Date last updated: 07/12/91

Region: EAST

Country: TANZANIA

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**Summary Information**

Project Status: CURRENT

Fund Raising Status: PART

Project Objective: The project will try to influence attitudes to the park by building on the growing relationship between the local communities and Serengeti NP's Community Conservation Service.

Project Activities: 1. Rural Development 2. 3.

Funding Start Date: 06/01/88 End Date: 03/02/93 Further phases ?:

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Serengeti Approx Numbers : 467

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**Budget Information**

Total Budget :- \$ 240000

Original Currency: US\$

Exchange Rate Used:

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

|       |           |       |          |       |           |
|-------|-----------|-------|----------|-------|-----------|
| Yr 1: | \$ 20000  | Yr 2: | \$ 20000 | Yr 3: | \$ 100000 |
| Yr 4: | \$ 100000 | Yr 5: | \$ 0     |       |           |

|                        |    |                        |    |
|------------------------|----|------------------------|----|
| Technical Assistance:  | \$ | Infrastructure:        | \$ |
| Monitoring & Research: | \$ | Local Development:     | \$ |
| Staff Costs:           | \$ | Recurrent Costs:       | \$ |
| Training:              | \$ | Miscellaneous:         | \$ |
| Education:             | \$ | Project Management:    | \$ |
| Equipment:             | \$ | Contingency Provision: | \$ |

Fund Raising Information :-

|                     |           |                                |          |
|---------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|----------|
| Total funds raised: | \$ 180000 | Funds raised for current year: | \$       |
| Total funds needed: | \$ 60000  | Funds needed for current year: | \$ 25000 |

|                                     |                   |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Origin of funds - Organisation: AWF | Amount: \$ 60000  |
| Organisation: Pew Fndn              | Amount: \$ 120000 |
| Organisation:                       | Amount: \$        |

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest: Dutch Govt

Donors actually approached: AWF; Pew Foundation

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**Organisations and People Involved with the Project**

|                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Govt/Local agency executing project: | Address:   |
| Project Administrator: AWF           | Address: P.O. Box 48177/ Nairobi/ Kenya          |
| Project Executant: Patrick Bergin    | Address: c/o AWF/ P.O. Box 48177/ Nairobi/ Kenya |
| Project Originator: AWF              | Address: P.O. Box 48177/ Nairobi/ Kenya          |
| Collaborating Bodies: TANAPA         |  |

#236

**Background:** Under the first phase of 'Neighbours as Partners' AWF helped TANAPA to set up a Community Conservation Service, initiated a pilot project in the Lolindo area to investigate possible methodologies, and held a workshop of park wardens to discuss which of the methodologies emerging from the Lolindo studies might be applicable elsewhere.

**Objectives:** In this second phase four major objectives will be followed:

1. Strengthening of the Community conservation Service
2. Coordinating the development of wildlife resource use with other development agencies and institutions around national parks
3. Promoting by demonstration the concept of multi-purpose buffer zones around protected areas and economic activities which are wildlife-based, or at least compatible with wildlife, will be explored and defined
4. Demonstrating the role that the wildlife resource and its habitat should have in land use planning and socio-economic development at the regional level in Tanzania

**Activities:** In this region specifically the project seeks to involve 3 Maasai villages outside the Serengeti NP to enjoy benefits from the abundant wildlife in their area. This will be done through various wildlife related development options. The project area is also important to elephants which seem to be returning to the north Serengeti region. It is essential to allow this process to continue through prevention of any renewal of poaching. This project will promote this by having developed good, mutually advantageous relations between park and people.

Project Title: COMMUNITY CONSERVATION AROUND TARANGIRE NP

Database Project No. 238

Date last updated: 06/07/91

Region: EAST

Country: TANZANIA

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Summary Information

Project Status: CURRENT

Fund Raising Status: PART

Project Objective: The project will seek practical ways in which the costs of having elephants in the area are mitigated and the protected are contributes genuinely to the welfare of its neighbours.

Project Activities: 1. Rural Development 2. 3.

Funding Start Date: 02/01/91 End Date: 02/01/93 Further phases ?:

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Tarangire Approx Numbers : 3000

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Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 80000

Original Currency: US\$

Exchange Rate Used:

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

|       |          |       |          |       |      |
|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|------|
| Yr 1: | \$ 40000 | Yr 2: | \$ 40000 | Yr 3: | \$ 0 |
| Yr 4: | \$ 0     | Yr 5: | \$ 0     |       |      |

|                        |    |                        |    |
|------------------------|----|------------------------|----|
| Technical Assistance:  | \$ | Infrastructure:        | \$ |
| Monitoring & Research: | \$ | Local Development:     | \$ |
| Staff Costs:           | \$ | Recurrent Costs:       | \$ |
| Training:              | \$ | Miscellaneous:         | \$ |
| Education:             | \$ | Project Management:    | \$ |
| Equipment:             | \$ | Contingency Provision: | \$ |

Fund Raising Information :-

|                     |          |                                |          |
|---------------------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|
| Total funds raised: | \$ 65000 | Funds raised for current year: | \$ 40000 |
| Total funds needed: | \$ 15000 | Funds needed for current year: | \$       |

|                   |                       |         |          |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---------|----------|
| Origin of funds - | Organisation: AWF     | Amount: | \$ 40000 |
|                   | Organisation: Pew Fdn | Amount: | \$ 25000 |
|                   | Organisation:         | Amount: | \$       |

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest: Dutch Govt

Donors actually approached: AWF

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Organisations and People Involved with the Project

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Govt/Local agency executing project:   | Address:  |
| Project Administrator: AWF             | Address: P.O.Box 48177/ Nairobi/ Kenya          |
| Project Executant: Bergin: E.Chengulla | Address: c/o AWF/ P.O.Box 48177/ Nairobi/ Kenya |
| Project Originator: AWF                | Address: P.O.Box 48177/ Nairobi/ Kenya          |
| Collaborating Bodies: TANAPA           |   |

#238

**Background:** Tarangire NP contains a large elephant population – up to 6,000 in the dry season. Access to the park for elephants and other migratory species is becoming increasingly difficult through human encroachment up to, and even into, the park. This project aims to develop links between the park wardens and local communities as part of AWF's programme "Protected Areas: Neighbours as Partners".

The project, which already has a park warden in position doing extension work, will seek practical ways in which the costs of having elephants in the area are mitigated, and the protected area contributes genuinely to the welfare of its neighbours. The long-term objective is to ensure the integrity of the park as an elephant habitat through the active collaboration of the surrounding people.

Project Title: INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT FOR WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

Database Project No. 96

Date last updated: 07/22/91

Region: EAST

Country: TANZANIA

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Summary Information

Project Status: CURRENT

Fund Raising Status: PART

Project Objective: This project provides a flexible source of funds for the Directors of National Parks and Wildlife which they can draw on for short term emergency needs particularly equipment.

Project Activities: 1. Institutional Support 2. Park Management 3.

Funding Start Date: 03/01/81 End Date: 06/30/91 Further phases?: T

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Approx Numbers :

---

Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 107152

Original Currency: SFR

Exchange Rate Used: 0.7090

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

|       |          |       |          |       |          |
|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|
| Yr 1: | \$ 46000 | Yr 2: | \$ 20384 | Yr 3: | \$ 20384 |
| Yr 4: | \$ 20384 | Yr 5: | \$ 0     |       |          |

|                        |    |                        |    |
|------------------------|----|------------------------|----|
| Technical Assistance:  | \$ | Infrastructure:        | \$ |
| Monitoring & Research: | \$ | Local Development:     | \$ |
| Staff Costs:           | \$ | Recurrent Costs:       | \$ |
| Training:              | \$ | Miscellaneous:         | \$ |
| Education:             | \$ | Project Management:    | \$ |
| Equipment:             | \$ | Contingency Provision: | \$ |

Fund Raising Information :-

|                     |          |                                |          |
|---------------------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|
| Total funds raised: | \$ 66384 | Funds raised for current year: | \$ 0     |
| Total funds needed: | \$ 40768 | Funds needed for current year: | \$ 20384 |

|                   |                      |         |          |
|-------------------|----------------------|---------|----------|
| Origin of funds - | Organisation: WWF-I  | Amount: | \$ 93454 |
|                   | Organisation: USF&WS | Amount: | \$ 75000 |
|                   | Organisation: WWF    | Amount: | \$ 40000 |

Organisation through which funds are being channelled: WWF Reg. Office

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached: WWF

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Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: Babu & Mlay Address: TANAPA/ P.O.Box 3134/ Arusha/ Tanzania

Project Administrator: WWF (#1931) Address: Ave du Mont Blanc /CH-1196 Gland /Switzerland

Project Executant: WWF Regional Office Address: P.O.Box 63117/ Dar es Salaam/ Tanzania

Project Originator: WWF Address: Ave du Mont Blanc /CH-1196 Gland /Switzerland

Collaborating Bodies: WWF; Wild.Div.; TANAPA

#96

**Background:** Since 1981, WWF has maintained a discretionary fund for support of anti-poaching and general management activities of Tanzanian National Parks (TANAPA). Over the eight years that the project has been in operation it has proved to be a vital source of funding for the Director of TANAPA, especially during the earlier period 1981 to 1986 when foreign exchange was in short supply in Tanzania. During this funding period, particular emphasis will be placed on developing a WWF relationship with the Forestry Department and the new Environment Division.

**Objectives:** To provide Tanzania's Directors of National Parks and Wildlife a flexible efficient source of funds which they can draw on for short-term, emerging needs.

**Activities:** Funds to date have gone primarily to cover costs which can only be covered with foreign exchanges, since foreign exchange is in tight supply in Tanzania.

**Progress to date:** During 1988 and 1989 the following support was provided with funding from this project:

- a) purchase and operation of a fully equipped mobile workshop with a regular supply of spare parts which are not available in Tanzania;
- b) purchase of Land Rovers for Ruaha and Tarangire National Parks to upgrade anti-poaching operations;
- c) provision of spare parts for a road grader to maintain existing roads and fire breaks in Tarangire National Park;
- d) visits by the Director of National Parks to Nairobi for meetings with Kenyan Government officials and Kenyan based conservation organizations; and
- e) provision of hard currency to TANAPA in exchange for Tanzania Shillings that are used to meet project expenses within the country.

NB. Included in this project is the \$75,000 from USF&WS and \$40,000 from WWF for anti-poaching assistance to Tanzania, in particular for the purchase of equipment, provision of uniforms and to provide a financial incentive to anti-poaching personnel.

Project Title: MOBILE VEHICLE REPAIR WORKSHOP FOR TANZANIA

Database Project No. 145

Date last updated: 07/15/91

Region: EAST

Country: TANZANIA

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Summary Information

Project Status: CURRENT

Fund Raising Status: PART

Project Objective: Elefriends have deployed a mobile workshop in Rungva NP which is currently repairing park vehicles. A second vehicle will support this one when enough funds have been obtained.

Project Activities: 1. Park Management 2. 3.

Funding Start Date: 09/01/90 End Date: 01/01/93 Further phases?: T

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Rungva Approx Numbers : 5894

---

Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 372600

Original Currency: £Sterling Exchange Rate Used: 1.6200

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

|       |           |       |           |       |      |
|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|------|
| Yr 1: | \$ 259200 | Yr 2: | \$ 113400 | Yr 3: | \$ 0 |
| Yr 4: | \$ 0      | Yr 5: | \$ 0      |       |      |

|                        |           |                        |           |
|------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|
| Technical Assistance:  | \$ 0      | Infrastructure:        | \$ 0      |
| Monitoring & Research: | \$ 0      | Local Development:     | \$ 162000 |
| Staff Costs:           | \$ 0      | Recurrent Costs:       | \$ 0      |
| Training:              | \$ 0      | Miscellaneous:         | \$ 0      |
| Education:             | \$ 0      | Project Management:    | \$ 64800  |
| Equipment:             | \$ 145800 | Contingency Provision: | \$ 0      |

Fund Raising Information :-

|                     |           |                                |           |
|---------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Total funds raised: | \$ 0      | Funds raised for current year: | \$ 0      |
| Total funds needed: | \$ 226800 | Funds needed for current year: | \$ 113400 |

|   |         |      |
|---|---------|------|
| Origin of funds - Organisation: Africa Ele-Fund | Amount: | \$ 0 |
| Organisation: Elefriends                        | Amount: | \$ 0 |
| Organisation:                                   | Amount: | \$   |

Organisation through which funds are being channelled: Elefriends

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:

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Organisations and People Involved with the Project

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Govt/Local agency executing project: MTNR&E | Address: PB 1/ Chilanga/ Tanzania                                   |
| Project Administrator: Elefriends           | Address: Cherry Tree Cottage/ Coldharbour/ Dorking/ Surrey/ RH9 6HA |
| Project Executant: Elefriends               | Address: Cherry Tree Cottage/ Coldharbour/ Dorking/ Surrey/ RH9 6HA |
| Project Originator: Elefriends              | Address: Cherry Tree Cottage/ Coldharbour/ Dorking/ Surrey/ RH9 6HA |
| Collaborating Bodies: African - Elefund     |   |

#145

**Background:** The vehicles in Rungwa National Reserve were in a desperate state of disrepair with the 50 rangers unable to carry out their duties.

**Objectives:**

1. To rehabilitate the Rungwa NR vehicles.
2. Build repair and maintenance facilities.
3. Develop services for the local reserve staff including clean drinking water by way of a borehole.
4. Improve infrastructure.

**Activities:**

A Mobile Vehicle Repair Workshop was constructed using a 4-wheel drive Bedford M type, and featuring Mig and Arc welding, a 5KW generator, cutting, grinding and power tools, a winch and full live-in accommodation. The workshop, named the ELETRUCK, was loaded with spares and shipped to Tanzania. It is being manned by Mr McCoy who is also training three local people in maintenance and repair.

**Outputs:** Effective anti-poaching patrols.

**Progress to date:** The workshop has been deployed in Rungwa National Reserve. It is soon to be supported by a second M Type with Atlas Crane, Landrover 109 2b and fuel bowser.

Project Title: SELOUS GAME RESERVE - GENERAL SUPPORT

Database Project No. 23

Date last updated: 07/22/91

Region: EAST

Country: TANZANIA

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Summary Information

Project Status: CURRENT

Fund Raising Status: PART

Project Objective: A long term project is assisting the Wildlife Division in upgrading its management capabilities and to implement a programme of ecological monitoring & sustained conservation development.

Project Activities: 1. Park Management 2. Monitoring 3.

Funding Start Date: 07/01/1984 End Date: 06/30/1994 Further phases?: Y

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Selous Approx Numbers : 30000

---

Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 1037215

Original Currency: SFR

Exchange Rate Used: 0.7090

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

|       |           |       |           |       |           |
|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|
| Yr 1: | \$ 275801 | Yr 2: | \$ 355351 | Yr 3: | \$ 322063 |
| Yr 4: | \$        | Yr 5: | \$        |       |           |

|                        |           |                        |           |
|------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|
| Technical Assistance:  | \$ 31905  | Infrastructure:        | \$ 0      |
| Monitoring & Research: | \$ 0      | Local Development:     | \$ 0      |
| Staff Costs:           | \$ 176612 | Recurrent Costs:       | \$ 237515 |
| Training:              | \$ 42540  | Miscellaneous:         | \$ 74445  |
| Education:             | \$ 0      | Project Management:    | \$ 124323 |
| Equipment:             | \$ 339240 | Contingency Provision: | \$ 10635  |

Fund Raising Information :-

|                     |           |                                |           |
|---------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Total funds raised: | \$ 166757 | Funds raised for current year: | \$        |
| Total funds needed: | \$ 953215 | Funds needed for current year: | \$ 109044 |

|                   |                   |         |           |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------|-----------|
| Origin of funds - | Organisation: WWF | Amount: | \$ 166757 |
|                   | Organisation:     | Amount: | \$        |
|                   | Organisation:     | Amount: | \$        |

Organisation through which funds are being channelled: WWF

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached: WWF

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Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: Wild.Div Address: PO Box 1994 /Dar es Salaam /Tanzania

Project Administrator: WWF (#3173) Address: Ave du Mont Blanc /CH-1196 Gland /Switzerland

Project Executant: Neil Stronach Address: c/o WWF Country Office / P.O.Box 63117/ Dar es Salaam

Project Originator: Wild.Div., WWF Regional Office Address:

Collaborating Bodies: Wild.Div., WWF, FZS, GTZ, UNESCO, WCI, WWF

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#23

**Background:** The Selous Game Reserve (SGR), comprising an area of 55,000 sq.km, is one of the most important woodland savannah reserves in Africa. A decade ago the reserve supported the largest known concentration of elephants on the continent, however the population has been reduced from about 110,000 to less than 30,000. Over the last several years the reserve has received considerable support from international donors; however, continued deterioration of wildlife populations in the Reserve (especially of elephants and rhinos), and the need to rehabilitate the reserve's infrastructure, make further support necessary.

A recovery programme budget was presented by Mr. J.G. Stevenson; however, the donors cannot meet the US \$6,500,000 that is required. After consultations between the Wildlife Division, AWF, WCI and WWF it was decided to mount a joint program for the Reserve. It was decided that: AWF would provide a mobile workshop and mechanic; the Frankfurt Zoological Society would provide specialist equipment, especially an aircraft; WCI would supply scientific and monitoring components; and WWF would provide administrative and logistic components.

In 1987, GTZ (Government of the Federal Republic of Germany) initiated an economic development program for the Selous and surrounding region. This three year, US \$ 1,500,000 program and the General Support for the Selous Game Reserve program are intended to be fully complimentary.

**Objectives:** The main objective of the program is to assist the Tanzanian Government in its efforts to rehabilitate the management and infrastructure of the Selous Game Reserve.

**Activities:** An elephant and rhino conservation expert will be appointed to organize: surveys of the elephant and rhino populations; the formulation of recommendations for their protection; implementation of these recommendations; maintenance of reserve vehicles and plant to ensure regular use; close contact with and training of Wildlife Division staff in elephant and rhino conservation issues; and close coordination with the GTZ Selous Programme.

**Outputs:** A reduction in elephant poaching leading to stabilization of this important population. A reassessment of future funding requirements for the Reserve to ensure its long-term future, and that of its elephant and rhino population.

**Progress to date:** The mobile workshop and mechanic funded by AWF has been in place and operating since 1987. This has made a significant impact on the state of the vehicle pool, and thus on all management activities requiring transport. Further support is needed, and an extension for 1991 of \$84,000 is being sought by AWF. The WWF project executant has been in place since May 1990.

The Tanzanian Wildlife Division, in collaboration with the Frankfurt Zoological Society and WWF, conducted a major survey in the Selous Game Reserve in 1989. This survey found a drop in elephant numbers to 30,000, a 25,000 decrease in the last three years, confirming that the rate of decrease of East Africa's most important elephant population has accelerated.

Project Title: SERENGETI - MONITORING AND TRAINING PROGRAMME

Database Project No. 161

Date last updated: 07/22/91

Region: EAST

Country: TANZANIA

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Summary Information

Project Status: CURRENT

Fund Raising Status: PART

Project Objective: The Serengeti Ecological Monitoring Programme is a long term project that provides a basic framework for a variety of monitoring activities and gives training to wildlife managers.

Project Activities: 1. Monitoring 2. Training 3.

Funding Start Date: 03/01/86 End Date: 06/30/94 Further phases ?:

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Serengeti Approx Numbers : 467

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Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$

Original Currency: SFR

Exchange Rate Used: 0.7090

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

|                        | Yr 1:    | \$ 22624 | Yr 2:                  | \$ 20994 | Yr 3: | \$ 20994 |
|------------------------|----------|----------|------------------------|----------|-------|----------|
|                        | Yr 4:    | \$       | Yr 5:                  | \$       |       |          |
| Technical Assistance:  | \$ 0     |          | Infrastructure:        | \$ 0     |       |          |
| Monitoring & Research: | \$ 0     |          | Local Development:     | \$ 0     |       |          |
| Staff Costs:           | \$ 4254  |          | Recurrent Costs:       | \$ 25524 |       |          |
| Training:              | \$ 2127  |          | Miscellaneous:         | \$ 5318  |       |          |
| Education:             | \$ 0     |          | Project Management:    | \$ 8423  |       |          |
| Equipment:             | \$ 13966 |          | Contingency Provision: | \$ 0     |       |          |

Fund Raising Information :-

|                     |          |                                |    |
|---------------------|----------|--------------------------------|----|
| Total funds raised: | \$ 22624 | Funds raised for current year: | \$ |
| Total funds needed: | \$ 41988 | Funds needed for current year: | \$ |

|                   |                   |         |          |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------|----------|
| Origin of funds - | Organisation: WWF | Amount: | \$ 22624 |
|                   | Organisation: FZS | Amount: | \$       |
|                   | Organisation:     | Amount: | \$       |

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:

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Organisations and People Involved with the Project

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Govt/Local agency executing project:             | Address:   |
| Project Administrator: FZS                       | Address: Frankfurt Zoo / Alfred Brehm Platz 16 / D1-6000 Frankfurt am Main 1 |
| Project Executant: Campbell - S.E.M.P.           | Address: Serengeti National Park / PO Box 3134 / Arusha / Tanzania           |
| Project Originator: Sinclair, Dr H. Dublin (WWF) | Address: WWF Regional Office / PO Box 62440 / Nairobi / Kenya                |
| Collaborating Bodies:                            |  |

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#161

**Background:** To facilitate the conservation and management of the Serengeti ecosystem, a comprehensive, long-term monitoring programme has been initiated, in partnership with the Frankfurt Zoological Society. Data relevant to monitoring activities are integrated into a computerized relational database system, which also provides a framework for the addition of new monitoring information. Monitoring of a number of ecological parameters are being carried out or coordinated by the project.

**Objectives:** To initiate a comprehensive ecological monitoring programme so as to provide essential information for management and conservation activities. To assist the Tanzanian authorities in training personnel to implement ecological monitoring activities. To cooperate with current and ongoing research activities and integrate relevant data with the monitoring programme. To design a long-term ecological monitoring programme which can be adapted to other East African conservation areas. To provide a data management framework within which all ecological monitoring can be integrated.

**Activities:** Parameters to be monitored include wildlife population numbers and dynamics, impact of poaching, effectiveness of management, tourist impact, vegetation dynamics, the impact of fire, botanic composition and productivity, wildlife and livestock diseases, human population, land-use and domestic animal numbers, and soils studies.

A data retrieval system will enable managers and researchers to access data in a form suitable for integrating management activities. Tanzanian scientists and natural resources managers will be trained in the various aspects of monitoring.

**Progress to date:** The computer system is in place and functioning. Training of Tanzanian research officers has begun. The first of a planned series of Conservation Monitoring Workshops was held in March 1989. Over 2,000 aerial photos have been taken on a systematic basis over the whole of the Serengeti and Maswa.

The SEMP now has a number of specific projects, and WWF funds now support the Wild Dog Project only.

Project Title: TARANGIRE NP - GENERAL SUPPORT

Database Project No. 220

Date last updated: 05/31/91

Region: EAST

Country: TANZANIA

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#### Summary Information

Project Status: CURRENT

Fund Raising Status: PART

Project Objective: A comprehensive support program has been established between AWF & TANAPA over a 3 year period. Funds are sought for improvements in the park's anti-poaching capability.

Project Activities: 1. Park Management 2. Security 3.

Funding Start Date: 12/01/90 End Date: Further phases ?:

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Approx Numbers :

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#### Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 326000

Original Currency: US\$

Exchange Rate Used:

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

|                        |       |           |                        |          |       |          |
|------------------------|-------|-----------|------------------------|----------|-------|----------|
|                        | Yr 1: | \$ 164000 | Yr 2:                  | \$ 85000 | Yr 3: | \$ 77000 |
|                        | Yr 4: | \$        | Yr 5:                  | \$       |       |          |
| Technical Assistance:  | \$    |           | Infrastructure:        | \$       |       |          |
| Monitoring & Research: | \$    |           | Local Development:     | \$       |       |          |
| Staff Costs:           | \$    |           | Recurrent Costs:       | \$       |       |          |
| Training:              | \$    |           | Miscellaneous:         | \$       |       |          |
| Education:             | \$    |           | Project Management:    | \$       |       |          |
| Equipment:             | \$    |           | Contingency Provision: | \$       |       |          |

#### Fund Raising Information :-

Total funds raised: \$ 68000

Funds raised for current year: \$ 68000

Total funds needed: \$ 258000

Funds needed for current year: \$ 96000

Origin of funds - Organisation: Private donor Amount: \$ 33000  
Organisation: Engelhard Fdn Amount: \$ 35000  
Organisation: Amount: \$

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:

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#### Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: TANAPA Address: P.O.Box 3134/ Arusha/ Tanzania

Project Administrator: AWF Address: PO Box 48177 / Nairobi / Kenya

Project Executant: Address:

Project Originator: AWF Address: PO Box 48177 / Nairobi / Kenya

Collaborating Bodies: TANAPA; WCI

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#220

**Background:** Tarangire hosts an elephant population of about 3,000 all year-round, and 6,000 during the dry season. AWF support for Tarangire has studied the park in relation to land-uses around which affect the many migratory species, and produced plans for infrastructural development. A comprehensive support programme has been elaborated with Tanzania National Parks over a three year period, and funds are sought for improvements to the anti-poaching capability which will benefit the elephant population directly.

Project Title: COMMUNITY CONSERVATION AROUND ARUSHA NP

Database Project No. 237

Date last updated: 06/04/91

Region: EAST

Country: TANZANIA

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Summary Information

Project Status: CURRENT

Fund Raising Status: FULL

Project Objective: Using a community conservation warden this project will concentrate on encouraging greater awareness of the value of the park and assess elephant damage done to local crops.

Project Activities: 1. Rural Development 2. 3.

Funding Start Date: 03/01/91 End Date: 03/01/93 Further phases ?:

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Approx Numbers :

---

Budget Information

Total Budget :- S 60000

Original Currency: USS

Exchange Rate Used:

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

|       |     |       |         |       |   |
|-------|-----|-------|---------|-------|---|
| Yr 1: | S 0 | Yr 2: | S 30000 | Yr 3: | S |
| Yr 4: | S 0 | Yr 5: | S 0     |       |   |

|                        |   |                        |   |
|------------------------|---|------------------------|---|
| Technical Assistance:  | S | Infrastructure:        | S |
| Monitoring & Research: | S | Local Development:     | S |
| Staff Costs:           | S | Recurrent Costs:       | S |
| Training:              | S | Miscellaneous:         | S |
| Education:             | S | Project Management:    | S |
| Equipment:             | S | Contingency Provision: | S |

Fund Raising Information :-

|                     |   |                                |   |
|---------------------|---|--------------------------------|---|
| Total funds raised: | S | Funds raised for current year: | S |
| Total funds needed: | S | Funds needed for current year: | S |

|                   |                        |         |         |
|-------------------|------------------------|---------|---------|
| Origin of funds - | Organisation: AWF      | Amount: | S 20000 |
|                   | Organisation: Pew Fndn | Amount: | S 40000 |
|                   | Organisation:          | Amount: | S       |

Organisation through which funds are being channelled: AWF

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached: AWF; Pew Fndn

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Organisations and People Involved with the Project

|                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Govt/Local agency executing project: | Address:   |
| Project Administrator: AWF           | Address: P.O. Box 4S177/ Nairobi/ Kenya          |
| Project Executant: Bergin            | Address: c/o AWF/ P.O. Box 4S177/ Nairobi/ Kenya |
| Project Originator: AWF              | Address: P.O. Box 4S177/ Nairobi/ Kenya          |
| Collaborating Bodies: TANAPA         |  |

15/6

#237

**Background:** This project is part of AWF's "Protected Areas: Neighbours as Partners" Programme. Unlike other project sites, Arusha NP has a 'hard edge' with lands dominated by human use. In this high potential zone, the park's small, but not unknown, number of elephants leave the park and damage crops. This project will work through a newly-appointed community conservation warden to collaborate with local people to assess elephant damage, and its circumstances, and to assess the extent to which these same people are illegally using park resources of e.g, firewood, game meat. the solution of each party's problems will be directed onwards ensuring the small park's future, without any further loss of large animal species.

Project Title: KILIMANJARO - TECHNICAL SYMPOSIUM

Database Project No. 134

Date last updated: 07/22/91

Region: EAST

Country: TANZANIA

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Summary Information

Project Status: CURRENT

Fund Raising Status: FULL

Project Objective: This project will highlight the importance of Mt Kilimanjaro in terms of regional conservation and development through publishing proceedings of the symposium held in October 1989.

Project Activities: 1. Public Awareness 2. 3.

Funding Start Date: 10/01/89 End Date: 07/31/90 Further phases: T

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Kilimanjaro Approx Numbers : 1000

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Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 27650

Original Currency: SFR

Exchange Rate Used: 0.7900

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

|       |          |       |      |       |      |
|-------|----------|-------|------|-------|------|
| Yr 1: | \$ 27650 | Yr 2: | \$ 0 | Yr 3: | \$ 0 |
| Yr 4: | \$ 0     | Yr 5: | \$ 0 |       |      |

|                        |    |                        |    |
|------------------------|----|------------------------|----|
| Technical Assistance:  | \$ | Infrastructure:        | \$ |
| Monitoring & Research: | \$ | Local Development:     | \$ |
| Staff Costs:           | \$ | Recurrent Costs:       | \$ |
| Training:              | \$ | Miscellaneous:         | \$ |
| Education:             | \$ | Project Management:    | \$ |
| Equipment:             | \$ | Contingency Provision: | \$ |

Fund Raising Information :-

|                     |          |                                |          |
|---------------------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|
| Total funds raised: | \$ 0     | Funds raised for current year: | \$ 0     |
| Total funds needed: | \$ 11297 | Funds needed for current year: | \$ 11297 |

|                                     |                  |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| Origin of funds - Organisation: WWF | Amount: \$ 16353 |
| Organisation:                       | Amount: \$       |
| Organisation:                       | Amount: \$       |

Organisation through which funds are being channelled: WWF

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached: WWF

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Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: Mweka Address: PO Box 3031 / Moshi / Tanzania

Project Administrator: WWF-I (#3923) Address: Ave du Mont Blanc / CH-1196 Gland / Switzerland

Project Executant: Newmark Address: College of African Wildlife Management / Mweka / PO Box 3031 / Moshi

Project Originator: Mweka Address: PO Box 3031 / Moshi / Tanzania

Collaborating Bodies: Save Mount Kilimanjaro

128

#134

**Background:** Mount Kilimanjaro, the highest point in Africa, is on IUCN's list of protected areas of critical importance to international conservation, contains a baseline elephant population, and provides the highest tourist revenues to Tanzanian National Parks. It is also a critically important watershed, contains a diverse array of species and its forest provides food, medicine, building materials and fuelwood to local people. Unfortunately, a growing human population and changing land use practices are placing increasing stress on the Mount Kilimanjaro region.

The College of African Wildlife Management, Mweka, was approached by a local committee, 'Save Mount Kilimanjaro', in March 1989, and accepted to organize a technical symposium on the conservation of Mt. Kilimanjaro. This project will publish the proceedings of the symposium, the last chapter of which will be recommendations for conservation follow-up. (To form the basis of future WWF activities.)

**Objectives:** To highlight the importance of Mount Kilimanjaro in terms of regional conservation and development. To develop a series of recommendations to enhance the conservation prospects of Mount Kilimanjaro. To publish and distribute the proceedings of the symposium including the recommendations to donor organizations and decision-makers.

**Activities:** Compilation, editing and arranging for the publication of the proceedings of the symposium as well as support for the attendance at the Symposium of Mountain Park Wardens from Ethiopia and Uganda will be pursued.

**Outputs:** Publication of a symposium on Mt. Kilimanjaro, including a series of recommendations designed to strengthen conservation activities in the Kilimanjaro region. Specifically, these recommendations will include: historical changes in hydrology, natural forest and large mammals; economic implications of recent glacial recession; local attitudes towards the forest reserve/National Park; traditional beliefs and uses of wildlife; environmental impact of recreation and bee-keeping. It is likely there will be a recommendation for a follow-up project.

Project Title: MANYARA NP - POACHING COMBAT STRATEGY

Database Project No. 53

Date last updated: 03/25/91

Region: EAST

Country: TANZANIA

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### Summary Information

Project Status: CURRENT

Fund Raising Status: FULL

Project Objective: This 5 month project aims to eliminate elephant poaching in the park through the provision of new equipment and to reduce conflicts between wildlife and adjacent agriculturalists.

Project Activities: 1. Security 2. Park Management 3.

Funding Start Date: 07/01/91 End Date: 06/30/94 Further phases ?:

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Lake Manyara Approx Numbers : 149

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### Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 221700

Original Currency: SFR

Exchange Rate Used: 0.7090

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

|       |          |       |          |       |          |
|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|
| Yr 1: | \$ 70900 | Yr 2: | \$ 70900 | Yr 3: | \$ 70900 |
| Yr 4: | \$ 0     | Yr 5: | \$ 0     |       |          |

|                        |           |                        |          |
|------------------------|-----------|------------------------|----------|
| Technical Assistance:  | \$ 0      | Infrastructure:        | \$ 64250 |
| Monitoring & Research: | \$ 0      | Local Development:     | \$ 0     |
| Staff Costs:           | \$ 0      | Recurrent Costs:       | \$ 0     |
| Training:              | \$ 0      | Miscellaneous:         | \$ 0     |
| Education:             | \$ 0      | Project Management:    | \$ 0     |
| Equipment:             | \$ 157450 | Contingency Provision: | \$ 0     |

Fund Raising Information :-

|                     |           |                                |      |
|---------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|------|
| Total funds raised: | \$ 221700 | Funds raised for current year: | \$ 0 |
| Total funds needed: | \$ 0      | Funds needed for current year: | \$ 0 |

|  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| Origin of funds - Organisation: D.S.Fnds | Amount: \$ 221700 |
| Organisation:                            | Amount: \$        |
| Organisation:                            | Amount: \$        |

Organisation through which funds are being channelled: WWF

Future donor interest: David Shepherd Cons. Found.

Donors actually approached: Harris Found.; David Shepherd

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### Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: TANAPA Address: PO Box 3134 /Arusha /Tanzania

Project Administrator: WWF-I (#394S) Address: Ave du Mont Blanc / CH-1196 Gland / Switzerland

Project Executant: Manyara National Park Address:

Project Originator: Babu (Director-TANAPA) Address: PO Box 3134 /Arusha /Tanzania

Collaborating Bodies: TANAPA; WWF; WCI; David Shepherd Conservation Foundation

#53

**Background:** Although Lake Manyara National Park is only 324 km<sup>2</sup>, of which 229 km<sup>2</sup> are lake, it supports a high diversity and biomass of plants and animals, and is one of Tanzania's most popular parks. The elephant population at Lake Manyara has been the focus of long-term studies since 1966. The population has remained unaffected by poaching until relatively recently. However, a 1987 aerial survey indicated that the population had been reduced to less than half its 1985 size. (Only 181 elephants were counted.) The need for an effective programme of field action to combat poaching is acute.

Plans to incorporate the Marang Forest Reserve plus an adjoining farm into the National Park are underway. This will incorporate an important part of the elephants range into the Park and help ensure its long term viability. However, this addition is only worthwhile if appropriate field actions are taken simultaneously to protect the Park's wildlife.

The Tanzania National Parks have developed a strategy to combat poaching in this Park. This strategy provides for more rangers, equipment and accommodations for the rangers, more outposts, a radio communications network, vehicles, and fencing. TANAPA is prepared to contribute 5,000,000 T.Shs (approx. 30,100 US\$) to this strategy to cover additional personnel and all recurrent costs.

**Objectives:** To assist the Tanzania National Parks to implement its Elephant Poaching Combat Strategy which has the dual aim of eliminating poaching in the Park and reducing conflict between wildlife and agriculturalists living adjacent to the Park.

**Activities:** A radio-communications consultant will be engaged to advise on different aspects of a radio-communications network including, equipment requirements, installation and deployment. Vehicles, radio-communications equipment and field kits for 50 rangers will be purchased. Sufficient materials to construct 31 accommodation units and six kilometers of electric fencing will be purchased.

**Outputs:** A well-managed Park harboring a secure population of elephants within a diverse, viable, natural ecosystem. This will be done by: improving field force efficiency, installing an effective radio-communications network for the Tarangire-Manyara area, constructing five new outposts, and preventing elephants from entering agricultural areas to the north of the park.

**Progress to date:** This project will currently be developed as an integrated rural development programme for support by the David Shepherd Conservation Foundation under "The Ivory is Theirs" promotion. Fencing along the Mto wa Mbn Village park boundary is a priority as well as park development in the new southern extension.

Project Title: PLANNING & ASSESSMENT FOR WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Database Project No. 101

Date last updated: 05/31/91

Region: EAST

Country: TANZANIA

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**Summary Information**

Project Status: CURRENT

Fund Raising Status: FULL

Project Objective: The capacity of the Wildlife Division to coordinate planning at all geographical and institutional levels will be strengthened with the help of training and technical advisors.

Project Activities: 1. Institutional Support 2. Training 3.

Funding Start Date: 03/01/90 End Date: 03/01/93 Further phases?: T

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Approx Numbers :

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**Budget Information**

Total Budget :- \$ 3870000

Original Currency: US\$

Exchange Rate Used: 0.0000

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

|       |           |       |           |       |           |
|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|
| Yr 1: | \$ 558000 | Yr 2: | \$ 396000 | Yr 3: | \$ 415000 |
| Yr 4: | \$ 0      | Yr 5: | \$ 0      |       |           |

|                        |           |                        |           |
|------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|
| Technical Assistance:  | \$ 96360  | Infrastructure:        | \$ 30350  |
| Monitoring & Research: | \$ 55690  | Local Development:     | \$ 0      |
| Staff Costs:           | \$ 846655 | Recurrent Costs:       | \$ 678200 |
| Training:              | \$ 24510  | Miscellaneous:         | \$ 117100 |
| Education:             | \$ 29450  | Project Management:    | \$ 434735 |
| Equipment:             | \$ 353660 | Contingency Provision: | \$ 227637 |

Fund Raising Information :-

|                     |    |                                |    |
|---------------------|----|--------------------------------|----|
| Total funds raised: | \$ | Funds raised for current year: | \$ |
| Total funds needed: | \$ | Funds needed for current year: | \$ |

|                   |                               |                    |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Origin of funds - | Organisation: USAID           | Amount: \$ 2500000 |
|                   | Organisation: AWF             | Amount: \$ 651000  |
|                   | Organisation: WWF & Tanz.Govt | Amount: \$ 719000  |

Organisation through which funds are being channelled:

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached: USAID;AWF;WWF;Tanzanian Gov't

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**Organisations and People Involved with the Project**

Govt/Local agency executing project: Wild.Div. Address: PO Box 1994 /Dar-es-Salaam /Tanzania

Project Administrator: AWF Address:PO Box 45177 / Nairobi / Kenya

Project Executant: Wild.Div. Address: PO Box 1994 /Dar-es-Salaam /Tanzania

Project Originator: Address:

Collaborating Bodies: USAID; AWF; WWF; Tanzanian Government

132

#101

**Background:** Tanzania has a rich and varied heritage of wildlife, and the importance of proper conservation of this crucial natural resource has long been recognised by the Tanzanian Government which supports a network of national parks and game reserves covering large areas of the country. A period of economic decline leading up to the mid 1980s meant that the Government has been unable to allocate sufficient finance to the sector to ensure effective wildlife conservation. This, combined with a marked increase in organised poaching over the last twenty years, has seen a drastic decline in elephants in Tanzania. The country, however, through its economic reform process, is intent on increasing the importance of the wildlife sector to the national economy. In order to accomplish this the Government wants to increase the number of tourists entering Tanzania. Since most tourists come into Tanzania for wildlife centered reasons, it is imperative to ensure that the wildlife areas are effectively managed. This project is a component of a broader programme entitled 'Sustainable Economic Development through Wildlife Conservation'.

**Objectives:** To streamline the Wildlife Division, strengthen its capacity to co-ordinate planning at all geographic and institutional levels, gather and manage relevant ecological, economic and social information more efficiently, design and evaluate effective projects, and undertake rapid field assessments.

In addition to the above, a second principal objective will be to use the institutional strengthening measures referred to above to plan and promote a programme of activities to build up the wildlife viewing industry, the tourist hunting industry, sustainable hunting by local people and other economic uses of wildlife.

**Activities:** Finances will be provided for training, technical advisers and equipment. Technical advisers will be specialists in planning, biological research and information management. The wildlife Department and technical advisers will develop national and local plans, conduct field work, and strengthen co-ordination between various wildlife institutions. The project will consider how to optimise revenue generation, and develop links with the private sector and international agencies.

**Outputs:** An enhanced ability within the Wildlife Division to centralize planning activities and respond effectively and efficiently to any conservation problems in the field.

**Progress to date:** An agreement has been reached between USAID, AWF, WWF, and the Government of Tanzania to fund the approximately \$2.9 million needed for this project. Project staff have been recruited.

Project Title: RUAHA ECOSYSTEM WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Database Project No. 100

Date last updated: 07/22/91

Region: EAST

Country: TANZANIA

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**Summary Information**

Project Status: CURRENT

Fund Raising Status: FULL

Project Objective: With the assistance of two technical cooperation officers this project aims to strengthen the Tanzanian Gov't capacity to conserve & manage its wildlife resources.

Project Activities: 1. Institutional Support 2. Security 3. Rural Development

Funding Start Date: 04/01/90 End Date: 03/31/94 Further phases ?:

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Approx Numbers :

---

**Budget Information**

Total Budget :- \$ 1576000

Original Currency: £Sterling

Exchange Rate Used: 1.9700

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

|       |           |       |           |       |           |
|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|
| Yr 1: | \$ 691453 | Yr 2: | \$ 395362 | Yr 3: | \$ 387285 |
| Yr 4: | \$ 137900 | Yr 5: | \$ 264000 |       |           |

|                        |           |                        |          |
|------------------------|-----------|------------------------|----------|
| Technical Assistance:  | \$ 931810 | Infrastructure:        | \$ 0     |
| Monitoring & Research: | \$ 0      | Local Development:     | \$ 0     |
| Staff Costs:           | \$ 0      | Recurrent Costs:       | \$ 80770 |
| Training:              | \$ 55357  | Miscellaneous:         | \$ 5910  |
| Education:             | \$ 0      | Project Management:    | \$ 0     |
| Equipment:             | \$ 437655 | Contingency Provision: | \$ 64498 |

Fund Raising Information :-

|                     |            |                                |      |
|---------------------|------------|--------------------------------|------|
| Total funds raised: | \$ 1576000 | Funds raised for current year: | \$ 0 |
| Total funds needed: | \$         | Funds needed for current year: | \$   |

|                   |                               |                    |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Origin of funds - | Organisation: ODA             | Amount: \$ 1576000 |
|                   | Organisation: Tanzanian Gov't | Amount: \$ 0       |
|                   | Organisation:                 | Amount: \$ 0       |

Organisation through which funds are being channelled: ODA

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached:

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**Organisations and People Involved with the Project**

Govt/Local agency executing project: TANAPA Address: P.O. Box 369/ Iringa

Project Administrator: ODA Address:

Project Executant: ODA Address:

Project Originator: Address:

Collaborating Bodies: ODA; Wildlife Division; TANAPA; Tanzanian Government; Cote d'Or

#100

**Background:** A period of economic decline in Tanzania, leading up to the mid 1980s meant that the Government has been unable to allocate sufficient finance to the sector to ensure effective wildlife conservation. This accompanied by a marked increase in organised poaching in Tanzania saw the decline of elephants within the Ruaha ecosystem. The elephant population has declined from an estimated 39,725 in 1977 to around 20,000 in 1989. If this rate continues, they could face extinction from this major ecosystem. It is imperative to help develop an efficient and productive means of managing the entire ecosystem. This project, in conjunction with the one called 'Planning and Assessment for Wildlife Management' (PAWM) proposes to do just this. The PAWM project will work with the Wildlife Department and focus on the Game Reserves, and this project will work with TANAPA, focusing on the National Park.

**Objectives:** To strengthen the Tanzanian Government's capacity to: conserve and manage its wildlife resources; offer effective protection to elephants and other species endangered through poaching; and encourage sustainable economic development of the wildlife sector.

**Activities:** A technical co-operation officer (TCO) will be assigned to Ruaha National Park as a protected area planning adviser, to aid in the compilation of a management plan for the park. A second TCO will work outside the Park on the promotion of village development activities which will aim to increase local commitment to community conservation. Equipment important for improved Park management, patrolling and anti-poaching work will be provided. This includes landrovers, monitoring equipment, a mobile workshop, radios, a stone crusher, heavy road building machinery, and patrol kits. A training plan for the technical cooperation training will be prepared.

**Outputs:** An improved capacity to manage Ruaha National Park, on the basis of a comprehensive, systematic, management plan; stabilisation of the numbers of elephants and other endangered species; and the initial stages of development of increased local commitment to sustainable wildlife management as a result of rational utilisation schemes.

**Progress to date:** The ODA will be contributing a total of £800,000 to the project. Cote d'Or Foundation for Elephants will be funding a total of US \$300,000 to purchase heavy road building machinery and patrol kits for Ruaha NP (see project number 120). The Tanzanian government will ensure that sufficient funds are released to the Wildlife Division.

Project Title: RUAHA NP - ANTI-POACHING SUPPORT & MANAGEMENT

Database Project No. 54

Date last updated: 07/22/91

Region: EAST

Country: TANZANIA

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**Summary Information**

Project Status: CURRENT

Fund Raising Status: FULL

Project Objective: This project is primarily an emergency response to assist TANAPA in overcoming immediate constraints to its anti-poaching efforts but allows for long term technical assistance.

Project Activities: 1. Security 2. Project Management 3.

Funding Start Date: 07/01/90 End Date: 06/30/93 Further phases?: T

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Ruaha/Rungwa Approx Numbers : 22000

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**Budget Information**

Total Budget :- \$ 520000

Original Currency: SFR

Exchange Rate Used: 0.6500

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

|       |           |       |           |       |      |
|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|------|
| Yr 1: | \$ 260000 | Yr 2: | \$ 260000 | Yr 3: | \$ 0 |
| Yr 4: | \$ 0      | Yr 5: | \$ 0      |       |      |

|                        |      |                        |      |
|------------------------|------|------------------------|------|
| Technical Assistance:  | \$ 0 | Infrastructure:        | \$ 0 |
| Monitoring & Research: | \$ 0 | Local Development:     | \$ 0 |
| Staff Costs:           | \$ 0 | Recurrent Costs:       | \$ 0 |
| Training:              | \$ 0 | Miscellaneous:         | \$ 0 |
| Education:             | \$ 0 | Project Management:    | \$ 0 |
| Equipment:             | \$ 0 | Contingency Provision: | \$ 0 |

Fund Raising Information :-

|                     |           |                                |           |
|---------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Total funds raised: | \$ 520000 | Funds raised for current year: | \$ 260000 |
| Total funds needed: | \$ 0      | Funds needed for current year: | \$ 0      |

|                   |                         |         |           |
|-------------------|-------------------------|---------|-----------|
| Origin of funds - | Organisation: Cote d'Or | Amount: | \$ 273000 |
|                   | Organisation: ODA       | Amount: | \$ 425000 |
|                   | Organisation: WWF       | Amount: | \$ 50000  |

Organisation through which funds are being channelled: WWF/ODA

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached: ODA; Cote d'Or; WWF

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**Organisations and People Involved with the Project**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Govt/Local agency executing project: TANAPA | Address: PO Box 3134 /Arusha /Tanzania                 |
| Project Administrator: WWF-I (#3946)        | Address: Ave du Mont Blanc /CH-1196 Gland /Switzerland |
| Project Executant: Babu (TANAPA)            | Address: P.O. Box 3134 /Arusha /Tanzania               |
| Project Originator: Babu (TANAPA)           | Address: PO Box 3134 /Arusha /Tanzania                 |

Collaborating Bodies: TANAPA; WWF; ODA; Cote d'Or

136

#54

**Background:** The Ruaha National Park (12,950 sq km) is the second largest park in Tanzania, and is a critical part of one of Tanzania's major ecosystems. Ruaha supports a diverse and abundant fauna, including the largest elephant population remaining within the boundaries of any East African national park. The elephants, and indeed other large mammals of Ruaha were once afforded a degree of natural protection by virtue of the Park's remote and inaccessible location. Unfortunately, this is no longer the case, as can be seen with the elephant population's decline from an estimated 44,000 animals in 1977 to less than 15,000 today.

**Objectives:** To enhance TANAPA's management capability in the Ruaha NP by: contributing to the development of an appropriate management infrastructure; improving efficiency of field operations and eliminating poaching in the park; controlling other human activities which threaten the integrity of the ecosystem; conducting a detailed identification study of management requirements; and preparing a proposal for a follow-up project to provide further assistance in meeting the needs identified during the study.

**Activities:** Vehicles (including rehabilitation of a Cessna aircraft), a radio communication network, field equipment and incentives necessary to ensure present anti-poaching personnel are fully deployed and operational will be provided. An additional 26 field staff will be recruited, trained and deployed. Urgent infrastructure needs (including airstrips) will be rehabilitated. Medium-term management requirements in Ruaha will be studied, and a detailed project proposal of recommendations will be presented.

**Outputs:** A well managed Park harboring a secure population of elephants within a diverse, viable, natural ecosystem.

**Progress to date:** A project proposal has been completed for the Ruaha Ecosystem.

Project Title: TANAPA GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLANNING PROJECT

Database Project No. 260

Date last updated: 07/29/91

Region: EAST

Country: TANZANIA

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Summary Information

Project Status: CURRENT

Fund Raising Status: FULL

Project Objective: The project aims to develop management planning expertise among park staff through training and the production of a management planning manual. Plans for 3 parks will be produced.

Project Activities: 1. Training 2. Park Management 3.

Funding Start Date: 05/19/91 End Date: 05/19/93 Further phases?: Y

Elephant Population directly affected - Name: Approx Numbers :

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Budget Information

Total Budget :- \$ 381640

Original Currency: SFr

Exchange Rate Used: 0.6580

Budget Breakdown according to AECCG standardisation

|                        | Yr 1: | \$ | Yr 2:                  | \$ | Yr 3: | \$ |
|------------------------|-------|----|------------------------|----|-------|----|
|                        | Yr 4: | \$ | Yr 5:                  | \$ |       |    |
| Technical Assistance:  |       | \$ | Infrastructure:        |    |       | \$ |
| Monitoring & Research: |       | \$ | Local Development:     |    |       | \$ |
| Staff Costs:           |       | \$ | Recurrent Costs:       |    |       | \$ |
| Training:              |       | \$ | Miscellaneous:         |    |       | \$ |
| Education:             |       | \$ | Project Management:    |    |       | \$ |
| Equipment:             |       | \$ | Contingency Provision: |    |       | \$ |

Fund Raising Information :-

Total funds raised: \$ 381640

Funds raised for current year: \$

Total funds needed: \$

Funds needed for current year: \$

Origin of funds - Organisation: SIDA

Amount: \$ 381640

Organisation:

Amount: \$

Organisation:

Amount: \$

Organisation through which funds are being channelled: IUCN

Future donor interest:

Donors actually approached: SIDA

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Organisations and People Involved with the Project

Govt/Local agency executing project: TANAPA Address: P.O.Box 3134/ Arusha / Tanzania

Project Administrator: IUCN Nairobi Address: P.O.Box 62800/ Nairobi/ Kenya

Project Executant: Address:

Project Originator: IUCN Nairobi - Regional Office Address: P.O.Box 62800/ Nairobi/ Kenya

Collaborating Bodies: SIDA

#260

**Background:**

**Objectives:**

**Activities:** Provide General Management Plan training, a planning manual and three General Management Plans.

**Objectives:** Institutionalized park planning for TANAPA.

**Progress to date:** One month into project.

Elephant Conservation Plan

for

Tanzania

PART C:  
POLICY REFORMS  
&  
STRATEGIES

October 1991

Wildlife Division  
Ministry of Tourism,  
Natural Resources and the Environment  
PO Box 1994, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania

## 1 INTRODUCTION

The safeguarding of Tanzania's biological diversity for present and future generations depends upon the establishment, and in many cases, expansion of protected areas in each of the major ecological zones. Tanzania is fortunate in having several such areas, ranging from sea level all the way up to the montane forest on the slopes of Kilimanjaro and Meru mountains.

In order to ensure endangered species are given adequate protection and allowed to recover, special projects and programmes such as the Tanzania Rhino Project or the Selous Elephant Project have been initiated. There is also a need to ensure the survival of the many other animals and plants which contribute to the rich diversity of Tanzania's wildlife. This will require a determined effort to safeguard our forests, woodlands, mangroves, marine and lake environments on which the wildlife depends.

Since the Wildlife Conservation Act was passed in 1974, many changes have taken place in society in Tanzania: the population has grown from 13 million to 25 million, most of the Game Controlled areas which were uninhabited have been settled, and it has become increasingly clear that wildlife conservation without local participation will fail. In addition, areas which were once open have become occupied, cutting migratory routes for wildlife.

Over the last decade Tanzania has lost more elephants than any other country in Africa, particularly to ivory poachers. The Government has made stringent efforts to arrest this situation (see Section A) but although current studies suggest that mass poaching activities have been halted, further concerted action is required to consolidate this hard earned respite. The current ban on international trade in ivory should have a major impact on demand for ivory, but illegal hunting is likely to continue unless effective anti-poaching measures are implemented and maintained over the long-term.

Tanzania is well placed to make a significant contribution to the survival of elephants in Africa. Not only does it retain one of the largest populations of elephants, it also has huge areas of suitable elephant habitat within its protected areas system. The country also boasts one of the few wildlife management training centres in the continent, and has a history of training and research few African nations can rival. Thus, although a great deal of investment and support are required to implement elephant conservation in Tanzania, there is every reason to believe that elephant numbers can recover and be maintained.

If this aim is to be achieved, a number of issues must be addressed. Amongst these, the involvement of local people in conservation efforts; the requirement for management plans and improved infrastructure for conservation areas; and the importance of maintaining and improving protection against poaching stand out.

If the people of Tanzania are to be persuaded of the value of conserving elephants, education and rural development must reach those most directly effected by conservation policies, especially those which restrict hunting and protect potentially dangerous and destructive animals.

Monitoring of elephant numbers, social structure and movements will be an essential part of directing conservation efforts towards recovery of the population. As numbers grow, effective management of protected areas based upon scientific principles will be required to ensure the preservation of genetic diversity and the sustainable use of Tanzania's wildlife resource.

In addition to proposals presented here, there is a need to develop and improve the tourist industry in Tanzania. The Government of Tanzania recognises the importance of elephants to the economy of the country and intends to concentrate its activities on the non-consumptive utilization of elephants. However, consumptive utilization practices (tourist hunting) will continue to be allowed in certain areas in order to maximise the potential, economic value of elephants to the country.

All of these aims depend upon improved infrastructure within Tanzania, especially all weather roads and coordination and communication between protected areas, wildlife organizations and other Government departments.

Thus the requirement is for a multidisciplinary approach. The key elephant populations in Tanzania and strategies the Government is implementing to protect and utilize these populations is outlined in section A. A number of projects committed to these aims have recently been completed; are currently underway, or are seeking funding (Section B). Together these projects form the basis of the elephant conservation plan for Tanzania.

## 2 TANZANIA'S ELEPHANT CONSERVATION STRATEGY

### 2.1 General Wildlife Conservation

Elephants are just one component of Tanzania's rich wildlife resource. Most conservation action directed at habitat protection and involvement of local communities in conservation will benefit elephants as well as large numbers of other animals. The principal objectives of conservation of wildlife in Tanzania are:

- i to protect the natural environment in Tanzania together with its fauna and flora for the benefit of present and future generations as a unique heritage of all mankind.
- ii to plan the wise and enduring use of the country's wildlife resource on a sustainable yield basis for the socio-economic well being of Tanzania and especially to those people who live adjacent to these protected areas.
- iii to initiate such action as will protect people and their property from damage and depredation by wildlife.

In the long term, the survival of Tanzania's wildlife can only be achieved if it is shown to be an economically viable option in land use planning; if it is made to contribute significantly and meaningfully to rural development and thus receive support of the local people; and if in planning this wildlife conservation effort, adequate representation of areas and species that guarantee the preservation of biological diversity within the country is ensured. Tourism, both consumptive and non-consumptive, relies for the most part on the continued protection of key species – eg elephant, rhino, lion, leopard, cheetah, buffalo and hippo and the provision of adequate infrastructure to cater to the needs of the tourist industry. These include roads, airstrips, lodges and ground transport for visitors to protected areas. It is recognised that the tourist industry could soon become Tanzania's largest foreign exchange earner; it should be encouraged to grow through careful but bold decisions and actions.

With regard to rural development, it is necessary to embark upon a course of action which does the following things:

- \* protects agriculturalist and pastoralist alike from the damage caused by wild animals;
- \* provides direct benefits in the form of game meat or sharing of revenues and services generated by wildlife; and
- \* undertakes deliberate conservation extension and education work.

Involving rural people in tourism and related wildlife-based businesses will be the focal point of the endeavour to integrate local communities in wildlife conservation.

It would seem desirable, therefore, that policy changes should be brought to bear on the current status of the wildlife resource, and laws reviewed to address the altered circumstances. Some of these changes might include:

- a) to reorganise Game Controlled Areas into Wildlife Management Areas with full local participation
- b) to reorganise the ownership of wildlife on private land under Wildlife Division supervision
- c) to encourage at an appropriate stage of progress in the organisation of the Parks, appropriate game ranching projects to take full advantage of the better use and productivity of the range through use by wildlife rather than domestic stock.

## 2.2 Conservation of Elephants

Specific conservation action for elephants in the past has concentrated mainly on security issues. Many recent and current projects reflect the need to respond to and counteract the enormous impact of ivory poaching in recent years. As the current ban on ivory trading takes effect, and a reduction in poaching is seen, the opportunity to broaden the approach to include community conservation, research and improvement of reserve facilities has arisen. The issues facing conservationists have changed to addressing the consequences of increasing populations of elephants, rather than simply trying to limit their decline. That this change is recognized by Tanzania's wildlife institutions is seen in the shift of emphasis in recent proposals and concepts.

This is not to say that security measures are no longer of importance. The threat of poaching remains – particularly if the ivory trade ban is lifted, or demand stimulates illegal trading. There is still considerable scope for improving the efficiency of Tanzania's anti-poaching forces in the areas of increased mobility and communications. International cooperation, with neighbouring range states is also an area which could contribute significantly to improved security.

Effective protection of reserve areas is only one priority of conservation area management. Development of management plans to determine other priorities are an essential for long-term, sustainable conservation. The potential of each reserve area for tourism, involvement of local communities and other uses must be assessed, and means of achieving that potential developed and implemented. Training in management is also an important component of short term conservation objectives.

As elephant populations recover, it is essential that conflicts of interest between humans and elephants are minimized and that the needs of people for access to natural resources are recognized. This might involve improvement of local facilities – roads, schools and medical centres associated with reserve areas can do a great deal to engender positive reactions to wildlife conservation, as can ensuring there are direct returns from tourism for the community. Public awareness, agricultural extension and other forms of rural development can also achieve much in reducing conflict between human and wildlife needs.

### **3 IMPLEMENTING THE STRATEGY**

#### **3.1 Policies and Priorities**

These are demonstrated by the projects outlined in Section B, and comprise of a determination to safeguard and monitor Tanzania's recovering elephant population and to move towards more integration of conservation and development. The proposals for equipment and transport for wildlife staff, for road networks within parks and reserves, and for back-up facilities for aerial surveys represent continues support for conservation measures which are already established in the country. Similarly, research proposals, examining elephant migration routes and the need for more corridors between reserve areas, builds upon Tanzania's history of research in wildlife ecology.

Other aspects of the strategy represent a new approach to conservation in Tanzania, and require more development before proposals are complete. It is important that projects involving community development and conservation are targeting at the needs of the people living in and around reserve areas, and take account of their particular lifestyles and culture. The first phase of rural development programmes will therefore examine the extent of conflict with wildlife, and the level and nature of wildlife use in different areas. Only then will exact policies, tailored to the needs of individual communities, emerge.

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# Elephant Conservation Plan

for

Tanzania

## ANNEXES

1. NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF CONTACTS

2. ACRONYMS USED IN THIS PLAN

October 1991

Wildlife Division  
Ministry of Tourism,  
Natural Resources and the Environment  
PO Box 1994, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania

ANNEXE 1 NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF CONTACTS IN TANZANIA

| Department  | Contact Names  | Address  | Phone                  | Fax                    | Telex |
|---|--|--|------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| <b>Ministry of Tourism, Natural Resources and the Environment</b> |  |  |                        |                        |       |
| Wildlife Division   | Mr Costa Mlay,<br>Director                           | PO Box 1994<br>Dar-es-Salaam   | [255]<br>(51)<br>27271 | [255]<br>(51)<br>23230 |       |
| Selous Game<br>Reserve  | Gerald Bigurube                                      | PO Box 25295<br>Dar-es-Salaam  |                        |                        |       |
|   | Rolf Baldus  | PO Box 1519<br>Dar-es-Salaam   | [255]<br>(51)<br>31042 | [255]<br>(51)<br>33540 |       |
| Elephant & Rhino<br>Conservation<br>Project (Selous)              | Dr Neil Stronach<br>Technical Advisor                | PO Box 25295<br>Dar-es-Salaam  | [255]<br>(51)<br>32680 | [255]<br>(51)<br>71305 |       |
| Forestry Division   |  | PO Box 426<br>Dar-es-Salaam  |                        |                        |       |
| Adam Faith<br>Foundation Rhino<br>Project                         | Dr A Laurie  | PO Box 2032<br>Dar-es-Salaam   |                        |                        |       |
| Institute of<br>Resource<br>Assessment                            | Dr R Mwalyosi  | PO Box 35097<br>University of<br>Dar-es-Salaam<br>Dar-es-Salaam                |                        |                        |       |
| Mkomazi Game<br>Reserve   | Mr Tony Fitzjohn,<br>Director of Field<br>Operations | George Adamson<br>African Wildlife<br>Preservation Trust<br>PO Box 376<br>Same |                        |                        |       |
|   | Mr H Mungure,<br>Project Manager                     | PO Box 41<br>Same  |                        |                        |       |
| <b>Ministry of Home Affairs</b>                                   |  |  |                        |                        |       |
|   | Mr Matern Y.C<br>Lumbanga, P S                       | PO Box 9223<br>Dar-es-Salaam   | [255]<br>(51)<br>20941 |                        |       |

| Department  | Contact Names                         | Address                                       | Phone                  | Fax                    | Telex                      |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Tanzania National Parks Authority (TANAPA)</b>             |                                       |   |                        |                        |                            |
| Mikumi National Park  | David Babu,<br>Director               | PO Box 3134<br>Arusha<br><br>Box 62<br>Mikumi | [255]<br>(57)<br>3471  |                        | 42130<br>tanapa            |
| Ruaha National Park   |                                       | Box 369<br>Iringa                             |                        |                        |                            |
| <b>Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority</b>                 |                                       |   |                        |                        |                            |
|   | Mr I Chausi,<br>Acting<br>Conservator | Box 1<br>Ngorongoro<br>Arusha Region          |                        |                        |                            |
| <b>College of African Wildlife Management, Mweka</b>          |                                       |   |                        |                        |                            |
|   | George<br>Makumbule<br>Snr Instructor | PO Box 3031<br>Moshi                          | [255]<br>18<br>Kiboshe |                        | 43082<br>curing<br>moshitz |
| <b>Protected Areas and Wildlife Management Project (PAWM)</b> |                                       |   |                        |                        |                            |
|   | Nigel Leader-<br>Williams             | Box 63150<br>Dar-es-Salaam                    |                        | [255]<br>(51)<br>33593 |                            |
| <b>Frankfurt Zoological Society</b>                           |                                       |   |                        |                        |                            |
| Serengeti Wildlife<br>Research Institute                      |                                       | PO Box 3134<br>Arusha                         | [255]<br>(57)<br>7677  |                        |                            |
|   | Dr George Sabuni<br>Co-Ordinator      | PO Box 661<br>Arusha                          | [255]<br>(57)<br>7677  | [255]<br>(57)<br>6424  |                            |
| <b>United States Agency for International Development</b>     |                                       |   |                        |                        |                            |
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| Department                                       | Contact Names                                | Address   | Phone                   | Fax                    | Telex |
|--|--|---|-------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| <b>Wildlife Conservation International</b>       |  |   |                         |                        |       |
|  | Patricia Mochlman                            | Box 2031<br>Arusha  | [255]<br>(57)<br>7504   | [255]<br>(57)<br>6962  |       |
| <b>World Wide Fund for Nature – Tanzania</b>     |  |   |                         |                        |       |
| African Wildlife<br>Foundation                   | John Boshe,<br>WWF Country<br>Representative | c/o D.T. Dobie &<br>Co CT Ltd,<br>PO Box 1192<br>Pugu Road<br>Dar-es-Salaam | [255]<br>(51)<br>284585 | [255]<br>(51)<br>28486 | 81016 |
|  | Mr Charles Kibasa                            | c/o D.T. Dobie &<br>Co CT Ltd<br>PO Box 1192<br>Pugu Road<br>Dar-es-Salaam  |                         |                        |       |
| <b>Malihai Clubs of Tanzania</b>                 |  |   |                         |                        |       |
|  | Mr Peter Ottaru,<br>Coordinator              | PO Box 1541<br>Arusha   | [255]<br>(57)<br>42130  |                        | 42130 |
| <b>Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania</b> |  |   |                         |                        |       |
|  |  | PO Box 70919<br>Dar-es-Salaam   | [255]<br>(51)<br>33592  | [255]<br>(51)<br>33593 | 81075 |
| <b>TAWICO</b>                                    |  |   |                         |                        |       |
|  | Mr M Ndlanga,<br>General Manager             | PO Box 1144<br>Arusha   | [255]<br>(57)<br>2494   | [255]<br>(57)<br>2828  | 42080 |

## ANNEXE 2      ACRONYMS USED IN THIS PLAN

|         |   |
|---------|---|
| AECCG   | African Elephant Conservation Coordinating Group (consists of AWF, EEC, TRAFFIC, WCMC, WCI and WWF in cooperation with the CITES Secretariat) |
| AWF     | African Wildlife Foundation   |
| CAWM    | College of African Wildlife Management  |
| CITES   | Convention for International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora  |
| DANIDA  | Danish International Development Agency   |
| EC      | European Commission   |
| FBD     | Forestry and Beekeeping Division  |
| FZS     | Frankfurt Zoological Society  |
| GCA     | Game Controlled Areas   |
| GR      | Game Reserve  |
| ITRG    | Ivory Trade Review Group  |
| IUCN    | World Conservation Union  |
| MCT     | Malihai Clubs of Tanzania   |
| NCAA    | Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority  |
| NP      | National Park   |
| SWRI    | Serengeti Wildlife Research Institute   |
| TANAPA  | Tanzania National Parks Authority   |
| TAWICO  | Tanzania Wildlife Corporation   |
| TRAFFIC | Trade Records Analysis of Flora and Fauna in Commerce   |
| TWPF    | Tanzania Wildlife Protection Fund   |

|        |   |
|--------|---|
| USAID  | US Agency for International Development   |
| USF&WS | US Fish & Wildlife Service                |
| WCI    | Wildlife Conservation International       |
| WCMC   | World Conservation Monitoring Centre      |
| WCST   | Wildlife Conservation Society of Tanzania |
| WD     | Wildlife Division                         |
| WWF    | World Wide Fund for Nature                |