



the Jane Goodall Institute

FOR WILDLIFE RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND CONSERVATION

IMPLEMENTATION OF LAND POLICY FOR IMPROVED ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT AND LAND TENURE IN WESTERN TANZANIA JGI EXPERIENCE

ABCG Thematic Meeting, Washington DC

October 2, 2012



The Jane Goodall Institute for Wildlife Conservation, Research and Education (founded 1977)

What began with Dr. Jane Goodall's pioneering work at Gombe Stream Reserve in Tanzania in 1960, has grown over the years into a global not-for-profit organization with activities including:

Chimpanzee research

Forest conservation

Primate protection

Community-centered conservation

Public education and advocacy

and Educating and Inspiring youth

Indeed, a systemic approach affording lasting change!



“Wouldn't it be terrible if our closest relatives disappeared during our watch? It doesn't have to happen. The key is to understand that a viable future for wild chimpanzees can't be achieved without helping the struggling human communities around them. And, that long-term change in Africa and elsewhere, won't happen with out engaging youth all over the world. These connections are at the heart of JGI's work on behalf of people, animals and the environment.”

– Dr. Jane Goodall

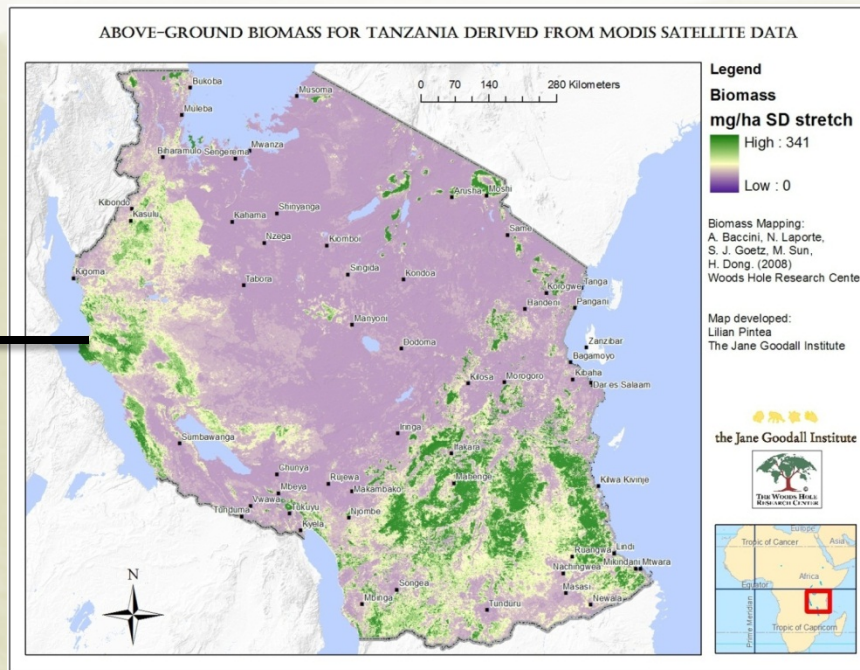


The general condition of forests in Tanzania

ABOVE-GROUND BIOMASS FOR MASITO-UGALLA ECOSYSTEM DERIVED FROM MODIS SATELLITE DATA



ABOVE-GROUND BIOMASS FOR TANZANIA DERIVED FROM MODIS SATELLITE DATA

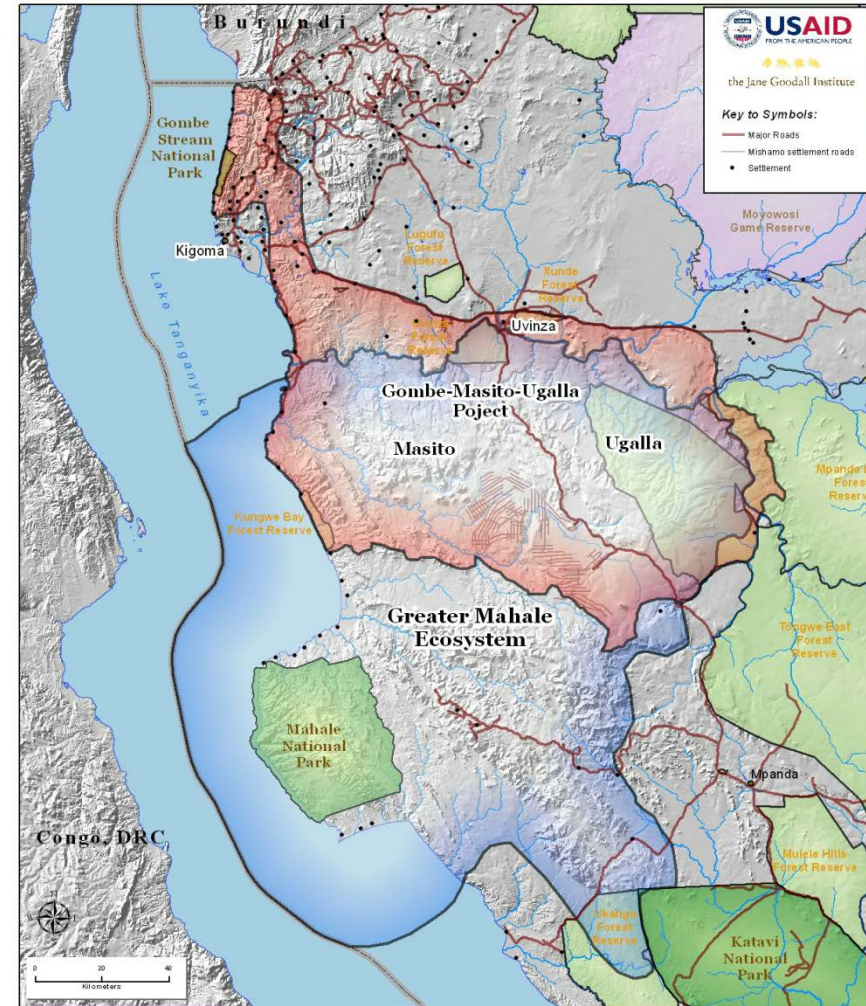




Program Location and coverage

The program area extends into Mpanda and Kigoma districts

- Covers 1,204,700 ha
- 63% of the land is covered with forest and miombo woodland
- Protected areas constitutes 200,000 ha
- Works in 52 villages
- Estimated population is 300,000 people
- Includes one Refugee settlement



Conservation Projects and Protected Areas of Western Tanzania

Gombe-Masito-Ugalla Project and Greater Mahale Ecosystem



Significance of the area

- Home to an estimated 700 – 900 chimpanzee population (MUE Biological study, 2007)
- Watershed for major rivers and streams
- Habitat for a variety of wildlife
- Important biomass and carbon reserve



Critical threats to conservation targets in Greater Gombe ecosystem

- Unplanned settlement
- Agriculture expansion
- Illegal forest harvesting
- Uncontrolled wild fires
- Poaching
- Unplanned cattle grazing/Pastoralists influx

Threats Across Targets		Chimpanzee Metapopulation	Stable Watersheds and Forest Reserves	Overall Threat Rank
		6	7	
1	Incompatible food crops; incompatible conversion to food crops	High	High	Very High
2	Incompatible extraction of firewood	High	Very High	Very High
3	Incompatible settlements and infrastructure; incompatible conversion to settlements and infrastructure development	High	High	Very High
4	Deliberate killing by humans			Very High
5	Lack of conservation and land-use planning, and inadequate implementation of appropriate land-use plans	Medium	Very High	Very High
6	Incompatible human-ignited fires	Medium	High	High
7	Pathogens introduced by humans and human activities			High
8	Incompatible charcoal production	Low	High	High
9	Kasekela community expansion			High
Threat Status for Targets and Project Overall		High	Very High	Very High



Threats with an overall rating for Masito-Ugalla ecosystem

Threats Across Targets		Chimps	Elephants	Miombo Woodland Mosaic	River-ine Eco-systems	Wetlands	Lake Fish	Overall Threat Rating
Project-specific threats		1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	Conversion of forests/riverine/wetland into agricultural land	Very High	High	High	Medium	Medium		High
2	Poaching (including snares)	High	Very High		High			High
3	Global climate change (impacts)			High	High	High	High	High
4	Incompatible wildfire	High	High	Medium	Medium			High
5	Settlement establishment and expansion, and human population increase (including along the periphery of the core conservation area)	Medium	High	High	Medium			High
6	Selective logging for timber and poles			High	High		Low	High
Threat Status for Targets and Project		High	Very High	High	High	High	High	Very High

Source: Masito-Ugalla Ecosystem CAP, 2009



Program Goal:

Conserve globally important biodiversity within threatened ecosystems in the Gombe Masito Ugalla landscape **through community centered approaches** and protect and restore wildlife habitat **in critical ecosystems in western Tanzania**

Objectives:

1. Expanded Area under Improved Natural Resource Management.
2. Increased Incomes and Benefits from Sustainable Use of Natural Resources
3. **Laws and Policies supporting conservation and forest connectivity enforced**
4. Capacity for adapting to and mitigating climate change impacts improved



Land Act 1999

Categorically classifies land as:

Village land

Reserve Land

General Land

Private land (leased)

Challenges to implementation:

funding, capacity, technology and
commitment





Laws and policies governing LUP

1. Land Act (1999)

- Focuses on general land and conflict resolution

2. Village Land Act (1999)

- directs land governance and provides power to establish village committees and customary land ownership

3. Urban planning Act (2007)

- land management for towns and semi-urban centers

4. Land Use Planning Act (2007)

- establishes National Land Use commission, gives power to appropriate authorities for land use planning.
- empowers the commission to develop guidelines

Other contributing Acts:

- Forest Act
- Wildlife Act
- Environmental Management Act
- Water Act
- Beekeeping Act
- Agriculture Development Act



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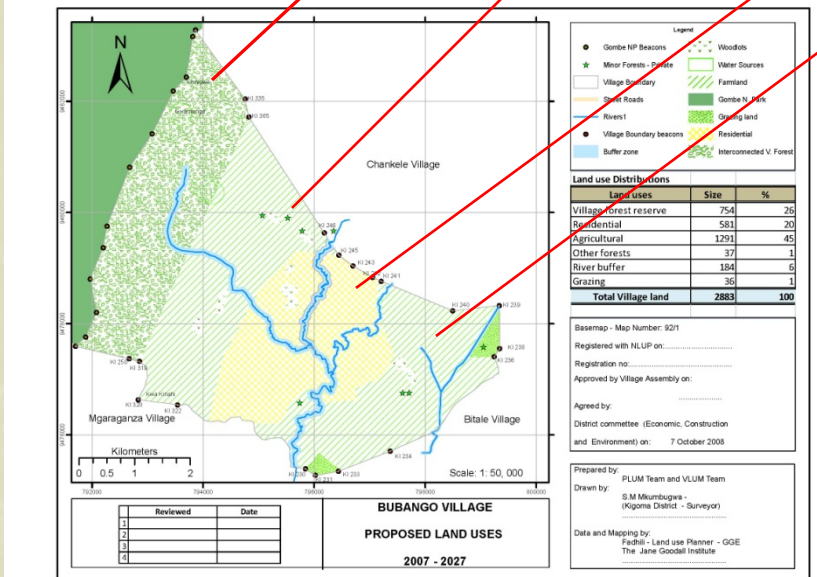
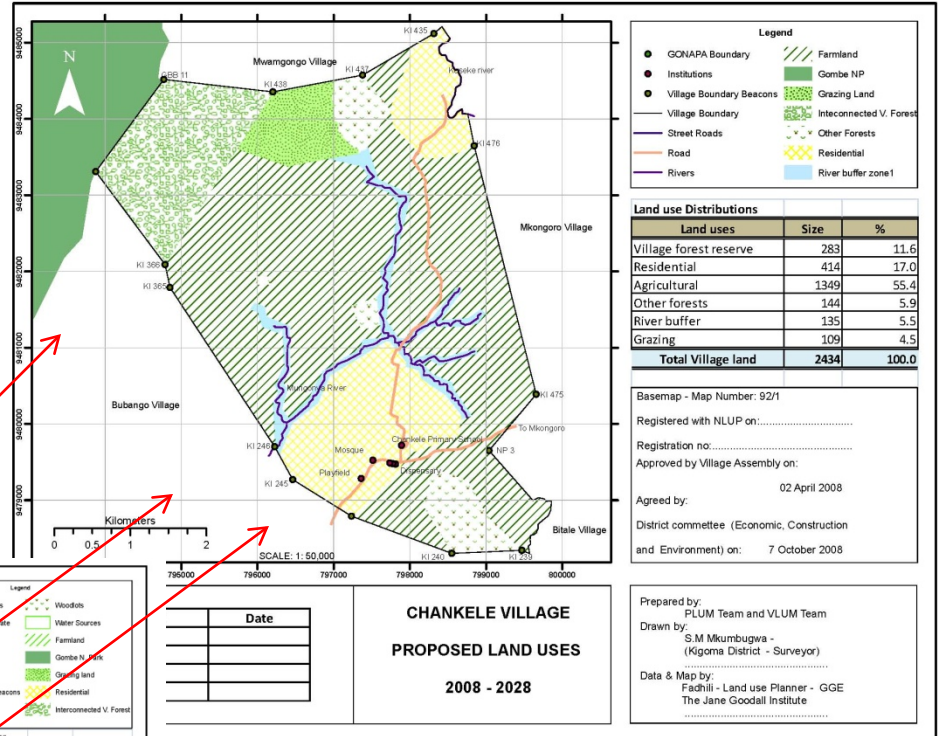
Village land use planning is a process





Example of Land use Map Developed

- Showing connectivity
- Showing land use patterns
- Land categories
- Approval Status

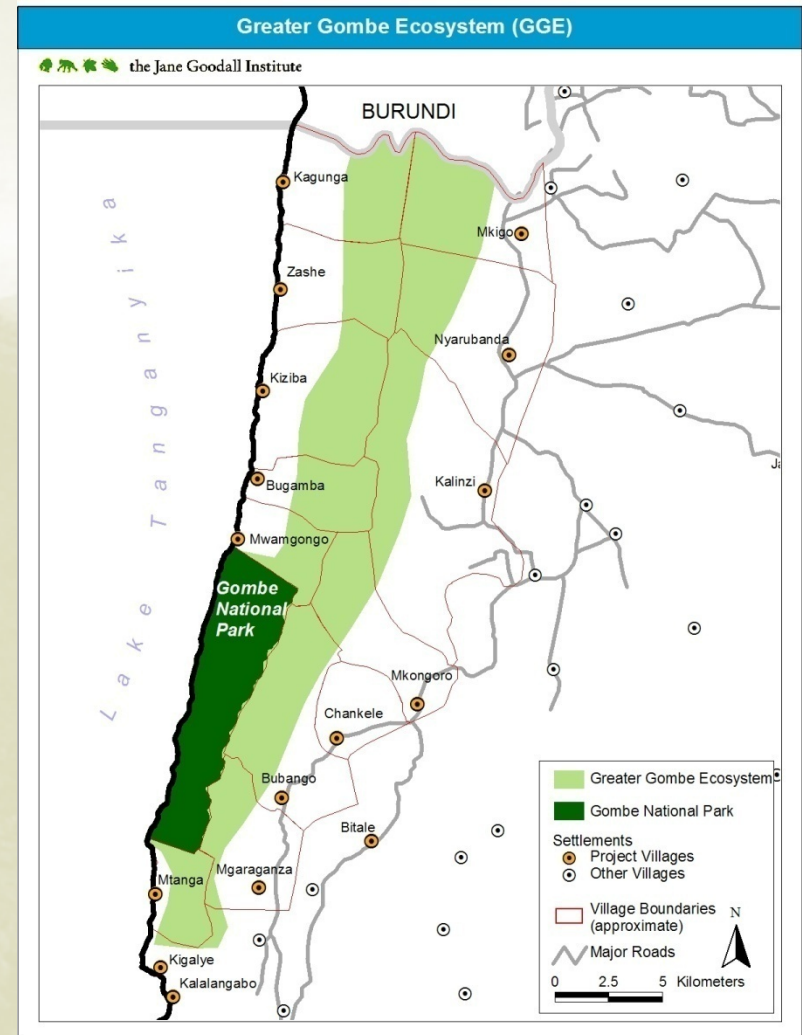
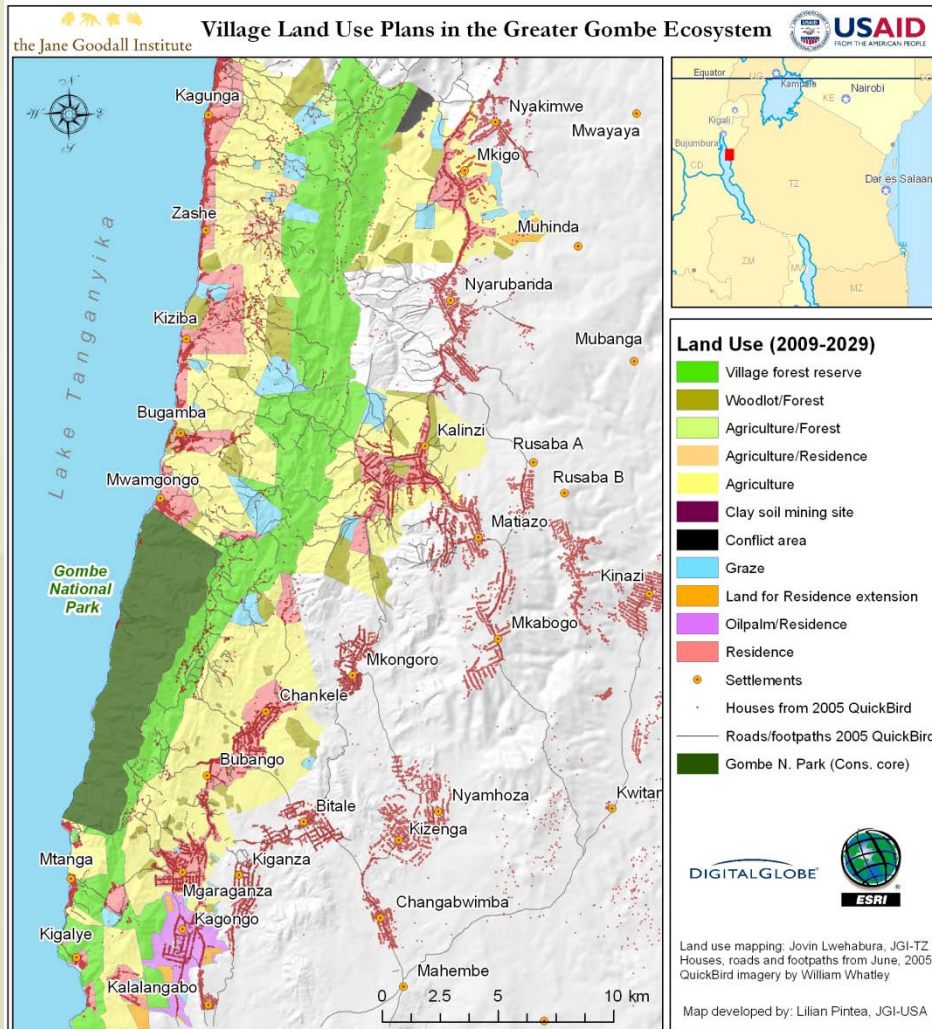


Date

**CHANKELE VILLAGE
PROPOSED LAND USES
2008 - 2028**



Conservation based village land use planning





Improved tenure clarification improves ownership and responsibility for natural resource management

Land tenure enhances ownership and promotes:

- Equitable sharing of forest resources for livelihood improvement
- Participatory monitoring
- Laws enforcement and Policies clarification
- Villages obtain title/certification and ability to offer individual titles

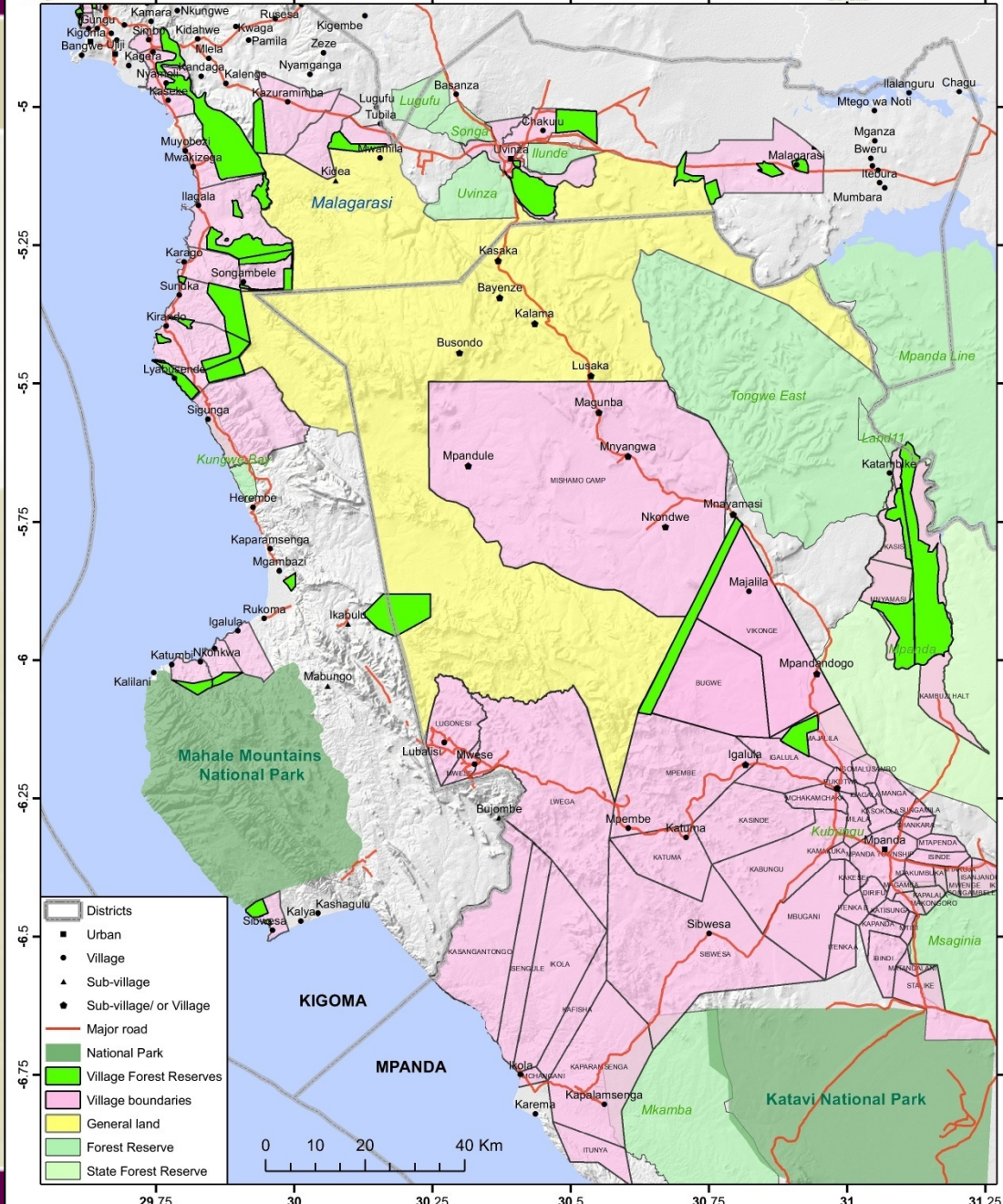




Integrated land use planning for the General Land

Land Act 1999

- Village land
- Reserve Land
- General Land
- Private land





Challenges for General Land management

Livestock movements into conservation areas

Development of unplanned settlements and farming

Agriculture expansion and shifting cultivation

Pastoralist/livestock influx

Human Ignited forest fires

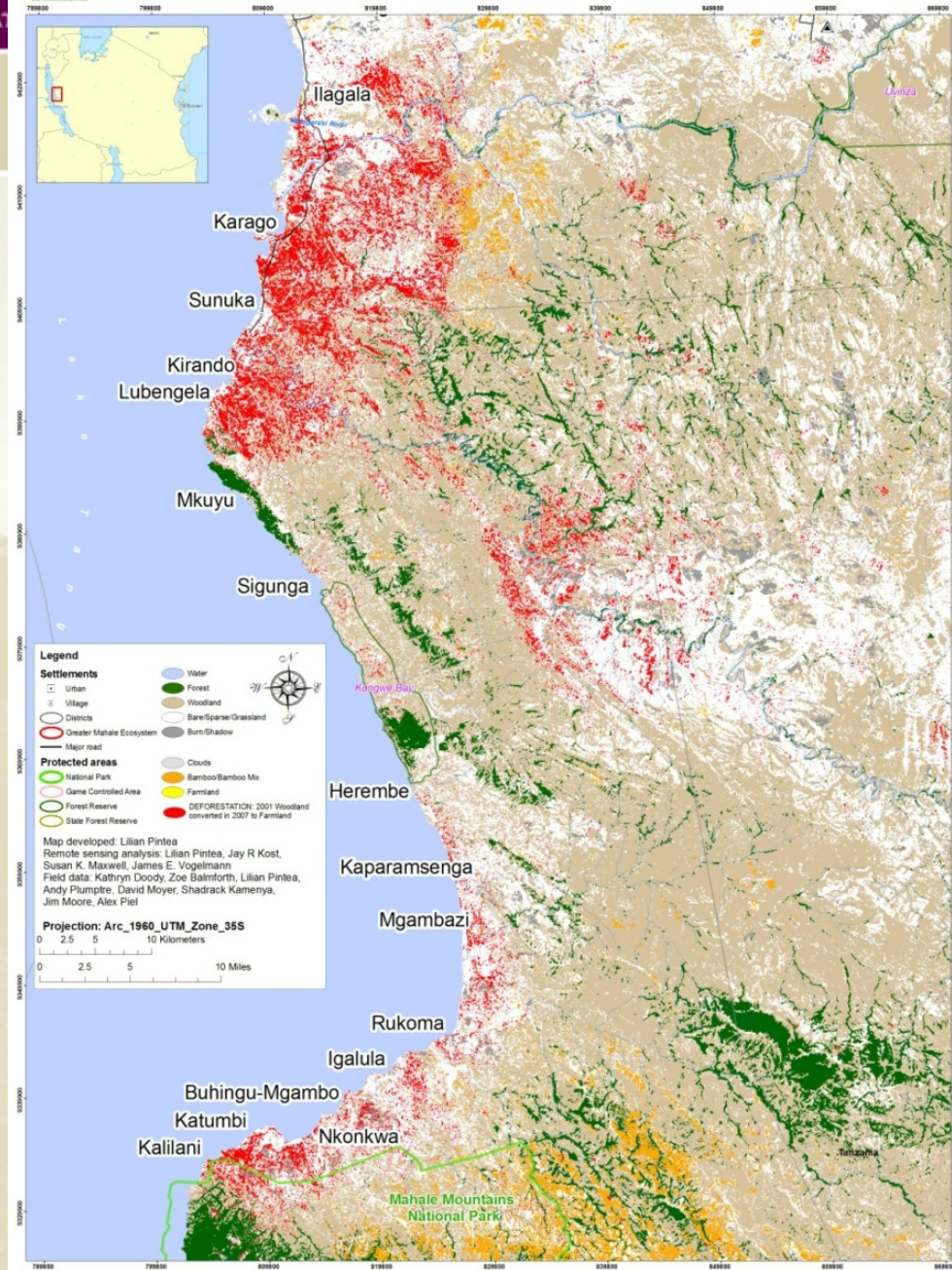
Inefficient management of the general land between Mpanda and Kigoma districts

- lack of management plans and community involvement



Progressive encroachment of the general land expanding from the villages for:

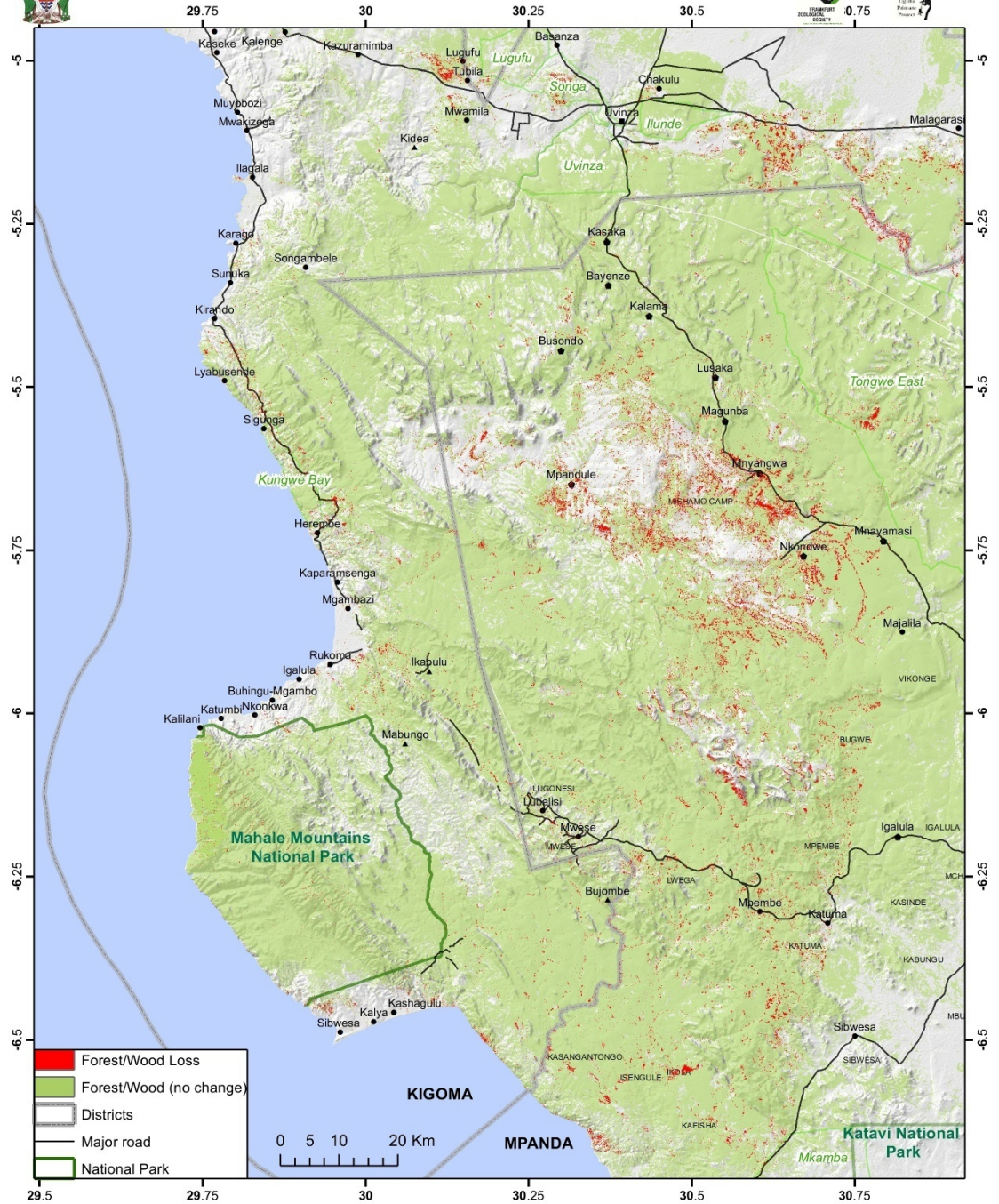
- Establishing new settlements
- Opening new farms
- Logging and charcoal burning



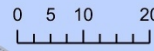


Forest and Woodland Loss 2007-2011

(work in progress - situation as of September 24, 2012)



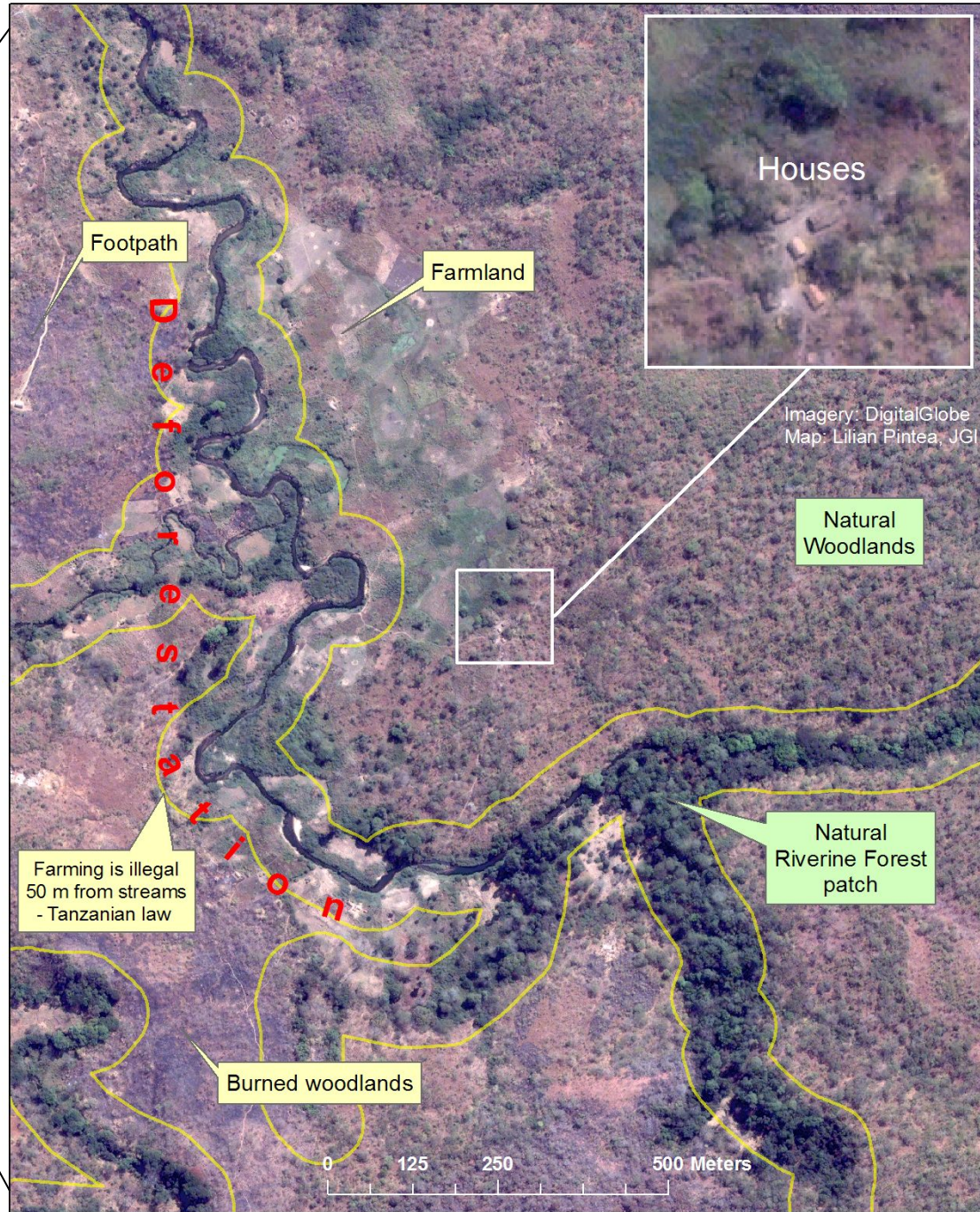
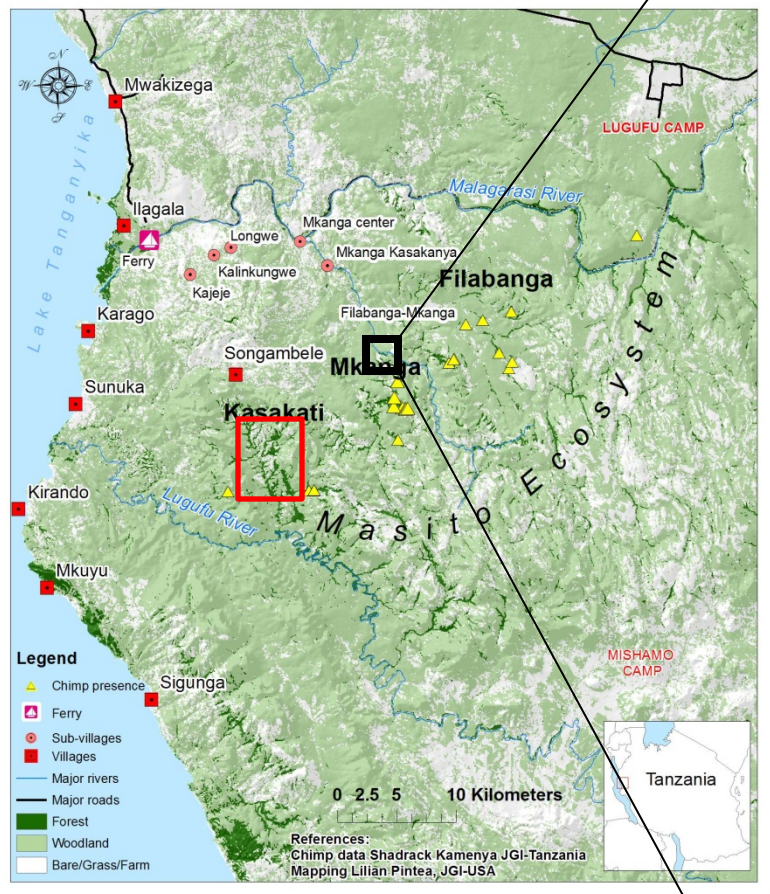
- Forest/Wood Loss
- Forest/Wood (no change)
- Districts
- Major road
- National Park



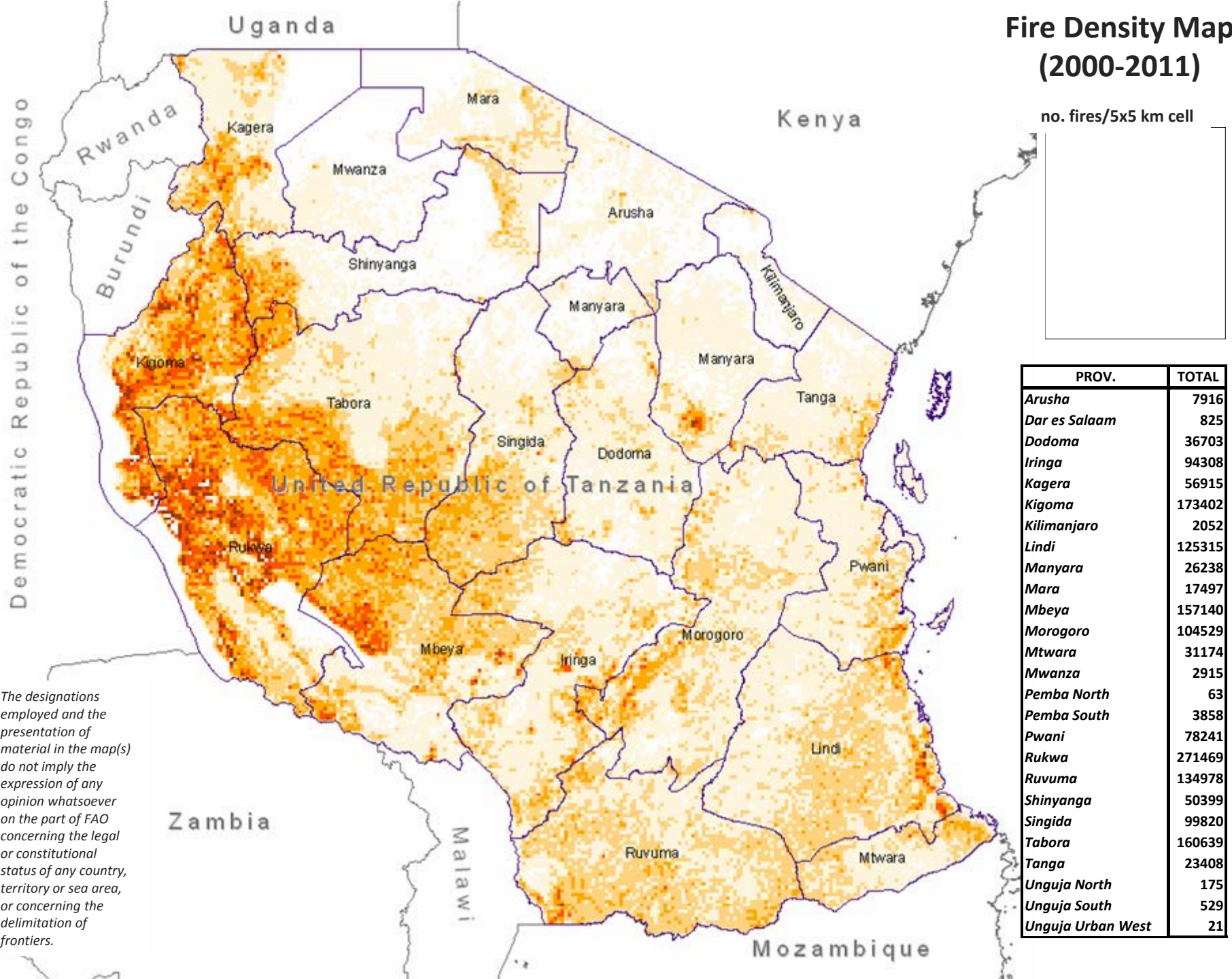
Masito-Ugalla Ecosystem

Mapping illegal logging and farming within 50 m from riverine forests

Human Settlements and Chimpanzee Sightings in 2006 in Masito Ecosystem



Fire Density Map (2000-2011)



no. fires/5x5 km cell

PROV.	TOTAL
Arusha	7916
Dar es Salaam	825
Dodoma	36703
Iringa	94308
Kagera	56915
Kigoma	173402
Kilimanjaro	2052
Lindi	125315
Manyara	26238
Mara	17497
Mbeya	157140
Morogoro	104529
Mtwara	31174
Mwanza	2915
Pemba North	63
Pemba South	3858
Pwani	78241
Rukwa	271469
Ruvuma	134978
Shinyanga	50399
Singida	99820
Tabora	160639
Tanga	23408
Unguja North	175
Unguja South	529
Unguja Urban West	21

The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory or sea area, or concerning the delimitation of frontiers.



Forest classification in Tanzania, Forest Act No. 14 of 2002

1. National forest reserves
2. **Local authority forest reserves**
3. Village forests
4. Private forest





Lessons learned

- Improving land tenure improves natural resource management through securing ownership and empowering people to plan for their resources
- Land use planning is an integral part of natural resource management
- Capacity building for local communities and government authorities is key to ensure success of the process and its sustainability
- Community involvement in conflict resolution of land issues is necessary – borders, planning for resource use
- Incorporation and use of technology enhances planning, implementation and monitoring
- Working across different communities and districts, trying to change land designations takes time and the need for lots of groundwork & mutual understanding (ABCG Funding)

Current Situation

- 4.8 million acre landscape in Western Tanzania
- Large populations of chimpanzees outside of Protected Areas (1800?)
- Growing human populations
- Growing need for agricultural land
- Sukuma cattle numbers increasing dramatically

Local Level Progress to date 2009-2012

- 63 Village Land Use Plans
 - JGI has done 49 of these representing 123,000 ha
- 37 Village Land Forest Reserves
 - Combination of CBFM and PFM
 - FZS completed 12 PFM plans in villages totalling 104,000 ha (65% of the area of Mahale NP).
 - 6 of those VLFRs have chimpanzees

Future Designations for priority and in-tact chimp habitat

- On village land – Village Land Forest Reserves
- On general land –
 - Local Authority Forest Reserve (District support)
 - Catchment Forest Reserve (higher level with Ministry support)



Implications?

- Matrix of local authority (village and district) and National level protection
- Different resources available for protection
- Revenue
- Local ownership
- Pressures high
- Combination (Matrix) seems best



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