

# STRATEGIC PLAN 2021-2025



Northern Tanzania  
Rangelands Initiative



## What is the Northern Tanzania Rangelands Initiative?

Formed by nine members working on natural resource governance, land tenure security, tourism development, human and animal health, wildlife conservation, as well as development and entrepreneurship, NTRI serves as a unique platform bringing together talented and committed organisations with a shared vision and proven track record of tangible results. The sum of these different individual efforts, combined with an effective platform for learning and collaboration, creates the potential for lasting impact at the landscape scale.

## Our Collective Vision

An ecologically and economically thriving northern Tanzanian landscape that supports both people and wildlife, and is resilient to future stress from climate change and human population growth.

## Our Mission

To pursue a shared vision for the northern Tanzanian rangelands, facilitating collaboration and learning in ways that will create opportunities and accelerate the impacts of individual members.



4,500 elephants



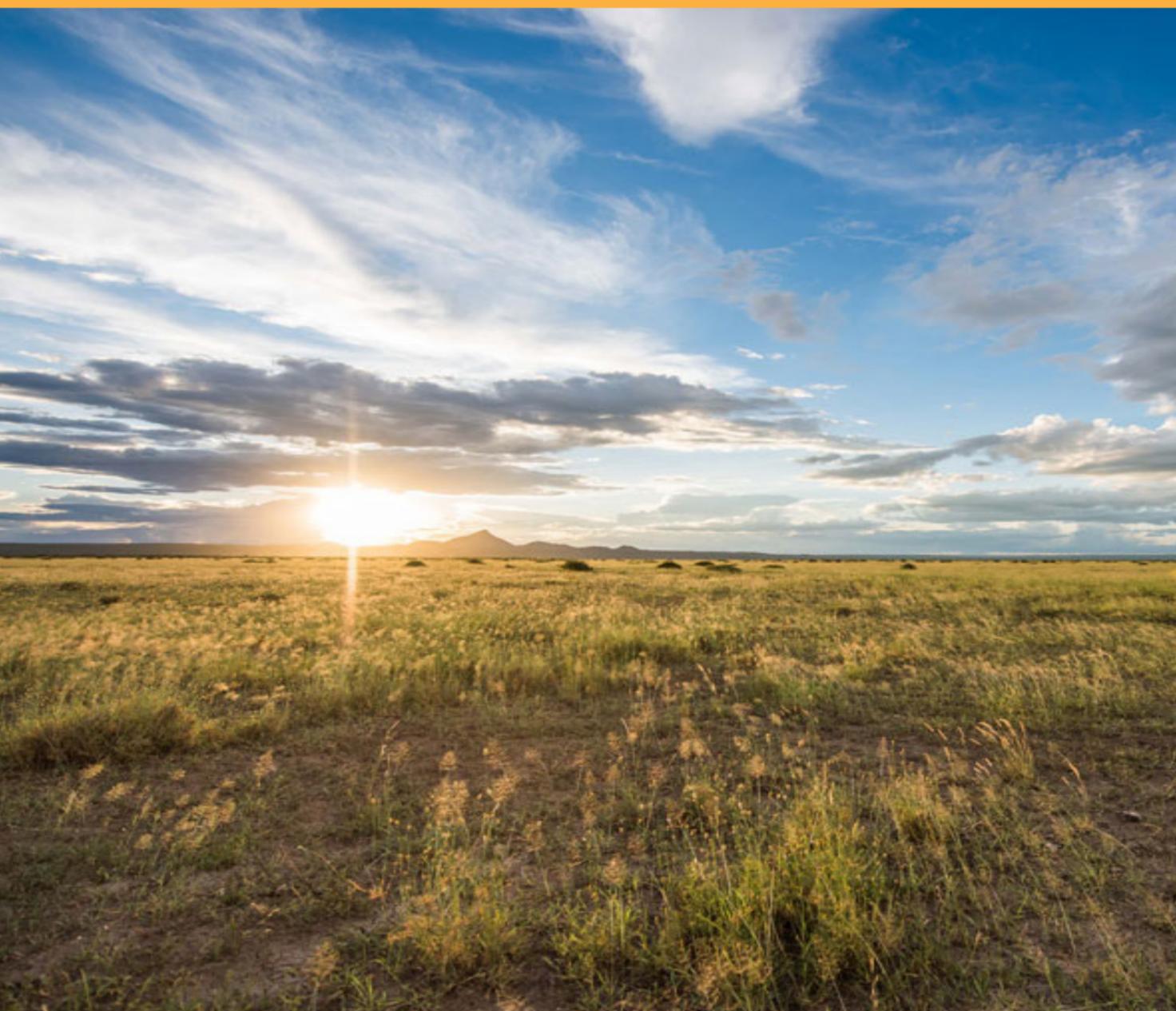
3,400,000 head of cattle



80% of wildlife on village land  
home to over 300,000 people



43,000 migratory  
zebra & wildebeest



## Our Landscape

Stretching across roughly 3 million hectares, Tanzania's northern rangelands cover the heart of the Great Rift Valley. This area spans a vast region that stretches from the Pangani River in the east to the Ngorongoro Highlands and Serengeti ecosystem to the west. Pastoralism and agro-pastoral land use across a diverse mosaic of grasslands and savannah woodlands, dominates across this semi-arid area. More than 3,400,000 head of cattle<sup>1</sup>, along with other livestock, provide the cornerstone of the region's economy.

Alongside resident communities live some of Tanzania's most important and economically valuable wildlife populations. These wildlife — including over 4,500 elephants and approximately 43,000 migratory zebra and wildebeest — congregate around permanent water sources in Tarangire National Park during the dry season, but disperse widely during the rains. In total, around 80% of all wildlife habitat in this ecosystem is on village lands, where wildlife lives alongside domestic livestock and people.<sup>2</sup> Tourism generates over \$2.4 billion in annual economic value in Tanzania nationwide<sup>3</sup>, and is the economic engine of investment, tax revenue, and commercial employment in Arusha and surrounding parts of northern Tanzania.<sup>4</sup>

This culturally, economically, and ecologically vibrant landscape, home to over 300,000 people spread

across more than 150 villages and nine administrative districts, is increasingly threatened by activities that fragment and degrade the open rangelands which livestock and wildlife depend on. Agricultural cultivation, while important to household food security, is unsustainable for this particular area due in part to the semi-arid climate, lack of irrigation and relatively poor soils. This creates new conflicts between land uses and increased human-wildlife conflict. The spread of settlements and towns like Monduli, and infrastructure such as new roads, can also create physical barriers, putting greater pressure on rangelands, and impeding the movement of livestock and wildlife.

Ensuring that the rangelands and the larger ecosystem in northern Tanzania remains healthy is key to protecting the livelihoods of communities as well as the rich biodiversity contained in these areas. Both people and wildlife depend on a mobile lifestyle to access the needed quantity of forage and minerals which varies in different areas depending on climate, particularly rainfall patterns. **The core challenge for northern Tanzania's economy and for conservation efforts is to enable economic development and social change while safeguarding the natural assets that people and wildlife depend on. These are the issues that NTRI was created to address, through processes of collaboration, coordination, and long-term joint action.**



## NTRI'S Achievements

NTRI's members, individually and through collaboration, have made significant progress during the past 8 years on many of the most important issues related to community land use and land rights, community wildlife management, and nature-based livelihood opportunities. NTRI members do not work alone, but in partnership with many other conservation actors - including communities, national parks, WMAs, regional and local government, etc - who have jointly contributed to many of the following notable trends and impacts:

## Background – NTRI's History and Achievements

The Northern Tanzania Rangelands Initiative (NTRI) came together eight years ago as a collaboration of local Tanzanian and international organisations that were all working to find long-term solutions to the challenges of economic development, sustainable livelihoods, and wildlife conservation in this diverse landscape. **The core premise of the collaboration is that a diverse set of committed organisations with different skill sets and resources can achieve longer and more sustained impact by working to find areas of collaboration, share information, and mobilise resources.** Each member organisation has their own mandate and priorities but are all driven by a shared vision for the Northern Rangelands.

To give shape to this shared vision, NTRI was formally established in 2014, with seven initial members, which has grown to nine over the years. NTRI's current members are:

### Carbon Tanzania

- Tanzania's first and only private initiative to develop community-based carbon projects.

### Dorobo Fund

- Provides critical funds to organisations working to help local communities.

### Honeyguide

- Helps communities develop and build conservation business models that benefit livelihoods and ecosystems.

### Maliasili

- Supports the growth, development and performance of local civil society organisations.

### Instituto Oikos

- Promotes responsible management of natural resources through scientific rigor and innovation.

### Pathfinder International

- Champions sexual and reproductive health and rights worldwide and mobilises communities.

### Tanzania People & Wildlife

- Empowers rural communities to conserve and benefit from their surrounding natural resources.

### The Nature Conservancy

- Is a global conservation organization protecting ecologically important lands and waters for nature and people.

### Ujamaa Community Resource Team

- Supports communities in northern Tanzania to improve their livelihoods by sustainably managing their land and natural resources.



### Increased or stabilised wildlife populations in community conserved areas through improved local management measures

Since 2016, **observations of lions have tripled across the Tarangire-Manyara and West Kilimanjaro landscapes**, providing evidence that the lion population is rebounding in these areas.<sup>5</sup>

Numbers of **eland have tripled, giraffes have increased by a third, and oryx have now reappeared** in Loibor Siret village.<sup>6</sup>

**2 times increase in giraffe population density** in Randilen WMA<sup>7</sup>.

Wildlife numbers have stabilised in Manyara Ranch.<sup>8</sup>

Zebra and wildebeest numbers across the ecosystem have stabilised.<sup>9</sup>



### Generated new economic opportunities from sustainable enterprises and helping community wildlife management deliver financial benefits

**Over US\$ 570,000 in total revenues earned from easements and tourism** in Sukuro, Terrat, Makame WMA and Randilen WMA since 2014.

**US\$478,000 earned by communities from carbon credits** in the Yaeda Valley and Makame WMA since 2013. Communities use revenue to finance their priority health and education services, enhancing their wellbeing.

**Over US\$20,000 generated by beekeeping projects** by community groups. Over 14,500 kg (nearly 16 tons) of crude honey have been harvested.

**\$46,304 earned by pastoral communities from leather sales** in the past four years



## Strengthened community land tenure

**Over 1,243,430 ha of community land under improved management and governance** through Land-Use Plans by August 2020.

**Over 940,910 ha of communal land secured** through communal Certificates of Customary Right of Occupancy (CCROs) by August 2020



## Reduced Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC)

**1,379 households trained** over the past five years through community-based awareness raising efforts. An increasing number of households adopting HWC prevention measures as a result of the training.

**1,336 active Living Walls** installed in the landscape, **benefiting over 17,000 people and protecting an estimated \$21,985,000 in livestock.** Over 170,000 trees have been planted in this effort.

Since 2018, the Village Crop Protection have successfully **prevented more than 700 farms invasions** in West Kilimanjaro securing livelihoods for more than **300 families.**

In areas with a high concentration of Living Walls, there has been a **measurable reduction in human-wildlife conflict** at the bomas.<sup>10 11</sup>



## Increased benefits to encourage communities to protect their natural resources

**\$39,721 earned** by rural communities in Sukuro and Terrat easement areas, since 2014, helped pay for development projects while securing a critical communal grassland area used by both livestock and wildlife.

**\$561,413 saved by rural communities to participate in poverty reduction and conservation efforts** through Community Conservation Bank (COCOBA) initiatives



## Improved Rangeland quality

**Over 400,000 ha** under rangeland quality improvement through best practices in rangeland monitoring, rangeland management and governance.



## Improved well-being

**1,730 model bomas** developed since 2016 in 43 villages for communities to learn and upscale their homes for improved wellbeing. A model boma comprise a voluntary approach where a household is given training to be a center for positive behavior change practice in the community with regards to human health, land and resource management, and livestock health and management.

**66,663 individuals** benefiting from family planning services since 2017.

**43 villages** and **82 champions** trained to provide positive and integrated messages on Population, Health and Environment.



## Situational Analysis – Understanding the Context

Building on the track record of progress and impacts described above, NTRI's strategy takes account of its strengths and weaknesses as a collaborative amongst different organizations, and the key opportunities and threats facing the landscape.

### Opportunities

As a unique long-term partnership driven by members working in a globally significant ecosystem – the northern tourism circuit of Tanzania - NTRI has a lot of opportunities to realise its goals.

- **Innovative conservation models are demonstrating their value** - there have been tangible, impressive achievements from initiatives implemented by members on the ground over the last five years, such as the tremendous scaling up of Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancies (CCROs) for securing communal grazing land to improve connectivity (940,910 ha of communal land secured), highly innovative REDD/Carbon projects (\$478,000 earned by communities from carbon credits), increased revenue in WMAs from tourism and carbon, and promising work on rangeland management, improvement and rehabilitation. With NTRI members able to demonstrate that these innovative models do work, many are ripe for increased investment and scaling up in the landscape.

- **Strong external funder interest in this landscape** - NTRI is a fruitful multi-stakeholder consortium, with a long-term perspective and many years of on-the-ground experience in a globally recognised landscape. This presents funding opportunities as partners know each other and many have worked jointly on projects.
- **New opportunities to strengthen and revitalise the rangelands' economy** - growing markets for livestock products, new nature-based markets such as carbon credits, green bonds, and wildlife tourism are all creating new economic opportunities for people dependent on these lands.
- **Ongoing projects to support WMAs in the landscape** - are yielding significant ecological and socio-economic impacts for the landscape with significant room to upscale.
- **Potential to influence policy and practice** - while policy influencing is done by partners themselves, NTRI has potential to assist members in influencing policy at the district and national levels through joint external communications and reiteration of shared messages. The COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated a link between health and the environment, which opens up opportunities to influence donors for more integrated funding grants covering health, environment, diversified livelihood opportunities, etc. There is also the potential to highlight to government authorities who may not typically work together the link between people, health and the environment.



### External Risks and Threats

The key threats and risks facing NTRI include, but are not limited to:

- **Increasing pressures from land-use change** - this has resulted in the fragmentation of rangelands used by livestock and wildlife. These pressures are exacerbated by (a) the perception that direct economic benefits from arable agriculture are greater than from livestock, leading to an increase in demand for land for agriculture; (b) a growing population, and human settlements, that creates a demand for land and natural resources; (c) the breakdown of communal land interests in favour of individual interests; and (d) climate change. Analysis of satellite images over the Tarangire landscape – the core part of the northern rangelands-- indicates an increase of farmland from 4 percent in 2000 to 8 percent in 2016.<sup>12</sup> The human population has increased by 35% from 2002 to 2012 and is forecast to double in the next 24 years. 60% of the population are either children or youth.<sup>13</sup>
- **Uncertain policy environment** – there are increased efforts to re-centralise governance and management of natural resources. This uncertainty is amplified by siloed sectoral approaches to development, where relevant government agencies such as health, agriculture and livestock, and wildlife often do not often coordinate and harmonise their policies, strategies and plans. Changing policies have also led to a series of laws governing the work of NGOs and companies in the country, that may have an effect on NTRI members' efforts to operate.
- **Limited diversification of livelihoods** - The COVID-19 pandemic has threatened the gains made through community-based conservation and tourism initiatives in the landscape, particularly through the large-scale loss of tourism revenue and associated economic opportunities. Greater diversification of livelihoods is needed to limit the impact of any possible future shocks to the tourism industry.



## NTRI's Strengths

- **Collaboration and Commitment to shared vision** – Over the past 8 years, NTRI has served as a platform for members to commit to a shared vision and to collaborate around a shared belief that their collective impact provides an avenue for further collaboration, learning and scaling up of initiatives.
- **Diversity of expertise, experience and networks** - Each of NTRI's 9 members have different skills, expertise and experience. There is an array of relationships with communities, government and funders. NTRI members can draw upon this depth and breadth of knowledge and connections.
- **Reduced duplication of activities and enhanced complementarity** – Members focus on their own strategic missions and activities while sharing information on activities to ensure the most efficient use of expertise and resources.
- **Diverse and complementary models and approaches** – Formed by 9 members working on natural resource governance, land tenure

security, tourism development, human and animal health, wildlife conservation, as well as development and entrepreneurship, NTRI serves as a unique platform bringing together talented and committed organisations with a proven track record of tangible results (see above achievements). The sum of these different individual efforts, combined with an effective platform for a shared vision and collaboration, creates the potential for lasting impact at the landscape scale.

- **NTRI partners have strong presence at the community level** – NTRI members who implement projects on the ground have strong long-term relationships with the communities they serve, often having a permanent field presence.
- **Capacity building** – Through member exchanges, various forums and training, NTRI continues to build its members' capacities in a variety of fields ranging from communication, fundraising and policy engagement, and serves as a forum for sharing technical knowledge on a range of important subjects.



## Challenges

Currently, NTRI is facing several challenges:

- **Building and maintaining trust and developing relationships amongst members** - to further increase the scale and impact of members' joint efforts in the landscape.
- **Limited capacity for external communications** – the collaboration has not always effectively communicated its vision, achievements and impacts on the ground and at the community, national and international levels. It is not fully clear what should be communicated, who the target audiences are, what communications are setting out to achieve and who should fulfil communications tasks.
- **Internal communications** - there is still room for improvement and as a result there could be better sharing of information and lessons between members. Members would like to deepen their sharing to enable more meaningful learning.
- **Resourcing** - large-scale donor funding has had both positive and negative impacts on the collaboration. While the partners' collaboration was initially strengthened by a large multi-year grant, a sudden change in the grant funding half-way through the project was both disruptive and demoralising. While some partners have resourcing gaps that may be slowing their progress towards achieving NTRI's collective goals, joint-fundraising between so many organisations under the NTRI umbrella can be complicated and end up undermining unity and trust within the collaboration.

## NTRI's Approach

### The Problem

Northern Tanzania faces growing pressures from rangelands conversion, degradation, and fragmentation. These pressures reduce the capacity of this unique landscape to sustain people and natural resources, and threaten the livelihoods and economic activities that rely on healthy rangelands, livestock, and wildlife.

A complex set of interconnected problems in the landscape needs a holistic set of interventions to address them. Yet, for decades there was no strong collaboration and little trust among the development and conservation organisations working in the northern rangelands of Tanzania, despite the potential this landscape has for conservation and tourism activities. Existing organisations were working in silos with limited coordination, funding and political influence in their areas of work, and to the national government and donors. International organisations working in the landscape had little or no relationship with local organisations with more knowledge, skills, and capacity to innovate and implement locally grounded solutions and initiatives suitable to address challenges facing their own communities.

### Our Solution

Responding to the ever-increasing need for collaboration among development and conservation organisations working in the same landscape, a group of local and international organisations came together to form NTRI. The collaboration's main objective continues to be about building relationships between members, complementing each other's strengths and skills, and filling existing gaps in coordination and communication as collectively they strive to achieve a shared vision.

## Our Collective Vision

An ecologically and economically thriving northern Tanzanian landscape that supports both people and wildlife, and is resilient to future stress from climate change and human population growth.

### Mission

To pursue a shared vision for the northern Tanzanian rangelands, facilitating collaboration and learning in ways that will create opportunities and accelerate the impacts of individual members.

## Our Shared Values and Principles

### Principles guiding our landscape

- NTRI follows a holistic ecosystem approach. Members believe a diversity of strategies must be used to achieve healthy and sustainable rangelands that benefit people, wildlife, and ecosystem health in general;
- Rangelands are community owned, and although members facilitate sustainable benefits, community-driven collective solutions, partnerships, and incentives must be at the core of any strategy or intervention, and benefits should be both tangible and intangible.

- We believe in science-driven approaches for landscape interventions that have demonstrated impact.

### Values and principles that underpin NTRI's partnership:

- **Community ownership** - that communities should drive collective solutions to landscape issues.
- **Collaboration for impact** - utilising each organisation's strengths and expertise.
- **Respect** - for each other and the communities we serve.
- **Trust** - based on honesty, transparency, openness and inclusivity at all times.
- **Professionalism** - in our conduct and ensuring we are explicit about our interests and goals.
- **Continuous learning** - for improved, evidence-based approaches.
- **Accountability** - we are accountable for our actions and bear collective responsibility.

## Our Value Proposition

NTRI is a consortium of committed Tanzanian and international organisations that all believe in working holistically with communities to improve livelihoods and human wellbeing in Northern Tanzania through the sustainable management and use of natural resources. NTRI partners all believe that collaboration and coordination leads to greater impact across the landscape. NTRI fosters collaboration between organisations that comprise a diverse range of complementary skills and experiences in order to address problems and achieve a vision at a landscape scale that no single organization can achieve on its own. NTRI facilitates joint efforts and learning amongst its members so that the critical work they do individually is amplified and translated into impact at a landscape level.



## 2025 Landscape Targets

NTRI members individually implement programs of work that seek to bring about change in specific locations and regions in a landscape that covers over 3 million hectares from Makame to the Pangani River Valley to Lake Natron. The scale and effectiveness of those actions in bringing about change, at a landscape level, is catalysed by NTRI's role as a platform enabling joint efforts, learning and coordination around a shared vision. This big landscape vision has the following component targets:

### Secure, connected rangelands that are well governed and managed



#### By 2025:

- Secure all large areas of pastoralist grazing, that also function as habitat for wildlife, as communal CCROs where feasible, or using other legal instruments as appropriate.
- Areas of ecological importance mapped out and appropriate land-use strategies and NRM bylaws developed and effectively implemented.
- CCROs are secured wherever possible in key bottlenecks, such as Simanjiro and the northern corridor from Tarangire to Lake Natron, and in wildlife and livestock movement areas that are still open.
- Effective protocols and procedures are in place for converting farmed properties to open rangeland in order to enhance connectivity.
- Improve rangeland management in key livestock and wildlife grazing areas.

### Healthy, resilient communities



#### By 2025:

- Improved understanding of the link between healthy people and a healthy landscape.
- Improved opportunities for women and girls through access to education and reproductive health services.
- Improved knowledge, understanding, demand and use of voluntary family planning services.
- Increased participation of women and youth in leadership and decision-making positions.

### Increased economic returns from the rangeland economy



#### By 2025:

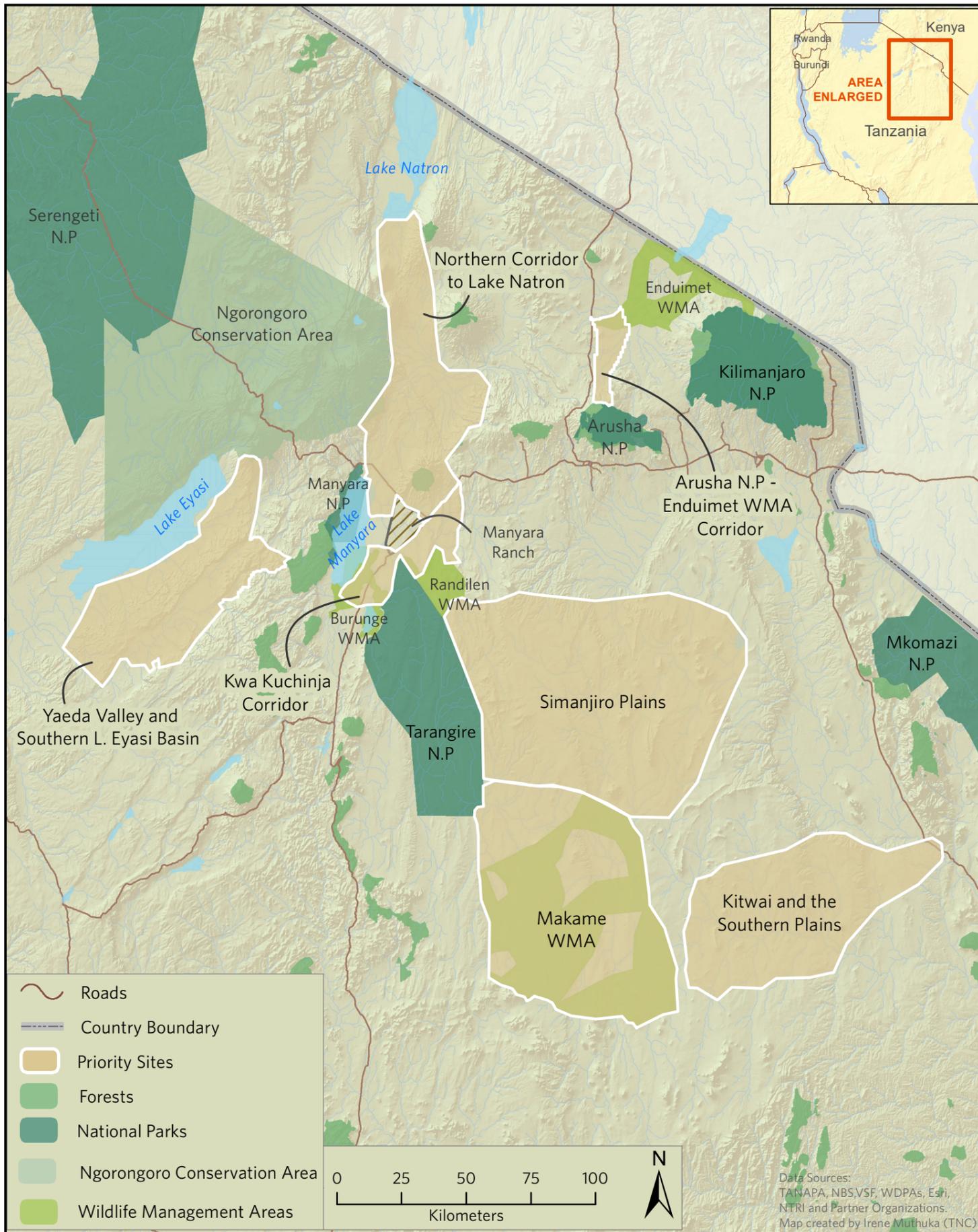
- Increased community revenue, employment, and economic benefits from wildlife tourism.
- Increased community revenue at individual and collective level from sustainable forest products (carbon, honey, sustainable charcoal etc).
- Increased individual economic returns to pastoralists in communities with healthy rangelands, through improved livestock value chains and market linkages.
- Improved management of community revenues.
- Increased proportion of community revenues reinvested back into the conservation and sustainable management of the rangelands.

### Ecologically healthy landscape with stable or increasing wildlife populations and reduced human-wildlife conflict



#### By 2025:

- Increased active participation of, and leadership by, communities in conservation initiatives.
- Increased number of households knowledgeable on measures to reduce human-wildlife conflicts.
- Measurable reduction in human-wildlife conflict via preventative strategies.
- Increased number of wildlife target species: elephant, giraffe, wildebeest, wild dog and zebras.
- Improved access to quality forage, water and mineral resources for livestock and wildlife throughout the year.



## Priority Sites

Within the NTRI landscape, there are a number of discrete sites and areas that are critical to overall ecosystem integrity and connectivity, or have a higher ecological importance and promising chances for success. These priority geographic sites are a particular focus of investment by different NTRI members and the collaboration overall, but are not the sole or exclusive priorities within the wider landscape.

**The northern corridor to Lake Natron** - connectivity between Tarangire and Lake Manyara, through Manyara Ranch and north through Engaruka to Lake Natron, is increasingly threatened, particularly in the southern portion between Selela and Manyara Ranch.

**Kwa Kuchinja corridor** - a high value conservation area connecting Tarangire National Park to the rest of the ecosystem - Manyara NP, Manyara Ranch and greater Lake Natron landscape.

**Simanjiro plains** - a key area for migration, breeding and calving for wildlife from Tarangire NP as well as the largest grazing area for Maasai livestock.

**Makame WMA** - this expansive WMA in the southern part of the ecosystem has the potential to be a strong model for community-led conservation, improved community income from rangelands and woodland management, and wildlife restoration on a large scale. This includes migration corridors to the southeast of Tarangire in Simanjiro District as well. Non-WMA areas designated for village settlement and agriculture present a risk of fragmentation within the WMA.

**Corridor between Arusha National Park and Enduimet WMA** - this area provides connectivity between Arusha National Park and Enduimet WMA in West Kilimanjaro.

**Kitwai and the southern plains** - the area east of Kitwai towards the Pangani river is an old corridor where there is still some wildlife movement remaining.

**Yaeda Valley and the southern Lake Eyasi Basin** - a rich wildlife area and the domain of Hadzabe hunter-gatherers. Continuity between this encroached ecosystem and the Ngorongoro Conservation Area to the north is slowly being restored.

## NTRI's Roles

### Learning and Sharing

**NTRI's core role for its members is to provide a Learning and Sharing platform.**

NTRI provides a collective platform for sharing and learning, which includes sharing resources and knowledge; sharing information about partners' work and new government policies; collective problem-solving; sharing opportunities to increase technical expertise, build capacity, and to improve fundraising efforts to more comprehensively support the needs of both people and nature. In line with this, NTRI can also build partnerships with other organisations that subscribe to the same general vision, mission and principles in order to expand collaboration across the landscape.

### Communicate to Influence

NTRI's secondary role is around external communications, telling members' collective stories to influence and build relationships with other audiences. This is not a function NTRI provides continuously, but rather does so when members feel there is a need for this kind of support.

NTRI targets two main audiences for influencing: the government (across sectors and at local and national levels) and funders. NTRI is not a policy platform, but instead strategically amplifies members' voices to government, helping them be heard at a higher level and fostering goodwill. Targeted communications at funders are focused on communicating members' collective impact to bring about new opportunities for members to secure resources, so that they can expand and strengthen their work and impacts, in line with NTRI's overall shared vision. NTRI may also occasionally need to influence specific actors within the private sector.

## Vision Statement

An ecologically and economically thriving landscape that supports both people and wildlife, and is resilient to future stress from climate change and human population growth

### Results



Secure, connected rangelands that are well governed and managed



Increased economic returns from the rangeland economy



Ecologically healthy landscape with stable wildlife populations and reduced Human Wildlife Conflict



Resilient, healthy communities



### Member Strategies



Strengthen natural resource governance and management



Secure land and natural resource rights



Generate incentives and increase incomes



Improve access to water and reproductive health services

## NTRI's Theory of Change

NTRI members each have their own programmes of work and strategies to create impact at different scales in northern Tanzania. Regardless of NTRI's effort, members will always contribute to 4 result areas:

1. Securing and connecting rangelands that are well governed and managed;
2. Improving economic returns from the rangelands economy;
3. Resilient and healthy communities; and
4. Ensuring an ecologically healthy landscape with stable wildlife populations and reduced human-wildlife conflict.

NTRI believes that meaningful learning promotes and facilitates collaboration between members, helping to build trust and relationships between them. NTRI adds value to its members' existing work and strategies by supporting members to cooperate and coordinate in order to achieve the intended results in the landscape. NTRI provides a platform for collective support and problem solving, allowing members to amplify their impact at a landscape scale and achieve their mission.

# Operational Implementation

## Our Structure

NTRI governance structure comprises a Governing Board formed by three elected member representatives, serving a term of two year. Its Secretariat is the NTRI Coordinator, responsible for coordinating NTRI's day to day operations. Connected to both the Coordinator and the Governing Board are the NTRI members themselves, as it is their voice and collective decisions that drive NTRI forwards.

## Resourcing Needs

NTRI needs a lean operational structure that is simple and cost effective given the goals of NTRI as outlined in this strategic plan. Partners have highlighted one key resourcing needs - coordination to ensure that the partnership is always held together through regular meeting, sharing, learning and, where applicable, joint work.

### Human resources

- One part-time NTRI Coordinator who will 1) coordinate the collaboration's day-to-day business in terms of internal communications for enhanced learning, as well as coordinating the development of internal and external communications tools and products as needed.

### Financial resources

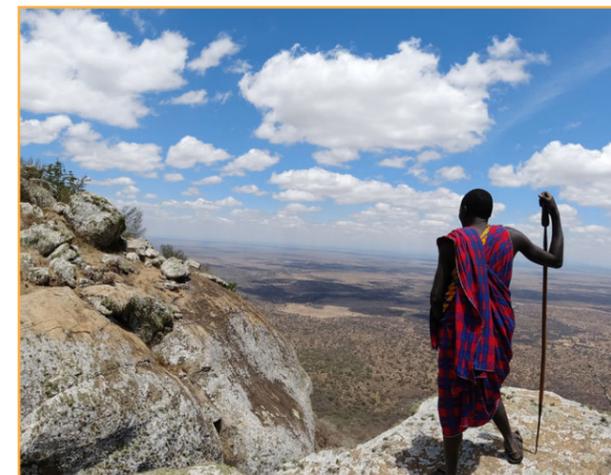
- NTRI Coordinator's annual salary.
- Collaborations costs - for regular meetings of the members, shared online platform, etc.



## Annex 1. NTRI Members



Carbon Tanzania is Tanzania's first and only private initiative dedicated to providing results-based solutions to community-based forest conservation. It does this by developing forest carbon projects with established sales channels to the international carbon market as well as collaborating and advising other organisations. Carbon Tanzania has a strong community centered results-based forest conservation project development. It has demonstrated how a social enterprise approach to forest conservation and development needs is efficient and effective. It has protected 370,000 hectares of community owned and managed wildlife-rich forest areas.



The Dorobo Fund provides funding and strategic advisory support to UCRT, Friends of Maziwe Marine Park and local communities towards protecting the cultures, people, landscapes, and biodiversity of Tanzania through improved livelihoods and conservation. It has built trust and long-term relationships with pastoral and hunter-gatherer communities who depend on communal resource tenure systems. Among many other achievements, the Fund has initiated and maintained easement in Simanjiro and tourism agreements protecting over 50,000 hectares of rangeland critical for local livelihoods and Tarangire migratory wildlife.



Honeyguide helps communities develop and build conservation models that benefit livelihoods and ecosystems. Over the years of working with communities in northern Tanzania the Foundation has technical expertise to build capable management of a Wildlife Management Area through a business approach. It put in place innovative human-wildlife conflict mitigation methods and efficient anti-poaching strategies, protecting both wildlife and habitats against illegal use.





Maliasili works with high-impact local organisations that put people at the centre of conservation. It helps them become stronger by working to identify their problems and find the right solutions. Maliasili has strong technical expertise in strengthening local rights over land and resources, creating economic incentives for stewardship, strengthening decision-making bodies and governance institutions. Maliasili has facilitated over a dozen strategic plans for our partners over the past few years, adapting each process to the needs, opportunities and challenges of each organisation.



Oikos uses its scientific rigor and innovation to promote the responsible management of natural resources in biodiversity-rich ecosystems, and the widespread adoption of more-sustainable lifestyles as tools for social and economic development. It has over 20 years of experience of conservation of natural resources and climate change resilience through innovative technologies and inclusive, culturally acceptable, green enterprises. Through Oikos support, six districts have increased technical capacities to adapt to Climate Change, while two districts have included climate adaptation solutions and budgets in their District Development Plans; more than 8000 women have stronger technical skills and are less vulnerable to shocks and 400 villages have improved access and management of water resources.



Pathfinder champions sexual and reproductive health and rights worldwide, mobilizing communities most in need to break through barriers and forge their own path to a healthier future. The organisation has established strong linkages between population, health and environment at partner, stakeholder, and community levels. In the past years, it has established 80 micro-enterprise groups as Community Conservation Banks in the northern rangelands with 2,221 members (663 men and 1,558 women) and accumulated shares worth TZS 250 million which provides access to finance for members.



TNC is a global conservation organization with a 60-year history protecting ecologically important lands and waters for nature and people. Its vision for Africa is that it is both wild and prosperous where conservation improves people's lives, underpins vibrant and sustainable economies, and protects the continent's unique natural wonders. TNC has strong expertise to carry out holistic analysis of conservation threats and broad partnerships to drive large-scale, durable solutions. It has fundraised over US\$ 15 million to support the work of partner organisations in Northern Tanzania that focus on securing land for communal use, improving management and governance, and creating benefits.



Tanzania People & Wildlife (TPW) protects wildlife, invests in people, and restores balance to Tanzania's vital ecosystems through effective conservation action, applied science, and collective impact. The organisation has more than 15 years of expertise in community engagement, human-wildlife conflict prevention, and natural resource management and is internationally recognized for its innovative and inclusive strategies. TPW has co-constructed over 1,300 Living Walls in 35 communities, protecting 500 lions in a local population from retaliatory killing while uplifting local livelihoods and adding more than 184,000 trees to the landscape. Through the Women's Beekeeping Initiative, TPW empowers more than 1,500 rural women to develop and grow sustainable businesses while protecting critical wildlife habitats. The organisation supports community rangeland management across more than 300,000 hectares of village lands.



UCRT supports communities in northern Tanzania to improve their livelihoods by controlling, managing and benefiting from their lands through sustainable natural resource management. UCRT has expertise in participatory land use planning, Community Based Natural Resource Management and in securing local land rights as well as strong presence, reputation, and relationships with local, district and national level actors. It has secured over 50 communal CCROs covering over 650,000 ha of land used for communal grazing and traditional use. It has also helped secure and protect over 1,200,000 ha of village land through land use planning.



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