



**PROCEEDINGS OF THE 4TH NATIONAL COMMUNITY BASED NATURAL RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT FORUM, 2019**

Held on 13th December 2019 at the Gold Crest Hotel, Arusha

Theme: Engaging communities in combating Illegal Wildlife Trade

The 4th CBNRM forum was funded by UKAID through IIED, as an activity for the Learning and Action Platform (LeAP) for Community Engagement against IWT (2019-2021).

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LIST OF ACRONIMIES

CBFM	Community Based Forest Management
CBO	Community Based Organization
GRs	Game Reserves
HWC	Human Wildlife Conflict
IIED	International Institute of Environment and Development
ICCAs	Indigenous Community Conserved Areas
IWT	Illegal Wildlife Trade
LeAP	Learning and Action Platform
NTAP	National Anti-poaching Taskforce Anti Poaching
NGOs	Non Governmental Organization
NFRs	National Forest Reserves
MNRT	Ministry of Natural Resource and Tourism
PAs	Protected Areas
TAPAFE	Tanzania Parliamentary Friends of Environment
PS-MNRT	Permanent Secretary – Ministry of Natural Resource and Tourism
UDOM	University of Dodoma
UNDP	United Nation Development Programme
TNRF	Tanzania Natural Resource Forum
VLFRs	Village Land Forest Reserves
WMA	Wildlife Management Area
WCA	Wildlife Conservation Act

1.0. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

On the 13th December 2019, Tanzania Natural Resource Forum (TNRF) conducted the 4th National CBNRM forum at Gold crest Hotel in Arusha.

TNRF promotes community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) as the emphasis for strengthening citizen's voice in the forestry, rangelands, wildlife and fisheries thematic areas at national and community level. In order to fulfill its role on evidenced-based dialogues on policies and natural resources, TNRF with the technical support from International Institute of Environment and Development (IIED) through Learning and Action Platform (LEAP¹) for community engagement against IWT convened this 4th CBNRM forum. This forum follows other similar earlier forums the first in 2012, the second in 2013 and the third in 2016. The main objectives of these forums were to call upon and facilitate a platform for the multi-stakeholder exchange of information, sharing experiences and agreeing on a common course for the success of CBNRM in Tanzania.

1.1. Objective and scope of the 4th CBNRM forum

The main objective of the National CBNRM forum (as proposed by stakeholders during its establishment) is to provide a platform for multi-stakeholder exchange of information, sharing experiences and agreeing on a common course for the success of CBNRM in Tanzania.

This 4th CBNRM forum focused its discussion in the Wildlife Sector in Tanzania, particularly on engaging Communities in curbing Illegal Wildlife Trade in Tanzania covering the four pathways;

- i. Equitable benefits from conservation²
- ii. Law enforcement through strengthening local norms against IWT
- iii. Costs of living with wildlife 'Human wildlife conflict'

¹LEAP project is geared to strengthen communities' voices through providing a neutral platform that brings together communities and key stakeholders to explore best practices to support community based approaches in curbing IWT

² Hunting, tourism, sustainable wildlife management

- iv. Alternative livelihood improvement/Income Generation Activities (IGAs)

1.2. Participants

The forum brought 55 participants coming from the government and its institutions³, national and international NGOs working in Tanzania, development partners, academia and research institutions, private sectors and CBOS, and community representatives including retired illegal hunters, the ex-poachers.



A group photo of participants of the 4th CBNRM forum

2.0. SESSION ONE: OPENING OF THE FORUM

The TNRF Executive Director carried out official introductions and welcomed the guest of honor, The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (PS-MNRT) – Prof. Adolf Mkenda to give opening remarks and officiate the meeting.

2.1. Opening remarks from Prof. Adolf Mkenda – PS, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

The guest of honor underscored on the roles of MNRT on conserving both natural



and historic resources/sites. He narrated several conservation efforts have been made so far by the current government including; the upgrading of Game Reserves (GRs) to the highest conservation status (to date 22 National Parks), establishment of National Anti-poaching Task Force (NTAP) and the introduction of Paramilitary Force System. Despite all these efforts, the Ministry has noted increasingly communities economic demands that have negatively impacted Protected Areas (PAs) and therefore, this forum should come up with recommendations on how best communities should benefit from ongoing conservation efforts. The PS-MNRT highlighted the following aspects that should be considered during the dialogue;

Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade: There is no one who doesn't know that poaching, Illegal Wildlife Trade and its products have effects on conservation efforts, ecological systems, and causing the disappearance of wildlife species. All of these in total effect the economic communally and nationally.

Tanzania lost more than 55,000 elephants between the 1970s and 1980s and the population of elephants came growing until it arrived at 110,000 in 2009. All of this came from the various efforts which the government has done.

Community's participation in conservation: In order to be successful in eradicating poaching of any kind, various community necessities are needed including money, tools, and professionalism in governmental authority and improving participation with various stakeholders especially the community, which will either benefit or not however, they will carry the weight of conservation that comes from interaction between wildlife and the community. For increasing or improving participation of the nearby communities in controlling poaching and IWT, communities have a very bigger role to play in combating this wave of poaching (**Mbarang'andu, IKONA, BURUNGE AND JUKUMU**)

Community benefits: Considerations on how conservation activities such as tourism can directly benefit communities like the case in Karatu district where there are large numbers of lodges and hotels that employ a significant number of locals, as well as the purchases of the farm produce e.g. vegetables, poultry and meat.

As a way of ensuring community cultural needs are met, the government is now thinking of Re-establishing bushmeat butchery, collection of forest resources and providing a good environment for investors may be among the ways that communities may benefit from conservation and thus supporting in safeguarding natural resources.

Balancing costs of conservation: Tanzania aimed to attain its Vision 2025 of becoming a middle-income country through industrialization as the main catalyst for economic transformations that will enhance sustainable growth and reduce poverty. To realizing this Vision, MNRT have set aside TZS 1.8 billion in order to establish small scale industries as a means of balancing the costs of conservation in rural communities living with wildlife. These industries should be the arena for adding values especially on wildlife and forest resources. However, it is important to assess the current constraints for establishing these industries and how best they should operate around PAs.

Human wildlife conflicts: In the last five years, poaching data shows that there is a tremendous decline of elephant poaching in the country. No elephant carcass were found and suspected to be caused by poaching. One carcass was found which was due to natural death as it was with its tasks and postmortem proved that there were no signs of poisoning the animal. While these efforts bring positive results, they also came with its negative impacts. Community concerns are also increasing with regards to crops raiding by elephants. On the other hand due to increased efforts in reduced syndicated poaching in iconic species (rhino and Elephants), we are still facing challenges with regards to bushmeat hunting whose trend has remained constant. Efforts are still needed to be made by the government, though we are trying given the resource we have. But the government cannot do it on its own; we need to team up with the private sector to address this problem.

Among the strategy which you all might have heard is the development of Elephant Strategy, this is on a good stage and we call upon private sector and non-governmental organization to provide your valuable inputs so that when this comes out we know for sure it will benefit conservation but also our communities living alongside with wildlife and by so doing they will fully participate in conservation of our county resource.

Conclusion: I would like to recognize all community members who are here. I want to assure you all that the government recognizes that you have a large contribution to make in conservation efforts. So, I am emphasizing that these animals are necessary to protect for the benefit of all Tanzanians. The government, working jointly with stakeholders of conservation, will continue to enable various community strategies which will plan to end poaching and IWT.

2.2. Energizer; where have we failed to fully engage communities in tackling IWT!?

After the official opening a short energizer that encompasses a key message for this forum “**Say No to poaching**” was performed by a group of renowned artists from University of Dodoma (UDOM). The energizer had focused on demonstrating costs that communities incurred from living adjacent to protected areas and asked participants where we went wrong and seek their opinions on what to be done to ensure communities are fully engaged and benefits from conservation of wildlife while ensuring poaching and IWT is reduced.

Participants mentioned various drivers that force community’s to engage in poaching and illegal wildlife trade as follow;

- Changes occurring in the society, initially hunting were for subsistence use only but currently; commercialization of bushmeat trade has tremendously resulted in massive killings of wildlife for both meat and trophies. The syndicated trophy hunting is directly linked to the economy of the people lives adjacent to PA. They are forced to enter into the syndicated activities due to lack of alternative livelihood activities. Given that they live with wildlife and they have no diversity of livelihood activities.

What need to be done: from the local community point of view: We need to engage and strength local community initiated groups for monitoring elephants. “.....*This has worked for us in villages of Bonchugu and Rwamchanga in Serengeti District where we organized voluntary groups of elephant guards’ quads.....*”

- Common goods syndrome-wildlife and forest products are rivalries and non-excludable and thus, everyone believes he/she has rights utilization.

- Basic/cultural needs-bushmeat is culturally embedded and therefore, not easy to forgo.
- Climate change, failure in agriculture due to prolonged droughts resulting in the dependence on wildlife.
- Population increase implies increase of demand for natural resources and household requirements.

From this provocative energizer, the following were suggested as a means to engaging communities' in order to attain ***“zero poaching and IWT”***

- Alternative livelihoods, there are no formal or reliable livelihood alternatives/ strategies that may reduce dependency on natural resources e.g. access to market for poultry and its products, beef and livestock products, bushmeat butcheries, gas stoves, solar panels and horticultural practices to mention a few. Communities need to be assisted to have sustainable business strategy where by honey and other different products are consistently reach the available market in tourism lodges and hotels.
- Awareness campaigns such as natural resources are for all Tanzanians.
- Provide a timely and reasonable amount of consolation to affected households from wildlife.
- Provisional of game meat by establishing wildlife butcheries that will sell meat at reasonable prices.

“Kwa pamojatunaweza”

2.3. Remarks from development partners – United Nation Development Programme [Dr. Emmanuel Sulle – National ICCAs Coordinator]

A representative from UNDP pointed out that 2019 have been a year of positive change due to the increasing community participation. This is also evidenced from current changes in plans and policies



especially on revenue distribution in Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) from USD\$ 5 to USD\$ 40, rapid responses towards Human-Wildlife Conflicts (HWCs) and some of the communities are benefiting directly such as the UNDP funded projects implemented by TNRF which have impacted on attitude changes. However, climate change has remained to be an unavoidable disaster.

2.4. Key note Presentation 1: Learning and Action Platform (LeAP⁴) for Community

Engagement against IWT - International Institute of Environment Development [Dr. Dilys Roe]

The presenter highlighted that Illegal wildlife trade (IWT) is the greatest threat to wildlife species, especially the iconic ones and hence, jeopardizes conservation efforts. The LeAP is funded by the UK Government through Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund and implemented by IIED together with IUCN Sustainable Use and Livelihood Specialist group (IUCN-SULi), TNRF, Namibia Nature Foundation and Zambia CBNRM Forum.

The project strives to share best practices by involving communities in tackling wildlife crimes and this is achieved through the following objectives;

- i. Building on evidence-based approaches-evidence on effective approaches by communities in tackling IWT.
- ii. Enhancing community engagement in IWT issues. Assessed through community engagement in various programs and strategies; And Community and policy makers perception level of engagement
- iii. Encouraging peer to peer learning through exchange programs either nationally or regionally.

The presenter highlighted that communities living adjacent to PAs have immense knowledge and experience to manage natural resources; however they have been ignored on matters concerning IWT. Yet they are greatly affected by formulated policies that are not reflecting their voices and views. The voices and views are collated through dialogues and peer-peer learning.

WHY engage the community to IWT

⁴For more information about the project visit <http://peoplenotpoaching.org/>

- i. Law enforcement, too much investment compared to success/rarely effective. 25% of earth's land managed by communities; And members of community are often poachers, without community support, law enforcement are at a disadvantage.
- ii. Significant numbers of wildlife are outside PAs and hence, communities greatly suffer the costs of conservation. There's lots evidence of human rights abuses in the name of conservation
- iii. Communities are the positive agents for change if they are engaged. Living in close contact with wildlife provides invaluable information for law enforcement; and Incentivize through stewardship rights and tangible benefits.
- iv. Empowerment, the sense of ownership over resources and decision especially positive impact in tackling IWT.

3.0 SESSION TWO: COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AGAINST IWT

Session two had focused on community engagement against IWT. The session had two presentations that highlighted the NEED and HOW to engage communities in tackling IWT focusing on four interventions;

- i. Equitable benefits from conservation⁵
- i. Law enforcement through strengthening local norms against IWT
- ii. Costs; decrease the cost of living with wildlife ‘Human wildlife conflict’
- iii. Alternative livelihood improvement/Income Generation Activities (IGAs)

3.1. Presentations

3.1.1. Presentation 2: Baseline survey – Community, policy maker and project implementer perceptions towards IWT [Zakaria Faustin-TNRF Executive Director& Sophia Masuka-Communication and Advocacy Coordinator]

The presenters informed participants that TNRF undertook baseline survey to understand communities’ engagement initiatives in tackling Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) and their involvement in developing IWT projects and programmes.



The survey was conducted in 5 villages bordering Serengeti National Park (SENAPA), in the district of Serengeti ‘Northern Circuit’ and 3 villages bordering Selous Game Reserve in Morogoro district ‘Southern Circuit’.

Key findings from the survey includes;

- i. Communities are aware of the problem with poaching and IWT in Tanzania and in their village. 70% and 80% of communities in Southern and Northern circuit respectively understand issues pertaining to poaching and IWT

⁵ Hunting, tourism, sustainable wildlife management

- ii. Communities around SENAPA have less knowledge of countrywide poaching status compared to (43%) Selous Game Reserve (51%).
- iii. Both areas understand the presence of laws.
- iv. Communities are not consulted on issues pertaining to policies and IWT.

Discussion/Q&A Session:

Participants had an open discussion after the presentation. It was noted that a lot of wildlife spend more time outside park boundaries during certain period of time. This coincides with the farming and harvesting where crop destruction happen most. Therefore it is important that communities need to be equipped initiate communities platforms to help raise voices and make synergy and feed to the existing structures of the District Multi-stakeholders Forum where their voice could be amplified and this will support and help sustain measures to prevent IWT. However the successfulness of the strategy depends on how much they receive from conservation as tangible benefits.

3.1.2. Presentation 3: Engaging communities to Protect Ruvuma Landscape – WWF

[Richard Katondo –Research Officer]

The presenter pointed out that WWF are working to Protect Ruvuma Landscapes⁶ through multiple projects including; Securing the viable population of Pachyderm (Elephant and Rhino), Selous ecosystem conservation and development (SECAD) and Leading the Change: Civil Society, Rights and Environment Programme. The area is threatened by influx of people from various areas due to recent discoveries of oil and gas and hence threatens the survival of elephants and other natural resources.

Poaching and IWT happening in the areas and species that are affected mostly is African elephant, Black Rhinoceros and Buffalo, Eland, Greater Kudu, Common duiker and Sable antelope (mostly for bushmeat). Ivory poaching has been reduced in such a way that there are

⁶ The Ruvuma Landscape is a trans-frontier area covering about 280,000 Km² encompassing the Southern Tanzania and Northern of Mozambique. This unique landscape considered to be one of the few remnant wilderness areas and home of the second largest elephant population in Africa.

no fresh elephant carcasses. Nevertheless, poaching on other wildlife species have increased, currently, a total number of snares removed is 2,771.

Community engagement in reducing wildlife crimes

- Equipment support
- Capacity building/ Wildlife crime technology- on best prosecution strategies, evidence gathering.
- Development of rapid response guide.
- Use of Informants to report on IWT issues.
- Camera traps to get poachers visuals.
- Technology, telemetry by TAWIRI and the use of drones.
- Infrastructure development in WMAs

Discussion/Q&A Session: Participants sought clarification on the strategies used to reduce poaching of elephant and engaging communities supporting WWF conservation efforts. It was responded that increasing of alternative livelihood from natural resource has increased more participation of communities in conservation. The increases in elephant numbers in the areas is due to benefits communities accrued from participatory forest management which gave them a sense of ownership of resources and thus participating fully in protecting natural resource which in turn has tremendous effects and reduced incidences of poaching in the area.

3.1.3. Presentation 4: Engaging communities in reducing wildlife Crimes – Grumeti Fund [Frida Mollel – Community Outreach Programme Manager]

The presenter explained that Grumeti Fund (GF) is a non-profit organization carrying out wildlife conservation and community development work in the western corridor of the Serengeti ecosystem in Tanzania.

The Grumeti Fund works with community to ensure that they fully participate in conservation of wildlife as well as benefit from conservation. Through outreach programme GF has employed a total of 187 local rangers (some are retired poachers), supporting social services (39 boreholes, Cattle troughs and water taps, built two schools and teacher’s accommodation),



reduce fuel wood dependency by provision of over 688 gas stoves (cost-sharing mode). They also built an Environmental education center for secondary schools and conducting rural enterprise development program to diversify livelihood options to communities; Established and support a cooperative society (GOMACOS) through selling of veggies, meat and poultry to the company- benefiting by over TZS 60million per month. Equip beekeepers-1,200 hives (cost-sharing mode) and small honey processing plant-the establishment of honey collection centre that process honey and sell to the Grumeti Fund/Sasakwa.

3.1.4. Testimony "From being a poacher to a carpenter"



In the past poaching was for subsistence use, meeting only household's daily requirements. Nevertheless, with increased technology commercialization of game meat and trophies is imperative. Ignoring local communities is among the major drivers for poaching followed by lack of direct individual benefits towards wildlife-related costs such as crop-raiding, injury, death e.t.c. and disappearance of poachers in PAs.

Discussion/Q&A Session: From the testimonies suggested solutions towards this mischief's are listed below;

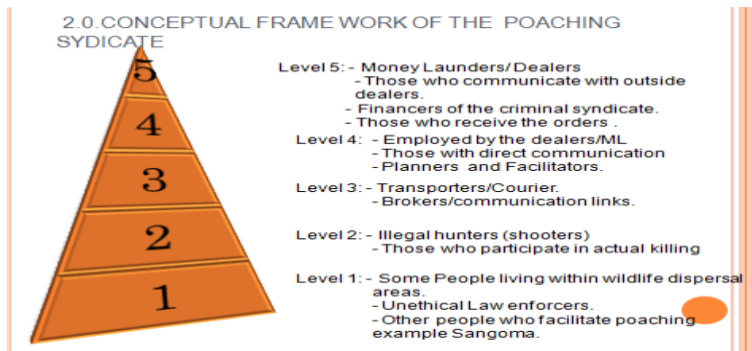
- i. Establish and fund economically conservation groups such as COCOBA.
- ii. Conservationist must look at communities as a great opportunity and partners in conservation work closely with them and include them in making decision which are directly linked to the communities.
- iii. Benefit-sharing schemes-such as employment, purchase of farm and poultry products.
- iv. Protection of identities of informers.
- v. Acknowledge ambassadors of conservation- community members who advocate for wildlife conservation should be acknowledged and presented with tokens.
- vi. Engage poachers in combating illegal activities.

3.1.5. Engaging communities in Tackling IWT; Policy and legislations

The deputy director of Anti-poaching Wildlife Division and the chairman of the National Taskforce Anti-Poaching (NTAP) shared a presentation that highlighted experiences of engaging

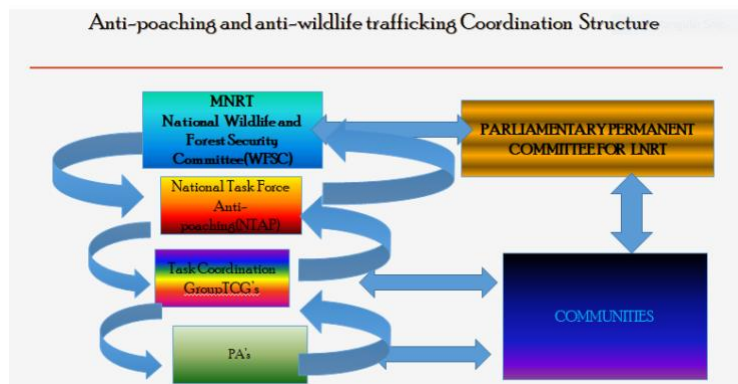
communities in combating wildlife poaching (Illegal Wildlife Trade) in the country. He highlighted that Tanzania lost 63% of its elephant population between 2000 and 2014. Illegal markets and its incentives remain major driving factors. Illicit network are commercial supply chains, organized and complex. Therefore, requires high political will, coordination's, cooperation's and communities' active engagement. He highlighted that the objectives of NTAP are; Improve law enforcement efforts in the country, Promote sustainable utilization-by involving communities and to attain Zero poaching and ultimately zero HWCs.

Through experience, it has been relieved that commercial poaching is not strategized or financed



by communities living nearby PAs, rather than people from far away. Community's engagement in IWT is through hosting illegal hunters and illegal hunting for family consumptive. Thus the strategy has executed poaching in five levels.

Discussion/Q&A Session: Participants questioned the effectiveness of NTAP in terms of recognizing community's supports towards combating IWT. The response to this question was there number of initiatives that has been done not only to involve community members but also to capacitate them on how to combat IWT and collaborate with them in law enforcement activities undertaken in their village. The presenter went further and elaborated that NTAP coordination structure has cleared stipulated the position of community's in combating IWT (*see photo XX*).



4.0 SESSION THREE: PANNEL DISCUSSION

This session involved dialogues and a set of questions that arose from the presentations and testimony given by a community representative. The panel consisted of community member [Mr. George Samwel] who is a retired poacher, National ICCAs coordinator [Mr. Emmanuel Sulle] from UNDP, Government Representative [Mr. Robert Mande] from NTAP and senior Social Scientist researcher [Dr. Asanterabi Lowassa] from Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI)

Discussion / Q&A Session

Right to ownership of Land and Resources on Land: It was discussed that land was previously owned by communities and investment made in their villages was directly going to the villages. These villages had power and authority to manage and discipline all bad evils going on in the conserved areas which have set areas for conservation and people were positively taking part in conserving wildlife using tradition disciplinary conducts either by clan leaders or other social structure which are in place. However the coming of WMA grabbed the ownership from the communities and sharing of common resources reduced the revenue collected per village. Thus loss of trust to the leaders and of course the government (including Protected Area Managers) who are perceived as opposes to community efforts to ownership of land and its resources. Therefore loss of ownership have turned some few people to be agents of the organized crimes because people needs money to support their families and are easily bought for an insignificant amount of money.

“.....the communities have shown positive support through WMA establishment but are not in full control of the revenue collected as the government is collecting and divide the revenues according to the Wildlife Conservation Act No.5 of 2009 and as stipulated in the WMA regulations of 2018” says Emmanuel Sulle, National ICCAs Coordinator

Benefits sharing: It was discussed that the government has done a lot in establishing WMA, but there is more to be done to bring back trust and win community support to IWT. Among others is the distribution of revenues collected by government on their behalf. It was emphasized that, communities have enough capacity to collect revenues and are willing to pay government revenues timely. This approach has worked well in the forestry sector through Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) whereas communities share portion 10-15% of revenue collected from forest products. As a result of these deliberate policy incentives, demand for CBFM appears to be growing and has now surpassed illegal timber trade in Tanzania especially in the southern part of the country. If this approach will be used in wildlife sector it will strengthen the relationship with government and community benefit at house hold level; and will win the community to fully support IWT and conservation efforts in general.

With respect to CBFM, Village Land Act No. 5 (1999), the Local Government Act No.7 (1982) and the Forest Act No. 14 (2002) provide the legal basis for villages to own and manage forest resources on village land in ways that are both sustainable and profitable. The Forest Act further provides tangible incentives include waiving state royalties on forest produce villages can sell their produce at prevailing market rates (Forest Act: Section 78 (3))and Retaining 100% of revenue from sale of forest products. In many cases, however, they have chosen to share a portion (10 – 15%) with the district in return for services rendered (such as extension, advice and technical support).

Human wildlife Conflict: It was discussed that the Wildlife Conservation Act (WCA) NO.5 of 2009 recognizes the value of wildlife and demoralizes the value of communities living with wildlife which is a very important arena when we want to achieve conservation goals⁷. It was noted that there is no amount of money can recover the live of our beloved ones but the government should review the consolation amount paid to the family experienced loss of life by wildlife.

⁷ WCA 5.2009 stipulate for Consolation for loss of life, crops or injury caused by dangerous animal E.G. Loss of Crops, compensation not more than five acres

If that will not carefully looked at and changed to reflect the reality, the chances that conservation efforts will succeed and ultimate reduce IWT remain low.

"... It is quite right for the government leader to say government's interest is in all Tanzanians and not animals. However in reality we 'communities' feels that the government cares for animals than us, because when Elephant is killed the whole government moves to the village but when the villager is harmed or killed by an elephant neither the government nor any other officials are seen to help a villager. Situations like these used to push me to make difficult decisions to hunt regardless of the consequences. For conservation to work and IWT to end, communities, conservationists, researchers and NGOs has to work as a team and the government should note that communities need incentives for them to continue support tackling of IWT," says George Samwel – Retired poacher from Western Serengeti.

Diversification of Income Generation Activities (IGAs): Communities living adjacent to Protected Areas (PAs) are facing limited livelihood activities. When it comes to farming they experience crop raiding mainly by elephants. A recent monster called climate change exacerbates it. It was elaborated that the little they expect to get from farming is either between wildlife and communities or it might completely gone due to the two [crop raiding or drying out of plants due to climate change either drought or flood] and they gain nothing. Therefore this limitedness forces them to get into other easy means of earning.

"Poaching for bushmeat is considered as "money chap chap" as there is no time to waste when you have bushmeat for selling. They are guaranteed that you will make money to feed your family and send kids to school," says Dr. Asanterabi Lowassa - Social Scientist researcher.

Way forward: It was suggested that projects should focus more on livelihoods of the people rather than conservation parse. Communities need to be capacitated on how to do business and get good market of their products including honey. They need to be taught on how diversify their living out of natural resources and any investments that are detrimental to wildlife.

They do not expect someone provided with a sample hive to harvest honey that can sustain the family for a year. But they believe if we are well capacitated to do this as business they can manage and use it to protect our wildlife that we have been with them for a long time since our forefathers.

Rural enterprise: bringing people together collectively can meet the market demand at the tourist destinations and lodges. Communities have shown a good progress in western Serengeti and should be taken as an example for the lodges and hotels to buy and support communities. This should be legally recognized by Law to give more opportunity for communities to make business with the communities.

Women to de-influence poaching/what are alternatives: It was discussed that women have influence in enhancing reduction of IWT. They are catalysts to poaching and IWT and are good influencer to stop IWT. For conservation to succeed they need to be fully engaged in whatever efforts or campaigns undertaken to combat IWT.

Regional and international collaborations; Tanzania has influence African Union and East Africa anti-poaching strategies. We have assisted other countries to formulate Standard Operating Procedures such as Mozambique; Work together with Interpol and we are party to LUSAKA agreement, says Robert Mande NTAP.

He also elaborated that the government recognized community culture especially those living adjacent to protected areas. The ministry is in the process of developing the guideline of sale and harvesting of bushmeat. It is hoped by 2020 bushmeat butchery will start operating in area that have given special licenses.

*“...Bushmeat butchery will provide an opportunity for economic growth to Tanzanians, reduce poaching, enhance conservation and promote domestic tourism...”,
Prof. Adolf Mkenda – PS, MNRT*

5.0. WAY FORWARD AND CLOSIGN REMARKS

5.1. Overall summary of plenary session on resolutions and way forward

S/n	Main issue	Comments from plenary
1.	Focus on the community level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Revisit WMAs management and governance. ii. Strengthen and support WMAs. iii. Include all villages bordering PAs. iv. Land use planning/ Landscape plans/approach- to complete all stages and securing wildlife corridors. v. Monitoring and evaluation. vi. Establish of vocational training centers. vii. Investors to copy the Grumeti Fund model.
	Governance and accountability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Transparent and accountability- revenue distribution, no political/donor/individual influence, and a lot are used in law enforcement.
2.	Engage ex-poachers in conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Provide alternative livelihoods. iii. Ensure security and protection of ex-poachers.
3.	Gender involvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Roles to be set clearly during participation. ii. Include people with special needs (disabilities).
4.	Establish small industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Best idea but should be far from PA's boundary. ii. Government to ensure standards is met.
5.	Communication and networking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Awareness campaigns through local radio channels. ii. Form an email group to share ongoing project activities, events and case studies that will also contribute in to the LeAP online platform, the www.peoplenotpoaching.org
6.	Climate change issues and human population increase	No comments- well taken.

5.2. IWT upcoming events and policy processes

EVENTS (2020)
<p>Regional events</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- National Elephant and rhino awareness day: <i>22nd September (peak day). Commemorations start a week before and the events are being done in the WMAs focusing on Human Wildlife Conflict, consolation and awareness raising, rangers awards.</i>- World wildlife Day: <i>The government will announce national theme and region where peak events will be undertaken. WWF coordinates the WWD in local level</i>- Earth Hour: <i>March 2020</i>- Inter agency stakeholder meeting: <i>Quarterly, Brings together WMA stakeholders, NGOs and CBOs who works with communities and other conservators to discuss issues patterning community benefits and contribution towards conservation.</i>- Community Joint patrol: <i>During Easter and Christmas, Northern circuit, coordinated by Honeyguide Foundation</i>- Intelligence training: <i>Intelligence training to community rangers</i>
<p>International</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- International rangers congress- Paradise ranger awards (JKMA-Alibaba)- Business Conservation Conference, ALU Rwanda (September 1st – 3rd)
<p>Policy processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Developing guideline of sale and harvesting of bushmeat- National Five years Human Wildlife Conflict Strategy- Land use planning policy brief (in progress)- Review of WMAs regulation 2018- Review of wildlife conservation guidelines- Review wildlife corridor of 2018

5.3. Closing remarks

Forum closing remarks were given by MP- Babati rural, Hon. Jittu Sonni. He started by acknowledging participants for wonderful discussions/ dialogues and willingness to participate and contribute. Emphasis was on how the current government supports conservation initiatives and this will be demonstrated by implementing all resolutions that have been suggested. The case study from the Grumeti Fund is sought to be the best on tackling IWT in the country and all investors are urged to copy its community participation model. He also said recommendations that were made during the discussion especially on issues related to WMAs especially on benefit sharing mechanisms will be taken to the parliament through TAPAFE⁸. He also insisted that once the report is complete, TNRF are welcome to present key recommendations made [during the forum] to TAPAFE members.

The forum closed at 6:00pm.

⁸ TAPAFE is an organization formed by member of the parliament who have interest in conservation and environment. Members includes Minister of MNRT, Land, Investment and the patron is the speaker of the parliament.

LIST OF ANNEXES

Annex 1: Media coverage

PRINT

Communities must realise tangible benefits from conservation

Source: Daily news [Nation Newspaper), 19th December 2019

<https://www.ippmedia.com/en/news/communities-must-realise-tangible-benefits-conservation>

Take wildlife conservation to grassroots

Source: The guardian [Private Newspaper), 24th December 2019

<https://www.ippmedia.com/en/news/%E2%80%98take-wildlife-conservation-grassroots%E2%80%99>

Raise the bar in order to attain zero-poaching, curb illegal wildlife trade

25th December 2019

Towards zero poaching: Enlisting the power of traditional leaders, indigenous knowledge

Feature Story

VIDEO

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1SRLrUPGkIFRvXdxTkRWPvEx1sCUOeQZl/view?usp=sharing>

Annex 2: List of participants

S/N	NAME	INSTITUTION
1.	Elias Chama	IKONA WMA
2.	Loiruk Mollel	Honeyguide Foundation
3.	Marcel A. Yend'o	Burunge WMA
4.	Lucas Yamat	TNC
5.	Emmanuel Sulle	ICCA-UNDP
6.	Jafari R. Kideghesho	CAWM
7.	Edward Lekaita	UCRT
8.	Malima Msijima	TANAPA
9.	Musa Mmbaga	MNRT
10.	Digna Irafay	FZS
11.	Deogratius Njau	The guardian
12.	Tamim Kambona	DED-Kiteto
13.	Prosper F. Munisi	GLOMAC
14.	Wesley Nsomba	TNRF Board Rep
15.	John Y. Salehe	Environment Associate
16.	Cassian Sianga	Forester
17.	Zakaria Faustin	TNRF
18.	Sophia Masuka	TNRF
19.	Jane Mkinga	MEL-TNRF
20.	Dr. Asanterabi Lowassa	TAWIRI
21.	Dr. Wilfred Marealle	TAWIRI
22.	Deodatus Mfugale	MEDIA
23.	Benjamin Kijika	TAWA
24.	Stephen Shayo	TNRF
25.	Joseph J.G. Marwa	COCOBA Serengeti
26.	George Samwel	Community Rep/Entrepreneur – Retired Poacher

27.	Ghati Samwel	COCOBA Serengeti
28.	Masegeri Rurai	FZS
29.	Nuhu Daniel	TANAPA
30.	John Lendoyan	SDC-DGO
31.	Godfrey Kiswagala	MNRT
32.	Fabian Mtebi	NTAP
33.	Mushi Hillary	NCAA
34.	Robert Mande	MNRT-WD
35.	Gotera M. Gamba	Grumeti Fund - AntiPoaching
36.	Hon. Jitu Soni	TAPAFE/MP
37.	Emmanuel Lyimo	TFCG
38.	Richard Katondo	WWF – Tanzania
39.	Frida Mollel	Grumet Fund Trust
40.	Mussa Shija	MCDI – Kilwa
41.	Wahida Beleko	Morogoro DC
42.	Abdalah Kazua	JUKUMU – Selous GRs
43.	Ramadhani Ismail	Community Rep - Selous
44.	Felly Kano	Artist
45.	Dr. Asha Salim	Artist – Mama Mitsu Ambassador
46.	Dr. Nindi S. J	NLUP
47.	Wankyo Gati	TBC Arusha
48.	Ferdinard Shayo	TBC1 – Cameraman
49.	Sechelela Kongola	TBC1
50.	Julluy Achula	RAS (Arusha Regional)
51.	Iman Nkuwi	TAWA

Annex 2: Workshop Programme

0800 – 0830	Registration of participants	All
08:30 – 11: 00	SESSION 1: SETTING THE SCENE	
	Welcome remarks	Executive Director – TNRF
	Objectives, background of the meeting	TNRF
	Introduction of participants	Facilitator/s
	Opening remarks	Permanent Secretary- MNRT
	Energizer: Key message	MMC Ambassador - Artist
	Remark from Development Partners	UNDP –Emmanuel Sulle
	Keynote presentation Learning and Action Platform for Community Engagement Against IWT	IIED – Dr. Dilys Roe
	Q&A	
	Group Photo and Health Break	
11:30 – 14:00	SESSION 2	
	Presentations	
	A. Community based approached to tackle IWT	TNRF, WWF & Grumet Fund
	Testimony from community representative - Community participation in conservation & tackling IWT	Community representative (Joseph Marwa - COCOBA)
	B. Policy and legislations: National anti poaching strategy VS community engagement	MNRT – NTAP
	Panel Discussion /Q&A	TAWIRI – Social Researcher Community Rep MNRT-NTAP ICCA's Moderator: John Salehe
1500 - 1630	SESSION 3: DISCUSSION AND WAY FORWARD	
	Developing a road map for improving community engagement in conservation and IWT policy making and in projects.	All
	Highlight key <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IWT upcoming events coming up • Policy processes • Decisions being made 	

Annex 3: Presentations