

PROJECT INCEPTION SUMMARY : DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Project summary title	Sustainable management of the Ipole WMA II
Project FGC reference	24-46
Continuation of the project	21-50
Member organization	Association for the Development of Protected Areas (ADAP)
Project partner(s)	Jumuiya ya Hifadhi Wanyamapori ya Ipole (JUHIWAI)
Country/location(s)	Sikonge District, Tabora Region, Tanzania
Main theme	Community-based natural resource management
Contribution of the project to the SDGs	15 Life on earth - 40% 13 climate action - 30% 12 Responsible consumption and production – 30%
Total project amount	CHF 800,539
Contribution requested from FGC	CHF 599,498
Project dates and duration	October 2024 to September 2027, three years

The project in brief

The Ipole WMA is home to rich ecosystems that provide natural resources for the local population, but they are also subject to significant human pressures (deforestation, tarred roads, logging and illegal grazing). JUHIWAI, manager of the WMA which represents 8 riverside villages, needs to strengthen its governance and capacity to effectively preserve the WMA and benefits to local communities. The project also aims to improve the quality of natural products such as honey, fish and wild mushrooms, and to bring end-buyers and producers closer together.

Project context

The Ipole WMA (2,540 km²) is an ecological corridor between several strict protected areas and harbours different ecosystems and important wildlife populations (buffalo, elephant, wild dog, lion, leopard, giraffe). The Authorised association managing the Ipole WMA, JUHIWAI, lacks the capacity for effective management and is not sufficiently inclusive and transparent with the inhabitants of the 8 villages that make it up. Conflicts regularly arise between recently arrived livestock keepers and local farmers. Natural products such as honey, mushrooms or fish collected in the WMA by the local population are not certified for sale on the retail market, there are numerous intermediaries and certain practices do not respect the law and degrade biodiversity (fishing with mosquito nets, debarking trees to make beehives, use of pesticides, etc.).

What needs does the project meet?

The project responds to the need for a new governance for JUHIWAI, in order to meet the standards of WMA management in Tanzania, but also to guarantee greater inclusion and transparency regarding to the population. It also responds to the need to resolve conflicts over village land and access to the WMA's natural resources. Finally, it will address the need to improve harvesting and processing practices in order to comply with hygiene and environmental standards and obtain natural products with greater added value.

Objectives

OS1: JUHIWAI governs and manages the Ipole WMA to preserve ecosystems and ensure transparency and inclusion of villages.

OS2: The inhabitants of the eight villages have equitable access to natural resources on village land and in the WMA and are able to make profit from them.

Approach and methodology

Support for JUHIWAI's legal and administrative procedures for managing the WMA

Training adapted to local skills for JUHIWAI staff and producers of natural products

Workshops and meetings with stakeholders linked to the Ipole WMA to share information and resolve conflicts.

Acquisition of equipment to develop value chains and the creation of water points for fishing and livestock watering on village land.

Implementation of WMA management measures and compliance with land use plans

Inclusion and awareness-raising among primary and secondary school students.

Advocacy with central government and improved communication.

Planned activities

Governance analysis and recommendations

Revision of JUHIWAI's constitution

Training in management tools developed for WMA

Training of 20 VGS at the Likuyu Sekamaganga center

Implementation of the 2024-2034 general management plan

Rehabilitation of tracks and demarcation of Ipole WMA boundaries

Workshop on the coexistence of humans and wildlife inside and outside the WMA

High school play on Ipole WMA issues

Creation of land registers and monitoring of measures

Issuance of title deeds for all residents.

Fishing and livestock ponds or troughs and wells depending on configuration

Installation of solar dryers in the 5 villages without dryers

Certification of honey by the Tanzania bureau of standards

Training courses for beekeepers, mushroom pickers, fishermen and livestock keepers.

Description of expected beneficiaries

JUHIWAI Committee: elected representatives of the 8 villages

JUHIWAI staff: local employees

VGS: trained villagers employed on a daily basis for ecological monitoring and surveillance.

Beekeepers: mostly men from local families

Mushroom pickers: mostly women from local families

Fishermen from the 8 villages and seasonal workers from other villages/districts.

Livestock keepers in the 8 villages: men and women from the Sukuma tribe, recent arrivals in the region.

Students from 8 primary schools and 2 secondary schools

Total number of DIRECT beneficiaries expected

JUHIWAI: 18 members (including 5 women) and 6 employees (including 1 woman)

VGS: 30 (including 4 women)

Beekeepers: 160 (including 10 women)

Mushroom pickers: 160 (including 100 women)

Fishermen: 270 (including 40 women)



Livestock keepers: 400 (50% women)

Students: 4,200 (50% girls).

TOTAL: 5344 people (including 2460 women)

Expected number of indirect beneficiaries

Inhabitants of the 8 villages: 20,000 people

Legend and copyright	
Photo 1	 <p>Women picking mushrooms, Sandy Mermod</p>
Photo 2	 <p>Koga River, forming the southern boundary of the Ipole reserve, Sandy Mermod</p>