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TANZANIA

USAID TUHIFADHI MALIASILI (PRESERVE NATURAL RESOURCES) PROJECT

BACKGROUND

Tanzania's forests and woodlands, grassy plains, and coral reefs are home to a diverse and unique wildlife, with more than 55,000 confirmed species, including a fifth of Africa's birds. After decades of deforestation, Tanzania has lost at least one-third of its land area that sustains biodiversity. The \$30 million USAID Tuhifadhi Maliasili Project (Preserve Natural Resources) is a five-year (2021 - 2026) nationwide project that conserves Tanzania's biodiversity, enhances habitat connectivity, and supports community livelihoods. Through a Secure - Protect - Sustain approach, the project strengthens robust, locally led, and inclusive approaches to biodiversity conservation, bringing together an effective combination of government, civil society, and private sector actors throughout the country.

CHALLENGES

Many of Tanzania’s charismatic “megafauna,” such as elephants, wildebeest and wild dogs, migrate over vast landscapes that are protected in some areas and close to settlements, agricultural zones, and transport corridors in others. Communities living around conservation areas can benefit from nature in many ways, from environmentally friendly rural livelihoods to wildlife-tourism jobs to community payments for protecting ecosystems.

GOALS

USAID Tuhifadhi Maliasili partners with national and local governments, village leaders, and the private sector to protect, secure, and sustain Tanzania’s natural resources. The project works to stop biodiversity loss before it occurs, focusing on strengthening institutional capacity and coordination, and implementing conservation laws, strategies, and action plans. The project assists civil society organizations in strengthening locally-led land tenure and land-use planning, the outcomes of which support district and village resource management in wildlife corridors linking conservation areas, and community resource use for economic livelihoods. The project enables communities and local government authorities to holistically manage natural resources, focusing on seven priority landscapes.

1. **Kwakunchinja Corridor** connecting the Tarangire – Manyara Ecosystems
2. **Nyerere Selous - Udzungwa Corridor** connecting Nyerere Selous and Udzungwa Mountains National Parks
3. **Amani - Nilo Corridor** connecting Amani Nature Reserve and Nilo Nature Forest Reserve
4. **Ruaha Rungwa – Katavi Corridor** in Mbeya Region
5. **Ruaha Rungwa – Inyonga Corridor** in Singida & Tabora Regions
6. **Kigosi Moyowosi – Burigi Chato Corridor:** connecting Kigosi Moyowosi Complex and Burigi Chato National Park
7. **Mahale - Katavi Corridor:** in Kigoma and Katavi Regions

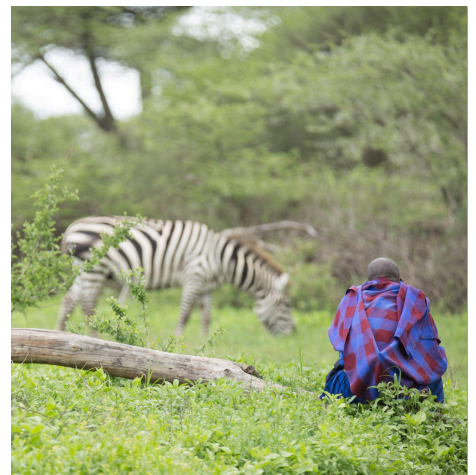
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KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS (2021 - Present)

- **413,600 hectares** of land showing improved biophysical conditions
- **860,000 hectares** of land with more inclusive and participatory land-use plans
- **\$848,000** leveraged in private sector investments
- **22 civil society organizations** assisted to support local conservation and livelihoods
- **893 loans** provided through innovative financing
- **4 functioning wildlife corridors**
- **3 policies launched:**
Tanzania Wildlife Corridors Action Plan; National Anti-poaching Strategy; and Wildlife Management Areas Strategy



Further information is available at www.usaid.gov/tanzania and USAID/Tanzania social media sites.