HONEYGUIDE

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Content

Note from the Executive Director

In 2017, we developed our first-ever strategic plan; although we were hesitant on the outcome, our development partner, Maliasili Initiatives, insisted that it would be beneficial. We didn't know it initially, but the plan soon became our most valuable tool, incorporating strategic planning elements in the guidance of our Wildlife Management Area partners. The last five years have been quite a journey. As we've reflected on the past, we've asked ourselves two fundamental questions: first, did we achieve what we set out to do, and secondly, what did we learn?

In this report, we can honestly say that we did not achieve everything we set out to do. We had to divert our resources and attention several times due to unexpected external situations like the COVID-19 pandemic. We lacked the experience to foresee and define the expected results with our first strategic plan, but we learned a lot along the way despite the unforeseen diversions.

Our strategic plan enabled us to focus on a larger goal; to provide clear evidence that Wildlife Management Areas can be successful nature-based enterprises where people and wildlife are interdependent, sustain natural habitats and wildlife, and benefit local communities. It also provided our team with a clear path for us, together with generous supporters and community partners, to collectively focus on long-term goals. Within our program areas, Honeyguide delivered some extraordinary results that we could never have anticipated five years ago.

Note from Honeyguide's Programs Manager

We set out to achieve a very ambitious goal of proving that the community-owned Wildlife Management Areas can be financially, socially, and ecologically successful. There have been many ups and downs along the way. We faced many challenges that presented opportunities, pushing us to improvise. We experienced great successes that left us with nice stories to tell, achievements that gave us moments of pride, and failures that taught us valuable lessons.

I remember when we started this 5-year journey, we had new ideas, a weak donor-funding base, and unclear communications. However, we knew what we wanted to achieve. We had an idea of what initiatives we needed to take and what data we would collect to monitor our progress and inform our decisions. We have had to change our ways of working, many plans, and restructure our team several times

to optimize our performance.

I have learned and grown more professionally in the last five years than I have in my entire career journey thus far. Honeyguide has similarly grown, in impact, not size. Among other achievements, - we have pioneered the first Wildlife Management Area with a professional management approach in the country, introduced strategic protection operations that are cost-sensitive and effective, developed low-cost human-elephant conflict mitigation toolkits that reduced 90% of crop damages, and Progressed examples of well-governed Wildlife Management Areas in Tanzania. We have done all this work while putting the communities – the local owners of these areas in the driving seat to make all decisions.

Introduction

Five years ago, Honeyguide strategically set out to establish three Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) as strong models of Tanzanian community-based conservation by investing in five program areas; Wildlife and Habitat Protection, Human-Wildlife Conflict, Governance, and Management, Awareness, and Enterprise Development. Our core purpose is to deliver resilient, effective, and impactful Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) as a foundation for successful community-based conservation in Tanzania.

Our Mission:

To build and support robust and sustainable community-based conservation outcomes in northern Tanzania.

Our Vision:

Communities and wildlife in northern Tanzania will benefit from each other's existence and thrive for generations to come.

NOTE: WMAs = Wildlife Management Areas
We will continue to use the abbreviation of WMAs replacing the lengthy Wildlife Management Areas throughout this report.

COVID-19 Statement

When we set out in 2017 to achieve our goals of three robust, sustainable WMAs, our financial models did not include the potential risk of a pandemic. Consequently, the progression towards donor independence was a setback for those WMAs that depended on tourism. By 2019, Randlien WMA total evenues exceeded $320,000 and was funding 60% of its operations with a budget gap of only $45,000. However, by mid-2020, the financial situation for Randilen WMA was bleak, and new financial models were developed that have extended the period for these WMAs to attain sustainability by 2024.

Makame WMA is the only WMA in Tanzania that had positive economic growth over the past 3 years; this is primarily due to their business model not solely relying on tourism but also carbon financing, which continued to hold its position during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Our team significantly reduced our budget during the COVID-19 pandemic and still completed 95% of our activities and targets to deliver our goals in three WMAs while supporting their budget shortfalls and taking on additional unexpected costs.

Big Wins

> "Within our program areas, Honeyguide delivered some extraordinary results that we could never have anticipated five years ago."

— Honeyguide Executive Director

980% — In just three years of working in Makame WMA, their revenue increased by 980% from **$24,000** in 2017 to **$260,000** in 2021

45% — Randilen WMAs' total revenue increased **45%** from 2017 until the start of the COVID-19 Pandemic in 2019. Prior to the pandemic impact, they were on target to become financially independent by 2021

94% — Poaching has decreased by 94% in Makame WMA

92% — **92%** of Randilen village members felt that their community is included in WMA governance[1]

35 — Increased the number of communities using the Human-Wildlife Toolkit from 12 to 35 villages.

Honeyguide developed an approach to building the capacity of WMA management known as "ma&t."

ma&t

MANAGMENT ASSESSMENT & TOOLS INDEX

ma&t	30+	Management tools along with a Management Assesment Tool

GOVERNANCE CAPACITY BUILDING FRAMEWORK

06 Courses	24 Sub Modules	10 Tech training Modules

2 — Assisted Makame WMA and Randilen WMA with recruiting two **professional managers**

4 Films
37,000 — 4 educational films were produced and shown to residents of 51 sub-villages with a cumulative population of 37,000 people.

1. Raycraft, J. (2022). Community Attitudes Towards Randilen Wildlife Management Area. In C. e. Kiffner, Tarangire: Human-Wildlife Coexistence in a Fragmented Ecosystem (pp. 109-122). Springer Nature Switzerland AG

Wildlife and Habitat Protection

Honeyguide's Wildlife and Habitat Protection Program is designed for WMAs and is a community-driven model built on the foundation that communities have invested their land in the WMA. This investment positively impacts community livelihoods and cultivates community interest in protecting this model and the natural resources. With this foundation, the communities are an integral part of the protection strategies, providing the WMA with an additional resource that holds little cost; the community eye. When protection can cost over 60% of the operating budget of any conservation area, it is within the interests of the community and WMA to reduce this cost to reach sustainability.

At first, we underestimated the importance of understanding the financial capability of a WMA before investing in protection. We initially over-invested in protection which increased WMA operating costs leading to a more challenging path for the WMA to reach sustainability.

Protection Achievements
2017 - 2021

Anti-poaching Tools

Developed anti-poaching protection tools that have been tested in both Randilen and Makame WMAs. These tools include anti-poaching strategies, standard operating procedures, and training.

WMAs Cover Protection Costs

Randilen WMA directly supported 66% of protection costs in 2019, and Makame WMA supported over 90% in 2020

Community Support

Developed a protection strategy for WMAs that optimizes community support. Most poaching arrests were reported by community informants (Randilen 100% in 2020).

Poaching down 94%

Established a protection team in Makame WMA that reduced poaching by 94% within the first year.

0 Elephants Killed

Big Learn

If WMAs have capable and robust governance and management and focus on community awareness and human-wildlife conflict mitigation, it becomes easier to achieve protection results and lowers operating costs. Focusing and investing in these other areas results in effective anti-poaching.

Theory of Change

Ownership **+** local development **+** community services **=** Community buy in **+** intelligence **+** community action **=** reduced operational costs **=** sustainable WMA

Human-Wildlife Conflict Mitigation

Successful conservation initiatives typically increase wildlife populations, resulting in increased human-wildlife conflict. In most of the areas we work in, the highest economic losses are due to elephants raiding farms for crops. Honeyguide has developed a cost-effective, practical, and locally owned crop protection method and toolkit.

This approach to the issue of elephant raids is designed to be a scalable and locally-led solution. The communities establish teams to protect their crops and utilize a toolkit that includes strong flashlights, sirens, horns, and a small chili cracker.

The method and toolkits are being utilized across Tanzania and have successfully reduced the economic damage caused by elephants to local communities. We continuously learn, update, and modify our approach to develop more effective tools and improve training materials and methods.

HWC Achievements
2017 - 2021

1400+ Volunteers

Assisted in establishing Volunteer Crop Protection Teams made up of 1400+ community members in Randilen and Makame Wildlife Management Areas.

75% Cost Covered

By 2019 Randilen WMA was covering 75% of HWC costs.

Improvement of Crop Protection Toolkit

Continued to innovate and upgrade a successful crop protection toolkit and methodology.

1732 Trained

Trained 1,732 Randilen and Makame community members and TAWA/Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI) staff in human-wildlife conflict mitigation, providing communities with tools and knowledge to protect their farms from wildlife crop damage.

Developed Human-Elephant Conflict Handbook

Developed and published the Human-Elephant Conflict handbook in Swahili and distributed 500+ copies in 2018.

Distributed over 260 crop protection toolkits.

Big Learn

If WMAs operate an effective and affordable methodology for HWC and engage with local farming communities, communities will see the value of protecting their crops and are willing to own the process, invest in it, and be fully engaged. Suppose communities suffer from wildlife losses, and the WMA provides a solution to reduce the costs. In that case, their community members will see value in the WMA and want to continue to support it with information and intelligence. When rangers respond to an incident with vehicle backup services, they exchange contacts creating trust between the rangers and the farmers. This trust poses a very high risk to poachers and deters them from entering the WMA due to the likelihood the community will inform and call the rangers.

Theory of Change

Efforts by WMA to protect community crops **+** less economic loss **+** community owned crop protection initiative **=** more engaged community **+** better relations between farmers and rangers **=** community protected area **=** sustainable WMA.

Governance and Management

Our resources have focused on enabling the governance and management functions of a WMA to work together efficiently and effectively. To do so requires the governing organs of the WMA to understand their roles, have the enabling tools and resources, and hold a long-term plan that delivers a unified goal.

Honeyguide has adopted the International Institute for Environmental Development Site-level Assessment of Governance and Equity, which assesses social impacts, governance, and equity of conservation efforts.

Additionally, Honeyguide has developed and tested governance and management training frameworks with tools that will enable the governing and managing organs of the WMA to engage with their community and team to deliver goals.

Governance Achievements
2017 - 2021

Governance Capacity Building

Developed a governance capacity building framework for WMAs based on 12 principles of Good Governance

Trained 120 Leaders

Honeyguide has provided training to 120 leaders of WMAs

Governance Training Curriculum

Developed a governance training curriculum that has been successfully tested in 3 WMAS (Randilen, Makame, Burunge) with 6 modules

Management Achievements
2017 - 2021

30+ Bilingual Management Tools

Developed over 30 management tools in both swahili and english that include templates, guidelines and samples.

Introduced ERP Software

Introduce QuickBooks as a standard tool to track expenses, manage cash flow and provide accurate reports.

Professional Management

Helped 2 WMAs recruit professional management (Randilen and Makame)

Management & Assessment Tool

Developed a tool to assess the level of management in a WMA with over 27 detailed described standards and over 130 criteria.

Big Learn

For any organization or business to become effective, they need a capable management team. If the management team does not have effective leadership or good governance, their efforts are less effective. Good governance and management will positively impact all other activities and programs (protection, HWC, awareness) and increase the community's sense of ownership, responsibility, and pride in their WMA.

Theory of Change

Clear roles and responsibilities **+** tools and resources **+** long-term goals **=** enabling management oversight **+** transparent and equitable governance **=** trust from community and stakeholders towards governing organs **+** effective management **=** deliver long term goals **=** sustainable WMA.

Governance Capacity-Building Framework & Technical Trainings

Honeyguide has developed a Governance Capacity-Building Framework (**GCBF**) for WMAs that has been successfully tested and implemented in 3 WMAs. The framework is based on Honeyguide's 12 Principles of Good Governance and includes 6 modules with 15 sub-modules that are supported by 11 Technical Trainings (TT). Modules are centred around environmental governance and community-based natural resource management and are upheld by a sustainability model that has 3 pillars; economic, social and ecological that guide training sessions and objectives.

PRINCIPLES OF GOOD GOVERNANCE

- Accountability
- Autonomy
- Fariness and Equity
- Capacity
- Participation and Consensus,
- Rule of law
- Human rights
- Openness and Transparency diversity and Inclusiveness
- Authority
- Effectiveness and Efficiency
- Innovation and Resilience)

+

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Oversight, communicatoins and day to day functions related to the following:

- Board of Trustees
- Authorized Association
- District Advisory Board
- Management Team

+

SUSTAINABILITY

- Economic
- Social
- Ecological

+

TECHNICAL TRAINING MODULES

- Planning
- Communications and Stakeholder engagement
- Enterprise Development
- Human Resources
- Laws and Rights
- Protection
- Conflict Mediation and Resolution
- Grazing and Rangelands
- Fairness, Equity and Gender
- Youth and Inclusivity

=

GOVERNANCE IN ACTION

About SAGE

In April 2019, the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) requested Honeyguide to be a part of the pilot team of the Site-level Assessment of Governance and Equity (SAGE) initiative. The SAGE initiative aims to improve the governance and equity of protected and conserved areas and other measures designed to support conservation. SAGE assessments bring together various stakeholder groups to self-assess the quality of governance and equity using a framework of ten principles.

At Honeyguide, our goal is to demonstrate successfully run, locally-led conservation initiatives using WMAs as the primary model of community-based natural resource management model in Tanzania. To do this, we need capable institutional management and governance at the WMA level. SAGE provided Honeyguide with the perfect assessment tool to spark governance discussions in WMAs. Conducting SAGE allows communities to talk about their governance strengths and weaknesses, generating powerful comments and feedback. These insightful workshops create a forum for discussion and debate, providing WMA leadership and Honeyguide with recommendations on areas to focus on to improve governance and equity.

Honeyguide first conducted SAGE in Randilen WMA in 2019 and in 2021 conducted SAGE in Makame and Burunge WMAs.

"**This has been the most powerful discussion we have ever had since the establishment of our WMA.**"

- Supuk Olekao (reflecting on his experience of a SAGE workshop and currently serving as Makame manager who has seen the WMA since establishment 12 years ago)

Management Assessment and Tools (ma&t)

With over five years of evaluating the main functions of the management of WMAs, we understand the day-to-day requirements for management to perform and deliver the long-term goals of the WMA and community. Honeyguide has developed an approach to building the capacity of WMA management known as "ma&t." Through management assessment and tools (ma&t), Honeyguide has helped the management of WMAs and supporting organizations design a structured approach to strengthen its management through a suite of tools and approaches for best management practices.

The ma&t has two main components; the first is an assessment tool that provides an in-depth view of the status of management and a clear development path. The second is a suite of tools and systems to support the Wildlife Management Area's management development.

"You cannot work as a team if you cannot speak the same language. WMA cannot prosper if everyone is doing everything. If there are no clear roles and responsibilities, if there is no driver in the driver seat, then the car can not move in the right direction."

- Mr. Khaifan,
District Administrative Secretary, Babati District

GOVERNANCE & MANAGEMENT
roles are clearly separated. The governing body provides the vision and oversight and can report to their communities

HUMAN RESOURCES
are managed to provide all employees a fair and inclusive working environment. Employees are motivated, they know their rights and have clear roles and responsibilities

PROTECTION
of natural resources is managed in an effective, efficient and safe manner; human wildlife conflict mitigation measures are in plac and ragelands secured for wildlife and livestock

INFRASTRUCTURE & ASSETS
of the WMA are managed to ensure longevity and security of all assets including fixed and operational assets.

FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION
systems are in place to provide the correct checks and balances of a functioning business and to deliver the business goals

TOURISM & ENTERPRISE
are developed with a responsible and sustainable approach where the revenues support the operations and development goals

COMMUNITY & STAKEHOLDERS
are visionary, transparent, respectful and supports the overall goals of the WMA with a collective approach to common wellbeing of the community and stakeholders

Enterprise Development

Tangible benefits for communities are central to successful conservation models. Our enterprise program is central to all our work in WMAs. Honeyguide's approach uses our custom-designed business enterprise sustainability tool and the accompanying rapid financial assessment tool to assist the WMA in developing plans designed to deliver long-term goals.

Honeyguide helps communities model WMAs as social enterprises, whereby they profit while also pursuing non-monetary positive outcomes for both people and wildlife. We do so by developing a business enterprise sustainability tool that advises leadership bodies on existing and potential business opportunities, reinforcing their investor relationships, developing and marketing products, and guiding the financial health of the WMA. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, we have had to create shorter-term plans that consider this current dynamic period. Throughout this process, we ensure any short-term gains do not come at the expense of long-term sustainability.

Enterprise Achievements
2017 - 2021

Business Enterprise Sustainability

Developed business enterprise sustainability tools for Randilen WMA, Enduimet WMA, and Makame WMA.

Web Presence for WMAs

Developed a website for Randilen WMA and Enduimet WMA.

20% Increase in Occupancy Rate

Randilen WMA tourism occupancy rate increased 20% during peak occupancy in 2020

Increase in Revenue in WMAs

Randilen WMA generated $1,145,000 in revenue from tourism 2017-2021, while Makame WMA generated $223,000 in revenue from hunting tourism and $362,000 from carbon financing.

Increase in Investors in WMAs

Increase in investors in both Randilen and Makame WMA between 2019 and 2021 (with 2 additional tourism investors in Randilen WMA, 2 additional tourism hunting investors and 1 carbon investor in Makame).

Big Learn

Although WMAs have several tools to provide a long-term vision, such as the Resource Zonal Management Plan (RZMP) or the General Management Plan (GMP); unless they have a guiding tool to provide the long-term financial picture, these WMAs remain incapacitated and unable to implement most of the actions in the RMZP or GMP. Furthermore, there is a risk that the RMZP or GMP proposes actions and investments that could negatively impact the long-term financial sustainability of the WMAs.

Theory of Change

Optimized Investment opportunities **+** social benefits **=** long-term business sustainability plans **+** governing organs **+** management team **=** delivered long-term goals **+** community valuing WMA **=** sustainable WMA.

Awareness

Communities have invested natural resources into their WMA, and communication plays a critical role in understanding the present status, the progress towards their long-term goals, and the challenges facing the WMA. Many of the audiences within these WMAs respond better to visual communication tools; Honeyguide has countered by developing several visual tools guided by a communications plan. The tools include guidelines and templates that enable these WMAs to design, produce, and share their own stories and communications media. Both Randilen and Makame WMAs have made several films and posters.

"I have learned that the WMA has a lot to offer, and it is here for us as a community. The film is eye-opening for me, and I think everyone has enjoyed it."
- Student from N'gabolo Village in Makame WMA

"I didn't know what the word WMA meant, but because of the cinema today, I am knowledgeable about the good things the WMA does."
- Film attendee in Randilen

Awareness Achievements
2017 - 2021

Produced Four Awareness Films

Honeyguide's film team has created four awareness films (3 for Randilen WMA and 1 for Makame WMA). For each film, Honeyguide's crew spends up to a month in the field, showing the film to every sub-village in the respective WMA, ensuring that as many community members as possible have access to viewing the film.

37,000 People Viewed Films

Showed awareness films to over 37,000 people across 2 WMAs and 51 villages

Public Communication Tools

Developed communication tools to aid the transparent process of electing governing members for WMAs.

Web Presence for WMAs

Developed a website for Randilen WMA and Enduimet WMA.

Developed a story map of Randilen WMA

Big Learn

If the WMAs succeed in all other program areas such as protection, HWC, and management, but there are no investments into communications, the chances of success are significantly lessened. Communication is not often thought of as a tool for conservation, yet it is probably one of the most important. Although it is challenging to forecast outputs and monitor the impacts, most signs of working communications are narratives - signals from the community that they understand the goals of the WMA and are supportive.

Theory of Change

WMA achieving its objectives **+** WMA films and publications **+** community services **=** community awareness **+** community buy-in **=** community valuing WMA **=** public political support **=** sustainable WMA.
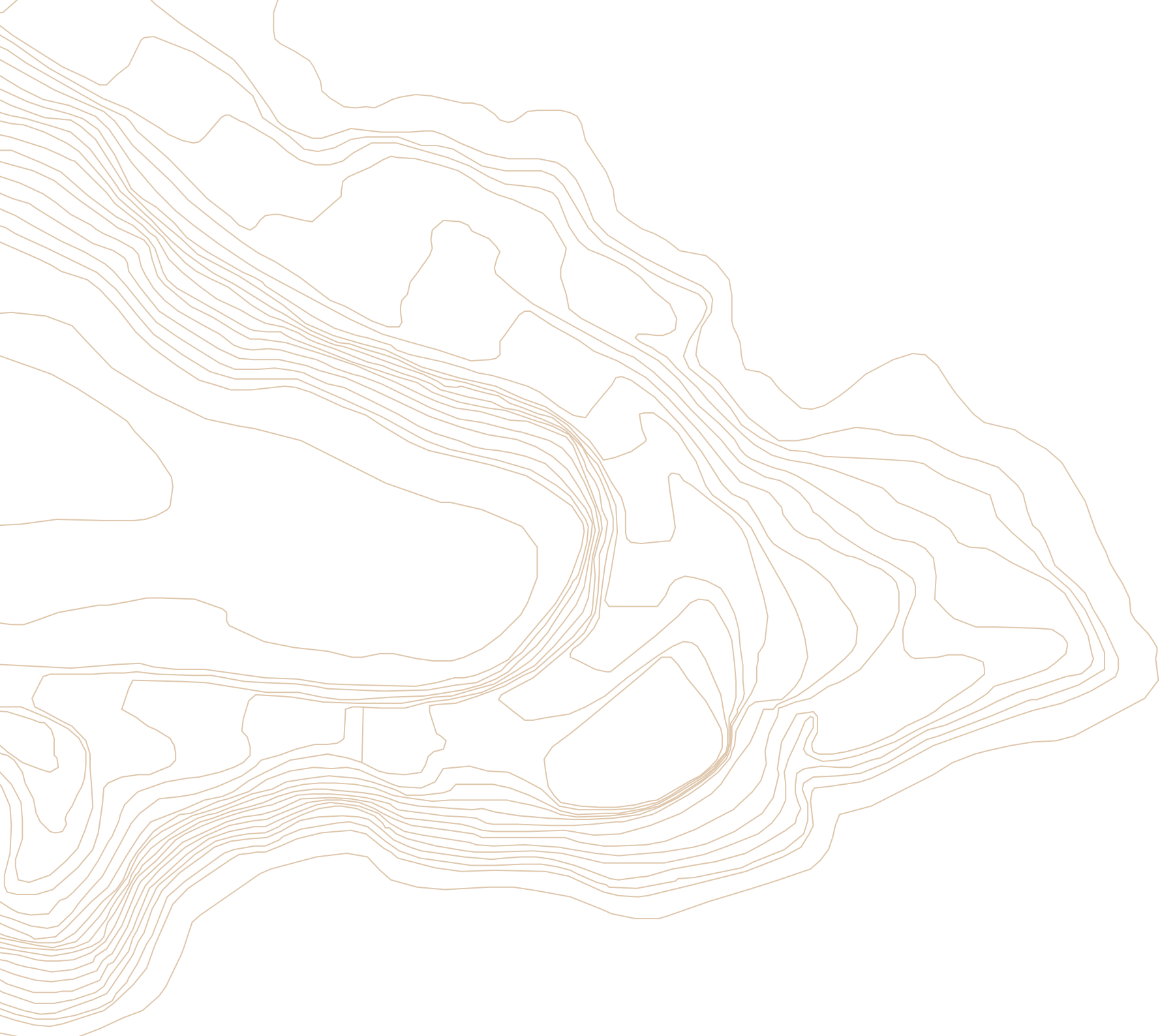
Areas

In 2017, Honeyguide focused efforts and investments on achieving the ecological viability and financial interdependence of three wildlife management areas (WMAs) in the Amboseli-Kilimanjaro and the Tarangire-Manyara ecosystems. Enduimet WMA has a 45km common border with the Olgulului Conservancy and Amboseli National Park of Kenya. In comparison, Randilen WMA and Burunge WMA share a 60km common border with Tarangire National Park of Tanzania. These three WMAs provide critical corridors and dispersal areas for wildlife living in these ecosystems. In 2018, Honeyguide stopped working with Enduimet WMA, this was largely a result of the direction Enduimet decided to pursue that differed to that of Honeyguides' approach. Honeyguide then began working in Makame WMA, this is the largest WMA in Tanzania and is a critical dispersal area for wildlife in the Tarangire-Manyara Ecosystem.

Randilen WMA

Randilen Wildlife Management Area (WMA) is a community-owned and managed wildlife conservation area of **31,200 ha** outside of Tarangire National Park. Randilen WMA is a critical dispersal area for wildlife—including more than 1,000 elephants—and is also an important corridor for migrating zebra and wildebeest. Randilen WMA is home to **16,000 residents** across 8 villages, primarily pastoralists and agro-pastoralists.

The WMA benefits communities by offering employment, providing grasslands for livestock during the dry season, protecting farms from elephant raids, and generating wildlife tourism revenue distributed to the communities. In return, communities protect and value natural resources and wildlife and participate in the protection of Randilen WMA. Honeyguide started working with Randilen WMA in 2014 and it has since become one of the most successfully managed and governed WMAs in Tanzania on the path to sustainability.

Key Achievements from 2017-2021

Financial
$1,145,000
Tourism revenue generated

Management

Randilen has completed 80% of Level 4 of ma&t.

Social
17,000
Watched awareness film

HWC
800+ Volunteers
in over 50 HWC teams protecting farmers crops in 8 villages

Protection
0 Poaching

Capital Investments
Constructed airstrip, 2x ranger post, 3x entrance gates, 2x office, 3x vehicle, 1X Radio repeater station & 12 radios, 1x borehole.
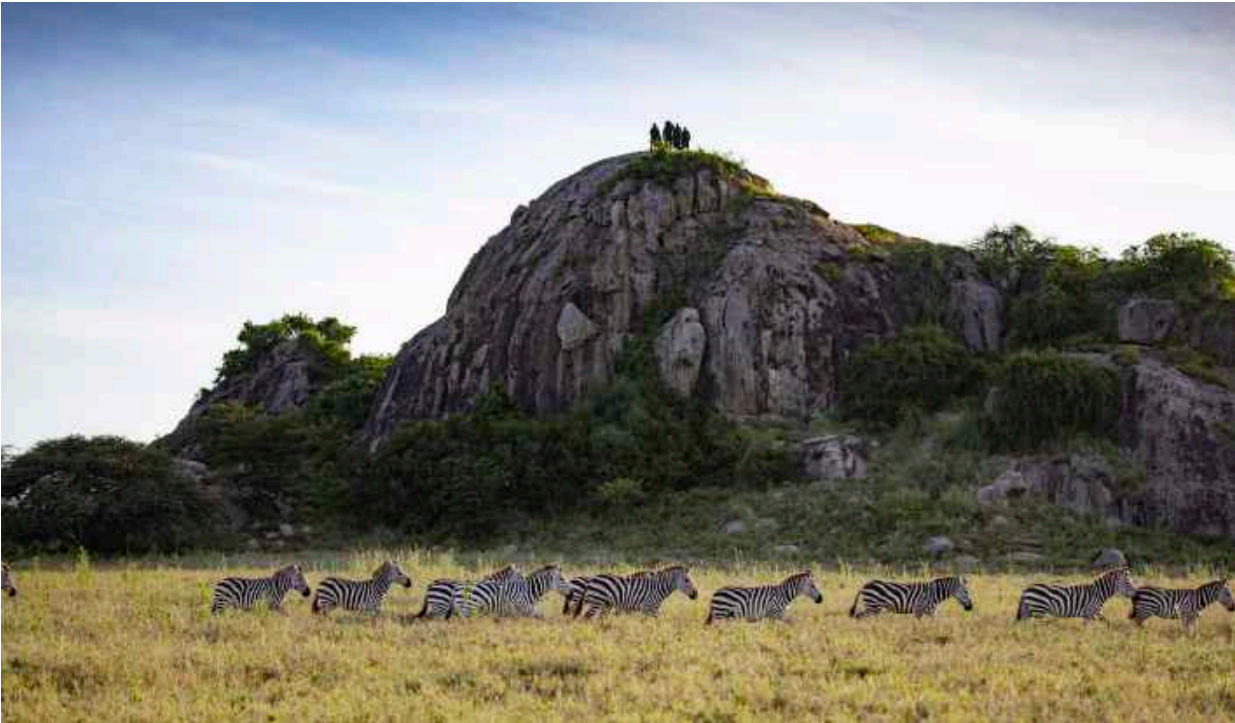

YEAR GAZETTED 2006
AREA 280 km2
REGION Manyara
MEMBER VILLAGES 10
POPULATION 19,989
MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS
Wambugwe, Wabarbaig, Wairaqw, Wamasai
NEAREST PROTECTED AREAS
Adjacent to Tarangire National Park and Lake Manyara National Park; near Ngorongoro Conservation Area,-Kilimanjaro National Park, Arusha National Park and Amboseli National Park in Kenya

Makame WMA

Makame Wildlife Management Area was created after five pastoralist communities joined forces to halt the conversion of their grazing areas into farmland. Makame is the largest community conservation area in Tanzania, spanning 371,900 ha within an even more significant, 1,000,000+ ha dispersal area for elephants. Over 1,000 of Tarangire's 4,500 elephants migrate to Makame WMA seasonally, highlighting its importance to the national park. Makame WMA is the only WMA in Tanzania financed by carbon offsetting, serving as an example for other Wildlife Management Areas in achieving financial sustainability and independence. By 2023, Makame is projected to bring in $500,000 in annual revenue—$265,000 from its 30-year contract with Carbon Tanzania and an additional $235,000 from hunting tourism.

Key Achievements from 2017-2021

Financial
980% Revenue Increase
Increased revenues from $24,000 to $260,000

Management

Makame has completed 41% of Level 3 of ma&t.

Social
6,400 people
Watched awareness film

HWC
Established predation mitigation program

Protection
94%
Reduced bushmeat poaching 94%

Capital Investments
Constructed airstrip, 1x ranger post, 1x vehicle, 1X Radio repeater station & 6 radios,

YEAR GAZETTED 2009
AREA 3,719 km2
REGION Manyara
MEMBER VILLAGES 5
POPULATION 10,664
MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS
Wamaasai
NEAREST PROTECTED AREAS
Mkungunero Game Reserve

Enduimet WMA

Enduimet Wildlife Management Area protects part of a critical cross-border elephant corridor that extends from Tanzania's Kilimanjaro National Park to Amboseli National Park in Kenya. Located in Longido District, Enduimet WMA is 128,200 ha and protects part of a critical dispersal route for wildebeest and zebra in the Amboseli-Kilimanjaro ecosystem.

Honeyguide started engaging with Enduimet WMA in 2010 on protection and human-wildlife conflict strategies and investment. Our 2017 strategic plan outlined the need to focus on placing Enduimet WMA on a path towards sustainability, with less donor reliance. This required strengthening the governance and management organs of Enduimet WMA. Honeyguide provided training and the necessary resources and tools for Enduimet WMA to reach these goals. However, in 2018 Honeyguide diverted our attention only to WMAs dedicated to sustainability and valued our investments and support.

Key Achievements from 2017-2021

Management

Enduimet has completed 30% of Level 2 of of ma&t.

Social
27,000 people
Watched awareness film

YEAR GAZETTED 2007
AREA 1,282 km2
REGION Kilimanjaro
MEMBER VILLAGES 9
POPULATION 47,103
MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS
Wamaasai
NEAREST PROTECTED AREAS
Borders Kilimanjaro National Park; near Arusha National Park and Amboseli National Park in Kenya

Burunge WMA

Burunge WMA requested Honeyguide's assistance in 2019 to strengthen their management and make their governing bodies effective. Before the COVID-19 pandemic, Burunge WMA was the highest revenue earning WMA in Tanzania. Even though Burunge WMA has shown that Wildlife Management Areas can reach financial independence using a tourist-centric business model, the WMA was still facing challenges without an efficient management and governance system. Burunge WMA has contracts with seven tourism companies that operate lodges and arrange photographic tourism trips within the protected area. By 2018, these concessions produced over $900,000 in annual revenue; however, by 2020, the pandemic had cut revenues by 90% and the WMA had to rely on donor support. The main focus of our investment in Burunge WMA has been responding to the request to build their governance and management teams while navigating the pandemic

Key Achievements from 2017-2021

Management

Burunge has completed 80% of Level 2

YEAR GAZETTED 2006
AREA 280 km2
REGION Manyara
MEMBER VILLAGES 10
POPULATION 19,989
MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS
Wambugwe, Wabarbaig, Wairaqw, Wamasai
NEAREST PROTECTED AREAS
Adjacent to Tarangire National Park and Lake Manyara National Park; near Ngorongoro Conservation Area,-Kilimanjaro National Park, Arusha National Park and Amboseli National Park in Kenya

Special Projects

The K9 Unit

The Honeyguide K9 Unit has tracker dogs based in the Serengeti National Park, Manyara Ranch, and Mkomazi National Park. The K9 unit protects **95%** of Tanzania's rhino, an elephant population of over **14,000**, and other critically endangered wildlife. They are protecting the only two rhino breeding programs in Tanzania with 70+ rhinos in Serengeti National Park and 42+ rhinos in Mkomazi National Park. The Manyara Ranch unit provides tracking dogs for several protected areas partners; Tarangire National Park, Lake Manyara National Park, Manyara Ranch, Lake Burunge WMA, Randilen WMA, Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority.

The K9 units are a deterrent to poachers planning to enter these areas, as the dogs can track down and find poachers if any event should occur. The K9 units have responded to 202 incidences since 2017-2021. 51 were elephant poaching cases leading to the seizure of **37** pieces of tusks, **91** were bushmeat poaching cases, and **60** were theft and murder cases. **85%** of the incidents successfully resulted in the arrests of **63** poachers and **45** thieves.

Rubondo Island Chimpanzee Habituation

The chimpanzee population in Rubondo Island National Park (RINP) was established from 1966 to 1969 with the release of 17 chimpanzees from European zoos. This population resulted from several attempts made in the 1960s to release great apes into the wild. The RINP recognized the importance of monitoring and researching the integration of these chimpanzees in Rubondo Island National Park and established a habituation program. Three attempts were made to habituate this population of chimpanzees, two of which failed. The third attempt using a non-provisional method has been ongoing for over four years, implemented jointly by TANAPA and Honeyguide Foundation. This attempt has shown remarkable progress. Chimpanzee sightings are now at a success rate of >90% within 10 meters, compared to 40% in 2016. In 2016, the average time spent between chimpanzees and humans was 35 minutes, and now it is one hour and 30 minutes.

Manyara Ranch

Manyara Ranch is an 18,200 ha critical wildlife corridor managed jointly by the local communities and Monduli District. Honeyguide has been responsible for protecting wildlife and natural resources in Manyara Ranch since 2014. The area plays a central role in maintaining large mammal migrations in the Tarangire-Manyara ecosystem, with wildebeest, zebra, and other herbivores migrating from Tarangire National Park to the northern plains towards Lake Natron. Between 2010 and 2016, there were 12 elephants poached on the ranch, but since 2017 there have been no elephant poaching incidents. Wildlife numbers have increased over the past years, with the main contributing factor being increased wildlife protection. The local

Maasai pastoralists have used the area for grazing their livestock, and these local people are interested in seeing that no poaching takes place on the ranch. A 17-year study conducted in Manyara Ranch from 2003 to 2020 showed that wildlife populations were either maintained or increased within the managed pastoral area, proving that wildlife and livestock can coexist in the same ecosystem (Kiffner et al., 2020). Manyara Ranch has high densities of large mammal species and species such as zebra, wildebeest, giraffe, eland, lesser kudu, gazelle, dik-dik, and waterbuck are similar or even greater in number than in national parks, which do not allow livestock (Kiffner et al., 2020).

Partners and Supporters

African Wildlife Foundation

Asilia Giving

Band Foundation

BigLife Foundation

Biodiversity and Protected Areas

Management Programme BIOPAMA IUCN

Carbon Tanzania

Chem Chem

DashLight Foundation

Drollinger Family Charitable Foundation

Friends of Serengeti

Hidden Places

Land and Life by Elewana

Lion Recovery Fund

Liz Clairborne Art Ortenberg Foundation

Maliasili

Oikos East Africa

Paige Hammer Family Foundation

Save Our Species IUCN

Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA)

Tanzania Research Institute (TAWIRI)

Tanzania Wildlife Authority (TAWA)

The Nature Conservancy

The Prince Bernard Fund

Tusk Trust

USAID - The United States Agency for

International Development

WildAid

WildAid Canada Society

World Conservation Society

Fundraising

We have done a lot with a little. Our total total budget over the past five years is **$4,684,804**; this is an average budget of **$937,000** per year, and with this, we have been able to accomplish all the results mentioned within this 5 year period.

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Funding Secured (**USD**)	908,728	999,562	744,000	952,352.02	1,080,162

Talk to Us

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People and wildlife are interdependent

We make community conservation work, we see them as social
enterprises that delivers to both people and wildlife.