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Elephants in the Rufiji River.

TANZANIA

Tuhifadhi Maliasili

Tuhifadhi Maliasili (“Preserve Natural Resources”) is a five-year activity which addresses threats to animal movement and biodiversity in Tanzania.

Tanzania is one of the world’s mega biodiverse countries, both ecologically and biologically, with over 55,000 confirmed species. The country has one of the 15 highest number of endemic species, and the 12th greatest number of bird species. Tanzania is home to one-third of total plant species and 20 percent of the large mammal species in Africa. Unfortunately, Tanzania has lost at least one-third of its important ecosystems over the past few decades. There have been generally downward trends in both the number of species and their individual population sizes. Just in the last decade, the number of threatened species in Tanzania has tripled. With wildlife tourism accounting for roughly 25 percent of foreign exchange earnings in Tanzania, the loss of key species will have a significant effect on economic and monetary stability.

In response to these challenges and obstacles, *Tuhifadhi Maliasili* has three objectives:

1. Build institutional capacities of both public and private stakeholders
2. Increase private sector engagement in biodiversity conservation and natural resources management
3. Improve the policy, regulatory, and enabling environment for biodiversity conservation and natural resource management

PROJECT INTERVENTIONS

Tuhifadhi Maliasili interventions include:

- Support for a range of governance tools to provide security and positive natural resource impacts
- Expanding economic opportunities to generate more benefits at the community level
- Systematically integrating empowerment of women and youth
- Integration of approaches and coordination of activities between partners
- Focus on connectivity issues around key biodiversity areas
- Investment in natural resources information and data for decision-making and adaptive management

Tuhifadhi Maliasili will focus field activities in six wildlife corridors:

1. **Kwakunchinja Wildlife Corridor:** connecting Tarangire – Manyara Ecosystems
2. **Tarangire -Simanjiro Plains:** dispersal areas for Tarangire National Park
3. **Kigosi Moyowosi – Uvinza Corridor:** connecting Kigosi Moyowosi Complex and Ugalla complex
4. **Nyerere Selous - Udzungwa Corridor:** connecting Nyerere Selous and Udzungwa Mountains National Parks
5. **Amani - Nilo Corridor:** forest corridor connecting Amani and Nilo Nature Forest Nature Reserves
6. **Pemba Channel Conservation Area (PECCA):** marine corridor off Pemba Island.

EXPECTED RESULTS

By the end of the activity, the following results are expected:

- Strengthened capacity of Tanzanian government institutions to conserve biodiversity and sustainably manage natural resources
- Increased economic benefits from biodiversity and natural resource management-related enterprise activities for local communities in high priority areas
- Reduced wildlife and forest crime
- Key biodiversity areas and corridors better managed

BUDGET

\$30.5 million

DURATION

June 2021 – June 2026

ACTIVITY LOCATIONS

Nationwide

IMPLEMENTER

RTI International

USAID CONTACT

Munezero Kanyangemu
Project Management Specialist – Biodiversity
+255 746 700 820
mkanyangemu@usaid.gov

PARTNER CONTACT

Thadeus Binamungu
Chief of Party
+255 222 602 474 ext. 103

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Website: www.usaid.gov/tanzania
Facebook: USAIDTanzania
Twitter: @USAIDTanzania