

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA



International Conference on the Future of Tourism (ICFT)

16th -17th April 2019

Organized by: The Open University of Tanzania
Venue: Njiro VETA Hotel, Arusha-Tanzania

Proceedings Editors Prof. Jan-Erik
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Dar es Salaam,
TANZANIA

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ISSN - 2507-7821

ISSN - 2507-7872 [Online Publication]

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FOREWORD

Dear Authors and Esteemed Readers

It is with deep satisfaction that I write this Foreword to the Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on the Future of Tourism (ICFT) held in Arusha, Tanzania, April 16 - 17, 2019.

ICFT continues a tradition of bringing together researchers, academics and professionals from all over the world, experts in tourism and hospitality. The conference particularly encouraged the interaction of research students and developing academics with the more established academic community in an informal setting to present and to discuss new and current work. Their contributions helped to make the Conference as outstanding as it has been. The papers contributed the most recent scientific knowledge known in the field of Sustainability of Tourism; Domestic Tourism and SMEs Development; Tourism and Economic Development; Culture and Tourism; Innovation in Tourism; Customer Care in Tourism; Methods of Measuring Tourism; and National Tourism Policy.

In addition to the contributed papers, two invited keynote presentations were given: by Mr. Richald Rugimbana, the Executive Secretary of Tourism Confederation of Tanzania who spoke about the Issues for future tourism development with special focus of Tanzania; and Prof. Zororo Muranda, Pro-Vice Chancellor, Chinhoyi University of Technology in Zimbabwe who gave presentation on the Future of tourism: Tourism of the future.

The Conference was preceded by a tailor made training in *e-Tourism and Management of World Heritage sites*. The facilitators of training were: Prof. George Oreku, a professor of ICT from the Open University of Tanzania and Mr. Erick Kajiru, an expert of Management of UNESCO World Sites from the UNESCO Commission in Tanzania.

These Proceedings will furnish the scientists of the world with an excellent reference book. I trust also that this will be an impetus to stimulate further study and research in all these areas.

We thank all authors and participants for their contributions.

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ANALYSIS ON THE SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY INITIATED PROJECTS (SCIPS) IN VILLAGES SURROUNDING KILIMANJARO NATIONAL PARK (KINAPA)-THE COMMUNITY SPEAKS (PERCEPTIONS AND CHALLENGES)

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Abstract

The main focus of the study was to analyze the perceptions of the local community in regards to support for community initiated projects (SCIPs) in the selected villages surrounding Kilimanjaro national park (KINAPA). Also, challenges facing projects implementation were analyzed so as to explore fully the area of effective projects implementation. The study involved observing the projects supported by Tanzania National Park Authority (TANAPA) in the villages surrounding KINAPA. Also, interviews were carried out with the local community members to establish their perceptions regarding the support projects established in their surroundings. The sample collected involved 180 people and these were randomly selected from the local community population in the selected villages. The selected villages were six (6) with 30 members of the local community selected from each. Likert scale analysis was carried out on the responses obtained from the interviews. It was revealed that a majority of the respondents found the projects initiated did not positively influence their daily lives. Also, there was an array of challenges affecting projects implementation as voiced by the local community as well as the park officials. It was recommended that KINAPA should directly engage more with the local community as well as carrying out exploratory studies so as to assess their genuine needs based on the nature of their environment. Also, TANAPA needs to increase the level of funds channeled towards projects support to KINAPA so that KINAPA establishes more meaningful projects in the villages. Finally, it was recommended that education and sensitization campaigns be carried out by KINAPA to the local community so as to promote local community participation in the enhancement of support projects sustainability.

Background

Globally, natural resources are undergoing rapid and substantial loss with species and habitats declining at an estimate rate of 0.5% to 1% per year (Balmford et al., 2006). In an attempt to address this problem, the international community spends between 6 billion US \$ to 10 billion US \$ per year to maintain the resources (James et al., 2001; Molnar et al., 2004; Gutman et al., 2007; Pearce, 2007).

Livelihoods projects through community outreach programmes undertaken by various parks management emerged from the recognition that strictly protected areas often do not consider the interests of communities in safeguarding their livelihoods (Pimbert et al., 1997; Kiss, 2004). Livelihoods projects help to foster the link between maintenance of natural resources and poverty alleviation or livelihood benefits provision in a vicinity (Salafsky and Wallenberg, 2000).

Across Sub-Saharan Africa, there are livelihoods projects which emphasize participation and economic empowerment of local communities which supplements traditional 'fines and fences' conservation in the areas around the formal protected areas. The types of social services supported by the conservation incentive schemes include hospitals, schools, wells and houses (Roe et al., 2000).

Support for Community Initiated Projects (SCIPs) in Kilimanjaro National Park (KINAPA) began in 1994. The revenues collected from Kilimanjaro National Park and other parks goes to the National Park's headquarters out of which 7.5% of the operational budget goes to communities for the Support for Community Initiated Projects (SCIPs). KINAPA contributes 70% of the total budgetary costs of any development project in the villages that surrounds conservation areas and the remaining 30% of the costs is contributed by the community. The SCIPs at KINAPA includes construction of schools, water tanks, wells, bridges, dispensaries and cooking stoves. The decision on which kind of projects are to be initiated is arrived at the village assembly meeting where the community members' air out views on the kind of projects they wish to see implemented (KINAPA, 2006).

Problem statement and study objectives

Problem statement

A well designed study to assess the effectiveness of livelihoods projects in villages surrounding national park is highly needed because of the presence of few such studies (Sosiya, 2016). Present available reviews have not fully shown the link between the conservation of park resources and the presence of conservation incentives schemes in the parks (Karanth, 2012).

Abbot (2001) and Meyer (2008) reported that little is known about the perceptions of local communities regarding the livelihoods projects established in their vicinities. Stewart et al., (2005), Millenium Ecosystem Assesment (2005) and Franks (2008) argued that there is scanty information regarding benefits accrued and costs incurred from livelihoods projects by the local communities as a result of few studies carried out to explore the area. Riehl et al., (2015) reported that there is little information in regards to the effectiveness of the livelihoods projects in promotion of socio-economic wellbeing of local communities in their vicinities. Little has been established in regards to the

constraints that hinder the livelihoods projects from being effectively implemented (Day, 2014).

Main objective

The main objective of this study was to undertake an analysis on the Support for Community Initiated Projects (CSIPs) in villages around Kilimanjaro National Park (KINAPA) to ascertain the perceptions of the local community as well as challenges facing projects implementation.

Specific objectives

The specific objectives of this study were to:

- Analyze the perception of the local communities regarding the Support for Community Initiated Projects (SCIPs).
- Examine the challenges facing the implementation of the Support for Community Initiated Projects (SCIPs).
- Suggesting solutions towards enhancement of more effective implementation of the Support for Community Initiated Projects (SCIPs)

Research Methodology

The study has been undertaken by using cross-sectional research design. The survey strategy was used where questionnaire was distributed and administered to the relevant respondents. This allowed the collection of large amount of data from sizeable population in a highly economical way.

The study area was purposively selected. The study area was then divided into three strata. Two villages were then randomly selected from three strata. The households were then randomly selected from each stratum. Random selection of villages was made possible through the use of the playing card method. Key informants were purposively selected. The sample size selection for this study was guided by Bailey (1994) who posits that at least 30 households are enough to constitute a sample. Thirty (30) households were selected from each of the six villages through simple random sampling. The total number of respondents from the local people from the six villages was therefore one hundred and eighty (180). The total number of key informants from the Park and the selected villages was 20. The group of key informants consisted of Park Managers (3) and Village Chairmen (6), Village Executive Officer (6) and Ward Councilors (6).

Both primary and secondary data were collected to meet the study objectives of the study. Primary data were obtained directly from communities engaged in tourism activities. Similarly, KINAPA official and local government leaders from six villages were interviewed to collect primary data in the study region. Secondary data were obtained from both published and unpublished documents such as scientific articles, books, journals and other electronic sources or internet. The main instrument for data collection was questionnaire consisting of

(both closed and open-ended questions) administered to the study respondents where a lickert scale was also attached to it. Moreover, Interview and direct observation instruments and documentary reviews were also used.

For the case of analysis, likert scale analysis was used to analyze the perceptions of local community in regards to the support for community initiated projects in villages surrounding Kilimanjaro National Park which was the first objective. Then multiple response analysis was used to analyze data which emanated from the key informant interview with Village leaders and KINAPA officials responsible with the supervision of Support Projects implementation.

Findings and discussions

Perception of respondents towards the initiation and running of projects

Usefulness of projects in daily life

The study sought to establish the degree to which the projects are useful to the local people living in the villages near to the park which have been supplied by the support for community initiated projects. The results are as summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Perception of usefulness of projects to the lives of local communities

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	28	15.2
Disagree	14	7.6
Undecided	5	2.7
Agree	8	4.3
Strongly agree	129	70.1
Total	184	100.0

According to Table 1, those who strongly agree that that the projects are useful in their daily lives were 70 percent of the total respondents where as those who strongly disagreed where 15.2 of the total number of respondents. Those who disagreed formed 7.6 per cent of the total number of respondents while those who remained undecided formed 5 per cent of the respondents and lastly those who agreed were only 4.3 per cent of the total number of respondents. Those who strongly agreed that the projects are useful to them in their daily activities far surpassed those who disagreed, remain undecided and those who agreed which shows that the local community greatly appreciates the project in their vicinities. Chepkorir (2016) and King (2007) established that economic expectations from local people is normally difficult to meet partly due to competing heterogeneous expectations from the community.

Influence of the presence of the projects on the conservation of park resources

The study sought to establish the perception on the statement that ‘The projects have positively influenced the way they view conservation of park resources’. The results are as shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Perception of the influence of the projects on the nature of view of park resources

	Frequency	Percent
Strongly disagree	8	4.3
Disagree	16	8.7
Undecided	4	2.2
Agree	5	2.7
Strongly agree	151	82.1
Total	184	100.0

4.3 per cent of the respondents strongly disagree with the statement above, 8.7 per cent disagree, 2.2 per cent are undecided, 2.7 per cent agree and lastly 82.1 per cent strongly agree with the statement above. The majority strongly agree that the existence of the livelihoods projects within the vicinities that is bridges, water tanks, school dormitory in this case as was selected in the study, has greatly influenced the way they view conservation of park resources. In a similar study by Njole (2011), it was argued that sharing of tourism benefits in the form of SCIPs, has caused them to support more of conservational of the Lake Manyara National Park. The community engages in the conservation of park resources through report on the illegal falling down of trees around the park, they help in the extinguishing of fire in the forests and so forth.

Inclusion of community's interest in the selection of the projects

The study sought to establish the perception of the local community on the whether the selection of the projects is accommodative of community's interest. Figure 1 presents the results on this.

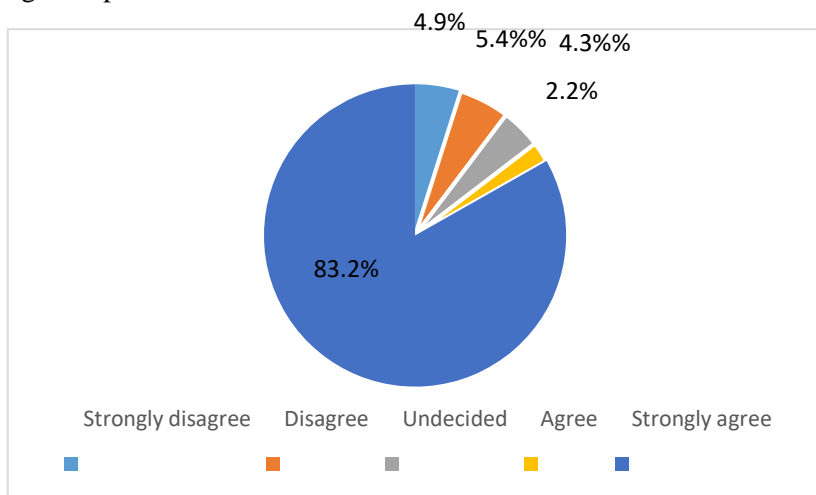


Figure 1: Perception on whether the selection of projects in the vicinity is inclusive

83.2 per cent strongly agree with the statement above that “selection of the projects in their vicinities’ is accommodative of the interest of community members, 5.4 per cent disagree, 4.3 per cent are undecided and lastly 2.2 per cent agree. This shows that a majority of the respondents are of the perception that the projects implementation was largely dependent on the views provided by the local community members. This is important for the smooth implementation of community based projects. As noted by Ogutu (2002), community involvement is an important incentive for ensuring that there is proper wildlife conservation.

Need for more projects in the vicinity

The study sought to establish the perception of the local community on the statement, “There should be more projects in the vicinity”. The results about this are presented in Figure 2 below.

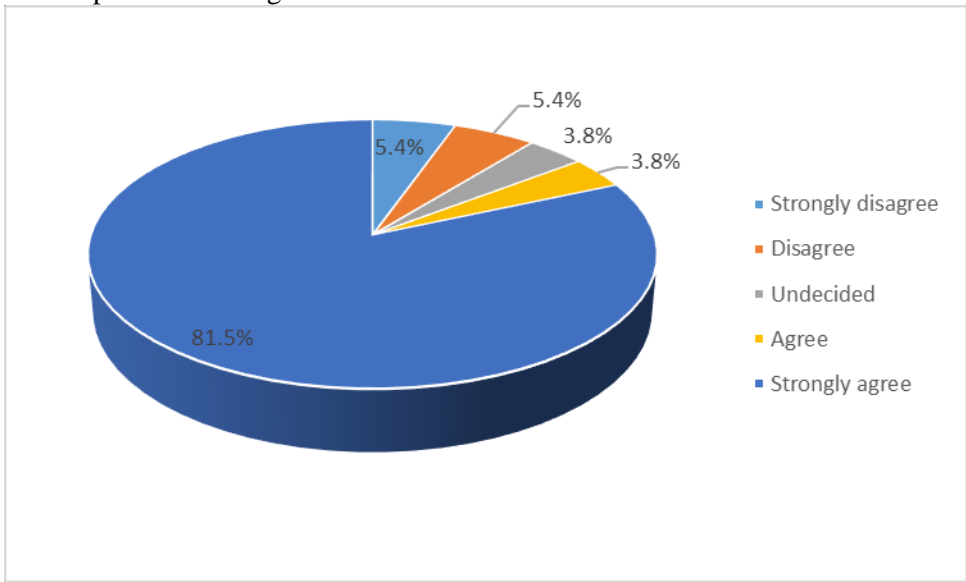


Figure 2: Perception on whether there should be more projects in the vicinity

5.4 per cent of the respondents strongly agree with the statement that ‘There should be more projects in the vicinity’, 5.4 per cent disagree, 3.8 per cent remain undecided, 3.8 per cent agree and lastly 81.5 per cent strongly agree. The majority of the respondents agree with the statement which implies that TANAPA should strive to increase the number of projects for community support in the local community vicinities.

Challenges facing the implementation of projects

The study sought to establish the challenges facing the implementation of the projects through the employment of multiple response analysis. The multiple response analysis was conducted on the data obtained from key informants

which included 3 village leaders from six villages and 3 park officials. The table below (table 3) shows results to this effect.

Table 3: Main challenges facing implementation of the SCIPS

Challenge	Percent
KINAPA lacks enough funds	2.73
Frequent changing of Game Wardens	16.26
No enough information on the projects implemented	9.09
Contribution by local people is unreliable	10.91
Lack of enough supply of water access	2.73
Conflicts between village and council officials	2.73
Delay in the completion of projects	12.64
Poor relationship between villagers and KINAPA	16.36
Bureaucracy in decision making	12.73
Contribution by KINAPA is not precisely known	12.73
Total	100

KINAPA lacks enough funds; This response had a percent of 2.73 of all counts. The response was from three (3) KINAPA officials namely The SCIPs Manager of the Park, Ecology Department Head for the Park and the Chief conservation officer. The SCIPs Manager was reported as saying, “we cannot finance projects in all the 88 villages surrounding the park and instead we are focusing on implementation of income generating projects so that eventually the local people can be able to rely on themselves to finance their basic social services’’. Some of the mentioned income generating projects included bee keeping, fish farming, supply of improved variety of fruit bearing trees, facilitation of established youth groups in tour guiding activities as well as art and craft activities. This was also supported by the Ecology Department Head and the Chief Conservation officer. Mahajan (2014) says that limited funds challenges are the primary challenges that limits the effective operationalization of SCIPs established in Sub-Saharan Africa to achieve their desired goal of conserving wildlife around the protected areas.

Frequent changing of Game Wardens; This response had a per cent of 16.26. This response was reported by all the village leaders and council leaders from the six villages namely Ashira, Mwika, Mwika, Sungu, Lyasongoro and Mshiri. It was reported that there was a challenge of frequent changing of Game Wardens which was reported by the village leaders. The Mwika Village Secretary was reported as saying, “KINAPA frequently changes the Game Wardens staff such that there is sometimes miscommunication between us and the park management because most of our plans regarding the projects eventually fail following change in park management leadership”. The Lyasongoro Village Chairperson was also reported as saying, “There is a

frequent change of Park Wardens, this has greatly affected our working relationship”. A similar study by Mahjan (2014) argues that management challenges of the SCIPs has also hampered their successful implementation such that they failed to yield desired outcomes to the communities.

No enough information on projects implementation from former years; This response had a frequency of 9.09 per cent. This response was reported by the village leaders to the effect that there is usually no information regarding the implementation of projects in the former years by past village leaders. The village chairperson from Lyasongoro village was reported as saying that “there is shortage of information regarding the implementation of ongoing projects especially the ones that were started before our assumption to the office”.

Contribution of local people to the projects is unreliable; This response had a per cent of 10.5. This response was reported by the village leaders to the effect that the local people have not always been supportive of the projects in terms of their implementation. The Lyasongoro village chairperson had this to say, “the local people sometimes don’t contribute the required amount and they also don’t contribute on time. This leads to a delay in the implementation of the projects”. This was also supported by the Mwika Ward Executive Officer and the leaders from other villages.

Lack of enough supply of water access; This response had a per cent of 2.73. This response was reported by the village leaders to the effect that there has been lack of enough of supply of water success in some localities of the Ashira village where there is implementation of the water project. The Ashira Village Chairperson was reported as saying, “The water project covers only a small portion of the village and that it was designed for the whole village but since the infrastructure does not support delivery of water for the whole village then that remains the case”.

Conflicts between Village leaders and council leaders: This response had a per cent of 2.73. This response was reported by the Ashira Village Chairperson was reported as saying, “the water project is not running effectively in the village since the council leaders are interfering and want to have the key for the water tank while it is not a property of the council authority as it is the village’s”. In a study by Chepkorir (2016), it was discovered that more than half of the respondents argued that there was no clearly defined conflict resolution mechanisms in the Nairobi national park. Chepkorir then urges for thorough measures to address conflicts whenever they arise in the protected areas.

Delay in the completion of projects: This response had a 12.64 per cent. This response was reported by the Mweka and Sungu Chairpersons. It was reported there is always a delay in the completion of projects by the KINAPA authority

such that the projects take longer than necessary to be completed. For instance, the bridge which was constructed to join Mweka and Sungu villages took more than 10 years to be completed as opposed to around three years which was the intended duration.

Poor relationship between villagers and KINAPA; The response had a per cent of 16.36. It was reported by the village leaders that there is a poor relationship between the villagers and KINAPA officials. The Mshiri Village Executive Officer reported that, “The KINAPA officials have ever killed a villager in Kibosho who wanted to cross over to their protected area which is the Half Mile Strip and they have also raped our wives a number of times. They are like Hyenas those people”. This was also supported by the remaining village leaders who were interviewed. The KINAPA officials also seemed to be in agreement since the SCIPs Manager claimed that, “you know our relationship with the villagers is on the rocks since there have been a number of encroachment practices into the Half Mile Strip where we had to resort to taking very severe course of actions to the culprits but I can assure you that we are trying our level best to mend the poor relationship through frequent meetings with the Villagers and implementation of more community support projects”.

Bureaucracy in decision making; This response had a per cent of 12.73. It was reported by the Village leaders that there was so much bureaucracy in decision making by KINAPA with regards to SCIPs implementation in the villages surrounding the park. The Mwika Council Executive Officer had this to say, “KINAPA officials normally do not respond to our project implementation application letter on time and worse of all you can even get a response with assurance of support and wait for years without any action being taken.” The Mweka Village Chairperson seemed to be in agreement since he claimed that, “KINAPA officials normally work with a lot of bureaucracy, you wan’t to communicate with them then they say make an appointment cause we are too busy. You write them a letter, it then takes months to be responded to. It is really discouraging, you know.”

Contribution by KINAPA is not precisely known; This response had a per cent of 12.73. It was reported by the Village leaders that the contribution by KINAPA is not precisely known in the implementation of the projects. The Lyasongoro Village Chairperson claimed that, “Normally KINAPA purchase materials for projects implementation instead of issuing funds and afterwards they don’t give us the report of their spending on the materials. It therefore becomes very difficult to know in precise terms the level of their contribution to the projects”. This was also supported by the Mshiri Village Chairperson and Executive Officer. The Mshiri Village Chairperson had this to say, “we don’t get complete information on their spending on the projects. They are extremely

secretive. It is very hard to know whether they even contribute to the level that they were supposed to”.

Conclusions and Recommendation

The overall objective of this study was to undertake an analysis on the Support for Community Initiated Projects (SCIPs) from the angles of perceptions of people living in the villages surrounding Kilimanjaro National Park (KINAPA) as well as on the challenges impeding successful implementation of the projects. In relation to the objectives of the study, the following conclusions were made; For the case of perception of the local community on the Support for Community Initiated Projects in the villages around the park. The sample used was 180 respondents across six (6) villages around KINAPA. The Likert Scale Analysis was used for the analysis of the responses. It was revealed that a majority of the respondents found the projects initiated to be affecting positively their daily lives. Also a majority wanted the projects initiated to keep on operating. A Majority others wanted more projects in the vicinity. However, a majority of the respondents said that there were economic damages imposed on them in the implementation of the projects. It was the same with those who perceived that there were social damages contributed by the projects in the community. A majority others perceived that they were using a lot of their resources in the implementation of the projects.

The assessment of the challenges facing the establishment of the projects was done where multiple response analysis was used. The results to this effect were obtained from a key informants interview. Where the key informants included the Village leaders and the KINAPA officials. The results revealed challenges such as lack of funds by KINAPA, Frequent Change of Game Wardens, no enough information on the projects implemented, contribution by local people is unreliable, lack of enough water supply access, conflict between village and council leaders, delay in the completion of projects, poor relationship between villagers and KINAPA, Bureaucracy in decision making and contribution by KINAPA is not well known.

The study made the following recommendations

KINAPA should promote more transparency; In order to alleviate the challenge of secrecy in accounting for spending for the projects, KINAPA should be more open in the disclosure of information regarding their spending on the SCIPs so as to promote more faith by the local communities when it comes to co-operation in the establishment of the projects.

KINAPA should promote more frequent meetings with villagers; KINAPA should try to hold frequent meetings with the local community since it will help in normalizing or improving relations between them and the local community so as to institute a more friendlier rapport. The study revealed that the relationship

between KINAPA and the local community was strained which is contrary to the central theme of the SCIPs which is to improve relations between the two parties for conservation of park resources.

KINAPA should become more pro-active and do away with bureaucracy in the SCIPs establishment; Following interviews with the village leaders, there were concerns to the effect that there was a lot of bureaucracy or slow decision making in the establishment of the SCIPs such that they were discouraged to send more applications for project support to them. KINAPA has to become more pro-active instead and find quicker means of responding to the local community needs since they are instrumental custodians of the park resources. Village leaders have to encourage the local people to become more pro-active in contributing to the SCIPs; the study revealed that there is a great deal of villagers who don't contribute to the SCIPs regardless of the fact that it is instrumental enough in providing them with basic necessities. Others don't offer their contributions in time while others offer little than required contributions in terms of labour force and in monetary terms. It is important that the village leaders take enough time to sensitize and mobilize their people the need for effective co-support of the projects.

KINAPA needs to institute more projects in the villages especially the ones that are more needed by the local people; The study reveals that there were concerns by the local people about need for more projects in the villages considering the fact that there was only one project per village while KINAPA has been there more than 40 years and therefore it is important that KINAPA allocate more funds for more projects institution in the villages surrounding the park so that the villagers are more encouraged to co-operate with them in conservation of park resources.

KINAPA needs to focus more on the implementation of projects that cater for more than one village; Following funds constraint, a concern raised by the KINAPA officials, it is high time for KINAPA to start working more on the implementation of ward based projects instead of one project for every village so as to deal with the challenge of delay in the completion of projects and perceived biasness by the villagers of one village to another. This has been done in Mwika village where investment was done on a dining hall for Mwika Secondary School which is for the entire ward.

The Village leaders have to sensitize the local people to contribute more towards the maintenance of the projects; one of the challenges facing the implementation of the SCIPs as revealed by the study is that there are usually maintenance problems with the projects especially those that have been implemented at least more than three years ago. The local communities are not more pro-active in the maintenance of the infrastructure which require frequent

repair services after some years while it is largely their responsibility and not that of KINAPA. It is important that the village leaders sensitize the local people about the need for more commitment towards the projects maintenance following wear and tear.

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